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Buenos Aires Herald

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LEYLAND LINER TORPEDOED

Submarine Outrage off Cornish Coast

MORE AMERICAN CITIZENS DROWNED

29 Victims of Murder by German Pirates

WASHINGTON, JUNE 30.

THE UNITED STATES CONSUL AT BRISTOL HAS REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE THAT ON MONDAY LAST THE GERMAN SUBMARINE U 38 TORPEDOED AND SANK THE DOMINION LINER ARMENIAN, 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF TREVOSE HEAD, ON THE CORNISH COAST.

TWENTY-NINE OF THOSE ON BOARD, OF WHOM TEN WERE AMERICANS, LOST THEIR LIVES.

LLOYD'S REGISTER SHOWS THAT THE ARMENIAN WAS A VESSEL OF 8825 TONS GROSS AND BELONGED TO LEYLAND AND Co.

THE LOST ARMENIAN

Attacked at Breakfast Time

CARGO PARTLY CONTRABAND

Washington, June 30.

The steamer Armenian, torpedoed last Monday off the Cornish coast, was owned by the American Corporation of the International Mercantile Marine. She was attacked at 8 minutes past 8 on Monday morning, when a torpedo was fired at her hull. The vessel was flying the British flag. She sailed from Newport News on June 17 for Avonmouth under Captain Trickey.

The New York branch office says that it does not know exactly what cargo she was carrying. It is presumed that part of it was contraband and the rest miscellaneous supplies.

COMMANDEERING

NOT THE IMMEDIATE INTENTION OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

London, June 30.

In the House of Commons the spokesman for the Board of Trade, in reply to a question, declared that the Government had not the intention of commandeering the supplies of copper and zinc, unless it were impossible to obtain sufficient quantities by any other means. Otherwise the Government would do what might be necessary to obtain it.

SUNK BY THE SEA HUNS

LOSS OF A NORWEGIAN STEAMER

London, June 30.

The Norwegian ship Cambus Kenneth which left Portland, Oregon, on February 9 for Liverpool or Manchester was sunk to-day by submarine U 39. Thirteen of her crew have landed, the other eight, being German subjects, were taken aboard the submarine.

The Norwegian ship Gjese has also been sunk by a submarine to-day, the crew landing at North Shields.

NORWEGIAN CREW MURDERED.

London, June 30.

The Norwegian barque Kotka has been torpedoed and sunk to-day off the coast of west Cork. Only one of the crew being saved.

CZECH PAPER SUPPRESSED

AUSTRIA'S PROHIBITION OF PEACE TALK.

New York, June 30.

Despatches from Prague state that the police have suppressed the publication of the newspaper "Narodni Listy," the organ of the Young Czech party.

For some time the paper has been frequently issuing reports of disaffection among the Czech element of Hungary, and of the peace propaganda conducted by that party.

THE DOWNWARD COURSE

STAGNATION ON 'CHANGE.

London, June 30.

The condition of the money market to-day was about the same. The rate of private discount was inclined to harden. The Stock Exchange continued its downward course. There was less business done to-day in old war loan stocks. Home railways gave signs of improvement, and the tone of Argentine was again heavy. Oils were weak.

SIR EDWARD GREY

RETURNS TO LONDON.

London, June 30.

Sir Edward Grey has returned after several weeks holiday, to rest his eyesight. It is announced that he will resume the charge of the Foreign Office shortly.

QUEENSLAND SUGAR

GOVERNMENT PURCHASES ENTIRE OUTPUT.

London, June 30.

The Queensland Government is buying up the whole output of sugar this season at the price of £18 per ton. The intention is to make it available for the whole of Australia at a reasonable price.

AEROPLANES FOR SPAIN

ORDERS PLACED WITH A TORONTO FIRM.

London, June 30.

Orders have been placed by the Spanish Government with a Toronto firm for a large number of aeroplanes.

VON FALKENHAYE HONOURED

MADE HONORARY COLONEL OF 8TH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

New York, June 30.

A telegram from Berlin announces that the German Chief of Staff, General von Falkenhaye, has been made honorary Colonel of the 8th regiment of Austrian infantry in recognition of the services he has rendered in Galicia.

DETENTION OF THE WILHELMINA

BRITAIN PAYS COMPENSATION TO HER OWNERS.

London, June 30.

It is officially announced that the British Government will pay £20,000 to the owners of the American steamer Wilhelmina in compensation for losses suffered through the detention of the ship.

SWEDEN'S COTTON IMPORTS

10,000 BALES MONTHLY.

London, June 30.

The British Government has consented to allow Sweden to import 10,000 bales of cotton monthly, this being double the usual amount consumed by the factories of Sweden.

POISON GAS FACTORY?

REPORTED DISCOVERY IN THE STATES

New York, June 29.

A telegram from Hartford, Connecticut, reports that the authorities there are investigating a rumour that a man named Herrick, proprietor of a mysterious factory at Chester, is making projectiles containing asphyxiating gases.

Suspicious were aroused in the first instance by the strange smells noticeable in the vicinity of the factory, the great quantity of acids being used, and the fact that almost all the workmen are foreigners.

Charles Armstrong, local superintendent of the works, when questioned on the subject, gave evasive replies. He denied that the men were employed in making asphyxiating gas bombs, and explained that the secrecy observed in the establishment was due to the fact that they were making aniline dyes.

The interior of the building has turned a yellowish tint, and the faces, beards and hair of the workmen all ore of a yellow colour.

URUGUAYAN STEAMER DETAINED

BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO REMOVE EMBARGO.

The Uruguayan Government is informed by their Minister in London that, representations to the British Government have induced the latter to permit the Uruguayan s.s. Maldonado, to pursue her voyage uninterruptedly to Amsterdam, she having been held as a military measure owing to the supposed class of her cargo. The British Government has been satisfied that the ship is laden with nothing more contraband than linseed and general produce.

THE LOST COLONIES

BRITAIN SUPREME IN AFRICA.

London, June 29.

With the occupation of Bukoba, which, as stated in yesterday's despatches, was captured by the British forces operating in Nyassaland, the campaign against Germany in Africa may be considered as practically ended, the whole of her colonies having now been wrested from her.

At Bukoba the British took a large quantity of war material and a number of prisoners, including the principal German civil and military leaders.

HAND-TO-HAND STRUGGLE IN FRANCE

Germans' Desperate Efforts to Combat French Advance

LOST GROUND RECOVERED IN THE VOSGES

Holland Prepares to Increase her Army

Paris, June 30.

Official despatches published to-day announce violent cannonading last night to the north of Arras and north and south of Souchez.

To the north of Neuville an infantry engagement enabled the French to make further progress along the Angres-Ablain road. South of the Cabinet Rouge an attack by the Germans was repulsed.

In the Vosges region the Germans attacked and succeeded in temporarily driving the French advance guard from the slopes east of Metzeral; but an immediate counter-attack resulted in the French regaining part of the lost ground that afternoon, the rest being retaken in the morning.

Elsewhere along the front there have only been artillery actions.

FRENCH ADVANCE AFTER DESPERATE FIGHTING.

Paris, June 30.

The struggle at Bagatelle between the Germans and the advancing French is continuing with undiminished violence, hand grenades, aerial torpedoes, explosive missiles, mines and bayonets constituting the principal weapons used. The combatants strive to come to close quarters, disdaining rifle fire, and grapple with each other as soon as they can get the opportunity.

The situation is much the same in the Vosges region, the opponents attacking each other with incarnate fury, attack being swiftly succeeded by counter-attack, and trenches being constantly taken and retaken. Everywhere the French are gaining ground, and as they proceed they consolidate the positions they capture.

GERMAN "NEWS" FABRICATIONS

Paris, June 30.

An official communiqué announces that the Germans attacked the French positions at Calonne using poisonous gases, but were repulsed.

A denial is published to the German official announcement that the French attacked along a front of two kilometres, and were repulsed, also to the statement that the Germans had been successful at Les Eparges. The whole of the latter position is in the hands of the French.

ANSWERING THE ALLIES CALL

MONTENEGRINS FOR CANADIAN ARMY.

Montreal, June 30.

Five hundred Montenegrin reservists from San Francisco, New York, Pittsburg, Cleveland and other places in the United States have assembled here to obtain military instruction under the Canadian officers at Three Rivers camp in Quebec province.

PEACE TALK

ASQUITH DECLINES TO ANSWER QUERIES IN THE COMMONS.

London, June 30.

In reply to a question asked to-day in the House of Commons by Mr. D. Mason, Liberal member for Coventry, as to whether the Government would state the terms upon which peace would be made possible, the Prime Minister said that it would not be in the public interest to add anything to what he had already said upon the subject.

THE WASTE OF WAR

COTTON FOR EXPLOSIVES.

New York, June 30.

It is reported from Berlin that the military commandant of the province of Brandenburg has issued an order, to become effective on August 1, prohibiting the manufacture of cotton for all ordinary purposes such as articles of clothing, bed sheets, slips, table cloths, etc.

It is presumed that the German Government requires all the cotton for the making of explosives.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL ESTIMATES

PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, June 30.

The Naval estimates providing for an increase of 50,000 men in the personnel have been passed by the House of Commons.

THE ZEPPELIN PERIL

AROUSES BRITAIN TO ACTION.

London, June 30.

It is announced that the British War Office is taking important steps towards the reorganisation of the aerial flotilla so as to be able to oppose probable attacks on the cities and towns by Zeppelins.

RUSSIA'S NEW WAR MINISTER

APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL POLIVANOFF.

Petrograd, June 29.

According to an Imperial ukase just published, the vacancy left by the retirement of General Sukhomlinoff from his appointment as Minister of War has been filled by the nomination of General A. A. Polivanoff, member of the Imperial Council.

DEADLOCK?

Little Change in the Great War

FRUITLESS FIGHTING IN FRANCE

London, June 29

The Russian centre in Galicia is rapidly reforming behind the Gnialpa before Von Linsingen makes his drive across the Dniester; but this retreat, in the opinion of the military critics of London, has been almost entirely due to the battle in the Lemberg region, where the positions held by the Russians made a retirement inevitable.

These movements strengthened the Austro-German line and consolidated the Teutons' hold upon the Galician capital.

"Fruitless fighting" sums up operations along the western front, where even the artillery duels lack vigour, except on the line between Arras and the sea, where the bombardment of the German positions is almost continuous.

The expected detachments of German troops from the East front for operations in the west have evidently not yet arrived. This is probably due to the stubborn Russian retreat and the increasing pressure of the Italian advance.

The Italian advance has been very slow, but if it is to be entirely stopped more Austrian troops must in all probability be transferred from the Galician lines, unless Austria is willing to surrender Trieste. However, the first important milestone on the road to Vienna will no doubt be defended to the last gasp.

The Anglo-French troops on the Gallipoli peninsula are heavily bombarding the Turkish right wing—without result, according to a Turkish official report; but the other side has not yet announced the conclusion of the operation.

HOLLAND READY FOR WAR

PROBABLE INCREASE IN THE ARMY.

London, June 30.

A telegram from the Hague says that, in view of the turn things are taking it is very likely that the Netherlands Government will decide on increasing the effective strength of the army. There will doubtless be opposition from certain directions; but the Government is firmly determined that the military power of Holland shall be equal to any emergency.

DUM DUM BULLETS

GERMAN ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE RUSSIANS.

Paris, June 30.

It is reported from Petrograd that the commander of the German forces in the east has issued orders that any Russians taken with dum-dum cartridges in their possession are to be shot.

The Germans are evidently following their usual practice of laying on others the blame for the breaches of international law that they themselves are committing or are about to commit, and are also seeking an excuse for the barbarities committed upon the wounded Russians.

As a matter of fact the Russians do not use dum-dum bullets, except possibly when they capture rifles and ammunition from the Austro-German troops and use their own weapons against them.

On the other hand when German or Austrian munitions of war have been captured it has been discovered that they habitually use explosive missiles with their machine guns, a thing that the Russians have never done.

PROMOTION FOR PIRATES

MEDALS FOR THE CREW

New York, June 24.

A telegram from Norfolk, Mass., reports that the sailors of the German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm are wearing medals which they have received from Berlin. They say that their captain has received a despatch from the Kaiser congratulating him for his exploits.

They also say that the crew of the Prinz Eitel have received no medals, but that the captain has been promoted several degrees in rank.

RUSSIA'S MUNITIONS SHORTAGE

SPECIAL COMMISSION APPOINTED.

Paris, June 30.

Telegrams from Petrograd state that the Tsar has appointed a commission composed of members of Parliament and employers of industry, whose duty it will be to systematise and infuse more energy into the output of munitions.

The message also announces that a decree has been issued authorising the raising of a short-dated loan for 50 million roubles.

ENTHUSIASM IN RUSSIA.

Petrograd, June 30.

The Imperial Ukase appointing a commission to superintend the munition factories in Russia expresses invincible faith in the future triumph of the Russian arms, and in the prosperity of the country in general.

His Majesty announces that the contest will continue until the enemy has been crushed, otherwise peace will be an impossibility.

An appeal is made to the industrial and administrative institutions, and to all the faithful sons of Russia, to work together to meet the requirements of the great army which is to ensure the safety of the Empire.

The newspapers say that the appeal is bound to produce immense enthusiasm throughout the country. Hundreds of telegrams have been received from all the principal cities declaring that the Russian nation is ready to assist the Government heart and soul.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGE?

STICKS DISCOVERED NEAR CANADIAN AMMUNITION WORKS.

Quebec, June 29.

The Canadian Militia Department is investigating a discovery of fifty sticks of dynamite which were found last night near the machinery shops in Shaw Park, Levis. The dynamite was found buried in the grounds close to the plant.

It is understood that the shops were to receive a contract for ammunition from the British Government.

FALL OF SCUTARI

ALBANIAN CAPITAL ENTERED BY THE MONTENEGRINS.

New York, June 29.

A telegram from Rome announces that the Montenegrins have entered Scutari after a feeble resistance from the Albanian troops in occupation. The victors are engaged in reinforcing all the outer forts of the place.

The Montenegrin troops are overjoyed at the final realisation of their ambition and that of their King.

In Cetinje there has been a great popular demonstration of joy on hearing the news, the crowd assembling before the royal residence at Konak and cheering enthusiastically.

AUSTRIAN COUNCIL OF WAR

Decides to Call on Germany to Arrest Italian Invasion

APPALLING LOSSES IN GALICIAN BATTLES

760,000 Men Sacrificed in Operations around Lemberg

New York, June 30.

Telegrams have been received from various sources reporting that a council of war, at which the Crown Prince of Austria-Hungary was present, has been held at Innsbruck to discuss at length the progress of the operations on the Italian frontier.

It was recognised that the Italian advance must be arrested, for which purpose it would be necessary to dispatch all the troops possible with an ample provision of heavy and medium calibre artillery.

It was resolved that the participation of Germany on this front to a larger extent than is at present the case was indispensable, the force of Bavarian troops sent being insufficient.

The council was unanimously of opinion that the prompt action taken by the Italian General Staff had resulted in rendering impossible the invasion of Italy, and the plans prepared to that effect some time since by the Austrian military authorities would therefore have to be revised.

AUSTRIAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

New York, June 30.

Telegrams from the frontiers of Switzerland and Italy announce that last night and in the early morning, the Austrians, after a violent bombardment of the positions conquered by the Italians recently on Monte Cimarrone, proceeded to attack with their full force.

The assault was delivered with great valour and obstinacy; but the Italian trenches were strongly fortified, and well supported by the artillery, and the enemy had to retire leaving many dead and wounded on the field.

The invading forces are preparing for a further advance, and are constantly harassing the Austrian positions by night attacks.

GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR AUSTRIA.

New York, June 30.

It is reported from Basle that, in accordance with the request of Austria, another German corps will be sent to reinforce the troops now operating against the Italians.

The total strength of the new contingent will be about 50,000 infantry, supported by four mountain batteries and some machine gun sections, and will proceed to the Trentine region.

BOY SCOUTS FOR THE FRONT

ITALY'S FUTURE SOLDIERS.

Rome, June 30.

A company of boy-scouts, fully equipped, set out this morning for the front in high spirits.

The boys will be employed in the second line of operations to carry messages and distribute correspondence among the soldiers.

At the railway station a large crowd gathered to see them off and cheer the future soldiers of Italy.

HERO-COLONEL'S DEATH

DRAMATIC INCIDENT IN ITALIAN FIGHTING.

Rome, June 30.

The following dramatic incident is related in connection with the capture by the Italians of the Corso heights to the northeast of Monfalcone.

The attack was delivered by the 1st regiment of Grenadiers, who took the trenches at the point of the bayonet. The enemy turned a withering fire of shot and shell on the trenches, and the Italians found it impossible to remain in possession and came into the open. The Austrian infantry, believing that the Italians were retreating, advanced to re-occupy the trenches, and the Grenadiers were showing signs of hesitation, when Colonel Manfredi, a man of gigantic stature, snatched the flag from the standard-bearer and waved it aloft, shouting:—"Grenadiers: Remember that the Regiment has never retreated!"

Instantly the men rallied, and, despite a storm of mitraille, charged the enemy with the bayonet and once more put them to flight.

At the moment of victory, a shrapnel shell swept off one of Colonel Manfredi's legs, the valiant leader dying soon after.

NAVAL BATTLE IN THE ADRIATIC

AUSTRIA'S RUMOURED INTENTIONS.

New York, June 30.

A telegram from Amsterdam announces that the Austrian navy is preparing to attack the Italian fleet in the Adriatic with its full force and destroy it in one decisive battle.

RAID ON CATTARO

ITALIAN AIRMAN SPREADS PANIC IN THE HARBOUR.

Rome, June 29.

A telegram from Antivari to the "Giornale d'Italia" says that the Montenegrins are greatly pleased by the effects of a raid by an Italian aeroplane on Cattaro.

As soon as the aircraft appeared the whole port was thrown into confusion. The shipping in the harbour commenced to move about in order to avoid the missiles from the enemy.

The bombs dropped did much damage to the arsenal and the petrol deposits; but the aviator carefully avoided doing any harm to the civilian part of the town, and it is believed that no lives were lost. However all the enemy's batteries kept up a furious, if harmless, fire upon the aeroplane, even long after it had departed in the north-westerly direction and was far out of range.

760,000 VICTIMS

Appalling Losses in Galicia

RUSSIANS CONTINUE TO RETREAT

London, June 30.

Although the pressure of the Austro-German armies on the retreating Russians is somewhat relaxed, the latter continue to fall back in perfect fighting order as they go. On the banks of the Galilipa there was a momentary halt, and an important engagement was fought wherein the Russians took many prisoners; but the probability is that they will not cease to retreat until reaching the Zlotalipa river, in Russian territory.

It is observed that of late the enemy has been less vigorous in pursuit as they draw nearer to the frontier.

AUSTRO-GERMAN LOSSES IN GALICIA.

Paris, June 30.

It has been ascertained that in the fighting round Lemberg since the 23rd of this month the Austro-German forces have lost 40,000 men in killed alone. In the capture of Halicz their losses were over 4,000.

HEAVY COST OF GALICIAN FIGHTING.

London, June 30.

The military critic of the "Times," in reviewing the results of Teuton advance in Galicia during the last few weeks, says that the general opinion of military men is that the taking of Lemberg and other successes obtained by the enemy has not brought the end of the campaign any nearer.

The losses of the victors were enormous, those of the Germans amounting to 380,000, while those of their allies were probably about the same; but the advantages gained are not in proportion to the sacrifice, as they are still opposed by an army almost as strong as ever and ready to go on fighting for years if need be. The Germans, to maintain their positions, will have to bring up fresh troops; but if they withdraw any from the other frontiers they will upset the plans for the defence of Austria.

The plan of the Russians is probably to keep advancing and receding for an indefinite time, and the loss of a few towns will have no moral effect upon them. Meantime the enemy is growing weaker. He cannot carry out successfully his customary plan of overwhelming the enemy by massed attacks, and he is loth to have to resort to a warfare of trenches wherein his superiority no longer exists, but to which he will be compelled to have recourse.

BOSNIA INVADED

PROGRESS BY MONTENEGRIN ARMY.

Rome, June 30.

Telegrams from Cetinje announce that the Montenegrin forces are invading Bosnia. They have occupied Voutchevo and are advancing in a northerly direction, acting in combination with the Serbian army.

EMBASSY GUARDS

TURKEY'S PROTEST AGAINST BRITISH ACTION.

Amsterdam, June 29.

A despatch from Constantinople says that, by way of reprisal for the expulsion of the Turkish functionaries who were guarding in London the archives of the embassy, the Ottoman Government has decided to expel all the diplomatic personnel of foreign countries attached to the United States or Italian embassies. Some of them have left already.

2,500,000 MEN MARCHING ON WARSAW

London, June 29.

Further despatches from Petrograd say that it seems beyond doubt that the Teuton plan is to resume a vigorous offensive against the fortress of Warsaw, probably attacking from the north, centre and south of Poland. The troops will be under the command of Marshal Hindenburg and will be the largest and most seasoned army that the Austro-Germans can get together.

TWO AND A HALF MILLION MEN.

New York, June 29.

A wireless from Berlin says that it is admitted in military circles that the Austro-German army marching on Warsaw is 2,500,000 men strong. There is a rumour that the Kaiser will conduct the campaign in person, with Generals Hindenburg, von Francois and Eichhorn as his Adjutants.

RUSSIANS READY FOR BATTLE IN GALICIA.

London, June 29.

Despatches from Petrograd report that three Teuton armies are hastening to meet the Russians to prevent them from concentrating in positions of strategic strength; but they will arrive too late, as the Russian armies which had been operating separately have already united on the Galilipa river with their southern flank dominating the crossing places of the Dniester.

It is expected that General Mackensen's army will offer battle at Cholm, where the Russians are preparing to encounter him.

STEADY RUSSIAN RETIREMENT IN GALICIA

Petrograd, June 29.

Along a front of 100 miles Grand Duke Nicholas is slowly withdrawing his armies eastward upon a strongly fortified line which was prepared before the evacuation of Lemberg. The retirement continues from the Russian border north of the region of Stanislaw to the south.

It is generally believed here that the next great battle will be fought along a front of thirty miles east or north-east of Lemberg.

It is officially admitted to-day that the Russians have fallen back to within a few miles of Busk; but War Office despatches indicate that the Grand Duke is preparing to make a stand on the west bank of the Bug southeast of Lemberg.

The Austro-Germans are attempting to force a general engagement along the Galilipa river, because of the character of the country, owing to which the advancing enemy forces would have a tremendous advantage. For this reason General Ivanoff has steadily withdrawn eastward since the capture of Halicz and Zaravno by the enemy, straightening his line and effecting a closer junction with the armies from Bukovina and the northern armies around Lemberg.

War Office despatches again have reported only minor skirmishes in the southeast of Galicia. In Poland several attacks by the enemy have been repulsed.

RIDICULED IN ROME

FRANZ JOSEF'S PROMISE TO THE POPE.

Rome, June 29.

The Democratic Press, commenting on the report that Emperor Francis Joseph had written to the Pope promising that the Austrian aerial fleet should not bombard Rome, says that the promise is easily kept, as the aerial bombardment of Rome would be a difficult, if not impossible feat to accomplish. A dirigible or aeroplane from the coast of Dalmatia would have to cross the lofty Apennine ranges in which violent and dangerous currents abound.

TURKS SEVERELY DEFEATED

Allies' Great Success on Gallipoli Peninsula

COMBINED ATTACK BY LAND AND SEA

Three Trenches Taken from the Turks

London, June 30.

The result of the attack by the Allies on the Turkish positions on Gallipoli peninsula was that the former occupied three lines of the enemy's trenches. The losses of the Ottoman troops were very heavy.

ALLIES' SIGNAL SUCCESS.

London, June 30.

Official despatches received at the Admiralty from Tenedos island report that the forts, batteries and trenches of the Turks on Gallipoli peninsula have again been subjected to a terrific bombardment by the combined Anglo-French fleet, causing heavy losses, conflagrations and explosions in the magazines.

At the same time the artillery and infantry of the land forces attacked and completely dislodged the Turks from their positions.

The bulletin issued by the British Admiralty describes the operation as representing a great success on the part of the Allies.

TURKS LOSE 6,000 MEN.

Athens, June 30.

In the recent attack on the Turkish lines by the Allies, 6,000 dead Turks were found afterwards in the trenches occupied by the victors. It is expected that the operation will soon be followed by an assault upon the enemy's positions at Krithia.

The French troops commanded by General Courand specially distinguished themselves by their bravery in attack.

TURKISH TRENCHES TAKEN

London, June 30.

It is officially announced that in the recent attack on the Turkish positions on Gallipoli peninsula two lines of trenches were captured to the east of Saghir Dere, and three lines taken by storm to the west of that place.

THE TURKISH VERSION

New York, June 30.

An official despatch from Constantinople transmits the following version of recent operations in the Dardanelles:

"On June 28, the Anglo-French forces thrice attacked the Turkish left wing at Aviburnu and the Turkish right wing at Seddul Bahr, but were repulsed on both occasions with heavy losses.

"The Turkish centre, in the course of several counter-attacks, captured two lines of the Allies' trenches, inflicting great losses upon them.

"The Allies' batteries at Cape Tepeh were silenced."

TURKISH OIL STORES BOMBARDED.

New York June 30.

The "New York Journal" publishes a despatch from Athens stating that one of the Allies' cruisers last Monday bombarded the Turkish stores of oil at Lidia, and completely destroyed it. The vessel then entered the Gulf of Chesmeh, bombarded the lighthouse and sunk fourteen ships in the gulf. She also shelled the Turkish trenches on those shores.

GREECE AND THE TURKS

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY.

Athens, June 30.

Owing to the representations of Great Britain that the Turks are being supplied by Greek sailing vessels an inquiry is being made in order to ascertain the companies responsible for the breach of the country's neutrality and deal with them according to law.

It is believed that only isolated cases of the kind have occurred, and that the Greek merchant shipping in general has faithfully adhered to the regulations in this respect.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

GERMANY'S WARNING TO RUSSIA.

New York, June 30.

A telegram from Berlin says that the German Government has intimated to that of Russia through the United States Embassy in Petrograd that unless the treatment of German prisoners in Siberia improves reprisals will be taken.

At present, both in Germany and in Austria the Russians are well fed, clothed and housed, and sent to places where the climate is mild; but all this will have to be altered if the condition of the German prisoners does not materially improve.

RUMANIA'S IDEALS

POLICY MUST BE IN ACCORD WITH THAT OF TRIPLE ENTENTE.

Paris, June 29.

A telegram from Bucharest states that the Conservative and Democratic parties held a joint meeting to discuss the situation as regards the foreign policy of Rumania. The result has been the issue of a proclamation declaring that there can be no difference between the policy of Rumania and that of the Triple Entente if the national ideals of the country are to be realised.

"RUMANIA WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL."

New York, June 29.

It is reported from Berlin that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Foreign Secretary Von Jagow have returned from Vienna. They declare that Rumania will remain neutral, and that the efforts of the Allies to rouse the Balkan States to action against the Central Empires have been frustrated.

It is believed that Austria-Hungary has offered Bessarabia to Rumania as soon as that Russian province is conquered.

SWISS NEUTRALITY

VIOLATED BY GERMANY.

New York, June 30.

Telegrams from Geneva say that the newspapers of that city are complaining of acts on the part of Germany which may lead to the termination of the neutrality of Switzerland.

Whether they are isolated cases, or whether the troops are acting in accordance with instructions is not known; but it is a fact that Swiss subjects provided with passports all in order have, on crossing the frontier, been arrested and thrown into prison for no reason whatever. The frontier is being vigilantly guarded by detachments of German troops, who frequently molest the peaceful inhabitants; while German aeroplanes are constantly violating Swiss neutrality by coming on to Swiss territory.

The matter will probably be made the subject of a note of protest to the Berlin Foreign Office.

NO LIBERTY IN HUNLAND

SOCIALISTS' DEMANDS REFUSED.

Paris, June 30.

It is reported from Berne that the German Government has refused to accede to the demand of the Socialists of that empire who claim liberty of the Press and the right to hold public meetings.

TURKEY DESIRES PEACE

RUMOURED OVERTURES TO ITALY.

Rome, June 30.

The greatest interest is being taken in the visit of the Prime Minister, Signor Salandra, to the army headquarters for a conference with the King. According to rumour, Turkey has made representations to the Italian Government asking her to use her good services in securing an early peace. In view of the counter reports that Italy is ready to take the field against Turkey, this rumour is not generally credited.

STRAINED TURCO-ITALIAN RELATIONS

New York, June 29.

A telegram from Milan announces that the Italian Government has instructed its Ambassador at Constantinople to apply for his passports and return to Rome.

This means war between Italy and the Ottoman Empire, whether declared or not, and gives colour to the rumour of Italian participation in the attack upon the Dardanelles.

There can be no doubt that the action of Italy has been largely brought about by the action of Turkey in attempting to stir up the tribes of Tripolitania to rebellion against the Italian régime.

TURKISH TRANSPORTS HARASSED BY SUBMARINES.

London, June 29.

According to despatches from Athens, the British submarines in the Dardanelles are increasing their activity in the Sea of Marmora. The moment a Turkish transport shows herself she is attacked and sunk.

A LONG CAMPAIGN.

Desultory fighting is still going on in the Gallipoli peninsula and on the other side of the Straits. It is evident that the campaign will be longer than was anticipated, but in the end the Allies will force the Straits and proceed against Constantinople.

The Turks fight resolutely, but without the enthusiasm they displayed at first.

UNDERSEA WARFARE SUBMARINE'S FIGHT WITH A BATTLESHIP

THRILLING STORY OF THE BALTIC

Paris, June 26.

An account has been received from Petrograd of the recent encounter in the Baltic Sea between a German squadron and a Russian submarine flotilla, in which the adventures of one of the submarines are related.

On the evening of the day in question the submarine observed smoke on the horizon and at once steered towards it. Before long it was possible to make out that the smoke was from a German squadron of ten battleships and a large convoy of torpedo boats.

At a convenient distance the submarine submerged until only a few inches of the periscope remained above the water. In order to further guard against the risk of detection the submarine took up a position so that she was on the same side of her prey as the sinking sun whose rays would naturally dazzle an observer.

Diving beneath the escort of torpedo boats which were provided with dragnets and special explosives with which to fight submarines, the Russian approached the leading battleship. At a depth of fifty feet the wash of the propellers was distinctly audible to the crew of the submarine. On coming again to the surface the object of attack was at once seen only sixty yards distant. The order was given to submerge and fire a torpedo. At the moment the latter order was obeyed it was felt that the submarine was hit by the keel of the battleship.

The submarine heeled over to such an extent that those on board were thrown off their legs; but the engines continued working regularly, and when at a depth of 75 feet she had regained her equilibrium.

At this moment there was a terrific explosion which shook the boat from stem to stern. All the electric lights exploded and things were flung from one side of the submarine to the other. Presently it was observed that water was trickling in from a point near the periscope, where a leak had been started, doubtless by contact with the keel of the large ship and further opened up by the explosion of the torpedo.

Under these circumstances the commander ordered one of the tanks to be emptied; and towards midnight, favoured by the darkness, the boat came cautiously to the surface and made as fast as she could for the coast, having been submerged from 7.29 to 11.30 p.m. Owing to the damage to the periscope it had been impossible to ascertain the effect of the attack, but it was subsequently known that the German warship was with difficulty saved and towed to harbour.

CORRUPTION IN JAPAN

MEMBERS OF IMPERIAL DIET ARRESTED.

New York, June 30.

A telegram from Tokio reports that two members of the Imperial Diet have been arrested on a charge of political corruption. The case is to be tried in the law courts.

BRIBED TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT.

Tokio, June 30.

The arrest of the two members of the Japanese Diet for political corruption has caused a sensation in the city.

The papers say that the accused are suspected of having received bribes to desert the Sei-Yukai party and vote for the Government Bill for increasing the army by two divisions.

General News

BLOCKADE OF GERMANY

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO AMERICA

Washington, June 25.

The United States Ambassador in London has transmitted by wire to the Department of State a reply in the form of a memorandum from the British Government to a Note from the United States containing certain observations regarding the blockade of Germany proclaimed by Britain.

The memorandum enunciates the principles in accordance with which American traffic is carried on and is dealt with by the British. Each case brought before the Prize Courts wherein American interests have been involved is explained in detail separately.

In answer to the complaint that American shipping companies have suffered through the delay in the Prize Court proceedings, it is stated that in the majority of cases any delay that occurred was due to the American companies themselves having asked for a postponement of the hearing of the case, or to their having failed to present their claims in due course. The delay cannot be attributed to the dilatory proceedings of the British Government.

Regarding the seizure of articles which do not appear in the list of contraband of war, consigned by the United States to Germany via neutral ports, the British Government explains that as Germany is surrounded by neutral countries it is a geographical impossibility to make the blockade effective without proceeding to the seizure of the articles mentioned.

The memorandum goes at length into a description of the measures taken by Britain in order to reduce to the lowest possible point the inconveniences caused to neutrals by the decree relative to trade with Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey.

It is maintained that the United States have no just cause of complaint. Britain will always endeavour to accelerate as much as possible the examination of the cargoes and to give close attention to claims arising from each particular case.

COST OF THE WAR

FRANCE PAYS £2,600,000 DAILY.

Paris, June 28.

To-morrow the request of the Government for a vote of 5,605 million francs to cover the war expenditure for the next three months will be considered by the Senate.

It is estimated that the average daily expenditure on the war is about 65 million francs, or £2,600,000.

The newspapers, in discussing the matter, say that in view of the necessities of the nation the Senate will doubtless approve the vote unanimously, and point to the very flourishing state of the finances notwithstanding the war.

FROZEN MEAT FOR FRANCE

SHIPMENT OF BULLOCKS FROM CANADA.

Paris, June 28.

A shipment of 1020 bullocks from Canada has reached Saint Nazaire. The animals average 600 kilogrammes in weight.

This marks the commencement of a series of such shipments from Canada and the French colonies of livestock and frozen or chilled beef for the troops and civilian population.

"ON TO PARIS!"

BERLIN'S DELIGHT AT FALL OF LEMBERG

New York, June 24.

The enthusiasm over the capture of Lemberg by the Teuton armies is described in a despatch from Berlin as tremendous. "On to Paris!" is the cry heard throughout the city. Popular sentiment is unanimously in favour of the abandonment of the offensive in Galicia and the execution of a gigantic drive against the western front. In streets and shops the talk of the people gathered in them is of nothing else but the great victory.

Obviously no hint has come from the Berlin War Office regarding what will follow the fall of Lemberg; but well informed military men doubt whether General Mackensen's armies will be seen in action along the French or Flemish lines in the near future.

The general belief is that Germany will send reinforcements to the troops in the Russian provinces on the Baltic and renew the drive from Riga.

In official circles it was declared that the importance of the Austro-German victories in Galicia cannot be over-estimated. They have practically cleared Galicia of enemy troops and have recovered a territory which is rich in copper, zinc and oil. Miners are already en route to Galicia to re-open the abandoned copper mines.

VICTOR OF LEMBERG

RAISED TO RANK OF FIELD MARSHAL.

Paris, June 25.

A report has been received from Berlin that the Kaiser has raised



FIELD MARSHAL VON MACKENSEN.

General von Mackensen to the rank of Field Marshal.

HARI - KARI

JAPANESE OFFICERS PREFER DEATH TO DISHONOUR.

Tokio, June 26.

It is reported from Petrograd that the Japanese officers Major Nakajima and Captain Hashimoto, who were fighting in the ranks of the Russian army at Lemberg, committed hari-kari when the city fell rather than suffer what they considered the dishonour of being made prisoners.

MURDERED BY THE KAISER

85 WOMEN AND CHILDREN VICTIMS OF GERMAN AIR RAIDS.

London, June 24.

The official figures of the victims of the German raids show fourteen attacks to date, over a wide area, chiefly of undefended towns, villages and country districts. The total casualties were: killed, 24 men (all civilians), 21 women and 11 children; wounded, 86 men, 36 women and 17 children.

TELL THE NATION THE TRUTH!

STRIKING DEMAND BY "THE TIMES"

London, June 25.

In the leading article of to-day the "Times" demands that the nation be told the truth about the war. The paper declares that there is no immediate prospect of our being able to compel the Germans to withdraw within their own frontiers; and it will take months to provide the British troops with the big guns, high explosives and machine guns necessary for the purpose. The article proceeds:—

"The country has got to set its teeth and disregard confusing bulletins, in the face of the probability of a prolonged and unprogressive campaign in the west; while General Mackensen's successful march in the east has probably postponed the resumption of the Russian offensive for several months until they also are provided with guns and shells.

"To put it briefly, the Allies on both fronts are being held, and there is no prospect of an early change. Moreover, the outlook in the Dardanelles, of which the less said the better, long ago ceased to offer prospects of a swift and easy diversion in the Middle East."

BAN ON TIN EXPORTATION

BRITISH GOVERNMENT PROHIBITION.

London, June 24.

The British Government has forbidden the exportation of tin plate to Denmark, Holland, Sweden and Norway; also of cotton yarn and thread to any part of Europe with the exception of the allied nations, Spain and Portugal.

INSULTED THE KAISER!

PUNISHMENT FOR DUTCH JOURNALISTS.

Rotterdam, June 26.

The editor-in-chief of the local paper the "Messenger" has been condemned to twelve days imprisonment as a punishment for having insulted the Kaiser, the sovereign of a friendly country.

The paper accuses the Kaiser of being double-faced and declares that he was the instigator of the war.

LARGE AMMUNITION DEPOT DESTROYED

SUCCESSFUL RAID BY BRITISH AIRMEN.

London, June 26.

Despatches from the British front in Flanders report that, information having been received as to the exact position of a large ammunition depot belonging to the Germans at Roulers, a squadron of British airmen made an excursion to the spot.

Upon arrival the aeroplanes proceeded to drop bomb after bomb on the building and succeeded in blowing it up, besides killing about fifty German soldiers.

The depot was used as a base from which to supply the German lines between Dixmude and Ypres.

LOADING AN AMMUNITION TRAIN.

London, June 26.

The Central News Agency reports the receipt of a telegram from Rotterdam announcing the exploit of the British squadron of airmen in raiding Roulers. The fifty German soldiers were killed while loading a train with ammunition.

HUMANE GAS

GERMANY'S DEFENCE OF POISON

New York, June 26.

A telegram from Berlin states that an official statement defending the use of asphyxiating gas bombs was issued in that city to-day.

The statement argues that the French and British used gas shells many months before. The Germans declare that the object of using the gas was simply to drive the enemy from his trenches, and that the slow approach of the gas cloud made it possible for the enemy's troops to flee.

In this connection it is pointed out that the Allies flooded the German trenches in Flanders, driving the Germans out; and it is held that there is no difference between using water or a cloud of gas for the purpose. The statement continues:—

"If our enemies attempt to arouse feeling in America against the use of such gases, it should suffice to point out that the American delegates to La Hagne in 1890 voted against prohibiting the use of gases. Captain Mahan, before the sub-committee, declared that gas bombs are as humane as high explosives, which inflict terrible wounds."

EXECUTED IN THE TOWER

END OF A GERMAN SPY.

London, June 23.

A brief announcement has been published regarding the naturalised British subject Muller, who, with Kuepfeler and Hahn, had been arrested for communicating information of military value to Germany, and Rosenthal, who had been despatched by the German Admiralty with an American passport to obtain information about the movements of the British Navy.

The announcement states that Muller was executed yesterday morning in the Tower of London, and that Rosenthal is under detention awaiting his trial by court-martial.

SUBMERGED IN AIR-TIGHT BOX

INVENTOR'S DEMONSTRATION WITH AIR PURIFIER.

New York, June 24.

It is reported from Wilmington, Delaware, that a local chemist named William Bond, has invented an air purifier which has been successfully tested. The inventor allowed himself to be submerged in an air-tight box which was placed in a tank, remaining in it for several hours.

The invention was tested in the presence of several naval officers, who consider it to be admirably adapted to submarines, enabling them to remain submerged for an indefinite period.

UNBELIEVABLE HUMANITY

BERLIN JOURNAL OBJECTS TO CIVILISED TEACHINGS.

New York, June 25.

A Berlin telegram says that a long article appears to-day in the "Kreuz Zeitung" attacking the "Lokal Correspondenz Agency" because the latter questioned whether it would be politically wise to grant the request of the United States in regard to submarine warfare and abstain from attacking vessels conveying American passengers.

The "Kreuz Zeitung" says that when it read the offensive paragraph it could hardly believe that such a question could have been asked. To give any such guarantee would be simply to allow the shipment of more munitions of war under the cover of the vessel carrying a few passengers.

SUNK BY THE PIRATES

SEVEN FISHING VESSELS LOST OFF SCOTTISH COAST.

London, June 24.
Seven fishing boats, colloquially known as "drifters," have been sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Scotland. The crews were saved.

Christiania, June 25.
A despatch from Stavanger says that the captain and three men of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Sveinjarl, which was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on June 9 in the North Sea, have arrived at that port. The rest of the crew perished.

STEAMER TORPEDOED AND BURNED.

London, June 25.
A despatch from Copenhagen reports that the steamer Nova has landed at that port the crew of the Norwegian steamer Truma, torpedoed and burned last Wednesday off the Shetland Isles.

LOSS OF THE LINER INDRANI.

London, June 28.
The Indra liner, Indrani, of Liverpool, 4994 tons gross, is reported to have been sunk by a German submarine off the Tuskar Bank, near the coast of Wexford, Ireland.

INDRANI'S CREW SAVED.

London, June 28.
The crew of the British steamer Indrani, sunk by a torpedo off the Tuskar Bank, have all been saved. The steamer Lucina, sunk off Ballycotton Bay, Cork, was conveying a cargo of coal from Liverpool to London.

SUNK BY A BOMB

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE'S UNIQUE FATE.

New York, June 25.
A wireless from Berlin states that on May 31 a German aeroplane dropped a bomb on a Russian submarine in the Baltic Sea. To-day the War Office has received positive advices from Petrograd that the submarine was sunk. This is the only case known of a submarine having been sunk by an aeroplane.

HEROIC CROSSING-SWEEPER

AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

London, June 24.
Lord Chylesmore stated at the Westminster City Council to-day that a crossing sweeper named Hayman has won the Distinguished Service Medal for gallantry at the front.

DERNBURG'S VESSEL

TAKEN TO KIRKWALL BY BRITISH CRUISER.

London, June 24.
The Norwegian steamer Bergensfjord, from the United States, which was taken to Kirkwall by a British cruiser several days ago, was released this evening by the British authorities.

Herr Dernburg, who was a passenger by the vessel and had a United States safe-conduct, was not molested; but it was understood that the British had reason to believe that several German army officers were aboard under assumed names.

WOMEN "RAILWAYMEN"

TO BE ADMITTED TO NATIONAL UNION.

London, June 24.
The National Union of Railwaymen has decided to admit to membership the women who are working on the railways.

WAR IN THE AIR

BRITISH AEROPLANE'S THRILLING ADVENTURE.

London, June 28.
Despatches from the British front in western Flanders give a dramatic description of a duel near Poelcappele, between Dixmude and Ypres, in which a British aeroplane, while reconnoitring at a height of 3000 feet, met and engaged a large German biplane which had double engines and propellers.

The German machine at first circled round ours at the same time firing its machine gun, but, so far as is known, without inflicting any damage. The Englishman then fired fifty rounds at a range of less than 200 yards. The hostile biplane was seen to waver; then, after firing some more shots, its engines stopped, and the aeroplane dived to a level of 2000 feet, where it again flattened out its course, flying slowly and erratically under a heavy fire from the British anti-aircraft guns below.

The British pilot then turned towards the German line to complete his reconnaissance, but his aeroplane was hit and he therefore decided to make for home. His petrol tank however had been pierced, and as the aeroplane glided downwards on a slant the petrol was set alight by the exhaust and ran blazing down to the front.

The machine travelled on to the accompaniment of a rattle of musketry from the enemy, while the heat exploded the unused rounds for the machine gun, and even the cartridges in the pilot's revolver.

The pilot, however, did not lose his control of the aeroplane, but proceeded steadily on his downward course. Before he reached the ground a large part of the framework was destroyed, and even the hardwood blades of the propeller were so burned that the propeller ceased to revolve.

When the machine finally landed back in the British lines both the officers had been severely burned. The pilot, in climbing out, tripped over a wire stay and sprained his ankle. What few serviceable portions of the aeroplane remained were collected and removed under the shrapnel fire of the German guns.

NO BOMBS ON ROME

FRANZ JOSEF'S CONCESSION TO THE POPE.

Paris, June 28.
A despatch from Rome states that the Pope has received a letter from Emperor Francis Joseph promising that the Austrian aviators should not drop bombs on Rome.

The letter is stated to be a reply to one from his Holiness saying that Rome ought to be respected as she is the world's great depository of Church treasure and the sovereign capital of Christianity.

EDITOR OF "DAILY MIRROR" DEAD

FAMOUS JOURNALIST PASSES AWAY AT AGE OF FIFTY-ONE.

London, June 26.
The death is announced, at the age of 51, of Mr. Alexander Kenealy, editor of the "Daily Mirror."

Mr. Kennedy's life was devoted to journalism, his career commencing in New York. He was correspondent for the "New York Herald" on Peary's first Arctic expedition, and was correspondent for the "New York World" with the American fleet in the war with Spain. He became news editor to the "Daily Express" of London in 1901 and joined the "Daily Mirror" in 1904. He has been the author of several works.

THE CRY OF BELGIUM

TERRIBLE PLIGHT OF DEFENCELESS KINGDOM.

Paris, June 29.
Communication with the interior of Belgium is becoming increasingly difficult; but the few reports that do come through show that disease and starvation is making ravages among the inhabitants of the towns and villages occupied by the Germans. The unfortunate Belgians do not know where to turn for help, and all their resources are exhausted. It is stated that the news of the afflictions of his people is greatly troubling King Albert's iron self-possession.

"HOUSE FULL"

LLOYD GEORGE'S CALL MEETS WITH READY RESPONSE.

London, June 29.
The British Government's call for volunteers for the making of munitions has yielded results which exceeded expectation. The Government had intended to keep the office open for applications until July 4; but the number of volunteers has already been greater than were required. The names and addresses of all further applicants are being taken in case their services should be ultimately needed.

ENTHUSIASTIC POTSDAM

STUDENTS CHEER QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

New York, June 28.
It is reported from Berlin that great crowds of students and citizens gathered at Potsdam to-day to cheer the Queen of Sweden on her departure to Stockholm after a visit to her mother at Baden.

The Empress Victoria met the Queen of Sweden in Berlin and accompanied her to Potsdam while the multitude sang the Swedish and German national anthems.

WAR FREIGHTS

RATES FROM ARGENTINA QUADRUPLED.

London, June 28.
The steamer Warlydale arrived to-day at Swansea with 21,000 quarters of wheat and maize from Argentina. The freightage on the cargo totalled £13,670, as against £3,000 for a similar cargo in 1914.

BANKRUPTCY OF TURKEY

NO MONEY TO PROVIDE FOOD FOR TROOPS.

London, June 26.
It is reported from Sofia that the financial situation of Turkey is desperate. There is no money to provide the troops with rations, and it is some weeks since the Germans received any remittances. The commanding officers have the greatest difficulty in maintaining discipline in the Ottoman army. Apparently the Central Empires are not in a position to afford Turkey any financial assistance, and the situation is becoming daily more critical. In Asia Minor the taxes have been increased, but the people have no funds to pay them.

OUT WITH THE HUNS!

Paris, June 25.
The Academy of Medicine has struck off the list of foreign members the names of the German professors Behring, Roentgen, Fischer and Ehrlich.

PREPARING FOR THE WINTER

GERMANY'S HEAVY ORDERS FOR ARMY STORES.

Zurich, June 28.
The "Zuricher Post" announces that Germany is making preparations for the winter campaign, and has given orders for the making of half a million cloaks, nailed boots, and special stoves for the trenches.

A SUNKEN PIRATE

GERMAN SUBMARINE LOST IN THE NORTH SEA.

London, June 28.
A Reuter's Agency telegram from Amsterdam announces that a German submarine which sailed from Emden for the North Sea had an explosion on board when off the island of Borkum last Tuesday and sank. Only the commander and two of the crew are believed to have saved themselves. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

TOOK THE ENEMY'S FLAG

ITALIAN SOLDIER TO BE DECORATED BY KING EMMANUEL.

Geneva, June 25.
The Italian infantryman who was the first to capture an Austrian standard since the beginning of the war will be decorated by King Victor Emmanuel.

In the fierce fighting round Plava this infantryman engaged an Austrian standard bearer in an encounter. He was stabbed in the hand, but finally succeeded in killing his adversary and returned to the Italian lines with the enemy's flag as a trophy.

APPALLING TURKISH LOSSES

143,000 CASUALTIES ON GALLIPOLI PENINSULA.

Athens, June 25.
The total losses sustained by the Turkish troops defending the peninsula of Gallipoli are estimated at 143,000 men. A despatch from Mitylene says that in three days of fighting on the peninsula the Allies captured several of the enemy's trenches. The second French division is bearing the brunt of the attack.

GERMANY'S NEW ARMY

720,000 MEN TO BE PLACED IN THE FIELD.

London, June 26.
Reports proceeding from military sources at Zurich say that Germany will put eighteen army corps more into the field shortly, numbering approximately 720,000 men. These are composed chiefly of the second category of the Landsturm, and comprise those who have never performed military service but are non-training; also the inland reserves which have been resting in the interior of Germany.

IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

SEVEN GERMAN SUBMARINES ARRIVE TO PREY ON SHIPPING.

Tokio, June 26.
Official information having been received from Rome that seven German submarines had succeeded in entering the Mediterranean, the Japanese companies have insured against the risks of war all their ships which pass through those waters.

NEUTRAL EUROPEANS IN BUENOS AIRES

The Trend of Their Sympathies

Outside the great cities of the United States it would be difficult to find a more generally representative collection of residents belonging to the neutral states of Europe than is to be met with in Argentina's capital. Swiss, Scandinavians, Hollanders, Danes, all the northern countries are well to the fore, whilst Spaniards and Portuguese appear for the Latin neutrals, and the Balkans have each their own group of citizens keenly interested in the course of events. Hence it may be reasonably held that without leaving Buenos Aires one may gather a fairly reliable impression of the course of neutral feeling, and the trend of neutral sympathies in the present war, and as a matter of fact such is actually the case. The Argentine press has indeed done much to prosecute this form of enquiry, and the broad results thereof may be said to embody the opinion that whilst self-interest stands first and foremost, there is a general feeling that it will not be well for the future of Europe if the Central Empires come out of the conflict in a manner satisfactory to themselves.

Taking the least important groups first it is safe to assert that with the single exception of Greece, the conversation of residents of the Balkan states leads one to believe that these powers are only looking out for profit to themselves, caring little or nothing for the moral issue. They certainly wish to see the Turk driven across the Golden Horn, and the Bulgarians hope for at least a portion of his sadly diminished territories. But this feeling against the Turk is more or less hereditary, and for the rest Bulgaria, Roumania, and Greece, are so jealous of each other, and of Serbia, that they have apparently no grasp of the broad problems that will have to be solved at the end of the war. Also they are bitterly jealous of the glory and honour won by Serbia, recognising that in all likelihood her claims to the consideration of the Allies—should they win—will far outweigh any claim that they may put forward, either collectively or individually. In Portugal there are no two opinions. The old Lusitanian kingdom is heart and soul with England, and if good wishes count for anything, then the Allies already have all the support that Portugal can give. As most people are aware, this is only too literally true, men and money being both somewhat scarce in that country just now. Across the border the position is somewhat different. Neutrality has been well kept by the Spaniards, and the more sensible members of the community, the traders, who abhor politics, support this attitude unreservedly. What little contraband trading there was with Germany at the beginning of the war has ceased owing to the closure of Genoa as a port of shipment for the Central Empires, and although the Clerical party, especially the Ultramontanes, are still doing all they can to favour the cause of the Hapsburgs, their results are not commensurate with their efforts. Intervention by Spain is in the highest degree improbable, being but a stalking horse for internal politicians, and on the whole it may be said that Spain is to-day one of the countries that has the greatest claim to be considered a true neutral alike in sympathies and in deeds.

It is when one comes to consider the northern nations that one finds an attitude difficult of comprehension by the average Englishman, and still more enigmatic to the French and Italian allies. Broadly speaking the justice of the Allies cause is admitted, the horrors of Belgium and Northern France are regretted, the submarine campaign is tacitly acknowledged for the piracy that it really is. Yet with all this there is an undercurrent of admiration for Ger-

man methods, German thought, and German persistence, that is irritating to a degree. It is this attitude that calls for a word of explanation, something that may perhaps show how it has arisen. Whilst at the same time it enables us to provide arms, intellectually speaking, wherewith to meet it.

In the first place the German "kultur" that to us bears on its face its own condemnation, has for the Scandinavian and Dutch peoples a very real value. The question of language, coupled with the usual course of study pursued in these countries, is, one believes, at the root of the evil. German is not only the *lingua franca* of the professional classes, but has for over half a century been the dominant tongue of the text books and the professorial lecture rooms. The Scandinavian, Dutch, and Swiss educationalists have latterly looked almost exclusively to Germany for their models. They have finished their careers in the majority of cases by a course at a German university, whilst their artists in music, painting, and sculpture, have gone to Munich, Leipzig, Dresden, or Bayreuth for their highest technique. Germany has been fortunate in the fact that its apostles, the professorial classes, have been unsparing in their labour. It is indisputable that the teaching courses in that country are more strenuous and more methodical than those of Great Britain or France. The fact that in the majority of cases the work accomplished is mediocre, and hidebound in its adherence to German tradition, is a fact that few of the smaller northern nations have appreciated.

Here and there a more far sighted individual has arisen decrying the almost mechanical method of imbibing knowledge that is Germany's special system, but such men have been few and far between. The method suits the continent. It brings practical results in the shape of employment either in their own country or in Germany to the students who follow it up to the end, and the natural result is that the doctor, chemist, lawyer, dentist, who has studied in the German schools is a strong partisan of German systematization in every branch of life. So far is this carried that individualism appears almost absent in Sweden, Holland and Denmark, there being in both countries a large body of opinion which is not averse to inclusion with the Central Empires on the basis of autonomous government within the German Zollverein. It is for their benefit that the policy of "frightfulness" has been applied in all its fury. From the German point of view they have all to gain by being subservient to Germany, and everything to lose by going counter to her wishes. Both Denmark and Holland know full well that active intervention on behalf of the Allies would mean that the present generation of Danes or Hollanders would never see their countries in the flourishing state that they occupy to-day, even given a sweeping victory by the former. This belief, even though to Englishmen it may appear somewhat exaggerated, colours all their views on the war, and overbalances the glorious possibilities of a future freed from the ever-present menace of Prussian militarism. The family question, with its ties of marriage and kindred, also plays very large part. Intermarriage between Germans and the northern nations has been very considerable since 1870, and that factor is being made the very most of by German politicians at the present time, especially in Holland and Denmark. If you will not fight for us, then at least maintain a strict neutrality, is in effect what Germany says to these nations, unofficially backing up her demand by veiled threats that gather all the more force from the knowledge of what has happened in those lands where the German army has passed.

It is a grave fault on the part of most Britishers when they profess to ignore all these multiple factors that militate against an effective coalition against the enemy of modern civilization. We, as a nation, are too

Poison Gas

LETTER FROM DR. J. J. INGOUVILLE

Mr. F. Ingouville, of Buenos Aires, has handed to "The Herald" the following letter from his brother, Dr. J. J. Ingouville, who is attached to No. 5 Infantry Base Depot at the front:—

"As you see, I have changed my headquarters and am now at the No. 5 Infantry Base Depot, quite close to where I was before. Our Staff consists of four permanent men: the colonel, the adjutant, the quartermaster and myself. I am very comfortably lodged, being the only medical man here. My servant is a soldier of the Devon Regt., temporarily disabled, having been wounded. I have a small hut to myself, the roof of which I can raise when the weather is too hot. Our mess is very variable, as sometimes we have as many as forty officers and other times as few as ten. The colonel, Colonel Richardson, is an Irishman, an awfully decent man with no side or nonsense about him. The rest of the mess varies very much and we get all kinds of officers passing through. I have met a lot of nice fellows amongst them and have made many friends.

"They are all so plucky that it makes one feel quite proud to be serving in the same army with them. Two young fellows, one a lieutenant and the other a second lieutenant, who came through here from the hospital, came up to me and entreated me to let them go to the front again as they were perfectly fit. I examined them and found them all right. One was called Thackeray and the other Cheetham. I heard since that poor Thackeray was killed and Cheetham was wounded through the lungs; I am glad, however, to say that he is doing well.

"One fellow said goodbye to me the other day saying, 'I hope I shall see you again, but I don't believe I

proud to plead our cause, and far too many individuals follow the same policy. Granted that France, Italy, and England must in the long run decide the conflict, is that a good reason for not attempting to win over the affection and esteem of nations whose active good will might go far to shorten the war. Germany is unconquerable, despite the fact that she is ringed with powerful adversaries, they make no headway, whilst on the East she has scored decisive successes and driven her most numerous enemy back. The gallantry and unceasing attack of the Anglo-Franco-Belgian armies in Flanders has but served to give them a precarious foothold against the Teutonic Goliath. Why then should not the war be stopped, and the subsequent decision as to responsibilities and reconstruction be left to a conference of the nations? That is a brief synopsis of the average neutral's opinion here in Buenos Aires, and it is our duty to make it very plain that apart from material advantages, which might or might not be attained, our honour and that of our Allies would be tainted for ever did we accept this easy way out of an apparently impenetrable *impasse*. The whole question of right and wrong is at stake, and were the British nation to accept any terms at the present moment she would be dishonouring not only her glorious past, but would at one and the same time be putting an affront on the thousands of brave fellows who have fought and died for an idea. Here is no question of territorial aggrandisement, no matter of increased trade or affronted dignity. Like a thief in the night, abusing our hospitality, betraying all that men have hitherto held nearest and dearest in the social code, the German nation has advanced to the attack. Hence we prefer to perish rather than to yield, and it is for this that we count the German, anathema, a thing of loathing rather than of hate, wherever the British tongue is spoken.

shall." Poor fellow, he was blown to atoms by a shell exploding near him. I could fill many pages telling you these distressful stories. They say goodbye and they all go so cheerfully, poor devils! Some have already been to the front and know what it is, so you see that it is not all put on.

"I have had a good many men under my care who have been poisoned by gas. I have been trying to find a man who could describe to me what it was like. I mentioned the fact the other day at mess, and a young officer said to me: 'Do you think I would do, because I have had a slight dose of it?' He gave me the following description which I transcribe almost *verbatim*.

"On the afternoon of April 26th I was with my regiment in support to a French attack N.E. of — on the ground recently recovered by the Canadian Division. At about 3.30 p.m., the French attacking line were forced to fall back on our trenches owing to the gas. At this time I was aware of a sickly sweet smell and, this becoming stronger and more pungent, I felt faint and giddy and short of breath. I coughed a good deal and my eyes were watered. I lay for a considerable time unable to collect my wits, but remained more or less conscious of my surroundings. Two or three hours later (I believe), I walked back to the dressing station and thence went to a hospital in — in a limber. Here I lapsed into unconsciousness, and awoke to find myself in the hospital train. It was quite dark and I believe about 10.30 p.m. Effects: General feeling of weakness and recurring headaches and occasional fits of coughing. Wakefulness or else bad dreams at night. Heat and light give pain to the eyes."

"I learnt from other officers and men who were in the same action that the gas is propelled (from high pressure cylinders) from the parapet of the German trenches in a greenish-yellow or brownish-yellow cloud which sweeps along the ground before the wind, gradually diffusing in the air. When met at close quarters it suffocates and irritates the eyes, nose and throat of the victim. I have observed, on the field and at the dressing station, men who could breathe with the greatest difficulty, and the more they tried to inhale the worse became their condition. Others were lying unconscious, but had not so much difficulty in breathing.

Amongst the men passing through here, I met a Second Lieutenant Sewell, who used to be in Montevideo, in the Western Telegraph. I did not recognise him at first until he started talking about the "Glasgow," and then I remembered him quite well.

18th May.—I have had to stop my letter as I was called away urgently. My work here keeps me pretty well busy all day. I am called at 7.30 by my faithful "retainer." I have breakfast at 8.30, and start my day's duty. First, I have to attend the morning sick, from 80 to 200 (they vary). Some are allotted certain work, when well enough to do it. After that I go round the camp inspecting dining rooms, cook-houses, wash-houses, etc. Our camp is in a splendid sanitary condition, and I was complimented the other day by the Director of Medical Service, who came round on an inspection tour and found everything perfect. After that we have lunch, and then I generally have to inspect some draft of men going to the front, after convalescence, and find out if they are fit for active service. I have had some time to start early and inspect as many as a thousand of them. Of course I may be liable to be called up at any hour of the day or night to attend some poor chap, so I am kept busy all day practically.

We have had a new lot of officers, amongst them young Sewell, who this time is going straight to the firing line. He lost a brother quite early in the war. There is a young Argentine here of the name of Webster. He was born in Buenos Aires, but has been away many years, travelling about."

OFF TO THE WAR

Regina d'Italia Sails

ENTHUSIASM AT THE NORTH BASIN

(By Our Special Representative).

When the British volunteer goes away, with the amiable intention of knocking corners off the Huns, he rejoiceth and singeth "Tipperary" and other glad anthems, in the joy of his heart. When our French or Italian friends and Allies depart for scenes of strife, the lid is taken off and they enthuse some. By the kindness of the Anglo-Argentine Coal Company, who had placed one of their tugs at the disposal of the Press, it was possible to get a view of the departure of the Regina d'Italia yesterday, from the water level whence things always look more imposing. The party, which was very select, left the steps at the east end of Dock IV. at 3 p.m. The mast, copiously provided with halliards, displayed a magnificent collection of flags of large size, the Italian flying from the truck, the French, British and Belgian accompanying it. The temporary acquisition of a very large Russian flag made the display complete. On reaching the North Darsena, it was evident that the Italian transport was about to leave, as her green banded buff funnels emitted great quantities of smoke, and the tugs in charge were sidling and bridling on the hawsers; all blowing off steam lustily. There was no whistling however, as the susceptible Minister of Hunmark had complained on a former occasion, and his tender feelings had to be considered. Both the Regina d'Italia and her shore background, presented an extraordinary appearance. The whole dock side was lined with crowds of spectators, they crowded on the sides and on the roofs of the Railway waggons, and the cranes along the quay were black with them. From all came the thin distant sound of cheering. On the steamer the crowds were equally dense. Where it is proposed to stow another 400 men, it is difficult to say, for she looked as if her complement were nearer 3000 than 1500. Black dots crowded every deck, gangway, and ladder. The boats were covered, the davits supported their quota, the shrouds of both masts sustained numerous enthusiastic reservists, the ventilators were loaded, the davits almost invisible and clumps and clusters of humanity hung everywhere. It really appeared as if a gigantic swarm of bees had settled upon the vessel, so dense were the clusters at every point of vantage. Some enthusiasts had even got into the cross trees, and one at the very main truck, hung on calmly brandishing a French flag with his unoccupied hand. As the tugs worked the ship out into the basin, the cheering became tremendous. Those who had exhausted their vocal powers fell back on waving. The sides of the ship simply exuded flags, they seemed to start from every rivet, they were mostly Italian and French, and made a brave show of colour. As the tug ran under the big ship's counter, the group of Allied flags became the object of the warmest demonstrations of friendship and joy. To the Muansa, lying in the next dock, the spectacle was obviously unpleasant. All the shipping round gave friendly greeting, and good wishes for a safe and speedy voyage by their flag code but, for the reason already alleged, the fog horns were silent. As the steamer gathered speed and went out between the further horns of the harbour works, several of the officers came to the bulwarks and courteously saluted the Allied flags, a compliment acknowledged by much hat waving from the small craft. It may be said that many employes of the Anglo-Argentine Coal Company, of whom over 80 have already left, were

BRITAIN'S WAR LOAN

Open to the Masses

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION ARRANGEMENTS

The new British War Loan is the first great democratic issue in the history of the nation. The aim of the Government is to obtain subscriptions from Britons at home and abroad, rich and poor.

In order to give British subjects and others in Buenos Aires an opportunity of subscribing to the new loan which bears interest at the rate of 4½ per cent, the four British Banks in the capital, and their Branches, are prepared to receive applications for subscriptions to the Loan, and to telegraph the amount of such subscriptions to London at a small cost. The following are the particulars:—

The loan is issued at par. Payable 5 per cent on application; 10 per cent on July 10, 1915; 15 per cent on August 3, 1915; 15 per cent on August 17, 1915; 10 per cent on September 14, 1915; 10 per cent on September 28, 1915; 10 per cent on October 12, 1915; 10 per cent on October 26, 1915; Or in full on July 20, 1915, or after, under discount at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum.

A full half year's dividend will be paid on December 1, 1915. The subscription list closes on or before July 10, 1915.

"CUCULLUS NON FACIL MONASHUM"

BOGUS PRIEST ARRESTED FOR BEGGING.

To attire oneself in the garb of a priest when not holding sacerdotal orders is a grievous wrong and most offensive but when the offender is in addition a dog of a Turk, the offence is aggravated. Mr. Zacarias Dimitri, notwithstanding his Slavonic name is alleged to be a Turk and has been sequestered by the police for stopping people in Charcas, Maipu, Paraguay and Esmerajda, soliciting alms for various religious movements in which, he alleged that he was interested. Several of the faithful whom he accosted, considered that he was not convincing either in manner or make up and conveyed that opinion to the Comisario. On being arrested the Unreverend Dimitri could produce no proof of being in Holy orders or authority to collect money. He stated that his papers are at Paraguay 339 where, the police are looking for them without much expectation of success.

NATIONAL MILITARY CABINET

OFFER BY NEW ZEALAND'S PREMIER.

London, June 29.

A cable message from Wellington, N.Z., says that the Premier of New Zealand has announced that he is prepared to form a national military Ministry.

on board. By four o'clock the Regina d'Italia was outside in the muddy lap of the great river, heading Italy wards "and on the mere the cheering died away." The rest of the proceedings are private history, and if there were the classic copa (or copas) de champagne con "sanwitches" in the saloon, it is nobody's business but those who were there. A run down to the South Basin and back to enable the vigilant and argus eyed Press to keep an eye on the sneaky tricks of any German ships, and a landing at the stone stairs at 5 p.m., terminated a very pleasant afternoon.

ANONYMOUS PAPERS

LOMAS DEBATING SOCIETY MEETING.

It was unfortunate that there was not a larger gathering last night at Lomas, to hear and debate upon the interesting variety of papers which were down in the agenda for presentation. Six papers in all were read by members, but the authors of these remained anonymous.

The Rev. Maynard Wolcott occupied the chair. Amongst the selected subjects were the following: One on "Dare we tell the truth," which was read by Mrs. Herald; "The Protestant Churches and the War," read by Mr. J. Triggs; "On Cooking—Mothers and Mothers-in-Law," read by Mr. C. H. Smythe; "The Immorality of Modern Advertising"; Mr. Howard, "Inheritance," Mr. S. Jones, and "Some Notes on Darwin's Visit to the Argentine," Mr. Herald.

The first paper was a humorous one as can be judged from the fact that it opened with the information that a mother, whom the writer knew, had declared her baby to be the most beautiful and perfect child in creation, whereas the writer was the most beautiful child in creation. The question of "Dare we tell the truth" was argued in the affirmative, and theoretically proved sound. Messrs. Herald, Triggs and Howard assisted the argument.

The paper read by Mr. Triggs was one of interest, especially so, and intended to be so at the present crisis in European affairs. The trend of the paper can be summarised in the words, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall inherit the Kingdom of Heaven." The subject was beyond ordinary discussion, but the reader was supplemented by remarks from Mr. and Mrs. Herald, and Mr. Wolcott.

Another humorous or rather semi-humorous paper was that on "Cooking—Mothers and Mothers-in-Law," such was the title, and the greatest care and attention must be paid to the interval between cooking, etc. The reader dealt with the query were mothers-in-law or grand-mothers more experienced cooks than the modern wife. It appears almost superfluous to state that the general argument tended towards the negative. Mr. C. H. Smythe, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Herald debated the point.

It was over the "Immorality of Modern Advertising" that Mr. Howard read that perhaps the most debate took place. Although in agreement with the appointment of a controller to suppress untruthful advertisement, there was some difference of opinion as to the advertising itself, and whether or not the majority of press advertisements ought not to be censured by the editor, but as was pointed out, the editor of a paper was a man of intellect and extreme ability, and "ads." were not therefore (sic) in his province.

The paper was a good one, but the debaters did not seem to appreciate the essential argument and inclined themselves to side issues. However, the whole matter was one of considerable interest.

"Inheritance," the title of the paper read by Mr. S. Jones, appeared to be founded upon a false basis. The writer interpreted the definition of inheritance as being, briefly, "something for nothing," or a question of the "merit of faith." Its tendency was scientific, but it did not cover the necessary ground to prove its premises.

The definition of inheritance in itself was faulty as might have been shown by the opening words of a previous reading, namely, the one concerning the inheritance of peacemakers. The last paper on Darwin's visit to the Argentine, contained points of sufficient interest to call forth a proposal that the reader should, at a later date, lecture upon the subject.

South America and the Argentine in particular were described as being

BOMB OR "BROMA"?

Alarming Discovery

AT THE PALACE OF JUSTICE

Yesterday about 5 p.m. there was great excitement, and not of a pleasurable kind, at the Palace of Justice. A rumour flew round the building that a dynamite bomb of prodigious explosive power, had been discovered in the premises. The first crude and highly coloured editions of the story gave scope for fancy and suggested that the devilish engine had exploded with fearful effect. This was only a little bit of local colour and the facts, as far as they can be ascertained or believed, are said to be that two boys going up the staircase by the Consulting Room of Dr. Ortiz de Rozas, Juez de Instrucción, on the Plaza Lavalle side, observed on the third step a cylindrical package, to which they called attention. José Gonzalez a police orderly informed the guardians of the Palace, one of whom received the suspicious object, assuring himself that he held in his hands nothing less than an explosive bomb. The report of the discovery attracted a large concourse from all over the building but, a certain modesty was manifested as to actually handling the article. The latter is about 12 cms. long and 7 cms. thick. It is a metal cylinder, covered with papers and having wires attached. It weighs about 800 grammes. In view of its dubious aspect, it has been sent to the Arsenal where bombs and things are supposed to be understood and, perhaps appreciated. It is there to be rendered innocuous opened and analysed. It is still uncertain whether this represents an actual find of a deadly bomb or merely a very bad and silly joke but the employees of the building do not regard the affair as funny and don't want to find any more bombs at present. For the next few days, vigilant eyes will sweep every dark corner and obscure nook of the great building and all ears will be listening for the mechanical tick, tick or the gentle sizzling of a burning fuse.

THE FRATERNAL AMERICAS

U.S. BUSINESS MEN'S TRIP TO THE SOUTH.

Washington, June 28.

The Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo, announces that the following names have been added to the committee which is to make the necessary arrangements for the visit of American business men and financiers to Latin America:

Senator Duncan Fletcher of Florida, Chairman of the Southern Commercial Congress; B. Y. Cooper, North Carolina; G. A. Davidson, California, President of the California Exhibition in honour of the opening of the Panama Canal; S. M. Hastings, Chicago, Chairman of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association; A. L. Mills, Portland; Charles Moore, President of Exhibition at Panama; and Walter Parker, Manager of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce.

the nursery of Darwin's learning and discoveries.

All the readings during the evening were of interest, and those members who were not able to be present missed an opportunity of gaining information.

Mr. Taylor, the Secretary, remarked that persons should not hide their light under a bushel, and that it was apparent that such had occurred in the past, judging by the meeting. The meeting was then adjourned.

LAND OF LILLIPUT

Conducted by Egeria

My dear Lilliputians:

I am sure most of you know a little about our friend the bee, and maybe some of you know a great deal. Well, I am going to tell you something about it from an article entitled "Romance of the Bee" written by James Collier, so those of you who know little can learn something, and even those of you who know a lot may refresh your memories about the honey maker.

Maurice Maeterlinck, who has told the inhabitants of Lilliput so many things about Nature, first learnt to love the bees, he says, in a village of Dutch Flanders, where an ancient sage had built himself a refuge from the world, with his garden as his chief wealth, and his apiary as the chief attraction of that. Of course you know that apiary is the name of the bee-house! There the Belgian learnt the lesson of strenuous and unselfish toil, and enjoyed delightful days and an happiness not felt elsewhere. The ancient Greeks were interested in bees and their work; but it is said that we owe much knowledge about them to a man, blind from his youth, a native of Genoa called Francis Huber, who gave his whole life to the science, and Maeterlinck says that none of his statements about the bees have been proved to be wrong. The modern hive we are told by the writer of this article was "made in Germany," and the movable frame, we know so well now, was made there too. And now comes the story:

As Winter is nearing its end, the queen-bee begins to lay and the workers leave the hive to gather their stores from the willows, the gorse, the violets and anemones. Then Spring arrives, and the eggs laid by the queen-bee start into life in thousands of bees, and the workers are kept busy bringing in pollen and nectar on which they must live. Then comes the departure for which they have long made preparations not because they want food, but when there is plenty and 60,000, out of a community of 90,000 bees will fly away from their old home to begin a new life, the queen-bee leading. Extensive preparations indeed are made; each bee will load itself with five or six days' honey, and from it they will each distil the wax of their future combs. They also carry off a due store of resin (called propolis) to close any cracks in the new hives and to strengthen and varnish. They will never return to the old home and will die at the entrance rather than accept charity. Noon is the hour of swarming, and a few workers being left to guard the hive and feed the thousands of eggs, the ten thousand larvae, the twice 10,000 nymphs and the 7 or 8 princesses. (these do not join the swarm, but sacrifice themselves to the community) the signal for departure is given and there issues a black throng which spreads into space, and an everlasting whirr of wings weaves a gossamer web of sight and sound, which floats in the air and waves to and fro, hesitating and expectant. At last the four corners of the magic mantle come together, obeying an unseen gesture or a command of the bee queen heard only by them. The queen leads the way, and almost simultaneously with her the swarm alights on willow, pear, or lime tree, and hangs there in groups till the scouts return with tidings of a quiet resting place. And all is still once more. The scouts return each with his report, and the whole swarm deliberates sometimes taking a night over the matter. Then the choice is made and the entire swarm makes a bee-hive to the distant goal over river and village, hedges and cornfields till it is lost to human eye. If the bees find a hive ready for them, they take possession and begin to find their bearings. They then make their city, and if wax be provided with the hive the bees are saved the

time and trouble of making it. But if not the bees convert the nectar into wax by some wonderful process unknown to us all. At earliest dawn the bee-scouts fly off and come back to the swarm with the news that the limes are blossoming on the banks of the canal, or the grass by the roadside is white with clover; and then forth go the elder bees to the number of 5,000 to attack the limes; while some 3,000 youngsters attack the clover. For there is a strict division of labour among the bees—for the day. The robbers of the lime blossoms will not rob the mignonette of its pollen, nor will the bee mix the yellow pollen of the lilies with that of the sage or lotus. But later in the seasons they will desert the flowers for cultivated plants. They keep themselves well informed, it is said, of the state of the flower market and plant within a radius of four or five miles, and they distribute themselves over the flower fields in proportion to the numbers of these and their melliferous value. There is a sculptor or carver bee which produces no wax, and whose work it is to cut and carve the wax into shape. They build four kind of cells—the royal, the large (where provisions are stored and males reared), the small (for workers' cradles and ordinary storerooms), and transitional, of irregular shape. Each cell is a hexagonal tube (that means six-sided tube) on a pyramidal base—that is you know with the bottom like that of a pyramid—and two layers of tubes form the comb. As soon as the first row of cells is ready, the queen, who has been waiting, takes possession, attended by a royal escort, always facing her and walking backwards, like people at human courts. When she comes to the proper spot, she lays her first blue egg; she then passes to the next and the next and repeats the act. Nor does she ever cease, from early spring to the first frosts of autumn. She lays eggs while she is being fed, and while she sleeps, for that is her whole business in life. Now don't you think this is all wonderful?

Here is your usual story.

With love from

EGERIA.

A DREAMLAND TRIP

(BY MARGUERITE.)

On Philip Green's ninth birthday his mother let him give a party. Philip invited fourteen of his school friends to tea. It was a cool night in spring, and the windows in the dining room were shut to keep all the fresh air outside. There was a lovely tea; there were jellies and cakes, and a big snow-capped cake with "Philip" in pink icing across the centre. After tea they danced and sang and played games till nine o'clock, then Philip handed round lollies and chocolates and more cake, and the guests went home.

Philip had not been in bed very long before a small voice whispered, "Come with me." Philip was always ready to go anywhere, so he started at once. The Dream Fairy led him along narrow tracks round precipices, over boulders and logs and steep hills, then brought him to a little town in a pretty valley. Here there were quaint little houses with gardens round them. In the gardens were beautiful trees and flowers that Philip had never seen before. A river ran through the town, and on one side was a lovely blue lake surrounded with trees.

As Philip and the Dream Fairy drew near, numbers of quaint little boys came out of the houses and ran towards a large building beside the river.

"Are they going to have a party?" asked Philip.

"We shall soon see," answered the Dream Fairy. Philip and the Fairy joined the boys at the door, and as no one asked who they were or what they wanted, they entered. The door opened into a large airy room. In the middle was a big tub of water, and on a shelf along one side were towels, cakes of soap and sponges.

"It's not a party," said Philip, in a disappointed tone.

"It's better than a party," said one of the little boys. "It's washing day," and he skipped and jumped about in high glee.

"I don't think washing is much fun," said Philip. "I had to wash my coat once because I carried some quail eggs in it, and some of them broke."

"You'll see," said the boy, and he danced again.

Some of the boys were not taking off their clothes.

"What are they going to put on while their clothes are being washed and dried?" asked Philip.

"You'll see," said the boy again. Philip was astonished to see that instead of putting their clothes in the water, the boys got in themselves.

As soon as the first group of boys were out and capering about the room wiping themselves, another group got in.

"Come on," said one of the boys to Philip. "We must go in with the next batch."

"But aren't you going to change the water?" said Philip. "It must be very dirty by now."

"Oh, no, it isn't," said the boy. "We are clean boys; we have a washing day once a week."

Now, although Philip did not want to get into the water, and nobody forced him to, he undressed and jumped in with the boys. The water didn't feel pleasant at all; it was dirty, and Philip felt very uncomfortable. "I don't like this," he said, but still he went on washing himself, getting dirtier as he washed.

When all the boys had finished dressing an old man came in and told them it was time to be away and in bed. He was a very, very old man, with white hair and a long white beard. Philip thought he looked like a picture of Father Time.

Philip did not go out with the boys, and as the old man did not tell him to go away, he stayed.

"Do you live here, sir?" asked Philip.

"Not exactly," said the old man. "I never stay long in one place."

"Don't you think the people here are very dirty?" said Philip.

"Why?" asked the old man.

"The boys all wash in the same water," said Philip. "There is no need to do it either, for there is plenty of good, clean water in the river, just outside. Don't you think it is a very dirty habit, sir?"

"It is," said the old man. "But I know of another dirty habit in the land of the 'know-alls,' the land from which you come, and I know not which is the dirtier."

"But we are clean people, sir," said Philip. "We always wash in clean, fresh water."

"Last night," said the old man, "you had a party. Although you did not know it, I was the one who packed you all off to bed. When I came in, I tasted the air, and it wasn't nice at all. There was about enough air in that room for three people, just as there is about enough water in that tub for four. Now, I wonder which is worse, breathing the air that other people have breathed over and over, or washing in water in which other people have washed."

Philip blushed. "I don't know," he said.

"I don't know, either," said the old man. "It is not as if air was scarce. Last night there was plenty of good, clean air just outside, but you would not let it in. I often enter a church," continued the old man, "to whisper to the minister to end his sermon and let the people go home to dinner or to bed, and I find the air very dirty. Sometimes there is not a single window open."

"But there are ventilators," said Philip.

"Ventilators do let a little air in

SOME WOMEN AND MANY THINGS

Early this year Miss May Morris, daughter of William Morris, brought out the collected works of her father in twenty-four volumes, including some drafts and late poems hitherto unknown.

Miss Viola Meynell, daughter of Mrs. Alice Meynell, and one of the sister children immortalised in Francis Thompson's poetry, has lately brought out "Colombine," a novel of modern English life, showing a rare charm and grasp of character.

The British Government has lately taken over three or four farms, where three hundred women are to be trained in agriculture, in addition to Radlett, the women's farm worked by the Queen's Fund.

Lady Huggins, the famous woman astronomer, who is honoured wherever science is known, died last autumn in England. She was born in Dublin, and married Sir William Huggins in 1875.

It has been common for Royal ladies to hold commissions in the Army, and Queen Victoria, Queen Alexandra and Queen Mary were all decorated with military rank. Not so popular is the Navy, yet one Royal widow, Queen Olga of Greece, holds a commission as Admiral in the Russian Navy.

A curious custom prevails in the African tribe named the Ibibio. When girls are approaching womanhood they are secluded in a special room to fatten up to the standard of tribal beauty. They are indulged in every way, fed bountifully and allowed to do no work. According to the wealth of the parents, the time varies from a few weeks to two years. The girls emerge hugely fat, and covered with finery, and make their debut before the admiring village.

One of America's great benefactors is Mrs. Shepard, once Helen Gould. Her husband, whom she married a year or two ago, when she was already in early middle age, is as zealous a philanthropist as herself. She spends little of her million a year on herself, but has brought giving to something like an organised science and is never happier than when entertaining parties of city workgirls. She works hard every day at her desk, and keeps a dozen secretaries for her correspondence.

On at least one occasion Belgian women actually took up arms and repelled a German force. At Herstal, when all the men had left to join the army, the town was attacked, and the women swore that the National Arms Factory should not fall into German hands. Armed with revolvers and other weapons, they are reported to have repulsed several charges of Uhlans, and when all their ammunition was exhausted, barricaded themselves in various houses and poured boiling water on the Germans in the streets, 2000 of whom were disabled by wounds and scalds.

and let a little out, but they can't keep the air clean enough. If, while the boys were washing, there had been a tiny stream of water running into the tub, and a tiny stream running out, the water would have been a little cleaner, but it would not have made very much difference. But if there had been a large stream running in and a large stream running out, the water would have been kept clean. It is the same with air.

"When I enter picture galleries, theatre, and concert halls to tell the actors and singers to finish and let the people go home to bed, I feel as uncomfortable as you did when you had your bath just now, and I wonder whether the 'know-alls' know very much after all."

Sports and Pastimes

PALERMO

SUNDAY'S MEETING.

If the whole of this community confined itself to one point, one interest and to one animal and that animal, Occurrence, who would blame or be bold enough to say that we had no reason?

Strictly speaking and from all other points of view, except that of the betting man, and by him we mean the man who looks upon a horse with no more interest other than a machine to empty or fill his pockets, as the case may be (and also, there are sadly too many of such individuals at Palermo) we should be justified in confining ourselves to the most interesting point in a day's racing.

The running of this phenomenal daughter of Val d'Or is truly interesting, and up to this present moment she has proved herself to be not only the horse of the season, but the horse of a century and of the world. That is, so far as she has gone, and we have not the smallest fear but that she will go further, much further. But there are reasons why we should not confine ourselves to this filly, and why we should put a curb on our justifiable enthusiasm.

Looking at Sunday's classic at Palermo and examining it in detail we find that apart from Occurrence's running, the race was an extremely entertaining one.

As the gate flew up and released the horses on their mile run, Canora took a comfortable two lengths lead from Rey de Leon, with Occurrence lying fourth, and Sunday last. They bunched up rounding Belgrano bend, and Rey de Leon took the lead on entering the straight. Then the race began for all, but Occurrence, who was then lying fifth. Canora shot to the front and Picacero began racing with Rey de Leon. Out came the whips. The pace was very fast. Not the slightest effort did Torterolo make (it almost looked as though he was leaving things too late) until after reaching the divisional rail between the popular and paddock stands!! There he pulled his mount from the rails to mid course. It seemed as though Torterolo had spoken aloud to the filly "Come on Occurrence, let's shew these crocks the way!" and with one movement of the rider's hands, the filly shot out, leaving everything standing, to win her race by a length and a half from Canora and Picacero, who almost dead heated for second place. Again the time was phenomenal, 1.36 2/5, Argentina's record for two year olds. If one could realise that it was in a distance of considerably less than a furlong from the post that Occurrence made her effort, and she was a good length or more behind Canora, when she did so one gains some idea of what she is, when she can pick up practically three lengths in this distance. We incline to this belief; that had Torterolo wished to get through earlier and "ride" the filly, he could again have won by several lengths and possibly broken another world's record. In other words, we believe Occurrence had this much in hand.

Canora ran a fine race, but Picacero caused us more pleasure, because we have never failed to proclaim that this son of Bridge of Cany would prove one of the best colts running at Palermo, and he is doing so.

What a day it was for the talent! Favourite after favourite rolled home and where they failed (except in the first event), the actual winner was substantially supported.

There was little to interest in the first race. The failure of the fairly well fancied Duquesita and the fact that the favourite Sotileza, could do no more than get fourth place, were, perhaps, the most remarkable points.

Fariña too, did not run as she could have done.

In the Premio Bolin, Idolatria at last scored and with absurd ease from Sweet Hope and Penitenta. Nobody saw Cosquilla, who, on past running, should have been prominent.

Navarro, as a winning rider of two year olds, is attracting no little attention.

In the first three months of the year he met with little success. But since the beginning of April there is something to justify this. Exclusive of classic races; in April he rode eight two year olds, registering 2 wins and a second. In May, he was out ten times with five wins, three seconds and a third, and this month to date, he has four wins and a third to his credit out of 12 rides. Thus in his 30 rides on non-classic two year olds he has eleven firsts, and it is interesting to note that seven of these were on fillies.

The start of this race to which we are referring was shocking. The public did not relish it at all. In fact during the whole afternoon there was an uncomfortable feeling of restlessness, impatience or dissatisfaction with the starting, and we are more confirmed than ever that the new method is a most unsatisfactory one with two year olds and not always successful with old stagers.

The third race went to the debutant colt Full Hand, who won by two and a half lengths from another new colt, Avanti.

The interest lay in the ease with which Full Hand won and the failure of Strap and Dondiego. The latter's performance did not surprise us, because we believe him to be one of those animals who will be at his best in months to come over longer distances, but Strap?—we are surprised at his complete failure. Let us forget him.

The Premio Germano was won by the twins, or rather by Shark, Englishman up. Neleo ran very poorly in comparison with his performance against the winner on June 6. This was the second winning favourite, and for the talent, from now onwards, all went well.

The classic was run as described, but there was one other minor point which made this event still more prominent. The favourite Occurrence paid \$2.25 for a win and \$2.40 for a place. So that the man who said he was going to buy 200 places on her was not such a mug as his friends thought him.

The victory of Radiant in the sixth race was in the nature of a gift, and it is extremely doubtful if he had not been "slipped" at the start, with a good and strong lead, whether he would have won. Cheap ran as he ought to have done, and it only shows that we were accurate enough in disregarding his previous Sunday's performance.

There is something we have to say to young T. N. Fernandez and if we were not so mild tongued we should commence it in the good old fashioned way of "What the devil, Sir!" and he would deserve all he got. The reason is this: Tata Dios cracked up (what happened we do not know, strained, winded, or something like it), and he could hardly gallop at all at the finish, being 20 or more lengths behind. Yet his jockey was riding like a madman and flogging the beast, hours after all the others had finished. A glance at the official photograph of the finish will shew in what position Tata Dios was.

Without question Fernandez should have pulled him up and walked him in, but even if not this, to flog him along like he did was disgraceful, and is deserving of much censure.

Cuaro galloped in a winner in the Premio Red Jacket. The fifth public fancy to get home. Red Jacket was sadly out of it. The race was

not of particular interest and calls for no comment.

The last race of the day was from one point of view a record for the reason that Insania, by winning half a neck from Dijital, registered her fifth successive victory. Dijital ran a grand race, and we must say she has never been as good as she is to-day. San Simon's reappearance interested, but he was palpably not up to the mark. He looks better for his rest.

Royal Drop was a disgrace, at least so the public thought. He broke the spell of the run of favourites, but did little harm, because Insania, the winner, was almost equally fancied.

It is a long, long time since favourites rolled home like they did at Palermo on Sunday.

TUESDAY'S MEETING

The law of averages—which has been described as and even sometimes called "the infallible law," has, during the past one or two meetings at Palermo, been proving itself. It seemed as though there was, at one time, a run in which the favourites went down in much greater proportion than they won. Now we are having an exact reversal of this, and again yesterday favourites were generally in evidence, but for all that, it was not an enjoyable nor a particularly interesting meeting.

There was only one race that provided a decent finish, and that was when Swallow just collared Deseada on the post, apart from this the whole meeting left one "cold."

The classic was a gift for Portena, and considering things generally, the price she paid out (\$4.40) was a good one. It was only the fact that Palanta has been running well, strongly, and in improved form, that allowed this to happen.

It was an event entirely devoid of interest, and would even have attracted less attention than it did, if Portena, when first out over the 1400 metres, had not been beaten by Canora. We said at the time that this should never have occurred, and it was only due to bad jockeyship and judgment.

We should no doubt feel more interest in this daughter of Cyllene and be talking about her, coupling her name with that of Decidida, were it not for the fact that we have so freshly—too freshly—in our minds the name of Occurrence.

Portena is a very good filly, and this must not be lost sight of.

The meeting started off in a red-hot favourite in La Loca, cantering home a winner in front of Fisgona, and the once utterly despised Mirona. Povera Mia was never in the hunt, and she certainly ought to have been there or thereabouts. Monedita made the running from the favourite, but crumpled up on entering the straight. La Loca came along with a goodly turn of speed, and the race was over.

There are an immensity of racing terms in the vocabulary of the "turffite," words which are used and employed in hardly any other walk of life, but we doubt even if the most ingenious member of the fraternity could find an expression suitable for the running of Brisca in the fillies' race. Even the "vilest language in the world"—we refer to German—is unsuitable. Nobody could say that Brisca could not have put up a very different show. It would be ridiculous, she has already done so. To be even beaten by such poor stuff as Dentelle, whom she herself and many others have trounced out of sight is the kind of running to which any adjective, however bad, can be attached.

As we are in a particularly generous mood, let us say that it only proves what we have always contended, and that is that Brisca's jockey is about the rottenest rider of two-year-olds at Palermo. And after this burst of generosity we will leave the race, remarking that the winner is worth watching, and the

race in which she ran third to Gosse and Festuca shows that this was no fluke, in fact, it was a better performance than her win to-day. Mari-nera ran second, and will win in due course.

The Premio Locandiera went to Gontran at the expense of Americano. He won with ridiculous ease, and there was apparently sound reason for scratching Estribor, Eneas, Mahoma and company. Gontran was terrifically backed, and the talent had to be content with 70 cents for a win.

Wotan was the next favourite to crop up, and he paid a quite reasonable dividend, considering his winning form. He fairly "wiped the floor" with such strong runners as Sanchez, Bolin and others. It only shows that Wotan had plenty up his sleeve, so to speak, when he won a short head from Espadanal, receiving 4 kilos, and from Arvejo by the same distance. It was a surprise to see Espadanal clean out of the race, considering the event mentioned above. If he can give 4 kilos and be beaten by only half a neck, one might reasonably expect him to be more prominent in equal weights, and yet where was he?

Some of these Palermo results really are the limit! After the classic event we had the one good finish of the day. Nondina was backed to the clouds, and all we can say is that it served the public right. On past running, on weights, looks and all such things, whatever justification had they in purchasing a single ticket?

Swallow, the second favourite, just won the event from Deseada. Tarija made the running, and Solicitud brought up the rear. When the race proper commenced, Swallow came along with a strong challenge to Deseada, who had run Tarija to ground and taken a good lead, and nicely weighted, Swallow just did the trick.

Reina del Sud ran a bad last, but it was lack of condition and not weight that was the cause of this performance.

The Premio Lechuza saw another weakly ridden race on Englander's part. Facundo III. has already proved he can gallop better than he did yesterday. Red Bonnet was made favourite at the expense of Penitelo, and it is interesting to note that although the latter has done nothing this season, it was quite evident someone knew he was going to do it yesterday. In this knowledge may be many explanations. Rotterdam evidently did not want to win, for he made the pace a cracker from the start, and it is unusual for the top weighted animal in a race to win after doing this. However, he ran third, so perhaps all but his backers were satisfied. Young T. N. Fernandez walked away with the race, when the time came, and Red Bonnet, the favourite, had to be content with second place.

From the public point of view the last event was a hopeless failure, and it looked as though the money they had pouched with so many favourites coming home, all went astray. Lord Ragland and Molitor took all the money, and this gave Massenet the chance of paying \$11.45 for his win. Acosta rode a thoroughly good race, and the son of Polar Star just being in the pink of condition, he had no difficulty whatever in winning as he pleased.

Frenetico made the running and finished last. Caucaso, the light-weighted, ran last from the start and finished last but one. So that it was a general topsy-turvy kind of race. One would have thought that the light weights would have made use of their handicaps, at least this is usual if one wishes to win, but if one doesn't, what then?

This ended the holiday meeting, and a remarkably poor one it was, without entertainment or excitement, but it served one useful purpose, and that was that it assisted the "book" very considerably for a future occasion.

ROSARIO

SUNDAY'S MEETING.

The following results of Sunday's racing at Rosario show that some good sport was seen.

There was apparently only one cause for complaint throughout the meeting, and that was in connection with the start of the fifth race. Gigantea was left standing at the post.

Favourites were even more prominent than at Palermo, and the talent had an excellent day.

Premio IMPERIO, 1600 metres.

1 CUARTETO, 52 ks., A. Torres	438	241
2 Culata 51 1/2, D. Barraza	9	50
3 Charny 52, A. Velez	97	93
4 Kaid 55, E. Ruiz, ap.	74	97
0 Patapun 58, M. Gandolfo	15	27
0 Galardon 56, P. J. Ramirez	36	59
0 Diabolina 54, F. Bagu	181	274
0 Ston 52 1/2, A. Sanchez	53	75
0 Gun 52, J. C. Sanchez	99	141
0 Monona 51 1/2, C. Alvarez	83	90

1085 1147

Dividends: 4.45 and 3.75; 10.60; 6.55.

Won by a length. Time 1.42 1/2.

Premio REMATE, 1400 metres.

1 SUZANA, 52, A. Torres	389	285
2 Soldado III. 52 1/2, A. Sanchez	109	145
3 Miruca 45 1/2, M. Sosa	109	101
4 D. Gabriel 50, E. Ruiz	86	128
0 Lugones 52, J. C. Sanchez	46	63
0 Breccaneca 52 1/2, F. Bagu	218	204
0 Foite II. 52, P. J. Ramirez	157	119
0 Sopeton 51 1/2, C. Alvarez	104	98
0 Morgana 50, R. Rodriguez	177	178
0 Trinchera 45 1/2, A. Dominguez	38	56

1433 1377

Dividends: 6.60 and 3.65; 5.25; 6.65.

Won by half a neck. Time 1.27.

Premio INGENUA, 1300 metres.

1 FORMOSA 54, A. Sanchez	508	268
2 Marobe 56, A. Torres	512	341
3 Yelmo 56, N. Marquez	96	54
4 Suplente II. 56, F. Bagu	239	138
0 Lingera 54, C. Alvarez with Marobé		
0 Coronation 54, P. J. Ramirez	621	319

1876 1121

Dividends: 8.25 and 3.50; 3.50.

Won by 1/4 length. Time 1.21.

Premio INDEX, 1200 metres.

1 DARICA, 54, D. Barraza	666	481
2 Sigomar 56, A. Sanchez	608	448
3 Dinita 54, C. Alvarez	233	261
4 Papagayo, F. Bagu	101	102
0 Facundo IV., 56, A. Velez	28	49
0 Itagui 56, P. J. Ramirez	58	77
0 Helix 54, A. Gomez	244	193
0 Songuita 54, R. Rodriguez	11	14
0 Gallineta 54, V. Moreno, with Dinita		

1929 1625

Dividends: 5.20 and 2.35; 2.40; 2.70.

Won by 1 length. Time 1.15 1/5.

Premio INDIANA, 1600 metres.

1 LA BULLICIOSA, 52, J. C. Sanchez	1011	
2 Cuarteto 40 1/2, A. Oliva, ap.	563	
3 La Gordetti 49, A. Velez	672	
0 Gigantea 46, A. Dominguez, ap.	351	

2596

Dividend: 4.60.

Won by a length. Time 1.42 1/5.

Premio INTRIGA, 2000 metres.

1 SUNCHALES, 53, E. Ruiz	1266	748
2 Macabeo 44 1/2, M. Sosa	784	456
3 Royal Nose 48 1/2, A. Velez	110	89
4 Leuctress 43, A. Oliva	167	109
0 Old Sam 59, J. C. Sanchez	157	163
0 East Wind 54, V. Moreno	407	223
0 La Walkyria 47, J. Fernandez (ap.)	53	54
0 Button Hole 48 1/2, F. Bagu	177	112
0 Lacar 43, J. J. Rodriguez	51	61

3172 2015

Dividends: 4.50 and 2.45; 2.75; 6.00.

Won by 2 lengths. Time 2.6 1/2.

LA PLATA

SUNDAY'S MEETING.

The feature of Sunday's racing at La Plata was the way in which Guerra put it across the field, and notched up a win valued at \$71 per ticket. Incidentally and with our accustomed modesty we may point out that Guerra was "tipped" in the "Herald."

A glance at the results will shew that the public had a thoroughly good and enjoyable day's racing.

Premio FALSO, 1300 metres.

1. Tremus 56 (Calistro) \$11.90 and \$4.70; 2. Solesky 44, \$4.50; 3. Cárcano 57 \$8.10. Won by 1 1/2 lengths; 2 1/2 lengths. Time 1.31.	
Also ran—Avispero, Electro, Divino, Drouot, Octavio, Nought, Torre del Oro, Peugeot, Licino, Variacion, Pichina.	

Premio FARNESINA, 1300 mts.

1. Ehontee 54 (Arismendo) \$5.20 and \$2.50; 2. Guaycuru 57, \$3.40; 3. Satyricon 57, \$2.70. Won by half a length; half a length. Time 1.22 1/5	
Also ran—Real, Chillar, Primauté, Feligresa, Mari-Mari.	

Premio FOEMAN, 1400 metres.

1. Doña Juana 53 (E. Murafia), \$5.80 and \$4.20; 2. Mate Amargo, 54, \$7.20. Won by three lengths; a length and a half. Time 1.28.	
Also ran—Gossip (4), Mandón, Nochero, Naranjita (3), Lady Truman.	

Premio FRENETICO, 1400 mts.

1. Sandringham 56 (C. Fernandez) \$2.90 and \$2.40; 2. Sud America 54, \$2.60. Won by three quarters a length; several lengths.	
Also ran—Cata Adair, Isolina II, La Chacha II.	

Premio FELPILLA, 1800 metres.

1. Chulo 48 (Arlandini) \$28 and \$4.20; 2. Maraschino 57, \$2.70; Hidrato 56, \$3.20. Won by 1 1/4 lengths; half a length. Time 1.53 35.	
Also ran—Fox, Mariposita, Beta, Agarate, Condarco, La Once, San Gabino.	

Premio FINETTE, 1300 metres.

1. Guerra 47 (J. Peña) \$71 and \$23.30; 2. Querida II. 54 \$7.10; 3. Farrista 55, \$15. Won by 1 1/2 lengths; three quarters of a length. Time 1.20 1/5.	
Also ran—Kotter, Menianto, La Ruth, Herd. Lebonnard, Chiquitina, Arreyua, Millela, Driada, Herb, Estencia.	

Premio FANTASMA, 1300 mts.

1. Go Bang 54 (R. Rodriguez), \$7 and \$3.90; 2. Dear Friend 51, \$4.50. Won by 1 1/2 lengths; 1 1/4 lengths. Time 1.20 3/5.	
Also ran—Renta, Pilleria, O'Farrell, Choza, Forajida.	

GOLF

SAN ANDRES I. v. LOMAS I.

When Lomas visited San Andres on Sunday last, they found the home team much too strong for them, with the result that they retired defeated, as the scores below show:—

SINGLES.

Lomas.	San Andrés.
H. G. E. Hicken... 0	John May... 1
W. A. Cowes... 0	C. A. M. Watt... 1
J. Oswald... 1	J. Marjoribanks... 0
E. Gibson... 1	A. Kidd... 0
A. A. Cowes... 0	J. A. Brown... 1
W. Flint... 0	R. E. Bailey... 1
J. L. Carstairs... 0	H. Dorn... 1
D. J. Bellhouse... 0	C. H. Bartlett... 1
W. R. MacBean... 1	R. Paton... 0
Dr. L. G. Dodds... 0	E. B. Bradbury... 1
C. Whyte... 1	V. G. G. Scroggie... 0
Dr. J. M. Ahumada... 0	A. E. Livock... 1

4

FOURSOMES.

Hickey and W. A. Cowes... 1	May and Watt... 0
Gibson and Flint... 0	Kidd and Marjoribanks... 1
Oswald and A. Cowes... 0	Brown and Bailey... 1

MacBean and Bellhouse... 1	Bartlett and Bradbury... 0
Carstairs and Dodds... 0	Dorning and Paton... 1
Whyte and Ahumada... 0	Scroggie and Livock... 1
2	4

SAN ANDRES II. v. LOMAS II.

The Lomas second team met with even less success than did their first, but the excellent weather made play in both games thoroughly enjoyable.

SINGLES.

San Andrés.	Lomas.
E. J. Drysdale... 1	J. G. Duncan... 0
H. L. Kidd... 1	T. Johnson... 0
H. D. McMasters... 1	H. T. Mawson... 0
H. K. Loos... 1	J. Martindale... 0
W. E. Knightley... 0	E. A. Brown... 1
R. M. McCrum... 1	S. Gibson... 0
H. B. Tabor... 1	G. Armstrong... 0
F. W. Dodd... 0	J. B. Campbell... 1
J. Phillitz... 0	A. MacMorran... 1
H. L. Prettyman... 0	H. L. Stevens... 1
J. J. Pratt... 1	H. W. Griggs... 1
H. F. Bullman... 1	Hunt... 1

7

FOURSOMES.

Drysdale and Kidd... 1	Duncan and Armstrong... 0
McMasters and Loos... 1	Johnson and Martindale... 0
Knightly and McCrum... 1	Campbell and McMorran... 0
Prettyman and Tabor... 1	Brown and Stevens... 0
Phillitz and Dodd... 0	Mawson and Gibson... 1
Pratt and Bulman... 1	Griggs and Hunt... 0

5

Singles... 7

Total matches 12

1

5

6

HURLINGHAM GOLF CLUB

MONTHLY COMPETITION.

There were very few cards taken out by club members for the Monthly Cup Competition at Hurlingham on Sunday. Thirteen players started, and eleven of these returned cards, with Mr. J. C. Douglas and Mr. H. Randolph tying for first place. They play off to-day.

The following were the cards returned.

	Tot.	Hd.	Nt.
J. C. Douglas... 96	18	78	
H. Randolph... 88	10	78	
W. Agar... 86	5	81	
N. W. Jackson... 96	12	84	
T. P. Jones... 99	14	85	
C. L. Rumbold... 95	10	85	
T. S. Boadle... 104	16	88	
H. Courtney Luck... 98	10	88	
A. G. Erskin Shaw... 110	18	92	
T. R. Birmingham... 110	18	92	
H. J. Steele Boe... 107	10	97	

BS. AS. PACIFIC G.C.

ZAVALLA CUP.

On Saturday and Sunday play was proceeded with in the competition for the Zavalla Cup.

The results of which were that Chiswell and Nicholls are left in the final, which will take place over 36 holes on Sunday next.

Sunday's results.—Chiswell beat Bryans, 2 up and 1 to play. Nicholls beat Lacey by 5 and 4.

An amusing story of Sir George Reid, the High Commissioner for Australia, was told by Lord Rotherham at the recent luncheon of the Associated Chambers of Commerce. Sir George, he said, had returned to Australia, after having been honoured with the K.C.M.G., and at one of the gatherings he attended he was asked the meaning of the title. On the spur of the moment he replied, "Oh, that means 'Keep Calling Me George.'"

LAWN TENNIS

ARGENTINE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Continued on Saturday and Sunday, play in the Championship Lawn Tennis Meeting of the Argentine Club progressed very considerably, and the perfect weather conditions brought a fair amount of spectators to watch the play. Some excellent matches were played on Sunday, as the following scores and results will show:—

Gentlemen's Singles Championship.—D. de Urquiza beat V. O'Farrell, 6—0, 6—1, 6—0. F. Elortondo beat Y. Castro, 6—0, 6—1, 6—0. A. Y. Villegas beat F. Elortondo 6—3, 6—1, 6—3.

Ladies' Singles.—Carmen Sastre beat Sara Larusse 9—7, 8—6.

Gentlemen's Doubles.—A. Villegas and D. de Urquiza beat V. O'Farrell and Y. Kavanagh, 6—3, 6—0, 6—0. A. Jacobs and F. Elortondo beat Y. M. O'Farrell and E. Lagos, w.o.

Mixed Doubles.—Carmen Sastre and Y. R. Molina beat J. Palacio and S. O'Farrell 6—0, 6—2.

Gentlemen's Singles Handicap.—E. Saubidet beat E. Pereda 6—1, 6—4, J. M. O'Farrell beat E. Saubidet 2—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Ladies' Singles.—S. Lanusse beat C. Sastre 7—5, 3—6, 7—5.

Mixed Doubles Handicap.—G. Jacobs and A. L. Jacobs beat T. Romero and E. Sansot 7—5, 8—6.

The following games will be played to-day:—

R. Sansot and R. Gimenez v. E. Pereda and J. Del Piano, at 10.30 a.m.

Court 1.—J. Castro and E. Saubidet v. J. Lanusse and E. Sansot.

Court 2.—J. Kavanagh and S. O'Farrell v. R. Sansot and R. Gimenez or E. Pereda and J. Del Piano.

Court 3.—F. Elortondo v. A. Duranona.

On court No. 1 the final of the Gentlemen's Singles between J. Villegas and Diogenes de Urquiza.

Court No. 2.—Gladys Jacobs and Federico Elortondo v. Carmen Sastre Juan Ramon Molina (Championship).

At 2.30 p.m. Court No. 1.—Doubles championship between Alfredo J. Villegas and Diogenes de Urquiza v. Arnoldo L. Jacobs and Federico Elortondo.

F.C.C.A. LAWN TENNIS CLUB v. VILLA BALLESTER.

The Central Argentine team visited Villa Ballester on Sunday afternoon and returned home, after a most enjoyable afternoon's tennis, victorious.

The scores resulted in a win for F.C.C.A. by 8 matches to 1. Miss O'Brien supplied the refreshments, which were thoroughly enjoyed by the players. Results:—

Central Argentine Railway A.C. Russell and Parry beat:

Petersen and O'Brien, 6—1, 6—0. Lewis and Annand, 6—5, 6—5.

Babbington and Simpson beat:

Petersen and O'Brien, 6—0, 6—0. Lewis and Annand, 6—3, 6—5.

Lang and Fierro, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1. Colville-Jones and White beat:

Petersen and O'Brien, 6—0, 6—2. Lewis and Annand, 6—5, 5—6, 6—2.

Lang and Fierro, 6—3, 6—5. Villa Ballester L.T. Club.

Lang and Fierro beat Russell and Parry, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4.

MARMOL v. LOMAS.

Played on the courts at Lomas on Sunday afternoon, the home team had little difficulty in beating the Marmol team. The games were well enjoyed.

The results were as follows:—

Lomas A.C.

Lawrie and Cotman beat: Wallace and Walker, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5; Kelly and Pentreath, 6—3, 6—3; French and Mackenzie, 6—1, 6—2; Roberts and Chapman, 6—1, 6—1.

Rudd and Hayward beat: French and Mackenzie, 6—4, 6—1; Roberts and Chapman, 6—0, 6—1; Wallace and Walker, a draw.

Bridger and Hine beat: Wallace

FOOTBALL

RUGBY

BELGRANO v. LOMAS.

An excellent game of Rugby football was played at Belgrano on Sunday afternoon, which resulted in a win for the home team by 4 tries, 12 points, to a dropped goal, 4 points. The following took part:—

Belgrano.—G. Bush; Fenwick, Charlton, Sinclair, N. Bush; Sampson, Piper; D. H. Scott, Whittington, Nisbet, Van Deurs, Troncosco, Bourne, Darch, and Pellamain.

Lomas.—E. J. Adamson; A. T. Morris, Churchouse, W. Cribbes, G. H. Whyte; R. S. Whyte, C. A. Auld; T. R. Bayme, A. J. Hunter, W. K. Griffiths, J. M. Gaul, J. Plaquer, R. Clydesdale, W. Tansley and G. Cribbes.

The game favoured neither side throughout the whole of the first half. Cribbes, with one of his neat drop kicks, secured the first points and the only ones for Lomas. Generally speaking Belgrano did most of the pressing, but it was not until nearly up to the interval that Whittington got over. The goal kick was charged down. An opposing forward just reaching the leather before it sailed between the posts.

Fenwick was the next scorer for the home XV. Charlton then got over, but he had a severe collision with Adamson, who was carried off the field with slight concussion. This was bad luck for Lomas, because they had already lost Morris. Towards the close of the game Van Deurs scored.

Lomas played a fine game, and although beaten, were by no means disgraced. It was in the second half, after losing Morris and Adamson that they excelled in defence. Belgrano place-kicking was weak.

BUENOS AIRES v. GIMNASIA AND ESGRIMA.

Buenos Aires defeated their opponents at Saenz Peña on Sunday by 4 tries, 12 points to one, 3 points.

The scorers were Santamarina for Gim. and Esgrima. Smyth, after some excellent combination between the B. A. "threes," Martin, Gahan and Martin again. The last try was an excellent piece of play. The following were the teams:—

Buenos Aires—Mackern; Macadam, Cash Reed, Smyth and Martin; Mold and Gooding; Wigg, Lockwood, McCall, Etchandy, Heriot, Gahan Cox and Crawford.

Gimnasia y Esgrima.—Rumbo; Santamarina Ortuno, Crespo and Newbery; Rioboo and Garré; Jurado, R. Buzzo, E. Buzzo, Casado, Pereda, Lagleyze Henderson and Berisso.

ARGENTINOS v. EXTRANJEROS.

The above match will be played on the Gimnasia y Esgrima ground on Sunday, July 4, and will commence at 2.30 p.m. The Argentino team will play in the colours of the Gimnasia y Esgrima club, and the Extranjero team in dark blue. Jerseys will be provided for the players at the ground.

The following are the teams chosen to represent:—

Argentinos:—Full back, R. Rioboo. Three-quarters, H. B. Smyth, J. Sinclair, W. Cribbes, G. H. Whyte. Halves, R. S. Whyte, C. T. Mold. Forwards, B. Jurado, E. C. Gahan, J. Bourne, V. Heriot, R. van Deurs, H. Buzzo, J. McCall, H. Harrington. Reserves, G. Bush, A. J. Hunter.

Extranjeros:—Full back, C. J. McCarthy. Three-quarters, R. A. Mar-

and Walker, 6-4, 6-5; French and Mackenzie, 6-2, 6-4; Roberts and Chapman, 6-1, 6-2

Marmol L.T. Club.

Kelly and Pentreath beat: Bridger and Hine, 6-4, 6-2; Rudd and Hayward, 6-5, 5-6, 6-5; Cockcroft and Robinson, a draw.

Wallace and Robinson beat: Cockcroft and Robinson, 6-2, 6-4.

tin, W. A. Watson, F. F. Charlton, S. W. Churchouse. Halves, A. T. Gooding, B. A. Cash Reed. Forwards: F. Dismore, B. H. Heatlie, S. Legat, D. H. Scott, H. Nisbett, E. Cox, D. Etchandy, W. H. Whittington. Reserves, Balme, Griffiths, S. Sampson, T. Piper, H. Henderson.

Referee, Mr. T. Duncan.

Linesmen, Messrs. P. Alemandri, W. E. Seward.

ASSOCIATION

RACING (2) v. ESTUDIANTES (0).

Played at Palermo on Sunday, when the following teams took part:

Racing.—Arduino; Reyes, Ochoa; Pepe, Olazar, Comacchi; Canaverl, Ohaco, Marcovechio, Hospital and Perinetti.

Estudiantes.—M. Croce; A. Aicardi, J. Susan; M. Madero, O. Ivanisovich, I. Vaccari; Lahitte, A. Panlowsky, M. Susan, A. Maistegui, A. Ochandio.

WESTERN RAILWAY (1) v. SAN LORENZO (0).

Played at Caballito. The Railway were distinctly lucky to win. After full time had been played, neither side had scored, and so 30 minutes extra was called. It was only just at the end that Moggio headed one through. It was a close and interesting game. The sides chosen were:—

F.C. Oeste.—S. C. Sernis, J. S. Sacardo, A. Pini, R. de Lorenzo, A. Aguilar, A. Elordi, F. Barbera, J. Munesci, E. A. Moggio, V. Angeletti, F. Crespe.

San Lorenzo.—J. Coll, J. O'Campo, A. Coll, J. Monti, P. Monti, A. Assali, M. Perazzo, F. Xarao, A. Etchegaray, G. Urio, L. Gianello.

Referee, C. Gardi.

RIVER PLATE (1) v. QUILMES (0).

On the ground of the former, Garcia was the scorer for his side. The teams were as follows:—

River Plate.—C. Isola; A. Chiappe, J. Calneggia; A. Lanata, C. Garcia, A. Perussi; R. Fraggia Patrao, M. Fraga, A. Penney, N. Rofrano, A. Ameal.

Quilmes.—C. T. Pearson; A. Reid, J. D. Brown; H. Dent, G. Gouat, J. C. Pollini; B. Hoare, R. Falibene, J. D. Morgan, F. Raggi, E. Pearson.

Referee, N. P. Oury.

BELGRANO (1) v. KIMBERLEY (0).

At Villa Urquiza on Sunday the following teams met:—

Belgrano.—T. Reddel, G. Brown, C. Morgan, H. Cox, A. Mallen, J. E. Hughes, C. Oliva, B. Mallet, H. Vignoles, A. B. Cullerne, A. L. Morgan.

Kimberley.—F. Diez, J. Pinaroli, S. Florentino, A. Spingardi, A. Badaracco, A. Conch, J. Gonzalez, C. Boide, A. Perez, M. Garcia, C. Badaraco.

Referee Mr. Cooke.

FRIENDLY

PHENACKERS (3) v. CHIRIPITIFLAUTICOS (0).

This friendly game, the third of its kind, was played on the Belgrano ground on Sunday. The game was an amusing and entertaining one, and thoroughly enjoyed by the players, who apparently did not devote themselves to the game with overdue exertion. Rugeroni, Thomson, and Forrester were the scorers. The teams were as below:—

Chiripitiflauticos.—E. Hearne, Warner, M. Hearne, Morgan, Wood, Black, Cadmus, Casey Ratcliff Royal, Marr.

Phenackers.—Holliman, Forrester, Whittington, Chapman, Wilson, F. Hore, Curchod, R. H. Thompson, Rugeroni J. Mackern, C. Webster.

Mr. W. Forget refereed.

AN UNWANTED VOYAGE

BRAZILIAN POLICE INCONVENIENCE ARGENTINE SUBJECT.

An incident, which is exciting no little attention has occurred at Rio de Janeiro between the police of that city and an Argentine named Odilio Gasparotti.

On arrival at the Brazilian capital, the police refused to allow him to leave the ship and land, with the result that he has had to continue the voyage to Dakar before being able to return to Buenos Aires. From Dakar he has communicated with the Argentine authorities and with the Brazilian Minister, Souza Dantas, which latter has telegraphed to the Chancellor of his country forwarding details of the case and requesting an immediate enquiry into the matter.

It is stated that Odilio Gasparotti is well known in social circles in Buenos Aires, and is a person of irreproachable character, but that he informed the Brazilian police that he had come to Rio de Janeiro in search of a certain woman of doubtful antecedents, and as the Brazilian law is extremely strict on all such points, the police had refused to allow him ashore. Furthermore the police state he refused to give satisfactory proof of his identity and for these reasons they regarded him as an undesirable person. They say the affair would not have happened but for this. On the other hand Gasparotti has stirred up the authorities of this country to action, and the attention that an apparently trivial matter at first attracted has largely increased.

THE SALVATION ARMY

CHARITABLE WORK IN JUNE.

Lieut. Colonel W. B. Palmer of the Salvation Army sends the following information as to the work done in connection with the housing of Men, Women and Children during 25 days of the present month of June in Buenos Aires.

In the Shelter for Men at Avenida Saenz 923, Nueva Pompeya District, the total number of beds occupied has been 4,443. In addition to this, meals have been received by those availing themselves of the Institution.

In the Men's Shelter at Copahué 32, Barracas, a total of 7,641 beds have been occupied.

In the Home for Women and Children in Humberto 10, 3046, a total number of 1577 beds have been occupied. We are constantly seeking situations for a number of young women under our care.

With regard to nationalities, no less than 24 different countries were represented.

Clothing as far as we have it is constantly given to the poor, and in all directions to the utmost of our resources we are endeavouring to co-operate with those in authority to relieve the general poverty and distress still existing.

HORSE SHIPMENTS

A constant export of horses to Europe continues to supply the wastage caused by the war. Previous to and during embarkation all these shipments are subjected to the most rigorous inspection both as to the installations for the care of the animals on the voyage and the quality of the forage provided. The veterinary examination is also of the most thorough description. Yesterday afternoon the s.s. Hilarius sailed with a fine lot of 296 horses from Dock 1.

SHAW AND THE VATICAN

THE DUTY OF THE POPE

London, June 26.

The famous dramatist, Bernard Shaw, in the course of an interview regarding the attitude of the Pope, said:—

"The Pope's clear duty last August was to excommunicate the belligerents with bell, book and candle, and tell them with a voice thundering through Christendom that they would all most certainly be damned for the sin of Cain unless they laid down their arms and submitted their dispute to the judgment of God through His Church."

"The Pope made it quite clear that this was his programme. What more could he do as Papal politician? What other side could have taken that capacity? Austria and south Germany are Catholic, Russia belongs to the Greek church and England is Protestant; while France is violently anticlerical."

"It is true that his choice between Mahomet and the mountain Luther may have been trying; but the Turks are entitled to the benefit of their invincible ignorance, and the heathen have always been dearer to Rome than a heretic."

In respect to the sinking of the Lusitania, Mr. Shaw said:—

"The Pope can hardly be expected to represent God as sharing in the general belief in America and Britain that saloon passengers have more valuable souls than the common soldiers or sailors because they have heavier bank balances."

INTERVIEW WITH THE POPE

EXPLAINED BY CARDINAL GASPARI.

Rome, June 29.

The "Corriere d'Italia" publishes a report of an interview with Cardinal Gaspari, who belongs to the Secretariat of the Vatican, by a representative of the paper.

The subject of the interview was the publication in the Paris newspaper "La Liberté" of an audience which M. Latapie, a journalist attached to the staff of that paper, was granted by the Pope, in which His Holiness is represented as having made statements which betrayed a certain leaning towards the central Empires.

Cardinal Gaspari, speaking on behalf of the High Pontiff, said that many of the statements of M. Latapie were mere inventions, and in many other points he had misunderstood what the Pontiff said.

The Cardinal denied that the Pope meant to excuse Germany's execution of Belgian priests by citing cases of priests having been arrested in Italy; nor, he stated, was it true that His Holiness justified the violation of Belgian neutrality. One statement made by M. Latapie was correct, viz., that the Pope condemned the sinking of the Lusitania.

Cardinal Gaspari concluded by declaring that the deplorable indiscretions of M. Latapie would result in his being the last journalist who would have the honour of being received by the Holy Father until the end of the war.

SEVERE COLD IN URUGUAY

INTENSE NIGHT FROSTS.

Intense cold is reported from Uruguay, and night frosts of extraordinary severity. Reports from the Interior state that this will have the best effect on stock and agriculture, as the hordes of insect plagues produced by the rains of the last few years, have vanished, killed by the cold. Pasture is somewhat backward however, owing to the low temperature, but this will be quickly remedied later, and the destruction of the insect hosts is a marked gain.

ROSS'S Belfast **Ginger Ale**

M. E. A.**"SMOKER" IN BS AIRES****AN EXCELLENT PROGRAMME**

That the members of the Marine Engineers Association know how to make arrangements to enjoy themselves and to cause other people to do likewise was shown last evening when the Association held their smoking concert in aid of the Association's Benevolent Fund and the Missions to Seamen.

In the first place, the committee had arranged an excellent programme and many of the shining lights of Buenos Aires amateurs gave their services. Again, the hall was well filled and the arrangement of chairs, tables and refreshments added to the general freedom and enjoyment; so with this combination of preparations there is nothing to surprise in the statement that the concert was a successful one.

It cannot be said that the hall is one of the most suitable for the purpose in the city. It is difficult to sing in and the length of the hall is difficult to reach owing to its construction. This fact precluded a few persons sitting at the end of the hall from hearing all the details of each item.

Perhaps it would have been better for both artists and audience alike if the platform had been raised at least a couple of feet higher. In spite of these atomic drawbacks, the close of the concert saw everyone going away fully satisfied with their evening's entertainment, and likewise saw the coffers of the Association and the Mission appreciably swelled thereby.

It seems as though a Buenos Aires audience of late requires some special stimulant at the beginning of an evening's enjoyment before they can fully appreciate what is being offered them. Perhaps the amount of talent that has lately been heard at patriotic, Entente Cordiale, charity concerts and the like has made them "blasé," which is a mistake and which is also a fault to be shouldered entirely by the audience and not by the artists.

Last evening's programme opened with Professor Stark at the piano, and the items reached double figures. In fact, arrived well in the second half of the entertainment, before the audience unthawed as it were. In no single case was this the fault of a singer or artist.

Every item was well received, but not with that freedom to which they were entitled. On the other hand, the programme was of sufficient length to prohibit many encores, and this perhaps had something to do with the attitude of those present.

The Rev. W. H. Brady received a fine reception when he sang "Father O'Flynn," and was followed by Mrs. C. H. White, whose charming rendering of "Songs my mother sang" was greatly appreciated. Mr. Adderley's recitation and a duet by Mrs. Alfred Drysdale and Mr. Bideleux which was excellently sung, led up to Mrs. Richards' song, "On the Mississippi." Unfortunately the singer has not yet fully recovered from her severe cold, and, although she was encored and roused the audience with "Tipperary," she was unable to sing again in the second half of the programme. In spite of her cold, Mrs. Richards sang with plenty of "vive" and called forth an enthusiastic response from her audience.

Mr. Bideleux was in fine voice and has probably never sung better than when he sang the "Yeoman's Wedding Song" and the "Bedouin Love Song."

A recitation by Mrs. Bideleux was well received, but it was in the second half of the programme, when she changed her published selection to "Cheering up an invalid," that she excelled and was accorded a most enthusiastic encore.

Mrs. Alfred Drysdale sang two songs, both of them with charm and her rendering of them was beyond criticism.

Mr. Gough was just as good as ever in his humorous selections.

Mr. George Howard played two zither solos and later was loudly encored for a banjo solo and obliged with Gammeyar's Andante and Waltz.

It remained for Mr. C. Soane with his humorous songs and singing to get his audience thoroughly well pleased with themselves. Two good old songs always appreciated at a "smoker" were given in his own inimitable fashion and "Hi Tiddly Hi Ti" followed as an encore.

Mrs. White's second item was even more pleasing than her first and still more appreciated by her audience.

The last item on the programme came from Mr. Brady. He received an oration and a reception and for "Marie my Girl," which was thoroughly well sung, was recalled to give "Stonecracker John."

It was generally an enjoyable and successful evening, and not by any means was the smallest meed of praise due to Professor Stark, who throughout the concert accompanied to perfection. Only once throughout the long programme was he absent and then when Mr. Soane's comic was accompanied by his daughter.

Apprentice boys, two from the S.S. "Plutarch" and two from the S.S. "Strabo," did right loyally in the task of selling programmes. They collected at least another \$50 for the funds. When next the Marine Engineers Association give a concert it will be looked forward to with increased anticipation.

The programme was as follows:
Pianoforte Solo, Prof. A. B. Stark.
Song, "Father O'Flynn," Rev. W. Brady.

Song, "The Songs my Mother Sang," Mrs. C. H. White.

Recitation, "Barker's Doormat," Mr. J. W. Adderley.

Vocal Duet, "Two Gay Owls," Mrs. Alfred T. Drysdale and Mr. F. F. Bideleux.

Song (humorous), "Sailor's Bum-kum," Mr. C. Soane.

Song, "On the Mississippi," Mrs. R. R. K. Richards; encore, "Tipperary."

Song, "Yeoman's Wedding Song," Mr. F. F. Bideleux.

Zither Banjo solo. (a) Minuet; (b) Quickstep, Mr. George Howard.

Recitation, "Ole mose," Mrs. F. F. Bideleux.

Songs (humorous), "The beautiful yacht I've not got," Mr. Gough.

Song, "The song that reached my heart," Mrs. Alfred T. Drysdale.

Interval.

Song, "Bedouin's Love Song," Mr. F. F. Bideleux.

Song, "Spring Again," Mrs. C. H. White.

Recitation, "The Charity Dinner," Mr. J. W. Adderley.

Song, (humorous), "Vain Regrets," Mr. Gough.

Song, "Down Vauxhall Way," Mrs. Alfred T. Drysdale.

Song (humorous), "Row, Row, Row," Mr. C. Soane.

Recitation, "Cheering up an Invalid," Mrs. F. F. Bideleux; encore, "Sheltered."

Duet for banjo and piano, "Police-man's Holiday," Mr. George Howard and Mrs. Alfred T. Drysdale.

Song, "Mary My Girl," Rev. W. Brady; encore, "Stonecracker John." God Save the King.

Accompanists: Prof. A. B. Stark Miss Soane, and Mrs. Drysdale.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY**NEW PROHIBITIONS BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.**

London, June 26.

A decree appears in the Official Gazette forbidding British subjects from transacting business with the enemy in Morocco, Siam, China and Persia. The prohibition extends to the branches of enemy commercial firms in those countries.

SHEEP STEALERS**CAPTURED IN THE PAMPA CENTRAL****PURSUIT ON A CAR**

Cuaterismo or cattle and sheep robbery, has always been a thriving industry in some districts of Argentina and, unless very severe measures are taken, seems likely to continue to be so. The tolerance with which these crimes have been regarded is inexplicable, but fortunately Justice occasionally is on the right side. Mr. Haydon, of Estancia "Kia Ora," Pampa Central, recently recovered a flock of 380 sheep which were coolly lifted from his paddock on June 19, under cover of night. As 650 were left, either from motives of moderation, which seems improbable or because they were too many to steal successfully, the shortage was not apparent until the sheep were counted on May 24. It was then manifest that a large theft had been committed and, Mr. Haydon hastened to put the circumstances before the police. He himself also at once took active steps to pursue the marauders using his motor car to pursue the trail and nullify their long start. For eight days he hunted for and followed the spoor of the thieves, no easy matter, as they were crafty rogues with the professional knowledge of Moss troopers or Highland eaters, and their custom was to drive the stolen flock into blind roads during the day, hurrying forward as soon as darkness fell, and going on all night. Notwithstanding the difficulty of following them up, Mr. Haydon only returned once during that time to the estancia. Every few leagues the trail would disappear and wide casts had to be made before it was possible to hear news of the troop. Eight days of hard driving over villainous roads rendered still more deplorable by heavy rains, necessitated a return for repairs to his car which had been running from dawn till late at night. However the deficiency was supplied as Mr. Sewell, of Pigue kindly lent his Ford car. Mr. Edye and Mr. Mosa also started for Darraguiera, and three days after put the Cabo in command at Puan on the track of the stolen sheep which were now, in the montes south of Guatrache in Pampa Central. Here the sheep were found on June 7, quite fifty leagues from the estancia, and were removed to pasturage. The animals had already been offered for sale, but the seller declined the price offered as not being up to the amount expected. He casually observed that another fine lot of 1500 would be offering shortly, and the two scamps who had stolen Mr. Haydon's sheep left, presumably to collect them. While hunting for his own sheep, Mr. Haydon came across a lot of 98 ewes near Estacion Sanes, stolen from an estancia near Goyena. Unluckily the thief escaped. Owing to the persevering pursuit of Mr. Haydon, who evidently does not take joyfully the spoiling of his goods, a nest of thieves has been located, and it is hoped that the authorities will for once, strike promptly and hard. Three arrests have already been made by the police.

SCARCITY OF ANILINES

A consequence of the cutting off of German trade has been a marked scarcity of aniline dyes, which has caused much inconvenience. An immediate result has been that anilines formerly costing from \$5 to \$8 a kilo, according to class, have already gone up to \$15 or \$18 and the demand continues firm.

Before the war Germany had the greater part of this trade although French anilines are superior but higher priced. Of late years however Germany had almost monopolised the supply Britain had, though the process was originally a British invention, failed to follow it up or derive any benefit from it.

NEW PORT WORKS**CLOSING-DOWN RUMOURS****DEPRECIATION OF BONDS**

Under the terms of the contract made by Messrs. Walker and Co. with the Argentine Government, payment for work on the extension of the Port of Buenos Aires was to be made by the issue of Government bonds. In normal times this system, which is general in all great engineering propositions carried out on behalf of the state, works admirably. The bonds are sold in open market, or, if the holders prefer it, are used as security upon which the contractors may rely when in need of cash advances from their bankers. Unfortunately the present times are far from normal, and Messrs. Walker and Co. have therefore approached the Minister of Public Works, asking him to intervene on their behalf to remedy a situation that if not corrected may force them to consider the advisability of shutting down, for the present at any rate.

According to *La Prensa* they wish the terms of the contract to be modified, cash payments being substituted for the delivery of bonds. Their reason is to be found in the fact that the latter, which bear 5 per cent interest, mean a loss of some 20 per cent for the contractors, presumably owing to the depreciation in the saleable value of this class of security, and they further point out that inasmuch as the Government is able to borrow at 6 per cent, this situation is unfair to their interests.

It is fairly certain that Dr. Moyano will give this reasonable request favourable consideration. For although the terms of the contract leave no room for doubt as to their interpretation, in strict equity the contractors are right, and the Minister of Public Works has promised to confer with the Government on the matter at an early date.

AN INTERESTING FOSSIL**FOUND AT THE NEW PORT WORKS.**

While excavating at the New Port Works yesterday for the foundations of the warehouses, an interesting discovery of a fossil was made.

The fossil represents the remains of what is known to science as a Glyptodon, the giant ancestor of the paludo member of the armadillo family. The glyp-etc. has been extinct for thousands of years, and consequently is not a subject for reminiscence by even the oldest inhabitant. His fossil remains have been found in the Chaco and in Mexico, but nowhere else, so far as is known, so that Argentina may consider herself as having been honoured at some remote period of the world's history.

The specimen found yesterday is in an excellent state of preservation, although it was damaged slightly before the workmen realised that they were trying to delve through the armour-like scales of a prehistoric monster. The fossil was discovered about six metres below the bed of the river, in what is known as the "tosca," a formation below the silt. Information of the discovery was given to the National Museum authorities, and they have undertaken the further excavation of the glyptodon, which measures about one and a half metres across the back.

Messrs. Walker's workmen have made several interesting discoveries while engaged in constructing the port. Not so long ago, a coin of 1827 was found. Previously, a tombstone was brought up, the date and name being decipherable in the leaden letters let into the stone. Cutlasses have also been recovered from the mud.

AN ADVENTUROUS VOYAGE

Newport Steamer Captured by Raider

HOW THE 'KRONPRINZ WILHELM' DEALT WITH THE 'CHASEHILL'

Captain's Story of Dirty Tricks

(PASSED BY CENSOR.)

The following interesting narrative of the adventurous voyage of the Chasehill, which sailed from Newport in February last, and was captured by the German raider Kronprinz Wilhelm, now interned in America, has been penned by Capt. R. H. Kidd, of Newport, the skipper of the vessel, and we have much pleasure in publishing it:

We sailed from Newport at 10.30 p.m. on February 3 in a stiff south-west gale, and gales prevailed until the night of Feb. 5, when at midnight we met with our first misfortune. In the height of a severe gale, and a very heavy sea, our steering gear parted. All hands were immediately called on deck to tackle the dangerous task of repairing—an exceedingly dangerous proceeding, owing to the ship falling off into the trough of the sea. Huge seas came crashing on board, sweeping the decks, fore and aft, the whole time. However, by 4 a.m., this job was completed, and the watch went below. On Feb. 6, with the gale still raging, our steering gear again carried away, and the above performance had to be repeated. On Feb. 9 the gale abated, and we started to make a little better progress, and we finally signalled at Ileta (Gran Canary Island) on the 12th at 5 p.m. two days late. Everything went well after this, and when we crossed the Equator without seeing anything of enemy ships, everyone began to look forward to our arrival in the River Plate, and some had letters written ready to post on arrival. Then came our first scare. On Sunday evening, Feb. 21, a light was reported to me, coming straight for us, and although I took the precaution to sail without masthead lights, and gave particular instructions to act upon in an emergency, this oncoming ship had undoubtedly spotted us. Immediately I ordered "all lights out," altered my course 90 degrees; or at right angles from the oncoming ship. The ruse succeeded, for we got away. All on board were firmly convinced that it was a German tout. Our safety, however, did not last long, in spite of a sharp look-out both day and night, for the very next day, Feb. 22, at 2.30 p.m., a large ship was sighted coming straight for our port beam, steering in such a way as to come exactly end on, so that we could only see one funnel. I tumbled at once, and knew it to be a cruiser. But of what nationality. English or German? At first, the officers said she was flying the white ensign, and it looked so to me. On closer inspection, however, I saw that it was a German. She signalled, ordering us to stop instantly and show our ensign, but I continued my course, and at the same speed. I did not intend to comply, unless I was absolutely compelled to. The cruiser, unfortunately, was soon down alongside of us, and proved to be the Kronprinz Wilhelm. As I was still continuing my course and speed, the Kronprinz Wilhelm fired two shots at us, one ahead and one astern. Well, I had a look at him, and didn't like the look of his teeth.

THREE GUNS POINTING STRAIGHT AT US.

Seeing that it was impossible to ram her, and that it was hopeless to try to get away, together with the knowledge that I had a crew of 44 souls on board, and a lot of them married, I decided that discretion was truly the better part of valour, and stopped my ship, although it was with the greatest reluctance. I would love to have rammed her. The Germans held the whip hand for the time and knew it. It was hopeless to try and get away from a ship that had held the "blue ribband of the Atlantic." They quickly boarded us; came in their life-boats fully armed all the boarding party wearing lifebelts. But only the officers boarded us fully armed, most of the crew leaving their rifles in the boats. The prize officer at once demanded all my papers, and I had no option but to obey. He next wanted to know what cargo we had on board, the quantity, and eagerly asked how much fresh water, being quite crestfallen when I told him only ten tons. It was 3 p.m. when we were boarded, and although we were told we could take all our belongings with us, as far as the chief engineer and I were concerned, the boarding officers took up so much of our time that we only got away with a part of our effects, for we were all on board the K.P.W. at 4 p.m., only one hour from the time we were boarded. I lost also, not only all my private stores such as tobacco, cigars, wines, spirits, and slops, which, of course, it was impossible to take with me (which the Germans thoroughly enjoyed), but they also demanded my telescope, binoculars, chronometers, sextants, and electric torches, promising to return same when we left the K.P.W. They did not keep their promise. I only received my sextant back; the rest they kept. The object of taking these navigating instruments away from us was to prevent our taking observations, and thereby finding out our position. After we were all on board both ships started to steam to the eastward, about ten knots per hour, and continued the whole night in this direction. At 5.30 p.m. we had our first feed. Dinner it was called, but it was entirely uneatable, being putrid tinned stuff, and it was then I understood the boarding officer's anxious inquiry for fresh water. The tea offered us was salt, and although we were all parched with thirst none of us would drink the salt water that was given us as fresh. We mostly went to bed that night with empty stomachs and parched tongues, and not talking very nicely of Crazy Bill, and, needless to say, all hoping for a speedy delivery from the K.P.W. Our position when captured was lat 6.15 S., long. 28.10 W. Next morning, long before we were allowed on deck, we knew that this huge vulture was pouncing down upon another innocent victim, for we could tell that she was off at full speed. Besides, one of the German stewards came down gleefully rubbing his hands, saying "Ve gott von odder von." A fine steamer, too, with two funnels. It proved to be the French Transatlantic liner Guadeloupe, with 143 passengers, 151

crew, and 500 bags of mails from Buenos Aires to Bordeaux, via Rio Janeiro and Dakar. After the capture was effected, we were allowed on deck (which was at 8.30 a.m.) after having been battened down below from 5.30 p.m. the previous evening with no lights allowed, port holes closed, screwed up tight, and blinds drawn, thus effectively shutting off all ventilation. I've never suffered from heat and stuffiness so much before in all my life as I did during my stay as a guest of the Kaiser on the K.P.W.

PENNE IN SHEEP PEN.

This steamer when caught was about 100 miles further east than where the Chasehill was caught. We found on reaching the deck that all three ships were steaming to the eastward, and had a good view of the Guadeloupe that day from our sheep pen, where we were all penned up on the starboard side aft. At 4 p.m. the Guadeloupe was brought alongside the K.P.W., and all the victims brought on board the K.P.W., with their luggage and the mails. Then both ships parted company for the night. Next morning at daylight, the Guadeloupe was brought alongside, and relieved of all her cargo and valuables, and all her fresh water—being from the River Plate, all her ballast tanks were full—which was a God-send to the Germans. After this we had some very good water to drink, although they were very sparing with it, and no one got any to wash with, only getting for that purpose what we were smart enough to steal. I had about a glass of water to wash in daily, and had to watch my chance to steal it, of course. It was pitiable to see some of the poor women with three or four children covered all over with sores and dirt because they could not get any water to wash with (steering passengers). The first and second class ladies managed somehow to keep their children clean. Well, having relieved the French steamer of all valuables, she was cast off and sunk that night. I think by opening her sea cocks, for the last sight I had of the Guadeloupe she had a very heavy list over to starboard. We never saw her again. The French captain and officers looked for her with tears in their eyes on the morning of the 24th, but it was no good; she was gone.

The Germans turned their attention to the Chasehill, and we steamed to the eastward until Saturday, Feb. 27. On this day, she was brought alongside the K.P.W. and discharging operations commenced. I could not see the method employed, but it continued daily, Sundays included. The order was: "Come alongside at 8 a.m., and cast off at 6 p.m." This continued until Saturday, March 6, when the Chasehill finished discharging her cargo and bunkers. Both ships then started to steam back to the westward, and we all knew then that the Chasehill was to be given back to me to take off the Guadeloupe's passengers and crew, and our own crew, and take the lot into Pernambuco. The quicker we could now be got off the K.P.W., the better, for the commander found that we were a great strain upon his provisions, and fresh water, the latter again becoming very brackish, and although the K.P.W. was supposed to condense her own water, her condenser was apparently very much out of order; and as her crew alone was 500, it required a little water to go around the total number on board. On Monday, March 8, we were all to go on board the Chasehill. But to our surprise, at noon the K.P.W. set off at full steam, leaving the Chasehill behind—stopped. I soon learned what was in the wind, for I made it my business to chum up to one of the stewards of the K.P.W. and by this means I got to know many things that I was interested in. So I buttonholed my Fritz, and asked him what was up, so he told me, "Ve gott von odder von." I gathered from him that some ship had signalled Fernanda-Norona, giving her po-

sition by wireless, which of course, was intercepted by the K.P.W., and we were supposed to come up to this other new victim by daylight next morning.

From this time on I was thinking very seriously, and I thought no enemy merchant ship would be silly enough to use his wireless giving his position, and that there was no reason why the K.P.W. should expend such a large quantity of coal going full speed after a neutral ship. I decided, therefore, in my own mind, that it was a hoax by a British man-o-war, and decided to watch events, being rewarded at 1 a.m., by seeing the K.P.W. turn sharp around. (I ought to state that I was stealthily watching events through my port), and race back again towards the Chasehill for all she was worth. She had very evidently got a big scare, I concluded. This supposed victim that the K.P.W. was after had again been using her wireless, and unfortunately the K.P.W. detected just in the nick of time to save herself, that it was the wireless tone of a British cruiser! However, it took the K.P.W. from 1 a.m. Tuesday until 3.30 p.m. to get back to where she left the Chasehill, when we were, every soul of us, bundled on board the Chasehill at break-neck speed, bag and baggage, together with the mails of the Guadeloupe; and some luggage, "slings of it" were lost over the side in their hurry to get rid of us. At 7 p.m., the commander sent for me and told me I was to go back aboard the Chasehill. That he would give me the ship on condition that I made my way to Pernambuco with the ship and all on board. For this purpose he had caused to be put on board two days' water, provisions, and coal. He gave me my position (which I could have worked out for myself, and no thanks to him) with my instruments, and found I had to go 535 miles to reach port, and I once again took charge of the Chasehill. At 7.30 p.m. we left the K.P.W., which was lying stationary, and right glad were we all to get away. Personally I am sure that had I been another week on the K.P.W., I should have had scurvy, probably something worse, beri-beri maybe. As it was I had to put four of my crew in hospital soon after reaching Pernambuco with swollen legs, and ulcers breaking out all over them. I honestly consider we got away just in the nick of time to prevent a serious epidemic amongst us.

A DIRTY TRICK.

When the Chasehill was brought alongside the K.P.W. to put us all back on board, the Germans, in their usual manner, played us a dirty trick. The K.P.W. deliberately rammed the Chasehill just fore-side of the navigating bridge on the starboard side with such force that the K.P.W. trembled fore and aft with shock for about three minutes. Well, I believe the trick was to sink the Chasehill by this means after raising everyone's hopes to the greatest height of expectation, and then gloating over our keen disappointment. But the Chasehill proved too strong; she did not sink. The Germans, however, bundled us all on the Chasehill without knowing or looking in the No. 2 lower hold to see if she would float through the night or not. We were told that there was two days fresh water on board. We found, however, after the first half tank of water was finished, that on turning on our other tank (or rather our other half supply), that it was salt, which was a still dirtier trick to play, there being such a large number of people on board us, and all were soon parched with thirst, for this water that now remained was totally undrinkable. We actually had to go a whole day and a night without water. Anyone that has not gone through a similar experience in the roasting hot weather of the tropics, cannot possibly have the slightest imagination what it is like to be without a drink of water. In justice

to the commander of the K.P.W. I don't think he knew of this trick, for I found the commander to be quite a decent sort. I blame the officer in charge of the provisioning department.

By the time we reached Pernambuco which was on Friday at 6 a.m., on March 12, everybody's tongues were hanging out of their mouths, and the French officers, crew, and passengers, you can bet, lost no time in slipping off the ship (as soon as the legal formalities of entering the Chasehill were complied with) to get, and which they all got, a good drink of water, and their first good wash for three weeks. On examining the ship where she was rammed, I found her leaking badly. There was already two feet of water in the Nos. 1 and 2 holds, but this I did not of course tell the unfortunate passengers for fear of increasing their anxiety and frightening them. Though I was exceedingly anxious myself as to whether we would get in port before sinking, we however, got in all right; but the ship was terribly damaged. All the insulation was destroyed; the refrigerating machines were rendered useless; also the dynamo. All electrical fittings throughout the ship were rendered useless; the main engines and boilers were seriously ill-used, and the ship was robbed clear of all spare tools and gear, and also of all cabin, deck and engine-room stores, even to the extent of robbing us of our mooring ropes and wires. The starboard side of the navigating bridge was sawed off, and missing. The Germans also painted the masts and funnel, and deck-houses and fittings, grey (man-o'-war colour). They also lime washed the bridge space and 'tween decks for the accommodation of French passengers. I passed my time away on the K.P.W. teaching the French officers and passengers the famous song called "Tipperary" and "Blue Bell," and they were soon all quite expert with them. We all of us used to roar it, and it sounded fine, so great, indeed, that even the German crew used to sing it, causing us great amusement, especially to hear them singing "Tipperary." I don't suppose they realised it, it was one of our war songs, or they would not have sung it. We found Pernambuco full of German merchant ships unable to sail, because they had nowhere to go.

SEVEN MONTHS WITHOUT SEEING LAND.

I left the Chasehill at Pernambuco (where the underwriters accepted abandonment, which meant that it would cost more to repair the ship than she was worth) on April 19, and with my crew came home to Liverpool as passengers on the R.M.S.P. Araguaya. On reaching Liverpool the crew were all paid off — the crew's wages being paid right up to the day of arrival at Liverpool. The second steward of the K.P.W. who had the looking after us, was a very good fellow, indeed, and often went out of his way to do all he could for me; and the prize officer was a real good fellow. I believe if it had been in his power to have done so, he would have let me go as soon as he caught the Chasehill. They were evidently doing this kind of work very grudgingly. But they had to obey orders. It is my opinion the K.P.W. could have done much more damage than they did. They were out seven months, and only sank seventeen ships, which, I consider, is a very small percentage considering the huge number of ships continually passing up and down the Equator. I was told on board that they had not seen land on the K.P.W. for seven months. She was in a very bad state, two inches of grass on her bottom, and her port side battered in like a concertina, and all the crew in a state of mutiny, because they wanted to go in port for a change.

The Chasehill was the only ship that was let off by the K.P.W., after being captured.

ODESSA IN WAR TIME

AND THE CONQUEST OF CONSTANTINOPLE

BY EDMOND PRIVAT.

Odessa reminds one of the great American cities, with their perpendicular streets and their tram lines cutting one another at right angles. It was night when I arrived. My vehicle plunged into black darkness as it drew near the harbour. Not a single light in that quarter. The gigantic outline of the theatre was hardly discernible as it rose against the starlit sky. The streets were absolutely deserted and the silence uncanny. As the cab debouched on the esplanade, and the driver groped his way towards the entrance to the hotel, the fresh breeze announced the proximity of the sea.

The Turks have appeared twice in the offing with the intention of bombarding the town. The first time the inhabitants were awakened about three o'clock in the morning. Some damage was done, and a French steamer was sunk. The second time the Medjidieh came in broad daylight and ran aground on a sandbank some distance from the harbour after striking a mine. It had not fired a single shot.

It was a perfect summer's morning when I ascended to the terrace to get a good view of the magnifi-

Did not run—Royal Drop.

Dividends—Los Rosales \$8.75 and \$5.55; Lord Ragland \$8.20.

Won by half a neck. Time 2.59. cent roadstead. At my feet the harbour line formed a great red and black semi-circle bristling with funnels and dredgers, with its docks of brick, its waggons and factories stretching away to the green tongue of land to the east. If you raise your eyes slightly you catch on the horizon the glittering blue expanse of the Black Sea.

Two or three small torpedo-boats are flitting to and fro like flies on the water. A tug is slowly entering port with two heavy barges laden with precious booty: fine German cannons, taken from the Turkish cruiser grounded out yonder.

It appears that the Russian admiral was staying at the hotel on the Esplanade, and was drinking a cup of coffee when they came to warn him of the second visit of the Turkish squadron. He seized his glasses and went on to the balcony. The weather was clear. Only one enemy vessel was visible. "Why, the poor creature has stuck in the mud!" cried the admiral. "It does not move. It has settled down by the head without sinking."

Two or three units were despatched to the assistance of the Turkish crew. The vessel was deserted. Nothing but a fowl had been left behind to tell the tale. The Medjidieh's consorts had taken off the crew and hurried away at top speed. Such is the story of this comical adventure as it was told me by the head porter of the hotel.

THE LAST OF THE MEDJIDIEH.

In order to see the Medjidieh I had to take a motor-car and drive some twenty miles along the road skirting the shore to the west of Odessa, to-

wards the mouth of the Dniester. At last I made out some funnels rising from the wreck—the hull had gradually disappeared as the huge vessel settled down more and more on her side—around which a little flotilla was busily engaged in the task of taking away everything of value.

It is declared that at the time of the first Turkish attack many Germans were caught signalling with lanterns from their windows. A decree of expulsion has now made a clean sweep of them. There were nearly 30,000 subjects of the Kaiser still resident in the city after the outbreak of war, for it must be borne in mind that Odessa was the centre of German trade in Russia. The Government of Kherson, in which Odessa is situated, has been colonised by Germans and all the land belongs to them. Now after enjoying the hospitality of their enemies for nine months of the war, they have been shown the door.

In Odessa as at Petrograd, these faithful subjects of the Kaiser had for years past carried on a vigorous propaganda in behalf of the "Flottenverein" (Navy League), which, as everyone knows, publishes a review devoted to the development of the German fleet. Often they would ask their Russian business friends and acquaintances for a couple of roubles in support of the review. A great number of Russian merchants thus unwittingly allowed themselves to be enrolled, simply because they did not like to refuse a few shillings to a colleague in aid of what they were assured was a good work. Your Russian is free with his money, and in many cases the giver had not even waited to hear for what object his subscription was solicited.

The war came, and matters suddenly took a tragical turn. The police seized the lists of subscribers to the "Flottenverein." A number of honourable architects, engineers, merchants and the like suddenly found themselves charged with high treason, and are now expiating their imprudent generosity in Siberia.

RUSSIA AND THE DARDANELLES

There is intense enthusiasm at Odessa for the operations in the Dardanelles and the conquest of Constantinople, or Tsargrad, as the Russians here would fain have it named. One morning I had the honour to be received by the Governor-General of the place. His Excellency is a man of some fifty years, lean and bronzed, with grey moustaches and flashing black eyes. He was wearing the grey-brown uniform with the red and black ribbon of the Order of Vladimir, and his appearance conveyed an impression of distinction and energy. He was working in a big hall at the end of an immense table, which would comfortably seat a hundred guests at dinner. As he courteously rose to hand me a chair, his first words were:—

"Well, monsieur, what news do you bring us? How are things going in the Dardanelles? For us Russians, you must understand, that is the most absorbing campaign of the whole war."

These words are a faithful reflection of the public opinion of the country. At Odessa, as at Petrograd, everyone is repeating, "We must have Constantinople." That is the topic of conversation. Nothing else counts. One would imagine it to be a question of life and death. It is

STARVING ARTISTS IN EUROPE

SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT SUBVENTION.

Among the unhappy followers of the Arts whose bread has been snatched from them by the bloody hands of Mars, or whose music is drowned by "the clamorous report of war," it is said that the community of Argentine students in Paris is suffering grievous privations. No one wants art, except battle pictures, and, for music, the distant thunder of guns, the hoarse close rattle of the kettle-drums and the brazen blast of bugles have displaced all other. The afternoon Press suggests that Government should see to their subsistence till the war is over; but to this there are many objections, and Government subsidies have in the past been horribly abused, and, moreover, the country needs all to meet its bills. The undoubtedly talented sculptors and painters among them are much to be commiserated, but what will be done it is impossible to say. Most likely, consideration will be postponed. "Mañana, vamos a ver."

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION RETURNS

HEAVY DEPARTURES IN 1914.

Immigration returns for 1914 present the unusual phenomenon of a considerable excess of departures over arrivals. The total of the latter of all nationalities, amounted to 115,321, the departures totalled 178,684, a difference of 63,363 to the deficit side.

From 1857 up to the year 1913, there have come into the Republic 4,550,402. During the same time, 1,417,037 persons have left, giving a balance of 3,133,365 persons. It is especially in the last ten years that immigration has assumed colossal proportions, during that period the entries being 2,391,957 and the departures 178,684. Detailed information of nationalities reveals the fact that while Italians and Spaniards are leaving the country, Turks, Japanese and subjects of the Balkan States are remaining. Departures of both British and Germans are double their arrivals. One Ecuadorian arrived. He stayed, as did also the single Guatemalan who has come hither.

easy to understand this state of mind at Odessa, for the whole life of the port is centred in the exportation of wheat. A free passage is necessary to enable these millions of sacks of golden grain to reach all the ports of Europe.

Corn, corn, nothing but corn. Nothing else matters in this busy city. "They will kill me with their eternal corn," said a poor poet to me. "You speak to them of art and they reply, 'Will you buy corn of me?' You talk to them of the heart's sadness, and they answer, 'Nitchewo—never mind—corn will go up to-morrow.' By all means let those cursed straits be forced and let grain be showered on all Europe, but for heaven's sake let our hearts and minds be delivered from this obsession!" Such was the lament of this luckless favourite of the Russians, whose destiny it was to see the light in the great port of Odessa.

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Weekly Illustrated Edition

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Proprietor: THOMAS BELL.

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SELF HELP

Despite her ever-growing exports, all of which are sold for ready money, there is no appreciable improvement in the realms of Argentine finance. The circulating medium is very near the thousand million dollar mark; the banks are surfeited with funds that they cannot place out on reasonable commercial risks, and the traders, one and all, are complaining that there is nothing doing because money refuses to circulate. A more paradoxical economic position it would be difficult to find in any civilised country at the present time. There is, we imagine, no parallel to be found in the course of history. It is, be it remembered, quite a distinct problem from the cost of living, and, bold though the assertion may appear to some people, we are inclined to believe that the two are in no way related. Argentina's financial problem stands or falls by itself. Great efforts have been made to point out that the universal scapegoat, the war in Europe, is at the bottom of all our ills; but, although this is true to a certain extent as regards the increased price of imports, this increase is more than counterbalanced by the rise in export values, and the trade statistics show it.

Where, then, is the remedy for this abnormal and apparently contradictory state of affairs to be sought? There is only one answer that affords any practical hope of a solution, and that is; at home. The European capitalist, upon whom so many Argentine writers on economic subjects endeavour to throw the major portion of the blame for existing conditions, is manifestly just as much interested in righting the commercial ship of Argentina as are her own crew, and the few indications of direct European intervention in Argentine finance during the past six months all go to show that both bankers and mortgagers are only too willing to renew their commitments in this Republic rather than precipitate a disastrous crash by untimely liquidation. This is despite the marked mismanagement that has characterised far too many businesses done during recent years, a case to hand being the affairs of the Queen Province and the Buenos Aires Municipality. Broadly speaking, the opinion of the foreign financiers would seem to be that whilst there has been reckless expenditure and clumsy finance, the good faith of Argentina and her authorities has never been in question. This justified high opinion of the Republic's financial morality is an asset of the highest value, even although, like so many other assets to-day, it cannot be converted into liquid

cash for the moment. The various European loans issued by the several Governments involved or affected by the war form an unscaleable obstacle to all attempts to tap money markets of the Old World, the last, and greatest, issue of the British Government being the final straw; and a very substantial straw it is, too.

The idea of looking to the United States is a chimera, and anyone who had a lingering belief that America, in order to strengthen her trading relations with this country, would be prepared to fill the maws of Argentina's most inveterate borrowers, must by now have had that belief dispelled. The terms of the consolidation loan were quite sufficient to show that there is no cheap money going a-bagging up North just now. Where there is cheap money to be had is in the Federal Capital, money, too, that is practically all in Argentine hands, the fact that it figures in the balance sheet of the banks as deposits having nothing whatever to do with its availability for investment purposes. It is not the money of the banks. They practically act merely as "bailees," to use the legal phrase for a holder of other people's goods on trust. Add to this the fact that there is close on \$500,000,000 in the pockets of the people, and it will be realised, without any special economic knowledge, that there is a very large surplus of investing capital available, if only people would invest.

The outstanding fact appears to be that the wealthy Argentine is both dense and selfish. Utterly devoid of that spirit of enterprise that has made the United States, Canada and Australia what they are to-day, he prefers to hide his talent in a napkin, regardless of the just censure that has always visited such inaction, not only in the Scriptural parable, but also among all progressive and civilised communities. The purchase of land no longer offers a prospect of rapid speculative profits, and beyond the purchase of land his business vision fails to travel. Acutely myopic, he cannot or will not realise that, in the gripping American phrase, "it is up to him" to lay the foundation here and now for a wonderful era of national development by bringing the untitled land under the plough and covering the grassy wastes of the outer camps with countless herds of sheep and cattle.

There are many subsidiary ways whereby the wealthy Argentine might set his funds in circulation for the common wealth, with a very reasonable certainty of accrued profit for himself in a relatively near future. He fails to see the opportunities; he even fails to see that, by lending this money to the Government and supervising it discretely through his elective rights, he could exercise an almost magical effect on the whole course of Argentine trade; and, worst blindness of all, he appears physically incapable of understanding that his present attitude, to quote the famous phrase of Talleyrand, is worse than a crime, it is a blunder. And a blunder, moreover, of egregious magnitude.

THE WHALE

DESTINED FOR THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Although the whale, which mysteriously appeared in the river opposite the end of Calle Gallo a few days ago has disappeared from there, it is not to be entirely lost sight of. It is destined for the National Museum.

No one has come forward to claim the carcass and no ownership has been proved, so that it is now to become a national possession. Dr. Roberto Dabene an expert and an official photographer for the Museum, has the matter in hand. The whale is at present at Berazategui and after the necessary and usual treatment will be deposited as a curio in the National Museum of this city.

VICTORIA SAILORS' HOME

AN ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

An enjoyable concert was given to seafaring folk, at the Victoria Sailors' Home last evening. It went with a swing from start to finish, and from the ringing up of the curtain on a pianoforte solo by Miss Lucy Gordon to "God Save the King" there was not a minute's interval that did not provide its full of entertainment.

Mr. F. F. Bideleux was responsible for the splendid programme, and he and his friends right royally sang themselves into the hearts of their audience.

The famous "F.F.F." quartette were in great form, and brought the house down with their final effort, "The Lecture." Mr. Ellis Griffen surpassed himself in his delightfully humorous songs, some of them chosen from the repertoire of "The Follies." Mr. Bideleux let himself go in singing "The Admiral's Broom," and again in his encore, "The Yeoman's Wedding Song."

Last but not least the ladies, Mrs. Alfred Drysdale, Mrs. Bideleux, Mrs. H. K. R. Richards, Miss Hughesdon Smith, and Miss Lucy Gordon were all on the programme, which in itself argues the best of concerts, with such talent, and there was, therefore, nothing whatever to cause surprise in the frequent encores.

Mrs. Drysdale sang with her accustomed charm; Miss Hughesdon Smith was loudly applauded for her manner of reciting "Pink Dominoes," and selected as her encore, "The Sea."

Mrs. Bideleux, with that versatility which is hers, chose to sing and not to recite, and both her encores, "Dolly's Revenge," and "The Old-fashioned Town," were equally appreciated. Mrs. Richards, who still suffers from cold, and could not appear in the second half of the programme, after a recall for "On the Mississippi," although singing under difficulties, was greatly enjoyed. As Mr. Harvey said in announcing Mrs. Bideleux, who sang in Mrs. Richards' stead, "that her kindness in singing at all was only equalled by Mrs. Bideleux's kindness in coming forward so that not one space in a splendid programme should be vacant."

Miss Lucy Gordon's accompanying is too well-known not to be fully appreciated for its excellence. The call for "God Save the King" put an end to the mother chasing her boy round the room and brought to a close a thoroughly good concert. The programme was as follows:—Part I: Pianoforte solo, Miss Lucy Gordon; song, "Maire, my Girl," Mr. F. F. Bideleux; recitation, "Dandy Fifth," Miss Hughesdon Smith; song, "The song that reached my heart," Mrs. Alfred Drysdale; humorous duet, "Two gay Owls," Mr. Ellis Griffin and Mr. F. F. Bideleux (encored); song, "On the Mississippi" (encore, "Tipperary"), Mrs. Cecile Richards; comic song, "Do you know Mr. Schunde," Mr. Ellis Griffin (encore, "Jane from Maiden Lane"); humorous quartette, "It's gone," the "F.F.F." Quartette, (encored). Interval for Refreshments. Part II: Humorous duet, Tenor and Baritone, Mr. F. F. Bideleux and Mr. Ellis Griffin; song, "The Lost Chord," Mrs. Alfred Drysdale; song, "The Admiral's Broom" (encore "The Yeoman's Wedding Song"), Mr. F. F. Bideleux; recitation, "Pink Dominoes" (encore "The Sea"), Miss Hughesdon Smith; song, "An Old-fashioned Town" (encore "Dolly's Revenge"), Mrs. F. F. Bideleux; comic song, "My luck" (encore "Two Little Sausages"), Mr. Ellis Griffin; song, "The Quaker," Mrs. F. F. Bideleux (in place of Mrs. Richards); humorous quartette, "The Lecture" (encore "The Hunt"), the "F.F.F." Quartette, "God save the King!" Accompanist, Miss Lucy Gordon.

IN AID OF RED CROSS FUNDS

MR F. H. CHEVALLIER BOUTELL'S LECTURE AT QUILMES.

As could be expected when Mr. F. H. Chevallier Boutell returned to this city from his trip home to England he would have some news to give, something interesting to recount, and still more, that he would again be doing "just the little we can, you know" to assist everything patriotic, to give his spare time, his energies and his purse towards these many, many things at home which it should be the duty of every Britisher to support to the best of his ability.

Last evening the Salon Sarmiento, Quilmes, was the venue of a Red Cross lecture and lantern entertainment.

Organised by the Quilmes Musical and Dramatic Society, on receiving an offer from the lecturer—a generous offer, as usual, in which all expenses are shouldered by Mr. Boutell and all profits dedicated to some patriotic fund—the entertainment was an immense success. There was not a seat in the hall vacant, and not a member of the audience who did not appreciate the excellent, even remarkable series of pictures that the lecturer had brought back from the home-land with him.

There was a set of some 145 pictures in all. Many of them obtained with considerable difficulty, some from the War Office, some from the Press, especially the "Daily Telegraph," a few from other sources and some personally taken.

There were many truly remarkable views, and shortly it is Mr. Boutell's intention to give another lecture, on the same generous terms, at St. George's Hall (and to repeat it, if necessary) where all and sundry can enjoy, applaud, shiver and enthuse at the pictures before them. They are, one and all, scenes of the war, and the impression they create only strengthens that essential island feeling and British characteristic to be up and doing and the bigger the odds the more the doing.

The pictures were shewn by Mr. F. J. Chevallier Boutell, the lecturer's son, but the smallness of the screen was a drawback, although a minor one, as the opportunity of seeing the pictures will be forthcoming again.

During the interval, Mr. Hardman Smith and Mr. Davies entertained with music, and many ladies of the Dramatic Society engaged in selling sweets, badges and favours, which appreciably helped to swell the funds of the Red Cross Society.

Quilmes has always been to the fore in everything patriotic since the war began, and last evening only added another success to their already long list.

OFF TO THE WAR!

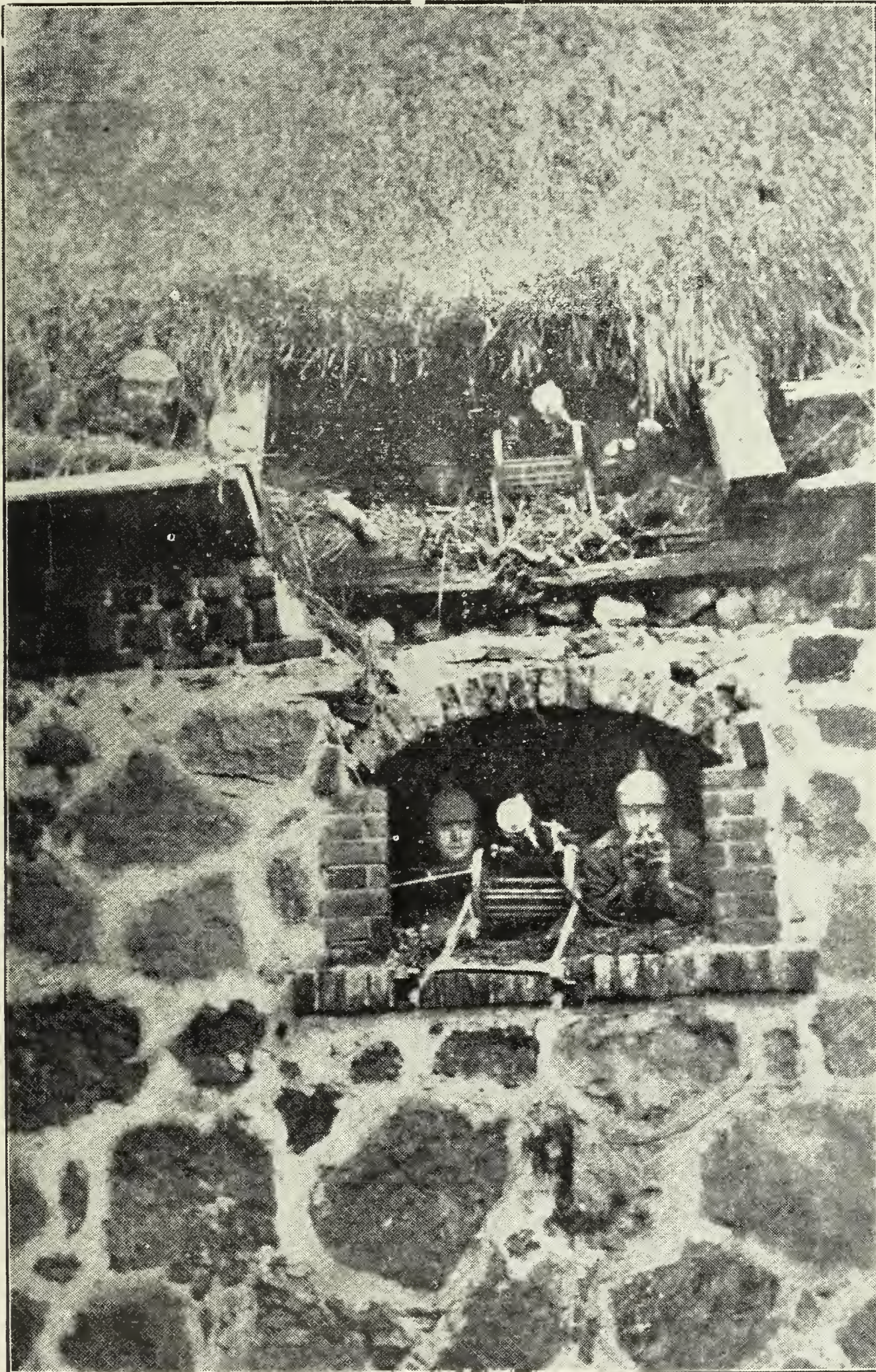
THE DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCIPE UMBERTO

The seventh contingent of Italian reservists sailed for Genoa yesterday morning in the s.s. "Principe Umberto."

This was the largest contingent to leave these shores since the intervention of Italy in the war. The scene at the docks yesterday morning when the vessel moved out of port with some 1500 reservists on board was one of indescribable enthusiasm. There was no thought of anything but patriotism. Every one was gay, laughing, singing and shouting patriotic songs and phrases. The crowd was immense, but there were no "incidents" between them and the large body of police both mounted and unmounted, which were there to keep order.

In spite of the intense cold people came from all quarters to wave delirious farewells and join in the enthusiasm which pervailed everywhere.

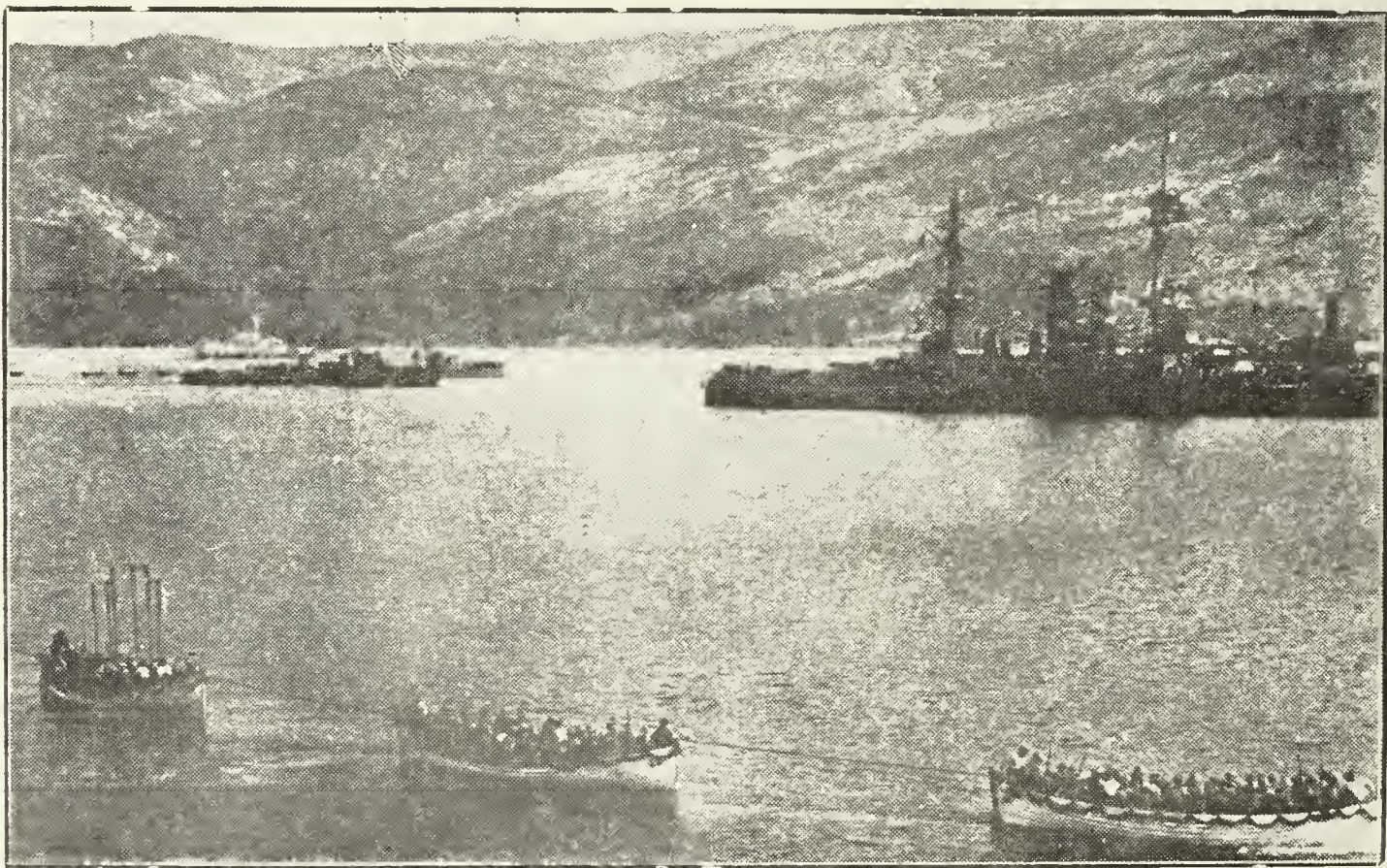
The "Principe Umberto" carried no other passengers save these 1500 young soldiers, and will make no call at any ports on her way home to Genoa.



TURNED INTO A FORT. GERMAN MACHINE GUNS IN A BELGIAN FARM.



BRITISH TROOPS LANDI NG AT THE DARDANELLES FROM A TRANSPORT WHICH WAS
DELIEER ATELY BEACHED FOR THE PU RPOSE.



A LANDING PARTY, UNDER PROT ECTION OF THE FLEET, GOING TO REINFORCE THE AUSTRALIANS ON GALLIPOLI PENINSULA.



A TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT CARLISLE. THE WRECKAGE OF THREE TRAINS ON FIRE.



BRITISH TOMMIES, RELIEVED FROM THE FRONT TRENCHES, BATHING IN THE VATS OF A BELGIAN BREWERY.



ESTANCIEROS' GIFTS TO THE BRITISH ARMY. TEN HORSES PRESENTED BY PRANGES ESTANCIA CO., URUGUAY.



HORSES PRESENTED BY ESTANCIA GUAVIYU CO., URUGUAY.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

The illustrations in this issue are of necessity exclusively concerned with the war. The first shows a Belgian farmhouse in the hands of the Germans, who have turned it into a fortress, machine guns being installed to cover any attack from the Allied troops. The second and third illustrations deal with the tough work of the Allied forces at the Dardanelles. Perhaps unique in military history, if we except the "Wooden Horse" of Troy, is the incident shown in one picture. To secure cover for the troops landing on "V" beach, the transport River Clyde was deliberately run ashore. There were 2,000 men aboard her, and despite a fearful fusillade, they scrambled ashore through holes cut in her sides. The other picture shows reinforcements for the Australians being towed ashore under protection from the warships. One of the greatest luxuries for the British troops, so stubbornly holding to their positions in Flanders, is a hot bath. One of our pictures shows Tommy enjoying himself in the huge vats of a brewery, which has been turned into a bathhouse, where he can get rid of the mud and grime accumulated by days of ceaseless fighting in the trenches. What is described by the London press as the most terrible railway accident in the history of railway management in Britain took place at Carlisle in May. A goods train collided with a troop train loaded with men of one of the Scottish regiments. Before warning could be given, the Scottish express dashed into the wreckage, which took fire. About 150 were killed and 200 injured.

The remaining pictures are of groups of horses presented by generous and patriotic estancieros of Uruguay, to the British Government. The gifts were made through the British Patriotic Committee of Montevideo, about whose work an article appears elsewhere in this issue.

EXPLOITING THE INDIAN

TUCUMAN RESENTS UNCHARITABLE OPINIONS.

Further denunciations have recently appeared on the exploitation of the Indian population in the sugar ingenios of Jujuy. In an article, La Gaceta of Tucuman observes that these criticisms indirectly involve the Tucuman sugar factories also, and that in the Capital there is liable to be little distinction made between Tucuman and Jujuy. It goes on to say "More than once, it has been averred in Buenos Aires that the sugar industry is kept alive by exploiting the Indian. Such an opinion is damaging to us both throughout the country and abroad. The exploitation of the Indian exists indeed, but it is not practised in Tucuman. We ought not to be saddled with other people's sins. Our Government should take note of these denunciations published in Jujuy and repeated in Buenos Aires with a view to confidentially asking the National Department of Labour to investigate the case, and to put things in future on such a footing that these things may be stopped and to take such other steps as may seem advisable. We do not affirm for certain that on all the Tucuman ingenios the criollo peon has reached the ideal point in remuneration, and good treatment. But if this be the case, it is no less certain that in many of these establishments the lot of the workers has been notably improved, and that as a complement to their physical betterment, their morals and mentality are being studied and improved.

It is certainly sad that outside provincial territory this lamentable confusion of mind exists regarding Tucuman and Jujuy." It goes on insistently to demand the intervention of the National Labour Department.

BRITISH HOSPITAL

LIST OF DONATIONS FOR MAY.

The Committee of Management of the British Hospital held their monthly meeting on June 16, the following being present:—Messrs. C. H. Pearson (Chairman), T. Lloyd, A. G. Thornton, James Begg, James Dey, W. E. O. Haxell, A. W. Boote, Archdeacon Hodges, Rev. Dr. Fleming, C. Manifold, R. de Candolle, A. M. Wilson and Lloyd Davis.

The Honorary Treasurer reported that the expenditure for the month of May had been \$25,725.96 making the aggregates for the 5 months \$112,841.03.

The number of patients treated during May being 333 as compared with 291 in the same month last year.

The following subscriptions and donations having been received during the month of May:—

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

May 1915.

Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Mazdon, \$20 paper; A. W. Towse, \$10.08 gold; Duggan Hnos., \$500; Bessler, Waechter and Co., \$252 gold; Ashworth and Co., \$200 gold; Evans, Thornton and Co., \$200; The River Plate Trust Loan Co., \$200 gold; John O. Hall, \$50; A. P. Campbell, \$100; H. G. Mackie, \$50; Succession Diego Gibson, \$200; London and River Plate Bank, \$375 gold; Percy Grant and Co., \$50; Danvers and Co., \$50; Runciman and Co., \$150; Germania Estancia Co., \$100; Macgregor, Aitkens and Co., \$100 gold; Thomas Drysdale and Co., \$250 gold; R. W. Anderson, \$50; Houlder Bros. and Co., \$100 gold; Samuel B. Hale and Co., \$100 gold; Juan Shaw é hijos, \$350; G. D. Munro, \$100; Lockwood and Co., \$100; Henry Tregelles, \$50; Sociedad Anonima La Blanca, \$250; Rev. Father Flannery, \$50; C. H. Walker and Co., \$100; Mrs. R. G. Pilliner, \$100; The River Plate Dairy Co. Ltd., \$100; H. W. Nelson Ltd., \$50 gold; Central Argentine Railway Co., \$2863.64; David Hogg and Co., \$200; R. J. Kett, \$15; Agar, Cross and Co., \$300 gold; A. B. Drabble, \$50; Walker Hnos. Ltd., \$200; Dr. John Halahan, \$100; P. S. Renfrew, \$30; G. D. Jones, \$100; A. W. Boote, \$50; Simons and Co., \$100; Wm. Allinson Bell, \$150; E. A. Gopp, \$25; Dixons and Hollins, \$15; Sanday and Co., \$100; Nicholson and Rathbone, \$100; Nicholson and Kellogg, \$100; Henry H. Fisher, \$50; Drabble Hnos. and Co., \$200 gold; Cia. Union Telefonica, \$200; Northern Camps Ltd., \$100; T. Hearne, \$50; E. A. Thompson and Co., \$50; E. A. Thompson and Hnos., \$200; E. A. Thompson, \$100; John Thompson, \$40; Alfred L. Thompson, \$50; Richard Lett, \$100; and H. A. Tanner, \$50.

DONATIONS.

Adolph Schwelm, £5.0.0. (\$57.27); C. Wynton Stepany, £10.0.0 (\$114.54); F. J. Stimson, \$200; Annie Geraghty, \$10; W. Wallis, \$100; Mrs. McLaughlin, \$70; John Cormack, \$4.95; "The Thespians," \$243.13; "Amazon," \$20.

FATAL ACCIDENT

MAN KILLED ON THE PORT LINES.

A fatal accident took place yesterday at the foot of Carlos Calvo on the Port lands. Francisca Rodriguez, a Customs House worker, was crossing the rails when he was knocked down by Locomotive 30, of the Port Service. The engine wheels passed over him, inflicting such injuries that he was dead in a few minutes before any help could be rendered. The habit of running across in front of these shunting operations is exceedingly dangerous.

THE BRITISH SOCIETY

SIXTEENTH LIST OF VOLUNTEERS.

B.S. 237. Heriot, C. A. M., Armoured Motor Car, Armoured Flying Corps. B.S. 238. Proctor, C. G., Assistant Commanding Officer, Royal Engineers, Salisbury. B.S. 239. Prior, James, No. 4782, A. Squadron, 12th Lancers. B.S. 240. Hillman, L. C., No. 4781, A. Squadron 12th Lancers. B.S. 241. Hutchison, Fred., No. 18587, A. Squadron Troop 3, 21st Regt., Royal West Kent Imperial Yeomanry. B.S. 242. Hore, J., No. 1564, King Edward's Horse. B.S. 243. Finlayson, Gibson, No. 16719 Lce.-Corpl., A. Co., 3rd Platoon, 2nd Cameron Highlanders (killed in action, May 5th, 1915). B.S. 244. Cotman, Robert A. No. 1364, C. Squadron, 2nd King Edward's Horse. B.S. 245. Mackay, Kenneth Campbell, No. 3378 B. Co., 218th King's Liverpool Rgt. B.S. 246. Clibborn R., Army Service Corps. B.S. 247. Gillies, G. E., Royal Field Artillery. B.S. 248. Jones, M. M. C. Royal Engineers. B.S. 249. MacGregor, R. F., Lovat's Scouts. B.S. 250. MacKenzie, R. M., London Scottish. B.S. 251. Fagnum J., Royal Engineers, Transport Section. B.S. 252. Paul, A., Black Watch. B.S. 253. Reid, R., Queen's Edinburgh Rifles. B.S. 254. Harris Thomas Stewart, 3rd Line Scottish Horse. B.S. 255. Herbert, James B., No. 24995, 17th Batt. 5th Co., Liverpool Rgt. B.S. 256. Parsons, G. L. No. 6447, C. Co., 18th Batt., Royal Fusiliers. B.S. 257. Dignasse, H. C., No. 082351 263rd Co., Mechanical Transport Army Service Corps. 18th Divisional Supply Column. B.S. 258. Tarrant, S. E. No. 3664. Inns of Court Officers' Training Corps. B.S. 259. Williams, Thomas No. 1563, 2nd King Edward's Horse. B.S. 260. Wood, Thomas H., 2nd Lieut. 10th Batt. Norfolk Rgt. The numbers given above are according to the British Society's Register, and can be used for reference. All those who have information regarding the regiments in which volunteers from Argentina are serving are requested to forward same with full details, to W. Watson, Hon. Treasurer, British Society, 536 Congallo, Buenos Aires.

FIRE AT PLAZA ONCE

What might have been a serious fire broke out at 11.30 a.m. yesterday morning in a large ironmonger's shop at the corner of Rivadavia and Ecuador, Plaza Once.

The business is one belonging to the Espandero, Aspiazu Company and the stock on the premises is valued at \$115,000. It was the lucky discovery of the outbreak by one of the firms employees, that prevented the fire getting well hold, before the fire brigade arrived.

Half an hour after the fire was first observed, it was well under control. The cause is supposed to be the usual one of "short circuit."

The building and stock was insured by the New Zealand Company \$15,000, La Comercial \$21,000, La Economica \$25,000, La Espana and Rio de la Plata \$15,000, La Positiva \$15,000, and La Estrella \$5,000.

The damage has not yet been calculated, but is not believed to be of a considerable amount.

THE UNITED CLUB

The concentration march from Ramos Mejia and Villa Ballester to Greros, arranged by the above Club, took place on Sunday, in accordance with the programme which lately appeared in these columns. Favoured by splendid weather, the march, in which a goodly number of members participated, was thoroughly enjoyed by all, and it is hoped, given fine weather, that a similar march, which is projected for an early date, may be equally successful.

SIR LEWIS MORRIS: POET

MR. A. STUART PENNINGTON'S ADDRESS AT THE SCOTCH CHURCH.

A most interesting lecture was given last night at St. Andrew's Scotch Church, by Mr. A. Stuart Pennington, the subject of which was Sir Lewis Morris, one of the great poets of the Victorian era.

The hall was not as well filled as it should have been for the occasion, but those who were present did not lack enthusiasm, and the lecture afforded them considerable interest.

The Rev. W. M. Laing occupied the chair.

The lecturer, in the course of his address, said that Sir Lewis Morris was the great grandson of the Welsh antiquary and poet, Lewis Morris, of Penrhyn. He was born in Carmarthen in 1833, and died in 1907. Educated at Jesus College, Oxford, where he had a distinguished career, he was called to the Bar and practised as a conveyancer in 1880. On two occasions he tried for Parliamentary honours.

In 1871 he published his first poems, "Songs of two worlds." The "Organ Boy," "Evensong," "Ode to Free Rome," and "The Wanderer" were considered masterpieces by the critics of the day.

In 1876-77 Morris gave to the world the "Epic of Iliades," in which the ancient myths of Greece and Rome were told in vivid language, so as to shew that underneath these legends are hidden the great truths of nature.

This work was received with the most appreciative criticism by literary men of the day and won unstinted praise from such widely different men as John Bright, W. E. Gladstone and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Later Morris wrote the "Ode of Life," a beautiful description of the meaning and possibility of every phase of human existence. This was followed by "Gwen" and later by "Gycia" a dramatic story of love and patriotism.

In "Songs of Britain," 1887, Morris incorporated wild Welsh tales and some of British rural life. A "Vision of Saints" followed in 1890 and in 1894 he published "Songs without Notes," "Idylls and lyrics" 1896, and "Harvest Tide" 1901.

During the premiership of Lord Rosebery, a literary Knighthood was awarded to the poet in recognition of his work and of the indebtedness of the nation for it.

The lecturer read several extracts from the poet's works to illustrate his various styles of thought and expression.

Mr. J. Montiegh Drysdale accorded Mr. Stuart Pennington a hearty vote of thanks at the close of the lecture.

CHARCOAL'S DANGEROUS FUMES

WOMAN AND CHILD ASPHYXIATED.

An accident which caused the death of one person, a woman named Gabriela de Vega and nearly caused the death of her daughter, Augustina, aged 16 years, occurred at a house in Carabobo yesterday.

The two women are servants in the house of Sr. José Rodriguez and were engaged in washing clothes, up to a late hour last night, preparatory to sailing for Spain, where the deceased woman's husband is at present and from where he had written to his wife and daughter to join him.

It appears that they were using, for the purpose of heating irons, a charcoal stove and apparently they were both overcome with the fumes. When discovered the mother was already past assistance and the daughter in such a grave condition, that her life is despaired of. She now lies, in an unconscious condition, in the Alvarez Hospital, where she was removed by the police.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE

FORTY-FIFTH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$126,748.30
Ramsay, Bellamy and Co.	100.00
A. 11	10.00
H. R. Dashwood (six months)	60.00
Proceeds of Raffle of a Fox-terrier, property of Mrs. M. T. Johnston, Marabu, Sta. Eleodoro	156.00
Traffic Department, F.C. Sud.: B. B. 1, P. Fagan 2, C. A. Kiadt 1, F. Macmahon 1, A. R. Tallon 3, J. S. Targett 3	11.00
Local assistance to Britishers: D. J. Bleasdale 5, T. J. Gouk 10	15.00
Enrique Berduc	100.00
Central Argentine Railway Magazine (monthly): G. F. Sampson 15, W. M. W. 5, J. W. B. 10, J. R. S. Fox 5, J. B. 10, C. Frank 5, W. J. H. 1, S. E. M. 10, H. H. W. 10, W. T. Brough 5, A. M. D. 2, A. E. W. 10, T. K. B. 10, W. J. Lambert 10, H. Porteous 3, J. N. Robertson 5, J. Goodfellow 2, J. E. Armstrong 2, K. A. van Wassenaar 10, A. H. Wade 5, W. Sleet 3, R. M. Livingston 3, W. J. Burton 3, G. Hayes 2, P. Rogers 2, W. Martin 1, G. L. Thomson 3, Patrick Malone 5, J. Harding 5, A. H. Conner 5, J. Nottage (March) 3, Nicolas Quaranta 5	175.00
Per London and River Plate Bank: Olivos Lawn Tennis Club	74.50
	\$127,449.80

NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

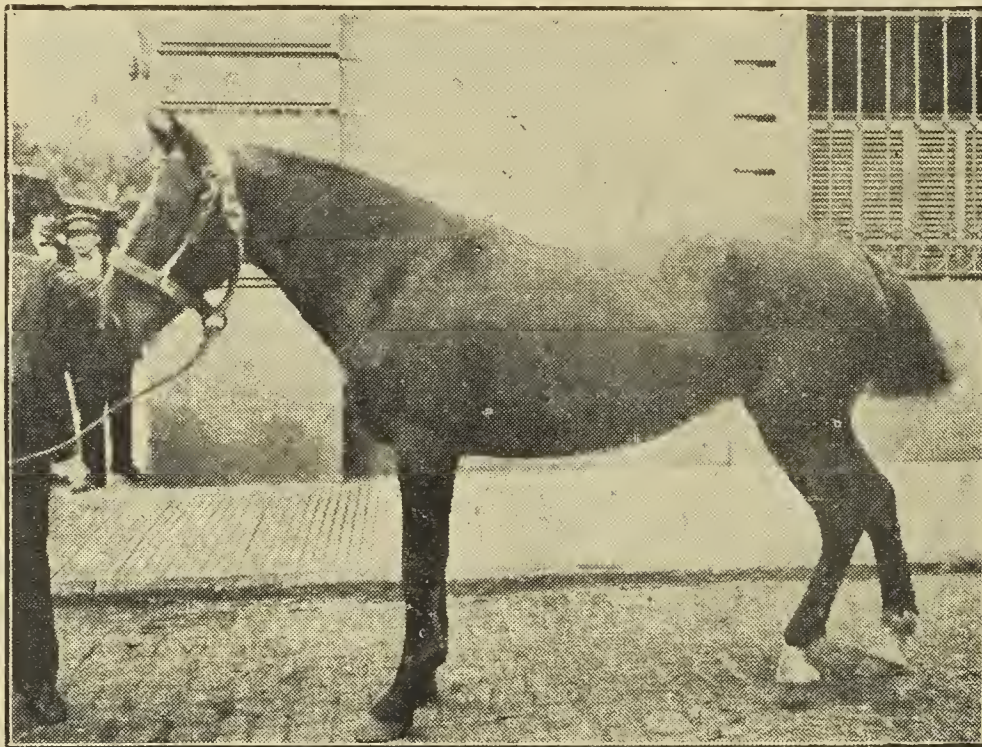
PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$108,756.28
W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.: F. Harris 30, E. Timms 20, C. T. Linney 10, T. Jane 10, R. Dowse 5, J. Liddle 5, A. Smith 5, T. Middleton 5	90.00
A 11	10.00
Traffic Department, F.C. Sud.: C. Barrow 15, A. V. Bennett 5, A. Bianchi 5, G. W. Bishop 10, G. E. Brown 10, H. W. Brown 10, J. Carrere 5, W. Cook 10, F. Coupe 2, G. W. R. Coleman 10, H. Cruise 5, F. J. Deck and family 20, R. F. Elder 5, C. R. Fones 2, W. B. Grant 5, W. George 5, T. Gregory 25, C. A. Hall 10, H. F. Hopson 10, Mrs. H. E. Hopson 5, P. Yrigoyen 5, A. Mackintosh 10, A. E. Martin 5, H. Macluskie 10, H. Marx 10, E. Massacessi 10, E. A. Mathews 5, S. A. Mathews 2, E. D. Moffatt 1, W. J. Morris 10, F. Padruzzi 10, C. Page 10, P. T. Philp 10, L. A. Portas 5, A. G. Porter 2, R. Richards 5, G. H. Shephard 5, J. B. Simpson 5, D. Sinclair 10, P. Torno 5, L. C. Tregonning 10, C. E. F. Vale 10, B. A. Vanoli 2	331.00
Central Argentine Railway Magazine (monthly): Geo. White 10, Electrification Staff at Victoria 175, W. J. Lambert 10, S. J. Johannesen 5, F. F. Wieland 5, A. Paterson 5, M. H. Green 3, Dndley L. Chalk 2, W. S. Harris 3, W. J. Waller 2, L. MacNeish 2, A. E. Headon 5, W. Hill 3, J. H. Paris 5, H. H. Knowles 5, W. F. Hamilton 5, E. Ericksen 3,	

C. A. Manley 1, C. Sinnington 1, M. E. Polak 1, S. M. Tami 1, S. Kasas 2, W. Astbury 1, J. G. Pire 1, T. de la Vega 1, E. G. Jones 1, A. Barclay 1, E. Geromini 1, T. E. Foster 1, R. Kean 3, J. W. Radford 3, G. H. Lewis 3, E. H. Doveton 5, E. C. Browne 5, A. W. Charman 10, C. Ferreira 5, A. J. Tipple 5, W. Dull 3, R. P. Dunning 5, F. C. Salacroup 3, F. Aragon 1, E. D. Marquez 1, R. O'Donoghue 3, J. A. Lopez 1, E. Bujeiro 1, A. Bebagliatti 1, R. E. Roberts 2.80, W. J. Atkins 3, Thos. Dixon 1, W. Gaume 1, C. Cavanna 1, F. Cooper 1	326.80
Proceeds of sale of Governess Cait, donated from Junin, including commission returned by Messrs. Bullrich and Co.	222.60
	\$109,736.68

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$3,869.10
Per Central Argentine Magazine: J. A. Meelboom	50.00
	\$3,919.10



CHARGER, PRESENTED BY MR. HARRY W. PATRIDGE, Bs. AIRES.

OVERSEAS WARSHIP FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$1,184.10
"One who is Grateful".	20.00
	\$1,204.10

RED CROSS FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$4,772.12
John B. Hall	50.00
A. (Serbian Fund)	10.00
"A"	10.00
Proceeds of a concert and dance given at Concordia on Empire Day	145.00
R. H. Dashwood	40.00
J. B. Coulton	10.00
William Flint	50.00
Eureka Lodge	100.00
Per British Bank of South America, Ltd.: Vera B. Stewart.	100.00
	\$5,287.12

ANTI-HUN PROPAGANDA

PRO-ALLY WORK IN URUGUAY.

The ninth number of the publication "Por la Civilización" has just been issued by the local French-British-Belgian-Uruguayan Committee. This committee is to be congratulated on the immense popularity "Por la Civilización" has attained. Its influence has penetrated into the ramifications of camp and back country of Uruguay, Paraguay and Rio Grande. Applications averaging 30 per day are coming in daily from all parts of the continent to be supplied with back and future numbers. "Por la Civilización" has laid by the heels the unscrupulous and mendacious German fabrications. The protestations of injured innocence by the German River Plate communities evoke nothing but contempt and scorn. The Uruguayans are solid with the allies and have no time for the local German whinnings.

The popular Uruguayan editor of "Por la Civilización" in the ninth number gives an interesting resumé of the situation. "A few months more (he says) and we will see the dreams of Pan-Germanism reduced and the monstrous Teuton stripped of his self-conceit and barbarity."

"Por la Civilización" quotes the German paper "Tag" which makes an abject confession of dishallucination. The "Tag" states:—

"We have erred in many of our calculations. We had hoped that India in its entirety would rise in rebellion at the first roar of cannons in Europe, and instead—we have here thousands and tens of thousands of Indians fighting

BRITISH PATRIOTIC FUND URUGUAY

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT MAY 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Uruguay gold.
Gross receipts to 28th February, 1915	\$25,056.83
Donations in March, 1915	169.74
Subscriptions in March, 1915	3,059.80
Bank Interest to 31st March, 1915	196.30
Donations in April, 1915	312.10
Subscriptions in April, 1915	2,840.80
Proceeds of Sale of Tickets, etc., at Bridge Tea given by Mrs. C. C. Pettit	103.86
Offertory: Methodist Episcopal Church on 23rd May—Per Rev. E. D. Kizer	35.00
	\$31,774.43

Expenditure.	
Gross expenditure to 28th February, 1915	\$5,183.47
Three passages paid for volunteers and expenses of volunteers	188.84
Cable transfer to London for purchase of Motor Ambulance—£600 plus cable charges	2,819.56
Fruit and vegetables, etc., sent to H.M.A.S. Sydney, H.M.S. Glasgow, and Bristol	\$575.65
Less donated by Mr. Marston, Rosario 110.00	465.65
Donation to Serbian Relief Fund—£100	470.00
Printing and Sundries	109.90
Balance in British Bank of South America at 31st May, 1915	22,537.01
	\$31,774.43

(Sgd.) KERR CONNELL,
Hon. Treasurer.

PRACTISE ECONOMY!

ASQUITH'S ADVICE TO THE PEOPLE.

London, June 25.

To-day the Prime Minister stated in the House of Commons that the Government had taken certain steps to induce the population of the United Kingdom to adopt habits of economy during the war.

The agitation against the constant increase in the price of articles of food has resulted in the appointment of Parliamentary committees to investigate the whole subject.

her millions of men with celerity and her resources in numbers are overwhelming. Those of our leaders who have brought us into these errors, these false calculations, these great disappointments, as regards our neighbours and their condition, have assumed a heavy load of responsibilities."

Other interesting topics treated on from authoritative sources are the "Incorporated Law Society of Belgium." "The robberies of valuables, jewellery and plate by German officers from the residences of wealthy Belgians," "Further proofs of German Culture," "German Imperialism and the Yankees," "The egotism and mania of German nobility," "The glory of France," "The results of German piracy," "German brutality" and "German Infamy."

Every British household in South America should preserve the numbers of "Por la Civilización" that they may have them all times at hand to convince their native friends what German Culture means and conspires at.

Applications for copies should be made to "La Administración" "Por la Civilización," Casilla Correos 84, Montevideo.

PATRIOTIC ESTANCIEROS

GIFTS TO WAR OFFICE

GENEROUS ACTION BY
BRITONS IN URUGUAY

In "The Herald" to-day, we publish several photographs of horses recently shipped from Montevideo to England. Given to the War Office by Patriotic British Estancieros in Uruguay, the animals were nearly all of excellent quality and were one of the most effective gifts that could have been made.

The following acknowledgment has been received from the War Office:—
War Office,
London, S.W.
24th May, 1915.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 27th notifying the shipment on s.s. Hesperides of 121 horses, the gift of the British community in Uruguay, marked O or X on the hoof.

I am to ask you to express to the donors the appreciation with which their gift will be received, and to assure the Committee that the greatest care will be taken of these horses on landing and a careful report made upon them as soon as they have recovered from their voyage.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

(Signed) W. H. BIRBECK,
Major General

Director of Remounts.

The British Minister,
Montevideo.

The following were the donors of the horses above referred to:—

Estancia Guaviyú Co., Ltd., Guaviyú, Manager A. F. Taylor, 12. The Uruguay Estancias, Ltd., Estancia Las Delicias, Manager A. G. Seth-Smith, 10. The River Plate Land and Farming Co., Ltd., Estancia "Los Merinos," Manager Sep. Mohr Bell, 10. Mrs. Jones, "Los Manantiales," Manager Jon. E. Jones, 10. Thomas Bruce, Mercedes, 10. Pranges Estancia Co., Ltd., Estancia "La Concordia," Manager Vincent H. Ricketts, 10. James McCulloch, "San Gregorio," 6. Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., 10. Anonymous, 12. H. Ricketts, 2. British employés on Uruguayan estancia, 3. E. C. Cobham, Estancia "Media Agua" and "San Patricio Co." Palmitas, 6. Raymond Forbes, "Santa Rita," 2. R. Morse, 1. Luis Mouriño, 2. V. Garmendia, 1. J. Kelly, 1. Mrs. Justa M. de Wilson, "Santa Rita," 2. A. Cobham, 2. Wilson Bros., Montevideo, 2. Harry W. Partridge, Buenos Aires, 1. Barbat Huos, 1. J. Martino, 1. Other donors, 4. — Total: 117.

In addition to the above, other British estancieros not having suitable horses subscribed the following sums to a Fund for defraying the expenses in connection with the above shipment:—

E. F. Symonds \$150, E. A. Griffin \$100, Succession Peel \$100, V. H. Ricketts \$100, D. MacGillycuddy \$100, F. Millard Bennett \$100, Garland and Morse \$100, Thomas Jefferies \$100, James P. O. Durnford \$94, John L. Kelly \$50, P. W. McCulloch \$50, Guillermo J. Sloane \$50, William Peile \$50, Carlos Rose Young \$50, A. G. Seth-Smith \$50, A. F. Taylor \$50, S. Mohr Bell \$50, F. A. Hughes \$50, A. D. Kelly \$50, Juan Gaynor \$50, John Green \$50, C. E. Garland \$50, Oliver G. Watts \$50, J. A. MacAlister \$25, C. H. Garland \$23.50, Frank L. Gepp \$23.50, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hughes \$20, H. J. Perrett \$20, W. N. Weston \$15, William Hastings \$10, Thomas Peile \$10. — Total: \$1,791.

Out of the horses donated, 22 were rejected by the Inspection Committee as not fulfilling the conditions required by the service. These were sold by public auction, and with the proceeds from same, added to the cash donations referred to, 26 horses were purchased, bringing the shipment up to the handsome total of 121. The small balance of cash over has been passed to the general account of the Patriotic Fund.



TEN HORSES PRESENTED BY MR. THOMAS BRUCE, MERCEDES, URUGUAY.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES

COMMODORE TYRWHITT, R.N.

Commodore Reginald Yorke Tyrwhitt, the distinguished commander of the destroyer flotillas of the First Fleet, has held his present post since December, 1913, and has taken a pro-



COMMODORE TYRWHITT, R.N.

minent part in all the important North Sea actions of the war.

Commodore Tyrwhitt, who is forty-four years of age, entered the Navy in 1883, and has had a large experience of destroyer work. From 1908 to 1910 he was Captain of the Fourth Flotilla, and in 1912 he was appointed to command the Second Destroyer Flotilla. As a lieutenant on board the Cleopatra, he landed at Blue-

fields, Nicaragua, in order to protect the inhabitants during a native disturbance, but he had not seen active service before last August. It fell to him to report the first naval action of the war, the sinking of the Konigin Luise, and he came into prominent notice during the Battle of the Bight on August 27. In that affair his handling of the Arethusa won him a place in history. The Arethusa is the first of twenty light cruisers built by the present Board of Admiralty, and in her maiden fight the new vessel justified her existence to the full. She had been in commission only forty-eight hours when she went into action under Tyrwhitt. Leading the line of the destroyers, the Arethusa sank three German cruisers and at least two destroyers. For thirty-five minutes she was sharply engaged at 3,000 yards' range, and, although seriously damaged, drove off two German cruisers, one of which was badly mauled. Later in the day she helped to sink the Mainz. Seriously damaged herself and with her speed reduced to ten knots, she nevertheless managed to crawl back under her own steam to Chatham for repairs. As far as the Nore she submitted to be towed, but meanwhile her engineers had temporarily got the engines into some sort of order, and the victorious vessel came back to port unaided. In reporting the action, Rear-Admiral Christian remarked that Commodore Tyrwhitt's attack was "delivered with great skill and gallantry," and the conduct of all concerned was "worthy of the best traditions of the British Navy."



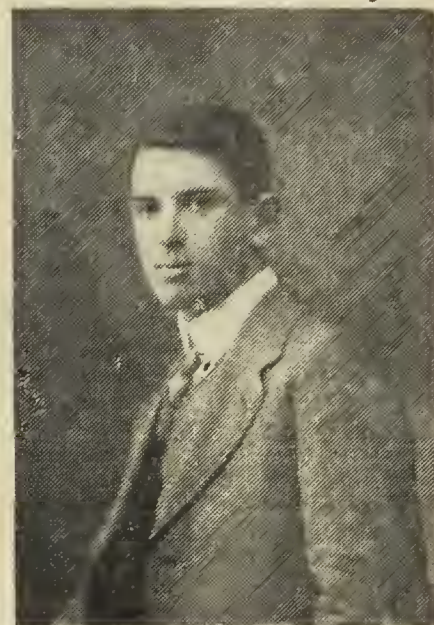
SIX HORSES PRESENTED BY MR. JAMES McCULLOCH, ESTANCIA "SAN GREGORIO," URUGUAY.

KILLED IN ACTION

LANCE-CORPORAL FINLAYSON.

Confirmation of the death of Lance-Corporal G. Finlayson, 2nd Batt. Cameron Highlanders, has now been received in the Capital.

Lance-Corporal Finlayson, who went to the front from Rosario, subsequently penned a vivid story of life in the trenches. The description was published in "The Herald."



LANCE-CORPORAL FINLAYSON.

A few weeks later, Mr. Finlayson was killed in the desperate fighting on the Yser. It now transpires that his company was, with the exception of four men, "wiped out" by overwhelming hordes of Germans. Two brothers and a cousin of the deceased Highlander are still with "Kitcheners' Army."

NEWS FROM VOLUNTEERS

ANGLO-ARGENTINES FOR EAST AFRICA.

Mr. Walter F. Manington, of Buenos Aires, has received a letter from Private H. Manington, a well-known camp man, formerly of Entre Rios and Bagual, San Luis, stating that he is to be sent to Mombassa, East Africa.

Private Manington is with A Company of the 25th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, which comprises volunteers of the Legion of Frontiersmen, of which organisation he is a member. Private Manington states that his battalion includes about 50 Anglo-Argentines. He says that the expedition on which they are setting out has before it a bigger task than most people realise. The Germans in East Africa number about 70,000, and they have got together a fighting force of about 30,000, including many renegade Boers. Up to the present, the operations from Mombassa have been conducted by Indian and colonial troops, and the War Office is now sending out strong reinforcements.

RUSSIA V. TURKEY

THE PRELIMINARIES OF THE WAR.

The Russian Foreign Office has published, through the Legation in this Republic, a collection of the Diplomatic documents and telegrams which passed between the Turkish Government and that of H. I. M. the Tsar, and also the notifications through M. de Giers, Russian Ambassador to the Sublime Porte. These extend over a period from July 19 to Nov. 1. The vacillation and tergiversation of the Turkish Government are manifest throughout, if that can be called a Government which is merely the tool and the fool of Potsdam. A pitiful exhibition of falsehood, prevarication and small deceit ended in the declaration of a war which is the end of Turkey. Our Russian friends and allies needed no justification in our eyes, but, if they had, their action is amply justified in this brochure, and they are proved to have displayed extraordinary and unappreciated forbearance and patience. The pamphlet is on sale for 50 cents.

"LA UNION'S" FAKE

An Impudent Fraud Exposed

HOW "GERMAN" LOYALTY IS MANUFACTURED

"The Herald" has been advised of another impudent fraud on the part of the German newspaper *La Unión*, which on this occasion has been guilty of an attempt to fasten German descent on a British subject, and serve up to its gullible readers a lesson in "German" loyalty.

In its issue of June 24 *La Unión* published a two-column picture, surrounded by letterpress, of Miss Kurina Bresler, whom it described as a "daughter of Germany." According to *La Unión* Miss Bresler, had come all the way from San Martin de los Andes, a long and hazardous journey involving a horseback ride of 14 days, and had left for South Africa where she would join the German South-West African forces as a red cross nurse. Subsequently she was to proceed to Turkey, and thence to Germany. *La Unión* went on to say that this was a splendid piece of devotion, and suggested that no one but a German could show such loyalty.

All this supposed devotion to the German cause was imaginary. The facts are that Miss Bresler, a daughter of an old supporter of "The Herald," is a British subject, and is not of German descent, neither is she of German sympathy. She was born in Cape Colony, and for three generations the Bresler family have been British subjects. Their remote ancestry is French and Dutch. They are all strongly British, and sympathetic only to the cause of the Allies. Some members of the family in Cape Colony are serving with General Botha's forces against the Germans.

How *La Unión* came to concoct the story is explained simply. Miss Bresler intends returning to Cape Town to complete her education. She was to have sailed some days ago, and before departing went to C. Amassa y Cia., 126 Florida, and had her photograph taken. The photographers, without permission or authority, gave a copy of the photograph to *La Unión*, and some information regarding Miss Bresler's journey from San Martin. The rest was simple for *La Unión*. A striking instance of German loyalty was required, and was duly imagined. Evidently *La Unión* thought nothing more would be heard of the matter, as Miss Bresler was to leave next day for South Africa, and all her family were supposed to be too far away to raise any protest. However, the ship by which the lady was to have sailed, could not take passengers, and Miss Bresler had to remain with friends in Buenos Aires until she could secure a passage. Her brother also happened to be in Buenos Aires, and *La Unión's* fraud was pointed out to him. The annoyance caused by the impudent swindle was heightened by the fact that all the friends of the Bresler family are British, and Miss Bresler was asked why she had decided to join the Germans.

Miss Bresler and her brother immediately demanded an explanation from *La Unión*. They were first told that the photographers had given the information. The photographers denied this, though they admitted having handed over the photograph. *La Unión* then admitted that "a mistake" had been made, but they thought they were doing the family "an honour." Mr. Bresler demanded an apology for the unwarranted use of his sister's name, and for the insult to the family's loyalty to Britain. *La Unión*, after some argument, consented to publish an apology. In yesterday's issue the paper said that they owed it to their reputation for the

"HUMMINGTOP'S NIECE"

Lomas Spanish Theatre

CHORAL UNION'S VENTURE

The Choral Union's production of Sidney Grundy's "Hummingtop's Niece" at Lomas, Spanish Theatre, was billed last night for 8.45, but that was only their fun and the hour was obviously intended to be taken in a purely Pickwickian sense. From that time until 9.30, when with praiseworthy punctuality the show commenced, knockings within and excursions of stage carpenters across the drop cloth front, riveted the attention of the audience. The Banfield orchestra also threw themselves nobly into the breach and soothed the savage breasts of the too punctual audience, which was agreeably numerous, with choice musical selections. Once, however, that curtain was persuaded to go up, things got a move on.

The moral of the piece, beyond the "tangled web we weave" even when we have got considerable practice and ability "to deceive" business, appears to be that, unless a really talented liar has remarkable luck and an amazing memory, he is certain to come to grief, especially if he has a mother-in-law like Mrs. Gillibrand "Good Old Truth!"

Beyond this it is not necessary to trace the plot already well known, and Mr. Hubert Waldron as the amazingly inventive Hummingtop, pointed all the other morals with a fine eye to effect. Mr. Waldron has played many parts, a few of which I have seen, but none better than this, and that without going beyond the legitimate bounds of comedy into the region of screaming farce. Mrs. Alfred Drysdale, while a distinctly agreeable looking mother-in-law, inspired awe by her majestic aspect and her implacable bearing. She made a good use of the opportunities of the part, and, with the assistance of the raffish "Josh," made one sorry for her wretched son-in-law. Mr. Grinham is the latter character invested it with the natural characteristics of its detestable tribe and was a finished picture of infernal cheek. The Rosa Colomblie of Mrs. Emily Hogan could scarcely have been improved upon. She literally went with a bang; her impudence, her address and perfect self-possession were throughout admirable. Mrs. Grinham as Mrs. Hummingtop was pleasant and natural, though at times inclined to be inaudible. Of the Ralph Ormerod of Mr. Norman MacQueen it may be said that, while very earnest, perhaps a little too much so, there was an inclination to stiffness; he was, however, brisk and clear in his delivery. Mr. R. Peard as Dobson was perhaps a little too fussy for the well-trained semi-automaton domestic which he represented, but he also was satisfactory. The Daisy Mailland of Miss Molly Mortlock, while rather engaging in some respects, displayed occasional gaucheries. Miss Nugent filled the part of Barbara capably. As a whole, the performance was good and went well without hanging fire, nor except once or twice was the voice of the prompter heard in the land. The repeated applause throughout and at the conclusion was fully merited. Doubtless, the long wait may have been due to circumstances over which, etc., and punctuality will be a star virtue next time.

accuracy of their news to state that Miss Bresler was a "daughter of South Africa," and it was not correct that she was going to join the German Red Cross. This supposed apology is not satisfactory to the family, but it is typical of the paper in which the original fake appeared.

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"MARITANA"

ENGLISH OPERA AT THE COLISEO

OPENING OF THE NEW SEASON

Every impressario believes that he, and he alone, can accurately determine "what the public wants." Now this optimism, or egotism, may be a useful thing, but there are moments when it is apt to go wrong. What man, other than Cav. F. Castellano, would have decided to open an English comic opera season with Wallace's played-out and threadbare "grand" opera, "Maritana"? The question is one that cannot easily be answered. Possibly the best explanation is that a company requires some little time in which to find its feet, and "Maritana" is so poor a work that it cannot suffer very greatly at the hands of its protagonists.

When one takes into account the many circumstances which at present militate against the probability of an English entertainment meeting with financial success, it must be admitted that the audience at the Coliseo last evening was surprisingly good. Whether or not that attendance can be maintained throughout the season is a point on which there can be two opinions. Personally I am somewhat pessimistic. The company had a fighting chance—no more—but that chance was not taken. A sparkling performance of "Veronique," or a bright production of "The Mikado" would have been an excellent advertisement, and the public might conceivably have been induced to patronise the later performances. As it is, the Castellano Company have commenced with "Maritana," and the result is that they have still to make a debut sufficiently meritorious to justify the use of superlatives. Had it been possible to save the weak work by Wallace last evening, the ability of the orchestra would have done it. As it was, one instinctively indulged in comparisons with local productions of the Italian and German operas. Such comparisons do not provide a pleasant mental labour for the mere Englishman. However, it is to be presumed that there is still a market for Wallace and Balfe, just as there is for penny novelties and tin whistles. They are all innocuous, if not particularly intellectual.

The Castellano company, on last night's showing, is uneven. The best of them is Mr. Cynlais Gibbs, whose Don Cesar de Bazan lost nothing in comparison with those of his competitors in the homeland. Possessing a sound tenor voice which, if less "silvery" than that of the Italian, proved extremely effective in a manly part, Mr. Gibbs is a conscientious artist who won the approbation of the audience. An "encore" was stoutly demanded when he rendered "Let me like a Soldier Fall," and the tribute was a deserved one. The Don José

of Mr. Mario Vail was also good. Mr. Vail at times showed a disposition to accent wrongly the syllables of many of his words, but he sustained a vigorous part in an efficient manner; and, after all, English is not exactly the best language in which opera can be sung. Mr. Patrick McCaffrey's talents are principally vocal. As Charles II of Spain, he displayed good stage presence, but his histrionic ability is clearly subordinate to his vocal powers.

As Maritana, Miss Lilian Coomber strove hard, but not invariably with success. Before passing final judgment on her work, it will be necessary to see her essay another part. The probabilities are that she would be better in a lighter play—possibly in "The Tales of Hoffmann." The Lazarillo of Miss Madge Ray was capably sung and fairly acted. Miss Clara Belton, Mr. John T. MacCallum, Mr. Haydn Middlicott, and Mr. Lewis, filled the minor roles in a way that calls for no adverse comment.

The chorus were good, from a vocal point of view, but they were not particularly favoured in the dresses which they were called upon to don. These were uninviting. The scenery was, on the whole, in advance of that which the local theatre-goer is generally compelled to witness.

COLISEO THEATRE.

Last evening the second performance of Wallace's "Maritana" was given. The function was in honour of the officers and crew of the R. M. S. P. Demerara, and was opened with the playing of the Argentine and British national anthems.

The "Maritana" of last evening was an entirely different production from the "Maritana" of the debut. It may have been the strangeness caused by being in a new country and a strange theatre notably difficult in acoustic properties, or possibly the fatigue after a long voyage which accounted for the poorness of the performance of the opening night, but in any case those of the English community who failed to attend last evening certainly lost an opportunity of hearing once again the familiar melodies of Wallace's opera rendered, if not in first-class way, at any rate in a very pleasing manner. The chorus showed more vim and "go" and worked hard from start to finish. The "mise-en-scène" was improved, and the general setting adequate.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL ESTIMATES

INCREASE OF 50,000 MEN.

London, June 26.

The supplementary naval estimates which appeared to-day make allowance for an increase in the personnel of 50,000 men, bringing up the total naval strength to 300,000 men. Further increases will be made according to the exigencies of the service.



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BAHIA BLANCA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

June 27.

The Bore at Argerich.

Water is still issuing from this bore. Pipes have been connected with the mouth of the bore which take the water to a distance of about one hundred yards away before it flows into a culvert which has been bricked and cemented and which conveys the water past the house of Dr. Argerich. There is still a good deal of work to be done as the water comes up on the outside of the pipe as well, and is forming a small lagoon near to it. In this cold frosty weather the steam can be seen at a distance of half a league away as it rises. The water is sweet and good for drinking, only that it has to be allowed to settle as it comes up with a red colour, owing to the sand through which it has to pass. In view of this result obtained at Argerich it has been decided to ask the government to make another bore in the vicinity of the town, and in an interview that the Intendente had with the Governor and the Minister of Public Works authorization was given him to ask the Minister of Agriculture for the necessary machinery for this work.

The 14th of July.

Preparations are being made by the French community to celebrate July 14, the 126th anniversary of the taking of the Bastille. The celebrations will be in the form of a concert, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the funds of the Red Cross Society. The concert is to be held in the Municipal Theatre. Tickets are already being sold.

Railway to the Lake of Nahuel.

The Minister of Public Works has given instructions for the continuing of the railway line in construction from San Antonio to the lake of Nahuel Huapi, the work being under the direction of Sr. A. Caspersen. The distance to be done is 39 kilo-

meters. A lot of back wages and salaries are still owing by the Government. Already a large number of colonists have taken up land in this district in hopes of the line through it being shortly concluded.

Departure of Italian Reservists.

The first contingent of Italian Reservists left here to night by the Pringles train for Buenos Aires, from where they will proceed to Italy to join the forces there. Much enthusiasm was displayed and over 2,000 people were present at the station to bid the men farewell.

Distinguished French Visitors.

On Friday, at 8.30 p.m., the special train containing Sr. Baudin and the members of the French mission arrived here. They were met by the French Consul and a large number of the French community as well as by several of the representatives of the Municipality. Sr. Baudin was accompanied by Sra. Baudin, Sres. Pontalis, Seval, the manager of the National Bank of Credit, and his wife, R. Bloch, M. Paul, P. Iwein, L. Guilaime, D. Drago, Tornquist, Pasman, Labarthe, Cartazar and M. Civit. On the following morning they paid a visit to Port Militar, Ingeniero White, and Port Galvan, but had not time to visit the meat factory at Cuatros as was at first their intention. In the afternoon they visited the town in motor cars and finally left again at 9 p.m. for Buenos Aires via Tres Arroyos.

Diphtheria Causes Schools to be Closed.

On account of the spread of diphtheria in this district, the Municipality have decided to close all the schools within the town and suburbs. The private schools as well as the public ones have received instructions to this effect. A quantity of lymph has been sent by the National Health Council to the chemist's shop near the market, Sres. Carabelli Hnos., and will be sold to the public at the same price as in Buenos Aires.

Items in Brief.

A big alteration is now being made in the Plaza Rivadavia and although none of the trees are to be moved a large piece is being taken out of one side so as to give the Avenida Colon the appearance of being much longer.

Sr. E. G. Majz has been appointed defender of the "menores," in the place of Sr. Caviglia, and his office which is in the Municipality, will be open to the public between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m.

A concert, in which a lot of well-known players will take part, is to be held in the Municipal Theatre on the night of July 3, in aid of the Italian Red Cross Fund.

On Thursday morning last a man named A. Pompey attempted to board a train in motion near the Bunsow siding on the Pacific line. He was unfortunate enough to slip and fall, the rest of the train passing over his left leg, he was at once conveyed to the hospital for treatment.

A bazaar is being held in Calle O'Higgins 72 in aid of the Patronata de la Infancia, and last night was again open, but not till 11 p.m., in order that the people who attended the concert at the theatre might be present.

On Friday last a visit of inspection was paid by the authorities here to the local prison and they afterwards expressed themselves well satisfied at the way it was being managed.

Several constructors have been fined and prohibited from working at their trade, for not having first paid the taxes and working without the necessary permission being granted to them.

The police are again taking active steps against the large number of children and women who are constantly to be seen begging in the streets. It is said that the majority of these cases are not genuine, the children being sent to beg because their parents do not care to work.

The post office are now giving out notice that on June 30 the term allowed for the renewal of the 'casillas' there terminates.

Until further advice postal orders to England have been suspended in the post office.

Wheat for exportation, with a base of 80 kilos, is now being sold for \$11, and for Brazil \$11.50. Oats for exportation \$6.80 and barley \$5.25.

District Notes.

The sales yards in Catriló which formerly belonged to Sr. Pastor, and which have been closed for the past two years are shortly to be opened by a company known as the Granadiera del Norte, who will shortly hold their first auction sale there, after which there will be one every month. This same company are also opening other sale yards in Macachín, and will be under the direction of Sr. C. E. Harris.

The Pacific railway have sent one of their inspectors to report on the road known as El Cañadon near Quemú-Quemú, so that if possible steps may be taken to make it possible for carts. It is calculated that the town lost quite 60 per cent of carting, that would otherwise have gone there, had not the roads been impassable on account of the heavy rains.

The inspector of the National Post and Telegraph Offices has been making a visit to these institutions in the Pampa.

The frosts in this district have been very sharp lately. Inside the houses the temperature has been down to two degrees, and outside seven degrees centigrade.

Although the rain in Medanos has only been slight the farmers there are able to progress with their ploughing, but a little more rain would do a lot of good to the ground.

A fight took place last week in the camp known as San José, near to Medanos, between two peones. One of them, named Paine drew his knife on the other named Ortiz, who on being attacked, took out his revolver and fired three shots at his assailant and killed him instantly. Ortiz was then brought to the prison here.

Agricultural & Pastoral

CAMP NOTES

(By Our Agricultural Editor).

The weather during the past week has proved cold, and against the interests of holders of cattle for fattening purposes, especially those, who are anxious to sell with a view of getting ready money to meet obligations. Reports from the alfalfa region say that a tremendous amount of harm has been done to lucerne pastures by recent heavy frosts.

Consequent on the damage above referred to *pastoreo* has been eagerly sought after in all parts of the Queen Province. As high as \$3 per head has been asked and obtained in the South and West, while alfalfa *potreros* have been taken at \$2 to \$3, according to stocking. In many cases *estancieros*, who fully anticipated being able to carry their cattle over to the spring, find themselves compelled to seek new pastures, to see them through the winter.

In cases where alfalfa camps have been disoccupied for months past, owing to the scarcity of ready cash for stocking them, owners are now leasing at very remunerative prices, for three to six months tenure. There is really no actual scarcity of feed, be it understood, but holders of half-fat, and forward cattle now realise, that they will experience more difficulty in finishing them for freezing and export requirements than was anticipated a month ago.

Naturally enough, existing conditions have slackened demand for store steers and cows; but breeders who are not forced to sell will do well to hold on to their animals until spring time cometh. Fat cattle have naturally gone up in value, and this has been particularly noticeable in the Mataderos market, during the past few days. There is every likelihood of long prices being paid for fat steers in August, September, October and more especially so if the European winter is to see a continuance of the war.

Steers for freezing have commanded up to \$220 at the Mataderos market during the week, while sales of special "Chillers" have been reported in the camp at above that figure. Good quality and fat heifers and "Machorra" cows are in demand at figures showing increased values on prices of the past week while prime "Vealers" and heavy "Bueyes" are eagerly sought after, by local butchers. A friend of mine told me the other day that he had to pay as high as \$2 per kilo for a prime cut of veal in one of the retail markets.

In cattle breeding circles at the moment the principal topic of conversation is the proposed restriction on the exportation of cows. There appears to be considerable diversity of opinion regarding the proposed Government decree; though in the best interests of this country, it would be a pity, to export best quality breeding stock. There is no doubt the drain on our supply of beef, necessitates the retaining of all female stock, suitable for breeding the better class cattle as foreign demand for Argentine beef, is likely to be even greater, in the future than at present. Not only will the demand be greater; but increased prices will make the more scientific feeding of steers, almost a necessity. The gradual evolution of stock feeding, in this country, has got to undergo a change, just as the enormous amount of live stock, in this great pastoral country has attracted many up-to-date freezing establishments, to handle the surplus fat stock produced by grass feeding alone. The annual fat stock show has already awakened a keen rivalry among many well known *estancieros*, as to who can produce the best finished steer. As a

few extra choice animals can be prepared, by artificial feeding, so can this method of fattening be practised on a large scale. In years gone by, prices ruling for fat steers, did not warrant the *estanciero* to employ the use of artificial feeds, the rich alfalfa and natural grass pastures serving to fatten for ordinary requirements. Cattle here, if given a supplementary ration of grain feeding will kill out far better, feed in less time, and the consumption of artificial feeding, will not only maintain the fertility of the soil; but considerably enrich its productiveness. This can be taken advantage of by sowing some crop, to be in turn used for the production of prime Argentine meat.

Bye the bye, the mention of artificial feeding, reminds me of the excellent results obtained by a private syndicate, some time ago by the use of the Cerealfa foods. Some of the cattle fed and fattened, were killed under Government veterinary inspection at Palermo Show grounds, and the quality of the beef obtained, was clearly demonstrated to the public. This particular cattle food or forage was also in great demand for feeding on board ship; but I do not know if it is being manufactured in any great quantities now-a-days. Perhaps some of my readers will enlighten me on the subject?

Sheep continue selling well, though there has been an absence of any special yardings at Tablada, during the week. On Thursday last there were a few drafts of early lambs, *corderos* penned, these naturally being cross bred blackfaces, and hailing from northern ranches. Notwithstanding the fact that they were rather small, considerable interest was shown, by local butchers, with the result that one lot, coming from the Mackenna estancia of Sr. Vergara, was sold by Messrs. Bargo, Lascourain and Etcheagaray, at \$6.80 each, while Messrs. Bellocq and Hita, disposed of 127 from Realicó (F.C.O.), bred by Sr. Salgado, at \$6.40, rather remunerative prices.

A visitor to Buenos Aires from the Uruguayan side of the river, reports live stock in good condition but camps generally highly stocked more especially in the South-West of our sister Republic. Very cold weather has been experienced during the whole of the present month, and rain and sunshine are both needed to gladden the heart of the smaller stock breeders and tillers of the soil.

Conversing to a "Herald" subscriber from Santiago del Estero only yesterday, he informed me that things are in a very bad way in that part of Argentina. "Money has never been so scarce," said he, "in fact there are many of the working classes, compelled to beg for food," you might think, I am exaggerating; but what I say is true. My brother and myself have been up there for nearly 18 years; but we have left to see, if we cannot better ourselves, in some other district. My informant added that mule breeders, who in the past were able to trade their animals to Bolivia at \$160 and \$180 per head, were now compelled to sell to Buenos Aires buyers at from \$45 to \$60.

There would not seem to be any great demand for mules to-day; but breeders of Clydesdale, Shire and Percheron horses, are having quite a decent innings. There are no less than eight shippers of draught animals, scouring the Republic, for good quality sound mares and geldings, preference being given to those well broken to harness, though "broken to lead" animals are also meeting with ready sale, at greatly enhanced values, compared to prices ruling, before the great European war broke out.

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Shipment of Horses.

The commission in charge of the purchase of horses for the French Government continue to keep their buying agents busy, and have dispatched four shipments lately. Light artillery and good cavalry horses are the types principally accepted, though draught animals are also taken.

The s.s. Holbein left this port on Thursday afternoon last, with close on 250 head of heavy sorts, consigned to Liverpool. The greater part of this shipment was made by Mr. Adam Machattie to Mr. Joseph Shepherd, who is engaging himself to a large extent in both the importation of live stock from Argentina to Great Britain; and the exportation of pedigree farm stock, from the latter country to this Republic. Included in the Holbein draft are a large number of really first-class horses, bought personally by Mr. Machattie, from estancia "Fortin Las Lunas," Arias, F.C.C.A.

Mr. James Taylor, of Llavallol, F.C.S., also sent one hundred very fine specimens of the principal draught breeds, by the Holbein, and about half of this number were bred and reared on the estancia of Sr. José Imaz, who has figured prominently in the list of prize winners in the horse classes at all the Argentine rural shows. These animals are being forwarded to Messrs. Robert Taylor and Sons, of Dundee, Scotland, where they will be used for van and lorry purposes. Animals previously shipped by Mr. James Taylor have won golden opinions for Argentine, in the "Land of the Heather."

A Famous Shire Stallion.

Messrs. Alfred Drabble and Bros. have just imported from England for their shire stud at Drabble, F.C.O., the two-year-old stallion Primley Forester. He is a bay, standing 17 hands. At the London Show of 1914 he was 7th in his class, and at the London Show of 1915 he was 8th in his class, after which he was purchased by Messrs. Drabble Bros. for 1,000 guineas from Messrs. W. and H. Whitley, Primley Farm, Paignton, Devon. Primley Forester is exceptionally well bred. His sire is Childwick Champion, who was the leading sire of the London Show of 1913; and his dam is Mollington Movement, by Lockinge Forest King, and she has

THE WORLD'S CROPS

HEAVY INCREASES IN ITALY.

Washington, June 24.
Information received from Italy regarding the crops shows that that country will harvest 29,396,000 bushels of wheat more this year than in 1914.

This is the official statement cabled to the United States Department of Agriculture by the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, which gives the estimated wheat yield in Italy for 1915 as 202,093,000 bushels against 172,697,000 in 1914.

No yearly comparison is given for other grains, but it is estimated that Italy's crop of rye this year will total 4,724,000 bushels, that of barley being placed at 9,186,000 bushels, and oats at 31,003,000 bushels.

A report from Japan indicates that the crop of wheat this year will yield 23,671,000 bushels, barley being estimated at 97,510,000 bushels.

Taking 100 as representing the average yield per acre, the state of the crops of wheat and oats in Scotland this year is placed at 100. In Ireland, barley is placed at 105 and oats at 101.

ITALY'S CROPS

WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO ASSIST IN HARVESTING.

Rome, June 24.
In order that the harvest shall be garnered the Italian Government has temporarily suspended the operation of the Act which prohibits the employment of youths under fifteen years of age; the idea being that the children can be of great assistance in co-operation with the women in light work, thus saving the fruit of the men's work from being lost.

In addition, a portion of the troops will temporarily be given leave of absence in order that they may attend to the necessary farm labour.

SOCIEDAD RURAL ARGENTINA

JUDGES AT NATIONAL SHOW.

Advices from the Royal Agricultural Society London state that the Judges appointed to officiate at the next National Cattle Show of the Argentine Rural Society, will embark on July 18 or 20 and are expected here in August. The Judges are Mr. G. W. Milyard, for Herefords and black faced sheep; Mr. A. W. Law, for Shorthorns; Mr. George Green, for Aberdeen Angus and Clydesdales, and Mr. Charles Clarke, for Lincoln and other sheep and for pigs. The names of the Judges of Shire and Light Draught Horses will be shortly announced.

probably won a greater value in prize money than any other mare in England. Primley Forester has the size and weight, and such breeding must tell. His late owners must have thought so, as before being sold to Messrs. Drabble Bros. he had served Lorna Doone, the champion mare of the London Show of 1914.

TUBERCULOSIS

FACTS FOR STOCKOWNERS ABOUT THIS DISEASE.

Tuberculosis is a widespread disease affecting animals as well as man. Human beings and cattle are its chief victims, but there is no kind of animal that will not take it. Hogs and fowls are quite often afflicted, horses, sheep, and goats, but seldom, while cattle are the most susceptible of all animals.

NATURE OF THE DISEASE.

Tuberculosis is contagious or "catching." It spreads from cow to cow in a herd until most of them are affected. This may not attract much notice from the owner, as the disease is slow to develop, and a cow may be affected with it for several months and sometimes years, before any signs of ill-health can be seen. This slow development is the chief reason for the great loss it causes to the stock-owner. He does not suspect its presence in his herd, until perhaps a large number are diseased. If the disease develop rapidly, and cause death in a few days, the owner would soon take steps to check its progress and protect the rest of his herd. Tuberculosis is slow and hidden in its course, and thus arouses no suspicion until great damage is done.

HISTORY.

Where did tuberculosis come from? We do not know. History records it from the earliest times. Over a century ago its contagious nature was suspected, and many facts were recorded to prove that it must be catching. Doctors differed about it, and for a long time the question was hotly disputed. Finally it was settled by Dr. Robert Koch, a distinguished German physician, who discovered the germ of the disease in the year 1882, and named it "Bacillus Tuberculosis." He proved by experiment that the disease is produced by these germs, and without them the disease cannot be produced. It is now universally admitted that tuberculosis is a contagious disease, and may be transmitted from animal to man. In North America the disease was introduced with early importations of cattle, and has been there ever since. Modern methods of transportation by rail and water have spread the disease from one end of the continent to the other. No part of the country is entirely free from it, but it is more prevalent near the great centres of population than in the remoter parts.

IMPORTANCE.

The importance of the disease must be estimated from two points of view, first the loss it entails upon the cattle owner, and second, the danger of communication to human beings. Consider first its effect upon the pocket of the owner of cattle, whether estanciero, invernador, or dairy man. A serious percentage of dairy cows are generally to be found infected. The disease is commoner in some regions than in others. It is no uncommon thing to find as many as 70 per cent, or 80 per cent, of the cows in a herd diseased. These animals will be in various stages of the disease, some recently affected showing no signs of ill-health, others badly diseased, but outwardly appearing healthy, while a few are evidently breaking down and wasting away. The loss to the owner is evident when a cow dies of the disease, or when an apparently healthy animal is slaughtered for beef, and found so badly affected as to be unfit for food. The calves in such a herd do not long remain healthy. They catch the disease before many months old, and are a source of loss instead of gain. Although the disease is most frequently found in herds that are more or less closely confined, such as dairy herds, and pure-bred cattle, other herds are by no means free from it. Even range cattle are sometimes affected,

and the infection spreads in spite of the open-air life of the cattle. Tuberculosis is common among hogs. The aggregate of these losses among cattle and hogs is enormous, amounting to millions of dollars every year, besides materially decreasing the food supply of the country. Turning to the other aspect of the case, the danger of infection of human beings with tuberculosis from cattle, we have only to consider a few facts to realise its vital importance to every community. Milk is the staple food of infants and young children, and is usually taken in the raw state. If this milk is from a tuberculosis cow, it may contain millions of living tubercule germs. Young children fed on such milk often contract the disease, and it is a frequent cause of death among them. Meat from tuberculosis cattle is not as likely to convey the infection for several reasons. It does not so frequently contain the germs, cooking destroys those that may be present, and lastly, meat is not consumed by very young children.

SYMPTOMS.

Before describing the symptoms or signs by which tuberculosis is recognised or suspected in a living animal, it is well to state that there is no symptom that can be relied on with certainty. Any of the symptoms may sometimes be caused by some other disease, and not one of them is characteristic of tuberculosis alone. Many of the symptoms that are relied on by the human physician in reaching his opinion are not available in examining cattle. The thickness of the skin and chest wall, for instance, makes it difficult to detect a diseased condition of their lungs by listening to the sounds made in breathing, whereas this is comparatively easy in human beings. It must also be clearly remembered that cattle may be very badly diseased, and yet show no symptoms of ill-health. They may be fat and sleek, looking the picture of health, while their lungs and other organs are full of tubercles. Such cases can only be detected by the tuberculin test. As tuberculosis may attack almost any organ of the body, we may have in each case the symptoms connected with the part affected, as well as those affecting the general state of the body as a whole. We will take up in detail each of the more important symptoms suggestive of the disease.

— Unthriftiness. —

The animal is not doing as well as it should do for the care and feed it is getting. Its coat is rough, and its skin has lost its suppleness, and feels harsh and thick.

— Loss of Flesh. —

Along with the unthriftiness is noticed a gradual loss of flesh; the animal gets thinner from week to week. It appears to be pining away, and such cows have been known to dairymen for a long time under the name of "piners" or "wasters." After a time they are reduced almost to skin and bone.

— Cough. —

This symptom is only present when the disease is attacking the lungs or some part of the breathing organs. It is not a loud, sonorous cough, but rather a subdued and infrequent one, and may be heard only at such times as when the cow-shed is first opened in the morning, or when the animal is driven. At a later stage of the disease it may be heard at any time of the day. Cows do not usually appear to cough up anything. This is because they do not spit. Most of the material coughed up from the lungs is swallowed, and many tuber-

culosis germs escape from the mouth in the form of spray, or are discharged from the nose.

— Enlarged Glands. —

Enlargements in the region of the throat, especially when they cause difficulty in breathing, are very apt to be due to tuberculosis.

— Loss of Appetite. —

This symptom is not seen until the latter stages of the disease, when the animal is evidently wasting.

— Bloating. —

Sometimes the diseased glands in the chest prevent the usual passage of gas from the pauch to the mouth by pressing on the gullet. In this case the cow suffers from bloating, and the pauch is often greatly distended with gas. This, however, is not a very frequent symptom.

— Diarrhoea. —

Looseness of the bowels, or "scouring," is seen in cattle affected with the disease in the bowels. This kind of scouring cannot be cured by any known treatment.

— Hard Lumps in the Udder. —

When tuberculosis attacks the udder, no change can be detected at first, but after a time hard lumps can be felt in some parts of the organ after it is milked out. Milk from such an udder must not be used, as it is almost certain to be teeming with germs of the disease.

— Post Mortem Appearances. —

When the carcass of a cow affected with tuberculosis is opened, the disease may be found in any part of the body. Lumps (tubercles) may be present in the substance of an organ such as the lung or liver, or they may be growing on the surface. These lumps may be so small as to be scarcely noticeable, or they may be as large as the closed fist, or even larger. If one of the lumps is cut open, the inside is yellowish, and gritty on the knife like sand, or else is of a cheesy soft and creamy or hard and dry. The lung is a favourite place for tubercles, and should always be examined. Lymph glands are often the seat of tuberculous changes. When the healthy lymph gland is a little rounded body, not much larger than a good sized bean, the largest only the size of one's thumb. They are found all through the body, and when healthy are so small as to attract very little attention. Tuberculosis may cause them to grow to an enormous size, sometimes as large as a child's head. In this condition they are similar to the tuberculous lumps already described. Those lying between the lungs and in the throat are the most frequently affected. Tubercles may be found in any part of the body, glands, lungs, liver, bowels, kidneys, womb, udder or even bones. The muscles and skin are seldom affected.

(To be continued.)

THE NEUTRAL GERMAN

CLEVER TRADING DEVICE.

Paris, June 28.

A despatch from Rome says that it is announced by the "Corriere d'Italia" that Italian merchants have received circulars from German exporters saying that they have established agencies in Switzerland to continue the transaction of business with foreign countries.

In Rome it is stated that the Swiss authorities have decided to discountenance such a move.

NO ANNEXATION!

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND BELGIUM

THE MASSES WANT PEACE

New York, June 25.

Despatches from Berlin report that a debate in the Reichstag yesterday in which the attitude of the German people towards peace was discussed by the Progressive Socialists and answered by the Minister of the Interior, is attracting considerable attention this morning.

Herren Braun, Wienter and Liebknecht took part in the debate. The newspaper report of proceedings is substantially as follows:—

Herr Wienter, Progressive Socialist, cited, with signs of approval from the members, an article by Hugo Heineman, Socialist, to the effect that no German wants peace until Germany's enemies are willing to concede her the right to develop her economic and cultural powers.

Herr Liebknecht, Socialist, interjected "We have the masses with us, and the masses want peace."

Herr Wienter continued "We are convinced that the co-operation of all parties and classes can be guaranteed to hold out until we can be certain of being spared from such dastardly attacks in the future."

Herr Braun said that the Socialists did not deny that the German people must stand together against their innumerable enemies; but certain persons were talking about continuing the war in order to realise wild plans for annexation. The great majority of the German people wish imperatively that no opportunity of securing an early peace be lost, and emphatically reject annexation plans of all kinds, particularly such as have been advocated by one German ruler. Democracy was opposed to these objectionable projects, if only for the reason that they prolonged the war, and consequent unheard-of sacrifices, wasting the strength of the German people.

The Minister of the Interior's answer was in part as follows:—

"While we are involved in such a war as this we can have but one thought, namely, to terminate it in such a way as to make its repetition impossible. That is the goal which the Imperial Chancellor and the allied Governments have set themselves—a goal for which you must strive along with us."

The speech was greeted with evidences of disapproval by the Socialist members.

TO BE ABANDONED FOR "AUTONOMY."

London, June 26.

The Swiss Socialist Journal "Lugano" says that the German Chancellor, addressing a confidential gathering of the heads of parties in the Reichstag, said:—

"The annexation of Belgium might have its inconveniences and delay the celebration of peace; but is it necessary? What other means are there than annexation? Germany can leave Belgium her autonomy; but she can force her to enter the German Customs Union, accept the German Civil Code, and allow Germany to exploit her railways. This would be accompanied by a military convention between the two countries. It is in this sense that we must interpret the recent speech of the King of Bavaria."

KITCHENER'S BIRTHDAY

CONGRATULATIONS FROM ITALY

Rome, June 24.

To-day being the sixty-fourth anniversary of the birthday of Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, the Italian Minister of War, General Zuppelli, sent a cordial message of congratulation to the British Secretary for War. Similar messages were sent by other leaders in the Italian army.

TE AGUILA ES EL MEJOR

BILLINGHURST DEAD

Ex-President of Peru

A FRIEND OF ARGENTINA

Santiago (Chile), June 29.

A telegram has been received from Iquique announcing the death of Sr. Guillermo E. Billinghurst, lately President of Peru.

The ex-President, who was formerly well known in Buenos Aires and was always a sincere friend of Argentina, settled in Iquique since the conflagration in Peru which led to his giving up the Presidency of that Republic.

Señor Billinghurst was deposed as a result of the coup d'état on February 4 last year.

At 3 a.m. on that day the 9th regiment assembled quietly in the Paseo Colon and advanced against the Presidential palace, led by Colonel Benavidez, Chief of Staff. After an engagement which lasted an hour the President was made prisoner and signed his resignation.

Meanwhile General Varela, Minister of War, who was at the Santa Catalina barracks, urged the troops there to remain loyal. This, however, they refused, and General Varela, upon drawing his revolver, was shot dead. It is estimated that the total killed and wounded was eighty.

Guillermo Eduardo Billinghurst was inaugurated President on Tuesday, September 24, 1912. He succeeded Augusto B. Leguia, who was the ruler of Peru from 1908 to 1912.

He was born in Arica on July 27, 1851, and was the grandson of Captain Robert Billinghurst, who was a member of an old Sussex county family which traces back to the days of the Conqueror. Captain Billinghurst was among the British officers who fought for the independence of Argentina, and was the first foreigner to be made a citizen of this country. His descendants occupy various positions in the country to-day, and, as is well-known, a street in the Capital bears his name.

The father of the Peruvian President was born in 1839, and married a Doña Belisaria Angulo.

The President was educated in Valparaiso and Buenos Aires, but was compelled to return to Iquique, where his parents resided, owing to the loss of his father and the family fortune in the earthquake of August 13, 1868.

He devoted his early years to retrieving the finances of the family, and to study and research.

During 1874 and the succeeding years, he commenced the study of politics, and while Secretary of the Provincial Council of Iquique, he published a work on "Municipal Legislation in Peru."

He represented the province of Iquique in the Legislature of 1878 and 1879, and rapidly distinguished himself by his knowledge of the economic and social conditions of the province. Its interests he earnestly safeguarded, and caused the Tribunal of Mines of Iquique to have its privileges and jurisdiction restored.

He then studied the defects of Peruvian legislation as affecting the nitrate of soda districts, and prepared for Congress various projects tending to better the situation in the south of the Republic. These, however, were not put into practice, and, as a result, the public wealth was not increased in the way that it might have been, and it was left to Chile to legislate on the mineral riches of Tarapaca in accordance with the ideas of Mr. Billinghurst.

On the outbreak of war with Chile, he organized the Red Cross service. He was appointed Commissioner to reconnoitre the River Desaguadero and the Andean plateaus by the Government of Lima in 1880. Subsequently he was appointed Chief of the Northern Army.

He afterwards returned to Iquique, of which port he was made Consul General.

"GRAVE No. 340"

Resting Place of Sec. Lieut. P. J. M. Anderson

LETTER FROM THE TRENCHES TO "THE HERALD"

By yesterday's mail, "The Herald" received a letter from Mr. A. Cresswell, who is serving with the British Expeditionary force in France. The letter, which will be of interest to many Buenos Aires readers, is worded as follows:—

B. E. F. France,
May 29, 1915.

The Editor "Buenos Aires Herald,"
Calle Corrientes, Buenos Aires.

Dear Sir,

With reference to the notice in the "Weekly Herald" of April 16th, 1915, regarding the death of 2nd Lieut. P. J. M. Anderson.

Perhaps it will interest his friends in Buenos Aires to know that he was buried on February 25, 1915, in the cemetery at Bailleul, North France, and the wooden cross bears the following inscription:—

(Grave No. 340.)

2nd Lieut. P. J. M. ANDERSON
3rd Br. Ryl. Irish Regt.
Died from wounds received in action.
Feb. 24, 1915.

I have seen the grave and also the graves of 1200 British soldiers buried in the same cemetery.

Yours truly,

A. CRESSWELL.

A NEST OF VIPERS

UNDERGROUND BANDITS AT ROSARIO.

It is stated that the Rosario police have unearthed what would like to be a branch of the infamous "Mafia." The band were wont to hold their secret sessions, after the manner of the mysterious masks in cinema plays, in the cellars under the Teatro Colon, a habit facilitated by the fact that José Caffaro, the chief doorkeeper, was their principal. Nearly the whole gang were captured with dramatic completeness. They were plentifully provided with the tools of the craft, centrebites, braces, jemmies, skeleton keys, knives, life preservers, revolvers, dark lanterns, and masks. It is supposed that they are responsible for several strange disappearances and mysterious murders which the police are investigating. All are Sicilians, and their names are José Pablo Cuffaro, Pablo Bruno, Esteban Lacobara, Antonio Arnalto, Juan Bruno, Vicente Curaba, Francisco Lonacola, Cayetano Mazzei, José Morochello, Domingo Tanasino, José Segundo Marchello, and Camilo Vinté.

In 1895 he was elected first Vice-President of the Republic, and Senator for Moquegua, and in 1893 he was named Minister Plenipotentiary to Chile, during which time he prepared the Billinghurst-Latorre treaty, which, however, was not ratified.

He returned to Chile in 1899, and was nominated as a candidate for the Presidency. He declined the offer, withdrew from public life, and devoted himself exclusively to scientific and industrial work. Ten years later he became Mayor of Lima, and for twenty months held that office. During his mayoralty he caused the destruction of some of the worst portions of the Chinese quarter, and of a pest-ridden hospital for infectious diseases. Some of the "Lima Beautiful" projects which are being carried out were planned by him.

Popular demand was responsible for his election to the Presidency of the Republic in September, 1912.

NEW ERA IN SCOTTISH INDUSTRIES

Intense Armament Activity

CAPITAL AND LABOUR HAND IN HAND

As evidence increases that the Allies are establishing a supremacy in all theatres of war on land and sea, industrial life in Glasgow, and, indeed, all over Scotland, gains in strength. On the Clyde-side, capital and labour are now seeing eye to eye as they have never before done, and masters and men are striving with equal zeal to do their part to secure the victory of our armies. Indeed, one discerns revived interests in departments which had hitherto been badly crippled by the war, and taken all over full running is assured for many months. At the same time war bonuses and a constant worry as to delivery of raw material are telling in somewhat marked fashion on profits. The formation of the Munitions Committee for Scotland, although long delayed, has been enthusiastically taken up by all classes of employers and their men. There has been an outstanding speeding up in shipyards, engineering shops, armament works, and in factories. Even City clerks have willingly worked for six hours in armament works after their day's business was over in the City.

NEW TYPES OF WAR VESSELS AND GUNS.

Clyde shipbuilders have disclosed that they are engaged upon a new type of war vessel, and they have called upon their men to do their utmost to speed their readiness for the fighting line. Armament makers in Glasgow have also on hand guns which will astonish the world, while other firms are engaged in work which will quickly free the seas of the dreaded submarine. To employ a phrase of a leading trade unionist, "Glasgow and the West of Scotland are determined to run their own show and to give their maximum support to the gallant comrades at the front." In point of fact, during the past week or two, the tight manner in which the cords which bind masters and men has been drawn promises to open up a new era in Scotch industrial life.

EFFECT ON SHIPBUILDING.

Large squads of men have been withdrawn from mercantile to naval work, with the result that many tramp and cargo boats are now without the sound of the riveter's hammer. Shipowners have refrained from even inquiring for cargo steamers, as shipbuilders will not quote. Accordingly, the appreciation in the value of steamers afloat has been unprecedented. Owners, however, are mostly tied down to the "flat" rates fixed for Government work, and those shareholders who had been cherishing the hope of seeing their capital returned in full during the progress of the war will find that they have pitched their note much too high. At the same time, some Clyde owners since the war broke out have netted profits exceeding the six figures. Shipbrokers, however, have fared badly. They have certainly had a surfeit of work, but they are on their own admission, making no money.

OUTPUT OF MUNITIONS.

Steel works are running night and day, although the rolls have long since been crying out for repairs and rest. In shell steel, ship plates and sectional material there is no lack of business, the appetite of the Allies swallowing up every ounce of production. Munitions are flowing out night and day, yet the cry remains that the speeding-up process must be rigorously enforced. With the opening of ice-

BRITAIN'S NEW LOAN

Appeal to Democracy

MR. ASQUITH AT THE GUILDHALL

London, June 29.

This evening the Prime Minister initiated at Guildhall a movement to support the new war loan in a speech wherein he urged the necessity for personal thrift throughout the nation so as to make it possible to bear the strain of the war expenditure.

The first really big subscription to the loan was announced simultaneously with the appearance of Mr. Asquith upon the platform. It was an application by the Prudential Assurance Company for bonds to the value of £3,000,000.

Mr. Asquith opened the meeting by stating that, apart from many other features, the war was the costliest that had ever been waged, with a total prospective expenditure for the year approaching £1000,000,000.

The Prime Minister emphasised the fact that, for the first time in the financial history of Britain, a great democratic loan was being floated. The State, he said, was appealing to all classes, even to those whose resources were most limited, to step in and contribute towards meeting the supreme needs of the nation.

The Minister added that under such conditions he was confident that the success of the loan, as a financial instrument, was absolutely assured.

REGARDLESS OF COST

HUGE AMMUNITION ORDERS PLACED IN THE STATES.

New York, June 29.

The Press judges by the large orders for ammunition placed by the Allied Powers in the United States that the war is going to be a long one. Orders are to increase the supplies a hundredfold, no matter what the cost provided that the quality is good and that there is plenty of it; and it is requested in each case that the ammunition be forwarded with the least possible delay. No prices are fixed, and the profits which the factories are making are enormous. In many cases the number of men employed making ammunition has been hugely increased and large wages are being paid.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND PROHIBITION.

Washington, June 29.

The Department of Justice states that it has received communications from a number of persons protesting against explosives being allowed to be shipped abroad. The officials of the Department say that they never heard of such action being taken by any Government, and it is doubtful whether there is any legal sanction for the prohibition of the traffic.

"Is your brother Albert out in France as well?" "Yes, sir, 'e's with our Frank—same regiment." "Your eldest brother, Lionel, will be out there also, I reckon." "No," said the youngster, with a proud shake of the head; "our Lionel ain't gorn to the Continent. 'E's mindin' India!"

bound waters, the pressure will increase, especially on Russian account. Employers' patriotism in many cases has been so quickened that they frankly express satisfaction that now there is more glory than gold to be found in their business. In the earlier months employers were careful to allow a safe and perhaps large margin of safety in tendering; now matters are quite the reverse, they place their business unhesitatingly at the disposal of Government.

IN THE OFFICE CHAIR

"And in some corner of the hubbub coucht

Make game of that which makes as much of thee."

OMAR KHAYYAM.

Starving Prisoners.

It is borne out on the reports of prisoners and invalids recently returned, that while the evil treatment of British prisoners of war in Germany, is not now so conspicuous in some respects, that the food remains "horrible." It is indeed declared with every appearance of probability, that the health of many has been ruined by the detestable dog's rations issued, and that some have actually died of inanition. The lot of those who have no one to send them parcels which help to keep them alive, is dreadful, and there are many whose friends either have forgotten them or do not care, shame it is to say it, what becomes of them. These are in very evil case, and the German authorities wreak their wicked worst upon them. If the food continues to be "horrible" the only way to work an improvement is to feed our captive Huns on similar rations until their Government sees the error of that particular way.

The Murderer at the Door.

It is quite possible that Switzerland, the most peaceable of nations, may be the next involved in the European conflict. Increasing aggressiveness is noted on the frontiers and a German aeroplane crossed the border and, though fired upon, pursued its way and dropped bombs, narrowly missing a body of Swiss troops. Arbitrary seizures of Swiss subjects are also reported, and several other indications of the usual advance copies of "Frightfulness" as published by the "All Frightful." If Germany can perceive any military advantage to be obtained by a rush into the cantons, it will surely be attempted. Happily the Swiss nation know their neighbour, and do not trust him. Even within the last few years the illustrious Sneak and Imperial Spy, went to the manoeuvres of the Swiss Army, and overflowed with compliments, Republican simplicity condemning Red, Pink, or Purple Eagles. He is reported to have asked Colonel Wille, what the Swiss would do if he sent 300,000 men against them? "Meet them with 300,000 men," was the reply. "But," persisted the Modern Iscariot, "if I send 600,000 men, what then?" "Our men will fire two bullets, where they fired one before." Certainly, if anything of the kind results, the bones of many Pomeranian Grenadiers will be "Scattered on the Alpine mountains cold."

"— then, Venom to thy work."

From poisoned gases to poisoned weapons is a mere step and, that step, it is believed the inexorable German war organisation and its diabolical Director, are about to take, if they have not already done so. It would surprise no one to hear that German swords, bayonets, lance heads and bullets were poisoned so as to inflict a certain and agonising death. Any one who can read the account of the murder by "gassing" of the soldiers, published in Sunday's edition, without the strongest indignation and horror, must be constitutionally a German in mind. They have gone to Hell itself for weapons and Hell has duly furnished its sons with the most atrocious weapons from the Infernal armouries. This they do on one side; on the other all the busybodies whose clack can be set in motion, are advised that now is the accepted time to talk about "Peace," and its blessings. Peace under present arrangements would be a curse.

BRITON.

COMMERCE AND WAR

Why the German Plan Failed

BY FREDERICK RENNET.

PETROGRAD, May 18.

As the months pass and Russia moves along into the summer, one notices that the people are philosophically determined to accommodate war and peace until happier times. They are quite decided to cut their enemy down and out, and to be done with him, and, as it is proving a fairly long struggle, they are gradually thinking more of their ordinary avocations.

Evidently their allies and friends are of this mind also; for this month has brought to Petrograd a French commercial attaché, and, for the first time, an American. We have always had a British commercial attaché, and he is very busy. It is likely that many people in England do not know it, but if they could think of this year without thinking of the great German war, it would still be true that 1915 had to be a most important turning point economically for Russia. And for this reason: Russia and her western neighbour Germany have been living under high tariff commercial treaties, renewable every ten years.

In 1905 she had just finished an unsuccessful war with Japan and was entering upon an unsuccessful revolution at home, when the late Count Witte had to accept a set of tariff schedules which made Western Russia by far a more profitable field of commerce to Germany than all her other foreign trade put together. Whatever people may think abroad, Russia was becoming enormously strong economically. As her last Finance Minister said, Russian credit was like a sound steel spring which, when any weight was taken off, rose up of its own inherent strength. He was perfectly right; it was not a question of being radical or conservative, but simply that, speaking economically, at each period of quiet the country recovered automatically much of the ground she had lost during the troubles.

CAPTURING THE MARKET.

Another thing had become absolutely certain. It was that this year Germany would have had to give way commercially to a disastrous extent for herself. The treaty of ten years ago was so inequitable, so unfair to Russia, and the great German economists did not pretend that it could be renewed now on anything like the old terms. Their great chance came when Russia was domestically in a very bad way. Why not press her again? Why not see if war abroad, or revolt at home, would so hold her up that Germany could successfully "hack a way through" to another treaty for another ten years which would bring many more millions of pounds into the pockets of the Fatherland?

In spite of the politics of the Franco-Russian Treaty, Germany has been economically winning hand over fist against all comers till the war broke out. Certainly her geographic frontier was a great count in her favour, as was also her system of dual nationality, whereby her citizens could cross over into Russia, become Russians if they could, and yet remain Germans. The comparatively small English colony was too settled and prosperous to care. An Englishman would either build a factory or he would do nothing. Germans were ready to follow any trail that had money in it. And we here know now to our cost, they used to send us all the little necessary things that we take for granted. All the pens, and buttons, and studs, and all the haberdashery came from Germany on so profitable terms to the exporter that they had captured the Russian market entirely.

THE GERMAN PLAN.

It was always the plan behind the whole German idea, to keep the Russian army weak, if they could, and to keep the Russian political police as strong and provocative as they could. That would naturally make Russia less to be dreaded, if Germany failed to get anything like such a good arrangement in business as she would have had to renew, if the world had remained at peace, in 1915. Her first and greatest miscalculation was the common sense of the Russian people. They knew enough to know that if they stood by their army, through thick and thin, nothing could go wrong in the end.

During the few days after the First of August of last year and the day when England declared war on Germany, a good number of Russians expected to have to go through with it alone, except only for France. To hear them talk then one might be reading of the great days of Napoleon a hundred years ago. They were ready to go back to Moscow, but you never found one who was ready to yield to the Germans any more than to the other great tyrant of history. Most of them have a much clearer perception of what this war means for their country, than many Englishmen at home seem to realise. It is the position of Russia as a great and equal European Power that they insist on having accepted. The whole German philosophy of the Uebermensch is not only utterly repugnant to the Russian, but absolute nonsense to him as a humble easy-going Christian.

ENGLAND'S CHANCE.

When it comes to be once more a question of treaties, and when Germany has to put up with a worse humiliation economically than all her political exponents of a German hegemony over the Continent could have dreamt of, it will be England's chance. All question of one's own nationality aside, they are the best-liked people here, have most of the live and let live of the Russian about them. Unfortunately, and unlike Russians, they refuse to learn other languages. We have very good men of business here, who are usually altogether too great personages to be forced to know the language. But we have others who are now coming out, who cannot afford yet to employ linguistic secretaries. Usually they not only know nothing about the Russian language, but refuse to try to learn. They make a very great mistake. It is not a question of passing any examination in it. A serviceable smattering is all that is required to get on good terms with the Russians, without the barrier of translated correspondence. The comparative few who come out here, having learnt Russian beforehand are, unhappily, not the kind of person the ordinary Russian business man expects or hopes to meet. They are too bookish and too "viewy," and if they do not return disgusted they generally abandon commerce altogether and are found indexing somebody's library or tutoring the children of prosperous families.

If the Englishman of the ordinary Board Schools who has enough sturdiness of character to become, say, a foreman at home, would learn the Russian language, he would rapidly grow into as important a personage as the old type, who, after coming from forty shillings a week in some Yorkshire or Lancashire mill, made a thousand a year out here and talked with much ignorance and self-satisfaction of the "European situation."

FORMATION OF A NOVEL SYNDICATE.

Paris, June 29.

A telegram from Berne announces that negotiations have been set on foot for the creation of an importation syndicate composed of French, British and Italian members.

COLOUR BEHIND THE TRENCHES

Dusty Roads Crowded with Life

STORES, MUNITIONS, AND MANY UNIFORMS

BY ARNOLD ASIITON.

Northern France, May 29.

Summer is now ablaze over Flanders, and the country only a mile or two behind the firing line is supremely beautiful, with placid moonlit nights.

The last fortnight has wrought a change everywhere here. The ardent sun has tanned us all to a mahogany tint, and the scenes one witnesses every day along the white roads, whirling with dust and incredibly hot, remind one of the old South African days, with every man the colour of his own khaki, soldiers swinging along coatless, with their sleeves rolled up, their shirts open at the neck, and the steel of their rifles blistering hot to hold.

The roads are already almost unendurable, for the traffic along them is tremendous—dusty convoys of ambulance cars and waggons, empty and rushing along at break-neck speed one way, laden with wounded and creeping slowly the other, with our brave men lying inside bandaged and strapped, suffering severely, no matter how carefully the car may be piloted, but never complaining.

Then, the supply convoys are never ending—huge W.D. waggons piled with all manner of things grinding along, fleets of little traction engines, emitting as much thick, black smoke as a destroyer steaming full speed ahead; mule trains, heavily packed, plodding through the dust, and now and again, moving through all this clatter and smother an unexpected touch of the East—the Indian mail vans, piled high with yellow canvas bags, and a dozen or so Indian soldiers sprawling among them, silent, sad-eyed, inscrutable.

From time to time other pictures mingle into the kaleidoscope—a batch of scarlet-faced Turcos swinging along with a most wonderful collection of "Cheap-Jack" goods slung around them—pots, kettles, frying pans, scimitars, sausages, coffee pots, bird cages, fire irons, and anything else you would like to imagine; a company or two, perhaps of Senegalese, black as night and all agrin, like nigger minstrels, but mighty men of valour when it comes to fighting. And then, of course, there are always the picturesque French, with their gay, almost comic opera costumes, coloured like Joseph's coat, and all very fine and brave and martial, bearded to the ears, quick and nimble on their feet, and a gleam in the eye of stern resolution. Even the very young men, the New Army of France, carry the same mark. They are well aware of the great work ahead as they swing along sturdily under the sunshine.

And so the picture passes, hour by hour and day by day. It is ever changing, interesting, and enthralling. Seemingly, there is chaos in it. But it is all moving resolutely and surely to one great end.

COLLISION IN A FOG

DUTCH LINER'S ESCAPE FROM LOSS.

London, June 30.

A telegram from Deal reports that the Dutch liner, Nieuw Amsterdam, 17,149 tons gross, was run down in a fog to-day by an unknown steamer while anchored in the Downs. There was a large number of passengers on board the liner bound from New York to Rotterdam. Her port quarter was damaged, but she is still riding safely at anchor.

Public Opinion as expressed in the Argentine Press.

THE CATTLE TRADE

(La Prensa.—June 24).

Considerable discussion has arisen over the statement that Government intends to submit to Congress a law restricting the export of cows, and *La Prensa* is of opinion that even although this measure may affect a few cattle breeders who must have ready money at all costs, and who sell their brood kine to obtain it, the public interest of the Republic stands before such considerations. Moreover the internal credit of the country, and more especially the new long date loans conceded to *estancieros* by the Banco de la Nación, are there to provide for individual cases. Argentina's function is to ship beef, not to provide breeding stock for other nations. In very truth everything augurs that the time has come for the institution of a fixed policy adapted to the *estanciero's* needs, a policy devised in order to secure and augment existing riches.

All the national industries have had state protection, and although it is true that up to the present the cattle trade has been able to stand alone, there are important reasons why it should be given special care and attention. All the European Governments do so, and, says *La Prensa*, the opposition that the introduction of frozen meat formerly encountered was based on the need for protecting the home breeders. Even free trade England excluded Argentine cattle on the hoof, though it based its objections on the ground of infection of the home herds. The projected measure is designed to increase the number and value of the Argentine herds, and however much it may be stigmatised as being a return to protective measures, the effect locally will be beneficial. Nor does the argument that in certain parts of the Republic there is an excess of brood kine hold water, seeing that there are vast extensions of camp still ungrazed, and this camp can be had at profitable rates. Enterprising men will therefore do as their forefathers did, namely go further out and establish their herds. Hence it is manifestly inadvisable to leave the ports of the Republic open for the shipment of good breeding stock, and distinctly more advantageous to set about the decentralisation of the *estancias*. The war is bound to bring about a shortage of meat, hence every means of increasing the sources of supply is certain to give good results.

THE SALE OF FOOD-STUFFS

(La Nación.—June 24).

According to *La Nación* the Chief of the Asistencia Pública has drawn the attention of the municipal authorities to the frequency with which foodstuffs are sold by auction when not in a fit state for consumption. As a general rule these articles consist of tinned foods showing by their bulging sides that the contents are in an advanced state of decomposition, another favourite "cheap lot" being hams that in the ordinary course would be unsaleable across any counter. It is hardly necessary to point out that such practices are distinctly prejudicial to the public health, and, continues *La Nación*, Dr. Obesero has drawn up a suggestion for the municipal authorities, based on the need of an ordinance compelling all auction rooms dealing in food stuffs to inscribe their names with the Asistencia Pública.

It is also proposed to prohibit the sale of food stuffs in this manner unless a veterinary inspector's certificate has been first obtained, and two days notice must be given by the sellers to the department concerned in order that this requisite may be complied with. All unsound food will be destroyed, a certificate being extended

THE DECLARATIONS OF HIS HOLINESS

(La Nación.—June 25.)

Dealing with the recent "interview" conceded to a French journalist by His Holiness Benedict XV., *La Nación* points out that whilst his predecessor in the Papal chair limited himself to praying for peace, the actual successor of St. Peter has gone much farther, and the general opinion in Europe is that the article published in "La Liberté" was a fairly faithful exposition of his remarks, which expressed a more or less veiled sympathy with the Germanic cause, despite the evident desire of the Holy See to remain perfectly neutral. And the question is, continues "La Nación"—Ought the Vatican to be impartial in the present juncture? Considering the Vatican as a purely political entity, the reply is in the affirmative. But if His Holiness is regarded as the head of the Catholic Church, the Vicar of Christ upon earth, in his spiritual character, he cannot but condemn the injustice, the broken faith, the useless cruelty that has characterised this war. Thus the question is argued in France and Belgium.

In Germany and Austria, the matter is regarded in a more positive light, beneath which certain persons see a quasi-promise to restore the temporal power of the Papacy. It is recalled that the Emperor Francis Joseph has never been to Rome, not wishing to sanction by the mere fact of his presence in the Eternal City the extinction of the temporal power, whilst in 1906, von Hertling, subsequently Chancellor of the kingdom of Bavaria, declared that all German Catholics ought to apply all their energies towards the restoration of Rome to the Pope. At first sight this appears impossible, but, given the predominance of Berlin and Vienna in the political world, the re-establishment of the temporal papacy is not so unthinkable, and would be regarded in those quarters as a death-blow to Italy. Be that as it may, there is no gainsaying that the declarations of Benedict XV. have caused a very bad impression among the Allies, and particularly in France. The French Catholics felt that their unswerving fidelity to the Holy See gave them right to a warmer sympathy on the part of the Pope, and are hurt at the favour shown to the Lutheran Kaiser, who, in a certain letter published some time ago, stated publicly that he hated the Catholic Church. True, Russia is schismatic, England Protestant, but what of Catholic Belgium? Surely, think the French Catholics, Belgium deserved something more than a few lukewarm words of sympathy and a few francs distributed to relieve in part its unprecedented miseries. In short, concludes "La Nación," the statements of Benedict XV., until such time as they are categorically contradicted, have placed the Pope in a delicate situation towards the Italian Government, have caused cruel pain to the French and Belgian Catholics, and have most certainly rejoiced the heart of Wilhelm II., Francis Joseph, Enver Pasha, and Sr. Vasquez de Mella (head of the Spanish intransigents). At the same time they will have been received with satisfaction all the world over, since these latter remember that whenever the Papacy has sought the protection of the Germanic emperors, the Church has passed through evil days and has suffered many sorrows.

wherein will be stated the reasons for so acting, and the precedence of the goods. Fines of \$100 for the first offence and \$500 for further infractions will be imposed, and it is hoped that these drastic measures will put an end to what has become a dangerous abuse of public confidence.

SICKLEY CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOLS

(La Prensa.—June 25.)

The project laid before the Chamber of Deputies relative to the advisability of carrying out a technical inspection of weak, sickly or defective children embodies, says "La Prensa," some very important principles in scholastic hygiene. It is well known that among children of school-going age there are always a number who may be rendered unfit for life if they are forced to follow the ordinary routine, and such cases must, therefore, be educated in a manner suitable to their biological deficiencies. There are others whose abilities are stunted or deformed, or who are mentally backward, and conjointly these problems have led to a special pedagogic study of such cases in almost every civilised country. In this Republic, for instance, there were established two schools for weak and sickly children not so very long ago, whilst special institutes for the blind and the deaf and dumb have existed for a considerably longer period.

Admittedly Argentina is somewhat behindhand in this matter, continues "La Prensa," owing very largely to the lack of an efficient means for classifying and treating these cases. The ordinary school mechanism is not sufficient to this end, nor are there reliable data available whereon to base a consistent form of action. Many abnormal forms of mentality are unknown to the school authorities, since such children never go to school at all, whilst the sketchy nature of local ideas on social hygiene are not conducive to a careful study of their needs. The legislator who brings forward the measure must surely know that scholastic hygiene in this country is more in the nature of a much desired ideal rather than an actual reality; thus until the service of medical inspection in the primary schools is reorganised, any consideration of special cases is premature. "La Prensa" is also surprised that such a matter should have been taken direct to Congress, when in reality it corresponds more directly to the internal policy of the Educational Council. In short, it is a matter that calls for scientific debate ere it can be deemed suitable for positive legislation.

IMMIGRATION AND SOCIAL DEFENCE

(La Prensa.—June 28).

Not so very long ago, remarks "La Prensa," attention was drawn in its columns to the need for reforming the Immigration Law, and the recent case of murder that has occupied so much attention of late gives point to the observations then made. Both the murderer and his victim belonged to the worst section of European society, both had a long record of convictions against them, yet they came here to continue their evil practices. Hence the question naturally arises as to how they managed to get round the law aforesaid, appearing in Buenos Aires with clean hands, metaphorically speaking, in other words with all their documents in order, externally men of just and upright demeanour, worthy to be incorporated Argentine citizens. There are many ways in which the law can be nullified, says "La Prensa." If they came through as first class passengers, the matter explains itself, since there is no inspection required in such cases.

It is however more likely that they landed here from the second or third class, provided with passports that were mute as regards their antecedents, and that stated them to have

some profession or other. Hence their detention was naturally impossible, since a man cannot be judged merely by his appearance. "La Prensa" therefore urges the adoption of a system akin to that of the United States, where the right of residence is at first precarious, and can be revoked at will. Here were these two men, after carrying on a despicable existence in their own country, free to pursue the same courses here up to date at which the horrid tragedy took place. Given a probationary period of a couple of years it is reasonable to suppose that characteristics of the nature displayed by these individuals would manifest themselves, seeing that they were criminal by predisposition. The honest man who may perhaps have once slipped is likely, on the contrary, to make the most of his new opportunities, and settle down to respectable work. Something that will protect society better than is done under existing methods is clearly required, and "La Prensa" concludes by saying that full enquiry ought to be made into the circumstances under which the precious pair in question managed to enter the Republic, if only as a guide for future action in similar cases.

THE SUGAR TRADE

(La Nación.—June 28).

The powers that be have always given preferential attention to the sugar trade, says "La Nación." From 1883 onwards various governments have done their best to ensure heavy profits to the sugar lords by all the means in their power, even going to the extent of raising duties to 100 o/o of the value of the merchandise in order to kill all foreign competition, subsequently allowing a bonus on exports, giving privileges to refineries, and lastly, when people thought that there was some chance of sugar becoming cheaper, it is found that the needs of the industry call for a diminished supply in order to maintain prices. A decree of the Tucuman government insists on 30 o/o of the crop being exported. This does not help the exporters directly, true, seeing that they have perforce to sell their sugar cheaper abroad. It does however enable them to maintain prices here by making sugar scarce, and that this is the case can easily be proved.

The stock of sugar at the end of May, commercially considered, was 100,000 tons. True in 1914 the *ingenios* turned out 330,000 tons, but consumption also went up, whilst 61,400 tons were exported in the last four months. Add this 100,000 tons to the current production and it will be seen that there is not enough sugar for 1915. There will be nothing like 330,000 tons this year, says "La Nación." The frosts make it very probable that something like half this amount will be available, and this, added to the stock on hand, gives 270,280,000 tons. Internal consumption oscillates round about 250,000 tons, and will not be less than 245,000 tons this year. "La Nación" calculates that altogether a shortage of 75,000 tons will be brought about by the Tucuman decree, and will therefore profoundly disturb the market, possibly bringing about the reduction of the duties on foreign sugar, which by law is enforced when the price of the commodity at home passes fixed limits. But this year the measure will bring no relief, since best sugar cannot be shipped, and all the other sugar producing centres have a strong demand for their merchandise. Thus the problem created by the measure of the Tucuman government is of the first importance, seeing that it affects the economic position of the whole nation.

CHEESEPARING IN THE HOSPITALS

(La Prensa—June 26.)

When the Municipal estimates were under discussion and the authorities announced their intention of effecting various economies, "La Prensa" registered its protest against the proposed reduction of the number and salaries of the employés of departments such as the Asistencia Pública, departments which, if they are to be wholly efficacious, must be maintained at their full strength. The Asistencia Pública has never been completely dowered with sufficient means to carry out all the work that falls to its share, even when ordinary routine is in question, whilst the disparity of resources becomes still more marked when any extra effort is called for. Further proof of the exiguity of the means available is afforded by the fact that for four years past this section of the municipal budget has been unchanged, despite the manifestly increased number of cases that it has to serve.

The first consequences of these excessive economies are now beginning to be felt, for the heads of the various municipal hospitals have addressed a note to Dr. Obejero pointing out that they cannot give proper service to the districts wherein they are situated, owing to the suppression of a number of sick wards and other employés. And "La Prensa" lays stress on the fact that if the mutual aid of doctors, students and nurses is to go on as before, this error must be remedied. It arises from an ignorance of the way in which the Asistencia Pública must perforce maintain its internal organisation if it is to meet public necessities that cannot be put off. The report of the hospitals ought to meet special attention at the hands of the head of the Asistencia, whilst the Municipality will do well to take note that the warnings uttered but a short time ago by "La Prensa" have already been fully confirmed.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

(La Nación—June 26.)

According to Argentine Laws 2714 and 3721, legislative business that is not definitely and concretely transformed into law by official decree, lapses, and this rule, says "La Nación," has brought about a peculiar position in regard to the proposed pensioning of railway workers. Common-sense is against considering as lapsed a measure that has received the consent of both Chambers, and virtually speaking the measure in question was as good as on the statute book. The Senate committee consider, however, that the point ought to be referred to the tribunals, but "La Nación" doubts whether they have jurisdiction in a purely legislative affair, the point at issue being merely whether a projected law that has received the sanction of Deputies and Senators is to be treated in the same manner as one that has only been sanctioned by one Chamber and thereafter abandoned.

This matter is not touched upon in the Olmedo Law, designed to clear the portfolios of the various committees of sundry matters that have been begun, but never carried to a successful conclusion, and it cannot be held that the railway law comes within this category. Olmedo's measure is based on the neglect of the Chambers, in other words, is devised to clear up half-forgotten projects; an occasional measure to correct parliamentary mistakes. Art 69 of the Constitution, which deals with the form and method of presentation of all projects, does not establish any time limit. It merely points out that a measure may be brought forward in either Chamber, passed and revised by the second Chamber, and, if then approved, it is to be handed to

FOODSTUFFS IN BUENOS AIRES

(La Prensa—June 29.)

The proposal to submit foodstuffs sold by auction to a closer inspection has been received with general approval, remarks "La Prensa," though many people are surprised that it was necessary to make a special reference to the case etc action was considered advisable. Given the inarticulate nature of the Municipality's arrangements however "La Prensa" declares that it was not surprised at all, and goes on to say that the feeding of the city has not been supervised with the care that ought to be paid to such an important matter. It is not merely a question of adulterated or damaged foodstuffs being sold by auction; there is far too much reason to think that owing to insufficient inspection a good many other foodstuffs are no better in quality than they should be. This is made very plain in the pamphlet published by Drs. Penna and Madero, entitled "Sanitary Administration and Public Aid in Buenos Aires."

At the same time it is not just to throw all the blame on the Intendente, since many of the difficulties met with by the Municipal authorities day after day arise out of the interference of national departments attached to the various ministries, many of them practically superfluous. To make this plain "La Prensa" points out that the following departments intervene in the matter of the city's food supplies; the director general of cattle, a dependency of the Ministry of Agriculture; the National Chemistry Office, a sub to the Ministry of Finance; the Department of Hygiene, attached to the Ministry of the Interior. The Commune, on its own account, has established the following offices: the Sanitary Administration, the Veterinary Police, the Bacteriological Laboratory, Inspection of Markets, of Dairies, and of Butchers' shops. With such a number of departments it would seem that nothing could be overlooked, but sad though it be to have to confess it, the inspection of foodstuffs is a farce, and "La Prensa" suggests that the time has come to take more practical measures.

THE PROVINCIAL ROADS

(La Nación—June 29.)

Despite much expenditure and many experiments, the problem of road transport in the Province of Buenos Aires is still far from solution. The excellent soil, so beneficial to the crops, is also the reason why the roads are so bad. And the more the rains benefit the fields, the worse do the roads become. Hence, remarks "La Nación," the better the harvest, the more difficult is it to carry it away. Moreover there must be added to this fundamental difficulty the fact that throughout the enormous extent of the province the total road area is but 25,000 kilometers. Metalled roadways have more than once been mooted by the authorities, but the heavy cost that the implantation of such a system would call for puts it entirely out of court. A moderate calculation gives \$800,000,000 as the cost, whilst with bridges and the needful supplementary work added, the total would not be far short of \$1,000,000,000.

This being out of the question, people have looked to light railways as the best means of solving the problem, and although they too would cost a large sum, the total is not so great as that called for by metalled

the Executive Power for publication. Law 3721, therefore, calls for revision, either by rendering it unnecessary owing to a quicker despatch of business, or by extending the time limit for important affairs which have been hung up owing to parliamentary delay.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM IN BUENOS AIRES

(La Prensa—June 30.)

In all great cities, says Sr. Augusto Bunge in *La Prensa* there are to be found houses dating from different epochs. But Buenos Aires differs from most other great cities in that its latest houses are vastly inferior, hygienically considered, to those erected at an earlier date. In London, in Paris, and above all in the great German urban centres, despite the ever increasing value of land, the higher the houses, the more open space is allotted to them. Here on the contrary, where once the city was like a garden, every house having its ample patio, the reverse has been the case, less air space and higher dwellings being the rule. In practice this means that the inhabitants of Buenos Aires are perforce compelled to live like troglodytes, and unfortunately they cannot punish the proprietors of these "dens" by refusing to live in them.

Formerly the number of architects in Buenos Aires was relatively small, house construction being left to working masons and latterly to engineers, despite the fact that the problems of architecture are many and various. Rentable value, hygiene, and beauty have all to be harmoniously combined, and the phrase beauty in this connection means something more than mere outward adornment. Engineers are not necessarily architects, hence one has sleeping apartments opening on to closed vestibules, unventilated bathrooms and so forth, living rooms that give on to openings of a metre and a half wide by twenty deep. A desire to make the most of the available ground rather than ignorance is the reason for this criminal construction. A high rate of interest on the capital invested is the first consideration; to it all other ends are sacrificed. Only by competent building regulations can this form of usury be checked, and the health of the people be assured. Unfortunately Buenos Aires, under its existing building laws, does not possess this necessary check, and Sr. Bunge winds up by saying that for all practical purposes the existing edict might be drawn up as follows:—

Art. 1.—There are plenty of architects who do not know their work.

Art. 2.—Proprietors will be good enough to draw up their plans solely with a view to extracting therefrom the maximum rent.

Art. 3.—Tenants who have the audacity to ask for economy, comfort, air, and light, may go elsewhere.

In short the building regulations of 1910 are nothing better than a public calamity.

roads, whilst they not only serve to transport the crops but may also be counted upon to bring in some return on ordinary freight. It must also be remembered that the roads, as a rule, have no fixed route. The cart tracks are merely laid out in order to take the grain to the nearest station, and every alteration in the railway routes means a corresponding alteration in the roads. Hence the roads are always changing. The government has no fixed policy, and "La Nación" is of opinion that the first thing to do is to hold a national road congress, but admits that owing to local differences, it is not easy to find common ground of action. A prize for the best scheme has also been talked of, and if private enterprise was sufficiently rewarded this course might prove successful. Be that as it may, the fact remains that something must be done. For whilst money is being spent merely to keep up the existing tracks, the question of transport by road is the most cruel enemy that the rural industries are called upon to face.

DEALING WITH THE UNEMPLOYED

(La Nación—June 30.)

It is generally known that the problem of unemployment has not yet been settled satisfactorily. Indeed quite the contrary is the case, there being many poor families at the present moment on the verge of misery. Interest therefore attaches to the scheme brought forward by the municipal commissioner, Sr. Carlos Guerrero. He points out that the street cleaning department is continually besieged with would-be workers, whilst out in the camp bands of men unable to find employment assault the trains in order to get to places where they imagine that there is more chance of something to be had.

Sr. Guerrero then points out how the problem has been handled in other countries, notably in Australia, where many men are engaged in keeping down the rabbit scourge. The same thing could be done here with the hares, an ever-present pest, whilst still further work might be assured by making arrangements with the provincial authorities to put the unemployed on the roads, weed clearing and generally aiding in the improvement of the rural thoroughfares. The work would be of undoubted utility, whilst it would certainly remove many thousands of unemployed from the streets of the city.

HOW GUNS ARE LANDED

THE "HANDYMAN" IN THE DARDANELLES.

It is common knowledge that the British sailor, amongst his many nick-names, can always be distinguished as the "handyman." To have earned such a name denotes special adaptability, and it is in this direction that the men of the fleet have distinguished themselves in the Dardanelles.

The difficulties of the landings of the shore parties can readily be imagined, while the task of attending to the navigating and running of boats exposed to a murderous fire without the opportunity of retaliation, can better be imagined than described; but these tasks are chiefly tests of nerves, and they are comparatively simple when compared with the problem of getting field guns ashore.

The simplest method of transporting field guns from ship to shore is as usual not always practicable. Two boats are lashed a few feet apart by means of heavy beams, and the gun and carriage complete is lowered from the deck of the ship and slung between the boats. The whole is then towed ashore, until the wheels of the carriage rest on the ground, when the slings are released and the gun hauled up.

Using a single boat the gun has to be dismantled on the ship, and the several parts are lowered on to blocks of wood placed in the boat ready to receive them. The trouble begins when the shore is reached, for the heavy parts of the gun can only be moved by rigging up a pair of sheer-legs. With these the gun limber is lifted and placed ashore, and the gun is then carefully lowered into its mounting. All this work requires extreme skill and care; novel problems have frequently to be faced and the methods applicable in one case are impossible in another.

Our Navy is doing wonderful work in many parts of the world, but when the full facts come to be published the part which they have played in landing troops and guns on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and in supplying those troops and guns with the necessary stores and ammunition, will be rightly considered one of the most remarkable feats of the war.

ROSARIO NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

June 29, 1915.

Frosts, White and Black.

The frosts have played havoc with the grazing areas, and cattle are suffering severely in consequence. In most gardens almost everything growing has been cut off, and only the more prudent of folk have had immunity from troubles with water supply.

Social at Alberdi: Prince of Wales's Birthday.

The coming of age of the Prince of Wales was made the occasion of a social gathering at Alberdi, and one can only hope that the organisers will find plenty of other anniversaries to celebrate. As being more cosy than the High School hall, the classrooms were thrown together, and here games were played in the intervals to an impromptu concert. To see grave railway experts, maize magnates or commercial colossi blowing at a feather on a sheet gave one hopes for humanity after all! Miss Searle, who, it may be remembered, laid the foundation stone of the new class rooms, played one of the charming old-world "Tarantelles"; Mr. Gerald V. Cumberbatch sang "The Dawn," Mrs. Cumberbatch accompanying; Miss Unwin contributed that plaintive song "Until," her sister being at the piano; Miss Jean Watson (violin), Miss Watson (piano), and Mr. H. Ransdale (flute) gave the "Royal Gavotte" as a trio; and Miss Hutchison recited "Her first call on the butcher."

Canon Pepys, introduced by the Rev. J. A. Rickards, gave a short address on "The Empire," laughingly saying that he had had to borrow a book on the subject from Miss Gillbee, but had not had time to assimilate enough to be able to impose upon them. (Laughter). What he could attempt to do was to make each person ask himself whether there was really any reason why we should all be so ignorant about this Empire in which we take so tremendous and so right a pride. If they harked back some three or four hundred years, they would remember that there were three extraordinary discoveries or inventions which gave the impetus to that wonderful world-spread re-birth, the Renaissance as it was called, in all sorts of departments of life, which was the main-spring of that adventurous career of Britons and others across the seas. He believed it was the discovery of the rules of perspective which gave the great impulse to art at that time; the discovery of gunpowder put into people's hands the power of advancing their interests; and the application of a very old invention, the mariner's compass, was probably the reason why at the time of the Renaissance there were all those wonderful discoveries in all parts of the world, including that of America. Calling at Lisbon on his way out he had wondered however the Portuguese could have brought themselves to adopt a new flag, when the old blue and white had been carried all over the world in the great days of old. Apparently they did not care for tradition, and had no sentiment on the subject at all. But we feel a tremendous pride in that cross of St. George which was flown by Drake, Raleigh, and in later days by those who helped by arms to found the Empire; by Nelson, and still flies over the "Iron Duke" with Jellicoe. There is a great deal in tradition, and we should be a great deal better off in every way, intellectually and morally, if they made a stronger bid for tradition. We out here, living in a country where there is not a very long history, suffered considerably, and it was therefore all the more to our advantage that we should insist on the value of a knowledge of our Empire. He confessed he spoke as an ignoramus, and admitted a distinct sense of shame that it should be so, and that he could not speak

to them as could some present; but he did feel also rising within him that there were many of the men present who would give something to be in the place of that young man with a whole alphabet of names in front of him, the Prince of Wales. (Applause). They would like to be at the front and trying to do something for the furtherance of the Empire. Also, not because he wanted to preach, but because he believed it to be true, they should remember that the flag which spread the Empire all over the world is essentially a Christian flag; it is made up of crosses, and crosses mean sacrifice; and if they and he meant that they were going to do anything for the Empire they meant sacrifice. (Applause).

The hymn "God bless the Prince of Wales" was sung as a sextet the Misses Unwin, the Misses Watson, Canon Pepys (tenor), and Mr. H. C. Hearn (bass), taking part, and the refrain being heartily echoed by the gathering. Tea followed, and more games, and then a photogravure of the Prince, suitably framed, presented by Miss Searle, was put up to auction, Mr. Ransdale wielding the hammer. Mr. Grace brought the portrait at \$42, and then had the generosity to put it up again. Still not content, he purchased it a second time, for \$10, showing how variable is the market for Art. A cake was also auctioned, and so too were some of the flags. Lastly mention must be made of the Patriotic Competition, in which nineteen questions, well calculated to bring out that ignorance of which Canon Pepys had spoken, called for a like number of answers, and the initials of the answers made the title "Edward Prince of Wales." The prize was awarded to Miss Annette Hamblin, who managed seventeen correct answers.

The net result of the evening was a contribution of some \$200 odd to the Prince of Wales's Fund. Well done, Alberdi! And well done the Church Council of the S.A.M.S. at Alberdi!

Golf Fixtures for July.

The fixtures for July of the Rosario Golf Club include the Ladies' Handicap on Saturday, the 3rd, the usual monthly handicap of Sunday, the 4th; the competition for the Fisherton Cup on Sunday the 11th; and the Secretary v. Treasurer match on Sunday, the 18th. The links have seldom been in better order.

The Markets.

The wheat trade has been of a very nominal character, supplies being so small that millers have had some difficulty in buying what they required. As prices continue, so much above the parity of other markets, it is reported that the Brazilian markets are making arrangements to supply their future needs from the United States. In the open market there has been some demand from short sellers to cover their commitments; holders, however, are sitting back, and the result is that prices are nominally 50 cents dearer on the week. No business worth naming has been effected. Maize has seen active business during the week, prices being subjected to very small fluctuation, as although the markets of Europe are quoted slightly lower, there was weakness in the freight market which compensated. At the close of the week, however, the market is firmer. From \$4.60 to \$4.70 may be quoted as the value of spot; \$4.73 to \$4.75 for July; August \$4.81 to \$4.84; and September \$4.94 to \$4.97. The weather has continued very favourable for the free movement of maize, and the receipts in the port have been very liberal.

Alfredo J. White

Solicitor and Accountant

Cordoba 1321, Rosario

Tel. No. 5191

MR. FURNESS WILLIAMS

Mr. Furness Williams, whose picture is reproduced above, is the principal tenor of the Castellano Opera Company, and made his first appearance in Buenos Aires last night in "The Lily of Killarney." Mr. Wil-



liams has established a high reputation in England and the colonies, and has received unstinted praise from the critics of the Press. Mr. Williams was tenor at Covent Garden for the Grand Season of 1913, the Raymond Roze Season, 1913, and for the Spring Season of last year.

CONCERT AT SEAMEN'S MISSION

Last night's concert at the Seamen's Mission, was arranged by Miss Rita Baines, and was excellent of its kind. There was a large audience, including a number of uniforms which might have come straight off the "Worcester," and had a thoroughly man-o'-war aspect. The programme was as follows:

Part I.—Miss Baines, Rag Times; Miss Lett, Song, "Where my caravan has rested"; Rev. Mr. Brady, "The Trumpeter"; Mrs. Baugh, Recitation "Lasca"; Miss van Waasnaar and Master van Waasnaar, Scotch reel; Mr. Ramus, comic.

Part II.—Mr. Parry, Rag Times; Miss Lett, Song, "The Orange Girl"; Miss and Master Waasnaar, Golliwog dance; Mrs. Baugh, Recitation, "The 9.43"; Rev. Brady, Song; Miss Baines, Song, "Quaker Girl"; Mr. Baines, Dance; Mr. E. Ramus, "How dare you?"

Miss Barnes' playing, Mr. Ramus' eccentricities, and the dancers, are all known and appreciated and the other turns were very good. Mr. Ramus left with a mournful impression of being atrociously hen pecked.

At the conclusion "Auld Lang Syne," and "God Save the King" were sung by all hands, and cheers given for the artistes, the King, the Allies, and the Ladies.

SEVERE WEATHER IN THE SOUTH

HEAVY SNOWFALLS INTERRUPT COMMUNICATIONS.

The severity of the weather in the South of the Republic is increasing. From information received from the Postal authorities all communication with Patagonia and places South of Port Deseado are completely cut off. Snow continues to fall heavily and especially at the latter point, where for several days past it has continued without intermission.

Latest information says that it has been found to be an impossibility to make any attempt to repair the telegraph lines and that it may be several days before this can be done.

GRAND OPERA

COLON THEATRE.

The old Italian school of opera was beautifully represented on Sunday evening at the Colon by "L'aria de Lammormoor." Donizetti's music is so healthy and pure, its freshness and clarity so apparent in the harmony, that the listener willingly foregoes the more abstruse complications of modern works, and finds sensuous delight in its simplicity. These qualities of freshness and spontaneity require the same characteristics in the singers, and the Colon management took good care to select well-tried artists for the occasion. The famous sextette, for example, is a veritable "tour de force," and all those who take part therein must be on the same level of excellence for it to be a success. Although Señora Amelita Galli Curci was suffering from slight nervousness in the first act, it soon became plain, as the evening wore on, that the part was peculiarly fitted to her temperament. Gifted with a refined voice of extensive range, Señora Curci united a pure utterance with a finished stage presence and an interpretation of her rôle which at times rose to heights of vivid intensity, as was manifest in the Mad scene, the duet of the first act, and the sextet. During these moments, the audience, from the stalls upwards, gave way to demonstrations of applause rarely heard in the local opera house. Señora Curci's reputation as a fine artist, which she brought from Spain, has been amply confirmed, and her voice seems to have greatly improved since she was heard at the Colon two years ago.

Sr. Caruso began his interpretation in a voice full of promise. It seemed that the evening would be unforgettable, but as he proceeded it was evident that a slight cold had caused an appreciable hoarseness in the throat, and in the final scene of the suicide this was marked to such an extent that he was forced to leave the stage. Many persons in the stalls and boxes stood up insistently applauding and shouting for Caruso to re-appear, but this he refused to do.

Here it is right to mention that the unequal manner in which the Colon Theatre is heated, allowing blasts of cold air to sweep from the stage into the auditorium, would be quite sufficient to damage the vocal chords of a singer, and the unfortunate breakdown of Sr. Caruso's part must only be attributed to this cause, which, it is to be trusted, the authorities of the theatre will see fit to remedy at an early date.

The scenery and orchestra, as well as the minor parts and the choruses, were all above reproach.

JOCKEY CLUB INCOME

A NEW PROPOSAL.

The Deputy for the Province of Buenos Aires, Dr. Nicholas A. Avellaneda, is stated to be seriously engaged upon a project, which he wishes to make law, whereby the earnings, profits, income or by whatever term these may be designated, accruing to the Government from the Jockey Club shall be turned over to the Municipality of the city.

Dr. Avellaneda does not agree that the income should remain in the hands of the Jockey Club, but proposes, that as soon as his project becomes law, that in the first year 20 per cent of the Club's earnings should be handed over to the Municipality and that this amount should go on increasing year by year until 70 per cent of profits found its way into the pockets of the city's authoritative body. The remaining 30 per cent Dr. Avellaneda proposes to leave alone, for prize money, wages, donations and the like.

The originator of this project is stated to believe, that in these hard times such a step is necessary and that possibly such an idea may save the making of more radical laws in the future.

Mainly About People

Mr. Charles Kenny has left town for Venado Tuerto.

Mr. Andrew Wallace has arrived in the Capital.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin, late of Villa Devoto, have left for Rosario, where they will live in future.

Mrs. S. O. Stanton will be at home Calle Moldes 1716, Belgrano, on Monday and Tuesday, July 5 and 6.

Mr. G. Meads and Miss Ethel Meads, of Olavarria, F.C.S., are on a short visit to the Capital.

A parcel of reading matter for the men of the British warships in South American waters has been received by "The Herald" from Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Laing.

The British Bank of South America Ltd., having received various applications to subscribe to the new British War Loan, are prepared to telegraph such applications to London.

Mr. Fred. C. Haddock, of the Establecimiento "La Peninsula," Camarones, Chubut, has been in Buenos Aires for some days. Mr. Haddock has two nephews serving with the British forces.

Mr. M. M. Stewart, of the J. I. Case Threshing Co., Bahia Blanca, who has been in hospital in Buenos Aires for some time, is now able to get about, but his medical advisers fear that another operation will be necessary before he is completely well.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Middlemas are among the passengers leaving by the Demerara on Monday for England. Mr. Middlemas proposes, on reaching home, to offer himself for service. His mechanical qualifications would probably be of special use in the Engineers, to which branch of the Service he will endeavour to be attached.

Copies, in English, of the official "Report of the Committee on Alleged German Outrages" appointed by His Britannic Majesty's Government and presided over by the Right Hon. Viscount Bryce can be obtained on personal application to the Secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce, Calle Sarmiento 643.

Mr. Harry Lonnon, of Estacion Aparicio, F.C.S., will leave for England on July 10 in charge of a shipment of horses for Señor Casares. The horses are a special lot, and have been selected mainly by the well known expert, Mr. James Garlick. Mr. Lonnon expects to return to Argentina in the course of a month or two.

Mr. Francois Gordon Spicer, late of the F.C.C.C., after a three years residence in this country, is leaving for England. Mr. Spicer is a relative of Sir Albert Spicer, and before coming to Argentina was for several years professor of English at the German University of Prague, in Bohemia. He has already two brothers in the trenches in Flanders, and proposes himself to join the Red Cross Ambulance Corps. Mrs. Spicer is under medical treatment, and is therefore unable to accompany her husband.

Lieut. Charles Murchland, only son of ex-Provost Murchland, Irvine, Ayrshire, who was killed on May 26, held a commission for a number of years in the 1st (Irvine) Battery 2nd Lovland Brigade R.F.A., retiring with the rank of Captain four years ago. He then went to the Argentine Republic, from whence he returned on the outbreak of war and received a commission in Kitchener's Army. A ranker at one time in the old Volunteers, he was highly popular amongst the officers and men both in Irvine and with the Regular Battery in France. He refused a commission in the Territorial Force in order to get quickly to the front. He was a keen athlete, being well known in football, rugby and cricket circles. Lieut. Murchland was only 32 years of age.

DAY BY DAY IN BAHIA BLANCA

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

June 24.

Some ten visitors are expected to arrive here on Saturday morning from the Southern Railway departments in order to take part in tennis, chess and golf competitions which are to be held at the end of the week.

Sr. U. Orsi, whose father was formerly a Captain in the Italian army, is leaving the Pacific Railway at the end of the month in order to proceed to Italy as a volunteer.

Mr. Bullmore, who has been living at the Port for the past year, is leaving there next week as a passenger on the "C. 4" for Australia.

June 27.

A very successful concert was held last night at the municipal theatre in aid of the Scotch Church Building Fund.

Mr. Thomas, who was formerly assistant engineer at Port Galvan, left with his family on board the s.s. Consols for England last Friday in order to offer his services to the British Government.

Mrs. Harding Green left here on Friday night by the Pringles train for Buenos Aires.

ENGLISH--AS WRITTEN IN LOMAS

A PECULIAR PROGRAMME.

The following weird example of English, as written in Lomas, appears on the newly issued programme of a cinema hall in that salubrious suburb:—

We have the great pleasure to announce you the collection of the most important cinematographic films that will be exhibited during the next week in this biograph, beginning in the date still Sunday 4th of July.

As you can see, it is an extraordinary collection of moving pictures just received and for the first time exhibited in Buenos Aires City where they have made big exit.

We desire that will be agreeable to you and waiting see you there, we present our most consideration.

Your very truly

Lomas de Zamora, 28 Juny 1915.

JEWEL ROBBERY

Notice has just come to hand of a daring robbery which was perpetrated on Tuesday night at a private house in Berutti 3741.

The house is tenanted by Señora Isabel Engreen and the knowledge that she possessed a beautiful collection of jewels determined some person or persons unknown to make the attempt to transfer her property to themselves.

The house is of modern construction and of two stories, the upper one being tenanted by the injured lady.

At 11 p.m. on Tuesday night a vigilante noticed that the door of the house was ajar and on closer examination he observed it had been forced. He awoke the servant girl and drew her attention to the discovery and proceeded to report the matter at headquarters. Returning with his superiors it was discovered that the inner door and two cupboards, in one of which the jewels were kept, had been forced open and the contents stolen.

The police have no knowledge of the perpetrators of the robbery but they state they possess clues which will soon bring them to justice.

It is stated Sra. Engreen's loss amounts to \$25,000.

THE KAISER DESIRES PROFITABLE PEACE

"PREPARATION FOR THE FUTURE"

Paris, June 19.

Extracts from a letter alleged to have been written by the Kaiser to a personage connected with the Bavarian Court and published in Spain have been reproduced by "Le Matin."

In one part the letter says:

"Our only object is to obtain a peace which shall be profitable to the German States. Peace may be concluded sooner than is thought; and if it gave, for the time being, only an incomplete result, it would at least serve as a preparation for the future. It could be signed tomorrow if I wished."

"When my august grandfather placed the Empire on its present basis, he did not pretend to have realised a completed work. The Empire is always susceptible of growth; and what cannot be achieved to-day will be achieved later."

NO DESIRE FOR PEACE

NO DASHING ADVANCE

NEGATIVES IN THE GREAT WAR

New York, June 19.

The London correspondent of the United Press Agency telegraphs:—

"Although no official information is obtainable on the subject, I am in a position to state authoritatively that the Allied Governments, especially that of England, would look upon any peace proposals which Germany may make at the present moment as premature. Great Britain is determined to continue the war until at least the Germans have been driven back to their own territory."

"There is good reason to believe that Germany has passed the culminating point of her offensive power, and that from now onward she will have to fight desperately on the defensive in order to retain the territory she occupied in the rapid advance she made at the commencement of the war."

"England, on the other hand, is only now arriving at the completion of her military preparations, and when these are all complete the Germans will be dislodged from France."

"The opinion entertained in military circles here is that the final result of the war will not be obtained by a dashing advance but by a long drawn out campaign, as the Germans have numerous defence works in Flanders and France. The prolongation of the struggle must be to the advantage of the Allies, as they have at their disposal greater resources than Germany."

"Lastly, Britain wishes to prove to the world that an army of volunteers can oppose and overcome the system which the English call 'German militarism.'"

"As for the reported German victories in Galicia, there are some who doubt their importance, and in any case it appears that they are due to the want of ammunition in the Russian army. This is what also prevented the British and French from taking the offensive in the West. But this is an inconvenience that will soon be remedied, and the Allies will soon have the upper hand over the Germans as regards abundance of ammunition."

"The French nation would undoubtedly oppose any attempt to make peace at this moment. The Government has, in this matter, the decided support of the whole nation."

It was an old labourer who the other day achieved a pile of negatives when the vicar gave him the last ticket for grocery, and the old fellow was asked not to talk about it. Said he: "If no one didn't tell no more nor what I do, they's know not more nor what they do."

WAR PLANNED IN 1908

KAISER'S ALL-NIGHT COUNCIL.

In a lecture given recently in Edinburgh by Mr. William Le Queux on the German spy peril, the following passages occur:—

Mr. Le Queux at the outset read a telegram which he had received from Lord Charles Beresford, to the effect that the German spy peril was very serious, and, in his opinion, the authorities were not taking adequate steps to meet it. (Applause). The lecturer went on to say that the fact that the Kaiser was planning war was first known in 1908, and he was the first man, or one of the first, in Great Britain who knew that fact. He then discovered that already a perfect network of espionage had been spread over the face of the land. With this knowledge he went to the War Office, but he was not believed. He persevered, some months elapsed, and he was able to return to the War Office, and with certain documents which made it no longer possible for them to disbelieve him. The late Lord Roberts then came to his assistance, and, owing to his efforts, there had been formed a Department at the War Office dealing with the matter.

Mr. Le Queux told of how he obtained in Germany a document for which the Germans would have paid many thousands of pounds. It was a verbatim report of a speech made by the Kaiser in 1908 to his Generals, Admirals, and the Chiefs of the Federal States. The speech took two hours and a half to deliver, and was discussed for five hours during the night. In this speech the Kaiser declared war against England. The document was put before the Cabinet, and after inquiries they accepted it as true. In the course of the declaration, the Kaiser used these significant words: "We shall strike as soon as I have a sufficiently large fleet of Zeppelins at my disposal. I have given orders for the hurried construction of more airships of the improved Zeppelin type. When these are ready we shall destroy England's North Sea, Channel, and Atlantic Fleets, after which nothing on earth can prevent the landing of our Army on British soil and its triumphant march on London." The Kaiser also said in conclusion:—"With Great Britain and France in the dust, with Russia and the United States at my mercy, I shall set a new course to the destinies of the world, a course that will ensure to Germany for all time to come the leading part among nations of the globe." Lord Roberts on account of that speech resigned from the Army Council, and commenced his great work of universal service. (Applause).

HUN EXCUSES FOR REPRISALS.

New York, June 19.

A radiogram from Berlin announces that the German Government has published the following official statement:

"By way of reprisal for the treatment to which German prisoners in tropical Africa are being subjected, the French prisoners in Germany will be compelled to work in swamps in various parts of the Empire."

"In spite of the repeated representations which we have made through the American and Spanish Ambassadors, the French Government has refused to modify the brutal treatment of German prisoners, both civil and military, especially in Dahomey. White men of good education are kept under the vigilance of blacks, without proper clothing or food, with no provision against illness, and are obliged to do the hardest work while being subjected to the vilest indignities."

CATTLE MARKET

ENTERED: 3,685.

Pigs 956
Prices: 21 to 29½ cents per kilo.

Summary of Purchasers.

La Blanca 443
La Plata 591
Sansinena 48
Argentino 115

Total 1,197

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Salaberry y Beretche—

From Azul: 40 steers at \$175; from Lamadrid: 38 steers at \$146, 2 cows at \$114; from Chivilcoy: 515 cows at \$121.50, 24 at \$118, 17 at \$115; from Santa Fe: 1 cow at \$135, 22 young steers at \$111, 15 at \$103, 15 at \$99, 12 at \$90, 15 at \$91, 14 at \$97, 6 at \$79; from Pampa Central: 16 calves at \$50, 12 at \$45, 15 at \$50, 5 at \$60; from Rio Negro: 8 young steers at \$35, 7 at \$20.50, 2 young steers at \$51, 7 at \$61, 15 at \$40, 13 heifers at \$32.50, 5 cows at \$37.50, 5 at \$28; from Brandzen: 2 cows at \$104.50, 6 at \$69, 5 at \$91, 6 at \$81, 2 at \$92, from Bahia Blanca: 3 cows at \$82, 9 at \$96.50, from Olavarria: 5 cows at \$92, 2 at \$71.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Pehuajó: 56 steers at \$217; from Bolivar: 21 steers at \$158, 15 at \$85, 14 at \$69, 1 at \$116, 11 cows at \$95.50, 6 at \$80, 17 calves at \$54, 3 at \$65.50, 6 at \$66; from Santa Fe: 14 do. at \$42, 15 at \$23.50; from Laprida: 15 do. at \$57, 2 steers at \$135.50; from Olavarria: 2 cows at \$115.50, 16 at \$97, 18 at \$90, 20 at \$89, 19 at \$85; from Loberia: 12 cows at \$108, 10 at \$99; from Los Angeles: 10 steers at \$100, 10 at \$163.

Juan Lalor—

From General Belgrano: 11 steers at \$127, 11 at \$123.50, 8 at \$128, 10 cows at \$100.50, 4 at \$83; from Cordoba: 22 steers at \$168, 11 cows at \$66.50, 14 at \$79.50, 16 at \$80, 16 at \$85.50, 16 at \$87.50, 16 at \$88.50, 19 at \$90.50, 10 at \$85.50; from Merlo: 3 cows at \$86, 5 at \$90, 2 at \$89, 2 at \$75, 2 at \$35, 1 steer at \$190, 1 at \$117, 1 at \$110, 1 at \$107, from Azul: 1 steer at \$120, 6 at \$127, 2 cows at \$115.50, 18 at \$100.50, 8 at \$96.50, 9 at \$96.50; from 9 de Julio: 5 cows at \$90.50, 12 at \$66, 8 at \$57, from Azul: 1 cow at \$118, 2 at \$93.

Angel Veloz y Cia.—

From Pampa Central: 25 young steers at \$85, 25 at \$76, 25 at \$75.

Juan Anasagasti—

From Santa Fe: 9 heifers at \$60, 3 calves at \$60, 18 at \$50.

Cucullu y Cavo—

From Bolivar: 63 steers at \$207.

Andrés Maraspín y Cia.—

From Pampa Central: 34 steers at \$160, 9 young steers at \$125, 25 at \$115, 2 heifers at \$90.

Mathieu y Cia.—

From Lincoln: 30 steers at \$117, 20 at \$115, 28 at \$108; from Suipacha: 20 heifers at \$75, 48 at \$48, 10 cows at \$98.

Scrantes, Caimi y Cia.—

From Tandil: 27 cows at \$94, 20 calves from Cordoba at \$60.

Estrugamou y Cia.—

From Trenque Lauquen: 47 steers at \$105; from Lincoln: 15 cows at \$108, 10 at \$95.

Unzué, Alzaga y Cia.—

From Mercedes: 23 cows at \$101, 5 at \$107, 16 at \$75, 16 calves at \$43, 13 at \$56, 10 at \$43; from Bolivar: 38 cows at \$77, 21 at \$17.

Beltran Sansot—

From Caseros: 51 cows at \$142, 14 at \$90, 1 at \$80.

Fortanato B. Arzeno y Hnos.—

From Bolivar: 16 bullocks at \$140, 10 at \$138, 1 at \$90.

Reyes Hermanos—

From Santa Fe: 36 steers at \$175, 21 at \$95, 26 at \$87, 23 young steers at \$80, 22 at \$78, 41 at \$79.

Viñeta Hermanos y Cia.—

From Santa Fe: 10 young steers at \$95, 13 at \$92, 11 at \$88, 1 at \$80, 7 at \$75, 3 cows at \$80, 10 cows at \$65, 30 at \$72, 4 heifers at \$58, 3 at \$52.

Benítez y Murre—

From Santa Fe: 17 steers at \$90, 1 young steer at \$65, 1 cow at \$83, 2 at \$65, 1 at \$40, 10 heifers at \$54.

Ignacio Goñi é Hijos—

From Hinojo: 6 cows at \$103, 6 calves at \$75, 4 at \$58, 13 at \$52.

Tomás Devoto y Cia.—

From Lincoln: 18 steers at \$175; from Suipacha: 9 steers at \$160, 3 at \$125; from Raniallo: 100 young steers at \$46.

Miguel Ardoin—

From Bahia Blanca: 50 steers at \$140, 8 cows at \$95, 4 heifers at \$84.

Domingo Chimondegui é Hijos—

From Tandil: 112 young steers at \$105.

Fernando L. Patron—

From Carlos Casares: 8 steers at \$140, 2 at \$132, 32 at \$115, 1 at \$105; from Santa Fe: 24 steers at \$85, 17 young steers at \$61; from Carlos Casares: 4 cows at \$100, 1 at \$90, 10 heifers at \$97.

Jorge M. Mendez y Cia.—

From San Luis: 5 steers at \$145, 15 heifers at \$102, 5 at \$100.

Bunge y Born—

From Corrientes: 44 steers at \$60, 58 cows at \$53.

Soc. Cooperativa de Hacendados—

From Bolivar: 25 steers at \$115; from Azul: 4 cows at \$90, 16 calves at \$58, 12 at \$70, 28 at \$62.

Accame y Bellini—

From General Pintos: 8 steers at \$140, 10 at \$120.

Bargo, Lascurain y Etchegaray—

From Cordoba: 12 cows at \$98, 12 at \$85, 2 steers at \$135.

Ceballos y Cufré—

From Pampa Central: 38 steers at \$102.

Leandro Lynch y Cia.—

From Mar Chiquita: 10 steers at \$115, 17 cows at \$105, 16 at \$92.

Alonso y Blaquier—

From Cañuelas: 22 cows at \$95, 21 at \$85, 46 heifers at \$30; from Loberia: 8 cows at \$120, 14 at \$110.

A Schoo y Cia.—

From Junin: 83 steers at \$165.

Santamarina é Hijos—

From Pellegrini: 48 steers at \$158, 7 young steers at \$50.

Julio L. Peña y Cia.—

From 25 de Mayo: 6 cows at \$62, 3 heifers at \$58, 8 calves at \$47.

Bracht y Cia.—

From Entre Rios: 14 steers at \$77, 14 at \$78, 14 at \$84, 14 at \$80, 14 at \$92.

SuC. de Martín Iraizos—

From Alvear: 76 steers at \$174.

Solis y Niveyro—

From Corrientes: 41 steers at \$90, 31 at \$80.

STOCK SALES

Messrs. Adolfo Bullrich and Co. sold on June 29, at "Santa Clara" Estacion, Mercedes, F.C.C., Bs. Aires, the following:—Breeding stock—Cows with calf at foot \$200, \$192, \$150 and \$125; served cows at \$190 and \$170; heifers of 2½ years, served, at \$205; heifers of 1½ years, at \$125. General Stock—Steers of 2½ years to 3 years at \$180 and \$163; steers of 2½ years at \$156 and \$152; young steers, 1½ years, at \$132 and \$125; cows with calf at foot, \$110, \$97, \$94.50, \$94, \$93, \$91, \$90, \$85 and \$79; served cows at \$130, \$131, \$127, \$126, and \$125; served heifers of 2½ years at \$137 and \$136; heifers of 1½ years at \$103, \$102, \$100, and \$88; cross Clydesdale mares at \$81. Total, \$524,544.



TRADE MARK

BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

LIGNIERES HERMANOS

(Adolfo Marcelo & Luis Lignieres)

Vaccine & Serums for Stock

VACCINE for CARBUNCLO, MANCHA, TRISTEZA, ENTEQUE, TUBERCULINAS, LOMBRIZ - TIFUS EQUINO. Etc., Etc.

Rats Exterminated by Virus

The Vaccine, and Serums are personally and exclusively prepared by Adolfo Marcelo and Luis Lignieres, which ensures successful results.

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Exporter of High-Class Pedigree Animals.

HEAVY DRAUGHT-HORSES SUITABLE FOR
EXPORT PURCHASED

Local Representative:

Mr. A. Machattie,

San Martin 254, Buenos Aires.

SHEEP MARKET

ENTRIES: 6,736.

Local butchers 1,960
Sansinena 1,870
Las Palmas 558
La Plata 1,403
La Blanca 502
Argentino 602

Total 6,895

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

S. Abello y Cia.—

From Realicó: 110 cap. inv. at \$9.40, 42 at \$9.40.

Mendez Hnos. y Cia.—

From A. Corti: 95 cap. frig. at \$10.50; from Pringles: 183 bgos. frig. at \$9, 74 bgos. mat. at \$8; from A. Corti: 304 bgos. mat. at \$8.70.

Tomás Devoto y Cia.—

From Bolivar: 99 cap. inv. at \$9.60.

Miguel Ardoin—

From Cabildo: 180 bgos. frig. at \$11.50.

Enrique A. Thompson y Cia.—

From Uriburu: 169 cap. frig. at \$13.00.

Salaberry y Beretche

From A. Corti: 222 cap. frig. at \$13.30; from Chas: 25 cap. frig. at \$11.50, 74 cap. mat. at \$10.

Martín Urtazun é Hijos—

From P. Central: 238 bgos. frig. at \$12.60.

Suc. de Martín Iraizos—

From Iralzós: 420 cap. mat. at \$16.80.

Coop. de Hacendados—

From 16 de Julio: 95 cap. frig. at \$12.60.

Juan Lalor

From Chillar: 60 cap. frig. at \$14.60, 30 bgos. frig. at \$9, 94 cap. frig. at \$14.60.

Beltran Sansot—

From Stegman: 200 bgos. frig. at \$9.30.

Ignacio Goñi é Hijos—

From Udaquiola: 90 cap. frig. at \$14.50, 88 ovejas mat. at \$12.70; from La Canals: 122 cap. mat. at \$15.50, 60 cap. frig. at \$13.30.

Martínez de Hoz Hnos.—

From Stegman: 20 bgos. mat. at \$3, 184 at \$8.50.

Accame y Bellini

From Pirán: 149 cap. frig. at \$13; from Cevallos: 150 bgos. mat. at \$8.70, 50 at \$8.70.

Francisco Ojan y Cia.—

From Ibañez: 170 cap. frig. at \$13.40, 10 at \$10.50.

J. M. Trelles—

From Daireaux: 50 cap. mat. at \$15.50, 139 cap. frig. at \$13.50.

J. B. Cassa—

From Stegman: 179 cap. mat. at \$14.50; from Pringles: 270 cap. frig. at \$14.30; from Laprida: 103 bgos. mat. at \$8.60.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Pringles: 105 cap. mat. at \$16.30, 277 cap. frig. at \$13.50; from Reserva: 332 cap. frig. at \$12.80; from Peralta: 334 cap. frig. at \$11.80, 123 bgos. mat. at \$8.60; from Udaquiola: 30 cap. frig. at \$13, 88 ovejas mat. at \$13.38 at \$12; from Chillar: 50 ovejas mat. at \$14; from Renancó: 130 cap. frig. at \$12.50.

RAILWAY TRAFFICS.

The subjoined traffic returns for the week ended June 20 are compared with the corresponding week of last year

Railway.	Gross Take	Increase or Decrease	Inc. or Dec. per mile	Miles Open 1914	Miles Open 1915	Aggregate from July 1st.	Increase or Decrease
Central Argentine	127,000	+ 5,300	+ 0 7 7	3,201	3,201	5,609,500	+278,300
Southern Railway	90,000	+ 7,000	+ 1 9 3	3,727	3,792	4,828,000	+516,944
Pacific Railway	73,000	+ 13,000	+ 3 17 7	3,505	3,534	4,450,000	+313,000
Western Railway	40,000	+ 9,000	+ 5 18 4	1,792	1,867	2,451,000	+ 27,000
A. North-Eastern Ry.	6,585	+ 195	+ 1 8 2	...	750	240,176	+ 86,113
Central Cordoba	35,850	+ 3,316	+ 2 19 3	1,180	1,186	1,635,206	+284,643
Central Uruguay	18,367	+ 187	+ 0 3 10	978	978	913,623	+165,267
Entre Rios Railway	7,700	+ 3,100	+ 4 4 11	730	730	424,900	+177,500
	\$	\$	\$			\$	\$
Province of Buenos Aires	138,141	+ 26,353	+ 33.36	790	790	5,564,529	+415,350

GRAIN MARKET**MERCADO de CEREALES a TERMINO****First Ring.****Wheat.**

For August—200 tons darsena at \$11.70.

Second Ring.**Maize.**

For August—1000 tons at \$5.00.

Official Prices.**Linseed.**

For July Darsena. 11.40
For August Darsena. 11.60
For September Darsena. 11.80

Wheat.

For July Darsena. 11.65
For August Darsena. 11.70
For September Darsena.

Maize.

For July Darsena. 4.85
For August Darsena. 4.90
For September Darsena. 5.05
For October Darsena. 5.15

CAMARA GREMIAL DE CEREALES QUOTATIONS.**Prices in the Bolsa de Comercio.**

100 kilos waggon Darsena.
(Available).

Linseed. \$11.50
Wheat Barletta. 11.50
Wheat Bahia Blanca. 11.30
Wheat for bread. 11.10
Yellow maize. 4.75

NATIONAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

200 tons at \$4.81 and 200 at 4.80.
Total 400.

First Ring.

(Rosario de Santa Fe).

Maize.**Second Ring.**

No operations.

Official Prices.**Wheat.**

For July. \$11.40
For August. 11.55
For September. 11.30
Available.

Maize.

For July. 4.70
For August. 4.80
For September. 4.90
Available. 4.65

Linseed.

For July. 11.20
For August. 11.40
For September. 11.65
Available. 10.75

In Rosario.

Wheat No. 1. 11.90
Wheat No. 2. 10.50
Linseed. 10.70
Maize. 4.55

EXPORTATION OF CERFALS**CONSIDERABLE DECREASE.**

The official figures of the exports for the week which ended yesterday show a total cereal exports of 170,634 tons, as against 200,315 tons of the previous week. The amount is made up by 34,670 tons of wheat, 112,164 of maize, 13,939 of flax, and 9,911 of oats.

The shipment of maize has been very large. Rosario and San Lorenzo have sent away 74,435 tons of the commodity; 25,385 to Buenos Aires and 12,344 to San Nicholas.

No shipment of wheat has been made from Bahia Blanca, which generally heads the export list, but from Rosario 19,645 tons have been exported.

Total shipments from the commencement of the year now amount to 2,236,600 tons of wheat against 957,760 tons of the previous year; 1,418,412 tons of maize as compared with 1,133,351; flax 599,086 as against 676,962 tons, and oats 465,307 tons as compared with 327,597.

Butter shipments were very poor and insignificant. 2,046 bales of wool were shipped, being divided as follows:—767 to the United States, 400 to Bordeaux, 383 to Barcelona, and 373 to Genoa.

PHILIP & CARRUTHERS

Camp and Live Stock Agents

Calle Cangallo 456

BUENOS AIRES

U.T. 3881 Avenida

WANTED: Heavy Horses
suitable for Exportation.



On Sale: Imported and Camp Bulls of
all Breeds, Rams, Pigs, etc.

MEAT EXPORTS

Las Palmas Produce Company notify shipment by the s.s. Zuleika for Liverpool for Campana of 1846 carcasses of frozen mutton, 3050 fore and 3037 hind quarters of frozen beef.

The La Plata Cold Storage Company report despatch by the Pardo for Southampton of 17,194 quarters of frozen beef.

Las Palmas Produce Coy. advise despatch by s.s. Highland Rover for London of 204 hind quarters of frozen beef, 2446 fore quarters and 2831 hind quarters of chilled beef.

STOCK SALES

Messrs. Pedro and Antonio Lanas report the following results of Stock sales at Bahia Blanca on June 17:

Bullocks and young bulls \$77 to \$146; Steers \$84 to \$745; Young steers \$47 to \$74; Cows \$43.50 to \$145; Cows \$51.50 to \$75; Milch cows with calf, \$64; Cows in calf, \$120; Heifers \$41 to \$99; Wethers, Rambouillet and crosses \$7.10 to \$10.80; Ewes, \$7.70 to \$10.80; Hoggets, \$5 to \$9.70. Total of sale, \$228,017.15.

Purchasers were: Compania Samsinena, J. B. Saharrea, J. F. Arrechea, Manuel Villanueva, F. Canessa and Co., Adolfo C. Zuberbulher, the Helvetia Land Co., Tomas Niven and others.

At a remate in Valla Mercedes, San Luis, on June 25:

Steers, various ages, \$115 to \$60; Young steers, \$52 to \$36.50; Cows, wintering, \$67 to \$53; Cows, \$57 to \$35.50; Fat bullocks, \$127 to \$106. Total of sale, \$28,676.50.

Purchasers: Sres. Adolfo Avila, R. Dixon, S. R. Aldana, V. Tula, I. Gonzalez, Sotero Perez, Cuello and others.

At a remate at Venado Tuerto, on June 27:

Frigorifico steers, fat, good, at \$164 to \$160; Frigorifico steers, fat, \$146 to \$145; Frigorifico steers, wintered, good condition, \$120 to \$110. Total \$79,779.

Purchasers: Frigorifico Las Palmas, Mario Galarregui, Tomas B. Kenny and others.

CLYDESDALE BREEDER DEAD

MR. BRYDON, OF SEAHAM
HARBOUR.

London, June 28.

Mr. Brydon, one of the best known breeders of Clydesdale horses in the United Kingdom, died to-day at his resident at Seaham Harbour. He was the owner of Bonnie Buchlyrie, which had been exhibited at so many of the horse shows here.

AUTONOMY OF POLAND**AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT**

Petrograd, June 25.

The Ministerial Council has resolved to nominate a commission composed of six Russians and six Poles, with M. Goremkin, State Councillor and Senator, as President. The duties of the commission will be to make the preliminary arrangements for establishing the autonomy of Poland, which will be proclaimed in accordance with the proclamation issued by Grand Duke Nicholas on August 14 last year.

The announcement has caused an excellent impression, and meets with the approval of the whole of the Press.

CONSOLIDATING UNION WITH FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

London, June 25.

Telegrams from Petrograd announce that within a short time the autonomy of Poland will be an accomplished fact.

It is universally allowed that the act of the Tsar Nicholas in voluntarily granting Poland her freedom will go far to consolidate the union of France and Britain with Russia, inasmuch as it will be a convincing proof that his Majesty is swayed by the highest principles of justice.

Incidentally it will probably also prove to be a wise action as being calculated to enlist the sympathies and aid of the Poles in the struggles with the German invader.

AFRICANS FOR FLANDERS**UNION TROOPS LEAVING THE CAPE**

London, June 25.

A cable message from Capetown announces that a strong contingent of South African troops is just about to sail for Europe to join the Allied forces. Other contingents have been mobilised and are now in training with the object of following the first with as little delay as possible.

GREEK MONARCH NOW CONVALESCENT.

London, June 29.

A telegram from Athens reports that the condition of King Constantine's health continues to improve steadily, and in a few days his Majesty will be considered convalescent and will be removed to Decelle castle. No more medical bulletins will be published.

THE DEATH WHISTLE**Germans and Their Wounded****A HORRIBLE ACCUSATION**

We have been regaled with many more or less authentic reports concerning the callous manner in which the Germans treat even their own wounded, but it has been left for M. Alexander Guchkov, an ex-President of the Russian Duma, who is now at the head of the Russian Red Cross organisation on the German frontier to accuse the enemy of the systematic and cold-blooded murder of soldiers whose wounds are of such a character as to render them of no further value as part of the war machine.

Mr. Victor Marsden states that M. Guchkov has in his possession a little piece of mechanism provided by the German Government for the military hospital officials and used by them on the field to give the "happy despatch" to men whose injuries seem likely to result in permanent incapacitation from a military point of view. It is, nominally, a special form of whistle with which the hospital orderlies who inspect the fields are supposed to summon extra aid when needed, and is thus described by Mr. Marsden:—About five inches long, it looks like a rounded bit of wood shaped to fit the grasp. From one end protrudes the whistle, which really whistles when blown, but is a strong steel tube looking more like a small-bore revolver muzzle when viewed end on. At the other end of the wooden grip is a small cross-piece round which a couple of fingers can conveniently hook. A very curious whistle, and of no particular value as such. But grip the wooden handle and catch a couple of fingers in the cross-piece, and pull apart, and you find something working like a squirt. But it is not a squirt, not even for vitriol, the latest Germanic war-weapon; that particular invention of the field is worked by compressed air. This "whistle" for hospital orderlies is a miniature single-shot pistol. The whistle part runs solid through the handle and beyond; when the cross-piece is pulled out like a piston it reveals a slot into which a ball-cartridge is slipped. There is a strong spiral spring in the upper part, against which you pull to expose the loading slot. This spring also serves the firing pin.

The hospital men of the German army, having satisfied themselves that a given German soldier lying helpless on the field is of no further use to the State as a part of the fighting machine, apply the innocent-looking "whistle" to temple or heart or other vital spots, which even the elementary knowledge of a hospital orderly does not permit him to mistake. There is practically no noise, and the work is always done at night. The German soldier is not a man, only a part of the war-machine, and his value when "outed" is that of the useless horse, namely, the skin he wears. Whether the helpless soldier might recover and live out an average lifetime minus a limb or two is of no importance; this particular little bit of the mechanism of the war-machine is no further use for war and is "scrapped" on the spot, like the badly wounded horse.

It is quite a small thing, this "whistle," but, as Mr. Marsden remarks, it explains many things. It reveals to us the inward meaning of reports we have read of a moaning roomful of wounded soldiers suddenly becoming dead silent on the appearance of their own officers. It explains why the Russians, when they finally took Prasnish, found German wounded hidden away as far as the poor wretches could crawl, in attics and cellars and sties and barns, anywhere to escape the eye of their butchers—not the enemy, but the secret butchers appointed to the German army by the German Government, with special weapons devised and made for the ends of war as understood by the Germans.

PASSENGER LISTS

N.S.N.C. HIGHLAND ROVER.

The Nelson liner, Highland Rover, on her return trip to England, will sail to-day from La Plata. Passengers are requested to kindly proceed by the 1.45 p.m. train to-day from Plaza Constitución to Dock Central, changing train at La Plata. Amongst the saloon passengers are Mr. Jacinto Chivers, Mr. C. M. Croft, Mr. Lister Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hicks Wilson, Mr. A. W. Garbutt, Mr. R. W. Bollans, Mr. James H. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Scott, Mr. Duncan Thurlow, Mr. Gustavus T. Boas, Mrs. G. T. Boas, Master Kenneth G. Boas, Miss Flora M. Boas, Master Leslie Boas, Mrs. J. Iles, Miss J. Iles, Miss Fanny Hurdy, etc.

HOMeward CHARTERS.

The following vessels (says the "Times of Argentina") have been fixed to load homeward during the past week:—

s.s. Eastwood, 5300, 10 per cent. pr., Buenos Aires; U. K.; grain; 40s.

s.s. Tempus, 4300, 10 per cent. pr.; Buenos Aires; New York; grain; 30s.

s.s. Rochdale, 5500, 10 per cent., July; Rosario; New York; grain; 30s.

s.s. Antcassar, 5000, 10 per cent., Aug. can.; San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain, 45s.

s.s. Don Benito, 5300, 10 per cent., pr.; San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain; 45s.

s.s. Runswick, 4500, 10 per cent. pr. San Lorenzo; U.K.; grain; 44s. 6d.

s.s. Pennar River, 5200, 10 per cent. pr.; San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain; 45s.

s.s. Middleton, 3700, 10 per cent. pr.; San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain; 45s.

s.s. Mendibil Mendi, 6300, 10 per cent. pr.; San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain; 43s. 9d.

s.s. Tromp, 3900, 10 per cent. pr.; San Lorenzo; Holland; grain; 47s. 6d.

s.s. Volga, 6300, 10 per cent. pr.; Buenos Aires; New York; grain; 28s.

s.s. Laertes, 6000, 10 per cent. pr.; Buenos Aires; U. K.; grain; 40s.

s.s. Concezione, 3500, 10 per cent. pr.; San Lorenzo; Spanish, Mediterranean; grain; 43s. 2 ports, option, 1s. extra.

s.s. Frega, 3500, 10 per cent., July; San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain; 44s. 9d.

s.s. Duplex, 6000, 10 per cent., pr.; berts terms; Buenos Aires; France; grain; 40s.

s.s. Helmsdale, 4750, 10 per cent., July; San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain, 46s. 3d.

Deckspace s.s. Brisbane River, pr.; Buenos Aires; France; horses; £11.

Deckspace, s.s. Glenmorag, pr.; Buenos Aires; France; horses; £11.

H.M.S. GLASGOW

REPORTED REMOVAL FROM STATION.

A report from Montevideo alleges that the cruiser Glasgow, which since 1911 has been peculiarly the ship attached to the South American station, is about to be detached on other service, possibly north of Brazil or in the Pacific. The Glasgow, which is popular both here and in Montevideo, not only as an old friend, but on account of her prowess in battle may be replaced by the Bristol, another acquaintance of proved fighting quality and of the same class.

SHIPPING NOTES.

It is announced for the interest of shipping that H.B.M. Consul-General has received telegraphic advice from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, that clean bills of health are now being issued at that port to all steamers.

The *Scientific American* has compiled the following table of merchant shipping as at the end of 1914:—

	Tons.
Great Britain	20,275,791
Germany	4,998,746
United States	3,489,736
Norway	2,475,324
France	2,246,504
Japan	1,700,062
Italy	1,571,761

It should be noted that the figures corresponding to the United States include all vessels on the Great Lakes, rivers, etc., tonnage which amounts to more than a million and a half. Deducting this from the total, America drops to fifth position, i.e. after Norway and France.

The Pacific liner Ortega, under the command of Lieut. D. R. Kinnier, D.S.C., R.N.R., left Punta Arenas on June 25 en route for Liverpool. Previously she had made her first call at Port Stanley for over four years, and as, in addition to the fame of the commander, she had on board Mr. Young, the new Governor of the Falkland Islands, the populace gave them both a royal reception, but unfortunately Captain Kinnier had not brought with him the gold chronometer which he had received from the French Government. At Valparaíso it was reported, from Juan Fernandez, that the sunken German cruiser Dresden was lying, stem to shore, in 29 fathoms of water, and therefore it will be possible for divers to reach her. The natives marked the spot by buoys ingeniously made out of some old empty oil drums. They looked upon the fight as a rare bit of fun for them, just as if some enterprising cinema show had paid a visit to their remote possession.

GERMAN LINERS IN NEW YORK.

The German liners held up in New York—the Vaterland is one—are subjected to a monthly inspection which is usually made by twelve inspectors. Recently seventy were told off for the purpose. The unusual size of the detail gave rise to various reports—including one that the visit was more than a mere inspection, and that the big vessels would be searched throughout. It was rumoured that the visit was made upon telegraphic instructions from Washington.

There are several other reports as to what the inspectors are searching for. One is that they are seeking to determine if any of these ships have explosives aboard. At the collectors' office it was said that the men were only on the regular monthly trips of inspection, but no reason could be advanced why the number of inspectors was increased to seventy.

The wireless apparatus aboard some of the boats has been put out of commission, and a watch is being kept by the navy yard officials to see that no attempt is made to use it again.

COAL TO SOUTH AMERICA VIA CANAL.

Reports current on the west coast of South America indicate that a company has been organised in Chile to construct works for the smelting of the tin ore of Bolivia at Arica, in the extreme north of Chile. Formerly most of the tin ore of Bolivia reached the coast at Mollendo, in South Peru, in the form of a "concentrate" and was there put aboard ships and sent to Europe for smelting, since the cost of coal on the Pacific coast of South America had rendered smelting extremely expensive. Much of the coal used on the northern Pacific coast has been in the past imported from Australia or England, but the opening of the Panama canal

THE STRANDED SHIP

CONSIDERED A TOTAL LOSS.

From Porto Alegre news continues to be received concerning the wreck of the Spanish vessel, "Nuestra Señora de Borgona," which went ashore on the Brazilian coast a few days ago and was later abandoned by her crew.

The "Nuestra Señora de Borgona," as stated yesterday in these columns, was carrying a cargo of 2,000 tons of coal from Cardiff to Rosario, and that it was feared that both the vessel and the cargo would be completely lost.

Strenuous efforts have been made to save the ship and to re-ship some of her cargo, but without avail. The high sea running makes the task one of considerable danger, and the ship is reported to be breaking up fast.

A further effort will be made, but it is considered that this, like the first, will be futile.

The crew, twenty-seven in number, will be shipped to Buenos Aires, and from thence to Spain.

THE DANGERS OF FIREARMS

A BOY SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

Although there is a law in the Republic which prohibits the carrying of firearms without permission and under heavy financial penalties, it is one of those laws which are made apparently to be ignored, except when convenient to the authorities. Almost daily some more or less serious shooting affray is reported, but practically never is heard the voice of authority insisting upon the fulfilment of their own laws.

The latest information in respect to wounding by firearms concerns a boy named José Berenzo, who lives in a house in Sarmiento 1915. He was playing with a companion, another boy of about the same age, Carmelo Bartolome, 16 years of age, now lies dangerously wounded in hospital as the result of "examining an automatic pistol."

It appears that after the incident, which is reported to have been entirely an accident, José fled and has not since been heard of.

It is not known whether he knew the pistol was loaded nor how he came in possession of the weapon. The neighbours who gave information to the Comisaria whose officials immediately removed the boy Bartolome to the hospital, deny all knowledge of the affair.

WOMAN'S HAND FOUND

MORE REMAINS FROM WASTE GROUND.

Human remains seem to have become unpleasantly common of late in the Capital and an epidemic of grisly discoveries has apparently set in. The latest is that of a hand, a woman's hand, which was found on Thursday by two boys on the waste ground fronting number 2754 Tronador. Dr. Espina, the Police Surgeon, after examining the relic, gave it as his opinion that in this case there is some reason for the theory that the object has been in the possession of Medical Students. The hand has been preserved in Formol and has been either lost or thrown away. It obviously came from a subject used for anatomical investigation. The police, however, are making full enquiries lest the origin of the find should be less innocent than this opinion suggests.

gives a short route from the coal ports of the United States with the advantage that ships carrying the coal to the smelter can bring back the smelted tin to that market, which now imports annually nearly 50 million dollars worth of pig tin.

THE MAILS.

TO ARRIVE IN JULY.

- 3.—Dutch by TUBANTIA.
- 6.—British by ORITA.

TO LEAVE IN JULY.

- 3.—Central America and North America by HONORIUS. Mails close at 3 p.m.
- 5.—Brasil, Spain, Portugal and Great Britain by Demerara. Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage up to 4 p.m.

MARRIAGE.

DRYSDALE-BURNS.—On 29th June, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Ptoanal, by the Revd. Roderick Mailcoed, Percy Douglas, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Drysdale, to Herminia Clarita Bell (Lita), only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Burns, 15 Langland Gardens, Hampstead, London, N.W. 1319 f30

HUTCHISON PILLANS.—At St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Buenos Aires, on 28th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Fleming, D.D., William Hutchison, Estancia "Lochiel," Camarones, to Grace Scott, only daughter of Matthew Pillans, Douglas, Lanarkshire, Scotland. hg f20

HUTCHISON-PILLANS.—At St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Buenos Aires, on 28th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Fleming, D.D., William Hutchison, Estancia "Lochiel," Camarones, to Grace Scott, only daughter of Matthew Pillans, Douglas, Lanarkshire, Scotland. 1167 f26

DEATHS.

HENRIQUEZ.—Joseph M. Henriquez, on the 24th of June, 1915.

MURCHLAND.—Killed in action, near Ypres in France, on 26th May, Lieut. Charles Murchland, 124th Battery, 28th Brigade, R.F.A. Of Irvine, Renfrewshire, N.B. Aged 32 years. 1167 f26

PETTY.—At Estancia Caro, Rep. Uruguay, Mary Brinkett, widow of the late William Petty Esq., aged 98 years. R.I.P. 1116 f25

WHAT NEXT

CARNETS FOR TRAM PASSENGERS.

Considerable irritation is said to have been caused at Montevideo owing to the Tramway companies wishing to make season ticket-holders carry a carnet bearing their portrait and finger prints for identification. It is declared that no company which is ostensibly in business to serve the public and to sell them certain facilities has any right to make such a demand, which is regarded as improper and impertinent. It is expected that the Municipality will intervene to define the rights of the tramway companies.

BLOODLESS OCCUPATION

SCUTARI BOWS TO THE INEVITABLE.

Rome, June 30.

Details communicated from Cetinje regarding the occupation of Scutari by the Montenegrins state that there was no fighting. A parley was held between the Montenegrin chiefs and the authorities of Scutari in which the foreign consuls took part. The result was an amicable agreement, the inhabitants being loth once more to undergo the inconveniences attending a siege, especially as they entertained no particular enmity towards the Montenegrins.

The Austrian consul is still in the city, having of his own accord taken down the badge over the door of the premises he was occupying and placed himself under the protection of the Greek consul.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
AUG 16 1915

Buenos Aires Herald

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY EDITION

39th Year. New Series, No. 573

Buenos Aires, Friday, July 9th, 1915

Price 30 Cents

STILL BOUND FOR CALAIS

Germans Prepare Another Attack

British Prepared for Desperate Struggle

London, July 7.

Information received from the headquarters of the British Army in Flanders and from Amsterdam leaves little room for doubt that the Germans are making preparations on a vast scale for a renewed attempt to break through the British lines and advance upon Calais.

Great masses of German troops are being assembled before Ypres, obviously with the intention of commencing the attack as soon as it is considered advisable. In addition to troops, numbers of heavy guns and all kinds of war material are constantly arriving in the German lines in this region.

The impression among the military critics is that the recent German attacks in the Vosges and Argonne districts are merely to keep the French troops there engaged and prevent them from reinforcing the British when the attack begins.

The British are quite aware of what is going on, and have strengthened their positions all along the line.

GERMANY'S LATEST SURPRISE PACKET.

London, July 7.

A telegram from Rotterdam to the "Daily Mail" says that the Germans have another surprise in store for the Allies, which consists in the automatic loading of the fieldguns which will enable them to be discharged with a rapidity such as has never been known hitherto.

This surprise is being reserved for the moment when the Germans are ready to make their fresh attempt to force their way past the Allies' lines to Calais.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

Paris, July 7.

An official report published this afternoon says:

"In the region to the north of Arras the bombardment continued all last night. Two attacks were delivered by the Germans, neither of which were successful.

"An attack upon the railway station at Souchez was repulsed.

"On the heights of the Meuse at about 9 o'clock last night an attack was directed against our positions on the southern side of the Souvaux ravine, but was checked by the fire from our barricades. At the same time the Germans delivered an attack to the west of this ravine, but here also they were repulsed.

"To the southeast of Saint Mihiel the enemy, after a bombardment of great violence, took the offensive last night along a front stretching from a hill which commands the right bank of the Meuse to a point south, as far as the locality known as Cow's Head in the forest of Apremont. At one single point in the Vauxfery region, they were successful in penetrating our first line along a front of about 700 yards. At all other points they were repulsed with heavy losses.

"In the eastern part of the forest of La Pretre we checked a fresh German attack, which was preceded by the throwing of flaming liquid."

VON KLUCK COMMANDS AGAIN

Amsterdam, July 7.

Information has been received that General von Kluck has now quite recovered from the wound he received some months ago, and has resumed command of the German forces operating in the region of Soissons.

FIGHTING IN THE VOSGES.

Paris, July 7.

Yesterday the Germans took the offensive in the Vosges region, and fighting has been going on ever since, the French holding on to their positions and inflicting heavy punishment on the enemy.

It has been discovered that the German troops being utilised in this district are largely composed of raw recruits.

The French forces have been further strengthened, and their artillery fire is demoralising the enemy.

Artillery duels are also proceeding at La Fontanelle, Hartmannswillerkopf, and Thann in Upper Alsace, the French batteries having the best of the encounter.

GERMAN AEROPLANES OVER DOVER.

London, July 7.

Two German aeroplanes were sighted this morning over Dover. They were pursued by British aeroplanes and compelled to flee.

CLOSER WATCH ON GERMAN PRISONERS.

London, July 7.

Following on the report of the escape of German prisoners from Donnington Hall, it is announced that special measures are being taken to prevent such escapes in future.

Some of those who are suspected of the intention of trying to escape have been placed in safer custody.

PRODIGIOUS CONSUMPTION OF SHELLS.

London, July 7.

Despatches from the British front in Flanders state that the severity of the artillery duel is increasing, and that the expenditure of ammunition is prodigious.

A REPORTED CONFIRMED.

London, July 7.

The report that General Liman von Sanders has been wounded in a recent attack on the British lines of Gallipoli peninsula is confirmed by German official despatches received in Holland.

MORE TRENCHES TAKEN.

London, July 7.

A despatch from Tenedos announces that the Turkish positions on Gallipoli have again been subjected to a heavy bombardment which was accompanied by an infantry attack, the Allies taking several trenches.

BRITISH AIRMEN ATTACK POSITIONS.

London, July 7.

Telegrams from the Dardanelles report that the British airmen have bombed the Turkish military positions at Smyrna and elsewhere on the coast of Asia Minor, doing considerable damage.

The British Government has received official despatches stating that the Turkish forces have been reinforced by ten thousand Arabs.

BRITISH AND FRENCH COOPERATION

FINE RESULTS OF COMBINED OPERATIONS.

London, July 7.

The report of the capture by combined British and French forces of a number of German trenches at Pilliken serves to show how splendidly the Allies are working together, and how the union between them is further strengthened by their joint efforts and sacrifices.

In this case the trenches were first subjected to the fire of the French 75's. When their work was finished, the British infantry charged and took the trenches at the point of the bayonet.

SHARP FIGHTING AT ARRAS.

London, July 7.

There have been sharp engagements at Souchez, near Arras, at the forest of La Pretre, in the vicinity of Pont-à-Mousson, and on the heights of the Meuse, in all of which the Germans have suffered severely, the Allies also having taken several lines of trenches.

ANOTHER WINTER CAMPAIGN

GERMANY ORDERS 15,000 MOTOR SLEDGES.

London, July 1.

It is reported from Bern that the German Government has placed orders in Switzerland for fifteen thousand motor sledges, showing that preparations are being made by Germany for another winter campaign.

GERMAN GENERAL KILLED

OTHER HIGH OFFICIAL CASUALTIES.

La Hague, July 6.

Despatches from Berlin announce that Lieutenant-General Hildebrandt, commander of an infantry division, fell in battle on July 3.

The deceased officer had a distinguished record, having been in possession of Iron Crosses of the first and second classes.

It is also reported that Lieutenant-General Von Pözel has died of illness contracted during the campaign.

It is reported from Athens that the German military Attaché to the Embassy at Constantinople, Von Lelispig, has committed suicide.

Athens, July 6.

It is now officially announced the Colonel Von Leipziger, military Attaché to the German Embassy in Constantinople, who had been reported as murdered by the Turkish party which is opposed to the war, committed suicide.

GENERAL VON SANDERS WOUNDED.

Athens, July 6.

It is insistently rumoured that the German General Von Sanders has been removed from the Gallipoli front to Constantinople seriously wounded in a recent attack on the British positions near Aviburnu.

ZEPPELIN DESTROYED

ACCIDENT NEAR BRUSSELS.

New York, July 2.

A telegram from Amsterdam announces that a Zeppelin was accidentally destroyed near Brussels owing to the machinery going wrong. The crew on board the dirigible escaped, but the Zeppelin was burned.

AN UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT

Amsterdam, July 2.

The destruction of the Zeppelin near Brussels to-day was caused by an explosion as the airship was being brought out of its hangar. The cause of the explosion and the number of victims are unknown.

GERMANY SUPPRESSES DETAILS

Amsterdam, July 7.

Despatches from Ghent say that to-day a Zeppelin became unmanageable owing to a defect in the motor and fell several hundred feet, alighting on a farm near Asseneve. The German authorities have suppressed all details as to victims and damages to the airship.

CAMPAIGN IN AFRICA

CAPTURE OF OTAVI.

London, July 7.

A cable message from Pretoria announces the receipt of a despatch from General Botha reporting the capture of the German military station of Otavi in the northern portion of German South-West Africa, after a long running fight.

AT THE DARDANELLES

Turkish Attacks Fail Completely

FRENCH TRANSPORT REPORTED SUNK

Energetic Naval Operations

London, July 7.

The British Government officially announces that the casualties of the Turkish army on Gallipoli peninsula since the commencement of the attack upon the Dardanelles amount to 180,000 men.

TURKISH REPORTS OF SUCCESSES.

New York, July 7.

A wireless communication from Constantinople announces that on July 4 a German submarine sank a large French transport steamer off Seddul Bahr (apparently the Carthage).

It is further stated that on the night of July 3 the Turks repulsed attempts of the enemy to bring forward strong divisions against their right wing.

TURKISH SHIP SUNK.

Petrograd, July 7.

A despatch from the headquarters of the Russian army in the Caucasus reports that a Russian motor-boat in the Black Sea sank a large sailing ship of Turkish nationality.

TURKISH DEFEAT IN THE CAUCASUS.

Petrograd, July 7.

To-day's official report states:

"In the Caucasus to the south of the Kaladagh range a Russian detachment encountered a regiment of Turkish infantry with artillery and machine guns, and two squadrons of cavalry. The enemy was defeated.

"Heavy losses were inflicted upon the Turks west of Aylavat. The Turks attempted to take the offensive, but failed. Nothing of importance has occurred on the rest of the front."

GENERAL GOURAUD WOUNDED

FRENCH COMMANDER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Paris, July 6.

According to a telegram from Athens, an officer who has come there from the Dardanelles states that on June 30 the French Commander, General Gouraud, hearing that the Turks were about to commence an attack, went to the advanced trenches about 200 metres from the enemy's lines. While there, a shell exploded at his feet, the force of the explosion hurling him into the air.

The General sustained injuries to the right arm and leg, but none of them of a dangerous character.

TURKISH DEPUTY ASSASSINATED

CRIME IN ASIA MINOR.

Petrograd, July 2.

A telegram from Tiflis announces the receipt of a despatch from Melazgero in Asia Minor reporting that the Turkish Deputy, M. Vradian, had been assassinated at Diarbekr, the capital of the district he represented. No further details have been furnished.

TURKS FAIL AGAIN

ALLIED LINES HOLD FAST.

Paris, July 7.

An official communiqué concerning operations in the Dardanelles reports as follows:—

"On July 5 the Turks renewed their efforts of the early days of May last to drive us into the sea.

"At four in the morning a very intense artillery fire opened on our first lines, as well as on the zone behind those lines which were occupied by French and British troops.

"The enemy subsequently attempted to deliver several infantry attacks, but not one was successful in coming as far as our trenches. Decimated by our artillery fire, and mowed down by our rifles and machine guns, most of our assailants never left the field of battle.

"During this action the batteries of the enemy on the Asiatic coast took a desultory part in the engagement, and a Turkish cruiser steamed up and down the channel opposite Maidos bringing her guns into action. On several different occasions also the enemy's aviators dropped bombs on our lines.

"Towards the end of the day a group of about fifteen British and French aviators flew over the Turkish aerodrome at Chanak and threw bombs. They were successful in striking the principal hangar with a big bomb."

FRENCH NAVAL ACTIVITY

TURKISH SUPPLY SHIPS SUNK.

London, July 7.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a telegram from Athens reporting that a French destroyer cruised along the coast of Asia Minor from Chios to Kiobama, visiting all ports and bays on the way. She sank twelve of the enemy's supply ships and set fire to the Birmen forest.

Another destroyer bombarded Hitia, Chesmeh, and Agailion, destroying the lighthouse and Customs station and sinking several vessels.

GOOD SHOOTING BY FRENCH SHIPS.

New York, July 7.

A wireless message received by the Sayville station to-day from Berlin states that the French armoured cruiser Jeanne d'Arc has again bombarded the Turkish port of Alexandretta. The Turkish authorities there deny the report that they hauled down the German flag over the Consulate of that nation, but state that it was knocked down by the fire of the French cruiser.

It is also stated in the message that the French liner Carthage, which was sunk by a German submarine off Cape Helles was carrying war material valued at \$200,000.

The German Government denies that German officers opened and censored correspondence aboard the Swedish steamers Bjoern and Thorsen. It is stated that in the case of the former vessel they did remove some nippers for cutting barbed wire which were addressed to the British Government.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES IN THE BALTIC

GERMAN BATTLESHIP SUNK.

London, July 5.

The Russian Admiralty announces that in the naval fight off the Gothland islands last Friday a German battleship of the Deutschland type, which was leading the line of battle, was sunk by a Russian submarine, while a light cruiser which had been severely shelled, was compelled to run aground to avoid capture or being sunk.

(Note.—The Deutschland is a battleship of 13,040 tons, and over 18 knots speed. Her armament includes four 11 inch and fourteen 6.7 inch guns, with six submerged torpedo tubes).

SUBMARINE RAMMED BY RUSSIAN DESTROYER.

Petrograd, July 5.

The Russian squadron which engaged a German squadron last Friday off Gothland island was strengthened by the arrival of several cruisers and destroyers, and continued the pursuit of the retreating enemy in a southerly direction.

There has been a heavy interchange of fire with only slight occasional interruptions.

The Germans, on their part, were joined by several Zeppelins and a large number of aeroplanes, which endeavoured to bomb the Russian units; but the dirigibles were driven off by the Russian guns.

The losses on board the Russian warships have only been trivial.

The Russian Admiralty announces that yesterday a Russian destroyer rammed a German submarine which sank and did not rise again to the surface.

DESTRUCTION OF MINE LAYER.

London, July 5.

It is officially announced that when the German minelayer Albatross was sunk Lieutenant Loewenberg and seven other officers on board were killed while 187 of the crew were taken prisoners by the Russians and interned.

HEAVY GERMAN CASUALTIES.

New York, July 5.

Despatches from Berlin announce that those who were killed on board the Albatross in the combat of July 2, were buried to-day with full honours on Gothland island.

Revised estimates give a total of 40 killed, three dying of their wounds and 30 wounded who are getting better.

SITUATION IN POLAND

CONSIDERED TO BE SATISFACTORY.

Petrograd, July 7.

In the Shavli region, on the Narew and on the left bank of the Vistula the situation is stationary.

The Germans attacked and captured a forest in which the Russians had constructed strong defence works near the high road between Shavli and Kalwarie; but the Russians have gathered fresh troops and are about to counter-attack with the object of recovering the position.

Elsewhere nothing worth mentioning has occurred. The two armies remain in an attitude of suspense, waiting for an opportune moment to take the offensive with advantage.

It is expected that the operations on the left bank of the Vistula will become more active when the Russian reinforcements arrive. The Russian troops on the Narew also are expecting to receive new artillery. On the whole the situation in Poland is considered satisfactory.

RUSSIA'S NEW LOAN

2,500 MILLIONS OF FRANCS.

Petrograd, July 3.

An Imperial decree has been issued authorising the Minister of Finance to raise two loans of 1250 million francs each by the issue of Treasury bonds, bearing 5 per cent interest free of taxation.

A POPULAR LOAN.

Petrograd, July 3.

The details of the new loans which are about to be issued by the Russian Government, as given in the official newspaper, show that Treasury notes will be issued for the amounts redeemable at short dates bearing 5 per cent interest free of income tax. Subscriptions will be accepted from 250 francs upwards in order to give the loans a popular aspect and as constituting an appeal to Russian as well as to foreign investors. The issue will run for six months beginning from to-day.

RUSSIAN ARMY TRAITORS

HANGED—NOT SHOT.

Petrograd, July 5.

Three accomplices of Lieutenant-Colonel Miassoyedoff, interpreter on the staff of the Tenth Russian army, who was hanged as a traitor some time ago, have been convicted by courtmartial and also hanged.

After the sentence upon Lieut. Miassoyedoff was carried out early last April, it was announced that many accomplices, unconnected with the Tenth army which was routed on the Mazurian Lakes on February last had been arrested.

The circumstances connected with the disaster led to the suspicion and conviction of Miassoyedoff.

SERBIAN SUCCESSES

AUSTRIAN AEROPLANE BURNED.

London, July 2.

An official despatch from Nish says:

"Early on Sunday we forced a landing on the island of Nicharska in the Danube, and captured the place, taking 185 prisoners. The enemy lost heavily in killed and wounded. Our booty included a field telephone, 106 rifles and bayonets and five ammunition waggons.

"Early on Monday four hostile aeroplanes flew over the suburbs of Belgrade, and were attacked by our artillery. One of them was forced to land in the heights of Repanja, where it caught fire and was burned. The other three bombarded Obrenovatz without result."

LAND MINES EXPLODED

Petrograd, July 6.

Another official bulletin issued to-day says:—

"In the region of Jedwabno on July 3 the Germans unsuccessfully exploded two mine chambers, then opened a violent artillery fire.

"An explosion by our sappers blew up a German mine gallery next day, this success provoking another fierce bombardment by the enemy.

"In the direction of Lublin the enemy, after stubborn fighting, has advanced on the front between Krasnik and the Vievprz river.

"On the Dniester the situation is unchanged."

DROUGHT IN AUSTRIA

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO CROPS.

Paris, July 1.

A telegram from Zurich states that a prolonged drought is doing great harm to the crops in Austria. The crop of barley and oats is considered a dead loss, and the yield of hay will be very deficient.

THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

No Decisive Movements

AUSTRIANS MURDER NURSES

Fine Work by Alpini

Rome, July 7.

The newspapers publish an official contradiction of the charges of the Austrian Press that the Italians are conveying machine guns from one place to another concealed in the stretchers of the medical sections. These false statements are evidently published to justify the breaches of the laws of civilised warfare committed by the Austrians themselves.

As a case in point it is mentioned that on June 29 near Plava the Austrians fired on some members of the Italian Medical Corps and killed two nurses. Also at Monfalcone on July 3 they made prisoners of a Captain of Grenadiers and thirteen stretcher bearers while engaged in picking up the wounded.

The Austrians habitually make use of small balloons whereby to scatter in the Italian lines leaflets and manifestoes full of silly lies and coarse insults to the Italian Government, persisting in their attempts to induce the soldiers to desert.

The only reply from the troops is increased vigour in the attack, giving proof of the good fellowship existing between officers and men.

RUSSIAN CAPTIVES TO JOIN ITALIAN FORCES.

Rome, July 7.

"La Tribuna" says that the negotiations between Italy and Russia for the release of the prisoners of Italian origin captured by the Russians in the battles with the Austrians in Galicia are on the point of reaching a successful termination. This will enable over 6000 trained Trentinos to join the Italian forces in the present war against the Teuton empires.

DESTRUCTION OF SILK INDUSTRY

Rome, July 7.

The war is having a most disastrous effect in the Tyrol where millions of silkworms have been thrown away owing to there being no one to look after them. Also the military authorities have cut down great areas of mulberry trees in order that they shall not form cover for the enemy.

The Swiss-German frontier is still kept closed by the Germans.

KING'S SON AN AVIATOR.

New York, July 7.

The "New York Sun" publishes a communication from its correspondent in Rome saying that King Victor Emmanuel's young son, Prince Humberto, and the young American aviator John Lansing Callan have become close friends through the Prince's interest in flying and his wish to become an aviator.

A month ago the Prince met Callan at the aviation camps at which the American was instructing the recruits attached to the Italian air forces. Callan took the Prince for an hour's flight, and explained the technique of flying to his royal passenger.

AUSTRIAN WAR LOAN.

New York, July 7.

An official despatch from Vienna announces that the subscriptions to the second Austro-Hungarian loan have amounted to 2,650 million crowns.

HIS TROPHY OF WAR

AN ALPINI'S ADVENTURE.

London, July 7.

A telegram from Udine to the International News Agency gives an account of an incident that occurred recently on the Italian frontier.

A detachment of Alpini and Bersaglieri was despatched to reconnoitre one of the enemy's advanced posts. The men crept cautiously along the ground until within a hundred paces of the Austrian advanced post, obtained the information required and were returning, when one of the Alpini, who was acting as guide to the party, observed that it would look bad to return to camp without a prisoner.

Saying to his comrades "You go on a little and then wait for me," he returned along his tracks to where he had observed an Austrian sentinel.

Creeping up stealthily he got close to the unsuspecting soldier, and leaped on his back. Before he had recovered from his astonishment the

Austrian was gagged and bound, his captor bringing him into the camp and handing him over to the officer in charge.

HEAVY ITALIAN ARTILLERY

IN POSITION IN THE MOUNTAINS

Rome, July 7.

Official despatches state that the Italians have succeeded in getting heavy guns up to various peaks in the Stelvio pass which have hitherto been inaccessible on account of the weather.

The sites for the guns were selected after reconnaissances under the most difficult circumstances, the Alpine troops engaged in them having to climb over almost inaccessible heights in the midst of furious storms.

A further result of these reconnaissances has been to localise the principal defences of the enemy. Now that the weather has cleared up it is hoped to carry on the offensive with greater vigour.

CHOLERA IN AUSTRIA

A WIDESPREAD EPIDEMIC.

New York, July 7.

It is reported from Amsterdam that news from Austria tends to show that the cholera has spread to several towns in the empire in spite of the steps taken to prevent it.

The great heat that has prevailed recently has contributed to the dissemination of the epidemic.

Special medical commissions have been appointed to visit the concentration camps and take instant remedies in the event of the disease manifesting itself in them.

MORE CASES REPORTED.

Zurich, July 7.

Telegrams from Buda Pest report two cases of Asiatic cholera in Vienna, five in Moravia, one in Silesia, two at Cracow and twenty-eight at Volovitch.

DARING ITALIAN SCOUTS

FACING DEATH AS SPIES.

Rome, July 7.

A telegram from Ala reports that some days ago an Italian reconnoitring party made a daring excursion as far as Mori, where they were greeted by the inhabitants with demonstrations of joy.

Spies among them carried information to the Austrians, who thereupon sent a detachment of troops to Mori to arrest the leading members of the community. It is feared that the prisoners will be shot, as has been done in a number of similar instances in the territory of Trent.

AUSTRIAN SPIES SHOT

TREACHERY TO ITALIAN FORCES

Rome, July 7.

The Italian authorities have found it necessary to display increased severity in dealing with the frequent cases of espionage in favour of the Austrians and attacks on Italian officers which occur in the zone of war.

During this week two men have been tried by court martial and shot for offences of this kind.

The military authorities receive valuable assistance from the Italian civilians residing in the locality in their attempts to free the country from these traitors.

ITALY AND GREECE

THE OCCUPATION OF ALBANIA.

Paris, July 3.

A telegram from Rome states that the "Giornale d'Italia" of to-day, commenting on the reported movement of bands of Greek irregulars towards Berat, says that Italy cannot tolerate such a patent violation of the Conference of London, which directly affects Italian interests. An advance in that direction assume, from the Italian point of view, greater gravity than the Serbian and Montenegrin occupation of El Bassan, Tirana and Scutari.

ITALY AND TURKEY

ITALIAN CONSULS LEAVING FOR SAFETY.

New York, July 6.

A despatch from Constantinople via Berlin says that the Italian Consuls in Turkey are steadily leaving the country, and will probably be followed by the Ambassador.

The American representatives will take charge of Italian interests in Turkey, with the exception of in Palestine, where the duty will be undertaken by the representative of Spain.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN

A NEW TREATY.

London, July 7.

A telegram from Honolulu announces the receipt of despatches from Tokio reporting that a new alliance is about to be celebrated between Russia and Japan, and that the Elder Statesmen spent yesterday compiling the details of the treaty.

It is reported that the document has nearly reached its final form.

BERLIN'S MAGNIFYING GLASS

New York, July 3.

A wireless telegram from Berlin says the military writers to the papers estimate that between May 2 and June 27 the Russians left in the hands of the Germans 1630 officers, 520,000 men, 300 fieldguns and 770 machine guns, besides an incalculable amount of other material.

THE KAISER AS PROPHET

London, July 6.

According to despatches from Copenhagen conveying news from Berlin, a sensation has been caused in the German capital by recent declarations by the Kaiser as to the duration of the war.

A few days ago there was held a military ceremony at which the Kaiser, the Kings of Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg, various officers of high standing and members of the Court were present. The Kaiser declared on oath that plans were on the point of completion whereby the war would be brought to a conclusion by the end of October next.

The British Press, commenting on the incident, considers that this fore-shadows another furious attempt to break through the lines of the Allies in France and Belgium.

BULGARIA AND TURKEY

BERLIN ANTICIPATES SUCCESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

New York, July 6.

A wireless telegram from Berlin reports the receipt of intelligence from Sofia to the effect that the British Minister there has withdrawn because of the undiplomatic attitude of the negotiations between the Allies and Bulgaria.

The message adds that the negotiations between Bulgaria and Turkey are proceeding with every prospect of success.

TRENCH WARFARE

WOUNDED SOLDIER'S DESCRIPTION.

Paris, July 3.

The Bureau of Information publishes an account by a wounded French soldier of the fighting in what is called the Labyrinth three days after the last section of it was captured. He says:—

"This trench warfare is not in the least like what is depicted in the accounts and communiqués that have been published about it.

"Our field of action was in galleries lit up by oil lamps, where the combatants were separated by barriers of sandbags, between the interstices of which we fought with bayonets or hand grenades. The Germans used Browning pistols, and sometimes threw corrosive acid at us, and we had to be quick in dodging it. "In the hand-to-hand fighting we always had the best of it. If we knocked a man down we finished him off with the butts of our rifles, or even with our hands.

"These galleries were 20 or 30 feet deep. The water at the bottom stank, as there were corpses lying there for many days owing to our inability to spare any men to remove them.

"One trench of 200 feet in length cost us 13 days of constant fighting. To prevent our advance the Germans had interposed barricades and snares of all kinds, with pits at the bottom of which they had fixed bayonets for us to fall upon. In this trench we fought in pitch darkness, and only in extreme cases did we use pocket lamps with the greatest caution."

ALBANIAN'S ROUTED

END OF SERBO-ALBANIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, July 3.

The "Daily News" published a telegram from Rome wherein it is stated that the Serbian campaign in Albania is announced as having terminated with the occupation of Tirana and El Bassan, where the Albanians commanded by Austrian and Turkish officers suffered an overwhelming defeat. The Serbians have stated that the occupation of Durazzo is unnecessary.

BOMBS ON BRITISH SHIPS

Murderous Schemes of Holt

TRANSATLANTIC LINERS MENACED

Holt Commits Suicide

New York, July 7.
The man Holt, or Holtz, who was imprisoned for attempting to assassinate Mr. Pierpont Morgan, has finally succeeded in taking his own life, although accounts differ as to the manner in which this was achieved.

One report says that he blew his head off with a charge of dynamite which he placed in his mouth; while another and more credible version is that he jumped out of a window 60 feet off the ground.

It is also stated that he was formerly a Professor at Harvard University, and disappeared after having been accused of the murder of his wife in 1906.

FREE USE OF DYNAMITE

CONFESSIONS OF HOLT.

New York, July 7.
Further reports about the would-be assassin Franz Holtz state that the man declared to a detective not long before he committed suicide that he placed 50 lbs. of dynamite on board a steamer which was about to sail from New York.

The inquiry proved that Holt had received, under another name, a parcel containing 67 lbs. of explosive, part of which was used in the bomb which exploded in the Capital and another part in a bomb discovered in Mr. Pierpont Morgan's garden.

It is considered possible that the remainder was put on board the Cunard liner Saxonia, 14,271 tons, which left on Saturday, and a wireless has been despatched to the captain of the ship to warn him of the danger. News has been duly received of all other vessels which have left this port since June 26.

In a letter from Holt to his wife he said that the Saxonia would be blown up on the 7th of this month, (to-day).

OTHER SHIPS MENACED

DISCOVERY OF BOMBS IN CARGO

New York, July 7.
The European agents of an American motorcar company announce that a bomb was discovered in the case containing a motorcar which has been shipped with a number of others and a cargo of wheat in a British steamer bound for Havre.

In another vessel the officers found concealed in sacks of wheat a number of bombs which were so constructed as to explode with the movement of the ship.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL

THREATENED WITH DEATH.

Washington, July 5.
Mr. Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, announces that he has received several letters recently threatening him with death.

HOLT'S IDENTITY ESTABLISHED

An Ex-German Professor

SOME OF HIS HUNNISH TRICKS

New York, July 7.
It is now known that Holt shipped dynamite aboard either the American liner Philadelphia, 10,433 tons, belonging to the International Mercantile Marine Company, or on the Cunard liner Saxonia, if not on both. This is indicated in a letter which he sent to his wife who lives at Dallas, Texas, wherein he says that the vessels would be sent to the bottom of the Atlantic.

The fact was communicated to the Chief of the Washington police who informed the Navy Department. Wireless warnings were at once sent to both steamships, and the Captain of the Philadelphia has replied stating that all the packages among the baggage and freight have been identified and everything is right so far. The Saxonia has not replied, possibly because she has passed out of the zone of wireless communication.

The announcement was corroborated authoritatively to-day that in May last bombs were found in the cargoes of three steamships which had left New York for Havre. Fortunately the acid had not reached the explosive before the bombs were discovered.

Three men from Cambridge, Massachusetts, to-day positively identified Holt as Professor Erich Muentzer of Harvard, who disappeared after the death of his wife from arsenic poisoning and was indicted for murder.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT

No Compensation for Lusitania Victims

EMBARGO ON METAL EXPORTS

London, July 7.
Replying to a question put in the House of Commons to-day as to whether the survivors of the Lusitania would be compensated for their losses, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the Government cannot undertake to pay compensation for losses incurred through the action of the enemy.

The Minister of Munitions, Mr. Lloyd George, announced that measures had been taken to prevent future exportation from the United Kingdom of lead speiter, antimony, nickel or any other metal necessary to the manufacture of munitions.

THE SUBMARINE ATTACKS

SUGGESTIONS OF NEGLIGENCE.

London, July 7.
The members of Parliament for the district of Liverpool have given notice in the House of Commons that they intend to ask the First Lord of the Admiralty why assistance has not been sent more rapidly to vessels that have been torpedoed; who received the distress calls from the Anglo-Californian, and what was the speed of the warships which answered the call?

It is stated that on many occasions the "S.O.S." call has not been answered at all.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

Boulogne, July 7.
The armed steam trawler Notre Dame de Lourdes, chartered by the French Government, reports that yesterday evening when six miles west of Boulogne she sank a German submarine, firing at her three times.

AMERICAN STEAMER SEIZED.

New York, July 7.
A despatch from Berlin announces that the American consular agent at Swinemunde reports that the steamer Platuria, from New York, with a cargo of petroleum for a Swedish port, has been held up by a German warship and brought into Swinemunde.

A SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENT

Capetown, July 7.
It is officially announced that the British Imperial Government has gratefully accepted the offer of the South African Government of a contingent of troops and some batteries.

FRANCE'S LOSSES IN MEN.

London, July 7.
The appeal issued to-day by the French Relief Society says that the French losses since the beginning of the war up to July 1 have been 400,000 killed, 700,000 wounded and 200,000 prisoners.

ROTHSCHILD IN THE HAYFIELD

GERMANY'S GENTLE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

Amsterdam, July 2.
The Bavarian paper "Die Kurier" reports that among the prisoners at the Lerchenfeld concentration camp there is a member of the Parisian branch of the Rothschilds, who was captured by the Germans while driving in a motorcar.

The paper says that the Spanish embassy in Berlin has attempted to obtain better treatment for him than he is receiving, but without success, and he is compelled to work in the hayfields with the other prisoners.

SWISS FOOD SUPPLIES

PROBABLE PURCHASE OF SWISS CROPS.

Basle, July 2.
Austro-Hungarian agents are buying up great quantities of foodstuffs throughout Switzerland at high prices. It is understood that it is proposed to obtain as much as possible before the Swiss Government imposes a general embargo upon food exports, which appears likely to be soon.

A BIASSED NEUTRAL

SVEN HEDIN RETURNS FROM THE FRONT.

Paris, July 2.
A telegram from Stockholm announces the arrival of the well-known Swedish explorer, Sven Hedin, who has returned from accompanying the German army. He is about to compile a book containing his impressions of the campaign in Galicia.

GERMANY'S SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN

PROFESSIONS OF GREAT SUCCESS

La Hague, July 6.
The newspapers from Berlin announce that Germany's submarine ring round the British isles is rapidly growing tighter every week.

The Admiralty is launching two monster submarines of the U class, of sufficient power and capable of carrying enough supplies to be able to cross the Atlantic.

Reliable despatches received by the Admiralty indicate that a high toll was taken by the submarines during the last fortnight, striking terror into the hearts of the English shipowners.

Not more than half the vessels destroyed are reported by the English Press. According to careful estimates made here, the loss of British shipping in the past month has averaged a million dollars in value per week.

The German newspapers print longer lists each week of the victims of the submersible craft, under the headline, "The toll of our tireless U boats."

The success of the submarine blockade is proved, according to the German naval authorities, by the rise in the price of foodstuffs in Britain and France. The only question asked in Berlin is "How long can the English shipowners stand the drain?"

TOUGH GERMAN PIRATES.

Paris, July 6.
From Amsterdam it is reported that when the German submarine which sank off Borkum island was raised after having been 36 hours under water, only one of the crew was dead.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIANS' LOSSES.

London, July 6.
It is now announced that the loss of life on board the steamer Anglo-Californian, which was shelled by a German submarine on the way from Montreal to Queenstown, was 21 out of a total crew of fifty Americans and Canadians.

HUNS INSULT PRESIDENT WILSON

A BURLESQUE INDEPENDENCE DAY BANQUET.

London, July 6.
A telegram from La Hague to the "Evening News" says that a number of Germans in Berlin posing as Americans celebrated a burlesque Fourth of July festival, when they carried the Stars and Stripes draped in mourning to the foot of Frederick the Great's statue.

In the evening they held a banquet at which contemptuous speeches about President Wilson were delivered, condemning the exportation of munitions to the Allies.

FRENCH WAR MUNITIONS

AN AMPLE SUPPLY. BENEFITS OF ORGANISATION.

Paris, July 6.
The Under Secretary for War, M. Thomas, who is specially charged with the supervision of the manufacture of munitions, announces that France has now sufficient supplies to meet all requirements, even if the present rate of consumption were doubled.
The work of turning out munitions is now thoroughly organised. In every establishment in the country which is fitted for such work the making of arms and ammunition has the preference; while any time there may be to spare is devoted to the requirements of the public.

General News

THE MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS

GOVERNMENT AND THE LABOUR TROUBLE

London, July 1.

The Trade Unionists have made good their pledges to meet the demands of the Government in regard to the turning out of munitions, according to a statement by Mr. W. E. Morgan, who is Mr. Lloyd George's chief assistant.

The seven days allotted by the Minister of Munitions have expired, and Mr. Morgan says that the enrolments have been so highly satisfactory that he thought he could say that the voluntary system had justified itself as applied to the munitions workers.

During the last two days the rate of enrolment has averaged 10,000 daily.

Mr. Lloyd George has announced substantial concessions to labour in the form of a Munitions Amendment Bill, the final stage of which was dealt with in the House of Commons to-day. The chief amendment limits the power of compulsory arbitration in labour disputes to the field outside the actual manufacture of munition. As amended, this prerogative will be exercised by the Government only when the work of making munitions is affected.

The question of the British coal output, which, owing to the restiveness of the miners, has been giving the Government anxiety, is to be dealt with at an important conference of miners' representatives convened by the Government in London on July 7. The conference will be addressed by Mr. Lloyd George among others, and an attempt will be made by voluntary means to bring about an increased output.

Meanwhile, the dispute which threatened to cause a strike of 22,000 South Wales miners and endanger the coal supply of the Navy was settled yesterday through Government intervention, the conference at Cardiff having accepted the Government's proposals that a compromise shall operate during the war.

BRITAIN'S RESPONSE TO CALL FOR MUNITIONS WORKERS.

London, July 2.

To-day Lord Curzon, in introducing the Munitions Bill in the House of Lords, announced that the first week of the campaign to speed up the manufacture of arms and ammunition had resulted in the enrolment of 46,000 voluntary workers. His Lordship added that he was confident that before the end of the war the advantages, both in men and material, would be decisively on the side of Britain and her allies.

LOANS FOR RUSSIA AND GREECE

FATHERED BY BRITAIN.

London, July 2.

It is stated in financial circles that the British Government is occupied in seeking a means whereby a loan of some importance can be raised for Russia. It is not thought that such a loan could be successfully floated in the United States at the present moment, and there will probably be a consultation on the subject between the financial Ministers of Britain and France.

It is further stated that a loan is to be granted to Greece on liberal terms to meet certain expenses.

The financial outlook for both France and the United Kingdom is so satisfactory and based on such solid foundations that it is considered that these requirements can be met without upsetting the market.

A MODERN GUY FAWKES ATTEMPTED DESTRUCTION OF U.S. SENATE

Washington, July 3.

Last night there was an explosion in a wing of that portion of the Capitol set apart for the deliberations of the Senate. Only slight damage was done and no one was injured. A search failed to discover any fragments of the explosive, and it was believed at the time that it was either due to an accident or the work of some crank.

To-day, however, a light was thrown upon the incident by a letter received by the "Washington Times" to which the signature of E. N. Pearce was appended, the postmark on which showed that it was posted half an hour before the explosion.

The writer confessed to having been responsible for the explosion, and said that the unusual times and circumstances required unusual action in connection with the affairs of the Senate. It would be as well for the Senate to stop and consider what they were doing. The United States were enriching themselves by selling ammunition at the cost of millions of lives and millions of widows and orphans. The sale of ammunition must stop.

The matter is in the hands of the police, who expect to trace the culprit through the letter.

SHOTS AT A MILLIONAIRE

ATTACK ON PIERPONT MORGAN.

New York, July 3.

To-day a man attempted to assassinate Mr. Pierpont Morgan in his residence on Long Island, firing several shots at him. Two of the bullets are reported to have taken effect, but the wounds are said not to be serious.

JEALOUSY OF A GERMAN.

New York, July 3.

The man who attacked Mr. Pierpont Morgan to-day calls himself Frank Holt. He is believed to be of German origin. On being arrested he said that he tried to shoot Morgan because he was helping to prolong the war by sending large contributions of money to Great Britain.

The victim is wounded in the hip, but not seriously. The man is suspected of being insane.

THE ASSASSIN'S STATEMENT.

New York, July 3.

The assault on Mr. Pierpont Morgan was committed at 9 a.m. to-day at Mr. Morgan's residence, Glencoe, on Long Island.

The assailant says that his name is F. Holt, and that he is German Professor at Cornell University.

The doctors are taking special precautions in attending to the wounds in case the bullets were poisoned, as the patient is suffering great pain.

The aggressor, who is in gaol, declared that he was a "Christian gentleman." He represented ten millions of Americans. The war must cease. Morgan had lent too much money to England.

He then signed a full declaration explaining that he went to Glencoe to see Mr. Morgan three days ago, but could not get an interview with him. To-day he decided to await him at the station. He then went into observations about the shipments of munitions to the Allies, who he says are being financed by the millionaires. He wanted Mr. Morgan to use his influence to put an embargo upon the trade. He considered the American nation are responsible for the deaths of thousands of their brethren in Europe. He added that he regretted the unpleasantness caused to the Morgan family.

CONFESSION BY HOLT

RESPONSIBLE FOR BOMB OUTRAGE.

New York, July 5.

The man Holt who shot at and wounded Mr. Pierpont Morgan last Saturday has confessed that it was he who put the mine in the Senatorial rooms of the Capitol. He sustained some slight wounds in the head which were inflicted by one of Mr. Morgan's servants at the time of the attempted assassination.

Mr. Morgan is reported to be doing well.

MR. MORGAN'S LIFE SAFE.

New York, July 5.

The doctors attending Mr. Pierpont Morgan declare that the patient's life is in no danger.

ANOTHER BOMB OUTRAGE

NEW YORK POLICE HEAD-QUARTERS ATTACKED

New York, July 6.

Yesterday a bomb placed by some unknown person in the headquarters of the New York police exploded at 9 o'clock in the evening, doing considerable damage, the ground floor being almost destroyed and all the windows blown out.

It has been ascertained that the bomb was loaded with nails and pieces of iron.

The police attribute the deed to anarchists, some of which a few months ago placed bombs beneath St. Patrick's Cathedral. On this occasion the fact was discovered in time by a spy employed by the police who was consorting for some time with the anarchists.

HOLT ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

New York, July 6.

This morning the man, Frank Holt, who tried to assassinate Mr. Pierpont Morgan, made an abortive attempt to commit suicide by opening the veins of his left arm. He lost a good deal of blood.

BRYAN AND MILITARISM

OPEN LETTER BY FRENCH SENATOR.

Paris, July 1.

M. Destournelles de Constant of the French Senate has addressed an open letter to the former Secretary of State in America, Mr. Bryan, regarding the attitude of the United States in the war.

The writer reminds Mr. Bryan of the efforts they made jointly to prevent the war, which were brought to naught by the odious attack by Austria and Germany on Serbia and Belgium. He declares that no one wants the United States to go to war, but the whole world expects that the States shall not remain indifferent spectators of violations of right. The silence of the American Government in the presence of the invasion of Belgium was a lamentable surprise for the friends of the United States.

The letter continues:—

"You advocate a peace which would allow Prussian militarism to retreat unharmed to make ready for better luck next time. My dear Mr. Bryan, you are working against the very object you wish to attain. You are running the risk of prolonging the war by lending to Prussian militarism the assistance of your eloquence, and you will thus cause still further bloodshed.

"The peace you look for, brought about by the weariness of the combatants, is not, and never will be for us. Better death than such a peace.

"As we have always maintained, it is necessary to put an end, not only to the war but to the causes of the war, the heavy load and the uncertainty of an armed peace. An end must be put to conquests by violence, to prussian militarism."

TRANQUIL TURKEY

CONSTANTINOPLE IN WAR TIME

GAIETY AND IRRESPONSIBILITY

New York, July 2.

A telegram from Constantinople to the United Press reports:—

"Despite all the efforts of the Allies to create the impression that a desperate situation exists in Constantinople, the city is leading a gay and absolutely normal life, while the Allies land forces and pound away at the Dardanelles and the Russian fleet occasionally shells the forts of the Bosphorus twenty miles away.

"A goodly part of the population gathers every afternoon in the municipal gardens of Petits Champs and take tea or *café au Turque*, while listening to the magnificent orchestra as in times of peace.

"The contrast between the city to-day and when I visited it a month after Turkey's entrance into the war is amazing. In November it was a city living in terror. At nightfall every shop and store was closed and darkened. The streets were deserted after six o'clock and not a soul ventured out of doors. To-day the shops and stores are open till 9.30 p.m., when begins the life of the cafés, parks and concerts.

"In spite of the dangers which the outside world fancies to be hovering over Constantinople, every phase of public life and administration is continuing in a matter-of-fact way. One actually gets the impression that war has so long been part of the business that it no longer interferes with routine.

"Coming to Constantinople from the Bulgarian frontier I was struck by the extent of the agricultural operations everywhere. Practically the only evidence of military preparations to be seen in Constantinople are the recruits, who are continuing to arrive daily from all parts of the Empire in the ragged but picturesque costumes of their districts.

"Occasionally during the night there may pass a train of wagons or troop trains conveying companies of artillery or cavalry; but the public sees little of them.

"No doubt Constantinople has suffered in some degree the same effects of the war as have all the countries engaged, and poverty and misery increased as the price of food advanced; but these conditions are less apparent here than in Rome or Paris."

BRITISH REGISTRATION BILL

PASSES SECOND READING.

London, July 6.

The so-called Registry Bill, introduced by the British Government, authorising the registration of every British subject in the United Kingdom between the ages of 16 and 65, passed the second reading in the House of Commons to-day.

The object of the bill is to make available the number of workers available for the manufacture of war munitions, and for other purposes in connection with the war.

THE MINE MENACE

NOVEL EXPERIMENTS IN FRANCE

New York, July 1.

The "New York World" has received a communication from a correspondent in France stating that the French naval arsenal is experimenting with a huge steel net invented for the purpose of destroying the menace of mines. The naval experts are also trying a method of wireless control over torpedoes, and the yards are making a kind of submarine unlike any now afloat. They are also turning out missiles the cost of which is estimated at 5,000 francs each.

HOW THE ARMENIAN WAS SUNK

NO EFFORT TO SAVE DROWNING MEN

Washington, July 1.

Recent details of the sinking of the Armenian show that twenty-nine persons on board lost their lives and ten others were injured.

Among those on board were 22 Americans, seven of whom were white and the rest negroes. Three of those are stated to have been rescued by the submarine, the others being drowned.

The Armenian was being used as a cargo boat, and had on board a cargo of horses for England. Most of the victims were men employed in looking after the animals.

CAPTAIN'S BID FOR FREEDOM

London, July 1.

Despatches from Avonmouth report that the Armenian was sent to the bottom only after the captain had made two gallant efforts to escape.

When submarine U 38 was sighted, the Armenian was sent ahead at full speed, the engines being raced at their maximum in the hope that the vessel would be able to reach the coast. At the same time the S.O.S. call was flashed by the wireless apparatus on board.

The submarine however had the greater speed and soon came up opposite to the Armenian's boats. Her commander shouted a demand through a megaphone for the Armenian to surrender; but the reply of the captain was a turn of the wheel which changed her course.

The submarine then sent a shell crashing through the skylight into the engine room, which was put out of commission by the explosion and several men killed. Seeing that flight was impossible, Capt. Trickey signalled that he would surrender.

The work of saving the survivors then began. The small boats were swung out to be lowered. At that moment another shell from the submarine came screeching through the air, cut the falls of one of the boats and threw the occupants into the sea.

Five other boats loaded with survivors escaped. When they were clear, the submarine fired two torpedoes at the Armenian's hull and the ship sank in about thirty minutes.

MULES ON BOARD.

London, July 1.

The crew of the steamer Armenian consisted of 72 men. Besides these there were 96 others, many of them Americans, who were in charge of the consignment of mules on board.

The survivors have reached Avonmouth.

"ON ADMIRALTY BUSINESS."

London, July 1.

The British Admiralty has officially informed the American Ambassador that the steamer Armenian was engaged in Admiralty business. Mr. Page immediately communicated the information to the Department of State at Washington.

The survivors, who have arrived at Cardiff, declare that the German submarine ran close to the drowning men who had been thrown into the water by the capsizing of a boat; but the crew of the submarine refused to rescue any of them.

INTIMATION TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

Washington, July 1.

President Wilson, who is still at his summer residence has been informed by wire of the official report of the sinking of the Armenian which has been telegraphed by the American Ambassador at London.

In the Department of State no comment is made on the disaster, or on the attitude of the United States Government pending the receipt of all

details, together with a complete report as to the status of the Armenian.

TENSION IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES.

It is especially desired to clear up the point as to whether the service which the Armenian had undertaken for the British Admiralty was of such a nature as to render her liable to attack without a violations of international law being incurred.

The receipt of the American Ambassador's despatch, while not entirely disposing of the issues raised by the sinking of the vessel, has greatly lessened the tension in official circles, which became acute when it was learned that twenty or more American lives had been sacrificed in the war zone.

SUNK BY THE SEA HUNS

LOSS OF ITALIAN SAILING VESSEL.

London, July 2.

The Italian 2000 ton sailing ship Sardomene has been torpedoed by a German submarine off Bearhaven in Cork. The vessel had on board a cargo of timber. Two of the crew were killed and two others wounded while seven escaped.

SERIOUS LOSSES TO BRITISH SHIPPING.

London, July 2.

A German submarine has sunk the British steamers Inglemoor, Caucasian and Welbury. The crews of the first two have landed at Falmouth. The crew of the Welbury is safe.

The schooner L. C. Tower was sunk off Fastnet, and the same submarine also sank a barque six miles away. Nine of the schooner's crew have been landed at Queenstown.

The commander of the submarine was much pleased by learning that the Welbury's cargo was sugar. When the vessel left Matanzas some one on board saw a notice written up inside the forehold saying "You are taking sugar to England, but you will never get there."

Yesterday afternoon a submarine sank the steamer Lomas from Argentina to Belfast with maize. The first of two shots fired at her was apparently a warning to stop; but the second killed the second officer. The crew took to the boats and were picked up by a Belgian trawler which brought them to Milford Haven.

The Lomas was sunk by shellfire and torpedoes.

The Italian sailing ship Sardomene was sunk without warning five miles from Castletown. Nine of the crew were drowned, two more died of injuries and only the mate survived out of the officers.

GERMAN MINELAYER DESTROYED

VESSEL BEACHED AFTER ATTACK.

London, July 3.

A telegram from Stockholm announces that a German minelayer was attacked by Russian warships off the island of Gothland.

The German vessel, which is stated to have been the Albatross, was beached in order to escape pursuit. Twenty-one of the crew were killed and twenty-seven wounded.

27 KILLED; 71 WOUNDED.

London, July 3.

According to a despatch from Stockholm, the German minelayer Albatross, which was attacked by Russian cruisers and run aground at Ilceireikan, near Katthammarsvik, had 27 men killed in the engagement and 71 wounded. The latter have been removed to the hospital, and the remainder of the crew of 225 men have been interned.

ACTIVITY OF GERMAN SUBMARINES

London, July 5.

A German submarine attacked the British steamer Anglo-Californian, 5600 tons gross, with shell fire, killing the captain and eleven others and wounding eight.

The Anglo-Californian succeeded in reaching Queenstown a good deal damaged.

A submarine torpedoed and sank the schooner Sunbeam, the crew being all saved.

NORWEGIAN BARQUE SUNK.

London, July 5.

The crew of the Norwegian barque Fiery Cross have landed at Swansea, the vessel having been sunk by a submarine.

RAISED AFTER 36 HOURS.

London, July 5.

It is reported from Holland that the German submarine which was sunk by an explosion off Borkum island recently has been raised.

The crew were found to be alive after having been thirty-six hours under water.

ANOTHER STEAMER LOST

Paris, July 5

The General Transatlantic liner Carthage, 5601 tons, is officially reported to have been sunk by a German submarine near Cape Helles, on July 4. Sixty-six of the crew were saved, and six are missing.

A SUBMARINE REPORTED HIT.

Paris, July 5.

The Ministry of Marine announces that two German submarines were sighted yesterday in the English Channel by vessels belonging to the Second Light French Squadron. Both submerged, but one was hit by several shells before it disappeared.

LOSS OF BELGIAN AND DUTCH STEAMERS.

London, July 3.

A German submarine has sunk the Belgian steamer Boduognat. The crew has been landed at Falmouth.

A despatch from Amsterdam says that the Dutch sailing ship Katwyk struck a mine in the North Sea and sank, ten of the crew losing their lives.

BRITAIN'S SUBMARINE WARFARE

CHARGES OF INHUMANITY.

New York, July 6

A wireless message received at the Sayville station says that an official report has been published in Berlin giving full particulars of a number of cases wherein the British submarines have torpedoed boats in Turkish waters, sinking without warning unarmed passenger ships, and even in one case a hospital ship with 700 wounded on board.

This statement points out that while England considers submarine warfare within a specific war zone as a barbarous, cruel and murderous practice and a violation of international laws, she has used the same methods in other parts of the globe which have not been specified as war zones.

U 11 SUNK

VICTIM OF AN AEROPLANE

New York July 2.

A telegram from Rome reports that the Austro-Hungarian submarine U 11 has been attacked and sunk in the Adriatic by a French aeroplane.

There is some reason to believe that the pilot of the aeroplane was the well-known French aviator Vedrines.

GERMAN REPLY TO AMERICA DELAYED

New York, July 5.

A telegram from Berlin reports that an article from Admiral von Truppel, ex-Governor of Kiao-Chau, appears in "Die Tag" of to-day, warning Germany to take heed in her action with regard to the United States.

He asks the Government to weigh seriously the question whether the value of Germany's submarine warfare upon British commerce is great enough to justify its continuance in its present form, at the expense of a probable rupture with the United States.

All the naval publicists in Germany from whom he has hitherto heard, the Admiral continues, have been devoting their energies to selling public opinion against any modification of the submarine campaign, endeavouring to prevent, or at least to limit, any concessions to the American demands in the forthcoming German reply.

The Admiral says that in Berlin the campaign between the advocates and the opponents of compromise is still intense, and the delivery of the Note, a few days ago scheduled for Monday or Tuesday, will probably be delayed several days. It is to be hoped that during those few days additional consideration will produce a change in the attitude of the Naval party, whose views have thus far opposed any Note of the character outlined previously in these despatches. This was to the effect that in all probability the reply would include proposals to exempt ships employed wholly or partially in passenger traffic from submarine attacks, though making them subject to stoppage and examination. The Naval party, however, has been bringing heavy pressure to bear upon Ministers engaged in consideration of the answer to Washington.

The telegram adds that serious dissension in Government circles, coupled with the ascendancy of the Radical-Naval cabal as a military party, has been seen here in the action of the German Government postponing the reply to the American demand.

REPLY TO BE DELAYED.

Washington, July 5.

Diplomats here consider it likely that the German Government will delay replying to the United States in regard to the submarine campaign until the conclusion of the investigation into the sinking of the liner Armenian, which the British Admiralty has announced was in its service.

The German Government may consider this avowal a proof that Great Britain makes use of merchant ships for conveying war material for herself and her allies.

RAVAGES BY THE HUNS

BRITISH COMMISSION SURVEYS WRECKAGE AT RHEIMS.

Paris, July 2.

A British commission, among the members of which were Messrs. Owen Johnson, Arnold Bennett, Walter Hale and G. H. Mair, has visited Rheims with the object of inspecting the Cathedral and noting the damage caused by the fire of the German artillery.

The Commission, which had been sent for the purpose by the British Foreign Office, arrived on Sunday morning just after some German shell struck the Cathedral, and picked up fragments of the projectiles which had glanced off the walls and roof.

It was agreed that neither French troops nor guns were anywhere near the Cathedral, and therefore no justification for the bombardment could be pleaded.

As for saving the beautiful and valuable stained glass windows, the French said that was impossible, because the erection of a scaffolding would be necessary to take them down, and that might give the Germans the idea that the Cathedral was being used for observation purposes.



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BAHIA BLANCA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

July 4.

The War Loan.

In response to the request of the British Government for subscriptions towards this fund, amongst the first to reply from here are Messrs. P. A. Harcastle and Co., one of the oldest established firms in this city. On Friday last these gentlemen forwarded the sum of £10,000 through the London and River Plate Bank here towards this loan.

Exportation from Bahia Blanca.

In the first six months of this year there has been exported from Bahia Blanca the total of 1,247,000 tons of cereals, which is some 800,000 tons more than was shipped last year. For the same period in 1914 the total amount exported only reached 434,591 tons. The loading this year, in spite of the shortage of ships, has been carried on with great regularity and besides this some very good records have been made with regard to the quick dispatch of ships. Had it not been for the heavy rains of February and March the harvest would have been still greater, as it is calculated that the losses caused by the bad weather were quite 20 per cent so that up to the end of June the exportation would otherwise have reached the total of a million and a half tons. Up to the present the shipment of wheat has reached 839,351 tons, oats 386,096 and barley 18,786, and the merchants calculate that there yet remains some 300,000 tons to be sent away so that this year's total will amount to 1,600,000 tons in all.

Sailing Vessel Sunk.

News have been received of the sinking of the four masted Norwegian sailing vessel the "Thistle"

bank" by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland. This vessel loaded here for the firm of Sanday and Co. with cereals for England and left about the end of May last. It is reported that part of the crew were saved and landed at Baltimore in Ireland.

In Aid of the Red Cross.

At the dance held last Monday night by the Athletic Club in Ingeniero White the sum of \$330 was collected, which is to be devoted towards the fund of the Red Cross Society.

Missions to Seamen Concert.

The weekly concert at the Port was well attended last Thursday and the chair taken by Mr. H. G. Bennett. The following good programme was gone through:—Song "According to the Act" Mr. Mackenzie, s.s. "C.4"; Song "Poor Old Geoff" Capt. Breckon, s.s. "Beelham"; Song "Tipperary" Mr. Mahoney, s.s. "C.4"; Song "My Ain Folk" Miss Robertson, Song "Sweet Genevieve" Mr. Gulmore, Song "The Song that reached my heart" Mrs. Simpson, Duet "Larboard Watch" Capt. Breckon and Mr. Tregarthian, Song "Since I loved thee" Mrs. Watt, Song "I don't care if I do" Mr. Smith, s.s. "C.4," and encore "The Wheel of Life"; Song "All the while" Miss Bennett; Song "Belay, Boys" Mr. Mackenzie, s.s. "C.4"; Song "Sing us a Song of bonny Scotland" Mrs. Robertson, encore "Shadowland"; Song "Dear Little Shamrock" Mr. Lett, s.s. "C.4"; Song "Poor Old Joe" Capt. Breckon, Song "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" Mr. Mahoney, s.s. "C.4"; Song "Rule Britannia" Mr. Lett, s.s. "C.4."

Diphtheria Outbreak.

On Friday last some hundred tubes of lymph were received in the municipality in reply to the request to the authorities in Buenos Aires, made by the Intendente, for use against the diphtheria. The lymph is now in the

Municipal Hospital where it will be used free of cost to those who are too poor to pay.

Arroyo Parejas.

During his visit here M. Baudin stated that once the war was over the work at this port would be fully continued again, and besides the building of the mole several new railway lines would also be constructed.

District Notes.

The loading of livestock from the station of Zapala, the last station on the southern line towards Chili has been very great this last year as there have been sent away over 20,000 head of cattle and 100,000 sheep. The greater part of these have come to Bahia Blanca. The cargo received at this point during the year has been 460 tons of general goods.

The Port of San Blas, which is only five hours journey from here is said to be very pretty and easy to navigate as the never ending trouble with harbour pilots, who may, or may not know their work, which has always to be contended with here, is done away with on account of the bay entrance being wide and even at low tide has always 36 feet of water. The climate there is good and the bathing excellent. The bay is three miles long and well shut in from the winds. The Pacific line reaches to within twelve leagues of the port and the connecting link is now under construction.

The majority of the colonists in the district of Bernaseoni, under the charge of the government expert Sr. Tassart, have now paid the government for the wheat and oat seed lent to them last spring. The total of the amount paid in this district has reached the sum of \$229,247.

The tender presented by D. A. Malocino for making the necessary repairs to the building occupied by the postal staff at Allen (Rio Negro) has been accepted by the Minister of Public Works. The tender presented for the repairs to the post office at

Las Lajas (Neuquen) has also been passed.

In the Neuquen district the governor Señor Elordi, has now been in office for three different terms and will probably be elected again. The roads in this district are almost impassable in some parts owing to the river overflowing and these washouts are only passed by having ferries over the rivers as well as boats so that the service of motor cars there is able to continue uninterrupted.

Items in Brief.

An important capture was made by the police in the capital recently. A man named J. F. Rodriguez was arrested by them in Banfield, after being wanted for the last two years for the murder of a member of the detective force here.

The concert held in the municipality on June 6 in aid of the San Vincente de Paul Society netted \$1,999. The expenses, which did not include the rent of the building as this was lent free of cost, were \$271, which left a profit to the Society of \$928.

A little more interest is now being taken in the wheat buying and yesterday several lots were sold for Brazilian importation at \$10 f.o.b. Oats remain the same as before \$6.80. During the last few days over three thousand tons of barley have been sold, and the price for this is now \$5.70. Alfalfa seed is in good demand and the better class is fetching \$7. From July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, the quantity of wool taken into the Victoria Market was 11,845 tons for the year, and that of the previous year being 15,759 making a fall of 3,913 tons in the two years, in sheep skins there was also a fall of 710 tons and cow hides 34 tons, in fact there was a considerable less quantity of different classes of camp produce brought into this market, as what has usually been taken there other years is now often put into the numerous private deposits here. Cow hides are now sold at from \$12 to \$13.50 and those from the Cordilleras \$11.50, horse hides \$5 to \$7.50.

WEDDINGS

LYALL—GETHINS.

A very pretty wedding was celebrated on July 5 in Holy Cross Church, between Mr. Hugh Launcelot Vickers Lyall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh C. Lyall, of Monkseaton, Northumberland, England, News Editor of "The Buenos Aires Herald," and Miss Eileen Anita Patricia Saphira Gethins, second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gethins, of Bray Lodge, Bray, Co. Dublin, Ireland.

The service was performed by the Rev. Father Joseph Campbell, assisted by the Rev. Father John Macklin. The church was artistically decorated with white flowers and maiden-hair fern, and pot plants were before the altar, which was decorated with white flowers by the friends of the bridal couple. The organist played the usual wedding hymns, and many of the guests were present at the service.

The bride, who entered the church on the arm of Mr. J. Blair Easton, who subsequently gave her away, looked very sweet in a dainty gown of ivory duchesse satin and Brussels lace, with overdress of chiffon, handsomely embroidered in pearls, and with finishings of Brussels lace, the veil of silk tulle being delicately embroidered, and fastened with a wreath of orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of orchids, jasmine and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaid was Miss Annabelle Angus, who was charming in her three-tiered frock of silk tulle and taffetas. The flounces were daintily finished with the taffetas, and pearls were used to finish the bodice. A large black picture hat with orchids was worn, and she carried a bouquet of orchids, jasmine, and lilies of the valley. Little Miss Lenore Matters was the train-bearer, the dainty little maiden wearing a two-tiered frock of satin and tulle, with pearls and orchids as finishings, and she wore a mob cap to match. The duties of best man were ably carried out by Mr. Neville Hemsley. The bride's present to the bridegroom was a silver toilet set, and the bridegroom's present to the bride a silver toilet set. The bridegroom's present to the bridesmaid was a platinum pendant and chain set in diamonds and pearls; and to the train-bearer a pretty gold chain bracelet.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's cousin, at 890 Avenida de Mayo, where Mr. and Mrs. Lyall received the congratulations of their many friends and well-wishers. The guests were received by Mrs. Leonard Matters, who wore a gown of cream charmeuse and black Chantilly lace, with finishings of pink moire ribbon and brilliants, and black velvet hat with osprey. Miss Brown (cousin to the bride) wore a smart gown of Pile silk brocade, with lace vest and finishings, smart black toque, and much of the success of the reception was due to her indefatigable efforts.

Among the guests were:—Mrs. Matters and Miss Matters, Madame Noailles, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Williams, Mr. and Miss Angus, Mr. and Mrs. Easton, Mrs. A. E. Bach, Mr. and Mrs. Grinham, Mr. J. Eccles, Miss K. McCormack O'Connor, Miss A. McCormack O'Connor, Mr. F. E. Beatty, Mrs. Waldstrom and Mr. Waldstrom (junr.), Mr. D. W. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. H. Willis, Mr. Devereux, Mr. F. Murray, Mr. C. Murray, Mr. E. G. L. Berry, Mr. H. Goldflam, Mr. W. H. Scannell, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Sullivan, Mr. J. J. McNally, Miss Browne, Sr. O. Villosio, Mr. Neville Hemsley, Mr. Addi Angus, Mr. and Mrs. Peters.

The usual toasts were honoured, Mr. Grinham proposing that of the bridal couple, Mr. Hemsley that of the bridesmaid, and Mr. Beatty of the English "Press" in Buenos Aires.

Among other speakers who eulogised Mr. and Mrs. Lyall were Mr. Scannell, Mr. McNally, and Mr. Peters.

Mr. Lyall paid a tribute to the ser-

vices of the bridesmaid and the best man, and spoke of the reciprocity and of the kindly feeling existing between the two English papers in Buenos Aires. During the proceedings songs and recitations were given by Mr. Scannell, Mr. Grinham, Mr. McNally, and Mr. Fitzpatrick, and the proceedings terminated in singing, "For they are jolly good fellows," and "Auld Lang Syne."

Many handsome presents were received, which included the following: Friends of the Irish Society (including the President, Mr. E. J. Sullivan, Mr. J. H. Williams, Mr. W. Scannell, Mr. and Miss Fitzpatrick, Mr. C. N. Young, Mr. J. J. McNally), a cretonne covered arm-chair and cushion; Miss Brown (cousin of the bride), cheque; Dr and Mrs. Derwent Hill, of Russell Square, London, England (sister and brother-in-law of the bride), cheque; Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Matters, cheque; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Williams, cheque; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Ewart, cheque; Mr. and Mrs. G. P. McClenahan, silver cruet; Mr. and Mrs.

BROWN—BROWN.

The wedding of Miss Isabella Brown and Mr. James R. Brown, took place on Wednesday, June 30, at 9 p.m. at 1515 Brasil, the residence of Mrs. Brown, mother of the bride. The bride, who was given away by her brother Mr. James Brown, wore a gown of ivory charmeuse with Malines lace, a full tulle veil with wreath of orange blossoms and carried a magnificent shower bouquet of white carnations and lilies of the valley. Her sister, Miss Katie M. Brown, who acted as bridesmaid, wore blue charmeuse and chiffon, with hat to match and carried a fine bouquet of pink carnations. Mr. Fred Brown, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Fleming, and Professor Stark rendered the Wedding March. Subsequently, the wedding cake, from the Alexandra Tea Rooms, was cut and the health of the happy pair was toasted. They departed, in clouds of

THE LYALL - GETHINS WEDDING



THE BRIDE (MRS. H. L. LYALL); THE BRIDESMAID, MISS ANNABEL ANGUS; AND TRAIN-BEARER, MISS LENORE MATTERS.

H. Hallam Hipwell, silver cake basket and cushion; Mr. and Mrs. W. Angus, silver bread basket; Miss Annabelle Angus, two pink and silver cushions; Mr. and Mrs. H. Willis, silver butter dish; Mr. Mrs. and Miss Towne, silver fruit stand; Mr. J. Eccles, silver egg stand; Mr. H. Goldflam, silver inlaid cigarette and match boxes; Mr. W. Devereux, silver cigar tray; Mr. Lionel L. Elliot, silver cigarette case with monogram; Mr. Neville Hemsley, silver cheese and butter dish; Mr. E. G. L. Perry, silver photo frame; Mr. D. W. Finlay, two pictures; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Russell, silver butterdish and cigarette case; Mr. and Mrs. Meyers, cut glass butter dish, jam dish and two vases; Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Brown, case silver tea spoons; Miss Lenore Matters, silver manicure set; Mr. and Mrs. McLenahan, silver breakfast cruet; Mr. and Mrs. Grinham, silver bonbonnière; Mr. Cecil and Mr. Frank Murray, gold Gillette shaving set in case; Mrs. A. E. Back, silver toast-rack; Mrs. F. G. Renó Grelliche and Mr. J. C. Hart, antique

rice to spend the honeymoon at Montevideo. The bridesmaid received a handsome signet ring from the bridegroom.

The following is a list of wedding presents:—Bridegroom to Bride, gold bands; Bride to Bridegroom, suit

silver purse; Mrs. Waldstrom, handsome teneriffe afternoon tea cloth; Mme. Vve. L. Noailles, silver and crystal water carafe and glass; Mr. F. E. Beatty (Stanford) silver and crystal flower vase; Miss Anita and Kathleen M. McCormack O'Connor, pair silver vases.

The handsome wedding cake which adorned the table was from the Alexandra tea-rooms, that firm being responsible also for the excellent catering arrangements. The happy couple leave to-day for Montevideo, where the honeymoon will be spent, the bride wearing a tailor-made suit of dark green cloth, and black hat.

The wedding and trousseau gowns were from Mrs. Waldstrom of Florida.

"HERALD" BELGIAN FUND

THANKS FROM BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

The Belgian Minister in Buenos Aires (M. Chas. Renoz) has forwarded the following letter to the Manager of "The Herald":—

"Dear Sir,

I did not fail to transmit to the Belgian Government the cheque of \$659.40 enclosed in your letter of the 17th of April last and representing the amount collected to that date by "The Herald" for the benefit of the children of Belgium who have suffered as a result of the war.

In acknowledging the receipts of the above said sum, H. E. the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs charges me to express to you and your young readers the deepest gratitude of the Belgian Government and of the Belgian children who have suffered by the invasion of the country.

It is with a real satisfaction that I carry out that duty, which gives me the opportunity to reiterate my sympathy to the "Buenos Aires Herald."

Believe me, dear Sir,

Yours most faithfully,

CHAS. RENOUZ,
Belgian Minister."

CATTLE FOR FRANCE

HEAVY PURCHASES BY THE WAR OFFICE.

Paris, July 3.

The French Chamber of Deputies has voted in favour of authorising the War Office to purchase abroad and import between now and next September a hundred thousand head of cattle.

case; Mrs. Brown, carpet; Mrs. W. Brown, linen; Miss Katie Brown, cutlery; Miss M. H. Brown, dining-room, stove and Irish crochet cosey; Miss C. Campbell, silver candlesticks; Miss Marmell, silver butter dish; Miss Mackinlay, linen; Mr. W. J. Brown, Indian rug; Miss Stirling, kitchen linen; Miss Guillemina Stirling, embroidered cushion; Miss Campbell, silver tea-spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Christie, copper kettle and stand; Mr. and Mrs. Lacey, silver bonbonier; Mrs. Warden, copper hanging lamp; Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, dinner service; Mrs. Ida Brown, table linen; Mr. Woodhouse, silver and crystal jam pot; Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, silver and egg and cruet stand; Mr. A. F. Brown, travelling cloth; R. R., set biscuit jars; G. R. Brown, coach and harness; Mrs. and Miss Carnet, silver cake-stand; Miss Blake, brass fern pot; Mr. and Mrs. Glade, silver nut tray and crackers; Miss Mary Brown, silver and crystal biscuit jar; Mr. and Mrs. Dillon, silver and crystal jam pot; Miss Bella Brown, pair rocking chairs; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brown, dining room clock; Mr. Reg. Brown, set pictures; Mr. Charles Brown, silver jam spoons; Mr. William Brown, tantalus; Mr. H. Everil, set carvers; Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, silver kettle and stand; Misses Dodds, silver frames; Mrs. Horton and family, silver egg stand; Mr. and Mrs. McKuskie, silver bonbonier; Mr. and Mrs. Varela, gold bracelet; Miss and Mr. H. C. and M. Brown, silver mounted mate cup and bombilla; Mr. Edwin Brown, occasional table; Misses Lucia and Nancy Brown, linen; Miss Maggie Brown, crystal; and Miss Ada Brown, doilies.

Cheques:—Miss Brown, Miss Dodds, Mrs. W. Hardie, Mr. R. Hardie, Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hope Brown, Mr. and Mrs. George Brown, Mr. Albert J. Brown, Mr. Ernest Brown, Mr. John J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. James Hardie, and Mr. J. D. Brown, doilies.

Telegrams were sent by:—Mr. Harold Invore, Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett, Mrs. James Brown (La Aurora), Mrs. Gilmour, Mrs. Hardie (Ayacucho), and Mr. James Dodds.

LAND OF LILLIPUT

Conducted by Egeria

My dear Lilliputians—

I am going to tell you something about the origin of the violin this week—you all know what a power the violin is in the world of music and sweet sounds, how it can paint pictures for our mental view, and carry one away from one's surroundings by its strains.

When you are told that the violin has come to us from centuries back, and that since it has been perfected it has suffered no change, you will get some idea that the sounds being so wonderful, nobody wishes to change the "box" from which they are produced. The violin is really a sounding box, beneath strings; and the Romans used such a box, the strings being plucked by a plectrum much as are the strings of the mandolin to-day. The lyre of ancient times was the forerunner of the later violin; but the sounds given forth were not of long duration or carrying power, moreover each string produced only one note. As it developed, the lyre had commonly seven strings and was played by Greeks and Romans, although it could be used only as an aid to singing. Then it was sought to make the notes longer, and it was thought that the drawing of some roughened article across the strings should be tried and what more natural than the archer's bow? Resin was known in very ancient times, and its curious properties were well appreciated; resin was, therefore, applied to the bow.

Gradually the lyre developed into the fiddle (or fidel) in use before the fifteenth century, and such as were carried by the troubadours. Do you know what a troubadour was? You may have heard of them because there are many songs about the old-world troubadour and his guitar; but they were first of all poets who were called lyric poets because they would sing, and play the lyre at the same time; about the thirteenth century, in the South of France and the North of Italy. The wandering musicians or troubadours were the ancestors of our present-day concert musicians. Not being satisfied with this primitive fiddle clever people began to think of something better; and blocks were fitted into the corners of the "box" of sweet strains and the strings were "stopped" by the fingers as you see the violinists do to-day—and in order to stop the strings, the idea of the neck at one end so that the fingers of the left hand could go round that end grew and developed, and so we arrive at the viol, whose seven strings were strained taunt by a high bridge and were in musical thirds and fourths while the hollow part of the viol was strengthened by ribs. The result of this was a soft note. Then by degrees the flat "box" became curved outwards on the front and back so as to enlarge the resonance chambers. These things of course increased the volume of sound, all being thought out by the Italians and Venetians in the latter half of the sixteenth century. It is said that the originator of the violin as we know it was an Italian named Zannetto; but three names are familiar to us. The "Amati" from the family who developed the instrument, the "Stradivari" from Antonio Stradivari the famous pupil of one of the Amati family, for his workmanship and tone, and much later Stainer of Tyrol, whose regularity was his chief improvement. The viol and violin having existed side by side for nearly 200 years, the latter slowly ousted the former; and in the eighteenth century people gave up the viol altogether.

Think then upon the history of this most wonderful musical instrument. The English made it in the early days when the House of Hanovers reigned London being still unlighted, stage coaches unknown, and footmen still

running by the side of carriages to pull them out of the muddy tracks of highways. Italian workers then in the Empire city of Venice working in mediæval conditions contemporaries of Dante, musicians in Greece, slave musicians in Rome, and our beautiful violin of to-day! And what of the bow? Nothing is left of the original military bow but the name. Its shape, its size, its make, are all altered.

A Parisian called Tourte is responsible for its shape. The collection of horse-hairs in flat array took the place of a single bow string long ago, while the resin manufactured from turpentine applied to produce the continuous plucking is as old as Pliny. The violin has not changed for a good deal over a century, although in the same time most other instruments have either evolved, as in the case of the piano, or changed in form or character. The shape of modern violins shows no apparent deviation from type. It exhibits all the modern craving for standardisation. The flat box has become the wonderful instrument that makes a wider musical appeal than all others. Pine wood and maple, caoutchouc and ebony, combine to give us the developed "box." Brazil wood and horse-hair, with the resin of the ancient, draw forth from it the best cacophony of sweet sounds.

All developments when examined exhibit romance, but the evolution of the violin from far-away times is the most wonderful example of romantic truth. Now this is a lot for you to understand; but try to do so then read you weekly story.

With love from

EGERIA.

CHILDREN OF TUNIS

("Boston Globe.")

One must never express admiration for an Arab child. Exclaim over its clothes if you will—but not even so much as a word about its beauty. The parents would regard that as an unfailing invitation for the Evil Eye to visit their home.

In a book on Tunis, Douglas Sladen tells of asking his cheerful Arab guide, a boy of 17, what the Evil Eye really was. Mohammed—that was the guide's name—replied:—

"If I take my foreign visitors round the town and am growing rich and happy it may be that some man in the bazaar will see me and envy me; or perhaps he may owe me a grudge for having rescued a visitor when he was trying to cheat. He may say nothing to me, but when I pass his shop he looks at me like this"—Mohammed regarded his companion with mimic malignance—"and wishes me evil. If he does this my good fortune will cease. Visitors will take the other guides and refuse me. I shall have endless misfortune and everything will go wrong."

Arab girls and boys wear a tattoo mark which is believed to help ward off the effects of the Evil Eye.

No one is supposed to photograph an Arab child—or an older person, either, for the matter. Long ago Allah forbade making likenesses of any living creature. Not only this, but once such a likeness exists any evil wisher may bring misfortune and sorrow to the original merely by pricking or burning it. However, a generous offer of money frequently makes the modern city Arabs quite willing to risk the wrath of Allah or a visitation of the Evil Eye.

It is in the streets lined with bazaars that one sees the native life of the city in all its wealth of colour, its almost indescribable character. These streets are known as souks (markets) and each souk is given over to one particular trade—as perfumes, rugs, cloths or jewellery.

But not only is the souk a place of business. It is also a place of entertainment—the popular theatre and concert hall of the gaily turbaned natives. In one corner a group of acrobats will have an enthusiastic audience, while not far away the over-present snake charmer is surrounded by a crowd as he sits on the ground and performs all sorts of unbelievable feats with ugly pets.

The story teller never lacks listeners, as in that merry, witty way of his he spins off wonderful tales of "Arabian Nights." But the story teller earns his living by his wits, and being a clever man, he always stops short at the most exciting point in his tale—while his assistant takes a collection! And if his listeners wish to hear what the wicked ogre finally did to the beautiful princess they must lose no time in dropping a coin in the hat for if the collection is not considered large enough the story goes unfinished.

Arab girls and boys throng these gay streets and form a part of every group never failing to occupy the first row in the story teller's circle, and never missing so much as a word of the story. They are a happy, care-free lot, these handsome, cinnamon-brown youngsters with their black or brown eyes—large and snapping, yet soft as a gazelle's—their glistening teeth and dark, heavy hair. They may be very dirty and very ragged, but if they can only get one good square meal a day nothing else seems to matter.

They are fond of games. They are also fond of clustering about the stalls of the sweetmeat-seller, especially if they have a few "floors" to spend. Each merchant has a small boy whose business is to wave a large, feather-like brush over the sweets. And even though his efforts do not succeed in keeping the flies away the children do not mind—they keep on eating as long as their money lasts.

An Arab girl's care-free days are cut short at an early age. It is not thought necessary for her to go to school, and unless her family is well enough off to afford slaves, she must begin, when eight or nine years old, to carry water and to learn to grind wheat and knead bread. The grinding is very hard work and only grain enough for one meal is prepared at a time. A mill consists of two small round stones placed one above the other. Corn is placed, a handful at a time, and in small hole in the centre of the upper stone, and the mill is revolved by a little stick or handle, firmly driven in.

An English woman who visited Tunis not long ago says that she saw no toys. She did see some dolls, made by their little girl owners out of two bamboo sticks tied together in the form of a cross. The girls had cut off bits of their own black hair and tied it to the top of the main stick. These dolls were invariably dressed as brides, never as babies.

A girl's chief ambition in life is to become a bride. If she is unmarried at the age of fourteen she is often sold in exchange for sheep, camels or mules, and her life as a slave is anything but easy. Besides grinding corn and making bread, she must work spin and weave, cut wood for the fire, carry water and dig clay for making water jars and cooking utensils. Not often does she have to sew. That is chiefly a man's occupation.

A young man's mother selects his wife for him. Once married, a Tunisian girl veils her face and henceforth no man but her husband is supposed to see it.

Arab boys of Tunis, as of other cities and villages, are sent to school when about five years old. In North Africa the only textbook is the Koran. Usually the schoolroom has no windows and no furniture—just matting on the floor, upon which the pupils sit and sway back and forth, singing their lessons at the tops of their voices. If one makes a mistake he is likely to be rapped soundly on the head or across his bare little feet by the schoolmaster, who has an ever-ready stick for the purpose.

The boys learn their letters by writing them with charcoal on a

SOME WOMEN AND MANY THINGS

Mrs. Helen King Robinson is no longer the only woman Senator in America. Last November Mrs. Frances Willard Munds, the chairman of the woman suffrage organisation, was elected to the Senate of Arizona, leading her ticket. Mrs. Munds was received with extreme cordiality by the men in the Upper Chamber of the Arizona Legislature, and was made its presiding officer.

Mlle. Marie Pierron searched a wood for wounded reported to be missing, and directed their transport, looking after them all night, although the enemy was close at hand. Other Frenchwomen mentioned in despatches are Mlle. Emilie Duvrigne, a telegraphist, who stayed at her post for two days after the rest of the post office staff had left, and assisted the military telegraphists under fire from an attacking party; Mlle. Marguerite Cuny and Mlle. Bertrand, who gave efficient help in the military hospital during the bombardment of a town; and some nuns of Saint Charles de Nancy, who sheltered nearly a thousand wounded in their establishment under deadly and incessant fire after the civil authorities had abandoned the town, and also kept a lookout every day for French soldiers in order that they might give them food.

Massachusetts has a Woman's Board of Trade, which has recently sent out an appeal to American women, especially those of the wealthy class, to help the industrial situation by patronising home industries.

small white-painted board. Or they sometimes use a piece of wood upon which they have spread a layer of fine clay. When this has hardened the surface is smooth, and the lesson from the Koran is written upon it with a reed pen dipped in black ink. When a pupil can repeat without error what he has written he washes off his lesson, spreads on fresh clay and begins the next task.

When still flying kites boys begin to practice target shooting, for all expect some day to be soldiers. It is a proud day when a youth is allowed, like his father, to carry a dagger.

Should you ask an Arab child why he is so kind to the stork, he will tell you that once upon a time the stork was a Sultan. But this particular Sultan was proud and wicked, and one day he insulted, by laughing at them, some pious old men who came to call upon him. Now, Arabs are taught from childhood to pay the greatest respect to age, and this rude act of the Sultan made Allah so angry that he at once changed him into a stork. But after all, the man was once a True Believer, say the Arabs, and so they love and protect the stork. In some cities there are hospitals for sick and wounded storks, and holy men are appointed to minister particularly to their needs.

Children of wealthy Tunisians likewise live a care-free existence, one that is of course free from the work and privations that often fall to the lot of the less fortunate. They are beautifully dressed, have slaves to wait upon them, and as they grow older usually become indolent and indifferent, especially the girls.

All classes of girls and women delight in jewellery and whether dressed in beggar's rags or rarest silks they always wear a profusion of necklaces, earrings, finger rings, armlets and anklets. Those of the middle and higher classes never appear in the bazaars or on the streets.

As soon as they are old enough to understand, Arab children are taught that it is useless to mourn or to complain, no matter what happens. If misfortune or sorrow come there is no help for it. It is so written down in the Book of Fate.

"Meekut," says the Arab—"It was written." It is the will of Allah.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH

Celebrated at the Plaza

SPEECH BY THE AMBASSADOR

To anyone of the races which profess Liberty as a watchword, the American United States Celebrations of July 4 at the Plaza Hotel are agreeable functions, and last evening's was one of the best in the series.

The grand restaurant was filled with about 200 or more citizens of the Great Republic, who sat down to celebrate, in that manner dear to the Anglo-Saxon races—namely a banquet—the birth of their nation, 140 years ago. The flag of the Union, which a Herald might describe as Dexter on an inescutcheon azure 38 mullets argent; on a field argent and gules barry of seven of the second, was conspicuously displayed from the galleries surrounding the banquet hall which was likewise tastefully decorated with gigantic palms. In the gallery also was a "noise of shawms, psalteries," and "all kinds of musick" where the Plaza Orchestra played appropriate and sprightly airs to promote digestion.

Of the dinner, and the function of eating, it is needless to enlarge greatly; the first was à la mode de Plaza and worthy of the traditions thereof, and no more need be said. Lucullus dined with Lucullus.

When the popping of Champagne corks, which like fire had simulated a skirmish, had died away, and the odorous drift of Habana incense, "the Pukwana of the Peace Pipe," rose spirally roofwards, while the diners shifted more easily in their chairs, toyed with the liqueur or the fragrant mocha, Mr. R. T. Brooks arose and spoke to the assembly, reminding them of the deeds of their fathers of old time. The first celebration in Buenos Aires took place in 1825. Mr. Stimson, the Ambassador of the American people, he said, would speak as their representative.

Mr. Frederic Stimson, without having any of the acts of the orator, is a speaker to whom it is always a pleasure to listen. He does not deal in rotund periods or declamatory delivery. Rather his speech is an even, reasoned flow, clear, pellucid and convincing, and his opinions are invariably well reasoned and thought out. He is one who has thought profoundly before speaking, and his words are the result of mature study of the history of nations, of laws and of justice. His speech was one of the best he has made here.

After a few preliminary remarks, Mr. Stimson spoke as follows:—

It seems no time for the ordinary Fourth of July speech this year. The "glittering generalities," as someone called them, of our Declaration of Independence—say rather, as Tom Reed replied, "call them blazing ubiquities"—are more than ever in our minds; and it behoves us now and again, in this time of test of the world's institutions, to see whether they are fitted to stand the strain. It is most fortunate that the leading neutral countries of America, North and South, not only have the past history of the growth of their freedom almost identical, but that their ideals for the future are wholly the same and that their present written constitutions are as nearly as possible identical, making allowance for the difference of local institutions and the fact that Argentina was able to profit by our eighty years of experience in Government under a written Constitution before she developed her own.

As you know, the somewhat vague generalities of our Declaration of Independence were crystallised in the

paragraphs of our written Constitution. The rhetoric of Jefferson was translated into the severe legal phrases of Hamilton, Madison and Benjamin Franklin. But further, as Americans do not always realise, these constitutional phrases of ours date NOT from the Declaration of Independence, but from the thousand or more years' experience in freedom of the English, and, before them, of the German peoples.

There are people with us in America—more than I could wish—who do not understand our Constitution or its principles, who think they were first made in the year 1789, who do not realise the grand fact that every phrase of our Bill of Rights marks the high point of each wave in the rising tide of personal liberty through the centuries. I do not know whether there are such in Argentina, but I am sure there are none among the scholars; for they realise more here than even our American scholarship, the importance of this truth. I say, therefore, that it is most happy that two among the greatest of the American neutral nations enjoy Constitutions almost identical and quite the same as to those elementary principles of human freedom.

Continuing, the Ambassador said: The point that I want to make to-night, and which I cannot make too much of, is to tell you, North Americans, that you have the happiness to live in a country with the same ideals that your own country has, and expressed in almost the same Constitution. The importance of constitutional law is not realised by the public, by the business man, by the newspaper man, by the *nisi prius* lawyer, or by the politician; while the statesman, jurist, historian, realises that it lies at the root of things. The dislike of the Saxon for the Norman was based on constitutional principles—distrust by the English for the Roman law and the continental idea of sovereignty. And this constitutional antagonism between the two theories is more than ever alive to-day.

There is one great difference between the Argentine Constitution and our own; but it was wider a century ago than it is to-day. Art. 1 of the Argentine Constitution says that the Argentine nation adopts for itself a representative, republican federal form of government; and Art. 5 says that each Province shall adopt a Constitution for itself, under a representative system, in accordance with the principles, declarations and guarantees of the National Constitution; that, under these conditions, the Federal Government guarantees to each province the enjoyment and exercise of its institutions. And later, in Art. 29, it says, that Congress may not grant either to the Executive Power or the Legislature of the Provinces, or their Government, extraordinary faculties or the sum of public power, so that the lives, fortunes or possessions of Argentines be at their mercy or that of any other persons. Acts of this kind are void and subject those that commit them or accept them to the responsibility and penalty of being infamous traitors to the Republic. And finally, in the last Art., No. 110., it says that the Governors of the Provinces are the natural agents of the Federal Government for the execution of the national laws. In other words, in Argentina it is the Federal National Government which is the origin and source of the States and the people's rights, and the States are, in a sense,

the creatures of it. With us, as you know, the very preamble to our Constitution reads: "We, the people." The Constitution itself and the Federal Government is the creature of the people and, in a sense, of the States; and such powers as are not given to it, either expressly or by necessity, are expressly reserved by the people of the States. This difference is of immense importance to the jurist; but this is not, however, the place to discuss it. Moreover, the difference, as I have said, is decreasing every day; that is to say, our States are continuously losing their powers to the Federal Government, and the Federal Government is more and more regulating the domestic affairs of the people in our own States at home.

All this would be matter for lectures. What I wish to do to-night is to impress upon your minds what I will call the blazing identities of these two great Constitutions, under which two of the greatest American Republics are to bear the banner of Law among peoples, Justice among nations, individual liberty and neutral rights. For instance, Art. 6 says that the Federal Government shall intervene in the Provinces—"only," we say in connection with our States; they do not say "only," but the idea is the same—to guarantee a Republican form of Government, to repel foreign invasion, and, on the requisition of the constitutional State authorities, to maintain order or to put down domestic insurrection.

The very question, "What is a Republican form of Government?" has already come up in our political career. President Taft, for instance, had some doubt whether our modern device of direct legislation, taking the final legislative power from the Legislature, was a Republican form of Government; and you will notice that the Argentine Constitution especially uses the word "representative"; that is to say, it is "not" so here. It is probable, therefore, that in Argentina, Oklahoma, with its initiative and referendum depriving its Legislative of power, would not be admitted as a State. Art. 7 provides, as we do, that the public laws and judicial decrees of one State or Province shall have full faith and credit in the others. Art. 8, that the citizens of every State shall enjoy in the others all the privileges that the citizens of these others enjoy there. Indirect taxation, that is to say tariffs and customs dues, are given to the Nation only; with us direct taxation was at the same time reserved to the States only. But all taxation must be proportional; and no man's property can be taken without previous law or just compensation, nor can any man be condemned for judgement under a law not previously passed, nor be tried by a special commission, nor compelled to give testimony against himself, nor can he be arrested without the written order of some competent authority. His domicile and his private papers are inviolable (this, by the way, was a constitutional principle established in the colony of Massachusetts and re-imported back from there to England).

In some matters, as I have said, they go further and more clearly than we do, not only in the matter of personal liberty, but their constitution is insistent in that jails and imprisonment are for public safety, and not for punishment, beyond the confinement itself; that foreigners enjoy in the territories of the Nation all the constitutional rights of the citizens, may exercise all trades and acquire all property.

I have taken too much time already, and, as you see, it is matter for many lectures. I wish to-night merely to bring your minds—bring your minds, I repeat—to the importance and significance of the fact that the fundamental laws of our two countries are identical. Art. 14 of the Argentine Constitution, chapter 29 of the Magna Charta of 1215, the Bill of Rights of the State Constitutions and the first ten amendments of the Federal Constitution of the

United States, contain in ten or twelve lines the same great principles of human liberty; not only personal liberty, freedom from arrest, but the right to labour or trade, to exercise any avocation freely, to navigate the seas and engage in foreign commerce, to petition or complain to the authorities, to enter, depart from and traverse freely the national territories, to publish one's ideas either in speech or in the Press, to use and dispose of private property, to associate together for useful ends—the right of political association, that is, or the right to form labour unions,—to profess any religion without hindrance, and the Argentine Constitution adds, to teach and to learn. And as I am a citizen of the State of Massachusetts, I cannot close without remarking that the most momentous question of all, human liberty in its simplest sense, was established in the Argentine Constitution in the same way that it was established in the Massachusetts Constitution of 1780, before there was such a thing as the United States of America.

Art. 15 of the Argentine Constitution says, that in the Argentine Nation there shall be no slaves; the few that did exist there should become free on the day the Constitution was signed. So in Massachusetts when we established the Constitution to the end that the State should be a Government of laws and not of men—which Daniel Webster said were the noblest words ever written by any human hand in any constitutional document—we said: "All men are born free." On the signing of these words, the shackles fell from the limbs of the nine thousand slaves that still existed in Massachusetts, and we gained by a simple constitutional formula what the country won by a four-years' war seventy years later.

Among those present were: Mr. W. E. Henderson, Mr. E. A. O'Connor, Mr. C. Pryor, Mr. Chas. Whittemore, Dr. Thomas Weeks, Dr. Stathers, Mr. J. C. Zimmerman, Mr. M. J. Fleming, Mr. G. Fuller, Mr. E. C. Brown, Mr. Lee Prettyman, Dr. Amos Hubbard, Dr. Herzfeld, Rev. Dr. W. M. McLaughlin, Mr. H. B. Tabor, Mr. J. L. Sternfield, Mr. A. J. Matoraña, Mr. O. Ebersson, Mr. H. E. Said, Mr. J. Hansen, Mr. H. E. Renearson, Mr. A. J. Lobel, Dr. J. Lloyd, Mr. W. Kenwick, Mr. L. C. Cook, Mr. A. E. Petersen, Mr. C. Pope, Mr. S. A. Hextun, Mr. C. C. Chadwick, Mr. L. E. McCanley, Mr. J. Campion, Mr. W. C. Howe, Mr. R. W. Huntington, Mr. R. J. Kidd, Mr. H. E. Finney, Mr. G. Huft, Mr. R. Nye, Mr. J. R. Stanford, Mr. R. S. Brooks, Mr. Edson Finney, Mr. H. G. Hughes, Mr. J. J. Storey, Mr. Pedro Rene, Mr. J. S. Ross, Mr. Chas. Torone, Mr. C. W. Sullivan, Mr. A. S. Pierce, Mr. V. R. Kershner, Dr. Turnbull, Mr. F. Ulrich, Mr. H. D. Murray, Dr. and Mrs. Albert Hale, Mr. S. Homberger, Mr. R. W. Hardenburg, Miss D. Finney, Mrs. J. Young, Mrs. J. R. Stanford, Miss Zeida Shanfield, Mrs. C. T. Pryor, Mrs. Loiffier, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Millar Clark, Miss Nellie Connor, Mrs. Chas. Whittemore, Mrs. N. J. Fleming, Mrs. S. E. Weeks, Mrs. F. R. Stathers, Mrs. E. D. Brown, Mrs. E. D. Kitching, Miss E. Kitching and Miss V. Kitching, Miss L. de Balze, Miss E. Herzfeld, Mrs. H. Herzfeld, Mrs. J. Sternfield, Mrs. W. Renwick, Miss Lloyd, Miss Hardie, Mrs. A. J. Loheed, Mrs. H. E. Said, Mrs. A. E. Petersen, Mrs. W. E. Pierce, Mrs. W. G. McCune, Mrs. W. T. Thackara, Mrs. R. Brooks, Mrs. Chas. A. Pope, Mrs. Katherine Brooks, Miss Nancy Finney, Mrs. Herford Finney, Miss Norris, Miss Sarah René, Miss Antonia René, Mrs. C. Sullivan, Miss C. Escobar, Mrs. Seville M. Towne, Mrs. J. S. Ross, Mrs. R. S. Kidd, Mrs. R. W. Huntington, Mrs. J. E. Reed, Mrs. C. Forme, Mr. Chas. Chandler, Mr. Willard Clark, Mr. W. E. Pierce, Mr. A. Gibbs, Mr. W. G. McCune, Mr. W. T. Thackara, Mr. R. W. Hardenbergh, and Mr. L. E. Young.

CELEBRATION AT THE AMERICAN CHURCH

The passing of one more year in the history of the United States of America is drawing to its close, as tomorrow will witness the 139th year of Independence. It was socially celebrated on July 2 in the American Church Hall by an entertainment, which was attended by a large number of people, who were regaled with a brief but albeit perfect musical treat.

The celebration was opened by the American Ambassador, the Hon. Frederic J. Stimson, with a few remarks in which he explained he was not present for the purpose of making a speech, although this might be expected of him, but he was pleased to see so many persons happy on the occasion of the 139th anniversary of the American Independence, and that he could only sincerely hope that all would continue to be happy on many future anniversaries.

The musical entertainment which followed, was opened by the singing of the Argentine National Anthem, and the solo performances by Mrs. Fred A. Walton at the piano, who played Newland's Valse Caprice effectively.

Mr. Roy Guisti, although he has been present in this country some time, having arrived from San Francisco some three years ago, has rarely been heard on the concert platform, and on this account the musical elements in Buenos Aires have suffered. Mr. Guisti possesses a good and powerful baritone voice, and was heard to considerable advantage last evening. As his encore, in the second half of the programme, he sang "The Dawn" (Macdow), accompanying himself at the piano.

His audience will assuredly feel some sense of disappointment, if they do not hear him again in the near future.

Mrs. Jessie Pamplin was in excellent voice, and her rendering of Schumann's "I'll not complain," was perfection. It is in such airs as this that her rich contralto is heard to greatest advantage. The singer chose "Forgetting" (Eugene Kaus), as her encore but, although charmingly sung, it had not the appeal in it that had the song of the greater musician, nor was it so entirely suitable to her vocal register.

"King Robert of Sicily" was Mr. William Field's recitation, and on a public request for a further recitation, which he selected to give in the second half of the programme, that amusing theme by Mark Twain, "How I edited an agricultural paper" was given. Mrs. Young's accompanying left nothing to be desired.

At the close of the concert, the Rev. Dr. McLaughlin offered a vote of thanks to those who had assisted in making the evening pass so pleasantly.

It must be said that the social gatherings at the American Church Hall have an atmosphere of warmth and welcome which is not by any means to be always found in Buenos Aires, and this is one of the causes which brings success to their functions and pleasure to those who attend.

Last evening tea and refreshments were dispensed by the ladies of the Ladies' Aid Society, who also provided a wonderful assortment of the most choice dainties, in cakes and sweets, all home made, and so delicious looking that nothing should have remained unsold.

The proceeds of the concert very considerably swelled the funds of the Orphanage and Ladies' Aid Societies. The programme was as follows:

Agentine National Anthem.
Pianoforte Solo, Vale Caprice (Newland). Mrs. Fred H. Walton.
Baritone Solo, "Slave Song," (Del Riego), Mr. Roy Guisti.
Contralto Solo, "Within thine eyes of azure," (Lassen), Mrs. Jessie Pamplin.
Recitation, "King Robert of Sicily" (Longfellow), Mr. William Field.

Pianoforte Solo, "Grande Polka de Concert," (Bartlett), Mrs. Walton.
Recitation "How I edited an Agricultural Paper," (Mark Twain) Mr. Field.
Baritone Solo, "Cuando pájaro canta" (Tagiasco), Mr. Giusti. Encore, "The Dawn," (Macdow).
Contralto Solo, "I'll not Complain," (Schumann), Mrs. Pamplin. Encore, "Forgetting" (Eugene Kaus).
"America," the Audience.
Accompanist: Mrs. Young.

WASHINGTON'S STATUE DECORATED

A very patriotic and fitting act was witnessed on Sunday last, the anniversary of the independence of the United States, when the "Columbia Club" of North American ladies visited Palermo Park and placed wreaths of laurel and ivy with white jonquils and jasmins at the feet of the George Washington statue there, which was a gift to Argentina on her centennial year.

To him who began the building of the great "Ship of State," who launched it and guided its first sailing forth, to him "who saw through the superficial things of his time into the profound truths of all time, whose own character and work were controlled and shaped by it, and who made it a controlling force in the newborn nation" of 139 years ago—it was eminently fitting that some form of grateful recognition and remembrance should be manifested on the natal day of that great nation which he brought forth.

And so in the beauty of that Sunday afternoon sunshine, in a setting of greenery, with simple ceremony, the wreaths and flowers were placed at his feet, and George Washington, the "Father of his country," received in this far land the homage of his loyal country-women, the "faithful-hearted" of every nation.

NEW U.S. CONSUL-GENERAL

MR. ROBERTSON ASSUMES DUTY.

Mr. Robertson, who to-morrow assumes the full authority of American Consul General in the Argentine Republic, is a gentleman who is certain to be *persona grata*, not only with the American but also with the British community. In fact we may lay hold of the hem of his garment to some extent saying "Behold thou also art one of us" and St. Andrew's Society should look after as most promisory member.

As his name imports he is a member of the Clan Donnachie and is descended, on the distaff side, from the Johnstone's of Annandale, the most notable reivers and cattle lifters of the whole border side. It may be remembered that "Devil's Dick" who followed the Laird of Wamphray was of this family.

Mr. Robertson has been American Consul in Manchester and is another example of the fine class of men whom the United States Government are now, very wisely, appointing to South American posts. He has recently received his exequatur and as said, enters on his duties at once.

PORFIRIO DIAZ DEAD

END OF A MEXICAN DICTATOR.

Paris, July 3.
The death has occurred in this city of the former president of Mexico, General Porfirio Diaz. Before death he expressed a wish to be buried in his own country. The General was 85 years of age.

His dictatorship in Mexico lasted from 1877 to 1911, with the exception of an interlude of four years, i.e., from 1880 to 1884, when he was replaced by General Manuel Gonzalez. In 1911 he was overthrown by the revolution which placed Madero in the Presidential chair.

During his rule Mexico reached a height of prosperity and peace that caused it to be regarded as the model Republic of Latin America.

A THEATRICAL SCANDAL

CASTELLANO OPERA CO.

ENGLISH ARTISTS STRANDED

The English members of the Castellano Opera Company, who were brought to Buenos Aires to give a series of well-known English light operas, have been stranded by the collapse of the season.

The artists were engaged in London by Mr. Castellano or his representatives, and according to the statements of some of them they were assured that their return passages were booked, and that there was no doubt that all obligations entered into by the empresario would be fulfilled. From the opening performance it was realised by the critics, and by many of the artists themselves, that the season would prove a "fiasco." Apart from one or two of the principals the company was weak, and the productions themselves were not carried out in a way to ensure success, the dressing, properties, and staging generally being far below the standard required to ensure success in Buenos Aires.

On Wednesday night the English section of the company gave their last performance, "The Lily of Killarney." Subsequently they learned that the enterprise could not be carried on. According to Mr. Gibbs, one of the Company, who called at "The Herald" office yesterday, none of the company has been paid, and all have found to their sorrow that they are stranded, and no return passages to England are available.

The facts relating to the sad plight of the company, who number about 25, have been placed before the British Consul-General. It is proposed that some of the artists shall be sent back to England by the R.M.S.P. Demerara, and that the principals shall remain behind and organize themselves into a concert party. If this idea is carried out it is to be hoped that the British community will rally to the support of those, who through no fault of their own, find themselves in an awkward position in a strange land.

HELP FOR STRANDED ARTISTS.

A number of members of the Castellano Opera company, stranded in Buenos Aires as the result of the collapse of the season and the default of the principal of the enterprise, will be sent back to England by the R.M.S.P. Demerara on Monday, their passages having been arranged for through the British Consul-General.

Local theatrical managers have been apprised of the condition of the English artists, and have taken action to help them out of their plight. "The Herald" is advised that Messrs. Salvate and Bracale, empresarios of the Coliseo Theatre, have paid the hotel bills of the artists up till Monday. Arrangements have also been made for some members of the company to merge with the Italian opera company playing at the Coliseo, and Mr. Seguin, of the Casino Theatre, has undertaken to "assist" the others.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Amsterdam, July 2.

It is reported from Berlin that the arrangements have been completed for an exchange between Germany and France of prisoners who are incapacitated from taking part in the fighting lines.

The German prisoners from France will arrive at the Swiss frontier on July 11 and will be taken to the hospitals at Karlsruhe or Mannheim. The French prisoners will reach Lyons the same day.

BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE

FORTY-SIXTH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$127,449.80
Anonymous	5.00
Officers and Staff, British Bank of South America	240.00
Staff of Messrs. Houlder Bros. and Co., Ltd.: H. A. Hooper \$10, W. E. Oates \$5, W. L. Wright \$5, A. J. Harris \$5, W. R. Wilson \$5, T. Braithwaite \$5, S. Scudmarre \$5, C. A. Pellens \$5	45.00
S. P. Garfield	20.00
M. A. Runnacles	30.00
Adrian Jones	30.00
W. H. Krabbé	100.00
W. B. Whigham	100.00
Douglas King	50.00
Mrs. M. H. Williamson	50.00
R. J. Runnacles	20.00
Stanley Buckley	10.00
Ernest D. Drabble	100.00
Per the British Society:—	
Mr. and Mrs. Dow	20.00
Cassels and Co.	100.00
J. B. Williams	20.00
P. J. Hawes	20.00
H. M. Fitzgerald	50.00
Per London and River Plate Bank:—	
Mrs. F. Soady	10.00
Harry Scott	100.00
J. E. Williams	5.00
Per British Bank of South America:—	
G. H.	5.00
R. E. M. Fiedler	10.00
Per London and Brazilian Bank:—	
Staff of F.C. Central Cordoba	332.00
	\$128,921.80

NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$109,736.68
English Church Men's Society, Thursday collections in St. John's pro-Cathedral, April to June	104.20
R. Lakin	10.00
S. P. Garfield	30.00
A. A.	10.00
British Staff of B. A. and Pacific Railway:—	
Accountant's Dept.	113.00
Electrical Dept.	7.00
Administration	207.50
Stores Dept.	158.00
Traffic Dept.	219.50
Telegraph Dept.	78.00
Engineer's Dept.	677.20
Accesso	5.00
Workshops	425.00
Local Board	5.00
Bahia Blanca Division	79.00
Cuyo Division	40.00
Chief Electrical Engineer and Staff	84.00
	2,473.65
	\$112,364.53

RED CROSS FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	5,287.12
W. B. Leane	500.00
Ven. Archdeacon W. B. Hodges	20.00
	\$5,807.12

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	3,919.10
R. Lakin	10.00
	\$3,929.10
Subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, Calle Sarmiento 459, or paid into the accounts opened with the London and River Plate Bank, Ltd. British Bank of South America, Ltd. London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd. Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd. For general information, subscription forms, etc., application should be made to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. E. Powell-Jones, Calle Sarmiento 643,	

A NEGLECTED COLONY

Bitter Complaint of Settlers

WHY AUSTRALIA CALLS

Colonia 16 de Octubre, June 7.

This is a far, and little known place, even in Buenos Aires, where have been living for 25 years, some of the Welsh settlers from the Valley of Chubut. It is very near the borders of Chile and lies among great mountains, and rivers. The place is surrounded by high hills, and some mountains to the west. In summer, in fact, from November to the end of April the weather is nice, but, in the winter, much snow and rain fall and, at times strong winds prevail.

This year, it has been raining almost daily for six weeks, and the snow is low on the high hills. The farmers have lost a great deal of wheat. The stacks were badly made, so with the continuous rain, got wet. It is difficult to imagine, how bad the roads are. There is no bridge to cross any river nearer than Gaiman, 134 leagues to the east. A small one was made lately on the Teea river, but the current soon took it away. There are several rivers in, and near the Colony, and when these are high, all traffic has to stop until the rivers go down.

There are in this territory about 600 or 700 young men, who would be glad to get a little land to cultivate. They are mostly sons of the settlers of the Valley of Chubut, but many have come here from different parts of Wales during these last six years, and, in view of the Decree passed by the National Government on January 6, last, declaring that all lands are not to be let, sold, or given under any condition, all are much disheartened and ready to look for another country. Some are going over to Valparaiso, from there to Australia, a cheap and quick way. These are 14 lots of fiscal lands, measured, and established for 13 years, and the settlers cannot get any security for them. There are Engineers here, measuring many more lots, but, heaven knows, how, or in how many years they can be had, judging from the past. The first settlers waited 23 years for any deeds on their land, and very few of them have deeds yet, so, between all, this part of the territory is almost at a standstill.

All the surrounding lands, to the south, east and north are full of Chilians of the worst class—thieves by instinct—and some Indians, who are no better. Most of these people live entirely on what they steal. The police are few, and far between, owing to the great distances from one place to the other, and the cry among these men is, "When are we to be paid, the same as in all national territories?" There has been no school master for more than a year, though the neighbours have asked for one several times, indeed, there is nothing to train the young to anything better in life, than to be frontier *gauchos*. Only very few of us oldest settlers take any interest in reading, or anything in the way of learning.

"OBSERVER."

THE WASTE OF WAR

SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING FOR RIFLE AMMUNITION.

New York, July 3.

Agents of the British Government are reported to have offered Messrs. Jamestown and Hornell, manufacturers, of Dunkirk, State of New York, £7,000,000 for a thousand million rifle cartridges to be delivered in two years. The firm, after considering the offer, undertook to supply half the quantity required, as the work of supplying the whole amount would disorganise their business.

NEUTRALITY OF CHILE

Was It Violated?

INVESTIGATION AT EASTER ISLAND

Santiago (Chile), July 5.

The commander of the Chilean corvette Baquedano is expected here some time this week to report to the Government on his visit to Easter Island to ascertain whether there had been any breach of Chile's neutrality.

The natives of the island have confirmed the report that the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel was there several days, during which the crew went ashore.

The Baquedano brought to Valparaiso the captain and six of the crew of the French barque Jean, which was sunk by the Germans.

CINEMA AT AMERICAN CHURCH

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS PRESENT.

The Rev. Dr. McLaughlin of the American Church, takes a great deal of trouble to present amusing and agreeable spectacles to the younger generation and—like the good man he is—he arranges that the less fortunate of the children shall have their turn in beholding "the sorts of things you read about and very seldom see," except on the screen. On July 2nd the Church Lecture Hall, which is a really hardworked and deserving apartment, was as full as Bishop Hatto's barn for the children of the Kindergarten Schools had assembled in their legions. The object of the entertainment was to assist the fund of the "Sociedad Nacional de Kindergarten," an institution which is doing splendid work among the poorer children. They are doing all they can to provide money and warm clothing in the homes of these little people, at this bitterly cold season. During the interval a collection for this worthy object was made and realised \$110.35, which was handed intact to the Lady Treasurer by Dr. McLaughlin. The Edison Company on this as on other occasions has kindly supplied the films and exhibition gratis. Most of the children belonged to Spanish speaking families, and manifested the most lively interest in the excellent series of films provided for their delectation.

GYMNASTIC GAMES AT THE Y.M.C.A.

At the Y.M.C.A., Paseo Colon, on July 3, an exhibition of gymnastic games was given by members of the Association. The gymnasium was filled to its utmost capacity.

The programme included floor ball, medicine ball, cock fighting, and basket ball.

It was the latter that attracted especial attention, for its excellent and amazingly fast play. The teams were well matched, and all the players were in the front rank of the game and the finest exponents of it in the country. The most conspicuous and not to say brilliant player was Calle, who played for the Blues, which were ultimately the winners.

A bout of singleticks was also an interesting exhibition, and the entire evening was well enjoyed by those present. Mr. Hugo Wilson presented the prizes at the close of the games.

AN ARGENTINE HERO

The Late Lieut. C. Murchland

A friend of the late Lieut. C. Murchland, of the Royal Field Artillery, writes:—

"The late Lieut. Murchland who was killed in action on May 26 was formerly at the Estancia Las Violetas, Monsalvo, and afterwards at Los Ingleses, Gral. Lavalle en Ajó, from



the latter he left for the war some months ago. During his residence in this district he had made many friends. Best of good fellows and cheeriest of friends his unfortunate death is a great blow to all who knew him, both British and Argentine, in the Rincon de Ajó. May the earth truly rest lightly on this kindly friend and gallant soldier."

RE-ARREST OF RONDEPIERRE

DETAINED BY THE BRAZILIAN POLICE.

According to the latest telegram received from Brazil, the police in Rio de Janeiro, yesterday afternoon arrested Francisco Rondepierre on the request of the authorities of this city.

As will be recalled Rondepierre a short time ago was arrested in Buenos Aires for various infractions of the law and stood his examination before the Judge Dr. Newton, but was later set at liberty. Further details having come to light, regarding further offences against the laws of the Republic, Dr. Newton ordered his re-arrest. The police official Zabala, who, it will be remembered played the part of the murdered Conrad in the reconstruction of the Palermo lake murder, was sent to arrest Rondepierre, but he had disappeared. He was ultimately traced to Rio de Janeiro, by means of letters which he was constantly having addressed to him from Juana Del Val, his lady love.

It appears that on obtaining his freedom he immediately went to San Fernando and from there took a small boat across to Montevideo. Thence he travelled to Uruguayana, Brasil, through Villa Maria to San Pablo and on to Rio de Janeiro. At the latter place he changed his name to Emmanuelle Soullignae and stayed in the Hotel Bristol, Rio Branco 247.

Through letters arriving at the Poste Restante from Juana Del Val, who was going to the Brazilian capital previous to sailing with Rondepierre to Europe, the police got on his track and telegraphed instructions to the Brazilian police to arrest him.

So soon as the extradition papers are in order Rondepierre will be brought back to Buenos Aires to stand his trial before Dr. Newton.

IRISH SOLDIER'S GRAPHIC STORY

REMARKABLE ESCAPE AT FESTUBERT

HEROIC WORK OF THE SURREYS

Private P. McKenna, D Company 2nd Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, in a letter from the front to his friends at Dungannon, County Tyrone, relates a remarkable escape he had when struck by a shell. He writes: "We held two lines of German trenches in the Festubert district all night on the 15th inst. and all day on Sunday, although we had no rations or anything to eat, and could not get up any support. The General was here since, and gave us great praise for what we did then, and said it was the first time the German line had been broken. I was nearly knocked out by a shell which struck me on the right side, but my pouches caught it. There were 50 rounds of ammunition in my pouch, and it tore the pouches off me and my strap caught fire. The ammunition went off, and I was sent on my back for ten yards, but was little the worse for it. I had some holy pictures in my pocket, and these were riddled, and some cigarettes I had in my pocket were also riddled, and I am sending these home as a souvenir."

"On the night we went into action our company was in front leading the attack, and we had then four hundred yards to go to the German trench. The men fell all around me in dozens, and I do not know under God how I escaped, for the men fell on every side of me. We kept going on, however, and I had no fear, and felt just like going for a walk until we got to the German trench, and I then came to my senses. We took the trench, but at an awful cost. Your prayers must have been heard, or I would never have come out of it."

FOR "OLD ENGLAND."

Pte. W. Hutton, 3rd East Surrey Regiment, writes: "It was a glorious fight. They were right on us once, but that we waited for; then we gave them gee-up. It was terrible, as bad as I have yet experienced since the war. The Surreys were in for a warm time, but the enemy got a warmer reception. It was a fight for Old England, and no mistake our boys were brave. Brave isn't in it; it was daring. One young officers whose name I would like to mention was the bravest hero. In a trench in front one youngster on his right got his rifle jammed, so all he could do was to get ammunition ready for the officer, and as fast as he did so the officer fired, shouting: 'Come on, boys; keep cool now.' He was a brave one. Then, 'Here they go; they're going! they're going!' It was a fight then, God bless him. He was wounded and was my platoon commander. I cannot say too much of what he did to cheer the boys and keep them together, being by his side. I am pleased to hear he is going on all right."

"After being relieved we were inspected by General French. He praised the old regiment up and others who were there with us, but he regretted to see so small a number. He spoke, as before, so well of the bravery of the officers and men."

WIRELESS & NEUTRALITY

WORK OF U.S. INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

Washington, July 2.

The Investigation Committee appointed to examine the charges brought against the wireless telegraph stations of the United States of violations of neutrality has commenced its labours at Sayville, which station is accused of having been in the habit of transmitting information to the German submarines.

ROSS'S

Belfast Ginger Ale

THE POSITION OF THE RAILWAYS

DIMINISHED RECEIPTS AND INCREASED EXPENDITURE

Means of communication are the arteries of Argentine camp life, or perhaps a better simile would be to state that communication in this republic is more or less on a par with the venous system of the human frame, the railways representing the arteries, whilst the camp roads may stand for the lesser veins. And if it be permissible for a layman to carry the medical simile still further one might add there is a danger of arterial sclerosis setting in for Argentina unless the state awakens to the gravity of the present position. The past year—taking the year to correspond with that of the railway companies here, which closes on the 30th June—has been one of difficulty for all traders, and it would be scarce reasonable for the railways to complain at diminished receipts if that was their only trouble. The drop has undoubtedly been heavy; the Central Argentina shows a fall of £274,000, the Pacific £321,000 and the Great Southern £511,000, all compared to the previous twelve months. Heavier in proportion are the decreases shown by the Central Cordoba and the Entre Rios lines, and among the railways that count the only concern showing increased receipts is the Western, with £20,000.

Be it said straight away that there is every possibility of these deficits being made good during 1915-16, at anyrate in the majority of cases. There is an enormous amount of cereal cargo to be lifted in the course of the next three months, whilst there are reasonably good promises for the success of the next crop. Gross earnings therefore may improve, but the two rocks ahead are working costs, and running expenses, taking the former to include charges of business in the Argentine, whilst the latter embraces coal, renewal of rolling stock, and similar expenditure. That the last mentioned item is bound to be heavier calls for no detailed explanation. Freight and coal prices alone show an increase of 20 o/o. at the most moderate computation, whilst the purchase price of machinery, whether in the shape of complete locomotives, or wagons, or parts, has almost doubled when compared to the figures at which the bulk of the rolling stock now in use was acquired. This is a heavy first-charge on gross receipts, but it can be allowed for with reasonable certainty. Not so the multifarious charges that month by month are being imposed on the railways by irresponsible legislation coupled with judicial hair-splitting.

The temptation to tax powerful and wealthy concerns that are in the full tide of prosperity is almost irresistible to a government pressed for funds, and this is the bed rock reason for a certain distrust that the conservative home investor has manifested in the past towards foreign railway stocks. The history of railway bonds issued by companies working abroad with British capital is very chequered, the honourable exception being the great Argentine lines, whose capital issues have always enjoyed a confidence second only to home rails. Indeed during the railway strike and coal troubles at home they were if anything in a better position on the Stock Exchange than many of the leading English railway shares.

It is of the first importance to Argentina that this absolute confidence in the management of her railways should continue. Diminished traffics and smaller dividends naturally bring about a fall in quotations, but there is every reason to fear that the present sagging away of the Argentine railway securities on the London market is now due to other and more deep-seated causes. To go to the root of the matter one must look back for a decade. The beginning of the boom, coupled with the heavy traffics of the companies encouraged the idea that directly or indirectly they could be counted on to provide funds

for the government, national or provincial and the municipalities, whenever called upon. The situation thus created growing serious, positions were defined on a permanent basis by the terms of the Mitre Law, a measure admittedly designed to benefit both the companies and the republic. Briefly it may be said that the former gave up sundry special privileges obtained in their original concessions, in consideration of exemption from present and future taxation, at the same time paying 3 o/o of their gross earnings to the government for the sole purpose of road construction and maintenance. By this arrangement it was hoped to remedy, once and for all, the crying defect of provincial administration in regard to means of communication, by providing a certain and punctual income of which the amount could be easily determined. Further provisions of the law gave the companies the right to establish their own tariffs when nett profits were below 6.80 o/o on capital investment.

No-one has ever ventured to dispute the soundness of the principles embodied in this law. Theoretically it approaches perfection. In practice its benefits to the country have been but small, whilst to the railway companies it has represented an actual loss. The approach roads to the stations, if in good order, have as often as not been built up by the railways themselves. The state of the camp roads is too well known to call for comment. But the companies pay their 3 o/o regularly. Then on top of that comes a new reading of the law which makes them responsible for various municipal imposts all over the country, a reading that is manifestly in flagrant contradiction with the expressed purpose of the decree. The dread of government taxation is always before the European investor in South American states, and the Mitre Law was specially drawn up to abolish this dread in so far as Argentina was concerned. It has always been the boast of this republic that in matters of administration it was more practical and less variable than that of its fellow states of the southern continent, and up to the present that boast has been justifiable. The railways have laid their case before the highest authorities of the state, and both commonsense and justice plead their cause. Given the immense interests at stake one is bound to believe that they will triumph, and the principles of the Mitre Law be translated into actual practice.

VERY GOOD NEWS FOR VEGETARIANS

A marked drop is noted in the consumption of meat in the Capital, per inhabitant, during the last four years. In 1911 each consumed 156 kilos of meat; in 1912, 140 kilos; in 1913, each inhabitant only ate 125 kilos, and last year the total had fallen to the paltry figure of 106 kilos. This is due partly to "crisis" and also "porque de la guerra," that fruitful source of evils to which so many things are blamed. There is an actual diminution of carcasses used as food in the Capital of 241,085, a weight of 36,665,030 kilos, a truly enormous reduction. The figures of wholesale buying at Liniers during 1911 and 1915, respectively, are, for beef, in the former year 14 to 29 centavos; in the present year, the charge is 20 to 44 centavos. In mutton, the increase of cost is equally marked. Sheep cost per head in 1911 from \$2.50 to \$6; in 1914 they cost 6 to 11 pesos per capita, and at present average from 6 to 10 pesos a head. In pork only there is a diminution of price, due probably to the larger supply from increased pig breeding. In 1911 pork cost per kilo from 55 to 94 centavos; now the price is from 46 to 54.

Naturally if this kind of thing continues, we shall become a city of bread-eaters, for vegetables are too dear to count. During the intense cold of the present season, an increase of meat consumption may be expected, if the consumer can afford it; but can he?

FANCY DRESS BALL AT VILLA DEVOTO

DANCING AND DERAY AT SAN CARLOS SALON

On July 3rd the younger British community of Villa Devoto and district, gave themselves up wholeheartedly to the worship of Terpsichore with a dash of Momus; they had in short a Fancy Dress Dance at the Salon San Carlos, which was a conspicuous success. The venue of the affair was rendered easy to find by a large merchant service flag (which for some unaccountable reason, terrestrial establishments prefer to the correct plain Union), displayed over the entrance. The Bandera Nacional naturally made a striking accompaniment and the interior of the salon simply wallowed in Union Jacks, wherewith the walls were draped tapestry fashion. The Villa Devoto Hockey Club is to be congratulated on the result of their efforts which resulted in bringing together a remarkable variety of costumes, most of which had the merit of being easily recognisable for what they represented. The crowd had a Pentecostal aspect, for while there were no Greeks, Jews, Elamites, dwellers in Cappadocia or the parts of Lybia, modern races were strongly represented and in Heraldic language all garbed and blazoned proper. The Allies were all recognisable, Miss Britannia with Union Jack shield and flaming helm, accompanied by Mademoiselle La France, a small Belgian soldieress in kepi, and short skirts, a gentlemanly Russian recognisable by his boots and an Italian Bersagliere. There were likewise Irishmen in the invariable garb of County Kerry, to wit read waistcoat, green tail coat, smalls and stockings, caubeen and dudeen, Welsh damsels in steeple hats; a witch, with suggestions of diabolical dealings in a red and black skirt and the pointed hat associated with witches; pierrottes; May Queens; Bo-Peeps lacking nothing but the sheep. Red Riding Hoods minus the wolf, gay gitanas, a Circassian beauty, a bold Pirate, an Incroyable of 1793; a Colonial trooper with a rifle; various sailors; a Highlander in hunting Stuart tartans with dirk and black skene. Erin in green without her harp, and other varieties, as catalogues say, too numerous to mention. Great also was the number of those who had not assumed Fancy Dress, and the Hall was well filled. On a raised platform at the end under the Allied flags, was situated the highly important refreshment department. The programme consisted of about 20 events, including waltzes, one steps, and that good old dance, the Polka, pleasantly diversified by musical chairs, nuts in May, jing á ring, musical bumps not found in the majority of ball programmes. A number of prizes had been kindly given to be competed for by the best dressed characters. These included silver scent bottles in case given by Mr. A. N. Guy, silver scent bottles in case given by Mr. G. McHardy; work box given by Mrs. McHardy; two more hand bags given by Mrs. McHardy; hand bag given by G. Brown and Co; two cricket bats given by Mr. A. Watson Hutton; a hockey stick given by Mr. McHardy, and its twin brother, given by Messrs. Lacey and Son.

The Committee, to whose labours these excellent results were due, consisted of Mrs. McHardy, Mrs. Day, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Pepper and Mrs. Orton.

H.M.S. EDINBURGH CASTLE

The British auxiliary cruiser, Edinburgh Castle, sailed yesterday from Montevideo after a stay of less than 24 hours to take in stores, provisions and coal. Her course on leaving appeared to be due east. The Edinburgh Castle in civil life was a Union Castle liner of 13,326 tons, of 18 knots speed, and able to do 20.

GERMANS IN CANADA CHARGES OF ILLTREATMENT

REFUTED BY AMERICAN CITIZEN

"The article in the German newspaper *Deutsche La Plata Zeitung* entitled 'My Escape from the Prison Camp in Park Richelieu, Quebec, Canada,' is one big fake."

This is the opening paragraph of a statement written and signed by a young American citizen, Edmondo Dantes, in answer to an article which appeared in yesterday's issue of *Deutsche La Plata Zeitung*, over the signature of Arthur Pfeiffer. In this article various allegations of ill-treatment were made by the author against the Canadian authorities. Dantes claims that Pfeiffer was never in a prison camp, and that the whole story of his treatment, and his escape is pure fiction. According to Dantes he and Pfeiffer came to Buenos Aires on the same ship, the former as member of the crew and the latter as a stowaway. In his statement in answer to Pfeiffer's allegations Dantes, who is of German descent, his father having emigrated from Alsace to the United States, says:—

"When the war broke out I was in Canada looking for a job, and therefore I can say that I know the land and the people very well. Particularly I know the prison camps in that country, though I was never interned, because I am an American citizen. It is not true that all Germans and Austrians were interned for nothing, or without any exception. There were many persons who made speeches against the Allies, and only these and the spies were made prisoners because it was necessary for the public security. The others who had done nothing were left in their positions the same as in peace time. Everybody can understand that the Germans and Austrians had to go to the police stations in order to be registered and controlled, but it is not true that after the declaration of war the Germans were badly treated. About the prison camp at Park Richelieu, and the food and lodging there, I know everything was alright. The prisoners got their regular breakfast dinner and supper. Straw was enough as bedding in the well built houses, and it was changed every week, but in addition each man had a good blanket, and they could buy anything they wanted because nobody took their money. I saw them with my own eyes playing cards (pinocle) for money. That some of the prisoners became sick is nothing to wonder at. That is just the same as in the German prison camps. Those who were sick were treated in a good hospital."

"As to the man Pfeiffer himself, he stated that the Canadians took from him \$200 gold and \$600 in bills. I met him in different places in the United States, but he never had a cent in his pockets. He was surprised to see me on the same ship. To everybody on board he told a different story, because of course they didn't know anything, but he didn't tell me he had escaped from the prison camp because I knew that was impossible. Anyhow he is a good inventor."

THE "BOMB" HOAX

TIN CAN AND RUBBISH

Colonel Ledesma, Chief of the Arsenal, has informed Dr. Newton that the "bomb" found in the Palace of Justice consisted of a metal and old papers. A tin case, 10 cms. long and 6 in diameter, contained scraps of coal and nails. The cylinder was wrapped in paper tied with wire, then came a wrapping of zinc, and finally more paper and string. A screw of the type found in electric batteries gave an air of realism, together with a piece of slow match. It is feared that the "criminal attempt" was nothing less than an impudent joke on Justice in her very Temple.

NORTHCLIFFE AND KITCHENER

The Meaning of the Vendetta

BY A. G. G.

May 22.

The gravest blow that this country has sustained since the war began has befallen us this week. It is not the fall of the Government. That, is true, is sufficiently serious—serious because of the peril of changing horses while crossing the stream, serious because of the effect which this evidence of internal disunion will have abroad, still more serious because we have lost a Government, which, by universal consent, has conducted this war with extraordinary capacity and are about to have a Government of whose capacity we know nothing.

To every Liberal, of course, the event is one of profound sorrow. It is the tragic close of a great drama. In the drama the poet might see the spirit of Liberalism fighting, like the Greeks of old, a ten years' war against an embattled Troy, and in the end being struck down not by its enemies but by an implacable fate. It needs, indeed, little exercise of the imagination to see in the story of these years the element of an heroic combat, in which every victory leads to a fiercer struggle, and which, when the final triumph seems assured, is enveloped in universal disaster by the thunders of Olympus. The Immortals have had their sport with the mortals, have grown tired of the play and have overwhelmed the foes in a common ruin. The Liberal Achilles and the Tory Hector are no longer fighting against each other for the possession of Helen, but with each other for the life of Helen, in whom we may see the symbol of the soul of freedom in all the world.

THE FALL OF THE GOVERNMENT

In the midst of this vaster conflict we have little thought to spare for the pitiful ending of a great story. Yet there is one for whom Liberalism means the vital principle of human society who does not feel today that a great light has been quenched and that the darkness that has come upon the earth in these days is, for him at all events, deepened. His thought goes back to that triumphant dawn ten years ago. He sees again the historic scene in the Albert Hall when Campbell-Bannerman, who had borne the flag so bravely during the dark days of reaction, appeared before the country as the head of a Liberal Government. The emotions of that night can never be forgotten. We had, like Ulysses, reached

an arch wherethrough
Gleamed the untravelled world,
and we had only to enter and take possession. And when, a few weeks later, the nation repudiated the Balfour Government and everything for which it stood with a violence and emphasis unparalleled in political history it seemed that at last after many false starts democracy's title deeds were secure.

And now the end has come amid the thunders of battle and the collapse of all the laborious achievements of men into the feverish barbarism of war. It is a tragic end to a Ministry that has fought so brave a fight to humanise society and whose work has no parallel in this or, indeed, any country either for magnitude or for spirit. Whether it ought to have fallen we must leave for the historian to decide in that calm which will one day come back to the world. Perhaps he will say that it ought not—that Mr. Asquith should have adopted the course of Signor Salandra in Italy and resigned. That course would have solved

his difficulties and shown that there was no alternative to him any more than there was an alternative to Salandra in Italy.

THE CHOICE

But it is not the fall of the Government to which I refer as the greatest blow this country has sustained during the war. It is the manner of its fall. For what is the ultimate truth about the disaster? It is not the result of the disagreements between Lord Fisher and Mr. Churchill. It is not due to the deficiencies of Lord Kitchener. These things are only the immediate causes. It is due ultimately to this fact, that in the midst of the most stupendous struggle in the history of the nation the issues of life and death are the sport of a sensational journalist. This is the plain fact of the situation and no one intimate with events doubts it. It is the fact which the country has to face, and the most serious problem at this moment is not who is going to form the new Government, but what is that Government going to do with Lord Northcliffe. For this thing is clear, either that frenzied office boy must be suppressed or no Government can live. It will have surrendered its authority to the mob that Lord Northcliffe hounds on in the columns of "The Times," "The Daily Mail," and the "Evening News" and it will die by the mob. We have to choose, in fact, between responsible Government and a Press dictatorship.

THE PRESS DICTATOR.

Now there may be something to be said for a dictatorship, but there is nothing to be said for an anonymous dictatorship, effected by the simple process of capturing the newspapers and using them to poison public opinion. A dictator has to come into the open. He is seen and known, and he stands or falls by virtue of his own visible acts and purposes. But an anonymous dictator, who skulks behind his newspapers, can play the secret assassin without ever being seen by the public, ever being called on to explain his motives, ever suffering the penalty of exposure.

Let us see what this power means in the hands of an unscrupulous adventurer like Lord Northcliffe. And in the first place let us remember who Lord Northcliffe is. He is a man whom the public has never seen and never heard. He came to fortune by exploiting the shallowest form of journalism, represented by "Answers," "Comic Cuts," and a multitude of similar sheets. And these journals are the measure of his mind. He has become the master of "The Times," but he still retains the outlook of "Answers" and "Comic Cuts," and his whole career has been a record of vulgar sensationalism, divorced not only from any moral purpose, but from any intelligible meaning except the exercise of power.

THE IDOL.

Now as an illustration of the methods and motives of this man I do not propose to take his vendetta against Mr. Asquith. I will only say in passing that that vendetta is not finished with the fall of the Government. Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey are still marked down for slaughter. I will take the case of Lord Kitchener because the destruction of Lord Kitchener is the immediate object which Lord Northcliffe has in hand and because the case illustrates all his processes.

At the beginning of the war Lord

Haldane was engaged at the War Office and there was expectation that he would resume his old position as Secretary of War. That would have been the obvious course, for Lord Haldane was the maker of the British Army and he was the author in 1911 of that scheme for the dispatch of the Expeditionary Force which worked with such surprising smoothness in August last. The presence of a civil head at the War Office was especially necessary at a time when the whole civil resources of the country had to be applied to the improvising of a great army and no one was so marked out for the task as Lord Haldane, whose organising genius is indisputable. But Lord Northcliffe saw that he could stampede the Government in a moment of excitement and the streets flamed with his placards about the "Haldane Scandal" and his demands for the appointment of Lord Kitchener. And in "The Times," the "Daily Mail," the "Evening News" and the "Weekly Dispatch" he called for Lord Kitchener with varying degrees of violence. The prestige of Lord Kitchener was so great that the Government yielded.

WHY THE IDOL FELL.

Lord Northcliffe had won his first great victory in the war. He had made his nominee head of the War Office and he now looked for his reward. He was Caesar's Caesar. But he had mistaken Lord Kitchener. That distinguished soldier, like Mr. Asquith, is not a gentleman who cultivates the Press or politicians. He declined to be the tool of Lord Northcliffe. He would give him no special privileges for his newspapers, he brought down his hand very heavily on the disgraceful "Would to God" message of "The Times," above all he refused to declare for Conscription. Now Lord Northcliffe's second object in the war was Conscription. When he was asked to support some recruiting scheme his reply was "I will not lift a finger for two reasons, because of the way the Government have treated my papers and because I want Conscription." But Conscription will not come and the chief obstacle to it was the man he had put in power. Such ingratitude could not be tolerated.

THE ATTACK.

Lord Northcliffe had failed to run the British Army through Lord Kitchener, but he had still another string to his bow. It became evident that being refused admission at the front door, so to speak, he was forcing himself in at the back. There began to appear in his papers significant evidence that he had a friend at the front. The famous message of his Military Correspondent about shells indicated to the public who that friend was. But the fact had been notorious for some time among those familiar with events behind the scenes. The visits of Lord Northcliffe to Sir John French were much discussed and much resented and the special attentions given by Sir John French to Lord Northcliffe's representatives were the subject of the gossip of Fleet Street. If Sir John French had any grievance against the administration of the War Office at home his obvious course was to make his representations to the head of the Government. If he did that and did it without success his duty was to resign. The last method of securing a remedy was a newspaper campaign.

But Lord Northcliffe had now got the whip hand of Lord Kitchener and day by day the venom of his attacks on the man who refused to be his obedient servant increased. The fact that he had been his patron only embittered his campaign, for Lord Northcliffe is as faithless to men as he is to causes. The attacks have culminated in an impudent denunciation of Lord Kitchener's latest recruiting appeal. "Lord Kitchener Must Stop It" he says with brazen effrontery, and, as though assured by the fall of the Government that his power is now established and that he can defy every authority, he an-

nounces that he will refuse to publish the advertisement and demands Conscription and the deposition of the man whom he exalted and whom he is now resolved to destroy.

MOB-RULE.

Now I have taken this episode simply as a specimen of how the Northcliffe dictatorship works. I have not discussed whether Lord Kitchener has failed or not, because that is not the point. The point is that he is where he is because Lord Northcliffe stampeded the Government into putting him there and that now he is to be flung to the wolves because he has not been a dutiful lackey to his patron. If the Army is in peril because of Lord Kitchener's inadequacy it is Lord Northcliffe with whom the public must have its reckoning. And the question for the Government which is being formed is whether it intends to live by his sanction or whether it intends to deal with him as the gravest public peril that this country has to face.

And let it be clearly understood by the Government that they cannot buy this Mad Dervish off with bribes. That has been tried. Mr. Balfour gave him a peerage, but that did not win his loyalty. The last Government gave honours to his family, but that only inflated his pride and enlarged the scope of his ambition. The more the Government pays in blackmail the more it will have to pay. The more it fears him the more aggressive will he become. He rides on the crest of every wave of passion, regardless of what he wrecks and has deliberately set himself to establish mob-government in this country at a time when mob-government means ruin. Had he been in Germany or in France he would have been dealt with as a public peril long ago. But the Government here have hesitated to deal with him, chiefly no doubt, out of respect for our traditions of a free Press and free criticism. But the country is encompassed by perils. Its very existence is at stake. There was never a time when a strong hand on the tiller was more necessary and when the authority of a responsible Government was more urgent. The freedom of the Press is a great thing, but that freedom involves responsibility, and there comes a time when even the freedom of the Press must give place to the safety of the State.

THE OFFICE BOY AND THE DREADNOUGHT.

That time has come with us. The attempt of Lord Northcliffe to establish a dictatorship has been allowed to go too far. It has been the chief factor in the crisis that has come upon us, and unless it is dealt with with a strong hand it will bring this country to disaster. There is no section of the community which does not feel the gravity of this danger. There are none, even among the millions who are the victims of Lord Northcliffe's maleficent influence, who buy his papers and despise the man, who really wish the destinies of this country to fall under the sway of his crude, unbalanced passions. They have laughed at his sensationalism in the past, his Pekin massacres and his sweet-pea sillinesses. But he is no longer a jest: he is the most deadly enemy that this country or this Empire has to face. He is ready to set either in a blaze to light a placard.

Do not let us misunderstand the position. The man is nothing. He has neither intellect nor purpose: nothing but an idle passion to be mischievous and masterful. The source of his power is not in himself or in anything that he has done. It is in the possession of an unexampled vehicle of influence. He is great, as the German Emperor is great, because of the machine he controls. Take him away from that machine and he is as negligible as any office-boy. But with that machine he is as dangerous as if that office boy were in control of a Dreadnought. It is the first clear instruction to the Govern-

THE NEW FIRST SEA LORD

A SPECIALIST IN TORPEDO WARFARE

BY PERCIVAL A. HISLAM.

Although the name of Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson is unfamiliar to the general public—he has, in fact, only once commanded a group of ships at sea—he is an officer of very high scientific attainments who has filled many offices of great administrative importance.

Admiral Jackson was born on January 21, 1855, and so is younger by fourteen years than Lord Fisher. He entered the Navy in December, 1868, and at first specialised in navigating duties; but the possibilities of the torpedo, which had only been invented in a very crude form in 1866, exercised something of a fascination over him, and he very soon transferred to that branch of service. The only vessel to which he was appointed as a navigating officer was the old battleship *Agincourt*, and it is curious that Sir John Jellicoe, then also a lieutenant, was gazetted to the vessel on the same day, while another officer serving in the same ship was Midshipman H. F. Oliver, now a Rear-Admiral and Chief of the War Staff.

In September, 1881, Admiral Jackson was appointed to the *Vernon*, the Portsmouth torpedo school-ship, for a course of instruction, and for the following twenty years his attention was almost continuously devoted to this branch of the Navy's work. It should be pointed out that to specialise in the Navy as a torpedo officer involves much more than a knowledge of torpedoes. The torpedo officer of a modern ship is responsible for the efficiency of the whole of the electrical equipment of the vessel, so that a wide practical and theoretical acquaintance with electricity is demanded.

In the *Vernon*, Lieut. Jackson, as he then was, was associated with many officers holding high appointments to-day—Sir Frederick Sturdee, Sir Charles F. T. Hamilton (Second Sea Lord), and Admiral Sir George Egerton (Commander-in-Chief at Devonport), among others. After completing his course, he was appointed torpedo-lieutenant of the battleship *Alexandra*, flagship of Admiral Lord John Hay in the Mediterranean, and here his shipmates included the Hon. Stanley Colville, now holding an important command afloat, and Rear-Admiral (then midshipman) A. C. Leveson, recently in charge of the Operations Division of the War Staff.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

In June, 1886, Lieutenant Jackson was appointed to command the special torpedo vessel *Vesuvius*, attached to the *Vernon* as an experimental vessel, and here he remained until Jan-

ment, too, that the nation expects this peril to be swept from its path.

A DARK OUTLOOK.

The times are dark, the dangers many. The crisis that has brought the Liberal Government to the dust is far from over. It has come from many causes, intrigues, rivalries, quarrels, ambitions. All those causes are at work at this moment, and behind them is the growing feeling in the Liberal Party that there has been foul play in quarters where foul play will never be forgotten or forgiven. The Government, after piloting the country through the most perilous currents it has ever been embarked on, is dead, and in the midst of the war we are floundering in a domestic bog the issue from which no man can foreshadow. Lord Northcliffe may rejoice at the confusion he has done so much to create, but the country will deserve any disaster that can befall it if it permits his sinister influence to play with its destinies again.—“Daily News.”

uary, 1890, when he was sent to Fiume “for torpedo service,” being succeeded in the *Vesuvius* by the victor of the Falklands. Fiume was, of course, the home of the Whitehead torpedo.

On vacating command of the *Vesuvius*, Lieut. Jackson was advanced to the rank of Commander, and at the end of his services at Fiume he served for a short time in the battleship *Edinburgh*, in the Mediterranean. In February, 1894, he was again appointed to the *Vernon* “for service with committee of torpedo designs,” and in the following January was gazetted to command the *Defiance*, the torpedo school-ship at Devonport, being promoted to the rank of Captain while holding this appointment. Among the officers of the *Defiance* at this time were Lieutenants Robert Falcon Scott, of Antarctic fame, and Carlyon Bellairs, now M.P. for Maidstone.

While in command of the *Defiance*, Captain Jackson devoted much attention to the subject of wireless telegraphy, and in scientific circles is properly regarded as one of the pioneers in that wonderful discovery, though the necessities of the service have prevented the full story of his work from being given to the world. It was for his services in this direction and in other matters connected with electrical physics that Captain Jackson was, in 1901, nominated to a fellowship of the Royal Society.

This was followed by a short period of service as naval attaché, and Captain Jackson was then appointed to command the *Vulcan*, a torpedo vessel on special service attached to the Mediterranean Fleet. One of his lieutenants in this ship was the present Captain Philip Dumas, who in 1906 was Naval Attaché in Berlin, served as one of the secretaries of Lord Fisher's Oil Fuel Commission, and is now Assistant Director of Torpedoes at the Admiralty. Captain Jackson himself became Assistant Director of Torpedoes after leaving the *Vulcan*, and then, in 1903, commanded the battleships *Cæsar* and *Duncan* in the Mediterranean—where, it will be noted, the whole of his sea service was spent after reaching the rank of lieutenant.

AS THIRD SEA LORD.

In February, 1905, he came home to take up the appointment of Third Sea Lord and Controller of the Navy (an office in which he followed Sir William May, and was succeeded by Sir John Jellicoe). The Third Sea Lord's business is mainly concerned with the material of the Fleet, and it was while Rear-Admiral Jackson (he was advanced to flag rank in October, 1906) filled this office that two very notable advances were made in the material of the torpedo branch of the service. The first was the adoption of the Harcastle torpedo, the invention of a naval engineer officer, which was a modification of the Whitehead, three inches greater in diameter, carrying a heavier charge, and capable of travelling much longer distances at higher speed. The second was the introduction of the “ocean-going” type of turbine-driven, oil-burning torpedo boat destroyer—a type which has so completely justified itself in the present war.

Leaving the Admiralty in October, 1908, Rear-Admiral Jackson took command of the Sixth Cruiser Squadron—again in the Mediterranean—this being his only appointment afloat as a flag officer apart from manœuvres.

In February, 1911, a month before his promotion to Vice-Admiral, Sir Henry Jackson—he received the K.C.V.O. on Nov. 9, 1906—took command of the Naval War College at Portsmouth, an appointment which, as its name implies, is of vast importance from the point of view of preparing our senior officers for war. After two years here he became Chief of the War Staff. In this he was succeeded at the end of last July by Sir Frederick Sturdee, but since the outbreak of war his services have been constantly at the disposal of the Admiralty, his name being borne on the

UNITED ITALY

THE POPULARITY OF THE NEW WAR

BY WALTER LONERGAN.

One afternoon in the early part of 1912, while Italy was engaged in fighting the Turks and Arabs in Tripoli, the writer was conversing outside Faraglia's, on the Piazza di Venezia, Rome, with a distinguished English military officer, and an equally distinguished English war correspondent, recently deceased. The conversation was chiefly about the war between Italy and Turkey which ended a long period of European peace; and a digression ensued relative to the ever-smouldering enmity between Italians and Austrians—an enmity strongly sustained by the Italians in spite of Signor Giolitti and his partisans, then in power. The enmity had been re-aroused in Rome during the Exhibition year of 1911 by the action of the Austrian authorities against some Italian students and others in Trieste; and wild demonstrations were made by the Roman populace against the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the Quirinal.

The writer, who had just returned from North-Eastern Italy, suggested to the English war correspondent a visit to Verona and the whole of the old “quadrilateral” once held by Austria, so that the correspondent might see the Italian frontier near Austria, and judge of its capabilities in case of future trouble. The visit did not take place, but the conversation, vague although it was, gave a foreshadowing of what was then a remote contingency, now a reality.

ITALY'S ASPIRATIONS.

Victor Emmanuel III. and his new Ministers have undone the work of the arch-Machiavellian Giovanni Giolitti, the man from Mondovì in the north, the friend and patron of Tanlongo of the Banca Romana scandals, the tool of Austria and of Germany. The monarch and his new men are identifying themselves with the Irredentists, heart and soul. They are bent upon realising Italian aspirations, and they have flung down the gauntlet to the hereditary enemy of the Italian race and nation. Italy has real war business before her now—a business vaster and more portentous than even the making of Italian unity. She has the task of consolidating and perpetuating that unity so long deferred, and so often thwarted. She has to defend, not only against Austria, but also Germany, that great heritage which was founded theoretically in the mind of Victor Emmanuel II. when he said in July, 1858, after the Crimean War and the Congress of Paris, *L'anno venturo o sarò Re d'Italia, o niente più che il Signor Savoia*. “Next year I shall be King of Italy, or nothing more than mere Mr. Savoy.”

The heritage was not founded practically for years after that characteristic utterance of *il Re Sabauda*, but it has been in the hands of the House of Savoy for over forty-four years. It has been enlarged and developed after much expenditure of blood, treasure, and energy. The Abyssinian expeditions bled Italy badly, and so did the expedition to Tripoli and Cyrenaica; but she has emerged from her overseas difficulties and internal troubles, until she is now ready to ad-

books of the President “for special services.”

Given the resignation of Lord Fisher, there is no man to whom the Navy would rather entrust its destinies than Sir Henry Jackson, whose character is essentially fitted for conducting such a naval war as the present, where patience and scientific cunning are perhaps the most vital requisites.

venture upon a vaster field, with a large well-trained and experienced army.

ITALIAN ENTHUSIASM.

There is no doubt about the popularity of the new war in Italy. It did not need the impassioned utterances of the poet D'Annunzio to fan the flame of Italian enthusiasm. Even if that greater hymnist and apostle of Italian aspirations, Carducci, were alive, he could add only little to the flame which has been kindled by the people themselves to the refrain of the Garibaldian hymn “Fuori d'Italia”—“Out of Italy the Foreigners”—and to the old cry of “Down with Austria.” A strange and novel part of the business is that this time the Italians are up against not only their old foe, Austria, but their sometime friend, Germany. At one time the Austrians were labelled in Italy as “Tedeschi.” Thus they were coupled with the Germans proper, Prussians, Saxons, Wurttembergers, Bavarians, and the rest.

But the Italians never had any great grievance against the Germans proper. Italian unity was helped on, if not actually made, by Bismarck and the Prussians, who had humbled and crippled Austria at Sadowa in 1866, and did the same to the French in 1870. The Austrians engaged in trade in Italy might be occasionally molested by Italians, but the Germans were never interfered with. The writer has had ample proof of this during an experience of seven years in Rome and elsewhere in Italy. He found Germans preponderant everywhere, from Turin, Milan, and Genoa to Naples and Palermo. Rome is filled with hotels, boarding-houses, sausage, and sauerkraut shops, beer-halls, wine taverns, all kept by men from Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg. The quay in Genoa near the Transatlantic liners is in German hands. Milan has been almost Germanised, like Antwerp, and also Brussels before the war. There is, or was, in Milan, a manufactory of spurious Chianti wine engineered by Germans.

WAITING FOR “THE DAY.”

All this will now be altered. The Italians will have to get the Germans out of their large towns and also out of their beauty spots from Venice to Vallombrosa, and from Vallombrosa to Sorrento and Capri. The “Tedeschi” must go this time—Germans and Austrians alike. Italy cannot afford to have her movements studied by spies, who have been lurking in myriads in her midst.

And it is safe to say that her movements will be effective. She has been accused of playing a waiting game, of watching to see how the cat jumped, and so forth. No doubt she has waited, but she was obliged to do so after the embarrassments incidental to the expedition to Tripoli, where she sent over 100,000 of her best men, utilised some of her best ships in bombarding the coast, and spent millions of her Treasury, although she could barely afford the money. She has recovered from the stress and strain of that adventure, and her army and navy are ready for the big task on her north-eastern frontier and in the Adriatic and the Mediterranean. Her soldiers and sailors are good fighting men, and she has efficient commanders in General Cadorna and the Duke of the Abruzzi. It is expected that the King himself will this time go to the front to encourage and to inspire his troops, thus following the example of his father, Humbert, when still heir-apparent; of his grandfather, Victor Emmanuel II.; and of his great-grandfather, Carlo Alberto, of Sardinia, author of the oft-quoted phrase “L'Italia farà da sé.” Carlo Alberto was defeated by the Austrians at Custoza, and later at Novara, in 1849. His son was defeated by the Austrians at Custoza in 1866, but their forces were feeble compared to those which their descendants can put into the field to face the hereditary foe in 1915.

Buenos Aires Herald

Weekly Illustrated Edition

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All communications for the Editorial Department should be addressed to The Editor. Business letters should be addressed to The Manager. It is particularly requested that correspondence of an editorial or business nature should not be addressed to Mr. Bell, or to anyone personally, otherwise delay and inconvenience will result.

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A THEATRICAL SCANDAL

The facts reported to us, and published in our columns to-day concerning the plight in which a number of English theatrical people find themselves, constitute a grave scandal, and although it may not be possible to secure redress for the unfortunates, it should be possible to prevent a repetition of a similar disgraceful affair. We are informed that the English members of the Castellano Opera Company, which has been appearing at the Coliseo Theatre, have been turned adrift, practically penniless and helpless in Buenos Aires. Exactly what the terms of the engagement of the artists are we do not know, but it is alleged that in full confidence in the *bona fides* of the promoter of the South American tour they left England certain that all moral and legal obligations would be fulfilled.

Among the many complaints made to us by members of the Company are statements that they were assured that there was no doubt about the financial stability of the promoter of the tour, and that their return passages were booked. Some of them have stated that in their ignorance of conditions in Buenos Aires they signed engagements at salaries which they have since discovered were ridiculously low, considering the cost of living. This, however, is a minor point, though we do not suggest that there is any defence for this class of confidence trick. The essential points are that a certain *entrepreneur* contracts to fulfil certain obligations and fails, his failure inflicting a cruel hardship upon those who have relied upon him. In this case it is no excuse for the promoter of the venture to say that he had no capital to carry him through a disastrous season, and if he venture the excuse that he hoped to get through all right, then he exaggerates his offence.

It is no defence either to say that the company itself is weak. That, we ourselves, have stated. The case appears to us, so far as we understand the facts, to be one of heartless disregard for the responsibilities assumed. The artists themselves are not to blame in any way. Capable or incapable, they did not contract to make a success of a gambling, or speculative undertaking, nor were they to be expected to call for a statement of Mr. Castellano's bank account, or his financial resources. Assured of his *bona fides* they contracted to accompany him from England to South America and give certain performances according to their ability. They expected in return that the obligations into which he entered would be fulfilled, and it is natural to assume that he did not engage them with any

DANCE AT ALIANZA

BRITISH SOCIAL AND LITERARY CLUB FUNCTION.

War has sadly depleted the ranks of the British Social and Literary Club at Alianza and it speaks volumes for the patriotism of the Club's members, when, at July 3rd's dance which opened the season's social functions, there was hardly a member present who was really eligible to answer his country's call. Despite these circumstances there was a goodly muster last evening at the Club's rooms and dancing was indulged in till the early hours of the morning.

The hall had been tastefully decorated with British and Argentine flags. During the interval refreshments were served to the dancers in the dining hall adjoining the ball room.

The affair was designated a complete success by those present and the next social is being looked forward to eagerly by all. Mr. E. Milne, President of the Club, graced the proceedings with his presence, and he, together with Messrs. Prosser, Kennedy, Anderson and others were responsible for the success of the dance.

The list of the ladies and gentlemen present is as follows:—Misses Mary and Katie Quinn, Miss Maggie Park, Miss Cox, Miss Selway, Miss Moran, Miss Bryan, Miss Simpson, Miss Fagan, Miss and Mrs. Weidemann; Messrs. Montgomery, O'Brien, Brown, Proud, White, Cox, Brandon, Cowell, Bryan, Thomas, Park, J. and L. Negretti, Harry Thomas, Moffatt, McCarthy, Dixon, Kennedy, Prosser, Mulhall, McGough, McClew, Thompson, McLewin, Anderson, J. Smith, J. Sanchez, L. Suarez, P. Kyd and J. Frontoloh.

doubt in their minds that they were not dealing with one who could perform what he undertook. Foremost in the faithful performance of his part of the contracts was the payment of salaries agreed upon, whether fair or unfair, and the provision of return passages.

It was not part of the contract that the artists should assume the risk of non-payment in the event of the tour proving a financial failure. The obligation was, and is upon Mr. Castellano to see that his part of the contract was fulfilled, no matter what happened. Unless he could conscientiously assume this full obligation, then he was gambling with his own fortune, and unwarrantably gambling with those of his unfortunate dupes. As it has transpired the artists are without money, and without any immediate prospect of earning enough to pay their living bills, since they have been in Buenos Aires. They are without their bare passages back to England. The whole thing is a disgrace and a wicked scandal.

We feel that a repetition of such a thing should be made impossible by action on the part of the authorities in England, or by some of the organisations formed to protect the interests of actors and other public entertainers. Some system should be adopted whereby it should not be possible for a man to bring a company away, and then strand them in a foreign country. Suitable guarantees should be secured from all company promoters for foreign tours, and the artists contemplating the tours should be protected against imposition. If they are warned, or apprised of the risk they are running by venturing abroad with a man who relies upon chance, or good fortune, to enable him to meet his obligations, and they decide to share the risk with him, then that is their lookout. But it should be made impossible for such a man to pose as financially stable, and then disillusion his victims in a foreign land. This is not the first time English and American companies have been stranded in Buenos Aires but it certainly should be the last.

DOLLAR CONCERT

AT ST. SAVIOUR'S, BELGRANO.

The dollar concert held on July 1 at St. Saviour's Church, Belgrano, was not the successful entertainment that one has come to look upon as customary. In the first place, owing to illness the excellent programme which had been arranged could not be carried through, Mrs. Monks is still suffering from the effects of influenza and bronchitis, and Mrs. Baugh who is also indisposed was another notable absentee. Again, the audience was greatly below the average, a fact no doubt for which the weather with its present chilling propensities is to be blame.

Owing to the absence of Mrs. Baugh and Mrs. Monks the programme was a short one, but what it lacked in quantity it made up for in quality. Here any way there was no disappointment and those usual members of the audience who were absent suffered the penalty of their absence by missing one or two excellent items. Miss Kathleen Knight was again in excellent voice and received a well deserved recognition of her singing. One would undoubtedly choose her encore in the first part of the programme "I know a lovely garden" as the most charmingly sung of all her selections. The audience were very appreciative. Mrs. Marie Eidberg was heard to perhaps greater advantage than usual, especially in "Comin' through the Rye" which she chose as her encore to Tosti's "Good bye." The audience would not be satisfied with the encore and repeatedly called on her for another song, until at last she went to the piano and accompanied herself in a bright melody called "Bond Street."

Mr. H. Parry sang "True 'til Death" and "Songs of Araby." The latter was the most pleasing and brought as an encore "My old Shako."

Mr. Lovatt was in exceptionally good form with his recitations and was recalled in each half of the programme. He has never done better and his selections too could not have been improved.

Mr. Spanton told a series of amusing short stories, which created considerable laughter and these followed the clever "Dude" dance of Master Arthur Brown, who had to repeat the same.

In spite of the disappointment, to artists in the small audience and to the audiences in not being able to hear Mrs. Baugh and Mrs. Monks, the concert was an enjoyable one. Owing however to the programme not being able to be carried out in full the Rev. Spanton offered a refund to the audience of the price of their tickets. Mr. Chiswell was the accompanist.

The programme was as follows:—Part I.—Pianoforte, Intermezzo; Song "True 'til Death" Mr. H. Parry; Song "Swallow" (Cowan) Miss K. Knight, encore "I know a lovely Garden" (D'Hardelot); Song "Good bye" (Tosti) Mrs. Marie Eidberg, encore "Confin' through the Rye" and "Bond Street"; Recitation "The green eye of the yellow God" Mr. Lovatt, encore "Evin's Dorg 'ospital";

CONTRABAND OF WAR

FURTHER ADDITIONS TO THE LIST.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has been informed that His Britannic Majesty's Government have added to the list of articles considered as contraband of war, the following: Tolnol or mixtures of Tolnol derived from coal tar, petroleum, or of any other origin; screws or any other articles, machines or machine parts which might be used in the manufacture of war munitions, all maps or plans of territories of the belligerents on a scale of 4 miles to the inch, or on a larger scale, or reproductions or photographs of the same. To the additional list is added linseed oil.

VICTORIA SAILORS' HOME

ENTERTAINMENT.

Whatever may be the excellence of the concerts held each evening at the Sailor's Home, it is never amiss to have an occasional variation of an entirely unusual programme, and at times to substitute some other form of amusement as did Lieut. Harvey last night. This is more especially the case, when the substitution takes the form of a thoroughly interesting lecture with lantern slides.

The subject that was chosen chiefly centred round the famous rock of Gibraltar, but before arriving there the audience travelled through many places of interest on the northern coast of Africa, Tangiers, Algeiras, and other Moorish towns. The subject was one with which Mr. Harvey was fully conversant, and all the surroundings of the famous rock, the scenes in Morocco of the native towns and people were to him familiar objects, because he had spent some three years in naval service there. Some of the views were very good, and of especial interest, and one of them was unique, and, as the lecturer said, is a view, the like of which can never again be photographed. It depicted the Mediterranean Fleet, fully illuminated at night, for the occasion of the visit of the German Emperor to Gibraltar. The views of the rock itself are views that are rarely seen, the majority of them being taken in Gibraltar itself, and from the Spanish side of the rock. The lecture, therefore, was one of great interest, and was a most suitable variation from an entirely musical programme.

The early part of the evening was occupied by songs and music given by Mr. P. G. Scott, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Harvey, with members of the audience also giving their assistance.

The time is now rapidly approaching when the familiar figure and brisk personality of Lieut. Harvey will be missed at the Sailors' Home. He has received an invitation from the Admiralty to return home and again take up his duties in the Royal Navy, this time with the post of Lieut.-Commander. The invitation has been accepted, and so soon as his arrangements are completed Lieut. Harvey leaves for England with his wife and family.

The appointment of his successor has not yet been made, nor has any announcement as to who it will be. The departure of Lieut. Harvey is a fact which will be regretted by the numerous friends he has made in Buenos Aires.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

ARGENTINE CIGARETTE FUND.

It having been suggested that the volunteers from this country would appreciate gifts of Argentine cigarettes, the local committee of the Royal Colonial Institute have pleasure in announcing that arrangements have been made, through the kindness of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and Messrs. Houlder Brothers and Company, to convey by their steamers, free of freight, such quantities of cigarettes that may be available; and the latter Company, in England, will deal with the forwarding of same to intended recipients.

The Local Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute will arrange to ship the cigarettes, in rotation, to all volunteers at the front and in training camps whose names and addresses are available, but any subscriber desirous of sending a gift of 10 packets to any special individual, can do so provided address of volunteer is sent in writing with the subscription.

On and after July 5, 1915, subscriptions (open to the general public) for "the R.C.I. Cigarette Fund" from \$3 min. upwards, can be sent to Mr. B. Gwyn, Escriorio No. 200, Calle Balcarce No. 278;



A REMARKABLE SNAPSHOT OF THE ENEMY ADVANCING AGAINST BRITISH TRENCHES: THE KING'S (LIVERPOOL REGIMENT) FACING A CHARGE BY GERMANS NEAR YPRES.



AFTER THE FRENCH HAD ENTERED ONE OF THE NETWORK OF VILLAGES FORTIFIED BY THE GERMANS: THE MAIN STREET OF ABLAIN ST. NAZAIRE.



WITH A STRAY DOG BARKING AT THE SPURTS OF SAND THROWN UP BY THE BULLETS: MEN OF THE AUSTRALIAN BRIGADE, HASTILY DUG IN AND WITH PACKS TO PROTECT THEIR BACKS, UNDER THE ENEMY'S CROSS-FIRE ON THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA—SOME WAVING THEIR CAPS TO SHOW THEIR IDENTITY.



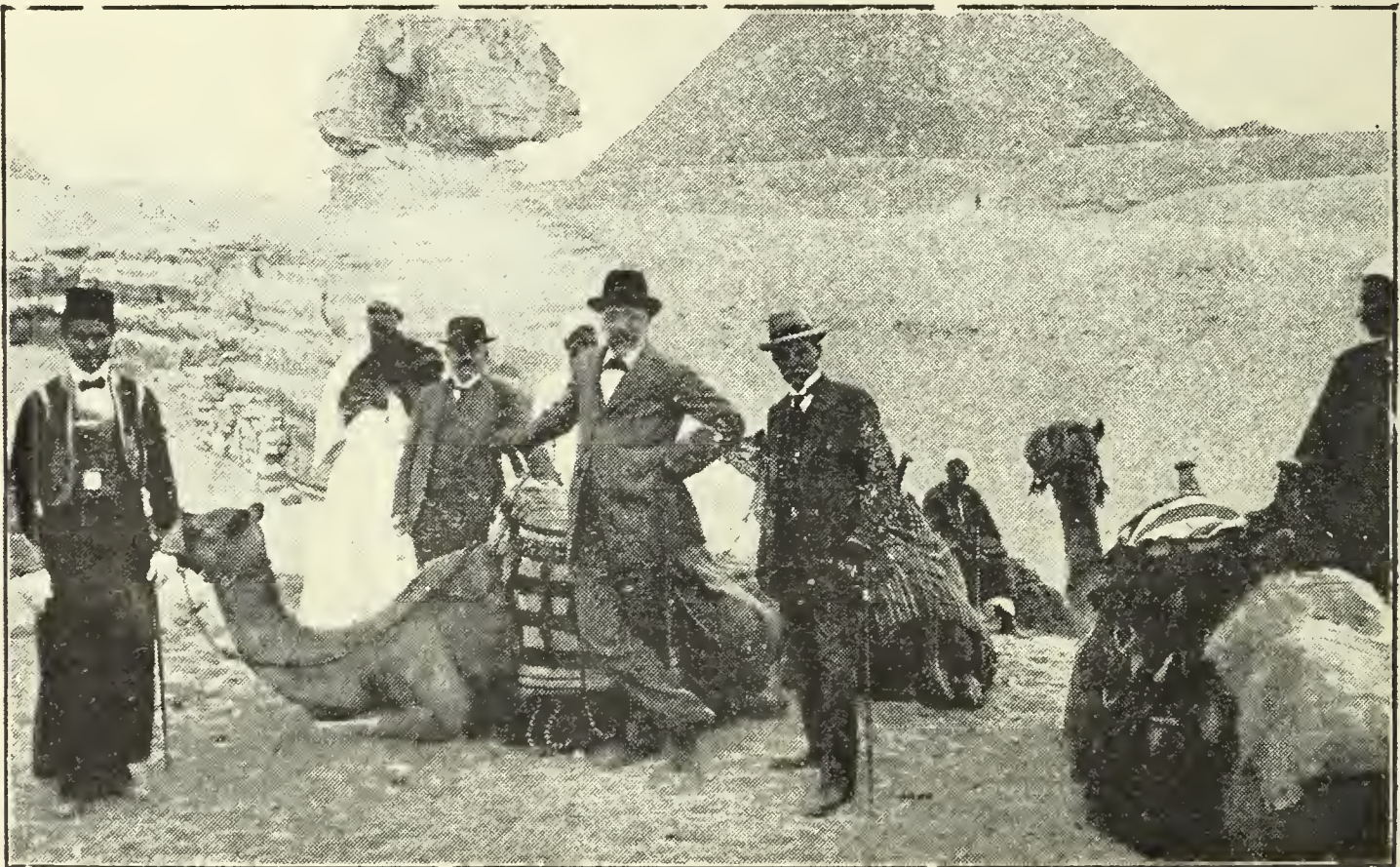
AUSTRIAN ARTILLERY HALTED AT A WAYSIDE SHRINE IN THE CARPATHIANS.



BACK ON THE DUKLA— AUSTRIAN ARTILLERY ONCE MORE IN THE FAMOUS PASS.



GERMAN TREATMENT OF THREE OF THE LATE CAPT. DE MELLON'S NATIVE SCOUTS WHO WERE UNFORTUNATE ENOUGH TO FALL INTO THEIR HANDS.



M. VENIZELOS, EX-PREMIER OF GREECE, VISITS THE SPHINX DURING HIS STAY AT CAIRO.

FALKLAND ISLANDS NEWS

(From Our Correspondent.)

Port Stanley, June 28, 1915.

Weather.

The weather is wintry, with considerable snow, but we have steered past the shortest day, "though storms without may howl, and black may be the night, yet warm within the peat's sod's blaze doth dwell on faces bright." Hitherto we have had no cause to murmur as to winter severity. The live stock have been able to find feed and put on flesh.

Port and Shipping.

The German prize s.s. Josephine (re-named Graham's Land) and the s.s. Bangor (not yet convicted or exculpated by the Prize Court) have been companioned in captivity by the three-masted schooner, Pax, (whose cargo is linseed), brought to Stanley by the auxiliary cruiser Macedonia, on June 23, which cruiser will take away loaned guns and men.

The P.S.N.C. steamer arrived on May 15. Among the passengers were: Governor Douglas Young, and his sister, Miss Young; Mr. and Mrs. Innes Wilson and child; Dr. and Mrs. Craddock; Captain Newham (to command the F. I. Volunteers, and act as Private Secretary to the Governor).

The P.S.N.C. steamer Ortega arrived on May 15. Among the passengers were and cargo. She left outward bound on May 27. Passenger for Valparaiso, Miss Harding, from Stanley.

The P.S.N.C. Oriana arrived on June 12, and left on June 13. She brought 82 bags and hampers of mails, 392 parcel post packages (value £410), and 375 tons cargo.

The s.s. Freshfield (which is still here) brought 3 steam launches, the component parts of two steel lighters (to be built here), and also 64 more men for the Admiralty.

The s.s. Neuquen, from Bahia Blanca, arrived May 8, and left on May 12, for South Georgia (with barrels for whale oil) from which she returned, and last week took from Port Howard and Pebble Island 7,200 live sheep for Bahia Blanca.

The s.s. Ismailia, which had been here some months, having brought men and cargo for the Admiralty, left Stanley on June 24.

The local steamer Falkland arrived from out-stations on June 22. Forty passengers for Stanley.

Under-Sea Cable.

South sea going ships which touch or call here will soon have adequate means of apprising those whom it may concern as to their position on the chart, and their welfare. A cable house is in course of erection in Stanley on the site of the burned-down Assembly Room, and adjoining the Post Office and Government Offices. Poaching may be done while messages are being transmitted through the ether waves, and confusion of them be made by an enemy's ship's wireless drumming; but, to "cut the cackle," when we have a cable, the enemy must first cut the cable, the ends of which will be safeguarded.

New Wireless Installation.

One of the most powerful installations in the world (as it will be) is progressing favourably, in spite of our mid-winter severity. Already a small steam engine and trucks are operating on the track (north side of the harbour) from the Naval Depot to the site of the Admiralty Wireless Installation, west of the town. The existing wireless station is at the east of the town, and exposed to attack from the sea. The work at the new wireless is calculated to occupy nine months. Three steam launches, and the materials for two steel launches (to be built here) is already here.

Dissatisfied Workmen.

Of the 200 men sent by the Admiralty, some thirty were sent back, having made the boarding accommodation provided for them an excuse for refusing duty. At the end of May their prescribed quarters having been furnished up somewhat, it was again demanded that the men should go to live there and thus save time and expense of conveying them to and from the town. The men held a meeting in the Government School-room, and decided to send a deputation and protest to H. E. the Governor; upon which Governor Young attended by a medical officer and others, inspected the quarters provided, and condemned them as both insanitary and inefficient.

Empire Day.

The children's usual Empire Day, school function, festivities, and tea party, together with the public annual distribution of their school-prizes on May 31, and the King's Birthday (June 3) Party (given annually by the Stanley Benefit Club) were all knocked on the head this year;

"Theirs not to reason why,

Theirs not to make reply,"

but the resentment of the children at the deprivation of their wonted pleasures and stimulating exercises might—had they known how—have emulated the London Stock Exchange Auto de Fe. in its burning. "The Times" newspaper over its strictures on "K. of K."

"For when the little heart is big,
A little sets it off."

The youngsters' nearest approach to "Th' applause of listening Senates to command" takes place when publicly singing their national songs, or spouting their patriotic recitations at the Empire Day celebration; or in gaining eclat at the annual public presentation of school prizes assiduously earned during the previous year; and when the plaudits of the Assembly are almost as much to them as the prizes given. It is to them as important an event as is the wedding ceremony to the blushing bride. The school prizes were awarded by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Condell, but the ceremony was robbed of its delights seeing that only about half-a-dozen spectators were present.

Why the few simple delights of the children should be censored while their elders have their concerts, dances, bazaars, and other excitements is not "to be understood of by the (little) people"; moreover, their time for sackcloth and ashes will come soon enough.

Whale Oil.

The total number of barrels of whale oil from South Shetlands this last season amounts to 166,000. This was exploited by eight companies, viz., Ormen Company, 23,500 barrels; Hector Co., 3,900; Nor., 15,500; Southern, 22,000; Norge, 21,735; Normanna, 11,000; Laboremus, 20,000; Rethval, 15,000.

Sheep Exports.

The s.s. Neuquen, of Bahia Blanca, arrived late in the season for live sheep. She took but one cargo, viz., 7,200 from Port Howard and Pebble Island, having previously taken a cargo of barrels to South Georgia.

Church News.

Episcopal.—Bishop Every, from the Argentine, paid a few hours' visit while on his way to Chile by the last outbound mail steamer. By the incoming mail steamer we lost the Very Rev. Dean, and Mrs. Seymore, after six years' ministrations. A watch was presented him as a souvenir. The Falklands diocese will thus be minus of a Dean as well as a Bishop. Moreover the Church Magazine of this month says: "Many of our read-

ers will be appalled to hear that another link of the Falklands is soon to be broken in the departure of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Girling; it came upon the majority as a great shock, and will cause a blank which will be hard to fill."

At the Easter Vestry Mr. Girling was re-elected Dean's Warden, and he has been Churchwarden for the last 16 years or so. He, with Mrs. Girling has done much to further episcopal financial interests in gathering funds for the completion of the church tower and other necessary work; and by adding to its divine afflatus as regards the ornate and sacerdotal adjuncts. Mr. Girling has frequently assisted the clergy in their ministrations and meetings held by them, or during their absence. Mr. and Mrs. Girling leave by steamer to-day.

The Annual Church Bazaar was held in the Church Hall on May 27 and 28, the soldiers' barracks having been relegated to the Victoria Home after seven months' occupation of the Church Room. His Excellency Governor Douglas Young was to have opened the Bazaar, but an incessant downpour of rain, combined with "darkness that might be felt" (especially with such street lights as we have) prevented him and many others from attending. The Very Rev. Dean Seymore became his substitute in opening the bazaar, and made a short speech.

Numerous calls for Relief Funds, etc., had been beforehand in levying tribute on people's pockets, and caused the Bazaar receipts to be less than they otherwise would have been. However, the proceeds amounted to £150. Stall-holders were: Mrs. W. Hardy, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Tellman, at stall provided by Mrs. Dean; sweet-stuff stall, Mrs. A. Hardy, Miss L. Pearce, Miss L. Rowlands; jumble stall, Miss Davis, Miss Hutchinson; flower stall, Mrs. Hobley, Miss Carey, Miss M. Carey; Bagdad stall, Mrs. Rowlands, Miss Kirwan. At other stalls were Mrs. Saanum, Mrs. Olsen, Mrs. Gleadall, Mrs. Binney, and the Misses Poppy, Wilson, D. Rowlands, N. King, Thomas, and Sarney.

The Rev. McDonald Hobley is also soon to leave the Falklands.

At the Easter vestry meeting all the members of the Select Vestry (save one) were re-elected.

The Nonconformist Church has been closed save for Sunday Schools and Band of Hope meetings since the departure of its Pastor, the Rev. R. Johnson, who has promised to seek for a successor to be sent out as soon as possible.

St. Mary's, R.C.—In lieu of their usually elaborate and painstaking Empire Day Celebration, gave a gratis cinematograph exhibition to all Stanley children.

Enforced Celibcy of the Clergy.

The camp subscribers to the Episcopal Sustentation Fund having threatened to withdraw their subscriptions on account of pastoral visits to the camp being so few and far between, Bishop Every when he ruled that the future Church Clergy for the Falklands must be unmarried men, lest they say (like the man in the Parable invited to the Supper): "I have married a wife and therefore I cannot come."

Continued on page 25

Inches would seem not to lack significance in literature. Of the great English writers of the Victorian era almost all were tall. Tennyson, Carlyle, Edward FitzGerald, and Matthew Arnold, all reached six feet. Ruskin touched five feet ten, Froude five feet eleven, Dickens and Browning fell short of the six-foot level by only a narrow space, and Thackeray turned six foot three.

NOTES FROM PARAGUAY

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

June 27.

The Cold Wave.

The Asuncion people have been quite astonished at the cold weather. It is ten years—and the number varies with different persons since there has been such a winter here, but that of 1911 was about the same. This cold spell seems to be general and will be of great benefit here. The only objection is: the houses are built for summer and the poorer class have a short supply of warm clothes judging by their looks. The men wear "ponchos" wrapped around their necks mostly, while the feet are bare. The same way the women, a heavy shawl takes the place of the usual "mantá" and with the bare feet, and their dresses of the summer. This only refers to the poorer class and the market women. The well to do Paraguayans dress quite as well as do the residents of Buenos Aires, both men and women. Many of the latter, I am told, getting their clothes from Paris. That would be before the war. What is most unpleasant here and brings on a great deal of illness, are the sudden changes. One day it is warm enough to wear summer clothing and the next cold enough to put on all the clothes possible and still feel cold. It encourages Lawn Tennis, especially among the younger generation of Paraguayans. The Lawn Tennis Club gave a very successful dance on June 23, the eve of St. John, according to all accounts has been one of the events of the season. The English speaking Club has lost so many of its young men and some older ones also, who have gone to the war, that the courts are almost deserted.

Concert in Aid of Lepers.

The concert given in the theatre in aid of the lepers was a great success. The house was filled and the programme an excellent one. The tableaux were very good, also a comedy given by young children, showing considerable talent.

Escaped Tigers.

A good deal of excitement has been caused by the report that a couple of tigers had escaped from their cage in San Lorenzo—and were supposed to be prowling around between Villa Morra and San Miguel. No great damage has been done—a dog or two killed—and ditto some small pigs. They are the property of a German, and a large sum has been offered if they can be re-captured alive. How these beasts were allowed to escape has not been told—but why people keeping such dangerous animals are not obliged to have proper cages—is a mystery. No report has reached us that they have been caught.

At the Botanical Gardens in Trinidad there is a splendid tiger (so labelled) with a most beautifully marked skin. The animal is in a proper cage—and has been a very fine specimen of his kind; has a splendid head and shoulders, but appears a bit old. These gardens are well worth a visit. The situation could not be better. With time and money could be made as fine a park as 3 de Febrero in Buenos Aires—and perhaps finer—owing to the beauty of the natural surroundings. The museum is well worth a visit also, but the many objects cannot be shown to advantage on account of the lack of proper house and furniture. The houses must have been built in the time of Lopez. The main building of two stories is said to have been the residence of Madame Lynch.

Re the Fourth of July.

The American Minister, Mr. Daniel Mooney, will be at home to his friends on Monday, July 5, as the 4th comes on a Sunday this year.

TE AGUILA ES EL MEJOR

Sports and Pastimes

PALERMO

It would have been impossible to have ordered the weather more perfect than it was at Palermo on Sunday afternoon, nor could one have arranged that book form should have been better carried out than it was during the meeting. It was only in the case of the seventh race, which was won by Makaroff, that it did not work out quite properly, but even then Makaroff was "on the book" as a highly probable winner at the weights, and it was only his reputation for being an erratic beast that he was not more strongly supported. There are some horses that cannot possibly run consistently, and Makaroff is one of these, Majadero another, and we could mention a dozen more who are "moody" beasts, who one day run down the field, and no possible amount of driving and riding will make them budge an inch, and then on another day, nothing seems to stop them. We do not for one moment think that anyone was, or has been playing a game with this erratic beast. It is purely a question of the horse's temperament. El Kaiser, who won the last event, was also well in at the weights, and it was only doubt as to his condition (because he had not run since April) that kept him from being selected by many persons.

Almost from first to last the expected happened, and it was only in the case of Americano in the third race that some surprise was caused by his failure to beat even Dondiego, who ran second to a nice looking colt in Jorge Newbery. It should be mentioned, however, that this descendant of Ladas is somewhat of a roarer, and very liable to run erratically.

The classic event attracted the lion's share of notice, and a grand race it was. Aventurero showed again that he is one of the very best horses in training at the present time by making every inch of the running, and slamming a strong pair in Smasher and Pan Pan.

The same tactics were employed, with the winner, as was the case on June 20, when for the first time the experiment of making all the running was tried and proved successful. Smasher put up a good race, but the great interest was in the running of Pan Pan over this distance. The son of Ducato ran well, and confirmed our view that he will prove himself a most dangerous and redoubtable customer over the longer distances, as he has shown himself over the mile. Aventurero led about a length from Smasher, with Pan Pan a length and a half behind all the way round the course. They finished in this order, all travelling amazingly fast at the finish, but not one of them could make the slightest impression upon the other. Only Fripon was left out in the cold, and the three of them, Aventurero, Smasher and Pan Pan left him standing still, it was only this fact that showed how strongly the first three must have finished. Time 3.9 15 for 3000 metres. Some going, eh? It was a grand race to watch, and the perfect movement of the horses, with their wonderful, though distinct actions, was a treat to gaze at.

The first race showed that Wotan is a right good horse. He put it across Evoe and Arvejo, with comparative ease, and paid the respectable figure of \$4.90, considering everything.

In the fillies' race Patrulla, as expected, had no difficulty in beating the field, with Sweet Hope second, and Matrera third. The much fancied Evasiva ran very poorly, and only just managed to save herself coming in last. Probably she would not have attracted the attention she did had it not been for drawing the public notice by bolting round the course on the previous Sunday.

La Loca flattered her supporters by running away with the Premio Larrea. The surprise in the result was the second place occupied by Rose of York, who, giving 4 kilos to Sotileza, easily beat her out of the place money. Inicial, although well fancied, did not run well, but do not pay too much attention to this, for Inicial will win all right and can vastly improve her running of Sunday.

After the classic event interest chiefly centred in the two-year-old race, the Premio Gay Kendal. As previously judged, it was a gift for Proteo, who beat Sin Humo with ease by a length and a half, with Baldissera just behind. The greatly fancied Floripar (why the fancy?) could do not better than fourth. As for Espartillar, we shall see a totally different kind of running when ridden by Navarro. Espartillar is very much better than the running in this race might lead one to believe, and the result only confirms us in our opinion that Englander, on a two-year-old, must have a tidy couple of lengths or more in hand before he can win. Lord Bramble ran a very bad (or good) last, while Cardoso on Don Ramiro, was surprising slow.

The last two races provided a great double, which very many of the sporting fraternity played, and thus finished off a good day's racing with bulging pockets. That miserable chicken-hearted Clinbell was made a hot favourite for the Premio Amsterdam, but as soon as it came to racing he crumpled up. In exact opposition to what our opinion is of Englander on two-year-olds, we can say that he is the jockey, par excellence, for one or two horses at Palermo. Clinbell is one of them, Piscueta is another. Nobody can get the same out of these two animals as he can. Makaroff won this event with 11 kilos and three-quarters of a length the advantage of Cuaro, second, and Clinbell third. Gladiator ran a poor last.

In the final event Insania proved herself a thoroughly good mare, although she could not add the sixth consecutive win to her list. She could not give the weight to El Kaiser and had to be content with second place. She is a fine and strong finisher is Insania, and is by no means done with even in the region of 50 kilos. Merito was a disgusting failure, and ran last, although, of course, he could have been more prominent. Thus ended the day—an afternoon of most excellent sport.

Racing will take place on both Thursday and Friday of this week.

ROSARIO

The course was in good condition for the races held at the Hippodrome Independencia on Sunday afternoon, and the weather was perfect. Good sport was the order of the day. The public generally only made one mistake and that was when they backed Cuarteto in the first race, as though it was impossible for him to lose. They got an awful shock when Galardon got home ahead, from Diavolina with Cuarteto only third. They did fairly well after that, as the following results will shew. The feature of the meeting was the close finishes.

PREMIO LA AGRACIADA, 1300 mts

	W.	P.
1. GALARDON, 55 ks. by Porrazo and Calabaza, Stud. Las Gracias, D. Barraza . . .	110	81
2. Diavolina 53, C. Alvarez	129	165
3. Cuarteto 57, A. Torres	986	380
4. Charny 50, Velez	152	159
0 Kaia 56, Ruiz (ap.)	56	67
0 Patapun 55, A. Gonzalez	11	11
0 Guñ 47, J. J. Rodriguez	37	27
Totals	1480	883

All ran.
Dividends—Galardon \$24.20 and \$8.30 place; Diavolina \$5.35.
Won by a head. Time 1.20 1/2.

PREMIO REMATE, 2000 mts.

1. ROYAL NOSE, 52 ks., by Diamond Jubilee and Rose Royale, Stud Gral. San Martin, F. Bagú	613	385
2. Soldado III. 56, Oliva	192	172
3. Lacar, 51, A. Velez	671	313
4. Don Gabriel 49, Ruiz	30	44
0 Volta 60, A. Torres with Lacar		
0 Dinerall 54, V. Moreno	116	112
0 Sopetón, J. Rodriguez	37	47

Totals 1659 1073
Dividends—Royal Nose \$4.85 and \$3.05; Soldado III. \$4.35.

Won by two lengths. Time 2.8.

PREMIO LA BARRIENTOS, 1200 metres.

1. SINAI II. 55 ks. by Suprenaut and Rancagua, Stud Las Damas A. Torres	683	360
2. La Bulliciosa 52 1/2, J. C. Sanchez	632	297
3. Socarrona 41, M. Sosa	66	53
4. Clcipan 53, P. J. Ramirez	469	349
0 Lingera 42, J. J. Rodriguez (ap.) with Sinai II.		
0 Itaty 53, F. C. Villafañe	297	171

Totals 2147 1230
Did not run—Ladkin, Barrister.
Dividends—Sinai II. \$5.65 and \$3.25; La Bulliciosa \$3.50.
Won by a head. Time 1.12 1/2.

PREMIO LA BELLINCONI, 1300

1. SIGOMAR, 56 ks. by Old Man and Small Glass, Stud Patentado, A. Sanchez	967	596
2. Dinita 54, A. Torres	323	371
3. Gallineta 54, C. Alvarez with Dinita		
4. Marco Antonio II. 56, N. Márquez	79	65
0 Papagayo 56, F. Bagú	753	521
0 Facundo IV. 56, P. J. Ramirez	30	51
0 Galliardi 56, R. Garcia	71	70
0 Pinotto 56, with Galliardi, V. Moreno		
0 Hélix 54, A. Gomez	148	143
0 Songuita 54 1/2, A. Velez	11	13
0 Caminata 54	57	77

Totals 2439 1907
All ran.
Dividends—Sigomar \$4.50 and \$2.75; Dinita \$3.20; Marco Antonio II. \$9.
Won by a length. Time 1.21.

PREMIO LA BORI, 1300 metres.

1. GIGANTEA, 55 ks. by Imperio and Free State Stud A. Burton, C. Alvarez	602	424
2. Formosa 48, Ruiz (ap)	696	484
3. Toupet 47, Sosa (ap.)	60	44
4. Vincipio II. 52 1/2, D. Barraza	71	81
0 Berlin 53, V. Moreno	87	115
0 Breccanecca 52, Bagú	75	68
0 La Gordetti 51, Velez	554	405
0 Folie II. 48, A. Oliva	58	35
0 Galardon 52, Torres	237	227
0 Morgana 45, J. J. Rodriguez (ap.)	70	94

Totals 2511 1977
Did not run—Dinerall, and Cuarteto.
Dividends—Gigantea \$7.50 and \$3.30; Formosa \$3.10; Toupet \$14.50.
Won by half a length. Time 1.20.

PREMIO LA BORELLI, 220 metres.

1. FARWARD, 57 ks. by Offembach and Felicity, Stud Juan Carlos, A. Sanchez	1338	521
2. Macabeo 44 1/2, Soso	1148	582
3. Opulento II. 57, Ruiz	537	263
4. Popular 57, A. Villafañe	786	349
0 Button Hole 44, Oliva (ap.) with Opulento II		
0 Lucifer II. 49, A. Velez	69	69

Totals 3878 1784
East Wind did not run.
Dividends—Farward \$5.20 and \$3; Juan Carlos \$2.85.
Won by a neck. Time 2.20.

LA PLATA

The results of the race meeting held at La Plata on Sunday caused several surprises, and it can hardly be said that some of the horses ran true to form, but at the same time the talent had a good day and only failed in the Premio Haraposa to be there or thereabouts. The real surprise was the victory of Fox, who has for months been running up and down the track both at Palermo and La Plata. Kiddy absolutely walked away with her race, the Premio Heir-ess, and made complete hacks of Divinita and Sandringham. The meeting was held under most perfect weather conditions, and the course was as easy as it ever has been at La Plata. Results were as follows:

PREMIO HALL, 1600 metres

1. Volnay 49 (T. Grigera) \$4.80 and \$2.70; 2. Normando 52, \$3.40; 3. Saltarin 46, \$3.90.
Won easily by two lengths. Time 1.40 4/5.

PREMIO HANLU, 1400 metres

1. Effusion 49 (A. Lhuiller) \$12.30 and \$5.40; 2. Licinio 43, \$7.60; 3. Coquin 47, won by 1 1/4 lengths. Time 1.28 2/5.

PREMIO HARAPOSE, 1100 metres.

1. Fierza 54 (R. Aguirre) \$26.70 and \$6.50; 2. Guaycuro 57, \$3.80; 3. Irenita 51, \$12.90. Won by a neck. Time 1.8 1/5.

PREMIO HEIRÉSS, 1300 metres

1. Kiddy 54 (C. Fernandez), \$7.10 and \$3.60; 2. Divinita 49, \$5; 3. Sandringham 57, \$4. Won in a canter by several lengths. Time 1.21.

PREMIO HEREDIA, 2000 metres.

1. Fox (J. Arismendi) \$16.40 and \$7.30; 2. Chulo 48 \$5.20. Won by a neck. Time 2.6.

PREMIO HIPOTESIS, 1200 metres.

1. Querida II. 54 (J. M. Peña) \$2.70 and \$2.60; 1. Padin 55 (A. Bustos) \$7 and \$4.40; 3. Gorrión 51, \$3.90. A dead heat. Gorrión was three lengths behind. Time 1.14.

PREMIO HUMITA, 1400 metres.

1. Electro (F. J. Perez) \$6.60 and \$3.20; 2. Galego 48, \$3.30. Won by 1 1/4 lengths. Time 1.18.

POLO

RESIDENTS v. NON-RESIDENTS AT HURLINGHAM.

In perfect weather the Hurlingham residents met a team of non-resident players in a match of polo on Sunday. Play was exactly equal, but the residents won the match on account of their handicap of three.

The teams were as follows:—

Residents—Colonel I. de O. Cezar, Capt. S. A. Casares, L. L. Lacey, and R. Willes.

Non-Residents—C. Crawford Smith, M. Costa Paz, Major A. Quiroga, and Capt. A. de O. Cezar.

Seven chukkers were played altogether. In the first each team secured a goal. In the second the Residents scored twice, but their opponents equalised in the third. In the fourth and fifth chukkers the Non-Residents scored three times and the scores became level at 6 goals each. The Residents scored twice in the sixth chukker.

The best play of the afternoon was seen in the last, when two goals against one were registered by the Residents, who thus ran out the winners.

Scores: Residents, 10 goals; Non-Residents 7 goals.

A friend called on a Scottish merchant who did a large Continental business to offer him his sympathy. "This must hit you very hard," "Verra hard," said the merchant, "I've ower sixteen hundred poonds owin' me in Germany, an' I'm no sure I'll ever see a bawbee o't." "Indeed, that is most distressing," "Och, aye, but no a'together, for I owe five thousand poonds tae thae same Germans."

FOOTBALL

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY

ARGENTINOS v. EXTRANJEROS AT PALERMO.

The teams which represented the Argentine, and the Strangers, met in international contest on the ground of the Gimnasia y Esgrima Club at Palermo on Sunday, the match resulting in a win for the Argentinos by two tries (six points) to a try (3 points).

Mr. T. Duncan was the referee, and the selected teams were as follows:

Argentinos: R. Rioboo; B. H. Smyth, J. Sinclair, W. Cribbes and G. H. Whyte; R. S. Whyte and C. T. Mold; B. Jurado, E. C. Gahan, J. Bourne, V. Heriot, R. van Deurs, H. Buzzo, J. McCall and H. Harrington.

Extranjeros: C. J. McCarthy; R. A. Martin, W. A. Watson, F. F. Charlton, and S. W. Churchouse; S. Sampson and B. A. Cash Reed; F. Dinsmore, B. H. Heatlie, S. Leggatt, D. H. Scott, S. Nisbett, E. Cox, D. Etchandy and W. H. Whittington.

The opening play was in favour of the Strangers, who attacked strongly. After some up and down kicking the Stranger's forward got the ball, and rushed it down the field, but Rioboo saved. A free kick to Argentinos was taken by Mold, but immediately afterwards the Strangers were awarded a penalty, but the goal kick, taken by Leggatt failed. Watson made a mark, but again the attempt at goal failed.

The Stranger "threes" now got going, and a neat piece of combination saw Martin nearly over. Play was taken up midfield, when again from a scrum the threequarters got busy and Martin was tackled, when only five yards from the line. The Strangers continued to press, until a forward rush by their opponents took play into the Stranger's 25, and Watson and Cash Reed had all they could do to prevent a score. Immediately after, the Stranger forwards commenced to dribble the ball down the field and carried the whole length, until a clever save by Rioboo relieved.

The first score came from a line out when Mold secured, and passed to Harrington, who got over by the corner flag. Smyth failed at goal.

Scores: Argentinos 3 points; Extranjeros nil.

The Strangers now put in some excellent play and kept up a tremendous pressure, Churchouse was nearly over, but was well tackled by Harry Whyte. From a line out Scott secured and making no mistake dived over the line and equalised. Dinsmore failed at goal. The whistle went immediately after. Half-time scores: Argentinos 3 points; Extranjeros 3 points.

On resuming, the Strangers were awarded a free kick and gained a considerable amount of ground, but Harry Whyte secured and putting in a good run carried the leather into the Strangers' 25 before being collared by McCarthy. An exchange of compliments between the backs followed, which ended in Smyth attempting a drop at goal.

Play continued to be very fast. Cribbes, Whyte and McCarthy were all prominent and Mold was playing a great game.

A fine bout of passing between the Strangers' back line ended in Martin being pushed into touch when nearly over. A forward rush took play to the Strangers' 25, where Buzzo smartly picked up, and was over like a flash. The goal kick failed.

Towards the close of the game the Argentinos had the best of matters, but no further scores resulted, and when the whistle blew, these stood at:

Argentinos 6 points (two tries); Extranjeros, 3 points (one try).

ASSOCIATION

SAN ISIDRO (2) v. ARGENTINO DE QUILMES (0).

A good, fast and clean game, free from unpleasant incidents was witnessed on Sunday, when San Isidro entertained Argentino de Quilmes on their own ground. The match resulted in a win for the home team by 2 goal to nil.

Mr. P. McCarthy lined up the following teams:

San Isidro: Wilson; Idiarte and Rossi; Olivari, Morroni and Badaracco; E. and J. Fernandez, Sayanes, Marini and Alzua.

Argentinos de Quilmes: Rotondo; Ortega and Martinez; Gutierrez, Posse, Cortona and J. R. Pozo; Ginebra, Cabana, Cincotta, J. J. Pozo and Polimeni.

The star player of the match was Sayanes, who played a very fine game and scored the two goals which gave San Isidro the victory.

QUILMES (1) v. FLORESTA (0)

Played at Quilmes on Sunday afternoon. J. Morgan scored the only goal of the match.

The teams were as follows:

Quilmes: A. Pearson, A. Reid, J. D. Brown, A. L. Dickinson, C. Dent, J. C. Pollini, G. Bouat, B. Hoarse, P. Raggi, J. Morgan, H. C. Pearson. Floresta: P. E. Begoturo, Guido, Spano, A. Frascoli, Lopez, J. Astuena, F. Martinez, M. Pombo, Salas, S. Flescas, A. Cuomo, A. Repetto.

Señor Guasoni was the referee.

R. PLATE (2) v. ESTUDIANTES DE LA PLATA (2).

One of the best and most cleanly played games of the week-end was seen when the above teams met on Sunday. The game resulted in a draw of two goals each and throughout was most evenly contested by the following teams:

River Plate: C. Isola; A. Chiappe and P. Calneggia; A. Peruggi, C. Garcia and A. Lanata; R. Fraga, M. Fraga, A. Penney, N. Rofrano, and A. Ameal.

Estudiantes de La Plata: A. Barcas; L. Pastor and C. Galup Lanus; J. Aranguren, O. Duarte Indart and A. Lopez; J. J. Lamas, D. Lazcano, R. Leonardi, A. Girotto and P. Valenciani.

Ameal scored both goals for the River Plate, and Lazcano and Indart were the goal getters for the Estudiantes. Señor Gondra held the whistle.

F.C. OESTE (0) v. C. LORENZO (0)

Played on the ground of the Railway Club at Caballito on Sunday, the game resulted in a pointless draw.

Señor N. Oury was the referee in charge of the following teams:

San Lorenzo: J. Coll, A. Coll, J. Campo, J. Monti, F. Monti, A. Gardi, M. Perazo, F. Seran, A. Etchegarray, J. Urio, L. Manella.

F. C. Oeste: S. Zelis, A. Saccardo, A. Pini, R. di Lorenzo, R. Caprile, R. Lamiga, S. Barbera, A. Elordi, E. Moggio, N. Angelliti, F. Crespo.

RACING (7) v. HISPANO- ARGENTINO (0).

Played at Velez Sarsfield on the Hispano-Argentino ground on Sunday, this match resulted in the visitors running all over the home team, and trouncing them to the tune of seven goals to nothing.

The following represented their clubs:

Hispano-Argentino: Caballero; Otin and Flores; Fruto, Pardo, and Lopez; Brandoli, Danaher, Gianetto, Martin, and Roldan.

Racing: Guffanti; Ohaco and Reyes; Betular, Olazar and Pepe; Canaveri, Comaschi, Marcovecchio, Hospital, and Perinetti.

Mercovecchio played a good game, and scored three times. Other goal scorers were Canaveri two, and Comaschi two.

ESTUDIANTIL PORTEÑO (4) v. BELGRANO (3).

Played on the ground of the former at Ituzaingo. A fast game resulted in Belgrano being beaten by the odd goal in seven. For Belgrano Vignolles two, and Martin one, were the scorers, and for Estudiantil Porteño Pagano, Becco (two), and Basunto netted the ball.

The game was a fair one only, and was marked by a display of unsportsmanlike temper on the part of Garaza, the Porteño goal keeper, against the referee.

The teams were as follows:

Estudiantil Porteño: M. Garaza, José Garaza, C. Franceschi, E. Mattozzi, F. Basunto, J. Mondotta, R. Pagano, P. Paganini, C. Becco, A. Tula, E. Vattuone.

Belgrano: T. Riddel, J. Martin, C. Oliva, A. B. Cullerne, A. S. S. Morgan, B. Mallet, J. E. Hughes, W. H. Vignolles, H. Cox, A. Mallen, C. E. Morgan. Referee: J. Curiachi.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.
San Isidro	12	12	—	—	24
Racing	11	10	—	1	21
Est. de La Plata	12	9	1	2	20
River Plate	10	8	—	2	18
Platense	11	7	3	1	15
Belgrano	13	6	5	2	14
Porteño	9	6	5	2	13
F. C. Oeste	10	4	1	5	13
Hispano-Arg.	12	5	4	3	13
Estudiantes	11	5	4	3	13
Est. Porteño	12	5	6	1	11
Arg. de Quilmes	8	5	3	—	10
Banfield	11	4	5	2	10
Independiente	11	3	4	4	10
Huracan	9	3	4	2	8
Gim. y Esgrima	12	2	6	4	8
Atlanta	13	4	9	—	8
Tigre	7	2	3	2	6
Kimberley	11	3	8	—	6
San Lorenzo de					
Almagro	11	2	7	2	6
Boca Juniors	11	2	7	2	6
Quilmes	9	2	6	1	5
D. de Belgrano	12	2	9	1	5
Comercio	8	1	6	1	3
Floresta	10	—	9	1	1

LAWN TENNIS

URQUIZA CLUB.

A friendly match between a team chosen and captained by Mr. Lovett, and one arranged by Mr. Tynan, was played on the courts of the Urquiza Tennis Club on Sunday under perfect weather conditions.

The former side won by six matches to three, fourteen sets to seven and 103 games to 80.

Messrs. Lovett and Gould played throughout the match without a loss.

The teams chosen were:

Mr. Lovett's side:

Messrs. Gould, Murchison, Howell, Joyce, Andrew and Lovett.

Mr. Tynan's side:

Messrs. Mayne, Gallisher, Warburton, Robertson, Smallman and Mr. Tynan.

The full scores were as follows:

Mr. Lovett's team—

Lovett and Gould beat Mayne and Gallisher, scores 6-4, 6-0.

Murchison and Howell beat Robertson and Smallman by 6-2, 6-4.

Joyce and Andrew beat Tynan and Warburton with scores 6-2, 3-6, 6-3.

Lovett and Gould beat Tynan and Warburton by 6-2, 6-3.

Joyce and Andrew beat Robertson and Smallman, scores 6-3, 6-2.

Lovett and Gould beat Robertson and Smallman by 6-2, 6-3.

My Tynan's team—

Mayne and Gallisher beat Murchison and Gould by 6-4, 6-2.

Tynan and Warburton beat Murchison and Howell by 6-3, 3-6, 6-0.

Mayne and Gallisher beat Joyce and Andrew by 5-6, 6-3, 6-2.

GOLF

SAN ANDRES

OPEN MIXED FOURSOMES.

IN AID OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

The open mixed foursomes which were played at San Andres last Saturday resulted in an entry of 66. The entrance fees became part of the sum which was dedicated to the Patriotic Fund. This amount, together with the profit on afternoon teas, amounted to the sum of \$553.30, which was handed over to the British Woman's Patriotic Association, and will be equally divided between the British Red Cross and the Belgian Relief Fund.

The committee in charge of the event take the opportunity of thanking Mr. and Mrs. Bailey for the handsome silver cups that they gave as prizes, and to those ladies who gave cakes, etc., for tea; also Messrs. Summer Permain for tins of tea, Messrs. Robert Grant and Company for allowing the time-sheet to be displayed on their counter, and the "Herald" and "Standard" for free advertisement. The scores and returned cards were as follows:—

	Out	In	Hp.	Nt.
Mrs. Bellhouse and R. Bailey	47	42	11	78
Mrs. Prettyman and McCrum	47	41	10	78
Mrs. Gostling and C. Pettit	54	49	23	80
Mrs. Hoffman and Brown	50	52	20	82
Mrs. Giusti and Workman	49	50	17	82
Mrs. G. Brougham and Livock	45	48	10	83
Mr. and Mrs. Carstairs	48	47	12	83
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Rumboll	52	49	17	84
Mr. and Mrs. Hewatson	55	49	20	84
Miss Cowes and H. Prettyman	52	46	14	84
Miss Taylor and L. Prettyman	56	49	21	84
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Gardom	54	47	17	84

GASCON L.T.C. v. F.C.C.A. ATHLETIC CLUB.

The above match was played at Banfield on Sunday, and resulted in a defeat for the Gascon Club, who were not, however, at full strength.

The result was seven matches to two in favour of the railway, Messrs. Leslie and Jones winning all their matches. Tea was provided by Mrs. Lomas. Full details of the scores are given below:—

Central Argentine Railway A.C.—Leslie and Jones beat Chalk and E. den Hoed 6-1, 6-1. Leslie and C. Jones beat McCrea Steele and Murray 6-3, 6-2. Leslie and C. Jones beat Crispin Bros. 6-0, 6-3. Atkinson and Simpson beat McCrea Steele and Murray 6-3, 6-4. Atkinson and Simpson beat Chalk and E. den Hoed 6-2, 6-3. Russell and Parry beat McCrea Steele and Murray 6-2, 2-6, 10-8. Russell and Parry beat Chalk and E. den Hoed 8-6, 6-0.

Gascon L. C.—Crispin Bros. beat Russell and Parry 6-0, 6-2. Crispin Bros. beat Atkinson and Simpson 3-6, 7-5, 10-8.

	Matches.	Sets.	Games
C. A. Rly. A.C.	7	15	113
Gascon	2	5	76

QUILMES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Members are advised that there will be an American Tournament for Mixed Doubles on the courts of the above Club, on Friday, 9th inst., commencing at 9.30 a.m.

Entries in pairs may be handed to the Secretary.

Agricultural & Pastoral

CAMP NOTES

(By Our Agricultural Editor.)

The weather the past few days has been rather dull and not so "nippy" as that experienced during the concluding days of the last month. However, the plough is being extensively requisitioned in the agricultural sections of the Republic, and there is a very probability that the area under maize at the end of August will be far in excess of last season's sowing.

Foreign demand for Argentine beef continues firm, but, strange to say, prices at the Mataderos market this week have not shown the high figures of the previous eight days. Conversing with a representative of one of the local Frigorificos yesterday, he informed me that cattle are being bought at the Liniers market at the present time at value less than what sellers outside are asking. What may be said to be obtainable for 800 lb. chillers at the time of writing is about 24 centavos per pound; or, in other words, from \$185 to \$200 per head.

Mr. Munro, the chief cattle buyer for the Armour Frigorifico, was present at the Mataderos market yesterday morning and operated pretty freely, with the result that prices in many cases showed an inclination to an upward tendency of values. There is no getting away from the fact that "competition is the life of trade," and with the new blood in the market our veterans must look to their laurels. According to report, this new Company have been buying rather extensively outside in the camp.

There is still a tendency to slackness in the trade for "invernada" stock, but it may be said that this is solely due to the injurious effects of the late heavy frosts on pasturage. Camps that have not been stocked for some time are being sought after at quite remunerative rates to owners. The present outlook for the trade in frozen and chilled beef and beef products warrant holders in doing everything possible to have their cattle ready for demand in the months of October and November, and not relying too much on prospects of an early Spring.

Mr. J. C. Rennie, who was a passenger by the s.s. Harewood, that sailed from this port for South Africa during the week, is making the voyage to his home at Kyneton, Victoria, Australia. He can claim to be one of the pioneers of the Serna district of Cordoba, and prior to his departure, leased his camp for "pastoreo" at a very satisfactory figure. Besides being a large landholder in this Republic, he owns some 60 leagues of camp in the Paraguayan Chaco, where he both breeds and fattens cattle. Conversing about the Chaco, he holds that camps are bound to be very valuable there in the near future; in fact, he contends that Paraguay is a country that has to be known to be appreciated. He prophesies great possibilities for it.

Strange to remark, the Harewood took away some 6,000 tons of wheat from this country consigned, I am informed, to the Government of the State of New South Wales. The severe drought experienced throughout Australia during the past year caused a very poor harvest, and consequently farmers have had to look elsewhere for seed requirements; yet it would seem to me that this shipment will arrive rather late for sowing purposes.

After making a casual analysis of the importations of pedigree farm live-stock to this country this year, I find that there will be less than 200 Scottish-bred bulls for sale before

the beginning of October. Perhaps I should mention the fact that when I use the word "Scottish-bred" I mean it to include bulls also bred in England, but which have been retained in Scotland long enough to enable them to enter this country under the laws referring to foot-and-mouth disease. The principal importers are Messrs. Donald MacLennan, Joseph Shepherd, Peter Miller, Sidney and Poels, Isaac Rawes, Bertie Marshall, George Campbell, Robert Duncan, J. Alexander, and last, but by no means least, those well-known breeders Messrs. P. and G. Hugh. Local estancieros who are in want of sires will do well to get in early and get the pick of the bulls on offer, as although the ports were opened yesterday to the importation of cattle from English ports, it has to be remembered that they will necessarily arrive rather late for breeding in the majority of our herds. I was permitted to look over some pedigrees yesterday belonging to some of the bulls recently discharged from the "embarcadero," and right good ones they are too, fit to satisfy the wants of the most fastidious breeder.

IMPORTED PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK

MIXED SHIPMENT TO RIVERO BROTHERS.

Messrs. Rivero Brothers, of Sanquillo Rocha, F.C.S., who have during recent years forged their way to the front as breeders of pedigree Shorthorn cattle and Shire horses, have just received an important consignment of fresh blood from the Old Country. The lot includes many notable Shire stallions, all of the best breeding, good colours and with every characteristic of the famous draught horse of Great Britain. They were personally selected in England by Mr. Harry Blunt, who has for some years acted as Messrs. Rivero's estancia manager, and who was formerly in the employ of that noted Shire breeder Lord Edgerton. The eight stallions comprise three 3-year-olds and five 2-year-olds, and they should give a good account of themselves in service with the grand quality mares at Sanquillo.

The Shorthorns imported are represented by five bulls and seven heifers, all of which are dark reds or roans, and most fashionably bred. This addition to the Messrs. Rivero's stock should have a telling effect at future shows in this Republic.

Four Lincoln shearling rams and seven ewes, from the famous Nocton Cabaña of J. H. Dean and Sons, were also acquired by Mr. Blunt when in England, for Messrs. Rivero; but, as the selling stipulation was that they should be exhibited at the forthcoming Royal Show of England, they are due to come out to this country in a later shipment.

NEW INDIAN COLONY

RESERVATION NEAR EMBARCACION.

The Minister of Interior will shortly issue a decree creating a Colony of Indians who are to be assembled at Kilometre 522 of the line between Formosa and Embarcacion. A financial commission of Indians under the direction of Herrera Vegas of the Territorial Department, will manage affairs. A sum of \$40,000 will be expended on the preliminary expenses of the new Colony which will at first consist of about 100 families of aborigines. A large extent of territory is to be reserved for their exclusive use. Dr. Zwanck, Secretary of the Financial Commission, leaves on Sunday for Napalpi to organise details of the scheme.

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TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE

THE TUBERCLE BACILLUS.

II.

The germ of the disease, the tubercle bacillus, is a tiny, slender, rod-shaped body. Several thousands of them placed end to end would be needed to measure an inch, so that they are quite invisible to the naked eye. A powerful microscope is needed to see them. Once the bacillus has gained lodgment inside the body of an animal, it begins to grow and multiply. It gets longer, and when full grown, divides cross-wise, making two out of one. Each of these goes through the same process, the two becoming four, the four eight, and so on indefinitely. This multiplication takes place quite rapidly when conditions are favourable, a few hours only being required for the birth of each generation. Nature, however, does not permit this process to continue long without offering some resistance. The forces of the body are aroused to action, and a battle begins between the tissues of the body and the army of invaders. The first line of defence is composed of the white cells of the blood which hurry to the scene of action and endeavour to destroy the invaders, by eating them up. Sometimes they are successful and the bacilli are destroyed, the infection checked. Often they fail in their object, and are themselves destroyed and the multiplication of the germs continues. The second line of defence is found by the cells of the tissue invaded by the germs. These cells arrange themselves in a circle around the germs and try to form a living wall between them and the rest of the body. This barrier gradually becomes thicker and thicker, and forms a little hard lump or tubercle, from which the disease gets its name. If this wall is complete and successfully imprisons the bacilli these gradually die, and the disease in that particular spot is arrested. Frequently, however, both these safeguards are overcome. The germs break through the barriers, and are carried in the blood stream or lymph channels to other parts of the body. New points of attack are selected, and the process begins again, but with less chance on the side of the animal. As the tubercles increase in number, the power of the body to grapple with them becomes less and less, and gradually the animal falls a prey to the disease. The tubercle bacilli does not multiply outside the body of an animal. It can live for a long time in favourable surroundings, such as dark and dirty byres. Sunlight soon destroys it. Freezing does not hurt it, but it can only stand a moderate amount of heat, exposure to 149 degrees Fahrenheit for twenty minutes kills it. Protected by a layer of dried mucus such as is coughed up from the lungs, it withstands drying, light, and ordinary disinfectants, but is readily killed by steam or boiling water.

HOW THE DISEASE SPREADS.

Sooner or later the tuberculous cow begins to give off the germs of the disease. The germs escape by the mouth and nose, the bowels, in the milk, and in discharges from the genital organs. When the germs are being given off in any of these ways, the disease is known as open tuberculosis. Germs discharged from the mouth and nose are coughed up from the lungs, and are sprayed over the food in front of the cow, or are carried in the air, for a time, until they fall to the ground. Cows in adjoining stalls may take in these germs, in the air they breathe, or in the food they eat, and so contract the disease. Germs discharged from the bowels are mixed with the manure, and may infect cattle and hogs, that are allowed to pick over the dung heap. The practice of having hogs and cattle together in the same yard is sure to result in the infection of the hogs if any of the cattle are affected. The germs in the manure come from matter that is coughed up and swallowed, and in some cases from tuberculosis in the bowels themselves. Manure containing tubercle germs may easily infect the milk. Particles of dried manure may fall into the milk pail, from the skin of a dirty cow, or be accidentally flicked off from the tail and fall into the milk. Straining the milk afterwards only removes the larger particles. The smaller ones, including the germs, remain in the milk. When the udder is tuberculous, the milk contains the germs, in vast numbers. Such milk may look and taste perfectly good, but readily transmits the disease to young animals. It is very dangerous to children. Hogs and calves are very readily infected by it.

HOW A HERD IS INFECTED.

Tuberculosis may be introduced into a healthy herd in a number of ways.

1. By the purchase of a bull or other animal that is infected with the disease. This animal may be apparently healthy at the time of purchase, but if it contains the germs the disease may develop and spread to other cattle. New animals should only be bought from a herd that is known to be healthy.

2. By feeding calves with milk, butter-milk or whey that has come from tuberculous cows. A farmer may have a healthy herd, but if he brings home skim milk from a creamery and feeds it to his calves, he may give them the disease. Such milk should be rendered safe by boiling or pasteurizing it.

3. By showing cattle at fairs and exhibitions, where no proper care is taken to keep out diseased stock or to disinfect the byres.

4. By shipping animals in cars that have not been disinfected, as they may have recently carried diseased cattle.

5. By allowing cattle to graze with diseased ones, or to come in contact with them over fences.

THE TUBERCULIN TEST.

Tuberculosis develops so slowly that in many cases it is months, and

sometimes years before any symptoms are shown. During this period the infected animals cannot be distinguished from the healthy in any ordinary way. There is a test, however, which does no harm to the healthy, yet detects the diseased ones practically without fail. This is known as the tuberculin test, because the substance used in making it is called tuberculin.

WHAT IS TUBERCULIN?

Tuberculin is a fluid, containing the products of the tubercle germ, without the germs themselves. As it contains no living germ, it cannot convey the disease. Great skill is required in its preparation. A special fluid (or culture medium) is prepared and the tubercle bacilli planted in it, great care being taken to keep all other germs out. The fluid is then placed in a special kind of incubator, and kept at the temperature of the animal body. Under these conditions the germs grow and multiply. Gradually the fluid becomes filled with the products of the germs. When the right point is reached, the fluid is heated sufficiently to kill the germs, which are then strained out. The remaining fluid is tuberculin. Tuberculin does not harm healthy cattle, even in large doses, but on diseased animals it produces a marked effect. This is shown by a feverish attack which comes on about eight or twelve hours after the tuberculin is administered, lasts a few hours, and then subsides. This temporary fever is called the reaction, and animals which show it are called reactors. The value of the test lies in the fact that diseased animals react, while healthy ones do not.

RELIABILITY OF THE TEST.

The tuberculin test, in the hands of a competent and experienced man, is much more accurate than any other method of detecting tuberculosis. The records of large numbers of tests made by Government officials show that, with certain precautions, it is accurate in 98 per cent. of the reactions obtained. This gives a margin of a possible 2 per cent. of error, and this small number may be still further lessened by care in making the test. For practical purposes any animal that reacts must be considered tuberculous.

LIMITATIONS OF THE TEST.

The test should not be applied to cows that have just calved or are about to calve, as the temperature at this time is apt to vary considerably from the normal. For the same reason it should not be applied to any animal that is in a feverish condition from any cause. The test fails to detect the presence of the disease in the animal that is very recently infected. The disease has to make a little progress before the test reveals its presence, and in the beginning of each case there is a period between the entrance of the germs into the body, and the time when they have multiplied sufficiently for the test to reveal their presence. This is called the period of incubation, and lasts from ten days to two months. When the disease is far advanced and the animal is wasting, the test sometimes fails to detect it. This is not of much practical importance, as such cases can generally be recognised without the aid of tuberculin.

PROTECTIVE INOCULATION.

For some years efforts have been made to discover a method of rendering cattle immune to the disease in such a way as men are protected from small-pox by vaccination. Up to the present these efforts have been only partially successful, and until the methods in use have been perfected by further investigations, they cannot be recommended as of practical use in the suppression of the disease.

SUPPRESSION OF THE DISEASE.

The first step in getting rid of the disease is to find out how many of the herd are affected by it. This is done by applying the tuberculin test. This will show a larger or a smaller number of the herd to be affected, and the proper course to pursue will depend largely upon the proportion of the reaction in it. Suppose that only a few cattle react, say fifteen out of a hundred, or in that proportion. In this case the reactors are first carefully examined, and if any of them show symptoms of the disease by coughing, loss of condition, or any other of the signs by which the disease is recognised without the test, such animals should be slaughtered. The other reactors should then be entirely separated from the healthy cattle. If possible they should be put in a separate building, but if this cannot be done, a tight partition should be built between the diseased and healthy cattle, and separate ventilation provided. The person who attends to the reactors should not go near the healthy animals, as he may carry the infection to them on his hands, clothes, or boots. For the same reason the feeding and watering must be done with separate utensils. When at pasture the reactors must not be put into a field, where they can reach across a fence to healthy cattle. Whenever a calf is born among the reactors it should be immediately separated from its mother, and brought up by hand or on a healthy cow. The calf is usually born healthy, but would soon catch the disease from its mother if allowed to remain with her. The milk of reacting cows may be used, if it is first boiled, or heated to a point sufficient to kill the germs. This heating to a point less than boiling is called Pasteurising, and is safe, provided all the milk reaches the required degree of heat, and is kept there sufficiently long. For this it is necessary to keep the milk for twenty minutes at 149 degrees Fahrenheit, or for five minutes at 176 degrees Fahrenheit. This system of dealing with tuberculosis in a herd was planned by Professor Bang, of Denmark, and has been very successfully followed in that country for some years. It has the advantage of allowing the reactors to be made use of while a sound herd is being built up. Under this system the sound herd increases in numbers, as healthy calves are added to it, while the diseased herd becomes smaller, as the reactors die off, or are killed as open cases of tuberculosis. Finally a point is reached when only a few reactors remain, and the owner will then find it to his interest to kill them rather than have the trouble of keeping them isolated. Some time is required for the successful carrying out of the Bang system, and the owner must be prepared to follow it steadily and faithfully for the whole time that is needed, which may be several years. During this time the healthy herd must be tested every six months, and any reactors removed to the diseased herd. At the same time a sharp look-out must be kept for animals showing definite symptoms of the disease. These should be destroyed promptly, as they are the most dangerous source of infection.

PETROLEUM WELLS IN ALGARROBO

A NEW DISCOVERY.

From Bahia Blanca the report has been received of a new and successful boring for petroleum in the department of Villarino near to Algarrobo Station on the Great Southern Railway. The quality of the petroleum is reported to be of an extra fine quality, and to be flowing in great abundance.

Capitalists attach considerable importance to this latest discovery on account of its proximity to the railway and to the port of Bahia Blanca.

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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE IN TANDIL

TO BE OPENED IN AUGUST

Señor Luis del Carril, assistant director of agricultural affairs, has informed Dr. Calderon, that he had received and officially taken over the presentation to the nation of the land and building left by the late Ramon Santamarina, for the purpose of a national agricultural college at Tandil, to be named after the donor.

A copy of the deed of gift and all the necessary title deeds were placed in the hands of the Minister of Agriculture. The trustees have in hand the sum of \$10,000 annually, to be presented to those students at the college who most distinguish themselves in their curriculum. The difficulty of furnishing the new college, erecting the necessary outbuildings and the like has been overcome by the suggestion that public subscriptions shall be asked for.

The opening of the new College will be celebrated during the first week in August, when the whole of the city of Tandil will be engaged in a public holiday in honour of the Minister of Agriculture.

THE WEEK'S EXPORTS

The official figures for the various shipments of this country's produce for the past week show a fairly good average of exportation figures.

The export of wheat amounted to 41,738 tons, of which 17,689 were shipped from Bahia Blanca, 15,356 from Buenos Aires, and 5567 tons from La Plata. Maize shipments reached 98,886 tons, of which 71,700 were dispatched from Rosario and 22,146 tons from this port.

Flax exports were low, only 3732 tons being shipped. Oats to the amount of 12,374 tons were sent away. Flour to the amount of 8,175 and barley 2,272 tons. Butter shipments were 900 cases, and 8,389 bales of wool were exported.

The total tonnage of exported wheat since the commencement of the year now amounts to 2,278,338, as against 860,241 for the same period of 1914.

Although this amount is very large, it is not equal to the 1913 shipments, when 2,501,852 tons of wheat were exported in the first three months. The total tonnage of maize to date is 1,517,298 tons, as against 1,250,221 tons of the previous year. Flax 602,818 tons, as against 683,575; oats 477,681 tons, as against 327,804 tons in 1914, and 767,647 in 1913.

Butter shipments show a considerable increase from 60,175 cases in 1914 to 115,562 in the present year.

Woollen exports have fallen. From October 1, 1914, to date they amount to 277,303 bales, whereas in the equivalent period of the previous year they equalled 299,367 bales.

ARMOUR'S NEW FRIGORIFICO

OPENED AT LA PLATA

On July 3rd a special train left Plaza Constitución conveying a representative assemblage of Argentina's public men and estancieros. Not even at the opening of the Palermo Show can such a gathering of people, all interested in the great stock trade of this Republic be found. Arrived at La Plata, the visitors made their way to the recently completed and up to date works of the Armour Company, and which probably are without a rival in any part of the world, for their ability to handle the many products for which they have been designed. The slaughtering floor was the chief centre of attraction, where some special kind of cattle were being slaughtered. The large concourse of interested visitors were unanimous in their praise of the smooth working of the slaughtering operations. After some time had been spent on this floor from viewing the live animals in the pens, to the finished carcasses as they were about to enter the freezing chambers, the visitors made their way to the large dining hall where refreshments, on a very liberal scale, were served. Here the decorations were well carried out, by the local firm of A. D. White and Co., the thoroughness being very favourably commented on. Many of the visitors inspected the other floors where the different products are handled to the best advantage, in keeping with the great reputation already carried by Armours in that respect. A large staff of workmen are still employed in hastening the completion of various sections which are not yet concluded; but within a few weeks all departments will no doubt be in full swing. The President of the Republic (Dr. de la Plaza), Dr. Marcelino Ugarte, the Governor of the Province; the Minister for Agriculture, Dr. Calderon; and innumerable other persons representing the public bodies were present; while the leading estancieros and stockmen were numerous represented; which augurs well for this firm's future operations in this Republic.

RECORD SHIPMENT OF FLOUR

5,000 TONS FOR FRANCE.

Yesterday was a red letter day in the export trade from this port, as it marked the shipment of a record cargo of flour. The vessel, the s.s. Centenario, which is sailing with this cargo is an Argentine steamer, and the property of Messrs. Dodero Hermanos. The flour has been consigned to Saint Nazaire, France.

Its value is equal to a million dollars, as the price per ton for best flour is \$200. Apart from this record shipment, the Centenario will carry a consignment of horses for the French army.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

The monthly meeting of the general committee of the British and American Benevolent Society was held in the board room of the Royal Insurance Co., Calle Bm.é. Miñe 478, on Monday last, at 5 p.m., the following members being present:—

Mr. H. G. Mackie (in the chair), Mrs. Raynes, Mrs. Lighton Robinson, Mrs. Botting, Rev. Dr. Fleming, Ven. Archdeacon Hodges, Rev. F. O. Spanton, Rev. W. M. Laing, Rev. J. Stuart Cameron, Mr. F. Phillips, Mr. James Marr (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. G. H. Hayward (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. Alexander Law (Superintendent).

Apologies for unavoidable absence were received from Rev. Dr. McLaughlin, and Col. Palmer.

After the minutes of the previous committee meeting had been read and approved, the Hon. Treasurer presented his statement of receipts and expenditure for the month of June, the following being a resumé of the disbursements:—

Charity	\$ 311.70
Pensions	301.00
Repatriation	100.45
Salvation Army . . .	37.10
General Charges . . .	185.00

\$ 935.25

British Aged and Infirm Fund	187.00
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\$ 1122.25 m'n.

Applications for relief and other matters requiring the attention of the Committee were then dealt with.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter received from Mr. Stanley Cutts stating that it was with great regret that he was obliged to resign from the Committee owing to his absence from Buenos Aires for an indefinite period, whereupon it was unanimously resolved that a hearty vote of thanks and appreciation to Mr. Cutts, for the assistance he had rendered to the Society, should be recorded.

The Rev. F. H. Somerville was unanimously elected an ex-officio member of Committee and Mr. W. R. Cassels an ordinary member of Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Stanley Cutts.

WORLD'S CROP PROSPECTS

REPORTS GENERALLY GOOD

London, July 6.

The circular report issued by Messrs. Broomhall to the Liverpool Corn Exchange, reports as follows:—

United Kingdom.—The prospects of the wheat crop are maintained. The outlook for the spring crop has improved.

France.—Prospects are less favourable, the weather being against very good progress. There are also many complaints of weeds.

Germany.—Officials here report that the drought has broken. The prospects of the crop are good.

Russia.—Both official and unofficial reports are quite favourable as to the general condition of the wheat in the interior. Offers are light, as there is very little moving. Archangel is offering wheat to Liverpool, at prices equal to American, but the quality is unsatisfactory.

Rumania and Bulgaria. Harvesting is progressing. Reports as to the yield are favourable.

Hungary.—No advices.

India.—Offers of wheat are liberal. The prospects of the ensuing crop are good.

Australia.—The weather is favourable, and the crops are doing well.

North Africa.—The crop prospects are maintained. The weather has improved.

Egypt.—The prospects of the crop are excellent. The officials are permitting exportation.

Holland.—The crops in most cases are doing well, but rain is wanted.

Scandinavia.—The drought continues. Some rain has fallen, but more is wanted.

LADIES AID SOCIETY DINNER

ALIMENT AND AMENITIES AT AV. ALEM.

The annual dinner arranged by the Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church at Lomas, is always an agreeable affair and yesterday's was not only no exception to the rule but a bright particular star in the series.

When a meeting is arranged round a dinner, the latter is naturally a conspicuous feature of the programme. Let it be said "right here," that the ladies associated with the Rev. Mr. Wolcott's Church understand thoroughly the science of ministering to the inner man. An advance guard of soup was flanked and preceded by skirmishing clouds of oyster patties and other pastellaria delights, light and crisp and melting to the palate. The main body consisting of dismembered chickens, cut off in the pride of their youth and tenderness with savoury bones and adorable prawns, shrimps, cold beef, iced puddings, nuts compotes, fruit, salads, puddings de todas clases and every each, more toothsome than its predecessor, made the beholder desire to be metamorphosed into a knife, fork and spoon. In short the apogee of delightful cooking (not "plain") was achieved. The other liquid and lighter provisions which accompanied these were worthy of them.

The tables were decorated with British, American and Argentine flags in fraternal harmony. It may be mentioned that there was also Tea procurable of unexceptionable quality. About 90 sat down to the tables (usually referred to as "the hospitable board") at 7.30 and the entire proceedings were such as reflected high credit on Mrs. Percy Shepherd, the President, and her energetic and talented committee of ladies to whose pastry and other achievements a respectful tribute of admiration is offered.

BRITISH HOSPITAL

The Committee of Management of the British Hospital held a special meeting on the 5th instant, the following gentlemen being present:—

Messrs. C. H. Pearson (Chairman), T. Lloyd, A. G. Thornton, James Dey, W. E. O. Haxell, A. W. Boote, Archdeacon Hodges, A. M. Wilson, R. de Condolle, Lloyd Davis and C. Manifold.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:—

That there be placed on record the deep sense of the great loss sustained by the Committee by the removal, by death, from their counsels of their late colleague and friend, Mr. Ernest Danvers, as also their high recognition of, and gratitude for, the able, loyal, and unselfish services rendered by him in the working of the British Hospital during the past eight years.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. G. Thornton, having consented to take over the duties of the late Mr. E. Danvers as Chairman of the House Committee, he was elected to that post, and Mr. C. Manifold was nominated to act as Hon. Secretary in his stead.

QUEEN VICTORIA COLLEGE

To the Editor).

Sir:—In the current issue of "Life and Work," the Magazine of the Scotch Church, there is a paragraph which is misleading. Referring to the service which has for many years been held at Queen Victoria College, San Fernando, it is stated that I am about to give up my school. This is only correct so far as the Boarding School is concerned. Queen Victoria College will be continued by me as a day school as heretofore.

By inserting this letter you will oblige—Yours, etc.,

A. STUART PENNINGTON.

Queen Victoria College,
San Fernando.

DEATH OF MR. E. E. DANVERS AN UPRIGHT AND USEFUL CITIZEN

The sudden decease of Mr. E. E. Danvers early yesterday morning came as a great shock to the members of the British community. Though he had been unwell for the past month, few of his friends anticipated that a man so apparently hale and hearty would be called away with such suddenness. It is no conventional platitude to say that his presence will be missed in many circles of British activity, and not least in connection with those organisations that are devoted to charitable works. He was a man of commanding presence and somewhat abrupt in manner, but the late Mr. Danvers was in fact always ready to lend sympathetic and practical aid to poverty and distress. An excellent organiser, his presence on any committee was a guarantee that the work of that body would be ably and conscientiously carried out. He had been in his earlier years a fine athlete, and to the last he took a keen interest in all forms of sport, particularly Rugby football. An engineer by profession, and co-proprietor of the well-known business weekly "The Review of the River Plate," wherein his articles were always characterised by sound common-sense, Mr. Danvers was a firm believer in Argentina and her future. His consistent defence of progressive legislation and his un concealed scorn for all petty and time-serving policy were known and admired by Argentines and Britons alike. He was, in brief, the true type of a just and upright citizen. His sudden decease leaves a widow, two daughters and a son, the latter now on active service at the front, and to his afflicted family "The Herald" tenders its sincere sympathy.

Mr. Danvers held the rank of Worshipful Deputy District Grand Master in the United Grand Lodge of Antient Free and Accepted Masons of England, District of South America, Southern Division.

THE LATE MR. ERNEST DANVERS

The funeral of Mr. Ernest Danvers took place at the British Cemetery, Chacarita, on Sunday.

The Rev. Archdeacon Hodges, of St. John's Pro-Cathedral, conducted the service. A large number was present at the funeral and numerous wreaths were sent by the deceased gentleman's friends.

A Masonic Memorial Service was held in the evening at Holy Trinity Church, Lomas, and Masonic funeral rites were observed in the various lodges of the city.

THE BRITISH SOCIETY

SEVENTEENTH LIST OF VOLUNTEERS FROM ARGENTINA.

B.S. 261 Williams, Robert David, 2nd Lieut. 3rd Salford 19th (Service Batt.) Lancashire Fusiliers.

B.S. 262 Mortlock, L. L., 2nd Lieut. King's Royal Lancashire Regt.

B.S. 263 Kemp, Walter, 2nd Lieut. 3rd Batt. King's Own Royal Lancashires.

B.S. 264 Burchett, J. G., No. 1807, Co. D, 1st Sportsman's Batt. 23rd Royal Fusiliers.

B.S. 265 Harris, S. C., No. 1353, Lance-Corpl. C. Co., London Rifle Brigade.

B.S. 266 Nichols, T. H., No. 1492, C. Co., London Rifle Brigade.

B.S. 267 Coombes, C. F., No. 1545, C. Co., London Rifle Brigade.

B.S. 268 Hayward, C., No. 2170, C. Co., London Rifle Brigade.

B.S. 269 Brayne, C. H., 2nd Lieut. 10th Batt. South Staffs.

B.S. 270 King, John Falconer, 2nd Lieut. 14th Batt. Highland Light Infantry.

B.S. 271 Lester, G., No. 7358, Army Service Corps.

GERMAN 'DISCIPLINE' IN ARGENTINA

INTERNED OFFICERS SEEK PUNITIVE POWERS.

Though one is apt to forget the fact there are still a hundred odd German sailors interned on Martin Garcia, together with several of their officers. The latter have now addressed a note to the Argentine Minister of Marine asking for the right to inflict disciplinary punishment on their men. It appears that they keep up the customary discipline of ship-board, and to the Teuton mind this is sufficient justification for the granting of this most remarkable request. Arrogance is the chief characteristic of the German officer, ashore or afloat, and nothing of this sort ought to surprise us. But one learns with considerable satisfaction that the Minister of Marine is both surprised and annoyed. The Argentine troops garrisoning the island will keep order, and inflict punishment when required, the German request being unceremoniously turned down.

The tars of the Trafalgar may be glad of this decision. For in the German service, as a recent writer in the "Nautical Magazine" remarks, the lower deck counts for very little. After making full allowance for a discipline similar in every respect to the iron code of the Prussian army, it can truthfully be said that the relations between German naval officers and their men are far from cordial. There is no camaraderie, and though the lower deck may fear, it certainly does not love the "Herren Offiziere." The pistolling of their own men in the water during the Heligoland fight is a pretty fair illustration of the prevailing spirit.

HOUSES FOR THE WORKING MEN

GOVERNMENT PROJECT REVIVED.

During the administration of Dr. Joaquim S. de Anchorena, as Municipal Intendente, a project was mooted concerning the construction of houses for working men, the project, however, was for the time being shelved.

Yesterday afternoon it received new life when the present Municipal Intendente communicated with the Minister of the Interior concerning the erection of 10,000 houses for the working men. The communication contained full details of the scheme, and the progress it had made in Dr. Anchorena's time, it also laid stress on the necessity for immediate action and requesting that the project should receive the sanction of the Chamber of Deputies at an early date, so that the work might be commenced.

Dr. Gramajo has given his most careful attention to all details and believes that the realisation of the project is of vital importance.

JEWEL ROBBERY IN CENTRE

An important jewel robbery was committed early yesterday morning or during the preceding night. When Señor Luis Merello, of 659 Rivadavia, opened his establishment, he found that thieves had anticipated him and had, after forcing the iron safe, the name of which is not given, carried off jewellery to the value of 11,000 pesos. A fuller investigation has failed to discover any clue to the plunderers, whose booty is reported as consisting of 80 gold rings set with pearls and brilliants, 20 diamond pins, 15 gold chains (ladies and gentlemen's), 3 gold wrist watches, 3 pendants of platinum and brilliants, and 2 plated revolvers with mother of pearl grips.

FALKLAND ISLANDS NEWS

(From Our Correspondent.)

Port Stanley, June 28.

Lighten Our Darkness.

While the German squadron held the Sword of Damocles over us in the shape of threatened invasion, we were quietly content to put up with "All lights out," but we can see no reason why now, the danger being passed, and with an actual revenue of £36,765 (which was that for the year 1914), we should, during 14 hours of darkness, risk our limbs or our lives if we venture out of doors (for want of street lights) by stumbling into open drains at the sides of the roads, butting into fences, or walking into the sea. We might reasonably expect to have the town better lighted than it is during winter. Some of the very few street lamps there are, haven't been lit for months, and that where most needed.

We have had an influx of 200 or so strangers for work at the new wireless installation, and on the 8th of June, at midnight, a man whose wife was just recovering from a very severe illness, was startled by a tremendous banging and clamouring at his door, and could only get rid of the noisy invaders by threatening them with "a charge of shot." Turned out of the pubs at 10 p.m., several strange men had been wandering till 12 p.m., trying to find their boarding-house. They were covered with mud from top to toe, as though they had just evacuated the war-trenches, and all the front of the invaded house was finger-printed in mud as though they had been practising the Bertillon method of digit impressions while feeling for the door. Other inhabitants have found inebriated and benighted occupants in their back premises and outhouses. Our best means of rectifying matters, or imparting verbum sap. seems to be by causing it to appear in "The B. A. Herald."

Another badly needed improvement is some better means devised for informing the public as to when mails are expected to arrive or leave Stanley, other than a single notice tacked on the one "Government Gazette" board two or three hours before the advent or closing of the mails at the Post Office. Noah in the Ark probably had a better method of apprising his menagerie as to when it was feeding time. If nothing better can be done, a second "Gazette" board might alleviate the badly felt want, and save people from missing a mail during these irregular times of mail service.

The Falkland Islands Defence Force.

This is the new cognomen of the F. I. Volunteers, which is to expend £10,000 during the year 1915. The Volunteers have been reinforced by a new instructor and Commander Captain Newham, of the National Guard Reserve, who arrived by the Ortega on May 15.

What has been asserted by some to be unearned increment of stripes, badges, commissions, etc., will probably have to be shown to have been gained other than by favouritism, or appointment on the score of social position.

The F. I. Volunteer Corps numbers 170 to 180, which is also augmented by other trained forces concerning which one must be silent. Our "contemptible little army" is certainly not numerically strong. Still, outsiders need not persist in looking at it through the small end of the spy-glass.

To see ourselves as others see us

was the gift given us by the "Daily Mirror" of February 15, 1915. In its pictorial representations appears—stated by it to be "surely the smallest army in the world." The "Mirror" mirages the Falkland Army as amounting to but 21, men and boys, all told, including artillery, infantry, cavalry, chaplain, and a brass band.

The latter recalls the nursery rhyme of

"Fingers and toes,
It shall have music wherever
it goes,"

for the big drum and a large musical instrument seem the most prominent features in this illuminating concept.

The single horse drawing the gun-carriage seems to demand the attention of two men out of the army of 21. Whether it be to restrain or constrain him we can't tell from the mirage. The one mounted cavalry man seems to have no difficulty with his war-horse.

Our muffled martial bristles are soaped down by the "Mirror's" statement, "The army is a model of hard work and enthusiasm." One wonders if German "Big Willie" has seen this depicted very small bunch of sour grapes that were out of his reach last December, how his moustaches and lips would curl with disdain. He would probably order laughing-gas instead of asphyxiating gas for the extraction of its teeth.

What a scoop it would have been for the "Daily Mirror" had a snapshot been taken of a detachment of our army as I one day saw it. My friends rushed to the door to see it, and doubled up with mirth at the comic sight.

At a stipulated time in the day, rubbish may be deposited at the town rubbish heap. To save the expense of carting, street urchins themselves wheeled to the heap peat-ashes and refuse from the houses. The armed guards had just been relieved and were marching to their barracks preceded by bagpipes and kettle-drums all passing close by the rubbish heap. Whereupon the war fever so infected the urchins that they immediately tailed on, following up the rear with their wheel-barrow, dilapidated and home-made hand-carts, and other antiquated vehicles, suggestive of an attending ambulance corps that had been mercilessly maltreated by the enemy, doing about as much mischief as did Herr Roempler, the German aviator who won the decoration of "the Red Eagle" by dropping a bomb on the cabbage-patch at Dover, he having been the first aviator to raid England by air.

Lost in a Swamp.

A sad occurrence took place on May 17, just outside Stanley Town. A young man named Arthur Pauline, who at times seemed to have a touch of insanity, was sent to the family peat-cut to manipulate some peat fuel. He took it into his head to visit the "Look-out" on Leg Point, Goose Green, having done so at times before. The men there gave him tea, buns, and tobacco, and at 4 p.m. advised him to get back to Stanley before dark. He left there at 4 a.m., and might easily have reached home at 4.30 p.m. The men saw him when some distance along the track to Stanley, but neither saw or heard anything more of him until at midnight a man arrived at the Look-out to inquire if they had seen anything of Pauline, as he had not returned home. The alarm was raised, and Government workmen, F.I. Volunteers, and strong parties on foot and horse-back scoured the outskirts of the town night and day for nearly a week, but could discover no trace of him.

The prevailing conclusion is that he must have walked into and become engulfed in one of the treacherous peat morasses (which in places are 30 feet deep). Possibly in aberration of mind he may have been under the impression that he was on his way to Douglas Station, where he had a brother working, but the track to that place was unknown to him.

Some years ago a child disappeared. She had strayed from a picnic party, and was never seen again. Not long ago the "B. A. Herald" told of a man's remains being accidentally found at Hill Cove, West Falklands. He had landed there in a small boat from Saunders Island, during a thick fog, and wandered until he died from exhaustion, no one having known of his arrival at the time.

Another Strange Disappearance.

took place at Weddell Island this month. Mr. Curran (who was a stoker on board the local steamer, "Falkland," which called there with, and for cargo, was put on shore to shoot geese. But when the steamer left Weddell no trace of him other than two wild geese that he had shot could be found, though search had been made for him. Later news reached Stanley that he was found next day ten miles from the settlement.

On the same trip Captain Frank Rowlands (taking a pleasure trip) slipped and fell on the cabin stairs, dislocating some ribs, but is making a good recovery.

The New Governor.

Mr. Douglas Young, accompanied by his sister, Miss Young, arrived by the R. M. steamer on May 14, at mid-day; was "sworn in" at the new Town Hall during the afternoon, and saluted with 17 guns.

Our Clerk of the Weather happened to be in one of his vilest of humours and endeavoured both to damp the enthusiasm of the public, and give the new-comers a very bad impression of our climate and surroundings. Easterly winds and deluging rain chilled and drenched the guard of honour, the school children, and assembled spectators, the numerous flags and the arch displaying "Welcome." The contrast between our "treeless-land" (as an Indian termed it) and the pearly Bahamas, from which they had come, must have seemed great to Mr. and Miss Young.

After taking the prescribed oaths, His Excellency thanked the citizens for their demonstrations of welcome. He congratulated the F. I. Volunteers on their soldierly appearance, and assured them that he would ever have their interest and that of the colony at heart; that both he and his sister already felt they were among friends. Miss Young expressed her pleasure at the healthy appearance of our Falkland children.

Taking the law in their own hands.

On May 17 two F. I. Volunteers, viz., Sergt. Barnes and Private John Goss at 10 p.m. (i.e., closing time) outside the Stanley Arms public-house, put into practice the sentiment, "Scatter our enemies and make them fall," for they pummelled and knocked down Mr. James Wilson, and as they said, "took it out of him" for alleged scandalising them by making alleged false assertions, for which under the circumstances, they deemed they could get no redress.

They were arrested and put in the lock-up, but subsequently released on bail by two sureties of £50.

The two Volunteers being on active service at the time of the assault, the case was postponed in the civil court until it was decided whether a civil or a military tribunal should adjudicate on the case. On May 27 the case was heard in the civil court the magistrate being Mr. M. Halkett. Sergt. Barnes was fined £8, to which was added £3 compensation to Mr. Wilson, while J. Goss was fined £2 and £1 salve to the wounded feelings of Mr. Wilson. The cost was £14 for this fistie encounter, but the assailants said they had value for their money. They were also bound over to keep the peace for 6 months.

A Sporting-gun Accident.

happened to James Clark (son of Mr. Henry Clark), who, with another lad, went out to shoot wild geese on Sunday, June 6. When two hours' walk out of Stanley, the lock of the gun burst open, and the cartridge, or part of it, blinded the sportsman, who was led home by his companion. It was expected that Clark would lose his eyesight but is fast recovering it.

A Generous Thank-Offering from the Falkland Islands Company.

The £1,000 given by the F. I. Company (after the narrow escape of F. I. property and industries in December last) for the relief of distress caused by the war, has been allocated

MENDOZA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

July 6.

Lawn Tennis Club.

The meteorological conditions have been decidedly propitious and the tennis courts have been of late very well attended. For July 9, 10 and 11 a Championship Competition is announced, and the events will include Mixed Doubles; Men's Doubles and Men's Singles. On July 9 lunch will be provided in the Club Pavilion.

Golf Club.

The season's programme has undergone some minor changes and postponements; but it is understood that all the advertised events will take place.

Boxing.

Mr. Jack Murray, South American champion, has been appointed as Professor and Instructor of the Boxing and Athletic classes in the Mendoza Jockey Club. The Boxing Club in the Calle Necochea under Murray's direction, continues to thrive.

Wedding.

The wedding of Mr. Sydney Forbes and Miss Ellen Enemark will take place on Saturday, July 24, at 2.30 p.m., in the English Church Hall; the Rev. Frank Middleton will officiate at the ceremony.

Conversazione.

Mr. Charles Pott, producer of the celebrated make of wine known as "Chateau Pott" gave a party at his vineyard La Compuerta, Departamento Lujan, on June 29. Among the guests were many influential Mendoza families, including Mrs. Cortes and Miss Dora Cortes. The company were charmingly entertained by Mrs. Charles Pott and her daughters, the Misses Ines Dolina and Catalina, the latter being a harpist of considerable fame in Mendoza. The amateur tenor Mr. Manuel Diaz sang some operatic selections in a masterly fashion. The programme lasted until well on into the following morning.

English Church.

The service on Sunday last was particularly well attended. A number of freemasons assisting and the Dead March in Saul was rendered in commemoration of Mr. E. E. Danvers deceased.

As previously announced the Rev. F. Middleton holds a service every Sunday at the usual hour of 10.30.

Obituary.

Profound regret was felt in British circles at the news of the sudden death of Mr. E. V. Davy which occurred at Panguelue on June 30. His remains were interred the following day in the Mendoza cemetery. The funeral was attended by all of Mr. Davy's Railway colleagues.

Visitor.

Mr. J. Oliver, of Buenos Aires, is staying in Mendoza.

by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, thus:—To the British Red Cross Society, £250; Order of St. John of Jerusalem, £250; Royal Seamen and Marines' Orphan School and Orphan Home, Portsmouth, £70; Royal British Female Orphan Asylum, Devonport, £70; Royal Naval Depot Orphanage, Chatham, £70; Sailors' Orphan Girls' School and Home, Hampstead, £30; Royal School for Naval and Marine Officers' Daughters, Isleworth, £72; Royal Dockyard Orphan Asylum, Devonport, £30; Queen Adelaide Fund, £20; British Seamen Orphan Boys' Home, Brixham, £20; Nazareth House, Southsea, £10; Naval Disasters Fund, £100. Thus many sufferers in the Homeland will have reason to remember the Falklands. A mistaken idea has got about that this £1,000 gift by the F.I.C. was to a visiting Company Officer.

Public Opinion as expressed in the Argentine Press.

MUNICIPAL DOG - CATCHERS

(La Prensa.—July 1).

The Municipality has a special service for catching dogs found loose on the roads, and also an enclosure where the animals are kept until such time as their masters redeem them, after paying the necessary fees. There are however sundry faults in this service which, says "La Prensa," might well be corrected. Useless cruelty ought to find no place in a city such as Buenos Aires, and the idea of establishing a municipal dog catching establishment was merely to free the streets from what might well become a nuisance. The cages where the dogs are kept, are however far from satisfactory. Old and very dirty, in to them are flung without the slightest precautions, dogs of all sorts. Ill or well, in they go, the Municipality evidently failing to understand that the owner has a right to get his animal back in the state in which he lost it, especially if, as so frequently happens, the dog in question is a valuable one that has by chance escaped from the house and been picked up by the Municipal dog catchers.

Nor is it right to put a lot of dogs together in the one cage. Fights result that are as disagreeable as they are cruel. Finally, says "La Prensa," the system under which a person may get his dog back is unnecessarily complicated. Fines and so forth cannot be paid at the cages, but must be settled at the office of the Street Cleaning Department, Santa Fé 1649, thus adding to the number of journeys required. Moreover, the cages are open at one hour and the office of payment at another, which means the loss of a day, and in many cases the loss of the animal. These things, concludes "La Prensa," might very easily be altered, and the old system be restored whereby, on payment of \$10 at the enclosure itself, the dog was released.

TARDY HELP

(La Nación.—July 1).

Official information leads one to believe, says "La Nación," that the suggested loans of seed corn to agriculturalists will be too late to be of any immediate use. So much time has been taken in the preliminary arrangements for distribution that it is now too late to sow; and the seed is even yet undelivered! Nature unfortunately does not wait for official arrangements, and it will only be accentuating the error already committed if the seed corn be distributed at this late hour. To begin with the law was unduly delayed ere being sanctioned. Then far too much time was taken up in making out a list of needy agriculturalists, reckoning the quantity of seed required, arranging for guarantees, and sundry other provisions that in the long run have nullified the very object of the measure.

So extreme has been the delay that the agriculturalists now ask that a further period of two months be allowed them for repayment, urging with much reason that the late sowing must mean late harvesting, and their arguments certainly appear worthy of attention. That however is by the way. The main idea is to get the seed corn into the ground with as little further delay as may be, and this ought to be the main preoccupation of the authorities.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE RAILWAYS

(La Prensa.—July 2).

On June 16, representatives of the various railways operating in the Republic asked the Minister of Public Works to arrange for them an interview with H.E. Dr. de la Plaza, in order that they might make a verbal exposition of some of the difficulties under which they are at present labouring, and come to a clear understanding as to the interpretation of Law 5315. These matters had been previously submitted in writing, and, says *La Prensa* the railway representatives enlarged on the theme, pointing out, among other things, that the return on capital invested in the railways had been steadily decreasing from 1910 onwards. Add to this a serious diminution of traffic, heavy increases in running costs, and it will be realised that this industry is suffering from the effects of a very severe crisis.

Indeed the crisis is almost national, and the companies, in their Note, ask that the co-operation of the Minister of Finance be afforded them during the proposed conference, basing their reason on the fact that the country cannot be indifferent to the depreciation of Argentine railway securities in the foreign market. Dealing with the other difficulties against which the railways have to contend the Note states that the question of Municipal taxation stands first and foremost. Law No. 5315 was drafted with the idea of controlling and at the same time guaranteeing the money invested in railway enterprise. It was intended to remove all distrust from the mind of the foreign investor in Argentine rails, by establishing the freedom of railway capital from all National, Provincial and Municipal taxation, whilst giving the companies the right to make a profit of 6.80 per cent without there being any danger of Government interfering with the tariff fixed by these concerns, always provided that 3 per cent of the liquid funds received are paid in to the Roads Committee. When this law was decreed—the Mitre Law, as it is generally termed—the existing companies were invited to comply with its terms, at the same time renouncing many advantages to which they were entitled under their original concessions.

Now the railway companies comply with their contract obligations, paying the aforesaid contribution punctually. They do not however make 6.80 per cent, nor are they free from Municipal taxation, the clauses of the law relative to the last mentioned matter being nullified by judicial pronouncements uttered in the Supreme Court. The result has been that many municipalities, that of the Federal Capital being among the number, have imposed new taxation affecting the railways, and have gone to the courts to collect it. The Note ends by saying that these various considerations have led the companies to approach the National Government once more, in order that the public means may be made to harmonise with the rights that attach to the capital employed in railway enterprise. It is satisfactory to learn that H.E. the President has told the deputation that waited upon him that he will study the Note jointly with the Minister of Public Works in order to arrive at a definite conclusion.

MUNITIONS FACTORY DESTROYED.

Berne, July 6.

A large munitions factory at Dresden was destroyed by fire last Sunday. Eight women and children were burned alive.

THE AGRICULTURAL BANK

(La Prensa.—July 3).

The abnormal delay that has characterised the establishment of an agricultural bank, is, says "La Prensa," really extraordinary though part and parcel of the lack of provision that characterises the banking position of the republic. The Banco de la Nación itself, according to "La Prensa," only rests on a provisional base, and although everyone regards it as a state bank, it has gone out of its direct course in order to help the agricultural and pastoral interests of the republic, despite the knowledge that there was a certain danger in so doing, a danger that has happily not been felt as yet. The last transaction sanctioned by the directorate placed this view on record by arranging to grant loans to cattle breeders until such time as special credit facilities were available for this class of trade.

Thus it is clear that the law creating an Agricultural Bank is overdue, the need for such an institution being abundantly proved, hence the satisfaction with which the project now before the Senate is generally regarded. It may be objected, continues "La Prensa," that the capital proposed is exiguous, but it is the best that can be done at the present time. The great thing is to get agricultural credit into form, and that is what the present project aspires to do. Detailed discussion is as yet uncalled for, and "La Prensa" merely wishes to praise the general idea involved. Its belief in the need for a sound agricultural policy is well known, and it welcomes the proposed Agricultural Bank in the hope that no efforts will be spared to render the new institution entirely adequate to the needs of the nation.

ARGENTINE INTERNAL CREDIT

(La Nación.—July 3).

The favourable trade balance of the republic suggests, says "La Nación," that the time has come to make use of internal credit in order to build up the economic organisation of the state. Hitherto all capital requisite to this end has come from abroad, there being no national savings to be invested in development work. Now for fifteen years—save in 1911—the balance of trade has been in favour of Argentina, exports have grown and imports have decreased, with a very dim probability of their being renewed on a considerable scale for some time to come. In so far as capital is concerned, Argentina, in common with many a new country, will have to restrict her demands for many a year, the lenders themselves being to-day short of funds. Yet our exports will have to be paid for some way or other, and Argentina cannot do as did the United States after 1870 when they shipped goods to Europe and took payment in stocks and bonds, for the simple reason that the United States in those days owned their working tools, whereas those of Argentina are borrowed.

Thus, remarks "La Nación," the first thing is to get possession of the tools, in other words, to build up the capital whereby the present situation may be used to the best advantage. This can be done by drawing on the nation's internal credit, but unfortunately the surplus funds lie in the banks inactive, awaiting the moment when they can be turned over with fabulous profit to their owners. The reluctance to invest in an internal loan "La Nación" attributes to low rates of interest, and points out that both the French and British governments have had to double their rates to get money to-day, thereby naturally putting in the shade emissions such as the Credito Interno Argentino 5 o/o, a rate that is bettered by the very banks of deposit. Better rates will probably draw the money, and be even more effective than arbitrary measures for fixing the value of the stock, a course that is unwise and that runs perilously close to emitting inconvertible state paper.

THE RAILWAY NOTE

(La Nación.—July 5).

In a lengthy and weighty leading article "La Nación" draws attention to the serious position of railway capital invested in this country, and points out that although the Note embodies no concrete petition, it nevertheless deserves very careful attention at the hands of the government. For the question of the railways of Argentina is not on a par with similar questions elsewhere. The railways lie at the root of all the nation's activity, and if, through error, their interests were sacrificed, it would mean an aggravation of the commercial crisis which the country suffers to-day. It is indisputable that the financial situation of the railways to-day is a little worse than bad, traffics and receipts diminishing steadily, with no prospect of a speedy reaction, and, continues "La Nación" it is the duty of the state to do what lies in its power to alleviate their situation, if only as an acknowledgment of the multiple benefits they have conferred upon the country in the past, both directly, and indirectly as helping to maintain the national credit abroad.

If the present difficulties of the railways are indefinitely prolonged, it will mean the cessation of all development, and ultimately stop the inflow of capital. For if the British government has to pay 4 1/2 o/o for money, repayable at par, it will be difficult to find investors in Argentine rails yielding less than 3 o/o and quoted in certain cases at 60 o/o discount.

THE CASE AGAINST THE STATE RAILWAYS

(La Prensa.—July 6).

For several years past "La Prensa" has drawn attention to the deficient administration of the Government railways, and its natural corollary, defective service, and remarks that the Government, in pursuance of old standing tradition, takes no heed to the complaints that in themselves prove the management to be little better than chaotic. This indifference has continued down to the time when the introduction of new elements enabled it to be seen how far neglect had gone, and an interview with one of the new functionaries has thrown a flood of light on past doings. The starting point arose from the fact that the returns for May showed larger takings and diminished working costs, and inquiry into this unusual state of affairs brought to light the fact that the rolling stock in particular has been shamefully ill-used.

Concrete information goes to show that whilst on the whole the said rolling stock is of good quality and sufficient in quantity to meet all the needs of the service, it has not been properly looked after. Figures prove this very plainly, there being 1,400 waggons, and 70 per cent. of the locomotives unusable. The new management has found engines running with no less than 700 kilos of dirt encrusted material in their boilers. There are other engines that have done 2,000 kilometres on end, without ever being cleaned in the sheds, despite the fact that a machine, just as much as a human being, needs attention and rest if it is to do its work properly. Here if you will is proof positive of the manner in which the interests of the State have been looked after, and the fact that this sort of thing should be possible proves the culpable negligence of the Government in refusing to look into any complaints, as though such accusations were an offence to the functionaries in charge of the department. There stands the case, says "La Prensa," and on the face of it the successive Ministers of Public Works are guilty. The interests of the country have suffered, and it will be interesting to hear what the Government has to say about the matter.

IMMOVABLE FUNDS

(La Prensa.—July 5).

In the brief space of twelve months the monetary circulation of this country has increased by \$208,596,000, remarks "La Prensa," adding that no country on earth has ever piled up a balance so eminently favourable in so short a time. This is due to two prime causes; the economy exercised by all classes of society, and the strong demand for Argentine produce. But in the long run all this money has been derived from the land, and one would naturally suppose that land was in strong demand. The contrary is the case. These two hundred odd million dollars have remained stationary, and "La Prensa" sarcastically supposes that they are being retained until someone discovers a new America wherein to invest them. Altogether the Argentine situation defies ordinary economic principles, and argues strongly in favour of the theories of Patten of Pennsylvania, who consistently advocates a new theory of economics for the two Americas, the accepted doctrines of Europe being inapplicable.

Theory apart, the fact is that this country alternates between great waves of pessimism, and Capital is for the moment pessimistic, unable therefore to estimate land values at their true worth. This despite the certain demand for cereal and pastoral produce, a demand that nothing can stop. Illogical pessimism could hardly go further than it has gone in certain cases where land that has brought forth in one single year enough to pay the amount for which it was mortgaged could not be sold by auction at the reserve price based on that self-same mortgage. It looks as though much of the capital in the country was not dead, but on the other hand sought to kill the values of all property in order to reap greater gains in the future. Then there are other cautious souls who talk of waiting until things come back to normal. Will the normal conditions they await give them land at the price of a year's harvest? "La Prensa" sums up the situation by declaring that the Argentine capitalist has always waited for a lead from the foreign investor. Now that the current of foreign capital has stopped, the local investor hangs back, fearful lest it should not be renewed. This is in the highest degree unlikely, argues "La Prensa," seeing that it is reasonable to expect a flood of capital hitherwards once the war is over, in order that it may escape heavy taxation. Then the local capitalist will bethink himself of his timorousness and repent when he finds that it will cost him two hundred dollars to buy that which today he might easily acquire for a hundred.

ROSARIO'S NEW INTENDENTE

(La Nación.—July 6).

After many days of official delays the new Intendente of Rosario has occupied his post, with the general approbation of his fellow citizens. This, says "La Nación," is of itself a good augury, whilst the programme announced by the Intendente is also estimable. It may be divided under three main heads. The first thing to be done is to organise the administration in order that work may be well done, always having regard to the controlling influence of full publicity. This end attained there comes the question of the communal finances, modifying the existing system where necessary in order that taxation shall be both just and sufficient to the needs of the city. Thirdly there is the question of ediciliary development; workmen's dwellings, municipal dairies for poor children, public baths, decentralisation of the work done by the Asistencia Publica, labour exchanges, night shelters, improved roads, cheaper living, and more schools for the children of the working classes.

All this is excellent, as "La Nación" remarks, and it must be admitted that the programme is well conceived, if a shade too ample as regards its varied initiatives, which may make compliance somewhat difficult. At the same time, admitting that the ideas thus expressed are sound and free from fantastic schemes, Intendentes who have already known the cares of office may very well say that it is one thing to promise and another to reform. Hence "La Nación" suggests that the Intendente of Rosario will do well to follow the example of the Council of Ten in the palmy days of Venice. Owing to an unfortunate miscarriage of justice they hung a baker, subsequently found innocent of the crime unjustly imputed to him. There was no possibility of restoring the man to life, but the Council did the next best thing by hanging in the council hall an emblem, bearing the words, "Remember the poor baker!" The new Intendente may apply the moral to himself, and hang before him in his private office, the motto: "Remember your Programme!"

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL

(La Prensa.—July 7).

Continuing its policy of drawing attention to the serious deficiencies that characterise certain departments of national administration, "La Prensa" points out that a mistaken sense of self-esteem is what usually leads functionaries to take amiss any examination into their conduct of affairs. They forget that in cases where their procedure has been satisfactory, inspection would help them to prove the stability of their position, a much better course than adopting a totally unwarranted susceptibility, which is doubly prejudicial to their interests seeing that it is bound to raise doubts. The Government is really the body chiefly responsible for this attitude, owing to its tolerance, which has almost reached the stage of being a weakness; it ought rather to have made regular inspection part and parcel of the ordinary administrative routine.

There is no explanation to be found for the present attitude, says "La Prensa," especially when it is borne in mind that the recent discoveries relative to the State railways are by no means the first instance of equally culpable administrative mismanagement. The autonomy that characterises certain departments has served as a shield for the machinations of unfaithful functionaries who know themselves to be secure from criticism. Almost entirely independent they have begun by small irregularities, that later have developed into serious infractions of their duty, faults that prove their misapprehension of the nature of their posts, which are public trusts, not prebends. The rule has been to place absolute trust in the public functionaries, and no steps are taken until it is too late to remedy errors arising either from the unworthiness of the functionary, or the laxity of the administration. Hence the arbitrary apportionment of public monies without regard to the Budget allotments, a state of affairs that is only discovered when the time comes to pay the debts contracted by the various departments of State without due authority or the knowledge of the executive, and past experiences ought to induce the Government to reform its administrative procedure in this respect.

RESERVISTS FOR ITALY

Preparations for the transport of Italian reservists proceed apace. In addition to the arrival of the Ré Vittorio, the Luisiana, also from Genoa, is expected to-day having come out expressly to act as troop carriers. The Luisiana has come out with a loading of general merchandise and will return with a full complement of reservists; on July 10 the Tomaso di Savoia is also expected.

IN THE OFFICE CHAIR

"Mister" Jean Addams.

If the energetic "Razon" would expend a little of the time which it devotes to exposing the iniquities of the Railway Companies, as Empresas extranjerias, to the study of proper names and titles as used in Europe, it would greatly benefit. We should not then see a lengthy cablegram rendered ridiculous by the repeated use of the description, Mr. Jean Addams as applied to the energetic lady Apostle of Peace, though not perhaps of tranquillity from Chicago. Miss Jane Addams may be of a masculine type, one does not know that she is, but it is going a little too far to "Mister" her, and style her "Jean." We are accustomed to see "Lord Churchill," "Mr. Fischer," "Sir Grey," "Mr. Sir Tower," and the "Camara do los Lores," but the changing of Miss Addams' sex is, one must contend, an unwarrantable liberty and it is time for to cry Hoo!" The City afternoon Press also assured us that Mueller had been shot in the Tower on Tuesday morning. Where has their cable messenger been loitering. He must have turned aside to play marbles or buy a lottery ticket, for the execution took place actually in June. He was sentenced to death on June 5. Queen Anne is also dead.

Cabinet Salary Pool.

Nothing could be much more mischievous, sillier or more impertinent than the behaviour of certain private Members early last month, when Government pooled the Cabinet salaries. To whatever party these men belong, they are meddling impudent bounders and, the severe rebuke which Mr. Asquith administered, was well deserved. That the Members of the Coalition Government have the public spirit and patriotism to do what they have done, ought to be matter of satisfaction but, no, these purblind, prying sneaks must try to make a public affair of nothing even

THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME

(La Nación.—July 7).

Daily the general interest in the work of education grows, and, says "La Nación," many and various are the means whereby this interest is evinced in the urban centres of the Republic. Nor is it a mere appreciation of the primary advantages of education that is noticeable, but rather, a realisation of the effect on the whole social and moral structure of society, and "La Nación" urges the need for carrying this feeling a step further by combining the influence of education in the home. This task, slow and difficult though it be, is one that must recommend itself to the authorities, since there is no denying the influence exercised on the scholars by their home surroundings. Lack of comprehension of all the factors involved has led to a belief that education begins and ends in the school.

Pedagogy, however, embraces two distinct phases; the imparting of learning, positive, and of utility, in short, intellectual equipment, and the higher, more elusive education which consists in the development of certain feelings and sentiments that are not only all-important in the home, since there alone can they be learnt to the full, but are also all-important to society at large. In short, the intellectual education of the school requires the complementary action of home training, and in order to obtain this it is necessary for the parents to realise that the school can but do its portion, leaving the rest to their care. There is therefore every reason to combat the tendency of those parents who appear to think that it is the duty of the school to care for the moral and intellectual development of its pupils, whereas, concludes "La Nación," the atmosphere of the school is not adapted to this end. The theme is one capable of considerable discussion, and affords a vast field for the educationalist.

at such a time. These are the wretches who consistently tried to starve the Navy, and to "preach our poor little army down, though the State had done it, and thrice as well." Sir Henry Dalziel is one, Sir Arthur Markham another. The latter asked "What is taste?" It would be vain to explain it to him for he would be constitutionally unable to understand. There is a rump of discontented peddlers of flapdoodle who require putting down with a strong hand, even if be needful again to resort to a sort of "Pride's purge." Mr. Booth made the following startling statement: "He frankly told the House that the nucleus of a small Opposition party was forming, which was already boasting in the lobbies of its power and threatening trouble. As most of its members are Radicals, he was anxious to assure the Government that the rank-and-file of the Liberal party heartily approved the bill and the creation of the Ministry of Munitions. It is early yet to give the names of this new coterie of Radical sectaries, whom Sir Arthur Markham, scornfully alluded to as "the friends of Germany." They will soon emerge more clearly into view, and will, of course, be recognised as men who always were prolific in excuses for Germany before the war, and always voted for reductions in British naval and military expenditure."

"Eyes have they, but they see not."

If a single eye be, as Scripture implies, if taken too literally, an aid to righteousness, how very good some of the young ladies of the present day should be. They are one eyed, from choice apparently and, can as a rule only use their starboard optic which however is employed with deadly effect to rake the susceptible fore and aft. For some time it has been the custom of many fair damselles to wear their hats at a prodigious slant and to obscure an eye, generally the left. If this be not enough, they hang a wad of their raven, golden or nut brown locks (as may be), over it and effectively become monocular. Not that this need excite comment as if they like to go about seeing as in a glass darkly, with their sinister portlids down, it is their little affair and one at least owes them thanks for provoking a smile which in these days is a good thing.

A Critic who "karped with wordes greate."

Recently the military critic of "La Nación" in discussing the Dardanelles problem, observed that while the Australian forces engaged there were brave, they were only a sort of militia. I take the liberty of differing from him. The Australian troops have proved themselves to be tall fellows of their hands, and their discipline and cohesion are beyond praise. They landed under a murderous fire and have resisted every attempt to drive them into the sea. The critic of "La Nación" may be a very great man, and a profound judge of military science and value, but with all deference I prefer Sir Ian Hamilton's opinion. The latter is a real soldier who has seen much war, real war, not manoeuvres and mudlarking merely, and he speaks as follows:

General Headquarters, May 9, 1915.

Sir Ian Hamilton wishes the troops of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force to be informed that in all his past experiences, which include the hard struggles of the Russo-Japanese campaign, he has never seen more devoted gallantry displayed than that which has characterised their efforts during the past three days.

He has informed Lord Kitchener by cable of the bravery and endurance displayed by all ranks here, and has asked that the necessary reinforcements be forthwith despatched.

As aforesaid, the opinion of this famous General is probably of greater value than that of "La Nación's" armchair tactician, whose depreciation, however, will affect the gallant Australians and New Zealanders even less than it does

ROSARIO NEWS

(From Our Correspondent.)

July 5.

The Weather.

The frosts and the continued dry weather are mixed blessings. The stone fruit trees, retarded in their budding, will be all the better for the cold; but the frosts are also checking the early growth of wheat. The drought, welcomed by tennis players and followers of all other forms of sport, is aiding and abetting the frost in the total destruction of grass, to the great grievance of cattle men. It may or may not have been the fact that Sr. Martin Gil made a sporting bet of \$10,000 that there would be a spell of three months' dry weather as from early in May, or thereabouts, but events are proving that such a prophecy would have been justified, for there has been but a negligible rainfall since that date. It is often the case in this country, as any old resident will tell you, that "spells" of weather, rain or fine, run to about an average of three months' duration.

Funes Tennis Club.

A meeting was held to mark the conclusion of the financial year, when the committee presented a satisfactory statement of accounts, and reported a successful season of play. The presidential honours fell to Mr. Albert Butt, in succession to Mr. T. Pride. Mr. J. Murray was elected as Secretary and Treasurer, a double debt discharged previously by Mr. R. A. Austin; Mr. P. Rios was chosen as Vice-President, and Messrs. Pride, Austin and Kean as members of the committee.

A Hard-working Piano.

A small Broadwood Grand is becoming quite famous as a collector in aid of the Prince of Wales's Fund. Given to the British Patriotic Committee by Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Day, it was raffled amongst the members of the British and Allied communities, and tickets at \$5 each were sold to the amount of \$1250. Mr. Day himself had the pleasure of selling the winning ticket, No. 098. The purchaser, Mr. Donald Fraser, was good enough to hand over the instrument to the British Patriotic Committee for another innings, and the committee hit on the splendid idea of giving the piano to Mme. Hoff to be raffled at the Franco-Belgian Bazaar for the mutual benefit of the Prince of Wales's Fund and the Franco-Belgian Red Cross Fund. So there are 2,000 \$1 tickets on sale, and the drawing is to be on July 14. All concerned, especially Mr. Day, Mr. Fraser, Mme. Hoff and the piano are to be congratulated on so splendid a result.

The Franco-Belgian Bazaar.

So many British residents have paid their quota of interest and support to the Bazaar now in progress at the corner of Cordoba and Mitre that a further reference to it may be permitted. Mme. Hoff, wife of the French Consul, has been its inspiration, and she has been splendidly backed by a sub-committee of ladies and gentlemen under the direction of the Comité Patriotique Franco-Belge. One of the most telling features is a stall at which stands a nurse in uniform selling cigarettes and tobacco. The purchaser does not smoke them, however; they are destined for a large box, via which they are despatched in due course to the front. The same destination is designed for all the articles on this stall; among them shirts, socks, and other items of clothing of which the demand constantly outruns the supply. A popular feature is the cinematograph show run by Mr. E. Seaton and Mr. Reginald Parry, with the assistance of some of the boy scouts, and I have reason to know that this little effort, purely British, is greatly appreciated by the committee.

The proceeds of the Bazaar on

Sunday, including \$1,000 worth of admission tickets, sold in advance, amounted to the respectable total of \$3547. The Bazaar is closed to-night in order that there shall be no clashing with the Italian Red Cross entertainment which is taking place at the Colon Theatre—a splendid programme is promised. In passing, may a word be put in about a custom which prevails of sending tickets for charitable entertainments of one sort and another to members of the British commercial community, and then calling subsequently to the function to collect in the event of the tickets not having been returned. This finds no favour with people; they have a feeling that they are placed at a disadvantage, and their support is robbed of that spontaneity which is as desirable to the giver as it should be to the recipient.

Three Shots.

A first-class driver named Z. Cordero, was found lying at his house near the Cruz Alberdi, F.C.C.A., this afternoon, with three revolver bullet wounds. He was removed by the Asistencia Publica, after the customary police parley, to the Spanish Hospital, where his position was pronounced to be critical.

The Show.

There are record entries for the Agricultural Show to be held in August, though so far the catalogue has not been issued. There will be several exhibits of machinery.

Golf.

Play for the Fisherton Cup will take place on Sunday next, when there should be unusual excitement. The links were seldom, if ever, in better condition.

Prosperous!

I understand that a record of 2040 wagons laden with maize was registered one day this week in the Rosario yard of the F.C.C.A. This beats previous best by some 200 odd tons.

The Markets: Some Surmises and Queries.

The wheat market has been entirely nominal, a few lots only having been bought by millers at about \$11.80, 78 kilos. Maize has seen an active trade at about \$4.60 to \$4.65; there have been very few fluctuations this week.

Freights have seen a big jump in the last ten days, several big vessels having been chartered at 60s., whilst 61s. 3d. has been paid for handier sizes, the present tendency, however, is weaker.

Attention has been called to the small proportion of British ships now loading. In to-day's list, out of 17 steamers berthed for loading linseed and maize, only four are British, the balance flying neutral flags—Norwegian, Swedish, Dutch, Italian (an ex-neutral), Greek, etc. Some of these are destined for Amsterdam and Malmo. It would be interesting to know whether these are to be taken prisoner "by arrangement" on entering their port of destination. British authorities, please take note!

An Intimation.

In this connection I understand that steamship agents have received advices from London that in all charters which they effect on this side a clause must be inserted: "In the event of the steamer being requisitioned on Government service, this charter to be void." A sign of the times!

Forthcoming Bazaar.

It is proposed to hold a Bazaar in the Talleres Church Hall, F.C.C.A., on Sept. 10 and 11, on behalf of the Red Cross Fund. Mrs. Pearson, the wife of the General Manager of the Central Argentine Railway, who has already taken great interest in the Red Cross Fund on several occasions since the war commenced, has very kindly consented to come up from Buenos Aires specially to open the Bazaar. On the second day of the

CORDOBA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

July 3.

French Red Cross Fund Raffle.

The results of the raffle for the 12 handsome masterpieces in aid of the French Red Cross Society were as follows:—No. 339, Painting No. 1, "Grande marine"; No. 645, Painting No. 2, "Coronamiento del primer Románoff"; No. 981, Painting No. 3, "Acuarcia"; No. 88, Painting No. 4, "Acuerala"; No. 874, Painting No. 5, "Sousbois"; No. 844, Painting No. 6, "Isbarusa"; No. 732, Painting No. 7, "Orillas del lago de Ginebra"; No. 933, Painting No. 8, "Salvan"; No. 510, Painting No. 9, "Pintura antigua"; No. 380, Painting No. 10, "Reproducción marina"; No. 520, Painting No. 11, "Acuarela"; No. 642, Painting No. 12, "Orillas de río." The prizes can be retired from the home of Sra. Bilas, Capital Federal No. 59, up to July 12. The fund realized from the drawing of the pictures \$440. As two of the numbers drawn were among the unsold tickets the corresponding pictures will be sold at auction the night of the "fiesta" at the French Hall on July 14.

Off for the Front.

Doctors Juan Bartucci and Ignacio Falcone, both of whom are connected with the Italian Hospital of this city, are shortly leaving for Italy where they will take up their duties with the Italian Red Cross. A reception was given the two medical men at the Hospital on June 27; members of the Damas del Comité de Beneficencia and the Comité Pro Patria para Cruz Roja y de Socorros and the officials of the Hospital being present. Several speeches were made and all present shook hands.

Bazaar Mrs. Crouch, who has always taken a prominent position in helping any good work in Rosario, will perform the opening ceremony, in addition to taking one of the stalls.

A list of the names of several other ladies who have promised their assistance in this venture to raise funds to help in the relief of our brave soldiers and sailors, is attached.

A number of collecting sheets have been willingly accepted, the idea being not only to solicit donations and promises of money, but any kind of goods will be equally welcome by any of the following ladies, and will help to furnish some of the stalls:

Tie and Handkerchief Stall.—Mrs. Crouch, Miss Benedict, Mrs. Todman, and Mrs. Hopkin. Flowers and Sweets Stall.—Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Brunton and Mrs. Barnett. Toys Stall.—Mrs. Deakin, Miss Roberts, Mrs. Sykes, and Mrs. Reid. Provisions Stall.—Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Johnson, and Mrs. Macdonald. Plain and Fancy Work Stall.—Mrs. Rickards, Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Locke, and Mrs. Smith. Tea and Supper Room.—Mrs. Studdert, Mrs. Every-Miller, Mrs. Manley, and Mrs. Finch. Parcels.—Mr. Drake.

Rosario Football League.

The first round of the Copa de Competencia was played on Sunday. Four matches took place, all of which were hotly contested. Gimnasia and Esgrima played Belgrano on their own ground and beat them 2 goals to 1. On the Rosario Central Ground the Central Cordoba beat Rosario Central 1 goal to 0; Rosario Atletico beat Newell's Old Boys, 1 goal to 0. On the Sparta Club Ground the Tiro Federal beat Sparta 3 goals to 0.

Alfredo J. White

Solicitor and Accountant

Cordoba 1321, Rosario

Tel. No. 5191

with the two doctors and wished them God speed.

Ball Given by Mr. and Mrs. Louis G. Babb.

A most enjoyable ball was given by Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Babb on last Saturday night, at their home in General Paz. Three rooms were prepared for dancing. The refreshment room was prettily decorated with American, British and Argentine flags, with the canopy strung with alternate red, white and blue incandescent lamps, making an excellent colour effect, while numerous electric heaters were in evidence to keep the guests warm when not dancing. The merry party did not break up until an early hour the next morning. The following were among the invited guests:—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hughes, Miss Florence Morton, Miss Doris Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lindemann, the Misses Connie and Tulița Goodliffe (from Buenos Aires), Mrs. Talbot Wright, Mr. and Mrs. George Lang, Mr. G. E. Morton, the Misses Gladys and Phyllis Symonds, Miss Bessie Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Parker, Mr. G. A. Brigstocke, Mr. P. P. Schultz, Mr. E. R. Fowler, Mr. Norman Colson, Mr. Donald Smith and Mr. Charles Sadleir.

American Tennis Tournament.

An American Mixed Doubles Tournament has been arranged at the Athletic Club Courts for July 9 and 10. A cold luncheon will be served on the 9th at the Club Pavilion, and the tennis committee trust that all the players who intend taking part will be on hand early on the 9th, in order that play may be started punctually.

Benefit for Allies Red Cross.

The benefit opera performance given at the Rivera Indarte Theatre on Friday night, June 25, by the Company in charge of Sres. Bonelli and Tufanelli was a great success. The total amount received for boxes and seats sold was \$3,307.90 and the money donated brought the total up to \$3,598.40. The Opera Company received the sum of \$1,700 for their share, and after paying the necessary expenses the amount left to distribute among the different Red Cross Societies was \$1,800. This amount was distributed as follows: French Red Cross, (Sra. de Even), \$300; British Red Cross, (Mr. Leeson), \$300; Belgian Red Cross, (Sr. Bracke), \$300; Russian Red Cross, (Sr. Djewski), \$300; Serbian Red Cross, (Sr. Pacovich), \$300; and Comité Italiano Pro Patria, (Sr. Feo. Sala), \$300.

Football.

Two very interesting contests took place in the First Division on Sunday and Tuesday last. The Sunday game between the league champions and the Central Cordoba team resulted in a draw 2-2. The game on Tuesday between the General Paz Juniors and Belgrano also was drawn by the same score 2-2. The next games between the same teams will attract great interest on account of the closeness of the mentioned matches.

GERMAN GAS PIPES

USELESS WEAPONS SOLD TO BRAZIL.

The "Daily Rua" of Rio Janeiro states that Brazil's purchases of war material from Germany have not been satisfactory. A lot of 10,000 rifles purchased in 1908 have become mostly useless and unserviceable owing to defects in breach construction and faulty barrels or rifling. In some cases a few discharges put the rifle out of use. German-made machine guns also jam after a few rounds, and have obviously been made to sell. The Chief of the War Stores Department has reported most adversely to the Minister of War, and states that the matter is serious, as many defective rifles are being used in the campaign against the "fanatics," and are almost useless. It is added that the amount lost to the Treasury by the Teutonic swindlers amounts to 10,000 contos.

Mainly About People

The engagement is announced of Miss Emma Martinez to Mr. Reginald C. Everill.

Mr. J. Tallon, Jr., and family, have changed their residence from Moron to 1154 Mitre (Avellaneda).

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Gibson's new address is Calle Italia 148, Lomas (F.C.S.).

An announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Anita Mulvihill, daughter of Mr. John Mulvihill of Mercedes, to Mr. Joseph Lynch, also of Mercedes, F.C.O.

The following are amongst the latest arrivals at the Grand Hotel:—Sr. Penasco and son, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Whitmore, Dr. Fernando Ferrer and wife, and Mr. F. Armesto, all from Rosario.

Three volunteers, from Uruguay, left Montevideo by the New Zealand liner Ruapehu for England to serve their country: Mr. John W. Pearse of the Waterworks, Mr. Eustace Cross Buchanan of the London and River Plate Bank, and Mr. Reginald W. Masters, who is accompanied to England by his wife.

Mr. L. Leasome Mortlock, son of Mr. Lionel Mortlock, of Buenos Aires, has secured a commission as second Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion of the Kings Royal Lancaster Regiment. Lieut. Mortlock secured his military training as a conscript with the Argentine Army, and it speaks well for his training that he secured his commission a month after presenting himself in London as a volunteer.

Dr. John Halahan is obliged to make a sudden and unexpected visit to England and is leaving on Monday by the Demerara. As his departure is so hurried, Dr. Halahan has been unable to make special arrangements for all his clients, but his brother, Dr. Robert Halahan, will afford them all the assistance in his power. Dr. Halahan intends being back in Buenos Aires not later than the first week in September.

The "Uruguay Weekly News" of July 4, says: "We deeply regret to announce the death of Mrs. Dobrée, wife of Major Dobrée, attaché to the British Legation. Mrs. Dobrée who had been ill for some time with heart troubles, died suddenly last Monday evening. The funeral took place at the British Cemetery the following day in the presence of a number of friends. Great sympathy is felt with Major Dobrée and his two little children."

Mr. Conard, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Montevideo, left by the Araguaya a fortnight ago to get married in Rio, and returned with his bride by the Vasari on Sunday. The happy couple were married at the American Legation in Rio during the stay of the Vasari at that port. A reception to meet Mr. and Mrs. Conard will be given by Mrs. H. P. Coates on Wednesday evening when friends of the popular Secretary will be welcomed without any formal invitation.

DAY BY DAY IN ROSARIO.

(From Our Correspondent).

July 5.

The new Alberdi Athletic Club (F.C.C.C.) had arranged to hold their annual sports on July 9, but owing to the sad death of Mr. Lemuel Holder a postponement until a date to be fixed in August was decided upon.

Twin girls were born the other day to Mrs. Polak, of Roldan, wife of a member of the staff of the Contaduría, Rosario, F.C.C.A.

The late Mr. Ernest Danvers was well known to old Rosario residents. Some of his most remarkable athletic achievements on the football field and running track were made in this city. The news of his sudden death came as a painful shock to many of his old opponents in sport.

The Epworth League Croquet Tournament is bringing out all the latent enthusiasm of its young members. Some of them were playing the other night by candle-light, so keen were they to know the results of the round.

The date of Mr. Dickson's return to Rosario to resume his post of British Consul is still uncertain, thanks to the vagaries of steamer travel from Puer to Madryn.

A friend has received a postcard from Mr. Eric C. Buxton that he has arrived safely in London, the voyage of the Ionic having passed without incident.

A marriage has been arranged between Miss Maria Mercedes Gonzalez Arnold and Mr. Richard Barton. The date of the wedding is not yet fixed.

The Social Club at Casilda has arranged a dance to take place on Friday of this week, the National Holiday.

Mr. Richard Cullen passed through Rosario on his way to Santa Fé last Saturday.

Mr. James Oliver was spending a few days in this city last week.

Friends of Mrs. H. H. Knowles, will be pleased to hear that she is recovering from her serious indisposition, and hopes shortly to resume her usual reception day.

On Saturday of last week the interim Intendente, Sr. Luis Calderon, handed over the keys of office to Dr. Miguel Culaciatti whose appointment has been approved by the Provincial Governor. Amongst those present were the Ministro de Gobierno (Dr. Mosca), most of the members of the Concejo Deliberante, the Chief of Police (Dr. Borghi), and a deputation from the Bolsa de Comercio headed by the President, Mr. J. Martin, and the vice-President, Sr. Santos Manfredi.

Rosario friends of Mr. Dudley S. Ashforth, of the Anglo South American Bank of this city, who was one of the first to volunteer for service with the British Army, will regret to hear that he has had the misfortune to be wounded while serving at the front. Writing from Plymouth, whither he had been transferred from France in order to undergo an operation, he mentions that he had only been in the trenches about a week when he was struck just below the hip, the bullet penetrating nine inches into the flesh, without, however, touching the bone. He cheerfully states that there is no undue cause for concern and will come through alright. Mr. Ashforth was a one-time member on the staff of the Central Argentine Railway, being a nephew of Mr. J. E. Ryberg, Constructing Engineer of Gorton Shops, Perez. He was also a prominent enthusiast in athletic circles in Rosario, having on many occasions shone brilliantly in the Alberdi Rowing Club Regattas.

Mr. Thos. Wilson, of Roldan, is still an inmate of the Spanish Hospital, progressing. I am glad to say, as favourably as can be expected.

The American residents at Rosario celebrated Independence Day by a dinner at the Rotisserie Cifre on Saturday, July 3. The celebration, which was the first American gathering at Rosario, was an unqualified success. Dr. Albert Hale, Commercial Attaché to the American Embassy, attended the dinner as the personal representative of the Ambassador and was the principal speaker. Some twenty Americans were present and a considerable number of American residents of the interior sent greetings. The American Consul, Mr. William Dawson, Jr., received the local authorities, the Consular Corps and the American colony at the Consulate on the morning of the 4th.

Dr. Albert Hale, Commercial Attaché to the American Embassy, who arrived in Rosario on Friday night to attend the 4th of July celebration as the representative of the Ambassador, left yesterday morning for Santa Fé.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Whittemore returned on Sunday from an extended trip through the North-western Provinces. Mr. Whittemore, who is General Manager of the Singer Sewing Machine Company with headquarters at Rosario, has been visiting his district.

Mr. Harry Clark of the Great Raymond Company, has arrived at Rosario and is at the Hotel Mayo.

DAY BY DAY IN BAHIA BLANCA.

(From Our Correspondent).

Bahia Blanca,

July 4.

Deep regret has been felt at the news of the sudden death of Mr. Ernest Danvers of Buenos Aires, and a large number of his friends here have already sent expressions of their sympathy to his family in their sad bereavement.

Mrs. Campbell, of Port Militar, is expected to arrive back from England towards the end of this week on the "Avon."

The christening of the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer, of Ingeniero White, took place this afternoon at the Port. The boy's name is Howard Nelson.

The death took place last Friday, of Mrs. Alt, the wife of Mr. E. H. Alt, of Maldonado. B.A.P., after a long and painful illness. Only a little while ago Mr. and Mrs. Alt celebrated their fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day. The funeral takes place this morning at 10 a.m.

Mr. D. Boyd, of Messrs. Moore and Tudor, is spending a few days here, and is staying at the South American Hotel.

DAY BY DAY IN CORDOBA.

(From Our Correspondent).

July 3.

Mr. Renfrew, the well known insurance representative, is making a prolonged stay in Cordoba and is stopping at the Plaza Hotel.

Last week Mr. and Mrs. Pagel accompanied by Mrs. Hunt were visitors to town coming in from Alta Gracia for the day.

Mr. Trery, of the Engineering Staff of the Central Argentine Railroad, has been transferred to Pergamino.

Mr. Sanders, representative of Messrs. Walkins and Co., agents of the Burroughs Adding Machine Co., of Buenos Aires, who has been in town some days on a business trip has left for the Capital.

Messrs. Percy Schultz, G. A. Brigstocke and T. G. Ferguson were the guests of Mr. Kennard on Sunday last at his quinta in the camp, where the excellent tennis court of the host was enjoyed during the afternoon, followed by a very pleasant motor drive back town.

OBITUARY

MRS. C. M. FRANCIS.

The funeral of Mrs. Catharine Marion Francis took place yesterday at the British Cemetery, Chacarita.

Mrs. Francis, the widow of the late Major Henry Francis, of the British Service, died on Tuesday at the age of 82. The Rev. Canon Stevenson conducted the funeral service.

Among those present or represented were:—Mr. Herbert James, Miss Inez Patterson, Mrs. Cecil Gwyther, Mrs. Roland Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Davies, Mr. Roland Hunt, Rev. Canon Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Gwylym Lloyd Davies, Mrs. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harvey, Mr. Horace Dobson, Mr. Cecil Gwyther, Mr. H. Waldron, Mr. Ricardo Ponsati, Mr. A. Douglas Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Woods, Mr. G. C. Dickinson, Mr. Kenneth MacGowan, Mr. and Mrs. John MacGowan, Mrs. Frank Trollope, Mr. James B. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. McCarthy, Mr. William H. Thompson, Mrs. James B. Thompson, Mr. J. Ellis Griffin, Mr. A. J. McMoran, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Cowlishaw, Mr. Frank Trollope, Mr. Herbert J. Davies, Miss Lucy B. Perkins, Mrs. A. N. Basset, Mr. Owen Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Charles M. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mackinlay, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Prescott, Mr. Pedro Amestoy, Mr. Felipe Ciarlo, Mr. Adolfo Capurro, Mr. F. C. H. Nerrimann, Mr. F. E. Cairoli, Mr. Arturo Baslitta, Mr. L. N. Graham, Mr. A. P. Campbell, Mr. H. Hume, Mr. Lewis Thomsett, Mr. Ernest Spain, Mr. H. E. Hetley, Mr. Ricardo Peña, Mr. J. McKeehie, Mr. Francisco Horton, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Loder, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Leonard, Mr. J. V. Holtum, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Baugh, Mr. Carlos Ottavio, Mr. Hugh Roberts, Mr. Hilary Leng, Mr. John Breckon, Mr. L. N. Johnson, Mr. Maitland Heriot, Mr. F. Ingouville, Mr. and Mrs. Lennox Samson, Mr. M. B. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. L. Bayne, Mr. Percy Permain, Mr. Cecil W. Gwyther, Mr. Enrique Kay, Mr. W. F. Gilbert, Mr. J. W. Gilbert, Mr. C. J. Palmer, Mr. W. H. Palmer, Mr. Samuel Kay, Mr. William Mulhall, Mr. Harold Jones, Mr. G. P. Marriott, Mr. E. A. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Oakley, Mr. Eduardo Ash and family, Mr. Percival Norman, Mr. J. C. Hall and Mrs. J. C. Hall, Mrs. Beach.

Wreaths were received from Mrs. Robert Paton, from Helen, Ethel and Harold Muriel Grey, Sydney Ysobel and Buntv, Mrs. A. L. Dickinson, Itten and Herbert Jack Harry and Phyllis and from the British Bank of South America.

It is reported that an entertainment in aid of the English Church Building Fund will be held during the coming month.

Mr. Berger, the travelling representative of the Western Electric Company, stopped off here on his way from Tucuman to Rosario to-day.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church held a Bazar-Concert on July 3, from 2 to 6 p.m., at their place of worship, Calle 24 de Setiembre No. 275, which was a social as well as financial success.

Mr. Martinoli, the travelling agent for the Atlantic Phonograph Company of Buenos Aires, has left town after a three days stay in the city.

The recent dance held at the hall of the French Society in aid of the Prince of Wales Fund was a decided success as the balance of \$560.45 which has been handed over to Mr. A. D. Dunbar, the Honorary Treasurer for the Fund, denotes, and the Misses Doris Robinson, Florence Morton and Misses Gladys and Phyllis Symonds, Mrs. Arthur Hughes, Mrs. G. E. Morton and Messrs. E. Hudson and P. P. Schultz are to be congratulated on the excellent result of their strenuous endeavours in making the affair such a pronounced success.

CATTLE MARKET

ENTERED: 4,504.

Pigs 1,127
Prices: 21 to 29 cents per kilo.

Summary of Purchasers.

La Plata 781
Sansinena 397
La Blanca 369
Argentino 257
Armour 84

Total 1,888

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Pehuajó: 102 steers at \$200; from Bolívar: 83 steers at 155, 5 at 135, 1 cow at 131, 13 at 103.50, 8 at 91; from Caseros: 2 steers at 131.50, 16 at 91, 11 at 83, from Santa Fe: 10 steers at 95, 8 at 85; from 9 de Julio: 10 do. at 120; from Tucuman: 1 steer at 146, 19 at 134; from Cordoba: 11 steers at 122.50, 8 at 110.50, 20 at 123.

Juan Lalor—

From General Pintos: 25 steers at \$163; from Pergamino: 40 steers at 160; from Caseros: 34 steers at 170; from Pampa Central: 16 steers at 130, 10 at 122; from Mercedes: 2 steers at 133, 4 at 108, 1 cow at 110, 3 at 106.50, 7 at 96, 2 calves at 53, 25 steers at 135; from Olavarria: 9 steers at 140, 1 at 133; from Chacabuco: 8 steers at 140, 3 calves at 51, 2 at 13, 1 cow at 121.

Salberry y Bercetche—

From Brandzen: 40 steers at \$169; from San Vicente: 10 steers at 128.50, 9 at 126, 1 at 122.50; from Pampa Central: 20 steers at 138, 20 at 128, 20 at 127, 20 at 128, 1 at 114; from Villegas: 1 steer at 136.50, 2 at 118, 1 bullock at 151, 2 heifers at 104, 6 cows at 120.50, 4 at 120, 8 at 130, 7 at 123.

Bargo, Lascurain y Etchegaray—

From Pellegrini: 21 steers at \$115, 1 cow at 82, 5 heifers at 76.

Ceballos y Cufré—

From Suipacha: 1 steer at \$105, 2 at 75, 9 heifers at 70, 18 calves at 46, 1 at 16.

Accame y Bellini—

From Pampa Central: 102 steers at \$190; from Suipacha: 36 steers at 155, 3 at 185, 3 bullocks at 148, 2 heifers at 85, 1 bul at 100.

Julio Peña y Cia.—

From Cordoba: 10 steers at \$153, 1 at 125; from Entre Rios: 10 steers at 117, 10 at 117; from Cordoba: 9 cows at 112, 13 at 95; from Entre Rios: 2 cows at 90, 11 young steers at 92, 11 calves at 64, 1 at 50.

Lourlet Hermanos y Cia.—

From Azul: 34 steers at \$170, 6 at 125, 2 at 90, 4 heifers at 90, 3 calves at 62, 34 at 60.

Fatron, Costas y Perú—

From Caseros: 4 cows at \$107, 96 at 100.

Lazarra y Hermanos—

From 9 de Julio: 8 cows at \$114, 2 bullocks at 95.

Juan Bayona—

From Azul: 36 steers at \$195.

Jorge M. Mendez y Cia.—

From Exaltación de la Cruz: 25 heifers at \$70, 42 at 55.

Crispo y Rodriguez—

From Cordoba: 4 calves at \$22, 39 at 27, 14 at 38, 10 heifers at 70, 14 young steers at 70, 10 steers at 93, 19 at 98.

Juan Aphoca y Cia.—

From Pampa Central: 40 steers at \$135.

Julian Frers—

From Azul: 22 steers at \$161; from Cordoba: 57 steers at 152.

Ayerza y Hijos—

From Cañuelas: 27 young steers at \$120, 5 at 100, 26 heifers at 80, 11 cows at 85.

Benítez y Murce—

From Santa Fe: 1 bull at \$100, 1 cow at 110, 3 at 108, 10 at 82, 11 heifers at 71, 3 at 62, 1 calf at 62, 1 at 51, 27 young steers at 65.

Milura Hermanos

From Entre Rios: 18 steers at \$125.

Santamarina y Hijos—

From Cordoba: 19 steers at \$160.

Domingo Chimondegui y Hijos—

From Tandil: 30 cows at \$90.

Tomás Devoto y Cia.—

From Sarmiento: 32 cows at \$100, 11 at 98.

Martínez de Hoz Hermanos—

From Santa Fe: 16 calves at \$17, Mathieu y Cia.—

From Pringles: 6 young steers at \$106, 29 steers at 120, 47 at 150; from Lincoln: 6 cows at \$98, 11 at 75, 7 calves at 35.

From Trenque Lauquen: 2 steers at \$155, 46 cows at 110, 8 heifers at 92; from Carlos Tejedor: 24 cows at 110, 21 heifers at 103, 6 cows at 98, 10 young steers at 78, 7 heifers at 78, 5 calves at 55; from Olavarria: 32 calves at 65, 21 cows from Carmen de Aeco at 114.

Alonso y Blaquier—

From Cordoba: 4 cows at \$115, 3 at 97, 3 young steers at 105.

A. Lartigan y Cia.—

From Marcos Paz: 1 stag at \$110, 1 steer at 70, 2 cows at 70, 5 at 41.

A. Schoo y Cia.—

From Junin: 83 steers at \$172.

Estrugamou y Cia.—

From Rivadavia: 20 steers at \$135; from Chacabuco: 17 cows at 80, 20 steers at 125, 2 bullocks at 145; from Lincoln: 15 cows at 95.

Cucullu y Caro—

From Irajós: 63 steers at \$125; from Cordoba: 7 young steers at 84, 2 heifers at 70.

Solis y Niveyro—

From Corrientes: 25 steers at \$90, 50 at 77.

Florencio y Alfredo E. Lanus—

From Pampa Central: 22 steers at \$148.

Miguel Ardoain—

From Laprida: 4 steers at \$122, 1 young steer at 85, 1 calf at 65, 6 cows at 80, 6 heifers at 62, 2 calves at 33.

Mantel y Cia.—

From Alberdi: 40 steers at \$179; from Caseros: 12 cows at 97, 36 do. at 90.

Bunge y Born—

From A. Corti: 15 steers at \$153, 21 at 127, 5 cows at 95, 1 young steer at 100, 1 calf at 85.

Gibson Hermanos—

From Santa Fe: 9 calves at \$45.50, 13 at 54, 7 at 53.50, 18 heifers at 73.50, 18 at 68.50, 18 calves at 70.50, 15 at 68, 1 young steer at 51.50, 26 at 91.50, 19 heifers at 92, 15 at 70.50, 23 young steers at 102.

Andrés Maraspin y Cia.—

From Pampa Central: 9 cows at \$98, 1 at 50, 29 calves at \$85.

MEAT EXPORTS

The Smithfield and Argentine Meat Coy. Ltd. advise despatch to Liverpool by Demerara of 1736 carcasses of frozen mutton and 1605 fore with 1604 hind quarters of chilled beef.

The La Plata Cold Storage Company have despatched by the Demerara for Liverpool 25,570 quarters of frozen beef.

La Blanca Frigorifico reports the despatch for London by Highland Scot of 3107 quarters of chilled beef.

The Sansinena Company sent to London by the same steamer 1950 quarters frozen beef and 951 quarters chilled.

By the Highland Scot also were sent by the Smithfield and Argentine Co. 110 each fore and hind quarters of chilled beef.



TRADE MARK

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LIGNIERES HERMANOS

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Vaccine & Serums for Stock

VACCINE for CARBUNCLO, MANCHA, TRISTEZA, ENTEQUE, TUBERCULINAS, LOMBRIZ - TIFUS EQUINO. Etc., Etc.

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The Vaccine, and Serums are personally and exclusively prepared by Adolfo Marcelo and Luis Lignieres, which ensures successful results.

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HEAVY DRAUGHT-HORSES SUITABLE FOR EXPORT PURCHASED

Local Representative:

Mr. A. Machattie,

San Martin 254, Buenos Aires.

SHEEP MARKET

ENTRIES: 6,707.

La Plata 2,480
Local butchers 2,320
Sansinena 860
La Blanca 628
Argentino 105

Total 6,393

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Bargo, Lascurain y Etchegaray—

From Rauch: 26 cap. frig. at \$11.50, 74 bgos. mat. at 8.80; from Murature: 106 bgos. mat. at 8, 64 at 8.50, 78 at 8.50, 50 ovejas mat. at 13.70, 98 at 11.40.

Mathieu y Cia.—

From Pavón: 100 ovejas mat. at \$9.20, 198 at 7.40.

Juan Lalor—

From Guanaco: 17 cap. mat. at \$17.80, 18 at 15; from Rauch: 142 cap. frig. at 12.80.

Mantel y Cia.—

From N. Roma: 55 cap. mat. at \$15.20, 189 cap. frig. at 13.60.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Udaquiola: 50 cap. mat. at \$16.50, 80 at 15, 38 at 13.60; from R. Riauz: 30 cap. mat. at 16, 53 cap. frig. at 13.60, 27 ovejas mat. at 14.50; from Arano: 15 ovejas mat. at 12, 13 at 14.20, 74 bgos. mat. at 8.60; from Chillar: 94 cap. frig. at 11.80, 50 bgos. mat. at 9.

Enrique A. Thompson y Cia.

From E. Uriburu: 38 cap. mat. at \$16.50, 43 cap. frig. at 14.

Martínez de Hoz Hnos.—

From E. Uriburu: 30 cap. mat. at \$16.60, 225 cap. frig. at 14; from Stegman: 12 bgos. mat. at 9, 202 at 8.50.

Salaberry y Bercetche—

From Saldungaray: 105 bgos. frig. at \$11; from Murature: 135 bgos. mat. at 5.30.

Juan Anasagasti

From Reserva: 86 cap. frig. at \$13.80.

Patricio Ham—

From Catriló: 45 ovejas mat. at \$13.30, 105 cap. frig. at 13.60.

Coop. de Hacendados—

From 16 de Julio: 200 cap. frig. at \$11.00.

Cucullu y Caro—

From Viamonte: 42 cap. mat. at \$16.50.

Santamarina y Hijos—

From Las Hermanas: 40 cap. frig. at \$14.50, 61 bgos. frig. at 9.80.

Juan Chapar y Cia.—

From Chelfore: 201 bgos. mat. at \$7.70.

S. A. La Ganadera—

From Chiclana: 44 eord. mat. at \$5, 20 at 6, 25 bgos. mat. at 8.40.

Martin Urtazán y Hijos—

From Pellegrini: 60 cap. frig. at \$14.30, 91 eord. mat. at 5; from Pringles: 110 bgos. mat. at 8.70.

J. B. Casas—

From Pringles: 289 cap. frig. at \$14.00; from Stegman: 160 cap. frig. at 14.50, 42 at 12.

Ignacio Goñi y Hijos

From La Canals: 175 cap. mat. at \$14.60, 90 cap. frig. at 13.70.

RAILWAY TRAFFICS.

The subjoined traffic returns for the week ended July 3 are compared with the corresponding week of last year

Railway.	Gross Take	Increase or Decrease	Inc. or Dec. per mile	Miles Open	Aggregate from July 1st.	Increase or Decrease
	£	£	£	1914	1915	£
Central Argentine	126,300	+ 1,200	+ 0 3 2	3,262	3,307	5,786,500
Southern Railway	20,000	— 4,000	— 1 8 7	3,729	3,792	4,996,000
Pacific Railway	75,000	— 9,000	— 2 14 8	3,505	3,534	4,597,000
Western Railway	43,000	+ 3,000	+ 0 14 3	1,867	1,772	2,531,000
A. North-Eastern Ry. . . .	6,633	— 370	— 1 13 5	667	752	252,740
Central Cordoba	36,600	+ 751	— 0 0 8	1,180	1,186	1,707,706
Central Uruguay	18,896	+ 2,932	+ 3 0 0	978	978	951,671
Entre Rios Railway	10,100	— 500	— 0 13 9	730	730	444,500
	\$	\$	\$			\$
Province of Buenos Aires	164,023	+ 62,634	+ 79.28	790	790	5,864,713
Paraguay Central	339,826	+ 92,442	+ 362.52	255	255	13,989,040

STOCK SALES

Messrs. Adolfo Bullrich and Co. announce the following prices at sales effected at "San Guillermo," Estación La Gloria (F.C.O.):—

Steers 1½ to 2 years \$110; young steers 1 year \$90; calves 8 to 10 months \$63; dry cows \$200; cows with calf at foot \$115; served milch cows \$123; breeding cows \$118 and \$115; cows with calf at foot \$88.50, \$87.50, 87, 86, 83, 82.50, and 73, also 65.50; heifers of 2 years \$110; heifers of 1½ years \$90.50; young calves of 6 to 8 months \$57.50; pedigree Durham bulls \$750, 700 and 400; crosses at \$230 and \$220; yearling bulls \$130; Lincoln ewes \$24 and \$22; hoggets at \$17.50; Rambouillet ewes \$11.70; draught horses \$103; colts \$65; mares with running foal \$60 and \$40.50. Total of sale \$233,881.

SHORTHORN SALE

On Wednesday afternoon, the Messrs. Bullrich, disposed of that select draft of heifers, from Cabaña San Blas which have been on view in their patio for the last few days.

The average realised, though not a very high one, considering the good class of animals on offer cannot be considered otherwise than satisfactory, in these times. Bidding was somewhat slow; and the better quality animals, would be more of a bargain to their purchasers than some of the others. The following is the complete sale list:—

Elegance to Mr. John E. Stent, price \$1,000.

Bold Salamanca to Sres. Serré y Laco, price \$1,300.

Silver Beauty to Suc. de Felipe Moyano, price \$1,300.

Silver Baronesa to Sres. Serré y Laco, price \$1,100.

Silver Rose to Sres. M. Casares (on commission), price \$1,600.

Miss Beauty 4 to Mr. John E. Stent, price \$1,100.

May Bloom 2 to Sr. F. Moyano, price \$500.

Orphan's Pride to Sr. F. Moyano, price \$500.

Golden Drop 2 to Sr. F. Moyano, price \$500.

Baronesa Conrad to Sr. F. Moyano, price \$500.

Princess Maud to Sres. N. Bruzzoni é Hijos, price \$1,500.

Lily Ramsden to Mr. John E. Stent, price \$2,600.

May Dew to Sr. F. Moyano, price \$800.

Fanny Conrad to Sr. F. Moyano, price \$700.

Oliver Leaf to Sr. F. Moyano, price \$600.

Opulence to Mr. John E. Stent, price \$900.

Lucky Lass to Sr. F. Moyano, price \$600.

Anna Benedict 2 to Sr. F. Moyano, price \$700.

Queen Benedict 2 to Sres. N. Bruzzoni é Hijos, price \$1,200.

Betrice Benedict 3 to Sres. N. Bruzzoni é Hijos, price \$1,100.

Snow Drift to Sres. N. Bruzzoni é Hijos, price \$700.

Rarity to Sres. N. Bruzzoni é Hijos, price \$1,500.

Village Lass to Sres. Serré y Laco, price \$900.

Proud Carolina to Sres. N. Bruzzoni é Hijos, price \$900.

Silver Pet to Sres. Serré y Laco, price \$1,000.

Catalina Conrad to Sr. F. Moyano, price \$800.

Silver Bell to Sres. Serré y Laco, price \$1,000.

Silver Dora to Sres. N. Bruzzoni é Hijos, price \$1,300.

An average of \$1,017 was obtained for all animals sold.

KING CONSTANTINE

RESTORED TO HEALTH.

London, July 7.

Despatches from Athens announce that King Constantine has now recovered almost completely from his recent illness, and will soon be able to resume his political duties. The ex-Premier of Greece, M. Venizelos, is to be granted an audience shortly.

GRAIN MARKET

MERCADO de CEREALES a TERMINO

First Ring.

For September—200 tons darsena at \$5.05.

Second Ring.

No operations.

REGISTERED CONTRACTS.

(Delivered in Buenos Aires).

Wheat.

For August—400 tons at \$12.

Maize.

For September—200 tons at \$5.05.

Linseed.

For August—100 tons at \$11.50.

Official Prices.

Linseed.

For July Darsena. . . . \$11.20

For August Darsena. . . . 11.55

For September Darsena. . . . 11.70

For October Darsena. . . . 11.95

Wheat.

For July Darsena. . . . 12.50

For August Darsena. . . . 12.25

For September Darsena. . . . 12.40

Maize.

For July Darsena. . . . 4.90

For August Darsena. . . . 4.95

For September Darsena. . . . 5.05

For October Darsena. . . . 5.20

CAMARA GRENIAL DE CEREALES QUOTATIONS.

Prices in the Bolsa de Comercio.

100 kilos waggon Darsena.

(Available).

Linseed. \$10.80

Wheat Barletta. . . . 11.60

Wheat Bahia Blanca. . . . 11.40

Wheat for bread. . . . 11.25

Yellow maize. . . . 4.65

NATIONAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE. (Rosario de Santa Fe).

First Ring.

Wheat.

For August—200 tons at \$11.60.

For September—200 tons at \$11.65.

Maize.

For September—200 tons at \$4.95.

Second Ring.

Maize.

For August—600 tons at \$4.81.

For September—200 tons at \$4.79.

Linseed.

For July—100 tons at \$10.70.

Official Prices.

Wheat.

For July. \$11.50

For August. 11.65

For September. 11.75

Available. 11.40

Maize.

For July. 4.65

For August. 4.80

For September. 4.95

For October. 5.10

Available. 4.65

Linseed.

For July. 10.70

For August. 11.00

For September. 11.30

Available. 10.50

In Rosario.

Wheat No. 1. \$12.25

Wheat No. 2. nominal

Linseed. 10.60

Maize. 4.57½

HOMEWARD BOUND FROM THE FALKLANDS

THE S.S. MAISILIA.

The arrival of the s.s. Maisilia from the Falkland Islands is giving rise to some interest and considerable speculation, as the vessel has not been seen in the port of Buenos Aires previously. She is believed to be a transport vessel captured from the Germans about the time of the British naval victory there, and is now engaged in taking home a number of passengers, who are engineers lately engaged in erecting a large wireless station and various other articles required for the safety of the Falklands. Her passengers number approximately 100. She will probably carry a cargo of cereals to Europe when she leaves.

TEACHING BELGIUM HOW TO THINK

BRUTAL VON BISSING'S LATEST. Amsterdam, July 7.

It is reported that the German Governor in Belgium, Von Bissing, has issued an order in Brussels that any schoolmasters, or directors or inspectors of schools who allow the slightest anti-German tendency in the school educational courses are to undergo imprisonment for twelve months.

German officials are empowered to supervise and inspect the schools at all times.

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WANTED: Heavy Horses suitable for Exportation.

On Sale: Imported and Camp Bulls of all Breeds, Rams, Pigs, etc.

ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY

Need for a Fishery Convention

El Día (Sr. Batlle's paper) of Montevideo, adverts to the urgent need of an agreement between the Argentine and Uruguayan Governments with respect to fishing in the Rio de la Plata and settlement on equitable and friendly lines of the question of jurisdictional waters.

Both countries are desirous of making a mutual arrangement which will foster the fishing industry, prevent poaching and destructive and irregular methods of fishing and trawling, which would be beneficial to the fishing interests of each. All the present inconveniences would disappear at once before an arrangement, regulating fishery rights and enabling the Courts of both countries to deal with infractions of the laws. *El Día* adds that there is reason to believe that the Argentine Government has been deeply considering the affair, takes the greatest interest in it and is much disposed to take action in the sense suggested by becoming signatory to a treaty. All the troublesome little incidents between the sister nations would be automatically removed. Naturally for such as regard the present state of things as desirable and prefer to evade law and order, suitable penalties would have to be provided and, both countries would be equally interested in seeing that they were duly inflicted when necessary.

MONUMENT TO SAENZ PENA

AN OBJECTION TO THE PROPOSAL.

It would seem that the proposed monument to the late President Doctor Roque Saenz Peña will not be erected after all. It will be recalled that the project was laid before the Chamber of Deputies and obtained their immediate and unanimous sanction, but since then other persons have been at work who have not and do not see eye to eye with the members of the Chamber.

There is a law in the Republic that no public person shall be honoured by the erection of a statue or have any public homage of a material nature shown his memory, until 10 years after his decease. It is the Senate who are raising the objection, and drawing attention to this law, in the face of which it would seem probable that the unanimous vote of the Chamber of Deputies will carry no weight and that the necessary years will elapse before the late President is so honoured.

LEGATION DESPATCHES

Sir John French's Reports

The following is a copy of a telegram received by His Britannic Majesty's Minister at Buenos Aires from the Foreign Office, London:—

July 7 (1.5 p.m.)

Sir John French reports as follows 6th July:—

"Since my last report no change has occurred in situation in our front. Fighting has been mainly confined to intermittent artillery duels, feature of which has been the employment by enemy of large quantity of gas shells, particularly in the neighbourhood of Ypres. During this period enemy exploded 8 mines at different points on our front without doing any damage to our trenches. On the other hand, on the 13th of June we blew in 50 yards of enemy's front line north of Neuve Chapelle. On the evening of the 4th, to the north of Ypres, a German sap was blown in by our howitzer fire and a platoon of infantry advanced to complete its destruction. The few Germans who survived the artillery bombardment, were driven out and a machine gun in the sap was found destroyed. Our casualties were insignificant and the platoon returned, having completely succeeded in its mission. A German wireless report of the 5th, claiming that they had repulsed an attack with sanguinary loss on Pilken Road, was presumably intended to convey the enemy's version of this affair. On the morning of the 5th, a party of Germans rushed a barricade on the Ypres-Roulers railway after two hours' artillery bombardment, but a counter-attack by our troops immediately recaptured positions. This morning, on our extreme left, north of Ypres, we captured about 200 yards of enemy's trenches, taking 80 prisoners. The French on our left contributed to success of this enterprise with fire of guns and trench mortars."

SMUGGLING COPPER INTO GERMANY

HUN TRICKS DISCOVERED.

Stockholm, July 6.

A Swedish revenue cutter which went to the assistance of the leaking Norwegian motor ship, *Hansa*, discovered that a German freight car which was about to be returned empty to Germany was fitted with double walls, between which was a considerable quantity of copper.

Three Germans have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the fraud.

PASSENGER LISTS

P.S.N.C. ORTEGA.

Amongst the passengers leaving to-night to join the Ortega are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harris, Mr. Domingo Carlotto, Dr. H. P. Belt, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Scott, Miss Kurina Bresler, Mrs. Josefa Rosenweig and child, Mr. Jaime Simmonds, Mr. Jaime E. Groom, Mr. Juan Eldrid, Mr. Juan Symes, Mr. Wm. Murgatroyd, Mr. Jesus Batalla Sampedro, Mr. H. C. Roblin, Mr. Victor M. Balboa, Mr. Alfredo J. Proasi, Mr. A. Jonsson, Mr. C. J. Miller, Mr. C. Brown, Mr. Oscar Hoffman.

N.S.N.C. HIGHLAND SCOT.

The Nelson liner, Highland Scot, will sail this afternoon from La Plata to London with the following passengers. Suitable train for conveyance on board will leave Plaza Constitucion at 1.45 p.m., by which passengers are requested to proceed:—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bernard Mathews and family, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Mallet and family, Miss Edith Anderson, Mr. Sydney Ernest Gorvin, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Billing and family, Mr. James Ahearn, Mrs. Horton, Mr. Knowles, Mr. S. K. Krohn, Mr. James Bendon, Mr. W. Skogman, Mr. Henry Newbould Crawford, etc.

R.M.S.P. DEMERARA.

The following passengers left on July 5 by the R.M.S.P. Demerara:—Dr. José Alfredo Ferreira, Sra. Lidia C. de Ferreira, Sr. José A. Ferreira, Sr. José Serra, Sra. Josefa Rivero, Mr. William L. Smith, Mr. George H. Krug and Mrs. Krug, Dr. J. Halahan, Mr. Norman George, Mr. Frederick O. Erickson, Mr. Collingwood Mitchell, Mrs. Hargreaves, Mr. Percy R. Walsh and Mrs. Walsh, Mr. Griffith R. Edwards and Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Coomber, Mrs. Roland R. Edwards, Mrs. Winifred Edwards, Mr. H. E. Walker, Revd. John H. Williams, Mr. Gordon J. Humbert, Mr. John C. Howland, Mr. Arthur N. Shackford, Mrs. Edith A. Humphrey, Miss Elsie F. E. Humphrey, Mrs. I. M. Humphrey, Mr. William H. Humphrey, and Sra. Mr. Hammargren, Mr. Ivan Otto Hammargren, Mr. Anthony I. Gooding, Mr. Frank L. Beak, Mr. C. R. Lowder, Mr. James Smith Moffat, Mrs. Lucy Moffat and family, Mr. Richard Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Mallett, Mr. Percival G. Archbold, Mr. Benjamin B. Garay, Dr. Andres di Marchi, Mr. George Sparks, Mrs. Maria E. Brenton, Mr. Tomás H. Blencowe and Sra. Mr. Francisco Elias, Miss Margarita A. Logan, Mrs. Maria E. Logan.

P.S.N.C. ORITA.

Amongst the passengers sailing for the Pacific by the R.M.S. Orita are the following:—Jaime K. Forresk, J. Wood, Pablo Rossi, Jaime Cunterford, C. Thisted, Geo. Brank, G. A. Gomban, H. J. Trudgett, Harry Braunstein, Mrs. Braunstein, Ferdinand Ferone, Harold A. Baiss, S. Denegri, Luis Bommeili, Camilo Berger, Alfredo J. Eichler, Chas V. Beynon and Mrs. Beynon, J. Herreros and Sra. Herreros, Miss F. Videla, Leo J. Ryan and Mrs. Ryan, Miss B. Carnihao, Hugh B. Stinson, R. Salvatti, H. Longworth, Francisco Rodriguez, José B. Lopez, T. Urresh Ugartebern, Alfredo Collin, José M. Rosado, U. A. Olsen, Juan B. Musanti, Genaro Rodriguez and Sra. Rodriguez, Miss Socorro Rodriguez and Master José Rodriguez, Miss Lucy Moffat, Miss Elena Rencoret, Rev. B. Alvarez Garcia, Rev. B. Diez y Diez, Rev. M. Lopez y Castro, Rev. E. Alonso Campoamor, Rev. E. de Jesus Bolat, Rev. B. Franco, Ernesto Poppe and Mrs. Poppe, Pedro Andafio, Pedro Donegri, Ernesto Prieto, Mauricio Alliot, Sra. Julia P. de Lamberti, Miss Clementina Richard, Miss Maria Lopez, Miss Maria Fernandez, Francisco Fernandez, José Carner, German Gonzalez, Enrique Turri, Luigi Panizza, Francisco Vives, Miss Anita Vives, Sra. J. P. de Lamberti and infant, J. Luksic.

L. & H. VASARI.

The Lamport and Holt s.s. "Vasari" entered the North Basin yesterday afternoon with the following passengers from New York:—Mr. Robert Love, Mrs. Mary Love, Mr. Rogelio Rodriguez, Mr. Conrado Arostegui, Mr. Henry Arkana, Mrs. Martha Arkana, Mr. Guiseppe Catalani, Mrs. Susan Catalana, valet and maid, Mr. Peter Fulford, Mr. Harold Bingham, Mr. William Cobean, Mr. Herman Herzfeld, Mr. Samuel Hale Pearson, Mrs. Maria Quintana de Pearson, Miss Maria Teresa Pearson, Miss Isabel Pearson, servant and maids, Mr. Rene Penard and Fernandez, Mr. Charles Glavin, Mr. Albert J. Virmond, Dr. Ricardo Aldao, Mrs. Rosa de Aldao, Mr. Camilio Aldao, Miss Raquel Aldao, Mr. Thomas Cullen, Miss Dolores Santice, Mrs. Susan Dimock, maid and servant, Mr. Victor Petre, Mr. James Nolan, Mr. Colson Lopez, Mrs. Mary Burnham, Mrs. Sarah McGrim, Miss Helen McGrim, Mr. Harold McGrim, Mr. Thomas Fleming, Mr. Walter Williams, Mrs. Mary Williams, Mr. Robert Logan, Mrs. Rebecca Logan, Miss Victoria Logan, Miss Dorothy Logan, Miss Kathleen Logan, Mr. George Lindgren, Mrs. Marybelle Lindgren, Miss Mary Lindgren, Mr. Joseph Cordeal, Mrs. Katherine Cordeal, Miss Genevieve Cordeal, Mr. James Cordeal, Mr. Charles Cordeal, Mr. Ernesto Mooring, Mr. Walter Van Voorhies, Mrs. Letty Van Voorhies, Master Macburn Van Voorhies, Master Richard Van Voorhies, Mr. Francisco Quihano, Mr. Frank Harding, Mrs. Nannie Harding, Master Frank Harding, Mr. Valerio Masjoan, Mrs. Margaret Masjoan, Master Ricardo Masjoan, Master Roberto Masjoan, Mr. Chas. Armstrong, Mr. Wm. Knox, Mr. Henry Brandenburg, Mrs. Fanny Brandenburg, Miss Luella Brandenburg, Mrs. Daisy Monroe, Miss Luella Monroe, Master William Monroe, Mr. George Beardmore, Mr. Ivor Mattson, Mr. Robert Atkinson, Mr. Robert Cowan, Mr. John Shaw, Mr. Louis Goldsoll, Mr. Albert Perkins, Mrs. Belle Sciaouluga, Master Harold Campbell, Mr. William Harris, Mr. Leon Lehueren, Mr. Gabriel Saigg, Mrs. Christiana Saigg, Mr. Nathan Berenstein, Mr. Robert Leeming, Mrs. Memsae Leeming, Masters Robert and William Leeming, Mr. James Regan, Mr. Arthur de Wael, Mrs. Lily de Wael, Miss Lilly de Wael, Master Arthur de Wael, Miss Anna Lang, Miss Mary Lang, Miss Jane Tornaquindici, Mr. Juan Sala, Mrs. Mercias Sala, Mr. John Davidson, Mrs. May Panebianco, Master Gregory Panebianco, Mr. Edward Le March, Mrs. Zorato Coronel, Mr. Auton Binder, Mr. John King, Mrs. Concepcion Elizalde, Mrs. Isabel Elizalde, Miss Carmen Elizalde, Mr. Raphael Elizalde, Miss Vittoria Elizalde, Miss Regina Alvarez, Mr. Lucien Jurewicz, Miss Rosina Callabreze, Mr. Simon Letchwitsky, Miss Agnes Arancibia, Mr. Ulysees Woodruff, Mr. Estill Turns, Mr. Arthur Johnson, Mr. Albert Carlson, Mr. Costa Necco.

R.H.L. TUBANTIA.

The following passengers have arrived by the R.H.L. steamer Tubantia from Europe: Sr. Titta Ruffo and Sra. Sr. Domingo Merry del Val, Sr. Ricardo Frias and family, Sr. Achaval Rodriguez and family, Sr. L. Bertsch, Sra. I. Bertsch, Sr. C. Bertsch, Sr. J. Calheiros, Sr. A. Casas, Sr. M. Fontan and family, Sr. F. Gomez de Amorin, Sr. Lantos, Sr. G. Levy, Sr. E. W. Palacios, Sra. M. Parada de Navarro, Sta. M. C. Parada de Navarro, Sr. J. R. Schmidt, Sr. J. Richards, Sr. E. Santiago, Sr. de la Seine, Sr. C. Azabalia, Sr. Azorraquin, Sra. Azorraquin, Sr. L. M. Vernier, Sr. J. A. Rourke, Sr. A. M. Slach, Sra. Slach, Sr. R. A. Hannier, Sra. M. A. Hannier, Sta. M. de Caracoa Maia Simoes, Sta. M. Medeiros Souza, Sta. M. Coelho de Almeida, Sr. A. Rozas, Sr. J. Colclough, Sr. R. Ituarte, Sr. L. Echeverria, Sr. J. Christi, Sra. J. Christi, Sr. N. C. Maceda, Sra. Ma-

ceda, Sr. D. Oliva, Sr. F. W. Irwin, Sr. J. A. Gonzalez, Sta. E. Rainhold, Sr. H. Molinari, Sr. Dr. Paulo Peruchi, Sra. C. Peruchi, Sta. H. J. Descuza, Sr. R. H. Kramer, Sr. J. Maeder, Sr. A. Codecira, Sta. E. Baccellar, Sta. M. R. Bothereau, Sta. J. De Carmen, Sta. R. Milchtein, Sta. E. Encovich, Sta. R. Kagan, Sta. R. Altermen, Sr. T. Seta, Sr. J. B. Marganat, Sra. H. Remdenbach, Sta. A. Ostner, Sta. M. Sima, Sr. W. Day, Sra. M. Hodgkinson, Sr. F. Mondelo Castro, Sr. S. Manqueira, Sr. J. Abuin, Sr. M. Benadides, Sr. H. Steinfeld, Sr. M. Abuin and family, Sta. L. Kirschbaum, Sr. E. Fernandez, Sra. C. Fernandez, Sr. A. G. Uerreira Lopez, Sr. J. M. Luttie, Sr. Augusto Marelli, Sra. C. Notter, Sr. J. Saenz Marques, Sra. M. Saenz Marques, Sra. G. Palaret, Sta. M. Zolgmeier, and Sta. M. Himel.

R.H.L. "TUBANTIA."

The following passengers are leaving by the Royal Holland liner "Tubantia" on Friday, at 4 p.m., from North Basin for Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Dover and Amsterdam:—

Dr. Lucas Ayarragaray, (Argentine Minister to Brazil); Mrs. Sofia Pibeyro de Ayarragaray, Miss Sofia Laura Ayarragaray, Miss Maria Adela Ayarragaray, Miss Maria L. Guani Ayarragaray, Joaquin de Iturralde, (Spanish Consul), Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Mrs. Rosa Saenz Peña de Saavedra Lamas, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gironde, Prof. Dr. J. Lignieres, Mrs. C. de Lignieres, Miss C. Lignieres, R. Lignieres, J. Dominguez, Mrs. C. Dominguez, Miss D. Dominguez, Dr. A. M. Batilana, Dr. J. A. Boeri, Dr. L. de O. Madaria, Cap. C. C. y Vivanco, B. E. Urruzola, A. T. Martinez, Mr. and Mrs. F. Braga, Miss E. Braga, P. Ortiz, E. Toyos, Ing. B. Sastre, B. Costa, Mrs. A. E. Thomas, Coronel A. Cunha, Mrs. A. de Cunha, J. Cunha, J. Fuller, J. R. Muñoz, Miss J. A. de Toledo de Ramos, Dr. S. Infante, Coronel V. G. Etcheverry, Mrs. L. N. de Etcheverry, Miss O. Etcheverry, Dr. and Mrs. A. de Souza, Miss L. B. de Souza, J. J. Silva, G. H. Lotze, B. R. de Azevedo, R. Ituarte, L. Echeverria, Mrs. C. L. de Gruget, Miss M. Gruget, E. Caprario, C. Pereira, Mrs. A. Pereira, L. Lazarovitz, R. S. Hughes, E. Plaine, A. D. Grant, Mrs. M. Jubin, Miss C. Aguer, J. R. Ribio, Miss F. Laborde, E. Enderli, Mrs. M. E. Ehlers, Mrs. H. M. M. Lefebvre de Grosriez, Miss I. M. Morel, E. Bardean, Mrs. M. T. de Bardean, H. M. Cowtan, M. P. Madeira, J. P. Cruz, M. P. Cruz, Miss T. Rodriguez, Miss M. Rodriguez, Miss D. Vila, Dr. and Mrs. A. Codecira, Ing. C. G. von Dusseldorp, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cordeiro, C. Pastori, D. Fignone, A. Manigot, Mrs. E. Schwabacher, G. Tenreiro, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Gaztambide, C. Gaztambide, C. D. G. Donkin, Mrs. F. B. de Bonnes, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cullen, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Howell, R. S. Atucha (Jr.), Coronel and Mrs. Mascarenha, L. Ballina, Mr. and Mrs. J. Carbonell, Miss M. Etchebarne, Miss Silveira, C. Scallon, Miss Lea Rabenbadi, M. A. J. M. Camps, Miss M. R. Bothereau, S. Regeral, M. Menotti, Mrs. M. Leibel, Dr. R. S. de Goicochea, Mrs. C. Arechavala, G. M. Alvarez, Mr. and Mrs. E. van de Can, Miss M. Celine, Miss A. Soura, G. Guissani, G. L. Sara, Mrs. L. Ambrosoli, R. Galdameo, J. M. Machado, A. Albuquerque, Mrs. J. Tronchi, Miss E. Tronchi, Miss D. Lecheren, V. L. López Tejada, Mr. and Mrs. B. Porto, M. Porto, F. Coba, J. Dominguez, B. Vaccari, Mr. and Mrs. Juan Ruch, Miss L. Ruch, A. Ruch, F. T. Lethbridge, W. Rombout, C. S. San Roman, Mrs. I. Z. de Schneider, Miss C. Fernandez, Miss M. A. Rodriguez, Miss M. I. Fernandez, A. Oreiro, A. Oreiro (Jr.), J. A. Veiga, M. Gonzalez, Mr. and Mrs. C. Vallana, Miss L. D. de von Fritzsche, Miss M. Lustau, H. W. Maine, Mrs. A. Witte, Miss F. Roitmann, Otto Fritz Guinand, J. R. Breton, Mrs. L. L. de Breton, J. Breton, Miss M. Breton and Julio Breton.

THE MAILS.

TO ARRIVE IN JULY.

- 10.—British by HIGHLAND CORRIE
- 11.—British by AVON.

TO LEAVE IN JULY.

- 10.—Brazil, Senegal, France, Belgium, Spain, Great Britain, Bulgaria, Egypt and Italy by RE VITTORIO. Mails close at 8 a.m.
- 12.—Great Britain direct by EL PARAGUAYO. Mails close at 8 a.m.

BIRTHS.

NEILD.—On the 7th inst., at 839 Cerrito, Buenos Aires, the wife of John R. J. Neild, of a daughter.

385 g9

STEPHENSON.—On the 7th inst., at 1247 Calle Uruguay, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Stephenson, a son.

384 g8

DEATHS.

DANVERS.—On the 2nd of July, 1915, at Calle Lima 1425 (3rd floor), Ernest Danvers, aged 51 years.

HANSON.—On the 1st of July 1915, at Calle Vieytes 301, Gerard Fox Hanson, aged 78 years.

FRANCIS.—On the 6th inst., at the British Hospital, Catherine Marion Francis, relict of the late Major Henry Francis of Dodnor, Isle of Wight, aged 82 years.

TALBOT.—On the 27th June, 1915, at Forest Gate, London, Joseph Talbot, age 73 years, for 25 years Manager of Conchillas Quarries, Uruguay.

53 g2

HOMEWARD FIXTURES

The following vessels (says the Times of Argentina) have been fixed to load homeward during the past week:—

S.s. Rio de la Plata, 4000 tons, 10 per cent prompt, from Buenos Aires to Norway with grain at 70/-, berth terms; s.s. Trewyn, 4500 tons, 10 per cent prompt, from San Lorenzo to United Kingdom with grain at 50/-, no reduction; s.s. Nairn, 5200 tons, 10 per cent prompt, from San Lorenzo to United Kingdom with grain at 50/-, Buenos Aires rate; s.s. Resurrezione, 4000 tons, 10 per cent prompt refix, from Buenos Aires to Marseilles with grain at 44/-, Buenos Aires rate; s.s. Aurora, 4200 tons, 10 per cent, prompt refix, from San Lorenzo to Marseilles with grain at 60 francs, Buenos Aires rate; s.s. Gledhow, 3500 tons, 10 per cent prompt, from San Lorenzo to United Kingdom with grain at 50/-, no reduction; s.s. Ismaila, 2500 tons, 10 per cent prompt refix, from Buenos Aires to United Kingdom with grain 50/-, no reduction; s.s. Trelyon, 4500 tons, 10 per cent, August 15 can, from San Lorenzo to United Kingdom with grain at 51.3, no reduction; s.s. Persian, 3600 tons, 10 per cent, July, from San Lorenzo to United Kingdom with grain at 51.3, no reduction; s.s. Silvertown, 3500 tons, 10 per cent, prompt, from San Lorenzo to New York with maize at 27.6; s.s. Iperia, 4400 tons, 10 per cent, August 20, can, from Santa Fé to New York with linseed at 30.6; s.s. Fallodon, 4000 tons, 10 per cent, prompt, from Bahia Blanca to London with oats at 60/-; s.s. Hackness, 6200 tons, 10 per cent, July, from San Lorenzo to United Kingdom with grain at 55/-, no reduction; s.s. Quarrydene, 4100 tons, 10 per cent, prompt, from Bahia Blanca to United Kingdom with oats at 57.6; s.s. Trekieve, 4500 tons, 10 per cent, July, from San Lorenzo to United Kingdom with grain at 55/-, no reduction; s.s. Ministre Beernaert, 6250 tons, 10 per cent, prompt, from Buenos Aires to United Kingdom with grain at 39/-, berth terms; s.s. Anglea, 4500 tons, 10 per cent, July, from San Lorenzo to United Kingdom with grain at 60/-, no reduction; s.s. Brooklet, 5000 tons, 10 per cent, August 15, can, from San Lorenzo to United Kingdom with grain at 60/-.

PROPERTY OF THE NEWSPAPER COMPANY

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LET US HAVE THE TRUTH!

"Manchester Guardian" Indicts British Official Reports

America and the German Version

London, July 14.

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes an article under the headline "The War in Flanders, by a Student of the War," in which the writer says that one of our principal assets in the war had been our power to tell the exact truth from day to day about the military operations. This asset had been lost.

The German reports, when allowance was made for the occasional exaggerations in regard to victories and intelligent anticipations of events, are quite as reliable as our own.

It is necessary to make this clear, as on several occasions we have made much of the inaccuracies in German reports on military operations.

Impartial American opinion ranks the truthfulness of the German reports of land operations above our own. To many Englishmen the lack of frankness in the official reports is the most discouraging feature of the war.

"WE WANT NO MORE WARS"

BRITISH LABOUR AND THE STRIKE WEAPON.

London, July 14.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Labour member for Leicester, said to-day that at the present moment the working men of England were shedding their blood in the trenches and working hand in hand with the Government; but when the war is over the British working men will say to the Government: "We want no more wars, and those things that make wars possible must be wiped out."

"The question was put to him as to whether he meant to say that Labour would henceforth overlook all its industrial grievances and postpone possible strikes until after the war. Mr. MacDonald replied that for the present Labour was forced to give in to the inevitable."

SPIES IN BRITAIN

TWO ARRESTS ANNOUNCED.

London, July 14.

The Press Bureau announces that two spies have been arrested on a charge of attempting to communicate to the enemy information regarding the British fleet.

PRICE OF COAL

REGULATED BY NEW BILL.

London, July 14.

The text of the Bill for limiting the price of coal, which was issued to-day, specifies that coal is not to be sold at the pit mouth at a price exceeding by four shillings a ton that which was paid for coal of the same quality during the year ended June 30, 1914. Those who are guilty of infringing this regulation will be liable to a fine not exceeding £100.

"LE JOUR DE FRANCE"

CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON.

London, July 14.

"Le Jour de France" has been celebrated with great éclat in the United Kingdom, the streets of all the principal cities being gaily decorated with flags in which the tricolor was largely predominant.

The society women who are taking advantage of the occasion to collect funds for the French sufferers through the German invasion expect to sell fourteen million French emblems in London alone.

In Scotland also the movement has met with great success. Glasgow alone has promised to sell three million tricolor flags; while the women of Edinburgh society have undertaken to dispose of 1,500,000.

ROUGET DE LISLE

REMAINS OF COMPOSER OF THE MARSEILLAISE HONOURED IN PARIS.

Paris, July 14.

The remains of the famous author of the Marseillaise, Rouget de Lisle, have been removed from the cemetery at Choisy-le-Roy and taken to Les Invalides.

This morning the coffin, placed on a gun carriage, passed through the Arc de Triomphe, the Champs Elysées and the Pont d'Alexandre to its last resting place. It was followed by a detachment of Dragoons which preceded a cortège composed of the President of the Nation, the Ministers, Presidents of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate and many other persons of high standing.

CATTLE SHORTAGE IN BRITAIN

RUMOURED OUTBREAK OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN IRELAND.

London, July 13.

Lord Selborne, President of the Board of Agriculture, will have a consultation with the principal stock breeders of the country in regard to the measures to adopt in view of the scarcity of cattle which is beginning to make itself felt.

There is an unconfirmed rumour that foot and mouth disease has reappeared in Ireland.

BRITAIN'S COAL PRICES

REGULATION BILL TO BE PLACED BEFORE COMMONS.

London, July 13.

A Bill for regulating the price of coal in the United Kingdom is about to be placed before the House of Commons.

BOMBS ON BRITISH SHIPS

ADOPTION OF SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS.

New York, July 13.

Since the discovery on various occasions of bombs on board British vessels from this port, special commissions have been formed to watch the loading of the ships. Some however believe that the bombs were introduced into the cargo before being brought to the wharves for loading, and therefore further steps will be necessary to prevent such occurrences in the future.

A REAL BOUNDARY LINE

ELECTRIC WIRE DIVIDES BELGIUM FROM HOLLAND.

New York, July 14.

A telegram from the Hague states that the Germans have erected an electric wire barrier along the frontier of the Netherlands. The wires are charged with electricity at high power, and several persons who come into contact with it are killed every night.

CANADA'S PREMIER

HONOURED BY THE KING.

London, July 14.

The Premier of Canada, Sir Robert Borden, who has arrived in London, is being overwhelmed with attentions. The Minister has been granted an audience by the King, who expressed his high appreciation of the manner in which Canada has cooperated with Great Britain in the war, and congratulated Sir Robert Borden on the magnificent bravery displayed by the Canadians in the memorable battle of Ypres.

"WAR WILL END IN OCTOBER"

KAISER'S EFFORTS TO ALLAY BANKERS' FEARS.

London, July 14.

In reference to the report that the Kaiser recently stated on oath that the war would be over in October, the "Times" publishes a message from Berlin saying that it occurred when the Kaiser was receiving a deputation of bankers, who pointed out to him the serious financial results that would ensue from another winter campaign. The Kaiser, to re-assure the deputation, declared that by the end of October next the war will have been brought to a conclusion.

KAISER'S CALCULATIONS.

London, July 14.

The British Press, referring to the statement of the Kaiser that the war would terminate in October, says that if such an event does happen it will be because Germany accepts the terms dictated by the Allies. Upon no other consideration is such a thing possible.

Possibly the Kaiser is reckoning on capturing Warsaw before October and despatching all his forces from that part of Europe to the western field of campaign; but the Allies are firmly resolved to fight to the end until they obtain a durable peace which is based on justice.

The report of the interview between the deputation of bankers and the Kaiser is of importance as indicating that Germany is not prepared for a long campaign.

DESTROYED BY BOMBS

LOSS OF BRITISH TUGS.

London, July 14.

It is announced that the British tugs Woodbine, Purple Heather and Speedwell have been sent to the bottom by bombs placed on board. The crews of the vessels were saved with difficulty.

ESSEN BOMBARDED

KRUPP HEADQUARTERS VISITED BY FRENCH AIRMEN.

London, July 14.

It is announced that a squadron of French aviators last night made a raid on the German factories at Essen on which they dropped numbers of bombs. No details whatever of the adventure have as yet been supplied.

COST OF THE WAR

BRITAIN TO SEEK FURTHER CREDITS.

London, July 14.

To-day the Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons that the Government would ask for the approval of further credits before the closure of the present Parliamentary session.

CONSTANTINOPLE'S DIFFICULT PROBLEM

Losses in Dardanelles Fighting Cause Alarm

Hand Fighting on Austro-Italian Frontier

New York, July 14.

Despatches from Tenedos announce that fresh expeditionary troops for the Allies have been landed on the peninsula of Gallipoli, and a fresh impetus will be given to the attack upon the Turkish positions.

From Athens it is reported that the Turkish losses have been of such magnitude that serious anxiety is being felt at Constantinople, where the advisability of recalling the troops from the Caucasus is being discussed.

BACK FROM THE FRONT

GERMAN OFFICERS RETURN TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

London, July 14.

A despatch from Athens says that news has been received from Asia Minor that the German officers who have been serving in the Turkish army have returned to Constantinople owing to disputes with the Turkish officers.

It is also stated that the railways in Syria are at a standstill for want of coal.

SMYRNA BOMBARDED

OIL DEPOTS DESTROYED BY ALLIES' AIRMEN.

London, July 14.

A telegram from Athens says that a despatch from Chios announces that a squadron of allied aviators last Sunday bombarded Smyrna and set fire to the petroleum depots there.

CONVERSION BY TORTURE

TURKEY'S DISGRACEFUL ACTS ON SHORES OF THE MARMORA.

Athens, July 14.

Numbers of the inhabitants of Armaki and Kyzicos on the shore of the Sea of Marmora are reported to have been put to the torture by the Turks because they refused to embrace Islamism.

Thirty thousand Greeks are stated to have been expelled from Mussulman towns and their homes plundered.

A DECOY SHIP

AUSTRIAN STORY OF DESTRUCTION OF ITALIAN VESSEL.

Washington, July 14.

The German Embassy here has published a despatch from the Foreign Office at Vienna which says:—

"About July 1st, an Austrian warship perceived a small steamer off the island of Taros flying the Greek merchant flag. As the vessel was acting in a suspicious manner she was stopped. On board there was a cargo of hay under which was concealed the real cargo, which consisted of benzine.

"The captain of the steamer, then declared that the vessel belonged to the Italian navy, and hoisted the Italian battle flag in the place of the Greek flag which he had previously displayed. This was considered to be evidence that it was intended to mislead the Austro-Hungarian and German submarines, and the vessel was therefore destroyed."

NEARING TRIESTE

Progress of Italian Armys

DESPERATE MOUNTAIN FIGHTING

Rome, July 14.

Scouting detachments of Italian cavalry sent in advance of the main body which is advancing from Monfalcone have pushed forward their reconnaissances as far as the vicinity of Trieste, retiring safely to their lines when seen and pursued by large bodies of Austrian horse.

The Austrians have made another violent effort to enter Italian territory through the region of Montecroce; but, though they had received strong reinforcements, they were checked and forced to retire by the Italians.

The Italians delivered an attack upon Kellerwald, which however is held by the enemy in great strength and occupy very strong positions, and the Italians had to fall back to their original positions. Soon after, they received re-inforcements and renewed the attack, capturing the positions and advancing beyond it.

One of the most sanguinary combats of the war is that for the possession of Monte Sabatino in the vicinity of Gorizia, the Austrians offering a most determined resistance. Nevertheless the Italians have been successful in occupying several lines of trenches, and, owing to the underground passages connected with these trenches, they were enabled to bring up reinforcements without risk.

ITALIANS "SCALE MOUNTAINS LIKE CATS AND FIGHT LIKE LIONS."

London, July 14.

The war correspondent of the "Daily News," writing from the Italian line of battle, describes an assault by the Italians on an important fortress near Tolmino. He says:—

"From the base where the Italians were camped there rose up an almost perpendicular rock, the peak of which was occupied by an entrenched force of Hungarians.

"During the night a battalion of Alpini scaled the face of the mountain, while another battalion proceeded by the more accessible side and made a feint attack. At dawn the two battalions united on the top of the rock, precipitating themselves on the rear of the trenches and taking the Hungarians by surprise. The whole of the defending forces were either killed or taken prisoners, while another force which came to their aid was routed by a few bayonet assaults, losing about a third of their number.

"More forces were despatched from the adjacent fort, consisting of Austrians as well as Hungarians; but these met with a similar fate, being either killed or taken prisoners. Altogether over 900 prisoners were captured, and a very large number killed, very few wounded men being taken. The Italian losses were insignificant.

"The Hungarian commander said that he had never encountered such terrible soldiers. They scaled the side of the mountain like cats and fought like lions."

AUSTRIANS LOSE 20,000 MEN AT PLAVA.

Rome, July 14.

Confirmatory news has been received that the losses sustained by the Austrians at Plava amounted to 20,000 men.

Information obtained from Vienna states that the Austrian losses during the first five weeks of the campaign against Italy have been 55,000 killed and wounded, irrespective of 6,500 prisoners.

It is reported that General Cadorna does not intend to announce the fall of Tolmino until the Italian command of the locality is completely assured.

ITALIAN TROOPS TAKE AUSTRIAN TRENCHES.

New York, July 14.

A special telegram from Geneva transmitted via Paris to the "Evening Post" says:—

"According to a message received by 'La Tribuna' from Villach, the Italians have captured two miles of Austrian trenches in the Carnic Alps. In this engagement the Alpine troops dragged their artillery to the heights near Roskofel, situated at altitudes of 600 feet.

"The Italians have also captured two important positions to the south of Gorizia."

THE TABLES TURNED

ITALIAN FISHERMEN CAPTURE AUSTRIAN PATROL BOAT.

London, July 14.

The "Daily News" publishes a telegram from Rome which reports that an Austrian motor boat armed with machine guns captured an Italian fishing boat containing sailors who were occupied in raising mines in the Adriatic.

The Austrians believed that they had their prey safe; instead of which the Italians suddenly attacked and captured the Austrian boat, returning in triumph with the prisoners and prize to port.

THE LAST MAN

CALLED UP BY AUSTRIA.

London, July 14.

The "Morning Post" has received information obtained from Buda Pest according to which great dissatisfaction has been caused by the new military service decree. Henceforward all men in Hungary up to fifty years of age, unless incapable of work, will be enlisted. Those unfit for service at the front will have to guard the prisoners' camp, railways and stores.

In the orders for the re-examination of those previously declared unfit it is estimated that the decree will give from 30,000 to 40,000 additional men in Hungary and from 50,000 to 60,000 in Austria. Some say that it will be the last hundred thousand this time.

RESOLVED TO HOLD OUT

THE INTENTIONS OF GERMANY.

New York, July 14.

A wireless telegram from Berlin states that a conference has been held by the Ministers of the several German States on matters of finance. The meeting approved of the presentation by the presiding officer, Karl Helfferich, Secretary to the Imperial Treasury, of a report regarding Germany's financial situation, the war loan and taxation.

Other measures which are to be submitted on the meeting of the Reichstag, including the gains from the manufacture of war materials, were also discussed.

All the Ministers present agreed that the financial situation of Germany was most favourable. The nation was resolved to hold out until a victorious peace was assured.

BALKAN STATES FOR THE ENTENTE!

London, July 14.

The reports which are in circulation regarding a reorganisation of the Balkan alliance under Venizelos are considered significant, as M. Venizelos is an ardent supporter of the Quadruple Alliance. It is, therefore, believed to be likely that the Balkan States will join the Entente in the war.

The entire Balkan situation is once more to the fore, principally as the result of disclosures that Austria and Germany have offered to Rumania alternative concessions, either to continue neutral or to join with the Germanic allies.

Confidence is expressed in British, French and Italian circles that the Balkans will not join the Teuton Empires, but it is considered likely, owing to the failure of Russia to hold Galicia and Bukovina, that they might decide to remain neutral.

Of course, success by the Allies in the Dardanelles, officially reported, would change the situation.

It is reported here that a substantial portion of the bounteous cereal harvest of Rumania seems to be destined, in the absence of any other outlet, to find its way into the Austro-German markets.

BULGARIAN BOMB OUTRAGE

ARREST OF M. GHENADIEFF.

Rome, July 14.

A telegram from Sofia reports that three men who were accused of being concerned in the disastrous bomb explosion which occurred some time ago in the Municipal Hall during a State function have been tried by court martial and sentenced to death; also that orders have been given for the arrest of the former President of the Bulgarian Council, M. Ghenadieff, whose complicity is shown by the evidence given in the inquiry.

MUNITIONS FOR TURKEY

GERMANY ABOUT TO DEMAND RIGHT OF TRANSPORT THROUGH RUMANIA.

London, July 14.

A message from La Hague reports that the Governments of Germany and Austria intend immediately to demand from Rumania that the transport of munitions for Turkey be permitted through her territory.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

FRENCH WOUNDED ARRIVE AT GENEVA.

Geneva, July 14.

Large numbers of French soldiers crippled by wounds received in the war have arrived from Germany, where they have been prisoners. A like number of incapacitated German prisoners from France is momentarily expected to arrive to be exchanged for the former.

COAL IN GERMANY

REGULATION OF PRODUCTION AND SALE.

Amsterdam, July 13.

Information has been received from Berlin that the Bundesrath or Federal Council has authorised the authorities of the central provinces to form a combination of mineowners with a view to the compulsory regulation of the production and sale of coal. With the Government will rest the right to fix prices, and it will thus have the power to renew the Westphalian Coal agreement which expires in December next.

MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG TO STRIKE AT WARSAW

RUSSIAN RETREAT CONTINUES TOWARDS THE SERET

The Munitions Problem Solved

Petrograd, July 14.

It is anticipated in military circles that the retreat of the Russian forces will continue until reaching the river Seret, where they can occupy impregnable positions and will be also in a territory where supplies will be obtainable from their bases.

Meanwhile the Russians will remain on the defensive and will not commit themselves to a battle on a large scale.

MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG TO OPEN NEW OFFENSIVE ?

Petrograd, July 14.

Military experts are of the opinion that Marshal Hindenburg is meditating a new offensive in the north of Poland. It is thought possible that the reason for Marshal von Mackensen having stopped his advance in the Krasnik sector is that he is waiting for operations in the north and against Warsaw to commence.

These moves have been anticipated by the Russian General Staff and any such attempt, if carried out, is probably doomed to failure.

Meantime, skirmishing has commenced on the Vistula to an extent which makes a general attack by the enemy before long a possibility.

According to despatches received by the War Office, the Austrian troops which invaded the Lublin district have been on the retreat into Galicia since the 10th instant. They are being followed up by the Cossacks who ceaselessly harass the enemy's rear, cutting off stragglers and inflicting considerable losses upon them.

RUSSIA'S MUNITIONS

SUCCESSFUL RESULT OF NEW REGULATIONS.

Petrograd, July 14.

Data obtained by the Russian War Office show that there has been a considerable increase in the output of munitions in the last week, since the enforcement of the new regulations. The Government is now in a position to meet all the requirements of the army, and large consignments are about to be despatched to the front.

WAR DEPLETES RANKS OF LABOUR

DEPARTURE OF ITALIANS AFFECTS NEW YORK.

New York, July 14.

The departure of large numbers of Italian reservists and volunteers for Europe is beginning to make itself felt both in this city and in other parts of the United States, where there is a shortage of hands for industrial purposes.

HUMANE PORTUGAL

OFFERS HOSPITALITY TO ALLIES WOUNDED.

Lisbon, July 14.

The Portuguese Government has offered the hospitality of the country, and of city of Lisbon, to the wounded soldiers of the Allied troops fighting in the Dardanelles.

THE PIRATES' HAUL

42 VESSELS IN A MONTH

New York, July 14.

A wireless message from Berlin received by the Sayville station reports:

"During the month of June, 29 British, 3 French, 1 Belgian, and 9 Russian merchantmen were sunk by our submarines. The total loss to the Allies by submarines, including fishing steamers which are mostly armed patrol boats, aggregated 1,250,000 tons.

"The loss of human life was remarkably small, the submarines using every precaution and giving ample warning and time, to the crews to leave the ships if no resistance was attempted."

TRAPPED

AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE'S FATE

London, July 14.

"Evening News" announces that an Austrian submarine has been captured by the Italian naval forces.

The event happened last Monday night after the submarine had attempted to torpedo an Italian warship in the Adriatic. The torpedo when fired by the submarine was caught in the net protecting the warship, and shortly afterwards the underwater craft was herself trapped in the net, its crew surrendering. The warship was not damaged.

SEPARATE PEACE WITH SERBIA

HOW AUSTRIA ENDEAVOURED TO PREPARE TO MEET ITALY

Rome, July 14.

A deep impression has been caused in Italy by a semi-official announcement that when Italy's entrance into the conflict appeared inevitable Austria first attempted to make a separate peace with Serbia, and then tried to conclude an armistice which would allow her to remove her troops from the Serbian frontier.

Although these negotiations have only just leaked out in the present semi-official announcement, owing to the caution of the Italian Foreign Office, it is taken by the Italian Press to indicate that the Italian Government possesses proofs of its assertions.

VENICE BOMBARDED

ATTACK BY AUSTRIAN AEROPLANES.

Milan, July 13.

On Sunday morning last four enemy aeroplanes appeared over Venice flying at a great height. When exactly over the centre of the city they dropped several bombs, some of which fell near the historic palace of Dux, causing some material damage and injuring a good many people. The batteries opened fire upon the aeroplanes, but at that great height the fire was ineffectual. The visit was only a very short one.

GERMAN REVERSE NEAR LEMBERG

WHOLE BATTALIONS SWEEP AWAY

Petrograd, July 13.

The Russian Government officially reports as follows:

"There has been very severe fighting on the Bobr and Narew rivers.

"In the region about Lublin we completed our offensive by occupying the right bank of the Urzendoka.

"We repulsed attacks by the enemy on the upper Bug, the Zlotalipa and the Dniester."

GERMAN BATTALIONS SWEEP AWAY BY RUSSIAN FIRE.

London, July 13.

An official despatch from Petrograd reports as follows:

"The Germans have attacked our positions on the bank of the Bug river to the east of Lemberg. Our troops, who were concealed in hollows and in the trenches, permitted them to approach within a distance of two hundred metres, when our artillery, machine guns and rifles opened upon them as they advanced in close formation.

"The fire was terrific, and whole battalions were swept away. As they were still staggering under the effects of our fire the infantry with bayonets fixed leaped from the trenches and completed the work of slaughter."

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

Petrograd, July 13.

A further official communication from the War Office reports:—

"The artillery duel in the region of Ossowetz has been renewed.

In the region of Jedwabno yesterday we blew up a German mine gallery.

"Between the Pissa and the Rosoga a German attack was repulsed.

"From Jednorozetz to Prasunysz there was a violent cannonade, with outpost engagements.

"All is quiet on the left bank of the Vistula.

"In the direction of Kholm in the region of Grabovetz the enemy unsuccessfully attempted to approach our entrenchments.

"Yesterday we repulsed an attack near Markoff on the Zlotalipa front, and near Koanopetz on the Dniester.

"Our patrols carried out a series of successful reconnaissances on the upper Bug and the Zlotalipa."

THE MUNITIONS PROBLEM

ITALY APPOINTS A COMMISSION

Rome, July 13.

The King has signed a decree appointing a supreme Committee to take measures for increasing the output of munitions of war.

The Commission consists of the Chief of the Cabinet, Signor Salandra, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Sonnino, the Minister of Finance, Signor Cárano, the Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Viale, and the Minister of War, General Zuppelli.

The post of Under Secretary of Munitions has been created, to which General Dallolio has been appointed. It is permissible for other personalities of the army or commerce to take part in the deliberations of the Commission, but without the right to vote.

FRANZ JOSEF FOR THE FRONT

AGED RULER WISHES TO FIGHT THE ITALIANS.

Paris, July 13.

A telegram from Zurich states that in spite of the opposition of his physicians Emperor Francis Joseph insists in the desire of going to the front against the Italians.

GERMAN ATTACKS FAIL

French Success in the Labyrinth

Paris, July 13.

An official bulletin issued to-day announces:

"The French troops holding the Labyrinth have been the object of a violent attack by the Germans, who however were completely decimated and driven back to their own lines.

"Notwithstanding a high wind that was blowing, a raid on the territory occupied by the enemy was effected by thirty-five of our aviators, who dropped bombs on the German strategic station of Vigbeulles, which serves the localities of Galonne and Apremont. Numerous fires were started among important provision and ammunition stores."

GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED IN ALSACE.

Paris, July 13.

An official despatch issued this afternoon reports that the Germans attempted to attack the French positions on the east bank of the Fecht River in upper Alsace at a place named Sondernach. The attack was directed upon the bridge head at that point, but was repulsed.

The aerial squadron that invaded the enemy's territory this morning dropped 171 bombs weighing 90 kilogrammes each upon the store-houses at the railway station at Vigneulles-Hattonchatel. The buildings contained very important stores of every kind, particularly ammunition.

The machines returned intact despite the heavy fire to which they had been subjected and the gale wind which was travelling at the rate of forty miles an hour.

SOISSONS BOMBARDED

German Big Guns at Work

BRITISH TROOPS REPULSE ATTEMPT TO RETAKE TRENCHES

Paris, July 14.

In Belgium yesterday the Germans, after an artillery preparation of the ground attacked the trenches southwest of Pilkens which the British captured on June 5 and July 5, but were easily repulsed.

At Chateau Carleul and the Labyrinth there have been combats with hand grenades.

North of Arras the French forces occupying the Souchez sugar refinery delivered a counter-attack and dislodged the Germans from Cabaret Rouge which they had captured the previous evening.

ARRAS AND SOISSONS BOMBARDED.

Paris, July 14.

A further official despatch published by the War Office says:—

"Arras and Soissons have again been bombarded by the Germans with shells of large calibre.

"In the region of the Somme, at Frise and Fay in the Champagne district and near Perthes, mining and countermining has been going on.

"In the Argonne German attacks concentrated on the region included between Marie Therese and the Chevanches heights were definitely stopped.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle in the forest of Apremont there was artillery cannonading but no infantry action."

“THE CLIMAX OF IMPUDENCE”

Germany's Insult to Woodrow Wilson

VIOLENT OUTBURST BY NEW YORK PRESS

Kaiser's Government Fail to Accede to America's Requests

Washington, July 10.

The following is a resumé of the reply of the German Government to President Wilson's Note on the subject of the submarine campaign:—

“The Imperial Government has perused with lively satisfaction the Note received from the United States, wherein an appeal is made on behalf of humanitarian sentiments and of proceedings resulting in the mitigation, so far as may be possible, of the consequences of the present naval war.

“Such an appeal meets with cordial reception in the German Governmental spheres, which have always been inspired by the sentiments invoked now, and has always acted in consonance with humanitarian principles and with those of international law.

“The Imperial Government announces its pleasure at the declaration of the United States contained in the Note of May 15 regarding the fact that Germany has ever defended the principles of progress and humanity in regard to maritime warfare, from the day when Frederick the Great opened the negotiations which resulted in the treaties of friendship and commerce which bear the signatures of Adams, Franklin and Jefferson, celebrated between the United States and the Kingdom of Prussia.

“Germany, in her turn, recognises that the statesmen and thinkers of America have always been in favour of the freedom of the seas and the protection of seaborne trade.

“The two countries have always and in conjunction held out for progressive principles so far as regards the abolition of the right of seizure at sea and guarantees for the rights of neutrals.

“When the present war broke out the German Government declared that it was desirous of acceding to the proposals of the American Government regarding the ratification of the Declaration of London.

“The Imperial Government has consistently maintained the principle that war should be made against armed force and that respect should be shown towards the civil population of belligerent countries so far as may be compatible with military requirements.

“The Imperial Government believes that when the war is over, or perhaps sooner, some formula will be found for the establishment of a maritime law in war, the provisions of which will guarantee the freedom of the seas. In this direction Germany would view with the greatest pleasure all efforts of the United States Government.

“The Imperial Government is obliged to point out that if at the present time the principles of maritime war have been violated, thus overthrowing an ideal which ought to be faithfully observed, hers is not the responsibility. The United States are aware how the enemies of Germany have adopted every kind of measure calculated to paralyse the commerce of the nation and its traffic with neutral nations. This has been, from the commencement of the war, the proceeding adopted by the enemies of the Empire, directed against the civil population of Germany rather than against her armies.

“England, by her declaration of November 3, proclaimed the North-

Sea a war zone and by mines prevented free transit in those waters. By virtue of that action it may be said that at the present moment all neutral ports are blockaded, a proceeding contrary to all the rules of the rights of nations.

“Before the submarine campaign was organised England had already intercepted the navigation of neutral vessels bound for Germany, and this is one of the strongest reasons that Germany had for decreeing the submarine war.

“The English Prime Minister declared in the House of Commons on November 14 that England was endeavouring to prevent the introduction into Germany of articles of consumption, with the proposal of reducing the German nation by starvation. From March 1 England began to seize neutral cargoes.

“As happened to the Boers, the German nation now has the alternative of perishing by starvation with its women and children or losing its independence, while its enemies proclaim aloud a war without quarter until our utter extermination.

“Germany is carrying on the war in self-defence, and is fighting for national existence and for a durable peace. We find ourselves compelled to adopt submarine warfare. Were the Imperial Government to be guilty of any weakness on this occasion it would be responsible before God and history for the consequences.

“In regard to the destruction of the transatlantic Lusitania, the Imperial Government declares that the said vessel was carrying a large cargo of arms and ammunition, the disappearance of which has prevented the death of many German soldiers.

“Germany is prepared to do all in her power to safeguard the lives of American citizens and formally states that she will offer no hindrance to the establishment of an American line of ships to Europe. She will also give her protection to subjects of the United States travelling by neutral vessels. With this object the submarines will allow the free passage of such vessels provided that they bear certain signs which would be indispensable for their identification and that notice of their sailing is sent beforehand.

“Germany is confident that the United States will undertake that such ships shall not carry contraband of war.

“The Imperial Government, with a view to facilitating transport, proposed to add a reasonable number of neutral vessels under the American flag subject to the same conditions.

“Germany declares that it is impossible to admit the principle that the presence of American subjects on board enemy ships should be sufficient to protect such ships and render them exempt from attack. The accidents which neutrals have suffered from in the maritime war zone are the same as those to which neutrals are exposed if they remain in a place where military operations by land are going on.

“Should there be difficulties in the way of recruiting neutral vessels as proposed Germany would consent to the establishment of a certain number of enemy mailboats under the American flag, always with the pro-

viso that they are not to carry contraband of war.

“Finally, the Imperial Government begs to state that it would be happy to take advantage of the good offices of the United States in an attempt to ameliorate somewhat the conditions of the existing naval war.”

NEW YORK PRESS ENRAGED.

New York, July 10.

The following are some of the Press comments on the German reply to the Note from President Wilson:

The “New York Herald”:—“Stripped of its cant about humanity, of its prating about Germany's previous contentions on behalf of the abolishment of the right of capture, of its tirade against Britain, and of its altogether specious contentions in regard to the Lusitania, the German reply is one of defiance.”

The “Globe”:—“Germany's reply is an unsatisfactory evasion of the simple issue whether Germany intends to violate International Law when violation means the death of American citizens. The failure of Germany, although twice interrogated, to make a definite disclaimer of such purpose, is most discouraging to all who have laboured to preserve unimpaired the historic good relations between Germany and the United States.”

The “Evening Sun”:—“The reply of Germany to our remonstrances against the abomination of submarine raiding as practised by the Kaiser's navy would be the climax of impudence if it were not a marvel of fatuity.”

BERLIN PRESS APPROVAL.

New York, July 10.

In regard to Germany's reply to the United States which has been published simultaneously in Washington and Berlin, a telegram from the German capital says that the “Morgen Post” declares that the answer is in every way worthy of Germany. It shows a calm and good conscience and a willingness to lessen the fearfulness of war or the possible upright wish to live in peace with America. At the same time it expresses a firm determination not to abate one jot or tittle of Germany's rights.

The answer shows clearly that the responsibility for the submarine warfare rests on Britain.

The paper quotes the American Note where it declares that the States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone, from which neutral ships are warned to keep away, may be made to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights, either of American shipmasters or of citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on the merchant ships of belligerent nationality. It says that this was the point on which American and German conceptions were opposed to each other; and it must be pointed out that this difference of opinion also is not compromised by the New German Note, but that rather it still exists in its essential features.

The paper says that feeling in the United States has changed from what it was at the time of the sinking of the Lusitania, and President Wilson will have to satisfy this new feeling in considering his answer. The present Note will certainly meet with the unrestrained approval of a large part of the American population.

NO GERMAN OPERA

ANTI-HUN MOVEMENT IN THE STATES.

New York, July 14.

To-day's “Sun” announces that the holders of season tickets for the performances at the Metropolitan have begun an active movement in favour of cutting out the German operas from the repertoire, and are trying to persuade the impresario to fall in with the idea. The argument is that the public would approve of thus testifying to the general disapproval with which Germany's manner of conducting the campaign is viewed in the United States.

TRAVEL BY GERMAN LINERS!

GERMANY'S “CONCESSION” TO THE STATES.

New York, July 13.

The Berlin correspondent of the United Press Agency telegraphs:—

“Germany is willing to make further concessions with a view to safeguarding the lives of American travellers in the war zone.

“I was informed in the German Foreign Office yesterday that the German Government would not abandon its submarine policy, but would consent to placing several great German liners under the American flag for the remainder of the war, and, in addition, granting immunity from submarine attacks to four English liners as proposed in the latest Note from Germany to the United States.

“The suggestion is made that the German liners Imperator, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria and George Washington be placed at the disposal of the American Government for transporting neutral passengers.

“Of course you understand that this matter would rest with the ship-owners,” said the Foreign Under Secretary, Herr Zimmermann; “but Germany would be willing to place at the service of American travellers her largest liners if the American Government cares to suggest it. If America desires to place them under the American flag we would certainly agree to turn over to them these interned passenger ships without any financial gain on our part, and manned by neutral crews, from the captain downwards. By this arrangement there would be no danger of the sailing schedules being interrupted, as is the case with the English liners through the ships being commandeered by the Government as transports.”

“Official circles in Berlin regret that the English translation of the German reply does not exactly interpret the spirit of the German text, the general opinion being that the original is more friendly in tone than the translation.

“Counsellor Zimmermann commented particularly on the sentence in the English version which reads:—‘The Imperial Government cherishes a definite hope that some way will be found when peace is concluded, or perhaps earlier, to regulate the law of maritime war in a manner guaranteeing the freedom of the seas, and will welcome it with gratitude and satisfaction if it can work hand in hand with the American Government on that occasion.’ The last three words were obtained from the German word ‘Dabei,’ which might mean ‘on that occasion’ or ‘to that effect.’ The Under Secretary pointed out that the German text laid emphasis on the object sought, not on the time when it might be sought, leaving me to infer that the phrase ‘to that effect’ was nearer the precise meaning. The Minister added that Germany was willing to work immediately and at all times for the freedom of the seas.”

ALLIES UNABLE TO CONSENT TO THE SUGGESTED ARRANGEMENT

London, July 13.

It is affirmed in official circles that the Allies would not consent to the agreement suggested to the United States by Germany in regard to the interned German vessels being utilised for the conveyance of American travellers under the American flag. It is pointed out that such an agreement would be contrary to Article 5 of the Declaration of London.

BRITAIN AND THE STATES

MEAT PACKERS APPROACH MR. LANSING.

Washington, July 14.

Representatives of the meat packing companies who recently protested to the Department of State concerning the detention in the United Kingdom of the cargoes of neutral vessels have again called on the Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, asking for a readjustment of the cases.

"WE NEED MORE MEN"**KITCHENER'S CALL ON THE NATION****PROBABLE INTRODUCTION OF CONSCRIPTION**

London, July 9.

A tremendous popular ovation was accorded to Field Marshal Lord Kitchener at Guildhall this afternoon by a great mass meeting, the crowd being almost equal in size to that which witnessed the coronation of the King.

Throngs lined the route from the War Office and cheered as Lord Kitchener, in a blue undress uniform motored to the Hall without escort. The place was half packed an hour before the Minister for War arrived, and another 50,000 were jammed together in the streets outside, held back by the City Territorials. Many men from the trenches were in the lines.

Lord Kitchener plunged almost without any preliminaries, into a discussion of England's needs in the war, saying:—

"The situation as regards recruiting is immeasurably better than it was ten months ago; but let me tell you—let me emphasise the fact—that we need men, more men, still more men."

"Make no mistake this war will be a long one. The reasons which led me to predict a long war still hold good; and the time will come when I shall have to make larger demands upon the resources of British manhood."

"The recent fall in the recruiting figures was due only to temporary circumstances, and the call for men is now no longer limited on account of lack of material. Our armies require larger reserves, and from now on our requirements will continue persistently."

"The time will come when something more will be required to ensure an adequate supply of men. When registration is completed for men between the ages of 19 and 40 those not required for work in the munition factories will be approached with a view to enlisting, unmarried men being preferred."

"Our recruiting efforts have born good fruit; but now it is necessary to go one step further, and attack individuals who have not yet yielded to patriotic impulses. The gallant soldiers in the firing line are beckoning in urgency to those at home."

"Our position to-day is as serious as it was at the beginning of the war."

"The Australians and New Zealanders in the Dardanelles have performed brilliant feats of arms, while South Africa is offering large forces to the Empire; but it behoves every Englishman to do his duty. We must have large reserves for meeting the human wastage at the front."

Lord Kitchener interposed in his address a tribute to the gallant work of the Canadians in Flanders, which started a burst of cheering.

While he was speaking a hundred recruiting sergeants worked through the crowds outside the Hall and in a few minutes secured hundreds of enlistments.

Inside the Hall there were many members of the diplomatic corps.

BRITISH REGISTRY BILL PASSES THIRD READING.

London, July 9.

The so-called Registry Bill providing for the registration of all British subjects in the United Kingdom between the ages of 15 and 65, has passed the third reading in Parliament.

BRITISH AIRMAN KILLED**FATAL BOMB ACCIDENT.**

London, July 8.

Squadron Commander Arthur Leslie Soames, of the Royal Flying Corps, met with a fatal accident to-day. He was experimenting with a bomb, which suddenly exploded and killed him on the spot.

THE MUNITIONS SCANDAL**ALLEGED PARTY INTRIGUE IN BRITAIN**

London, July 10.

The official announcement made on July 7 by Mr. Lloyd George regarding Lord Haldane and the question of Supply of War Munitions, has produced a political sensation, of which the Northcliffe Press is making the utmost use, in order, it is said, to prevent an alleged intrigue to get Lord Haldane back into the Cabinet. The tribute to the late Lord Chancellor read by Mr. Asquith at the meeting of the National Liberal Club on July 5 was regarded as paving the way for some such attempt. Notice has already been given by Sir Henry Dalziel (L.) for Kirkcaldy Burgh, an indefatigable heckler, to inquire whether Lord Haldane's disclosures of what took place at a confidential Cabinet committee meeting were made with the Premier's authority. Mr. Asquith will be asked to set aside a day for full discussion of the causes responsible for the shortage of munitions. The entire Northcliffe Press publish an appeal urging readers to sign and send in to Government a protest against the readmission of Lord Haldane, in any circumstances, into the Cabinet. The "Daily Mail" has started a campaign for the organisation of a People's Committee, composed of business men of high reputation, who have never been identified with Parliament in any way or with Party Journalism. The Committee would have powers to call evidence and report thereon to Parliament as to what Public Servants had by their negligence or incompetence endangered the fate of the Empire and are still holding office under Government. The "Daily Chronicle" states that it is rumoured in some quarters that if Major-General Sir S. B. Von Donop, Master-General of the Ordnance, does not resign, Mr. Lloyd George will do so, and that if General Von Donop does resign, that Lord Kitchener will also leave the War Office.

LACK OF GUNS AND MUNITIONS**RESPONSIBLE FOR RUSSIAN REVERSES.**

Paris, July 12.

A telegram from Zurich reports that the Swedish explorer Sven Hedin, in an article contributed to the "Lokal Anzeiger," says that the Russians are brave soldiers, and that both in discipline and equipment are above criticism. The disasters they have suffered were due to want of artillery and munitions.

WAR OFFICE NOW SATISFIED.

Petrograd, July 12.

The matter of most vital importance at the present moment is the problem of munitions, and to it the Government is devoting the whole of its attention.

The War Office is satisfied with the results obtained during the last few weeks.

SKILLED WORKMEN FROM THE STATES.

London, July 12.

The Russian Government is known to be straining every nerve to give a fresh impulse to the production of munitions of war, in order to commence as soon as possible an efficacious offensive along the greater part of the lines. Steps are being taken to obtain from the United States skilled workmen to put the factories in a position to meet requirements, and it is also probable that some will be engaged in Japan.

THE FRENCH SEVENTY-FIVE**TO BE USED BY ALL THE ALLIES**

London, July 10.

The meeting of British and French authorities at Calais was held chiefly with a view to arranging about the manufacture of munitions and selecting some particular type of weapons and projectiles to be used by all the allied armies.

It was agreed that the 75 millimeter gun should be used by France, Great Britain and Russia, and it is expected that Italy will also accept this agreement. All the factories of these countries will be employed in turning out this type of gun, in accordance with the latest style adopted in France, the weapon and its ammunition thus serving indiscriminately for any one of the Allied Powers.

Particulars were given by the representative of the French Cabinet of the increase in the production of ammunition for the 75 guns. It was stated that the arsenals, having brought their installations thoroughly up to date, are now producing about 160,000 projectiles daily, and the rate of output will continue to increase until it exceeds the maximum necessary according to calculations based on experience.

The production of missiles for the heavy naval artillery and for rifles and machine guns is being developed in a similar manner.

GOLDEN HORN ARSENAL EXPLOSION**"SHOCK LIKE AN EARTHQUAKE" CAUSES PANIC IN CONSTANTINOPLE.**

Athens, July 10.

The Turkish arsenal at the Golden Horn has been partly destroyed by an explosion, the origin of which is unknown.

Despatches from Constantinople say that a shock like an earthquake was felt in the city, producing panic. The impression among the population was that the fire of the Russian Black Sea fleet had blown up the fortress guarding the Bosphorus.

COUNCIL OF WAR**SOLDIERS AND POLITICIANS CONFER AT CALAIS.**

London, July 10.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, accompanied by Lord Kitchener, Lord Crewe and Mr. Balfour, went to Calais last Monday to confer with the French Ministers MM. Viviani, Delcassé, Millerand, Augagneur and Thomas, as well as with Generals Joffre and French.

VISIT TO KING OF THE BELGIANS

Paris, July 10.

The British Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for war proceeded to the front to-day to inspect the British forces, and took advantage of the opportunity to visit King Albert of Belgium.

Lord Kitchener will also review the French troops in the Arras region.

THE HATED HUN**ANTI-GERMAN MOVEMENT IN CONSTANTINOPLE.**

Paris, July 10.

A telegram from Rome says that it is known from a reliable neutral source that the detestation of the Germans and of the Young Turk party is attaining great proportions among the populace of Constantinople.

The death of von Leipsig, Military Attaché to the German Embassy, was not through suicide as stated, but through an attack by a Turkish officer; and about fifty other Germans have met with the same fate.

THE RAIDER EMDEN**AN AUSTRALIAN TROPHY**

Sydney, July 8.

The Defence Department of the Australian Commonwealth has contracted with a firm for the salvaging of the German cruiser Emden, which was sunk by the Australian cruiser Sydney.

The contractors say that it will be an easy matter to raise the vessel, and that she will be in Sydney harbour by Christmas, when she will be on view to the public.

Recruiting in Victoria has been very successful, and New South Wales will shortly commence a recruiting campaign herself.

BOTHA'S MEN FOR THE DARDANELLES!**GERMANY'S DISASTROUS AFRICAN CAMPAIGN**

London, July 10.

Telegrams from Pretoria report that the total strength of the German forces which have surrendered to General Botha in South-West Africa consisted of 204 officers and 3,166 men, with 37 field-guns, and 22 machine guns.

The event is being celebrated with rejoicings all over South Africa.

The Government of the South African Union has issued a proclamation announcing the termination of the campaign, and the intention of organising a contingent of troops to be placed at the disposal of the British Government.

It is understood that they will be sent to reinforce the expeditionary army operating against Turkey.

BOTHA'S HOPE**"MANY OF MY MEN HERE WILL TAKE A SHARE IN THE GREATER TASK IN EUROPE."**

London, July 13.

In reply to a telegram from Lord Kitchener congratulating him upon the successful conclusion of the campaign in German South-West Africa, General Botha replied:—"I most cordially thank you for your kind congratulations, which are highly appreciated by all. I hope that soon many of my men here will take a share in the greater task in Europe."

FAMOUS BOER GENERAL OFF TO THE FRONT.

London, July 13.

A rumour appears in some of the papers that, now that the campaign in German Southwest Africa has been brought to a successful conclusion, General Botha will revisit England on the invitation of the British Government, and that the General will possibly go to the front for a short time in France.

NO MORE GERMAN NEWS**FROM SAYVILLE WIRELESS STATION.**

Washington, July 8.

By the orders of President Wilson the Sayville radiograph station was taken over by the Government to-day. Naval officers now are in control of the station and will probably continue so until the end of the war.

Investigation disclosed that it was possible for operators to communicate with the German submarines without the knowledge of the naval censors who had been sent to Sayville to enforce American neutrality.

From now, no messages will be transmitted from or received by Sayville station except through operators under the direct control of Captain Bullard, Chief of the Naval Radio Service, and of Lieutenant Clark.

FIRE ON A FLOATING ARSENAL

A RACE TO PORT.

New York, July 8.

The transport liner Minnehaha was a floating arsenal, carrying hundreds of tons of high explosives, thousands of cases of loaded shells and cartridges, and great quantities of acid, besides an immense cargo of food supplies for the British army.

The steamer left here on Sunday night with eighty passengers and a crew of about 100 men.

The fire was discovered at 5.30 yesterday afternoon when 570 miles south-east of Halifax. Captain Frank Claret immediately headed the ship for Nova Scotia and is steaming for Halifax at top speed to avoid a mishap. He should reach port by 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

NO BOMBS ON THE SAXONIA.

New York, July 8.

A wireless has been received from the Cunard liner Saxonia stating that a search has been made throughout the ship but that no explosives have been found. There are 324 passengers on board.

OTHER SHIPS MENACED.

New York, July 8.

With regard to the placing of dynamite on board vessels leaving New York it is announced that bombs were put on board the British steamers Bankdale and Lord Erne, which left New York for Havre on May 7 and April 29 respectively.

ARRESTS IN NEW YORK.

New York, July 8.

The authorities are endeavouring to ascertain whether the late Franz Holt, alias Erich Muenster, had accomplices in putting dynamite bombs on board British steamers when leaving this port.

Several individuals have been arrested on suspicion.

VESSELS WITH MUNITIONS

TO BE ATTACKED OFF AMERICAN COAST.

New York, July 8.

It is reported from London that the British Admiralty has received information from which it appears that before long a German submarine may appear on the American coast to attack the ships of the Allies which convey munitions to Europe.

BOMBS ON BRITISH STEAMER

KIRKOSWALD'S LUCKY ESCAPE

New York, July 10.

A telegram from Marseilles announces that while the British steamer Kirkoswald was discharging her cargo there nine unexploded bombs were discovered in the bags.

The vessel left Brooklyn on May 2 last with a cargo of sugar for Marseilles.

THOUSANDS OF MINES

PLACED BY AUSTRIANS IN THE ADRIATIC.

London, July 9.

A telegram from Geneva to the International News Agency states that the Austrians have launched thousands of floating mines into the Adriatic from the naval base at Pola, which are being carried southward along the Italian coast.

A sailing ship sighted one of these mines yesterday off Bari and exploded it by firing rifle shots at it.

The telegram adds that the Austrian military authorities are seizing all the printing presses and type and converting them into war munitions.

LOSS OF THE FALABA

CREW AND RESCUERS PRAISED.

London, July 8.

The inquiry by the Board of Trade into the sinking of the Falaba has concluded.

Lord Mersey has pronounced the finding of the Court that the Falaba was sunk by a torpedo fired by a German submarine; that the measures for saving passengers and crew were promptly taken by the officers of the Falaba; that perfect discipline was maintained; that the Falaba was unarmed and unprovided with the means of either offence or defence; and that the responsibility rested exclusively with the officers of the submarine.

Lord Mersey stated that he was satisfied that the witnesses who stated that the lifeboats were rotten were mistaken, and that the damage suffered by some of the boats was not due to negligence. Officers and crew, as well as the men in the boats which came to the rescue, were praised for the courage and kindness they displayed.

SUNK BY THE SEA HUNS

LOSS OF A WILSON LINER

London, July 9.

Yesterday a German submarine sank the Wilson liner Guido, bound from Hull to Archangel, all the crew being saved.

The steamer Muskoge, from New Orleans to Gothenburg, has been detained by a British warship and taken to Kirkwall for an examination of her tanks. The steamers Pinore and Polaris have been released.

It is reported from Copenhagen that a submarine in the North Sea set fire to the Danish schooner Ellen, bound from Danish ports to Liverpool with planks. The crew succeeded in reaching land.

NEUTRAL VESSEL SUNK

DEPREDACTIONS BY HUN PIRATES

London, July 10.

Information has been received that the Italian steamer Clio and the Norwegian Nordaas have been sunk by German submarines. It is believed that the crews have been saved.

BOAT TOWED BY SUBMARINE

London, July 10.

The crew of the Italian steamer Clio is now being landed at Liverpool.

The crew of the Norwegian steamer Nordaas were towed in a boat twenty-five miles by the submarine which sank their ship, and are expected at Aberdeen.

BOMBS ON BRITISH SHIPS

MULE VESSELS IN DANGER.

New York, July 12.

The Navy Department has received information that bombs were placed on board two British ships which left New Orleans for England on the 8th instant with mules. Attempts are being made to warn the vessels by wireless.

R. M. C. A.

EXCHANGE OF MEDICAL-STAFF PRISONERS.

Paris, July 9.

The Governments of France and Germany have agreed to an exchange of prisoners who are either doctors, chaplains, druggists, nurses, stretcher bearers or administrative officers of the Medical Corps of either army. Only sufficient will remain behind to attend to their wounded comrades in the hospitals.

NORWEGIAN NEUTRALITY VIOLATED?

ALLEGATIONS BY THE HUNS.

New York, July 9.

A radiogram from Berlin says:

"According to the latest reports the German steamship Pallas, of Flenberg, was attacked by an armed British trawler which fired twice at her. The British auxiliary cruiser Victoria contributed further to this violation of neutrality until a Norwegian guardship arrived, securing the release of the steamer and eleven men from her who had been arrested by the British.

"The Norwegian Government is protesting to Great Britain against the violation of international law."

BRITISH SUBMARINE'S VICTIM

GERMAN WARSHIP LOST IN THE BALTIC.

London, July 9.

The British Admiralty announces that according to an official communication from Petrograd, the submarine which attacked and sank a German warship in the Baltic on the 2nd inst. near Gothland island, was British.

DECORATIONS FOR BRITISH OFFICERS.

London, July 13.

The officers of the British submarine which sank a German battleship of the Deutschland type in the Baltic Sea recently have been decorated by the Tsar with the Cross of St. George.

UNDERSEAS WARFARE

ITALIAN SUBMARINE SUNK IN COLLISION.

Turin, July 12.

The "Stampa," referring to the report that the Italian submarine Medusa was sunk by an Austrian submarine, says that the Government, having ascertained where the sunken boat was lying, sent two vessels to examine her. She was found to be in shallow water near the coast; and not far away was lying another submarine, evidently an Austrian. The inference drawn is that there had been a combat and that the Medusa was sunk by a collision instead of by the enemy's torpedo. There are hopes of raising the vessels.

BATTLE IN MID AIR

MACHINE GUNFIRE DESTROYS GERMAN AEROPLANE.

Petrograd, July 12.

A battle in the air has been fought by a German and a Russian aeroplane on the Dniester, the Russian using his machine gun effectively. The German replied, piercing his opponent's aeroplane five times; but finally the German pilot was killed and the observer on board wounded. The machine thereupon fell to the ground and, catching fire, was destroyed, while the observer was killed.

WAR'S GHASTLIER SIDE

CORPSES LYING TEN FEET DEEP

London, July 9.

A correspondent in the north of France reports that a French officer who has recently arrived from the front states that the sunken road between Ablain and Angres is so thickly covered with dead bodies that in some places they are lying ten feet deep, presenting a horrible spectacle.

The officer also declared that in the German trenches the French found seventeen women who had been prisoners of the Germans.

"EVVIVA ITALIA!"

ITALIAN COMMANDER GOES DOWN WITH HIS SHIP.

Rome, July 9.

The bulletin published yesterday by the Italian Admiralty announcing the loss of the cruiser Amalfi was as follows:

"Last night one of our naval divisions made an excursion in the waters of the upper Adriatic. When returning, the armoured cruiser Amalfi was attacked this morning by an Austrian submarine which succeeded in hitting her with a torpedo.

"The Amalfi immediately heeled over to port. The commander gave the order for all hands to form up on the after deck, which being obeyed, he took off his hat and shouted 'Evviva Italia! Evviva il Re!' to which the officers and crew responded with enthusiasm. Still maintaining perfect discipline they plunged into the sea, the commandant being the last to leave the ship, which he did by sliding down the port cable.

Soon after this the vessel disappeared under the water. We were able to save almost all the officers and seamen by our own means."

Other reports say that the Amalfi floated half an hour before sinking. It is estimated that over five hundred of the crew were picked up by other ships of the squadron.

IDOLISED BY HIS TROOPS

VICTOR EMMANUEL'S HEROISM.

London, July 9.

Another incident illustrating the sangfroid displayed by King Victor Emmanuel when under fire is related by the correspondent of the "Evening News," who reports from the Isonzo front that an Italian soldier, writing to his family, says:—

"The King came to visit the advanced post where I was stationed. The Austrians must have learned of his Majesty's presence from some spy, as in a few moments they opened fire with their big 305 guns on the spot. Sixteen shells were fired, some of them falling not more than a hundred yards from where the King was standing.

"His Majesty coolly counted the shots until the fire ceased, and then observed as though speaking to himself: 'How the Austrians waste their ammunition in trying to kill one man!'

The correspondent says that the King is always to be found where the bullets are flying thickest, talking and joking with the men. His courage, simplicity and powers of endurance are such that it is no wonder that the troops idolise him. He frequently sleeps in an ordinary camp stretcher, rising at 4 o'clock when he goes to the front with his two aides-de-camp and spends a long time there taking observations.

Often the King is to be seen coming back loaded with letters which the soldiers have confided to him in the belief that thus their relatives and friends will get them more quickly and surely. In many instances, when a man has been uneasy on account of not having heard from those he left behind him, the King has personally sent a telegram and has obtained immediate and reassuring news in reply.

1,504,523

PRUSSIA'S LOSSES IN THE WAR.

New York, July 12.

A despatch from Berlin to the "Evening Post" states that the last sixteen Prussian casualty lists contain the names of 4747 officers and soldiers killed or wounded, giving a total since the commencement of the war up to the end of June of 1,504,523.

This does not include 164 Saxon lists, 196 Bavarian, 211 Wurtemberg and 36 naval lists.

Out of 40,000 German National School teachers under arms 4900 have been killed in battle.

DIOCESAN SYNOD

BISHOP'S CHARGE TO THE DELEGATES

The proceedings of the second triennial Diocesan Synod of the Anglican Diocese in Argentina and Eastern South America opened with a Quiet Day for the clergy at St. George's College, Quilmes, on Tuesday, July 13. Twenty-two clergy from various parts of the Republics of the Plate and also from Brazil were present. No spot more fit than St. George's, Quilmes, with its extensive grounds, buildings and chapel, could be imagined for such a purpose and gathering. The gratitude and appreciation of the clergy were tendered in warm votes of thanks to Canon and Mrs. Stevenson for their liberal hospitality.

The business side of the Synod began at 11.30 yesterday, preceded, as only fit on such an important occasion, by a choral celebration of the Holy Communion in St. John's Pro-Cathedral, in which the clergy and laity representing many church centres of the Diocese united. This great service was most solemn and impressive. The clergy walked robed in procession, "Onward Christian soldiers" being sung as the processional hymn. Archdeacon Hodges was the celebrant, assisted by the Bishop of the Diocese, Archdeacon Blogg, of Brazil, and the Rev. H. W. Brady, Chaplain to the Bishop.

The Bishop in his charge welcomed the clerical and lay delegates present and said that the Synod had justified its existence. The various committees had done good work and the Diocese had gained in order and efficiency. The difficulties of organisation were intensified by the constant changes. Since last Synod, out of a total number of thirty clergy three had died, one had returned to Missionary work in Chile, six had taken up work in home dioceses, and one, the Rev. A. Karney, was serving in the North Sea Battle Fleet. Referring to the war, he quoted with approval the following:—"It is no ordinary war, which can come to an end when one side or the other is weary. . . . it is a war of opposing ideals, which have their root in the natures and deep convictions of the peoples engaged in it. On the one side stand the Germans with their gospel of war as the supreme good, and their arrogant claim to impose culture of their own peculiar kind on an unwilling world. On the other side are those to whom freedom and justice and truth and humanity are precious, and who cherish a belief in the right of small nations to exist. It is impossible for those who care for these things to stand aside and allow Germany to impose her will upon mankind. These two opposing ideals cannot exist side by side. We are fighting not only for our lives, but for things more precious than life: the ideals which make life worth living." Yet out of the furnace of suffering there was good hope that a more Christian civilisation would emerge. The war was God's call to our race to dare and suffer in a great cause; hence they rejoiced that the response from the Republics of the Plate and Brazil had been so prompt and generous. He referred principally to the four thousand lives offered from Argentina and the hundreds from the smaller British communities in Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay. "God guard and bless them and make their sacrifice fruitful." Referring to the Kikuyu controversy, the Bishop said that the Archbishop of Canterbury's decisions might be received with thankfulness, not as closing the question at issue (for Lambeth was not a final court of appeal like the Vatican), but as giving the best and most responsible

opinion, upon which the Church authorities would probably act in the future. The distinctive Anglican position seemed to be safeguarded, while there was a relaxation of the barriers which shut them off from their Protestant brethren. He observed that his own ruling as to the admission of others to Holy Communion, under certain conditions, had been fully upheld. Also no "obligatory principle of Church order" was contravened by the admission of other ministers to Anglican pulpits, so long as the authority of the Diocesan Bishop was maintained. But this was not a practical question with them. In any case the decision rested with the Bishop, and no clergy should take action on the basis of the Kikuyu decisions without consulting him. In his review of the Diocese, the Bishop spoke with gratitude of the structural improvements of St. John's Pro-Cathedral and its corresponding usefulness as a living centre of work. The six chaplaincies in Brazil had grown to seven and had been formed into a separate Archdeaconry under the Ven. Oswald Blogg, Chaplain of Rio de Janeiro. He had dedicated no less than six new Churches or Church Halls, viz., St. George's College Chapel, Quilmes and Cordoba Church Hall, in Argentina; St. Mary's, Pará, and St. John the Baptist's, Morro Velho, in Brazil, and St. Andrew's, Asuncion, and St. Peter's, Chaco Mission, in Paraguay. He referred warmly to women's work and especially commended the effort on behalf of the Missions to Seamen's Institute in Buenos Aires. Their new link with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was greatly valued, and they were more indebted than ever to their old friends, the South American Missionary Society and the Missions to Seamen Society. After speaking of schools and religious education, and briefly mentioning the special subjects which would be brought before the Synod, he concluded with an earnest appeal for unity, and that the Diocese, with its Bishop, clergy and laity, might be regarded as the Church's fighting unit in its battle with the world.

Immediately after the celebration, the congregation assembled in St. John's Hall, where the preliminary session was held under the Presidency of the Bishop. After prayer, his Lordship alluded in touching and appropriate terms to the able work done by the late Rev. A. Jules Dubourg as Secretary of the Synod, and the loss to all brought about by his death. The Rev. H. T. Morrey Jones was then unanimously elected as Secretary in his stead.

After the signatures of the clergy and lay delegates had been subscribed to the Declaration of Assent to the authority of the Synod, a summary of the acts of the last Synod was read and adopted in place of the minutes in detail. The various reports of the Standing Committee, Diocesan Finance Committee, Board of Missions, Religious Education Committee, Special Committee on ministrations to Spanish and Portuguese-speaking people and Statutes of the Chapter were read and adopted, not, however, without considerable discussion, especially with regard to the subjects of Foreign Missions and the Ministrations to Spanish and Portuguese-speaking people. With reference to the former, while appreciating the progress made in the mission fields in the Diocese and the local support given in particular to the Paraguayan and Argentine Chaco missions, the Synod deplored the apathy shown by the churches and congregations in general to this most important branch of the Church's work. It had been found necessary to insert a clause to this effect in the report of the Diocesan Board of Missions. The feeling of the meeting was that a more general interest would be aroused and support given to the Indian missions through more frequent visits to Church centres by deputations from the mission fields.

The many difficulties or minister-

ing to the Spanish and Portuguese-speaking people were discussed at length, and the importance of this work in the future was not lost sight of. It was felt that the difficulty of the language question might be overcome, and that many children of British origin who did not understand the English language might be saved to the Church by means of religious teaching in the schools, and of services in the language known to them.

The proceedings concluded with the Blessing pronounced by the Bishop.

The following delegates subscribed the declaration:—Messrs. Arturo W. Boote, Dr. J. L. Mulcahy, Leonard Cooper, R. D. Christian, A. A. Savage, Walter Lamb, J. C. Hall, J. F. E. Green, H. G. Mackie, Godfrey Pope, A. Guppy, James Oldham, C. R. Hughes, A. W. Bannatyne, Wilmot Blomefield, Chevallier-Bouffell, Alfred Lovett, Louis Lacey, J. Harvey, and Walter Fleury.

After the morning session, the members adjourned to the Phoenix Hotel, where they enjoyed the kind hospitality of Miss Mitchell and Miss Greyson, who provided luncheon.

The afternoon session was followed by a reception given at the Phoenix Hotel by the Bishop. Only a general invitation was issued, but a large gathering assembled, which included the British Minister, Sir Reginald Tower. A short but enjoyable musical programme was listened to, and the pleasant proceedings terminated at 6.30.

The following are the signatures of the clergy and lay delegates to the declaration of assent to the authority of the Synod:—

Edward F. Every, Bishop; W. Herbert Hodges, Archdeacon; Oswald W. C. Blogg, Archdeacon, Rio; J. T. Stevenson, Hon. Canon; C. F. Mermagen, Hon. Canon; C. K. Blount, Hon. Canon; Charles Pepys, Hon. Canon; Albert G. Fenn, Hon. Canon; W. A. Waller, Bahia; W. H. T. Blair, Los Cocos; I. Meredith Bate, Diocesan Chaplain; H. T. Morrey Jones, Flores and Christ Church; J. A. Rickards, Alberdi and Talleres F.C.C.A.; C. E. Newbould, Morro Velho; H. Westby Brady, Missions to Seamen; F. O. Spanton, Belgrano; J. Sanderson, Bahja Blanca; Cyril Moore, Cordoba; Ronald A. Bevis, Paraguayan Chaco Mission; Arthur W. Allen, Santos; F. Middleton, Paraguay; G. H. Knight Clarke, Quilmes; C. R. Bassett, Quilmes; John D. Morrow, Lomas; F. H. Somerville, St. John's, Buenos Aires.



MR. THOMAS RAYSON.

A veteran of the Chinese War of 1860, who served under the late General Gordon of Khartoum fame. Mr. Rayson handed in to the French Minister at Montevideo on the 14th inst. the following:

"A message of sympathy to France from an old English soldier who served in the Chinese Expedition of 1860 along with the gallant French troops."

Long live France!!

—Thomas Rayson.

The tired captain descended the gangway stairs and addressed the terrified passengers huddled in the saloon of the storm-tossed vessel.

"Friends," said he, "we have done all that sailors can do, all that men can do. We are now all in the hands of the Almighty."

"Oh, captain!" piteously cried a clergyman, "don't say it's as bad as that!"

GOVERNMENT PREVENT STRIKE OF MINERS

London, July 13.

It is announced that the miners of South Wales have rejected the arrangement proposed by the Government and threaten to declare a strike on Thursday.

The men are asking for higher wages on account of the extra labour due to the increased work in making munitions. The movement will affect over 45,000 men in Cardiff alone.

MUNITIONS ACT APPLIES.

London, July 13.

The President of the Board of Trade announced in the House of Commons to-day that the Government had decided to apply the Munitions Act to the miners' strike in South Wales, on account of the injury to transports, production and supply of war material which such a strike would produce.

BRITISH WAR LOAN

645 MILLIONS STERLING SUBSCRIBED.

London, July 13.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Mackenna, announced to-day in the House of Commons that the subscriptions to the new war loan amounted to over 600 million sterling. The fact, he added, gives an idea of the economic potentiality of Great Britain and showed that she could face the course of events with calmness.

1,097,000 SUBSCRIBERS.

London, July 13.

In announcing the total subscriptions to the new war loan in the House of Commons to-day the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the figure of 800 million sterling mentioned in the newspapers was neither expected nor required by the Government. Had the subscriptions reached that amount it would have been necessary to close the lists.

The total subscribers through the Bank of England numbered 550,000, whose contributions aggregated 570 millions. Through the Post Office up to the present there have been 547,000 subscribers, representing further contributions of 75 millions sterling.

AERIAL TORPEDO

ADOPTED BY THE GERMANS

London, July 12.

A despatch from Rotterdam to the "Daily Mail" gives a description of a new aerial torpedo invented by the Germans.

The missile is said to be about seven feet long and resembles the submarine weapon in appearance. It is composed of two cases, one being of thin chrome-nickel, and the other and inner one being of a material similar to that used in Zeppelins.

About a sixth of the space in the rear of the weapon is occupied by an electric accumulator at the bottom and an electric motor-generator secured to the top. The machinery is controlled by Hertzian waves acting on a Telefunken system.

The torpedo is inflated with water-gas or compressed air-gas, but as it is heavier than air, two lifting screws work under the body to keep the torpedo in the air, while the motive power is supplied by two propellers.

RAID ON EAST ANGLIA

London, July 12.

Some German aeroplanes appeared this morning on the East Anglian coast but were chased away by the British airmen after having dropped a few bombs which did no damage.

CORDOBA NEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 12.

American Tennis Tournament.

The second in the series of Mixed Doubles American Tournaments (Handicap) took place at the Cordoba Athletic Club, on July 9. Play was started at 9.30 a.m., and continued throughout the day, an excellent cold luncheon being served at Club Pavilion at midday. Miss Lily Robinson, Mrs. S. A. Parker, and Mrs. L. G. Babb presided at the tea table. The tournament which was won by Miss Gladys Guppy and Mr. L. G. Babb, was a most enjoyable one. The several teams made the following scores: Miss Gladys Guppy and Mr. L. G. Babb 75 games, Miss Phyllis Symonds and Mr. A. D. Dunbar 68, Miss Gladys Symonds and Mr. Scriebler 63, Mrs. George Lang and Mr. K. Struthers 61, Mrs. Harris Smith and Mr. G. E. Morton 58, Miss Florence Morton and Mr. S. T. Harris Smith 57, Miss Blanche Guppy and Mr. S. A. Parker 53, Miss Glancy and Mr. Monico 52, Messrs. E. W. Marks and Mr. R. J. Cochrane 52, Miss Doris Robinson and Rev. Moore 44, Miss Brumleu and Mr. P. P. Schultz 32 games. The prizes will be presented a week from the coming Sunday (July 25), at 4 p.m. It is the intention of the Tennis Committee to hold a team match of mixed doubles during the month of August, the Captain's team against the Vice-Captain or Secretary's team. Now that so many new members are joining it is the intention to lay out the new tennis court at once.

Caruso at the Rivera Indarte Theatre.

Last night the Rivera Indarte Theatre was crowded to hear the world-famous singer, Enrico Caruso, in the opera "Manon." The great tenor was in excellent voice, and was obliged to respond to several curtain calls during the evening. The majority of the audience had never heard Caruso sing before, and his wonderful range was greatly appreciated by all those privileged to hear him. Miss Gilda della Rizza, who impersonated the part of "Manon," made a fine impression, and her singing and acting met with hearty approval. The orchestra in charge of Prof. C. Armani was also one of the features of the performance. The company will give four operas during their stay here, "Tosca" being billed for to-night.

Festival at General Paz Hippodrome.

The Festival arranged under the Presidency of Señora de Barros, which took place at the General Paz Hippodrome on Sunday afternoon, was a very successful function. In conjunction with the festival the Jockey Club arranged several races which resulted as follows:—

Premio Charo.—1 Rodante, 2 Charo, 3 Otario, 4 Gaitina.
Premio Fulmen.—1 Dardanelos, 2 Gesta, 3 Chelita, 4 Porotita, 5 Alborada.

Premio Fanatico.—1 Capelina, 2 Catafelto, 3 Claymore.

Classic Roque Saena Peña.—1 Clearing, 2 Lehmann, 3 Gleusman, 4 Filosa, Montesuma, Stelita, and Lady Love also ran.

In the latter race an accident happened when Filosa threw her jockey, L. Giménez, and Montesuma collided with the fallen rider, fracturing his left arm and rendering him unconscious for a long time.

The automobile race was won by Sr. D. Juan Bagnis, who piloted a Ford against five competitors.

Football.

The match in the first division between General Paz Juniors and the Central Cordoba team was postponed, as was the match in the third division between Juniors (B) and Central Cordoba.

The second division game between Alta Cordoba v. Central Cordoba resulted in a win for the latter by the score of 3—1.

NOTES FROM PARAGUAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Asuncion, July 11, 1915.

The Weather.

The last few days have been so mild that the tourists who came up here to avoid the cold in Buenos Aires and found it so cold here about ten days ago, will be sorry they did not wait, instead of taking the first steamer back to the Argentine. The weather is perfect now, neither hot nor cold. It is true the hotels are not built with an idea to comfort during the cold weather, but these spells never last long, only a few days at the most.

The Ninth of July.

On the 9th of July the Argentine Society gave a picnic to celebrate the day. Last year it was a great success, and this year it was no less. It took place in the grounds belonging to the "Auto Club, Paraguaya," on the Rio Negro. The ride over in the naphtha launches was very delightful. The scenery on the Rio Negro reminds one of the Tigre. Some day it may be like that famous place. Now there are only a few mud huts here and there, with the exception of the large building belonging to the "Auto Club," which is built of wood. Here the tables were laid, and after lunch dancing was indulged in.

Croquet, lawn tennis, and other games were kept up until sunset, when a great rush took place for the home-going launches. The return ride, with the lovely sunset, was even prettier than the ride out in the morning.

The Argentine Minister was there, Señor Merio Ruiz de les Llanus; the Argentine Consul, Señor Diaz Valdez; a number of the Government officials, and many of the best Paraguayan families; also many of other nationalities.

The lunch was excellent, and the "Sociedad Argentina" is to be congratulated on the success of their "Almuerzo Campestre." The municipal band was present, and the only drawback was that it was not very generous with its music. The rests were too frequent, and lasted too long.

News in Brief.

Th lawn tennis fever still keeps high; all the clubs are in a flourishing condition.

Last week Mrs. John Hessenmuller returned from Buenos Aires with her children, for a holiday.

Miss Campbell returned by the same train.

A number of tourists have come in search of warmer weather. The hotels are fairly full, and a number are in San Bernardino, but not so many as in former years, owing to the crisis or the war, perhaps.

Several interesting matches were played in the third and fourth divisions.

News in Brief.

The Democratic Party have nominated Dr. Juan F. Cafferata as their candidate for Governor of the Province of Cordoba, and it is said that this gentleman will also be supported by the Independent Party.

Señor Jeronimo Pistonato, engineer and college professor, died on Friday last, after an illness of some weeks. Señor Pistonato was the founder of the old Gas Company of this city, and at the time of his death was the proprietor of a lead and solder manufactory. The deceased will be greatly missed by his host of friends in this city.

The tennis courts of the Agricultural College were the scene of some interesting tennis on Friday last, when a number of matches took place between the younger set of Cordoba society.

A meeting of the Cordoba Athletic Club committee will be held on Wednesday night, July 14, at the English Club, General Paz, when several matters of importance will be discussed.

MISS HUGHESDON-SMITH'S CONCERT

A GREAT SUCCESS AT THE SEAMEN'S MISSION.

An expression which has become familiar, and which reads "one of the best concerts we have had within these walls," can, with perfect accuracy, be varied to "the best concert ever heard, etc.," when the entertainment arranged by Miss Hughesdon Smith, and given last evening at the Seamen's Mission is the one under consideration. It would, indeed, be difficult to state whether the audience or the artists most enjoyed the performance, because to the artist nothing appeals so much as genuine appreciation, and to the audience nothing so much as a series of first-class items. There were both these in abundance last evening.

From start to finish the concert went with a swing, and what was more there was a larger audience present than has been the case for many weeks. Both these facts make the adjective "exceptional" a most fitting one to describe the evening.

There was an amount of talent quite unusual when heard on a single programme, and the marine audience were indeed lucky in being catered for in such a manner, but it must be said that they showed a splendid appreciation of what was provided for them.

Mr. Furness Williams and Mr. Cynlais Gibbs, from the Coliseo Theatre, were included in the original programme, but the former was unfortunately absent owing to severe cold.

Mr. Gibbs' singing was received with loud applause, and indeed it was worthy of it. He possesses a beautiful voice, which was heard perhaps, to greater effect in his encore, than in his first choice.

Another special feature of the programme was the dancing of Miss Vasquez and Miss Villamil, both the castanet dance in the first half of the programme, and the Early Victorian dance in the second were deservedly encored. Their dancing was perfect, both young ladies being perfect artists. The first dance in full Spanish costume was in complete contrast to the second, a stately dance in the attractive dress of the period, in which Miss Vasquez fulfilled the duties of cavalier. It was an item duly appreciated.

Miss Lucy Gordon opened the concert with a pianoforte solo, and throughout an evening of repeated encores, Miss Gordon hardly ever left the instrument for a moment's rest.

Mrs. Alfred Drysdale, Mrs. Marie Eidelberg, Mrs. H. R. K. Richards, and Mr. T. F. Bideleux, were the other artists, which in itself shows the concert to have been exceptional. They were one and all in good voice, and chose the songs most suitable for the occasion.

In no single instance were they allowed to leave the platform without a recall.

Mrs. Richards was called upon to sing no less than six songs, although she has not yet fully recovered from her recent attack of bronchitis.

Mrs. Eidelberg was perhaps best in her singing of "Comin' thro' the Rye," which she chose as her encore to "The Temple Bells are Ringing." "Bird of love Divine" brought from Mrs. Drysdale an encore in which she sang "Down Vauxhall Way," but most pleasing of all her songs was "The Nightingale of Lincoln's Inn." Mr. Bideleux was in great form, and in the "Yeoman's Wedding Song" was at his best.

The concert closed with the singing of the "Marseillaise" and the National Anthem, and although the hour was late, there was a tendency to demand more. Miss Hughesdon Smith and Miss Gordon are deserving of congratulations on having arranged an exceptional concert.

The programme was as follows:—

Part I.

- 1 Piano selection, Miss Lucy Gordon.
- 2 Song, "The Admiral's Broom"

CONDEMNED BY THE POPE

GERMANY'S VIOLATION OF BELGIAN NEUTRALITY.

Paris, July 13.

The Catholic organ "La Croix" announces that Cardinal Gasparri, Secretary to the Holy See, has placed in the hands of the Belgian Minister to the Vatican, Mr. Van den Heuvel, a letter containing very explicit declarations in regard to the violation of Belgian neutrality by the Germans.

In effect, Cardinal Gasparri states that on August 4, 1914, the German Imperial Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, recognised openly in the Reichstag that Germany had violated Belgian neutrality despite international laws. By this confession the invasion of Belgium is brought directly into the category of deeds condemned in the Consistorial pronouncement of January 22 last, wherein the Pope deeply censures any injustice, no matter by whom or for what motive committed.

EFFECT ON ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Rome, July 13.

In diplomatic circles of this city it is believed that the outspoken condemnation by Pope Benedict XV of the violation of Belgian neutrality by Germany will have considerable effect, not only among the Catholics of the allied Powers, but among those also of the neutral and Central Empires.

BRITAIN'S "FIRST VICTORY"

GERMAN COMMENT ON SURRENDER OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

London, July 13.

A telegram from Rotterdam says that the German Colonial Office commenting on the surrender of the German forces in Southwest Africa, says that if it has actually taken place it is due to the overwhelming superiority of the British officers, and occurred under the most honourable circumstances. It is the first victory gained by the British, and that under a Boer General. It will in any case have no effect on the final result of the war.

BRITAIN'S NEW MACHINE GUN

WEAPON OF ENORMOUS DESTRUCTIVE POWER.

London, July 13.

The War Office is experimenting with a new machine gun from which great things are expected. It has already been proved to possess enormous destructive power.

(encore, "Yeoman's Wedding Song"), Mr. Bideleux.

3 Song, "Bird of love divine" (encore, "Down Vauxhall way"), Mrs. Drysdale.

4 Dance, "Castanet," Misses M. A. Vasquez and I. Villamil. Encored for a repeat.

5 Song, "Angus" McDonald" (encore "Bond Street"), Mrs. Eidelberg.

6 Song, "Nirvana" (encore "Parted"), Mr. Cynlais Gibbs.

7 Song, "Your apron and your bonnet" (encores "Tipperary," new version, and "I used to sigh for the silvery moon"), Mrs. H. R. K. Richards.

Part II.

1 Duet, "Two Gay Owls," (encored), Mrs. A. Drysdale and Mr. F. Bideleux.

2 Song, "The Nightingale of Lincoln's Inn," Mrs. A. Drysdale.

3 Dance, "Early Victorian Ballet Duet" (encored), Misses M. A. Vasquez and I. Villamil.

4 Song, "Mairi my Girl," Mr. Bideleux.

5 Song, "Temple Bells are Ringing," (encore "Comin' thro' the Rye"), Mrs. Eidelberg.

6 Song, "Mandy Lane" (encore, "Sue" and "On the Mississippi"), Mrs. Richards.

Accompanist, Miss Lucy Gordon.

LAND OF LILLIPUT

Conducted by Egeria

My dear Lilliputians,

I suppose most of you read something about the different countries which are at war. In times of peace we take little notice of the manners and customs of other nations after we have left school, unless we have the good fortune to be able to travel. But when I went to school—which is certainly a long time ago—we had to learn why certain places and rivers and mountains were given their names—probably you have to do likewise.

Now, although many of you are familiar with European names, I expect there are few of you who know many Turkish ones. As you know, the British are fighting against the Turks and on Turkish soil, so naturally many of the geographical names will be used in our literature and history after the war, and maybe you will be pleased to become acquainted with a few of them beforehand. And so I will this week explain a few, and if you be interested you will soon learn them and remember them.

The word "Bahr" means sea or ocean; and the name "Sedd-el-Bahr" is in English the "Ocean Barrier"; while the name "Kalid Bahr" is "Key of the Ocean." "Kaleh" is the word for "Fort," and "Kum Kaleh" is "Sand Fort," "Kaleh Sultanieh" being, as you may see from the introduction of "Sultan," "Royal Fort." "Tepeh" means Hill, and they have in Turkey a place called "Gaba Tepeh," or as we would say "Shapeless Hill." "Shehr" is the Turkish word for "Town," and "Eski Shehr" is "Old Town," while "Yeni Shehr" is "New Town"; and I believe these two words are used so often in Turkish geography that the students of it become quite bewildered when learning it. "Hissar" is the name for "Castle," and "Eski-Hissarlik" is "Old Castle Town" as "lik" means place. "Burun" means "Cape," and "Dereh" means valley; "Koj" means "Village" and the word for European is "Rumili." There are a large number of these words given in the article where I saw them; but I think those I have told you about will be enough for you to remember at one time.

Now I'm going to tell you about a city called Petra which was known in the time of Moses, and which has, it is believed, been visited by eight American travellers only. At one time about 500,000 people lived in Petra, but for fourteen hundred years nobody knew about it in the civilised world; and so it is now called "The Lost City." It is built in a colossal gowl of pink, and its palaces, temples and tombs are carved out of solid rock; and some of its carvings are 6,000 years old. But to-day it is inhabited by about thirty people only, who are half-clothed and half-starved, and indeed almost half-beasts. They live in temples and palaces, but are most miserable, and they keep a few goats and do a little trade in the desert with the caravans. It is in the neighbourhood of "Petra" that the children of Israel are supposed to have lingered for twenty years when they were on their way from Egypt to the Promised Land. In Petra, there is a beautiful building known as Pharaoh's Treasure House, where Pharaoh is supposed to have hidden much treasure. The word "Petra" means rock, and the rock city seen from the hilltops is said to glisten in the sunlight and its cliffs and peaks seem to be gigantic prisons of pink spplire, but are found to be honeycombed with "buildings" carved in the rock. To get to Petra it is necessary to go along the "sik" a three-mile rent in the rocks of the bowl, not more than two or three yards in width, and beyond the "sik," in the desert is a spring, which supplied the people with plenty of water, even for baths and swimming pools. Fancy these in

the midst of the Arabian desert! It has an altar, and an amphitheatre—so the people evidently had their religious rites and ceremonies and their games. But the drifting sands of ages are slowly covering the rock of ages; and it is possible that the city of Petra may remain forgotten by man, and be only a memory in history. But what an unique spectacle it must be, don't you think so, my dear Lilliputians. I wonder if any one of you will one day visit Turkey or Arabia, and even perhaps the rock city "Petra." I had meant to tell you about how the bees change the nectar they gather from flowers into honey; but that must keep until next week, otherwise your brains will refuse to assimilate so much information at one time. So I say goodbye for this week while sending you another story to read.

With love from

EGERIA.

THE ORIGIN OF THE AEROPLANE

The story this week is about the man who studied the birds and pointed the way to the aeroplane. Indeed you will admit that he was the pioneer of "flying"; and the French people—themselves masters of the air—call Louis Mouillard the father of aviation although he never flew.

Mouillard was a theorist. It is admitted to-day that his theories were sound, although he never put them into achieving form. Mouillard wrote two books: "The Empire of the Air" and "Flight with fixed Wings." Only the first of these works appeared during his lifetime, and that had a small circulation. But he pointed the way to fly, and ten years after his death the Wright brothers, following principles he set down, proved that he had solved the problem.

Mouillard explained that to seek to fly by imitating the beating of a bird's wing was error; that, instead of trying this impossible feat, man should imitate those birds which soar with steady wings and avail themselves of air currents. If Mouillard had possessed money there is little doubt that he would have demonstrated his theory, as it has been successfully proved. The life of this remarkable man seems, on superficial view, to have been a failure. But his compatriots, recognising his real worth, set up a monument to his memory at Heliopolis, Egypt. He died in 1897. The story of his life is pathetic.

Mouillard was the son of a dyer of Lyons. From boyhood he was fascinated by the flight of birds. He managed to buy an eagle, which he secreted in the family garret and studied with an avid interest whenever he could escape from his books or work. He watched the bird's movements, measured its wings and studied it with infinite pains. And when he had mastered the secret, with the aid of his admiring sisters, he built an aeroplane with cotton and corset bones and determined himself to fly.

Going to a hill crowned with a church, with a sheer cliff on one side, the young inventor was about to trust himself to his contrivance, when the beadle rushed at him, boxed his ears, confiscated his machine and sent him home in disgrace. This was the only attempt Mouillard ever made to fly, but his studies on the subject never ceased.

He showed such aptitude at drawing that it was decided that he should make his living by this talent. He won a scholarship and, going to Paris, studied under Ingres. Yet while he drew and painted his mind was always on flight. He would climb the towers of Notre Dame, watch the startled birds take flight and study

their movements.

Mouillard's father died, and his artistic career suddenly closed. He went to Algeria as a colonist and made a failure in that, but the birds again were his teachers. He noted that the sea birds rose, turned and flew against the wind without a movement of their wings. He weighed the bodies of the strongest, calculated wing space and advanced in his theories toward the truth.

Castig about for a vocation, for he was poor, Mouillard secured a place to teach drawing at the Polytechnic school at Cairo. Here he had another opportunity. He would study the vultures of the desert, and almost daily he sought them inland. He finally called the vulture "the master of flight," adding: "In the perfection of the result and the simplicity of the movement, their flight is so splendid that it overcomes the watcher. Every time you look at it you are amazed that none has tried to reproduce it. It is so simple, so exactly what we want. What could we ask more than that steady flight and those immense circles which carry the bird into the heavens. They are all our desires realised." By degrees he formulated his theories of air currents. He observed that birds rose and hung motionless and moved without beating their wings. He ruminated on the air forces caused by the rising of hot air from the desert and their effect on the flight of the birds. He had solved the mystery.

Stricken with illness, Mouillard could no longer teach drawing. He managed to publish his "Empire of the Air," knowing its scientific value, and to reach Paris, where his theories were well received. The Society for Aerial Navigation made him a member, but no one was ready to advance him money for a practical demonstration of his theories.

Discouraged, Mouillard returned to Cairo, where he acted as cashier in a shop, his wife being employed in another place. They together earned but little. By degrees he finished his work on "Flight with Fixed Wings." Just before his death Chanute, the American, corresponded with Mouillard on the subject of aviation. It is said that from Chanute the knowledge passed to the Wrights. But ten years before they had conquered the air Mouillard died.

Now you ought to understand what "theories" are after reading this; and don't you think it would rejoice Mouillard's heart if he could see Garros, for instance, performing some of his wonderful feats with his machine?

SOME WOMEN AND MANY THINGS

War has its influence on women's dress in Paris, and the "Times" states that the silhouette of this winter's Parisienne is quite charming, in spite of the sober note which is the rule. A very small hat in a modified form of a Belgian military cap, the khaki service cap, or the Glengarry bonnet, worn with a veil shaped like a half-moon. A coat buttoned up to the throat and full in the long basques, a straight, short skirt, and the very neatest of shiny boots with high antelope tops. Fur is worn as a high collar behind the ears or in the form of a wide stole, which looks like a small hearthrug.

In leap year it is said that a woman is given the right to propose to the man she loves. How is it she came to have this privilege some of us may ask? Well, its origin is to be traced back long ago to the 13th century. For it was about that time that the Scottish Queen Margaret was ruling over that country, and during her reign a very extraordinary Act of Parliament was passed. This Act gave every woman in the land the liberty "to speak to the man she likes." Not only so, but if the man refused to take her to be his wife, he was to pay £100 or less, according to his position, unless he could prove that he was engaged to another woman.

WOMEN SPIES AND THE WAR

The Press Bureau in London has warned us that spying by women is playing a large part. Women spise have been caught, and secret female agents have been found at railway bases observing entrainments and detrainments. During the great battle of the Aisne, a woman was caught in a village signalling to a German patrol by means of an electric flash lamp from a window. No little satisfaction has been expressed by French and German officers on account of the capture of a certain woman motor spy who had provided invaluable information to the Germans. This woman, who is extremely pretty, travelled about in a powerful car driven by an Italian chauffeur, and was furnished with passports and papers bearing the forged signatures of General Joffre and Lord Kitchener. She was ultimately caught not far from Verdun, and will probably stay in prison until the end of the war.

Germany relies very largely on its women spies in war and peace. They adopt all sorts of roles. There is the professional beauty, who uses her charms and powers of fascination to worm secrets from foreign admirers. The domestic servants, the seemingly innocent proprietress of a small café, sweet shop or millinery establishment, the barmaid, the governess, the teacher—all are engaged whenever possible in Germany's secret service, and are paid according to the information they are able to gather.

Some of these women, the prettiest and most fascinating, are furnished with the means of setting up luxurious establishments in the principal cities of Europe and spreading the net for indiscreet attachés and military and naval officers.

"I believe you were trapped by a woman who is the agent of some foreign country. Because I believe that, I am going to show some sort of leniency for you; but it cannot be much—the crime is too great," said Mr. Justice Darling in sentencing a gunner in the Navy to four years' penal servitude for communicating naval secrets to a foreign Power.

This gunner made the acquaintance of a woman at a music hall, and immediately became one of her most ardent admirers.

In May sensation was caused in Berlin by the sentencing of Rosa Langstein to two years and six months' penal servitude for admitting betrayal of military secrets.

A Bohemian by birth, she was employed as a lady clerk in business houses in Frankfort, Berlin, and other cities, and, being in need of money, endeavoured to raise it in Hamburg, Cologne and Paris by espionage.

At the end of 1912 she endeavoured to sell Austrian military secrets to the French and German Consulates in Berlin. Ultimately she made the acquaintance of a dockyard locksmith in Hamburg, who stole and gave her drawings of some machinery in a German warship. One of her letters fell into the hands of the German police, who enticed her to Cologne by means of a trick and there arrested her.

Germany also had a shock last year when it was discovered that a beautiful young woman named Marie Petersen, who had been living at Kiel, was really a French spy. Occasionally a teacher of languages, she had made use of her great beauty to entrap a non-commissioned officer named Dietrich, connected with the German explosives department. So madly in love was he with her that when she told him she would have to leave him unless he helped her he gave her plans of the situation of mines in certain ports and the formula employed in making Germany's smokeless powder. But Marie brought suspicion on herself by the fact that, although she was supposed to be earning her living by teaching, she always had plenty of money and wore beautiful jewels. Inquiries were made by the authorities, and the whole plot frustrated.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE

FORTY-SEVENTH LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Amount already acknowledged	\$128,921.80
Anonymous	150.00
G. L. S. Wood	25.00
Dixon and Hollins	10.00
Per Tucuman Branch, London and River Plate Bank	
Mr. Icely \$10, Mrs. Greenwood \$5	15.00
Scott and Hume	100.00
A. Scott	50.00
A. E. A. Gostling	40.00
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W. S. Lambe	250.00
Zarate Staff, Smithfield and Argentine Meat Co., Ltd.: R. S. Beak 25, R. C. Dedman 2, A. Butterfield 2, O. Caulfield 5, W. F. Chard 5, J. Cannings 2, G. Lawrence 2, T. J. Harper 20, N. N. 5, C. Williams 5, J. Robson 5, J. J. Ryan 5, P. Galney 2, F. L. Lawson 5, W. Porter 2, J. Yuul 3, N. Camps 5, R. Nimmo 5, L. Chamen 5, S. Ward 2, J. Doelman 5, J. Hayward 2, R. Drew 3, S. Manning 5, G. S. Philip 5, J. B. W. 5, J. P. O'Connor 5, W. C. Pearce 5, T. Dowling 5, G. Middleditch 10	162.00
A. C. Williams	50.00
"H. G. and M. J. G."	1,000.00
A. 12	10.00
W. B.	5.00
E. D. T.	5.00
W. W.	5.00
Percy Grant	25.00
J. E. Buchanan	10.00
W. F. Nixon	10.00
W. F. Walker	10.00
La Plata and District Branch of Patriotic Committee: H. C. Arkell 10, W. Borman 10, A. Dick 10, J. Eriz 2, R. Hunter 2, Osborn R. C. 10, Puleston, Boas and Co. 50, A. H. Quirk 5, Volunteer ex-Captain 10	119.00
E. P. Vint	10.00
The Mechanical Staff, Liniers, F.C.O. (monthly): W. Squire 3, C. Le Levier 1, E. Hansen 3, G. Airth 5, G. R. Gabb 5, C. Chapuis 2, C. Ainsworth 1, A. H. Dudbridge 3, G. James 3, C. W. Airth 5, G. Hopkins 5, J. McGough 3, L. Ruytink 2, A. B. Comber 3, J. A. Rainger 10, J. Rudolf 2, C. Jones, Junr., 0.50, G. H. H. Cully 5, J. H. Buck 1, M. A. Gonzalez 0.50, A. Wareing 5, A. W. Bannatyne 20, A. Smith 5, G. C. Ferreira 0.50	93.50
John Lloyd	20.00
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Per "Buenos Aires Herald" "Pito-Pico"	40.00
James Dey	100.00
Per London and River Plate Bank, Ltd.: G. F. Wallace	20.00
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P. Furlong	5.00
J. L. Burry	10.00
	\$131,306.30

NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$112,364.53
Bahia Blanca British Relief Fund	862.00
Mrs. Harold G. Brown	10.00
Tucuman Branch, London and River Plate Bank, Ltd.: S. F. Milne 25, Mr. and Mrs. Scholes 25, F. Green 5, F. W. Oakley 10, C. H. Willcocks 5	70.00
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A. 12	10.00
Anonymous	5.00
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Henley's Telegraph Works, Ltd.: E. Timmas 20, G. T. Linney 10, T. Jane 10, H. Dowse 5, T. Middlemiss 5, A. Smith 5, J. Little 5	60.00
Accountant's Dept., Gt. Southern Rly (9th monthly contribution): General List 74. Bookkeepers' Office, Books Section 11, Traffic Section 18, Workshops 6, Stores 19, Permanent Way Section 16, Cash Section 8, Audit Office Encomiendas Section 15.40, Cargas 53.90, Kilometrage 13	234.30
Directors and Staff, Messrs. Agar, Cross and Co.	559.00
Per London and River Plate Bank, Ltd.: Leach's Argentine Estates, Ltd.	175.75
	\$114,723.58

RED CROSS FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	5,807.12
Bahia Blanca British Relief Fund	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt Hayward	100.00
J. L. Q.	10.00
A. 12	10.00
Port of Bahia Blanca Athletic Club—	
French Red Cross	66.00
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Russian Red Cross	66.00
Italian Red Cross	66.00
	264.00
Mrs. E. C. Crane	50.00
	\$6,246.12

BRITISH WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION

The monthly meeting of the Association was held on Thursday morning last at the Plaza Hotel, Mrs. James Dey in the Chair.

The two pictures donated by Mrs. Corry-Smith to be raffled for were won by Mrs. Boadle and Mrs. Jewell with numbers 23 and 75 respectively and realized \$200 for the Officers' Families Fund.

Mrs. Boote organized a raffle for a fruit dish which had been donated by an English firm and was won by Mrs. H. Russell with No. 138.

Mrs. C. S. Edye and Miss Stubbs have undertaken to organise at the Plaza Hotel on the afternoon of July 31, an entertainment consisting of tableaux vivants, etc., in aid of the Officers' Families Fund. Details will be announced later, and in the meanwhile the date should be noted and kept free.

A vote of thanks was passed by the meeting to Messrs. Kidd and Co. for printing circulars in connection with the Cinema entertainment at the Petit Palace organised by Mrs. Boas.

The result of the cinema entertainment was \$730 for the British Red Cross Fund.

The Bridge Tournament arranged by Mrs. Pearson at the Plaza Hotel was another successful function and resulted in \$708.40 being handed over for the benefit of the Officers' Families Fund.

The same Fund benefited to the extent of \$231.20 as a result of the Bridge afternoon held by Mrs. Boote.

The proprietors of "Misterio" cigarettes will shortly announce details of a competition which should appeal to a large circle and by which the patriotic funds of the Association and the Missions to Seamen will jointly benefit.

PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$33,352.80
Part of June contributions	1,979.00
	\$35,331.80

PIPE AND TOBACCO FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$988.20
Señora Amadeo	6.00
Mrs. Herbert Smith	10.00
Mrs. Withington	10.00
Mrs. Gamburg	5.00
	\$1,019.20

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$2,522.00
Mrs. Neilson	10.00
Mrs. Bridget Caillaud	5.00
Mrs. Lesslie Wilson (Mixed Foursomes, San Andrés)	276.65
Mrs. Recknell	11.00
	\$2,824.65

OFFICERS' FAMILIES FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$2,695.05
Bridge Tournament Plaza Hotel	708.40
Mrs. Michael Ham	50.00
Mrs. Boote (Bridge)	231.20
Mrs. Corry Smith (2 pictures)	200.00
Mrs. Withington (silver pans)	21.00
	\$3,905.65

BRITISH RED CROSS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged	\$127.00
Petit Palace Cine Entertainment	730.00
Cakes	10.30
Mrs. John Runnacles (poultry and eggs)	32.00
Mrs. Lesslie Wilson (mixed foursomes, San Andrés)	10.00
	\$1,185.95

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Ladies in Haedo. (forwarded by Mrs. Frank Foster, 174 respirators; Anonymous, 2 prs. socks; Mrs. Hallam Hipwell, 55 respirators; Mrs. H. Krabbé, 9 respirators; Mrs. Robert Paton, 6 Cholera belts, 4 wither pads; Mrs. Lea, 3 prs. socks; Miss B. Prophet, 4 pillow cases, 1 pr. socks; Mrs. B. Fitzherbert, 12 respirators, 3 cholera belts; Mrs. Halpin, 2 prs. socks; Mrs. Corry Smith, 8 slings, 6 bandages, 1 helmet, 1 cholera belt, 3 prs. socks; Mrs. Margaret, 5 bath towels; Miss Dickie, 3 prs. socks; Anonymous, 24 respirators; Mrs. G. Spanton, 4 scarves, 3 slings, 1 pr. cuffs; Mrs. Schroder, 1 pr. socks; Nurse Cannon, 1 pr. socks; N. N., 20 cholera belts; Mrs. George Emerson, 2 cholera belts, 4 prs. socks, 1 helmet; Mrs. Philip Dawney, 10 slings; Miss Dawney, 4 slings; Mrs. Colquhoun, Mrs. J. McKechnie, Mrs. F. Gallagher, Mrs. Fred Grant, Mrs. G. N. Dickinson, Mrs. McKinnin, Mlle. Demasur, Misses Bruce, McKinnon, McLean and Grant, 188 respirators; Mrs. Cockroft, 2 prs. socks.

Parcels for the Belgian Refugees have been sent by the following:—Mrs. Neilson, 1 box; Miss Daly, Mrs. Lesslie Wilson, Miss Leslie (age 7 years), 1 truckbed hood; Miss May Leslie (age 5 years), 1 pr. cuffs; Mrs. Robert Paton, Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Laing, Mrs. F. Pinckney Simpson, Mrs. Halpin, and Mrs. G. Ricketts.

One case sent, June 18, for the soldiers:—34 prs. socks, 4 mufflers, 3 prs. mittens, 21 cholera belts, 6 wither pads, 1 sweater, 12 prs. stock-

ings, 3 flannel nightshirts, 10 flannel day shirts, and 28 pillow cases.

One case sent, June 18:—554 respirators.

Those who have articles ready for despatch or nearly completed are reminded that another consignment will be sent forward by the "Avon" leaving on the 16th instant and should be sent to 1833 Calle Rodriguez Peña, for packing not later than the Tuesday previous, 13th instant.

A letter of thanks from the War Refugees Committee acknowledging receipt of £24.13.2d. sent as a contribution from the Patriotic Dollar Fund was read.

PATRIOTIC WORK IN URUGUAY

LETTER FROM THE FRONT.

The following letter has been received by the Hon. Secretary of the Uruguayan Patriotic Fund:—

June 4, 1915.

Dear Sir,—I had the pleasure of meeting Jack Masters the other day and in course of conversation he mentioned that he had received a letter from you in which you asked very kindly for all of us. He and Byrne are the only members of our party whom I have had the pleasure of meeting since we arrived in England, and now that we are on active service, the chances of meeting any of the others are very remote although I am eagerly looking forward to the day when we shall all meet again and be able to exchange experiences.

Since writing you I have transferred into the Royal Field Artillery, and should you want to communicate with me, please address your letter as follows:—C. Battery, 46th Brigade, 14th Light Division, British Expeditionary Force.

I take the opportunity of thanking you for your offer of assistance either to myself or dependents, but I am glad to say that I have everything I need excepting that if it is at all possible you might have some South American cigarettes forwarded. We do miss them here.

Again thanking you for your offer, I remain, yours respectfully,

P. M. CALLENDER.

No. 88731.

The sum of £241.14s. 9d. has already been remitted to the Over-Seas Club Tobacco Fund from Uruguay through the Patriotic Fund. In addition to this considerable sums have been forwarded from private parties and institutions in Uruguay. Steps are being taken with a view to having the volunteers from Uruguay provided with South American cigarettes.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

About 140 cows have been donated and \$600, Uruguayan gold, subscribed in response to the appeal which was made by the Uruguay Patriotic Committee, up to the present. As many as 15 cows and 12 cows have been individually donated by British and native estancieros. Camp sub-committees are now actively working specially mapped out zones throughout the country.

RAILWAY WORK FOR WOMEN

GERMANY DENUDED OF MEN BY THE WAR.

Paris, July 12.

It is reported from Lausanne that on the German railways the work of keeping rolling stock and stations clean, and the loading up of goods, is being done by women.

The Brandenburg Chamber of Commerce has opened an office for the registration of primary schoolboys and students who are willing to work as farm hands in getting in the harvest.

The Basle newspapers state that German soldiers whose families are living in Switzerland write home complaining of insufficiency of food at the front and asking for provisions to be sent.

Ladies' Work Competition

IN AID OF BRITISH WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION AND MISSIONS TO SEAMEN

GENEROUS OFFER BY 'MISTERIO' CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS

(To the Editor)

Sir,—We the undersigned on behalf of the above mentioned Societies, should feel greatly indebted to you if you would make known to your readers and the public generally, through the medium of your very valuable columns, the details regarding "A Ladies Work Competition" which is being organised for the benefit of the funds of the above institutions.

The nature of this competition is as follows: Special arrangements have been made with the Manufacturers of the "Misterio" cigarettes who offer various cash prizes to a total of \$500 c/l. for the best designed articles in which shall be employed for their decoration the silken emblems and coats of arms as at present given away in the 30 cent packets of the "Misterio" cigarettes.

The inaugurators of this competition propose to have a special stall at the "Fancy Fair" to be held on the 1st. and 2nd. of October, at Prince George's Hall, where will be exhibited all the work sent in, which will be disposed of by sale or auction.

To the total proceeds realised from this stall, the Manufacturers of the "Misterio" cigarettes, have very generously offered to add as a gift a further \$500 c/l. and then the grand total thus obtained, will be divided in two equal parts and presented to the funds of the two Societies referred to.

Full particulars can be obtained from any one of the addresses appearing at foot.

With regard to the \$500 prize money, we should like to point out that it has been agreed that the donors shall have the right of reducing this total sum in such a form as they may decide in the event of there being less than two hundred (200) entries with the corresponding work sent in for the competition. On the other hand, the gift of \$500 c/l. for the Societies, will not be affected by the number of competitors.

We would like to call the attention of competitors to the following points:—

1. Every competitor should give notice in writing of her intention to enter for the competition, at the same time giving an address to which communications can be sent.

2. Should a competitor be desirous of not disclosing her identity, she is free to enter under a nom-de-plume.

3. Specimens of the silk Coats of Arms and Emblems, as well as samples of the methods in which they can be employed for decoration purposes, will be placed on view in different parts of the city.

4. No article will be eligible for a prize, if less than 30 silk emblems shall have been employed in its decoration, those used however, need not be all different.

5. Each of the Emblems and Coats of Arms of the series to be used, are made in eight different colours. In order to assist competitors who may be working on a colour scheme, arrangements have been made for facilitating exchanges which can be effected at the Show Rooms of the Compañia Nacional de Tabacos, Avenida de Mayo 961.

6. The closing date for sending in the work, will be announced in due course.

7. The list of the prizes (given that the minimum number of 200 entries are received and their work sent in) are as follows:—

1st	1 prize of \$100	\$100
2nd	1 " "	75
3rd	1 " "	50
4th	1 " "	25
5th to 6th	2 prizes "	20
7th to 10th	4 " "	15
11th to 10th	10 " "	10
21st to 30th	10 " "	5
30 prizes		\$500

Thanking you in anticipation for your courtesy in allowing us to take up so much of your valuable space.

Yours, etc.

British Women's Patriotic Association.

The Missions to Seamen Institute. Communications which should be marked "A Ladies Work Competition" may be addressed to the following:—Mrs. A. W. Boote, Secretary British Women's Patriotic Assoc., Santa Fe 3954, Ciudad; Miss Gregson, Missions to Seamen Institute, 25 de Mayo 286, Ciudad; Compañia Nacional de Tabacos, Avenida de Mayo 961, Ciudad.

BELGIAN FUND

Amount previously acknowledged	\$2,642.40
Mrs. E. W.	6.00
J. Manning	200
F. S.	2.00
A. L.	1.00
F. C. H.	0.50
J. Wyllie	10.00
Joseph J. Brooking	9.00
Mary Esther and Betita (6th donation)	4.60
W. K. Cunningham, for May	50.00
Mrs. Cochrane (for May)	5.00
Miss Cunningham (for May)	5.00
J. Manning	2.00
H. B. (for May and June)	10.00
Pito-Pico	20.00
E. W.	2.00
F.S.	2.00
A.L.	1.00
"Jam"	50.00
A. L. L.	10.00
G. A. Scharenberg	20.00
George Clarke	10.00
Miss Z. S.	10.00

Total \$2,874.50

BRITISH WOMEN AT CAMPANA

The following subscriptions towards the Red Cross Society were contributed for July by the British Women of Campana:—Mrs. Mullen \$3, Mrs. Hooton 5, Miss Waddel 5, Mrs. Cunningham 15, Miss G. Cunningham 5, Miss M. Cunningham 5, Mrs. Mason 5, Mrs. Spalding 3, Mrs. Murray (May and June) 10, Mrs. Duffy 10, Mrs. Windsor 2, Mrs. Brown 5, Master H. Brown 1, Mrs. Thompson 5, Mrs. Mallet 2, Mrs. Warrender 5, Mrs. Bateson 2.—Total \$93.

TELEGRAMS TO THE SOUTH.

LINES IN ORDER TO COMODORO RIVADAVIA.

The latest information from the southern districts of the Republic state that but little progress has been made towards repairing the telegraph lines, which were so badly damaged during the late heavy fall of snow.

Communications have been re-established up to Comodoro Rivadavia, but past this point it has been found impossible to repair the lines. Every effort is being made, and it is stated that the end of the present week will see communications fully re-established.

WEDDING

KIERNAN — MacCABE.

An interesting wedding took place on July 7th, in the Parish Church of Belgrano, when Miss Bridget Kiernan was united in holy matrimony to Mr. John B. MacCabe, of Acevedo. The church was beautifully decorated, and brilliantly illuminated.

The bride wore a handsome dress of white silk with trimmings of Irish lace, and a lace veil with orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. She was given away by her cousin, Mr. Patrick Byrne, Mrs. Patrick Byrne acting as "Madrina" and Mr. Thomas MacCabe as best man.

The officiating clergy were the Rev. Father Nicholas MacCabe, brother of the groom, assisted by the Rev. Father Victor, and after the wedding ceremony a Nuptial Mass was celebrated with orchestral and choral accompaniment. In conclusion, Father Victor, in eloquent and well-chosen phrases, addressed a short discourse to the newly-wedded pair, expressing his satisfaction that they had chosen to be wedded in the morning, according to the full ritual of the Catholic Church, and adverting somewhat critically to the prevailing custom of getting married at night.

The wedding breakfast offered by Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Byrne, was held in the Confleria Carlos Pellgrini, in Avenida Cabildo, and was attended by a numerous and joyous party of friends, by whom an excellent menu and enjoyable music were duly appreciated.

Mr. and Mrs. John MacCabe left the same evening for a destination understood to be Cordoba.

The presents were numerous and handsome.

SCANDAL IN MISIONES

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor of Misiones Territory, Colonel Lopez, is accused of grievous crimes and misdemeanours,—that is to say: A journalist at Posadas publicly accuses His Excellency of usurpation of authority, falsehood in a public document, malversation of funds, (anglicé, Theft) and annexation of property belonging to the State, and finally of the fault which is so popular in some states that it is scarcely a crime, wholesale cattle lifting. The charge terminates with an imperative call upon the Federal Power to inflict condign punishment upon the guilty. These accusations are very explicit and exceedingly serious. They may be unfounded but, so public a charge demands an investigation so that if true the offender may be properly dealt with and if false that the slanderer may be choked with his own falsehoods. It is pointed out that the Government of Misiones cannot, with dignity continue to brook these attacks and that if it does not notice them, it will be necessary for the Central Power of the Nation to step in and enquire out the truth or otherwise, of the allegations.

VIOLET ASQUITH ILL

London, July 13.

The eldest daughter of the Prime Minister, Miss Violet Asquith, whose engagement to Mr. Asquith's private secretary, Mr. Bonham Carter, was recently announced, is laid up with typhoid. It is believed that Miss Asquith must have contracted the malady during her recent visit to Egypt.

OBITUARY

MR. LANCELOT H. BAKER.

Great regret is felt at the death of Mr. Lancelot H. Baker, which took place yesterday afternoon in the British Hospital as the result of a very short but severe attack of pneumonia. Mr. Baker was in charge of the ferro-concrete constructions on the New Port Works under Messrs. C. H. Walker and Co. Although quite a young man, he had already distinguished himself in his profession, and his loss will be sincerely deplored by all who knew him.

MR. E. GRAHAM DEWEY.

The death of Mr. E. Graham Dewey at the British Hospital after a long illness creates a gap among local journalists, although the deceased gentleman had not recently taken an active part in his profession owing to health failure which induced him to resign his post of night Editor on the *Standard* about a year ago. He was exceedingly well known and popular, and was a remarkably well informed man. He was a native of Boston and had experience of newspaper work on the "New York World" and in London. Subsequently he acted as Local Correspondent of "The Times" and "Daily Telegraph." He married about three years ago, and leaves a widow and one child.

MR. WILLIAM H. R. NICHOLSON

Yesterday morning, after a painful illness, Mr. William Harris Rule Nicholson died at his residence, 3113 Calle Rivadavia, at the age of 68 years.

His death removes another member of a large family which for so many years has formed a prominent and honoured part of the British community, and it is only just over a fortnight since his sister, Mrs. Adela N. de Casá, passed away.

Mr. William Nicholson for the past twenty years occupied a Government post as Inspector of "Impuestos Internos," where his services were highly valued, and for some time he was a Director of Messrs. M. S. Bagley and Co., Ltd.

For a considerable period he had charge of the music at St. John's Church (now the Pro-Cathedral) and in his younger days took an active part in the Buenos Aires Glee Club. But Don Guillermo's name will doubtless be most closely connected in the public mind with the post of Hon. Musical Director of the Buenos Aires Choral Union which he so ably conducted for many years and where he made so many friends both on the committees and amongst the members; all those who have taken part in performances under his baton, whether of Oratorio, Cantatas or Comic Operas, will always remember him with warm affection.

In the year 1906, he found it necessary to retire from the arduous duties connected with the Choral Union, and on that occasion the committee and members took the opportunity to present Mr. Nicholson with a handsome album with their signatures attached to a dedication, expressing their esteem and appreciation for his unselfish and successful work for the Society in presenting the Oratorios "Messiah" and "Elijah," comic operas "The Mikado," "Pirates of Penzance," "Geisha," "Gondoliers," "Pinafore," "Yeoman of the Guard," "Runaway Girl," "The Sorcerer," etc.

Mr. William Nicholson leaves a widow, and two married and three single daughters, besides several brothers and sisters, to whom "The Herald" proffers sincere sympathy.

The funeral will leave 3113 Rivadavia at 10 a.m. to-day for the Chacarita cemetery.

ROSS'S

**Belfast
Ginger Ale**

THE TENNYSON TRAGEDY

Murder by a Peruvian

CRIME DUE TO JEALOUSY AND DRINK

Details are now to hand of the deplorable occurrence on board the Tennyson, briefly referred to last week. Mr. Cooney was an intimate friend of the Ives family, and his frequent conversations with them and with Miss Gertrude Ives appear to have given the greatest umbrage to Cesar Bravo, formerly Peruvian military attaché at Washington, who desired to pay his attentions to that lady. It is not stated that Miss Gertrude Ives had encouraged Bravo in any way. She and her parents were returning from Buenos Aires to their home after a tour. Bravo, on whom the beauty of Miss Ives seems to have made a strong impression, became savagely jealous of Mr. Cooney, and while the steamer was lying in Bridgetown Bay, Barbados, the Peruvian's savage temper prompted him to actually open threats. On July 3 after his pretensions had been rebuffed, he had the insolence to say "Don't dare to land at Bridgetown to-morrow with Cooney." Nevertheless the family naturally went ashore next day with that gentleman, the Peruvian "caballero" remaining sulkily behind. Mr. Cooney is said to have observed "Bravo is annoyed because I said I would not drink with him." Miss Ives replied that Bravo was no gentleman. At 6.30 Miss Ives was walking the promenade deck with Mr. Cooney when the Peruvian, who had been drinking, rushed out of the smoke room, and seizing the arm of Miss Ives, dragged her violently away. Enraged at this piece of disgraceful and drunken violence, Mr. Cooney struck him a severe blow. The Peruvian reeled, but recovering himself burst into a laugh and darted into his cabin. He had resolved on murder. In his berth he took another drink and armed himself with a savage .38 automatic pistol. Hastening along the deck he found Miss Ives and Mr. Cooney still commenting on his outrageous behaviour. It is indeed a pity that he was not put in irons at this point, for without a word the brute raised his pistol and fired twice at the terrified girl, who fled and was miraculously unhurt. Mr. Cooney bravely attacked the armed assassin and a desperate hand to hand fight ensued; both fell upon the deck fighting fiercely. Unhappily Bravo was able to fire again, and his bullet lodged in Mr. Cooney's brain, killing him instantly. Alarmed by the shots, the watch came running along the deck and it became evident even to the Peruvian officer and gentleman that his game was up. He shot himself through the body. He was carried to the hospital, but died there the next day. Captain Symons, of the Tennyson, is said to have stated that Miss Ives looked upon Bravo with an indifference that bordered on repugnance, and he appears to think that Bravo was not normal, he having been injured in an explosion some years ago which had affected his nervous system. He bore deep malice towards Cooney for refusing to drink with him, and is said to have shouted as he fired the fatal shot "Take that, that will teach you to drink." He seems to have been an offensive and dangerous lunatic. General sympathy will be felt with Mr. Cooney's family and friends.

OFF TO THE WAR

RESERVISTS FROM B.A. CHANGE VESSELS.

Rio de Janeiro, July 12.

It is reported that the Italian reservists from Buenos Aires by the steamer Lombardia, at present at Recife, have been transferred to another vessel owing to the bad state of the Lombardia.

MORAL AVELLANEDA AGAIN

Drunken and Obscene Police

HOW A DETECTIVE DISCHARGED HIS DUTY

Avellaneda, which its Intendente assures us is noted for virtue, has recently had the misfortune to suffer much depreciation as to its police. There were seven burglaries in one night and nobody captured. It was suggested that the police might be either reorganised or abolished. After reading the under-noted, many will agree that something of the sort is necessary. Last Friday night, a policeman and a detective determined to vary the dry course of duty a little, and proceeded to get very drunk; the record says beastly drunk, but, as they could speak, this seems unjust to the beasts. To show what they could do when inclined, they raised Hades in an almacén at the corner of Roca. Having exhausted their extensive vocabulary of swearing foul language and obscenity, they drew their pistols and fired in various directions, evidently just "to stir up" the neighbourhood and let the people know what the Guardians of Law and Order were like. By this time they felt quite brave, and unsheathing their cutlasses ran valourously down the streets, dealing fore strokes and back strokes, thrusts and down cuts at all and sundry, including walls and lamp posts. This disgraceful exhibition of the class of armed ruffians who "police" Avellaneda and protect its dens of infamy, has caused great indignation, and it is hoped that the Provincial Government will stop this kind of thing once for all. But will it? The Provincial Government is singularly blind, deaf and feeble sometimes, and its record in this direction is not encouraging.

SHOT THREE SNIPERS

TESTAMENTS IN THE TRENCHES

An interesting letter, dated June 9, from "Somewhere in France," has been received from the brother of a well known Buenos Aires business man. Writing to his mother, he says:—

Just a few lines to let you know that I am all right. Just about ten minutes ago I saw and shot three German Snipers so we shall be a little quieter tonight. I got each one first shot. They were all in different places. I was very glad to get the Parish Magazine and with regard to the article at the end "Is it worth while to supply the troops with Testaments and do they ever read them?"—after our attack the other night I came across one of our men dead, and in his hands he held a Testament. He had evidently been shot in a fatal spot and was reading his Testament before he died. You can tell (Rev.) John Powell this and also tell him to write to me in answer to my letter to him. Nothing new. Love to all. Ever your loving son.

(Signed) GEOFF.

LLOYD GEORGE AND HALDANE

PREMIER STIFLES DISCUSSION IN THE COMMONS.

London, July 13.

More questions have been put in the House of Commons which were designed to bring about a discussion on the munitions controversy and the differences between Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Haldane; but the Prime Minister has firmly declined to satisfy the inquirers, pleading that such discussion, under existing circumstances, would be detrimental to the best interests of the nation.

HUNS IN URUGUAY

Object to Bastille Celebrations

FOREIGN MINISTER'S EXPLANATION

Montevideo, July 13.

To-morrow, the 14th instant, being the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille, the Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies has voted the day a holiday as usual, the arrangement of the festivities being placed in the hands of the Foreign Minister.

This action has given great offence to the German community of Montevideo, who have entered an energetic protest against it on the grounds that such celebration would be a breach of neutrality.

The Foreign Minister has explained that it is a simple question of celebrating a great historic event, and there is no intention of wounding German sensibilities; but the explanation has not assuaged the wrath of the Germans.

THE TAKING OF THE BASTILLE

CELEBRATION AT THE AMERICAN CHURCH.

The American Church Hall celebrated last evening in a lecture and in a most interesting display of pictures, the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity when the Rev. Charles J. Turner rose to give his lecture. "Vive la France!" With these opening words the lecturer traced some part of the history of Paris. From the year A.D. 52, when they had their first fight against Labienus, Julius Caesar's first lieutenant, and in the days when the Parisian capital was named Lutetia, to more recent and modern days, the history of the capital of the French Republic was touched upon. Mr. Turner remarked upon the defence made by Camulogènes, of the Clovis founded monarchy, spoke of the second siege in 885, and of those which were to follow in the subsequent years of 1411-29-65, and those in the sixteenth century down to the German invasion of 1870.

"Sovereigns die and sovereignties, how all dies and is for a time only, is a Time phantasm, yet reckons itself real," and again "The siege of the Bastille weighed with which—in the historical balance—most other sieges, including that of Graytown, are gossamer cost as we find in killed and wounded some 83 persons on the part of the besieged"; thus in the words of Thomas Carlyle was the taking of the Bastille dealt with in a most appreciated lecture.

Some seventy odd views were projected on the screen during the lecture, views of Paris, Brussels, Tours, Lyons, Bruges, Antwerp and Ostend, and one of especial interest, that of Rheims Cathedral. Mr. Turner's audience were delighted with all they heard and saw.

The programme of celebration was continued with a series of cinematograph pictures, amongst which was the famous Edison picture "Who goes there?" The others included "The Twin Lovers," "The Signal," "Between Two Fires" and a humorous projection called "Poppy."

The whole entertainment was a great success.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S RETURN

FOREIGN SECRETARY WEARING SPECTACLES.

London, July 13.

Sir Edward Grey appeared at the Foreign Office to-day. He is wearing spectacles, but his sight has much improved. He has not yet resumed his official duties.

AMBASSADOR ATTACKED

British Diplomat's Adventure in the States

ARRESTS LEAD TO DISCOVERY OF BOMBS

New York, July 13.

A sensation has been caused by the announcement that the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, has been the object of an attempted assault while travelling in a motorcar with Mr. Peirpont Morgan.

All is known at present is that some men tried to stop the car, but the chauffeur refused to obey their orders and continued his progress at full speed.

The police are making active investigations and have arrested several suspicious characters. One result of their search has been the discovery of several "caches" of explosive bombs.

A guard of detectives is watching the British embassy to prevent a repetition of the attack.

STRENUOUS NEUTRALITY

LOUISVILLE'S OPINION OF HERR "DURNBERG."

As a model of style, compression, and "fierce neutrality," we reproduce the full text of the principal leading article which appeared in the "Courier Journal" of Louisville on Sunday, May 16. It runs as follows:—

The Herr Doctor Durnburg's room is better than his company. If an honest man he was a most mistaken man: if merely an organiser of the German colony in America, and an agent of the German Spy System, he was the enemy, not the friend, of his countrymen in America. He could help no cause. He has greatly hurt the cause of Germany. Let him go and be damned to him, and now, as ever, to hell with the Hohenzollern and the Hapsburg!

FRUIT FARMING IN SAN LUIS

AN APPEAL TO THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

The population of Nogoli, in the Province of San Luis, have approached the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Calderon, through their National Deputy, Sr. Pastor, with a view of obtaining the assistance of the Government in the development of the fruit growing business which it is considered desirable to foster and increase in that locality.

They request the Ministry of Agriculture to found in that district an experimental station for the purpose of stimulating and assisting in the formation of fruit farms.

It is claimed that both the climate and the soil could not be more suitable for the purpose, and with development could supply at moderate prices all the demands of the Federal Capital. They also request the Ministry's assistance in the arrangement of reasonable railway freight on the Pacific railway. In order that the Government will more favourably view this request, Señora Fermina A. de Ceballos has offered to present the Ministry of Agriculture with 200 hectares of irrigated land for a site for the experimental station.

Dr. Calderon has promised to study the matter and to consider the offer made by Sra. Ceballos. At the same time, through Sr. Pastor, he expresses his thanks for a gift which will be of great assistance to the development of the project.

BEING OURSELVES

More about Organisation

By ARNOLD BENNETT

Said "The Times" on June 7:—"What they want—if we may attempt in one sentence to define the popular attitude towards compulsion—is to volunteer their service in whatever direction the Government require it, and to submit to the enforcement of that service with the willingness with which a boat's crew obey their 'coach,' or a cricket or football team their captain."

Conscription is dead once more, but apparently more than that has happened. The leading member of the Northcliffe team now proclaims that compulsion should only follow upon volunteering. That is to say, before the citizen may receive orders which are not to be disobeyed, he must voluntarily offer himself. The State must not take him by the scruff of the neck as a preliminary to setting him to work. Here is a notable advance which beautifully shows that the Northcliffian mind is not entirely closed to the logic of popular fury and indignation. It is true that copies of the "Daily Mail" can not be burnt until the price of them is in Lord Northcliffe's pocket; nevertheless the resentment of a nation is not good for dividends, and Lord Northcliffe, so famous for his intimate sympathy with the working man, has quickly perceived the fact.

THE CITIZEN AND THE STATE.

The suggestion of "The Times" means two things. It means, first, that the duty of a citizen is to volunteer. Secondly, it means that the citizen, having volunteered, shall do what the Government asks, where, when and how the Government asks, at the price which the Government fixes. If the citizen wants to choose his own work, or if he wants to name his own price, the thing becomes a farce. Equally, if he wants to set his own principles of action against the Government principles, the thing becomes a farce. Volunteering is the first step, and the second step is self-sacrifice, an abnegation of one's individual prosperity and notions for the welfare of the State, because the welfare of the State is the condition precedent to individual prosperity. All this is quite clear. And, indeed, Lord Northcliffe, under various formulæ, has been preaching it to the working man throughout the war.

Unfortunately, a vast number of un-Christian people entertain a doubt whether the excellent Lord Northcliffe cares 2d. about the welfare of the country, and whether he really believes that the welfare of the State is a condition precedent to his individual prosperity. Lord Northcliffe announces himself maligned. He can prove his sincerity and spartan the world by a very simple act. Let him place the "Daily Mail" (I would not ask for all his papers, but only for one little specimen of the multitudinous tribe)—let him place the "Daily Mail" at the disposal of the Government. Let him say to Mr. Asquith: "In so far as regards the 'Daily Mail' I volunteer my service in whatever direction the Government require it. I will submit to the enforcement of that service with the willingness which," etc., etc. The Government represents all three political parties, and the "Daily Mail" could be extremely useful to the Government, even if it only left undone the things which the Government desires it to leave undone. Some sacrifice might be entailed, but certainly less—or not more—than Lord Northcliffe has for many months past been demanding from the working man.

Do you see Lord Northcliffe thus proving his sincerity? It will not have escaped your notice that in "The Times" Lord Northcliffe is careful to say "what they want," not "what we want."

THE MESSAGE OF THE "DAILY MAIL."

Far from behaving to the Government as a member of a boat's crew behaves to a coach, Lord Northcliffe has spent much of his time in catching crabs, with what consequence to the boat's speed we all know. Voluntary enlistment was the policy of the late Government; it was the policy of every previous Government, Liberal or Conservative; it is the policy of the new coalition Government; it is the policy of the nation. Part of the machinery for obtaining voluntary recruits is newspaper advertisement. Lord Northcliffe, utterly unable to prove that voluntary enlistment is a failure, but determined to destroy it if he can, suddenly closes one of the principal advertisement mediums to the Government. (Why a War Official, armed with copies of the Defence of the Realm Acts, did not step into the "Daily Mail" building on that famous day and remark quietly: "Either you print the Government's advertisement or you don't appear to-morrow," I have never understood.) Lord Northcliffe does not give notice. He does not wait until conscription is in force or on the way thereto. He does all in his power to stop voluntary enlistment before any other system has taken its place. He says, in effect, to men in the trenches: "Unless the Government will consent to get soldiers in a manner different from the manner in which they got you, the 'Daily Mail' will do, the 'Daily Mail' is already doing, whatever it can to prevent reinforcements from reaching you." Such is his message to the army in Flanders; such is his method of proving the patriotism which his newspapers are for ever bawling, and the sincerity of his exhortations to his fellow-citizens.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION.

As regards the cry for organisation, the first preliminary to any new process of organisation should surely be to ascertain exactly where the organisation exists. To read the Northcliffian Press, one would imagine that all the war-workmen had stood idle during the last ten months and simply refused en masse to make high-explosive shells. Whereas the indisputable and officially-admitted fact is that the great majority of war-workmen have worked with magnificent industry. Some productiveness has undoubtedly been lost through drink and through the traditional mistrust which separates masters and men. But the percentage of

loss is small. I doubt whether, if the whole nation had been federal and Trade Union rules had been wiped out, the total productiveness would have been increased by ten per cent.

The major fault lies, or lay, somewhere in the War Office. I would not underestimate the work accomplished by the officials of the War Office, whose industry and devotion has been stupendous. The War Office has improved; it is immeasurably and marvellously better, thanks to Lord Haldane, than it was during the Boer War. But it cannot yet be acquitted of a lack of business capacity; that is, of a lack of organising power. The course of public events alone demonstrates this. The War Office has not only wasted labour over the wrong kind of work; it has refused labour, and on no mean scale. Firms, and many firms, both able and anxious to produce for the War Office, have not been allowed to produce, except after astonishing delays. The War Office can justly plead excuses for the fact, but the fact remains. The War Office is now being reorganised. It would be well to test the effects of reorganisation before entrusting it with such a gigantic and such a dangerous device as compulsion for war-workmen.

THE WAR-WORKSHOPS.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Manchester was to me less convincing than his speeches usually are. The national peril was over-stated, and the sincerity of the whole thing was not so brilliantly apparent as usual. I am sure of this—that if the Government attempts to introduce compulsion in war-workshops before it nationalises war-workshops, there will be trouble which may jeopardise the completeness of victory. I am so sure of this that I am quite ready to prophesy definitely about it. There will be a very serious row. However, I credit the Cabinet with enough political sagacity not to do more than talk about such an attempt. If the war-workshops were taken over, either formally or informally, by appointing accountants and confiscating all profits beyond a given percentage, then I think that the State might assert itself without much risk of publicly humiliating Britain before the world.

But personally I am not at present in favour of the nationalisation of war-workshops. If it be asked: "What are you in favour of to meet the crisis?" I reply that I am in favour of acquiring skill in the use of the existing tool, rather than of trying to reshape the tool. I say also that the crisis is due primarily not to the tool but to the users of the tool, and that measures have been taken to deal with it. And I say further that, though the workmen (who are the tool) are not more perfect than any other human beings, nevertheless the eternal endeavour to shovel all the blame for everything on to the workmen makes me sick.

ORGANISE OR GERMANISE.

A witty writer in "The New Statesman" last week pointed out that when certain people say "Organise, organise, organise," they are only mis-translating "Germanise, Germanise, Germanise." It is very true. How ridiculous to imitate the forms of German activity when it is against our natures to imitate the spirit of

German activity! Different nations have different qualities, and though out spirit is not the same as the German spirit, I apprehend that it is at least as fine and at least as effective. How idiotic to multiply tenfold the work of a Government which already has more than it can efficiently do! Nothing could be worse than a national organisation inefficiently administered. And for a national organisation efficiently administered two factors are necessary. We possess neither of them. The first is the traditional first-class power to organise nationally, and the second is the desire to be organised. Britain, just as it is the home of individual freedom, is the home of private enterprise. All the great deeds of British social history have been done by private enterprise. And, by the way, nothing but British private enterprise in trade stands between us and the economic exhaustion of one or more of the Allies at or before the end of the war. Choke private enterprise in Britain, as you must choke it if you obey the Northcliffian behests, and you will produce not a Teutonic machine but chaos, not victory but a miserable truce.

OUR BUSINESS NOW.

If we strive to be ourselves instead of striving to be Germans, there is a much greater chance of our remaining ourselves after the war, as we wish, and a much smaller chance of our being transformed into the Teutonised receptacles of German culture, as we don't wish. What we now have to do is to exercise our genius for compromise—called by the inept "muddling through." We have to initiate reform in high places before initiating it in low places. We have to persuade instead of flagellating. We have to take our faults one by one and cure them separately and individually, rather than experiment wholesale with desperate remedies which are entirely unsuited to our race. The greater part of us—quite as large a percentage as in any other country whatsoever—are sound, capable and industrious. With these men, and the productiveness of the United States completely at our disposal, we ought to be able to perform our appointed task. Assuredly if we do not succeed thus, we shall not succeed by listening to the crazy counsels of fools who cannot see beyond their noses, and adventurers who have only one aim—self-aggrandisement.—London "Daily News."

BRITAIN'S MUNITIONS CONTRACTS

SUBJECT TO CANCELLATION WITHOUT NOTICE

London, July 9.

The "Daily Mail" has published a letter which states that the contract imposed by the Government on Messrs. Morgan and Co. is subject to cancellation by the Government without notice.

All products purchased under contract in the United States are to be shipped to Woolwich Arsenal for firing tests, and payment of accounts will be subject to the results of the tests being satisfactory.

FERNET-BRANCA

Tonic, bitter, appetizer and digestive

HOFER & Co., B. Aires.—Sole Agents

LABOUR AND CONSCRIPTION

THE TRUE SIGNIFICANCE OF COMPULSORY SERVICE

BY W. C. ANDERSON, M.P.

Some there are who look upon conscription as the remedy for everything in warfare, whether an insufficiency of high explosives or a failure to smash wire entanglements. To many others, who do not carry their faith to these lengths, conscription seems the only remedy for the "slacker." "Why should this shirker be exempt when better men are fighting and dying in the trenches?"—they demand fiercely. But the vivid contrast is merely a decoy—the eyes of the conscriptionist are elsewhere. For the genuine Algy would make in different fighting material, and no steam hammer would be needed to crack that particular nut.

With the gospel, ardently proclaimed in new and unexpected quarters, that every man has an obligation to render service to the State (using that phrase in its widest significance), that no man should be allowed to eat bread in idleness, there will be ready and general agreement in Labour circles. It is a lesson which the Labour and Socialist movement long and patiently preached to deaf ears. It was the motive-power behind the right-to-work demand, since it is plain that if the individual has duties toward the State, the State has also duties toward the individual. And the demand was violently resisted by the very people who now insist that the safety of the realm depends upon it.

THE CURSE OF IDLENESS.

Thousands of young men from rich homes have been cursed by their life of useless, extravagant idleness, the poor have been cursed by their poverty; but when Socialists urged that the national life should be organised on better lines, that all should have opportunity to render faithful service, that none who shirked their obligations should claim by right a place (often a chief place) at the national table, the plea was dismissed as the disordered dream of an impracticable visionary. In the strain of a terrible war, this disordered dream, like a good many others, has suddenly become the acme of practical wisdom and inspired statesmanship.

Search out the slacker by all means and deal with him. Impress upon him that he will not be permitted for the future to gorge at a feast to which he contributes nothing. Tell him that if he will not work, he will no longer have the power to command others to work for him. All that is a very different thing either from military service or military law in workshop and factories. If a man goes of his free choice into the trenches, we should do all in our power to see that he is justly treated, his home kept together, his wife and children adequately provided for; but to treat men like sheep, to rob them of their right to decide to drive them against their will, practically at point of the bayonet, into the firing line, is to descend to a form of militarism as vile as anything bred in Prussia, and would be a strange outcome of a war undertaken, it was understood, for the purpose of destroying militarism.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION.

Apart from this, we should look in vain to the vital industries of this country for any considerable stream of conscript soldiers. From the mines 217,000 men have flocked to the colours; from the railways, 72,000; in agriculture labour is so short that farmers are falling back upon children of school age; every branch of

industry, every branch of the Civil Services has furnished its quota of recruits. Of the men who remain at work, young and old are toiling harder and longer to compensate in some degree for those who have gone away. The sickness records of the trade unions indicate that many are breaking down under the strain—among railwaymen, for instance, there is an increased rate of sickness of 10 per cent. So far as the working people are concerned, these charges of slacking and shirking do not apply.

Of course, there are exceptions; if numbers of men are degraded and demoralised over long years by casual employment, by spells of enforced idleness, by periods of pauperism and charitable doles, by bad housing, insufficient food, and vile, adulterated intoxicants, it is supreme folly to expect that they will miraculously rid themselves of the past and its evil consequences and rise to a height of noble citizenship because the country is involved in a tremendous war.

If conscription will do so little on the military side, and will be attended with so many dangers and difficulties on the industrial and financial side, why is it being so hotly pressed? On that point there is, I think, no room for doubt. Conscription would form part of a scheme for placing the entire population under military control, and in these quarters in which, unfortunately, public opinion is largely manufactured, it is widely believed that a taste of martial law would be an excellent thing for the working people who in view of the enormous rise in the cost of living and the huge war profits appropriated by certain interests have been restive about wages and conditions.

THE POWER BEHIND CONSCRIPTION.

Let there be no doubt as to the inner meaning of the new campaign. In "The Times" of Monday, May 31, "Our Military Correspondent" makes it clear that "the principle of personal, disciplined, and obligatory service is even more vital in the factory than in the ranks," and proceeds to urge that "we must deal as harshly with strikers who throw down their tools as with soldiers who desert in the field, and it is only by applying to all the principle of personal obligation to serve the State that we can take powers which will enable labour at home to become as disciplined as labour in the field." It is impossible to miss the meaning of so plain a statement.

In the same issue of "The Times" "Coal Exporter," writing to complain that the Welsh colliers at certain pits took the usual three days' Whit-sun holidays, says, "To me it is inexplicable why compulsory service was not brought into force many months ago, and martial law for all workers in any way connected with Government work." Another correspondent, who appears to write feelingly, urges that "the payment of blackmail under the euphemism of war bonus should be made illegal, and those who demand it should, if eligible for service, be marked off for the first lot to be taken."

It is just as well there should be no misunderstanding as to what these people mean by their fine talk about "national service." Many of us believe in national service, but we do not believe in industrial enslavement. We are anxious that strikes should be avoided during the war, and we are certain they can be avoided, but not by the application of martial law to the factories. That way lies disaster.

CONSPIRACY TRIAL IN INDIA

PLAN FOR A GENERAL RISING

A remarkable story of a determined, but utterly futile, effort to subvert British rule in India has been unfolded in the first trial at Lahore by Special Commissioners under the recently passed Defence of India Act. Eighty-one persons were indicted for conspiracy with the object of waging war against his Majesty and overthrowing by force the Government established by law in India.

Amar Singh, an approver, stated that after studying mechanical engineering at Lahore he joined his father, who had emigrated to Canada, in March, 1909. He worked in a saw mill at St. John, New Brunswick, with other Indians, and from Thakur Das, a workman who joined the mill later, they heard that Har Dayal—a former Oxford student, well known as an active seditionist—was at San Francisco. They invited him to St. John, paying his travelling expenses, and on his arrival in May, 1913, he lectured to his fellow-Indians on "Unity, liberty, equality, and human rights," and collected money from them to start the notorious *Gadhr* (Revolutionist) paper. Accompanied by the witness and others, Har Dayal visited many towns where Indians lived, in prosecution of the propaganda.

The *Gadhr* began to appear weekly in November, 1913, the staff working at first without remuneration, and Gurmukhi and Gujarti editions subsequently appeared. In March, 1914, following on proceedings for his deportation started by the Immigration Department, Har Dayal left for Switzerland, but other Indians continued to produce the *Gadhr*.

SEDITIONARY DOCUMENTS IN THE SEA.

When the attempt of Gurdit Singh to force an entry of 400 Indian labourers, brought by the Komagata Maru, into Vancouver contrary to law failed, and they had to return to the East, the Indians at St. John, to use the approver's word, "thought it a good chance to return with them to demand our rights, and if necessary to use force." They visited other places, and at a meeting of 5,000 or 6,000 Indians at Sacramento "it was thought, and it was said, that as the war had broken out in Europe and the troops from India were serving in the war, it was a good chance to demand their rights." The witness was one of a party of 70 Indians who sailed from San Francisco on August 29 last for Hong-kong, en route for India.

Parties of Indians landed at various ports with a view to seditious propaganda among Indians, and they were active among the Indian sepoys stationed at Hong-kong. With other Indians, making a total between 250 and 300, they left that port in the *Tosha Maru* on October 14 last. At Singapore, said the witness, they landed by resorting to a dodge, and tried to poison the minds of the Indian sepoys there. They stopped at Singapore for three days, and their steamer took on more Indians. (It will be recalled that the mutiny of the 5th Indian Light Infantry there broke out on February 15.) Throughout the voyage there were inflammatory speeches and recitations.

The ringleaders threw into the sea seditious documents they had amongst their baggage, as they expected to be searched on arrival in the Hooghly. It should be remembered in this connection that as the ma-

jority of the passengers were working-class people returning from the vain endeavour of Gurdit Singh and others to force an entry for them to Vancouver, the repatriation from the Far East onwards was carried out largely at the cost of the Government of India. The deplorable riot which broke out amongst the party when some of them suddenly fired on the police on arriving at Budge Budge and finding a train waiting to conduct them to their Punjab homes will be recalled.

A RISING IN THREE PROVINCES.

Amar Singh gave details of the activity of the ringleaders after reaching the Punjab, and of efforts to seduce the Indian troops in Lahore, Umballa, Meerut and other cantonments. A general rising in the Punjab, the United Provinces and the North-West Frontier Province was fixed for February 21, one of its features being an attack on the Lahore Cantonment (Main Mir) arsenal. Emissaries were sent in all directions a week in advance, but on February 19 suspicion fell on one Kirpal Singh who had arranged to go and excite the troops at Main Mir. A party of the conspirators was surrounded at a house in Lahore, and the conspiracy was frustrated.

In the intervening months since their arrival, the conspirators had resorted to dacoities (robberies by armed bands) on a large scale to secure funds for the revolution, and it is understood that this action went far to alienate the support on which they were reckoning. Here and there in the evidence, as far as it is available, there are indications of German encouragement. Thus a second approver, Mula Singh, in corroboration of the evidence of Amar Singh, stated that on the return journey he stayed at Shanghai with an Indian from Amritsar, who gave him six automatic pistols and 600 cartridges, saying that a German friend had given these for use in India.

The evidence has borne out the statement of Mr. Bevan Petman, who has charge of the case for the Crown, that the revolutionary conspiracy was for the overthrow of British rule by the following means:—

(1) The seduction of Indian soldiers from their allegiance to the King-Emperor, and to cause them to mutiny and to join in rebellion and to furnish arms and munitions;

(2) The collection of arms, men and munitions, and also money for the purchase of arms and munitions;

(3) The obtaining of money for the same purpose by means of forcing and robbing Government treasuries, and by dacoities, necessarily involving the murder of police and other officials who interfered with the carrying out of the conspiracy;

(4) As soon as the rebellion started, the murder of all civil Europeans, the wrecking of trains and railway bridges, a sudden attack on and the killing of all his Majesty's European troops;

(5) The production and circulation of seditious literature, the delivery of seditious speeches, and exhortations to the rebels.

The desperate character of some of the ringleaders is illustrated by the fact that Nadham Singh, a returned emigrant, who was one of the absconding accused on being tracked and arrested in the Ludhiana district, stabbed one of the policemen who effected his arrest. He was armed with a large double-edged dagger.

The voluminous reports of the proceedings before the Special Tribunal given in the Indian papers are prepared by the official reporter and approved by the President, unauthorised reports being prohibited.

Palestine is a poor country, and its population does not exceed 500,000. The Jews number only about 50,000, most of whom would only be too glad to get away from it. The Jew is a shrewd, smart business man, and, like other races, only settles where the conditions of life are better than in Palestine.

TE AGUILA ES EL MEJOR

COMMERCE & OFFICIALDOM IN ARGENTINA

THE IMPASSABLE CHASM

In the recent speech of the American Ambassador delivered after the annual Fourth of July banquet considerable stress was laid on the similarity between the conditions ruling in Argentina and in the United States, at any rate in so far as government is concerned.

Though criticised in certain quarters, the remarks hold true in their broadest sense, especially when it is borne in mind that it is an ambassador's duty to make himself agreeable to the residents of the land whither he is accredited. But in everyday life the simile between Argentine government and that which prevails in the land of the Stars and Stripes is very far-fetched, especially when matters commercial are in question. Year by year the Argentine people are allowing their popular representation to fall into the hands of a privileged caste, and the politician to-day is usually a term synonymous with a Doctor of Law who has from his youth worked and studied solely in the hope of obtaining a greater or lesser share in the affairs of government.

In the majority of cases these representatives are not even practising lawyers, nor have they ever had any direct contact with the world of affairs. Estimable in many ways, and theoretically chock-a-block with schemes and ideas that are to revolutionise the local world; they cannot perhaps be expected to pay too much heed to the suggestions or complaints of the merely commercial man, who, besides, is always suspected of having his own axe to grind. Hence it comes about that far too many legislative measures of the first importance are placed on the statute book despite the fact that they are calculated to work out very unfavourably for the general trade of the country, and even for the particular section thereof which it is the honest desire of the legislators to assist. It is not necessary to specify any concrete case at the present moment. There are sufficient examples in view for the average man to be able to pick and choose for himself, probably in his won line of business. It is the lack of practical knowledge, rather than the spirit that is at fault, and for this very reason one regrets that Congress cannot have included among its ranks some practical business men.

It is becoming clearer and clearer every day that despite good harvests and other advantages, the official situation of Argentina becomes more perplexing day after day. Far from it being merely a question of getting sufficient funds together to meet the current expenses, that is one of the least important problems looming on the horizon. The two articles briefly paraphrased in these columns under the heading of "Public Opinion" both contain within the facts they mention the germ of very serious economic trouble, trouble that cannot be met by enunciating theories gathered from the schools. No-one knows what the year 1916 may have in store for this or for any other country, broadly speaking. What we do know in Argentina is that if nothing unforeseen happens here, the country will be plunged in the throes of a Presidential election. That issue is at present occupying almost the whole time and thought of local politicians, but, important though it undoubtedly is, the most casual acquaintance with the practical matters of everyday finance and trade in this country is sufficient to show that circumstances may arise which will overshadow even the august event implied in the selection of a new First Magistrate.

THE ESSENCE OF THE CONTRACT

UNTIMELY AGITATION AGAINST MORTGAGE RIGHTS

INADVISABILITY OF A MORATORIUM

The aftermath of the great crisis through which Argentina has been passing for over two years is now being harvested in pain and sorrow. Inflation has been pricked, nay, gashed, by various instruments, the European war being but one thrust among many, and land values, blocks of buildings, rents, and various other matters connected therewith, are literally at rock bottom prices. So much so that to-day much property, both urban and rural, is put up for auction without eliciting a single bid, despite the fact that such property is as a rule only offered because it carries a mortgage that is overdue, and that the reserve is calculated judicially on the mortgage valuation of the estate concerned. It is a sad situation for the unfortunate property owner in almost every case; it is none too pleasant for the grantor of the mortgage; whilst almost invariably it is disastrous for the confiding person who has been prevailed upon to lend money on the security of a second mortgage, since his chances of getting even a part of his money back are nil.

Yet these unfortunate circumstances ought not to be allowed to invalidate the sanctity of a legal contract, which is what an evening contemporary, "La Razon," would fain see brought about. In a recent issue it arrived at the enormous total of \$250,000,000 of hypothecary debts now before the courts, and calls upon the powers that be to stay execution until such time as it may suit the borrowers to pay. Be it said at the outset that one is not much afraid of a successful campaign being carried on in favour of any such measure; the handling of Argentina's affairs since August last prevents any fear of that sort. Still, the fact that such proposals can be brought forward by a journal having a large following is of itself warrant for setting forth the other side of the question. Expediency, if we may believe the pseudo-economists of the evening press, is the only test of the inviolability of a contract. It was not expedient to pay up many mortgages due a twelve-month ago, they were therefore renewed. The extension has almost run its course; let them therefore be renewed once more. Why should the proprietor lose his possessions because he has borrowed upon them to the last cent. securable, and has spent the proceeds on unproductive assets such as buildings or ornamental parks, or, as is frequently found to be the case, on luxurious living that leaves no asset at all behind it save a fleet of costly motors and a comprehensive knowledge of the fastest European pleasure resorts?

Given the enormous number of Doctors of Law that decorate every section of Argentine society, one would imagine that even "La Razon" would be informed as to the antiquity of the act of mortgage. Roman law is most precise on the incontestability of the rights of a creditor save by payment of the stipulated debt. In its earliest form the Roman mortgage actually was a conveyance of the property pledged to the creditor, and if for any reason the creditor retained the pledge and refused to accept payment when same was tendered the original owner was compelled to bring an action at law in person, giving full proofs of title. This point might be laboured much further, and at the same time the different variants that have been adopted to meet local requirements might be discussed, but this would be beside the point at issue which is simply this; there is no country in the world where a duly drawn up mortgage, free of all fault in the title and executed without chicanery on either

BRITISH WAR LOAN

BIG SUBSCRIPTION BY SANSINENA CO.

Among the subscriptions toward the British War Loan received locally by the British banks was one of £10,000 taken up yesterday by the Sansinena Company, one of the biggest meat concerns.

It is reported that substantial sums have been subscribed generally to the loan from local people.

HUSBAND ARRESTED

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.

Had it not been for the intervention of some neighbours, a murder would have been committed yesterday afternoon in a house in Calle Andes 181. Part of the house is occupied by a waiter named Jasé Montilla a Spaniard aged 24, and his wife, also of the same nationality, aged 27.

For some two months Montilla has been out of work, and his wife has been earning their livelihood by domestic work. Ultimately he proposed that she should go on the streets for the purpose of earning more money. It was her persistent refusals to do so that led to the brutal assault upon her yesterday afternoon in which she nearly lost her life.

The cries of the woman for help attracted the attention of some passers-by, who ran to the corner of Andes and Cangallo to seek the help of the police. Montilla, who was arrested, preserves a complete silence and has been taken to Comisaria No. 9. The woman, in view of the serious nature of her wounds, is now lying in the Clinical Hospital, under the care of a doctor of the Asistencia Pública. Dr. Llavallol has the matter in hand.

STEAMER IN COLLISION

OSCAR II. REPORTED SUNK OFF NORWEGIAN COAST.

Intimation is reported to have been received that the steamship Oscar II., of the Johnson Line, has been in collision with another vessel off the coast of Norway, and has sunk.

The vessel left Santos with a cargo of 49,000 bags of coffee. No information is to hand concerning the safety of her crew.

part, can be set aside by the State without a direct violation of the law merchant. Therefore to talk of a special moratorium extending over a considerable period for hypothecary obligations is foolish, and at the same time prejudicial to the best interests of the Republic. Bear in mind that it is not argued that any questionable act or treatment accompanied the granting of the loans to which the mortgages relate. Given the fact that there are properties which will not realise the bare mortgage value itself, but a half or a third of the estimated value put on the land when the operation was concluded, it would be almost as reasonable for the grantors to turn round and ask the Government to indemnify them for such loss as they may sustain through taking over estates that to-day do not represent the amount of their original loan. This may appear a reductio ad absurdum, but the principle is the same. Government in any state must uphold the law justly. It cannot, save at the cost of its reputation, wrest the law to the advantage of one party or another among the citizens. Were this not so, then the phrase, "legally binding" would be meaningless. And nothing in the negotiation and transfer of property has hitherto been looked upon as so completely and legally binding both parties in view of a possible contingency as does a mortgage.

THE ARGENTINE LOAN

AMERICAN BANKING COMMENTS.

In a leading article the "American Banker" deals with the recent Argentine loan—a consolidation of outstanding issues—of £10,000,000 for five years at 6 per cent. Time was, says our contemporary, when American financiers were not disposed to invest any funds in Latin-America and when any financial venture like the present loan would find but scant approval in this country. Of course, there was a general desire to develop commercial relations with the southern continent, but this desire did not go to the length of investing money in that part of the world.

It must be noted that this loan is not made for war purposes, but is of a wholly peaceful nature. American financiers are not inclined to participate in European war loans and any attempt to place such loans on this side of the Atlantic is looked upon with disfavour.

But for the war in Europe it is more than doubtful whether Argentina would have placed any part of the present loan in New York City, but would have applied for necessary funds to London alone. For this reason the Argentine loan marks a new departure in American finance and the beginning of an effort to secure the South American trade with this country.

In view of the ready response to the Argentine appeal for capital, it is likely that other South American countries will also come to the New York market with a like object. If this call for financial help from the southern continent meets with a proper response, there is a prospect of a complete revolution in the relations between the United States with the Latin countries and the transfer of the financial centre of those countries from London and the European capitals to New York.

For twenty years prior to Waterloo, England was carrying the financial load of Europe in its effort to crush Napoleon. Similarly to-day, Great Britain is bearing the financial burden of the allies, in the struggle against Germany, and that country is manufacturer, merchant and banker for France and Russia. In this emergency the British nation is not equal to any outside demands and thus the United States succeeds to the South American trade which the European States have been obliged to abandon.

Naturally, Great Britain is not willing to relinquish completely her position in the South American field and for this reason the Government has consented that one-half of the Argentine loan shall be floated in the London market. Reports from London state, however, that only twelve per cent. of the loan was subscribed for by investors, the remaining eighty-eight per cent. being retained by the underwriters.

THE LOST PETREL

SOME WRECKAGE FOUND.

It is now several days since the Brazilian s.s. Santos left Buenos Aires on her voyage to Rio de Janeiro with a cargo of flour and cereals. On nearing a place called Joaringa, on the Brazilian coast, she came upon parts of the vessel Petrel floating in the sea.

The Petrel was also a Brazilian vessel, and disappeared some little time ago on a voyage that she was making to Montevideo. All her crew were reported lost.

The floating hatchway of the Petrel was found some 8 miles south of Joaringa. It is presumed that she became a victim to the storms prevailing at the time of her disappearance, and until this information concerning the finding of small parts of the wreckage nothing has been heard or seen of her.

Buenos Aires Herald

Weekly Illustrated Edition

CORRIENTES 672

Proprietor: THOMAS BELL.

All communications for the Editorial Department should be addressed to The Editor. Business letters should be addressed to The Manager. It is particularly requested that correspondence of an editorial or business nature should not be addressed to Mr. Bell, or to anyone personally, otherwise delay and inconvenience will result.

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WIN THE WAR

There is something pathetic, to our way of thinking, about the news received from England during the last day or two, and although we have more than once lately stated our conviction that Britain is at last awake to her peril, and is rapidly organising to avert it, we have our misgivings. Two cablegrams published in our issue yesterday have given us pause. The first referred to Lord Kitchener's speech at the Guildhall; the second to a scandal in political circles over the post of Secretary of State for War. Lord Kitchener's speech we regard as indicating weakness and procrastination on the part of the Government, and the political intrigue revealed over a Cabinet position of first importance, we consider and dismiss as a disgrace to the statesmanship of England.

Lord Kitchener presumably was expressing the opinions of the Cabinet when he referred to the recruiting movement, and the possibility of conscription. Is it possible to conceive anything weaker or more paltering than the conditions under which this possibility was foreshadowed? Britain has relied for her armies upon the voluntary system. It is immaterial for the purposes of our argument to say whether that system is right or wrong. It is necessary, however, to say that it has always been the boast of Britons that they did not need compulsion to do their duty. This boast has been mouthed ten thousand times since war started, and the German system has been abused and ridiculed. Under our voluntary system men have come forward in their hundreds of thousands. It is not the fault of the manhood of the Empire that hundreds of thousands more have not come forward. It is the fault of the very Government speaking through Lord Kitchener, and now chiding that manhood with having failed in its duty. We do not want to go deeply into that fault, except to say briefly again, what we have said a score of times, that had the Government adopted a sane and courageous policy from the first; had it assessed the national danger at its proper value; had it not endeavoured all along to bulldoze the Empire into somnolency, or rather to refuse to arouse it from its slumbers, but had it taken the people fully and completely into its confidence, and given them the truth all along, it would not to-day be wondering where or how it would get the men to make the Empire's cause triumphant.

Still that is not the point. The point is that if voluntary recruiting is a failure, partial or complete, the Government should have enough

strength and courage to throw the system aside, and if conscription be the remedy, then introduce conscription and make no fuss, nor apologies about it. To do things; to do them promptly; to do them without consulting every politician and every newspaper, and every individual; to do them because the needs of the Nation demand them, constitute the sum of patriotic statesmanship in a crisis like the present. Fancy the Government which fears the efficacy of our voluntary system for future needs saying:—"It is a failure, and if you do not make it a success, we will introduce conscription?" It is a threat, but about the weakest sort of threat we have ever heard of. You cannot have compulsory volunteering. The very words are contradictory. If the system is voluntary, how can there be any compulsion? If you can compel men to "volunteer," because of a threat of conscription; then in the name of sanity and consistency, why not make conscription a fact?

The British public have been fed on platitudes, and they cannot digest any more. They do not even want to hear about "our glorious traditions of free volunteer armies," because they know that sort of talk will not get us anywhere. They want action, and they want leading. So far they have had very little. In any London newspaper of the last batch received in this country there are to be found letters from all classes of people begging to be shown the way to help their country. They are sick to death of political arguments and of patriotic browbeating, a phrase which accurately describes a lot of the talk emanating from self-appointed saviours of their country. The people know the truth now; they realise the situation, and they are sane and calm and courageous enough to face it. They can accept conscription, which appears to be a bugbear to certain political parties, provided the Government will only say it is necessary, and will have the courage to introduce it. They do not want the thing haggled over in their parliament; they do not want worn-out traditions respected, or political faiths adhered to while the country and they go to their doom. They have the Government, a body charged with the sacred and sublime duty of directing and piloting the Ship of State safely through a terrible war into the haven of an honourable and satisfactory peace. And if the Government wants to introduce conscription; mobilise the workers; hang strikers; nationalise the property of grasping ship-owners; gaul greedy millers and speculators in the people's food, or shoot army contract swindlers, let it do it. The only justification needed for its action, assuming as we do that the Government may be trusted to be fair, firm and straight in all its dealings, is that the cause of the Nation impelled that action.

If Lord Kitchener is the best man for the post he occupies—and it is our belief he is—let him remain there. If he wants conscription let him have it. If private factories are required for the manufacture of munitions, let them be taken. We have said before that in a war of this nature, there is no time for standing on ceremony. Precious months have been lost already. Private interests have no rights, where they conflict with the greater rights of the Nation. This very statement may produce as much argument, as the putting into effect of the principle enunciated would produce, but let those who argue remember that while they argue, and ere their argument be finished, there may be no rights or interests, national or private to conflict. A powerful and capable enemy will have effaced them all. We wish that we had the far reaching voice of a Northcliffe. We would not use it for urging the interests of one man, or many; one party or a group of parties. It would be used to bring home to the people the need for the dropping of all argument, and of all considerations, save the one of winning the war. It would be used through the people to drive the Government on or out. There would be no paltering;

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

The French infantry have proved experts at hand-to-hand fighting, and have made effective use of all kinds of bombs and grenades in driving the Germans out of their trenches, particularly in what is known as the "Labyrinth," where the trenches and "dug-outs" of the opposing forces run into one another. Our frontispiece shows a French soldier hurling a "bracelet" grenade at a trench 30 yards away. The view of the arsenal and dockyard at Constantinople is interesting in the light of a recent report that a British submarine had entered the port and sunk ships with her torpedoes. The picture of the s.s. Calcutta shows one of the relief ships engaged in conveying food and supplies to the famishing civilian population of Belgium, for which she is guaranteed a safe conduct by the Germans, and is immune from submarine attack. By the drawing given of the fight between a Zeppelin and an aeroplane, a good idea is obtained of the manner in which the late Lieutenant Warneford, V.C., gained his honour, and destroyed a raiding airship. In the other picture the inventor of the Zeppelins is shown with the King of Saxony in the cabin of one of his ships. In the landing at the Dardanelles the Australians and New Zealanders covered themselves with glory. The picture of the foreshore at Gaba Tepe explains why their losses were so heavy. In the thick bush covering the heights which the colonials had to rush, the Turkish snipers found good cover, and poured in a murderous fire on the landing parties. In Flanders the British officers, not actually on duty in the advanced trenches, have made themselves as comfortable as possible in ruined farmhouses. Our last picture illustrates an artist's impression of afternoon tea within range of the guns.

U.S. UNIVERSITY CLUB

FIRST SMOKER OF THE SEASON.

The United States University Club held their first "smoker" on July 8, at the Majestic Hotel.

Mr. R. W. Huntington was in the chair, and the attendance was large, about 80 being present, and Mr. S. A. Haxton improved the occasion to rope in seven new candidates for membership. In the course of the evening Mr. P. P. Phillips related his trip to the Bolivian Andes, and the dance of the Sencomayo Indians as he had witnessed it. Mr. Rodolfo Roth, an Argentine member, referred to his recent visit to the U.S., and the changes he had noticed. Mr. Albert Hale, of the Embassy, spoke on "Optimism," with illustrative examples. Mr. Harold Bingham, who with his one-stringed Hawaiian instrument, has returned on the Vasari, gave some concerted solos on it with orchestral effects, and Mr. Juan B. Sullivan led in the terrifying speciality of College yells.

The initial "smoker" was a great success.

no political intriguing—which at this time means treachery—and no equivocation. There would be consolidation; there would be energy; there would be action; or there would be some one, or several, answerable to the people for the mishandling of a sacred trust. There would be aroused a spirit in the people that would drive the Nation forward and onward, and that is all that is wanted in an Empire like that of Britain, to make it triumph over the world in arms, if that were the dire extremity the Empire faced, which it is not.

OFF TO THE WAR!

THE UNITED CLUB'S FAREWELL TO MORE MEMBERS.

July 10th had been set aside by the United Club as an evening on which to bid good-bye to some of their members who are shortly leaving for the front.

Mr. Wallis acted as Chairman, and he opened the evening with a few remarks explaining that the affair was quite an informal one, and that he would call upon Mr. Blackburn to call the roll of those members who were leaving them to fulfil duty's call.

Mr. Blackburn in a moving little speech did so, and said how he and all their fellow countrymen hoped that they would all do their duty and come back again to Buenos Aires safe and sound.

Mr. Owen then spoke of the past efforts of the Club, and said that they could not really feel sorry to see so few members present, because it was due to so many having left to serve their country, that more were not present. The Club had contributed quite a worthy number to the Empire's forces, and the speaker only hoped that soon they would be welcoming them all back from victory and the fight they were fighting in the cause of humanity.

The members who were leaving were Mr. G. de J. Pegler, L. N. Johnson, A. S. Johnson and E. S. Spain, they leave on July 25. Messrs. Loder and Bleak could not be present last evening as they had already left South America.

Mr. Handley received the best wishes of the Club on his coming departure for Campana, and in thanking his fellow members for their wishes, he said he hoped that he might be able to form a United Club there.

The evening was brought to a close by an informal concert, at which the following artists contributed: Mademoiselle Augusta Drouillet, Mr. Dinwoodie, Mr. White, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Hathaway, Mr. Handley and Mr. Blackburn. Mr. Pegler was at the piano.

The singing of the "Marseillaise" and the National Anthem terminated the concert.

THE IRISH SOCIETY

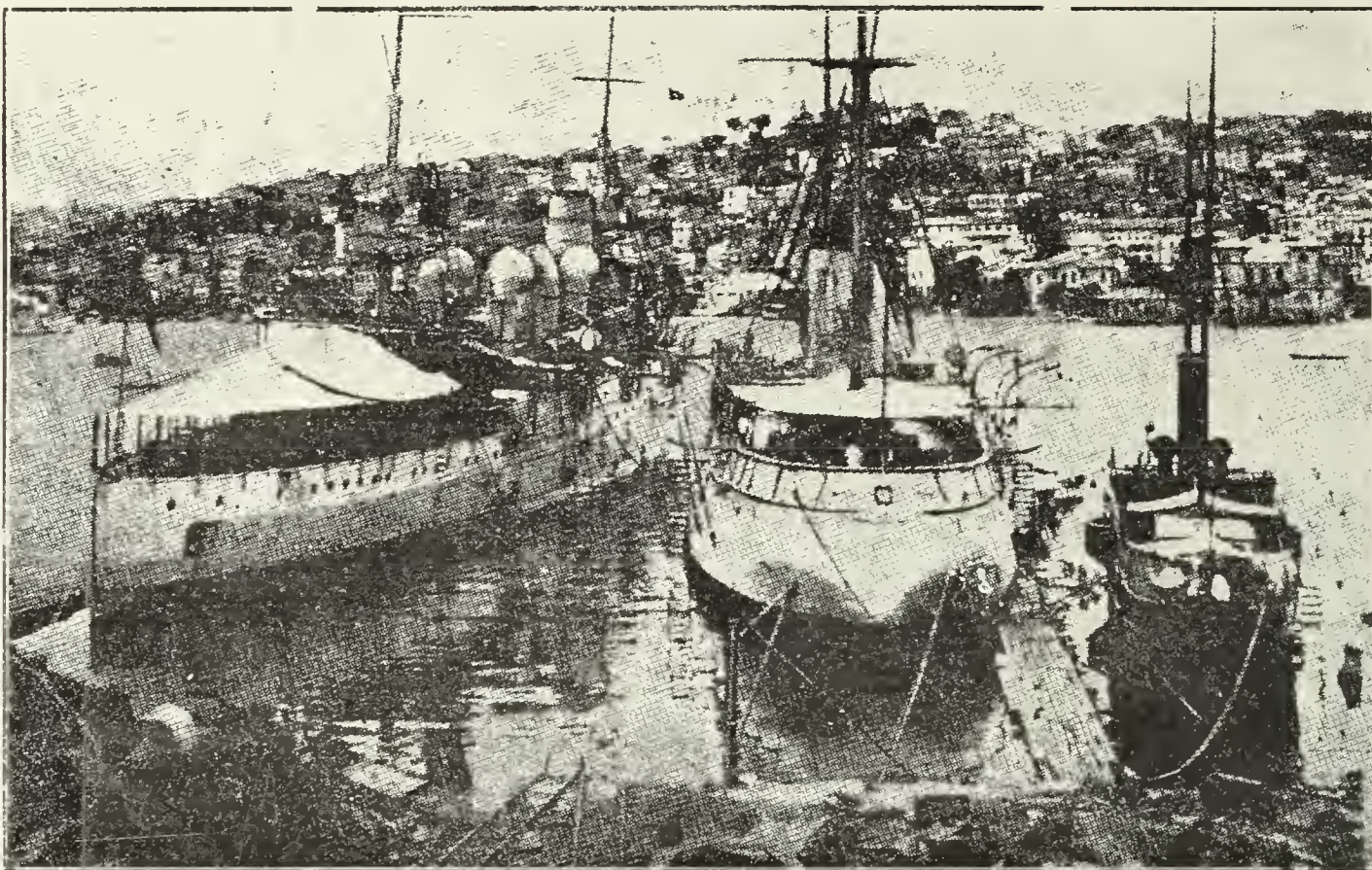
FAREWELL TO MR. FITZPATRICK

The approaching departure of Mr. J. B. Fitzpatrick, of the Irish Society, to Rosario, is an event viewed with mixed feelings by his numerous friends and fellow members. The latter by way of testifying their regard for the about to be absentee, tendered him a valedictory dinner on July 10, at "The Cabin," 525 Cangallo, which had just opened for business. Some twenty-five members were present, and the dinner served was such as to promise well for the future reputation of the establishment, if an expert knowledge of savoury scents goes for anything. Among those present were Mr. McClenahan, Mr. Ballantine, Mr. Mahon, Mr. Carrol, Mr. McGough, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Poulton, Mr. Gribbin, Mr. Hamilton-Talbot, Mr. McNally, Mr. Murphy, Mr. McCarthy, and others. The evening was a most agreeable one, notwithstanding the melancholy occasion, and fortunately Mr. Fitzpatrick is not being banished to an immeasurable distance.

The ex-Empress Eugenie, although extremely wealthy, keeps but a very small household, and does little in the way of entertaining. In her grounds at Farnborough, in Hampshire, is the mausoleum where her husband and her son are buried, a spot which she visits every day when she is at home. The ex-Empress gives largely to charity, and is extremely popular.



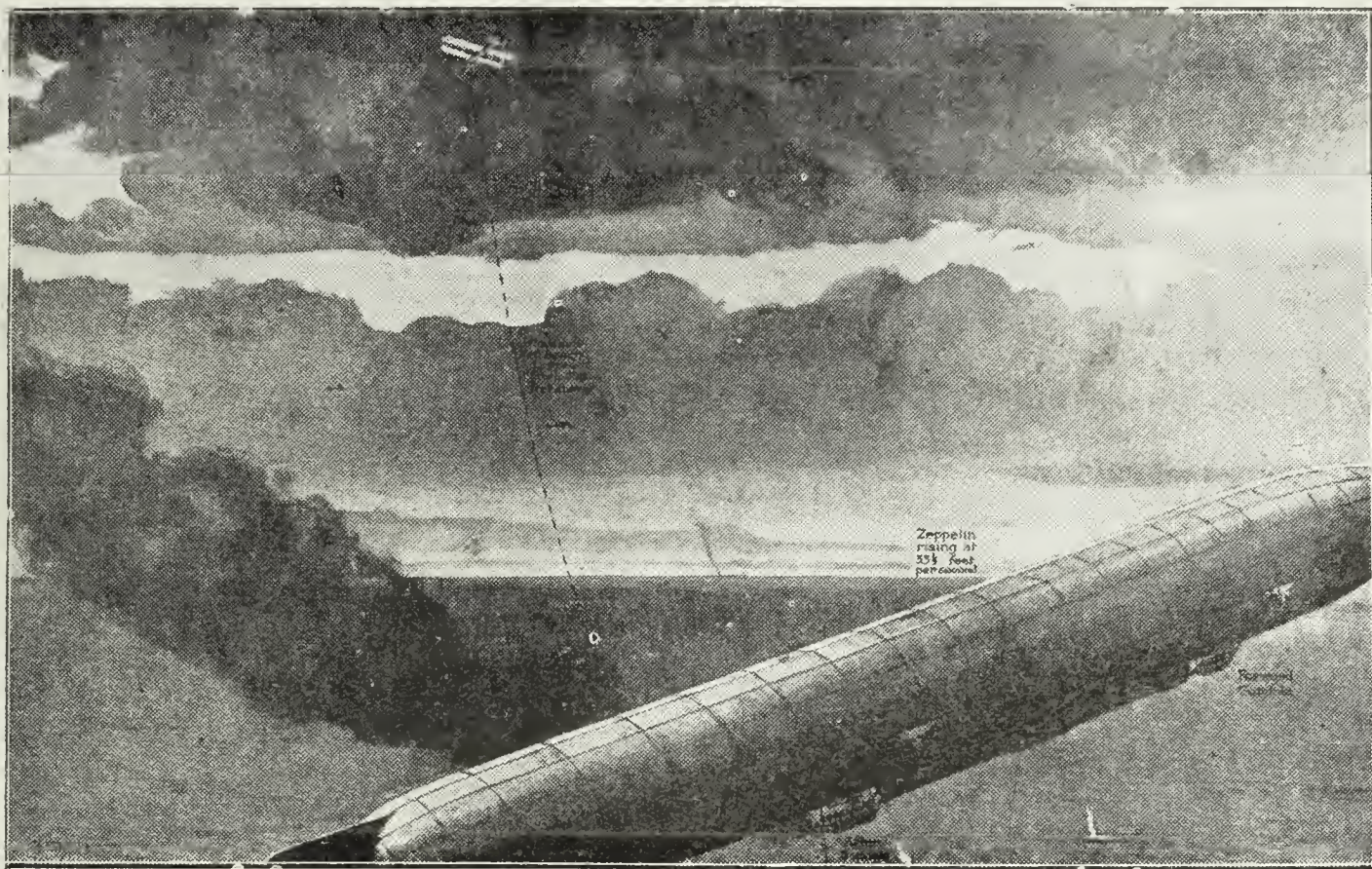
CAUGHT IN THE ACT. A FRENCH SOLDIER THROWING A GRENADE INTO THE GERMAN TRENCHES 30 YARDS AWAY.



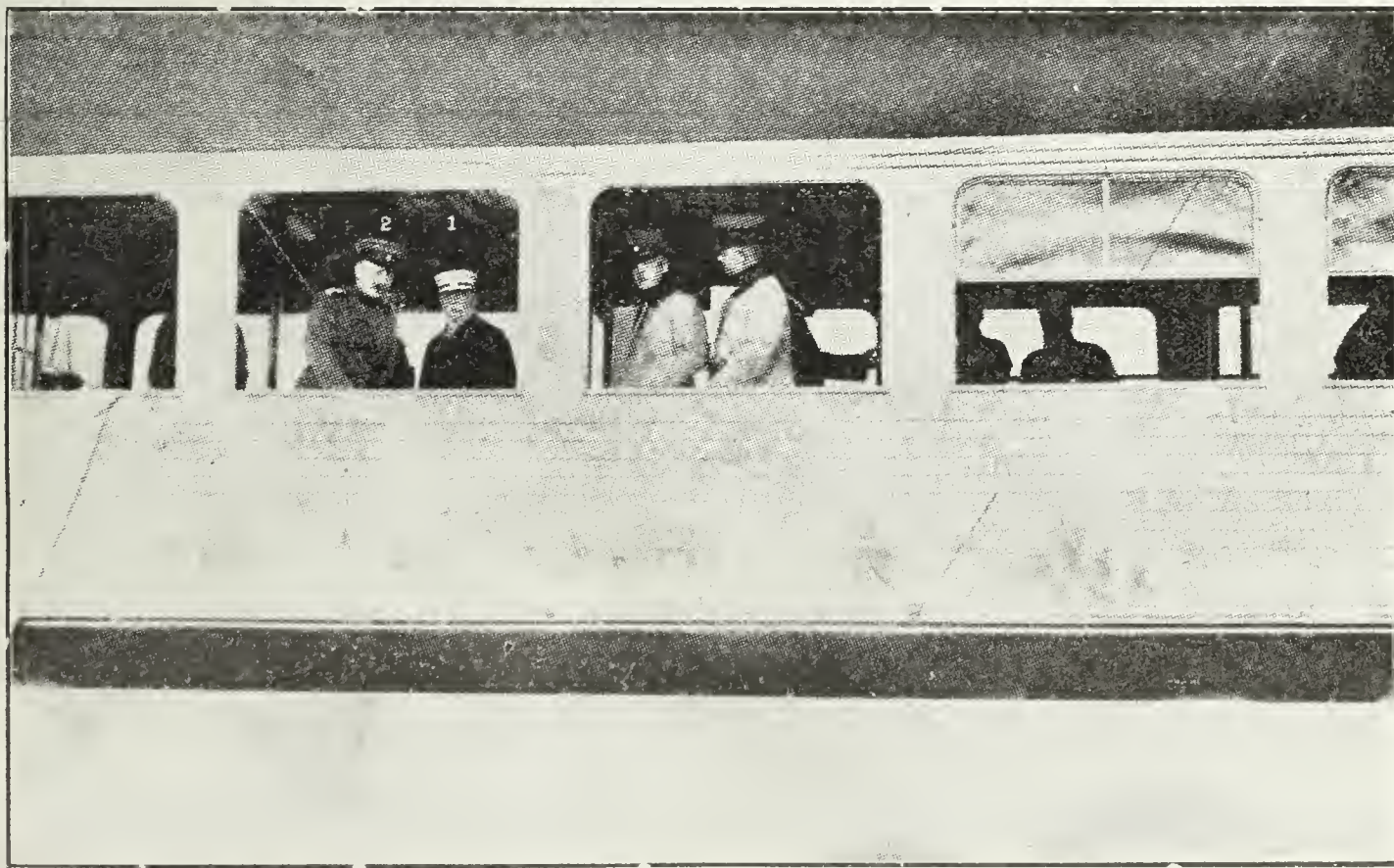
PART OF THE ARSENAL AND NAVAL DOCKYARD AT CONSTANTINOPLE RECENTLY ATTACKED BY A BRITISH SUBMARINE.



RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERING BELGIANS. THE BRITISH STEAMER "CALCUTTA." UNDER SAFE CONDUCT UNLOADING AT ROTTERDAM.



THE FIRST EFFECTIVE FIGHT BETWEEN A ZEPPELIN AND AN AEROPLANE. HOW WARNEFORD, V.C., DESTROYED AN AIRSHIP.



COUNT ZEPPELIN AND THE KING OF SAXONY IN THE CABIN OF A ZEPPELIN.



GABA TEPE, WHERE THE AUSTRALIANS LANDED ON GALLIPOLI PENINSULA.



AFTERNOONTEA IN A RUINED FARMHOUSE IN THE YPRES SALIENT.

CONCERT AT THE COLISEO IN AID OF STRANDED ARTISTES

EXCELLENT PROGRAMME : MODERATE SUCCESS

the Teatro Coliseo, on July 10, when the Teatro Coliseo last evening, when the concert in aid of the stranded operatic company was given, under the patronage of the British Society and the British American Benevolent Society, and the excellence of the programme was certainly worthy of a crowded house, although at the beginning the numbers seemed to be slow in arriving before the curtain. The two artists, Mr. Cynlais Gibbs, and Mr. Furness Williams, gave evidence that at least the misfortunes of the company were not due to them, for they sang delightfully, and the audience testified to their enjoyment by undeniable applause for encore items, which were graciously granted. The "star" performer was undoubtedly Signorina Saggese (from the Coliseo), and her beautiful singing was provocative of unbounded enthusiasm, which brought the lady back three times, and lastly she charmingly sang a ditty to her own accompaniment. Signora Galli-Curci (from the Colon) was also the recipient of unbounded applause, and she responded to the recall with that graciousness so usual to all great artistes. Madame de Mello and Mr. Cynlais Gibbs were encored for their duet, "Miserere" from "Il Trovatore" (Verdi), the lady again giving evidence of the possession of a beautifully trained voice, together with that artistic sense which gives so much pleasure to her hearers. Mademoiselle Helen Chalot was recalled after her harp solo, and she kindly gave another selection on that tuneful instrument. Mrs. Rolanda Harding sang "There is a land" so pleasingly that an encore was expected and given; and Mrs. Jesse Pamplin sang a stirring patriotic song on the theme of Belgium's crucifixion as an encore to her number on the programme. Mrs. H. R. K. Richards is always sure of a warm welcome when she appears on the concert platform, and she gave a demure Quaker song very daintily; and in the second part she and Mr. Ramus amused with a duet, "In Society." Mrs. A. H. Davis contributed a violin solo, and Mr. Hubert Waldron, in addition to carrying out the duties of stage manager, gave the stirring recitation, Lord Tennyson's "The Revenge." The dances by "The Great Raymond Trio" were also heartily appreciated and repeated. The arduous duties of accompanying the various numbers were shared by Miss Lucy Gordon, Mr. Griffiths, and Miss Beatrice Mackinnon. The lack of space forbids a lengthy and detailed report of a truly excellent concert, but it is necessary to express gratification at the success, comparative though it was, of the efforts made to assist the artistes who have had such an unfortunate experience in a strange country. The whole idea of organising the entertainment bespeaks a cordial and practical sympathy on the part of the two societies, and considering the short time available for the compilation of the programme, the results are excellent. The kindly action of the Societies found generous support among the artistes both resident of and visiting Buenos Aires. The following is the programme:—

Song, "Nirvana," (Adams), Mr. Cynlais Gibbs.

Song, "I like your apron and your bonnet," Mrs. H. R. K. Richards.

Violin solo, "Ellentanz," (by David Popper), Mrs. A. H. Davis.

Song, "Che gelida manina," "La Boheme," (Puccini), Mr. Furness Williams.

Song, "Aria dei gioielli," (Gounod), Signorina Saggese (from the Coliseo).

Recitation, "The Revenge" (Lord Tennyson), Mr. Hubert Waldron.

NUEVE DE JULIO CELEBRATIONS

TE DEUM AND MARCH PAST

Preparations for the martial parade of yesterday had begun in the small hours, for the sound of bugles and drums could be heard at 3.30 on Friday morning. At 12.15 p.m. they made ready for the Te Deum in the Cathedral. The President arrived at the Casa Rosada about one, in the State coach, with an escort of the Horse Grenadiers. By this time the troops taking part in the ceremony were in position under the command of Brigadier-General Ramon Jones, with Colonel J. E. Belloni as Chief of Staff. Dr. de la Plaza, with the Cabinet Ministers, Judges, High Military and Naval Officers, representative Deputies and Senators and numerous other gentlemen left for the Cathedral, walking through lines of troops, who presented arms while the trumpets sounded fanfares, and the regimental bands played a general salute. Very large crowds had assembled in all the streets, debouching in the Plaza de Mayo, which were held by strong forces of police. The Archbishop, Monsieur Espinosa, conducted the Te Deum of Thanksgiving, which was highly impressive, and the President and his entourage then returned to Government House, ascending to the balcony before which the troops marched past. There were present the Naval School and the Cadets of the Military College, then came a brigade of Marines, followed by a long column of infantry, comprising the 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7 Regiments, and the 1 regiment of Engineers. The Horse Grenadiers, the 2 and 8 Regiments of Cavalry, the 1 and 2 Regiments of Field Artillery, and the 1 Howitzer Battery formed an imposing display. The line extended right up the Avenida beyond Callao, and the march was pursued through the Plaza de Mayo, Avenida Saenz Pena and along Florida, to Santa Fé. Both the physique and military bearing of the troops created a very favourable impression, and the men stepped out smartly.

The illuminations, if not quite so profuse, are not noticeably less, and are certainly in better taste than on former occasions. The blue and white searchlight combination, forming the national colours, was decidedly striking. At Plaza Congreso also there were some imposing effects of red fire. Yesterday morning 4,900 school children assembled at Plaza Constitucion, sang the Himno Nacional, and sang the Salute to the Flag, with the aid of a military band. Altogether the celebration went off very well, and compares quite favourably with those of former years, both in impressiveness and enthusiasm. The array of flags has been remarkable, and was of immense variety in colour and nationality.

Song, "There is a land" (Allitsen), Mrs. Rolanda Harding.

Song, "Aria," Signora Galli-Curci (from the Colon).

Duet, "Miserere," "Il Trovatore" (Verdi), Madame de Mello and Mr. Cynlais Gibbs.

Song, "Vesti la giubba" (Leoncavallo), Mr. Furness Williams.

Song, "Siete, Signor," "Los Hugonotes" (Meyerbeer), Mr. Jesse Pamplin.

Harp solo, "Impromptu caprici," (Btseiser), Mlle. Helen Chalot.

Song, "La fors e lui" (Traviata), (Verdi), Madame de Mello.

Dance, "The Great Raymond Trio."

Song, "O tu che in seno agli angeli" (Verdi), Mr. Cynlais Gibbs.

Duet, "In Society," (Lehar), Mrs. H. R. K. Richards and Mr. R. E. Ramus.

Wise Guy: "Ever see a close race?"

Utter Nnt: "Sure! I spent three months in Scotland." — "Columbla Jester."

BELGRANO ANGLICAN CHURCH

SOCIAL GATHERINGS. PRELIMINARY MEETING.

A meeting was held at St. Saviour's Parish Hall, on July 10, under the Presidency of the Rev. F. O. Spanton, to take preliminary steps towards the inauguration of a social gathering in connection with the church. Considering the raw and unpleasant character of the night, the attendance was good. After some discussion a concrete proposal emerged and a committee of eight ladies and gentlemen, including the Chairman, were appointed to carry out the intentions arrived at. These will act as an executive and reception committee. On Tuesday, July 20, therefore it is decided and resolved that it shall be a conclave, with appropriate joyful noises if necessary, and with the fearful delights of card tables, ping pong, and possibly music. Nor are these the limits, but merely a rough sketch or crude outline of what is proposed. The hour fixed is 8.45, and further particulars will be furnished later. Those who come are invited to bring their friends, as this may form the nucleus of the new organisation, and a good attendance is desired, but it will not certainly be necessary to go out into the highways and hedges (the latter non-existent), as the proposed gathering shows every sign of being a success. It is still called only "a gathering," as it is felt that no undue haste need be shown in sticking on a label until a brilliant inspiration comes along. Therefore, remember July 20.

BARKER COLLEGE, LOMAS

FIRST BIRTHDAY PARTY

Miss Constance Jones, the Principal of the Barker College, Lomas, gave a successful entertainment to her pupils and their parents in the afternoon and evening of July 9. Some 120 children were present at the afternoon's entertainment and thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Games were the order of the afternoon. An excellent dance programme was assured by having Miss Lucy Gordon at the piano. After the first supper interval, Mr. F. F. Bideleux delighted his listeners with a rendering of "Sympathy," the inevitable encore following, "The Yeoman's Wedding Song."

Miss Jones was enthusiastically acclaimed at the end of the proceedings by both visitors and pupils, and everyone was anxious to know if there was a possibility of a repetition. With the pupils, so keen to lend their best services, there is every probability for an encore in the near future.

COMPLAINTS OF THE SUBTERRANEO

LONG WAITS AND WANT OF TRAINS.

According to the afternoon Press, the Subterranean has become so great a favourite with the public that there is considerable difficulty in obtaining accommodation. Apparently the changing of cars at Caballito is the principal source of trouble. Severe criticism is levelled at the Tramway Company because at this point, where large numbers of passengers are obliged to wait for quite considerable periods, no Waiting Room nor even a shelter from the weather has been constructed, and presumably none such is in contemplation. It is further declared that women and children always get the worse of it in the daily scramble for seats on the trams, which only the rude and the pushing obtain. This latter seems to be an evil felt in every large city and to be chiefly remedied by the inculcation of better manners.

A RECORD LOTTERY

269 PERSONS SHARE ONE TICKET

The drawing for the \$50,000 lottery in Montevideo has resulted in a record. The winning ticket, so it has been discovered and reported, is divisible by no less than 269 persons.

It appears that there is in the Uruguayan capital a club of persons in humble circumstances, who periodically subscribe towards the purchase of lottery tickets, and it is this club which has won the first prize. In all they subscribed for twenty tickets. The win of each number represents a little more than \$180.

CINDERELLA AT BELGRANO A.C.

Last evening the first Cinderella of the season took place at the Belgrano Athletic Club, and was in every way an unqualified success. That it was well attended need not be said, as no less than fifty-five couples took the floor. This is a most gratifying result, and is likely to be continued, as these pleasant reunions are to be held on the first Friday of each month. The exceedingly reasonable charge of \$2 per ticket is made. Most of the British families of the locality were represented, and an excellent programme of dances, 10 up till 12 p.m., and 3 extras after, was played by Mr. Huppler, whose time and rhythm left nothing to be desired. As to those who opine that at present we should sit at home howling, rending our garments (an expensive folly at present), and mixing ashes with our luxuriant locks, let them remember that "a merry heart doeth good like a medicine," and that if some things are black, "there is no need to rush out and buy a pot of black paint and put on another coat," wherefore it is well to be merry and wise, and an occasional Cinderella does good to all concerned and harm to nobody.

BANFIELD CRICKET CLUB

DANCE AT THE ITALIAN HALL.

The dance that was held on July 8 at the Italian Hall, Banfield, and organised by the Banfield Cricket Club Committee was a merry and an enjoyable affair and what is much to the point, was a successful function.

Many athletic clubs have suffered from the fact that so many of their members are loyal to their King and country, more loyal than they are to their club and amongst those clubs to be hard hit by members leaving them, is Banfield. Furthermore their exchequer was somewhat depleted in another way, although this accident was also due directly to the war. Banfield C.C. had arranged a concert at the outbreak of the war, which had, of necessity to be postponed indefinitely. At the same time arrangements had gone so far, that, financially, the Club could not draw back and the expenses had to be met. Due to this and to the reason that so many of their best members have left them, the club are organising one or two dances and entertainments to assist in swelling their funds. This was the purpose of the dance last night and the exchequer was appreciably augmented.

It was a wholly enjoyable dance and quite a number of local people were present and the efforts of the committee in their excellent organisation were highly appreciated.

Until the war Belgium, with a population of 7½ millions, was one of the most densely populated countries in the world.

Sports and Pastimes

PALERMO

An almost complete reversal of the form seen at Palermo on Thursday and Friday last, especially on Thursday, was that displayed on Sunday afternoon. Favourite after favourite got home, and in the three races in which this did not occur, the actual winner was by no means an outsider, but was the recipient of fairly strong support. In spite of this, it is doubtful whether the public had a good day, prices were very short, and it was difficult to make money, and the result of the last race took away much hard earned profit.

The course was just on the heavy side, but not sufficiently so to upset form, and its only effect was to add a second or so on to times.

Canora had not the slightest difficulty in annexing the Classic Necochea, and simply ambled in two and a half lengths in front of Floripar, with Diamant a good last. There was nothing whatever to interest in the race, and no necessity to memorise it for future events.

The Premio Alcalá resulted in another win and a lucky win for La Loca. It was only on the post that she managed to get her nose in front of Solicitud, who was all out to win. The verdict was a difficult one, and the head that La Loca won by was indeed a short one. Jolie Fille ran third, but Swallow was a great disappointment.

The two year old race for fillies was won comfortably by Alfana from Obela and Brisca, and this result was an exact reproduction of what the book advised. Pausa, the debutante filly, never showed up at all from start to finish, but should be watched on a lighter course. Obela actually ran the best race of the fillies and it is doubtful if Alfana had not got away first, whether she would have won. Obela was quite a good distance behind all the way round, until she challenged and then she came along strongly and well, wearing down the leader, but the time was poor. Brisca finished a good distance behind the leaders.

Avanti and Leonidas IV, the favourite for the colts' 1100 metre sprint, were beaten in the hollowest fashion by Valenton, the third favourite. He walked away with the race from the very start.

Moderato ran fourth, which was not a bad performance on the whole, although he was some five lengths behind the winner. The start of this race could have been greatly improved, and the event being over so short a distance, this was of all the greater importance.

Shark made no mistake, whatever, when it came to the running of the Premio Alberdi. A length and a half separated him from Alisio second, with Visto Bueno about an equal distance further off. Shark won very easily. Javert made no effort, and Etchechurry was sitting up in his saddle turning round looking where Domodossola, Entrevero and Company were, and this when only 100 metres from home. Of course, he lost ground, and made no run at all. Being on the rails, unless one had been especially attentive to this horse, the incident could have passed unremarked.

The Premio Two Step, when followed the Classic, was the most open event of the day. Inspector and Last Reason shared the honours of being strongly backed, especially the latter. Cheap was not far behind Inspector in this respect, but although so well on the book at the weights, he was not greatly fancied on account of a doubt as to how young T. N. Fernandez would handle him. This point was soon settled, Cheap won without too much difficulty from Redentor and Inspector. The favourite Last Reason being dead last.

Redentor put up a fine race, and after his fourth the other day, it

looks as though he is now in good enough form to win if wanted. The favourite ran a poor race.

The Premio Conejo showed that Picacero is the good colt we have always thought him, and the public have at last tumbled to it, although some few were foolish enough to look round for something to beat him. Of course there was very little "stuff" in the race, but what little was the winner made hopeless hacks off. He won by lengths in an easy canter. The interest in our minds lies in this. After Packoy's wonderful race against Ocurrancia, it should be an interesting meeting between him and Picacero, when the time comes. Of course, if Packoy repeated his performance there is little doubt about the result, but will he? And is there any other colt, bar Siete y Medio, who can compare with these two? We shall see. But we know in which box to buy tickets when the distances increase.

The last race of the day went to Facundo III, who claimed his second successive win thereby.

Podesta utterly failed. Rotterdam put up a good race and ran strongly. The winner was only a fourth fancy. As for Folleto, we firmly believe he ought to have won if properly handled. At the start he was kicked, we were further informed he bumped the rails in the run, but this we did not see, but what was apparent was that Folleto, as usual, came too late and could only finish third, albeit only three-quarters of a length behind the winner.

After weighing out Folleto was bleeding badly from the mouth. We make no suggestions whatever as to the reason for this, but in our opinion Folleto properly handled and ridden for home at the proper, instead of at the improper time, would have won, whether with or without a bleeding mouth, is not the point.

This latter is summed up in the result. Folleto ran third.

Facundo III, paid the best price of the day, in returning \$16.50 per winning ticket.

ROSARIO

Racing at the Hippodrome Independencia, Rosario, took place on Sunday, with the following results:

PREMIO LA CAMACHO, 1600 mts.

1. TOUPET, 58 ks. by Simonside and Espiga, Stud Rouillon A. J. C.	
Alvarez	288
2. Socarrona 53, A. Gonzalez (ap. with Toupet)	
3. Cuarteto 58, A. Torres	478
0 Kaid 58, A. Sanchez	267

Total 1032

Did not run: Pichulcta.

Dividend: Toupet \$6.45.

Won by half a length. Time 1.41.

PREMIO REMATE, 1200 metres.

1. VINICIO II. 49 ks. by Oribe and Wanda, St. Los Abrojales. E. Ruiz (ap.)	248	234
2. Miruca 45½, M. Sosa	400	296
3. Duna 41½, J. Calistio ap. (with Miruca)		
4. Dorando 52, A. Torres	174	152
0 Eastwind 53, F. Bagú	354	269
0 Breceanecca 51½, D. Barraza	47	85
0 Folie II. 52½, P. J. Ramirez	92	101
0 Soldado III. 53, Sanchez	264	290
0 Oroño 51, A. Velez	5	19
0 Lingera 41, L. Boggero. (ap.)	35	45

Did not run: Dinerat, Lacar, and Darica.

Dividends: Vinicio II. \$11.75 and \$3.85; Miruca \$3.50; Dorando \$4.75.

Won by a length. Time 1.12.

PREMIO LA CAMPANA, 1600 mts.

1. CLEIPAN, 48 ks. by Clermont and Mosea, Stud Simove, A. Oliva (ap.)	379	369
2. Gigantea 48½, E. Ruiz (ap.)	163	120
3. La Bulliciosa 50, A. Torres	815	488
4. Itaty 50½, Barraza	244	245
0. Gallardia 40, L. Boggero (ap.)	18	18
0 Suzana 44½, Sosa (ap.)	68	74
0 Ladkin 50, F. Bagu	169	131
0 Button Hole 45½, A. Dominguez (ap.)	56	46
0 Macabeo 48½, J. J. Elizondo	470	333

Totals 2382 1823

Did not run: Sunchales, Sinai II., Dinerat, Berlin, Leuctress.

Dividends: Cleipan \$11.30 and \$3.20; Gigantea \$5.65; La Bulliciosa \$2.90.

Won by a head. Time 1.40 2/5.

PREMIO LA CHICA, 1200 metres.

1. DINITA, 54 ks., by Offembach and Ran-cagua, Stud Offembach, A. Torres	890	451
2. Hélix 54, A. Gomez	160	139
3. Papagayo 56, F. Bagu	716	321
4. Marco Antonio II. 56, N. Márquez	102	97
0 Hovalenque 56, Velez	15	21
0 Apple Tart 54, Moreno	220	175
0 Profana 54, E. Bozzolo	26	25

Totals 2132 1229

Did not run: Industria, Olazábal, Itagui, Silvano II. Kan Ja.

Dividends: Dinita \$4.30 and \$3.10; Hélix \$5.70.

Won by two lengths. Time 1.14 4/5.

PREMIO LA OLEO, 2000 metres.

1. CUARTETO, 43 ks by Valero and Monza, St. Oriel, A. Oliva (ap.)	350	
2. Pihué 53, Fernandez	1514	
3. D. Gabriel 43, J. Calistio (ap.)	252	
4. Sopetón 48, J. J. Elizondo	125	
0. Lacar 51, A. Torres (with Cuarteto)		

Total 2241

Did not run: Patapun.

Dividend: Cuarteto \$11.50.

Won by half a neck. Time 2.7.

PREMIO LA COBEÑA, 2200 mts.

1. SUNCHALES, 52 ks. by Lord Melton and Simzerla, Stud El Plateno, M. Sosa (ap.)	410	193
2. Sinai II., 52, Torres	253	139
3. Royal Nose 51, F. Bagú	805	360
4. Opulento II. 57, E. Ruiz	1160	612
0. Popular 59, P. J. Ramirez	403	208
0 Petimetre 55, J. Sanchez	290	87
0 Leuctres 43, A. Oliva (ap.)	203	151

Totals 3524 1850

Did not run: Lucifer II. and Macabeo.

Dividends: Sunchales \$15.45 and \$9; Sinai II. \$11.60.

Won by two lengths. Time 2.21½.

LA PLATA

The meeting at La Plata on Sunday provided some excellent sport and good dividends. The course, however, was heavy and times were bad.

Majadero had an easy win in the first event, but was beaten a length when he turned out again a few races later, when Monarch won and paid the highest dividend of the day, namely \$18.80.

The results were as follows:

PREMIO ICA, 1400 metres. — 1. Majadero 51, \$7.70 and \$1; 2. Lincio 56, \$9.10; 3. Jolie Jeu 49, \$4.70. Won by four lengths; a head. Time 1.28.

Also ran: M. Amargo, Pico, Reforma, Piebata, Naraulita, Punta Pisdras.

FOOTBALL

POSITION OF THE CLUBS.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
San Isidro	12	12	—	—	24
E. de La Plata	13	10	1	2	22
Racing	11	10	—	1	21
River Plate	11	9	—	2	20
Platense	12	7	3	2	16
Hispano Argentino	13	5	4	4	16
Belgrano	14	6	6	2	14
Porteño	9	6	2	1	13
F. C. Oeste	10	4	1	4	13
E. Porteño	13	6	6	1	13
Estudiantes	12	5	5	2	12
Banfield	12	5	5	2	12
Independiente	12	4	4	4	12
A. de Quilmes	8	5	3	—	10
Atlanta	14	5	9	—	10
Huracán	9	3	4	2	8
G. y Esgrima	13	2	7	4	8
Tigre	8	3	3	2	8
Kimberley	11	3	8	—	6
Boca Juniors	11	2	7	2	6
S. L. de Almagro	12	2	8	2	6
Quilmes	9	2	6	1	5
D. de Belgrano	13	2	10	1	5
Comercio	9	1	7	1	5
Floresta	11	—	10	1	1

SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

RACING (1) v. QUILMES (0).

This match—the second round of the Cup Tie—was played at Avelaneda on Sunday.

The following teams turned out:—Racing.—Arduino; Ochoa and Reyes; Betular, Olazar and Pepe; Canaveri, Comaschi, Marcovecchio, Hospital and Perinetti.

Quilmes.—C. F. Pearson; Scrutti and Brown; Reid, Pollini and Dickinson; Falibeni B Hoare, Raggi, E. C. Pearson and G. H. Dent.

The result, 1—0, in favour of Racing, was a surprise in that it was considered that they would run all round the Quilmes team, who are 22nd on the Division list.

The game was very even, and Quilmes were unlucky to lose. A penalty goal at the close of the game, taken by Ohaco, did the trick. Señor Bergmans was the referee.

TIGRE (2) v. BELGRANO (0).

Played at Belgrano, with the result that the home team were defeated by 2 goals, one kicked by Martinez, and the other by Rubio, to nil.

The latter was a lucky goal, as it was stopped by the goal-keeper, but

PREMIO INDECITA 1200 metres.

—1. Querida II. 52 \$7.40 and \$3.60; 2. Mabile 51, \$15.30; 3. Effusion 54, \$7.60. Won by 1½ lengths; 1½ lengths. Time 1.15.

Also ran: H. Negra II., Kotter, Guerra, Finette (4), La Choza, Molleja, Nacela.

PREMIO INSANIA, 1300 metres. —1. Macherion 47, \$17.70 and \$6.40; 2. Pilleria 53, \$5.10. Won by several lengths; 1½ lengths. Time 1.21 4/5.

PREMIO INICIAL, 1600 metres. —1. Coquin 53, \$5.30 and \$2.70; 2. Lincio 49, \$3; 3. Maleza 47, \$6.60. Won by three-quarters of a length. 3 lengths. Time 1.41 3/5.

Also ran: Sigfrido, El Triunfo, Variacion, Pichina, Mari-Pepa (4).

PREMIO IRIGOYEN, 1600 metres. —1. Charlotte 48, \$10.20 and \$4.20; 2. Farrista 43, \$14.90; 3. Torterolo 45, \$8.30. Won by two lengths; 1½ lengths. Time 1.41.

Also ran: Trabuco, Fox, Beta, Montiano, Nervio (4), Gorrión, Condarco.

PREMIO IRIARTE, 1200 metres. —1. Monarch 57, \$18.80 and \$5.20; 2. Majadero 57, \$4.20; 3. Chiquitana 52, \$3.10. Won by a length; half a length Time 1.47 4/5.

Also ran: Copete, Braconnier, Pulpo, Lebouard, Gaje (4), Arroyúa, Genial, Driada, Forajila, Estenia.

PREMIO INSPECTOR, 1000 mts. —1. Gallego 47, \$9.50 and \$3.60; 2. Agarrate 47, \$5.60; 3. Estoico II. 53, \$4.50. Won by half a length; a length Time 1.2 2/5.

Also ran: Periwinkle (3rd), Electro (4th), Cárcano, O'Farrell, Sandringham, Saqueador.

the referee judged it as a score. Belgrano played poor football, and missed many chances. The teams were as follows:—

Tigre.—E. J. Calzetta; E. Hammerer, A. de l'Armellini; J. Cervini, E. Calzetta, P. Martinez; E. Hechin, N. Sitas, E. Rubio, H. R. Martini, and J. Bernasconi.

Belgrano.—J. Reddell; C. Morgan, J. B. Brown; H. Cox, A. Mailen, J. Peña; J. Martin, H. Vignoles, A. B. Cullerne, and A. L. Morgan.

Referee, Sr. A. Bilbao La Vieja.

INDEPENDIENTE (3) v. FLORESTA (0).

Played on the ground of the latter on Sunday, an interesting game resulted in the defeat of the home team by three goals to nil. The scorers were Carre, L. Cappeletti, and his brother. Señor Almaydo lined up the following teams:—

Independiente. — Miguenz, Lude, Ferro, Garcia, Sande, Cappeletti, V. Gulochaga, Lopez, L. Cappeletti, Arroyuelo Carré.

Floresta. — Cuomero, Chiappe, Guido Spani, Frascoli, Lopez, Salas, Hortusor, Balbi, Astrume, Flesos, Piola.

BANFIELD (2) v ESTUDIANTES (0)

The Estudiantes ground at Palermo was the venue of the match with Banfield on Sunday, and as in the case with all the other first Divisional matches of the week-end, the visiting team returned victorious. For Banfield the scorers were Alesi and Burton.

Croce played a magnificent game in goal for the home team.

Señor Lambrechts guided the match between the following teams:

Estudiantes.—M. Croce, A. Spinelli, A. Alcardi, M. Madero, I. Ivanisevich, J. Vaccari, R. Vaccari, J. De la Barrera, C. Antequida, A. Saenz, A. R. Miera.

Banfield.—W. Petersen, P. Merrigi, J. Rohm, A. Frumento, L. Nia Foina, T. Lagarreta, R. Brown, A. Alesi, S. Burton, W. Roscoi.

RUGBY

FIRST DIVISION CHAMPIONSHIP.

BELGRANO (11 PTS.) v. GIMNASIA Y ESGRIMA (14 PTS.).

A good game and an evenly contested one was played on Sunday between the above clubs on the ground of the latter at Palermo.

The home XV, won by a goal and three tries to a goal and two tries.

The following teams turned out:—

Gimnasia y Esgrima.—A. Rumbo, C. F. Morton, R. Rioboo; E. Bontemps, L. R. Santamarina; T. Newbery, M. Crespo; A. Buzzo, R. Buzzo, E. Buzzo, P. Alemandri, M. Lagleyze, B. R. Jurado, C. Casado, M. Frattini.

Belgrano.—G. Bush; Fenwick, Hall, Charlton, N. Bush; S. Sampson, Piper; D. Scott, Bourne, Whittington, Van Deurs, Darch, De Meyer, Troncoso, Sampson.

For Gimnasia y Esgrima the scorers were Jurado three times, Santamarina once. Jurado converted the latter's try, and for Belgrano Sampson once, and Fenwick twice. G. Bush converted the former's try. Charlton played a good game for Belgrano, and Rioboo for the "Gim." Hall, a new member of the Belgrano attack, was rather out of condition, but will improve with a few more games and when he becomes less strange to his side.

POLO AT HURLINGHAM

The final of the handicap tournament, which was between teams "D" and "E" was played at Hurlingham on Sunday, and resulted in a win for the "E" team by seven goals to four.

The teams, with their handicaps, were as follows:—

D (Whites).—Capt. Casares 5, Major Quiroga 6, S. R. Holway 5, Capt. Lynch 1; total 17.

E (Waistcoats).—L. Lacey 9, A. Peña 4, M. M. de Hoz 2, J. M. de Hoz 2; total 17.

GOLF

ARGENTINE GOLF CLUB.

9 DE JULIO CUP.

On Sunday afternoon the second round for the 9 de Julio Cup was continued, and the semi-finals and finals also played.

The winner was Mr. H. Peña, who beat his opponent, Mr. A. Sansinena by 5 up and 4 to play.

At the close of play the Cup was presented by Doctor Mendez, who congratulated the winner.

Sunday results were as follows:—

2nd Round.

H. Peña (24) beat D. E. Cerboni (16) 1 up.

R. H. Roberts (12) beat C. G. Dodds (6) 4/2.

M. Gonzalez Guerrico (12) beat Dr. R. Halahan (12) 2/1.

A. Sansinena (13) beat R. Sauberan (18) 7/6.

Semi Final.

H. Peña beat R. H. Roberts 1 up.

A. Sansinena beat M. G. Guerrico 4/3.

Final.

H. Peña beat A. Sansinena 5/4.

SAN ANDRES v. SAN ISIDRO.

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.

The above clubs met at San Isidro on Sunday afternoon in a match for the First Division Club Championship, and San Isidro had considerably the worst of the encounter.

Several very close matches were played, and four of them in the Singles were only decided on the 18th green. In the foursomes the visiting club only won the odd match out of five. The rounds were thoroughly enjoyed and well contested, although San Isidro had to acknowledge defeat by 10 matches to five, as the following results will show:—

SINGLES.

San Andrés.	San Isidro.
J. May..... 1	H. K. James . . 0
R. E. Bailey.... 1	F. Leitch . . . 0
C. H. Bartlett... 0	L. N. Thomas . 1
A. Kidd..... 1	N. W. Cronhelm 0
H. Dornig..... 1	H. Torre . . . 0
C. H. Bradbury.. 1	S. O. Marshall 0
A. E. Livock.... 1	A. del Solar . . 0
V. G. G. Scroggie 1	J. O. MacDonald 0
F. Whishaw..... 0	J. McGown . . 1
A. Faller..... 1	C. H. Jukes . . 0

8

2

FOURSOMES.

May and	James and
Bartlett..... 0	del Solar . . . 1
Kid and	Leitch and
Bradbury..... 1	Marshall . . . 0
Bailey and	Thomas and
Livock..... 1	Cronhelm . . 0
Dorning and	Jukes and
Scroggie..... 0	Torre 1
Whishaw and	McDonald and
Faller..... 0	McGown . . . 1

Singles..... 8	3
Total..... 10	5

SECOND DIVISION CHAMPIONSHIP

SAN ISIDRO v. SAN ANDRES.

The result of the match between the above clubs at San Andres on Sunday, for the second division championship was even more disastrous to San Isidro than that of the First Division.

In neither the singles nor the foursomes did the visitors succeed in winning a single round, nor in even halving one.

The result was that San Andres ran out the winners by 18 matches to none. The results were as follows:

San Isidro.	San Andrés.
W. Jones..... 0	H. D. McMaster 1
W. Oliphant.... 0	H. L. Prettyman 1
W. J. Boddy..... 0	J. J. Pratt . . 1
G. F. Rae..... 0	H. K. Loos . . 1
A. R. Larreta.... 0	R. M. McCrum 1
D. J. Malbran.... 0	F. W. Dodd . . 1

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VICTORIA SAILORS' HOME

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT

The usual Saturday concert took place at the Sailors' Home on July 10, with the same success and appreciation which always meets the efforts of those who organise these entertainments.

Last evening the concert was arranged by the Young People's Institute of the American Church chiefly through their Secretary, Mr. J. W. Adderley.

An audience of considerable numbers enjoyed to the full the various items given and throughout the programme, encores were frequent.

Mr. Edgar H. Wileman officiated as chairman to the following programme:

Part I.—Pianoforte Solo "Polonaise" Chopin, Op. 40, Miss Beatriz Penny; Song "Up from Somerset," Mr. J. Lynn Hazelton, encore: "My little grey home in the west"; Song "My ain folk," Miss Beryl Lovejoy; Recital "Our school board on Elocution," Mr. John W. Adderley, encore: "The swallowed frog"; Violin solo "Serenade" (Pierne), Miss Vera Shaw, encore: "Madrigale" (Simonet); Song "The clang of the forge," Mr. W. H. Philpotts; Song "Melisande in the wood," Mrs. W. H. Philpotts, encore: "The promise of life"; Recitation "The Bishop and the Caterpillar, Mr. Henry Martin.

Part II.—Pianoforte Solo, Selections from "La Traviata," Miss Vera Shaw; Song "King of the forest am I," Mr. W. H. Philpotts; Song "A Request," Mrs. W. H. Philpotts; Monologue "No. 5, Collect Street," Mr. John W. Adderley; Song "Tipperary," Miss Beryl Lovejoy, encore and repeated; Song "Stonecracker John" Mr. J. Lynn Hazelton, encore "Until"; Recitation "Nothin' to wear," Mr. Henry Martin; Comic song "Familiar Choruses," Mr. Percy G. Scott. At the Piano: Mrs. H. R. Storer, and Mr. Stanley Parker.

Chairman: Mr. Edgar H. Wileman.

S. G. Follett..... 0	W. E. Knightly 1
F. H. Jones..... 0	H. F. Bulman . 1
R. King..... 0	Lee Prettyman 1
J. E. Virasoro... 0	H. B. Tabor . . 1
F. H. Baillie.... 0	A. F. Hubbard 1
R. B. Giménez... 0	L. E. Young . . 1

0

12

FOURSOMES.

Jones and	McMaster and
Boddy..... 0	Loos 1
Larreta and	Knightly and
Malbran..... 0	McCrum . . . 1
Rae and	Tabor and
Oliphant..... 0	Prettyman . . 1
Follett and	Pratt and
Jones..... 0	Bulman . . . 1
Virasoro and	Dodd and
King..... 0	Hubbard . . . 1
Baillie and	Lee Prettyman
Giménez..... 0	and Young . . 1

0

6

THE BRITISH FLAG

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—In your paper, under the heading "Strangers Directory," the British Consulate General is stated to be "Office 25 de Mayo 611." I passed the said number on the 4th July and also on the 9th, I saw the front door and also the British coat of arms, but nowhere could I see the flag of the country.

Other Consulates fly their colours over the front door and as a rule over the coat of arms. Why cannot the British do likewise?

I am glad to see the "Union Jack" is much more in evidence in the city than heretofore, but I regret to say that the spurious bunting that is flown over the front of the London and River Plate Bank is a disgrace; it is supposed to represent the red ensign, but the Jack is out of all proportion to the size of the flag, and at the same time has the appearance of being made in—Great Scot, strafe the idea.

There are many red ensigns flown in the city to-day in the same condition, and they should be relegated to the scrap heap.

Let us hope the "Union Jack" will be seen quite to the fore in the Centenary year 1916.

Yours, etc.

LOYALIST.

AUDACIOUS THEFTS

VIRTUOUS AVELLANEDA OVER-RUN WITH THIEVES.

Instead of protesting that Avellaneda is more virtuous than its neighbours (a proposition easier of assertion than proof), the Intendente of that Holy Suburb would do well to bid his valiant vigilantes to "keep watch and ward by night." Because the worshipful brotherhood of burglars have been operating in the municipal area to the tune of seven cribs cracked in one night. Enterprise in one's profession is good, but this is excessive. Moreover, as the police have not made a single arrest, there are not lacking evil minded persons who say that the police force, the pride of the Province, is lacking in energy, vigilance, horse sense, capacity, courage, agility and any other quality, which an ordinary country copper should possess to some degree. The redistributors of property, encouraged by their immunity, have become so audacious that no one knows who will next receive the honour of a visit. Meanwhile the malignant minds before referred to are suggesting actually that the police should be reorganised, that is, organised with an entirely new personnel.

"HUMMINGTOP'S NIECE"

"THE CHORAL UNION AT THEIR BEST."

With staging that was of assistance, instead of being the "usual handicap of amateur theatricals," Sidney Grundy's humorous play, "Hummingtop's Niece" was submitted on July 12, by the members of the Choral Union at the Belgrano Theatre.

There can be little question that for amateurs the play is an ambitious one, the slightest exaggeration could render the humour ridiculous, the slightest element of stiffness could make it absurd, but such difficulties were cleverly overcome and the play was exceedingly well rendered. If a fault lay anywhere, it lay in the stiffness of the audience, who did not dare to see themselves too hilarious, and yet it did not appear, if they wished to see the play at all, why they should not have thoroughly enjoyed the evening's entertainment. It was good; well staged, rendered without exaggeration, and in general as natural as such a play can be.

The "plot" is well known, but in spite of this it is not fully understood. It was written, as so many of Sidney Grundy's plays are written, around a "phase" of London life, which may or may not have gone out of date since the play's conception.

If one is a believer or a sympathiser with the "colour" system of impressions, in sound, sight, or in the impression itself, one will remember during the past quarter of a century the feelings—local London feelings created by the "aesthetic" writings of English playwrights, just at a period when all London was violet, again the play which was designated as risky when London wanted something "electric," later Pinero's "Iris," and such-like plays, some of which had a hue all their own.

Grundy wrote "The Arabian Nights" around another phase, one which was sufficiently colourless, but nevertheless of great penetration for the period, and he humorizes the manner of the relation living on the relation. This point was sufficiently known or sufficiently realised by the audience at the Belgrano Theatre last evening, but the play was a success from each and every point of view.

Mrs. Hogan's idea of her part was perfect, and she played with so much naturalness throughout that she captivated her audience.

Nothing could have made an improvement on the manner of Mr. Waldron's acting. One wondered at his facility for invention, so easy was it.

Mrs. Alfred Drysdale as Mrs. Gillibrand could not have been better.

The most difficult of all characters, that of Joshua Gillibrand, was ably construed by Mr. Grinham, but at times a slight exaggeration was observable, which in such a difficult part cannot possibly be avoided without an immensity of rehearsal or unless one has a fortune in one's pocket as nature's gift, such as Penley had.

Mrs. Grinham, as Mrs. Hummingtop, was good, but hardly strong enough, and both she and Miss Mortlock—as Daisy Maitland—were difficult to hear.

Mr. Norman MacQueen was better than at the Lomas performance, but was still conscious he was on the stage.

The whole entertainment, however, was good. Immensely above the average, and its difficulties as a play were most ably overcome.

A SECRET MISSION

ITALIAN STAFF OFFICER'S VISIT TO PARIS.

Rome, July 12.

General Porro, Second Chief of Staff of the Italian army, is in Paris on a secret mission, believed to be of much importance.

ROSARIO GAOL SCANDAL

PRISONERS STARVED AND INHUMANELY TREATED.

Rosario Prison has lately acquired a reputation which is the reverse of favourable. A rising recently took place among its inmates who declared, on investigation that it was by way of protest against the inhumanity displayed towards them in giving them inferior food and that in scant and small measure. This is no new complaint, and when the Minister, Señor Mosca was last in Rosario, he promised to look into the matter, and have it remedied, but hitherto nothing further has been done. A new Director has recently been appointed and already the complaint is made of him that by placing members of his family in all responsible positions, the oligarchical system is introduced and that a complaint is useless; also that employees of long service and unimpeachable character had been discharged for no apparent reason; a canteen has also been established, without being asked for, at which drink is sold to the prisoners, causing frequent disturbances and disorders.

RESTLESS RIO

VIOLENT MOBS OF STRIKERS. TROOPS IN READINESS.

The aspect of affairs in Rio has suffered a set back and is more serious than before. The striking bakers and chauffeurs have been joined by the carters and the bread delivery vans and mozos in the cafés and hotels have ceased work. Only a few automobiles are running and those, under military guard, so that movement in the capital is paralysed. Moreover the strikers are becoming dangerous and resorting to violence. Yesterday morning they assaulted several bakers, restaurants and Cafés which had the temerity to remain open. Severe conflicts took place and there were many injured. The police are making arrests right and left. Two bakeries were attempted with dynamite bombs but only one exploded. There is fear of the movement spreading. Over 4,000 chauffeurs are out, 20,000 waiters and 5,000 bakers. In spite of police guarantees many restaurants have closed in fear, nor dare any chauffeur take a car into the streets. The stevedores, the tramway men and the employees of the Brazilian Central Railway are giving their support. A man has been arrested issuing seditious bills to the soldiers and police. The troops of the garrison are in barracks under arms and with full cartridge pouches. The war ships also are ready for action and the police watch the streets rigorously. The attempt to come to an agreement has failed. The manager of the Brazilian Central Railway was obliged to leap from his automobile and fly, being attacked by a dangerous mob. The Minister of Interior and the Chief of Police have conferred with the President as to what action shall be taken.

THE NAVAL ANNUAL 1915

THE BOOK FOR BRITONS.

The Naval Annual for 1915 which is just issued and is now on sale is rather smaller than usual, by the amount of information suppressed no doubt, but of the utmost value and interest. Particulars of the new ships are given as far as is possible consistently with public safety and the remarkable manner in which the publication has been kept up to date, may be judged from the fact that even such recent losses as the Triumph and Majestic are noted in the lists of warships, the casualties being in italics. Necessary at all times to the naval student the volume is this year of paramount importance to all. It is produced under the direction of Earl Brassey and edited by Mr. John Leyland, both recognised as being among the first of naval experts.

"THE GLORIOUS FOURTH"

RECEPTION AT THE AMERICAN LEGATION IN ASUNCION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Asuncion, July 10.

The 4th of July was celebrated here on Monday, July 5, as it was all over the world—wherever it was celebrated at all. The day was perfect, neither warm nor cold, and the fine mansion of the American Legation was filled with guests who had called to do honour to the American nation and its "simpático" representative, Mr. Daniel Morney. Mrs. Samuel Wiley, wife of the American Consul, assisted by Mrs. Griffith and Mrs. Hessenmuller, received the guests.

An orchestra and the Municipal band played alternately all the afternoon and evening. The house was decorated inside and outside with American flags, and, later on, the many electric lights added brilliance to the scene.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs was unable to be present on account of illness, but sent a very beautiful offering of flowers; otherwise nearly all the principal Government officials and the Diplomatic Corps were present, many of them with their families, besides other distinguished Paraguayans and the English-speaking residents of Asuncion. The American colony is a very small one, and perhaps a half-dozen were present. Besides the host, the Secretary of Legation Mr. Millmore, Mr. Samuel Wiley, Mr. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. John Hessenmuller and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. E. Griffith, Mrs. Baines (of Patiños), Dr. and Miss Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster, Mr. and Mrs. F. Clerk, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Bohm and family, the Misses Vuyk and Miss Browning, Mr. and Mrs. D. Campbell and Miss Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Webb, Mr. Walter Haywood, Sr. Luigi, Mr. More, and many others.

When the champagne was opened Mr. Morney made one of his happy speeches, ending with a toast to the ladies of Paraguay. Dr. Ayala answered in a few words and good wishes to the United States and her people. Very pretty bonbon boxes and souvenir spoons were presented to the ladies before leaving.

COLON

SUNDAY'S PERFORMANCES.

For the matinee performance at the Colon on Sunday last the ever popular "Barber of Seville" figured as the attraction. The charming opera of Rossini, which will soon complete its first centenary was given a fine rendering by the artists Sra. Galli-Curci and Sres. Tedeschi, Titta Ruffo, Niola and Cirino. The singers earned much applause, especially Titta Ruffo, whose "Figaro" was conceived in his own well known inimitable manner.

On account of the continued indisposition of Mlle. Vix "Aida" was substituted for "Manon" in the evening performance. The Verdian opera was given in the same highly satisfactory manner as formerly this season by the same cast, principal amongst which figure Sras. Raisa and Frascani, and Sres. De Muro and Danise. Last evening Sra. Galli-Curci repeated her success in "Lucia di Lammermoor."

Owing to the indisposition of Madame Vix the opera in which that lady was to have appeared to-night has been withdrawn, and the "Barber of Seville" has been substituted for it, in which Madame Galli-Curci and Signor Titta Ruffo will sing.

Madame Vix will appear in the *Jongleur de Notre Dame* on Thursday.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS AND POISON GAS

FURIOUS DESIRE FOR REVENGE.

The whole of Warsaw is in a state of furious indignation as a result of the arrival yesterday of the first batch of victims of German poisonous gases from the positions where the enemy first put to the test on a large scale on this front their latest product of Kultur, says the special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" writing on June 2. There is still some confusion as to the details of this engagement, but the following seems to be an account of what occurred.

The wind being favourable, the Germans placed quantities of straw in front of their lines along the positions extending from Sochaczew to the mouth of the Rewka, sprinkling upon it a white powder which the soldiers describe as resembling salt. The straw was then fired, giving off clouds of dense smoke, which was carried by the wind in the direction of our trenches. Following closely the volumes of their poisoned air came heavy columns of German infantry. The Russian soldiers remained in their trenches, firing through the smoke until they died from the effects of the gases. The reserves came forward through the belt of poison, men falling at each step from asphyxiation, and with indignation and fury fell on the columns of advancing Germans, inflicting terrible losses on them. They pursued the defeated enemy and actually took many points in their position. The net results of this innovation here was the repulse of the Germans with losses probably three times greater than those of the Russians, and the occupation by our troops of some of the German positions.

SLOW, TORTURING DEATH.

The effect on the Russian soldiers of the use of gas has been extraordinary. Though meeting this new atrocity for the first time, there appears to have been absolutely no demoralization, but the fierce anger that has been aroused has so increased the moral of the men that the whole Russian Army is in a fever of eagerness to attack the enemy and avenge the fate of their comrades. I have spent the morning in the Warsaw hospitals, visiting these cases. The sufferings are indescribable, and though I have heretofore seen much misery in warfare I was never more deeply moved than by the sight of these splendid specimens of young manhood dying slow, torturing deaths as the result of this latest method of German warfare. The faces of the victims were quite purple, and, though perfectly strong in every way, they appear to be dying slowly from strangulation with the most horrible suffering.

The smell of these gases was noticed 20 miles in the rear of the lines, while deaths occurred even in the third line of trenches. If the expectation of the Germans is that they will demoralize the Russians their hopes are doomed to bitter disappointment. Practically every soldier in the hospitals who can talk prays for recovery in order that he may be able to return to the front to attack the Germans and exact retribution for this horrible atrocity. Though the Moujiks do not understand politics, they clearly realize that they have been made the victims of inhuman practices. The new departure will, I believe, prove utterly ineffective to assist the Germans, as their first attempt, when unexpected, failed miserably, and preparations are now being made on an enormous scale to supply the men with respirators.

Experts here do not agree as to the exact nature of the gases, but they are believed to be some easily made compound of chloral.

BAHIA BLANCA NEWS

(From Our Correspondent.)

July 11.

The Victoria Market.

The Victoria Market has now been closed, and a big difference has been noticeable in the returns. Over 7,000 tons of wool less have been received this year than in 1911-1912, and four thousand less than last year. The diversion of the wool from the Tres Arroyos line and La Madrid has made a considerable difference this year, as it has been the custom to forward most of it here during other years, but last season all the products of the district have been sent to the central market in Buenos Aires instead. In the season of 1913-1914 15,743 tons of wool were received at this market, and 3,010 tons of hides; in that of 1914-1915 there were 11,836 tons of wool and 2,076 of hides.

The Ninth of July.

The town was gaily decorated with flags on the occasion of the Ninth of July fiesta, and the best display was to be seen at the South American Hotel, which on both sides was bright with the different colours exhibited, there being all the flags of the Allies as well as that of Spain. The day was dull but warm, and without any wind. Large crowds were to be seen in every bar, and in the plaza after about 4 p.m. The illuminations of the banks and public buildings were also well worth seeing in the evening. Before sunrise the municipal band played the National Anthem in the plaza, to the accompaniment of numerous bombs, and the bands played again in the plaza in the afternoon and evening. Large crowds gathered in the evening to witness the fireworks display which was held on the waste ground behind the National Bank, and was, although of short duration, well worth seeing. Every place of amusement was well filled that evening also, as well as the hall in which a bazaar was held by the Patronata. The bazaar was finally closed this evening.

Items in Brief.

The Minister of Provincial Public Works has, in response to a request from the Intendente here, sent 1400 plants to be placed in the different streets and plazas of the town. These have come from the experimental farm at General Arias near the station of Cazan, and consist of white acacias, alams, eucalyptus, etc. There are a large collection of plants and trees at the Government farm at Argerich, but these are probably being kept for some other purpose. The contract for the putting down of a surgent well to supply the town with good water is to be signed this coming week, after which the necessary machinery will be brought here and the work started at once. The direction of the work will be in the hands of Señor Hermitte, the director of geology.

The Rivadavia reading room has received from Messrs. P. and A. Hardcastle and Co., a donation of a quantity of red parana spruce pine for the purpose of making new stands for the large number of books now in the possession of this body. The heavy snow storms that have recently fallen in Patagones have done considerable damage to the livestock there.

During the first week of the season 1915-1916 in the Victoria Market here 29 tons of wool and 27 tons of woolly skins have entered.

The price now paid for wheat of 80 kilos and f.o.b. is \$12.10, and wheat for exportation, clean, good and dry, \$11.60. There is very little demand for wheat of inferior class, and price paid for this being between 8 and 10 dollars. Oats clean and dry, f.o.b., are fetching \$6.80. Barley for exportation is being quoted at \$5.50 with a base of 60 kilos.

CONCORDIA NEWS

(From Our Correspondent.)

July 8.

Victoria Park.

A concert and dance were given in the Argentine Social Club on the night of July 3, the profits to go to the Victoria Park. The Victoria Park belongs to the British Community, and was bought for that purpose by Mr. Robinson, years ago a well-known and influential gentleman. During the last few years the Britishers in Concordia were reduced to a few, and in spite of bad times, managed to keep matters going. Now with the advent of a large number of English people, coming with the transference of the Administrations of N.E. Argentine and Entre Rios Railways, the future looks brighter. It is hoped the Concordia Cricket Club will once more make a strong appearance. The Tennis Club already is going in good style. The dance on July 3, however, showed that the newcomers were ready to do all in their power to help. A large number were present and with good music, and a midnight supper to assist, it was near 6 o'clock when dancing was finished.

Tennis Club.

The Concordia Tennis Club will hold their annual general meeting on July 10, in the London and River Plate Bank. Several matters will be brought up for discussion. The most important will be, no doubt, the addition of one or more courts to the already existing two. Membership has increased so much that it is imperative for the club committee to do what is in their power to meet the demand.

Railway Institute.

A great many old members of the Railway Institute are asking themselves when the Institute will be started in Concordia. It was to have been brought from Monte Caseros some time ago but so far no appearance. The want of a Club is keenly felt and it is hoped matters will be expedited.

PREMIER AT YPRES

MR. ASQUITH AND LORD KITCHENER WITNESS REPULSE OF GERMAN ATTACK.

London, July 13.

It is semi-officially announced that Mr. Asquith and Lord Kitchener were present at the repulse of a German counter-attack upon the British positions to the north of Ypres on July 7. Thence they went on to the Belgian front where they had a conference with King Albert.

During the two days' tour along the front, the Secretary for War inspected the whole of the British Expeditionary force and some of the French units.

Tiro Federal.

Although a large number of people attended on Thursday and Friday last at the shooting contests, it was expected that a lot more would have been present. Many were prevented from coming and taking part owing to some alterations being made in the arrangements during the last few days. In the championship for a thousand metres the first group were those of Bahia Blanca, 2nd La Plata, and 3rd San Luis. In the Army and Navy competition the first were the Coast Artillery, 2nd Arsenal of Port Millar, 3rd Seventh Infantry. After the various competitions were over, the competitors marched back to the town, headed by the band, and in the evening the prizes were distributed in the municipal theatre.

THE ARM OF THE WEAK

SUBMARINE ATTACK AND DEFENCE

ITS IMPRESSION ON THE NEUTRALS

Judging by the Italian Press and the comments of Italian residents in Buenos Aires, the loss of the Amalfi has served as a very unpleasant reminder of the fact that they, in common with the rest of the Allies, are exposed to a method of naval attack against which the common sentiment of humanity revolts. Moreover they are evidently realising something of the feeling that permeates British naval circles in view of the inability of our fleets to get at close grips with the enemy. Be it borne in mind however that England has never protested in any way against the sinking of her men-of-war. The spirit of the survivors from the Hogue, Aboukir, Cressy, and many other vessels, shows this very plainly. It was all in the game, so the fleetmen seemed to think, and it was only when the Germans began what is nothing but sheer piracy that the navy felt really "nasty" about their adversaries methods of war. That the German submarines have been fairly well handled is admitted, nor has there been any attempt to minimise the number of vessels sunk through their agency, even though it is well known in nautical circles that many cases of reported loss through submarines were in reality due to floating mines, which are found nowadays right as far south as the Scillies. What one does want to emphasise is the fact that Germany is making a tremendous effort to persuade the neutral countries—America excepted—that their submarines have Great Britain's commerce, and above all her passenger trade, absolutely at a standstill. The losses to small neutral countries such as Norway, Holland and Denmark, have been very heavy, not only in their own shipping, but also in cargoes consigned to British ports, and this loss is being very cleverly used by Germany to strengthen her claims for what she terms complete predominance at sea.

Britons know well that this talk is nothing but bluff from beginning to end, but unfortunately other nations look at the long list of German "triumphs," lists where the ship's name alone figures, her tonnage, class and similar details being omitted as of no importance, and feel that after all there must be something in the claim to supremacy. Why Great Britain will not carry on a counter-propaganda is more than one can say. Even the *Times* urges that some steps in this direction ought to be taken, whilst the "Herald" may justly claim that from the first it has advocated a fuller exposition of the British position in neutral countries. That however is by the way. What one would like to draw attention to is the fact that even these heavy losses of mercantile tonnage are evidently not giving Germany the results she so earnestly works for. Not a German paper but has specialised in caricatures of Britannia sitting with an iron collar of mines and submarines round her neck, or John Bull, worn to a shadow, the while his food ships go down to Davy Jones' locker. Unfortunately for them, the freedom of the seas is as yet not seriously affected. In South America the fact is self evident, mails and cargo coming and going with exemplary regularity.

Hence the new outbreak of "frightfulness" in the shape of bombs concealed in cargo vessels, incendiary work by concealed fanatics, and other methods that can hardly be called "methods" at all, being rather akin to anarchy. That all this sort of thing adds an ever-present danger to sea travel in wartime nobody denies, but one very much doubts whether it affects either trade in general or the passage of those people who have urgent need to cross from one side of

DOES GERMANY WANT WAR WITH AMERICA?

SEEKS TO DAMAGE HER INDUSTRIAL POSITION.

The sinking of the Armenian may be less significant than it at first sight appears, if it be true that the vessel was a chartered transport employed by the British Government. Such a case can hardly be expected to call for the special intervention of the U. S. Government, though the loss of life strengthens President Wilson's arguments for the stoppage of these unheralded submarine attacks. What one would like to know is whether it is true, as alleged by Mr. John Hayes Hammond, at the World Congress, held in Ohio during May, that the Central Empires are determined to drag America into the strife.

Mr. Hammond, in his presidential address, remarked that diplomacy, by its inherent fatuity, has led the purblind nations into the cataclysm of folly. Diplomacy must now be discarded for a system of international relations wherein there would be no more contemptible espionage and no more secret treaties, but under which all international agreements and treaties would be registered under the custody of a great court of international justice open to the world.

Mr. Hammond suggested that there is a possibility that such a world court could be established before the termination of the present European war, so that it might deal with the discussion of the terms of peace.

The opinion prevails that Germany does not intend that America shall stay outside the war. The attitude, it is suggested, is based upon the fact that if America can remain neutral she will, when peace is declared, hold the trade of the world in the palm of her hand. Therefore, while in the view of some German authorities it makes little difference to the Empire whether the German forces are or are not opposed to her, it would be to the advantage of Germany to force America into the war, in order to compel her to suffer an industrial and economic paralysis parallel to that which must be suffered by the present belligerent Powers.

MURDERED BY AUSTRIANS

FAMOUS CYCLIST STABBED.

Rome, July 13.

It is officially reported that Austrian stragglers purposely killed the great Italian bicyclist Carlaita in the hope of provoking the Italian troops into outrages against civilians in Austrian territory.

Carlaita left his company to drink at a well in a village which the Italian troops had just taken from the enemy. He was found dead, stabbed in the back. The villagers were brought before the military authorities and questioned, then set free.

New orders have been issued to the Italian troops not to harm the civilian population in any way, no matter how great the aggravation.

the Atlantic to the other. In short the Anglo-Saxon races are not to be frightened or to be bluffed into admitting Germany's latest claim for the principle of *Deutschland über alles*. Her fleet lies safely within its ring of powerful mines, and her merchant vessels lie rusting away in her ports. All the carrying trade of the world is going on without German assistance and in spite of Germany's would-be interference. There lies the best answer to any claim for the potency of the notorious submarine campaign.

Agricultural & Pastoral

CAMP NOTES

(By our Agricultural Editor.)

Rosario agricultural show is due to open on Sunday, August 1. The Governor of the Province of Santa Fe will make the official inauguration.

The grand annual event at Palermo will be officially opened by the President of the Republic on Sunday, August 15. Everything augurs for a very successful exhibition this year.

The 1915 pedigree farm live-stock sales may be said to have commenced in earnest during the week. On Wednesday last, Messrs. Adolfo Bullrich and Co. sold 29 heifers from the famous "San Blas" herd, for close on \$30,000, or \$1017 a head. On Thursday, the same auctioneers disposed of four imported Shorthorn bulls and 6 that were bred and reared at "La Belen" and "Las Barrancas," the property of the succession of Sr. Manuel José Cobo, at an average price of \$3640 each; and during the same afternoon auctioned off 21 heifers from the great "El Inca" herd of Messrs. P. and G. Hughes at a shade over \$947 each.

It must have been encouraging to importers of pedigree Shorthorn cattle to view the large attendance at the different sales during the past few days. Demand and prices obtained, both go to prove that good new blood is required in many quarters. Let me again point out to breeders that there will be less than 300 imported bulls available for sale before the beginning of October.

The event of the week in cattle and Cold Storage circles was naturally the inauguration of Armour's new frigorífico at La Plata. There was a very large attendance of interested spectators, representing the agricultural and pastoral interests of this Republic, all being present to witness the beginning of another important factor in the Argentine meat trade. This new enterprise, having at its back what is perhaps the strongest of the North American packing houses, should have a far-reaching effect on prices of cattle ruling here in the future.

The buildings, though not actually complete in all the different departments necessary for the proper utilisation of all by-products, were so far advanced as to permit the slaughter of a considerable number of cattle daily. The cold storage space appears to be vast and will allow for heavy slaughtering, even should the necessary transport not be immediately obtainable, and here is a very important point, as shipping requirements often govern slaughter at the present time. There is no need here to give any detailed account of the machinery and installations, as the system is more or less the same in all freezing establishments. Cattle ascend to a high floor, where they are slaughtered, and the meat dressed, passing through the various stages till it is declared eligible for dispatch to the freezing chambers. The underfloor undertakes the cleaning and handling of the offal, while the hides are precipitated through cylindrical holes to a still lower floor, where they are classified and dealt with according to weight and quality. Slaughter of sheep could easily be undertaken in the commodious building, to which I hope to pay a further visit once the handling of pigs has commenced. The reason so often attributed for the non-success of the pig-breeding industry has been the want of a proper outlet, or market for the supply. Now that one of the most up-to-date plants in the world has been installed, backed up by an efficient management, complete

with the services of many experts in the different branches of the industry, it is more than likely that a big impetus will be given to the pig-breeding business, which, strange to say, has been so long neglected in this country.

Quite a number of prominent breeders and camp men graced the city with their presence this week. Amongst seldom seen faces I have noticed Señores Volaz y Castaño, Miles Pasman, Federico Lacau, John E. Stent, Pedro Etchepare, Ricardo Newton, Enrique and Robert Dixon, J. Lopez Lecube, José Maria Imaz, Juan Rivero and Monsieur de Bois.

Many readers will have seen by the telegrams appearing in the local papers during the past few days, that Holland is calling up her reserves and generally preparing her army in case of emergency. Amongst those in Argentina who have received notice to present themselves without delay at headquarters is Mr. A. J. Martin Campos, a nephew of that well-known importer and judge of cattle Mr. Harry J. Poels. Mr. Campos has been engaged for some years in the purchase of sheep for the Smithfield and Argentine Meat Co., and latterly for the recently amalgamated Las Palmas Produce Co. and the River Plate Fresh Meat Co. His sphere of operations has been considerable, but the bulk of his work has been done at Tablada, where he has made himself agreeable to both sellers and his opposition confrères. On Wednesday morning last, after the closing of the sheep market, he was entertained to a "recherché" banquet, provided by close on a hundred admirers and well-wishers, comprising representatives of every firm of consignatarios, local freezing establishments, and attendants at the big Tablada sheep fair. An orchestra from the city of Buenos Aires provided a fine selection of music, and many eulogistic speeches were made. Mr. Campos, who left yesterday by the s.s. Tubantia, carries with him the very best wishes of his numerous friends for a pleasant voyage and a safe return to Argentina, where he may always rest assured of obtaining a hearty welcome.

The Lincoln shearling ewes purchased in the early part of April from Messrs. J. H. Dean and Sons, Norton Heath, Lincoln, England, by Mr. Harry Blunt for the "Sanquico" Cabaña of Señores Rivero Hermanos, were last week at the Royal Agricultural Show of England, held at Nottingham, awarded First and Third Prizes, respectively, in a very strong class, and from their excellent quality and breeding should further strengthen the "Sanquico" flock. The rams which were purchased from Mr. Fred. Ward Sen. were not exhibited.

FOOD FOR GERMAN ARMY

OBTAINED VIA COPENHAGEN.

London, July 12.

The Attorney-General, Sir Edward Carson, has asked the Prize Court to declare the Norwegian vessels Alired Nobel, Kim, Bjornstjerne and Bjernsen good and lawful prizes. They have been taken in the act of conveying cargo which consisted of absolute and conditional contraband from America for the use of Germany.

Sir Edward Carson stated that thirty-eight other vessels had been searched and found to be carrying similar cargoes, consisting chiefly of preserved meat. He added that Copenhagen had virtually been transformed into a store for supplying German troops.

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CURIOUS DEATH OF CATTLE IN SANTA FE

SUPPOSED CASE OF POISONING.

At the present time, the stock owner is generally considered as doing well; though owners of animals, are always open to the many risks, to which their stock are exposed. According to information published recently by certain of the Buenos Aires Press, the question of safe transport of store cattle from Paraguay was considered as an accomplished fact, despite the precarious nature of the undertaking.

It has just become known that a mob of some 500 head of 4 to 6 year old steers, obtained in the Paraguayan Chaco, and brought safely by land and river transport, as far as Resistencia and entrained there in wagons, with the Santa Fé railway station as their destination, have met with a serious disaster. At an intermediate station, they were detained for the purpose of undergoing the bathing operation necessary to comply, with the Provincial Sanitary regulations, but prior to the ordeal, were turned out on the only available pasturage. A matter of some 12 to 15 hours feeding was unfortunately responsible for the death of close on half the cattle, the cause being attributed at first, to the severe cold experienced. However from later developments it has been suggested, that the animals consumed some poisonous weed, and such would appear to be the case, as it seems hardly possible that big strong Paraguayan steers, would succumb so quickly and in such large numbers, to a sudden change of climatic conditions. Had the cattle been dipped then it would have been reasonable to presume that they had imbibed, some of the poisonous fluid. It is stated that no dipping had taken place, therefore some other explanation must be sought. The most feasible of all appears to be, the presence of some most poisonous weed in that particular camp, into which the cattle had been let out to graze. Cattle from a different district, especially if hungry, would be quite likely to eat every thing fresh and green; though animals acclimatised to these pastures would ignore the presence of such plants, as is known to be the case, in several parts of the Province of Buenos Aires. Latest reports to hand state, that over three hundred head of these steers, died within 4 or 5 days, causing a grave loss to the enterprising owner, who had the intention, of finishing off these animals on alfalfares in the Cordoba district.

The foregoing experience is not likely to induce Paraguayan cattle breeders, to attempt the evidently hazardous undertaking of placing their steers, on the Argentine market, which up to the present time, cannot be described, as ever having met with very successful results. It is gratifying to hear that veterinary and scientific research is being employed, with a view of ascertaining, the nature of any obnoxious weeds, discovered in the vicinity, where the disaster occurred.

THE CORRIEDALE

THE SHEEP FOR MUTTON AND WOOL.

This breed, is in reality, the result of an effort, to establish the desirable characteristics of the first cross between a long wool ram, and a Merino ewe; and was the outcome of special requirements in certain parts of New Zealand.

The Corriedale has received a good deal of abuse on account of its origin, that is the cross between a Merino and a Longwool; but everything must have a beginning, and there are many now popular British breeds of sheep, that owe their special characteristics, to the blending of two or more breeds. Nobody finds fault with the Border-Leicester because of its Cheviot Leicester origin, or the Lincoln because of its Leicester origin, and though the Longwool mated with the Merino is more a fusion of opposites than either of the above mentioned, the principle is the same in every case, the only difference being that the greater the diversity of types mated in the first place the longer it will take to establish prepotency and uniformity. Regarding the origin of the New Zealand Corriedale Mr. James Little, claims to have originated a half bred flock true to type, on Corriedale Estate, when managing that property for the late Dr. Webster, some time in the fifties. He made this flock by inbreeding the first cross between Romney Marsh and Merinos, and he ran it for over twenty years, with results considered to be very satisfactory. When Dr. Webster died, the estate was sold, and the flock was dispersed. Subsequently Mr. Little, secured a property called Allandale, in North Canterbury, where he continued experimenting with an inbred half-bred class of sheep. In 1879 he put 4000 large framed high class Merino ewes to the best Lincoln rams obtainable, and from 100 of the best ram lambs, a heavy cull was made, only twenty of the best being retained for service. These were mated with the pick of the half bred ewes. In 1890 two half bred Lincoln rams were purchased and introduced.

In 1879, Mr. G. D. Greenwood, of Teviotdale, North Canterbury, started a half-bred flock by mating Teviotdale Merinos, with Border Leicester rams, culling heavily. Later on first class Lincoln Merino rams were introduced, and for over thirty years, no fresh blood has been introduced, the custom being to select the best ewes and rams to mate together to form a stud flock for breeding rams for the general flock, which now numbered over ten thousand breeding ewes. In 1874, an inbred half-bred flock was founded on the New Zealand and Australian Land Company's, Lovet's Estate, 1000 picked Merino ewes being put to high class Lincoln rams. The flock produced its own rams until 1892, when two inbred half bred Lincoln Merino rams were purchased and slightly used. The flock has produced its own sires ever since. In 1888 the late Mr. James Stringfellow of Chertsey, Canterbury, mated thirty Merino ewes, with a Lin-

ALLEN GARDINER HOME

(To the Editor).

Sir,—Would you allow me to thank through your paper those, who in spite of many claims on time and generosity for patriotic needs, have not forgotten those of the "Little Ones" in the Allen Gardiner Homes? Parcels of beautifully made garments have been received within the last week from the G.F.S. members, Talleres, Rosario; the Members of the San Isidro Dorcas Society, and also from a Sewing Guild in Coghlan. All are most acceptable and supply, a want, of which our large family has I fear very many. Quite a serious one this cold weather is stockings; new or worn (the latter can be re-footed). If some of your readers would generously help to supply this, leaving a parcel to be forwarded to us at 252 Balcarce, Capital, we should be most grateful.—Yours, etc.,

B. BLAIR.

Los Cocos, July 9.

BIG SALE OF PEDIGREE SHORTHORNS

LARGE ATTENDANCE AND PRICES GOOD.

There was a very large attendance of buyers and spectators at the sale ring on July 8, when Messrs. Adolfo Bullrich and Co. submitted to auction 39 pedigree Shorthorn bulls and heifers. The first mentioned were ten in number, being sold under instructions from the executors of the late Manuel José Cobo, and included four imported animals that have been in service in the "La Belen" and "Las Barrancas" herds. The other six bulls were bred by the late Sr. Cobo, and the lot were exceedingly well presented.

The top price realised was \$7,000, this sum being paid by Sr. Juan L. Lopez for Royal Christmas, a big, heavily fleshed bull bred in Scotland by Mr. J. Duthie Webster, and just rising 4 years old. The next best figure, \$5,000, was made by a get of the same bull, out of Brilliant Duchess, a cow of the celebrated Blossom tribe, and his new owner is Mr. Frederick Grobby. Clairvoyant, a nicely fleshed red son of Golden Lityton and Village Clara, went to the bid of Sr. José L. Ocampo, also at \$5,000. His pedigree was doubtless responsible for this satisfactory figure.

There was hardly such keen competition in the heifer trade, yet Messrs. P. and G. Hughes sold their draft of 21 "El Inca" products at an average price of \$947 and sixty cents. The Messrs. Hughes richly deserve a special word of praise for the excellent breeding condition in which they presented their animals, and furthermore for the lucid manner in which they prepare their catalogues. No bit of information necessary to and required by breeders is overlooked.

The following is the full list of animals sold:—

Bulls:—

Royal Christmas, to Sr. Juan S. Lopez, price \$7,000.

Clairvoyant, to Sr. José L. Ocampo, price \$5,000.

Minmore Lancer, to Sres. Mujica & Co., price \$3,600.

Sea King, to Sr. Abel Ayerza, price \$2,300.

Violet Stone, to Suc. Carlos Salas, price \$3,500.

Prince Petard, to Sr. Fermin Moyano, price \$2,000.

Royal Christmas, to Sr. F. Grobby, price \$5,000.

Belon's Pride, to Sr. Patricio Wash, price \$3,200.

Prince Charlie, to Sr. F. Meyer Pellegrini, price \$3,100.

Proud Man, to Estancias & Colonias Curumalan, price \$1,700.

Average: \$3,640.

Heifers:—

No. 370, \$2,000, to Juan E. Stent.

No. 372, \$1,250, to Felix de Alzaga.

No. 375 \$1,100. No. 363 \$1,100. No. 365 \$1,050. No. 19 \$1,000. No. 386 \$850 and No. 388 \$800 to Sr. Juan E. Stent.

No. 396 \$1,100. No. 392 \$1,000. No. 381 \$900, and No. 371 \$1,100 to Sr. Felix de Alzaga.

No. 382 \$900. No. 407 \$850. No. 389 \$750, and No. 391 \$800 to Sr. Adolfo D'Agliano.

No. 403 \$800. No. 401 \$700. No. 378 \$600. No. 404 \$600, and No. 3 \$550 to Sres. Antonio Rocca e Hijes.

Average: \$947.60.

Total of both sales:—\$56,200 m/n.

GENEROUS ARGENTINA

FRENCH PRESS TRIBUTE TO LADIES OF B.A.

Paris, July 12.

The generous action of Argentina and the benevolence of the ladies of Buenos Aires who have contributed an important sum of money to the Madame Messimy Hospital, is referred to in the Parisian newspapers in the warmest terms of gratitude.

ERNEST DANVERS

AN APPRECIATION.

In writing of a man so many-sided as was Ernest Danvers, it is a little difficult to know just where to begin. And for one who has worked with him day in and day out for eight years, without a single serious difference, and who has retained his friendship unbroken during more than a score of years, it is hard to write unbiassed by feeling.

Yet his work has been of so definite a kind, and has left so deep a mark, in a community which is neither emotional nor facily appreciative, that one has less than the usual difficulty in speaking of that work.

Now that he is gone, it is not surprising that we should wonder how his place is to be filled—to wonder who will fill his place would be absurd, for it will take half a dozen men to fill his place, and to do the work which he seemed to do with ease. Seemed, alas! For had it been easy, we might not have had to mourn his death at the age of 57.

For his daily job, he had been inspector of electric installations for the fire insurance companies during well nigh a quarter of a century, and secretary to their local Board for a slightly shorter period. He had been called in on numberless consultations besides, for his reputation stood high for straightforward dealing.

But this was not sufficient for his energy. As sub-editor of the "Review of the River Plate" he created its importance as a financial and statistical journal; and since its first editors wearied of their labours, he has been its director and editor in chief for fourteen years, during which it has grown in dimensions and importance. This in spite of the facts that he had no gift of literary expression, and that his handwriting was the despair of proof-reader and compositor alike. I can well recall the humorous deprecation with which he used to receive my suggested amendments to his style, evidently feeling that it did not matter. I do not think he ever wrote a paragraph which expressed exactly and accurately what he meant to say. Yet such was the force and directness of his thought, though acting through so faulty a medium, that I doubt if any one ever failed to grasp his meaning.

What we have mentioned might have been thought sufficient for any two ordinary men. But it was not sufficient for his almost inhuman energy, and his ferocious industry.

There is hardly a good cause other than pure parochialism in our community, which has not at some time or other in this quarter of a century owed much to his co-operation. And yet Danvers—for we all knew him as Danvers, without prefix or adornment of any kind—was no weak-minded supporter of failing causes. He never took on a job unless he was satisfied that it was worth doing; and if he took on a job, you could depend upon him to see it through.

In the long catalogue of institutions which owe much to his help, we may mention the Buenos Aires Rowing Club, the Institution of Engineers of the River Plate, the British and American Benevolent Society, the British Hospital, and during the last year, when we now realise he ought to have been spared new worries, the Foreign Residents' Club.

The many men, now occupying good positions in our midst, who were under his training at the Tigre, will recall the unsparing energy with which he spurred them to their utmost exertions, and the vitriolic vituperation, which they no doubt resented at the time, but to which they now own their indebtedness.

The Institution of Engineers of the River Plate was practically his own creation; and many of us wondered why Danvers troubled about the thing, and others speculated as to what he hoped to get out of it. He got nothing, save an outlet for his restless energy; but though for years

now he has had to leave the working to others, the Institution has all along done useful work, and many young fellows have been indebted to it.

The British and American Benevolent Society, our oldest Society, was in a languishing condition when Danvers took the secretaryship—it will be noted that he did not by any means always aim at the show places. A society of this kind, if loosely administered, may easily do more harm than good. Danvers made up his mind that if he and one or two others would but look after the prevention of harm, the remaining members of the committee could be trusted to see that it did the good for which it existed. He braced all of us up, and while some may have thought he was too severe, most of us recognised that in practice he was generally right, and in principle always.

The work which he did for the British Hospital can never be fully told; but we are sure that every one connected with the institution, committee, staff, and patients alike, felt the impetus of his energy, and recognised that underneath what seemed at times a want of considerateness, his actions and words were in reality dictated by the sincerest and most enlightened consideration for the real interests of the hospital and all connected with it.

But this has to be said, and not at any time forgotten, that Danvers never shirked hard work or responsibility. The remark of a workman who helped to build Robert Burns's house at Ellisland regarding the poet, is applicable to Danvers—"he bate us a' when it cam' to a dour lift." A "dour lift" was just the kind of job in which he found delight; and when the word was "Action Front," and "run up" was given, every one of us knew when Danvers spoke a wheel or lifted a handspike. Something had to move then.

He was the champion hurdle-racer for years. He was interested in all forms of athletics. And yet, in addition to all we have chronicled, he had his hobby. In pursuit of that hobby he did as much brain-work as most men do in the course of their daily business. He was a walking encyclopaedia of freemasonry, a friend to all aspiring lodges, and—mirabile dictu! yet the truth must be told—the wisest and kindest of preceptors.

For such was his amazing force of character, his instinct for getting work done, that those of us who have known him for years have wondered at a growing patience with ignorance and incapacity, provided it were but teachable, and an invincible insistence, which yet gave no offence, on getting the work properly done. For one thing, of course, we all knew him better than we had done at first. But even the youngsters and the raw hands knew him, found him easier than he had seemed to them, in his curt brusqueness and his military directness. I remember the time when he had not a good word to say of parsons; yet among them you shall find some of the truest mourners for his loss. A man of another nationality, who attended his funeral, said to us that he would have liked an opportunity to say in public that Danvers was the first man in this country who taught him to do his work properly, and to be "straight."

Like every man who has the roof of the matter in him, he was faced by problems of the hardest, and his life was one continuous struggle.

As became an Englishman, he took his pleasures sadly. Life was no picnic, no happy-go-lucky scramble. Without a divine rage for order and method, he could not have achieved the half of what he did achieve. Had it not been for his unfailing courage, the acute sufferings which were not infrequent might well have caused him to take things easier, and even to recoil from his self-imposed tasks. But his motto was ever—

"If we go forward, we die;

If we go backward, we die;

Better go forward and die."

Salve, frater Ernest Danvers; salve atque vale.

J. M. D.

THE POOR OF BUENOS AIRES

(To the Editor.)

I have read from time to time in the different morning and evening newspapers of this City moving stories of the starvation and misery existing in this great city and suburbs, and have had many cases laid before me without our ever seeking for information, giving proof positive of people lacking the most indispensable articles of food, such as bread, tea and sugar.

Again, I think we of the The Salvation Army can truly say that we are constantly penetrating below the surface of things, and are in a position to speak with some confidence as to the extent of the misery existing. I believe there is much more poverty being actually endured, (and no other word than *endure* can be employed in many cases), by many we know, many the community know, and by many people of whom we and the community generally know nothing, for while there are always professional beggars and "spongers" to deal with, there are those who suffer starvation, or semi-starvation in silence, and gradually waste away until death releases them from the burden of this life, and if foundation causes of death were truly described it would be stated that lack of necessary food had laid the foundation for consumption, and other wasting diseases.

I have been told again and again that the streets themselves in this great City could reveal great evidences of existing poverty, but, having during the last Summer walked through different districts at a late hour on different nights, and not having seen as much as I had been led to believe I was plunged into doubt as to the true extent of the poverty said to exist. A harrowing story of distress and starvation which I recently read of in a morning paper so impressed me that I called my colleagues together. In some cases they were men who are daily and hourly dealing with lower strata, and at times even the very scum of Society. We decided to look round, and make enquiries in different parts of the Central and outlying districts of this City. They usually went in twos, as I wanted evidence supported by witnesses, and now it may interest the readers of your esteemed paper to know a little of what was heard and seen.

In the first place let me say, I personally traversed the Central districts, and I prefer not to mention any particular street, but I can if necessary. On the first night I was accompanied by a colleague, on the third occasion my son accompanied me, and again a fourth night I was alone. The nights were taken in consecutive order, and were from July 2nd to the 5th inst. On the first occasion we walked for four hours, being out from 8 p.m. to 12.20 a.m. the other nights at varying hours. What did we find—here are a few cases. Of course the stories are as given to us by the people we spoke with, I have not yet had any opportunity of investigating them.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

ONE WOMAN: widow, has four children, had baby in arms and was sitting on doorstep, wept, had no work. Some men passing by saw us talking and helped the woman.

A WOMAN: thin face, looking fit for hospital rather than on the streets on a cold night; had baby in arms; said had three children; husband sick—pays \$8 m/n. per month for rent.

A WOMAN: had two children; no husband; has \$13 m/n per month to pay for rent. Sometimes goes out washing, other times comes to city to beg. The previous night had received \$1 in small sums; had young child with her.

ANOTHER WOMAN was seen leaning against a post intoxicated and leisurely smoking a cigar.

Another case was a woman sitting on a doorstep with a child of perhaps four years of age, and she said

was waiting to get food from a house opposite after they had finished supper. This was about 11 p.m., she said she had a sick husband, and had him and two children to support.

At 11.30 p.m. and again at 12.15 p.m. we found one of these same women walking about with her child.

Another case was that of a woman who stated she was the mother of two children. Her husband had been sick 17 months, and she had no work, and she shortly expected to again become a mother, this was painfully apparent, and yet on that cold midnight hour she was there carrying a young child in her arms.

Another case was that of a woman with baby in arms, and three children all huddled together on a doorstep.

Then we met two old women sitting on a doorstep with face and head covered with an old shawl. One said she was more than 50 years of age.

MEN.

The suffering man does not appeal to one like the woman and child, and yet there are men who are real sufferers, no matter what the cause may be. I have seen some during these nights, on flagstones, and in porches. On being spoken to they give the same story. I have seen them on corners of doorsteps, and on the open pathway. They are not to be seen on the Plazas, but, we are assured that they are outdoors. The Plazas are wonderfully well watched and these men do not sleep in places where light is brilliant but in dark obscure places. I found a newspaper boy—very young—at 11.30 p.m. kneeling on a stone step, head reclining on his chest, and the top of his head against the stone wall. He was fast asleep, and it was with difficulty he was aroused to receive a coin—poor boy—he was waiting for his brother to finish selling papers.

One of my colleagues reports seeing a woman (with three children all under 6 years of age selling papers at a late hour. I am told in a certain district there are many destitute people, but the intense cold and police vigilance keeps them on the move all night.

Another report reaches me that some of the destitute creep into empty houses, conventillos, old sheds, railway waggons, under archways, etc., etc.

Here are two or three special cases which we have investigated and they are samples of many others:—

A WIDOW—has four children; compelled to send children to beg.

A WIDOW—has seven children; cannot go to work because children too young to leave alone.

Now the all-perplexing question is the remedy. Speaking for ourselves we are doing all we can consistent with the finances at our disposal. We are co-operating with the community in every way possible to us. For instance, we have under our direction in this City two institutions for men. The one receiving 300 and more per night, and the other an average of 200. The Home for Women is limited in accommodation, that is, we can only take in all 70 persons. The cheaper classes are practically full every night. From my experience of things I believe some arrangement more extensive in character is necessary, and not only from the standpoint of shelter accommodation, but of the system of giving. I have been privileged as a Salvation Army Officer during my 32 years in this work, to visit many places, including the principal cities of the British Isles, New York, Chicago, Boston, the Scandinavian cities of Christiania, Copenhagen, etc., and noted problems, social and moral, and from all have learnt much, but I do not think that people give so readily, in the above mentioned places, in small sums, as they do in this and other cities of this great Republic. I have seen again and again the people helped on the streets, and this is done by all sections of the community. But, is this after all the most effective way of dealing with the cancer? For no matter what the cause, the disease exists here as it does in all great

centres, proving that notwithstanding the many excellent institutions charitable and otherwise existing, the ravages of the disease are greater than the remedy. What is the remedy?

We of the Salvation Army cannot claim to have found a perfect antidote, but I would humbly suggest that the following might be useful:

- (1) Let the community generally unite more in the investigating of cases first hand as to authenticity, as to actual need before giving indiscriminately.
- (2) Let women and children be helped first, particularly where on investigation it is found the husband won't work.
- (3) Let investigations be made unexpectedly in people's homes. It is safer, and makes a great difference to our sympathies when we see with our own eyes the room with the broken-down bed, and scarcely anything to cover it, etc. Again closer investigation will prevent vagrancy. There are men who will not work, who prefer to beg, and they care not as long as they sponge on a charitable community.

In conclusion permit me to say that I feel one great evil attached to these mothers, sitting on doorsteps and places of public life, particularly on these cold winter nights, is the following:—

- 1.—The physical health of the child is exposed to the cold and frost, and must be detrimental in addition to the drawbacks of the child nursed by anemic and ill-fed mothers.
 - 2.—If the child learns these begging habits then so much the worse for the community in future days.
- The people suffering poverty can be described as follows:—
- 1.—The single people out of work.
 - 2.—Married people out of work.
 - 3.—The mothers and children who have a room, but no regular work or support.
 - 4.—Single people who are workless and entirely without shelter.

Now, I repeat, it seems to me that what is absolutely required on a much grander scale for all needy people irrespective of nationality or religion is:—

- 1.—Temporary relief by way of food, and actual necessities for those living as families, in some central place or places, and temporary relief for rent in absolutely necessary cases, and temporary shelter for single people who are absolutely homeless, but every case should first be investigated.
- 2.—This will cost money, but my point is if the indiscriminate charity could be organised and centralised, more than enough might be found to remedy actual need, and root out the professional beggar and shirker.

We are doing all we can, but are willing to do more if the necessary funds could be provided.

Yours to serve the poor,
WM. B. PALMER,
Colonel.

The Salvation Army Headquarters,
Victoria 452.

THE HUMANE STATES

ALLIES OWE ETERNAL DEBT OF GRATITUDE TO NORTH AMERICA

New York, July 13.

A telegram from Rome reports the arrival from Beirut of Dr. Tosti, at one time Italian Consul in New York.

Dr. Tosti states that the United States warships stationed on the coast of Syria and Asia Minor have rendered services to humanity which are beyond appreciation. On many occasions it was only the presence of American bluejackets that prevented fanatical Mussulman risings against the strangers; and the threat of appealing to the American warships for protection was sufficient to stop any such outbreak. The Italians, French and British in Asia Minor owe the United States an eternal debt of gratitude.

HOLLAND AND THE WAR

WILL SHE JOIN THE ALLIES?

SIGNIFICANT HINTS

Slowly but surely the neutrals of Europe are realising that Germany has reached such a state of *dementia* that no-one is safe from her furious attacks. Near neighbours are in the greatest danger and Holland, whose borders march with Germany, is manifestly growing nervous. In a recent issue of the "Financial Times" it is stated that the number of rumours afloat regarding the causes which have induced the British Government to suspend trade with Holland for the time being was increased recently by the addition of several new ones, while the seriousness of the matter, from the point of view of merchants and traders was accentuated by the growing difficulty of conveying merchandise across the German-Dutch frontier.

As regards the causes which have led the authorities at Westminster to put a temporary stop to all communications between Rotterdam and this country, it would probably be as well to avoid acceptance of any of the "explanations" at present being passed from mouth to mouth and await some official announcement. The impression prevails, however, in well-informed quarters in London that the British Government anticipates some action on the part of Germany which renders it undesirable to allow Holland to import any merchandise just at present. The effect of this embargo has, it is believed, been felt more seriously by Lancashire cotton spinners than by almost any other industry, for the commitments outstanding between this country and Holland in respect of cotton goods are particularly heavy just now, and with the stoppage of further consignments to the other side of the North Sea difficulties of some magnitude are likely to be created in Manchester, for while goods valued at a large sum are awaiting delivery, it is impossible to say when they will be dispatched or paid for. The inference would appear to be that the authorities here are apprehensive concerning the ultimate destination of any merchandise transmitted to Holland, and particularly as regards cotton, which, of course, is useful in many forms for military purposes, among which may be enumerated the manufacture of gun-cotton and the production of certain fabrics employed in the production of aeroplanes. To prevent such valuable raw material reaching the enemy would naturally be worth the expenditure of a good deal of energy on the part of the British Government. It is hoped in commercial circles that trade with Holland will be resumed early next month, and it is certainly very desirable that this should be the case if difficulties and embarrassments are to be avoided of a wholly unexpected character in the County Palatine. Recently the general tendency of the cotton industry has been towards higher prices, but if speculative business is to be checked there will, of course, be a reaction.

Such statements, taken in conjunction with the significant proposal to introduce universal service in Holland, and the delivery of a protest against the sinking of the Lusitania, lead one to believe that Holland is preparing for very grave eventualities.

If she can avoid war she will do so, but there is the ever-present danger of Germany, reckless of all possible consequences and desirous of doing as much damage as is possible in her fall, attempting a *coup d'armes* that will violate the neutrality of the Netherlands and perchance give her a momentary supply of much needed stores. One cannot forecast anything with certainty, but the fact remains that Holland's warehouses are replete with the very goods that Germany most desires, and that the proportion of German traders in Rotterdam is so large that contraband dealings are almost beyond governmental control.

LIFE IN THE TRENCHES

Argentine Men at the Front

LOSS OF HILL 60

Two interesting letters from Argentine volunteers at the front have been handed to "The Herald" for publication. The first of these is by Mr. Harold S. Stocks, a former member of the Belgrano Athletic Club, to Mr. A. L. Stocks. Containing, as it does, an interesting picture of life in the trenches, the letter should be of interest to Mr. Stocks' many friends in this country:—

Sunday, 13th. June, 1915.

Thanks ever so much for your two letters of the 7th. and 10th., both reached me in good time, and to-day the two parcels containing Sam Browne, toffee, mints, cigarettes, shoes and socks have arrived, also the shoe laces. Many thanks for all these good things which help to make life here very much worth living. Of course, real hardships have not commenced yet, but when we do get properly going, these comforts from home will be one of our chief mainstays.

What a fine encouraging message from....! It is just the knowledge that our friends' prayers and good wishes go out to us that will help us so much when our time for "deeds" comes along.

To go back to the toffee again, you may depend on it the other officers will fairly besiege me when they know I am the fortunate possessor of so many good things. I mean of course A. Coy's officers, for we always billet apart from each other so as to be as near to our men as possible. Farms are used as a rule; the men billet in the barns and the officers in the farm house if they wish, though we always prefer to bivouac. Each company has its officers' mess basket fitted with kettle, tea pots, cups, plates, cutlery, and all sorts of good things to eat, the larder being replenished weekly from the Army and Navy Stores, London. We have our own cook, who has a standing order to buy eggs, milk, butter, bread, cream, etc. daily, and we each have our servant besides, so you see campaigning under present conditions is not at all unpleasant, and our expenses are really very low. Nothing very warlike about all this you'll say: true enough, but it keeps us cheerful and that is the spirit to foster at all costs. The men too are wonderfully happy; we see that plainly enough, and they say so themselves in their letters home which we censor, much to our amusement I might add. The following is an extract from one I read only this morning: "The French girls are fine but it's awful hot out here and I have no tobacco." Others speak of shells bursting all round them, before they have been within miles of one. The imaginations of some are very elastic, and I am wondering how they will express themselves when they have really been through something exciting.

I sent Peg a letter card on Friday just previous to our departure for the trenches. We left our temporary base on Thursday morning for a fairly large town some seven miles distant where we billeted for the night and left the following day for a 24 hour spell in the trenches; this particular district is very quiet and has been so for a long time. These trenches at present are held by men of the regular army, and we were placed amongst these fellows for instruction in the art of this particular kind of warfare. To show you how quiet things are we went into the trenches at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, about one hour's march through the town and a long communication trench from the road brought us to our destination. When we got there shots were being exchanged between the snipers of each side, but one felt absolutely secure in such a well pro-

tected position, and it was impossible to feel even nervous. Occasionally we had a look at the German position by looking over the top of the parapet, but this is not a wise proceeding though I saw one of the "regulars" expose himself for quite three minutes during which time he fired several shots. Such risks are unnecessary and very foolish, for there are plenty of loopholes to fire through and heaps of periscopes for lookout purposes.

The German line is about 500 yards from where we were though in front of our B. Coy., the distance in parts is only about 30 yds. No one in A. Coy. saw a sign of the enemy the whole time, though Capt. Russell, Nagle and I climbed to the roof of a ruined farm on our left and looked long and carefully through our field glasses for a glimpse of the grey uniforms, but without success. The snipers aim for the top of the sand bags with the object of keeping their respective foe's heads below cover, and in this they are quite successful.

The trenches are beautifully made and are provided with dug-outs large enough for all the men to sleep in; the floors are either boarded, or paved with bricks, while the neatly arranged sand bags give a finish to the whole and incidentally make them quite secure. The only danger is from shells which might actually fall into the trench itself, but we had nothing so unpleasant as that. True the Boches did send a few 18 pounders into a ruined farm only 50 yds. behind us, but they do that almost daily in hopes of getting any of our men who might be there to draw water, which as a matter of fact they have long since ceased to do. At nightfall the Germans began to fire flare shells, which are really Roman candles on a big scale giving a dazzling greenish flare lighting up the whole place, and this is kept up till daybreak. Between 2 and 4 a.m. the firing becomes heavier; why this is so is rather strange, but apparently it is a matter of nerves on both sides; as the soldiers put it they "get the wind up" and blaze away.

The officers each have a dug-out built just behind, and connected with, the fire trench, where we took turns for a few hours rest. There was also a larger dug-out for a mess which holds four at a time for meals. They "did" us jolly well out of their well stocked larder. After 24 hours we marched back to our billets in the town, and after tea I was sent back here to take charge of the transport and the other details left at our temporary base while Hind takes his turn in the trenches. The battalion returns on Tuesday so I'll be here for a few days on my own with the eighty N.C.O. and men who were left here to guard the transport, headquarters, etc.

I can't help thinking what a pity it is Nip not being with us; the other officers of his Coy. are awfully sick about his being left behind. From what I've heard the officers from the 7th who are now at Colchester are not having a very happy time, and I am anxiously awaiting a letter from Nip to know what he thinks about it.

I haven't mentioned the papers yet; they are also reaching me without any delay. Please continue sending the "Times," for apart from the news of the day, they contain such a lot of other good reading unaffected by age.

I am afraid you will find this a very disjointed harangue; a good letter can't be written if one is continually interrupted to attend to some little thing or other, but you will know more or less what we have been doing lately.

LOSS OF HILL 60.

2nd. Lieutenant H. S. Thompson, R.F.A., who was formerly at Estancia La Belita, Drabble, F.C.O., has written Mr. B. Gough at the said address as follows:—

Sunday, May 30th, 1915

Was delighted to get your letter of April 12th and hear the news from Argentina. You should by now have received another letter from me writ-

ten about a month ago I think.

There must have been a tremendous exodus from the Argentine, but I believe it is the same from all parts however remote. One meets fellows out here from all corners of the Globe who have hurried home to do something and by Jove they are needed as the casualty list will tell you.

Since the beginning of April we have been up close to Ypres in a very advanced position and it has been one continual scrap ever since we came. Was all through that Hill 60 affair and was the first Artillery Officer to get on to the Hill after we captured it, and when I got there found it was absolutely useless for observation purposes.

Since the Germans have recaptured it and still hold it thanks to their delightful gas.

Every now and then they make an attack when the wind is favourable for their gas and we are not only shelled from one point, but also from our flank and behind; we have had a lot of casualties, and when I tell you that many of our men have been scuppered by rifle bullets you will realise how close the gentle Huns are.

Four times have we had our teams harnessed and brought up ready to limber up and retire and each time it has quieted down a little and the teams have gone back to the wagon lines, the infantry have been able to hold the line somehow.

Last Monday we had a tremendous attack on our left flank preceded by the largest dose of gas they have treated us to so far. It started just at dawn when nearly everyone was asleep and before our fellows could get their respirators on several went under.

It was as thick as a London fog even when it reached our battery position which is about 1600 yards from the Germans; we had a terrible quarter of an hour and then thank goodness it passed over us and gradually the air cleared leaving the whole battery gasping and choking for air, coughing and spluttering; had to send several fellows to hospital and all of us were more or less affected for days afterwards, it gets right into your lungs and what one really dies of is acute bronchitis.

It is so uncanny fighting against this sort of thing, no wonder our fellows were unable to stand up against it at first—now they are becoming more accustomed to this method of warfare and a respirator is part of every man's equipment.

I saw yesterday one of the most remarkable sights I have ever seen. In the afternoon our army chaplain Capt. the Rev. Guinness, D.S.O., who is attached to the Cavalry division holding the trenches on our left, strolled up to the battery and sat down with our gunners by the guns, had tea with them and a little impromptu service, a few well known hymns, talked to the men a little, and finished up with a short prayer.

During the prayer the enemy who had up till then been fairly quiet started to shell our position and a great high explosive shell burst in the air not 30 yards from the group about the Parson and all the splinters whistled all around them.

The Chaplain continued his prayer absolutely unmoved and not a man stirred although this shell was followed in quick succession by several more, ordinarily the men would have dived for their dugouts like lightning, how no one was hit appears to be a miracle and it was the greatest testimony of the efficacy of prayer I have seen.

The Parson was a splendid chap, as a rule they do not come to such advanced positions as ours but content themselves with service well behind the firing line where they can assemble large bodies of men without fear of aeroplane observation.

It is difficult to say how long the war will last but I think it could easily go on for another year unless something unforeseen happens.

There is no doubt we shall beat the Germans eventually but we still have a tremendous task before us. They are not a beaten nation yet but I think they are just commencing to find a shortage of men to keep the

PRISON MUTINY

Outbreak at Santa Rosa de Toay

There have been previous rumours of a rising in the prison of Santa Rosa de Toay, and this has now actually occurred. It has been frequently predicted as a consequence of the interminable delays in bringing cases to trial from that place of detention. While the accused were kept in prison for long periods waiting for their cases to come on, they suffered cold and hunger, the food was insufficient and infamous in quality, and the prison building itself a disgraceful edifice with reeking damp walls and openings through which the cold wind blew at will. Driven to extremities by their miseries, the captives concerted an uprising. They suddenly attacked and burst open the interior doors and rushed upon the soldiers to overpower them at the risk of being blown away by a volley. This almost happened, for the guards drew up at points where they were protected and could pour in a deadly cross fire. They advised the pursuers to keep quiet, and the latter, on promise of better treatment, returned to their cells. The attempt was renewed next day, but again repressed by the Prison Guard and a strong picket of police. Nevertheless, the greatest uneasiness prevails, and the guards are continually under arms. There is a general demand that the Government shall intervene, as the case of these men, many of them untried and uncondemned, is such that greater consideration should certainly be shown. The present treatment is not consistent with "libertad" or "independencia" either.

various theatres of war going; a sign is that they have adopted every unscrupulous means possible; their latest tricks are poisoning with arsenic all streams that flow from their lines into ours (they have caught some of our fellows like this), using explosive bullets, and they are now making their shrapnel bullets with spikes all over them to ensure a bad wound. I have picked up several of their bullets; I think all these are signs that they are getting a little desperate.

It is very sad to see all the fellows that one was with at Woolwich go one by one killed or wounded.

I have been very lucky up to the present, had some near shaves, but a miss is as good as a mile at this game.

We are in action here in the grounds of a large Chateau and when we first came here we used to live and sleep in the Chateau but we don't now, bit by bit they have battered it down and now it is only a ruin with just one room fairly whole, in which we occasionally cook and eat when they are not shelling us, otherwise we live feed and sleep in dugouts by the guns. I have slept underground for 6 weeks in a bit of a hole where you can only kneel upright, not very pleasant but it is safer. When we were occupying the house we had a narrow squeak as a shell burst right in the room where I and two other officers slept.

Fortunately as there was an attack on at the time we were all at the guns and not in the room but all our kits were and they were blown into small pieces. I had absolutely nothing left but what I stood up in, not even a toothbrush which annoyed me more than anything as it was two weeks before I could get one.

I shall be glad to get back to the peaceful life of the camp, I have been out here 4 months now and I find the strain commence to tell on one's nerves. I must close now, I shall be awfully glad to have the news when you can spare the time to write. Recuerdos to all enquiring friends.

H. S. THOMPSON.

Public Opinion as expressed in the Argentine Press.

THE TAXES IN BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE

(La Prensa.—July 8).

Sundry delegates of diverse associations recently listened to a fiery discourse on the state of the finances of the province of Buenos Aires in relation to taxation in general and the territorial tax in particular. It is to be supposed, says "La Prensa," that the committee appointed at the aforesaid gathering will devote all its attention to the problem before it, but inasmuch as no definite lines were laid before the meeting, "La Prensa" ventures to give them a few hints that may be profitable, since it is to the general interest that the work of the committee prove efficacious. To begin with, the administration of the province for many a quinquennium past has turned on the immoderate use of credit and budgets compiled without the slightest foresight.

The natural result has been high taxes, irregularly collected, utter disregard of all complaints made by the interests most immediately concerned, and insistence on the necessity for thus imposing taxation based on the knowledge that further borrowing is impossible. Against such a situation there is a general outcry, itself a proof that the government's methods are wrongly devised. The lack of foresight shown by the government, and its inability to appreciate the general situation of the province cannot be met by merely saying that such a state of things does not exist. Taxes on landed property are undoubtedly high and out of all proportion with what it yields. "La Prensa" points out that rural property in former times met with a certain amount of consideration, and a careful examination ought to be made in order to prove to the government that its present criterion is wrong. In short the administrative incapacity of the government must be demonstrated by facts, not merely made the subject of abuse, which may act negatively in so far as the desired result is concerned. Admittedly the financial state of the province is not prosperous, and the composition of its legislature such as to militate against a proper study of the problems that affect public and private well-being. The meeting of taxpayers, on the other hand, is all-embracing, and is in an exceptional position to carry out an enquiry that will be of real popular value.

THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH LINES

(La Prensa.—July 9).

On more than one occasion, says "La Prensa," it has drawn attention to the state of the telegraph lines down south, and points out that not there alone, but all over the republic the authorities would do well to pay more attention to one of the profitable services of the state, without however making the question of money getting subservient to the general convenience of the community. However true it may be that the receipts from the post office go to swell the national revenues, in the case of the telegraph service, which calls for capital in the shape of lines and other installations, this capital must be kept up, and if necessary added to as circumstances may demand. The proof of the shortsighted attitude adopted towards the telegraph service is given, says "La Prensa" by the assignation of \$14,000 c/ per month for upkeep and renewal expenses. Now the lines date in many cases from thirty-five years back, are some 65,000 kilometers in extent, and run through much desert and scantily populated country.

Thus to allot \$2.28 per kilometer

THE RAILWAY NOTE

(La Nación.—July 8).

Dealing once more with the Note presented to the government by the railway companies "La Nación," whilst deploring the weak manner in which their case has been presented, again alludes to the moral aspect of the question, and the doubt that is thrown on the good faith of the nation's decrees. Indirectly the companies allude to this point, by mentioning various legislative measures creating charges on private capital that in their very nature alter the contractual bases upon which the said capital was introduced in this country. And, comments "La Nación," however true it may be that these measures were devised to benefit the common weal, their immediate results are none the less unjust. They all fall on the companies, adding thereby to their financial difficulties. The Pension Law is in this class; the judicial interpretation of the Mitre Law may also be included; whilst to go further back one may cite the unreasonable opposition raised by the government of the province of Buenos Aires to the fusion of the Southern and the Western lines.

In every case the companies could not fail to see at work tendencies adverse to the tranquil development of their affairs. The result was to bring about a reluctance to undertake fresh development, that is now almost irradicable. The fact of the matter is, continues "La Nación," that this country has thought that the railway companies were making fabulous profits, all evidence to the contrary notwithstanding. The gains of the companies, limited as they are by the Mitre Law, are publicly known, and yet it was actually stated in Congress that the companies kept a double set of books, for their shareholders and for the state. "La Nación" castigates such stupendous ignorance as it deserves, and points out that Argentines as a whole have never realised that whilst foreign capital has put 1200 million dollars into railways, local capitalists have not been able to raise a bare two million. The result of all this ignorance and policy of extortion is only too plainly manifest in the shape of a deep crisis that may well lead to the complete suppression of all fresh capital support for this industry. Nor does the harm stop there, because as "La Nación" says, the whole situation may even affect Argentine credit in the financial markets of the world, since it does not only show the deficiencies of our economic situation, but also proves the shortness of our memory when it comes to complying with the terms of a contract, expressed or implied. Careful study is therefore called for in order that this country may regain the path from which it has strayed and prepare its mind to accept the inevitable remedy.

per year for upkeep and renewal shows an administrative lack of comprehension that easily explains the state of the lines. If they were properly looked after, and equipped in such a way as to give a satisfactory service, some millions would be required and the work would take at least three or four years. As things are the so-called "economy" is simply throwing away money. There are lines that call for complete renewal, since posts and wires are alike perished, and fall before the first squall. And if the wish to make the national lines trunk lines, in so far as fresh zones of communication are concerned, is to be translated into practice, the authorities must see to it that they are new and serviceable.

9TH OF JULY

(La Nación.—July 9).

Once more Argentines look back to the work of their forefathers, and, observes "La Nación," it is a work that consoles us for the spectacle offered by their descendants. To recall the work of that great generation to which this country owes her liberty is not merely paying a debt of gratitude, but is at the same time a civic lesson that must and should be renewed for the benefit of successive generations. It is a lesson in idealism, now more necessary than it ever was before owing to the materialistic and mean minded conception of life that is all too prevalent nowadays. If the generation that conceived the idea of independence were able to carry out their plans it was chiefly due to the fact that they were led by a disinterested patriotism. No task ever looked more insuperable, than that which confronted the heroes of 1816, when after the failure of the revolution in Upper Peru, all appeared lost. Yet it was precisely this moment that was chosen by the Congress of Tucuman to declare their faith in the future.

Much progress has been made since those days, not only in a material but also in a moral sense, yet the task that lies before us, continues "La Nación," is precisely the same as that which faced the men of 1816. Just as they placed the supreme interests of the nation above the interests of the individual, so must we do, even when the national interests appear hostile to the latter. Our forefathers had the hardest part, in that they had to break the soil, to establish the liberty that this country now enjoys at the price of blood and battle. Ours be it, "La Nación" concludes, to use our endeavours to make the nation as a whole realise the proud hopes with which our predecessors launched it on its course.

PRISON ACCOMMODATION IN ROSARIO

(La Prensa.—July 10).

Owing to the financial difficulties that prevent the carrying out of the original scheme for building a penitentiary in the Province of Santa Fé there is some talk of reforming the prison accommodation in Rosario, concerning which, says *La Prensa* it has written on many occasions. As a matter of fact Rosario gaol merely serves to confine evil doers, since the building is good for nothing else, unless it be to increase the number of vices of those interned within its walls. To expect anything in the nature of reformation, given the state in which the prisoners dwell, is absurd, and can only lead to disappointment. Unfortunately this same promiscuity is to be found in the major portion of the prisons scattered throughout the Republic. The manner in which they are built makes segregation impossible, with the result that first offenders live promiscuously with habitual criminals, and prisoners awaiting trial are compelled to resort with those who have already been sentenced.

This prison régime, declares *La Prensa*, is largely responsible for the steady increase of crime, despite the fact that modern criminology, as applied to prison discipline, seeks always to do away with the idea of expiation, replacing it by a desire to effect a lasting reform and thereby prevent a repetition of the offence. This objective is of the greatest importance to society, and prisons ought therefore to be something more than mere enclosures wherein the convicted must serve out their sentence. In other countries important progress has been made, and common life between the prisoners has been stopped simply because it was merely continuing the habits under which the criminals lived when at liberty. Here the old régime still rules, the case of Rosario gaol being an example very much to the point, hence the absolute need for reforming its existing condition.

WAR AND COMMERCE

(La Prensa.—July 12).

The colossal conflict that has turned all Europe into an armed camp of desolation has naturally reacted in a very considerable degree on the neutral lands, which assist at the dread spectacle and suffer the sad consequences of the general dislocation. And among the neutrals those who suffer most are those who have been most closely linked with the countries now at war. All the activity which foreign capital and immigration brought about in Argentina has been paralysed, and with this paralysis has come the forced cessation of all new public works, and the suspension of many that were in course of construction. That is not however the feature to which *La Prensa* deems it necessary to draw special attention at the present moment, general commercial intercourse, in so far as imports are concerned, being of more immediate importance.

Shortly before the war broke out traders generally held large stocks, and owing to the crisis it was feared that liquidation would be slow and painful. As a matter of fact everything has found a buyer, down to the remnants, and the danger now is that although Argentina has money where-with to buy the European manufacturers will not be able to supply her needs. This, says *La Prensa*, is the problem now before her. The American traders, notwithstanding that the war has gone on for close on a year, have scarcely made any entry in this market. Either they are not interested in it, or their goods and their system of sale are not adaptable to local needs. Hence, concludes *La Prensa*, the Government ought to take steps to secure the entry of the most indispensable merchandise, and no-one could say that by so doing it was breaking its neutrality. The matter might be arranged through the various consuls, they being asked to seek out information and if necessary to act as discreet intermediaries on behalf of the Argentine consumer.

UNJUSTIFIABLE DELAY

(La Prensa.—July 13).

Facts have unfortunately confirmed the predictions made when the Congress of 1915 was yet young, namely, that it would be but a sterile session, absorbed by the problem of the coming Presidency. And among other matters of urgency that have been neglected the question of the Buenos Aires Municipality stands first in importance. In the Federal Capital the authorities must be appointed in accordance with Congressional law, and this doctrine is irrevocable. Hence, since the dissolution of the Municipal Council the responsibility for the leaderless state of the Commune rests directly on Congress. "La Prensa" goes on to point out that two courses are open to Congress: either let it annul the present organic law relating to the Federal Municipality, or comply with its terms.

Admittedly the time is not propitious for a careful and thorough revision of the municipal law, but that is no reason for maintaining the municipality of Buenos Aires in an acephalous condition. Laws are only dethroned by new laws, whence it follows that existing systems must be complied with. The correct solution would be to order the existing Municipal Commission to prepare for municipal elections, and at the same time to administer the affairs of the commune. The incapacity of the legislators is not the fault of the people, and if Congress has neither time nor wish to revise the laws, let it at least carry out existing statutes and thereby conform to the principles of the constitution. Nor does the argument that a call to fresh elections means re-opening the shady chapter of the previous Municipal Council invalidate these facts. It is the legal principle that is at stake, and "La Prensa" concludes by accusing Congress of a neglect of its duties.

THE GERMAN REPLY TO THE STATES

(La Nación.—July 12).

Apparently, says *La Nación*, the German reply has not satisfied American public opinion, and there is also every reason to believe that it has not satisfied the authorities at the White House. This is but to be expected seeing that the German Note eludes rather than answers the fundamental questions put by North America. Briefly, the German Government limits itself to defending its system of submarine warfare as being but a reprisal for the blockade of German ports by Great Britain, and proposes measures for the protection of American citizens that would deprive the American Note of its character of a protest based not on the laws of war but on the dictates of mere humanity. It is therefore clear that the German intention is to draw out the discussion as long as possible, a method that is apparently much favoured by German diplomacy, judging by the fact that Chile's Note of protest concerning the violation of territorial waters by the late Dresden is still unanswered.

That the German Government should accuse Great Britain of responsibility for the submarine war is comprehensible; as *La Nación* remarks it is the customary procedure for any wrong that lacks justification to try and throw the blame elsewhere, but the United States is not likely to pay much heed to this claim. For diverse reasons the United States Government has asked Germany to alter her actual system of submarine warfare, the main argument being not the protection of American citizens but the general inhumanity of such acts. The suggestions made by Germany relative to the safeguarding of American citizens are therefore of but secondary importance. Nor can Washington have been pleased at being baldly told that the *Lusitania* carried ammunition, when they had officially denied this impeachment. Altogether it is readily understandable why the reply should not find favour up north. The precise opinion of the Washington Government is not yet known. There is no need for hurry, nor is there any call for precipitate action, and *La Nación* believes that yet another effort will be made to bring Germany to her senses and get her to consent to plans that although unacceptable at the moment in Berlin may well be welcome in a very short time.

FRANCO-ARGENTINE COMMERCE

(La Nación.—July 14).

After referring to the recent commercial mission that has just left these shores, *La Nación* points out that latterly France had lost ground in the commercial strife, statistics showing that French imports in Argentina were reduced to articles of luxury, valuable in themselves but not calculated to build up a big trade, which if it is to show real expansion must be founded on a large demand by the major portion of society. Here is the market that France must seek to satisfy, and it is in this direction that her trade must seek expansion, without necessarily foregoing her finer trade, for which there will always be a good even if limited demand. Personal observation will no doubt have suggested something of this sort to the delegates, and they will doubtless recommend the shipment of large quantities of goods saleable at popular prices.

For, as *La Nación* remarks, trade must be adapted to national exigencies if it is to create a large demand, whilst in so far as the export trade of the Argentine is concerned it is determined by our agrarian industries, fomented by the heavy demand for foodstuffs in the more densely populated lands of Europe. Argentine interests therefore call for freedom from interference with the importation of her foodstuffs through tariff or other exigencies, whilst it is to the advantage of France to win a prominent place in the general trade of this country, which represents some 20 per cent of its total imports.

THE SOCIALISTIC CONGRESS

(La Nación.—July 13.)

General interest has centred round the recent Socialist Congress, says "La Nación," largely owing to the Palacios incident; but the real importance of the meeting lay in the indication that it afforded of the tendencies of a party whose intervention in public life has been of undoubted importance, tendencies that embodied much more than the mere incident of the right to accept a challenge to the duel, seeing that the question of duelling in so far as it concerns the Socialist party here, is of greater importance than the question of duelling in the abstract. The resolution taken by the Rosario Socialist Congress, suppressing the clause prohibiting personal combat is really very significant. "La Nación" continues. It shows the ultra-Socialist spirit capitulating to local conditions, wherein personal bravery is both genuine and traditional, and shows, moreover, that Socialism is becoming more truly national and at one with the national character.

Hence the resolution of the recent Congress in Buenos Aires appears to "La Nación" as being re-actionary, and proves the preponderance of the anti-national spirit, as does the resolution to consider it legal for candidates who have been affiliated for six months with the party to take part in elections and designation of candidates without their being naturalised Argentine citizens. The importance of this decision, in view of the activity of the Socialists, and the assistance rendered in their recent campaigns by accidental aids, needs, says "La Nación," no insistence. This is the chief point of importance in the proceedings of the congress, but, concludes "La Nación," the antagonism shown by the working class members against the intellectuals, is also noteworthy, showing as it does a state of antagonism that may well affect high ideals, especially when such ideals are translated into the concrete facts of public employment.

THE MORTGAGE QUESTION

(La Prensa.—July 14).

Referring anew to the large amount of overdue mortgages, collection of which is sought by judicial means, *La Prensa* maintains that given the vast sum at stake, it is permissible to consider the question in other than its strictly legal aspect. \$300,000,000 is mentioned as the total of the sums overdue, and calculating that mortgages have been granted on a third of the value of the properties affected, one reaches close on a thousand million dollars as the total involved. *La Prensa* points out that the crisis has reached a stage at which ordinary remedies are insufficient. The general cry is for a moratorium, but will such a measure relieve the position of the debtors? It would suspend the execution of the debt for a fixed term, but it would not suspend the interest, nor would it prevent the descent in property values. Thus the debt would be growing, and the guarantee on which it was based would be falling in proportion.

This entirely apart from the rights of the creditor, which cannot legally be denied, and the problem gets worse year by year. It is undoubtedly a fact that the enormous amount of hypothecary obligations is the chief reason that prevents the crisis from lifting, since debtors under a mortgage do not benefit to any extent from the improved agricultural position, nor from the general economy that is now being practised. And black though the present may be, the future prospects are still more gloomy, the one outstanding fact being that the debt increases with time, whilst the prospect of fresh capital flowing hither becomes more and more distant daily. Moreover looked at from the creditor standpoint there is an equally

IN THE OFFICE CHAIR

"And in some corner of the hubbub couch
Make game of that which makes as
much of thee."

OMAR KHAYYAM.

—“You rebels, look to taste the due
meet for rebellion.”

Rebels, will be the term applied to those whether they be masters or men, who in any way foment or abet the proposed coal strike in South Wales. This is no time for palterings or polite generalities. If the strike be the result of greed on the part of the coal owners, they must be constrained, forcibly if need be, to recognise that the King's Authority is not a mere phrase and expression, but a living force; if the men are to blame they must be coerced if need be, and those who stand in the way of the country's need for ammunition, whether masters or men should taste the discipline of a gaol. Incidentally the teeth of the greedy and shameless exploiter who seeks to make gain from his country's need, are to be drawn, by a coal prices Regulation Bill in the United Kingdom.

The Sons of the Prophets.

An atmosphere ecclesiastical pervades the British community this week, which is an excellent thing for the community. Such an assembly of Rev. Gentlemen, Canons, Archdeacons, and Chaplains we only see once a year, and it may be the heat, which caused the atmosphere to vibrate and multiply things seen, but they do seem more numerous than usual this time. They have come in from the North and from the South, and from the East, and from the West and from the Isles of the Sea (this is a flourish and not to be taken literally. Falkland Isles are not represented.) Garbed in seemly black raiment they make a sort of island of Theology in the midst of a workaday and profane world. As to clerical costume, even if one possess a knowledge of Historical dress, it is something of a difficulty to discover the origin of the round and round collar which is de rigueur, to say nothing of the problem of gaiters, apron and the Episcopal Beaver with side strings. We live in a time when the Church is at times exceeding militant, and while there are no actual reproductions of Antony Beck, Longshanks' fighting Bishop, there are plenty of "brisk young men" at the front as Chaplains who are frequently under fire, and display the same sang froid as did the Padre of the 24th at Rorke's Drift.

"The Melancholy Days are Come."

Buenos Aires is at present experiencing a spell of weather which reminds one of some of the malignant yet subtle efforts of a British winter. Close, muggy, and heavy, the temperature and windless days are exceedingly trying and, recall the

urgent need for a solution. The likelihood of forced sales in large quantities foreshadows a complete collapse of the property market, both urban and rural, and indeed this phenomenon is already noticeable, whilst the lowering of property values also means a reduced level of revenues based thereon. *La Prensa* is therefore of opinion that relief can only be had from the mortgage companies, who by saving their debtors will also help to save themselves by stopping the steady depreciation in capital values. The position of the debtors is more or less akin to that of a state temporarily unable to meet its engagements, being on a par with that of Argentina in 1890, or that of the Province of Buenos Aires some time ago. Hence a consolidation scheme drawn up by the companies would help to improve the situation, and *La Prensa* leaves its suggestion to the consideration of the financial world.

GAMBLE WITH DEATH

HOW A WAR CORRESPONDENT
FACED DANGER.

One of the survivors of H.M.S. *Majestic* has related to the "Daily Telegraph" the following story of the coolness of the well-known war correspondent Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, who was on board the battleship when she was torpedoed off the Gallipoli peninsula.

"I saw Mr. Ashmead Bartlett standing on the quarter-deck. Without the least dramatic show, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett glanced at his wrist-watch. He took up a position close to the port bulkhead door, right in a line with the aft turret gun, looking around calmly for his loophole for escape, then glancing again at his watch, then at the men who dashed past him in their hopeful race for life.

"There he stood, reminding me of a 100 yards race in the rôle of time-keeper, watching the whole bunch of competitors speeding on to the tape, looking at the men, then at his watch. There he stood gambling with death. He was there when seconds only divided him from the *Majestic's* last plunge. Then at the last moment he took to the water, and was rescued. I never saw a cooler, calmer man. I felt proud of him. I think the world ought to know he gambled with death to let the world know the final scenes as the *Majestic* went to her doom."

AUSTRALIANS FOR EUROPE

ANOTHER 50,000 IN TRAINING.

London, July 13.

A cable message from Melbourne announces that more large contingents of troops are on the point of sailing for Europe, while another 50,000 are in training. The recruiting campaign has yielded excellent results.

old Scots saying that "A green Yule makes a fat kirkyard." The "flu," that "fell disease on every side stalks forth and grips the breath," cough mixtures and pastilles are at a premium, cod liver oils are firm, and the Doctor entereth in, with a good bedside manner affably enquiring "And how are we to-day?" It is "a sickly season" and we have also the "bloody war" usually associated with it in the wicked old Regimental toast, the grasshopper is a burden, we perspire excessively, a gray haze covers the sky, and man was made to mourn. In short this weather is exceeding beastly, and nothing less than the destruction of many thousand Germans, a "Hecatombe" (lovely word) can make one feel any way cheerful. And Thursday is St. Swithun's Day too!

The Rear Guard.

"La Razon" publishes an article severely reflecting upon the manners and behaviour of Tramway employees in general, and of guards in particular. The article gives specific instances of rudeness on the part of the guards with the numbers of the offenders but, it must be granted that notwithstanding these black sheep, the tram guard in B. A. is usually a very decent fellow. Some of them are excellent fellows, and perhaps their chief failing is a slackness towards those gentlemen who refuse to notice the intimation "Es prohibido escupir en el suelo." It were certainly better if this were rigidly enforced but, it is an imperfect world, and the poor guard has a hard life and long hours, wherefore let us be as pleasant with him as may be, say "gracias" when he hands the ticket, and make his task as easy as we can by not insisting on standing a dozen deep on the rear platform.

BRITON.

ROSARIO NEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 13.

Golf. The Fisherton Cup.

Play for the Fisherton Cup took place at the links of the Rosario Golf Club on Sunday, when T. H. Taylor secured the trophy with a net score of 74, R. C. Higginson being the runner-up with a net score of 75. There were 21 entries, and the play was followed with keen interest. The competition was three rounds medal play, with choice score of holes to complete two rounds—in other words, it was an eclectic competition. The course was in fairly good order, though the greens were a bit rough on account of the prolonged dry weather.

The July monthly handicap play for ladies took place on Saturday, the 3rd instant, with the following results: Mrs. Crouch, first round, minus 3; second round, all square; total, minus 3. Mrs. Van Horne, first round, minus 1; second round, minus 3; total, minus 4.

The play in the gentlemen's monthly handicap took place on the following day. Results: Mr. Van Horne, minus 5 and plus 1, total, minus 4. Mr. T. H. Marston, minus 2 and minus 3; total, minus 5.

The next big contest is for the F.C.C.A. Cup, the date being August 15th, this, one of the best cups in the country, always puts players on their mettle. The next monthly handicaps will take place on the first Saturday and Sunday in August, for ladies and gentlemen respectively.

Roldan Tennis Club.

Once upon a time few clubs could compare in vitality and enthusiasm with the Roldan Tennis Club. An energetic president devoted time and money to the courts and their surroundings, and everything went well. Of late, the interest has abated, and the club premises have spread their nets in vain; partly owing to the war, probably. The other day a meeting was called, and the only surviving members of the committee—the President, Mr. Marsh, and the Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Seddon, made up the entire muster. The business of the meeting was to decide whether the club could be revived, or whether it should, to put it succinctly, "snuff out." It was proposed by the Secretary that the President should "see what he could do." This was carried nem. con., and Mr. Marsh hopes to interest some of the leading residents in the direction of making good use of the exceptional facilities for tennis which the club affords.

Alberdi Tennis Club.

The members of the Alberdi Tennis Club also conferred amongst themselves on a recent occasion, and decided to make active propaganda in furtherance of increased membership. I hear that there has been a welcome influx of recruits as an immediate result.

New Alberdi Athletic Club: Forthcoming Tournament.

The committee of the Athletic Club of the Stores Department of the Central Cordoba Railway have decided to organise their Athletic Tournament at New Alberdi on Saturday, July 24. A programme is appended.

So far donations of silver cups have been received from the Chief Engineer, Mr. A. Jack, the Traffic Manager, Mr. R. Stuart, the Chief Accountant, Mr. R. Montgomery, and the Treasurer, Mr. A. J. Knight, besides a number of useful presents from many of the local business houses. All details can be obtained from Mr. Gerald V. Cumberbatch, the Hon. Secretary of the Sports Committee.

The events include: Kicking the football; throwing the cricket ball; 100 metres races in series; long jump; tug-of-war; 120 metres hurdle race; high jump; 220 metres flat race; 100 metres for ladies; 50 metres, children under 10; thread-the-

needle race; costume race, 200 metres; 100 metre sack race; 100 metres three-legged race; 100 metres veterans' race; 800 metres flat race; 200 metres obstacle race; 200 metres consolation race.

The prize distribution will follow.

The Markets.

Wheat has been absolutely a dead letter as far as export trading is concerned, and little better as regards any trading, for nothing has been done beyond a few small lots to local millers. Neither has there been any trading in the speculative option or futures market—prices being entirely nominal. Spot value is \$11.60 to \$11.80 for 78 kilo quality.

Maize has been, on the contrary, quite an active market, and a free business has been done at \$4.60 to \$4.70. The week under review began with value \$4.55 to \$4.60, and improved under large buying orders, supposed to be for Scandinavian and Dutch a/c. This caused prices to advance to \$4.70, but the demand appears to have been satisfied, and the market is again quieter with sellers at \$4.65 and possibly \$4.60.

The small proportion of English steamers now loading here calls for attention. To-day there are only 4 or 5 against 8 to 10 neutral boats, Dutch, Norwegian, etc. It would appear as though the demand which up to a month or so ago was for Italian ports has been transferred to the northern European ports.

Freights have fluctuated tremendously. Last week as low as 55s. was done, usual open charter. Market firmed up and a steamer for July loading was reported fixed at 62½ on Saturday, whilst to-day (Tuesday) London advices report a weak market and quote 52½ as value.

Linseed has been a quiet market.

The Great Raymond.

I asked Mr. Clark what was the Great Raymond's star turn. He replied: "They are all star turns; each trick is better than the last!" Certainly the visit of the world-famous illusionist is creating great interest, and the effective poster campaign has filled the city with speculation as to whether anyone will be able to bind this slippery gentleman. If, as alleged, he once got out of a garotter's chair, there is little hope of "coming over him."

Alberdi School Sports.

Alberdi High School was favoured with glorious weather for the Annual Sports, which were held on July 9, in the High School grounds. There were a number of onlookers, chiefly parents of the pupils and small brothers and sisters. The Rev. J. A. Rickards acted as President, the Vice-Presidents being Miss Gillbee and Miss Searle. Miss M. G. Starkie, Miss Jessie Watson, Mr. G. H. Ransdale, and Mr. C. H. Taylor acted as judges. The starter was Mr. A. A. Gordon Grace, who also acted as sports manager, along with Mr. C. H. Taylor. The O. P. G. Committee consisted of Miss Ruth Browning (Hon. Sec.), Miss M. A. Unwin, Miss E. Watson, Mr. A. A. G. Grace, Mr. G. H. Ransdale, and Mr. C. H. Taylor (Hon. Treasurer).

Throwing the cricket ball (open), prize presented by Mr. G. H. Ransdale.—Won by Dorothy Unwin.

100 yards handicap (under 10), prize presented by Miss A. M. Gillbee.—1st James Fowler, 2nd T. F. Rosenbaum.

High jump (open).—1st, Florence Beane.

60 yards (under 9), prize presented by Miss M. G. Starkie.—1st Rosie Fones, 2nd Eitel Rosenbaum; last (booby prize), Maggie Brunton.

Egg and spoon race (open).—1st Florence Beane.

Thread the Needle (open).—1st Linda Castella.

Obstacle race (open), prize presented by Mr. H. J. Ransdale.—1st Doris Garside.

Long jump (open), prize presented by Mr. C. H. Taylor.—1st Florence Beane.

120 yards handicap prize, presented by Mr. S. G. Burch.—1st Margaret Fowler.

Three-legged race (100 yards handicap).—Won by Kathleen Edwardes and Edith Fones.

Potato race (under 12).—James Fowler.

Potato race (under 9).—Robert Brunton.

Sack race (100 yards handicap), prize presented by the Misses Watson.—1st Gladys Nixon; last, Robert Brunton.

Bun race (under 8).—1st Eitel Rosenbaum; 2nd Robert Brunton.

220 yards handicap, prize presented by Mr. A. A. Gordon Grace.—1st Margarita Rosenbaum, 2nd Florence Beane.

Tug-of-War.—The teams were captained by F. Beane and D. Garside. Won by Garside's team.

100 yards visitors' race, under 16.—Erica Sarghel.

Old Pupils' Guild race (120 yards handicap).—1st G. H. Ransdale, 2nd E. Unwin, 3rd A. A. G. Grace.

Consolation race (for all competitors not having won a prize in the first 15 events).—1st Perey Ryberg, 2nd Leslie Pumfrett.

Parents of present pupils.—Mrs. Hosford.

The enthusiasm was well maintained until the end, and at 5.30 the prizes became the centre of attraction. The Rev. J. A. Rickards, as President, thanked in the name of all who had so enjoyed the afternoon the committee of the Old Pupils' Guild. They had devoted much thought and time and certainly their efforts had been rewarded in the success of the afternoon. It was a cause of much pleasure and satisfaction to himself and Miss Gillbee that the Old Pupils' Guild were taking so keen an interest in their school. He then called upon Mrs. Rickards to present the prizes. The pupils showed their appreciation of all that had been done for their enjoyment and benefit by giving three ringing cheers for the committee of the Old Pupils' Guild, three more for Miss Gillbee, and the Rev. A. J. and Mrs. Rickards. The proceedings terminated with the National Anthem.

The committee of the Old Pupils' Guild wish to thank the following persons for donations received on behalf of the school sports: Mr. and Mrs. Guilding, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Unwin, the Misses Watson, Miss A. Gillbee, Miss R. Browning, Miss M. G. Starkie, Mr. and Mrs. Hosford, Miss M. R. Searle, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Ransdale, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenbaum, Mr. and Mrs. Dolbey, Mr. and Mrs. Pumfrett, Messrs. Miles, G. Ransdale, A. Watson, jun., C. H. Taylor, A. A. G. Grace, W. H. Watson, and S. G. Burch.

Rosario Football League.

On Sunday on the Gimnasia y Esgrima ground Rosario Central beat the Tiro Federal 3 goals to 0.

On the Sparta ground Gimnasia y Esgrima beat Sparta 2 goals to 1.

On its own ground Cordoba Central beat Nacional 3 goals to 0.

On the C. A. Rosario Football Club ground Rosario Atletico beat Provincial 3 goals to 1.

Belgrano beat Atlantic Sportsmen 1 goal to 0.

DAY BY DAY IN ROSARIO.

(From Our Correspondent).

July 13.

The wedding of Miss Erne Erickson, daughter of Mr. Edward Erickson, of the Stores Department (F.C.C.A.), to Mr. Eliot Carr, of R. del Sels y Cia., a son of Mr. Carr, of the Carriage and Wagon Department, took place at St. Bartholomew's Church on Saturday, Canon Pepys officiating. The civil ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents, 3534 Calle Salta.

The marriage of Mr. B. Robins, who has been in the correspondence section of the Stores Department of the Central Argentine Railway for some

years, to Miss B. Lehmann, is to take place at Carcaraña on Sunday next the 17th inst. The occasion is to be marked by the presentation of a set of cutlery, subscribed for amongst the bridegroom's fellow employes.

The great Raymond arrived yesterday, and opens at the Colón to-morrow night. Mr. Harry Clark has been here for the past week or so making the multifarious arrangements necessary.

On Thursday of last week the marriage of Miss Dora Lopez Zamora to Mr. Salustiano C. Torres was celebrated by Pastor José Ignacio Yari in the house of the bride's parents. After the ceremony a reception was held which was largely attended by friends and relatives from Rosario and Cordoba.

There was a large turn out of members of the Plaza Jewell Tennis Club at the weekly meeting last Wednesday when tea was provided by the Misses Pinasco. This week Miss Chiesa will give tea.

Mrs. Perkins and Miss Daisy Perkins arrived in the city this morning from Buenos Aires.

The recent concert at Roldan in aid of the Red Cross Fund (per Mrs. C. H. Pearson) realised, I understand, something over \$200.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Christie, of Fisherton.

The Rev. Canon Pepys is in Buenos Aires, where he is attending the session of the Anglican Diocesan Synod which is being held there this week. The lay delegates of St. Bartholomew's are Mr. T. G. Russell and Mr. J. G. Van Oppen.

I regret to learn that Mr. A. C. Lacey, Manager of the Banco Británico in this city, is laid up with pleurisy.

The wedding of Miss Lucia Miles, eldest daughter of Mr. E. E. Miles, of "El Trebol," to Mr. Orti, is to take place on the 31st.

Mr. S. H. Harris, formerly of Funes, has been promoted Lance-Corporal of "C" Company of the London Rifle Brigade. He belongs to the Contaduría Department of the Central Argentine Railway. Messrs. C. J. Coombes and T. H. Nichols, of the Stores Department, have also joined the London Rifle Brigade, and letters from them report that they are both "in the best."

Several American citizens in Rosario were able, thanks to the arrangement of the dates, to follow on the celebration of the 3rd and 4th here by a visit to Buenos Aires in time for the big festivities on the 5th.

Friday's sale of work at the Methodist Church, aftermath of the Grand Patriotic Bazaar in aid of the Prince of Wales's Fund last November, realised a sum of just over \$200. Mr. De la Haye won the rocking-horse. The committee desire to thank the public most heartily for their support on both occasions; and in turn congratulations are due to the committee, and especially to the President, Mr. A. Mactavish; the Secretary, Mr. A. Mitchell; and the Treasurer, Mr. W. C. Crease; for their part. It will be recalled that November's effort realised \$4,000.

A debate is to be held at the Methodist Church shortly by members of the Epworth League, the sides to be married v. Single. A subject has not yet been chosen.

The Rev. G. A. Werner has received a cable from New York stating that Mrs. Werner has embarked on the s.s. Verdi en route for this country. A warm welcome from many friends awaits her.

Alfredo J. White

Solicitor and Accountant

Cordoba 1321, Rosario

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Mainly About People

The Western Telegraph Company have a message for Pastor from Philadelphia.

The wedding of Archdeacon Hodges and Miss Lett will take place on Thursday, July 29, at 5 p.m. in St. John's Pro-Cathedral.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Felton, Mrs. B. C. Baolby, Mr. C. A. Radford, have arrived at the Phoenix Hotel; departures are Mr. J. D. Stewart, for the camp.

Mr. H. E. Walker, Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Great Southern Railway, sailed for England by the R.M.S.P. Demerara on Monday. He expects to be back within 3 months.

There are messages at the Central and South American Telegraph Company's office for schooner Black, Bs. Aires from Baltimore, U.S.A., also from New York to Bodlevere. Buenos Aires.

News has just been received by cable of the death of Mr. James C. Grant, of Belfast, well-known in engineering circles, and father of Mr. Herbert H. Grant, of this city, with whom profound sympathy will be felt.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Rita, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Baines, of Olivos, and Mr. Eric Hudson, of Cordoba, third son of the late Rev. and Mrs. Robert Hudson, of Hove, Brighton.

Mr. G. J. Humbert, Assistant to the General Manager of the Great Southern Railway, left for England by the Demerara on Monday to take a commission in the Transport Section of the Royal Engineers. His many friends in Argentina wish him Go speed and a safe return.

Consequent upon the death of Mr. Danvers, the duties of Director and Administrator of the "Review of the

River Plate" devolve upon Mr. F. H. Chevallier-Boutell, the surviving partner of the firm of Danvers and Co. Mr. Chevallier-Boutell has appointed Mr. Wilfrid J. Lamb, Editor of the "Review."

After an absence of 15 days leave, Mr. M. E. Victory left this morning for Puerto Militar to join the Moreno. He speaks in glowing terms of his trip to the United States and his voyage on the Moreno. The officers were everything that could be desired in their attention towards the conscripts.

One of the largest subscriptions from Argentina to the British War Loan was that of Messrs. P. A. Hardcastle and Co., of Bahia Blanca, a firm which has frequently demonstrated its patriotic sentiments in matters affecting the interests of the Empire. Through their bankers, Messrs Hardcastle subscribed £10,000 toward the loan.

By the "Amazon," there will shortly arrive Mr. Montague Eddy to act as lieutenant to Mr. R. de Candolle, as Manager to the F.C.S., who finds the demands of work and supervision of 4000 miles of line, and many additional activities, more than one man can cope with. Mr. Eddy has previously held the post of Mineral Traffic Manager to the L. and N. W. Railway, so his experience has been obtained in the best of schools.

DAY BY DAY IN BAHIA BLANCA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

July 8.

On Monday last Mr. Cowan, of the firm of Messrs. Cory Bros., left here en route for Brazil, where he is going to take up a position in the company's offices there.

Mrs. Jordon and family are expected to arrive back here next week from England. News has already been received of their safe arrival at Rio.

The christening of the son of Mr. and Mrs. Potter took place last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Field, who has just returned to this district with his wife from their honeymoon, has now been transferred from Rio Colorado to Saavedra.

Mrs. Marrs, of Ingeniero White, is expected out here again in about a month's time, and is sailing on the "Bogota," which calls here. Mr. and Mrs. Marrs will afterwards take up their residence in Bahia Blanca, and have taken a house in calle La Plata.

July 11.

Mr. R. Barker, of the firm of Messrs. Macadam and Co., is leaving on Friday for Buenos Aires in order to go to England as a volunteer.

Mr. Bulmore, who was to have gone to Australia on the C. 4 left here for the Capital on Thursday last.

Mr. Queenie and family are leaving here for England on July 25.

Mr. McCombie is in town for a few days and staying at the South American Hotel.

On Friday, a *noche de moda* was held at the South American Hotel, and was very well attended. The cinematograph held in the bar there will in future start at 5.30 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays, in accordance with a request made to the management.

On Wednesday next the concert in aid of the French Red Cross is to be held in the Municipal Theatre. Nearly all the seats have already been sold, and the programme promises to be exceptionally good.

DAY BY DAY IN CORDOBA.

(From Our Correspondent).

July 12.

Mr. MacDonald from Devoto (B.A.), spent the week-end in our city on a business trip.

Mr. Scribner has returned to town from a trip to the interior.

The first Fancy Dress Ball which has occurred in this city for a number of years will take place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. Lindemann, Alta Cordoba, on Saturday next.

Mrs. G. E. Morton has recovered from her recent indisposition and her many friends are pleased to see her around once more.

Among the young folks indulging in a little cricket practice at the Cordoba Athletic Club on last Sunday were noticed Miss Dorothy, Jack and Donald Lewis, Miss Violet Dunbar and the Boyd children.

Mr. S. A. Parker expects to leave for Buenos Aires on Tuesday night on a short business trip.

Mrs. Talbot Wright and Miss Bessie Hughes were visitors at the Athletic Club on Sunday afternoon.

The progressive Bridge Drive held at the English Club last Thursday night in aid of the Prince of Wales Fund, was a decided success and a very satisfactory sum was realised for the benefit of the families of the soldiers who are serving at the front.

Mrs. V. R. Sadleir who has been ill is now much improved in health.

Professor and Mrs. Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Rector, Mrs. Wyatt Smith and Miss Randall were present at the American Tennis Tournament held at the Athletic Club courts on Friday last.

The Rev. Cyril Moore leaves town to-morrow night on his regular two weeks trip to the camp and will return on July 29.

CATTLE MARKET

ENTERED: 3,158.

Pigs 1,366
Prices: 21 to 29½ cents per kilo.

Summary of Purchasers.

La Plata 998
Sansinena 346
La Blanca 319
Armour 141
Argentino 64

Total 2,468

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Santa Fe: 16 steers at \$141, 12 cows at 118, 10 at 114; from Córdoba: 20 steers at 102, 20 at 90, 13 at 95, 20 at 96, 2 at 77.50, 6 bullocks at 130, 4 steers at 180, 1 young steer at 88.50, 6 at 77.50, 4 at 77, 12 calves at 45, 9 at 42; from Bolívar: 5 calves at 70, 1 cow at 114.50, 5 at 110, 9 at 104.50, 6 at 96.50, 2 stags at 151, 17 steers at 125.50, 7 young steers at 110, 10 heifers at 98; from Laprida: 8 heifers at 103.50, 19 calves at 54, 3 young steers at 115; from Casares: 14 young steers at 70, 5 at 58, 1 steer at 98, 4 at 96, 3 cows at 72, 2 heifers at 52.

Juan Lalor—

From Matanzas: 18 steers at \$141, 11 at 138, 2 at 127, 6 cows at 59.50, 5 at 57.50, 1 cow at 109, 9 at 111.50, 3 at 105, 8 at 80, 2 at 80, 3 calves at 60, 1 at 77, from Lincoln: 11 calves at 78, 14 at 90.50; from Carlos Casares: 15 calves at 63.50, 15 at 58, 11 at 70, 1 cow at 110.50; from Tandil: 13 cows at 113, 2 at 95, 8 at 91, 3 heifers at 64.50, 2 steers at 145, 5 at 130, 2 at 109.50; from Pilar: 85 young steers at 56; from Santa Fe: 10 calves at 60, 14 at 62.50, 2 at 53.50, 16 at 57.50.

Salaberry y Bercetche—

From Olavarria: 3 cows at \$119.50, 7 at 110, 14 calves at 58.50, 8 at 55.50, 8 at 48; from the Capital: 3 cows at 112, 2 at 103; from General Belgrano: 9 cows at 105.50, 8 at 99, 10 at 93.50, 10 at 82, 7 at 77.50; from P. Central: 5 young steers at 75, 21 at 64.50, 1 stag at 58.

Luro Hermanos—

From Junin: 15 young steers at \$60, 15 at 70.50, 20 at 79.50, 16 at 72.50, 20 at 87.50, 24 at 95, 24 steers at 107, 12 at 100, 12 at 80.50, 17 at 71, 12 bullocks at 59.50, 9 at 86, 4 at 116, 1 stag at 90, 1 at 103, 32 heifers at 67.50, 14 cows at 99, 11 at 105.50, 15 at 112, 15 at 116; from Matanzas: 5 steers at 91, 2 at 76.50, 4 at 76.50, 2 bullocks at 79, 4 cows at 84, 11 young steers at 60; from Lincoln: 10 heifers at 91, 10 cows at 116, from Brandzen: 11 cows at 80, 9 at 78, 10 at 96, 11 at 102, 12 at 94.50, 11 at 108, from Santa Fe: 10 steers at 110, 10 at 101.

Juan Elordy y Cia—

From Las Heras: 4 steers at \$190, 23 at 150, 7 at 135.

Banco Ganadero Argentino—

From Córdoba: 2 cows at \$122; from Matanzas: 24 cows at 100, 1 heifer at 75, 1 calf at 25; from Córdoba: 6 young steers at 90, 28 at 69.

Santamarina é Hijos—

From Lamadrid: 11 bulls at \$173; from Tandil: 23 cows at 128.

Juan Apheca y Cia—

From Pampa Central: 38 steers at \$163.

Julio L. Peña y Cia—

From Lujan: 36 steers at \$100, 2 young steers at 58, 1 heifer at 58.

A. Schoo y Cia—

From Junin: 83 steers at \$175.

Nale, Repetto y Cia—

From Matanzas: 1 bullock at \$120, 4 cows at 107, 2 heifers at 95, 5 steers at 88, 12 at 76, 9 heifers at 74, 3 calves at 46, 10 heifers at 50, 10 at 45, 8 at 43.

Patron, Costas y Perú—

From Curumalan: 18 cows at \$102, 18 steers at 123.

Tomás Devoto y Cia—

From 9 de Julio: 7 cows at \$90, 2

SHEEP MARKET

ENTRIES: 4,217.

Local Butchers 1,840
La Plata 1,053
Sansinena 1,047
La Blanca 372

Total 4,312

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Martin Urtazun é Hijos—

From Pringles: 182 cap. frig. at \$13.80, 9 cap. mat. at 16, 7 cap. frig. at 10.50.

Mihura Hnos.

From E. Rios: 235 cap. frig. at \$10, 30 at \$13.

Salaberry y Bercetche—

From Las Armas: 200 bgos. frig. at \$11.20.

Ignacio Goñi é Hijos—

From Tandil: 127 cap. frig. at \$14; from Cereales: 148 cap. frig. at 12.40, 31 bgos. frig. at 9.20.

Mantel y Cia.

From Stoniba: 98 cap. frig. at \$10.30.

Juan Lalor—

From Ledesma: 18 cap. frig. at \$14, 12 ovejas mat. at 15, 20 at 12.50, 20 bgos. frig. at 10.70.

Miguel Ardohain—

From Cabildo: 40 cap. mat. at \$18.40, 95 at 15.30, 20 at 14.50, 198 cap. frig. at 10.50, 101 bgos. frig. at 10.80.

J. B. Casas—

From Stegman: 220 cap. mat. at \$14.50, 50 cap. frig. at 12; from Paraguil: 73 cap. frig. at 13.50, 21 bgos. frig. at 9.80.

José Maria Trelles—

From Daireaux: 189 cap. frig. at \$13.30.

Juan Apheca y Cia—

From Cereales: 95 bgos. frig. at \$10.50; from Tandil: 80 cap. mat. at \$18.10; from Udaquiola: 60 cap. mat. at 17, 70 at 15, 48 cap. frig. at 14; from Pirovano: 54 cap. frig. at 13, 23 bgos. frig. at 11.50, 119 bgos. mat. at 8.50; from Tandil: 173 cap. frig. at 12.30; from M. de los Caños: 162 bgos. frig. at 9.40, 32 bgos. mat. at 8.20; from E. Rios: 50 cap. frig. at 10, 77 cap. inv. at 9.20; from America: 200 cap. mat. at 14.50, 130 at 16.00.

Mathieu y Cia—

From Pringles: 140 cap. frig. at \$12.40.

Estrugamon y Cia—

From Paraguil: 271 bgos. frig. at \$9.40, 25 cap. frig. at 12.30.

Mendez Hnos. y Cia.

From Toay: 95 bgos. frig. at \$9.20.

Cucullu y Cavo—

From D. Alvear: 151 cap. mat. at \$18.00.

Juan Bayona—

From Chillar: 32 cap. frig. at \$14.10, 12 at 11.70, 48 bgos. frig. at 9.70.

Petersen y Gutierrez—

From Rivas: 30 ovejas mat. at \$10.50, 60 cap. frig. at 11.60, 20 at 13, 100 cap. inv. at 8.80.

heifers at 58, 7 calves at 58, 11 heifers at 72; from Trenque Lauquen: 10 young steers at 95; from Santa Fe: 40 steers at 154, 32 at 120, 6 cows at 105, 7 at 98, 5 steers at 85, 2 stags at 98, from Entre Rios: 59 cows at \$85, 4 bullocks at 120, 40 cows at 85.

Rodolfo Guillon y Cia—

From Guaminí: 34 cows at \$92, 13 at 100.

Domingo Chimondegui é Hijos—

From Tandil: 102 young steers at \$80, 18 at 95.

Nicolás A. Calvo—

From Santa Fe: 4 cows at \$114, 5 calves at 50, 2 cows at 97, 1 stag at 109, 12 steers at 95, 12 at 77, 3 heifers at 72, 13 steers at 59, 1 stag at 106, 7 cows at 112.50, 7 at 95, 2 stags at 90, 4 steers at 91, 9 at 110.50, 9 cows at 91; from Napoleofú: 15 heifers at \$63, 3 cows at 74, 8 calves at 27.50, 6 heifers at 85; from Colon: 14 young steers at 85, 14 at 90, 16 at 86; from Lujan: 100 steers at 159.



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MEAT EXPORTS

The La Blanca Company are shipping by the s.s. El Paraguayo for Liverpool 3158 quarters of frozen beef.

By the Highland Scot, for London, the La Plata Cold Storage Company have despatched 6264 quarters of frozen beef and 3836 quarters of chilled beef.

The Armour Frigorifico report despatch of 5000 quarters of frozen beef by the s.s. El Paraguayo for Liverpool.

Las Palmas Produce Company have despatched by the Highland Laird for Liverpool 6399 fore and 5880 hind-quarters of frozen beef.

La Plata Cold Storage Company by El Paraguayo for Liverpool 26,930 quarters of frozen beef and 17,098 carcasses mutton.

ALLIES' WHEAT CROP

SHORTAGE IN FRANCE;
SURPLUS IN RUSSIA.

Paris, July 9.

"Le Temps" estimates that owing to the shortage in the French wheat harvest this year it will be necessary to import about 25 million quintals, most of which will probably come from America. On the other hand, the yield of wheat in Russia will be above the average.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION

OF KING OF BULGARIA.

London, July 13.

The "Daily Mail" has published a telegram from Sofia which states that two men who attempted to assassinate King Ferdinand have been executed.

This is the first intimation that has been received in London of any attempt against the life of the King of Bulgaria.

OUR WAR

AND WE MUST WIN IT

The German war-cry, the greeting when two Germans meet, is "Gott strafe England!" (God punish England!). It is not "God punish Russia" or "France," but our country "England." The hates, hopes, and efforts of 70,000,000 Germans have but one centre and object, the wiping out of Great Britain; and all the spluttering venom with which the German professors and journalists overflow is directed against ourselves and our "contemptible little Army." The moral is that, without abating one jot of confidence in our splendid Allies, we must more and more, as the war goes on, realise the duty of relying upon ourselves.

Our soldiers at the front understand what it is to be fighting a Power that has gathered up all its energy and skill to crush and annihilate them. We at home do not yet understand it. Our women and children are not being mutilated, nor our towns levelled to the ground, nor our farms and fields churned by shell-fire into craters of mud and ashes. As a nation we simply cannot conceive what Belgium, Poland, and Northern France are like at this moment. Nor are we a hating people. It might be better for us at this juncture if we were. Nothing then would be tolerated that stood for a single instant between the concentration of our national will and resources upon the single purpose of defeating those who are doing their utmost to destroy us.

One sign that we really grasp the crisis will be forthcoming when we cease to expect other people to help us out of our troubles. For a long time we were counting extravagantly upon the Russians. Fables of Russian armies passing through England roused the most childishly sanguine anticipations in the popular mind. The Russians, as a matter of fact, have played and are still playing an heroic part in the great drama under almost insuperable difficulties. But at no time was it ever possible for them, hard pressed as they have been, to think for a moment of detaching any of their forces.

Then people began to talk of the assistance we might look for from Rumania, a country with a population about the size of Greater London, and from Bulgaria, which has had nearly as much war as most nations can stand. After that it was Portugal's turn. Then Greece appeared on the scene as a possible ally. To-day it is the Americans. People ask, "What are the chances of America declaring war?" These are matters entirely and exclusively for the determination of the Americans themselves. Should they resolve to throw in their lot with us it would be a very welcome and a very significant development. But they will make their decision, as every nation must, in the light of their own needs and interests, which are far better known to them than they possibly can be to us. From the Russians, the Serbians, the magnificent courage of the Belgians, and the incomparable vigour with which the French are teaching the Germans that the France of 1915 is not the France of 1870, we in Great Britain have already received a wealth of assistance that must always remain a precious national memory.

Our duty meanwhile is plain. It is to go straight ahead. It is to trust to ourselves and our present Allies. It is to dismiss from our minds all pleasant calculations that are based merely on possibilities that may or may not become actualities. It is to remember, what a study of the casualty lists should make it impossible for any of us to forget, that *this is a war against us* and that our Empire, our sea power, our commerce are the prizes for which Ger-

PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE COUNTRY

(From the New York "Evening Sun," June 9.)

All that is loyal in the country will be stirred to-day to new fervor and resolution in upholding the President. When false friends—watery hearts and minds of divided faith—fall away from him and proclaim their moral support of the nation's adversary, all that is manly and true in the citizenship will see its duty and find its pride in standing fast with the man who is not afraid to defend the country's rights and vindicate its honor.

There is not, there never has been, anything extreme or extravagant in the President's demands upon Germany. He has protested in the name of humanity against methods of warfare which violate the international code and which are inconsistent with civilized standards. But all that Mr. Wilson has actually insisted upon is an assurance that the American flag shall not be outraged through high handed and unlawful practices, that American ships and American citizens shall remain in full enjoyment of their right to navigate the seas in safety as against abnormal and reckless acts of war which are wantonly aimed against neutrals as well as belligerents.

This is a minimum demand that the President makes. To ask any less would be to confess that the American people had no rights which Germany was bound to respect, no freedom upon the seas which was not subordinate to the German will to win. The demand embodied in the President's earlier notes and presumably in the new one is a mere declaration of America's equal place in the family of nations and of her citizens' equality of right to the common possessions of mankind.

We say no less could be demanded; it is equally plain that no delay could be tolerated in pressing the demand, in urging compliance with it on the part of Germany. To allow our protest and our declaration of rights to degenerate into a process of palaver while submarines went on sinking our ships and killing our men, women and children would be a cowardice and a folly only short of a complete surrender. Altogether too much injury has been suffered already. To endure any more in the name of an abstraction of peace would be to make us a shame to ourselves and a laughter to the world.

The President is right. He has been right throughout this entire difficulty. He has said or done nothing that sane and temperate men may not approve and assist with clean conscience and pure heart. To-day more than ever it is the duty of all to show that he truly represents the people of the United States in the position which he has taken up and that they will back him up in it to the last extremity.

many is striving with all her might. If we acted, as we should, on these simple precepts there would be a speedy end of our haphazard, indiscriminate and uneconomical methods of recruiting and we should begin to organise the entire country, and every man and woman in it, on a war basis. At present by not organising or taking fore-thought, and by trusting to bad news to stimulate recruiting, the authorities are draining some of the best men from the ammunition factories, are filling the ranks with an undue proportion of married men, and are passing over hundreds of thousands of young "possibles" who declare they will not go until they are "fetched." Such a muddle would be impossible in a nation really aroused and resolutely bent on welding all its power into a single thunderbolt.—"Daily Mail."

ENVER BEY IN COMMAND

YOUNG TURK DICTATOR REPLACES GENERAL VON SANDERS.

London, July 9.

A despatch from Mitylene reports that Enver Pasha has taken the place in the defence of the Dardanelles of General Liman von Sanders who has been wounded.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OR ASSASSINATION.

London, July 9.

There are various rumours in circulation as to how General Liman von Sanders came by his wounds. One report says that he was attacked by the Turks themselves, while another maintains that he tried to commit suicide when he found that it was impossible to check the advance of the Allies.

TURKEY'S HARVEST

EXCELLENT YIELD REPORTED.

New York, July 10.

A despatch from Constantinople reports that the Turkish Minister for Public Works has received official reports announcing that the harvest in the Empire is yielding excellent results everywhere. The Ottoman Government has provided the agriculturists with machinery in order to expedite the reaping of the crops.

AN IDOL DEPOSED

VON HINDENBURG SUCCEEDED BY VON MACKENSEN.

London, July 12.

News from Germany via Copenhagen state that Marshal von Hindenburg, recently the popular idol of Germany, has fallen into disfavour and has been replaced by Marsaal von Mackensen in this respect.

Marshal von Hindenburg is held to be responsible for the mistakes and miscalculations which have cost the nation so dear in men and material.

BULGARIA INVADED

BY TURKISH IRREGULARS.

London, July 12.

Telegrams from Sofia report that bands of Turkish irregulars have crossed the Bulgarian frontier at several points and are committing all kinds of outrages. One party attacked the village of Kavack and killed two Bulgarian officers.

150,000 VOLUNTEERS

ITALY'S SONS ANSWER HER CALL.

Rome, July 9.

The "Nuovo Giornale" estimates that the Italian reservists and volunteers from the United States, Brazil and Argentina arriving in Italy will add 150,000 men to the army invading Austria.

BRITISH TROOPS FALL BACK

TURKISH PROGRESS NEAR ADEN

London, July 10.

It is officially announced that on the 5th instant a Turkish force supported by a large number of Arab troops with light artillery crossed the Aden hinterland near Lahey, obliging the British forces to fall back upon Aden.

SOCIALISTS AT LOGGERHEADS

EDITOR OF THE "VOLKSTIMME" DOES NOT DESIRE PEACE.

New York, July 10.

A radiogram from Berlin says that the editor of the Socialistic paper "Volkstimme," published in Chemnitz, has written from the fighting line where he is serving in the German army a letter to the newspaper he controls, saying that the recent Socialistic proclamation demanding peace which was published in the "Vorwaertz" is nothing less than suicidal insanity. He declares that the proclamation is not a political measure, but a weapon in the hands of Germany's enemies to be employed against her.

THE MUDDLE IN MEIXCO

CARRANCISTAS ENTER THE CAPITAL.

Washington, July 12.

The American Consul at Vera Cruz announces that the city of Mexico has been occupied by the Carrancista forces under General Gonzalez, after having defeated the Zapatistas in a battle in the outskirts of the city and inflicted a loss of 3,000 men.

UNITED STATES AWAITING A DEFINITE TURN IN COURSE OF EVENTS.

Washington, July 13.

In view of Carranza's decisive defeat of the adherents of Zapata and his triumphal entry into Mexico where he is forming a Government, the Department of State has stated that no definite consideration has yet been given to the question of recognising such Government; but it is admitted that the conditions are always more favourable when one party is dominant in the country. The United States has been waiting for one of the factions to obtain the control and establish a provisional Government; but in any case nothing can be done for some time.

BRITAIN TO FOLLOW ANY DECISION OF THE STATES.

Washington, July 13.

The British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, has informed the United States Government that Great Britain will follow the decision of the United States in regard to the recognition of any Government in Mexico.

FIRES IN SILESIA

VILLAGES ABANDONED BY INHABITANTS.

New York, July 12.

A telegram from Berlin states that the "Tageblatt" announces tremendous fires raging in the forests and moor country of various parts of Silesia. About the district of Witschenau several villages have been abandoned by the inhabitants. The prisoners are working with the firemen in an attempt to localise the fires.

"I AM GLAD"

MR. BRYAN'S VIEW OF GERMANY'S NEW "REPLY."

San Francisco, July 12.

The contents of Germany's reply to the second Note from the United States has been communicated by telephone to Mr. Bryan, the ex-Secretary of State, who is staying with a friend at Santa Cruz. His only comment was:—"I am glad that Germany indicates a desire to reach a satisfactory understanding of the situation."

PASSENGER LISTS

N.S.N.C. HIGHLAND CORRIE.

The following passengers arrived on July 10, by the s.s. Highland Corrie, Captain P. M. Jacobs:—Miss M. Anderson, Miss R. Barber, Mr. P. Fitch, Mrs. P. Fitch, Miss A. Fitch, Mrs. M. Hartley, Miss M. L. Hartley, Mr. R. Maxwell, Mr. C. E. Smith, Mrs. E. Smith, Miss M. Smith, Mr. W. H. Gloyne, Miss G. Lupton, Mr. C. Simpson and Mrs. E. White.

R.M.S.P. DARRO.

The following passengers are expected to arrive by the R.M.S.P. s.s. Darro to-day: A. Anthoney, D. Connell, Sra. M. J. Jordan, M. C. A. Korton, Srta. D. B. Krasmitz Karia, Benito Llorente, Manuel Leaf de Mello, Sra. A. Nicolo, Sra. C. Favalli, Selene Pinoni, C. A. Radford, L. A. Riches, R. J. Roger, H. T. Scharer, Sra. E. B. Sewell, G. W. Tudor, Srta. E. Tudor, Srta. Evelyn Tudor, Srta. G. C. Tudor, Srta. R. Tudor, Sra. E. Topping, Srta. H. Topping, G. R. Young.

R.M.S.P. AVON.

The following passengers arrived at Buenos Aires on July 12 by the R.M.S.P. Avon:

Mr. C. Alexander, Mr. W. A. Al-lerton, Mr. A. Brewer, Mr. J. O. Bland, Mr. E. S. Buckland, Mrs. Buckland, Mrs. A. Brasser, Ven. Archdeacon O. Blogg, Mr. J. R. Bixio, Mrs. J. Campbell, Mr. C. F. Crispo, Mr. A. Neil Canfield, Mr. C. M. Duggan, Mrs. M. J. Duggan and maid, Mrs. M. E. Debat, 2 children, Rev. Canon A. G. Fenn, Mr. E. Fuenzalida, Mr. M. Gamez, Mr. C. A. Hay, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mrs. S. Heffler, Mrs. M. Jaccarino and child, Mrs. A. Lawrence, Mr. C. M. Lachassagne, Mr. S. S. Leonard, Miss S. Litovsky, Mrs. M. Mackenzie, Miss N. Mackenzie, Mr. W. Mackern, Mrs. Mackern 3 children, nurse and maid, Mrs. P. McCool, Mr. J. B. de Mello, Mrs. Mello, Rev. C. E. Newbold, Mr. G. H. Norman, Mr. J. P. Pinto, Mrs. S. Powell, Mr. R. Russo, Mr. H. S. Sage, Mr. P. Simonon, Rev. W. Aubrey Walter, Mr. E. S. Walter, and Mr. G. H. Woods.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The R.M.S.P. Amazon left Liverpool on July 10.

The R.M.S.P. Deseado is due in Rio Janeiro on July 17, outward bound.

The R.M.S.P. Essequibo is due to leave Liverpool to-morrow.

The P.S.N. Co.'s Mexico leaves Liverpool to-day for the West Coast via Panama Canal.

The Nelson liner Highland Laddie is due in Buenos Aires on July 17.

The Nelson liner Highland Glen leaves London to-day.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Tirakina, which left Montevideo on June 19, arrived in England last Sunday, July 11.

The Royal Holland liner, Gelria, left Lisbon on July 13, outward bound.

The R.H.L. Tubantia left Rio Janeiro on July 14, en route for Amsterdam.

The R.H.L. Zeelandia left Santos on July 13, and is due in the North Basin on Saturday night. On her homeward journey she will not call at Montevideo.

BRITISH TROOPS IN SERBIA

STRANGE RUMOUR FROM GENOA.

Genoa, July 14.

British troops are reported to have been sent into Serbia, and are now fighting with the Serbs against Austria.

HOMEWARD FIXTURES

The following vessels (says the "Times of Argentina") were fixed during last week to load homeward: s.s. Florence Pile, 5000 tons, 10 per cent. San Lorenzo-U.K., grain 60s; no reduction.

s.s. Antonio, 4000 tons, 10 per cent, San Lorenzo-U.K., grain 61s. 4d.; no reduction.

s.s. Poebe, 3500 tons, 10 per cent, San Lorenzo-U.K., grain 61s. 3d.; no reduction.

s.s. Frank Parish, 4200 tons, 10 per cent, Buenos Aires-U.K., grain 58s.; Aug. 15. can. Buenos Aires rate.

s.s. Ymer, 4500 tons, 10 per cent., August, San Lorenzo-Scandinavia. grain 62s. 6.

A 1500 tons steamer, 10 per cent., Sept., San Lorenzo-U.K., grain 60s.; no reduction.

s.s. Kilusea, 4500 tons, 10 per cent., San Lorenzo-U.K., grain 60s.

s.s. Albert Hall, 7000 tons, 10 per cent., Buenos Aires-U.K., grain 56s.; Buenos Aires rate.

s.s. Chiverstone, 5000 tons, 10 per cent, Buenos Aires-U.K., grain 52s. 6d.

s.s. Honiten, 7500 tons, 10 per cent, San Lorenzo-U.K., grain 58s.; no reduction.

s.s. Cameron, 4500 tons, 10 per cent. San Lorenzo-U.K., grain 56s. 3d.; no reduction.

s.s. Ryton, 6000 tons, 10 per cent., Buenos Aires-London, grain, terms, berth.

s.s. Dawlais, 4500 tons, 10 per cent, August, San Lorenzo-U. K., grain 62s. 6.

s.s. Ethelstan, 1400 tons, 10 per cent, Aug. 15, can. San Loenzo-U.K., grain 60s.; no reduction.

s.s. Leopold II., 4100 tons, 10 per cent., Buenos Aires-U.K., grain, 55s.; berth terms.

s.s. Themisto, 5000 tons, 10 per cent, San Lorenzo-Rotterdam, grain 55s.

s.s. Donachton, 7000 tons, 10 per cent., Buenos Aires-S. Africa, mules and general, lump sum.

s.s. Jevington, 4200 tons, 10 per cent., Aug. San Lorenzo-U.K., grain 55s.; no reduction.

s.s. Oquendo, 4500 tons, 10 per cent, July, San Lorenzo-U.K., grain, 60s. no reduction.

s.s. Levnet, 10 per cent, August, San Lorenzo-U.K., grain 60s.; no reduction.

A steamer, 5300 tons, 10 per cent, San Lorenzo-U.K., grain, 58s. 9d.

s.s. Monkshaven, 8000 tons, 10 per cent, Aug. 15, can. San Lorenzo-U. K., grain 56s. 3d.; no reduction.

s.s. Antinoe, 3500 tons, 10 per cent, Aug. 15, can. San Lorenzo-U. K., grain, 60s.

BAHIA BLANCA SHIPPING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 11.

Ingeniero White—

Nesant, arrived on July 10 with coal for the Southern Railway.

C. 4 left on July 8 for Australia.

E. Stratathos, discharging coal for the F.C.S.

Domacan, discharging coal for the F.C.S.

Quarrydene, sailed on July 7.

Neuquen, awaiting orders.

Port Militar—

Cragside, discharging coal.

In the Stream—

Gowan Hall.

HUN COMMERCE IN PERU

DIFFICULTIES OF GERMAN COMMERCIALS.

It is reported from Lima that Germans endeavouring to do business in Peru are unable to find ready means of transport for their goods or samples. British vessels refuse to carry them under any pretext whatever, naturally as not only would such action be trading with the enemy, but experience has proved German shipments to be often a cover for treacherous bomb attempts.

AMERICAN SHIP USED AS A SCREEN

TO MURDER RUSSIAN SEAMEN

Liverpool, July 13.

The captain of the American steamer Normandy who has arrived at this port declares that he was stopped along the coast of Ireland by a German submarine which, concealing itself behind his ship, surprised and sank the Russian barque Leo. Eleven of the crew of twenty-five men on board the Russian perished.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK.

New York, July 13.

The report of the affair between the German and the American ship Normandy off the coast of Ireland has caused some excitement here. It is considered that if the report be confirmed it will prove a serious matter.

GOVERNMENT INQUIRY ORDERED

It is known that the Government has ordered a strict inquiry to be held into the case, and that, if proved, energetic steps will be taken.

AMERICA ASKED TO EXPLAIN

BRITAIN AND HER RIGHT TO HER VOLUNTEERS.

Washington, July 9.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador at Washington, has requested the Department of State to explain what distinction is made, for the purposes of enforcing the neutrality of the country, between the reservists of the European Continent and the volunteers of the British Empire.

The question has been put by the Ambassador in view of the fact that permission is given to the reservists of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey to return to their respective countries, while legal action is taken against the shipping companies and others concerned in the despatch of volunteers for the British army.

AUSTRIAN GENERAL KILLED

EFFECT OF ITALIAN SHELL-FIRE.

Geneva, July 12.

The "Tribuna" reports that a shell fired by the Italian artillery has destroyed the Austrian general headquarters at Malborghetto, killing a general, a colonel, and many other officers.

The paper states that since the entry of Italy into the war 1800 Slavs and 5300 men of Italian origin belonging to Trent or Trieste have deserted the Austrian army and passed over to the Italians.

OUTBREAK IN BOSNIA

AUSTRIA'S DIFFICULTIES INCREASING.

Paris, July 12.

A letter from Cetinje says that since the withdrawal of the Austrian garrisons from Bosnia and Herzegovina the situation there has become very serious, revolutionary movements having broken out in the towns of Serajevo, Banjaluka and Travinki.

AUSTRIAN VANDALS

DESTROY CATHEDRAL BELFRY.

New York, July 12.

A report received from Venice says that before retreating from Grado the Austrians destroyed the magnificent belfry of the Cathedral which was built in the sixth century.

THE MAILS.

TO ARRIVE IN JULY.

- 16.—British by HIGHLAND LADDIE
17.—North American by CROFTON HALL.
17.—Dutch by ZEELANDIA.

TO LEAVE IN JULY.

- 16.—Brazil and Europe by AVON.
Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage till 4 p.m.

BIRTH.

HILL.—On the 11th instant, at 4401 Navarro, Villa Devoto, F.C.P., the wife of J. L. Hill, of a daughter.

592 g13

WATSON.—To Mr. and Mrs. H. Watson, on July 12th, at Blanco Encalada 5059, a daughter.

DEATHS.

FELL.—On July 9th, at "Sunset House, 110 Calle Nueva de Julio, Quilmes, Miss Emily Rowe Bell, aged 83 years.

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BAKER.—On the 13th inst., at the British Hospital, Lancelot Honny Baker, of the engineering staff of the Buenos Aires New Port Works, aged 29 years.

DEWEY.—On the 12th inst., at the British Hospital, Ernest Graham Dewey, aged 47 years.

NICHOLSON.—On 13th July, 1915, at Calle Rivadavia 3113, William Harris Rule Nicholson, aged 63 years.

GERMANY'S LOST COLONIES

OVER A MILLION SQUARE MILES.

London, July 14.

It is officially announced that during the present war the Allies have captured 450,000 square miles of German colonial possessions.—

(Note.—The area of the German colonial possessions captured by the Allies appears to be incorrectly stated, as will be seen from the following table taken from the Statesman's Yearbook:—

In Africa—

Square miles.

Togo 33,700
Kamerun 191,130
German S.W. Africa . . 322,450
German East Africa . . 384,180

In Asia—

Kiauchau 200

In the Pacific—

German New Guinea . . 70,000
Bismarck Archipelago . . 20,000
Caroline and Pelew Islands 560
Marianne Islands 250
Solomon Islands 4,200
Marshall Islands 150
Samoan Islands 1,000

This does not include the 107,270 square miles conceded by France but does include the 6,450 sq. m. conceded by Germany to France.

The area at Kiauchau is exclusive of the Bay with an area of about 200 more square miles.

The total of the above possessions, exclusive of the territory conceded by France, is therefore 1,027,820 sq. miles. With that area it amounts to 1,135,090 sq. m.)

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

Amsterdam, July 14.

The German newspapers, commenting on the British official announcement that the Allies have captured 450,000 square miles of German colonial possessions, declare that Germany's losses in that direction are more than compensated for by the territory she has gained in Belgium, France and Russia. If a balance were struck at the present moment, Germany would be exchanging territory in Africa for nations in Europe.

IMPORTANCE OF TRIESTE

AUSTRIA'S GREAT MUNITIONS ARSENAL.

Rome, July 12.

An engineer from Trieste says that that is the only arsenal where the 305 projectiles and mortars are made. By capturing Trieste Italy would deal a deathblow at her opponent.

Buenos Aires Herald

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY EDITION

39th Year. New Series, No. 575

Buenos Aires, Friday, July 23rd, 1915

Price 30 Cents

BYLES M.P. CALLS FOR PEACE

Mr. Asquith's Unyielding Reply

WILSON'S WARNING TO GERMANY

Further Endangering of Lives of U.S. Subjects to be Regarded as an "Unfriendly Act"

London, July 21.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir W. P. Byles, Liberal M.P. for Salford, requested that the Prime Minister would re-state more definitely the essential objects for which the nation is fighting, in the hope that peaceful influences might result in those objects being attained by other means than warfare.

Mr. Asquith, unmoved, said:

"I stated those objects with as much definiteness as I am capable of at the beginning of the war, and at Guildhall; and I am unable to add anything to those statements."

Pressed to take under consideration the peace movement undertaken by the German Socialists, the Prime Minister reiterated: "I have nothing further to add to the statement I have already made."

BELGIAN INDEPENDENCE

ENTHUSIASTIC CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON.

London, July 21.

The anniversary of the independence of Belgium was celebrated to-day with much enthusiasm. A religious service was celebrated at Westminster Cathedral and was largely attended.

A deputation from the Belgian community in London presented the Lord Mayor with a message of gratitude for the generous hospitality lavished upon them by the English. The Lord Mayor replied that England would do all in her power to restore the prosperity of Belgium.

SEVENTY MILES OF SCRAP IRON

KAISER GRANTS 344,749 IRON CROSSES.

Amsterdam, July 21.

The "Koelnische Zeitung" publishes an official announcement that since the beginning of the war the Kaiser has conferred 344,749 Iron Crosses upon soldiers in the German army.

It is estimated that these, laid side by side, would make a line seventy miles in length.

GOLD FOR NEUTRALS

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S PREPARATIONS.

London, July 21.

The House of Commons has passed a war credit of 150 million sterling. This is not a new loan, but refers to expenses to be met out of the available funds.

In moving the resolution the Prime Minister stated that during the first seventeen days of the current month the war expenditure was 54 millions, with a tendency to increase. It was also probable that the loans would be increased which it would be necessary to make to the Allies when those nations which have hitherto remained neutral should adopt the cause of the Entente. He expected that 100 millions would suffice to cover war expenditure until September next; but the amount had been placed at 150 millions in order to meet unforeseen events.

Mr. Asquith called the special attention to the alteration in the wording of the resolution, which now runs to the effect that "the British Parliament empowers the Government to make use of the funds voted in loans or advances to foreign States, that is to say, which do not belong to the category of dominions or protectorates of His Britannic Majesty, nor to the Allied Powers.

The Prime Minister explained that the resolution appeared in its amended form because the Government deemed it desirable to have ample facilities in regard to countries and states to which it might possibly be necessary to make advances, and he hoped that Parliament would recognise the convenience of leaving the Government full liberty of action.

GARIBALDIANS' OATH

TO DEFEAT AUSTRIA OR DIE.

Paris, July 21.

A telegram from Udine announces that Peppino Garibaldi with his four brothers and a number of other officers who were with him in the fighting on the Argonne have reached the Cadore region, where they have been attached to a brigade of Alpini.

In a solemn ceremony at headquarters the Garibaldians have sworn to defeat the Austrians or die in the attempt.

THE THIRD NOTE

Firm Stand Taken

ENDANGERING LIVES OF U.S. SUBJECTS AN "UNFRIENDLY ACT"

Washington, July 21.

It is stated in official circles that President Wilson's third Note to Germany will state that any further attack by German submarines endangering the lives of American subjects will be regarded as an unfriendly act.

SARCASM IN BERLIN.

New York, July 21.

A radiogram from Berlin says that the German newspapers insert without comment the letters and despatches received in reference to the next Note from the United States. One of the papers observes that the world is gradually becoming accustomed to the attempts of the British to act as America's mentor and prescribe for President Wilson the tone of the text of his Notes.

STRIKE AT KRUPPS

3000 MEN DEMAND HIGHER WAGES.

London, July 21.

A telegram from Amsterdam says that three thousand of the men employed in Krupp's works at Essen have struck for higher wages. The authorities have threatened them with imprisonment if they do not resume work before the end of the week.

MORE PAY; LESS WORK

WELSH MINERS' GREAT GAINS.

London, July 21.

It is stated that the concessions made to the miners of South Wales are of much importance, and include higher wages and shorter hours of work.

Mr. Lloyd George, who has received numerous messages of congratulation on the success of his mission, says that the satisfactory conclusion of the dispute was due to the goodwill of both mine owners and men.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

New York, July 21.

It is reported from Berlin that the efforts of the United States Ambassador in that city, Mr. Gerard, for an exchange of crippled prisoners between Russia and Germany have been successful.

FRANCE'S NEW BOMB

MOST POWERFUL EXPLOSIVE KNOWN.

London, July 21.

Mr. Arthur Lynch, National M.P. for Clare, stated in the House of Commons to-day that an explosive bomb of greater power than anything hitherto used in war is being investigated by the greatest scientists in France, and if found practical it will be invaluable to the Allies.

"GIVE US BREAD!"

DEAR FOOD RIOTS IN COLOGNE.

Amsterdam, July 21.

It is reported that riots have broken out at Cologne in consequence of the high price of articles of food. Men and women stormed the market place and destroyed the windows of a number of shops, crying "Give us bread! Give us cheaper meat!" The mob defied the police, and much property was destroyed before it was dispersed.

The Government is attempting to popularise concentrated foods composed of chemical extractions of vegetables and meats.

AUSTRIAN COAST BOMBARDED

BY 20 ITALIAN WARSHIPS.

Rome, July 21.

A squadron of twenty warships of the Italian fleet of large tonnage has commenced the bombardment of the fortified ports and positions on the Dalmatian coast north of the entrance to the harbour of Cattaro, including Ragusa, Gravosa, and Ragusa-Vecchia. All Government buildings within sight of the sea were destroyed, and there were several explosions and a large number of conflagrations.

The soldiers' barracks opposite the port of Ragusa were among the buildings destroyed, and the oil tanks were also effectively bombed.

While the guns of the fleet was silencing the shore batteries a number of torpedo boats approached the land and surveyed the harbour, apparently with a view to a subsequent landing of troops.

A SEPARATE PEACE?

RUMOURED DEPARTURE OF TURKISH DELEGATION.

Salonica, July 21.

A despatch from Sofia says that Ublah Effendi, former Turkish Minister of Instruction, is on his way to Switzerland accompanied by Fassoun Effendi, to broach the question of a separate peace between Turkey and the Quadruple Entente.

Udlah Effendi is one of the most influential members of the Young Turk party.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN THE VOSGES

German Defence Works Seized

GERMAN CONFIDENCE IN BULGARIAN NEUTRALITY

Rumoured Plans for Partition of Turkey

Paris, July 21.

To-day's official communiqué from the War Office reports:—

"In the Artois region, last night was marked by a cannonade in the vicinity of Souchez from Neuville.

"Soissons was again bombarded during the night.

"In the forest of Apremont the enemy attacked our positions at Tete de Vache and Lavauxfery, and were completely repulsed.

"In the Vosges district there were lively infantry actions yesterday afternoon and night on the heights overlooking the eastern side of the Fecht. From the north we obtained possession of part of the German defensive works, progressing particularly to within a short distance of the crest of Lalienque.

"Thirty-eight aviators yesterday bombarded the station of Conflans in Garnay and an important railway junction. Three shells of 155 mm. and 90 mm. fell directly on the station. The engine shed was struck by a 155 mm. shell. Three of the enemy's aviators were put to flight by our scouting aeroplanes accompanying the squadron, and one of the enemy's aeroplanes was compelled to land.

"Two of our aeroplanes yesterday afternoon again bombarded Colmar station. Four 155 mm. shells and four of 90 mm. fell on the track."

RHEIMS AGAIN BOMBARDED.

Paris, July 21.

The War Office officially reports as follows:—

"At Artois there have been artillery engagements, but the infantry remained inactive.

"The Germans have again bombarded Rheims with heavy guns. The bombardment continued a long while and several civilians were killed.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle, in the region of Les Eparges, Fayenhayes and the forest of La Pretre, there were violent artillery duels.

"Last Monday night one of our dirigibles dropped twenty-three bombs on the military station and ammunition depot at Vigneulles, returning safely to the lines."

TYPHOID IN SERBIA

NOW BEING SUCCESSFULLY COMBATTED.

New York, July 21.

According to a telegram from Berlin, a despatch to the "Vossische Zeitung" from Bucharest says that the American Minister to Rumania, Mr. C. J. Vopicka, has returned from a visit of inspection to the prisoners' camps in Serbia. He says that Serbia continues to receive grain from Rumania and Russia. Transports up the Danube have free passage to Serbia.

He also states that the Serbian authorities have done everything possible to exterminate the epidemic of typhoid, and that notwithstanding several victims among the prisoners the sanitary missions from abroad are successfully fighting the malady. In Serbia friends and foes are treated alike.

TURKISH VESSELS SUNK

MATERIALS FOR CAUCASUS ARMY CAPTURED

London, July 21.

A telegram from Sebastopol announces that a squadron of Russian torpedo boats met and destroyed sixty-nine Turkish sailing vessels making for Trebizond laden with materials for the army in the Caucasus, the crews of the ships being made prisoners.

CAPTURE OF NAZYK.

Petrograd, July 21.

An official report issued to-day says:—

"On Sunday our torpedo boats destroyed sixty-nine Turkish sailing ships in the Black Sea. One of our patrol boats captured a big sailing vessel laden with corn only.

"In the region of Transcaucasia there have been infantry actions. Fighting has developed in the district of Mush. We captured the Turkish village of Nazyk."

PROMPT INTERVENTION

WILL FOLLOW VENIZELOS TRIUMPH IN GREEK PARLIAMENT

Rome, July 21.

A telegram from Athens announces that the opening of the Greek Parliament has been postponed until August 18.

M. Venizelos presided at a meeting of the Liberal party, of which he has been constituted leader. They look for a speedy triumph over the present Government and the prompt intervention of Greece in the war on the side of the Entente.

BATTLE IN THE BALTIC

BELIEVED TO BE IMMINENT.

London, July 21.

Despatches from Stockholm announce a rumour, since confirmed, that a squadron of German warships has been sighted in the Baltic near the gulf of Riga, and a naval battle is believed to be imminent.

RUMANIA AND THE WAR

AUSTRO-GERMAN CAUTION.

London, July 20.

A telegram from Bucharest says that the belief prevails in the Rumanian capital that notwithstanding the successes obtained by the Germanic forces over the Russians, the situation of the Central Empires is such that they both desire to avoid complications in the Balkans, whose entry into the arena as allies of the Entente would more than counterbalance the victories gained by the Austro-German armies.

BULGARIA'S ATTITUDE

Pro-German Optimism

HOPE OF BREAKDOWN OF THE ALLIES

Amsterdam, July 21.

Statements contained in an interview with a Bulgarian diplomat, supposed to be the new Bulgarian Minister to Germany, Dr. Rizow, are reported by a despatch from Vienna to the "Nieuwe Journal" to the following effect:—

"If the Dardanelles are not forced before August 1st. it may be considered impossible to force them, as early in that month Turkey will be fully equipped for the manufacture of sufficient munitions for all purposes.

"Bulgaria will hardly go against Turkey; on the contrary she will seek an understanding about the boundary and railway questions.

"The establishment of a treaty for a union between Bulgaria and Serbia is impossible, and the talk about a new Balkan League is nonsense. The German and Austrian armies in Poland are now deciding the fate of the Balkans.

"Russia already needs peace, and the sentiment in favour of it is rapidly growing in that country. France will not be able to stand another winter.

DISMEMBERMENT OF TURKEY.

New York, July 21.

Prince Hohenlohe, Langenberg, the German Special Ambassador to Turkey, has arrived at Constantinople from Sofia, according to a despatch from the Ottoman capital. It is stated that while at Sofia the Ambassador had important conferences with King Ferdinand and the Bulgarian Premier, M. Radoslavoff.

It is believed that the Ambassador was really acting for Turkey, and that an agreement is being formed by which Bulgaria will profit at the expense of Turkish territory in Europe by remaining neutral.

CHAOS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

CONFLICTS BETWEEN POPULACE AND THE TROOPS

Rome, July 19.

A steamer has arrived at Naples with a large number of Italians on board from Constantinople and other cities in Turkey.

The passengers, who are still under the impression of the numerous adventures they have passed through and the sights they have witnessed, state that the situation in Constantinople is tragic. The price of food is enormous, and there are frequent shocks between the starving and desperate populace and the armed forces of the Government, in which much blood is shed.

YOUNG TURKS' PLOT

TO MURDER VENIZELOS.

London, July 19.

According to a telegram from Athens, the plot which Greek agents in Constantinople discovered was being matured by the Young Turk party was directed not merely against the life of M. Venizelos but against leading politicians in other countries of Europe, Asia and Africa who are opposed to the policy of that party.

The public of Athens are indignant but not surprised at the news in view of the fact that the Turkish Cabinet includes several persons who have achieved their positions by the assassination of their political rivals and their superior officers in the army.

SUBMARINES OFF MAINE

SENSATIONAL RUMOURS IN THE STATES

Washington, July 20.

The Departments of State, Treasury, Navy, Justice and Commerce had under consideration to-day reports that submarines, presumably German, are operating off the coast of Maine. The story looked doubtful, and Mr. Daniels said that nothing had been officially placed before him, but it is known that the officers of the Navy have received a hint to keep the matter in mind and report promptly any evidence which they may come across.

In naval circles it is said that it has been believed for some time that Germany had laid plans for establishing a submarine base in American waters, but the officers believe that this has not been done yet. The opinion is that the Caribbean rather than the north Atlantic was the zone the Kaiser had in view.

The attorneys and special agents of the Department of Justice are investigating the charge of the British Government that German sympathisers in the United States have violated the neutrality of the States. Although they are under orders to report as soon as possible, nothing has been received from them yet. The inquiry is being conducted independently of any evidence that the Embassies of the Allies may collect.

CHOLERA IN VIENNA

AUSTRIAN CAPITAL DECLARED AN INFECTED CITY.

London, July 20.

The British Foreign Office has received a message from Christiania which states that Vienna has been declared infected by cholera.

ATTACKED BY ARABS

ITALY'S TROUBLES IN TRIPOLITANIA.

London, July 16.

It is reported from Cairo that large bands of Arabs with Turkish regular forces officered by Germans have attacked the Italian troops in the detached outposts of Tripolitania. The attacking forces have field guns and machine guns worked by German artillerymen.

CAPTURED BY RUSSIANS

61,000 TEUTONS ARRIVE AT PETROGRAD.

Petrograd, July 20.

A telegram from Kieff to the "Novoye Vremya" reports the arrival of 141 Austro-German officers and 60,840 soldiers who have been taken prisoners by the Russians. Of these over 10,000 are Germans.

CAPTURED AUSTRIANS

20,000 SAID TO BE IN ITALIAN HANDS.

Rome, July 21.

The papers publish a telegram from Paris which states that the Austrian Governmental organs announce that the number of prisoners taken by the Italians since the beginning of the war is about 20,000.

The Roman newspapers estimate the number to be considerably higher in view of the constant arrival of trainloads of prisoners at the frontier cities; but the exact figures are being kept secret by the military authorities, who consider that the matter has no important bearing on the results of the campaign.

VON HINDENBURG'S "GREAT DRIVE"

Austro-German Armies Closing-in on Warsaw and Riga

RUSSIANS AVOIDING THE TEUTON NET

Abandonment of Polish Capital in Accordance with Previous Plans

LONDON, JULY 21.

THE RUSSIAN FORCES HAVE SHOWN INCREASING RESISTANCE TO THE TEUTONIC "DRIVE" TO WARSAW DURING THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS. THEY HAVE DEVELOPED A STRONG OFFENSIVE ALONG THE DNIESTER NEAR THE BUKOVINA AND GALICIA BOUNDARY LINE.

IN SPITE OF THIS ACTIVITY ON THE PART OF THE TSAR'S TROOPS, IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE FALL OF WARSAW IS A QUESTION OF ONLY A FEW DAYS. ALL THE INDICATIONS POINT ALSO TO THE ABANDONMENT OF RIGA.

DESPATCHES FROM BERLIN STATE THAT THE GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES, ALL THE MONEY HELD BY THE BANKS, AND THE MILITARY STORES, HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO PETROGRAD.

GERMAN STRATEGY IS APPARENTLY DIRECTED TOWARD PREVENTING THE RUSSIANS FROM MAKING GOOD THEIR RETREAT FROM WARSAW SALIENT.

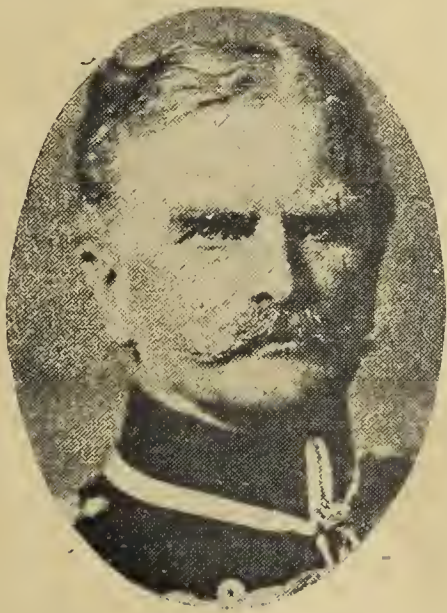
THE PRESENCE IN THE BATTLE FRONT OF GERMAN LANDWEHR AND LANDSTURM TROOPS DEMONSTRATES THAT THE KAISER IS EXTENDING EVERY OUNCE OF HIS MILITARY STRENGTH IN A GREAT EFFORT TO CRUSH AND DESTROY THE ARMY OF THE GRAND DUKE.

ADVICES FROM CZERNOWITZ TO BERLIN PUBLISHED IN THE "LOCAL ANZEIGER" STATE THAT THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE ALONG THE DNIESTER FAILED; BUT THE DESPATCHES ADMIT THAT AT ONE TIME THE RUSSIANS SUCCEEDED IN BREAKING THE AUSTRIAN POSITIONS.

NO INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM PETROGRAD WHICH WILL THROW LIGHT UPON THE GRAND DUKE'S SCHEME OF CAMPAIGN. IT IS, HOWEVER, ASSUMED HERE THAT HE DECIDED, PROBABLY SEVERAL WEEKS AGO, TO ABANDON WARSAW AND RETREAT FAR TO THE EAST OF THE CITY UNTIL HIS ARMIES CAN BE REORGANISED AND RE-SUPPLIED WITH AMMUNITION, WHEN HE WILL RECOMMENCE THE OFFENSIVE.



FIELD-MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG.



FIELD-MARSHAL VON MACKENSEN.

MASSACRE OF RUSSIANS

TERRIBLE ALLEGATION AGAINST GERMAN ARMIES.

London, July 21.

A despatch from Petrograd announces that news has been received that five thousand Russians taken prisoners by the Germans have been shot at Ravavisska.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS

TO BE CREATED IN RUSSIA.

Petrograd, July 21.

A Bill will shortly be submitted to the Duma authorising the creation of a Ministry of Munitions similar to that in England, with power to mobilise all the industries for service for the Government.

AWAITING MUNITIONS

GERMANS' STEADY ADVANCE

London, July 20.

A telegram from Buda Pest to the "Morning Post" says that the Russians have ordered the gradual evacuation of Warsaw.

GERMANS OCCUPY TUCKUM AND DOBLEN.

Petrograd, July 20.

It is officially announced that the Germans have occupied Tuckum and Doblen and are advancing on Hofzumberge and Benen.

COUNCIL OF WAR SUMMONED.

London, July 20.

It is reported from Petrograd that the Tsar will probably call another Council of War at Warsaw to consider the advisability of abandoning the Warsaw-Ivangorod line at present held by the Russians and withdrawing further east, thus avoiding being compelled to accept battle with an enemy numerically superior and well equipped with all the elements of war.

RUSSIANS RETIRE TO SECOND LINE DEFENCES.

Petrograd, July 20.

An official bulletin announces as follows:—

"The enemy gained possession of Krasnostav on Sunday and crossed the Vleprz. We retired to our second line of positions.

"Our troops repulsed four attacks upon Graboverz.

"Between Genervcha and the Bug last Saturday we drove the enemy out of all the trenches he had previously occupied.

"On Sunday the enemy crossed the Bug on the front Skonoiskhy-Sokol.

"The battle on the Dniester is continuing."

REAR OF VON MACKENSEN'S ARMY THREATENED.

London, July 20.

Telegrams from Petrograd state that the Teuton forces attacking the Russian lines along the whole front consist of forty-one army corps, or about two million men.

Official despatches say that the approaches to Warsaw are already strongly fortified against attack, and that every advantage offered by the natural configuration of the country has been taken with the object of preventing the enemy mounting his siege guns for the bombardment of the city. The original entrenched camp round the fortress also has been considerably enlarged and strengthened.

It is reported that the rearguard of Marshal von Mackensen's army is being threatened by Russian forces near Zamasc.

GERMANS CLAIM TO HAVE CAPTURED WINDAU.

London, July 20.

News of German origin has been received from Copenhagen which states that the town of Windau has been captured by the Germans.

TWO MILLION GERMANS CONCENTRATING SOUTH-EAST OF WARSAW.

London, July 20.

The "Daily News" has received a despatch from its correspondent at Petrograd announcing incessant activity to the south-east of Warsaw, where Marshal von Mackensen has concentrated new large armies for a general engagement between the Vistula and the Bug. He says:—

"Approximately two millions of men are engaged in this operation, while another 600,000 with 100,000 mounted troops have commenced an important advance to the north of the Narew in order to induce the Russians to move their forces to that point.

RIGA MENACED

Grand Duke Countering German Plans

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN BUKOVINA

New York, July 21.

Radiograms from Berlin report the arrival of despatches from the eastern front announcing that the German artillery is bombarding the outer defence works of Warsaw, and that some of the fortresses have already been destroyed by their fire. The fighting in the direction of Novo Georgievsk is becoming increasingly strenuous.

It is stated that the Kaiser and the Crown Prince are present and intend to enter Warsaw with Marshal von Hindenburg.

GERMANS CONTINUE ADVANCE ON RIGA.

Paris, July 21.

A telegram from Petrograd reports that the advance of the German army in the Baltic provinces on Riga continues.

Beyond the Niemen, near Gluboki, the Germans retook the trenches which the Russians captured yesterday.

The fortress of Novo Georgievsk which protects Warsaw from the north has shelled the head of a German column with much effect.

The enemy continues his attacks on the Russian positions near Krylow and Sokal on the Bug river.

There has also been heavy fighting on the Dniester where the Russians captured 600 prisoners and five machine guns.

EXCITEMENT IN BERLIN.

New York, July 21.

A despatch from Berlin says that the "Vossische Zeitung" estimates that since the commencement of the new advance against Warsaw, the Germans have captured 175 Russian officers and 66,790 soldiers, adding that this is magnificent for a start.

Berlin is reported to be wildly excited over the triumphs of the German army. Since the advance upon Paris the multitudes have not read with such avidity the bulletins and announcements in the newspaper offices. The popular opinion in Germany is that a tremendous blow is being struck which may bring a speedy ending to the war.

CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

GRAND DUKE'S TRIBUTE TO RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

Paris, July 21.

Despatches from Moscow report that Grand Duke Nicholas to-day received a deputation from the Municipality to whom he spoke with enthusiasm of the fine spirit displayed by the soldiers. He said that all of them were confident that a final and complete victory would be theirs.

A commission of investigation reports that the Germans have been using shells with cast iron tips filled with prussic acid.

A NEWSPAPER "DEAL"

RUMOURED PURCHASE OF THE PARIS "JOURNAL."

Paris, July 21.

It is rumoured that the well-known Parisian newspaper "Le Journal" has been purchased by a syndicate of which the member for the Meurthe et Moselle district, M. de Wendel, is the head, for the sum of 22 million francs.

ROUT OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY

Italians Victorious in Battle on the Carso Plateau

TRIESTE WITHIN RANGE OF ITALIAN GUNS

Important Successes Follow Desperate Struggle

Rome, July 21.

Despatches have been received from the front concerning the battle which has been raging for the last twelve hours at Doberdo in the direction of Gorizia.

The stubborn resistance of the Austrians was broken down by the fiery attack of the Italians who, after a searching bombardment, attacked and captured at the point of the bayonet six kilometres of trenches inflicting heavy losses upon the enemy.

Before the Italian troops had time to consolidate themselves in their new positions the Austrians counter-attacked with large reinforcements, but were repulsed. Nine times they returned to the assault, but every time they were driven back with enormous losses in killed, wounded and prisoners, besides field and machine guns. The Italians still hold the position, which forms a *point d'appui* for the advance.

TENSE BATTLE ON THE CARSO PLATEAU.

Rome, July 21.

A telegram from Udine to the "Messaggero" reports that the great battle on the Carso plateau continues to be waged with the utmost violence by both sides. All the available troops have been brought up by the Austrians, who have also sent great quantities of materials of war to strengthen the fortifications and entrenchments. Several batteries of heavy guns have been mounted on the heights.

In spite of great difficulties and heavy losses the Italians have made themselves masters of the majority of the enemy's positions, and now command the heights to the east of Monfalcone and the town of Gorizia on the north and south, on which they have emplaced guns of large calibre which keep up a tremendous fire upon the enemy.

GREAT TRIUMPH FOR THE ITALIAN ARMS.

Rome, July 21.

The afternoon newspapers announce another triumph of the Italian arms on the Isonzo by the capture of the Marogna bridge, the possession of which enables the more rapid development of offensive manœuvres on the lower Isonzo.

The bridge was defended by strong contingents of troops and important defence works; but though, strategically and numerically, the enemy had the advantage, the Italians, after three attacks, succeeded in taking the position by dint of a tremendous bayonet charge.

Reinforcements were immediately sent forward to hold the place and guns were mounted with which a heavy fire was opened upon the Austrian batteries on the heights commanding the bridge, dismounting several of their guns.

ROUT OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

New York, July 21.

The following items of news have been telegraphed from Milan to the International News Agency respecting

the progress of the Italo-Austrian campaign:—

Fourteen hundred refugees from Gorizia have arrived at Milan. They report that the city has been almost completely evacuated. The Italian troops have taken by storm Podgora hill dominating the city.

The latest news from the Isonzo front confirms the report of the complete rout of the Austrians from the Carso plain. The battle is still raging fiercely along the Isonzo river front.

By the occupation of the upper plateau of the Carso beyond the river the Italian big guns now have Trieste within range. Military experts however do not expect that the city will be shelled, as the Austrians have already fled from it.

ITALIANS TAKE ROWS OF TRENCHES.

New York, July 21.

A telegram from Turin to the "New York Express" reports:—

"The great battle, the most important in the Isonzo sector, appears today to be nearing its culminating phase. A general assault is going forward all along the front from Tarvis to the Adriatic.

"From Malborghetto to Caporato the giant task has been confined chiefly to the bigger artillery. There, as well as in the central tract down to Gorizia, the Przemyśl of the Isonzo, greater progress has already been realised.

"I am not permitted to specify the number of points where the Italians have cleared the way for a rapid and decisive advance. Such partial and isolated advances are being withheld lest they should lead to the formation of an insecure salient, which, without immediate support, could not perhaps be held even at the cost of a heavy sacrifice of life.

"The most pronounced victorious Italian advance has been lower down the Carso plateau east of Sagrado. Here a terrific onslaught lasted the whole of Monday, during which a coördinated movement between the advance of the largest masses of infantry yet employed, and the continuous support of the heavy guns worked out to perfection. Before the sun had sunk below the horizon, the Italians had carried row upon row of trenches on rising ground thickly sown with barbed wire entanglements and studded with armoured and bombproof shelters."

MINIATURE WATER STERILIZER

ITALIAN ENGINEER'S INVENTION.

Rome, July 20.

The Press devotes considerable space to a recent invention by a Milanese engineer, Signor Ravizza, which consists of a small instrument six kilos in weight, with which 200 litres of water can be sterilised in five minutes. The inventor has placed the instrument at the disposal of the military authorities.

BRILLIANT ITALIAN VICTORY

New York, July 20.

A telegram from Rome announces that a great battle has been fought east of Sagrado between Gradišca and Monfalcone, where the Austrians attacked in great force with the object of driving the Italians from their positions.

At the commencement of the combat the Italians contented themselves with remaining on the defensive, inflicting severe punishment on the enemy every time he attacked. Finally, when it was seen that he was weakening the Italians took the offensive and attacked with great vigour, routing the Austrians and driving them back beyond the positions they had formerly occupied.

Another telegram reports that the Italian forces operating against Gorizia on the western side delivered an attack upon the enemy's advanced trenches and fortifications which resulted in the capture of the heights of Podgora. The position was immediately strengthened and the emplacement of heavy artillery commenced. From this position the Italian artillery commands the fortifications on the west of Gorizia.

ANOTHER AUSTRIAN REVERSE

New York, June 20.

A telegram from Rome to the "Evening Sun" reports that the Austrian troops have been defeated with heavy losses in a furious all-day battle east of the Isonzo near Sagrado.

Unofficial despatches of this afternoon reported the enemy's losses in killed, wounded and prisoners as nearly 10,000.

The fighting on the Carso plateau is now raging more fiercely than at any previous time. Report says that the retreat of the Austrians is now but a matter of a few hours.

The Italians are concentrating over 2000 prisoners at Cividale.

It is admitted that the Bersaglieri suffered severely.

AUSTRIANS DRIVEN BACK FIVE MILES.

New York, July 20.

Despatches from Geneva to the "Evening Post" says that, according to the "Tribune," large gains have been made by the Italians since July 16. The advices received say that the Austrians have lost more than five miles in Cadore, as well as at Carnia, and the heights of Hochspite, Gradina, Boderio, and Kellerwald on the Isonzo.

The Austrians have recaptured two positions, near Tolmino and north of San Lucas.

AUSTRIAN BLOCKHOUSES CAPTURED.

Rome, July 20.

An official report issued by the Italian Government says:—

"In the Valley of Ausici our forces captured three of the enemy's blockhouses.

"On the Carso tableland we captured various trenches with numerous prisoners and a large amount of booty."

ITALY'S WAR LOAN

950 MILLION LIRA SUBSCRIBED.

New York, July 20.

A telegram from Rome published by the "Evening Post" says that the amount subscribed at the Banca Italia to the National Loan up to Monday last was 950 million lire. This sum has also to be increased by the subscriptions received by the Institutes of Commerce, which have not yet come to hand.

SUNK BY THE SEA HUNS

London, July 20.

The Russian steamship General Radetsky was torpedoed by a German submarine on July 17. The crew of 22 men were saved.

ULTIMATUM TO TURKEY

Italian Government's Threat

TURKS DETAIN ITALIAN SUBJECTS

Rome, July 21.

It is stated in political circles that the Italian Government is preparing to send an ultimatum to Turkey if that nation persists in putting obstacles in the way of Italian subjects returning to their country. If that has no effect, the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople, Marquis Garroni, will at once be instructed to leave for Rome.

ROSENTHAL EXECUTED

SPY'S DEATH IN THE TOWER.

London, July 17.

It is officially announced that the German spy Robert Rosenthal was tried by court martial on July 6, found guilty and sentenced to death. The sentence was carried out in the Tower of London yesterday.

ZEPPELIN HANGAR BOMBED

BRITISH AIRMEN'S RAID ON BRUSSELS.

London, July 20.

A number of British airmen have visited the Zeppelin hangar erected by the Germans near Brussels, and bombed it liberally. The damages caused are believed to have been of importance. The airmen returned to their base without misadventure.

BRITISH STEAMERS IN COLLISION

THE LOWTHER GRANGE DAMAGED.

London, July 20.

The British steamer Polish Prince has been sunk by a collision with the Lowther Grange. One man was drowned, the rest of the crew of the Polish Prince being landed at Barry by the Lowther Grange which is damaged about the bows.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL ESPIONAGE

ACCUSATION AGAINST GERMAN BANKS.

Among the witnesses called before the Federal Trade Commission which sat last month in New York was Mr. Calvert Townley of the Westinghouse Company. This gentleman who recently made an extensive tour in South America, declared that he discovered an immense German system of commercial and financial espionage, the object of which was to kill American competition. All invoices and other communications of American manufacturers with South American merchants which passed through German banks were carefully copied and turned over to German manufacturers making similar products.

FIRE ON EMIGRANT STEAMER

AUSTRALIAN LINER'S CALL FOR AID.

London, July 21.

A cable message from Durban, Natal, reports that a fire has broken out on board the British steamer Benalla with 800 emigrants on the way to Australia. The steamer Omaki received a wireless call for assistance from the Benalla and has gone to her aid. She is stated to be 800 miles from Durban.

SUBMARINE ATTACKS LINER ORDUÑA

VESSELS FLIGHT FROM GERMAN PIRATES

New York, July 17.

Passengers by the British steamer Orduña state that during the voyage they were attacked by a German submarine, which made several fruitless attempts to torpedo the ship, and then fired six shells without effect.

EARLY MORNING ATTACK

New York, July 17.

It appears that the submarine attack on the British liner Orduña took place at 6 a.m. on July 9, when only a few passengers were on deck. Baron Posenkranz, of Denmark, reached the deck as the Orduña was fleeing from her assailant and witnessed the attack. The submarine chased the steamer for a considerable time and finally abandoned the pursuit.

PASSENGERS' TRIBUTE TO ORDUNA'S COMMANDER.

Next day a meeting of passengers was held in the saloon when the following resolution was adopted and handed to Captain Taylor:—

"The first class cabin passengers desire to express their heartfelt appreciation and admiration of the masterly manner in which you manoeuvred and handled the steamer during the sudden and deliberate attack by a German submarine."

VALUE OF BERNSTORFF'S ASSURANCES.

Washington, July 17.

The attack on the Orduña has caused a shock to official circles, and has completely nullified the good effect of the assurances given by the German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, to the Secretary of State that he was confident that there would never be another Lusitania tragedy.

LUSITANIA JUDGMENT

SUBMARINE'S PLAN TO "BLOT OUT THE LIVES OF THE PASSENGERS."

London, July 17.

A little throng composed almost entirely of the survivors and relatives of those who perished in the Lusitania, listened to-day to the brief finding of Lord Mersey in regard to the loss of the great Cunard liner.

Lord Mersey stated that the vessel was lost as the result of the act of a German submarine which not only intended to destroy the ship, but planned to blot out the lives of the passengers.

The report says that the explosion of the first torpedo broke No. 5 lifeboat into splinters, while a second, fired almost immediately after, struck the ship on the starboard side. The two torpedoes struck the ship almost simultaneously.

The report was a disappointment to the American survivors, who expressed indignant surprise at that portion of Lord Mersey's finding, which exonerated Captain Turner and the Cunard Company from all blame, and commended the discipline of the ship. The court held that no blame for the tragedy attached to either Captain Turner or the Company.

POISON GAS MACHINERY

MANUFACTURERS REPORTED TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

New York, July 17.

A White House official has sent President Wilson particulars of an advertisement published by the Automatic Machines Company announcing that they have for sale machinery for making asphyxiating bombs for the belligerents in Europe. The details of the case will be laid before the President on his return from Cornish.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN THE STATES

GRAIN ELEVATOR DESTROYED

ATTEMPT TO STOP SUPPLIES FOR BRITAIN.

New York, July 15.

A grain elevator on Dock 7 at Weehawken, N.J., has been blown up. Apparently the cause of the explosion was dynamite. The whole building was wrecked, three men being injured.

Many of the grain ships for the Allies load at this pier. The police are uncertain as to the origin of the explosion.

The steamship Baltic has left New York to-day with a full load of munitions, including aeroplanes, motorcars and auto-trucks.

There are 312 passengers on board, all of whom were closely scrutinised at the moment of departure.

ATTEMPTED STOPPAGE OF MUNITIONS SUPPLIES

IN THE UNITED STATES

New York, July 20.

The trouble with labour appears to-day to be spreading to nearly all the industries which are supplying European customers. With the great Walkout arms factories in Bridgeport it is only a matter of an hour for a strike of 5,000 men to be declared; while at the great Standard Oil plant at Bayonne, N.J., disorder began early this morning, and the indications are that other industrial firms will be affected.

The International Labour Leader has announced at Bridgeport that the strike would spread throughout New England, and that within a week twenty or more plants which are manufacturing war supplies for the Allies will be tied up.

A report that a call will be made upon the seamen to strike in order to prevent the loading of merchant vessels bound for Europe is another rumour which has added to the anxiety of those whose business depends upon getting goods to Europe without delay.

BREACH OF NEUTRALITY

BY GERMAN CAPITALIST IN THE STATES.

New York, July 20.

The British Government has informed the Department of State that proofs have been obtained that a German capitalist in Detroit has been providing money to certain persons at Windsor, Ontario, to destroy the property of the Canadian Government. The British Government asks whether this case does not constitute a breach of neutrality.

TO SAVE THE SITUATION

ENORMOUS SUPPLIES OF AMMUNITION VIA VLADIVOSTOK.

New York, July 20.

Telegrams from Vladivostok announce that 20,000 trucks and 400 locomotives are expected from the United States to hasten the transport of the immense amount of war material that is arriving daily from Japan, the United States, England and France. The docks are insufficient to accommodate all the material and it has been necessary to construct others.

In Petrograd it is recognised that the Russian retreat in Poland and Galicia has been due to the want of munitions; but now great quantities are arriving from various sources, and the Russians will soon be in a position to resume the offensive.

BRITAIN'S GREAT WOMEN

OFFER TO MAKE MUNITIONS

London, July 17.

A monster demonstration was held in London to-day by the women in favour of petitioning the Government to make use of women in the making of munitions.

A procession, described as one of the most picturesque and interesting witnessed in the United Kingdom, marched to the offices of the Munitions Minister headed by Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the suffragist leader. Groups of women were dressed to represent France, Russia, Japan, Serbia and Poland, each respective group wearing the distinctive costume of the women of the nation represented, giving a gay and lively aspect to the gathering.

Arrived at their destination a petition was presented to Mr. Lloyd George setting forth with urgency that the women begged the Government to avail itself of their services in any of the work relative to the making of munitions that they were capable of performing. The Government was also petitioned to appoint women in the place of the men employed in certain branches of the Post and Telegraph Offices so that the men could be sent to the front.

The Minister promised that the matter should receive the utmost attention, and he sincerely thanked them in the name of the Government and of the nation for the patriotic demonstration.

Mrs. Pankhurst delivered a fervent harangue which was received with prolonged applause.

The evening papers effusively applauded the women for their action in offering their services to the country. They say that the common peril has proved that this is in fact as well as in name a United Kingdom. They recall the fact that Mrs. Pankhurst, who is now placing herself at the orders of Mr. Lloyd George in the desire to work for the defence of the nation, was not long ago the leader of an attack upon the then Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"SUFFRAGISM IS FORGOTTEN."

London, July 17.

This afternoon forty thousand women dressed in tricolor garments and preceded by a band of seventy-five musicians marched from the Thames to Trafalgar Square.

A tremendous outburst of cheering greeted a group of beautiful women dressed appropriately to represent each of the allied nations.

Leading the pageant were numerous banners bearing inscriptions such as "Let women work," "Down with sex prejudice," "Shells Made by Wife may save Husband's Life," and so on.

A commission formed by Mrs. Pankhurst and other leaders visited Mr. Lloyd George and presented him with statistics which showed that 40 per cent. of the munition workers in Germany are women, and that 75 per cent. of all food canned for the German army is packed by women.

Mrs. Pankhurst declared that in the present moment suffragism is forgotten. The women are ready to do their bit for England, to work in the factories, relieve the men in the trenches, and do any work given them by the Government, whether by night or by day.

TITLED LADIES VOLUNTEER.

London, July 17.

Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim have arranged for trains of volunteer women of the educated and leisure classes to replace, during the week-end, the working women employed in making munitions. They will work in three shifts of eight hours each. Among the first batch are Lady Gathorne and Lady Gertrude Crawford.

ALLIES' AIR RAIDS

BRITISH AND FRENCH SUCCESSES

Paris, July 20.

Despatches from the front report that the Germans have been making further efforts to get a footing in the Labyrinth in the Neuville Saint Vaast region, but in every case were repulsed with loss. At certain points they got almost to the trenches but the attack faded away under the fire of the French machine guns.

After the attack was abandoned by the Germans a counter-attack was delivered by the French, who reached the first line of trenches and took a number of prisoners and some machine guns.

Fighting is still going on along the greater part of the front.

THE REMNANTS OF TWO REGIMENTS.

London, July 20.

A British correspondent in the north of France describing the recapture of the trenches south of the Sonvaux ravine, says that the French had hardly any casualties in this affair.

The Germans counter-attacked, discharging streams of burning liquid upon the French and following this up by a violent attack. The French had machine guns concealed at certain points with which they opened fire on the enemy as they approached, causing terrible ravages in the German ranks. The advance of the enemy being checked, the Senegalese troops then leaped from the trenches and dispersed the survivors.

The remnants of the two regiments of the Crown Prince's army were afterwards incorporated in other regiments, having lost over half their effective.

FRENCH AIRMEN RAID COLMAR.

Paris, July 20.

An official bulletin reports:—

"A squadron of five French aviators made a raid on Colmar and dropped a number of bombs upon it, returning without mishap."

"Near Souchez and Neuville Saint Vaast there were great artillery duels during the day."

"North of the Chateau Carleul there were combats with hand grenades and explosive bombs."

"Along the valley of the Aisne there have been prolonged cannonades."

"The Germans again bombarded the town of Soissons."

"The attacks by the Germans in the Calonne region were repulsed."

DAMAGE TO RAILWAY STATIONS.

Paris, July 20.

It is officially announced that four French aviators to-day dropped forty eight shells on the railway station at Chillerange junction, southwards from Voursins.

The other squadron of six aviators that raided Colmar dropped eight shells of 150 millimetres and eight of 90 millimetres on the railway buildings and trains. It has been established that substantial damage was done to the main and freight stations. None of the shells fell in the city.

V. C. IN A LION'S DEN

WONDERFUL RECRUITING INCIDENT IN WALES.

London, July 20.

A remarkable recruiting incident occurred at Fishguard to-day. Sergt. Fuller, a V.C. man, was telling the men that if they were not fit to die they were not fit to live, when one of them challenged him to enter a cage containing two African lions attached to a menagerie in the town. Fuller calmly entered the cage and stroked the lions. Many of the men enlisted as a result of the incident.

BRITAIN'S LOST OFFICERS**12,000 SINCE WAR COMMENCED.**

London, July 19.

The latest list of casualties to officers in the British army shows that for the fortnight ending July 6, 254 were killed, 489 wounded, and 33 missing.

This gives a grand total since the war began of 3,865 killed, 7,662 wounded and 1,115 prisoners or missing. Total, 12,642.

NORTH OF ENGLAND REGIMENTS LOSE HEAVILY.

London, July 19.

The casualty list for the fortnight ended July 5 shows 254 officers killed, 489 wounded and 33 missing. Losses were heavy in the Lancashire regiments which had 10 killed and 36 wounded; the Manchester regiments 15 killed and 12 wounded; the Scots Fusiliers none killed and 22 wounded; the Yorkshires 10 killed and 15 wounded; the Cameron Highlanders 11 killed and 16 wounded. The Indians lost 22 killed and 28 wounded; the Australians 3 killed and 18 wounded; and the Canadians 15 killed, 30 wounded.

BRITAIN'S DARDANELLES LOSSES**42,434 KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING.**

London, July 19.

The Prime Minister has announced in the House of Commons that the British casualties in the Dardanelles hitherto have been 42,434 officers and men killed, wounded and missing.

HEAVY LOSS IN OFFICERS.

London, July 19.

The Prime Minister stated that the casualties at the Dardanelles in killed, wounded and missing to date include both the naval and the military branches of service.

The Prime Minister added that out of an aggregate of 8,084 casualties among the officers, the killed numbered 1933.

270,000 PROJECTILES A DAY**ALLIES' OUTPUT OF MUNITIONS.**

London, July 19.

Mr. Lloyd George announces that since the meeting with the French Ministers at Calais, the output of ammunition has risen to 270,000 projectiles for field guns in the day, and that this could be doubled if the exigencies of war needed it. France and Great Britain have all the raw material for an unlimited increase in the production of munitions.

TRIBUTE TO LORD HALDANE**SIGNED BY 200 MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.**

London, July 15.

An address, signed by over two hundred members of the House of Commons, has been presented to Lord Haldane expressing appreciation of the great services he has rendered the public. The presentation took place in the House of Commons, about a hundred of those who signed the document being present.

In thanking the deputation for this mark of esteem Lord Haldane carefully abstained from any reference to the recent incident between himself and Mr. Lloyd George, his speech being devoted to commending the work performed by the Liberal party after the outbreak of the war, and the advancement of ideals in regard to education and national efficiency.

DUBLIN CORPORATION AND HOME RULE

Dublin, July 15.

The City Corporation has refused by 30 votes to 23 to endorse a resolution in favour of demanding that Home Rule be put into operation throughout the whole of Ireland on September 17.

By the same majority a resolution was carried expressing confidence that the Government would select the speediest means at the proper moment to bring about a settlement of the question.

It is stated that when the result of the voting was known disorder arose among the Councillors, some of whom had to be prevented by force from engaging in fist-cuffs.

EXPULSION FROM IRELAND**FOR MEMBERS OF SINN FEIN****END OF ANTI-RECRUITING CAMPAIGN.**

London, July 16.

The British Government has ordered three members of the Sinn Fein, viz. Ernest Blythe of Ennistimon, William Mallows of Athenry, and H. J. Pin of Belfast, to leave Ireland owing to the campaign they have been conducting on public platforms against recruiting.

BRITAIN'S WASTEFUL GOVERNMENT**WAR LOAN WILL BARELY LAST UNTIL CHRISTMAS.**

London, July 16.

To-day Lord St. Aldwyn, presiding at an address on economic endurance delivered by Mr. Harold Cox, said that he was unable to understand why the Government did not, a year ago, take some steps to curtail the great civil expenditure. He thought that the country had had enough of speeches on the necessity of economy, and wanted the Government to practise what they taught without any delay.

Mr. Cox expressed the opinion that the war loan would barely last until Christmas.

BRITAIN'S AERIAL NAVY**600 CRAFT CONSTRUCTED IN TEN MONTHS.**

London, July 15.

Particulars published by the Press regarding the construction of aeroplanes in the United Kingdom show that the increase in this arm has been equal in proportion, if not greater than that of artillery.

The British aerial fleet is being increased at the rate of a hundred aeroplanes for every Zeppelin built by Germany. Since the war commenced it has been increased by the addition of over six hundred new machines, as compared with the six Zeppelins constructed in Germany.

HENDERSON, THE PROPHET**CRITICISED BY BRITISH PRESS.**

London, July 19.

The Press criticises the utterances of the President of the Board of Education, Mr. A. Henderson, who has prophesied that the war would last another year and that we must be prepared accordingly.

The general opinion is that such statements are imprudent. What Ministers have to impress upon the people is the necessity of being prepared for war while the war lasts, or in other words to carry it on until victory has been won and the terms of peace imposed on the enemy.

BRITISH AUTHOR MISSING**LOST IN DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.**

London, July 15.

It is reported that the British author, Mr. George Calderon, is on the list of "Wounded and Missing" among the forces at Gallipoli. He was twice wounded on the western front, where he acted as interpreter, and was afterwards given a commission with the expeditionary forces in the Dardanelles.

COMPULSORY REGISTRATION**ACT RECEIVES ROYAL ASSENT.**

London, July 15.

The National Registry Bill providing for the registration of all British subjects in the United Kingdom between the ages of 18 and 65 has received the Royal assent.

EARL OF ORKNEY THREATENED**SECRET DEPARTURE FOR CANADA.**

Paris, July 19.

A telegram from Chicago states that the Earl of Orkney who is one of a British commission which went to America to buy horses for the army has received several anonymous letters threatening him with death unless he desisted from making purchases.

The Earl handed the letters over to the police and left secretly for Canada.

POCKET WIRELESS**MARCONI'S NEW INVENTION.**

London, July 17.

The "Evening Post" publishes a telegram from Milan reporting that Signor Marconi has left for London on a secret mission. He is stated to have perfected a new pocket wireless system for the use of the Italian forces in the field, by which the officers can keep in touch with headquarters all the time.

LAND FOR FIGHTING MEN**NEW SOUTH WALES PROVISION FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS.**

London, July 19.

A telegram from Sydney reports that the Government of New South Wales has reserved 25,000 acres of land fit for growing wheat, and 250,000 acres of irrigated land on which to establish the soldiers who return from the war.

AUSTRALIAN CRUISER IN COLLISION**NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK**

London, July 15.

A telegram from Singapore announces that the Australian cruiser Brisbane which was in the harbour rammed and sank the Norwegian steamer Bibat early this morning. All the Europeans on board the steamer were saved, but several of the coloured crew were drowned.

PRIEST AS SPY**ARREST AT GIBRALTAR.**

Madrid, July 19.

Information has been received from Algeiras that a priest, who, it appears, was secretary to the Bishop of that town, has been arrested at Gibraltar. In his possession were found documents showing that he belonged to an organisation for espionage and was in communication with the Germans.

ITALY AND HER ALLIES**APPROVAL OF BRITAIN: ADMIRATION OF FRANCE.**

London, July 15.

Sir George Trevelyan, formerly Secretary for Scotland, writing from Rome, says:

"The munitions campaign in Great Britain and the Tsar's spirited manifesto on the same subject are the theme of much comment in Rome. It is believed here that something of the spirit which pervaded Russia when the country was invaded by Napoleon in 1812 has been aroused.

"The attitude of England and Russia at the present moment is being observed and meets with approval but no regard is being paid to that of France as all Italians know the tragic determination of every Frenchman to die rather than fail.

"England is well beloved here, but she is distant, and relatively she is a stranger. With France Italy has had more quarrels, but the two are more allied in kin and kin, and France's ways are more understandable in Italy. Also deep feeling has been aroused in Italy by the enormous sacrifices that the men of France

CAUGHT IN A SNOWSTORM**EXCITING ADVENTURES OF A DETACHMENT OF ALPINI.**

London, July 15.

A description of the capture of Monticello by the Italians received from Rome relates the adventures of a detachment of Alpini who, during the advance on the enemy, were caught in a midnight hurricane of snow and wind.

The men waited where they were for three hours, tied together to avoid being swept away by the force of the gale, finally retiring by a pathway that was obliterated by snow.

"By dawn of day they were back again and joined in a successful attack at the point of the bayonet. When the roll was called only one man was missing, and was not found after three days' search. Five days afterwards the missing man crawled into camp wounded."

ITALIAN CRUISER SUNK**LOSS OF THE GARIBALDI**

New York, July 19.

A wireless message from Berlin announces that the Government of Austria-Hungary has officially reported the sinking of the Italian cruiser Garibaldi by an Austrian submarine.

(Note.—The Giuseppe Garibaldi was an armoured cruiser of 7,294 tons displacement and was launched in 1899 at Sestri Ponente. Her armour was of 6 inch Krupp steel, her speed 20 knots, her armament one 10 inch, two 8 inch, fourteen 6 inch and other smaller guns. She had four submerged torpedo tubes and her complement was 540 men).

SANK IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.

London, July 19.

Advices received from Vienna by way of Berlin report that the Italian armoured cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi was attacked and torpedoed by an Austrian submarine just north of Ragusa, and that the vessel sank in fifteen minutes.

EXPULSION FROM ITALY**WIFE OF DON CARLOS OF BOURBON ACCUSED OF TRAFFICKING WITH AUSTRIA.**

Rome, July 17.

The Italian Government has decreed the expulsion of the wife of Don Carlos of Bourbon who has been residing in the Loredan palace at Venice. The lady is accused of having been mixed up in political intrigues with Austria against Italy.

DESTROY ART TREASURES**ADVICE OF HUN PRESS****GERMAN HATRED OF ITALY**

London, July 17.

The "Morning Post" publishes a despatch from Berne stating that an arrival from Brussels says that when General von Bissing prohibited the wearing of the Italian colours, everyone instead wore a little piece of macaroni.

The German Press is beginning to educate the public in the ruthless destruction of the art treasures of Italy. The "Dresden Nachrichten" devotes a leading article to the subject, declaring that no consideration whatever will be paid to the country that attacks Germany from behind. The papers say: "If the Italian statesmen imagined that the art treasures of the country are a species of insurance against the too energetic conduct of the war, they will experience very soon a bitter disappointment. The last significant German is of more value than the most magnificent jewel of ancient or modern art."

"When the monuments, cathedrals, statues, pictures, churches and palaces of Venice, Milan, Florence and Rome feel the sharpness of the German sword, it will be, God knows, a just judgment that overtakes them."

GERMAN TROOPS' BRAVERY**RECOGNISED BY UNION FORCES.**

New York, July 15.

A telegram from Berlin says that the conditions under which the German forces in South-west Africa surrendered to the troops of the South African Union make it clear that the Germans numbered 204 officers and 3,004 soldiers, a little more than a regiment of regular infantry on a war footing, with seven guns and 22 machine guns. This force, after a prolonged warfare and terrible fatigues, was matched against 20,000 men.

The bravery of the Germans was admitted by the English (sic), who even permitted the non-commissioned officers and privates to keep their side arms or guns.

IN THE TRACK OF THE HUN**WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION IN BALTIC PROVINCES.**

London, July 17.

According to despatches to-day from Petrograd, a trail of desolation has been left by the Germans all along the shores of the Baltic between Memel and Libau. The Germans destroyed private property ruthlessly, razing palaces, villas, hotels, casinos, and cottages alike. The only building of importance left standing was the palace of a Polish nobleman, which the Germans seized to use as military headquarters, Prince Henry von Hindenburg occupying the palace.

In this northern battle front the Germans are developing a great aggressive campaign with the object of capturing Riga.

TROOPS SENT TO ESSEN**GERMANY PREPARES TO COPE WITH STRIKE AT KRUPPS.**

Basle, July 16.

It is reported that several regiments of troops have been despatched to Essen to guard the Krupp works in view of the rumours of a threatened strike by the workers. The men demand more wages and less work in consequence of the high price of food and the pressure of work.

It is also reported that the "Frankfort Gazette" recommends that the men's demands be granted.

GERMANY'S ARMIES DOOMED**OPTIMISM OF GRAND DUKE MICHAEL.**

Petrograd, July 16.

In the course of an interview with the war correspondents Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch said that Germany's armies are doomed to ultimate catastrophe, despite their having gained some temporary successes. He observed:—"The Germans thought that they could crush us in two or three months and impose their conditions of peace; but in spite of long preparation and perfection of military technique, they failed. It was a cruel mistake, for which they have suffered a mortal blow."

VON MACKENSEN'S ARMY**COMPOSED OF LANDSTURM.**

Paris, July 13.

Information supplied through the Russian General Staff states that the greater part of the army commanded by Marshal von Mackensen consists of troops of the Landsturm or second "Ban," consisting of men of over 39 years of age.

KAISER'S APPEAL FOR VICTORY

It is further stated that the Kaiser, when making a farewell speech to these troops at Frankfurt, said:—"We must risk everything, as, with the enemy victorious, Germany will cease to exist. It is possible that the war may have been a mistake on our part; but the present moment is a time for deeds, not words, and the Empire must be saved."

NO AID FOR THE HUNS**GOVERNMENT'S FIRM STAND IN EGYPT.**

London, July 19.

That the Government is determined to deal promptly and effectually with any attempt to assist the Teutonic allies is made evident by a proclamation issued in Cairo to-day to the following effect:—

"Every person having knowledge of the existence of a plot against established order, or of the identity of any persons guilty of any offence against the Government, must communicate without delay with the nearest authority. Failure to comply with this order will render the person liable to being dealt with by martial law."

BETHMAN-HOLLWEG BLAMED**PRINCE VON BUELOW ON CAUSES OF WAR WITH ITALY.**

New York, July 16.

A telegram from Rome states that Prince von Buelow is about to publish a book describing the negotiations which took place through him between Germany and Italy.

The blame for his lack of success is laid on the German Imperial Chancellor, Bethman-Hollweg, and the peremptory orders sent by him to the German Ambassador; while the shortsightedness of the Austrian diplomats is also declared to have made it impossible for the Prince to continue the negotiations.

MARTIAL LAW IN GERMANY**TO STIFLE ANTI-WAR AGITATION**

Copenhagen, July 16.

It is reported from Berlin that martial law is to be declared in the whole of Germany in order to suppress the Socialist agitation in favour of the termination of the war.

MOKE PEACE RUMOURS**GERMANY REPORTED TO HAVE APPROACHED THE UNITED STATES.**

London, July 16.

The "Financial News" publishes statements by persons who are in a position to speak with authority, to the effect that Germany is making tentative proposals of peace through the United States.

Information from the same source states that Germany is impelled to this course through her economic exhaustion.

KAMERUNS TOWN CAPTURED**ALLIES OCCUPY NGAUMDERE.**

London, July 16.

It is officially announced that the Allied forces operating in the Kameruns have occupied the central town of Ngaumdere, the place being captured on June 29 with the loss of 5 men killed and eight wounded.

HOW TO LOOT**AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS' VADE MECUM.**

London, July 20.

A despatch from Milan says that some of the Austrian prisoners captured by the Italians had in their possession a little book containing sentences in Italian for use when the Austrians invaded Lombardy and Venice. The following are examples of the sentences:—

"Where are your valuables?"

"Where is your money?"

"Tell me the truth, otherwise I will have you shot."

"Call me the master or mistress of the house."

"I am hungry. I want chicken, soup, rice, a bottle of old wine."

"Prepare me a better room."

GERMAN OFFICERS SEIZED**WHILE TRAVELLING ON GREEK STEAMER.**

Paris, July 19.

A telegram from Athens reports that a British warship detained the Greek steamer Epirus bound for Salonica and arrested three German officers who were on board travelling to that port.

DISEASE BACILLI IN WEAPONS**AUSTRIA EMULATES GERMAN INHUMANITY.**

London, July 20.

A correspondent reporting from Milan on the progress of the campaign of the Isonzo river, states that on one occasion a body of sixty-five Dalmatians came out of their trenches and threw down their rifles shouting "Italia!" The Austrians in the trench behind fired into the backs of the Dalmatians, killing thirty-seven of them. The rest reached the Italian lines, where they were received fraternally.

The Austrian aeroplanes have thrown innumerable darts as well as bombs on the Italian camp hospital. In their trenches have been found glass tubes containing the bacilli of infectious diseases, and small shrapnel balls smeared with grease containing infections and toxic minerals. They are continually using dum-dum or explosive bullets and abusing the white flag.

KAISER, THE CHOSEN OF ALLAH**SEDITION ORGANISED BY GERMANS IN MOROCCO.**

Madrid, July 17.

It is reported from Algeciras that German officers in Morocco are organising and training forces of natives with a view to furthering the interests of Germany in the country.

The officers incite the Moors to commence a holy war, telling them that the Kaiser is the chosen one of Allah, sent to drive the infidels out of the country and restore the throne of Hafid.

PARISH PRIEST IMPRISONED**BELGIANS ASSISTED TO ESCAPE FROM GERMAN RULE.**

Paris, July 17.

Information has been received that the parish priest and the Commissioner of Police at Destrin in Belgium have been condemned by the Germans to imprisonment for ten years with hard labour for assisting the young Belgians to get out of the country and join the Belgian army.

BARI BOMBARDED**RAID BY AUSTRIAN AIRMEN.**

Rome, July 17.

It is announced that three Austrian aeroplanes passed over the port of Bari in the Adriatic this morning and dropped eight bombs, killing six persons and wounding several others.

"TRENCHES DE LUXE"**GERMAN ARMY'S UNDERGROUND CITIES.**

Rotterdam, July 20.

"Trenches de Luxe" are described by a newspaper correspondent named August Spanuth, who has been visiting the German front in the north of France. He says that there are whole cities underground inhabited by many thousands of soldiers. These subterranean quarters are equipped with running water, electric lights, telephones, stoves, and the mail is delivered three times a day.

Supplies are brought in great quantities. The Germans have established big smelting and forging works for the manufacture of ammunition and other necessary supplies at the front. Barbed wire, armour, bombs, and horseshoes are produced, the plants being operated by the soldiers, and kept running in full blast night and day.

Other plants produce blankets, uniforms, underclothing, and a rough textile substance used for lining the trenches.

A thousand soldiers are doing dam work in France and Belgium, and harvesting the enormous crops. Cattle are said to be more numerous than before the war. Everything is splendidly organised, and the Germans are prepared to continue the war indefinitely, thanks to this efficiency.

TURKISH OFFICERS EXECUTED**FOR ANTI-GERMAN PROPAGANDA**

Athens, July 19.

It is reported that five Turkish officers were executed at Adrianople for plotting a campaign against Germany and in favour of peace.

TURKISH COLLIER SUNK**BY RUSSIAN SUBMARINE.**

Petrograd, July 19.

It is officially announced that the Russian submarine Nerpa has sunk a collier in the Black Sea.

"BELGIUM'S DAY"

Celebrations at the Coliseo

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION

The Allies' demonstration on Belgium's Day at the Coliseo was a great success and closed amid thunders of applause and the greatest enthusiasm. A packed house witnessed the beginning of the programme at 9.20, and to put everyone in a properly patriotic frame of mind a neat Belgian "bandera" 8 in. by 5 in. was placed on every seat of the theatre. At 12 consequently the Coliseo vomited red-yellow-and-black flags by the thousand and must have greatly hurt the feelings of belated Huns going home from their bierkellers. The management of the affair deserve warm congratulation on the manner in which everything went without a hitch throughout and the entire absence of "watchful waiting." The stately strains of the Himno Nacional were, as always, received with enthusiasm, and before the audience could sit down the orchestra struck up the brisk clear notes of La Brabançonne, which brought a roar of applause that drowned it. Belgium was near the hearts of all the large gathering in the palkos, the upper circles and the spacious densely populated platea. In the central box, over the arms of the Republic, sat Sir Reginald Tower, Monsieur Charles Rénz, Monsieur Eugène Stein, Monsieur Jullemier and Commendatore Cobianchi. All these gentlemen repeatedly received and acknowledged the enthusiastic homage paid to their individual and collective flags; in fact, the feeling of international solidarity was throughout the theatre delightfully strong and much in evidence. There followed the majestic Russian Imperial Hymn, to which British, French, Italians and Belgians hastened to give salutes of fraternal applause. Two hymns which are unfamiliar, the Serbian and Montenegrin, were then played, and both are very pretty lively airs and worthy of the brave peoples they represent. Mesdames Galli Curci and Gilda Dalla Rizza sang some operatic airs in the most charming manner and were both recalled. Subsequently Mademoiselle Jeanne de Frezia recited with emotional and tragic power a monologue in French on "La Guerre," the all-absorbing subject. While the well-deserved applause still lingered, the orchestra broke with a hoarse crash of kettledrums into the bold light-hearted swing of the Royal Italian March. Our latest ally was hailed with a roar of welcome which again drowned the music, so it was played twice. During the interval which followed many resumed their outer integuments, as the bitter cold penetrated the theatre but not the minds of the, by this time, thoroughly warmed up audience. The second part of the programme was entirely devoted to Mlle. Felyne Verbist, the Belgian danseuse. In the first dance, Sylvia (Delibes), she appeared with the Belgian scarf. Fine though it was, it was surpassed by La Mort du Cygne (St. Saenz) which was repeated by request. It is a beautiful, pathetic and intensely moving creation. The sorrowful effect was erased by the Italian peasant dance La Monterrina, in which the executant was saucy and piquant, bringing down the house. "The Vision of Salome," the final dance had in it something wonderful, something weird and an element of the terrible and pitiful. So might a damned soul appear rehearsing the acts of its age long dead wickedness. There was no bloody head, "horrendum referens," but the effect was intense, as was proved by the moment of dead silence at the end. Then followed a storm of applause. After the orchestral symphony which introduced the third part of the programme, Se-

LINER'S ADVENTURE

Stopped Several Times by Cruisers

ON VOYAGE TO ARGENTINA

Madrid, July 21

It is reported from Cadiz that the steamer Infanta Isabel, after having been stopped several times by British cruisers, has again left for Buenos Aires. She has 900 passengers on board for Argentina.

AN ARMISTICE LIE

DENIED BY RUSSIAN COMMANDER.

Petrograd, July 21.

To the last report issued by the Commander-in-Chief, Grand Duke Nicholas, the following note is attached:

"The enemy is sparing no effort in spreading unfavourable statements about us invented by himself and of a barbarian character, attaching special importance to the appearance of these inventions in the neutral Press. Thus the Swedish organs, in the reports which they publish from the correspondent in Berlin, state:— 'Owing to their enormous losses in Bukovina and on the Dniester the Russians were compelled to ask the Austrians for an armistice for four hours in which to gather their dead and wounded, which was granted.'"

"It is added that during the armistice the Austrians were able to note the alleged enormous losses, which had forced the Russians to retire several kilometres. These communications are totally untrue. There never have been any overtures for an armistice, and we never felt the need for one."

ñor Joaquín de Vedía stepped forward to pay the homage of Argentine intellect to Belgium and the good cause. Possessing a fine presence and a rich and vibrant voice, the speaker, in a short but eloquently fiery oration profoundly moved his hearers, even the stolid Britons. He referred to Belgium unconquered though covered with ruins, blood and tears, spoke of the allied Nations and in scathing terms of scorn of the German crime and its villain perpetrators, and voiced the feeling of Argentina, in spite "of the cold attitude of official neutrality." Señor de Vedía had to re-appear and bow to his enthusiastic hearers. Señores Cirino, De Muro and Lazzaro sang delightfully, airs from the operas and were repeatedly recalled. After this, followed two fine recitations by Madame Coemme Cestier. The British National Anthem was played afterwards, and some people tried to sing it, but respectability quickly choked the effort. However, in the excellent Presentation of the Flags by members of the United Club, arranged by Mr. R. H. Morgan, there was full scope for enthusiasm. The Union Jack, the "Fiery Tricolour," the Russian standard, the Italian, and last, but not least, the Belgian were carried on by detachments of their respective troops "in their habit as they lived," and prodigious was the enthusiasm when all the flags laid their heads together as they were lowered and crossed. The apotheosis showed Liberty triumphant amid shattered arms, fallen soldiers and wrecked aeroplanes, and the curtain fell to the triumphant swell of the Marseillaise sung by—all who knew it; it had volume, so they were many. The arrangement of the tableaux was excellent. A great night that sent one away feeling better and warm at the heart.

CORDOBA NEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 19.

News in Brief.

Mr. Arthur Tughes expects to make a trip to the Capital this week.

Engineer Stuart is said to be leaving B. A. for England during the current week.

The "Great Raymond Company" will make their debut in this city on August 28. Raymond is recognised as one of the foremost performers in his line in the world, and has appeared in all the large cities of Europe and America.

Señor Ferruccio Castelfranchi, who lives at Calle Colon 429, reports the theft of a gold watch and chain, gold ring and medal from his house on Saturday night. The police are working on the case.

Off to the War.

Last Thursday Señor Humberto Quadretta left Cordoba on the night train for Buenos Aires accompanied by his wife and child, where they will embark for Italy on the "Tommaso de Savoia," the boat on which Señor Quadrotta served two years as wireless operator. Upon arrival in Europe he will take up his post as operator on one of the warships of the Italian Navy. Señor Quadrotta leaves his position as bookkeeper for the Singer Sewing Machine Company of this city and his fellow employees and many friends here wish their old companion the best of luck and a safe return.

Help for Families of Soldiers.

The private school "Silvio Pellico" situated on Rivera Indarte 458, directed by Prof. Filoreto Fondacari, and his wife, has been engaged in making a collection in aid of the families of Italian soldiers who may suffer through the war. The sum of \$51.80 was realised and the money duly handed over to Señor Francisco Sala, who is in charge of the Italian Red Cross in this city.

Farewell to Caruso.

Tuesday night was Caruso's farewell appearance in Cordoba, and the Rivera Indarte theatre was crowded with an enthusiastic audience who applauded the world famous tenor to the echo. "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci" were the two operas presented. The former was perfectly rendered, but "Pagliacci" was the play the vast audience were more anxious to see. Not only was Caruso's singing up to the marvellous standard which he himself has set; but his acting was admirable and compared very favourably with and best efforts of celebrated actors who have visited this city in the past.

14th of July Festivities.

The French residents of Cordoba held a musical festival on the night of the great French holiday, the 14th of July, at their ball in calle Rioja. The hall was handsomely decorated with the flags of the allies. During the evening several young ladies were busy selling medals in aid of the French Red Cross. The function was brought to a close by the rendering of the Argentine and French Anthems, "Brabançonne," the Royal Italian March, "God Save the King," and the Russian National Hymn. Many flags were hung out throughout the city in honour of the occasion.

Prince of Wales's Fund.

The Cordoba Committee for the Prince of Wales' Fund have received the following acknowledgment of their second remittance of £275, making a total of £575 in all remitted to date. The Committee have already \$1,982.45 in hand towards a third remittance, making a total collected to the 16th of July of \$8,578.81. All residents in the Province of Cordoba wishing to participate in this should send their donation to Mr. A. D. Dunbar, Banco de Londres y Río de la Plata, Cordoba.

"I have to acknowledge with sincere thanks, the receipt of your letter of the 12th ult. enclosing a draft for £275, which has been so kindly contributed to the Fund raised by the Cordoba Committee on behalf of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund.

It may interest you to know that His Royal Highness' Fund to-day amounts to the magnificent total of £5,290,076, of which £2,165,000 has been allocated to the relief of distress, which happily is much less widespread than had been anticipated.

There is still a steady drain on the Fund, and money is being paid out mainly on behalf of Naval and Military distress faster than it comes in. When the war is over and the Government contracts are completed, it is certain that much distress will arise amongst those who return from the war and others, unless measures be taken in advance and funds be available to meet all necessities. It is important therefore that the Prince of Wales' Fund should continue to be built up as a great reserve from which the suffering which otherwise would arise hereafter may be alleviated.

(Signed) L. E. HALSEY, C.F.

The following is a list of subscribers and donations received since the last list was published:

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions are being received from the following:

Messrs. T. F. Jackson, A. H. Beckwith, T. G. Ferguson, A. H. Hughes, A. Bourdichon, A. D. Dunbar, H. Scrivener, L. G. Babb, G. H. Friend, J. Stanley Brock, T. G. Warmington, W. Bourne, W. Hill, G. M. J. Lear, E. Emeric, H. McCulloch, H. Williams, J. S. Coman, F. W. Rogers, J. Page, H. Dawson, J. Hausberger, C. B. Moreno, B. Ceballos, J. Reid, W. Stewart, T. H. Moore, P. Canelo, P. Clarke, D. Fornuthe, C. Ferrari, T. Didden, R. Tardini, F. Mackenzie, M. Fernandez, M. R. Acuna, F. Rosales, J. Santos, P. Morales, Angel Lopez, J. Olmedo, B. Llerena, A. Gomez, A. Schmidt, V. Bologrino, M. Rivarola, F. MacNaughton, F. Balde, P. Martinez, Julian Royola, A. Lopez, M. Medina, G. Pahl, C. Freyre, A. Perez, T. Parsons, V. Micoli, P. Vallini, L. Maipert, J. Max Molly, R. Mejias, B. Liniestro, J. Bianchi, R. Lorenzo, J. Ancelas, J. Bottini, A. Real, A. D. Martinez, N. Funes, E. Montero Robies, B. Sanz, A. Fuchtfeldt, N. Marquez, S. Shoad, A. Correa, F. Koroski, L. Moreau, A. Barrera, A. Deumot, L. Pacoe, J. Giampietro, G. Gedden, C. Cerrutti, F. Fantini, L. Kiscapuretti, R. Mailfort, G. Cazzola, P. Bolozi, D. Cruickshanks, D. Guidmundo, M. Cauchett, G. Moscham, A. Muller, R. Romero, J. Barbosa, P. Mandohm, L. Miranda, J. Marti, Fco. Jean, J. Miller, E. Camuni, E. Pugoli, A. Galopi, M. Gordon, J. Woolf, F. Stuchez, D. Ananzo, K. Samovitch, B. Roller, F. Sartillo, F. Chouse, G. Rivarola, P. Bregors, S. Barch, B. Arranda, A. Maria, F. Santiago, J. Saenz, C. Crustra, G. del Serti, T. Martin, J. Barbosa, A. Gochi, G. Perillo, J. Harmonski, R. Funero, A. Marin, H. D. Blad, G. H. Dosser, F. G. Spicer, P. Moore, H. Albert, T. Lorenti, M. Avila, W. Jankelevich, V. Varella, J. Vivas, F. Tilmont.

DONATIONS.

Arthur L. Hughes (land raffle), \$1000; Benefit performance in Rivera Indarte theatre \$300; Dance at French Hall \$560.45; Biograph Select performance \$744.40; Raffle sunshade (Mrs. Pagel) \$160; Raffle Union Jack (Mrs. Copnall) \$55; E. J. Schiele \$100; V. R. Sadleir \$100; A. R. Gonzalez \$100; S. T. Harris Smith \$60; G. E. Morton \$100; C. C. Lewis \$50; Wm. O'Farrell (collection list) \$40; Berta Brumleu \$10; A. W. Charman \$10; J. Earl Rooney \$10; R. Dunlop \$10; J. R. Girling \$10.86; D. Sanchez \$50; M. N. de F. \$5; R. Dyott Symonds \$5; Pomperoy Hickey 65.

LAND OF LILLIPUT

Conducted by Egeria

My dear Lilliputians,—

I suppose very few of you trouble, when you receive a new toy, to read the inscription on it, or on the box or case in which you received it. But for many years that inscription has been "Made in Germany," as so many other things have also been branded with that inscription.

Now the war has changed all this; and England is making her own toys and household requisites. And the United States of America are coming to the fore with their toy industry among others; and as all Lilliputians are more or less interested in toys, I will tell you something of what the Americans are doing in this direction, a friend having kindly supplied me with the information.

I learn that the toy industry of the Kaiser's dominion has been practically swept out of existence since the war, because the men who made the toys have had to go and fight, and as others could not be found to take their places, the factories were forced to close down. So the people of the United States of America realising their opportunity are doing their best to secure the toy trade not only for the present, but for the future. Because, after the war, where will those men be who used to make the toys? Alas! many of them will be dead; and many of them who have not given their lives for their country will have given their arms or their health, and in any case will not be able to return to the places they left behind them; and it takes a long time for workers to become skilful. Another reason why Germany had the monopoly of the toy trade was because of the cheap labour in the "Fatherland." Now since everything will cost more in Germany, as elsewhere after the war, it is probable that the United States will keep the trade it has secured while other nations have been fighting. Celluloid dolls, for instance, are more expensive already; but perhaps that is rather a good thing, for celluloid is not the best plaything for Lilliputians, as it is so easily set alight. But most of the new toys have been "Made in U.S. of A.," such for instance, as the Teddy Bear and the Kewpie Doll. The former is the best-beloved of all inhabitants of the Land of Lilliput, and "Dollie" has had to give place to "Teddy" in most nurseries, for there is something about a "Teddy" that every child loves. I know a little Lilliputian who has had a little "Teddy" since she was a wee thing less than a year old, and also she has had many dolls; but the Teddy is her constant companion, and quite "good" still after 4 years, while many dollies have come and gone in the meantime. Perhaps the furry coat of "Teddy" has an attraction, and besides he does not get broken like dollie does. Anyway the "Teddy" is a "Yankee" idea, although of course Europe has copied it until now. For the older Lilliputians, too, the "Yanks" have made many more original games than any other country, including card games, game-boards and puzzles. Now I will give you the exact words which my friend sent to me about this matter. They are:—

"Something of those same qualities of temperament and mental daring, which enable the citizens of the North American Republic to excel in conjuring up new games and puzzles, enable them to lead the world in the production of mechanical and automatic toys. But then when you come to think of it, isn't it right and proper that the nation that gave to the world the first successful telephone, talking machine, aeroplane, submarine boat, telegraph, steamboat, sewing machine and armoured warship should have the right of way in putting forth the miniature counterfeit presentments of such inventions for the education of

the rising generation. Assuredly, however, this is a very important line in the toy field, for boys of all ages are manifesting nowadays the strongest preference for mechanical toys.

And many toys teach both girls and boys so much. They are well made and consist first of metal units capable of being fashioned into an endless variety of forms, and which give free rein to any mechanical or architectural bent you may have. Some of them have die-cast gears, key-seated shafting, double plates, and a large number of interchangeable parts, and by means of these units a boy with any ingenuity can build skyscrapers, and bridges and wireless telegraph towers etc., just as the younger Lilliputian can make crude monuments and pyramids from building blocks.

An old toy in a new form, which the North Americans are responsible for is the magic lantern, but a glorified edition indeed, which is known as the radiopticon and which gives fine results. And for the girl Lilliput, there are dolls that represent by costume and otherwise familiar characters, such as cowboys and policemen; and the "unbreakable" dolls are also from the "U.S. of A." market. And my friend's article continues thus:—

"In preparation for a demand that is expected to extend over the next few years, American doll makers are now bending their energies to the production of character dolls representing the soldiers and naval sailors of all nations. Such dolls are, of course, correctly garbed in the proper uniforms, showing the national colours of the respective countries. Red Cross Nurse dolls are likely to have a heavy sale, and there is a "Peace Doll" and brand-new dolls that are known as "Eugenic Babies." It is interesting to note that the so-called "German Doll" is now being produced in quantities, in the United States, and the Yankees are producing dolls with wigs, dolls with sleeping eyes, dolls that will talk, and, with characteristic up-to-dateness, dolls with electric eyes that glow at night. After all, however, the permanent, steady demand will probably be for the newly-designated "American doll" of bisque or wood, double-jointed, feather-weight washable and indestructible.

Not only are manufacturers in the United States reaching out for all the world's doll trade, but they have also taken up the manufacture of all the indispensables for milady of doll-dom—doll beds and other toy furniture, doll buggies, doll clothing, doll dishes and kitchen equipment, and all the other incidentals dear to the youthful feminine heart. Closely akin to dolls as good sellers are the stuffed animals and specialities such as walking elephants and creeping babies, and woolly sheep, etc. Ever since the success of the "Teddy Bear" American designers have been seeking for a successor that would duplicate the bear's vogue. Now the popularity of the marching song, "A Long, Long Way to Tipperary," has inspired the introduction of the "Tipperary Pup," an Irish terrier made of composition material, painted in natural colours and fitted with glass eyes. Then again there will be all the weapons and paraphernalia of warfare. Toy cannon, pistols and guns, toy forts, toy armoured automobiles that will really run, toy warships that actually travel, and toy aeroplanes that do not suggest an everlasting Peace, will be for sale, and will for awhile only, let us hope take the place of the toy piano and other dwarf musical instruments. And now to finish I will quote again from the original. "The United States has the largest plants in the world for the production of toy books, blocks, puzzles and games, and the United States easily leads the world in the quantity and quality of paper books, linen books,

board books and cloth books for children. As for American toy production in general, it may be stated that at the present time there are in the United States more than three hundred firms operating factories for the production of toys and playthings, and the day is not far distant, if it is not now at hand, when the show rooms and sample rooms of Yankee manufacturers will succeed the "Leipzig Fair" as the foremost toy market of the world. The story for you this week has been found in the "Children's Encyclopædia" and is entitled "The March of the Ten Thousand."

Of all the successful struggles against overwhelming odds that history relates, few can compare with the great march known as "The Retreat of the Ten Thousand." Famous in ancient times as a wonderful military achievement, it remains to this day a stirring record of courage and endurance.

In 401 B.C., Cyrus, son of Darius, made war against his brother Artaxerxes, who had succeeded to the throne of Persia. By various pretexts and deceptions he secured the services of about thirteen thousand Greeks, who marched with the rest of his army into Asia. At Cunaxa, near Babylon, Cyrus was defeated and slain, and the Greeks found themselves alone in the heart of a hostile continent. They endeavoured to come to an agreement with Tissaphernes, the victorious general, to allow them to return safely. Tissaphernes met them with fair words, but when he had won their confidence he invited their leaders to a magnificent banquet, and treacherously slew all who came.

We may picture the plight of the unfortunate Greek army, deprived of many of their leaders, thousands of miles from home and kindred, and surrounded on all sides by hostile forces. It was impossible for them to push into the unknown country; it was impossible for them to remain where they were. There was nothing for them but retreat, and retreat involved a long and terrible march through rough lands peopled by savage races. For the moment they were in the depths of despair.

In the perilous moment, when all seemed lost, a leader was found—a man who had joined the army as a simple volunteer for love of adventure. As the soldiers lay about, listless and dejected, Xenophon, an Athenian knight, asked himself: "Why do I lie here? The night is creeping on. The morning will probably bring the enemy, and defeat will be followed by insults, torture, and death. Am I to wait and do nothing until some officer comes forward to give counsel and to act? To whom am I to look for this; and am I not old enough for the task?"

He arose and summoned the captains. To them he explained the danger of their position, and showed them that their only hope lay in their weapons and right arms. He himself, he said, was willing either to follow or to lead. His eloquence won them over. They acclaimed him as their leader, and at once preparations were made for the retreat.

The wonderful march began. All the baggage that could be spared was turned, in order to leave as many soldiers as possible ready for action. Their course was marked out for them—they could only strive to reach the coast. They crossed a broad river, and encountered the first attack of the enemy. Slings and mounted bowmen, whose weapons carried further than those of the Greeks, hung on their rear and flanks and harassed them. Xenophon tried to repel the attack, but was defeated with great loss. To restore the spirit of his men, the leader took the blame of the defeat on himself, and reorganised his forces.

The Greeks marched on. Soon they came to a country which presented enormous difficulties to their retreat. Their hearts sank as they saw the terrible rocks and narrow ravines of a land inhabited by a fierce fighting

race of hillmen. Had they once been caught in the narrow passes of this country, they would have been overwhelmed. They could only escape destruction by moving with almost incredible swiftness from height to height before the enemy could reach them.

Day after day they made their gallant marches till wild Armenia stretched before them. This country was swept by great winds and heavy snows, making it almost impassable. Moreover, the Greeks were crossing it at the most terrible season of the year—the winter.

Buffeted by tempests, drenched and blinded by raging snows, they struggled along. Their wonderful spirit urged them on; and not only they did repel the attacks of their foes, but they assumed the offensive, stormed the camp of the ruler of the province, and carried away much booty.

Then they crossed the Euphrates near its source, and encountered a wind of piercing coldness, while they forced their way with dogged persistence through snow that lay six feet deep. On they pressed, hampered by the presence of many sick and wounded soldiers. Behind them were the enemy, ready to fall upon them at any moment. A feigned attack drove these away, and the Greeks began to approach the plains.

Their way was now impeded by a river, which they crossed, only to find that the pass leading to the open country beyond was blocked by the tribesmen of the district. Although hampered by their ignorance of the country, and fighting in the darkness of night, they carried the pass and emerged victorious into the plain.

Another river lay in their path. They crossed it, and neared a large town, the inhabitants of which sent a guide to direct them. For five days they followed the guide, and then they saw before them Mount Tcheches. The tired and sorely tried warriors climbed painfully to its summit, and there in the distance lay before their gaze the blue waters of the Euxine Sea, which we now call the Black Sea.

The pent-up emotion of the long march burst forth, and the men, crying "The sea! The sea!" threw themselves into one another's arms. Then, with a sudden impulse, they set themselves to gather stones; and where they first gazed upon the sea they raised a mighty monument. The remnant of the ten thousand had forced their way to safety!

Even now their troubles were not ended. They had reached the sea, but transports could not be found for all them, and the fearful prospect of being compelled to march along the shores of the Black Sea made them discontented and almost mutinous. The sick men and those men over forty years of age were taken on ships, while the rest of the army marched to the nearest port.

Here a review was held and it was found that about six thousand men still survived. About three thousand men had been lost at Cunaxa and nearly four thousand on the grim march. This number was small indeed when the terrible forced marches they had undergone and the dread regions they had passed through are considered.

Their fame spread from one Greek city to another. Their exploit left a wonderful impression on the Greek world, but although their monument of stones at Mount Tcheches has long been levelled to the dust, the memory of the gallant and laborious march lives wherever bravery and courage are honoured.

With love from

EGERIA.

Miss Lidster, daughter of a railway chief inspector commenced duty recently as station-master of Troedyrhiw Halt, on the joint Great Western and Rhymney Railway, near Merthyr.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE

FORTY-EIGHTH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$131,306.30
Cheeky 'Un	7.00
F. A. D.	50.00
Cordoba	200.00
G. M. Hall	50.00
W. E. O. Haxell	100.00
R. de Candolle	1,200.00
Proceeds of Fancy Dress Ball held by the Villa Devoto Hockey Club	498.95
E. S.	5.00
Frank Foster	100.00
W. B. Foster	10.00
Administration Staff of F. C. Central Cordoba	63.00
making with the sum of \$332, acknowledged in list No. 47, a total of \$395 as contribution for the month of June, as per note in detail at foot*	
Anonymous	50.00
W. R. Budden	3.00
2nd Devon	25.00
Traction Department, B. A. Great Southern Rly., as per detailed note at foot*	
General Fund	566.00
Reservists' Families	35.00
	601.00
E. A. P. Sainsbury	25.00
A. Macdonald	98.00
Per London and River Plate Bank—	
C. H. P. Dashwood	100.00
F. H. F.	25.00
Per British Bank of South America—	
D. J. and J. E. Traill	25.00
English Staff Central and South American Telegraph Company	25.00
J. D. F.	200.00
Per London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd.—	
R. G. Shearer	100.00
R. S. Miles	50.00
	\$134,917.25

*Administration Staff of Central Cordoba Railway.—H. H. Thornton \$10, M. M. Cowes 10, J. Hamilton Talbot 10, W. A. Elders 10, C. E. Trench 5, A. Spalding 5, — Stirling 5, G. W. A. Macqueen 2, A. Hosking-Heinert 2, E. Mackay 3, A. J. Knight 10, F. M. Martin 5, L. S. Stooks 10, E. Birmingham 3, S. D. Price 3, B. T. Garman 3, C. R. O'Brien 3, W. J. Holder 2, R. Stuart 10, R. G. Monkman 5, A. G. Goodliffe 5, W. Ryan 5, H. Griffin 2, H. Bribbs 2, Denis Bolger 2, R. Montgomery 10, Alban Thomas 10, G. H. Wallace 10, A. Rogers 5, R. Logan 5, A. C. Robertson 3, E. Pellens 5, A. J. Leese 5, M. Goodbar 2, A. C. Bradford 2, G. E. Davis 2, J. Wilson 2, D. Murchison 5, J. P. Grandidier 2, J. Andresen 2, A. Ségall 1, D. J. Giernan 1, E. Hansen 5, A. Thaarup 2, A. J. Ains 4, D. P. Levy 5, A. Morera 3, F. Hasler 2, J. MacIntosh 3, W. T. Scott 2, J. N. Truman 3, J. A. Nuza 3, M. Loane 2, W. J. F. Dawson 2, A. M. Carbonaro 2, F. E. Bosch 1, R. Lagerquist 5, H. H. Horrocks 10, A. Hepburn 3, H. C. Whitechurch 1, F. Torres 1, D. R. Henderson 5, A. Huistendahl 2, L. Beaumont 2, O. A. Reboursin 5, C. R. Galceran 2, L. Aguirre 5, N. T. Lopez 2, Jose Leiro 2, H. A. Willis 10, T. Simons 10, A. W. Kohring 10, E. P. Griffin 3, G. C. Bernard 5, J. C. Finlayson 5, A. Fones 2, J. Vojtechovsky 2, D. V. Joyce 5, A. Hepburn 10, D. Dowling 2, E. Quinteros 2, F. Viladoza 1, Lino Espeche 2, T. J. Vera 2, P. Balkenende (hijo) 2, V. C. Bertorini 10, C. W. Duffil 5, E. Adamson 5, C. Cullen 5, M. G. Pavcovich 5, J. Collingwood 2, P. Ruiz 2; total \$395.

*Traction Department, B. A. Great Southern Railway. Collected at Tandil.—P. Nogue \$5, R. Nogue 1, S. Fontana 1, F. Fletcher 30, G. Cuthbert 5, J. McHardy 5, J. H. Jackson

1, W. Reid 3, A. Boga 2, J. Chamberlain 5, J. Clachea 5, D. Ibarlucia 2, P. Mazzo 2, H. Hoggetti 5, S. Boca 1, A. Delavanzo 0.50, J. Ricca 2, J. Henry 5, F. Santamarina 1, D. Colombo 1, A. Isola 1, E. Caresia 1, R. Carotto 2, W. Fairbairn 2, B. Yaboriski 1, P. Romano 1, J. Papini 1, T. Uranga 1, H. Soula 1, M. Gomez 1, F. Fernandez 1, Emilio Caresia 1, A. Malvestitti 1, B. Perez 2, J. Ranzetta 1, M. Trinchero 1, A. Boero 3, A. Corsi 1, A. Yrastorza 1, A. Colombo 1, B. Luzarretta 1, C. Pearce 1, C. Diaz 2, J. Diaz 1, J. Crivelli 1, M. Bergonzi 1, E. Caresia 1, G. McHardy 1, A. McHardy 1, S. Ybañez 1, B. Bojesen 1, B. Ramirez 1, L. Messina 1, V. Cadaya 1, P. Fortos 1, C. Magenta 0.50, M. Percival 5, A. Rodriguez 1, A. Petovelo 1, M. Varela 0.50, A. Colombini 2, A. Bardelli 1, F. Ugalde 1, A. Lotitto 2, P. Petovelo 1, F. Roca 1, D. Cremona 1, G. Rios 1, V. Boga 5, C. Girotti 1, E. Caresia 1, P. St. Miquen 2, V. Berticci 1, A. Temperley 1, J. Lopez 1, J. Colombo 1, G. Rivas 1, J. Ibarbia 1, J. Marzorati 2, P. Fregosini 1, A. Dalof 1, E. Sardi 1, T. Fabricio 1, L. Ozaita 1, A. Testa 5, V. Aramburu 1, A. Sufredini 1, J. Peveri 3, F. Achelini 1, J. Rivas 1, R. Arizcuren 1, J. Resoagli 1, J. Saux 1, J. Molina 2, A. Espinosa 2, L. Ricca 2, D. Petrovelo 1, P. Beltrachi 1, B. Beltrachi 1, E. Federique 1, C. Salines 1, L. Vittas 1, F. Formaini 1, F. Mariezcurena 1, E. Cioca 1, M. Bardi 1, M. Catalano 1, G. Amor 1, B. Ybarbun 1, P. Papini 1, J. Girola 2, E. Rivero 1, B. Piloni 1, A. Chamberlain 1, I. Rigotti 2, N. Baratucci 2, P. Almaraz 0.50, C. Delof 1, M. Lamela 1, M. Caresia 1, J. Vannoni 1, L. Ricetti 1, J. Piloni 1, P. Piloni 1, R. Diaz 2, J. Roberts 10, C. Raffo 1, J. Sarra 0.50, T. Dumont 2, P. Aguirre 1, S. Fabricio 1, E. Carbotto 1, V. Raggi 1, E. Brusin 2, G. Suarez 1, total \$237.50. Collected at Talleres: F. Mitchell 1, J. Ward 1, C. Loveless 1, W. Edwin 1, D. Murphy 1, J. Cogan 1, T. Thompson 1, G. Falconer 1, T. Hunter 1, R. Eatell 1, F. Bettles 1, W. Dougan 1, J. Rodrigues 1, E. Grassi 1, C. Matthews 1, W. Perkins 3, M. J. Smith 1, L. McMahon 1, E. Sharpe 1, F. Hall 2, G. A. Maddox 2, J. Kilgour 1, R. Marmol 1, T. Dobie 1, B. Cornish 3, W. Young 1, A. Miller 3, T. Wray 2, L. Bessigalope 5, W. Bayler 5, F. Ryan 5, W. White 2, H. Mawson 5, B. Pentreath 5, G. Colocough 2, T. Small 1, T. Torbet 2, C. Thompson 2, T. Davis 1, T. Bottaro 1, H. Scoffield 2, F. Holmes 2, M. Santos 2, F. Yeomans 1, total \$80. Collected at Burzaco: S. Slavin 2, W. Beauchamp 2, A. Tanner 5, T. Cliffe 5, V. Slavin 5, T. Williams 3, H. Challen 3, E. Davis 2, total 27. Collected at Kilom. 1: A. Swain 2, G. F. Robinson 5, T. Harrison 1, J. Webster 5, C. Lewis 1, D. Kearney 2, T. Kearney 2, J. Walker 5, total 23. Collected at Empalme Lobos: A. Benedetti 5, S. Bowkett 2, G. Hamlin 4, A. Howden 1, T. Elliman 5, A. England 7.50, W. Aitkens 5, E. Dix 2, J. Millar 2, A. Spencr 1, A. McDonald 2, R. Love 2, E. Bowkett 2, A. Marsh 5, A. Hole 2, R. Saliger 2, total \$49.50. Collected at Aracucho: G. Hillyer 5, J. Belk 5, J. Elliott 10, total 20. Collected at Sevigne: G. Butler 10, H. Whitehouse 5, W. A. Allen 5, J. Kennedy 5, W. Hamlin 5, H. West 5, J. Lamb 10, total 45. Collected at Plaza: L. Greaven 25, O. Gertner 5, H. H. 5, J. N. E. 5, total 40. Collected at Las Flores: W. Matthews 2, M. McGaw 5, W. Woodyatt 2, H. Smith 1, E. Adey 1, total 11. Collected at Olavarria: J. Mallard 5, G. Meads 5, P. Rossiter 5, R. McCall 5, J. Adamson 3, total 23. Collected at Gral. Belgrano: 10.

NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$114,723.58
Charles Manifold	200.00

Cheeky 'Un	8.00
G. M. Hall	50.00
Alfred W. Towse 5.04 gold	11.45
Supt. and Staff, Stores Dept. Great Southern Railway	72.00
Traction Dept., Gt. Southern Railway, as per detailed note at foot*	104.00
Per British Bank of South America, Ltd.:—	
G. H. Dean	20.00
L. J. Ward	5.00
	\$115,194.03

*Collected at Ing. White: F. Whitby 8, T. Pye 5, G. Thompson 10, R. Shrewsbury 10, S. Martin 5, W. Bullock 8, L. Marthini 5, T. Murray 5, E. Watson 10, W. Barker 5, J. Robertson 10, C. Land 5, J. Foreman 8, T. Clutton 5, total \$99. Collected at Plaza: H. Graven \$5.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$3,919.10
Collected at a shoot, "Los Primos," 9th July, per P. J. Hawes	52.00
	\$3,971.10

BRITISH RED CROSS FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$6,246.12
Geo. G. Howe	50.00
Anonymous	15.00
J. Russell Watson	250.00
Traction Dept., Gt. Southern Railway, as per detailed note at foot*	17.00
Mrs. Alex. G. Mackinnon, Bridge Party	1,415.60
Collection, Chapel of St. George's College	55.00
Canon Stevenson	20.00
	\$8,068.72

*Collected at Ing. White: F. Garcia \$5, L. Battistoni 2, T. Egan 10; total \$17.

RESERVISTS' FAMILIES.

Collected at Ing. White: A. Adamson \$5, J. Kelly 8, H. Green 5, J. Williams 5, H. Hellewell 5, L. Raggi 5, S. Griffiths 2, total \$35.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, Calle Sarmiento 459, or paid into the accounts opened with the London and River Plate Bank, Ltd., British Bank of S. America, Ltd., London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd., Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., For general information, subscription forms, etc., application should be made to the Honorary Secretary, Calle Sarmiento 643.

BRITISH RELIEF FUND

BAHIA BLANCA SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following is a list of donations and monthly subscriptions received towards the Bahia Blanca British Relief Fund from April 30 to June 30, 1915:—

W. Anderson \$10, E. H. Alt 10, D. C. Bruce 100, W. K. Birks 10, M. Blanchfield 5, J. H. Brewer 60, F. Brookes 2, E. A. Conran 100, G. Clark 20, R. L. Carpenter 6, C. Dixon 2, W. H. Drew 15, S. Foot 2, G. Falconer 1, D. Guillen 2, C. H. Graham 10, W. B. Harding Green 100, James Hilton 40, A. Hutton 20, Mrs. J. Hilton 60, J. Hutton 20, T. C. S. Haslam 20, S. Iglesias 20, C. Joliffe 6, B. Jacobsen 10, D. Jones 10, A. King 6, R. G. King 20, W. H. Langlands 10, H. McCoubrey 2, G. McKenzie 9, C. McKay 10, L. W. Migotti 30, G. Moore 15, J. McCoubrey 2, E. B. Mawson 20, T. Marshall 10, Mrs. Mackerrow—Proceeds of Tennis teas—90, Mrs. McDougall—Proceeds of raffle—40, B. Nunn 10, H. Orzzi 4, S. H. Perry 15, P. Powell 15, F. C. Pearson 120, L. E. Quiney 45, J. Ronald 15, C. Rodgers 10, W. Ross 8, G. Ratcliffe 5, W. Rae and Sons 70, W. H. Sheriff 2, A. F.

HORSES FOR THE WAR

ESTANCIEROS' GIFT TO BRITAIN.

The following is a complete list of the Estancieros in the Argentine who recently gave horses and money to the Imperial Government:

HORSES.

L. J. Argentine Estates (6), J. A. Sardes, Esq. (2), Mrs. Catalina Berry de Brown (20), Albert W. Brown, Esq. (4), Charles A. Brown, Esq. (5), Enrique Brown, Esq. and Sisters (6), J. Barry, Esq. (1), William Benitz, Esq. (2), Francis Bradney, Esq. (3), S. Buckley, Esq. (1), F. J. Balfour, Esq. (3), George Corbett, Esq. (40), Los Ceibos Estancia Co. Ltd. (13), G. Cooper, Esq. (2), Estancia La Pica (2), H. C. Kemball Cook, Esq. (1), E. J. Carlisle, Esq. (1), W. Chisholm, Esq. (1), J. A. Campbell, Esq. (4), J. Cavanagh, Esq. (1), J. J. Cavanagh, Esq. (1), Campana Estancia Co. (2), Alfredo Drabble, Bros. (16), William C. Dunn, Esq. (5), J. Gordon Davies, Esq. (1), A. J. Devay, Esq. (1), Eric Drysdale, Esq. (10), Herbert Drysdale, Esq. (10), Messrs. Alfred Drabble and Bros. (4), George Emerson, Esq. (12), Estancias and Colonias Walker Ltd. (20), Cecil Eden, Esq. (1), Estancia and Properties Co. Ltd (Chas. Jewell, Esq.) (30), E. Fitz-Gerald, Esq. (1), Lo Forestal Ltd. (43), A. J. Greenshields, Esq. (3), Germania Estancia Co. Ltd. (4), Sr. E. Gregorutti (1), John Hatrick, Esq. (1), Christopher Hope, Esq. (6), S. J. Holland, Esq. (1), Messrs. P. and G. Hughes (4), Arnold C. Hughes, Esq. (1), Robert Hope, Esq. (4), Percy Hoyles, Esq. (1), Alfred Ingleton, Esq. (2), M. T. Johnson, Esq. (1), Messrs. Jewsbury and O'Connor (2), Jujuy Polo Club (24), Messrs. Knight and Porteous (2), Messrs. P. Kirk and H. Runciman (1), L. J. Lowe, Esq. (20), W. Melville, Esq. (3), Mrs. T. A. S. Milne (1), R. Macmorran, Esq. (2), Alexander Macdonald, Esq. (10), S. R. Mallet, Esq. (3), William McClymont, Esq. (6), Frank Milman, Esq. (5), Stephen W. Milman, Esq. (1), H. Miles, Esq. (6), R. E. Norris, Esq. (1), Sir William Nelson, Bart. (6), Messrs. H. E. Oldham and Henry Drysdale (10), G. O'Connell, Esq. (1), J. C. M. Pinnell, Esq. (1), R. B. Reiss, Esq. (9), Mrs. Robert Inglis Runciman (4), J. Stewart, Esq. (1), Mrs. Crawford Smith (1), J. C. Crawford Smith, Esq. (1), Walter Smith, Esq. (3), J. C. Sidebottom, Esq. (4), Harold Schwind, Esq. (7), James Scully, Esq. (1), Mrs. Clare C. Tetley (8), Mrs. Emilia Thornhill (1), Messrs. Thompson and Lascelles (4), Glynn Williams, Esq. (10), Mrs. M. H. Williamson (7), J. Russell Watson, Esq. (1), A. J. Wilson, Esq. (2), R. Winter, Esq. (1), Balance purchased with money donated (30). Total, 505 horses.

CASH DONATIONS.

G. S. Anderson, Esq. \$300, Mrs. Bryan \$25, W. A. Brown, Esq. \$1000, F. Darcy Brown, Esq. \$200, Edwin Brown, Esq. \$100, H. J. J. Bury, Esq. \$50, S. Buckley, Es. \$120.70, Lorenzo Casey, Esq. \$200, John Campbell, Esq. \$5,000, Messrs. William and Er-

Sims 1, J. Sullivan 30, E. H. Sihlton 50, H. Theobald 10, F. B. Tregarthen 45, G. Thomas 5, J. M. Vergara 40, A. P. Webb 15, H. Woodward 1, F. Woodward 4, West and Murray 200. Total Collected. . . \$17,682.53 Less expenses . . . 69.—

\$17,613.53

Distribution:—

Relief of reservists' families	\$ 252.—
Relief of widows and orphans of soldiers and sailors killed in the war	689.80
British Red Cross Society	937.57
Payment of Volunteers' passages	100.—
Prince of Wales's Fund.	15,634.16
	\$17,613.53

OLD GEORGIAN'S "GRIT"

A FATHER PROUD OF HIS SON.

A Montevideo correspondent writes as follows:—

"Jack Hopwood, of Mendoza, and St. George's College, Quilmes, was on the Antofagasta Railway when war broke out.

"The enclosed private note is a credit to both father and son.

"Mr. Hopwood was for many years Leco. Supt. on the Argentine Great Western, and his son was born in Mendoza.

"My son Jack arrived home early in February. He travelled via the Panama Canal, had a very interesting journey, tinged with a little excitement in expecting an interview with the "Dresden." To reduce that risk, they anchored by night in some port or other while they were in the Pacific Ocean. He was very much interested in the Canal and works which he had time to examine, and also took a run across the Isthmus and back on the old railway line. After spending a few weeks "Whitehalling" with letters of introduction to several of the War Office officials, he got a bit impatient, as he never appeared to get any forwarder. So he joined the Artists Rifles as private and is now finishing his training in camp at Roshampton, where the London Scottish, Queen's Westminsters and Hon. Artillery Compy. are also encamped. Quite a big affair, 8000 men. When he came home, I asked him what made him throw up a good situation to come home and join the army when there are so many fellows in England who could join if they would, and he replied that being a young man without any tie of any kind, he would not care to be alive after the war was over, unless he had done his bit in helping it on to a successful termination, and if he should not come through it all right, well, he would have done his best all the same. So I made no further remark but felt proud that he had shown the grit he was made of."

nest Drabble \$200, Charles W. Drabble, Esq. \$1000, Messrs. Drabble and Bros. and Co. \$500, Owen Edwards, Esq. \$100, Mrs. Emily Drabble de Furber and Bros. \$200, John Forbes, Esq. \$400, B. W. Fitz-Herbert, Esq. \$500, T. Gaynor, Esq. \$243.64, Juan Gaynor, Esq. \$227.27, Messrs. Gibson Hnos. \$250, P. J. Hawes, Esq. \$100, F. de C. M. Heriot, Esq. \$100, P. C. Ingles, Esq. \$50, Jujuy Polo Club \$5,000, Messrs. Krabbé, King and Co. \$500, Messrs. Miles and Reid \$50, James A. Milne, Esq. \$75, M. Runnacles, Esq. \$20, F. S. Sword, Esq. \$50, J. E. Trail, Esq. \$100, Mrs. Isabel M. de Thompson \$500, A. W. Whitworth, Esq. \$100, and W. Whitelegg, Esq. \$50. Total, \$17,311.61.

The expenses incurred were as follows:—

P. Cazala, 46 draught horses purchased in Buenos Aires	\$9,723.00
Jujuy Polo Club, 8 horses purchased	1,580.00
Railway freights paid amounting to	3,114.14
Sundry Expenses:—	
Wages paid to Capataz and peons, E. Mariselli, telegrams, cables, postages, commissions, etc. "guias de campaña," railway tickets, etc. printing and correspondence, Vet. inspection, shipment charges, etc., etc.	1,065.66
Amount handed to British Minister towards part of freight on s.s. "Melville"	1,625.49
Balance paid to British Patriotic Fund	203.32
Total	\$17,311.61

In several cases the Railway freights to Buenos Aires were generously paid by the donors.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

DONATIONS TO CIGARETTE FUND.

The following additional donations to the Cigarette Fund have been received by the local branch of the Royal Colonial Institute. Further amounts will be greatly accepted by the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. B. Gwyn, 278 Calle Balcarce (office 200).

D. Munro \$50, F. Baillie 5, Miss G. Baillie 5, W. J. Shilton 10, J. W. Stubbs 3, P. McCarthy 5, Y. N. O. T. 9, Mrs. V. Allen 6, E. M. Shaw 10, J. E. Turner 10, A. C. W. 10, W. Cowlishaw 10, F. Scott 10, F. J. W. 50, Canon Stevenson 5, B. J. E. 30, J. G. Bruce 10, H. G. Hughes 10, A. D. Mitchell 50, Keep on Keeping on 50, H. Ford 10, B. W. Gardom 10, J. M. B. and W. B. 10, G. H. Gamble 10, Miss A. Hirst 5, G. C. Nugent 3, H. R. Davis 3, M. H. G. 10, Rosario 4, Orden 5.30, M. Overton 6, W. T. Greig 5, Archdeacon Hodges 10, H. G. Mackie 10, T. Fowler 10, W. Thompson 6.

Amounts already acknowledged \$162; Total \$627.30.

DESPATCHED TO THE FRONT.

Boxes of ten packets of cigarettes have been sent to the following volunteers at the addresses obtainable from the British Society and the different clubs. Any further addresses sent to the British Society for their register of volunteers will be included in the next shipment:—

Lieut. H. Appleyard, R. F. Anell, Private Charles St. Vincent Allen, 2nd. Lieut. P. J. Aste, 2nd. Lieut. N. Abell, Lieut. H. C. Amos, Victor W. Armstrong, Captain A. F. Bedington, Lieut. R. J. Bowles, P. H. Baillie, C. Andrew, Edward Allison, Lieut. J. F. Bowen, Ashby Burgis, H. E. Brownless, S. Bedford, F. W. Boulton, J. Baker, Lieut. Alan Brodie, Lieut. F. Balfour, Lieut. I. F. L. Bell, Lieut. T. Scott Boodle, Lieut. W. G. Bain, Lieut. E. C. Burton, Lieut. A. E. Boodle, Private T. H. Bell, Sergeant Major J. N. Bibby, St. John J. N. Bibby, St. John I. Buckhouse, Lieut. I. F. L. Bue, Private T. S. Clarke, Lieut. F. L. Cresswell, Private A. Culver, Lieut. G. M. Clayton, Lieut. H. G. Garnett, Lieut. C. O. Currey, 2nd. Lieut. E. Cragg, Lieut. H. A. Clive, Corp. R. W. Conran, Capt. Callard, Lieut. Charles H. Chevallier Boutell, Capt. H. B. Dresser, Lieut. D. R. Drysdale, Lieut. S. A. Deed, H. R. Davis, Lieut. Charles B. Evans, C. G. Fowler, C. Fry, Lieut. G. Foucar, Lieut. P. A. Foy, Lieut. Charles D. Fowler, M. H. Gabb, A. Gough, Lieut. R. A. Gwyther, E. Garner, R. Gould, J. R. Gould, H. M. Glover, Lieut. A. H. Gordon, A. L. Greene, Lieut. G. C. Griffiths, Lieut. W. Duncan Grant, J. L. Henry, Capt. R. S. Henderson, R. L. Hulme, Trooper Basil Hall, H. Hopley, Lieut. W. H. Hine, Lieut. A. R. Hickling, Lieut. T. Hinds, P. J. Hoddinot, H. Jones, K. Jones, H. Ibbotson, Lieut. W. R. Jones, J. Jameson, Captain S. R. Jeans, H. S. Jones, R. Colville Jones, Lieut. E. O. Jacobs, G. D. Kinley, David Kempner, C. Lanceley, E. Lawrence, Major R. B. Learoyd, Lieut. A. S. Le Rossignol, Eric C. Luck, Dennis C. Luck, Arthur C. A. Litchfield, Alan C. Luck, J. Longstaff, K. Marshall, A. M. Mackenzie, C. B. Marshall, F. W. McChesney, Captain J. P. S. Majtland, Hubert Mailet, Edward MacCorry, Lieut. Kenneth MacCree, Lieut. K. Marshall, Capt'n H. B. Morony, H. Oliver, Lieut. E. Oyler, H. G. Osborne, J. Paterson, Private M. Pullbrook, Lieut. E. M. Parkinson, Lieut. J. Paul, J. Pownall, C. E. B. Perkins, Lieut. A. G. Rogers, Lieut. C. A. Roberts, Lieut. F. Romer, Lieut. H. L. Rogers, Lieut. A. C. Rouse, Captain A. E. Robertson, Lieut. C. R. Runge, Trooper B. J. W. Romer, Private Henry Roberts, Lieut. H. C. Stone, R.N.R., J. Summer, E. Sutherland, W. Sewell, Lieut. E. Smithers, Lieut. F. A. Sutton, Lieut. G. A. Simpson, Lieut. A. H. Smyth, Lieut. H. F. Sendamore, Private E. Short, J. Simpson, Lieut. W. G. Tennant, W. S.

BRITISH PATRIOTIC FUND URUGUAY

VISITS OF H.M. SHIPS TO MONTEVIDEO.

The following details of fresh fruit, vegetables, etc., were supplied to the units of the South American Squadron on the occasion of their recent visits to Montevideo:—

H.M.S. Glasgow, May 18. — 2,500 oranges, 1,000 lemons, 15 bunches bananas.

H.M. Transport Macedonia, May 25. — 2,500 oranges, 1,000 lemons, 15 bunches bananas.

H.M.S. Glasgow, June 4.—Gramophone Records.

H.M. Transport Macedonia, June 12. — 2,500 oranges, 1,000 lemons, 15 bunches bananas.

H.M. Transport Edinburgh Castle, July 2, 1st call.—945 kilos cabbages (250 head), 250 kilos carrots, 250 kilos turnips, 1,000 lettuces, 1,000 tomatoes, 5,000 oranges, 1,000 lemons, 10 cases apples, 10 bunches bananas.

H.M.S. Glasgow, July 11.—5,000 oranges, 1,000 lemons, 10 bunches bananas.

H.M.S. Transport, Edinburgh Castle, July 14.—5,000 oranges, 1,000 lemons, 8 bunches bananas.

In connection with the gifts of fruit and vegetables above mentioned, Mr. Marston of Rosario contributed \$20 worth on each occasion.

The ships received a plentiful supply of reading matter, thanks to the kind co-operation of the British Society in the Argentine Republic, "The Buenos Aires Herald," the Patriotic Committee of Rosario de Santa Fé, and local residents.

A parcel of underclothing made by the Talleres Ladies' Working Party and other friends of their in Alberdi, despatched by the Patriotic Committee of Rosario de Santa Fé was delivered to H.M.S. Glasgow.

H.M.S. Macedonia,
At Sea.

Sir,—I have to thank you most heartily in the name of the officers and ship's company of H.M.S. Macedonia for your kind and generous gift of fruit, vegetables, and cigarettes. I can assure you that your kindness has been much appreciated by all on board.

I remain, Sir,

Yours most sincerely,

(Signed) B. S. EVANS,
Captain R.N.

To the President,
British Patriotic Fund,
Montevideo.

H.M.S. Edinburgh Castle,
July 2, 1915.

Dear Mr. Moor,—Please express to your Committee our gratitude for their most munificent gift which took the most acceptable form which could have been offered to our men, and assure them from me it was most highly appreciated.

Many thanks for your good wishes and we join you in wishing speedy success to the British arms.

Yours faithfully

(Signed) J. M. MARSHALL,
Captain.

H.M.S. Glasgow

July 12, 1915.

Dear Sir,—I have once again to thank you for your great kindness to the officers and men of this ship in sending them a quantity of fruit, the value of which both to the health of the men and the general efficiency of the ship I have pointed out before.

The entertainment of the men yes-

Townshend, Private Taylor, S. W. G. E. Tremayne, Lieut. P. Vyvyan, Lieut. H. D. Wrinch, Private James White, Private E. E. Wood, Lieut. V. R. Westcott, F. Williams, Lieut. F. R. Watson, Lieut. A. S. Willes, Lieut. C. D. Wynter, Lieut. Eric Watson, Lieut. W. G. Watson, J. B. West, Captain Lightly Simpson, F. L. Platt, Rev. Arthur Karney, R.N., Hubert Preston, and Douglas Nairn.

terday was most highly enjoyed, and was a delightful break in a somewhat monotonous time.

I can assure you that we all appreciate most highly the generosity of the British Patriotic Society.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) JOHN LUCE,
Captain.

The British Patriotic Society,
Montevideo.

SERBIAN RELIEF FUND.

The following letter of acknowledgment has been received of the £100 remitted to the above Fund:—

1, King's Bench Walk,
Temple, London, E.C.

June 16, 1915.

Dear Sir,—As Treasurer of the Serbian Relief Fund, I desire to express the grateful thanks of my Committee for the handsome gift of £100 which you have sent us from the British Patriotic Fund, Uruguay.

Our funds are administered in Serbia by responsible English representatives, and are allocated according as the necessities of the moment appear to require between the up-keep of our four hospital units, grants in aid to the various Serbian organisations and relief to the refugees from the areas devastated by the war, who have flocked into the mountainous region of Central Serbia.

In expressing our cordial acknowledgments to all the donors for their generous sympathy, I would beg also to convey to you personally our thanks for the interest and trouble you have manifested on behalf of the Serbian Relief Fund.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) EDWARD BOYLE,

C. W. Bayne, Esq.,
Montevideo.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM THE OVER-SEAS TOBACCO FUND.

General Buildings, Aldwych,
London, W.C.

June 19, 1915.

The Hon. Secretary,
British Patriotic Fund,
Uruguay, S.A.

Dear Sir,—The Central Committee of the Over-Seas Club desire me to thank the members of the British Patriotic Fund most cordially for their very kind donation of £16 12s. 9d. towards our Tobacco Fund, which they will doubtless be interested to hear, amounts to nearly £40,000.

We are sending under separate cover 50 Tobacco Collecting Lists, 50 Aircraft Lists, 6 copies of the King's Letter, and 6 copies of Lord Kitchener's Letter, which we trust will reach you safely.

Yours faithfully

(Signed) G. C. PLAYER,
Chief Clerk.

Lists referred to in the above letter can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary Patriotic Fund.

URUGUAY VOLUNTEERS. TWO AVIATORS.

The following letter has been received from Mr. J. Sykes, who has enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps. Mr. Sykes was a mechanic on an Uruguayan estancia. R. C. Cook, formerly a mechanic in the Central Uruguay Railway some time ago, enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps.

South Farnborough,
Hants.

Dear Sir,—As a volunteer from Uruguay I beg to inform you of my enrolment in the Royal Flying Corps. The headquarters are at South Farnborough, where I am at present going through a course of drill. From here we are transferred to various depots at home or abroad. I enlisted on June 7, at Bradford Yorks.

It is quite probable that I shall be transferred from here within the next three weeks.

With best wishes, I remain

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) JOHN SYKES.

C. W. Bayne Esq.
Montevideo.

WITH THE COLOURS

COMPANIA SANSINENA DE CARNES CONGELADAS.

The following members of the United Kingdom Staff of the Compañía Sansinena de Carnes Congeladas are serving with the colours:

London District:—Stroud S. L., Herts Yeomanry; Mirov E., Essex Territorials; Wetton E., City of London; Seymour C., R. Horse Artillery; Mansell A., R. Horse Artillery; Moran W., 5th Irish Lancers; Atkins A., King's Royal Rifles; Twitchett E., Queen's W. Surreys; Lobb A., R. Field Artillery; Harwood F. H., 1st Life Guards; Brandon A., Grenadier Guards; Hilton H., Grenadier Guards; Cox C. S., Sharpshooters; May F. C., Naval Brigade; Weaver F. C., Officers Training Corps. Liverpool District:—Jones S. G., Naval Brigade; Duncan T., Naval Reserve; Bathor C., Naval Reserve; Burgoyne H., Naval Reserve; McClellan R., Naval Reserve; Croston W., King's L'pool Regt.; Price F., King's L'pool Regt.; Winslow T., King's L'pool Regt.; Trevitt T., King's L'pool Regt.; Barnitt H. D., Liverpool Scottish; Beresford J., Royal Engineers; Robinson N., King's L'pool Regt.; Woodcock H., R. Field Artillery; Woodward R., Manchester "Pals"; Mitchell H., 11th Hussars; Crane T., R. Field Artillery; Dean A., Gordon Highlanders; Potter C. H., Army Service Corps; Tranter W. F., 1st Birmingham Regt. Cardiff District:—Berry E., Chichester Hussars; Harris H. C., Welsh Horse; Knight W., Devon Regiment; Roberts R., 7th Welsh; Evans A. E., 11th Middlesex. Hull District:—MacLumpha N. S., King's Liverpool; Geraghty F., E. Yorks Regt.; Spink H., E. Yorks Regt.; Grant J., 20th Hussars; Atkin H., 4th Hull Battn.; Brough G. C., W. Yorks Regt. Newcastle District:—Magrini F. V., Northumberland Fusiliers; Dobson G., Border Regt.; Bell J., Kitchener's Army; Fairnall T. F., Northd. Fusiliers; Tomlinson W., Northd. Hussars; Goodfellow S., Northd. Hussars; Madison J. P., Army Service Corps. Southampton District:—Smallbone W., Hampshire Regt.; Thompson R. S., Hampshire Regt.; Taylor M., R. F. Artillery. London District:—Rose A. G., and Knox T. C., National Guard; Barnitt W. D., and Hall G. T., Special Constables; Dunsmore G. J., Upton W. R., and Jones P. A., Volunteer Corps.

FOREIGN SERVICE.

Aug. 1914. Atkins A., King's Royal Rifles, Mons, wounded; Twitchett E., Queen's W. Surreys, France, killed, May '15; Maneli A., R. Horse Artillery, France; Oct. 1914. Jones S. G., Naval Brigade, Antwerp, returned safely; Duncan T., Naval Brigade, Antwerp, returned safely; Burgoyne H., Naval Brigade, Antwerp, returned safely; Nov. 1914. Earnitt H. D., Liverpool Scottish, France, (Operation and Sick Leave); Dec. 1914. Moran W., 5th Lancers, France; Beresford J., Royal Engineers, Egypt; Bell J., Kitchener's Army, France; March, 1915. Jones S. G., Naval Brigade, Dardanelles, wounded, May; Wetton E., Territorials, France; Duncan T. W., Naval Brigade, Dardanelles; April. Brandon A., Grenadier Guards, France; Hilton H., Grenadier Guards, France; Burgoyne H. M., Naval Brigade, Dardanelles; May, Croston W., King's L'pool Regt., France, wounded, May; Price F., King's L'pool Regt., France; Woodcock H., Royal Field Artillery; Crane T., Royal Field Artillery.

IN THE SPECIAL RESERVE

ENTRE RIOS VOLUNTEER'S APPOINTMENT.

Friends of Mr. Hugh S. Lister, who recently left Entre Rios for England, will be pleased to learn that he has obtained a commission in the 3rd Dorset's Special Reserve, which is supplying officers to the various regiments at the front. Being in this regiment he has a better chance of getting out at once to the fighting line than if he had joined any other regiment.

LIEUT. L. L. MORTLOCK

Mr. L. Leasome Mortlock, son of Mr. Lionel Mortlock, of Buenos Aires, has secured a commission as second Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion of the Kings Royal Lancaster Regiment. Lieut. Mortlock secured his military



training as a conscript with the Argentine Army, and it speaks well for his training that he secured his commission a month after presenting himself in London as a volunteer.

BOOKS FOR THE SAILORS

Yesterday, thanks to the kindness of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. and Mr. Pedro Furlong of the Expreso La Plata, "The Herald" was able to dispatch another six packages of reading matter to the British Patriotic Committee at Montevideo for the use of the officers and men of the British warships calling at that port.

This makes the fourth consignment of books, papers and magazines which our readers have generously donated.

ITALIAN RESERVISTS SAIL

LARGE CONTINGENT FROM LANUS.

Another party of Italian reservists left yesterday by the s.s. Luisiana. These formed the second contingent from Lanús and its neighbourhood. The party was very large and was despatched by the Consular Agent at Lanús and many other prominent members of the Italian community. The vessel sailed amid scenes of the greatest enthusiasm.

MUNITIONS FOR THE ALLIES

AUSTRIAN PROTEST TO THE UNITED STATES.

London, July 15.

The London newspapers reproduce the text of a protest directed by the Austrian Government to the United States against the exportation of munitions to the Allies.

The protest, which is made with the object of preventing a rupture between Germany and the United States, says that such rupture would signify also the suspension of relations by the United States with Germany's allies, Austria and Turkey.

BRITISH RED CROSS WORK

NECESSITY OF PUBLIC SUPPORT

PROPAGANDA IN ARGENTINA

It is intended to form a Chief Branch of the British Red Cross Society in the city of Buenos Aires for the purpose of concentrating the assistance of the British community in favour of an organisation that must appeal to everyone of British origin and descent. At the same time it is to afford practical training in three sections which will qualify every member to render first aid and skilled assistance in case of need. It is further intended to establish branches throughout the country so that every facility may be rendered to those who are far away from the centre and equal benefits may be obtained. It will be remembered that the British Red Cross Society is the outcome of the fusion of the two existing bodies, the "British National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded" and the "Central British Red Cross Council," the "St. John Ambulance Association" working in combination. The Patrons are Their Majesties the King and Queen, the President being Her Majesty Queen Alexandra. The Chairman of the Executive Committee is the Hon. Arthur Stanley, M.V.O., M.P., etc., and the British Admiralty and War Office have accorded their official recognition of the Society as the organisation responsible for the Red Cross movement throughout the Empire, and have agreed, that in time of war all voluntary offers of assistance shall reach them only through the channel of the Society. It is a further object of the Society therefore to examine and co-ordinate all offers of help, and by preventing over-lapping to render them of the utmost possible value.

Regarding the Chief Branch to be formed, here in Argentina, H.B.M. Minister Sir Reginald Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., etc., has kindly consented to act as Honorary President, and H.B.M. Consul General, Mr. Mackie, has in like manner agreed to act as Vice-President, and for the present Mr. F. H. Chevallier-Boutell will occupy the position of Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, until such time as the Chief Branch is placed on a working basis, the members who come in being able to elect their own Committee for the future development.

It is hoped therefore that those who are interested will come forward and enrol as members of the Society, so that immediate steps may be taken for the purpose as indicated, and that other branches will follow at an early date. All the expenses in connection with the formation have been donated and also the working expenses of the Chief Branch for the first six months every dollar therefore will go nett to the Society and materially assist in the great work that has to be done. Some time must elapse before complete arrangements can be made for holding classes, adjusting lectures, and examinations, etc. The first step is to establish local support and then provide for the demand. Classes for instruction in First Aid, Hospital and Home Nursing, Hygiene and Sanitation, will be the three sections for instruction. The Lecturers and Examiners will be officially approved, and the British Red Cross Certificates issued from headquarters, will be given to successful candidates at examinations, these certificates being the only documents recognised by the British Admiralty and War Office in case of desired qualification.

Under the unfortunate existing circumstances the work of the British

Red Cross Society is all important, and its humane efforts are so entirely recognised, everything should be done to assist the greatest British institution that is struggling hard for the general good of humanity. It is believed therefore that there will be a general response, and that the Society's existence will be placed on a solid and lasting basis in the Argentine Republic, so that good work can be done without loss of time, and the means provided for improving the utility of every member of the community. The very fact of becoming a member is a help, and is all-important at the present moment, so that the larger the list at the commencement, the quicker will be the obtaining the official certificates of membership that in each case has to be applied for.

For further information, membership, subscription, enrolment, etc., the Hon. Secretary should be addressed at Calle San José 364, Buenos Aires.

Mr. F. H. Chevallier Boutell intimates that it would facilitate following the generous efforts of the community if the receipts from subscriptions, concerts, entertainment, and other forms of money were sent in to him, so that the total effort might be better controlled and remittances made through one channel.

It is Mr. Boutell's intention to give a lecture at Prince George's Hall at the end of the current month. He proposes to demonstrate the good work of the British Red Cross Society by lantern slides depicting scenes in the Great War. The actual date and fuller details of the lecture will be published later. In the meantime Mr. Boutell appeals for support in the completion of arrangements and the sale of programmes. He also states that he has received, with gratification, the following contributions to the Society's Funds:—

W. H. Neilson, \$50; Miss Florence Ralls, 11.45; result of lecture at Quilmes, gross takings, \$322; expenses donated, \$30.

Collected by Mr. W. H. Neilson: From Captain Courtney, s.s. Harewood, \$10, Capt. Dodd, s.s. Volga, 10; Capt. Couch, s.s. Rosalie, 10; Capt. Symmers, s.s. St. Kilda, 10; Capt. Armstrong, s.s. Suruga (American), 10; Capt. Lightfoot, s.s. Breynon, 10; Capt. Clark, s.s. Dunbar, 10; Capt. Moss, s.s. Kelvindale, 10; Capt. Francis, s.s. Elvaston, 10; Capt. Stopher, s.s. Glenfinlas, 10; Capt. Vernon, s.s. Brodstone, 10; Capt. Jolly, s.s. Indralema, 10; William Neilson, 10; Capt. Lloyd, s.s. Winnfield, 10; Capt. Stubbs, s.s. Valencia, 10; Capt. Westcott, s.s. Okement, 10; Capt. Howe, s.s. Nailsea Ct., 10; Capt. Marvchurch, s.s. Cardiff, 10; Capt. Cafferata, s.s. St. Leonards, 10; Armstrong Fancy, 3; Capt. Isdale s.s. Rochdale, \$12; Capt. Torney, s.s. Tiverton, 10; Capt. Baker, s.s. Dowgate, 10; Capt. Jenkins, s.s. Bertrand, 10; Capt. Tinn, s.s. Eastwood, 10.—Total: \$628.45.

Further donations will be most thankfully received by the Hon. Treasurer, from whom lists for the purpose may be obtained.

ISSUE OF FORGED NOTES

During the past three weeks the police have received a number of complaints concerning the issue of false notes, especially those of the value of fifty dollars, which are reported to have been put into circulation in considerable quantities.

According to statements made by the police, the notes have been manufactured in Santiago, Chile, and the forgers arrested in their flight in Peru. This information having been given to Section No. 16 of the police of Buenos Aires, a special order has been issued that all notes of this value which are forgeries should be stopped and be liable to confiscation by the police. With the information which they possessed the police have arrested one Luis Gellarini, alias Gelly, and Rosa Kelly, both of whom they say are complicated in the affair. Dr. Jantus is dealing with the case and making the necessary investigations.

ROSS'S Belfast **Ginger Ale**

SPY WHO WAS M.P.

"English" Liberal a German Agent

PLOT TO DESTROY BRITAIN'S FLEET

Amazing Story from U.S.A.

A plot devised by an ex-M. P. to lure part of our Fleet to its destruction in the North Sea forms part of an amazing "confession" which has come to hand by the latest American mail.

The individual who is responsible for this revelation in the New York "World Magazine" is Mr. Ignatius Timotheus Trebitsch-Lincoln. He is a native of Hungary, a converted Jew, and has been successively a Presbyterian and an Anglican minister in Montreal, a curate in England, and became M.P. for Darlington during the General Election in January, 1910.

In the course of his "confession" Mr. I. T. T. Lincoln says, after announcing that he became interested in English politics:—

"I decided to reduce the handicap against my effectiveness attached to a foreign name. In 1905, then, I added to my own name (Trebitsch) that of Lincoln. In 1909 I took out naturalisation papers in the name of Trebitsch-Lincoln. When the poll was declared on the election night I was elected by the small majority of 29. It was a difficult task, yet I accomplished it."

In the following election of the same year, Mr. Lincoln did not seek to return to the House of Commons.

"I devoted myself to my business interests in Roumania and Galicia, intending to return to the House of Commons at some later time. But the war upset all my intentions and plans, and forced me into an attitude of hostility to the policy of England, which eventually led me into the dangerous but highly fascinating sphere of secret service work."

Mr. Lincoln then goes on to weave a tissue of childish falsehoods as to the origin of the war, and adds, "I myself was several times insulted in my club (the National Liberal), although everyone there knew that I had been an M.P. In short, it became more and more evident that life in England for me or any other foreigner, whether naturalised or not, was becoming impossible."

After this comes a passage that shows the author has missed his vocation as a writer of melodrama.

"Slowly but steadily, under the cumulative effect of all these barbarities, I had made up my mind to shake England's dust off my feet. But I did not want to leave it without getting even. I knew that what I was going to do was technically high treason, but my blood was boiling in me at all the calculated barbarities of the race upon innocent people."

"It should be borne in mind that I set out with an unflinching determination to deceive the English in order to harm them. That I do not deny, nor will I attempt to justify my actions. I was fully cognisant that for an ex-M.P. to do this would be considered by most men unconditionally wrong. But then I did not care what people thought of me. People always judge one wrongly under deceitful influence, preconceived notions, and conventional precepts. The plan I mapped out was nothing less than a decision to find out important military and naval secrets and betray them to the Central Powers, and, having achieved that, to quit England for ever if still alive."

AN APOLOGY.

"The deception as to the British authorities I constantly kept up until I saw the paragraph in the "Evening World," on April 29 (account of the trial of Kuepferle, the spy who hanged himself). Indeed, that very day I sent a cable to Mr. Churchill. When, however, I noted the British Government's boast regarding Kuepferle's arrest, I made up my mind to reveal all through the columns of the "World."

"Here is the plain story:—On Aug. 18 last year, while sitting in the smoke-room of the National Liberal Club, London, I received a telephone message to ring up a certain number in the War Office. Having done so, I was requested to come across and ask access to a certain room. Once there, I was taken to Lieut.-Col. Belamy, who asked me whether I would be willing to undertake to censor all Hungarian and Roumanian correspondence, telegrams, cables, etc."

"I readily consented. I began my duties on Aug. 20. Sometimes I worked at the War Office, but most of my hours of service were in the Mount Pleasant Post Office. I continued to act as censor four or five weeks, during which time the systematic persecution and insulting of 'aliens,' even though they were naturalised, assumed definite and systematic form. I, myself, had to submit to many personal insults."

I resigned as censor. I now determined to leave England, but before so doing I felt compelled by an irresistible force, born of disgust and thirst for revenge, to hit back in some form or other. After carefully considering various schemes I finally decided to find out important military or naval secrets and to present them to Germany."

TO LURE THE BRITISH FLEET.

"I had highly-placed friends everywhere, and occasionally obtained information of great importance. I knew, for instance, of the first raid on the Bight of Heligoland two days in advance—and so did the Germans. But I was not satisfied with occasional tit-bits. I wanted to make a big scoop in the most thorough fashion. As will be seen from what follows, I had to try many avenues before I finally succeeded."

"I offered my services in turn to the Home Secretary, to Sir Edward Grey, and to Mr. Churchill, whom I knew personally. But they were not accepted. Next I attempted to get into the Counter Espionage Department (M. O. 5) at the War Office. As an ex-M.P. I was cordially received."

"Now my aim really was nothing less than to lure part of the British Fleet into a certain quarter of the North Sea on a certain day, and to have the German fleet within easy steaming distance. In order to procure this, I proposed just the reverse to Captain Kenny and laid before him a carefully prepared scheme, the ostensible purpose of which was to destroy part of the German navy."

Mr. Lincoln thus describes Captain Kenny: "He is, so to speak, the acting chief of the Secret Service at the War Office, or, rather, of the military Counter Espionage Service. Captain Kenny is an officer of rare intelligence and ability, and is one of the

best linguists I had met in England." The plan to lure part of the British Fleet—or perhaps the German fleet—to its destruction appears to have miscarried.

"The Acting Chief of the Secret Service told me that my plan, though most wonderful, could not be accepted, as it would necessitate the disclosing to me the whereabouts of the British Fleet or part of it, which could not be disclosed to anyone. I was balked. However, by my plan and other factors, I had evidently gained the confidence of this officer, who told me of the possibility of sending me in a few weeks' time to a neutral country for uncertain purposes."

On December 17 Mr. Lincoln was sent to Rotterdam to find out how much cocoa and other foodstuffs was exported from Holland into Germany. "Once there I had to devise means to gain the confidence of the German Consul, for it was evident I might prejudice my case if I should straightaway offer my services to him. No matter how sincerely I wished to help him as head of the German espionage service for England—he might consider me an emissary of England. Now my object was to obtain important secrets from the Germans, which I would use as a means to get into the confidence of the English and find out and use things to their harm."

SPIES IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Lincoln induced the Consul by December 30 to place in his hands "the absolute and unquestionable power and means to hunt down most, if not all, of the German spies in England—had I wished to do so." He then describes two codes used by the German Secret Service operating in England for sending plain language messages to Germany, which would seem so innocent as to pass the British Censor.

"I can state," he says, "as an absolute fact that the British ships transmitted wireless messages giving exact information of the number and type of warships, and the longitude and latitude and direction in which they were steering, not knowing that they thus reported their own Fleet's movements. This code was used frequently, until one wireless spy was caught by the British."

One of these codes was known as the "family code" because it used Christian names and affectionate messages. The other was known as the "Lagenscheidt" code. As an illustration, the German agent at Belfast sends a telegram, "Best prices I can give are 14 pounds 2 shillings 3 pence," meaning page 14, word 23 of the dictionary of the lexicographer mentioned.

Mr. Lincoln returned to London from Rotterdam on January 2 and gave his information unconditionally to the Acting Chief of the Secret Service, whom he represents as "beside himself with excitement" on getting codes, a list of spies, some addresses to which telegrams and letters were being sent by spies, and disclosures of how they were being financed and through what channels and "a document which would show what the Germans do and do not know of the British Army."

The Secret Service official promised to tell Lord Kitchener of Mr. Lincoln's achievements, which would "immensely please" him, and agreed to give him further employment. An appointment was made with "a naval officer who is and has been for ten years the chief officer of England's Secret Service," but whom Mr. Lincoln only knew as "C."

When they met "C." thanked Mr. Lincoln profusely and promised to let him have matter which his department would ask him to transmit to Rotterdam to deceive the Germans. This was on Jan. 4. Up to Jan. 7 nothing happened. Then Mr. Lincoln complained to the Acting Chief of the Secret Service. He got unsatisfactory explanations of the delay and, growing more and more anxious, he enlisted the interest of Sir Henry Dalziel, who "promised to

take up the matter with Lord Kitchener himself," and called on Mr. Churchill, whom he did not see.

"THE GAME WAS UP."

On Jan. 25 Mr. Lincoln got an interview with the Director of Naval Intelligence. "It was evident from this conversation that things were not proceeding according to my wish or in my favour, and I then decided to leave for New York by the first American liner sailing. On Jan. 27 came this official telegram, "Please call and bring your passport.—Director of Intelligence."

When he called, "Captain Hall, the director, put an innocent-looking question to me. This showed me that the game was up. I expected to be arrested at once. However, I kept up the play, and after a clever tactical conversation left the room unmolested. Next morning I left London, and sailed in the steamer Philadelphia the following day, Jan. 20, for New York. I arrived in New York on Feb. 9, and within a few hours of my landing I had a conference with a certain personage. Notwithstanding the English Censor we did send a cable to Berlin telling them all that had happened. A few days later we had news from Berlin that our intelligence had reached them. Captain Hall will now be surprised to hear that his dummy messages in the name of Kuepferle were taken at their true value and the replies he got were meant to mislead him."

SPY'S ROVING RECORD.

The record of the ex-M.P. is amazing reading. There is no doubt, says the "Star," which writes of him with considerable knowledge, that I. T. T. Lincoln is one of those "natural-born wrong 'uns" of whom the world produces an adequate supply. He is a plausible rascal with an ingratiating manner and seven languages.

Lincoln's real name is Isaac Trebitsch. He was born at Paks, the son of a Hungarian Jew.

After an adventurous career as a clergyman of various denominations, he became a teacher in a Quaker school at York. This, backed up by a recommendation from the vicar of Appledore, led him to the notice of Mr. B. Seeborn Rowntree, who employed him for three years as investigator of social problems in Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Hungary, and lent him large sums of money later. He was employed because he was a linguist, and he did the work so well that he was three and a half years in Mr. Rowntree's employment.

Then he heard that a Liberal candidate was wanted for Darlington. Mr. Pike Pease had been so long member that the average Liberal candidate thought the fight hopeless, and there was some difficulty in getting a candidate.

Mr. Trebitsch, who had by this time become Mr. Ignatius Trebitsch Lincoln (he was naturalised in 1909) went off to Darlington, addressed the Liberal executive, hypnotised them, and was adopted at once.

He was returned by a majority of twenty-nine, to the stupefaction of outsiders and the disgust of Mr. Pike Pease.

The Darlington people learned that their candidate was a man with a past. Before the General Election of December, 1910, they firmly intimated to Mr. Lincoln that he must withdraw. He did so, and devoted himself to the oil business in Roumania and Galicia. There was a meeting of his creditors in 1911 at York, when a composition of 5s. in the £ was arranged, and no further funds have since been available for the discharge of his liabilities. Mr. Rowntree was the chief creditor, claiming over £7,000.

Lincoln admits in his "confessions," that he was outwitted by the British, and the whole of this wonderful mountain of "confessions" ends up in an anti-climax. According to his story, he had to bolt for America, where he is now telling what a dreadful spy and traitor and villain generally he is.

AT GABA TEPE

Landing Amidst Hail of Lead

Queen Elizabeth's Wonderful Gun-fire

EX-ROSARIO RESIDENT'S VIVID STORY.

One of the most vivid descriptions of personal experience in the great war is that which has come to "The Herald" through the kindness of Mr. Wallace W. Wheeler, of Rosario, who has sent us a letter received by him from an old friend, who was wounded at Gaba Tepe on the occasion of the famous landing of the Australians on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

The writer of the graphic account of the landing of the colonials is Private Thomas Sinclair, of the 4th Battalion (New South Wales) Infantry. Private Sinclair is well-known in Buenos Aires, Rosario and Cordoba. He was a resident in Argentina from the beginning of 1908 until the middle of 1912. Writing of him Mr. Wheeler says "A nicer fellow you could not meet. He is much esteemed among his friends here, and will not be forgotten."

A coincidence connected with our receipt of Private Sinclair's story is that only last week Mr. Wheeler himself wrote to us, asking us if we could give him any information regarding Private Sinclair. We were able to ascertain from an Australian paper, which contained the list of casualties in the Dardanelles operations, that the name of Private T. Sinclair was among those who had been wounded. We gave this information to Mr. Wheeler, who strangely enough received a long letter which we publish below on the very same day as our letter, advising him that his old friend was wounded, reached him.

Mena House Hospital,
Cairo.

24.5.15.

Dear Wallace.—I have written you a number of letters recently and sent you several photographs, but so far have not received from you any acknowledgment of same. When one comes to consider the difficulties attendant on the passage of mails these days, perhaps it is not so surprising after all. Perhaps my letters have been censored or worse still they may be resting peacefully in "Davy Jones' Locker" after an adventurous trip culminating in an encounter with a chivalrous Hun submarine. Let's hope they've had better luck and reached you safely, if for naught else than to remind you that your old friend Sinclair had not forgotten you and the many happy days of friendship of long ago. As you will have noted I am now in hospital, wounded in the left arm and chest, "over the heart," but I expect to return to the front sometime this week if possible, as I am now almost cured.

The Australian forces went into action on the Gallipoli Peninsula on April 25. It didn't take me long to get wounded. I landed at 10.30 a.m. went into the firing line at 4 p.m., and was wounded at 5 p.m. Quite a short run for my money, you see! When I was hit, I was under the impression that I was on my final trip to "Kingdom Come." As a matter of fact, I thought I had been hit through the heart and had only a few seconds to live, so I said "Good-bye" to my Corporal who had bravely, in face of a murderous fire, run over to attend to my wounds. He, also, thought I was dying, because I blanched—through loss of blood—and got agonizing pains, cramps, in the stomach and thighs; he searched in my chest for the bullet and found it sticking

out over my heart—it had been stopped by my leather pocket-book. The wound in my arms was a horrible gaping affair, the bullet first having struck the ground, and spinning past this through my arm, on to my chest. I am now all right again and one would not guess I was wounded unless I showed them my arm, thanks to the careful attention bestowed upon the wounded by the hospital staff.

Dear Old Boy, it was a great battle and I would not have missed it for a pension. It knocks all the pleasures of cinematographs into a cocked hat! It was the greatest sight of my life. I often thought of you and how this kind of life would have appealed to you, that is, of course, before you were married and settled down, and many times I have longed to sit down, in imagination, and in the old corner at Don José's restaurant, tell you all my adventures. It is so different to writing about them. I suppose Berger is now with the Austrians fighting in real earnest against me and without the gloves either. How you laughed at our glove fight! Do you remember? In after years I have often thought how ludicrous it all was.

I suppose you get fairly reliable



PRIVATE THOMAS SINCLAIR.

news in the newspapers, but some first hand information, very little though, may not be amiss.

After leaving Alexandria (Egypt), our transports and war-ships concentrated on the small island of Lemnos in the Grecian Archipelago, so that when our ship sailed through the steel net protecting the entrance of the natural harbour, we found already collected there hundreds of vessels, French and British, full of soldiers. After remaining there a week, we sailed out of the protected harbour on the afternoon of April 24 (1915), and concentrated again on the north of the Island. You see, only one vessel could pass through the opening in the steel net, at a time.

At about 11 o'clock at night we all steamed off, the whole fleet in complete darkness, no lights showing. The French fleet sailed towards Asia Minor; the British towards the southern coast of Gallipoli, and the Australians towards the northern coast in the Gulf of Saros. We chose as our landing place a short strip of beach north-east of a small promontory, heavily fortified, designated Gaba Tebe. We arrived off this point at

about half-past three on Sunday morning, April 25, and with the first streak of dawn in the Eastern sky, the British battleships opened up their bombardment. Their primary objective seemed to be the fortification on the point of Gaba Tebe, and here a large stone building was reduced to ruins in a few seconds with a couple of well-aimed shells. This did not stop us from being shelled from Gaba Tebe however, for as we afterwards discovered there were 13 large disappearing guns placed at intervals right along the ridge, commanding the beach. They were finally silenced after having done considerable damage.

Our battleships came right up within 200 yards of the beach and blew little "Hell" out of the place. It is no exaggeration to say that they simply changed the topographical features of the country, and nearly blew Gaba Tebe off the map. The Queen Elizabeth did splendid work and created terrific havoc among the enemy. She stood off the coast just about 500 yards from where our transport was anchored, and we had a fine view of her in action.

There would be a dull boom as a thin tongue of flame and dark smoke spat out of the muzzle of her 15 inch guns, followed by a sort of wailing shriek as the shell started off; then for the space of some twenty seconds, there was a tremendous roar like that of an express train travelling over a steel bridge at top speed; then far off in the distance, the dull crash of the explosion as the shell burst; followed by peal upon peal of loud rumbling thunder as the hills re-echoed with the din.

This was the effect of one gun; to describe to you the effect created when about a dozen battleships, dotted all over the sea-front, opened up, firing broadsides as fast as shells could be fed to the gunners, would be impossible. This happened several times throughout the day when, after the enemy had got our range with the shrapnel, they were spotted by our aeroplanes, who sent wireless information to the fleet, who in order to save us from being wiped out, concentrated the fire of the whole fleet there upon the enemy's batteries, who in a few minutes would be silenced for ever, blown to atoms.

Disembarkation began between four and five in the morning, the troops landed in destroyers, or in lifeboats towed by naval pinnaces. Many men were killed before ever they reached the shore, as the enemy shelled the beach with shrapnel, intermittently throughout the day. Shells were also fired at the transports, and a number of them landed quite near, giving us anxious moments. My Company did not land till 10.30 a.m. as we were reserves. My first job was to carry ammunition to the firing line; not such an easy job as at first sight might appear. The country was one maze of precipitous cliffs and high hills, and our journey was one long climb, sometimes on all fours, and many times we had to hang on to the branches of the bushes of the cliffs to prevent dropping down some hundreds of feet into the ravines below. It was fairly raining bullets upon the left flank and it was little short of a miracle that we got through.

When we had finished our job, we were ordered to join our own Battalion. I have heard recently that the chap who helped me—we went in pairs while carrying the heavy ammunition boxes—a chap of the name of Coutts, and who was a very good friend of mine, has since been killed in action. After having some lunch—biscuits and water—we got the welcome order to reinforce the firing line. We did another series of climbs, passing over two hills about 600 feet high, and coming on to our first firing line lying flat on the crest of the third hill, a perpendicular precipice having stopped their progress. Before going over the crest, we were ordered to fix bayonets, which we did with great gusto and high glee—after all it's the most satisfactory way of fighting—especially when one

is feeling fit and simply spoiling for a fight, as we all were. You can imagine our disappointment when we came up to our firing line and found the cliff preventing us going any further, and no sign of Turks in the vicinity, although they were concealed just across the ravine at about 100 yards distance, and were peppering us with bullets.

I took my place about a couple of yards from the cliff-edge and stretched myself flat in the firing position ready to pick off the first target that presented itself on the opposite side. The weather was beautiful, the sun shining and a nice cool breeze blowing from the sea. Despite the shot and shell, especially the shrapnell, which was flying around even in more profusion than the bullets it seemed, and which was doing considerably more damage, I felt very comfortable, and it was just lovely to lie stretched out on the soft grass, with the daisies and buttercups all around and smell the fresh grass and country air, and think of stinking Cairo which we had left so recently.

After what I've seen of a battle, I've come to the conclusion that all this talk of coolness under fire is so much rot, as there is really nothing to get excited about and everyone is "naturally" cool, without effort, without even thinking of it. If may be different of course under other circumstances. For instance, lots of our fellows during the bayonet charges went like mad after the Turks, and when these were started on the run, I could hear from my position on the hill-top, the cheers and yells, battle-cries and war-whoops of the Australians as they warmed up towards their job. As I lay there I felt a bit weary, and had stray thoughts of a siesta but was too much interested in the bombardment to take my eyes off the panorama in front. The Queen Elizabeth had again opened fire, and after transforming some peaks about nine or ten miles inland—somewhere about Kri-thia I think—into smoking volcanoes, she started to shell a field, some 2000 yards in front of my position over which large bodies of Turkish troops were advancing to reinforce their firing line. I had a remarkably good view of this lot, but hesitated to use my rifle at such long range, preferring to use my ammunition for better and nearer targets, although several times I lifted my rifle to my shoulder, decided to chance a shot for luck. This was finally my undoing, I think, in attracting attention to my position.

Bang! Bang! and two shots from the Queen Elizabeth travelled up the valley in the manner described previously, i.e., like an express train, and burst right among a crowd of them. A dense column of thick black smoke hid the scenery for a few minutes, and when it had cleared off there wasn't a soul to be seen, while the beautiful green meadow, for some 200 square yards, had changed into a black ploughed field. I had been lying there, watching such scenes as these—the aeroplane with Commander Samson overhead, casually flying out and in through bursting shrapnel shells, as if he were doing a circus turn,—the Indians on the left, standing chatting beside their little mountain guns, while mules with wheels, gun breeches, ammunition, etc., toiled up the steep slopes with spines curved out, and muscles straining as their fierce looking little Ghurka drivers urged them on—and had passed a most interesting hour, when seeing some Turks again advancing at 2000 yards I decided to have a go at them.

I had just put my rifle to my shoulder and glanced along the sights, taking very, very careful aim at one running figure, when, Crash! I felt my arm stiffen and got such a blow on the chest as took my breath away. I thought an overgrown elephant had sat down on me by mistake. The thick warm blood was pouring from me in gallons.

"Louis, I'm hit," I called to my Corporal, who was just about a cou-

ple of yards away, and with whom I had been exchanging views regarding the beauties of the landscape but a few minutes previously. He rushed over to me immediately, and asked "Where?" As he came over, the enemy spotted him and a terrible hail of lead poured all around for the next few minutes chucking soil, branches and leaves all over us. He lay flat beside me, while my blood pumped up in a miniature fountain over his face and drenched his tunic. As for myself, I was wallowing in a bath of gore. He pulled out my field dressing bandages, etc., but I told him not to bother as I was dying, as I was shot through the heart and had only a few minutes to live!

"Good God, Tom! It's not so bad as that, is it? Tom! Tom!"—then a few execrations levelled at the Turks—"Good Lord, Tom, it can't be true. Oh! I am sorry, Old Man, Good-bye!"—and he clutched my right hand and held it tight for a few seconds. "Good-bye" said I. "Don't bother, Louis, it will soon be over, I'm done for, finished! Good-bye! Here I fell back too weak to hold my head up. I took cramps in the stomach and thighs through loss of blood, and doubled up with pain. Here Louis opened up my singlet and found the bullet sticking out of my chest.

"You're not dead yet, Tom," he shouted, "Here's the bullet," and he chucked it away, unfortunately, for I should like to have kept it, as a souvenir. Still, as I explained afterwards, I may get another one through me, so I can look better after the next one. As soon as he discovered that the bullet had not passed through my body, he hurriedly dressed my arm and took off my tunic, placing me in a more comfortable position. As it was impossible to take me away under such a fusillade of rifle fire, I lay in the firing line for two hours after being wounded. About 7 p.m. it began to get dusk and so, with the help of my comrades I rose to my feet and staggered over the crest of the hill. Exhausted, I again lay down for some time, until the blood, which had again started to flow in torrents from my arm as a result of my exertion, had subsided somewhat. Later I was assisted from one place to another by comrades—how fearless they were,—and after traversing, it seemed, miles of trackless bush and jungle (something similar, but denser than the bushes of the "Isle of Parana"), we arrived at the Battalion Red Cross Post. Here my wound was re-dressed and I was given morphia by the doctor, who inserted it under my tongue. In a few minutes I was off to sleep.

During the night I awoke several times to find it raining. It was also a bit cold, although I felt quite warm as the blood oozing over my body made me, strange to say, feel quite comfortable. I had to be moved out of the way once or twice to make way for the ammunition mules and mountain guns of the Indian Batteries, and so I would keep dropping off to sleep and waking up. About 11 p.m. it came round my turn to be carried off, so when the stretcher bearers came, I felt I would soon be all right. However, it was only the beginning of a terrible journey, in which the poor lads worked like horses, apologising to me at every halt for the way they were shaking the stretcher, but there was no road, no track. Snipers did not forget to pay them attention, and on the way we were shot at many times. At last we reached the beach, and I was taken aboard the waiting barge, and later aboard the improvised hospital ship. This was reached at 1.30 a.m. on Monday. From 5 o'clock I had lain on the Sunday night, and was not on board the hospital ship until half-past one on Monday morning.

The Army Medical Corps and the Company stretcher bearers did magnificent work, and behaved splendidly. Everybody did, even the enemy, except when we get near them with the bayonet; then their work was principally leaving the dust behind them as rapidly as possible. I will

YOUNG FOLKS' DANCE

AT THE PLAZA HOTEL

IN AID OF THE WOMAN'S EXCHANGE

The Committee of the Woman's Exchange having organised a dance for young folk, it was duly held at the Plaza Hotel, on July 17, between 4 and 10 o'clock, many hundreds of tickets being sold, and about three hundred people being present.

This social function for young people; but entered into with enthusiasm by old and young alike, is an annual arrangement; and this year the success has been as complete as on previous occasions. The object is the benefit of the Woman's Exchange, whose work is so well-known among the British community of Buenos Aires. The excellent arrangements of the Plaza Hotel are always without reproach, and the large dining-room, arranged as the ballroom; and the winter-garden for the refreshments were perfect for their respective purposes. Palms and potted plants added to the ever beautiful appearance of both salons and the orchestra played its tuneful music to the accompaniment of merry, flying feet.

The lady members of the committee wore distinguishing badges of blue and white ribbon bows; and were seated at the entrance to the Winter Garden to greet the visitors. Mrs. Boote wore a handsome toilette in black silk and tulle, black velvet toque with smart osprey; Mrs. T. Bell was gowned in a smart dress of black charmeuse, the bodice being richly embroidered in gold, smart black velvet hat with ospreys; Mrs. Lisowski wore black tulle over silk handsomely beaded with jet and gold, and relieved with beautiful cream lace; Mrs. Wigg also chose black for her toilette, with which was worn becoming black hat with plumes; Mrs. Dickinson wore an all-violet toilette, the hat showing ostrich tips of shaded violet; Mrs. Hope Gibson charmingly gowned in black and white; Mrs. Dodds black toilette; Mrs. Manifold, black and white toilette; Mrs. Herbert Humie handsome gown of black and white lace flounces over blue silk. Other members of the Committee, to all of whom congratulations must be tendered for the unqualified success which attended their efforts, includes Mrs. Raynes, Mrs. J. C. Bell, Mrs. Krabbé, Mrs. Coulon de Menron, Mrs. Van Deurs, Mrs. Leng, and Mrs. Lockwood.

Many very handsome costumes were worn and the little ones were admired as they danced orgvated around the ballroom. Two little boys wore exquisite suits. One was of white satin in Court costume, the other in black velvet with Irish point lace collar and cuffs. A little girl, sister to white satin Courtier, looked pretty and quaint in an old-world frock of many frills and dainty mob-cap. Another little girl was like a big doll with her yellow curls, pink cheeks and dainty white tulle frock. A little boy blue was seen, and a charmingly pretty little girl wore blue silk with lace frills and pink rosettes, her hair being encircled

not say anything of the atrocities said to have been committed by the Turks. They are dreadful and revolting if true, as some undoubtedly are.

I was taken to Mena House Hospital in Cairo, and remained there one month, when I was discharged cured. I am as right as a nail, and am expecting to leave any day for the front. The weather in Egypt is now too hot to be pleasant, and Turkey is such a nice country.

With best wishes I remain

Your affectionate chum,

THOMAS SINCLAIR.

with pale blue and pink tulle. But the tots all looked sweet, and if all be not specially mentioned it is only because they flitted like gay butterflies too quickly for a pen picture to be recorded, or were in further corners of the big ballroom. The "older" young folk also were beautifully frocked. One young girl in blue taffetas with a large black hair-bow was particularly smart, a young lady of 'teens was dainty in tulle and rosebuds; another wore white taffetas, with smart pink bow and posy, and was charming, two sisters chose white toilettes, one was of taffetas and silver with waist-line of green, the other of silver beaded net smartened with emerald green. A ciel-blue afternoon dress of charmeuse with deep band of velvet was worn by a charming matron, the velvet hat having aigrette. A pale blue having rose-buds for waistline, and filmy lace was lovely on a young girl, a rose-pink tulle over white silk with lace finishings was another admired costume. A little boy wore Highland dress with much aplomb, and so lent further variety to a gay scene.

Mrs. Stevenson elegant toilette of black with headed trimmings; Mrs. Gilderdale, black taffetas veiled in a net; Mrs. Burr handsome toilette of black lace; Miss Stella Boote, white taffetas with pink bow and posy; Miss Anita Wigg white taffetas with silver finishing and green at waist; Miss Dorothy Wigg, white veiled in silver headed net, emerald green sash; Mrs. Mackenzie Murray terra cotta silk, showing the new many-frilled skirts and lace finishing; Mrs. Dr. Kenny handsome gown of black velvet; Miss Lomax white lace over pink silk; Mrs. McDonald black velvet toilette; Mrs. Dan Duggan black velvet gown; Miss Stockdale tulle frock edged with pink over white silk; Miss Huntingdon, white dress with blue finishings; Miss Huntingdon white with pink trimmings; Mrs. Chantrill, black silk with touch of pink; Miss Chantrill white lace overdress on silk relieved with blue; Miss McDonald, white tulle over white silk; Mrs. Bideleux, handsome black toilette; Miss Reyband blue taffetas with black bow on hair; Mrs. Douglas King, black silk veiled in lace, black picture hat with white and black ospreys; Mrs. Austin, elegant toilette of black velvet, toque of black with ospreys; Miss Thays, pretty pink toilette; Miss Nuñez, dainty pink frock of ninons; Miss Lett pink taffetas with large bow at back; Master Trillia Bell, white satin Courtier's costume; Miss Estellita Bell, blue frilled taffetas frock, quaint cap of lace; Miss Dorothy Boyd blue gauze with fur finishings; Mrs. Samson, black chiffon, the frills edged with black velvet over silk, with lace finishings; Miss Tassie Paton white tulle frills over silk; Mrs. Alfred Dickinson black toilette; Miss Samson dainty toilette carried out in violet tulle and velvet over white silk; Mrs. Smart peacock blue charmeuse; Miss Widdington, pink frock; Miss Hurdy very pretty frock of Luttercup yellow tulle over side, black chiffon sash; Mrs. James Corbett black net and velvet over silk; Miss McCullough pink net over pale blue satin, with chinchilla trimmings; Miss O. Hughesdon-Smith, toilette carried out in mignonette shades with green velvet sash, and finishings of lace; Miss A. Peard black silk and tulle with red bow; Miss Peard black net over white with ermine trimming; Miss Corbett, black silk and net with posy; Mrs. Hinds white taffetas, black lace butterfly bows; Mrs. McKinnon blue mervilleux silk with gauze and lace finishings; Mrs. Piere brown silk toilette; Señorita Vasquez blue mervilleux with tulle and silk frills, white lace and red flowers; Señorita A. Vasquez rose chiffon and cream lace; Señorita Nuñez dainty toilette of white taffetas and tulle overdress.

Battle cruisers are Dreadnoughts in which part of the armament has been dispensed with for the sake of high speed.

VICTORIA SAILORS' HOME

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT

The last concert to be held at the Victoria Sallor's Home, before the departure of the late superintendent, Lieutenant Commander Harvey, for England, was given on July 17 by Mr. T. A. Frontroth.

The programme was an excellent one and comprised a series and a variety of items that were greatly appreciated and which varied from a ventriloquial to an orchestral selection. Amongst the numerous items special mention must be made of the piano playing of Master Frank Burke, who at thirteen years of age finds no difficulties in the "Faust Fantasia" and such like musical arrangements, apart from this he possesses a pleasing delicacy of touch and his gift will surely develop itself.

Another item on the programme which attracted particular attention was the orchestral selection.

Mr. Frontroth, clarinet, Señor Oporto, violin, together with Lieut. Harvey and Mr. Lavers opened the concert with an overture.

The singing of Mrs. Pepper, of Miss Grinrod and of Miss Kathleen Knight was received with volumes of applause, which called for repeated encores.

An item which was unusual was presented in the first half of the programme, by Mr. Gibson Taylor. This was a clever ventriloquial sketch. It was well done, as were the subsequent and little known recitations after the interval.

Miss Knight was in very good voice and her fine songs were charmingly sung.

Señor Oporto gave two solos on the violin, for which he was recalled.

Mr. Frontroth is to be congratulated on his selection of artists.

Before the singing of the National Anthem at the evening's close, Lieut. Harvey called upon the audience to give three cheers for the new Superintendent Mr. Stanley Parker, who for the first time at one of these concerts was present in his official capacity.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Harvey sail immediately either on the s.s. Darro or on the next Nelson liner to leave this port. Last night they received the sincere best wishes of their many friends present. To-night is the last occasion on which Mr. Harvey will be present to say a few words at the service, which will be held at 7.30 p.m.

The following was last night's excellent and varied programme:—

Part I.—Overture, March "Elena" Orchestra; Song "When they ask you what your name is," encore "Empress of the Sea," Miss Grinrod; Violin Solos "Czardas," Sr. Oporto, Encored for a repeat, Mrs. Pepper; Song "Woodland thoughts" with clarinet obligato by Mr. Frontroth; Piano Solo, "Tarantella Brillante," Master Frank Burke, encore "Grand March"; Variety "Ventriloquial Sketch," Mr. Gibson Taylor, encore; Song "Try again Johnny," encore "My Hero," Miss K. Knight; Trio, "Dreams of Ragtime," encore "The Spooks Parade," Messrs. Frontroth, Oporto, Harvey and Lavers.

Part II.—Overture "Gipsy Love," Orchestra, encored, Mr. J. A. Frontroth, Mr. A. Lavers and Sr. Oporto; Song "Swallows," encored "Up from Somerset," Miss Knight, encored "My little grey home in the West"; Violin Song "Romance et Bolero," Sr. Oporto; Song "Just like the Ivy," Miss Grinrod; Recitation "The clown's Baby," encore "Jimmie Shaw," Mr. Gibson Taylor; Song "In tears, sweetheart," Trombone obligato by Mr. Pepper, encore "Because I love you," Mrs. Pepper; Pianoforte Solo "Faust Fantasia," Master Frank Burton; Selection "Snake charmer waltz" Orchestra.

God Save the King.

Buenos Aires Herald

Weekly Illustrated Edition

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Proprietor: THOMAS BELL.

All communications for the Editorial Department should be addressed to The Editor. Business letters should be addressed to The Manager. It is particularly requested that correspondence of an editorial or business nature should not be addressed to Mr. Bell, or to anyone personally, otherwise delay and inconvenience will result.

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THE WELSH STRIKE

There seems to be no prospect of an immediate settlement of the strike among the Welsh coal miners, and already we are being told by cable of the unfortunate effects of the cessation of work upon the output of munitions, and shipping. The usual amount of discussion appears to be taking place, and the customary appeals from consequential and inconsequential persons are being made to the recalcitrant miners. Mr. Hall Caine for instance has urged the workers to resume their toil, and has assured them that if the employers and the Government do not give them justice the people of England will not stand it one day. It might be asked what guarantees Mr. Hall Caine can give the workers? If the Government itself does not give them justice, then we do not know how the people at large are to show their disapproval. And in any case it is rather late in the day to expect the people to take any sympathetic interest in the cause of the miners, seeing that already the strikers have been well branded as scoundrels and traitors as black as the coal they hew.

There is no doubt Mr. Hall Caine means well, and has a kind and patriotic heart. He simply does not know what he is talking about. That's all. The only interesting thing about his appeal is that his argument presupposes some need for justice on the part of the miners. No doubt this is so. If it be not so, then the only alternative proposition is that the miners are following precept and example, as we pointed out before, and are influenced by the same mercenary and unpatriotic motives as other gentlemen who see in the war a fine opportunity to enrich themselves at the cost of the Nation's best interests. It must be obvious that the miners have not struck merely for the sheer pleasure of being nasty, and creating a lot of inconvenience. They are not opposed to the war, and probably sing patriotic songs with as much gusto as other people. The fact that the coal output has already been seriously reduced—as pointed out in an article which we reprinted from a London exchange last week—through the heavy recruiting of miners for the army, is also some testimony to their patriotism. Therefore, we repeat it is obvious that they are either striking for justice, or for profit.

The British Government is reported to be considering the situation and the operations of the various pieces of war legislation are likely to be put into force. What effect this will have no one can say but it strikes us

as being simply ludicrous to talk of fining men £3 a day. In the first place how are the men going to pay it? Secondly, if they can pay it, how is it to be collected? And thirdly, how much better off will the Nation be when the law has imposed a fine of £3 a day on 150,000 miners, and its coal mines are still idle? We presume that in default of payment the miners will be imprisoned. That also will not help the Nation win the war, and really from a national point of view the strikers would be better left on strike and paying for their own maintenance, than for the Nation to maintain them in overcrowded prisons.

No, the same old muddling; the same old fallacy that a piece of legislation settles everything, are responsible for a situation that would be ludicrous were it not serious and almost tragic. It should be quite obvious to the Government and to the British public that neither the miners nor the owners care one jot for the Nation's interests where their own are concerned. If they really did care they could soon settle the trouble by a policy of give and take, each party being swayed toward an amicable settlement by patriotism and a determination that the Nation should not suffer because of their private dispute. The fact that they do not consider the Nation, should be quite sufficient to warrant the Nation in considering itself in this crisis. The farce of imposing fines that cannot be paid, or of attempting to imprison an army, should not be gone on with. The Government should say simply, "You cannot agree; we cannot argue. We want coal. It is there in your mines. There are the men to work it. This is the price at which it should be sold. Here is the price at which it should be mined to leave a reasonable profit. You owners will not sell at this price because you are greedy and unpatriotic. You men will not work because you say you don't get justice. We will take over the mines; sell the coal at our figure; and pay for labour at our price. Martial law is declared throughout the district." The effect of this policy would be that the owners would be forced to take a reasonable and fair profit, and the miners would get reasonable and fair wages, or defying military instructions would be shot. We have an idea there would be little call for firing squads.

We may be told that industrial disputes have never been settled before in this way. What does that matter? This is not an ordinary situation. It is an extraordinary one and it calls for extraordinary measures, not the old conventional, tiresome, and interminable arguments. We are at war, and war means action. Let there be action, prompt and effective.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS

AT THE AMERICAN CONSULATE.

Letters, addressed as under, are lying at the American Consulate-General. They will be handed to the respective addressees on application: W. E. Ames, S. Battias, Jack Benson, J. W. Bennett, Charles Bright, A. J. Bragg, Albert Boccon, H. S. Cunningham, J. K. Caldwell, Clements Dicken, A. J. Davis, Mrs. De Rees, J. Estefani, Julius Filay, Frank Flagg, A. J. Goode, George P. Goslee, Chas. E. George, Frances Hughes, George Hope, Floyd Hansen, William Holmes, Dan Jones, D. E. Kizer, Enrique Long, Frank Lamkin, John S. MacGinnis, Pat. Morrish, John O'Connell, Albert Romolus, Joseph Streda, Wade Steven, Warren Simonson, David Smith, Chas. L. Swam, Mrs. J. Simons, Aubrey L. Smith, Mr. Sellers, George C. Toler, C. Tort, John F. Wentling, A. L. Weeks, Kenneth M. Young.

Strasbourg, the capital of Alsace, was annexed by Germany in 1870, taken by France in 1681, and recaptured by Germany in 1870.

THE IRISH SOCIETY

CONCERT AND DANCE

AN IMMENSE SUCCESS

Some organisations, like many individuals, are never satisfied. It is to this category that the Irish Society belongs. Not content with the success achieved at the opening function of the season, the Society, on July 17 "went one better"; and, commodious as their Florida quarters are, they were barely large enough to contain in comfort the throng which filled them until the early hours of this morning.

The concert with which the proceedings opened was a dainty little entertainment. The programme was nicely balanced and, in the main, artistic. Whether one applauded the beauties of Mrs. Eidelberg's vocal work or laughed at the mesmeric influences of Mr. E. D. Triggs, it was always possible to find something to entertain. As a matter of fact, Mrs. Eidelberg was once more the "star" of the evening. In the ever-popular "Waltz Song" from "Tom Jones" she sang with refreshing charm and was called upon for another number. She obliged with "The Rocky Road to Dublin."

Mrs. C. Bowditch and Mr. David T. Neill, also of "Geisha" fame, were each entirely successful. Mrs. Bowditch gave Tosti's "Good-bye" in pleasing manner, and, when recalled, sang "Rose in Bud." Mr. David T. Neill, in "My Dreams" and "Thora" proved that old favourites do not pall, if ably rendered. This point was also emphasised by Mr. M. Murphy, who gave new life to "Little Grey Home in the West" and "Viollets." In pleasing contrast was Srta. Constancia Carrouche, whose efforts were operative. "La Favorita" and "Dolores" provided her with two excellent numbers, of which she took the fullest advantage.

Apart from the vocal items, the programme was replete with variety. Sr. Ireneo Bringas recalled old memories of a dying art—that of step-dancing. Professor D. Harrington gave a pleasing rendering of Dvorak's tuneful "Humoresque" on the violin, and Miss Dorothy Stuart-Smith, who, unfortunately, was unable, through indisposition, to dance—contributed the well-known monologue "When the Minister comes to Tea." Mr. W. A. Scannell recited in that which is known locally as "the best Scannell manner," and Miss Freda Rendall reminded one of the Society's *raison d'être* by giving a selection of Irish airs on the piano.

Probably the weirdest "turn" of the evening was that of Mr. E. D. Triggs, who rivetted the attention of the audience by placing a number of "subjects" into trances. There was something uncanny about this portion of the entertainment, and it is perhaps unnecessary to state that no one accepted the hypnotist's generous invitation to come up and be treated likewise.

Subsequent to the concert, a dance was held. Ample though the floor space of the salon is for normal attendances, its capacity was last evening taxed to the utmost. To music provided by Mr. G. W. Huppler's orchestra, a representative gathering of the local Irish community spent several enjoyable hours. The success of the venture was sufficient to ensure it being repeated.

Naturally, the various officers of the Society were in the main responsible for the eminently satisfactory arrangements. Mr. W. A. Scannell had no light task in the supervision of the concert details, and Mr. J. J. McNally was a busy M.C. The President, (Mr. E. J. Sullivan) and the Vice-President (Mr. G. P. McClenahan) were also in attendance.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

The most terrible fighting of the war is that which has taken place in the maze of trenches and tunnels constructed by the Germans opposite the French lines north of Arras. The French have named the place the "Labyrinth." The picture on the first page of our illustrations shows a section of the "Labyrinth" captured by the French and the dead Germans in it. Some idea of the formidable nature of the defences can be gathered from this picture. To help the Allies on Gallipoli Peninsula heavy naval guns have been landed. Hundreds of men are employed, as the picture shows, to haul these monsters over the sand and get them into position on the heights. Long after the British forces landed at the Dardanelles they were subjected to heavy gun fire, shells dropping continually on to the beach and among the mass of impedimenta which had to be landed. The cliffs fringing the shore only offered protection to those who gained their shelter in the manner shown in the picture. A big shell has just exploded, and the troops are seen hugging the cliff walls, or running from danger. One reason why the Russians abandoned Przemyśl was that the Austrians left the forts of the town in no condition to be defended. The photograph given shows what a confused ruin the forts were after the Russian bombardment, and the deliberate explosions made by the Austrians before they surrendered the town. The whole of German South-West Africa is now in British hands, thanks to the brilliantly successful campaign of General Botha. The loyal Boer troops did magnificent work. One of the burgher commandos is shown in the picture parading before the Commandant-General. Our illustrations this week include two remarkable photographs of shells in flight a fraction of a second after they have left the guns. The photographs were taken in 1/5000th of a second, by means of electrically-operated cameras connected with the guns.

THE BRITISH SOCIETY

BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND CLOTHING FOR THE SAILORS.

The British Society dispatched by the R.M.S.P. "Avon" to Montevideo on July 16, six cases containing reading matter and articles of clothing for the sailors on the British cruisers in these waters. In addition to the books and magazines the cases contained: 25 pairs of socks, 19 mufflers, 3 pairs of tennis shoes, 6 shirts, 4 pairs of mittens, cigarettes and soap.

Among those who contributed to the above and to whom the best thanks of the Committee are due, were: Mrs. C. A. Shaw de Bell, Miss F. S. Baker, Mrs. Bell, M. Besson, G. H. Billson, J. B. Buchan, C. Wentworth Cumming, Mrs. Cotman, H. H. Dandridge, Mrs. Edmonds, Mrs. Elias, Mrs. Flint, Mrs. R. J. Farran, Mrs. A. Grant, Miss M. Graydon, Miss Edith J. Hawkes, Miss Imlach, Mr. Kimber, Mrs. Albert Knight, Mrs. Charles Knox, Mrs. Morris, the Rev. W. C. Morris, A. Mackintosh, "M. E. N.," J. Stewart, C. Plowright, S. A. Rogers, Walter Russell, Mrs. F. Soady, Mrs. Sotham, Mrs. W. E. Seward, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Tregelles, R. J. Wrightson, A. V. Scroggie, Mr. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wells, Miss White and the Young Men's Social Club.

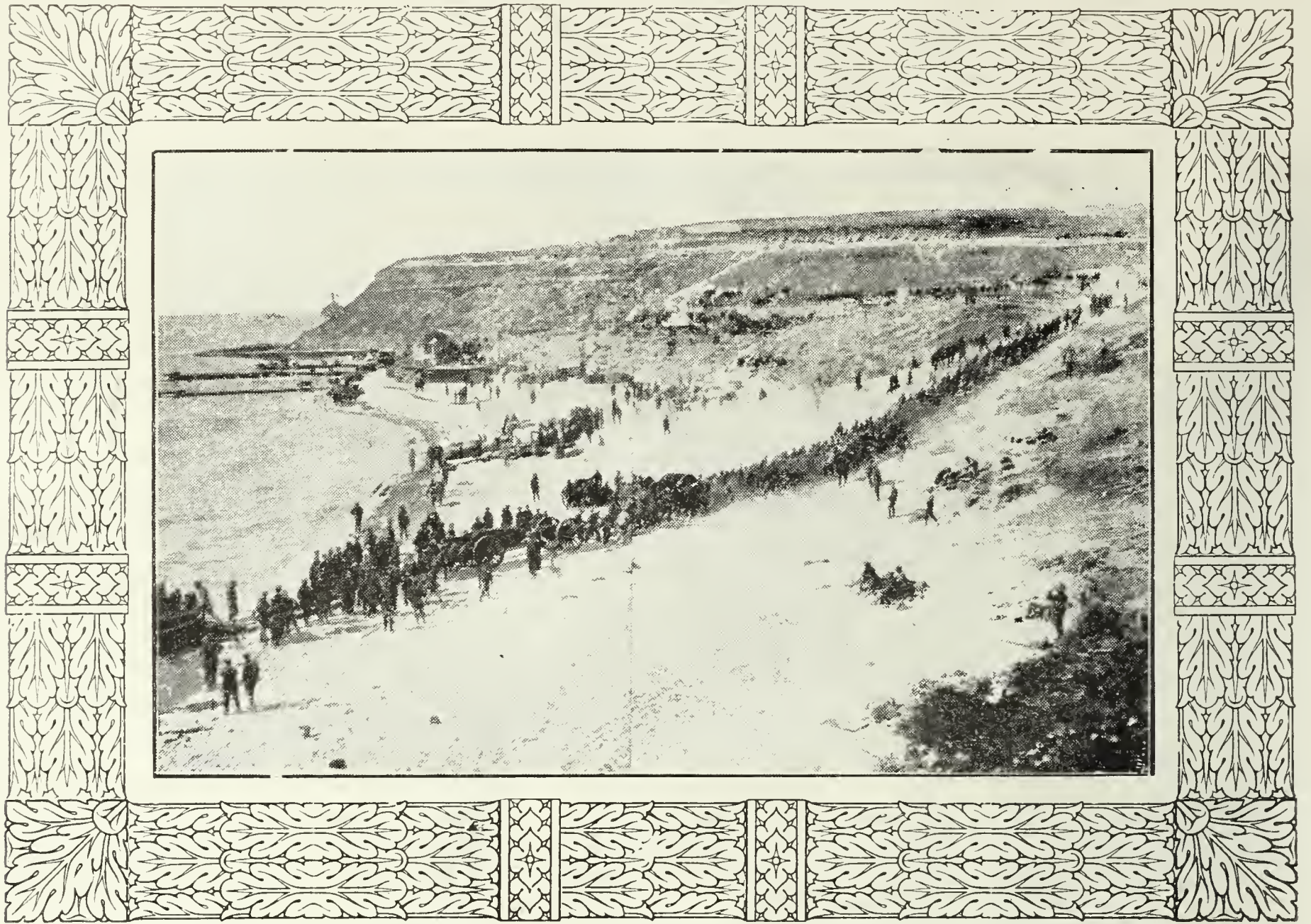
The thanks of the Society are also due to Mrs. Morris and Mrs. Borges for a parcel containing two dozen pairs of socks, 17 scarves, one dozen suits of underwear, two dozen mittens, and two dozen cholera belts. These gifts were sent to Mrs. Morris by a friend in England for the use of the British sailors serving in this part of the world, and were forwarded to Montevideo several days ago.

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO FOR THE SOLDIERS.

An order was also sent forward by the British Society yesterday for 89 parcels of tobacco and cigarettes to be dispatched to soldiers on active service.



A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE FAMOUS "LABYRINTH," SHOWING THE MAZE OF DEFENCE WORKS AND DEAD GERMANS.



AT THE DARDANELLES. HAULING A HEAVY GUN INTO POSITION IN THE BRITISH LINES.



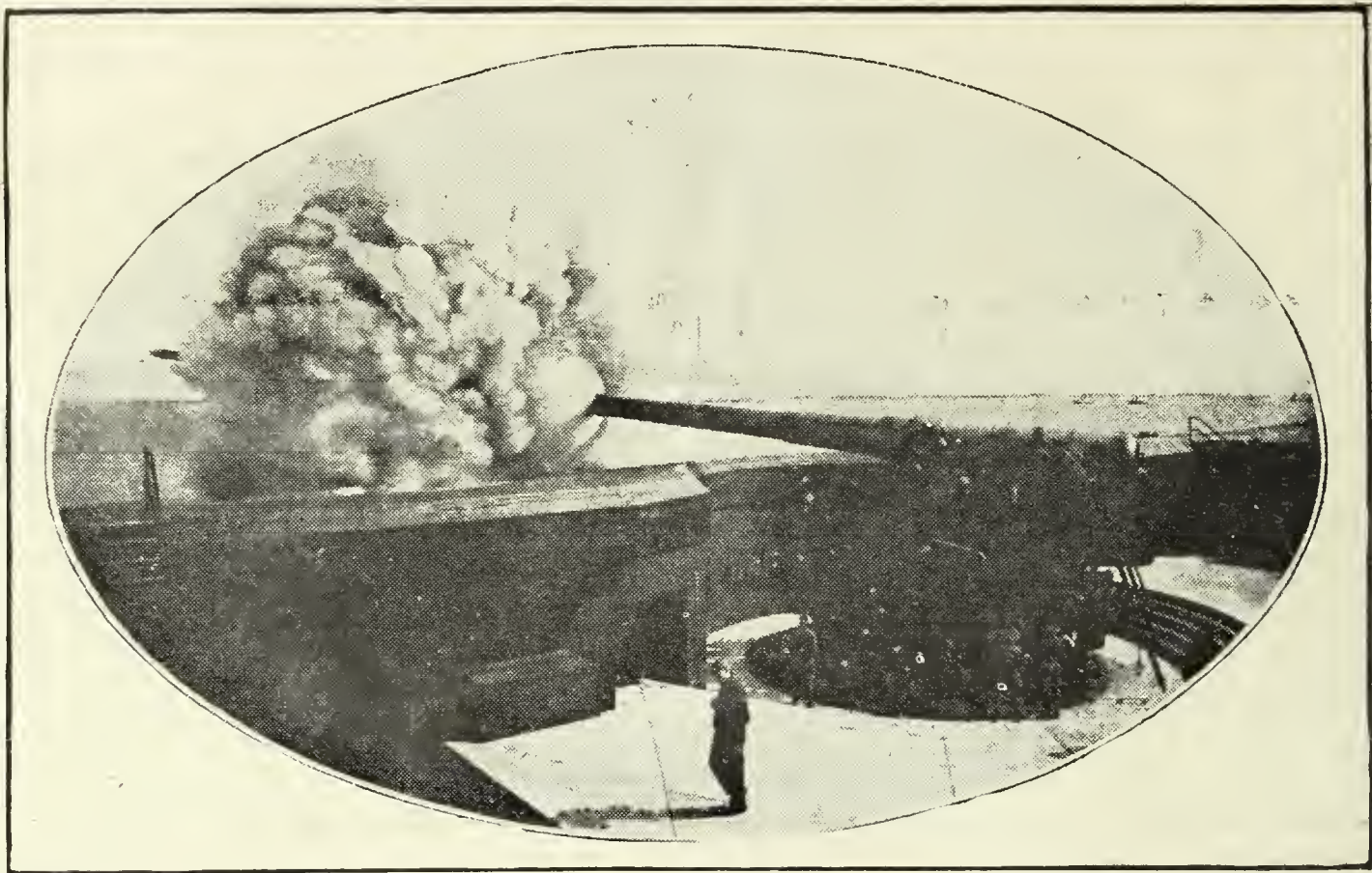
AUSTRALIANS DODGING A TURKISH SHELL WHICH HAD JUST LANDED ON THE BEACH.



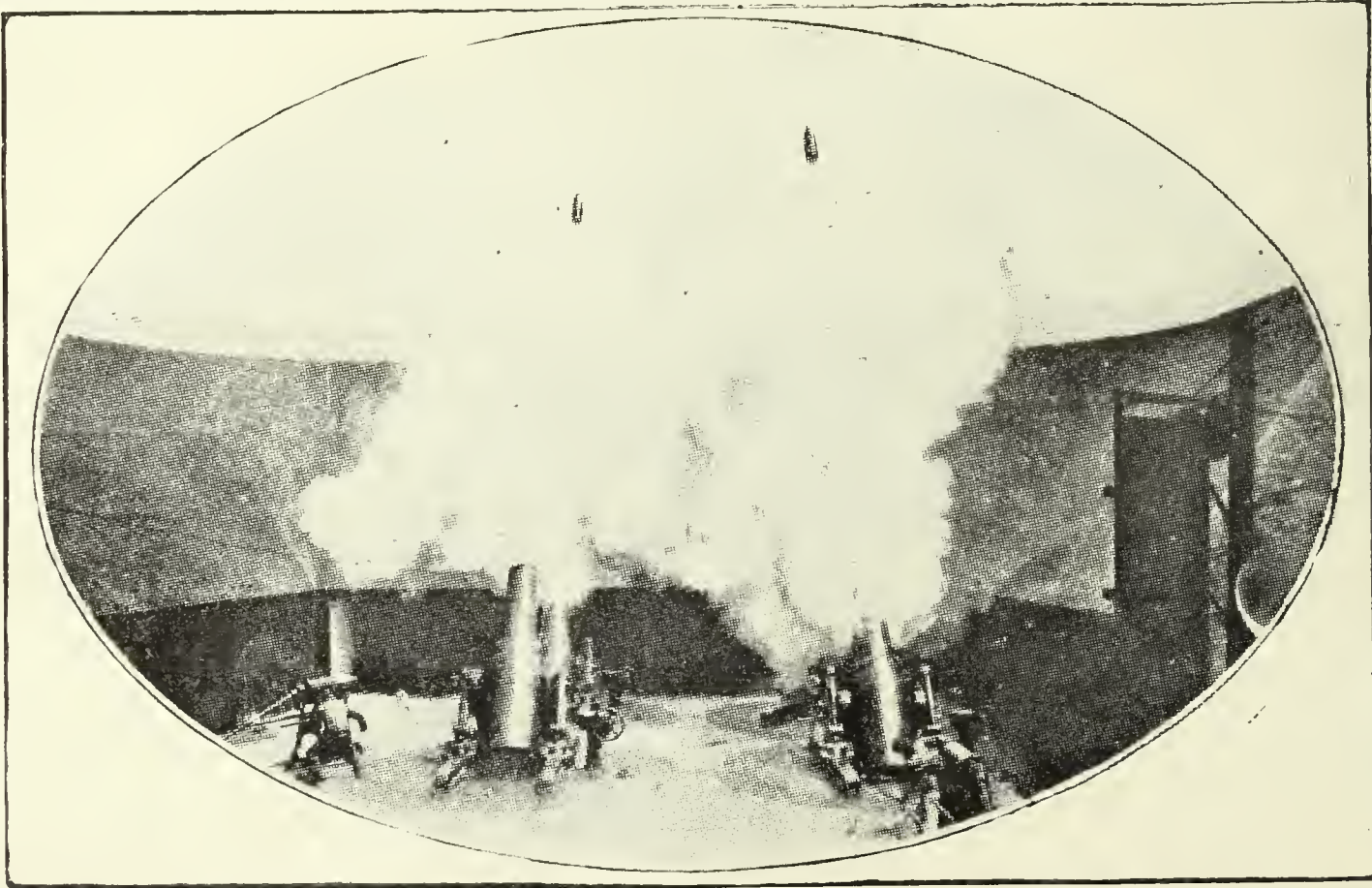
THE RUINS OF A FORT AT PREZEMYSL AFTER THE AUSTRIANS HAD LEFT IT.



A VICTORIOUS BOER COMMANDO BEING REVIEWED BY GENERAL BOTHA IN GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.



TYPES OF BIG GUNS. A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF A 12-INCH SHELL TRAVELLING 2,200 FEET A SECOND.



SHELLS FROM HIGH ANGLE SIEGE MORTARS "SNAPPED" IN THE AIR.

FALLACIES ABOUT THE FRENCH

What the War Has Taught Englishmen

THE GREATEST ILLUSION

An Englishman is a man who lives on an island in the North Sea governed by Scotsmen; that is why it is called self-governing. His occupations are simple, but absorbing. In the intervals of earning money he practises (or preaches) the family virtues, reads (for the duration of the war) twenty-five newspapers in the week, and regards his weather, his relations, and his Government with a settled disgust. As the result, possibly, of an indifferent climate, he is a person of somewhat slow perception (writes Phillip Guedalla in an English exchange). With regard to persons of importance, he makes it a rule never to notice them until they are dead, and with regard to countries his practice is, thanks to his classical education, much the same.

Thus in the eighteenth century any gentleman could tell you all about the Greek Republics and the Roman Empire, but nobody in England, except Edmund Burke and the Earl of Chatham, was aware of the existence of its thirteen North American colonies till they were pardonably revolted in order to remind the Englishman that they were still where he had put them. He had not noticed in the nineteenth century that he possessed a considerable Empire overseas, until the fact was discovered for him by Lord Beaconsfield and emphasised by Mr. Chamberlain.

And, so recently as last August, he made the startling discovery that he lived next door to Europe. It may be that, as we discovered the British Empire in the last century, so in the twentieth century we shall discover Europe. In this age of science all things are possible.

THE DISCOVERY OF EUROPE.

To the Englishman his island is a piece of land entirely surrounded by foreigners. The majority of these people are believed to live in a continent lying off the mouth of the Thames, and known as Europe. Certain parts of it, as, for example, the Swiss mountains, the French Riviera, and the Italian picture galleries, are reserved for the holiday of Englishmen; but the remainder is entirely given up to foreigners. These foreigners, it has been observed by Englishmen who have ventured among them, differ in degree but not in kind. They are united in every instance by an obstinate refusal to converse in English. This unreasonable objection compels the Englishman to toy lightly (or painfully) with the various absurd languages which they use among themselves.

Before the war the Englishman recognised several distinct species of foreigners. There were the Germans, a peaceful people devoted to music, philosophy and wood carving, who were reported recently to have directed their energies into the path of commerce; these could be distinguished by an inability to pronounce the letter "w" and the universal wearing of spectacles.

Then there was the dark-haired foreigner of the Mediterranean; if he was playing the guitar, fighting bulls or asleep, you knew him for a Spaniard, but if he divided his time between the tenor parts in opera and the precarious art of eating macaroni he was an Italian. Then there was the Russian, whom you could always tell by his knout, his fur hat, and the cigar-cases which were apparently attached to the outside of his clothes.

But above all three was the Frenchman, who was the foreigner par excellence."

THE GREATEST ILLUSION.

Five centuries of Anglo-French hostility had gone to the making of our imaginary Frenchman, before the Lansdowne Convention of 1904 ended him once and for all. He was a magnificent creature. Because in the eighteenth century beef-eating England fought India for the control of India and North America, and noticed that its enemy was a trifle unorthodox in his hors d'œuvres, we were all brought up to believe that Frenchmen lived exclusively upon frogs. And because at the end of that century France crusaded against Europe in the high name of the French Revolution, every Englishman was given to understand that every Frenchman was a gesticulating jackanapes with a farcical falsetto.

The generation of the late Prince Albert regarded the generation of Napoleon III. as a shocking blend of Popery and the gay life, and because the sporting England of Queen Victoria could never understand the unathletic France of President Thiers, we have all in our time conjectured up delightful visions of legions of little Frenchmen in flat-brimmed silk hats going fox-shooting with packs of poodles. No picture of life in Calais was too ludicrous to be believed in Dover; that is one of the advantages of being an Island Race.

MUTUAL MISTAKES.

It is almost impossible to analyse the causes of such national mistakes; when a whole race goes wrong it is not simple to find the first blunder. After all, nobody ever did understand his neighbours; one misinterprets the proceedings of the man next door simply because he is the man next door.

England was at fault in its reading of France because from 1360 until 1904 it regarded France with the eyes of an enemy. This hostility was interrupted by an interval in the reign of Elizabeth, a second interval in the reign of Charles II., and a third interval under the Government of Walpole. But in the main it is true to say that England and France had been enemies from the reign of Edward III. to the reign of Edward VII. There were periods when the exigencies of foreign policy dictated an entente and diplomacy did its best to unite the two countries; but it was a friendship of Governments, and the individual Englishman was never the friend of the individual Frenchman. Now you never understand your enemy; possibly that is why he is your enemy.

But it must not be thought that England alone was guilty of errors of this type. France in its time has

misread England almost as completely as England misread France. It is like auction at Smithfield. But until ten years ago these stimulating facts as to our climate and habits were articles of faith with Frenchmen of intelligence; that is the French error about England. It is equally untrue probably untrue that on this island we travel through a darkness of perpetual fogs to buy our wives by pub; that France has lived for the past forty years so entirely in the nightmare memory of the "Année Terrible" that French politicians will resent no insult and French soldiers can resist no onset; that is the German error about France.

THE REAL FRANCE.

The British error about France came from two causes: a failure to appreciate the truth about French history, and an inability to observe the truth about the France that is living under our eyes. When British opinion is set right about the past of France, it will be in a position to see straight about its present. But until it can get both of these things into a true perspective, it will continue to make itself ridiculous whenever it thinks of a Frenchman.

The first fallacy about the French is that they are frivolous. This illusion takes two forms, each of which is extremely popular in England: a belief that the French are light-headed in their public life and light-minded in their private life.

Now the whole error with regard to French politics is probably derived from a misreading of the French Revolution. That group of events, which is generally believed to have consisted of an impulsive attack upon the Bastille, followed by an orgy of promiscuous decapitation, was in reality a solemn and progressive movement by which the society and Government of France were reconstructed from top to bottom.

It resulted from the accident that the reformers began at the top that they were compelled to cut heads, but the Revolution itself was an effort of the whole population, directed by men of the professional class, against a discredited system of Government and aristocratic privileges. The solemnity of the Revolution was consistent with the complete seriousness of the nation which has produced the Huguenots and was yet to produce the Third Republic.

THE SOLEMN REPUBLIC.

The Third Republic, by which France has been governed since 1870, is the most serious Government in Europe. It is no evidence of light-mindedness that Frenchmen have occasionally demonstrated their sincere preference for the republican form of Government by dying for it on barricades. There is nothing flip-pant about street-fighting, and Tennyson was never farther from intelligence than when he delighted the subjects of Queen Victoria by a reference to "The red fool-fury of the Seine."

It is true that in the beginning and middle of the last century Frenchmen showed a certain uncertainty as to the precise form of Government which they proposed to retain; but for forty-five years they have retained the Republic.

The French Republic has no meretricious attractions; its army has no

dress uniform except the uniform in which it fights; its waiters (and even its head-waiters) wear the same clothes as its politicians (and even its President); and the corps d'élite, which has been the military pride of the Second Empire, was abolished in the first military reorganisation of the Republic.

France, which the good Englishman believes to live perpetual French farces as it revolves riotously round "Gay Paree," is the most serious country west of China. Its Trade Unionism is fifty years ahead of the rest of Europe; its inventors showed us the way to the motor-car, the aeroplane, and the submarine; and its genius is for the organisation of peace.

A LONG ALLIANCE.

But its army is the most modern and the most silent fighting force on the Continent. One found in the little fortress towns of Eastern France little taste for the old shows of war. In the streets, every man was a soldier, because one had to have soldiers; and in the country every hill-top was a gun-platform, because one had to have guns.

That is the military temper of modern France; it does not set much store by glory, and it has changed so much since its armies swept lightly out into Europe on the first wave of the Revolution. Because France is civilised and because it is rich, France is a peaceful country, and when a country fights for peace is makes war with a hope that wins battles.

Modern France is neither a drill-ground nor a play-ground. It is a great economic State alive with the enterprise which has built up the industries of its north and the agriculture of its centre, veined closely with lines of railway and canal, and playing a leading part in the commercial life of Europe.

That is the France which Englishmen discovered with a shock of surprise in the hot weather of 1914. It is a discovery which will affect more than a single war or a single generation, because geography has made the co-operation of England and France in Western Europe as natural and inevitable as the co-operation of Germany and Austria in Central Europe.

The discovery of France is something more than a discovery of an ally against Germany; it is the discovery of a neighbour whom England had not known for six centuries, and by whom England will live in an exchange of all that is most valuable in both countries for more than the time of any man now living.

BRITISH TROOPS IN SERBIA

RUMOUR CONFIRMED

London, July 15.

Mr. Crawford Price who has been accompanying the Serbian forces as British "Eyewitness" in the campaign against Austria, while lecturing here confirmed the statement that British troops are fighting with the Serbians against the Austro-Hungarians. He said that the authorities had given him permission to announce the fact.

FERNET-BRANCA

Tonic, bitter, appetizer and digestive

HOFER & Co., B. Aires.—Sole Agents

Sports and Pastimes

PALERMO

It is by no means an easy task to criticise the racing that took place at Palermo on Sunday. There was no doubt about one thing and that was that the public went hopelessly wrong in their selections, and seemed to have completely forgotten some previous results of racing, as was evidenced by the manner in which they allowed horses with prominent chances to pay such large dividends. Truly the majority of the results were unexpected. One could hardly have thought, for instance, that Canipino could give Arvejo 3 kilos and a beating out of sight, or that Vicente Lopez would be beaten by Leonidas IV., and yet both these winners had exceptionally good chances, as their past running indicates, and yet they were comparatively left out in the cold and allowed to pay \$37.65 and \$35.85 respectively. This was truly ridiculous on the part of the public, and exceptionally so in the case of Leonidas, who was fully entitled to be better backed than Bataclan, Colmenar, Centauro, Polavieja and even Tamandare who have done absolutely nothing, save the latter. If they will neglect the obvious then they have only themselves to blame. Still Sunday was a difficult day and the upsets were truly remarkable.

The Classic event, the Premio General Pueyrredon, provided one of the finest, if not absolutely the finest race seen at Palermo this season. Although there was only Aventurero, Smasher and Dijital in the race, it was, indeed, a grand event. The favourite Aventurero was beaten a head by the outsider Dijital, who proved how very wrong were some people when they stated that the mare in a race the other day arrived home in a weak condition. Even Sunday after her 4000 metre spin done in the most remarkable, no—most wonderful time, of 4.14, was just as fit and good as ever after a 3 minute rest.

Aventurero undoubtedly lost the race by being badly ridden, but credit where credit is due. Dijital put up the race of her career and Arcuri, her jockey, received the most enthusiastic reception heard for many a long day at Palermo, when he turned out in the next race on La Sonambula. It is hard to know what De Lara was thinking about by riding Aventurero as he did, and we incline to the belief that the greatness of the event, and the pitting of his wits against those of Mingo Torterolo and F. Arcuri, was responsible for upsetting his judgment. He never seemed to know quite what to do, whether to take the lead or to hang on to Smasher, and this vacillation was the cause of him losing a race that will live long in the memory of turfites.

The Premio Gay Simon was won by Campesino at the expense of Banderado and Velasquez. Kiron put up a most disappointing race, but did not appear quite fit. He could have easily beaten the crowd that turned out if he had been, so that in spite of the result Kiron is a horse to remember when he runs fit and well.

Cosquilla beat Malona by half a neck in the fillies race, and we are inclined to think that Ardouin might have done better. Brisca is more and more disappointing, and does not seem to have an ounce of "finish" about her.

The interest in the Premio Buchar-do was the very weak running of Avanti, and the feeble show of Winer. There was nothing very surprising in the result, as undoubtedly the first and second colts were the best in the race. Why was Polavieja, ridden by Laborde, at 57 kilos, expected to win? It may be just as well to remember this fact for a future occasion?

La Delfina II. a late heroine from La Plata, came out and won the Premio Olascoaga, with ease from Nove-

dad and Casi Nada. It seems that La Plata is determined to attract attention to herself. Not only did Maraschino romp home the other day, but on Sunday La Delfina and Hidrato did the same, although it must be said that the latter was the most logical winner of the last event, if, and when it had been remembered, that he was constantly putting it across Maraschino when they met, and the latter had a Palermo book chance second to none on Sunday. The surprise in this last race to which we are referring was the fact that El Kaiser supported some 24,000 winning tickets, a fact for which there was not the very slightest justification as subsequent events proved. El Kaiser was not even as prominent on the book as Maraschino was, but 25,500 tickets! The public truly lost their heads on Sunday.

It is interesting to note that Shark could not go the distance.

The Premio Mouchette, the race after the classic event, was won by Gerona, with Cortesia second and Chilca third. If we admit that La Sonambula could not give the weights she was called upon to give, then a more reasonable result could hardly have been expected. It reproduced very fairly the past running of these fillies. It seemed to us a mistake that Insula was installed favourite and so it proved.

The Premio Charming was annexed in fine style by Troyano from Stagno and Inspector, with Clinbell nowhere. The winner paid the second smallest dividend of the day, namely \$9, and in this lay, perhaps, the most extraordinary feature of Sunday's meeting. Round about the region of \$30 was the average for wins which statement alone will show how the poor public was pipped. But in spite of all this the meeting was an interesting one.

ROSARIO

Racing at Rosario on Sunday took place under most lively conditions, and there can be little wonder that the Stewards of the Jockey Club are holding a meeting concerning the various matters which took place.

The meeting on Sunday, July 11, caused the public to grow excited and to protest in a most vigorous manner against the win registered by Sunchales, with the result that, horse, jockey, trainer, etc., were either disqualified or suspended. This, however, was nothing in comparison to the public outcry of last Sunday.

It was the bad starting that was the cause and public excitement reached such a pitch, that ultimately the crowd invaded the track, the private precincts of the stewards, with threats of wrecking the place, until their violence had to be curbed by the police.

The starter had been most unsuccessful in the earlier races, so that in the fifth race he was accompanied by Señor Mendieta, a steward of the Jockey Club, whose authority it was hoped would keep the jockeys in order. This race, however, ended more disastrously than any of the others. The favourite Sandstorm and two others, Tartina and Carita all fell and this from the public point of view was the last straw. It was perhaps just as well the accident happened, because it enabled the police to interfere. Rosario must look to her laurels and should take stringent methods to ensure of the "great game" being played more fairly.

The results of Sunday's racing were as follows:

PREMIO ALLEN, 1600 metres.

1. SOPETON, 53 ks. by Delarey and Bolivia, Stud Aeroplano, E. Navarro (ap.)	166	102
2. Charney 50, C. Alvarez	490	279
3. Patarm 53, P. J. Ra-		

mirez	100	79
4. Diabolina 48, E. Ruiz	136	107
0 Oroño 53, V. Moreno	8	22
0 Culata 50, D. Barraza	174	141
0 Monona 50, M. Fernandez	140	100

Totals 1274 850

Did not run: Dorando and Kaid.
Dividends: Sopotón \$13.15 and \$5.75; Charny \$3.35.
Won by a neck. Time 1.41.

PREMIO MALAYO, 1200 metres

1. LA GORDETTI, 54 ks by Valero and Casuriana. Stud La Sombra, A. Gonzalez	220	156
2. Vinicio II. 57, E. Ruiz (ap.)	414	264
3. Galardón 54, Alvarez	134	122
4. Galana 58, A. Sanchez	258	208
0 Dorando 54, A. Torres	443	361
0 Freyre 57, D. Barraza	87	95
0 Week Day 52, Moreno	75	75
0 Sotto Voce 52, F. Bagú	52	61

Totals 1683 1342

Did not run: Tripallao, Cuarteto, and Ambicioso.

Dividends: La Gordetti \$13.75 and \$4.85; Vinicio II. \$3.65; Galardón \$5.50.

Won by a length. Time 1.14.

PREMIO THE BLACK KNIGHT, 1600 metres.

1. LORD BRAMBLE, 56 ks. by Wild Bramble and Cascade, Stud Ascot, A. Irusta	1108	454
2. Gallardia 54, C. Alvarez	269	305
3. Suplente II. 56, Bagú	147	148
4. Dárica 54, R. J. Ramirez	20	28
0 Yelmo 56, N. Márquez	141	153
0 Marobé 56, A. Torres (with Gallardia)		
0 Sigomar 56, V. Moreno	134	158
0 Duna 54, M. Fernandez (with Sigomar)		
0 Poupoule 55, J. Sanchez	66	66
0 Orcana 54, A. Sanchez	88	86

Totals 2144 1622

Dividends: Lord Bramble \$3.45 and \$2.80; Gallardia \$3.20; Suplente II. \$4.50.

Won by a length and a half. Time 1.41.

THE CLASSIC LURO, 2200 mts.

1. FORWARD, 56 ks. by Offembach and Felicity, Stud Juan Carlos, A. Sanchez	870	421
2. Tommy Atkins 60, A. Irusta	1448	625
3. Pochita, 54, M. Fernandez	241	172
4. Sunchales 56, C. Alvarez	551	314
0 Royal Nose 60, Bagú	97	86
0 Popular 60, P. J. Ramirez	113	98

Totals 3320 1726

Did not run: Volta, Pindaro, Korian, Galeano, Good Man.

Dividends: Farward \$6.85 and \$3.20; Tommy Atkins \$2.75.
Won by 2 lengths. Time 2.20.

PREMIO NAVARRA, 1100 metres.

1. GALLINETA, 54 ks. by Livarot and Fuego Rapido, Stud Las Damas, C. Alvarez	148	121
2. Industrial 56, F. Alzugaray	69	100
3. Facundo IV, 56, A. Sanchez	48	92
4. Hélix 54, A. Gómez	266	273

Totals 2099 1562

Did not run: Don Clorindo and Songuita.

Dividends: Gallineta \$25.50 and \$8; Industrial \$9.30; Facundo IV. \$9.90.

Won by 3 lengths. Time 1.8 2/5.

PREMIO TOMMY ATKINS, 1600 metres.

1. ITATY, 50- ks. by Lord Melton and Vizcaya, Stud Oseve, D. Barraza	134	81
2. La Bulliciosa 45, M. Soso (ap.)	257	131
3. Cleipán 48, A. Oliva (ap.)	154	63

LA PLATA

Several of the results of the races at La Plata on Sunday caused surprise. The meeting was an enjoyable one and took place in perfect weather, with track just about as good as it could be.

The biggest dividend was paid out by Macherion in the Premio Javotte, who finished a length in front of Fable with Pretty Boy and Octavio, both of them only a short head behind. It was an exciting finish, and the \$30 the winner paid was well earned. An immensely tight ending and incidentally the most surprising result of the day was seen in the Premio Juanaco, when Cebada beat the greatly fancied Satyricon, by half a length.

Majadero is a horse that it takes a certain amount of pluck to bet on. He is such a bad tempered and uncertain rogue of a horse. Were it not for this he would win many races, as he certainly has the speed. It was his sulkiness that lost him the Premio Juvenal.

The results of an excellent day's racing were as follows. It should be noted that the improvement in the races at La Plata is very considerable, and a day's sport out there is now quite an enjoyable entertainment.

PREMIO JAVERT, 1200 mts. —1. Normando 54, \$5.20 and \$3.20; 2. Driada 50, \$14.90. Won by 2½ lengths; 1½ lengths. Time 1.13 2/5.

Also ran: O'Farrell, Volnay, Doña Juana (4); Forajida (3).

PREMIO JUANUCO, 1000 metres. —1. Cebada 54, \$11.70 and \$4.60; 2. Satyricon 56, \$4.70; 3. Mari Mari 54, \$7.70. Won by half a head; half a length. Time 1.1 4/5.

Also ran: Bonci, Prepay, Weyman (4), Mal Palo, Balvano, Malambo, Rivadavia, Mejicana, La Mulata, Hirmita, Primante, Galleguita, and Kaki.

PREMIO JAVOTTE, 2000 metres—1. Macherion 53, \$30 and \$5.50; 2. Fable 46, \$3.80; 3. Pretty Boy 54, \$2.30 and Octavio 50, \$6.70. Won by a length; a head. Pretty Boy and Octavio dead heated for third place. Time 2.7 2/5.

Also ran: Dronet, Coquin, Corobés, Condarco, Sibarita (4), Mamoré, Peugeot, Sigfrido.

PREMIO JENNIE, 1300 metres. —1. Kiddy 57, \$3.20; 2. La Tubau 50; 3. Vogler's Chief, 53. Won by four lengths; a neck. Time 1.21.

PREMIO JOCASA, 1800 metres. —1. Go Bang 50, \$6.70; 2. Chulo 49; 3. Bamboche 53; 4. Pilleria 48. Won by 2 lengths; 1½ lengths. Time 1.52 2/5.

PREMIO JULEPE, 1300 metres.—1. Limeno 56, \$10 and \$3.40; 2. Chiriquazo 54, \$3.30; 3. Mate Amarga 54, \$3.50. Won by several lengths; a neck. Time 1.19 4/5.

Also ran: 8 de Diciembre (4), Hangnail, Yankee II. Agorera, Marguerita, Pichuleta.

PREMIO JUVENAL, 1400 mts. —1. Gaje 54, \$9.10 and \$3.40; 2. Monarch 57, \$3; 3. Genial 50, \$7.60. Won by three-quarters of a length; half a length. Time 1.27 1/5.

Also ran: La Choza, Arreyua, Guerra, Estambul, Majadero, Finette, Fócida, Doña Juana (4).

PREMIO JURUA, 1400 metres.—1. Farrista 50, \$7.20 and \$3.10; 2. Perlino 47, \$5.90; 3. Estoico II. 57, \$2.90. Won by three-quarters of a length, half a length. Time 1.26 4/5.

Also ran: Effusion, Glou Glou, Cárcano, La Ruth, Saqueador, Camorsito (4), Sud America.

4. Sinai II. 53, A. Torres	264	97
0 Opulento II. 60, Bagú	87	59
0 American Boy 56, A. Irusta	74	25
0 Macabeo 45, J. E. Avalos (ap.)	72	20
0 Pan Duro 43, J. Calisto (ap.)	7	2

Totals 1029 481

Did not run: Cuarteto, Leucress, and Ambicioso.

Dividends: Itaty \$13.80 and \$3.20; La Bulliciosa \$2.80; Cleipán \$3.60.
Won by a length. Time 1.29½.

FOOTBALL

ARGENTINE ASSOCIATION (7) v. PLATENSE (2).

One of the best teams was picked to represent the Argentine Association when they travelled to La Plata on Sunday to meet a team chosen from the Federacion Platense.

The game was a good one, but the visitors throughout had the best of matters, and through the efforts of Tua who scored twice, of Costas, who scored four times, once from a penalty, and of Alzua, who added another goal, the visitors won by seven goals to two. These latter were scored by Ruta and Galiano. The following were the teams:—

Association. — Pearson (captain); Bruno and Idiarte; Comaschi, Basurto and Moudotti; Luperne, Hirsch, Costas, Tula and Alzua.

Federation.—Altuve; Scianca and Marucci; Echeverry, P. Rodriguez and S. Rodriguez; Ruta, Socio, Conti, Peraz and Galiano.

SAN LORENZO (2) v. ARGENTINO DE QUILMES (1).

Played at Caballito on Sunday, between the following teams:—

San Lorenzo.—J. Coll, H. Coll, J. Campos, J. Monti, F. Monti, N. Romeo, M. Perrazzo, F. Xaras, A. Etchegaray, G. Urio, L. Giannella.

Argentinos de Quilmes.—J. Bruzan, R. Martinez, J. Ortega, M. Bogliachini, A. Cortona, J. R. Pozo, M. Ginebra, F. Cahana, V. Cincotta, J. J. Pozo, P. Polimeni.

The game, which was rather a rough one, was won by San Lorenzo by two goals to one, chiefly through the aid of Gianelli, who scored twice for the winners. Cabana was the goal-getter for the Argentinos.

PORTENO (3) v. ESTUDIANTES (2)

An excellent game was played on the ground of the latter on Sunday afternoon, before a considerable number of spectators.

The goal-scorers were: For Porteno—Abadia, Isaguirre, and Molteni, and for Estudiantes—Ivanisevich, and Bawlosky. The following were the teams:—

Porteno.—Rithner, Gonzalez, Escarra, Beltrame; Ayala, Uslengui, Abadia; Ressano, J. Rithner, Molteni, Isaguirre, Sarat.

Estudiantes.—Crocé, Krieger, Parkinson; Vaccari, Ivanisevich, Spinelli, Bownas, Bertorini, Antequeda, Pawlosky, Ochandio.

INDEPENDIENTE (2) v. BELGRANO (0).

Played on Sunday afternoon at Avellaneda, this game resulted in a win for the Independiente team by two goals to nil. Belgrano generally had the worst of the game, and were continually on the defensive. They did not play anything like up to their usual form.

Zabaleta and Curutchague were the goal-scorers, and the following teams turned out:—

Independiente.—S. Mignenz, A. Ferro, R. Sande, V. Cappedetti, E. Sande, J. Venturelra, P. Garré, A. Arroyuelo, N. Cappedetti, A. Zabaleta, A. Curutchague.

Belgrano.—H. Reddell, J. Pena, G. G. Brown, H. Cox, A. Mallen, J. Hughes, H. Vignoles, C. Oliva, J. Martin, B. Mallett, A. L. Morgan.

PACIFIC RAILWAY (2) v. LA CARLOTA (0).

This friendly encounter took place at Saenz Pena on Sunday morning, and thanks to the efforts of Moffatt and Morgan, the Railway men won a good game by two goals to nil. The teams which met are given below:—

La Carlota.—E. Lund, J. R. Ross, R. Fernandez, G. H. Browne, J. Morere, I. Gassol, H. Rouch, F. Morere, V. Lund, M. Rodriguez, and I. Luinsden.

Pacific Rly.—J. J. McClew, A. Diaz, F. Salvarezza, P. Bertolini, E. G. Wilson, H. Morretti, M. Miraglia, I. Morgan, B. Mallett, I. Moffatt and G. Davies.

Following is the position of the clubs in the First Division:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
San Isidro	12	12	—	—	24
E. de La Plata	14	10	1	3	23
Racing	11	10	—	1	21
River Plate	11	9	—	2	20
Platense	13	7	3	3	17
Hispano Argentino	14	6	4	4	16
Porteno	10	7	2	1	15
F. C. Oeste	11	5	1	5	15
Independiente	13	5	4	4	14
Belgrano	15	6	7	2	14
E. Porteno	13	6	6	1	13
Banfield	12	5	5	2	12
Estudiantes	13	5	6	2	12
A. de Quilmes	9	5	4	—	10
Huracan	10	4	4	2	10
Atlanta	15	5	10	—	10
Tigre	9	3	4	2	8
Boca Juniors	12	3	7	2	8
G. y Esgrima	13	2	7	4	8
San Lorenzo de Almagro	13	3	8	2	8
D. de Belgrano	14	3	10	1	7
Kimberley	12	3	9	—	6
Quilmes	9	2	6	1	5
Comercio	10	1	8	1	3
Floresta	12	—	11	1	1

RUGBY

FIRST DIVISION CHAMPIONSHIP.

BELGRANO v. BUENOS AIRES.

After a great game, played at Belgrano on Sunday afternoon, the visiting team, Buenos Aires, were victorious by one try, 3 points, to nothing.

Martin was the scorer.

The game, which was most evenly contested, might have resulted in a different verdict, if Belgrano had scored in the last few minutes of the game, when they were having all the best of matters. Buenos Aires had to do without the services of Gooding and of Cash Reed.

Charlton played a good game for his side, and was perhaps the best on the field. Both full backs were steady and made few mistakes. Mold was the pick of the halves, but Watson worked very hard and was always prominent. Mr. Scott refereed for the following teams:—

Belgrano.—Hearne; Bush, Charlton, Watson and Fenwick; Sinclair and Dessura; Scott, Bourne, Darch, De Meyler, Troncoso, Sampson, Whittington and Paz.

Buenos Aires.—Mackern; Trillia, Martin, Beardmore and Walker; Mold and Smyth; Wigg, Heriot, Gahan, Macadam, McCall, Lockwood, Cox and Etchandy.

POLO

CHAPADMALAL v. HURLINGHAM.

Hurlingham were defeated at Hurlingham on Sunday, by seven goals to four, their opponents Chapadmalal playing a series of very fine chukkers.

The following teams contested seven chukkers.

Hurlingham.—J. Negron, C. C. Smith, Major Quiroga, and R. Willes. Chapadmalal.—L. Lacey, A. M. Peña, J. Martinez de Hoz, and M. Martinez de Hoz.

From first to last play was very fast and immensely interesting, and some excellent riding and hard hitting were the features of the game. Mr. L. Lacey was particularly good.

MATCH AT ESTANCIA LA GERMANIA.

The Germania Estancia had the pleasure of entertaining various members of the Media Luna Polo Club during the week-end, and an interesting polo match was played between two mixed teams as follows:—

White.—Messrs. W. L. Wilson, A. J. Deves, R. Browne and C. E. Poirelle.

Reds.—Messrs. J. H. Gordon Davis, Henry Lacey, J. G. Dodds and D. McLennan.

Eight chukkers were played during the afternoon, and after a strenuous game, resulted in a win for the Whites by 6 goals to 5.

LAWN TENNIS

BELGRANO v. BUENOS AIRES L.T.C.

A most interesting match was played at Belgrano on Sunday afternoon, and resulted in the Buenos Aires Lawn Tennis Club beating the homesters by 10 matches to 6.

The best match of the afternoon was that between L. H. Knight and R. O. Sheward against N. F. Prescott and A. J. Villegas. The former pair won the match, as indeed they won every match they played, but the above mentioned game provided a tight match and some splendid play. Belgrano Club provided their guests with an excellent lunch. The full results were as follows:—

BUENOS AIRES L.T.C.

L. H. Knight and R. O. Sheward beat: J. F. Villegas and A. B. Cullerne 6-4, 6-4.

C. H. Smythe and Hutton 6-2, 6-4.

Ferguson and Rugeroni 6-4, 6-3.

Prescott and A. J. Villegas 6-8, 7-5, 6-4.

W. S. McHardy and D. Urquiza beat: Ferguson and Rugeroni 6-4, 5-7, 6-3.

C. H. Smyth and Hutton, 6-4, 6-3.

Leslie and Jenkins beat:

Ferguson and Rugeroni 6-4, 5-7, 6-2.

Smyth and Hutton 4-6, 6-3, 7-5.

G. W. H. Spanton and A. J. MacMorran beat:

Ferguson and Rugeroni 6-3, 6-4.

C. H. Smyth and Hutton 5-7, 6-4, 6-4.

BELGRANO ATHLETIC CLUB.

H. F. Prescott and A. J. Villegas beat: McHardy and Urquiza 6-2, 5-7, 8-6.

Spanton and McMorran 6-3, 6-4.

Leslie and Jenkins 6-4, 6-2.

Cullerne and J. F. Villegas beat:

Leslie and Jenkins 6-4, 5-7, 6-3.

McHardy and D. Urquiza 6-4, 4-6, 6-4.

Spanton and McMorran 8-6, 4-6, 6-3.

CENTRAL ARGENTINE v. GENERAL URQUIZA.

The match, which was played at Villa Urquiza, between this Lawn Tennis Club and the Central Argentine, ended in a win for the home club by 5 matches to four.

Thus the Urquiza team obtained their revenge for the defeat they suffered previously when they visited the railway men.

Sunday's match was only won by the closest of margins, and after some really hard-fought sets and matches. During the day the visiting players were entertained to lunch, and later to tea at the Club, which was provided by Mrs. Joyce, Miss Allen, and the Misses Furlong. The matches resulted as below:

General Urquiza L.T.C.:

Lovett and Gould beat:

Russell and Lewis, 6-5, 6-2.

Lang and Morgan, 6-4, 6-2.

Simpson and Babbington, 6-3, 4-6, 7-5.

Mayne and Gallishaw beat:

Lang and Morgan, 5-6, 6-2, 6-1.

Tyan and Doyer beat:

Lang and Morgan, 6-1, 6-3.

Central Argentine Rly. A.C.:

Russell and Lewis beat:

Tyan and Doyer, 6-2, 6-4.

Mayne and Gallishaw, 4-6, 6-0, 6-4.

Babbington and Thompson beat:

Tyan and Doyer, 6-4, 5-6, 7-5.

Mayne and Gallishaw, 2-6, 6-5, 6-2.

Final Scores.

	Matches	Sets	Games.
Gral Urquiza	5	13	117
F.C.C. Argentina	4	10	100

QUILMES v. VILLA DEVOTO.

Villa Devoto journeyed to Quilmes on Sunday afternoon, and after some interesting matches at tennis, had to acknowledge defeat to the extent of 7 matches to 2. The detailed scores are as follow:—

Quilmes L.T.C.

W. H. and G. C. Crispin beat:

Dodds and Colville Jones, 6-6, 6-4, 7-5.

Tebbutt and Holtum 5-6, 6-2, 7-5.

Reece and White 6-4, 6-3.

Bell and Leonard beat:

Tebbutt and Holtum 4-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Reece and White 3-6, 6-2, 8-6.

Hetley and Hoare beat:

Tebbutt and Holtum 6-2, 4-6, 6-0.

Reece and White, 6-2, 6-2.

Villa Devoto L.T.C.

Colville Jones and Dodds beat:

Bell and Leonard 6-2, 6-4.

Hetley and Hoare 6-5, 6-3.

VILLA DEVOTO II. v. QUILMES II.

On the courts of the Villa Devoto Club, the second home team suffered a more serious defeat by Quilmes than did their first team. In spite of this the games were thoroughly enjoyed, with the following results:—

1. E. Cooper and F. Edye lost to E. S. Spain and B. G. Moverly by 6-2, 2-6, 2-6.

P. Marrs and C. E. Lovett by 3-6. R. Veitch and A. W. Woodhouse by 4-6, 6-3, 0-6.

2. S. MacHardy and G. Bruce were beaten by—

E. S. Spain and B. G. Moverly with scores 1-6, 3-6.

P. Marrs and C. E. Lovett, 1-6, 1-6.

R. Veitch and A. W. Woodhouse, 1-6, 2-6.

3. E. Kirby and R. Tarver lost their games against

E. S. Spain and B. G. Moverly by 2-6, 2-6.

P. Marrs and C. E. Lovett by 2-6, 2-6.

R. Veitch and A. W. Woodhouse, by 5-6, 5-6.

BUENOS AIRES LAWN TENNIS CLUB

LADIES DOUBLES OPEN AMERICAN TOURNAMENT

A Ladies' Doubles Open American Tournament, sealed handicap, will be held at the Courts of the Buenos Aires Lawn Tennis Club, Estacion Golf, F.C.C.A., the afternoons of Wednesday and Thursday, August 11 and 12. Entrance fee \$3 each player, in aid of the funds of the Children's Home, Belgrano.

Entries, which must be accompanied by the entrance fee, may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. Waite, Calle Sarmiento 347, up to and including Sunday, August 8.

B.A.L.T.C. II. v. BELGRANO A.C. II.

The B.A.L.T.C. had a successful day on Sunday in defeating both the teams of Belgrano in handsome fashion. The second team played at Golf, when the homesters ran out winners by the large margin of 7 matches to 2. Full scores are as follows:

B.A.L.T.C.—

R. W. Cassels and E. D. Norman beat—

F. H. Maitland and R. H. Thompson 6-7, 6-4.

F. Trollope and S. S. Mackinnon 6-3, 6-3.

G. Pope and A. H. Forrester 6 2, 6-5.

A. Peró and R. A. Peró beat—

F. H. Maitland and R. H. Thompson 6-4, 6-0.

F. Trollope and S. S. Mackinnon 6-4, 6 4.

G. Pope and A. H. Forrester 6-3, 3-6, 6-1.

H. H. Woodgate and A. S. Turner beat F. H. Maitland and R. H. Thomson 6-5, 6-1.

Belgrano A.C.—

Trollope and Mackinnon beat Woodgate and Turner 6-3, 6-2.

Matches Sets Games

B.A.L.T.C. won	7	15	104
Belgrano	2	5	73

The usual monthly handicap competition will take place on the Club links on Sunday next, July 25. Cards can be obtained from Manuel at the shop.

GOLF

ARGENTINE GOLF CLUB.

MONTHLY STROKE COMPETITION

The monthly stroke competition of the Argentine Golf Club was played over the Club's links on Sunday, and resulted in a win for Mr. A. Hueyo with a round of 90 and a net score of 74. Mr. S. Smiles played the best gross round of the afternoon, and succeeded in putting in a card of 82.

The following players returned cards:—

	Out.	In.	Tl.	Hcp.	Net
A. Hueyo	46	44	90	16	74
G. E. Leslie . . .	40	47	87	10	77
J. Macdonald . .	47	48	95	16	79
R. R. Aguirre . .	47	50	97	18	79
C. G. Dodds . . .	43	42	85	6	79
P. B. Bell	51	46	97	18	79
L. Nelson	44	41	85	5	80
R. H. Roberts . .	47	45	92	12	80
A. F. Sansinena .	49	44	93	12	81
D. E. Cerboni . .	47	48	95	14	81
S. Smiles	40	43	82	2	81
F. Madero	53	49	102	20	82
L. G. Dodds . . .	47	45	92	10	82
W. G. Beeston . .	51	49	100	18	82
E. J. Wilson . . .	49	51	100	18	82
J. Wileman . . .	46	54	100	18	82
P. R. Boyd	45	52	97	14	83
R. E. Cranwell . .	48	51	99	16	83
R. Mendez	50	49	99	16	83
J. T. Galvez . . .	48	46	94	10	84
E. B. Gibson . . .	51	47	98	14	84
H. Scott	53	47	100	16	84
F. van Peborgh . .	54	47	101	16	85
H. Mohr Bell . . .	50	45	95	10	85
E. Anchorena . .	50	54	104	18	86
M. P. Hughes . . .	56	54	110	24	86
L. A. Serstevens .	52	50	102	16	86
H. G. Beech	44	48	92	6	86
A. Leslie	46	45	91	4	87
E. van Peborgh . .	50	52	102	15	87
A. Naceti	57	52	109	22	87
S. J. Dodds	44	46	90	2	88
H. C. Thompson . .	45	52	100	12	88
M. G. Guerrico . .	53	45	98	10	88

SAN ISIDRO.

MONTHLY STROKE COMPETITION

The members of the San Isidro Golf Club turned out on Sunday afternoon to play for their monthly stroke competition. Mr. W. J. Boddy returned the best card of 92 gross, which was only one stroke outside the best gross round of the afternoon played by Mr. H. K. James. Handicapped at 14, Mr. W. J. Boddy's card read 92-14-78.

The following nineteen were the best cards returned:—

	Out	In	Tot.	Hp.	Nt.
W. J. Boddy . . .	46	46	92	14	78
R. King	50	49	88	18	81
G. F. Rae	49	52	101	20	81
W. B. Jones . . .	49	49	98	15	83
A. N. Wade . . .	52	51	103	20	83
T. Bridge	51	52	103	20	83
G. L. Jones	54	53	107	24	83
J. W. Gilbert . . .	47	53	100	16	84
S. G. Follett . . .	52	50	102	18	84
F. Baillie	52	49	101	16	85
F. H. Jones	48	53	101	15	86
J. S. Prescott . . .	52	54	106	20	86
H. K. James	47	44	91	4	87
C. H. Jukes	48	50	98	10	88
F. Leitch	49	51	100	12	88
L. E. Francis . . .	53	51	104	16	88
W. L. Gilbert . . .	61	52	113	24	89
S. O. Marshall . . .	50	50	100	10	90
H. Torre	52	54	106	16	90

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLF CLUB.

Mr. A. E. Gosling was the winner of the monthly stroke competition which was played over the links of the above Club at Saenz Peña on Sunday, with the following four best cards returned:—

	Tot.	Hcp.	Nett
A. E. Gosling . . .	101	18	83
V. Dulhanty	99	15	84
A. Crow	109	20	89
G. W. Thomas . . .	111	18	93

SAN ANDRES GOLF CLUB.

PRESIDENT'S PRIZE.

The President's Prize of the San Andres Golf Club, played against Bogey, was contested for on Sunday afternoon, with the following results. Mr. W. C. Dunn, the winner, beat the "Colonel" by four strokes.

	Out	In	Net
W. C. Dunn	—1	—5	—4
H. B. Taber	—1	—3	—2
R. W. Hardenburgh .	—1	—3	—1
A. G. Mackinnon . .	0	—1	—1
W. Newbould	—1	—2	—1
J. J. Giusti	—2	—2	0
C. H. Bartlett . . .	—2	—1	—1
W. E. Knightley . .	—1	0	—1
H. Dornig	—2	0	—2
H. D. McMaster . . .	—2	0	—2
H. R. Lawrence . . .	—3	—1	—2
Stanley Lewis . . .	—2	0	—2
Charles B. Bradbury .	—2	0	—2
H. T. Grigg	—1	—1	—2
C. G. Palmer	—3	0	—3
N. A. Pratt	—3	0	—3
J. B. Stathers	—2	—3	—5
R. E. H. Andrews . .	—1	—4	—5
A. F. Hubbard	—2	—3	—5
G. A. Brougham . . .	—5	—6	—11

QUILMES L.T. CLUB

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of the Quilmes Lawn Tennis Club was held last night at the Masonic Hall, Quilmes, with the retiring President Mr. J. F. Recknell in the chair.

Some forty members of the Club were present to receive the report of the outgoing committee which was duly proposed, seconded and passed unanimously. There was no discussion. After this report had been adopted Mr. H. W. Williams, the treasurer, submitted the financial account of the past season, which showed that the Quilmes Lawn Tennis Club were in a reasonably satisfactory position considering the fact that some nine of their members had left for Europe and that their prospects of increased memberships were slight on account of so much of the athletic section of Quilmes having left the country. This report of the Treasurer was unanimously adopted.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers for the coming season.

Mr. H. A. Ritchie was elected as President, in place of Mr. J. F. Recknell (retiring) amidst applause. Mr. E. Pite's name as Vice-President was adopted without dissent.

The re-election of Mr. H. W. Williams as Treasurer, of Mr. A. W. Woodhouse as Secretary, of Mr. Barry Hoare, R. J. Buck and B. C. Moverley as members of committee was proceeded with and this business closed the elections of the male section of the club and the general business.

Mrs. H. J. Ritchie was elected unanimously as the Lady President for the coming season and Miss Rogers was duly appointed Secretary.

The meeting, which was satisfactory and a well attended one was brought to a close by offering a sincere vote of thanks to the retiring President, Mr. J. F. Recknell, which was duly seconded amidst applause.

THREE JOCKEYS INJURED

ACCIDENT AT ROSARIO.

In the fifth race on the programme at the Hippodrome Independencia, Rosario, on Sunday, an accident occurred which has caused injury to three of the jockeys who were riding. Shortly after the start Tartina, Carita and the favourite, Sandstorm, all fell, which resulted in Nicholas Marquez fracturing his left leg, in Ricardo Rodriguez being injured about the head and suffering from concussion of the brain, and in Alberto Irueta being bruised and shaken. It is stated that the accident occurred and was solely due to the jockeys hustling each other so as to obtain the lead on the rails. The matter is being dealt with by the stewards of the jockey club and the police are making the necessary inquiries as to who was to blame.

JOURNALIST MURDERED

"La Nacion" Correspondent

BATTERED TO DEATH AT ARRECIFES

A first-class sensation has been created by the brutal and deliberate murder at Arrecifes, or, as it is now called, Bartolomé Mitre, Prov. of Buenos Aires, of Don Santiago Perez, the local correspondent of "La Nacion." The particulars of the crime show that Señor Perez was beaten to death about 11 o'clock on Saturday night and the news of the fact were accompanied by a statement that local officialism was accused of complicity. Señor Perez had been passing the evening at the house of Sr. Daneri, proprietor of a pharmacy and a friend whom he was frequently accustomed to visit. He mentioned that he was leaving by the night express at 2 a.m. for the Capital on business, and left at 10 p.m. for his office, which was about half a square distant. There he packed his bag, and later left for his house. He would have to pass the corner of Arce and Carmen, where he used a pocket electric lamp owing to the darkness and bad road. This, however, projecting only a cone of light, missed his cowardly assassins lurking in the shadows of a doorway and a telephone post. At this point he was suddenly and savagely attacked, for no doubt is felt that as he was courageous and athletic, he could have offered a desperate defence. Having struck him down, however, the murderers vented their brutal fury on their victim and battered his skull with their weapons, an iron bar and a club probably, as it was fractured in several places, and when found by some neighbours his condition was desperate although he still lived. Investigation showed numerous stains of blood at the spot and no signs of struggle. The victim, treacherously surprised, was struck down like a steer in the shambles. The police doctor and Dr. Jauregui have made a careful examination of the corpse and consider that the first blow was delivered on the right temple. The residents near by saw and heard nothing, but the doorway referred to has confused prints of bloody fingers, which have been photographed. Two men, one tall and one short, dressed in black, were noticed by a café proprietor about ten o'clock. Their manner was reserved and both were strangers to the place. A piece of iron bar found near by appeared to have been wiped, but had a few hairs adhering to it. The audacity of the crime has astounded the population of Arrecifes, and the opinion is freely expressed that the murderers were sure of their retreat. The Chief of Police, Don Ernesto Poveda, says that two neighbours passing the spot heard groans, and on advancing were horrified to find Perez whom they knew well, in the shocking state described. On the alarm being given the police instantly hastened to the spot with their doctor Soler Galeano, who, after rendering first aid, had the dying man removed to his own house. Señor Poveda very wisely placed a watch on the spot to prevent any tell-tale marks being effaced, and he also made two arrests. He was a friend of the deceased, and has been much affected. The two men under arrest are said to have been seen by a boy about ten, when one of them was carrying an iron bar.

"La Nación" observes that numerous murders have taken place at B. Mitre, and that all the victims were members of the political opposition, this being about the sixth crime since 1900, when Deputy Esteban Costa was killed. The Judge of Crime has now taken the case up and is proceeding actively with the summary, while Señor Santos Rosa, Chief of the Detective Department, is prosecuting enquiries. It is said that already grave presumptions of guilt have appeared against the men under detention.

DRESDEN'S OFFICERS

Endeavour to Escape to Germany

DETAINED BY R.M.S. GLASGOW

Montevideo, July 19.

The British cruiser Glasgow stopped the Chilean steamer Orion at sea while on her way to Germany with a cargo of naphtha. On board the vessel were four officers belonging to the German cruiser Dresden.

SOCIAL GATHERING

AT ST. SAVIOUR'S, BELGRANO.

A quite new departure in social gatherings was inaugurated last night at St. Saviour's Church, Belgrano. It was the idea of the Rev. F. O. Spanton that something should be done towards enabling persons of the locality to become more socially intimate and with this idea in view an informal social evening was arranged and was celebrated last evening in the Church Hall. Ping-pong, bridge, round games at cards, informal music and the like made the evening pass in a most pleasant manner.

Between forty and fifty people were present and the whole business was the most successful. It was arranged that a committee of ladies and gentlemen should be elected to carry on these social gatherings in the future and under the guidance of Mr. Spanton it was decided that every other Tuesday commencing from Tuesday, August 3, should be set aside for the celebration of a similar evening's enjoyment. The nominal cost is to be covered by members paying \$1 per month and no doubt from last night's beginning much can be expected. The three ladies who were elected on the committee were Mrs. Dixon, Miss Whitaker and Miss Marr, and the elected gentlemen were Mr. W. Wikner, Mr. Dixon, and Mr. Darch. In future these evenings will commence at 8.30 p.m., and close at 11 p.m., and all kinds and varieties of entertainment will be introduced. The committee will also be responsible for the refreshments. It is not only members of St. Saviour's whom are expected to attend, anyone who cares to do so, and of any denomination will be made welcome.

At a committee meeting after the festivities of last night closed, Mr. Dixon was elected as Honorary Treasurer, and Mr. W. Wikner as Hon. Secretary. The Rev. F. O. Spanton offered on behalf of all present a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Lee, and to Mr. Laidlaw, who had lent the ping-pong tables, and to the other ladies and gentlemen who had provided cards and games. Judging from last evening, the St. Saviour's social evenings are sure of meeting with success, and everyone present thoroughly enjoyed their evening.

YOUNG MAN SHOT

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A SHOOTING RANGE.

A fatal accident has occurred at the Tiro Federal, Rosario which it should be the duty of the authorities to undertake shall not happen in the future. During the practice at the rifle range on Sunday a young man named Amado Sanchez, 23 years of age, unhappily lost his life. It is not clear how the affair happened, but certain it is that a bullet from one of the men practising at the ranges struck the youth in the left side and passing through his body came out on the other side, killing him instantly. The youth was taken immediately to his home in Calle Ayolas. The necessary inquiries are being made, and the authorities, it will be hoped, will enforce the most stringent regulations which will, in future, render such a sad accident impossible.

BELGRANO WINTER CONCERTS**LAST NIGHT'S PROGRAMME AT THE DR. SMITH MEMORIAL HALL.**

Among the best of the Belgrano winter concerts at the Dr. Smith Memorial Hall, was the one held last evening. The programme was a particularly attractive one, as was evidenced by the large number of people who filled the hall. It was one of the largest audiences that has attended these concerts this winter.

A study of the programme will show the exceptional amount of amateur talent, which provided the good things of the evening, and will in itself explain the large attendance, and when it is added that nearly all the artists were at their best, it is possible to imagine the excellence of the entertainment.

It was a pleasure to hear the singing of Mrs. Munks, after her recent illness, and although, apparently, not perfectly recovered in voice, her "Flower of Love" was deservedly encored. Mrs. Munks possesses a rich contralto voice, of quality and strength, and she has only to be heard to be appreciated. Miss Kathleen Knight was again a great success, and she is to be congratulated on proving that Gounod's "Jewel Song" from Faust, has no difficulties for her.

It was excellently well done, and exposes qualities in the singer's voice which, hitherto, have been unnoticed. Miss Knight should have no limit to her choice of songs. Mr. Charles Gabb sang four songs, with his usual excellence.

Miss Elsie and Miss Margary Tyson sang with their usual charm, both solos and duets. The former's solo "An April Song," is a melody of considerable vocal difficulty, but was well rendered.

The enthusiasm of the audience in calling for encores in the first half of the programme, presented the possibility of the same in the later items, but late as the hour was the audience were reluctant to leave such a splendid entertainment. Miss Wilkinson played the 'cello with sympathy and feeling, and her choice in the first part of the programme was perhaps the more preferable one.

Mr. H. Waldron, Mr. R. W. Cassels and Mr. W. H. Philpotts provided other items to the great appreciation of all present.

Mr. J. Bradford, assisted by several ladies, had charge of the interval refreshments, while Miss Featherston, Professor Welby and Mr. Laing were the accompanists.

It might be remarked that one or two accompaniments while excellently played, had a somewhat too dominant loud pedal. Not only was the concert a success, but it was one with talent out of the ordinary.

Part I.

Song, "The White Squall," (Barker), Mr. W. H. Philpotts.

Vocal Duet, "Night of Stars," (Offenbach), Miss E. and M. Tyson; encore, "A Song of Sunshine."

Song, "The Valley of Laughter," Miss Kathleen Knight; encore, "Rose in the Bud."

'Cello Song, "Au bord de la Mer," (Dankler), Miss M. Wilkinson; encore "Veronica."

Song, "The Flower of Love," (Sanderson), Mrs. J. B. Munks; encore, "A Sprig of White Heather."

Recitation, "Charge of the Light Brigade," Mr. H. Waldron.

Song, "An Evening Song," Mr. Charles Gabb; encore, "Because."

Song, "An April Song," Miss Elsie Tyson.

Humorous Sketch, "A Village Concert," "Yes—I think so," Mr. R. W. Cassels.

Interval.**Part II.**

'Cello Song, "The Broken Melody," (Van Biene), Miss M. Wilkinson.

Song, "Sweet Vale of Avaco," (Temple), Miss M. Tyson.

Song, "Mountain Lovers," (Squire), Mr. Chas. Gabb; encore, "Until,"

"HERALD" BELGIAN FUND**THANKS FROM BEXHILL COMMITTEE.**

Mrs. William Reed-Lewis, whose husband is Honorary Secretary of the Bexhill Belgian Refugee Committee, has written to "The Herald" as follows:—

"Dear Sirs,—I beg to acknowledge your favour of May 22, enclosing a draft for £91 in aid of our Belgian Fund. My husband will probably write to you himself on his return next week from the States, where he has been on a "begging tour." We are most grateful to you for your help, and as our subscriptions have been falling off very much of late, owing to the many other funds connected with the war, your cheque has come at a very opportune moment, and we are deeply sensible of the generosity of your readers.

Yours faithfully,

M. B. REED-LEWIS

Bexhill-on-Sea,
June 23, 1915.

PRINCE OF WALES FUND**RAFFLE OF A DOLL.**

Mr. J. B. Auld, of the Tienda Inglesa, 52 Maipu, states that the raffle in aid of the Prince of Wales's Fund of a beautifully dressed doll (baby complete), kindly presented by Mrs. Sanderson from Las Toscas, realised the handsome sum of \$300. This amount having been handed over to the Hon. Treasurer of the Fund, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, the drawing of the winning number was duly proceeded with by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Powell-Jones, which resulted in the lucky holder of ticket No. 206 being declared the winner. Mr. Auld will be pleased to hand over the doll on presentation of ticket No. 206, and sincerely congratulates the winner.

A HERO'S DEATH**FAMOUS AUTHOR'S MESSAGE TO "THE HERALD."**

Mr. Frederic Harrison, the famous essayist, writes to "The Herald" as follows:—

The Lodge,
Amberley, Stroud,
June 25.

Mr. Frederic Harrison offers sincere thanks for himself and family for "The Herald" of 30th May, kindly sent by Editor and friends of the late Lieut. C. R. Harrison. They will be glad to know that his Commanding Officer has sent hearty praise of his courage, zeal, and efficiency, and of his last gallant service in a night attack. He was taken to base hospital, tenderly nursed, and died in the presence of his father, who, with another son, attended the military burial in the cemetery of Boulogne, May 26.

It will be remembered that Lieut. C. R. Harrison was at one time well known locally. The notification of his death at the front appeared in "The Herald" on May 30.

Song, "Flower Song," (from Gounod's Faust), Miss Knight.

Humorous Sketch, in six chapters, Mr. R. W. Cassels.

Vocal Duet, "Carmena," (Wilson), Misses Tyson.

Recitation "The Revenge," (Tennyson), Mr. H. Waldron.

Song, "Ailsa Mine," (Newton), Mr. Munks.

Song, "The Village Blacksmith," (Weiss), Mr. Philpotts.

God Save the King.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE**DEPARTURE OF MR. E. H. WILEMAN.**

The monthly social of the Young People's Institute of the American Church, which took place last night in the Hall of the Church, was one of extreme interest. Besides an entertaining programme, the occasion was also a farewell social to Mr. Edgar H. Wileman, who sails tomorrow for North America and England.

Mr. Charles J. Ewald presided, and the proceedings opened with a "watch" competition, wherein the guests (working in pairs) had to answer a number of questions, all of which answers represented some part of a watch. Miss J. Penny and Mr. Jay C. Field were the winning couple.

Miss Beryl Lovejoy then sang "My ain folk." Miss Lovejoy possesses a pleasing contralto voice, which was heard to advantage.

A game, "Musical Arms," followed, and, besides being more novel than the orthodox form of "Musical Chairs," it was probably much kinder to the church furniture.

A monologue by Mr. John W. Adderley came next. It was a "Swiss" gentleman's attempt to tell the "Tale of a Dog," and provoked much laughter. An encore was a revised version of "The House that Jack Built."

A "Polyette" entitled "Marching through Georgia," was the next item on the programme. This was rendered vociferously, if not with perfect "technique," by the "Y.P.I. Male Choir." Mrs. T. Leeds was at the piano.

Mr. Stanley Parker, Chairman of the Young People's Institute, expressed a few words of appreciation of the admirable work done by Mr. Wileman in the formation of the Society, and in the organisation of the Socials as well as the many other duties which he discharges with so much goodwill. He wished him "God-speed" in his journey, a wish that was heartily demonstrated by all present by vigorous applause. Mr. Parker also made statements in reference to the attendances and finances of the Institute, observing in the former connection that whilst the interest and attendance in the religious meetings were increasing to a remarkable degree, still there were some members who did not take full advantage of this side of the Institute's activities.

Mr. Wileman replied suitably.

During the interval that followed, tea and cakes were served, some of the cakes being kindly supplied by various lady friends.

The programme was then continued by Mr. Parker singing "Nita Gitana." He was followed by Mr. Percy G. Scott in a recitation entitled "The best of absent wives," and accompanied by himself on the auto-harp. His efforts were heartily applauded. As an encore followed the song, "That's what the rose said to me."

Mr. J. Lynn Hazelton introduced several interesting charades, which were appreciated.

The lights being lowered, a "shadowgraph competition" took place, wherein eight persons of the party had to pass between a screen and a light, and the remainder had to guess whom the shadows represented. This caused much fun. Mrs. Tom Leeds won the prize.

The singing of a Vesper brought happily to a close a very enjoyable evening.

AUSTRALIA SETTLES DOWN TO WAR**CRICKET MATCHES ABANDONED.**

London, July 20.

A cable message from Melbourne announces that owing to the war the inter-state cricket matches have been abandoned. The Victorian Cabinet has decided to curtail horse races.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS**AT THE Y.M.C.A.**

Letters for the following persons arrived some weeks ago, and are still lying at the Y.M.C.A., 161 Pasco Colon:—A. Acevedo, G. C. Adair, P. Allieri, A. L. Aguiler, L. Abigorena, R. Adams, F. G. Arremberg, R. H. Briar, O. Bugallo, M. Braun, T. Bryant, E. Bossel, M. Binsseret, A. Bland, W. S. Bushaell, Saenz Camino, Dr. J. M. Cullock, Dunham, L. Elliot, Piquard Freres, C. Flaten, A. Fosster, H. Gurke, P. R. Gellatly, H. A. Greenhill, G. Johnnessen, F. Jahnel, H. Kaspar, A. J. King, A. Klood, L. Lazarus, J. Lythgoe, J. Lake, J. H. Martin, A. B. Mississian, G. Murril, M. Middlebrook, B. May, C. Marsuan, M. Mondon, O. Neunhoffer, C. A. Nelson, G. Stafford, A. M. Seeborg, G. Saubidet, C. Suels, H. Treas, G. Vogt, E. Vilaren, H. R. Wheeler, M. Wood, C. Zippert, C. A. Zains, H. R. Wheeler (extra postage to pay). Certified Letters: E. Acosta, Fco. Fahnel, D. G. Findlay, J. Goffin, J. M. Hudson, E. Hill, F. Jahnel, D. Kohn, J. A. Manriquez, P. E. Miranda, L. Ripoll, P. Sperling, W. Sutherland, Fco. Wango.

RETIRO NEW STATION**TO BE OPENED ON AUGUST 2.**

Arrangements are being made for the official opening of the new Retiro Station on August 2.

It is probable that the ceremony will be performed by the President of the Republic, accompanied by the various ministers and members of the legislative bodies. The new Retiro Station will be one of the finest in the whole of South America. The building, which has been erected at considerable cost, will provide every convenience, and facility for passengers, and is one of the most imposing frontages in the city.

LE QUATORZE DE JUILLET**CELEBRATION IN MONTEVIDEO.**

A Montevideo correspondent sends the following notes regarding the celebration locally of the French national day:—

The leaflet attached, on the postal delivery of which our Hunnish friends have spent quite a sum, was distributed yesterday (14th) as their contribution to the National Feast Day.

Over 18,000 visiting cars were left at the "Legation de France."

The popular manifestation was a notable success. One Spaniard raised his protest as the procession was passing the Cabildo by shouting "Viva Alemania" and what was left of him, was escorted by the Mounted Police in an ambulance to the hospital.

Almost the entire business centre was profusely decorated with flags and the tricolor was everywhere in evidence.

Five thousand street bills in the French colours had been posted on the walls of the city last Monday inviting the public to make a special effort in celebrating the day. The local Hun Committee engaged a gang of several dead beats on the night of the 13th to deface as far as possible these posters, but the plans being detected in time a fresh edition was in evidence early on the morning of the 14th.

Had Montevideo been a French dependency, it could not have shown greater sympathy with "La Belle France" than was everywhere manifested on Wednesday.

KAISER'S LOST CAPITAL.**MONARCHS INVOLVED IN GERMAN FINANCIAL DISASTERS.**

Paris, July 20.

A private letter received from Berlin via Switzerland states that the Kaiser and the Kings of Wurtemberg, Saxony and Bavaria are all heavy losers through the ruin of the shipping and other industries in which they had invested large sums.

Agricultural & Pastoral

CAMP NOTES

(By Our Agricultural Editor).

Weather during the past few days has been decidedly in favour of camp interests. A further absence of severe frosts, will be heartily welcomed by both estancieros and agriculturists.

Reports from Uruguay state that there is every probability of the forthcoming agricultural show at Montevideo, proving a marked success, and superior to all previous exhibitions.

Mr. Tom Peters, well known in cattle circles in this Republic, came in from Olavarría during the week. He reports having experienced very severe frosts in that part of the country this winter, and says that there is also an excess of water on all low-lying camps. He returns to his estancia to-morrow.

Mr. Charles Duggan returned to Buenos Aires last week by the "Avon," after having spent a holiday in the old country. He is looking exceedingly well, and quite fit to resume his onerous duties as one of the most energetic and progressive members of the Sociedad Rural Argentina. During recent years Mr. Duggan has successfully performed the arduous task of judging the pedigree Hereford classes at Uruguayan and Provincial cattle exhibitions; in fact he is always ready and willing to give a little of his valuable time to helping any deserving object, notwithstanding the fact, that the administration of his own estancias, must occupy him pretty fully.

Visitors from the camp are unanimous in complaining of the shortage of pasture. Severe frosts experienced some weeks ago, burnt up green pasture. Not only did natural grasses suffer in this respect, but best alfalfa camps have failed to support the quantity of stock, which in former years, they had been accustomed to carry. The shortage of pasture in winter time is only to be expected, but to be without a reserve of dry hay; where it is possible to grow alfalfa and other suitable fodder, does not reflect in a very creditable manner on the management or intellect of any camp man. Where it is possible to grow alfalfa, even though on a limited scale, and carefully cut and stack in times of plenty, a reserve of great value is obtained, and when need demands, a supplementary ration is always at hand for the live stock that require it. One case in point where great benefit is obtained is by giving an extra ration of good dry hay, to milch cows that are rearing big calves, which are always liable to get into low condition, if not getting their appetites appeased during the most critical part of the year—and their life.

Owing to the limited space available during the latter part of this month, for cold storage transport by water of chilled and frozen beef, prices for cattle in the local market are likely to be somewhat affected; and I would not be at all surprised to report a momentary check of the high values at present ruling. I have frequently referred, in these columns to the influence of shipping on the prices of cattle here, and how values are affected by the number of boats available. I have never been able to understand why the British Government took over so many of our meat carrying boats, when their services as meat carriers would appear to have been very urgently required, and would have had the effect of steadying prices on the London market. Moreover a plentiful supply of chilled and frozen beef on home markets would naturally counteract the

fabulous prices obtained there for locally grown beef and mutton. This has in no small degree been due to the limited supplies, which our many freezing companies are able to ship, owing as I have already stated, to the small amount of cold storage space available on home going ships.

The available supplies naturally rule the market; and though there have been heavier arrivals of foreign mutton, at Britain's ports, the value of home ewes, were reported to have fallen from five to seven shillings, from the high prices formerly prevailing, at the Glasgow market. I well remember the time when heavy arrivals of United States cattle at Yorkhill, used to bring down the market values to such an extent as to make it impossible for dealers in Scottish cattle to realise to advantage. So much affected was the market, that it was no infrequent occurrence to witness the dispatch of special meat trains to London, conveying the surplus, from a lesser consuming centre to one more able to absorb abnormal supplies. The railway companies to facilitate the big wholesale men, used to convey the surplus meat, at a rate very much below what Scottish meat was made to pay. The importation of foreign cattle at this important centre, has until very recently been almost suspended, but the high prices now ruling has relieved this trade, which according to recent mails, is likely to assume considerable proportions, and be the means of placing meat within the reach of the large working population on the Clyde, who have now got so used to the consumption of meat that to revert to the more general use of Scotland's wholesome porridge, would be received by more growls than some of the labour troubles appear capable of producing during this trying and critical war time at home.

Recent papers from Asunción, Paraguay, report the sanctioning by the Senate, of the construction of a freezing establishment near Asunción, and of which Mr. Tex. Rickard, is supposed to be the leading spirit. Mr. G. T. Rickard's progressive spirit in Paraguay, was the cause of his being severely censured in many quarters; but as in other enterprises in the initial stage, he has seen these things through, and his latest achievement has been the successful termination to his proposed Frigorífico in or near Asunción, to handle the many thousands of fat cattle which Paraguay yearly produces, and for which many difficulties have been experienced in marketing them to advantage. Big grower steers, even if slightly rougher than what was formerly considered a saleable carcass on the home markets will nowadays be quite likely to meet with acceptance, as being adapted for some special branch of the trade. The extra good quality of Paraguayan hides, and the big prices paid represents 45 per cent of the total value of the steer. It is to be hoped that the necessary capital will soon be subscribed, and the initial work commenced. Any project supported by Mr. Rickard's tireless energy, is bound to succeed, especially in Paraguay, a country from which Mr. Rickard anticipates great things in the near future.

A. E.

WELL KNOWN ESTANCIA SOLD.

The well known estancia "Tercera Arriba," in Córdoba, has just been sold by Don Bernardo Wirsh, to Sr. Herrera Vegas, junr. The price paid is said to be \$185 per hectare, for the 4994 hectares which comprise this property.

Do not wait for the last moment to treat your Horses against the STOMACH BOT
DO IT NOW
USE OUR SPECIAL CAPSULES. Write for Catalogue

CALASTREME & RATTI

Veterinary Establishment,
MAIPU 247, BUENOS AIRES.

POULTRY EXHIBITION AT LA PLATA

NUMEROUS AND VALUABLE ENTRIES

COMPLETE LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS.

The fifteenth annual Poultry Show was inaugurated at La Plata on July 9, by the Minister of Public Works, Señor Eduardo Arand, in the presence of other representatives of the National and Provincial Governments, the committee, and a large gathering of the general public. It must be extremely gratifying to those responsible for the production of this show, and to the exhibitors, that sympathetic aid should be given by the Government, and that the above-named Minister should evince the keen interest in the exhibits, and his desire to be of service, as amply demonstrated on the day of inauguration. Accompanied by the President of the Association, Señor A. F. Plot, Señor Arand looked at all the birds, and other exhibits, expressing his admiration of the magnificent specimens shown, and the large assortment of "Minana" poultry foods, medicines, etc.

It is not generally known that almost all of the work connected with the Association de Avicultores de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, and the trouble and care that the exhibition entails, is performed by honorary officials, who are poultry enthusiasts, and delight in the work. Their efforts have been successful in holding this annual show for fifteen years, each one an improvement on the last, and they fully deserve the thanks of breeders throughout Argentina.

THE JUDGES.

The judging at the La Plata Show is carried out in a better way than that at many other poultry shows. Instead of naming only two judges to award the prizes, in dozens of varieties of breeds, as has been customary here, until quite recently, the La Plata Association appointed quite a number of judges—still not sufficient, however—whose names we give below, consequently the awards were given in a painstaking and conscientious manner, without the rush and hurry that must inevitably occur, when one judge has to examine hundreds of birds. Instead of employing local judges for poultry, it is probable that the authorities of the Palermo exhibition will obtain the services of English judges in the future, as exhibitors have often requested that this should be done. The La Plata exhibition cannot bring judges from other countries, as the Association's funds will not stand the expense. The following gentleman acted as judges—For English, North American, and Asiatic breeds: Messrs. F. W. Burgin, A. Philip, and B. Ginocchio.

For Belgian, French, Italian, Spanish, and other breeds: Messrs. J. C.

Guerrero, L. Diaz Sceber, and A. E. Ringuelet.

For ducks, etc., Messrs. Frederico T. Parkes, Enrique Gullino, and Eduardo Starnichia.

For pigeons: Messrs. L. Bargman, Juan Guerrero, and S. Lanfranco.

COMPLETE LIST OF AWARDS.

Gold Medal, Prize of Honour, to the Misses Saavedra Zelaya. Gold Medal, Province of Buenos Aires prize, to Mr. Enrique Hardoy. "Champion," barred Plymouth rock cock, to Mr. Enrique Hardoy. Gold Medal, "Minister of Government," prize to Mr. Juan Richini. Gold Medal, "Sociedad Rural Argentina" prize, for best trio of Orpingtons, to Mr. Enrique Hardoy. "La Plata Municipality" prize, to "Mammouth" Poultry Farm. Propaganda prize to Messrs. Alfred and Oscar Plot. Special Prize, to Mr. H. F. Minana Merness, for poultry foods and medicines.

ORPINGTONS.

Black Variety.—1st prize to Mr. Enrique Hardoy for lots 7 and 8. 2nd prize to Mr. Juan Richini, for lots 21 and 22. Hon. mention to Mr. Enrique Hardoy, for lots 3 and 4.

This variety was very well represented, and the majority of exhibits were beautifully built birds, the hens especially attracting a good deal of attention. It speaks well for this fine breed that the passing years do not diminish its merited popularity.

Buff Variety.—2nd prize to Mr. Juan Richini, for lots 42 and 43. Hon. mention to the Misses Saavedra Zelaya for lots 33 and 34.

White Variety.—1st prize to the Misses Saavedra Zelaya, for lots 47 and 48. 2nd prize to Mr. Juan Richini, for lots 55 and 56. Hon. mention to Mr. Julio A. Bellos for lots 49 and 50.

Jubilee Variety.—2nd prize to the Misses Saavedra Zelaya, for lots 61 and 62.

Blue Variety.—1st prize to the Misses Saavedra Zelaya for lots 63 and 64.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Barred Variety.—1st prize to Mr. Enrique Hardoy, for lots Nos. 69 and 70. 2nd prize to Mr. Enrique Hardoy, for lots Nos. 73 and 74. Hon. mention to the same exhibitor for lots Nos. 71 and 72.

Buff Variety.—2nd prize to the Misses Saavedra Zelaya, for lots Nos. 117 and 118. Hon. mention to the same exhibitors for lots Nos. 119 and 120.

White Variety.—1st prize to Messrs. Carlos Luro and Co., for lots Nos. 134 and 135. 2nd prize to the same exhibitors for lots Nos. 132 and 133. Hon. mention to Messrs. Florencio y Alfredo Plot, for lots Nos. 124 and 135.

WYANDOTTES.

White Variety.—1st prize to Mr. Enrique Hardoy, for lots Nos. 154 and 155. 2nd prize to the Misses Saavedra Zelaya, for lots Nos. 162 and 163. Hon. mention to Mr. Enrique Hardoy, for lots Nos. 156 and 157.

Partridge Variety.—2nd prize to the Misses Saavedra Zelaya for lots Nos. 202 and 203.

LEGIORNOS.

White Variety—1st prize to Mr. A. G. Mitchell, for lots Nos. 230 and 231. 2nd prize to Messrs. Florencio y Alfredo Plot, for lots Nos. 238 and 239. Hon. mention to the Misses Saavedra Zelaya, for lots Nos. 212 and 213.

RHODE ISLAND, RED.

1st prize to Mr. Eduardo Scarnichia, for lots Nos. 231 and 232. 2nd prize to Mr. Federico T. Parkes, for lots Nos. 265 and 266. Hon. mention to Mr. Enrique J. Rasso, for lots Nos. 245 and 246.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

1st prize to Mr. Juan Richini, for lots Nos. 306 and 307. 2nd prize to Mr. Ricardo Tizzio, for lots Nos. 297 and 298.

COCHIN CHINAS.

Buff Variety.—1st prize to Mr. Juan Richini, for lots Nos. 317 and 318.

Partridge Variety.—1st prize to Messrs. Florencio y Alfredo Plot, for lots Nos. 329 and 330. 2nd prize to Messrs. Carlos Luro and Co., for lots Nos. 331 and 332. Hon. mention to the same exhibitors, for lots Nos. 333 and 334.

LANGSHANS.

Black Variety.—1st prize (for English type) to Mr. Ricardo Tizzio, for lots Nos. 347 and 348. 1st prize (for Croats), to Messrs. Florencio y Alfredo Plot, for lots Nos. 368 and 369. 2nd prize to Mr. Juan Richini for lots Nos. 338 and 339. Hon. mention to the Misses Saavedra Zelaya, for lots Nos. 366 and 367.

White Variety.—2nd prize to Mr. Eduardo Scarnichia, for lots Nos. 405 and 406. Hon. mention to Messrs. Carlos Luro and Co., for lots Nos. 403 and 404.

CATALAN DEL GRAT.

1st prize to Mr. R. Cardalda, for lots Nos. 411 and 412. 2nd prize to the same exhibitor for lots Nos. 409 and 410.

MINORCAS.

1st prize to Mr. P. A. Lambe, for lots Nos. 423 and 424. Hon. mention to Messrs. Carlos Luro and Co. for lots Nos. 419 and 420.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS.

2nd prize to Messrs. Carlos Luro and Co., for lots Nos. 425 and 426.

WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH.

1st prize to Mr. Ramon Cardalda for lots Nos. 417 and 428. 2nd prize to the same exhibitor for lots Nos. 429 and 430.

FAVERCOLLES.

2nd prize to the Misses Saavedra Zelaya, for lots Nos. 431 and 432.

POLISH.

Hon. mention to Messrs. Carlos Luro and Co., for lots Nos. 433 and 434.

INDIAN GAME.

1st prize to the Misses Saavedra Zelaya, for lots Nos. 435 and 436. 2nd prize to Mr. G. Garcia Vieyra (hijo) for lots Nos. 441 and 442. Hon. mention to the same exhibitor for lots Nos. 443 and 444. Special prize to Messrs. Carlos Luro and Co., for lots Nos. 437 and 438, of imported birds.

CROSSBRED GAMES.

1st prize to Mr. Ricardo Tizzio for lots Nos. 446 and 447. 2nd prize to the same exhibitor for lots Nos. 450 and 451. 1st prize to Messrs. Florencio y Alfredo Plot, for lots Nos. 452 and 453. 2nd prize to Mr. Carlos Ferrari, for lots Nos. 458 and 459.

BANTAM BRAHMAS.

1st prize to Messrs. R. and L. J. A. de Souza Martinez, for lot No. 363.

WHITE BANTAMS.

Hon. mention to Mr. Ignacio Campos for lot No. 600.

CAPONS.

Hon. mention to Mr. Julio A. Bellos, for lots Nos. 499 and 500.

GOLDEN PHEASANTS.

1st prize to the Misses Saavedra Zelaya for lot No. 481.

TUBERCULOSIS

DEALING WITH A BADLY INFECTED HERD

Where the test shows more than half the number diseased, a somewhat different plan is required than the Bang system. His herd is so badly affected that the non reactors cannot be considered healthy. Many of them are sure to have been infected with the disease quite recently, so that the test fails to detect it. These will react at the next test, and in the meantime may develop the disease so rapidly as to infect others. This will repeat the difficulty occurring at the first test, and it would be a long and tedious process of weeding, before even a small but perfectly healthy herd could be established. For these reasons it is better to treat such a herd as if it were entirely diseased, and to begin with the new born calves to build up a healthy herd. The method from this point is exactly the same as the Bang system, except that as there are no healthy cows to act as foster mothers, the calves must be raised on pasteurized milk. At six months old, the calves are tested and reactors are transferred to the other herd. This plan was devised by a German veterinary surgeon named Ostertag, and is known as the Oster-tag system. It is very successful when carefully carried out. While getting rid of the disease by whatever system may be adopted, an animal should never be bought for the healthy herd unless known to be healthy. The tuberculin test should

SILVER PHEASANTS.

3rd prize to the same exhibitors for lot No. 482.

BRONZE TURKEYS.

2nd prize to Messrs. Carlos Luro and Co., for lot No. 485. Hon. mention to Messrs. Florencio y Alfredo Plot (hijo) for lot No. 484.

DUCKS.

Pekin.—1st prize to Messrs. Florencio y Alfredo Plot, for lot No. 506. 2nd prize to the Misses Saavedra Zelaya, for lot No. 504. Hon. mention to Messrs. Florencio y Alfredo Plot, for lot No. 505.

Criollos (Muscovy).—1st prize to Messrs. Florencio y Alfredo Plot, for lot No. 511. 2nd prize to Mr. Carlos T. Aguilar, for lot No. 512.

Marrnecos (Rouen).—Hon. mention to Mr. Carlos T. Aguilar for lot No. 513.

CHINESE GEESE.

1st prize to Mr. Pedro J. Lura, for lot No. 492.

PIGEONS.

Belgian.—1st prize to Messrs. Florencio y Alfredo Plot, (hijo) for lot No. 472. 2nd prize to the same exhibitors for lot No. 473. Hon. mention to Aero Club, Argentino, for lot No. 467.

Dragonas.—1st prizes to Messrs. Alfredo y Oscar Plot, for lot No. 474. Hon. mention to Messrs. O. de Urraza and F. Contarelli, for lot No. 475.

Carrier.—1st prize to Messrs. Alfredo y Oscar Plot, for lot No. 476. Bagdette.—Hon. mention to the same exhibitors for lot No. 606.

Pouters.—2nd prize to Messrs. Alfredo and Oscar Plot, for lot No. 477. Hon. mention to Mr. R. Tizzio, for lot No. 478.

Romanas.—1st prize to Messrs. A. and O. Plot, for lot No. 480.

SPECIAL PRIZE.

Special prize to the Aero Club Argentino, for their fine display of pigeons, and their installation at the Show.

ANGORA RABBITS.

1st prize to Mr. Eduardo Scarnichia for lot No. 607.

A few remarks, descriptive of the exhibits, will be published in this section of next Saturday's "Herald."

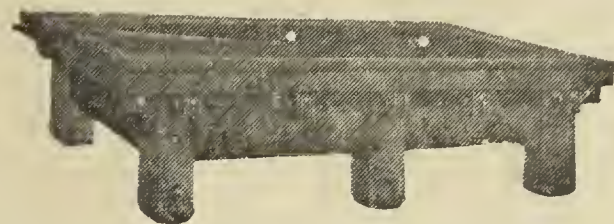
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be applied, and if possible the animal should be selected from a herd that is known to be free from tuberculosis. New purchases should be isolated or kept apart from the healthy herd—and if possible from each other for at least three months, when they should be retested, to make sure they are healthy before putting them with other cattle.

SANITATION.

Dark, dirty, crowded byres are favourable to tuberculosis. Under these conditions the disease spreads rapidly, and is only kept out with difficulty. Clean, airy, well lighted byres on the other hand are unfavourable to the development of the disease. If brought into such a byre, it does not spread so rapidly, and is not so difficult to get rid of, as in the first case. A well built, sanitary byre, need not be made of expensive material, or of elaborate design, but should have plenty of light, air and drainage. Light is very important. Direct sunlight is a great destroyer of germ life. Tubercle bacilli soon die if exposed to sunlight. It is a disinfectant always ready to work without cost. Sunlight is also necessary to the health of animals. When deprived of it for any length of time, as prisoners in jail, they become pale and lose the appearance of health. Cattle that are constantly confined in dark byres become lowered in vitality, and are ready to catch any disease, with which they come in contact. For these reasons, the cow byres should have plenty of windows on two or more sides if possible, so that the sunlight can reach every part of the interior, some part of the day. Pure air is also very important. In badly ventilated byres, the air is breathed over and over again, until it becomes more or less poisonous. Animals kept in such conditions become gradually reduced in vitality. This change may not be noticeable to the observer, but becomes apparent if the animal is exposed to the disease. It readily contracts disease, and does not recover from it readily. Byres should therefore have plenty of air space for each animal. This requires the ceiling to be high, the stalls roomy, and the passages inside. In addition to this ample air space, some way of changing the air in a byre must be provided. This is done by suitable openings in the walls and roof, and comprises the system of ventilation.

VENTILATION.

Ventilation to be successful must provide for two things, first the removal of the foul air from the inside and second, the bringing in of fresh air from outside the building. No system is good that fails to accomplish these objects without causing unnecessary draughts. The usual way is to bring in fresh air through open windows, and in cold weather through ventilating shafts, which may be concealed in the walls or beneath the floor. The foul air is re-

moved by open windows and by ventilating shafts from the ceiling to the roof, where they are usually protected by a hood. When both inlets and outlets are proportioned to the size of the building, there should be a constant circulation of air, and no sensation of closeness should be perceptible in the byre.

DRAINAGE.

Drainage removes the liquid refuse from the byres by suitable gutters and drains. It cannot do this unless the floor is watertight; and concrete flooring is therefore recommended. Urine leaking through cracks in the floor, until the soil beneath is saturated is a frequent source of foul odours and unhealthy byres.

CLEANLINESS.

Since the manure of tuberculous cattle often contains living tubercle germs, in vast numbers, the importance of keeping it well cleaned out of the byre is readily seen. Such manure is not only dangerous to other cattle in the byre, but may be the means of carrying the disease to children. Often cows are seen with their flanks encrusted with dry dung. Parts often break off when the cow is milked; and some of it is likely to fall into the milk pail. The larger lumps are strained out; but the smaller particles remain, and also the tubercle germs which are small enough to pass through any strainer. These stay in the milk and make it a fruitful cause of disease in the young. Byres should be cleaned out often, and the manure put where it cannot be picked over by hog or cattle. These animals are easily infected in that way. Cleanliness also includes keeping the walls and ceilings free from dirt, dust, and cobwebs. These are all good resting places for these germs. White-washing the interior of the byre, at least twice a year is a great aid to cleanliness, and also has a distinct effect in destroying disease germs. In many municipalities, dairy byres are required to be whitewashed at regular intervals; and it is a practice that should be universal.

BOY RUN OVER

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.

A fatal accident occurred yesterday at the level crossing between Avellaneda and Calle Lavalle, in which a little boy, Cirilo Sanchez, 8 years of age, lost his life.

In attempting to jump from a goods train of 31 trucks, he fell, and one of the trucks ran over him. He was immediately taken to the Asistencia Publica, but died before medical assistance could be given him. How the boy came to be on the train is not known, but the police are making the necessary enquiries, and have cited the engine driver as the responsible person.

THE RUSSIAN RESISTANCE

No Cause for Either Optimism or Pessimism

GERMANY'S URGENT NEED FOR A SPEEDY RESULT

(CONTRIBUTED).

The fog of censorship cannot conceal the fact that as was mentioned in yesterday's "Herald," the battle on the Russian front is both terribly severe, and exceedingly important. At the same time, even granting that the Russian line has been pierced in three places and that Warsaw is threatened, it is neither wise nor correct to say that the downfall of this place spells the cessation of Russian hostilities. Far too little attention is paid to the fact that Warsaw has not for many years past been a fortified city, and that its defences now before it have been put up since August. Its chief importance lies in the fact of its being the capital of Poland, an importance that is more sentimental than real, and in its railway facilities. Practically speaking it is the end of the system of strategic railways whereby Germany has been able to move her armies about with such marvellous rapidity, and anyone who remembers the Russian position as traced in the early days of the war will recollect that the true line of the Russian defence lies along the borders of the provinces of Suwalki, Grodno, and Volhynia, on the Eastern banks of the River Bug.

THE DANGERS OF THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.

It appears to be forgotten that unless the German armies are able to enclose a huge Russian army in such a way as to compel it to capitulate, the farther they follow the Russians the more difficult is it for them to maintain their own lines of communication safeguarded. Germany is spreading abroad on every hand her intention to crush Russia utterly, and then, presumably having terrified her into peace, the millions on the Eastern front will be launched like an avalanche on the French, British and Belgian lines. Now if Germany is able to accomplish this fact she will have done what has never been done in history. Napoleon came the nearest to subjugating Russia. He reached what was then her heart, but Russia had retreated, and his apparent victory marked the end of his successes. The Japanese, it is now admitted, were relieved to a certain extent by the signing of the Treaty of Portsmouth. For the fight was in Manchuria, and Japan's resources would never have allowed her to follow up the beaten troops all the way over Asia into European Russia. The immensity of the empires of the Czar and the wonderful population which it contains may not weigh in the offensive owing to the lack of technical training, and the scientific arms with which modern warfare is waged. But on the defensive, with winter coming on, everything fights for Russia. The lands through which the German armies must pass are devoid of railways, almost devoid of roads. Great rivers, often in flood ere the winter frosts come to turn the swamps into treacherous traps for man and beast, heavy snow drifts, no supplies obtainable from the small villages that dot this No-Man's-Land, well may Germany make haste and try to force the fighting ere the winter comes.

GERMANY'S NEED FOR SPEED.

Nearly a year of war has obscured many of the original points at issue. Hence it is not out of place to remind people that Germany has always declared that her greatest menace was Russia. This has been forgotten in the various other issues that have arisen, but whilst Hymns of Hate are sung to England, Italy, and France, the German Government knows that the real and permanent menace to the Central Empires comes from Muscovy. The Russian Empire has

been largely under German influence ever since the days of Peter the Great and Catherine; nor has that influence been either gentle or beneficial. Germany must know that, win or lose, that influence will never be regained, and that with the Russian people this war is a truly national war. The German bailiffs and tax gatherers may have acted in the name of the Russian nobles, in whose hands many titles were but empty shows covering mortgaged properties administered for the benefit of German capital, but that the peasant failed to understand. All accounts of Russia agree in describing the intensity of the dislike shown by Russians as a class to German activity and mercenary zeal. The oriental trait in the Slav blood has made him too ready to hand over his affairs to a more energetic race, but business and affection have not gone hand in hand. Hence Germany is feverishly anxious to give Russia such a lesson as shall re-establish her old ascendancy. Completely misreading the signs of the times, she evidently imagines that "frightfulness" will paralyse Russia, hypnotise the Balkans, leave her free to help Turkey, and then roll flat all opposition in the West. From the point of view of the German General Staff it is a sound scheme. Its drawback lies in its vastness, and above all in the shortness of the time available for its execution. Three more months will bring the short days, the fogs, the cold nights, the early snow. There is a great need for haste. If the Russians would but fall into the trap that is ready for them! But they retreat, and retreat, and retreat, yet never can be trusted to go on retreating, since directly the pressure on their front diminishes on they come to the attack, gaining here and there isolated successes that cost the enemy dear.

A STRUGGLE OF ENDURANCE.

If people who talk so glibly of Russia being crushed would but look at the map and measure the distances, it would assuredly cause them to alter their tone. With a population of 149,000,000 spread over an empire that is all in one piece, and that occupies one-sixth of the land surface of the globe, Russia has considerable reserves to draw upon even if she confines herself to the defensive. The Russian people are evidently bearing the terrible pressure of Germany's biggest armies with an imperturbable philosophy. Again and again Germany has tried to make bad blood between the Allies by suggesting that Russia was not united that she would be ready to make a separate peace. These machinations have met with no success, and the least that the English people can do is to have faith in their desire as well as their ability to go on fighting, even in retreat, right to the end. There has been a recrudescence of the "all is lost" talk that on more than one occasion, and notably during the retreat from the Bukovina, has disgraced certain journals, but as the "Times" military correspondent in a recent article remarked: "We must not allow ourselves to be impressed by Russian retreats, or by failures to break through the enemy's lines, whether in Flanders or in the Gallipoli Peninsula, or elsewhere. What we are out to do is to kill Germans, and so long as German casualties continue to number 10,000 a day, we are doing our work and are rendering inevitable our ultimate victory. What we have to avoid are adventures, and particularly the offering to Germany of great strategic successes like Ulm or Sedan. A wearing war of trenches on parallel fronts is deliberately tiresome and the reverse of thrilling. But it must kill Germany in the end if it is continued, so we must ban optimism and pessimism alike and steadily pursue the course which leads to the destruction of the enemy."

And as the "Westminster Gazette" remarked in commenting on the passage: "Those who follow its reasoning will be relieved from a great many scares and panics arising out of a false measurement of operations from day to day."

GREAT SOUTHERN FLOODS

Viedma in Danger

THE POPULATION IN FLIGHT

No sooner had news come to hand from the South of the improvement of the weather conditions and the subsidence of the waters, which have done so much damage by flooding a vast amount of land, no sooner had the outlook become brighter and the population begun to hope for better days, than further news received yesterday completely upsets all hopes and entirely reverses the order of things.

Once more comes the information of the overflow of rivers in the Rio Negro districts, once again stories of the flight of the inhabitants from the capital and reports of the fear that an inundation like that of 1899, which completely destroyed the city of Viedma is threatened.

The Government have done nothing whatever towards endeavouring to construct defensive works, drainage and the like and the population are still completely at the mercy of the rivers.

Telegrams from Viedma report the sudden and alarming rise of the Rio Negro. The authorities, by referring to the records of the disastrous floods of 1899, fear a parallel in the nature and in the rapidity of the rise of the waters and have warned the people, who are fleeing as best they can to the neighbouring hills of Patagones, where emergency dwellings are constructed and reserved for their especial benefit.

The reports continue to state that the exodus of the populace from Viedma is akin to that of the flight of Belgian civilians from their towns on learning of the approach of the German army. Every kind and class of vehicle, of method of locomotion is being employed to enable the people to escape the threatened danger and the sight is reported to be a curious one. The older inhabitants are intensely bitter against the Government and its inaction, stating that the Government have known the dangers ever since the disaster of 1899 and yet during these 16 years have taken no steps to ensure the public safety. They state it will be the ruin of Viedma and if perchance, this present threatened flood damages the town, that the Government will find, no one will return to re-populate the district.

Later telegrams state that the flood is rising rapidly and is threatening the town from four sides and news may be expected at any moment reporting the flooding of the streets and houses. No faith, whatever, is put in the capacity of the recently constructed and half finished defensive works to withstand or direct the flood.

A government engineer, Sr. Schenoni, has requested the assistance of the police, of the prison guards and of every available man the government will grant him in this district to assist in working to avert disaster. The leading persons in and around Viedma are raising public subscriptions for defence and are bringing what pressure they can, to bear on the National Government.

The Minister of Marine has promised to send three or four vessels to the aid of the inhabitants, which will be capable of accommodating some 3000 persons in the case of need.

From Cipoletti, in the Neuquen district, the news is more favourable. The floods are subsiding and the danger is considered at an end.

FLOODS IN CHINA

100,000 DEATHS REPORTED.

Washington, July 20.

A cable message from Pekin received by the Department of State reports that from 80,000 to 100,000 persons lost their lives in the recent floods in the vicinity of Canton.

FIGHT OVER THE THAMES

Exciting Combat in Mid Air

GERMAN AEROPLANES DESTROYED

London, July 20.

An aerial combat was fought early this morning over the mouth of the Thames between twelve British and three German aeroplanes.

The latter were observed approaching, evidently with the intention of dropping bombs on some of the coast towns. The alarm being given, the British flotilla started in pursuit and engaged the enemy in full view of a large crowd of spectators.

The Germans tried to escape, but their retreat was intercepted and a heavy fire opened upon them from the British machine guns. Before long one of the German machines was struck, as there was an explosion and the aeroplane fell headlong to the ground.

Shortly after another was compelled to descend in a *vol plané* to the ground, landing with such force that it was smashed. The third was chased for a long time until it also was brought down badly damaged.

ROSARIO RAILWAY FATALITY

ENTIRE FAMILY UNDER THE BUFFERS OF ENGINE.

The tragedy at Rosario, where a freight train ran down a coach and killed or injured all its occupants, has occasioned profound feeling in the locality. It appears that Señor Parody had gone to the port to wait the return of his wife, Dona Pilar de Parody, and his sons, Leopold and Joseph, and Sta. Pilar, his daughter, who had been visiting his son Albert at Parana. On the arrival of the s.s. Lambare they took a coach and were crossing the lines of the port railways, when a train of corn wagons bore down on them. It is alleged that the engine did not whistle, but as soon as the shock occurred, the driver put the brakes on. The rails were slippery, however, and the train ran some distance before stopping. The traces were broken and the horses escaped, as did the coach, but the vehicle was broken to pieces. The sons, Leopold and Joseph, aged 14 and 11, sustained dreadful and mortal injuries, and died almost at once. Senorita Parody is also badly hurt, but is expected to recover, and the unfortunate parents, who are the subject of much sympathy, while in great grief, have escaped with severe bruises and cuts. The Federal Judge has taken the case up, and is drawing up a summary. It is pointed out that at the point, which is constantly dangerous, there are neither barriers nor watchmen. The driver and fireman of the engine have been detained.

PRESIDENT VISITS THE ARSENAL

A CAREFUL INSPECTION OF ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Yesterday His Excellency, Dr. de la Plaza, with the Minister of War paid a visit to the Arsenal. The President went through the workshops making a minute inspection and observing the working of the machines and the organisation of the work. Engineer Lieut.-Colonel Mosconi, Sub-Director General, explained very fully the various processes of making war material and made some experimental tests. Dr. de la Plaza showed special interest in the foundry and in the arms factory. He warmly congratulated Colonel Mosconi on the efficiency of the staff and the condition of the Arsenal which, he was of opinion, was excellent basing his judgment on the numerous inspections he has made in European arsenals.

BAHIA BLANCA NEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 18.

The Rural Society Show.

The fourth show of the Rural Society is to be held at the yards at Villa Borden from October 24 to October 27 next. The zone covered by the products exhibited at the show is 18,000 square leagues. The champion prize amongst the cattle is given for the best Durham, Hereford or Polled Angus, and must be won when there are three or more competitors in the different classes. The reserve champion is given to the best bull in the three classes above mentioned. A champion prize is also given to the best stallion amongst the different classes shown, and the reserve champion to the second best stallion. Another champion prize is also given for the best ram shown. A gold medal is given for the champion boar pig of any breed.

The Post Office Savings Bank.

The branch of this institution in this district is showing excellent results. Up to this week over 300 books have been applied for and issued and the amount deposited is over 7,000 dollars. In the western district of the town it is stated that the greater part of the depositors are either English or employees of the Pacific Railway.

Lions at Large.

A good deal of excitement was caused on Friday morning in the grounds of the Politeama Cassano, when three lions got loose. They were being transferred from one cage to another in order that the smaller cages might be cleaned out. The man in charge of the work very carelessly left the door of the larger cage open and the lions walked out. Everybody immediately began to look for safety. One peon who was skinning a horse which he had just killed in order to feed the animals, hearing something behind him and thinking it was one of his companions asked what he wanted. On looking around and seeing a lion about two yards from him he threw the horse's skin over its head and cleared for safety. The lion returned to its cage with the skin in its mouth. Another of them attacked the horses and received a nasty kick in the neck from one of them, but succeeded in killing a criollo mare. The lion then tried to do the same to another of the performing horses but was driven off by one of the peones, after which it saw the horseflesh hanging up and helped itself to that. The third lion was intending to attack two of the peones near, but luckily one of the llamas happened to come past just then and it was killed in an instant. Meanwhile the peones found safety. By means of long pointed irons and revolver shots the lions were at length got back into their cages without doing any further damage.

Visit of Engineering Students.

The students of the Engineering University of La Plata have been making a tour of the province since the beginning of the month, and on their return from Patagones spent two days here. First they paid a visit to Port Militar where they were very much interested in the pumps of the new dry dock. These pumps have a force of 5,000 H.P. and are able to empty the dock, which contains 120,000 cubic metres of water, in one hour and forty minutes. A visit was afterwards paid to the mole at Arroyo Parejas—where the work is for the present entirely stopped on account of the war—and to the wharf of the Rosario to Port Belgrano railway. On the following day they were taken over the moles of Port Galvan and those at Ingeniero White, and returned to Buenos Aires by the evening train.

Floods in the Neuquen District.

Owing to the heat and the rain, the ice and snow of the Cordilleras has melted a great deal and caused the rivers Limay and Neuquen to overflow again. Special trains have been put on in case the residents are flooded out. Several families have already left for Neuquen, while others have put sheets of zinc and other barricades around their houses to keep off the waters. The stream at the Paso de Indios has already risen in a very alarming manner.

Port Militar.

The Minister of Marine has given authorisation for several repairs to be made to the battleships San Martin, Pueyrredon and Garibaldi, besides which it is proposed to make proper deposits for storing the mines and torpedoes of these ships. There will thus shortly be work again for the large number of men who had to be discharged during the last few months.

The Regional Defence Agraria.

The committee in charge of the Regional Defence have called a general meeting for next Tuesday in the Bolsa de Comercio, with the object of forming several new regulations for the benefit of the farmers and colonists. Amongst these are the creation of a savings bank, so that some assistance may be forthcoming in the event of the total loss of the harvest; and also to study the question of letting and sub-letting of the land, and of the sale or renting of the same, as well as to discuss the formation of an Agricultural Co-operative Bank for the general assistance of the landowners, farmers and stockbreeders.

Items in Brief.

Cattle robberies are of very constant occurrence in the district of Saavedra, and recently some 61 animals disappeared from the "potrero" in which they were kept. Three men who are accused of being concerned in this robbery have been arrested by the local police and are now being detained in the local prison.

At the auction sales held in Villa Borden on Thursday last, fat bullocks were sold at from \$136 to 150 each, criollo bullocks for fattening \$81, fat steers \$107 to 138, steers for fattening \$87 to 98, criollo steers for \$61 to 69, criollo cows \$70 to 84, calves \$48 to 50-50. The total amount of the sales was \$28,468.

The collection for the Italian Red Cross funds has now reached the total of \$1,232,000.

Several complaints are being made from the various parts of the southern district against the lack of doctors to attend to those who are ill or hurt. This gives a big opening to the "curanderos" and other quacks, whose knowledge is only limited. There are scarcely any doctors in the Rio Negro district and none in the towns of Luis Beltran, Lamarque, Darwin, Choele Choele, and numerous other places.

On Saturday last the inhabitants were surprised to find the floods had reached the town of Allen, and the water was shortly afterwards forty centimetres deep. A large number of people left their houses and took refuge in the waggons on the line. Several "chacras" have been inundated, and the train that should have left there at 8 p.m. did not do so until 5 p.m. the following day. That from Bahia Blanca was suspended. According to the last reports, the water is beginning to go down again.

In accordance with the usual customs, the railway are offering reductions on the carriage of animals taken to and from the Rural Show here.

CONCORDIA NEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 16.

Weather.

During the week it has been very warm. As the wind is northerly, rain is probably not far off. The dust on the roads is becoming a nuisance.

Tennis Club.

The annual general meeting was held on the night of July 10 in the London and River Plate Bank. About thirty members were present. Mr. S. W. Roberts took the chair, and the Treasurer's and Secretary's reports were passed. The reports showed the Club to be in a flourishing condition. There was a credit balance of nearly \$500, and the membership at present total some 65, of whom the vast majority are players. The following Committee was elected for the ensuing year; President, Mr. S. W. Roberts; Vice, Mr. R. Mac Kenzie; Secretary, Mr. G. Roberts; Treasurer, Mr. Bell; and Messrs. McCloud, Sketch, Emley and Neville. A vote of thanks having been voted to the Chairman, and also to Mr. McCorquodale, who resigned from the Secretaryship after five years' work, and Mr. Larby ex-Treasurer, who also resigned, the meeting was closed.

Concert and Dance Committee.

Due to the success of the first dance held on Empire Day, a meeting was held in the Imperial Club on the evening of July 12, to discuss the formation of a Committee to arrange concerts and dances once every month or so. A large number of ladies and gentlemen attended. It was decided to form such a Committee and after voting the following were elected: President, Mr. S. Morley; Secretary, Mr. R. A. Colls; Treasurer, Mr. P. Kingsbury; and Messrs. Williams, Todd, A. G. Walton and Neville. If and when there are profits the Committee were empowered to dispose of them as they should decide. The expenses will always be heavier than they would be if the Railway Club were installed in Concordia, but Mr. Kingsbury expressed the opinion that the N.E.A. Railway Club from Monte Caseros would not be open for some months yet. As it is the Committee will have to hire a hall each time they give a dance. Nevertheless the support of dancers, it is hoped, will not be wanting to cover expenses.

The 14th of July.

In celebration of the taking of the Bastille, the French Society hired the Odeon Theatre where the Spanish Operetta Company of Señor Ortiz de Zarate, has been performing for some weeks. The Company produced the operetta "The Holy War" and a full house witnessed good acting and singing. Sra. de Galvan and Sres. Ortiz and Sola on occasions quite carrying the house with them. For the great festival the different representatives of the Allied nations were asked for support as the proceeds will be forwarded to the different Red Cross Societies of the Allies. The Italians were most prominent, but the British also made a strong show, very few being absent. The National Anthems of Argentina, France, Belgium, Russia, England, and Italy were played, and were well rendered by the orchestra conducted by Sr. Lozzi, on each occasion the whole house standing and applauding. It was a most enjoyable function and only one incident was anything but pleasant. After the Argentine National Anthem had been played and as the band was about to commence the Marseillaise, a man,

THE DEATH PENALTY

A DESERVED SENTENCE

Some readers may remember the atrocious murder of an unfortunate girl aged 17, Maria Inés Bilbao, at 375 Colonia last February. The wretched victim was pursued from the house where she lived with her assassin, Juan Benedicto, aged 27, and despatched with a rain of stabs in the presence of the horrified inhabitants of Colonia 375. In his blind and insensate fury, the murderer drove his dagger seventeen times into the writhing body and then fled, but was happily captured. Dr. Racedo, the Criminal Judge, very properly considers this human beast an excellent subject for capital sentence. It is to be feared, however, that it will be commuted owing to the maudlin and overstrained sentiment which protects the assassin but leaves the victims to the ferocity of such butchers to whom imprisonment is little deterrent. The prisoner has passed seven of his last few years in gaol for various bloody deeds, one of which was another savage attack on a child of 17 who refused to submit to his abominable wishes. He has consistently attacked and wounded those who, from age or sex, were least able to defend themselves, and his record is infamously bad. The Judge considers that the crime was premeditated, and that when Benedicto, an hour previously, walked through the streets with his victim, he had already doomed her to destruction and with cynical brutality was considering how he might easily destroy her and escape Justice afterwards. There are no extenuating circumstances, and the death penalty is demanded.

ARMY MANOEUVRES

PREPARATION FOR SEPTEMBER.

For some time past the Ministry of War in this Republic has been making arrangements for the army manoeuvres, which are to be held during the month of September. The Government arsenal and the other army departments have been busy turning out a quantity of material necessary for this purpose. Already a considerable amount of money has been spent which has brought some criticism, because it is considered that this expenditure is out of all proportion to the needs of the case, especially when the general financial situation is taken into account. Expenses are said to have lately been four times as large as usual, and the total amount is assuming large proportions, and this without taking into consideration the late purchase of 1400 horses and 600 mules which the Army department have acquired at the cost of \$267,000.

The horses have been purchased for \$150 a head, and \$95 has been paid for mules.

who ought to have known better, and who is Chief of the Coast Guards here, protested in a loud voice that the French flag, held by Sr. Ortiz, in the middle of the stage with two Argentine flags, one to the right and the other to the left of him, be put on one side, and that one of the Argentine flags be placed in the centre. The surprise created was most notable. Sr. Ortiz did as requested, and thus avoided what might have turned out quite an "affair." The flags were quite rightly placed. However in support of the protester about two people in "the gods" clapped their hands, and one officer of the Army bowed his acknowledgments to the man who so grossly insulted the French Society. Later, however, he seemed to have some difficulty in proving his case to a large number of his compatriots in the hall of the theatre, who took exception to his protest. On the whole the French Society are to be congratulated on the success of their undertaking.

TE AGUILA ES EL MEJOR

Public Opinion as expressed in the Argentine Press.

THE NEW PORT

(La Nación.—July 15).

The Commission appointed by the Executive Power on September 9, 1913, to study the plans of the Port of Buenos Aires with a view to correct the deficiencies then existent, has advised the authorisation of an expenditure of \$195,414, gold, over and above the original estimate for the construction of some of the new large deposits. This expenditure, says *La Nación* has been found to be unavoidable owing to the necessity of giving a greater depth to the foundations of the buildings in question. \$200,000 gold is not a fabulous sum taking into consideration the magnitude of the works, but, points out *La Nación*, if the commission continues in the future as it has done in the past, this extra expenditure will not be the last. It will be remembered that shortly after its appointment the technical committee commenced to find deficiencies, and one of the first measures it recommended was the modification of the training wall necessitating the authorisation of an additional outlay over the original estimate of \$1,052,353.58, gold, notwithstanding that the original amount which had been taken as a base, was \$653,356.86, gold. It will also be remembered that the calculations of the Direction of hydraulic works were also at fault, involving another increase in expenditure of some \$72,000, gold. It will not be surprising, says *La Nación*, in view of what has gone before, if the future should discover other costly errors. It is pertinent to ask who are the responsible parties, and to fix that responsibility, before confiding the solution of such important difficulties to the very functionaries who have been their cause, according to the evidence at hand.

THE PAPER INDUSTRY

(La Nación.—July 16).

Congress has been asked to study the desirability of granting a concession whose projects are of vast importance to the country, says *La Nación*, a concession which has in view the utilization of the large forests which abound in the valleys of the Andes, for the manufacture of paper. For many years the paper making industry has been carried out in Argentina, but up to the present it has consisted in a simple remanipulation of the prime materials which have been imported from Europe. Now, however, a specialist has discovered that the "araucaria imbricata" a tree which exists in large quantities in this country, when subjected to the usual scientific treatment, gives a pulp equal to that hitherto obtained from the trees of Norway and Sweden. The granting of such a concession as that under the consideration of the Government, would, says *La Nación*, be of inestimable value to the commercial progress of the country. Not only would Argentina have the prime materials at hand thus avoiding the necessity of importation, but the exploitation of the outlying forests and the establishment of factories would attract a considerable part of the population, tending to form future centres of activity in those regions. In addition the industry would be unhampered by the overincreasing price of European wood, and by the effects of strikes and other unfavourable conditions obtaining at present as a result of the abnormal times. Taking everything into consideration "*La Nación*" sees no possible reason why the granting of such a concession should be opposed in any way.

THE COMING TARIFF WAR

(La Prensa.—July 15).

The latest cables from Paris refer, says *La Prensa*, to the probability that the war of armaments will be followed by a tariff war, based on a powerful "entente" between England, France, Belgium, Russia, Italy and Japan, wherewith these countries may defend their home markets against enemy imports, whilst at the same time obtaining decided advantages in the neutral lands. Three different tariffs are outlined by M. Thery in the columns of *Le Matin*; one of close alliance, reducing duties to a minimum as between the countries concerned, and imposing unscalable barriers for enemy merchandise; another will be prohibitive for German, Austrian and neutral goods in cases where neutral countries have made common cause, economically speaking, with the enemy; finally there is to be a third, or friendly, tariff applicable to neutrals who favour the Allies in matters of trade. If this arrangement is carried into practice, says *La Prensa*, and, given the feelings of bitterness that exist it is more than probable, neutrality, permissible in an armed strife, will be quite out of the question in matters of trade. Indeed it is plain that such is the desired end of the scheme.

The matter is of the first importance, and although one cannot say that the tariff war will take the exact lines traced by M. Thery, it is very certain that the spirit of the battlefield will be carried into commercial life, and the problem demands Argentina's attention, even though it is true that she occupies a powerful position owing to her export of food-stuffs. The future tariff war will fall principally on the manufacturing interests, but at the same time, forewarned is forearmed, and *La Prensa* is of opinion that the time has come for a thorough revision of the local customs scale. Europe talks of a triple tariff scale, but for a long time past there has been a double tariff used to differentiate between friends and economic rivals. The new suggestion merely spells war to the knife, and Argentina, with her single tariff, ought to be ready for whatever may arise, by amplifying it in order that it may serve as a weapon of offence as well as of defence if needs be. Quite possibly, concludes *La Prensa*, given the nature of Argentine exports, this arm will not be required, but no harm can happen from having it in reserve.

THE CONGRESS HALL INVESTIGATION

(La Prensa.—July 16).

The latest check that has occurred in the investigation of the Congress Hall scandals corroborates the popular idea that delay is characteristic of all official administration. A difference of opinion that arose between the Minister of Public Works, and the chief of the Architectural Department over an administrative matter has led to the resignation of the latter functionary. Once accepted, and a substitute found, one would have thought, says *La Prensa*, that the work would go ahead. Unfortunately this is not the case, since the technical committee engaged on measuring the work now applies for funds to the Minister. The late head of the Architectural Department had so arranged the work that it was done by the permanent staff; under the new regime this idea was altered, and now \$30,000 are asked for wherewith to carry on the job till December, and a further \$30,000 is to be included in next year's Budget.

It is a pity that more money must

THE MEAT TRUST

(La Nación.—July 17).

Under the above suggestive heading, "*La Nación*" again brings up the possibility of there being private agreements between the freezing establishments, which do away with the possibility of open competition; and although up to the present all these concerns have apparently been completely independent of each other there are, says "*La Nación*," sundry incidents that are at least suggestive, and mentions that on the outbreak of war the British Government ordered 15,000 tons per month, which was split up among the various concerns in the proportion of 2,100 tons each. Last March this order was increased to 25,000 tons; logically, says "*La Nación*," the proportions of each freezing works ought to have increased, but as a matter of fact the amount taken from the Samsinena works showed a diminution, presumably because the influence of the trust made itself felt, the Samsinena being the only Argentine concern in the country, and at marked variance with its competitors. It must be borne in mind, too, continues "*La Nación*," that the tonnage for carrying chilled or frozen meat is supplied by Great Britain; hence if that Government refuses to operate with any particular concern, that concern cannot ship its produce.

Then there is the case of the claim made on the British Government through the United States by the representatives of Messrs. Armour and Co., Swift and Co., Morris and Co., and Sulzberger and Co. Certain cargoes of theirs had been held up by British cruisers on the ground that they were destined for Germany, and according to a cable despatch published by the "*Morning Post*," the interested parties drew attention to the fact that they not only controlled the United States trade, but also that of South America, and that if England did not allow shipments to neutral countries they would boycott shipments direct to her ports. This information "*La Nación*" declares to be corroborated by their own agents in Washington, and the interest of the case lies in the fact that there is evidently a well organised trust capable of preventing the shipment of Argentine products to England. Further evidence is also to hand in the shape of the difficulties that the Samsinena Company has met with in the interior of the United States, owing to their inability to get railway facilities for serving their trade, a matter that is now before the law courts. "*La Nación*" declares the situation, which leaves Argentine industries at the mercy of foreign enterprises, is regrettable, points out that the various societies formed for the protection of the breeders' interests ought to take some initiative, and concludes by admitting that unfortunately lack of initiative is the most distinguishing feature of these concerns.

be spent, but the delay is still more regrettable, and although the matter will have to be referred to the President of the Republic, it is to be hoped that he will give his decision promptly. The committee of the Chamber of Deputies discovered various irregular practices that gave rise to suspicion, and the investigation is designed to restore the dignity of the administration by setting the matter at rest once and for all. Delay goes counter to the root idea of the investigation, which is to clear the honour of the administration, either by proving the exactitude of the accusations and punishing the culprits, or by establishing the correct procedure of all and sundry. Hence the claim for funds advanced by the technical committee offers the government a good opportunity for recalling to the investigators the original intentions under which they were appointed.

DREDGING THE DOCKS

(La Prensa.—July 17).

On days when the river is low, says "*La Prensa*," one notices the lack of foresight on the part of those who built the port of Buenos Aires and made the depth of the sluices between dock and dock a bare 22 feet. At the same time, justice compels one to add that when the work was undertaken no-one could have foreseen the enormous increase in the movement of the port, now far too small for the work it is called upon to perform. Out in the river, dredging has regularly been carried on, rendering the port available for modern shipping, but when the outside waters are low, these selfsame boats cannot move from dock to dock with full cargoes aboard. True when the new port works are finished these difficulties will not occur, there being no sluices in the new work to determine, through their cement foundations, the workable depth of the water in the docks.

Nevertheless, the authorities will do well to take note that even in the docks themselves the depths are less than they should be, especially in Dock 1, where the overflow of the sand cargoes and the spilling of cereals tends to fill up the dock. There is a dredger working just now in Dock 2, and in due course it will, says "*La Prensa*," be transferred to dock 1. Unfortunately the economies effected in the Ministry of Public Works touch even this important service. Among other items that have been docked may be mentioned the coal allowance, reduced from 50,000 tons per annum to 20,000. Yet it ought to be borne in mind, concludes "*La Prensa*," that inasmuch as the movement of the port is now much less than is generally the case, due to the European war, it is advisable to set to work and clear out the docks and sluices thoroughly, thus giving them at least the full maximum depth of 22 feet.

THE MEAT TRUST

(La Nación.—July 19).

The European war, says *La Nación* has placed Argentina in a most advantageous condition for receiving a vigorous impulse in favour of her principal industries. Notwithstanding these favourable circumstances it is notorious that the advantages, which should have accrued from such a hopeful situation have up to now been practically negligible. The cattle industry, first in importance, has perhaps been benefitted least of all. Ever since the scarcity of meat began to be worldwide, the high prices ruling in the foreign markets have not had the corresponding beneficial effect here. Exportation, instead of increasing, has decreased, and that without any indication that stock in the country has augmented. Does this state of affairs mean, asks *La Nación* that the favourable situation of the country as a producer of a worldwide necessity referred to above, does not in reality exist? It answers the question by stating that the situation does exist, that everything is favourable to the commerce of the country, but points out that not the least amongst the factors tending to neutralise the advantages hoped for, is the meat trust. It further recommends the adoption of legislative measures to nullify the prejudicial effects of combinations of capitalists, effects pernicious to the interests of the national production.

The meat production of the country is disposed of almost at the whim of the British Government, owing to the fact that on that country depends the maritime transport. If, says *La Nación* it is not possible owing to the present state of affairs to avoid such impositions, the Government should see that the industry is not further hampered by reprehensible actions here. If the projects already existing in Congress do not present a solution to the question they should be reformed or new laws promulgated, as the question is one of the utmost urgency.

THE PAPER INDUSTRY

(La Prensa.—July 20).

Due to the law passed at the close of the last legislative period reducing the customs dues on printing paper, under which it is proposed to establish the industry of making paper pulp in the republic, and, as "La Prensa" remarks, the idea deserves to be taken in account since its adoption would mean an addition to the list of national industries. At the present moment the republic has no raw material for paper-making; what is done here is to work up material brought from the United States, Sweden, Norway, and other countries. If paper were made here, *ab initio*, it would exercise a considerable influence on various trades and even affect the national culture. Statistics show that in nine months 38,000 tons of paper and cardboard, and 19,000 tons of wood pulp were imported, figures that of themselves show the economic significance of the new industry.

If paper was made locally suitable for printing purposes very large sums that now leave the country would be retained, and the printeries would be twice as active as they are to-day, and would also be better mounted. The custom of sending books to Europe for impression would cease, and the number of books, reviews, and so forth, would be largely increased. These, broadly sketched, are the results that would accrue from the granting of a concession for the exploitation of 100,000 hectares of woodland in Neuquen where the "araucaria imbricata" grows, the same to be for a period of fifty years as specified in the project. As there is no manner of doubt about the utility of such exploitation, Congress will do well to look into the scheme, ascertaining whether its adoption will in any way affect public rights, technical data being obtained from the Minister of Agriculture. Once this is ascertained it ought to be very easy to find out whether it is advisable or not to go on with the scheme.

SECOND-HAND IMMIGRATION

(La Nación.—July 20).

A few days ago, says "La Nación," there were landed at Fed. Lacroze station some two hundred immigrants who had come overland from Brazil, via Posadas. Slavs for the most part, in the depths of misery, men, women, and children, fever stricken, surrounded by a mass of valueless rags and similar baggage, they presented a pitiable spectacle. None of them spoke Spanish, and only a few could mumble a little Portuguese. The stationmaster, absolutely non-plussed, rang up the various consulates, and eventually the whole assemblage was transferred to the Immigrant Hotel, where they remain, a very complex problem. Nor is this the first group of similar nationality that has thus reached this country from the same regions, and they must know the sad fate that awaits them when once they are forced to leave the temporary shelter where they dwell.

Broken and dispirited, burdened with large families, knowing nothing of local language and customs, they will be forced to join the ranks of the beggars or of the unemployed. This class of immigrant is, says "La Nación," useless to the country, and serves to show up yet once more the unserviceable nature of the present Immigration Laws. The mere presence of such a group shows that the law is ineffective, since whilst the conditions of immigrants who arrive by sea are to a certain extent provided for, absolutely no precautions have been taken against such invasions as those that are now occurring by land. Some definite action must be taken, and that without delay, either by following the clauses of the United States law, which also covers immigration from Mexico, or by insisting on the visé of Argentine consuls for all comers. In any case action is desirable, since such immigration is a charge on public charity and does nothing to improve the national stock.

CATTLE CENSUS IN BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE

(La Prensa.—July 19).

It is stated that the Provincial Government is arranging for a cattle census to be taken which shall serve as a permanent base for the maintenance of a stock record, and, as "La Prensa" says, the idea is plausible, both from an administrative and from a general point of view. The ability to ascertain at any given moment the exact extent of the wealth of the province in cattle will aid the Government in dealing with the problem of its development and control, for the influence of a cattle census is far-reaching in respect to its general effect on the trade of the province and the problem of the public food supply. It has been the misfortune of the province to see cattle stocks that have been improved by over twenty years careful breeding, diminished by drought, by the transfer of herds to other parts of the Republic, and also by the turning of pasturage into tillage. From one cause and another the value of the cattle stocks in the Province of Buenos Aires has diminished considerably of recent years.

As a matter of fact the actual state of the industry could be found from the returns of the national census taken a year ago and not published in their totality for reasons of a bureaucratic nature that were not founded on any idea of sound administration, though "La Prensa" remarks that the details then collected might well be used to serve as a starting point for the new scheme. It ought to be borne in mind that a note of the class of cattle kept and the extent of ground occupied must be the foundation of any scheme that is to be of permanent value, whilst the alteration in capital values, and the average yield must also be taken into account, whilst to ensure full details being given the census must be legally obligatory. Moreover the existence of a permanent register will from the outset have an influence on prices since as a matter of fact at the present time, given the universal demand for cattle, the country does not know what its capital really is largely owing to the lack of charity with which the national census was carried out. Hence for these and for several other reasons "La Prensa" is of opinion that the taking of a provincial census deserves the support of the Government and the breeders alike.

TAXES ON REAL ESTATE

(La Prensa.—July 21).

As was recently announced the Property Owners' League has laid a Memorial before Congress protesting against the heavy taxes that weigh on property in this city, and they propose that the said taxes be reduced to a uniform rate. "La Prensa" is of opinion that this petition embodies the wishes of most owners, for as has often been said the actual crisis is a crisis of property, the value of which has fallen through several reasons, the while the taxes remain at a level fixed when rents were at their highest point. There is moreover another item that has not been taken into account as it should have been, namely the systematic over valuation of rents by the Municipality and the water department alike. Both these departments have done this in order to increase their revenues, and, as "La Prensa" remarks, such procedure is incorrect. Though it must be very firm, having regard to the frequency with which the tax payer tries to get round his liabilities, the collecting authority must at the same time be just.

Cases have been met with where the valuation has been more than forty per cent of the rent actually obtained, houses for instance that never brought more than \$300 being rated at \$450, and kept at this rating despite the fact that they now only rent for \$200. This is well known to the

authorities, who pass over the glaring discrepancy since it favours their own interests to do so. The same reasoning does not apply to the direct tax which has always been just and moderate, but in the case of the Obras de Salubridad and the Municipality the manner in which the complacency of the property owner is abused has reached such a pitch that Congress would do well to look into the matter, which implies a slur on the Federal Capital.

MARKET STUFF

(La Nación.—July 21).

The supply of fruit and vegetables in the markets of Buenos Aires is a theme that has for long occupied the attention of successive municipal governments, says "La Nación." Administrative measures have however always been upset by the various trusts that have managed to defeat plans destined to benefit alike the producer and the consumer. Co-operation has been tried, but with little success owing to the lack of a solid base, commercially considered with which to secure its existence and victory over monopolists who, knowing its limited resources, have not hesitated to reduce prices to a level that drove the co-operators out of the market, whilst at the same time they threatened the seller with reprisals, to be put into force when once the co-operative society was dissolved and they themselves were again in possession of the markets.

With these antecedents before him the Intendente has once more tackled the problem, and hopes to surmount it by organising consignments direct to the superintendant of markets, thereby enabling this functionary to fill the place of the co-operative distributing societies. Fruit and vegetable producers will thus have a consignee who will be able to sell their goods at prices fixed by the public demand, without having to submit to the extortions of the monopolists; hence it is to be hoped that both they, and the consumer will benefit by the new move. At the same time, as "La Nación" sagely observes, a sound commercial organisation will have to be built up at the expense of the producer if this initiative is to prosper. The mere provision of places where the goods can be sold through the efforts of the ordinary markets staff will not be sufficient, and the municipal scheme must only be regarded as a preliminary measure. To import fruit and vegetables from Europe in a country such as this, where much land still lies fallow, even in the close neighbourhood of the capital, is an absurdity, but until the monopolist system is done away with and a true demand created, nothing better can be looked for.

QUILMES AID FOR THE BELGIANS

The Committee of the recent Cinematograph Entertainment at Quilmes desire to announce that the proceeds, amounting to \$271.20 were handed to His Majesty's Consul-General, who kindly consented to forward the same to the Belgian Consul-General in London. The following acknowledgment has been received:

Consulat General de Belgique,
Londres, 16th June, 1915.
H. G. Mackie, Esq.
British Consulate-General,
Buenos Aires.

Sir.—I have much pleasure in acknowledging your letter dated 20th May, 1915, enclosing a cheque for the sum of £22 13s. 6d., a contribution towards the Belgian Relief Fund raised by Miss Ruth Torre and other young ladies of Quilmes. Kindly convey to these ladies my grateful thanks.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) E. POLLET.

IN THE OFFICE CHAIR

"And in some corner of the hubbub coucht

Make game of that which makes a much of thee."

Querulous Huns.

The complaints by German prisoners in Corsica that the women address opprobrious expressions to them are probably quite well founded. Can the Huns, however, expect anything else? The women of Corsica know that among these may be some of the brutes who have made the name of German soldier synonymous with ferocious barbarity, unbridled license, and actions at which Satan might feel ashamed. One cannot therefore feel compassion for the "musical, mystical Germans" as if they had been honourable, hard-hitting, clean-handed enemies. As for the food, it is probably reduced to the same scale as that served out to French prisoners in Germany, which does not err on the side of luxury. There is therefore here no reasonable ground for complaint, but the Teuton loves feasts of fat things, and wines upon the lees well refined. The best is good enough for him, while the unlucky population withers away for lack of sustenance.

Organised Theft.

The pretty little dialogue soldiers' pocket-book found on Austrian prisoners shows the gentle German idea of how "to live on the country." That naked robbery, plunder and licentiousness are encouraged by the brutalised officers is effectively proved by the extracts printed:—

"Where are your valuables?"

"Where is your money?"

"Tell me the truth, otherwise I will have you shot."

"Call me the master or mistress of the house."

"I am hungry. I want chicken, soup, rice, a bottle of old wine."

"Prepare me a better room."

Any drunken, bestial Jager or pickelhaube may be his own quartermaster, and his thefts and violences are actually encouraged. As is the Emperor so are the soldiers, from the former, the arch thief, who has fortunately lost an enormous amount of his investments, down to the ugly, flat-faced East Prussian corporal, they are all alike, whether in stuffing precious objets d'art into the thievish pockets of a Crown Prince who has forgotten that he was ever even called a gentleman, or the soldier who snatches the last loaf from a starving family, all thieves, liars, villains and murderers.

End of a Bugbear.

Once more Mr. Lloyd George has proved himself the man for the situation, and the miners' strike in South Wales is over. This will not be agreeable news for the Germans. As to any satisfaction derived by us from us from the Krupps strike, it was little enough, as it is common knowledge that the German Government would not hesitate to dragoon their workers into submission in a manner inconceivable in Britain, where personal liberty counts for so much, one inclines to think at present, sometimes for too much. Justice is to be done to the miners, and this is well, for the Royal Power must not be made a mere instrument of repression for either workmen or masters, and the men's leaders profess themselves satisfied with the arrangement concluded. The fact that nearly every point asked for is to be conceded tends to show that there was a desire on the part of coal owners to exploit both their country while in its utmost need, and their workmen as well. No reprobation, and indeed no disgrace can be too great for people who act in this way.

BRITON.

ROSARIO NEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 20.

The Cold.

The weather has ranged from mid-summer to midwinter during the week, and one has had the sensation of sliding down the thermometer as down the pole of a fire station. The reason has been the prevalence of wind from the dentist's quarter — where the teeth are. Plant growth has not been interfered with very much, chiefly because everything was killed by the frost about a fortnight ago.

Ghastly Tragedy.

The tragedy which overtook Mr. Ernest Parodi and his family on Saturday night has awakened much sympathy amongst the members of the British community. Returning from a holiday up-river, they left the Santa Fe boat and got into a coach towards midnight. The coach was the last of those conveying passengers from the boat, and the first F.C.C.A. crossing, which is protected by "barreras," was passed safely, as also was the second. Along the third—on the old Santafecina line—which is unprotected, a cargo train laden with cereals was approaching, and it seems evident that the "cochero" must have attempted the common trick of dashing across to save a tiresome wait. The vicinity, at the corner of Rioja and Alem, is badly lighted, especially at so late an hour, and he must have miscalculated the distance, for the coach was caught fairly and squarely and hurled along the line with its occupants nearly 100 metres. The horses escaped, and so did the driver, but Mr. Parodi's two little boys Leopold and Joseph, fifteen and eight years old, respectively, were killed; the little daughter, Pilar, was so badly injured that her life is despaired of; and Mr. and Mrs. Parodi were badly bruised and suffered severely from shock. The terrible calamity was witnessed by two nephews who had been down to see the steamer in and had run up from the wharf to wave a last "good-night." Mr. Parodi, who was born at Gibraltar, has lived many years in this country.

Franco-Belgian Bazaar.

Mme. Hoff's venture must rank as one of the most successful ever made in Rosario in a good cause. The takings for the ten days, including admission receipts, aggregated 22,750 pesos gross; expenses came to about \$2,500; so that a net profit was realised of something over \$20,000. The Governor of the Province was present on two occasions, and a pretty little story attaches to one of these. He bought, for \$10, a 8-dollar ticket in the raffle of a splendid china tea service, and presented the ticket to the small maiden of whom he purchased it. Need I go on? Of course, the little maid won the service! Mr. Menchaca also made a special donation of \$100 to the Red Cross stall. I mentioned that Messrs. Seaton and Parry were running a small cinematograph as a side-show. They took the handsome total of \$270—all in 20-cent "entradas."

The Great Raymond.

Packed houses have witnessed the greatness of Raymond at the Colon during the past week. There has been the usual impromptu interest arising out of members of the local British community going on the stage to see fair play on behalf of the audience. The face of one of these gentlemen when from the pocket of his coat, which had been borrowed, was produced a flask of milk with the usual rubber attachment! To-night, I understand, he is going to show Mr. Rosenberg, of Messrs. Chiesa Hnos., how futile it is to make strong boxes in which to shut up this X-ray of a Raymond. The other night he got out of a pair of handcuffs of new regulation English pattern, which I can vouch for were quite genuine and were properly put on.

The Markets.

The wheat market has been entirely nominal, and the millers have found difficulty in buying sufficient for their needs. Export business is out of the question. It is reported that \$12.50 has been paid for wheat of 78 kilos quality, for Brazil. This is about \$3.50 over present shipping value. In maize, there has been very active trading, and it is calculated that the total sales for the week approximated to 100,000 tons. Most of this has been bought by those houses who trade with the Scandinavian countries, and they have paid from 10 to 15 cents more than the British firms have been able to do for their home market. It is interesting to note the nationality of the steamers now loading; out of fifteen loading maize, eight are Dutch, five are British, one Norwegian, and one Danish. I did not know the Dutch had so many fine steamers! Linseed has been slow, with hardly any business doing; prices nominal at about \$11.

14th of July in Rosario.

Although, owing to the war, no reception could be held at the French Consulate as has been customary on the 14th of July, the French community in Rosario and their sympathisers felt that they could not allow their anniversary to pass without some expression of sympathy with the cause of the Allies. At 8.30, a large concourse of people collected in Plaza Pringles and with flags and music proceeded to the French Consulate. There they were joined by the British, French and Belgian Consuls and proceeded along Calle Cordoba to the Italian Club, where they stopped and called loudly for a speech from the Consuls. Short addresses were given from the balcony.

The Chaco Indians.

The Rev. A. Bevis, from the Paraguayan Chaco, gave an interesting address at Alberdi on Sunday last. In introducing him, the Rev. J. A. Rickards said it was the first time that one of the S.A.M.S. workers had addressed them in Alberdi during the six years he had been there, but he hoped in the future that that would be altered. He also hoped that the collections at morning service would be given to Mr. Bevis for the benefit of his work in the Paraguayan Chaco.

Mr. Bevis said he was one of thirteen S.A.M.S. missionaries on a station ninety miles inland from the River Paraguay. The station had been founded some twenty-four years previously, but owing to the nomadic tendencies of the Indians the work was necessarily slow. One of the chief causes of the Indian being a nomad was the climatic conditions of the country. Game, etc. naturally went where there was water, and as during part of the year the land was an arid plain, all living creatures mounted to the surrounding districts and hills. Then again the Indian did not understand forming colonies or have any settled occupation; in fact, it was thought by many that it was impossible for him to become really civilised. Time, however, had gradually convinced the world that this idea was erroneous. A missionary's first work was to teach the Indians some industry, such as building houses, cultivating the land or rearing cattle. Their terror and dread of evil spirits made the Church teaching almost impossible in the earlier stages. When one of their comrades was dying, he was taken into the forest and left there alone, and often most horrible rites practised on the body beforehand. In the case of a death, all the victim's pots were killed and his hut and goods destroyed to appease the wrath of the evil spirits. In spite of drawbacks and disheartening results, Mr. Bevis felt there was no question but that the work was progressing. To prove how trustworthy the Indians may be, he gave two examples. A fellow-worker was in charge of the transport from the station to the

river, but owing to the state of the roads was obliged to leave part of the goods in a village five days from the journey's end. These were put in a hut and given in charge to the Headman of the village. Returning in ten days' time, all was found intact in spite of the natural curiosity of the Indians. Another time he himself was a witness of the Indian's trustworthiness. He had to visit one of his fellow-workers, Mr. Caddaw, in a village some miles further inland. Mr. Caddaw had left for another village, leaving his stock of provisions in his hut. Added to the Indian's intense love for food was the fact that these villages are quite open and unprotected; yet, in spite of this, Mr. Caddaw's hut and its contents remained in the condition in which they were left.

The Rosario Football League.

Three matches were played on Sunday for the "Copa de Honor," the most interesting of which, and the one which occasioned most excitement, was Rosario Atlético v. Gimnasia y Esgrima. It was played on the Rosario Atlético ground and resulted in a win for Gimnasia, 5 goals to 0.

The other matches were Tiro Federal 3. v. Newell's Old Boys 1, and Belgrano 6. v. Sparta 0.

DAY BY DAY IN ROSARIO.

(From Our Correspondent).

July 20.

Following upon the annual installation of new officers to the local Masonic Lodges, the "Light of the South" and the "Alexandria," a service was held on Sunday morning at St. Bartholomew's Church, attended by about 35 brethren. The Right Worshipful D.G.M., Mr. F. H. Chevallier Boutell, came up specially from Buenos Aires for the occasion, and all present were in full regalia. Mr. Boutell read the lessons, and the pulpit was occupied by the Chaplain, the Rev. Canon Pepys. The collection, devoted to the Prince of Wales's Fund per the British Patriotic Committee, realised \$210.

Mr. Spencer S. Dickson is now expected back towards the end of August.

The Bazaar in aid of the Franco-Belgian Red Cross which was going on for the ten days from the 4th to 14th made its final effort on the evening of the 14th when the net total realised was carried up above the \$20,000 mark. The piano given by Mr. Fraser has not yet been raffled, and tickets for a dollar each may be obtained from either Mr. A. M. Barnes, of General Mitre 665, or from Mr. Parry of the British Consulate.

Mr. Julian Parr, ex-President of the Rosario Bolsa, is still alive, spite of recent rumours to the contrary, and good news has this week been received from him.

The wedding of Miss Lucia Sara Miles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Enrique E. Miles, of El Trebol, to Mr. Santiago Orti, is to take place at St. Bartholomew's Church on Saturday week. A reception will follow at the Savoy Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Knight, of Fisherton, are leaving by the s.s. Desado on Monday for a trip to England.

The bazaar at the Talleres to be opened on September 10 by Mrs. C. H. Pearson and on the following day by Mrs. J. P. Crouch, promises to be a big affair; the Committee are already steeped in preparations.

The Rev. A. Bevis, who has been visiting Rosario from the Paraguayan Chaco, had a busy day on Sunday. He gave an address at Alberdi in the morning, spoke to the children at the Talleres Sunday School in the afternoon, occupied the pulpit at St. Bartholomew's at 6 p.m. and later on preached at Talleres Church.

LEGATION DESPATCHES

German Trenches Captured

BRITISH ADVANCE NEAR CHATEAU HOOGE

The following telegrams has been received by His Britannic Majesty's Minister at Buenos Aires from the Foreign Office, London:

July 21 (12.0 p.m.)

Sir John French reports 20th July: "Yesterday evening after successfully exploding mine just west of Chateau Hooge, east of Ypres, our troops occupied about 150 yards of enemy's trenches; the gain has since been consolidated. Two machine guns were captured and 15 prisoners, including 2 officers. Two other machine guns were destroyed by explosion. Elsewhere there is nothing to report."

CRUSHED TO DEATH

A DEFECTIVE CRANE CAUSES FATAL ACCIDENT.

On the eastern side of the South Dock, opposite the end of Calle Brazil, a fatal accident occurred yesterday afternoon, which resulted in the death of a man and dangerous injuries to his brother.

A weight of some 1,300 kilos was being raised by a crane, and owing to the breaking of the link-pin, the whole mass fell. The mechanic, Nicholas Rodriguez, had not observed that working underneath were two Italians named Santiago and Francisco Aiello. They had no chance of escaping when the load fell, with the result that Santiago Aiello was instantly killed and his brother Francisco dangerously crushed and hurt.

The crane was the property of Messrs. Wilson, coal merchants, Doctor Ortiz de Rozas has given instructions for the detention of the mechanic Rodriguez.

The victims of the accident are two Italians who have worked for some years in the Argentine, and both are married. The body of the elder, Santiago, is now in the Morgue, and the younger, Francisco, is in hospital.

Mr. Alexander F. Cochrane, of the London and River Plate Bank, Rosario, has received an appointment with the Frigorifico Armour de la Plata, and will take up his new duties at the beginning of August.

I understand that Mr. Thomas MacGuire has been obliged to undergo a very serious operation at the hands of Dr. Frend and Dr. Thomson. The patient is progressing as favourably as could be expected.

Last Wednesday a very enjoyable meeting of the Plaza Jewell Tennis Club was held. Play was indulged in as long as the light permitted and tea was provided by Miss Luisa Chiesa. To-morrow another meeting will take place as is customary every Wednesday and tea will be provided by Miss Omnes.

Mr. Alfred Hertz and his wife, formerly Miss Cora Barlett, left for their estancia in Godoy on Saturday accompanied by Señora Rosario Aldao de Hertz.

Alfredo J. White

Solicitor and Accountant

Cordoba 1321, Rosario

Tel. No. 5191



The Searle U. I. Tube winning the Gold Medal, National Hill Climbing contest, England.

'JUST ABOUT THE LIMIT'

must have been the travelling conditions pictured in these Illustrations



The Searle U.I. Tube saving Red Cross Wagons at the Front despite enemy deliberately shooting at same.

- = - The DURABILITY, STRENGTH and RESILIENCY of the = = = SEARLE UNBURSTABLE INNER TUBE

render their use almost a necessity on Bad Roads or Broken Surfaces. The hitherto constant danger of Bursting or Puncturing may now be said to have been eliminated, because:

SEARLE INNER TUBES require no outer support.

SEARLE INNER TUBES stand an enormous strain to the square inch.

SEARLE INNER TUBES are specially made of Canvas and Rubber with Double Special Shaped Treads.

No Punctures. 25% saving in Tube bill. 50% saving in Tyre Bill.

Write for details and proof to: **LOUIS J. THIESEN, 233 San Martin 233.**

Mainly About People

Mr. Herbert Gibson leaves to-morrow for Dover by the Zeelandia.

Among the passengers by the Zeelandia is Mr. Jorge Arturo Bell.

Mr. and Mrs. Alen McKay, Miss G. Forster and Mr. A. S. Cuff, have arrived at the Phoenix Hotel.

Ingeniero Dirks of Messrs. Dirks and Dales, with Mrs. Dirks leaves for Rio by the Zeelandia on July 23.

The last number of "Leslie's Weekly," contains a portrait of Miss Hale Pearson, daughter of the well-known Argentine financier.

The marriage of Mr. William Chambers and Miss A. Lombardi, will take place Saturday in the Robson Hall, Chaseomús.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Murphy and family are amongst the latest arrivals at the Palace Hotel. They are spending a few days in town from the camp.

There are messages at the Central and South American Telegraph Company's office for schooner Black, B.S. Aires from Baltimore, U.S.A., also from New York to Bodlevere, Buenos Aires.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Laing have left for England and desire, through the medium of "The Herald," to bid farewell to their friends.

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Rita, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Baines, of Olivos, to Mr. Eric Hudson, of Cordoba, third son of the late Rev. Robert and Mrs. Hudson, of Hove, Brighton.

The friends of Mr. F. A. Howard, of Kay and Co., will be sorry to hear that he is seriously ill at his house at Lomas de Zamora.

There will be very general sympathy with Mr. T. E. Nodder, of Messrs. Houlder Bros., 337 Sarmiento and of San Isidro, who has just received news of the death of his father, Mr. T. H. Nodder, at 23 Lismore Road, Meersbrook, Sheffield.

A peculiarly melancholy event has been the decease of Mrs. Vera Evelyn Rita Flower, wife of Mr. Lionel Flower, of Veraflores, Cañuelas, F. C. S., and of Wyke Hall, Gillingham, Dorsetshire. Mrs. Flower died yesterday at the British Hospital, on the fourth anniversary of her wedding. She was well known in the Capital and greatly liked. She was a fancier of dogs in certain breeds of which she was an authority. Mr. Flower, who is staying at the Phoenix Hotel at present, may possibly go to England shortly.

The engagement is announced of Mr. W. Danby late of New Zealand and also a well known Rosario resident, to Miss Pyman, sister of the late Rev. R. F. Pyman, M.A., Vicar of St. Bartholomew's Church, Rosario. Mr. Danby went to England some months ago and is now in the West Lancashire Field Ambulance Corps stationed in New Oxted, Surrey. He was for a long time Secretary to St. Bartholomew's Club and also a member of the choir and took a great interest in all work connected with the church. Heartly congratulations on behalf of all their friends in the Argentine who also express the wish that they may spend their honeymoon amongst them.

DAY BY DAY IN CORDOBA.

(From Our Correspondent).

July 19.

The Rev. J. W. Fleming, D.D., of the St. Andrew's Scotch Presbyterian Church of Buenos Aires, conducted the services at the English Church Hall on Sunday last.

Mr. Harry Clarke, the representative of "The Great Raymond Company," has arrived in town and is stopping at the Plaza Hotel.

The many friends of Mrs. Every Miller, who when a resident of this city was one of our most faithful church workers, will learn with pleasure that Mrs. Miller is to have charge of the refreshment booth at the Bazaar and Fancy Fair to be held shortly in Rosario.

Mr. George A. Brigstocke spent last Sunday in visiting the golf course at the Alta Gracia Hotel, Alta Gracia.

The Rev. Cyril Moore is expected back from the camp on July 29.

Miss Muriel Hobbs has joined the Cordoba Athletic Club.

Mrs. Boyd expects to make a visit on Thursday next to Cañada Gomez, where she will spend several days.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Lindemann were compelled to postpone the Fancy Dress Ball to be held at their home at Alta Cordoba on last Saturday night, due to their little daughter suddenly falling ill. Now that the child is much better the Ball will take place on Saturday of the present week.

Mr. Roland Hunt, of Buenos Aires, took advantage of the beautiful weather on Sunday to enjoy a round of golf at Alta Gracia.

Mr. G. E. Morton is leaving town for Buenos Aires on a business trip the first days of this week.

The prizes won by Miss Gladys Guppy and Mr. Louis G. Babb at the American Mixed Tennis Tournament held at the Cordoba Athletic Club on July 9 will be presented at the Club Pavilion on Sunday afternoon at 4 p.m.

Miss Brunkleu has joined the Cordoba Athletic Club.

Mr. C. H. Pearson, of the Central Argentine Railway, spent Sunday at Alta Gracia and made a trip around the links.

To-day the ground is being broken at the Cordoba Athletic Club for a new tennis court which will be installed alongside No. 3 court. It is the intention to make a trial of red sand as a bed for the playing surface of the court.

Messrs. Ferguson and Ditlesen motored to Alta Gracia on Sunday and indulged in some interesting golf.

Mr. Norman Colson came in from Pícar to enjoy some tennis for the week-end, but unfortunately while rushing after a ball in an exciting game he badly wrenched his knee, and will be obliged to lay up for a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Dunbar and Miss Violet Dunbar spent last Sunday at Alta Gracia.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Davis were visitors at the Athletic Club on Sunday last.

Mr. J. P. Urner, formerly of this city, is now located in Zarate.

CATTLE MARKET

ENTERED: 3,597.

Pigs	1,668
Prices: 20 to 29 cents per kilo.	
Summary of Purchasers.	
La Blanca	592
Sansinena	531
La Plata	435
Armour	350
Argentino	42

Total 1,950

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Juan Lalor—

From Chascomús: 49 steers at \$190; from Lincoln: 36 steers at 182; from General Pintos: 105 steers at \$163; from Carlos Casares: 2 steers at 152.5 at 147, 2 at 132, 2 at 136.50, 4 cows at 82.50, 17 at 90, 4 heifers at 67.50; from Guaminí: 8 steers at 60, 5 cows at 113.50; from Cordoba: 12 cows at 146, 7 at 126; from Gral. Belgrano: 4 cows at 114, 1 heifer at 110; from Tandil: 2 heifers at 71, 9 cows at 106.50, 8 at 119, 12 at 125, 1 at 127, 3 at 102, 3 young steers at 94, 9 steers at 179, 1 at 158.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Trenque Lauquen: 3 steers at \$180, 5 cows at 122, 4 at 122, 12 at 124, 2 steers at 145; from Laprida: 16 steers at 123.50, 11 at 112.50; from Trenque Lauquen: 12 steers at 166, 2 at 127; from Laprida: 10 steers at 115; from San Martín: 1 steers at 131, 3 cows at 62, 5 at 80.50, 5 at 102.50, 2 stags at 49, 12 calves at 48.50, 1 at 41, 2 at 15.50, 2 bullocks at 148, 3 at 137.

Salaberry y Berceche—

From 9 de Julio: 16 steers at \$160, 1 at 150, 1 at 117; from Cañuelas: 2 steers at 111, 2 cows at 125, 5 at 117, 9 at 110, 6 at 100, 3 at 101, 5 at 85, 4 at 86, 2 at 64, 5 heifers at 91, 6 calves at 38.50; from Carlos Casares: 3 calves at 57, 1 cow at 117, 3 young steers at 78, 10 heifers at 70; from Cañuelas: 2 young steers at 105.50, 2 cows at 83, 2 heifers at \$80.50.

Juan Elordy y Cia.—

From Las Heras: 3 steers at \$127, 11 at 110, 2 cows at 92, 1 bullock at 50.

Tomás Devoto y Cia.—

From Cambaceres: 36 young steers at \$138; from Pellegrini: 10 heifers at 105, 15 at 93; from Carlos Casares: 4 bullocks at 200, 2 at 196, 4 at 192; from Navarro: 1 cow at 90.

Fernando L. Patron—

From Carlos Casares: 1 bullock at \$180; from Suipacha: 9 bullocks at 167, 9 at 100; from Santa Fe: 1 steer at 125, 25 at 117; from Carlos Casares: 27 steers at 115, 17 cows at 130, 3 at 120; from Santa Fe: 32 calves at 70, 20 at 63, 7 at 45.

Luro Hermanos—

From Lobos: 1 bullock at \$55, 1 stag at 51.50, 1 calf at 59.50, 1 cow at 62, 1 bullock at 138, 4 at 98, 6 cows at 82, 5 at 100, 4 at 101, 8 at 125.50, 5 at 110, 1 stag at 121, 4 cows at 100; from Santa Fe: 6 cows at 109, 5 calves at 52, 2 young steers at 38.50, 6 calves at 44, 11 at 52.50, 6 at 36.

Tabacco Hermanos y Cia.—

From Alberti: 18 cows at \$120.

Estrugamou y Cia.—

From Chacabuco: 10 heifers at \$108, 16 steers at 135, 16 at 127, 4 cows at 140, from Mercedes: 1 cow at 120, 7 bullocks at 105; from Chacabuco: 40 steers at 190, 4 calves at 40, 11 heifers at 108, 3 steers at 85, 41 young steers at 80.

Aicso y Blaquier—

From Cordoba: 88 steers at \$155.

Julian Frers—

From Pintos: 100 steers at \$145.

B. nitez y Murre—

From Santa Fe: 12 steers at \$108, 20 at 85.

Crespo y Rodriguez—

From Chacabuco: 9 cows at \$58, 1 steer at 140, 1 bullock at 90.

Julio L. Peña y Cia.—

From Cordoba: 63 steers at \$136, 56 at 120, 19 at 115, 12 at 110, 40 at 161, 4 at 150; from 25 de Mayo: 100 steers at 109.

Juan Aphoca y Cia.—

From Pampa Central: 46 steers at \$120.

Lourtet Hermanos y Cia.—

From Olavarria: 60 steers at \$192.

Santamarina é Hijos—

From Lamadrid: 10 bulls at \$175; from Tandil: 22 steers at 180; from Cordoba: 86 steers at 161.

Fortunato B. Arzeno y Hnos.—

From Cordoba: 78 steers at \$135, 60 heifers at 105.

Rodolfo Guillón y Cia.—

From Trenque Lauquen: 18 steers at \$97.

Ignacio Goñi é Hijos—

From 9 de Julio: 48 cows at \$84, 4 calves at 55.

Beltran Sansot—

From Juarez: 25 steers at \$138; from Pampa Central: 60 steers at 155, from Olavarria: 12 cows at 110; from Ayacucho: 11 cows at 62; from Olavarria: 34 calves at 62, 4 cows at 110, 1 heifer at 90, 4 young steers at 107.

Lizarralde Hermanos—

From Lincoln: 13 steers at \$165, 5 cows at 135; from Pampa Central: 2 young steers at \$102, 1 bullock at 193, 2 heifers at 80, 1 calf at 30.

Leonardo Lynch y Cia.—

From Las Flores: 20 cows at \$112, 46 at 94.

Alejandro Schoo y Cia.—

From Junin: 42 steers at \$181.

Angel Velaz y Cia.—

From Suipacha: 22 steers at \$172, 16 at 126, 9 young steers at 122, 1 at 100, 2 steers at 135, 8 bullocks at 140, from Pampa Central: 3 stags at 125; from Maipú: 66 steers at 185; from Rivadavia: 32 steers at 130, 44 cows at 100, 10 young steers at 106; from Pampa Central: 14 steers at 124.

Adolfo Tewes—

From Cordoba: 20 cows at \$117, 4 at 112.

Bunge y Born—

9 bullocks at \$180, 7 steers at 160, 19 steers at 145.

Patron, Costas y Perú—

From Lincoln: 18 steers at \$130.

Cucullu y Cavo—

From Lincoln: 18 cows at \$116, 10 steers from D. Alvear at 167, 37 cows from Matanzas at 108.

Juan Bayona —

From Azul: 17 steers at \$193, 1 at 160, 23 cows at 130, from Santa Fe: 12 cows at 75, 50 calves at 48.

Unzué, Alzaga y Cia.—

From General Paz: 25 cosw at \$95, 18 do. from 9 de Julio at 95.

Nicolás A. Calvo—

From Santa Fe: 9 steers at \$93, 2 at 111.50, 1 cow at 114, 6 at 110, 5 at 84.50, 4 at 84.50, 1 at 48.

Videla Hermanos y Cia.—

From Santa Fe: 12 steers at \$92, 6 young steers at 87.

Cayetano Amoretti—

From Cordoba: 14 calves at \$150, 30 steers at 130.

Anarés Maraspin y Cia.—

From Entre Rios: 18 steers at \$153, 42 at 158, 4 at 140, 9 young steers at 110, 7 at 90, 14 cows at 102, 2 at 50, 1 calf at 50.

Soc. Cooperativa de Hacendados—

From Chacabuco: 25 steers at \$145, from Olavarria: 20 calves at 70.

Sebastian Palau y Cia.—

From Pampa Central: 1 steer at \$135, 19 cows at 109, 10 at 105.

Juan Anasagasti—

From Pampa Central: 25 cows at \$125, 37 at 108, 17 heifers at 70.

Accame y Bellini—

From Rodriguez: 12 cows at \$125, from Las Heras: 10 steers at 178, 25 stags at 120.



TRADE MARK

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LIGNIERES HERMANOS

(Adolfo Marcelo & Luis Lignieres)

Vaccine & Serums for Stock

VACCINE for CARBUNCLO, MANCHA, TRISTEZA, ENTEQUE, TUBERCULINAS, LOMBRIZ - TIFUS EQUINO. Etc., Etc.

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The Vaccine, and Serums are personally and exclusively prepared by **Adolfo Marcelo and Luis Lignieres**, which ensures successful results.

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1 HATTON GARDENS, LONDON.

Exporter of High-Class Pedigree Animals.

HEAVY DRAUGHT-HORSES SUITABLE FOR EXPORT PURCHASED

Local Representative:

Mr. A. Machattie,

San Martín 254, Buenos Aires.

SHEEP MARKET

ENTRIES: 3,163.

Local butchers	1,520
La Plata	1,191
Sansinena	468
Argentino	283

Total 3,462

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Salaberry y Berceche—

From Casey: 251 cap. frig. at \$15.

Martin Urtasun é Hijos

From Pringles: 100 cap. frig. at \$14.

Enrique A. Thompson y Cia.—

From T. Uriburu: 122 cap. frig. at \$14.00.

Crotto Hnos.—

From Sauzales: 38 ovejas mat. at \$19.50, 196 cap. mat. at 16.30.

A. Schoo y Cia.

From Blandengues: 296 cap. frig. at \$15.00.

Francisco Ojam y Cia.—

From Rauch: 125 bgos. mat. at \$5.70.

José Echeverry y Cia.—

From Chillar: 20 cap. mat. at \$17.40, 69 at 15.10.

Juan Curutchet y Cia.—

From A. Dulce: 75 ovejas mat. at \$13, 75 ovejas mat. at 13.

Tomás Devoto y Cia.

From E. Ries: 1800 cap. inv. at \$6.70.

Julian Frers—

From Estomba: 125 cap. mat. at \$17, 25 at 17, 71 at 15.70, 210 at 15.

Bunge y Born—

From D. Alvear: 154 cap. mat. at \$18.80.

Videla Hnos. y Cia.—

From Ataliva: 29 ovejas inv. at \$9, 18 cord. mat. at 7.30.

Estrugamou y Cia.—

From Cucha-Cucha: 60 cap. mat. at \$17.40, 20 at 19.10.

Mathieu y Cia.—

From Pringles: 67 cap. frig. at \$13.80, 32 at 12.60.

Martinez Grande y Saharrea—

From Tandil: 110 cap. frig. at \$13.50, 330 cap. inv. at 10.50.

Accame y Bellini—

From Cevallos: 73 cap. mat. at \$16.50, 128 cord. mat. at 10.

J. B. Casas—

From Stegman: 92 cap. mat. at \$15.80, 45 cap. frig. at 13.50; from Pringles: 348 cap. mat. at 15; from Las Hermanas: 30 cap. frig. at 13.20, 67 bgos. frig. at 10.90.

IMPORTANT SHORTHORN SALE

Messrs. Bullrich, yesterday afternoon sold another draft of four bulls and seven heifers from the famous San Blas herd. Business was fair and the following prices were realised:

Bulls.—Royalist \$1500; Patriot 4², \$1500 (sold to Sr. Gmo. Seré); San Blas General, \$1500, sold to ditto; Explorador 2^o \$1500, sold to ditto.

Heifers.—Blue Princess \$600; White Baroness \$650; Pretty Blue \$450; Gaiety \$600; Corona \$700; White Heather \$800; Silver Socks \$500.

RAILWAY TRAFFICS.

The subjoined traffic returns for the week ended July 11 are compared with the corresponding week of last year

Railway.	Gross Take	Increase or Decrease	Inc. or Dec. per mile	Miles Open	Aggregate from July 1st.	Increase or Decrease
				1911	1915	
Central Argentine	112,700	+ 3,700	+ 0 13 3	3,262	3,792	121,000 — 917
Southern Railway	77,000	— 1,000	— 0 12 3	3,729	3,307	190,000 + 5,700
Pacific Railway	80,000	+ 4,000	+ 0 19 1	3,505	3,534	112,000 — 9,000
Western Railway	43,000	+ 3,000	+ 0 14 3	1,792	1,867	61,000 — 4,000
Arg. North-Eastern Railway	5,353	— 267	— 1 6 1	667	752	7,331 — 264
Central Cordoba	35,500	— 874	— 0 19 4	1,180	1,189	51,200 — 8,004
Central Uruguay	17,016	+ 3,606	+ 3 13 9	978	978	24,739 + 2,284
Entre Rios Railway	8,100	— 900	— 1 4 8	730	730	11,900 — 3,309
	\$	\$	\$			\$
Province of Buenos Aires	129,901	+ 49,314	+ 62.12	790	790	193,317 + 70,039
Paraguay C. (to July 3)	372,131	+ 106,380	+ 417.18	255	255	— —

GRAIN MARKET

MERCADO de CEREALES a TERMINO

First Ring.

Maize.
For October—100 tons darsena at \$5.20.

Second Ring.

No operations.

REGISTERED CONTRACTS.

(Delivered in Buenos Aires).

Wheat.
For October — 600 tons at \$5.20.

Official Prices.

Wheat.	
For July Darsena.	\$12.90
For August Darsena.	12.55
For September Darsena.	12.65
Linseed.	
For July Darsena.	11.25
For August Darsena.	11.35
For September Darsena.	11.70
For October Darsena.	11.90
Maize.	
For July Darsena.	4.95
For August Darsena.	4.95
For September Darsena.	5.05
For October Darsena.	5.20

CAMARA GRENIAL DE CEREALES QUOTATIONS.

Prices in the Bolsa de Comercio.

100 kilos waggon Darsena. (Available).	
Linseed.	\$11.00
Wheat for Brazil.	12.60
Do Barletta for Europe.	11.60
Do for bread.	11.40
Do do (export. Europe).	11.20
Do do (export. Brazil).	12.20
Oats.	nominal
Yellow maize.	4.75

NATIONAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

(Rosario de Santa Fe).

First Ring.

Maize.
For October—1400 tons at \$5.02.

Second Ring.

Wheat.
For August—200 tons at \$11.90.
For September—200 tons at \$12.00.
For October—200 tons at \$12.10.

Official Prices.

Wheat.	
For August.	\$11.95
For September.	12.05
For October.	12.15

Linseed.

For August.	11.20
For September.	11.50
For October.	11.80
Available.	11.00

Maize.

For August.	4.70
For September.	4.85
For October.	5.00
Available.	4.65

In Rosario.

Wheat No. 1.	\$12.55
Wheat No. 2.	nominal
Linseed.	10.95
Maize.	4.60

MEAT EXPORTS

The Smithfield and Argentine Meat Company advise despatch by the Avon of 2876 each fore and hind quarters of frozen beef for Liverpool. By the same steamer the La Blanca Company sent away 4390 quarters of frozen beef for Liverpool.

La Blanca Company reports shipment by the R.M.S.P. Darro for Liverpool of 4142 quarters of frozen beef. By the Vasari for New York, the same Company, is sending 5083 quarters of frozen beef and 1902 of chilled. Also by the Tomaso di Savoia for Genoa the La Blanca has despatched 667 quarters of frozen beef.

The La Blanca Company advise despatch by the Highland Corrie for London of 4754 quarters of frozen beef and 2785 of chilled beef.

The Sansinena Company advise the following: By the Darro for Liverpool, 1186 quarters of frozen beef; by the Tubantia for Amsterdam, 1984 quarters chilled beef, and by the Highland Corrie for London, 3475 carcasses of frozen mutton.

THE WORLD'S CROPS

UNFAVOURABLE REPORTS FROM EUROPE.

London, July 21.

Messrs. Broomhall's last circular report on the world's crops contains the following information:

United Kingdom.—General rains have fallen and all crops have improved. Official estimates of the yield are, wheat 63 million bushels, barley 44 millions, oats 85 millions. Warm dry weather is now wanted.

France.—Wet weather continues. Recent heavy rain and other storms have done considerable damage, and have delayed the harvesting.

Germany.—Most of the reports are very favourable, and a large yield is expected of wheat, with potatoes excellent.

Russia.—The crop prospects are generally maintained, especially in regard to winter wheat. The outlook for the spring crop is not altogether favourable; but the reserves will be large and burdensome unless shipping becomes possible.

India.—The indications for the monsoon are better, but moisture is again needed. The crop prospects up to the present are favourable. Holders of old wheat are very reserved.

Australia.—Further good rains have fallen. The indications, based upon actual prospects, point to a very large yield of wheat.

Italy.—The harvest weather is rather better, but the crop will not be up to expectation.

Spain.—The reports as to the results of the harvest are not favourable. The early indications gave a probable yield of 156 million bushels; but it is now estimated that fully 30 per cent. of this will not be realised.

North Africa.—The results of the threshing are proving fully 20 per cent. less than earlier indications.

Scandinavia.—The outlook for wheat and rye are poor.

Greece.—The official report states that rain has caused severe damage to the crop, and the prospects are greatly lowered.

SALE OF BREEDING CATTLE

Messrs. Adolfo Bullrich and Co. sold yesterday at their Central Sale Rooms, 20 Shorthorn cows and heifers served from "Dos Marias," Estancia Cecil W. Lopez, Limited. The prices obtained for cows varied from \$1000 to \$250, and for heifers from \$700 to \$350, an average of \$510 nacional.

SHIPOWNERS HIGH CHARGES

Mr. H. John Hill, the general secretary of the Boilermakers' Society, in his annual report issued recently from the headquarters in Newcastle, refers to the high freight charges of the shipowners in the time of the nation's greatest need and peril, which was a black spot which stained the escutcheon of an otherwise honourable and noble profession.

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WANTED: Heavy Horses suitable for Exportation.

On Sale: Imported and Camp Bulls of all Breeds, Rams, Pigs, etc.

MORE HORSES FOR BRITAIN GOVERNMENT HOUSE FOR RIO NEGRO

A NEW PROPOSAL.

Señor Serrano, the Governor of Rio Negro, has approached the Minister of the Interior to obtain his authorisation to the construction of a Government House in Viedma. It is estimated that the cost of erection will be about \$40,000. The proposal has been well received by the Minister of the Interior, and steps are already being taken to carry out the work.

Señor Serrano has taken the opportunity of urging the necessity of defensive works against the possibility of future floods, and of the advisability of draining Lake Juncal, the periodical overflow of which causes such immense damage. The population of Viedma are always in fear of the inundations and such work as has been going on to protect their land only proceeds very slowly, and but little progress has been made.

Governor Serrano will, during the month of September, make a prolonged tour throughout the province, in company with several deputies.

HUNS AT MARTIN GARCIA

TO BE VISITED BY THEIR MINISTER.

The Minister of Marine has acceded to a request of the German Minister accredited to the Argentine to visit the German sailors from the Cap Trafalgar and the Dresden, who are interned on the island of Martin Garcia.

The Rosario has been lent for the purpose. She will sail on Saturday from the North Basin at 1 p.m. The German Minister and his secretary will be accompanied by the Argentine Naval Secretary. The Rosario will return the same day.

EARTHQUAKES IN JAPAN

NO CASUALTIES REPORTED.

Tokio, July 16.

For the last two days there have been earthquakes every half hour or so in the southern part of the island of Kiu Shiu, alarming the inhabitants of that region. The earth has cracked in several places, and the trees and grass have been withered up. Persons staying there for the summer months have fled. The eruption of the volcano Kirishima is increasing in violence, but no casualties have been reported.

SHIPMENTS FROM ROSARIO AND SAN LORENZO
From January to May and during June 1915

	WHEAT.				MAIZE.				TOTAL Wheat-maize
	Jan.	May	June	Total	Jan.	May	June	Total	
Bunge and Born.	69,948	11,838	81,786	54,004	61,617	115,621	197,407		
H. Ford and Co.	86,070	23,675	109,745	46,051	21,960	68,011	177,756		
L. Dreyfus and Co.	65,052	2,085	67,137	52,620	48,091	100,711	167,848		
Nicholson and Rathbone.	120,074	655	120,729	34,465	11,036	45,501	166,230		
Procter, Garratt, Marston.	74,543	—	74,543	47,091	37,189	84,280	158,823		
W. Barnett.	28,561	590	27,151	46,511	23,103	69,614	96,765		
General Mercantile.	32,717	—	32,717	31,501	21,454	52,955	85,672		
Weil Bros.	32,986	—	32,986	24,122	15,827	39,949	72,935		
Sunday and Co.	42,975	—	42,975	13,332	10,168	23,500	66,475		
Huni and Wormser.	19,539	2,140	21,679	28,095	12,050	40,145	61,824		
Hardy and Muhlensamp.	15,340	—	15,340	17,237	19,139	36,376	51,716		
H.C. Ehlert, Rio Flour Mills.	32,473	8,501	40,974	—	—	—	40,974		
F. Matarrazzo, S. Paulo.	23,646	3,764	27,410	—	—	—	27,410		
	641,924	53,248	695,172	395,029	281,634	676,663	1,371,835		

PASSENGER LISTS

S.S. CROFTON HALL.

The following passengers arrived by the American s.s. Crofton Hall: Miss Irene Shoppard, Mr. Frank A. Storer, Mr. Godefroid Bertrand, Mr. Fred. Nowell, Mrs. Eliza V. Bayan, Miss Florence Cripe, Miss Ida Pallett, and Miss Sarah Pallett.

R.M.S.P. DESEADO.

The R.M.S.P. Deseado arrived at Buenos Aires yesterday with the following passengers on board:—Mr. J. G. Alberdi, Mrs. Elizabeth Abaitua, Mr. Robert J. Aguirre, Mr. G. Ephgrave, Mr. R. C. Jones, Mrs. H. J. Marrs, Rev. J. Y. Mills, Mrs. Freida Roitmann, Master Archie Storr, Miss E. M. Shapland, Mr. B. P. Sapelli, Mr. P. R. Walsh, Mrs. Walsh, Mr. E. W. Warren, Mrs. K. Plunket Wilson and Master E. Plunket Wilson.

R.M.S.P. DARRO.

Amongst the passengers leaving per R.M.S.P. Darro on July 21, are the following:—Mr. Harold B. Stevinson, Rev. C. E. Newbould, Archdeacon Oswald Blogg, Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Beaven, Miss D. Beaven, Mr. M. J. Gomcz, Mr. R. Gomez, Mrs. J. Zorilla de Gomez, Misses M. J. and D. C. Gomez, Mr. David Jones, Miss Annie L. Smith, Miss Maggie Joyce Smith, Master R. W. Pakenham, Mrs. M. M. de Gismond, Mrs. Pilar Muinos, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Inman, Mr. and Mrs. J. MacChesney, Mr. J. L. Otero, Mr. F. F. Cuesta, Mr. W. MacLaughlin and Mr. John James Robinson.

HIGHLAND CORRIE.

The Nelson Liner Highland Corrie sailed from La Plata on July 20 with the following list of saloon passengers for London:—Lieutenant Commander H. W. Harvey, R.N.R., Mrs. Fannie Harvey, Master H. Wilfred Harvey, Master S. George Harvey, Master G. Ernest Harvey, Mr. Henry St. Elmo Neville, Mr. Joseph E. Talbot, Miss Florence A. Courtenay, Mr. G. J. Hartley, Mr. D. C. McFee, Mr. Chas. L. Hore, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Quiney, Miss Ruth Quiney, Miss Alice Quiney, Master Eric T. Quiney, Master Hector M. Quiney, Master Ronald A. Quiney, Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Laing, Mr. J. W. Mitchell, Miss Mabel Denham, Mr. David John, Mr. W. Arthur B. Wrey, etc., etc.

R.M.S.P. AVON.

The following passengers left by the R.M.S.P. Avon on July 15:—

Percy Foster, Diego F. Davio and Sra., Frank Lamkin, George S. Barker, and Sra., José R. Ribie, Thomas J. Kennedy, William A. Wallet, Alejandro de Sucre and Sra., John Chapman, Albert Faller, Samuel H. Klein, William A. Allerton, Ernesto J. Mc Athy, John G. Gibson, Gerald Woodward, Alfred Orme, Richard N. Cornelius, Henry Tregalles, Henry Tudor and Sra. and Hijos, Thomas Drysdale, Srta. Minnie Potter, James B. Stewart, Charles Goad and Sra., H. Wallis Maine, James Marjoribanks, Alberto Doderio, William Middlemise, Srta. S. I. Hiam, Sra. A. Gonzalez, Fortunato Luque, and Maises Aquamarin and Sra.

R.H.L. ZEELANDIA.

The following passengers arrived on July 17 by the Zeelandia of the Royal Holland Lloyd:—A. Lieselotte, A. M. Simon, I. Yung, J. Bosco, C. Pullen, J. Amarante, O. Vincenzo, F. Simon, R. Lanús J. and C. Alonso, L. and E. Da Rocha Silva, C. and D. Cairi Garmendia, Duhau and family, M. N. Anchorena and son, Dr. A. Ham, J. Rodriguez, M. de Baufort, M. von Balen, Z. Martinus, M. Zelling Smith, M. and G. de Bueno, J. Olivier, R. J. and M. Altgelty, J. and O. de Gonzalez, J. Sicci, E. A. Tjeley, G. Zimmerli, Curbelo and family, E. and E. Benkhe, C. Leiman, M. K. Tschrick, E.

Entxhei, E. Fritze, L. Monnoti, J. Bezzi, S. M. and Venerande, Uscher L. Snitco, Seur Egydia, E., Olga and Eva Dieterle, A. Peomonn, Saiy Felicogera, O. Weiss, J. Blumberg, L. Brannah, A. Meroux, S. P. Fernandez, E. C. P. and Clara C. de Montero, J. H. Romeo, F. Soto, J. Antonio, Serafin, Carmen and F. Soto, J. Soto, J. Zapiola Fontela, M. C. Pedreira, D. and M. Garcia, C. Z. Fernandez, A. Belsello, J. C. Gonzalez, P. Banusells, M. F. Roura, M. Bernardes, B. Lopez, F. Rodriguez, J. Cerdeira, A. Lourenco, A. Rodriguez, A. and C. Fernonder, I. C. Alvarez, R. Estevez, A. R. Ramos, B. Rivas, T. Tonzon, E. and E. Pereira, L. Gonzalez, Pura Beleso, Dolores Beleso, J. T. Esteves and J. Ayro.

S.S. VASARI.

The Lamport and Holt liner Vasari, will sail this afternoon from La Plata on the arrival of the 10.53 train from Plaza Constitución with the following passengers for New York:—Mrs. F. C. Cook, Miss C. Cook, Mrs. A. de la Balze and maid, Miss C. B. de la Balze, Mr. R. C. Reynolds, Mr. R. Conte, Mr. Moody Young, Mrs. E. Rochette, Master R. Rochette, Mr. K. F. Hoffmann, Mr. H. R. Putman, Mr. C. A. Bukley, Mr. A. J. Virmond, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Chatfield, Master J. Chatfield, Mr. A. Mosquera, Mr. E. Piccaluga, Mr. R. I. Hewitt, Mr. A. D. Campbell, Mr. W. S. Johnston, Mr. H. E. Bourdette, Mr. C. A. Fellows, Mr. Carroll Allan, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. West, Mr. A. del Piano, Mr. N. Risotto, Colonel D. L. Brainard, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Young, Master H. West, Misses C. and M. West and maid, Mr. F. Ahearn, Miss Myriam Deroxe, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Newby, Mr. S. H. Osmond, Mr. J. W. Mitchell, Mr. Alejandro Cristoforetti, Mr. A. J. Cristoforetti, Mr. and Mrs. H. Reynolds, Masters T. R. and J. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Kelley, Miss E. Andrew, Miss E. Shocknesse, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Howard and children, Mrs. E. R. Cook, Master E. F. Cook and maid, Mr. A. C. Radnor, Mr. J. Frexas, Mr. F. C. Cook, Mr. E. R. Cook, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. L. Anderson, Mr. F. Lamkin, Mr. A. S. Salmeron, Mrs. J. S. Silver, Mrs. R. J. Gottman, Miss W. Gottman, Mr. F. Foster, Mr. A. Andrew, Mrs. H. E. Gould, Master K. Gould, Mr. W. A. Kaser, Mr. S. H. Klein, Mr. D. A. Schutt, Mr. W. H. Bates, Dr. C. Pereda, Mr. E. Pereda, Miss M. I. Pereda, Miss J. Mulcahy, Mr. G. de la Vega, Mr. A. J. Zide, Mr. F. J. Zide, Mr. L. Granata, Mr. L. Geller, Mr. and Mrs. V. Ramagli and child, Mr. and Mrs. S. Asinovsky, Mrs. P. Flussfisch, three children and maid, Mr. W. Faulkner, Mr. F. Thomander, Miss H. Butet, Mr. Z. Magidow, Mr. E. Velarde, Mr. E. A. Lagerquist, Mr. J. F. Russo, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Smith, Mr. G. A. Kogan, Mr. M. Schlesinger, Mr. A. Lemonier, Mr. E. H. Wileman, Mr. R. L. Eggart, Mr. A. Perkins, Mr. Walter Puce and family, Mr. E. de Canal, Mr. W. E. Woodruff, Mr. S. A. Dezall and Mr. J. E. Davidson.

R.H.L. ZEELANDIA.

The following passengers leave tomorrow for Europe by R.H.L. steamer Zeelandia:—Mr. Herbert Gibson, Mr. Jorge Arturo Bell, Mr. Guido Castagnino, Mrs. Juana de Castagnino, Dr. Marcio Bueno, Mrs. Genoveva Valle de Bueno, Mr. Santiago Recorder Borrás, Mr. Juan Carlos Garcia Gonzalez, Mrs. Maria Elvira Paz de Garcia Gonzalez, Mr. Ing. Pedro Dirks, Mrs. Adolfinia Giesse de Dirks, Mr. Christian Schindler, Mrs. Leonie de Schindler, Mr. Felix Grand, Mr. E. M. Newman, Mrs. F. R. de Newman, Mr. Carlos d'Emery, Mrs. de Ortenberg, Mr. Ortenberg, Mr. Ortenberg, Mrs. Enriqueta Lafont, Mrs. Miriam Rocher, Mr. José Siesu, Mr. José Floriano Peixoto, Mr. Julian Lopez, Mr. Ricardo Lopez, Mr. Lorenzo Daguino, Mr. Juan Bautista Cordeiro do Mello, Mrs. Mariada C. Vascancellos de Cordeiro, Mrs. Helena J. van der Kuilen, Mr. Joao de Arruda Leite Pentead, Mrs. Elisa Hafner de Arruda, Mr. Manuel Cavatta, Mrs.

COLLISION IN THE RIVER

SALVAGE OPERATIONS.

The collision which occurred on Thursday in the river between the Spanish steamer, "P. de Satrustegui" and the Italian boat "Sirra" has resulted in the sinking of the latter. She was badly stove amidships, and sank during the early hours of yesterday. It is fortunate that the collision occurred in shallow water, and even in sinking the "Sirra" is only down up to her decks. The work of salving her, however, is one of considerable difficulty, all her holds are full of water. Tugs have been sent with all the necessary materials to assist the salvage operations.

The Sirra was proceeding from Norfolk with a large cargo of coal, consigned to the National Bank. The mail steamer, "P. de Satrustegui," as soon as she has discharged her cargo, will be dry docked for repairs.

Further details concerning the sinking of the Sirra have come to hand at a late hour. During low water yesterday afternoon she was examined by the diver Eugene Thomas, who states that he discovered three plates badly stove in, and that to this is due the sinking of the ship.

The captain, Signor Antonio di Anne, has been in conference with the agents of the company in which the vessel is insured, with a view of obtaining the necessary assistance to salve her, which the diver has stated as being possible.

The first engineer, Bando Vicenza, was the only member of the crew to be in any way hurt, and his escape was a remarkable one. At the time of the collision he was asleep in his cabin, and was awakened by the shock and the splintering of everything in his cabin. In spite of this, the only injury he received was a more or less serious one to his eye. His predicament was unpleasant. In total darkness he heard the cries of the crew, and the commands of the captain, but was unable to get out owing to the cabin door having jammed. During his imprisonment he realised that the vessel was sinking. He was released by members of the crew. These number 28, and the captain hopes to make the necessary provision for them, after his interview with the insurance company.

There has been no loss of cargo and no further report of damage. It is thus expected that the Sirra will soon be afloat again, although the work of salving her will be by no means easy.

Antonia Vierra de Maraes, Mrs. Olima Cavatta, Mrs. Antonietta Cavatta, Mrs. Arminda Cavatta, Mr. Manuel Cavatta, Mrs. Arminda V. Cavatta, Mrs. Laura Cavatta, Mr. Gio Carlos Lombardo, Mr. Petronillo A. Botto, Mr. Julio de Facieu, Mrs. Facieu, Mrs. de Facieu, Mr. José Plastina, Mr. Rafael Karman, Mr. Oscar Weiss, Miss Catalina Horodet Duset, Mr. Francisco Set, Mr. Lorelo Moreira de Abreu, Mr. Palermo Nunziata, Mrs. Euclidia Domelicchio, Mrs. Maria Adela Staffa, Mr. Hanz Noetzli, Mr. Florinda Franch, Mrs. Jesusa L. de Franch, Mr. José Franch, Mrs. Augustina Franch, Miss Elisa Franch, Miss Aurelia Franch, Miss Consuelo Franch, Miss Guadalupe Franch, Mr. Walterio P. Shutte, Mr. Dionisio Alvarez, Mr. Edgardo Caseaux, Mrs. de Caseaux, Miss Jacinta Martin, Mrs. Luisa Kammann, Mr. Martin Irisarri, Mrs. Josefa Irisarri, Miss Maria Irisarri, Miss Dolores Irisarri, Mr. Martin Irisarri, Miss Josefa Irissari, Mr. Joaquin Irisarri, Mr. Louis Kaufmann, Mrs. Luisa de Kaufmann, Miss Clara Kaufmann, Miss Berta Kaufmann, Mrs. Harriet Ana Gredsted L. de Smith, Mr. Jorge Smidth, Mr. Harry Smidth, Mr. Rodolfo Hamann, Mr. Juan Bitsch, Mr. Clarence S. Howell, Mrs. J. P. Howell, Mr. Juan Bautista Gonzalez Comesano, Mr. Eugenio Beele, Mrs. Adolfa Fernandez, Mr. Nicolas Fernandez, Miss Natalia Fernandez.

THE MAILS.

TO ARRIVE IN JULY.

21.—British by HIGHLAND LOCH.
28.—Pacific by ORIANA.

TO LEAVE IN JULY.

23.—Brazil and Europe by ZEELANDIA. Mails close at 2 p.m.
26.—Brasil and Europe by DESEADO. Mails close at 8 a.m.
27.—London direct by HIGHLAND LADDIE. Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage till 4 p.m.

BIRTH.

BANNERMAN.—On the 17th, at Florida, F.C.C.A., to Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Bannerman, a daughter.

DOBSON.—In July 19th, at Las Ciy-cas, Quilmes, the wife of Herbert J. Dobson, of a daughter. 952 g21

GILBERT.—To Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Gilbert, on the 16th inst., a son.

WEDDING.

HULTON-BESKABY.—At San Isidro, on the 15th inst., Henry Hulton of Manchester, to Gertie, second daughter of the late Juan Beskaby and Mrs. Beskaby, of San Isidro.

DEATH.

FLOWER.—On the fourth anniversary of her wedding, the 18th July, at the British Hospital, Vera Evelyn Rita Flower, dearly beloved wife and sincerest friend of Lionel Flower, of Veraflores, Cañuelas, F. C. Sud, and Wyke Hall, Gillingham, Dorset, England. h g22

MACDONALD.—On the 14th inst., at Estancia "Los Alfalfares," Arrias, F. C. C. A., John B. Macdonald, aged 61 years. 762 g16

SCALLON.—Killed at the front, Ernest Wilmot Scallon, age 24, of the 2nd King Edward's Horse. Volunteered October 1914 from Misiones, N.E. Argentina. Nephew of Mr. C. J. M. Scallon of Buenos Aires. g17

SHIPPING NOTES.

Messrs. Houlder Bros.' s.s. El Uruguayo has arrived in Liverpool.

The Houlder liner La Rosarina left Liverpool on July 16, outward bound.

Messrs. J. R. Williams' Norton liner Crofton Hall, arrived in port yesterday with passengers from New York.

The P.S.N.C. Oriana left Punta Arenas yesterday en route for Montevideo.

The P.S.N.C. Orita arrived at Valparaiso on July 19, outward bound.

The R.M.S.P. Avon left Rio yesterday en route for England.

The Royal Holland Lloyd steamer Gelria is due in Pernambuco to-day.

BAHIA BLANCA SHIPPING.

July 18.

At Ingeniero White:—Nascent, discharging coal for the F.C.S.; Durnachton, discharging coal for the F.C.S.; Falloden, loading for Huni and Wormser at the elevators; Renfield, English sailing vessel, loading at the elevators for Dreyfus and Co.; Efstathios, Greek steamer, left on July 16.

Port Galvan:—Kinross, discharging coal for the B.A.P.; Parahyba, loading for Bunge and Born; Gowan Hall, loaded balles and now lying out at Punta Pipa.

HOMEWARD CHARTERS.

The following vessels (says the "Times" of Argentina) were fixed during last week to load homeward:

S.s. Warrior, 5200, 10 o/o, pr. Buenos Aires, U.K., grain, 57/6; s.s. Tavian, 8000, 10 o/o, Bahia Blanca, London and Avonmouth, grain, £22,750; s.s. Lorenzo, 3500, 10 o/o, Buenos Aires, Genoa, grain, 48/-; s.s. Nation, 6000, 10 o/o, Buenos Aires, London, grain, 52/6; s.s. Bra Kar, 7000, 10 o/o, pr. Buenos Aires, Scandinavian, grain, 72/6; s.s. Negus, 4000, 10 o/o, 15 Sep. can., San Lorenzo, New York, grain 30/-, linseed, same rate; s.s. Flixton, 6500, 10 o/o, pr. Buenos Aires, U.K., grain, 52/6.

Buenos Aires Herald

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY EDITION

39th Year. New Series, No. 576

Buenos Aires, Friday, July 30th, 1915

Price 30 Cents

MR. ASQUITH'S OPTIMISTIC SPEECH

Confidence in Result of Italian and
Dardanelles Campaigns

"THIS WAR IS A CONTEST OF ENDURANCE"

Revival in Recruiting Enthusiasm

LONDON, JULY 28.

MR. ASQUITH, SPEAKING TO-DAY ON THE PROSPECTS OF THE WAR SAID THAT:

RECRUITING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM WAS UNDIMINISHED, AND THE LATEST REPORTS WERE THE BEST FOR A LONG TIME;

THE FLEET WAS STRONGER, AND THE SUBMARINE MENACE WAS NOT GOING TO INFLICT SUBSTANTIAL INJURY ON BRITISH COMMERCE;

CONFIDENCE IN THE RESULT OF THE CAMPAIGN IN THE DARDANELLES IS UNDIMINISHED;

ITALY IS STEADILY GAINING GROUND, AND HER OBJECTIVE WILL SOON BE WITHIN REACH.

THE PRIME MINISTER FINALLY REFERRED TO THE GALLANT EFFORTS OF RUSSIA, AND DECLARED THAT THIS WAR WAS A CONTEST OF ENDURANCE.

CHARGE AGAINST BRITISH AMBASSADOR U.S. CONSULATE EMPLOYEE ARRESTED

SIR CECIL SPRING-RICE ACCUSED
OF VIOLATING U.S. NEUTRALITY.

Washington, July 28.

It is stated that the directors of the newspaper "Fatherland" published in New York have brought before the Secretary of State a charge against the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, of having violated the neutrality of the United States by recruiting volunteers for the British army, and of having taken part in the inscription of Montenegrins in the States who wish to return to their country to take service in the army.

It is thought probable that Mr. Lansing will take no action in the matter.

MORE "DIPLOMATIC DISCUSSION"

AMERICA'S ATTITUDE OVER
SINKING OF THE LEELANAW.

New York, July 28.

The United States Consul in London has telegraphed to the Department of State at Washington that the German submarine which sank the American steamer Leelanaw gave the crew sufficient time to abandon the vessel.

It is expected that the case will be one for diplomatic discussion when it will be settled whether Germany should recompense the owners for the loss of ship and cargo.

The German Government has not yet sent any explanation of the attack on the steamer Orduña.

CHARGE OF ASSISTING BRITISH
SUBJECT WITH FRAUDULENT
PASSPORT.

New York, July 28.

An American subject named Charles Wilson who is attached to the United States Consulate in Berlin is reported in a telegram from the German capital to have been arrested and placed in confinement pending investigation of the circumstances attending the escape of a British resident by means of a passport alleged to have been fraudulently obtained.

Wilson is stated to have certified that he was personally acquainted with the applicant for the passport and that he was an American citizen, on the strength of which the passport was issued. When Wilson found that the fraud was about to be discovered he disappeared, but was arrested on the Swiss frontier and brought back to Berlin.

TAUBE RAID ON CALAIS

Paris, July 28.

A German Taube passed over Calais to-day, and a number of others over Mardyck. The bombs they dropped had no effect.

German aeroplanes also attempted a raid on Dunkirk, but were chased away.

PREPARED FOR A LONG CAMPAIGN

FRENCH'S ARMY FIT FOR
ANY EMERGENCY

London, July 27.

Despatches received by the War Office state that the British forces at La Bassée have made some slight progress, having occupied by means of night attacks several positions which were tenaciously defended by the enemy.

Field Marshal French reports that the position of the expeditionary army is constantly becoming stronger, as every day fresh defence works are constructed, fresh troops are received and further supplies of munitions arrive.

The Commander-in-Chief states that the British army is prepared for a long campaign and is fit to meet any emergency. The sanitary service is so good that no case of epidemic disease has occurred among the troops.

BRITISH FLOTILLA IN ACTION.

London, July 27.

The Admiralty reports the receipt of despatches announcing that a British flotilla co-operated with the French in the bombardment of Westende. The damage caused to the German positions was considerable.

ARTILLERY DUELS IN FLANDERS

Paris, July 27.

The War Office has published an official communiqué which says:—

"In return for the bombardment by the Germans of Furnes and Dunkirk our artillery has cannonaded the German cantonments at Westende and Middelkerk.

"In the Senchez sector there were artillery actions and combats with hand grenades.

"In the Argonne region two attempts by the Germans to attack near Layon and Binarville were easily repulsed.

"In the Vosges district we succeeded in extending and consolidating our positions on the summit of Lingekopf and in occupying the pass between Lingekopf and Carrieres. The Germans bombarded the pass of Schlucht."

AEROPLANE BASE DESTROYED

FRENCH DESTROYER'S SUCCESS
IN THE ADRIATIC

London, July 26.

The French destroyer Bisson has shelled and destroyed the aeroplane and submarine base established by the Austrians on the island of Lagosta off Dalmatia.

CABLE WITH MAINLAND CUT.

Toulon, July 26.

The French destroyer which bombarded and reduced to ruins the supply station on Lagosta island used by the Austrian submarines and aeroplanes, also cut the cable connecting the island with the mainland.

FRENCH INFANTRY ADVANCE

German Reverses in Champagne
District

ZEEBRUGGE AGAIN BOMBARDED

Amsterdam, July 28.

The German naval base and fortified positions at Zeebrugge were bombarded to-day by a French cruiser and a number of aeroplanes.

A considerable amount of damage was done. A shot from one of the cruiser's guns struck a German torpedo boat. Several ammunition magazines were blown up and parts of the fortifications ruined.

FRENCH ARMY RESUMES THE
OFFENSIVE.

Paris, July 28.

Important operations are announced to be taking place in the Champagne district. After several weeks devoted to sapping and blowing up the enemy's trenches, the French infantry has commenced an advance, attacking the enemy at various points.

Along a front of considerable extent to the north of Perthes and Beausejour, the French have compelled the enemy to fall back somewhat and seek the protection of their fortified positions.

The French, who have been reinforced, continue the attack and have consolidated the positions captured.

In the Arras region the French have also taken the offensive with satisfactory results.

Several trenches have been taken near Notre Dame de Lorette after a sharp contest which was terminated by a bayonet charge by the French. Subsequent counter-attacks by the enemy were in every instance repulsed. The fighting still goes on with vigour.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

Paris, July 28.

The official bulletin published to-day by the War Office reports:—

"In the region of Artois north of Souchez, the Germans, after a strong bombardment, delivered last night several different attacks against three of our positions. After a very spirited combat they were driven out of the trenches which the French succeeded in occupying, with the exception of one point, where they retained about twenty yards of trench, which has been sapped in advance from our front.

"The town of Soissons was again bombarded yesterday evening.

"In the Argonne region, in the vicinity of Fontaine-aux-Carnes, the enemy attempted to make an attack but was driven back to his trenches by our infantry fire.

"On the rest of the front, the night passed quietly.

TSAR'S NEW ARMY OF 1,500,000 MEN

1896 Class Called to the Colours

Zeppelin Captured During Fighting in Poland

PETROGRAD, JULY 28.

THE TSAR HAS ISSUED A UKASE CALLING TO ARMS ALL MEN BORN IN 1896. THIS, AND OTHER MEASURES ABOUT TO BE ADOPTED, WILL GIVE THE GRAND DUKE A NEW ARMY OF 1,500,000 MEN.

THE TSAR'S ASIATIC SUBJECTS, PARTICULARLY THOSE OF SIBERIA, ARE ALSO ABOUT TO BE SUMMONED TO THE COLOURS.

ACCORDING TO UNOFFICIAL REPORTS WHICH ARE CURRENT HERE, EXTRAORDINARY PREPARATIONS ARE UNDER WAY THROUGHOUT RUSSIA FOR THE ORGANISATION OF AN ENORMOUS ARMY, AND FOR A NEW AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN ON A HUGE SCALE.

GERMANS CROSS THE BUG

Russian Successes in Poland

CAPTURE OF A ZEPPELIN

Petrograd, July 28.

Military critics consider that the situation of the Russian forces on the Narew has much improved during the last few hours. They have been concentrated in great force in the locality and are offering a stern resistance to the advance of the Germans. Their efforts have had the desired effect, the Germans having been checked by the artillery and infantry attacks constantly delivered against them and inflicting prodigious losses upon them.

It is stated that the efforts of the Germans to take possession of Warsaw have already cost them upwards of half a million men.

To-day's official despatch reads as follows:—

"On the Niemen the situation is unchanged. There have been cavalry outpost actions there.

"To the southwest of Kovno on Monday the enemy was repulsed beyond Vesianarew, and on Sunday and Monday from Dobrolenka.

"In the Novo Georgievsk region there is fighting with increased energy.

"On the left bank of the Narew the enemy is held back by energetic counter attacks.

"Intense fighting occurred in the forest of Rosen on Monday evening. The enemy brought up enormous reserves from Akove and Serock.

"On both banks of the Narew there have been successful Russian attacks, some of the enemy's detachments being compelled to beat a hasty retreat. In the region of Serock we captured one Zeppelin, 700 prisoners and several maxims.

"Enemy counter-attacks from Constantinow were repulsed by our armed motor-cars.

"On the left bank of the Vistula at daybreak we delivered a successful bayonet charge, the enemy's attempts to approach our front Nadarzyn-Piasieczno to the southeast of Blonie being repulsed.

"On the Vistula and Vieprz front tranquillity prevailed. East of the Vieprz to the Bug the fighting continues. In this region on Monday evening large forces of the enemy captured a portion of the Russian trenches, but they were expelled from it in a subsequent counter-attack.

"Particularly vigorous attacks in

KULTUR'S NEW WAR-CRY

BANISH LATIN SCRIPT FROM THE SCHOOLS.

New York, July 28.

A despatch from Berlin says that along with the movement to purify the German language of foreign words comes another, designed "Banish Latin Script from the Country." The advocate of this writes:

"One of the resources of our enemies is the English language, through which a great part of the world, including America, is dominated. Along with the British language there go English characteristics and ways of thinking. Hence the world willingly gives credence to what passes through the filter of the English language.

"German truth cannot pass through the filter of the English language; hence we should no longer use English script in Germany. Whoever uses the Latin script in our schools uses in reality the English script.

"This script has also invaded France under the name 'écriture Anglaise.' Since we are so enthusiastic about foreign things we have taken the English script as our own with respectful obedience; and we are on the best road to deny utterly the script of a Goethe, a Koerner, a Jahn, and other great Germans."

"INCORPORATING" BELGIUM

CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS WITH THOSE OF GERMANY.

London, July 28.

Advices received by way of Amsterdam indicate that arrangements for the complete consolidation of Belgian financial interests with those of Germany are progressing rapidly at Antwerp.

The German administrator of the Banque Centrale Anversoise has given the information that it is to be absorbed by the Deutsche Bank, its head being the director of the latter institution.

the neighbourhood of Grubochow were successfully repulsed.

"On the Bug river stubborn fighting is taking place in the region of Sikal and Potovrzhlitsa, where a portion of the enemy's forces crossed the river.

"On the Dniester and the Pruth the enemy delivered ineffectual attacks."

AS IN 1812

RUSSIANS LAY WASTE ABANDONED COUNTRY

WINDAU EVACUATED AND BURNED.

London, July 22.

Official despatches from Petrograd announce that while the steps for providing the forces of Russia with the necessary armaments and munitions are being carried out, the General Staff will continue to withdraw the forces East in pursuance of the tactics adopted in 1812, which resulted in the downfall of Napoleon's armies.

Everything is being destroyed by the retreating army. Cities, towns, villages, hamlets, and farmhouses are being abandoned by their inhabitants which accompany the forces, and the buildings, with everything that cannot be taken away, are burned.

The armies are preceded by thousands of carts and drays carrying all that can be transported and is required for the troops in campaign. Parallel with the carts travel huge herds of live-stock, and behind the army all is a desolate waste.

All these measures are being carried with stern military rigour.

WINDAU BURNED AND EVACUATED.

New York, July 22.

It is reported from Berlin that the Russians burned Windau before evacuating it; also that, according to reports from Libau to-day, they have applied the torch to the harbour works and various buildings. The greater part of the town is said to be destroyed.

RULE BY COERCION

GERMANY'S GENTLE WAY

Paris, July 22.

As a further breach of the rights of people by the Germans the Press reports that recently the Germans tried to compel the owners and employees in industrial establishments in Roubaix to work for them. As this failed the Germans have deported to Germany 140 of the leading men of the city, among whom are tradesmen, merchants, priests, and civil functionaries. One of them is M. Eugene Mette, a wealthy trader and ex-Deputy for the Northern Department.

THE ZEPPELIN BUBBLE

GERMANS LOSE FAITH IN UTILITY OF DIRIGIBLES.

New York, July 28.

According to despatches from Rotterdam there are signs that the Germans are beginning to lose their faith in the efficacy of the Zeppelin as an instrument of war, and opinions are expressed that several radical changes will be necessary to make the airship of practical use.

It is noted that when the war broke out the German public pinned their faith on the Zeppelin, while the submarine was passed over almost unnoticed. Now Von Tirpitz is the hero while Count Zeppelin is in the shade. Withal, the Germans continue the construction of dirigibles which are modified according to the latest discoveries.

BLANKETS FROM THE STATES

ORDERS PLACED BY BELGIUM AND ITALY.

New York, July 28.

Belgium has placed orders for 30,000 cavalry blankets with American mills, bringing up the total orders from that country for blankets to 400,000.

Italy also is said to have closed its contract for blankets here.

THE WEIGHT OF THE WAR

RUSSIAN CRITIC'S COMPLAINT

SIMULTANEOUS ATTACK NECESSARY

New York, July 22.

A telegram from London states that complaints are beginning to be heard that Russia is bearing practically the entire brunt of the war. These complaints are confined to the mass of the people, who cannot judge what is really happening on any front for two days in succession.

The military critic of the "Russky Invalid," who is certainly in close touch with the General Staff, contrasts the furious battle which is being fought in a dozen different directions within the frontiers of Russia with the apparent quiescence of the British, French and Italian armies.

Without pledging himself to their accuracy he mentions various estimates that between the Vistula and Bug rivers alone the Teutons have upwards of twenty army corps, that is to say 1,200,000 men, actually fighting under high pressure, and he adds that as many more are operating along the entire front.

After recapitulating the strenuous events that have happened on Germany's eastern front during the last few days, he says:

"Speaking generally, the weight of the war at present lies on our front, while the positions of our allies is much lighter, except at the Dardanelles, which is a very difficult campaign. The war is still very far from the end. Is it to consist of skirmishes by the Germans with each of their adversaries in turn? We want a general and united attack on the Germans simultaneously from all quarters, with a full exertion of strength. This alone can end this protracted world-war."

VON HINDENBURG DEFEATED.

London, July 22.

It is reported from Petrograd that the Russians have inflicted a defeat upon Marshal von Hindenburg's forces.

It is stated that some of the more distant suburbs of Warsaw will have to be evacuated.

RUSSIA'S FINANCES

INCREASED ISSUE OF STATE SECURITIES

Petrograd, July 27.

The Minister of Finance has applied for authority to issue State securities amounting to £120,000,000 beyond the sum at present allowable.

The Minister stated that the Savings Banks up to July 1st. showed deposits amounting to 180 million sterling above those of last year, which is almost the exact amount of the loss to the Treasury owing to the prohibition of the making and sale of vodka.

EMULATE THE OSTRICH!

GERMANY ADVISED NOT TO REPLY TO WILSON'S THIRD NOTE.

London, July 28.

A Reuter's Agency telegram from Amsterdam says:

"The 'Cologne Gazette' has published a wireless message from Washington containing a suggestion that, in order to avoid further exciting public opinion in the United States, Germany should not reply to the last Note from the States unless she is able to give a favourable answer. The 'Gazette' considers the advice well worthy of consideration."

AUSTRIANS LOSE ALL IMPORTANT POSITIONS

Evacuation of Podgora Imminent

TWO-WEEKS BATTLE NEAR SERJOCH

Advance by Italian Infantry Checked

New York, July 28.

A telegram from Geneva reports that despatches from Laibach received in Geneva to-day state that the Austrians have entirely retreated from Gorizia. The telegram proceeds:—

"The movement began in the latter part of last week, in consequence of the terrible losses sustained. The evacuation of Podgora is now only a question of hours. The position is untenable for the Austrians, who have lost all their important positions. The whole of the Carso plateau is in the hands of the Italians with the exception of a few hundred yards of trenches where the Austrians still hold out.

"The Italians are launching terrific attacks against the Austrian lines at Fogliano, Tarazzo, Redijuglia and Doberto. The battle is still under way near Serjoch. It began two weeks ago and is now assuming great proportions. The terrific cannonade can be heard from Zerneth. The struggle is for the possession of the summit of Scartuzzo. The Italian infantry has been checked, but the artillery continues the engagement."

AUSTRIANS ABANDONING GORIZIA.

Rome, July 28.

From reports to hand it appears that the Austrians are retiring from Gorizia. The work of repairing the fortifications has been suspended and preparations are being made on the railway for the transportation of troops, provisions and munitions.

In regard to the operations on the Doberdo plateau, it is known that the Austrians guarding the road to Trieste have lost their best troops and will be unable to maintain their positions any longer. With the exception of a few trenches, the whole of the Carso table-land is in the hands of the Italians.

In the fighting on the Carso plateau yesterday the Imperial forces lost 2000 men.

"FIRM AND SURE PROGRESS EVERYWHERE."

London, July 28.

The Chiasso correspondent of the "Daily Mail" telegraphs that the Italians are now masters of the Lower Isonzo region, having captured all points commanding the western Carso from which the Austrians had been able to prevent the Italians from crossing the river.

Since occupying Monte San Michele, on the northern slope of the Carso plateau, the Italians have also taken Monte Sei Busi, 400 metres in altitude, on the southern slope.

In reference to this achievement a despatch from Monfalcone to "Il Secolo" says:—

"Our troops have gained another noteworthy success in the capture of Sei Busi after a desperate contest with the enemy. Four times the Bersaglieri reached the summit where the Austrians were formidably entrenched, and four times they were driven back with great loss. The field of battle was lit up by magnesium bombs which on bursting in the air scattered what resembled a rain of stars.

"At daybreak the Bersaglieri es-

sayed a fifth attack which was successful, the Austrians being completely exhausted.

"An Italian Alpine regiment succeeded in working round the foot of the hill and nearly cut off the retreat of the enemy. Two thousand prisoners and an abundant amount of material of war fell into the hands of the Italians.

"News from other points of the front confirm the reports of the firm and sure progress of the Italians everywhere."

CONTRABAND OF WAR

ITALY FOLLOWS BRITAIN'S LEAD.

Washington, July 28.

In regard to the Italian list of contraband, the Royal decree governing the attitude of Italy toward the shipping of neutrals, which was on the file at the Department of State to-day, shows close conformity with that of the British Government. The modifications of the rules are outlined in the Declaration of London. They also follow those made by Great Britain and include the provision that goods shipped to neutral countries must be consigned to an individual and not merely to order.

The decree authorises blockades of neutral coasts if it is established that the enemy is obtaining supplies for his armed forces from that territory.

SPIES FROM THE VATICAN

PROCEEDINGS TO BE TAKEN BY ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

Rome, July 28.

Legal proceedings are about to be taken against Professor Schneider Graziosi, Sub-Manager of the Vatican Museums, his brother Karl, a clerk in the Bank of Rome, and his nephew Victor, architect, who were taken by an Italian torpedo boat while taking photographs of the defence works on Ponza island. The rumour that the Vatican had made a friendly protest against the arrest, which was circulated by certain "foreign elements," has been contradicted.

GERMANY'S GRAIN CROPS

QUALITY ADJUDGED EXCELLENT

New York, July 23.

A despatch from Berlin announces the commencement of the garnering of the wheat and rye crops, the quality of which is judged to be excellent. The unusually warm weather has resulted in a fuller and mealier grain. The production, although somewhat diminished in regard to quantity, is equalised by the increased percentage of flour.

The supply will not only be sufficient for a year, but will make it possible to lay by a reserve which will last for some months longer.

GORIZIA IN RUINS

TERRIBLE EFFECTS IN RECENT FIGHTING

London, July 24.

According to J. M. Jeffries, correspondent of the "Daily Mail," all the eastern suburbs of Gorizia are in ruins. The line is so battered by the Italian artillery and so cut to pieces by the bayonet that the Teuton troops to-day hold only that portion of the road between San Mauro and the Plava tracts, and their present positions are seriously menaced by the irresistible charges of the troops of King Victor Emmanuel which are being launched without intermission upon the enemy.

40,000 AUSTRIAN LOSSES IN ISONZO FIGHTING.

Rome, July 24.

The Austrian losses in the battle in the Isonzo valley are estimated by the Italian General Staff at 40,000 men.

The Italian aerial fleet which is preparing the way for the advance of the army on Trieste has bombarded the railway and station at Nabresina, 15 kilometres from Trieste.

The Austrian torpedo boat flotilla has been broken up into sections for the purpose of separately attacking the undefended parts of the Italian coast. The ports of Ortona and Pedaso, which are mere seaside watering places without any military significance, have thus been shelled. Being summer time there was a considerable population of visitors; but fortunately only some slight material damages were caused by the fire of the boats.

TROUBLE IN TRIFOLITANIA

GRADUALLY LESSENING UNDER ITALIAN RULE.

Rome, July 28.

The latest despatches from Tripolitania are of a very re-assuring character.

It is stated that the five forts on the coast have garrisons of sufficient strength to deal with any attack by rebel "mehallas," and have also received additional artillery.

The natives however who have been roused by the German and Turkish propaganda do not appear to be very eager to attack, confining themselves to harassing the tribes in the vicinity who have remained loyal to the Italian Government.

General Ameglio, the new Governor, is adopting the same tactics that were found so successful in Cyrenaica, which consisted of sending out strong flying columns armed with light field-guns and machine guns which pursue and break up any rebel forces that have been collected for the purpose of attacking the Italian forts.

REBELS LED BY EUROPEAN OFFICERS.

London, July 28.

The "Morning Post" publishes a despatch from its correspondent at Rome who says that the withdrawal of the Italians from the interior of Tripoli has now been completed. The people have been concentrated in four coast towns, viz., Tripoli, Homs, Misurata and Jara.

The rebels are reported to be numerous and to be led by European officers and several native chiefs who have returned from Turkey.

ITALY AND SERBIA

UNTRUTHFUL REPORT OF STRAINED RELATIONS.

Rome, July 24.

The leading newspapers of Rome contradict the report of strained relations between Italy and Serbia. They say that the two States are on as cordial terms as before the war. The action of Serbia in Albania is causing no anxiety whatever to the Italian Government.

WAR ON TURKEY AND GERMANY

ADVOCATED IN ITALY

New York, July 27.

A telegram from London to the "Evening Sun" says that advice from Rome indicate that Italy is preparing for war with Turkey. Popular agitation for participation in the Dardanelles campaign, which was suppressed some weeks ago by the Government, has now been resumed without let or hindrance.

At the same time an attitude of violent hostility to Germany has again developed, the newspapers pointing out the futility of keeping up the fiction that Italy is not at war with Germany, as there is indisputable evidence that German troops are incorporated in the Austrian forces opposing Italy.

Earlier in the war, when the "Messaggero" and the "Giornale d'Italia" advocated war on Turkey, the censor interfered; but the censorship has evidently been rescinded, as all the papers have taken up the agitation.

KING AGAINST INTERVENTION.

London, July 27.

A telegram from Rome to the "Morning Post" says that opinions are divided about sending an Italian contingent to the Dardanelles. The King, General Cadorna, and the military generally were opposed to the idea, but the Foreign Office, for political and diplomatic reasons, desired to take a hand in the Dardanelles campaign.

The Italian aristocracy, although before the war they were largely Germanophil, have gone to the front in large numbers, and the Italians say that they are more prompt to spend their blood than their wealth.

The Italian middle classes have contributed well to the war fund in proportion to their means. The Press has acted with great patriotism, and the foreign correspondents have had no cause to complain of the censorship.

ITALIAN HERO'S DEATH

"ON, ON, THE VICTORY IS OURS."

Rome, July 24.

An interesting story is told by the papers of an old Garibaldian named Lavezzari who, although 76 years of age, insisted on being allowed to fight for his country. He joined his old regiment which fought against Austria in 1859, having taken an oath to die or regain the land which Austria had wrested from Italy.

Despite his age Lavezzari displayed extraordinary energy. Wherever the fight was thickest, always in the front rank, the red shirt of the old Garibaldian was to be seen.

In the attack upon and capture of Podgora he was one of the first to enter the trenches; but at the moment of victory he fell mortally wounded with his face to the foe and calling to his companions, "On, on, the victory is ours."

The newspapers, in relating the incident, say:—"This is how a hero dies."

DISGUISED AS AUSTRIANS

BAVARIANS OPPOSING MONTENEGRIN TROOPS.

Rome, July 28.

A telegram from Cetinje to "La Tribuna" announces that proof has been obtained that the Austrian troops opposing the Montenegrins in Herzegovina have been strongly reinforced by Bavarian forces, although in Austrian uniforms. The Austrians have also received from Germany much material of war, especially artillery of various calibres.

WILL GREECE CONTINUE NEUTRAL?

Non-Intervention Rumours in Athens

Russian Naval Activity in the Black Sea

New York, July 28.

It is reported from Athens that King Constantine will receive the ex-Premier of Greece, M. Venizelos, in a day or two, when it is expected that the political situation will be definitely defined.

The general opinion is, however, that even in the case of a change of Ministers, Greece will continue neutral.

ALLIES REINFORCED

TROOPS LANDED ON GALLIPOLI PENINSULA.

New York, July 28.

Despatches from Tenedos announce that more troops have been landed on Gallipoli peninsula under the protection of the naval guns. The fresh contingents immediately took their places in the firing line.

RUSSIAN NAVAL ACTIVITY

OPERATIONS IN THE BLACK SEA

New York, July 28.

Despatches from Petrograd announce that the Russian Black Sea squadron continues its activity in those waters with the object of preventing troops or supplies from being sent to the Dardanelles. Several more Turkish sailing ships have been sunk.

DARDANELLES WOUNDED

LANDED AT GIBRALTAR.

Madrid, July 28.

A telegram from Algeciras announces that a transport has landed at Gibraltar 500 British wounded from the Dardanelles.

SUBMARINES IN ACTION

GERMANS CLAIM VICTORY IN THE DARDANELLES.

New York, July 28.

A telegram from Berlin says that it is announced in the "Mittag Zeitung" that a German submarine in the Dardanelles destroyed the French submarine Mariotte on July 26, the crew of 31 men being taken prisoners.

KABYLES IN FRANCE

IMPORTED LABOUR FOR HARVESTING.

Paris, July 28.

A telegram from Chartres, Eure-et-Loir, says that six hundred Kabyles from the south of Algiers have arrived there to assist in gathering the harvest.

CANADIANS FOR EUROPE

10,000 MEN TO LEAVE MONTREAL

London, July 28.

A telegram from Montreal announces that ten thousand more trained and fully equipped troops are ready to sail for the United Kingdom. Meanwhile recruiting in Canada is proceeding under normal conditions.

EXPLOSION IN DIRIGIBLE HANGAR

THREE MEN KILLED AT WORMWOOD SCRUBS.

London, July 28.

An explosion occurred to-day in a hangar for dirigibles at Wormwood Scrubs which caused the death of three men and injuries to some fifteen or twenty others.

An investigation has been commenced to ascertain the cause of the disaster. There is a strong impression that it was the work of a criminal, but no proof to that effect has yet been obtained.

CAUSED BY A LIGHTED CIGAR

London, July 28.

The official report of the explosion at Wormwood Scrubs says:—

"Three persons were killed and twenty persons injured by the explosion of an army dirigible in its hangar at Wormwood Scrubs to-day. The victims were mostly mechanics employed about the aviation camps.

"It is believed that some gas which had escaped was exploded by a lighted cigar."

PROTECTION AGAINST SHRAPNEL

STEEL HELMETS USED BY FRENCH TROOPS.

Paris, July 28.

It is reported from Dunkirk that the new helmet with which the French troops have been provided has given excellent results.

The helmet, which is made of chrome steel, is for protecting the men from shrapnel, and it is stated that the soldiers highly approve of the innovation and now fight with greater confidence. The cost of the helmet is only 33 centimes.

RUBBER SHORTAGE IN NORWAY

MOTOR TRAFFIC SERIOUSLY AFFECTED.

Christiania, July 28.

Rubber is becoming exceedingly scarce in Norway, and motor traffic is greatly affected by the want of it, many omnibuses having had to be withdrawn from the public service.

The Royal Automobile Club and the Foreign Office are trying to obtain the permission of the British Government to the purchase in London of limited quantities of manufactured rubber.

GERMANY'S NEW AEROPLANE

A SEMI-INVISIBLE CRAFT.

Rotterdam, July 28.

A new kind of aeroplane is being used by the German army, which is almost invisible at the height of 3000 feet and entirely so at an altitude of 6600 feet.

This result has been obtained by replacing the material ordinarily used for the wings by a chemical substance called "cellon." It is a combination of cellulose with acetic acid, which makes an exceedingly tough, transparent, pliable and non-inflammable material.

REBELLION IN HUNGARY CAUSED BY FOOD SHORTAGE

London, July 22.

Intelligence has been received from Austria-Hungary through Amsterdam that there have been popular risings of a serious nature in the Dual Monarchy, especially in Hungary.

Although the uneasiness is general, the most violent manifestations have been at Leibnitz and in the valley of the Sulm river to the southward in the direction of Trieste, also on all that part of the frontier.

The movement took the form of a strike and a protest against the scarcity and exorbitant prices of articles of consumption. The bakeries and shops were attacked and pillaged and much damage done, several fires breaking out.

As all the population took part in the movement, the local police were impotent. Help was asked for and the town was occupied by six regiments of troops after a collision with the strikers in which there was considerable bloodshed.

The rising having been put down, the strikers who had been taken prisoners were tried by court-martial, and the ringleaders executed as soon as sentence was pronounced.

The agitation has extended far and wide, and it has been found necessary to withdraw 15,000 troops from the front to maintain order within the Empire.

TURKISH DEFEAT IN THE CAUCASUS

AN OFFENSIVE THAT FAILED

Petrograd, July 27.

Despatches from Tiflis announce that the Turkish forces in the Caucasus having obtained reinforcements commenced a series of offensive operations against the Russians lines which they considered weakest.

The Russians defended themselves with great vigour, repulsing their opponents and finally sallying from their trenches and putting them to flight and pursuing them for several kilometres.

The enemy lost heavily in effective, besides a number of field and machine guns.

The prisoners say that the Turkish army is demoralised.

FORTY TURKISH VESSELS SUNK.

Petrograd, July 27.

A laconic official bulletin announces that Russian torpedo boats in the Black Sea have sunk forty Turkish coaling ships.

COAL SHAFT AND SUSPENSION BRIDGE DESTROYED.

Petrograd, July 27.

The official announcement of the sinking of forty Turkish sailing ships laden with coal by the Russian torpedo boats operating in the coal region of the Black Sea took place last Sunday. The boats also destroyed a new coal shaft and a suspension bridge on the Asia Minor coast.

TURKEY'S NEW ARMY

CONTAINS MORE GERMAN OFFICERS.

New York, July 27.

A telegram from Amsterdam says that the "Telegraaf" publishes despatches from Berlin announcing that fresh contingents of German officers have left for Constantinople at the request of Marshal von der Goltz. They are to take charge of the operations on Gallipoli and of the new Turkish army corps which will take the field before the summer is over.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

London, July 28.

Alexander Seling, a German, late Venezuelan consul at Nottingham, has been sentenced to imprisonment for eight months for trading with the enemy.

BALTIC'S NARROW ESCAPE

WHITE STAR LINER PURSUED BY A SUBMARINE

EXCITING FLIGHT FROM THE FASTNET.

Liverpool, July 27.

The steamer Baltic has arrived from New York. The passengers report that a German submarine sighted the ship near Fastnet and chased her. On seeing this the Baltic changed her course and rapidly zigzagged until she had almost made the coast of Cornwall.

PIRATES AGAIN ACTIVE

THREE BRITISH VESSELS SUNK

London, July 26.

The following vessels are reported to have been sunk by German submarines since Saturday last:

British steamer Roslin, 128 tons, Aberdeen, in the North Sea.

British steamer Strathmore, 316 tons, Glasgow, North Sea.

British steamer Grangewood, 3422 tons gross, Gratitude S.S. Co., London from Archangel to Havre.

A number of fishing boats were also sunk.

It is believed that no lives have been lost.

BRITISH FISHING VESSELS LOST

London, July 28.

German submarines have sunk three more British fishing boats and another Norwegian sailing ship. In each case the crews escaped.

NEUTRAL VESSELS SUNK.

London, July 28.

German submarines have sunk the Swedish steamship Emma and the Danish schooners Maria, Neptunis and Lena. The crews have landed at Blyth to-day.

PIRATES' LITTLE JEST

"TORPEDOES FOR CHURCHILL AND GREY."

London, July 27.

Apparently determined to demoralise the British fishing trade as much as possible, two German submarines appeared suddenly among a fishing fleet off the north coast of Scotland and sunk nine trawlers, viz., the Rosslyn, Celtic, Cydorna, Cadwell, Strathmore, Honoria, Cassio, Hermione and Sutton.

In each case, in spite of vigorous shell fire from the German underwater boats, the crews of the fishing boats escaped without injury. Although the men of the Honoria and the Sutton drifted in their open boats for forty and forty-five hours respectively before being picked up, all were landed safely to-day.

Many other fishing vessels have been forced to take refuge in the northern harbours. Some of the fishermen say that the Germans on board the submarines spoke good English. In one case they shouted out: We have nice little torpedoes here for Churchill and Grey."

CLOWN PRINCE'S ESCAPE

GERMAN HEIR NARROWLY ESCAPES DEATH.

London, July 22.

A despatch from the north of France says that last week the German Crown Prince had a narrow escape from death. While he was watching the progress of a combat through his field glasses a projectile fell very close to him, killing two men, wrecking some supply wagons and covering the Prince with earth.

THE THIRD NOTE RE-AFFIRMS ATTITUDE OF THE STATES

Washington, July 24.

The text of the Third Note from the United States to Germany on the subject of the latter Power's methods of conducting submarine warfare has been published in the newspapers to-day, and runs as follows:—

"The Note of the Imperial Government dated July 8 has received the careful consideration of the Government of the United States, which regrets to say that it finds it by no means satisfactory. The Note overlooks the real points at issue between the two Governments, and indicates no means whereby the accepted principles of the law of humanity can be applied in the grave problem awaiting solution; while on the other hand it does make suggestions for a partial suspension of those principles such as would virtually signify the abandonment of them.

"The United States Government notes with satisfaction that the Imperial Government unreservedly recognises the validity of the principles upon which this Government has laid stress in its various communications to Germany, in regard to the proclamation of a war zone and the announcement of a submarine warfare against merchant shipping on the high seas; the principle that the seas are free, that the nature of the cargo of merchant vessels must be ascertained before they can legally be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of non-combatants must in no case be endangered, unless the vessel resists or tries to escape after having received the order to stop and submit to search. An act of reprisal is, *per se*, an act outside the law, and the defence of such act and the admission thereof are illegal.

"The United States Government has, however, been disagreeably surprised to find that the Imperial Government considers itself to a large extent exempt from the obligation of observing these principles, even in the case of neutral vessels, owing to the practice which, in its opinion, the Government of Great Britain is adopting in regard to neutral commerce.

"The Imperial Government will readily understand that the United States Government cannot discuss the policy of the British Government in regard to neutral commerce, except with that Government itself. It must consider the conduct of other belligerent Governments independently of any discussion with the Imperial Government as to what this Government considers an unjustifiable violation of the rights of American citizens on the part of the commanders of German submarines.

"Illegal and inhuman acts, although they may be considered justifiable against an enemy who is held to be proceeding in defiance of law and humanity, are obviously inadmissible when they deprive neutrals of their recognised rights, especially when they violate even the right to live.

"If belligerents cannot enter upon reprisals against their foes without endangering the lives of neutrals as well as their property, the principles of humanity and justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutrals demand that such practices shall cease; and persistence in them would constitute, under such circumstances, an unpardonable offence against the sovereignty of the neutral Powers affected.

"The United States Government is not oblivious of the abnormal conditions created by this war, nor of the radical changes in the circumstances and methods of attack brought about by the use of instruments of naval war which the nations of the world could not have had in view when the present international laws were formulated. It is prepared to make every reasonable concession for these new and unlooked for aspects of naval warfare; but it cannot consent to

renounce any essential and fundamental right of the nation on account of these new and altered circumstances.

"The rights of neutrals in time of war are based on principles, and not on expedient; and those principles are immutable. It is the duty and the obligation of belligerents to find a means of adapting the new circumstances to those principles.

"The events of the last two months have clearly proved that it is possible and practicable to carry on the submarine operations which characterise the activity of the Imperial German fleet within the so-called war zone in a manner substantially in accordance with the accepted practices and rules of warfare.

"The whole world regarded with interest and increasing satisfaction the demonstration that this could be done by the German naval commanders. It is therefore possible to contrive that submarine attacks shall be above criticism, and thereby to do away with the principal causes of offence.

"In view of the admission of illegality made by the Imperial Government when alleging its right to reprisals in defence of its acts, and of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the United States Government cannot believe that the Imperial Government will abstain any longer from expressing its disapproval of the inexcusable act of the German naval commander in sinking the *Lusitania*, or of offering reparation for the loss of American lives, so far as reparation can be made for the useless destruction of human lives by an illegal act.

"The United States Government, while not indifferent to the friendly feeling whereby it was inspired, cannot accept the suggestion of the Imperial Government that certain vessels should be designated and allowed the freedom of the seas, as that would be an illegal act. The mere agreement would of itself imply that other vessels would be open to illegal attack, and would therefore constitute an abandonment of the principles which this Government is upholding, and which, in more tranquil times, every nation will accept.

"The Government of the United States and the Imperial Government are striving for the realisation of the same great object, and have jointly so striven for a long while, maintaining the very principles on which the United States Government now so solemnly insists. Both are striving for the freedom of the seas, and the Government of the United States will continue to strive for it, whoever may violate it and at whatever cost. It invites the practical co-operation of the Imperial Government at this moment when co-operation may be most useful and when that great and common proposal may be most notably and efficaciously realised. It also expresses the hope that that object may be to some extent at least attained even before the present war comes to an end. It can be done.

"The Government of the United States feels compelled not only to insist on these principles against any who may violate or disregard them, in the protection of the subjects of the nation, but is also deeply interested in seeing that they shall be practised by the belligerents themselves; and it holds itself in readiness to act at any moment as a common friend with the privilege of suggesting the means of doing so.

"Meanwhile, the very value which this Government attaches to the long and uninterrupted friendship which has existed between the Governments and people of the two countries impels it very gravely to impress upon the Imperial Government the necessity of a scrupulous observance of the rights of neutrals in this serious question. That same friendship impels it to say to the Imperial Government that the repetition by the German naval commanders of acts in contravention of those rights will be considered by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly."

GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS

"GERMANY'S STAND WILL BE MAINTAINED."

New York, July 24.

According to a despatch from Berlin, the American Note was not published there this morning but will probably appear in the afternoon editions.

Count Reventlow, in an article to the "Tages Zeitung" says that no matter what the Note contains, the submarine campaign will not be restricted. So far as Germany is concerned, there can be no further question as to its attitude. Germany's stand has been taken, and it will be maintained.

FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS.

The "Lokal Anzeiger" says that the contents of the Note do not preclude the possibility of further negotiations between Washington and Berlin.

U.S. NATIONAL DEFENCES

VAST REORGANISATION SCHEME

New York, July 24.

It is reported from Washington that the President has requested the Secretaries of State, War and the Navy to furnish him with full information as to the state of the national defences, with the intention of submitting to Congress a vast scheme of reorganisation.

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO THE STATES

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANCELLATION.

New York, July 27.

The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to the United States Secretary of State requesting him to cancel the reply which was sent yesterday to the American Note regarding the question of interference with neutral commerce. Another reply is being prepared and will be sent shortly.

MODIFICATION CAUSED BY WILSON'S NOTE TO GERMANY?

Washington, July 27.

It is believed in official centres that the meaning of the telegram from Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Lansing requesting him to hold over the publication of the British reply to the United States Note as there was a supplement to follow, is, that Great Britain has decided to modify her policy in respect to the control of the seas on account of the observations made in the last American Note to Germany.

The Secretary of State declares that there has been no negotiating of any kind in the matter with the British Ambassador or Foreign Office.

SWISS NEUTRALITY

TO BE RIGIDLY ENFORCED.

Berne, July 23.

The Swiss Federal Council has taken further steps for the maintenance of neutrality on the part of the Press as well as the public. Insults directed to nations, chiefs of State or foreign Governments are prohibited under penalty of a fine of £200 or six months in prison. Those guilty of breaking this regulation will be tried by the Civil Court.

REPLY TO BE FORWARDED THIS WEEK.

New York, July 27.

Despatches from Berlin report that the German Foreign Office is engaged in drafting the reply to the American Note, which will probably be forwarded before the end of the week.

ANOTHER AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK

DARING "REPLY" TO WILSON'S THIRD NOTE

London, July 26.

A German submarine is reported to have sunk the American steamer *Leelanaw* in the North Sea. The vessel was bound from Archangel to Belfast with a cargo of linseed. All the crew were saved.

(Note—The *Leelanaw* is described in Lloyd's Register as of 1924 tons gross register, built at Newcastle in 1886, and belonging to J. Jerome of Tacoma, U.S.)

CREW ORDERED TO THE BOATS.

London, July 26.

Further details concerning the American steamer *Leelanaw*, off the north-west coast of Scotland, show that the commander of the submarine inquired of the captain what cargo there was on board. The latter replying that it was linseed, the commander declared that it was contraband of war and ordered the crew to get into the boats. The order was obeyed and the submarine then proceeded to sink the steamer.

INCIDENT CREATES SENSATION IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 26.

The news of the sinking of the American steamer *Leelanaw* by a German submarine has caused a deep sensation here. It is considered that the act come under the classification of "deliberately unfriendly" acts to which the final paragraph of the Third American Note, recently delivered, refers.

The Government has ordered an official report to be furnished upon the incident.

CREW ARRIVE AT KIRKWALL.

London, July 26.

The captain and crew of the American steamer *Leelanaw* have arrived at Kirkwall to-day in their own boats. The vessel left Archangel on July 8 with a cargo of flax for Belfast, after which she was to return to the United States in ballast.

The commander of the submarine appears to have sunk the *Leelanaw* under the authority of the German Government's decree issued on April 18 last declaring flax to be contraband of war.

SUNK BY THE PIRATES

NEUTRAL VESSELS DESTROYED.

London, July 27.

German submarines have sunk the Norwegian barque *Harbor*, and the Danish fishing boats *Nogill* and *Honaria*. The crews are believed to have been rescued.

The crew of the Norwegian schooner, *Harboe*, which was attacked and set on fire last Sunday by a German submarine, have landed here.

The Captain says that the crew were given five minutes to get into the boats. He saw three other vessels on fire near the spot where the *Harboe* was attacked.

A despatch from Batavia reports that the American oilship, *Maverick*, from Los Angeles, on reaching the Java Sea was held up by a Dutch warship and brought to Batavia where, after an inspection of the ship's papers, she was released.

ATTACKED BY CHOLERA

ENVER BEY IN THE HANDS OF GERMAN PHYSICIANS.

Athens, July 23.

A despatch from Constantinople states that the Turkish Minister of War, Enver Pasha, has been attacked by cholera, and is in the hands of German physicians.

It is also reported that an epidemic of cholera is raging in the Turkish military encampments.

BRITAIN'S LOSSES IN OFFICERS AND MEN

330,995 KILLED, WOUNDED & MISSING

London, July 27.

The Prime Minister has announced that the British casualties since the commencement of the war, exclusive of those of the African campaign, details of which are not yet available, amount to 330,995 men.

The statement has caused surprise, as the declarations of the War Office had led people to believe that they were much lower.

THE PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

London, July 27.

A printed statement issued by the Prime Minister gives details of the losses sustained by the British forces from the commencement of the war to July 20. They are divided up as follows:—

Killed:—

France: officers 3,288, men 48,377. Dardanelles, including Naval Division: officers 567, men 7,567. Other theatres of operations, excluding German Southwest Africa: officers 145, men 1,445.

Wounded:—

France: officers 6,083, men 156,308. Dardanelles: officers 1,379, men 28,635. Other theatres of operations: officers 248, men 3,247.

Missing:—

France: officers 1,163, men 50,969. Dardanelles: officers 198, men 10,892. Other theatres of operations, officers 22, men 641.

KING GEORGE ON TOUR

VISIT TO MUNITIONS FACTORIES.

London, July 23.

King George has been visiting the munition factories at Coventry and Birmingham. His Majesty also visited the military hospital at Birmingham.

TO STIMULATE RECRUITING

CANADA REDUCES MEASUREMENT STANDARDS.

Montreal, July 27.

An order issued by the Military Department taking effect from to-day, admits to the ranks of the Canadian troops men of 5 feet 2 inches in height. Heretofore volunteers of less than 5 feet 3 inches were rejected.

The requirement of a chest measurement of 33½ inches has also been reduced half an inch for those of 30 years or under. The object of this relaxation of the regulations is to increase the number of enlistments.

MARRIED MEN AT THE FRONT

843,000 IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

London, July 22.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Newton said that the number of married men in the British army was approximately 843,000. The aggregate amount of the separation allowances paid to the wives and children of these men came to about £25,000,000.

ANTWERP FINED

London, July 27.

A telegram from Amsterdam to the "Morning Post" announces that the city of Antwerp has been fined 250,000 francs on account of a popular demonstration which was held on the Belgian fête day.

BRITAIN'S FINANCES

PROBABLE INCREASE IN THE BANK RATE

London, July 24.

The Bank of England's statement just issued which shows an increase of £56,000,000 for the week does not show the full volume of subscriptions to the war loan on Tuesday, when probably £250,000,000 out of the total of £600,000,000 was actually paid up.

There are three several reasons why this result was not shown in the Bank's return. For one thing, the joint stock banks, while crediting the Government in their books with the subscriptions made by them, are paying cash on the instalment method, that is, as the public expenditure requires; but it is also believed that the Government has repaid the Bank of England £50,000,000 against advances on pre-moratorium bills. The Bank itself has also paid into the market some millions sterling which were borrowed a few months ago to help in controlling the money market. These cross-currents prevented the Bank return from reflecting accurately the huge transactions of Tuesday.

The Bank rate now being effective and the money market under control, banking opinion is urging the general taxation of imports and a higher income tax, with the object of curtailing imports and enforcing general economy. The Prime Minister yesterday indicated the likelihood of the adoption of some such policy.

The American exchange market is the visible crux of the problem. What will probably happen ultimately will, as heretofore intimated, be the sale of short-term bonds to the American market; but the first step is not unlikely to be an endeavour to stimulate further English sales of American securities. Through still dearer money here Lombard Street has come to recognise the danger of drifting. The Bank rate may go to 6 per cent. before very long, with a view to making 5½ per cent. effective in the outside market.

The offering of the £9,000,000 Canadian loan in America is exciting interest. The incident is welcomed here, even though we feel that it indicates that America's peaceful penetration of Canada is one of the increasing number of evidences of the enormous start the United States holds in the race for financial leadership and prosperity after the war.

TAXATION OF SMALL INCOMES

London, July 23.

The Prime Minister to-day received a commission of bankers and business men who applied to him to urge greater national economy, increased taxation on imported goods, and a tax upon the smaller incomes.

Mr. Asquith stated that the present circumstances were exceptional. The question of further taxation needed serious consideration, but the Government and the Chancellor of the Exchequer would give the matter early attention.

The Minister also showed a disposition to support other suggestions put forward by the commission.

LORD PENRHYN'S LOSSES

ELDEST SON AND TWO HALF BROTHERS KILLED.

London, July 22.

Lieutenant the Hon. Charles Douglas Pennant, of the Coldstream Guards, is unofficially reported killed in action.

Lord Penrhyn has thus lost his eldest son and two half-brothers in the war.

TWELVE MONTHS AGO

ANNIVERSARY OF OUTBREAK OF GREAT WAR.

Paris, July 23.

The French newspapers recall the fact that to-day is the anniversary of the presentation by Austria-Hungary of the ultimatum to Serbia. They emphasise the resolution of France and her allies to continue the war until the Central Powers are crushed.

WHERE GERMANY FAILED.

Paris, July 23.

"Le Matin," in an article on the recurrence of the anniversary of Austria's ultimatum to Serbia, says that Germany reached the point of wishing to crush by diplomacy, if not by force, those nations which were unwilling to accept her yoke. She was completely carried away by her desire for domination, a mania which led her to believe that she could not exist without her authority being uncontested in Europe.

KITCHENER'S ARMY

LARGE REINFORCEMENTS LEAVING FOR THE FRONT.

New York, July 24.

It is reported from London that the newly organised troops in Great Britain are about to leave for the front.

The Secretary for War, Lord Kitchener, has expressed his entire satisfaction with the troops, which include several regiments of Irish.

The forces will probably be reviewed by the King before leaving.

CAMP COOKING

LADIES APPOINTED BY THE WAR OFFICE.

London, July 24.

Hundreds of lady Professors of domestic arts will pass the holidays in giving cookery lessons in the camps of Britain's new armies, receiving the temporary rank of Corporal or Sergeant.

This step is being taken owing to reports that waste is going on in the camps.

The War Office has arranged for a hundred to begin work next week. If the results are good the scheme will be largely extended.

FIGHTING IN ARABIA

TURKS EXPELLED FROM SHEIKH OTHMAN.

London, July 24.

An official report issued by the Press Bureau says:

"The city of Sheikh Othman in Arabia, which in the withdrawal of our troops to Aden, had been temporarily abandoned, was reoccupied by us on Wednesday, the Turks being easily expelled and pursued for a distance of five miles.

"Sheikh Othman is now securely held, and the civil population is fast returning. The Turks still hold Lahaj, but they are said to be suffering from sickness.

"Our total casualties in the affair of Wednesday were about 25 of all ranks."

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

NOT ILLEGAL IN THE FAR EAST.

New York, July 23.

A telegram from Tokio announces that the Japanese Government has informed Britain that Japan cannot accede to the request that trade with the citizens of hostile nations be prohibited in the Far East, on the ground that such a step would be contrary to constitutional law.

TURKISH VESSELS SUNK

BY BRITISH SUBMARINE IN THE MARMORA.

London, July 26.

It is reported from Athens that a British submarine penetrated as far as Constantinople, where it sank a Turkish transport and two smaller vessels armed with cannon.

RUMOURED SINKING OF TURKISH TRANSPORT.

London, July 26.

Confirmatory tidings have been received that a British submarine eluded the Turkish warships in the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora and penetrated into the very harbour of Constantinople, sunk two of the Sultan's gunboats and a steamer and returned safely to her base.

According to a Mitylene despatch, the submarine also sank a Turkish transport in the Sea of Marmora.

Athens despatches state that the submarine fired a torpedo at a transport anchored at Tophane. She failed to strike the transport, but hit the wharf which was completely wrecked.

The Mitylene despatch says that the torpedo struck the transport while discharging troops, and that the vessel sank in a few minutes.

NOTE TO NORWAY

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY'S CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE.

Christiana, July 23.

The British Foreign Secretary has sent a Note conceived in the most cordial terms giving full satisfaction to the Norwegian Government for the violation of Norwegian waters by British warships, especially in regard to the seizure of a German steamship within those waters.

The Press expresses its satisfaction, and demands that the Government shall request amends from Germany for the torpedoing of Norwegian vessels with the loss of several lives.

MINES IN THE SUEZ CANAL

LOSS OF THE THERSITES.

New York, July 23.

A despatch from the Hague says that it is reported from Cairo that the British steamer Theresa, while passing through the Suez Canal, ran against a Turkish mine and sank.

A report from Boston, however, says that the captain of the British steamer Rufford Hall, anchored there with a cargo from the Far East, describes the sinking by a mine in the Suez Canal of the new Blue Funnel liner Thersites, which took place about the end of June last. It is thought that this must be the vessel referred to, as the Theresa is reported to be still afloat, and to have reached another port.

CAPETOWN'S THANKS

SWORD OF HONOUR FOR GENERAL BOTHA.

London, July 23.

A telegram from Capetown announces that the municipality of the city presented General Botha with an address congratulating him on the success of the campaign in Southwest Africa, and with a sword of honour. The ceremony was witnessed by an immense crowd, who greeted the General with immense enthusiasm.

ITALY'S WAR LOAN

SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW REACH 1,117,500,000 LIRE.

Rome, July 22.

It is announced that the total subscriptions to the Italian national loan now amount to 1,117,500,000 lire.

APPALLING STEAMSHIP DISASTER

VESSEL TURNS TURTLE IN ILLINOIS RIVER

New York, July 24.

A telegram from Chicago announces that the Michigan Steamship Company's steamer Eastland, while travelling in the Illinois river with a large number of excursionists on board, capsized and sank. It is rumoured that three hundred persons were drowned in the catastrophe.

700 BODIES RECOVERED.

New York, July 24.

It is reported from Chicago that about 700 bodies have been recovered from the Illinois river.

A subscription has been opened in Chicago for the surviving relatives of the victims, and large sums have already been contributed.

The Eastland was a steamer of 1961 tons, and was built in 1903.

STRUCK A SANDBANK.

New York, July 24.

Further details of the catastrophe to the steamer Eastland show that the vessel had been chartered by the Western Electric Company for the purpose of giving a day's outing to all the employees of the firm with their families, the total number amounting to about 2500.

One report says that the accident was caused by the vessel running into a sandbank in the river.

PASSENGERS SLEEPING IN THEIR CABINS.

Chicago, July 24.

According to the statements of some of the survivors, the whole thing happened so suddenly that the captain had no time to give any orders. The passengers were for the most part sleeping in their cabins at the time.

The names of the victims have not yet been published.

MORE THAN LICENSED NUMBER OF PASSENGERS ON BOARD.

Chicago, July 24.

This morning the steel excursion steamer Eastland, carrying 2500 employees of the Western Electric Company, with their wives, children and sweethearts, turned turtle on a sandbank at Dock river near the Clark Street bridge. Three hours afterwards persons on the shore heard cries and knocks from those who were confined in the cabins and other rooms which were above the water line.

The Chief of Police said at 9 o'clock that 250 bodies had been recovered, but he believed that the total would not be short of a thousand. He expected to recover the other bodies when the inner compartments of the boat were reached.

There is a large number of boats engaged in the rescue work, and they are being assisted by numerous private motorcars and wagons which have been pressed into service to convey the sick and injured to hospital.

An eye-witness of the disaster said that the boat turned gradually over. The crowd rushed to the side that had settled in the water, and the steamer, overbalanced, turned clean over on its side.

The best evidence obtainable shows that the Eastland had more than her licensed number on board, viz., 2060.

Mr. W. H. Greenbaum, who was in charge of the excursion, said:—

"We chartered five steamers for the excursion to Michigan City. We had the steamers Eastland, Petoski, Theodore Roosevelt, Racine and Maywood. The Eastland was the first boat to load, and the docks were crowded with passengers. The report shows that there were 2500 passengers aboard the Eastland. I have no idea how the accident occurred."

1,500 VICTIMS

INCREASING DEATH-ROLL IN THE EASTLAND TRAGEDY.

New York, July 27.

It is reported from Chicago that the total number of victims of the Eastland catastrophe will probably be not less than 1500. At the time the last despatch was received yesterday evening 1072 bodies had been recovered. There are still many more bodies not yet recovered, and it is unlikely that this can be done completely until the hull of the vessel has been raised from the bottom of the river. The hull is to be examined by the twenty-five divers that have been brought together for the purpose from all parts of the lake.

The proprietors of the Eastland were notified by the Department of Commerce on July 14 that the vessel was a danger to life; but this fact was only revealed on Monday night by the statements of the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Redfield, referring to the correspondence between the Department and the St. Joseph Navigation Company of Chicago.

Public subscriptions for the victims of the accident amount to about \$200,000, and the Western Electric Company has devoted another \$100,000 to the same purpose.

A NEGLECTED WARNING

New York, July 26.

Recent telegrams from Chicago announce that 931 bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the steamer Eastland, of which number only 60 are still unidentified.

Mr. John Devereux York, Naval architect, has sent to the officer who is making inquiries into the cause of the accident copy of a letter he wrote in 1913 to the Inspector General of Ports declaring the Eastland to be very unsafe owing to the insufficient weight of her keel, and recommending that on this account she should not be allowed to continue in service.

The inquiries instituted by the police also tend to show that the number on board at the time the vessel capsized was nearly 3,000, although her full load of passengers was supposed to be only 2,070.

FIRE IN U.S. NAVY YARD

STRICT INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

New York, July 22.

Two fires occurred to-day almost simultaneously in the local navy yard, one on the super-Dreadnought New York and the other on the destroyer Warrington, both in drydock.

While but little damage was done, the fires being easily put out, the fact that four fires have occurred in the warships' navy yard and three at New York in the last three weeks, coupled with the fires that occurred in the warship docks at Philadelphia and Boston, was sufficient justification for strict investigation being ordered.

It was said that the fire on the New York was caused by electric wiring; but the officers refused to say what was the cause of the fire on the Warrington.

POLITICAL SCANDAL

RESIGNATION OF U.S. MINISTER TO SAN DOMINGO

Washington, July 23.

The President has accepted the resignation of the American Minister at San Domingo, Mr. James Sullivan, thus terminating a disagreeable political scandal. It was brought to light by Senator Phelan in the course of an investigation in the name of the Department of State into the fitness of Mr. Sullivan for his office, the result of the report on the subject being unfavourable to him.

WIRELESS AND THE WAR

MARCONI COMPANY'S ANNUAL MEETING.

London, July 26.

Presiding to-day at the annual meeting of the Marconi Wireless Company Signor Guglielmo Marconi dwelt upon the interference with the development of the company in some directions in consequence of the war. For instance, the Argentine Company had for the present deferred work on the high power station; and the negotiations of the Spanish Company with the Government of that country had not been facilitated by the outbreak of war. They continued, however, to progress, and he was advised that the negotiations were assured of an early and satisfactory termination.

Since the last meeting there had been some important developments in wireless; however, it was inadvisable to say more on that subject at present.

There were 1100 men from the Company employed in the Army, the Navy, or on special duty.

Mr. Isaacs, in seconding the report, said that the reason why business had not been prosperous in the first year was because of German competition aided by a subsidy. The Company had, however, fought that competition successfully.

It had been unfortunate that the British Government had refused to grant them the right to erect high power stations in all the colonies in 1910. The Germans resolved to build a chain in all the German colonies, paying three times the price that this Company had asked of the British Government. The result was that before war was declared at midnight on August 4, Germany, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, had been able to send wireless messages to her merchant vessels at sea to make quickly for neutral ports. By that means she saved the greater part of her mercantile marine.

SPIES FROM THE STATES

TO BE COURT-MARTIALLED IN BRITAIN.

New York, July 27.

A number of persons who have recently arrived from the United States have been detained on a charge of being spies. After a preliminary investigation the men will be tried by court martial.

GERMAN FRONTIER FORTIFICATIONS

AROUSE INDIGNATION IN HOLLAND.

New York, July 23.

It is reported from Amsterdam that the Netherlands Government is considering a proposal that a Note should be sent to the German Foreign Office inquiring the reasons for the Germans having erected fortifications on the frontier and for their exercising such strict vigilance on the Belgo-Dutch boundary.

The action of the Germans is giving rise to great irritation owing to its hindrance to traffic and to the many inconveniences it causes. Unpleasant incidents occur daily to the Dutch traders who have business in Belgium, through their being stopped and subjected to annoying interrogations, and sometimes to detention.

HUNGARIAN PAINTER'S SUICIDE

GALIMBERTI SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Rome, July 23.

A telegram from Buda Pest announces that the famous Hungarian painter, Galimberti, has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver on his wife's tomb.

SPAIN AND THE WAR

SYMPATHY NOW WITH THE ALLIES.

London, July 27.

The "Morning Post," in a leading article on the attitude of Spain in regard to the belligerents, says:—

"It is obvious that German designs on France required that Spain should preserve a friendly neutrality towards the Central Powers.

"In this, until recently, the German world policy has been successful, and since the commencement of the war Spain has largely favoured Germany. But now signs are not wanting that, in Spain as in the rest of the world, German methods of warfare are opening all eyes to the true character of their barbarous egoism.

"A remarkable manifesto which appears in another column signed by more than seventy distinguished Spaniards proves that, among those at least, sympathy with the Allies is gaining ground. We welcome this declaration from Spain's foremost men, not the less so because it expresses sympathy with a conviction which has spread throughout the civilised world."

PEACE PROPAGANDA

LEADS TO ARRESTS OF SOCIALISTS IN GERMANY.

Amsterdam, July 24.

A despatch from Berlin says that the police have opened active warfare upon the Socialists who are spreading their peace propaganda. The houses of many of them have been searched and numbers of inflammatory leaflets were discovered. The men arrested belong to the new Socialist party formed by members of the Wurttemberg Diet.

SURVIVORS PUT TO DEATH

FRANZ JOSEF "ELIMINATES" A COWARDLY REGIMENT

London, July 22.

Information has been received that a Bohemian regiment which was reported to have been guilty of cowardice was eliminated from the army by Emperor Francis Joseph, who ordered all the survivors to be put to death.

FRENCH SCULPTOR KILLED

IN ACTION AT THE FRONT.

London, July 23.

The death in action of M. Henri Brzeska is officially announced. The late M. Brzeska was a sculptor belonging to what is known as the "Vorticist" school. Most of his work was executed and exhibited in London, although he was a Frenchman by birth.

THE DEATH PENALTY

FOR GERMANS WHO ASSIST THE ENEMIES OF THE FATHERLAND.

New York, July 23.

The German Government is stated to have warned German subjects in the United States through the German Consuls in the States that anyone who aids or abets the enemies of Germany in time of war will incur the death penalty, in accordance with the law referring thereto.

INTERNEED IN SARDINIA

20,000 AUSTRIANS TAKEN BY ITALY

Rome, July 23.

The number of Austrian prisoners captured up to the present is estimated at 20,000, most of whom have been interned in Sardinia.

About 1900 deserters from the Austrian ranks have surrendered themselves to the Italians.

THE FORESTAL COMPANY

And Dubious Patriotism

BRITISH JOBS FOR GERMANS

There once lived a Baron Munchausen. He was, we believe, a German, and he told "tail" stories.

To-day Baron d'Erlanger is prominent in Anglo-Argentine commercial affairs. Among other concerns he is a leading light on the London board of the Forestal Land, Timber and Railway Company, Ltd., a company which has more than once been criticised by its British shareholders for its partiality to German employes.

This company's ordinary general meeting was held in London last month, and the report of the proceedings appeared in the "Review of the River Plate" last week. At the meeting Baron d'Erlanger delivered an eloquent address, answering the criticisms of another gentleman who recently made a tour of Argentina, and looked rather closely into the conduct of the affairs of a number of British concerns. The Baron said, among other things, "I may also mention that the German managers of the Forestal Company in Buenos Aires were immediately suspended in their functions, and have ceased to be managers of this company and have been replaced." The suspension referred to as having taken place immediately after war was declared, but may be, we are wrong, and we confess a complete inability to understand Baron d'Erlanger's statement in view of certain facts.

At the outbreak of the war the joint managers of the Forestal Company were Messrs. Schefftel and Schleiss. These gentlemen were deprived of the faculty of signing for the company, but in every other sense, performed, until very recently, the functions of managers. At an important meeting held at the offices of the lawyer of the Forestal Company, during the first week in June, respecting a controversy with another large company, Mr. Schefftel attended as manager of the Forestal Company, and we believe that only about twenty days ago were the services of this gentleman dispensed with. We also believe that Mr. Schleiss held his post as manager till about April or May last.

Under the heading of "Far Reaching Measures," in the report of the company's meeting, Baron d'Erlanger goes on to say, "We have gone as far as it was possible to go in the changes we have made in the administration, without bringing about a stoppage of our factories." From this it might be gathered that only the indispensable technical men of German nationality had been retained. However, we are informed that the following posts are held by Germans in the Buenos Aires offices of the Forestal Company:—Cashier, Mr. Fuses; Chief of Maritime Department, Mr. Simons; Second Chief of Maritime Department, Mr. Winterfeld; Chief Sales Clerk, Mr. Lindner; Sales Contracts, Mr. Pablo Sasse; Bookkeeper, Mr. Winclair; Accountant's Assistants, Messrs. Antonio von Niebauer, and H. Houttes.

It is understood that Mr. Simons is also manager of the Cia Argentina de Lanchas, whose directors are Messrs. Negri and Colquhoun, and whose offices are in the same building as those of the Forestal Company. Are the officers referred to above considered as essential to the non-stoppage of the factories?

British Columbia lumbermen have been asked to submit bids on a contract for 500,000,000 board feet of lumber to be used in building 100,000 two-roomed houses in France. The houses are to be built at the expense of the Government for the use of people who have lost their houses and other property in the war. The order would, if secured, keep the largest mills in the province occupied for some time in cutting the lumber.

ARGENTINE RAILS

Causes of the Recent

"Slump"

IMPROVEMENT IN PROSPECTS

London, July 28.

The "Financial Times" devotes a leading article to the prospects of Argentine railways, which says that the holders of stocks have been having a bad time, which is traced to some extent to deals in the future prospects of the lines. The article continues:—

"The fears of competition by lines which are being built either by the Argentine Government or by foreign companies are disposed of for many years, if not finally. The existing lines have chiefly been constructed with money raised abroad in time of great prosperity when seeking employment at low rates. The results, for investors were for many years highly satisfactory; so much so that the appropriations of capital increased yearly, until doubtless the pace became too fast. Extensions went ahead of popular development, with the result of diminished mileage returns.

"From the present onwards, however, and possibly for many years one can expect to see the opposite. The result will be the continuous development of the districts already served by the railways. The new extensions, always temporarily unprofitable, will almost certainly cease to be so. It will be impossible to raise money on terms which are likely to be attractive until another wave of prosperity attracts new money to begin a fresh period of expansion.

"With a brisk export trade forecasting an early revival of important trade, the current year ought to witness a turn in the fortunes of the railways. How severe the fall has been from the highest in 1914 is shown by a table wherefrom the following figures are taken:—

"Pacific, fall 32 points, Southern 45½, Western 39½, Central 32½, Cordoba 30½, Entre Rios 35½. The prices of all these stocks are rather nominal. In one sense the recent selling has been in the nature of a compliment to the Argentine railways, because it means that this market has remained one of the few channels open to investors needing cash. This should reassure holders."

NO COMMENT ON THE WAR

DANISH CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.

Copenhagen, July 27.

A temporary law giving the Minister of Justice powers to restrain Press comment upon the war has been hurriedly passed by the Danish Rigsdag and signed by the King. Any newspaper violating this regulation will be subject to a fine without being allowed recourse to the regular tribunals.

The measure is due to the desire of the Government to check criticism of the belligerent Powers, a certain section of the Copenhagen and provincial Press having been using severe language on the subject recently.

AUSTRIA'S ARMY

TO BE AUGMENTED BY 800,000 MEN.

London, July 27.

The Buda Pest correspondent of the "Morning Post" reports that the organisation of the last Austro-Hungarian Landsturm troops will be completed by Oct. 7. This will add 800,000 men to the army of the Dual Monarchy. The class includes men between the ages of 43 and 50.

REVOLUTION IN HAITI

President Put to Death

New York, July 28.

It is reported from Port-au-Prince, Haiti, that the Governor of the city, apparently acting under orders from the President of the Republic, General Guillaume, had 160 political prisoners executed, one of them being ex-President Oreste Zamor.

Infuriated by this brutality the populace attacked the Legation of San Doming, where the Governor was in refuge, dragged him out and put him to death.

They then went to the French Legation where General Guillaume had fled, took him out and shot him in front of the Legation.

The United States Government has decided to despatch a warship to Haiti to protect the foreign residents. The vessel may also take a landing force if it should be found necessary to exercise pressure on the rebels.

WITH THE COLOURS

ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK STAFF VOLUNTEERS.

The following members of the staff of Argentine branches of the Anglo-South American Bank, Limited, are serving with H.M. Forces:—

Ashforth, Dudley Sutton, 4th Rifle Brigade.

Ardron, John Stanley, Honourable Artillery Company.

Cruikshank, Joseph S., 14th County of London.

Edwards, Hilary Brice, Royal Naval Reserve.

Hennessy, Herbert William, 22nd Royal Fusiliers.

Hughes, Arthur H., 24th Royal Fusiliers.

McCroarty, John James, 17th Royal Fusiliers.

O'Donnell, Owen, 22nd Royal Fusiliers.

Roughan, William R., 18th Royal Fusiliers.

Stevens, Douglas C. H., 9th County of London (killed in action near Ypres)

Smith, Sydney Fisher, Royal Marine Artillery.

Wilson, Henry Alexander, Lancashire Hussars.

Ward, Henry James, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

KILLED IN ACTION

SERGEANT-MAJOR A. G. THOMSON

The many friends in this country of Mr. Alex G. Thomson will read with deep regret the announcement of his death a few days ago. This sad event took place at Bethune, France, on June 20. Sergeant-Major Thomson was struck by a splinter from a shell and death was instantaneous. He had seen active service in the Boer war, had for about seven years, been one of the staff of the Santa Fe Land Co. and the Forestal. All who knew him at San Cristobal remember him with affection and deep regard.

At the beginning of the war he joined the 2nd. King Edward's Horse, but it was not until April that he was sent to the front, where he has too soon filled a soldier's grave.

A true sportsman, and a brave and upright man his loss is mourned by all his old companions. (many of whom are also at the front) and by a large circle of friends.

DRIED VEGETABLES IN DRESDEN

Paris, July 22.

A despatch from Zurich reports that the statement appears in the "Frankfort Gazette" that, in order to introduce a remedy for the high price of vegetables, the municipality of Dresden, has decided to distribute dried vegetables among the inhabitants at the rate of half a kilogramme per head, to obtain which a special bond will have to be produced.

SABOTAGE ON A LINER

Tampering with Engines on Voyage from B.A.

ARRESTS AT GENOA

Rome, July 28.

Telegrams from Genoa announce that the steamer Lombardia has arrived from Buenos Aires with passengers and reservists.

Two of the men belonging to the engine room are under arrest on a charge of having tampered with the machinery of the vessel while on the way from Buenos Aires to Rio de Janeiro, causing her to be detained some time for repairs. The men will undergo their trial in due course. PAGE 5.

QUILMES EN FETE

WHIST DRIVE AND DANCE IN AID OF RED CROSS FUND.

Ever since the first patriotic entertainment held by Britons in the Argentine for the purpose of assisting the various organised funds which have made their call upon every one with the spark of patriotism alight, Quilmes has always been to the fore front. Never has a function, however small, been organised that has not met with success, both from the point of view of those entertained and from the main object of financially swelling the funds for whatever patriotic association the function was organised.

Last night brought forward another example of how Quilmes can "do things," of how they can enjoy themselves, and chiefly in what manner they can materially increase the funds of the British Red Cross Society.

The Quilmes Dramatic Society, through its committee, had organised a bridge tournament and a dance, and an immense success it was.

Miss Ross, the Principal of the High School, had most generously placed the schoolrooms, in fact all the rooms in the school, at the disposal of the organising committee, and to the dance flocked the whole of the élite of Quilmes. Approximately four hundred people were present.

The expenses incurred were the minimum. The ladies of Quilmes provided the refreshments, and all through the day Mr. Reed was busy with the decorations, and, as usual, all was given free of cost. The British Society lent their flags and banners. The scene was a gay one, and in spite of, or may be on account of, the numbers present, the enjoyment of all was apparent.

Mrs. Oldham, Mrs. Lovatt and the Messrs. Walters provided the prizes for the bridge tournament, and Mr. Avery came forward with numberless cigarettes.

No estimate can yet be given of the amount of the benefit to the Red Cross funds, but it will be considerable, and small as Quilmes may be, it can claim to be justly proud of its organisation and assistance to patriotic funds.

COUNTERING POISON GAS

RUSSIA'S UNIQUE METHOD.

London, July 27.

It is reported from Petrograd that the Russians are in the habit of using an ingenious method of protecting themselves from the fumes of the poison gases of the Germans.

In front of their trenches the Russians cut other shallower trenches, which they fill with material soaked in petroleum. When the Germans launch a cloud of asphyxiating gas the Russians set fire to the material which gives out a dense column of smoke and flame, causing the gas cloud to deviate from its course and rise to a height which makes it harmless.

LAND OF LILLIPUT

Conducted by Egeria

My dear Lilliputians,

Naturally you hear many stories connected with this terrible war. Life seems cheap indeed, when one thinks of the lives being sacrificed day after day. It reminds one of the time when gladiators fought with lions, and Christians were thrown to the same wild beasts, all to make a Roman holiday; but the lives to-day on one side at least are being given up to make a holiday for the future world—a holy-day when war will be finished with—we all hope. I read a story recently about a young Canadian who was wounded; and whose rescue cost several other lives. When he fell, an English bugler picked him up and tried to take him to safety. A shell burst above them, the bugler fell dead. A stretcher-bearer then took the soldier on his back—he was hit and fell—another and another stretcher-bearer came, and finally they got to the dressing station, where his wounds could be attended to. The Canadian says he was wheeled away from the zone of danger in a baby-carriage; and he also tells of the amusement lots of them got from the sight of Germans masquerading in Highland kilts and in khaki. It is a good thing the soldiers have a sense of humour is it not? They get a smile, then, even in the midst of awful sights and sounds. The soldier says he does not even know the name of the bugler hero who gave his life for him, in a way, one comrade just helping another—but that his face will live with him for ever. Do you know where Ontario is? If not look it up on your maps of North America; and you will see a place where 45,000 children in 245 country schools are growing (or maybe by this time have grown), a potato war crop, the proceeds to be devoted to the funds for helping the war sufferers.

I think I told the inhabitants of Lilliput a great deal about the war dogs, some time ago; and how useful the four-footed friends of us humans were, especially to the Red Cross workers. Now I will tell you about police dogs. At one time everybody thought the only use for a dog was to keep watch and ward over the doormat; but the following story will give you some idea of what a dog can do, and of his superior intelligence, also how he may be educated. The first one who thought of using the dog in the police force was a Belgian who lived in Ghent. Now you hear so much about Belgium since the war that you will probably know where Ghent is, and what a quaint old city it is and intersected by canals. Now the docks and landing places were for years infested with gangs of loafers and thieves who often beat the solitary policeman and escaped capture. The chief of the police thought much of the responsibilities of the situation and finally concluded that it would be safer for the men and a valuable addition to the efficiency of the force to add dogs to them.

These petty depredations became more and more annoying as time went on, so some sixteen dogs were selected, trained and enrolled as regular members of the police force of Ghent. Any man connected with the department who is caught ill-treating the canine members will be instantly dismissed. The methods of training are entirely those of kindness from the beginning.

They are taught by dummy figures made up to represent thieves and suspicious looking characters, such as they would be apt to encounter. The dummy is placed in the position a man would be liable to take if he wanted to conceal himself and put in the position the dogs might meet with him on their rounds.

The dogs are then taught to seek, attack, seize and hold, but not to hurt seriously. They are very intelligent and soon understand all of the

first lesson, but not to hurt the prey is a harder proposition. The dummy is lowered to the ground and the teacher teaches his dog pupil not to worry the victim. In a short time he learns he must not allow his foe to move even a finger until an order is given.

After the dogs understand the business of the dummy a real man takes his place and they try to have the person who takes care of the dogs and feed them, so they will be fond of them.

At first the dog wears a muzzle; as soon as he is amenable to orders and can be fully depended upon they try them with other men on the force, and in about four months' time he has usually completed his education, and is ready for active service as a regular member in good standing of the police force.

These dogs are taught to seize their prey in the water, to save drowning persons, to scale steep walls, be alert and quiet and be dependable.

Most of them are of the sheep-dog breed, but a few of the Russians have been used with good results.

They have a uniform, strong leather collars bound with steel and studded with sharp points of steel, and wear a medal inscribed with name, address and age. In place of the helmet he has a close muzzle of wire, so as he can drink, but not eat, and for protection in bad weather he has a snug overcoat.

During the day they live in comfortable quarters in their spacious boxes at the station headquarters, but begin their duty at ten in the evening.

When the bells begin to chime in the quaint old belfry of Ghent they come to attention and then begin a mad barking, so anxious are they to get busy, and on the last chime they are loosened and seek their own special officer and go with him on his beat. They go about fifty yards in advance and if anything suspicious meets their eye they bark for help, and if the man tries to escape the dog springs at him and never lets go until given the order.

They are on duty until six o'clock in the morning and return for the day to the headquarters. They are fed on soup, rice and the best Kneipp bread twice a day and get a biscuit and a slice of bread before they go on duty at night.

The dog has proved himself faithful, attentive and reliable. He walks the regular beat, searches dark corners, if suspicious barks for his comrade, works well and has proved a valuable addition to the police.

There would be somebody who would be afraid of a dog, truly, but only the person with a guilty mind.

Have any of you wondered why salt melts the snow, why things grow yellow with age, etc?

I came across the following little scientific stories from "The Child's Book of Wonder" recently, for I am always on the look-out for something to interest the Lilliputians, and here they are.

WHY DOES SALT MELT THE SNOW?

We are all familiar with the instrument known as the thermometer, which was invented by a man named Fahrenheit, who lived from 1686 to 1736. He found that the lowest temperature he could obtain was got from a mixture of ice and salt, and in order to make a scale to measure heat he called the temperature of this mixture 0 degree, and the temperature of boiling water he called 212 degrees.

Now, on such a scale the freezing-point of water was 32 degrees, so that we say that it is freezing when the thermometer stands at 32 degrees Fahrenheit.

When salt is mixed with ice or snow in this way, the process of mixing changes the salt, ice, or snow into a liquid, but the temperature of that liquid is considerably lower than the temperature of freezing water or snow; so that we see one of the most striking effects of heat is its power of changing the physical condition of matter.

In this particular case it changes the salt, ice, or snow into liquid; but as that liquid requires a much colder temperature to freeze it than water does, the snow is slowly melted.

WHY DO THINGS GO YELLOW WITH AGE?

This is a question of the production of a particular colouring matter, or pigment, in this case a yellow pigment. As a matter of fact, it is not everything that goes yellow with age. For instance, an old shilling is not yellow, which points to the fact that whether the article becomes yellow or not depends upon what it is made of.

In the case of a leaf which turns yellow in the autumn, these colouring matters, or pigments, are produced by a chemical change, the green colouring matter splitting up after a long time into others, of which yellow is one. So most things which become yellow as they get old are yellow because of the production of a yellow pigment from some of the substances contained in them, and these things will generally be found to be composed of vegetable matter.

WHY DOES WOOD WARP IN DAMP WEATHER?

As long as a piece of wood is growing in the tree, and is alive, it contains, of course, a certain amount of moisture, and this moisture is in the fibres, which we may think of as a number of small tubes packed side by side. Now, these fibres shrink or swell up according to the amount of moisture they contain. When the tree is cut down and made into timber, a great deal of the moisture is let out and evaporated; and if the wood is quite dry it will retain its shape as long as it is so.

It is one of the difficulties in drying wood to get both sides equally dry; and we may have noticed that if we place a piece of damp wood near the fire, or if we wet one side of a piece of dry wood and hold it near the fire, the wood immediately begins to curl, owing to the wet side contracting or expanding, while the other side remains stationary. The shrinking and swelling, according to the amount of moisture present, takes place only across the grain of the wood, leaving its length entirely unaffected by the moisture.

WHAT HAPPENS TO SNAILS WHEN THEY DIE, AS WE FIND ONLY THE EMPTY SHELLS?

We may sometimes find, while walking along the sea-shore when the tide is low, the white bones of a bird or some other animal. And, if so, we may ask why do we not find the dead bird, but only its bones? Perhaps we may say at once that it was because the bones of the bird were harder than the rest of it, and lasted after all the soft flesh and muscle and everything else had decayed and disappeared. So it is in the case of the snail. True, the snail has not a skeleton like a bird has, because the body of a snail is a very soft substance, like that of a slug. When the snail dies its soft body is easily broken up into many different chemical substances, and all the moisture in it evaporates, and all that is left is the hard shell, which will last a long time. So that the answer to the question is simply that the harder a thing is the longer it will last, no matter whether it happens to be the shell of a snail or the bones of another animal.

WHY DOES OIL FLOAT ON THE SURFACE OF WATER?

It seems very curious at first sight that one liquid should be able to float on the surface of another; but if we think carefully about it we see at

once that whether a thing floats on the surface of water or not depends upon one or two things. First, it depends upon whether it is soluble—that is, will dissolve—in water or not.

For instance, if we put a piece of salt in water it disappears because the salt is soluble in the water. If, however, we put a piece of light wood on water it floats there, because it is not soluble, and therefore remains intact, and also because the weight of the piece of wood is less than an equal piece of water. It is much the same with oil. Oil and fat are quite insoluble in water, and as the oil is considerably lighter than the same bulk of water, it floats on the surface.

WHY DO SMALL THINGS FLOATING ON WATER MOVE TOWARDS LARGE THINGS?

The reason why small bodies floating on the surface of water are attracted to larger bodies is that, by the law of gravitation, any large body attracts in its own direction any smaller body, whether the two are floating in the water or whether they are in any other surroundings. Only if they happen to be in water it is easier for the power of attraction between the two to cause the smaller body to move towards the greater, because water is a mobile fluid and can be displaced easily by anything which moves through it.

Now I am sure you will like to know something about the centipede, so you will have a variety of things to think about. You have all seen a centipede I am sure, and perhaps know it by the old familiar name of "Jenny Hundredfeet." Another name for it is Chilipoda, and it is a nasty insect to have anything to do with, for it poisons when it bites, and it is a ferocious animal (it is an animal you must know, although we often call it an insect), active and swift, and it feeds on other living animals, to whom the bite is fatal instantly, the poison being supplied by glands to two great claws placed just beneath the mouth. In tropical regions, centipedes are very dangerous, the bite being not only most painful, but producing sores which are very difficult to heal. There is a Professor who some years ago tried to study the order in which the legs of centipedes moved; but he did not succeed in making out the method. He came to the conclusion that if the animal had to study the question itself it would not get on at all, and he concluded his remark by the following: A centipede was happy quite.

Until a toad in fun said, "Pray, which leg moves after which?"

This raised her doubts to such a pitch,

She fell exhausted in the ditch
Not knowing how to run.

Now I have no story for you this week; but perhaps you will enjoy a number of little stories, written by a slave called Aesop. I am sure all your friends the Brobdingnagians know them well.

THE JACKDAW AND THE PIGEONS.

A jackdaw who noticed that the pigeons in a certain dovecot were very well fed, whitewashed his feathers in order to look as much like a dove as possible, and went and lived among them. The pigeons, so long as he kept silent, did not recognise him; but at last he forgot that he was acting the part of a dove, and began to chatter like a jackdaw.

Then the pigeons saw what he was, and drove him away. But when he flew back to the church tower, the other jackdaws, not knowing him in his discoloured feathers, also drove him away, so that he had no home to go to.

It is no use pretending to be what we are not, for we are sure to be found out sooner or later.

We gain nothing by being greedy.

With love from
"Egeria."

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE

FORTY-NINTH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Previously acknowledged	\$134,917.25
All Saints' Church, Quilmes	35.50
General Manager's Office, Great Southern Rly.: H. A. Burge \$10, J. Coakley \$5, E. B. Curell \$1, T. W. Edwards \$10, L. B. Farrell \$10, C. W. S. Hopson \$5, A. G. Laugh-ton \$12, R. Lakin \$10, B. A. Hes \$5, N. J. Scofield \$2	70.00
J. MacAllister \$7.56	17.18
Juan Shaw é hijos	10.00
James Warskitt	25.00
P. Hudson Shepherd	25.00
Gibson Bros.	1,000.00
H. H. Slater	60.00
F. T. Lamacraft	5.00
J. S. Ferguson	35.00

\$136,199.93

NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

Prince of Wales's Fund.	
Previously acknowledged	\$115,194.03
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Gardner	30.00
Proceeds of raffle of a doll presented by Mrs. Sanderson, per Messrs. Auld and Co.	300.00
Miss Lizzie Hamer	4.60
Engineer in chief and staff, B.A.G.S.	427.50
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wilson	100.00
Master Willie Wilson	10.00

\$116,066.13

(The donation of \$20 by G. H. Dean figuring in list 48 should be Herbert Dean).

BRITISH RED CROSS FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$8,068.72
P. Hudson Shepherd	25.00
	\$8,093.72

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$3,971.10
P. Hudson Shepherd	25.00
	\$3,996.10

Subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Thos. Lloyd, Sarmiento 459, or paid to the accounts opened with the London and River Plate Bank, Ltd., British Bank of South America, Ltd., London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd., Anglo-South American Bank Ltd.

R.C.I. CIGARETTE FUND

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following subscriptions have now been received by the Royal Colonial Institute Cigarette Fund:—Already acknowledged \$571, Rosario \$4, Orden \$5.30, Archdeacon Hodges \$10, W. Thompson \$6, H. G. Mackie \$10, T. Fowler \$10, W. T. Greig \$5, T. Overton \$6, F. J. Knight Adkin \$3, C. J. Baker \$3, Mrs. Knapp \$5, W. H. Thompson \$3, A. G. Pruden \$10, T. Lloyd \$30, J. Handley \$10, V. Milne \$12, T. B. Morley \$5, P. A. Grassick \$5, Mrs. M. A. Clark \$3, S. Williams \$10, H. Darbysire \$10, A. S. Turner \$10, E. A. Woodward \$10; total \$756.30.

Boxes containing ten packets of Argentine cigarettes have been despatched to the following:—2nd List: Second-Lt. C. P. Bryan, Wm. Bale, Lt. E. W. Benson, Lt. E. G. C. Boys, J. J. Barnfather, Second-Lt. T. M. Brotherton, H. R. Davis, E. E. Devas, L. W. H. Dennis, J. Grant, H. W. Hennesey, G. Harley, J. W. Hamblin, Second-Lt. W. M. Hayman, Lt. G. W. Hilliard, A. W. Hammond, E. B. Irwin, A. S. Johnston, Lt. C. Murchland, A. H.

Maten, Second-Lt. L. MacEwan, D. A. Macquordale, D.A., Lt. G. C. Nugent, O. O'Donnell, A. E. O'Connor, T. W. Overton, F. L. Platt, Hon. H. Preston, R. W. Penn, Corp. B. Powell, C. H. Rawlings, Second-Lt. A. Ross, A. Stevens, Lt. S. F. Smith, Lt. R. H. A. Sparks, F. Williams, J. S. Wilson, S. Widdicombe.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

All who have names and addresses of volunteers, either at the front or in training camps, are requested to forward same to the British Society to be registered.

Those who wish to subscribe to the Fund are requested to forward cash to Mr. B. Gwyn, Escritorio 200, Balcarce 278, Buenos Aires, and a special request is made that boxes of cigarettes be not sent, as they cannot be accepted.

As proof that Argentine cigarettes are appreciated by our volunteers, the following extract from a letter received (similar to others) from T. Overton, Rosario, will interest subscribers:—

"The splendid offer of the Buenos Aires branch of the Royal Colonial Institute to forward Argentine cigarettes to our volunteers relieves me of the anxiety as to whether my son would receive the boxes which I have been posting to him fortnightly. My son stated in a recent letter from the front 'that they only have a very small number of cigarettes dished out to each man, and that if he could only get a packet of Argentine now and again he would feel like being in heaven.'"

PATRIOTIC ESTANCIEROS

GIFT OF ARMY REMOUNTS FROM URUGUAY

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM THE WAR OFFICE.

War Office,
London, S.W.
16th. June, 1915.

Sir,—I am commanded by the Army Council to request that you will convey to the British community in Uruguay their deep appreciation of the generous and patriotic feeling which prompted them to send over to the Army the horses which arrived at Liverpool on the s.s. Hesperides on May 31.

I am to ask you to assure the donors that their horses will be well cared for and acclimatised, before being put into work, and that they will prove a most welcome addition to the fighting forces of the Empire.

Of the seventy-seven which will shortly be ready for issue, forty-three are classed as Infantry Officers' Chargers and Mounted Infantry Troopers, and thirty-four as Light Draught Horses. Some time must, however, elapse before the whole of the horses presented by the British community in Uruguay can be issued to units, as the horses generally landed in poor condition, after their long sea voyage.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours obedient servant,
(Signed) B. B. CUBITT.

His Majesty's Minister,
British Legation,
Montevideo.

MESSRS. LIEBIG AND THE RED CROSS FUND

A MAGNIFICENT DONATION.

It has been decided by the Directorate of Messrs. Liebig and Co. Ltd. to give an annual donation of £5000 sterling to the British Red Cross Fund as a tribute and a material expression of what they consider the whole world owes to the British Mercantile Marine in these trying moments of European history.

PROPAGANDA IN URUGUAY

"POR LA CIVILIZACION."

The eleventh number of the spirited publication "Por la Civilización" edited by an influential French-British-Belgian-Uruguayan Committee (address Casilla de Correos 84, Montevideo) has been issued. The front page is occupied by an illustration of the world-revered Queen of Belgium and the young heir-apparent. The number is published in honour of the Queen's birthday, July 25. The introductory article is an eloquent eulogy on the ideal and illustrious woman of "home and people." The article concludes as follows:—

"These sovereigns who yesterday ruled over a people the most active, most laborious and most prosperous on earth, wander to-day almost without territory or country, he—at the front of a handful of heroes defending the remnants of a territory reduced to a mere strip—because the rest is still cursed with the brutal and savage plant which the vampires designed in the Prussian military academies—she—softening and consoling the grief of the wounded and orphans whom foreign charity shelter.

"The civilised world—silent spectator to-day of that misfortune, so unjust and monstrous—has its eyes fixed on that small corner of Ypres where the diminished subjects of Alberto I and Isabel wait the longed for moment of re-conquest. It is possible that this will cost much bloodshed, it is possible that this may not be achieved by force of arms, but—there is a necessary medium to complement this effort—the exigency which all neutral countries must formulate before the modern Attila—that Belgium has returned its integral liberty and independence and its throne restored to the sovereigns of this heroic and long-suffering nation.

"If the United States will take this initiative and the Republics of America second it, if all the foreign States of Europe will support it, if they in unison will give the Kaiser of Berlin to understand that they will cut off all commercial and diplomatic relations with Germany until Belgium is restored to its former situation—the civilised world would see repaired the enormous and irritable injustice which to-day bleeds the human heart. And the civilised world, ashamed of the barbarity of Prussian militarism is bound in duty to do this, to bring home its resolution to the bandits which attempt to apply to the present times the human specie of pre-historic periods in which it was difficult to distinguish the future man from the entirely bestial savage."

The following article "Un poco de Historia" recounts the sworn asseverations and public declarations of Germany to observe the neutrality of Belgium from 1831 down to the eve of the present war.

"Estocada en pleno corazón" is the trenchant reply of the American psychologist, M. J. Marc Baldwin to the invitation of the League of German Universities in New York to become an adherent to the pro-German campaign in the United States, which in substance is summed up as follows:—

1.—The diplomatic *pourparlers* exchanged before the war convict Germany of a shameless want of honour, cynicism and calumny. England had imposed upon it a duty to Belgium and civilisation.

2.—All honour to England which accepted this duty when it could have evaded the necessity to fight. Germany is waging this war as a nation of bandits and pirates—its methods being that of official vandalism.

3.—That groups of Germans in the States consider that Americans who had studied in Germany should be less patriotic as Americans—less fervent of Anglo-Saxon ideals, but he would have these Germans understand that Americans were not "Made in Germany." These Germans were traitors to their adopted country.

4.—German aspirations are altogether too evident. The war has fully defined what Pan-Germanism signifies. This is proved by the re-

THE EMPIRE'S FIRM RESOLVE

TO FIGHT UNTIL VICTORY IS WON.

London, July 26.

The anniversary of the declaration of war is to be celebrated throughout the British Empire by demonstrations at which a declaration will be proposed announcing the firm resolve of the nation to continue the struggle at all costs.

The form of the declaration, which has already received the assent of the Prime Minister, is as follows:—

"On this anniversary of the declaration of the just war in which we are engaged, it is resolved by the citizens met in assembly in the city of (name of city) to reiterate their inflexible determination to continue, until the victory be won, the struggle for the maintenance of the ideals of liberty and justice which are common in the just cause upheld by the Allies."

WITH KITCHENER'S ARMY

OLD "HERALD" SUBSCRIBER'S EXPERIENCES.

An old "Herald" subscriber, Mr. Lionel Blyth, of the Argentina estancia, near Gral. Villegas, who left home three months past to join Kitchener's army, writes saying:

"Just a line to say I got an unofficial note from Major —, War Office, to say that he had signed my commission, and I shall be in the "Gazette" this week, 2nd Lieut., 3rd Wessex Brigade, R.F.A., Territorials, and I will let you know fuller particulars, I am off to London to get my outfit. It has been a little trying waiting, and one feels quite uncomfortable, an able bodied chap walking about out of khaki, people look at you with their noses in the air; almost asking you what you are doing? There are a lot of slackers here, and quite a few who would be quite willing to join, but are afraid of losing their billet to some rotter who is only too keen to step into their shoes."

SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION

ROOSEVELT VISITS THE ARGENTINE SECTION.

The Argentine committee of the Republic's section at the Californian Exhibition at San Francisco received a telegram on July 24 stating that ex-President Roosevelt paid a visit on Friday afternoon to the Argentine Pavilion and its subsections during which he explained to many friends who accompanied him several interesting details concerning this Republic and of his visit here.

The timber section of the Argentine exhibit is attracting a considerable amount of attention on account of the 531 different kinds of wood being shown, all of which are part of this country's produce.

velations of the shameful methods adopted to realise it; the violation of public and private rights, destruction of historical monuments—impudent bluff—indiscriminate distribution of floating mines and the murder of innocents and undefended by piratical submarines.

By these propositions the apologists for Germany wish to diffuse German culture in all parts. A German victory by these means would destroy for generations any possibility of solving the problems of the political world and German militarism has impeded that solution.

Other interesting articles are "El Heroísmo Belga," "Un Juicio Sobre la Alemania actual," "El Ejemplo de Bélgica," and "14 de Julio."

The celebration and legally established perpetuation of July 14 as a national holiday in honour of France was the last nail in the coffin of local pro-German propaganda and as far as Uruguay is concerned, a clinching victory "Por la Civilización."

A WET DAY

BY A CAMP SCHOOLMASTER.

The rain is falling, steadily, persistently, monotonously. Overhead glooms a grey, depressing sky, unrelieved by flying clouds or lightning flashes; just grey. Dripping, soaked trees, are all around, whilst underfoot is mud, and puddles of water, and unpleasant wet grass. It is a d—d day altogether.

I got through the morning well enough, with the aid of my pipe and a newspaper, and the hope that the weather would clear, but the rain still comes down reluctantly, and it is now late afternoon. The fact of the matter is, to-day is a holiday, and I had planned a little excursion; this being now an impossibility, makes me somewhat grumpy, which conclusively proves that I am less of a philosopher, and more of a fretful child, than I imagined myself to be. There is nothing like being candid with oneself, over one's own failings. One of my pupils has just interrupted me, a boy of eight years. He wishes a consultation. If you imagine that there came a timid knock on the door of my room, and on my calling, "Come in," there entered a childish form, with a sweet wistful face and earnest eyes, asking me, "If the rain-drops are the tears of angels?" you'll have to guess again. On the contrary, there comes a bang at the door which is immediately afterwards forced boisterously open, and a small creature, born apparently of the rain and mud, especially mud, unblushingly presents himself. He is my youngest pupil. His clothes are saturated with water, and covered with dirt; he has been playing at the side of, and very probably in, the "laguna," a place he has no business to go to at all. He desires me to advise him, as to how best he can avoid the maternal storm which is bound to rage when his mother sees him; but first, will I go with him to the "laguna." "It's such sport." Ugh! No thanks. What next, I wonder?

It is impossible to clean the boy; it is equally impossible to send him away desponding. I therefore take him outside, and under the pretence of indulging in a little horseplay, manage to upset him in a fairly large pool of water. He has no idea that my action was planned beforehand, to him it comes as a perfectly heaven-sent accident, and he hastens off, whistling jubilantly, and unpleasantly, to inform his mother, that by an unfortunate mischance I have knocked him down in the dirt, and to say nothing at all about the "laguna." The lady will no doubt have some thoughts concerning me, but I don't care. I should be a brute not to avert a disagreeable climax to the boy's unalloyed happiness, also I feel proud of the ingenuity of my plan.

Quietness again, and as I start out upon the dreary landscape, there comes into my mind by some peculiar chance, an article that I read some time ago, about a concentration camp in Holland, organised for the Belgian refugees. Poor, poor, unhappy creatures. Immensely long wooden sheds, roughly put up, divided into compartments, like a gigantic stable or series of stables; such is the home of thousands of Belgians; many of whom, all their lives, will no doubt have been accustomed to warm, comfortable, well furnished houses, for they are an extremely home-loving people. Their benefactors in Holland have done a great deal for them, by providing necessities; it would be unreasonable to expect anything in the shape of luxuries. On a wet day, how intensely miserable it must be in that camp, men, women, and children all herded together, under necessary but galling rules and regulations; prisoners in the hands of friends. I can form a vague idea of the surroundings: the ground a quagmire; fretful, peevish children, desponding, broken-spirited men and women, dampness

and chilliness everywhere, and always the same question, "When will this end?" with the same answer, "When the war is over."

I think of all this as I gaze out through the rain-laden air, on to the rain-sodden ground, and not for one solitary moment does it cease, but keeps on raining, drearily raining. What a day it is. If a tremendous storm would only spring up, with rushing wind and blinding rain, vivid lightning and crashing thunder, that would be a relief, but there is no appearance of such a thing, any more than there is of the sun shining, and clouds dispersing. It is a selfish wish, perhaps, but everyone is disagreeable and selfish on a soaking, wet day. I remember a wild storm of wind and rain that raged in the north of England on February month, a number of years ago, I forget how many, also the exact date, and don't wish to recall the precise time; I hate to reckon up years that have passed. It was a storm and no mistake. Chimneys came clattering down, doors and windows were blown in, and many houses had the roofs lifted clean off them. It was a dreadful time, and we were not accustomed to such tempests, which made matters all the worse. I was staying at a tiny village at the time, whither my wondering steps had taken me, in search of peace and quietness, for I was commissioned to write six special articles, by an exacting and over-fastidious editor, who, however, paid handsome rates. I found the peace and quietness at the village pub, an ideal abiding place for many reasons, but principally one. It was so convenient to live right on the spot. I always took mine hot, with a bit of sugar.

Well, one night it blew great guns, and a deluge of rain poured down; we all had to rise at an unearthly hour the next morning, in order to repair damages: even I, the honouree, and paying guest, had to lend a hand. It was awful. The chimney pots, and half of the chimney itself, came down, and made a big hole in the roof. Whilst we were all congregated in the kitchen, the window of that room began to bulge inwards, in the most alarming manner. The old man said he would have to get a prop of some sort, to "shore" the window up. Accordingly, his daughter, a girl of about eighteen, and I, held the door open a few inches, for him to squeeze through. She was a strong young woman, and I was fairly muscular at that time, but it took the united strength of both of us to shut the door again, in the face of that terrible gale. We stood gasping, leaning against the door, after having succeeded in closing it, when suddenly it began to move inward, forcing us along with it. "Mercy," shrieked the girl, "the door is bursting in now." We struggled desperately, and managed to get it closed to within about three or four inches, but try as we would, it was impossible to get it further. My companion was almost in tears, from fright and exhaustion, and I was feeling played out myself, when I happened to look upwards, and lo, there, close to the top of the door, projected about a foot of a stout wooden prop; we had been doing our darndest to keep the old man out. Later on I was hunting all over for my great-coat, and found it along with other garments, stuffed into a hole, in the wall of one of the rooms, caused by the blowing, clean out, of a small window, no doubt rotten with age. What laughs and jokes we had concerning our adventures, when all was over. I lived a splendid month in that little village, but had to finish my work in town, after all. It was always my intention to return to the place for a holiday, but somehow it never came off, and now, even if I had the opportunity, I don't think I would go, for a letter reached me here a short time ago, from a friend at home, who often used to spend a week at my old quarters, and he said that the old landlord was in his dotage, and very unpleasant to deal with, whilst his daughter, who now

CONCORDIA NEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 22, 1915.

Since last week weather conditions have changed. After the heat rain was expected. Instead it has become very cold, frosts and ice once more making an appearance.

An American handicap tournament will be started on the 24 to compete for two racquets presented by Mr. Lopez. Although time is short the Committee hope to get through with the work satisfactorily.

Attention has been called to an error in my letter of last week, in which it was stated that the Victoria Park had been presented to the British Colony several years ago by Mr. Robinson. I am informed on good authority that the Park was bought by subscriptions by the British Colony in general.

Church Vestry.

At a recent meeting of the parishoners, held in the London and River Plate Bank House, the Rev. Mr. Bate in the chair, the following were elected:—Chaplain's Warden, Mr. Sketch; People's Warden, Mr. T. B. Morley; Treasurer, Mr. S. W. Roberts; and Messrs. T. Castle and C. Todd. The Rev. Mr. Bate took the opportunity to compliment Mr. S. W. Roberts, who had acted as Chaplain's Warden in a most satisfactory manner for a number of years, and also Mr. Morley for good work done. During the meeting he announced that he expected a visit from Bishop Every probably on the 8th of next month. Before closing the meeting Mr. Emley proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Bate for the great interest he was taking in the parish and felt assured that his efforts would meet with the success they deserved. Mr. Bates suitably replied.

BOMBED BY BRITISH AIRMEN

SMYRNA GAS WORKS DESTROYED.

London, July 26.

The Smyrna gas works have been bombed by British airmen, who blew them up and set them on fire leaving the city in utter darkness.

manages the house, is married to a drunken husband, and has eight children. Good Lord! No, let me stick to pleasant memories of the old days, and not mar them by viewing realities of the present. Changes, continually changes, and those that are sad seem to strike one most, causing one to grow despondent and melancholy, particularly on a day like this, for as I pen these lines the rain falls drearily through the rain-laden air, on to the rain-sodden ground, and not for one solitary moment does it cease, but keeps on raining, drearily raining.

But everything comes to an end, even a wet day, and now it is dusk, so I light the lamp and draw the curtains, and my room looks cosy, and feels cosy, which is pleasant. I step out into the chill air to have a final look at the sky, and when I return, the warmth, and cosiness seem more delightful still, after my brief excursion, which is also very pleasant. From the house I hear the good lady cooing to the baby, telling her it will be a fine day to-morrow, also the merry laughter of the two boys, and the rattle and tinkle of tea-cups and plates, denoting that it is nearly time for tea. All this is very pleasant, too, and I have been a fool to get down in the dumps. Cares, like joys, are only fleeting, and surely if some of our days have not been quite satisfactory, we can counter-balance them with others, which have been brimful of happiness. If that is impossible, for those of us who may perchance have experienced more sorrow than joy, then there is still the glorious future to look to, with the never-fading hope that to-morrow may be better than to-day.

MATT. KNOTT.

BAHIA BLANCA NEWS

(From Our Correspondent.)

July 25,

Municipal Matters.

The question of the letting of the municipal theatre has been lately gone into, and it has been decided that this building shall not be let for political meetings, or for any sort of meetings with tendencies in that direction, and that it shall only be used for plays or social benefits. The Committee of Parks and Walks is now planting a large number of trees in the different streets. Several people have asked to have the trees placed in front of their houses, promising to be responsible as far as possible for their preservation. Trees are also being planted in Plaza Alta and Cabildo.

Veterans' Football Match.

An interesting football match was played this morning between the Pacific and Portenians. The latter club fielded a scratch eleven, while the former included a scratch team from the Pacific and town. Pacific played twelve men; goal, Williamson; backs, McKerrow and Pearson; half-backs, Langlands, McCoubrey, and Moore; and forwards, Maples, Clysdale, Andrews, Migotti, Kingspark, Reid. The referee was Mr. Norman Geddes. Quite a large crowd gathered to witness this match, amongst them several ladies. Pacific were far too strong for the Portenians, and during almost the whole of the game the play was in the latter's territory. In the first half Langlands had the misfortune to twist his ankle, and his place was taken by Colewell. All the so-called veterans played very well, but especially Clysdale, Moore and Naples, and the goal-keeper, who saved two very difficult shots as well as two penalty kicks. Five minutes after the play started the first goal was scored by Andrews, and during the first half Moore scored two more. In spite of the team not being in very good training they all played well, although one or two members were showing signs of being "done-up" towards the finish. After half-time Clysdale scored a goal from a well-placed corner by Maples; then Maples took the ball from midfield, and scored another goal, after which Kingspark scored, again in the goal mouth, making the total at the finish of the game, 6-0.

Items in Brief.

The project of the National Deputy Doctor, A. Escobar, with regard to the sale of the fiscal lands in Ingeniero White, which was brought up some three years ago, has at last been settled, and sanctioned by the Chamber of Deputies. A telegram to this effect was received on Friday by Señor F. Hitche, informing him of this fact, and that the measure would become law this year. This notice caused quite a commotion in Ingeniero White, and a special edition of the "Puerto Comercial" was issued.

The Independence Park, on which is the Tiro Federal, has now been taken over by the Municipality, for the purpose of making it into a recreation park with swimming baths, etc., for the use of the general public.

The wheat market is at present very weak, and the only lots touched are those of first quality for Brazilian export. The price quoted is \$12.40. The demand for barley is good, and the price now being asked is \$6.20. Cow hides from Neuquen are still fetching \$14, and others \$13 to \$13.80. Horse hides \$7 and \$7.50. One lot of hair was sold for \$14, and others from \$11.50 to \$12.20. Maize for local consumption is selling at \$4.40/50 in waggons at Bahia Blanca, hay and alfalfa of good quality is fetching \$32 and \$34 the ton.

WIRELESS PROGRESS

Tokio, July 27.

Wireless communication has been successfully inaugurated between the new station at Funabashi near Yokohama and the Hawaiian islands. Messages between Japan and the United States will be regularly exchanged in the near future.

OBITUARY

THE LATE MR. J. TALBOT.

Mr. Joseph Talbot, an esteemed resident of 59, Claremont Road, Forest Gate, London, England, died after a long illness in his 73rd year, on Sat., June 26, to the deep sorrow of a large circle of friends. The deceased gentleman was a celebrated engineer and directed the work of the Underground Ry. on the Embankment, whilst he also superintended the work years back of the East London Railway when its line was extended through Wapping and Rotherhithe to New Cross. He was probably better known in the engineering world in the Argentine Republic and the Uruguayan Republic, where he acted as manager to Mr. Thomas Andrew Walker (the late) and later to the executors of the latter, and also filled the same position with Messrs. C. H. Walker and Co., at the Conchillan Quarries of the Buenos Aires Harbour Works. He had over fifty years continuous service with the Messrs. Walker. He had also been associated in the management of the construction of the Bermuda Dock at Bermuda, the Khedivial Dock at Alexandria, Egypt, and of the Severn Tunnel. Both in Buenos Aires, where he had a large circle of acquaintances, endeared to him through his geniality and kindly disposition, and in London, his death is much lamented.

The funeral took place on Tuesday, June 29, the interment being made in a new family grave at the City of London Cemetery, Ilford, the Rev. J. S. Elphick, Vicar of the St. Mark's Church, Forest Gate, conducting the Burial Service. The assembly in the cemetery Chapel included Mr. and Mrs. J. Nicol Cook (daughter and son-in-law), Mr. and Mrs. Howard (daughter and son-in-law), Mr. Matthew Talbot, Mr. John Talbot and Mr. Samuel Talbot (brothers). The Misses Eppie and Cissie Cook and Mr. Jack Cook (grandchildren), Dr. Thornton, Mr. C. Haw Walker, Mr. C. R. Walker, Mr. J. R. Walker, Mrs. and Miss Ingram (sister-in-law and niece), Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Drury, etc.

Mr. Joseph Henry Talbot (only son of deceased) is in Buenos Aires, and Mrs. S. Wertheimer (a daughter of deceased) is in Hobarts Town, Tasmania, and so could not be present at the sad obsequies.

A large number of choice floral tributes was placed around the grave by the members of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Hay Walker, Mr. and Mrs. H. Curtis, Dr. Thornton, Mrs. Plowman and family, Mr. and Mrs. Drury and family, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, R. and M. Curtis, Messrs. Hobday and Walker, Lt. J. Irvine, R.N.R., Mr. and Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Mason, Mr. and the Misses Cundy, Household staff at 59, Claremont Road, Mrs. C. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Holden and family and

MR. HUGH ROBSON.

Mr. Hugh Robson, of Chascomus, died on Sunday morning at 2 a.m. to the great grief of his many friends, and within two months of the death of the late Mrs. Robson. The loss of both will be felt widely and much.

Mr. Robson always took an active interest in all that has pertained to the best interest of Chascomus. He was one of the most generous supporters of the Scotch Church in the town where he was greatly esteemed. A large number of English and Spanish speaking people gathered for the funeral and the local Press has feelingly referred to his death and the loss to the community.

JOHN BRIDGES GIPPS.

The funeral of the late Mr. John Bridges Gipps, took place at the British Cemetery, Chacarita, on July 26. The Rev. H. Westby Brady was the officiating clergyman. Amongst the number present at the funeral or who sent cards were the following:

G. B. Pearson, Carlos M. Duggan, S. K. Jordan, David Hogg, Charles

Lockwood, James T. Weston, John C. Bell, A. B. Taylor, J. E. Webster, E. B. Macadam, J. C. Wigg, W. G. Beeston, William Lind, H. H. Slater, Charles Curtois, F. A. Cosen, William Miller, J. W. Richards, Ernest Jewell, A. W. Towse, Rev. H. W. Brady, D. H. Nye, H. H. Hipwell, Leonard Baugh, S. W. Lewis, Robert Begg, G. R. Boyd, George H. Weyand, A. C. Kelly, T. L. Mullally, Norman Squire, C. S. Holland, D. W. Bond, W. E. O. Hexell, A. G. Thornton, Christopher Hope, E. Gannon, Francis Scott, W. A. Harper, J. Macclausie Murray, G. L. L. Wood, H. B. O'Meara, J. R. Moss, A. H. Maitland, F. C. Haddock, H. H. Leng, Mrs. Alice de Navallas R. H. Murray.

CLARA ELLEN WALLS.

At the British cemetery on July 26 the funeral of the late Clara Ellen Walls took place. The service was taken by the Rev. P. Hill Nicholl.

There were no flowers by request. Amongst the large number of people who attended the funeral or who sent cards the following were numbered: Mr. and Mrs. A. M. P. Davies, Mrs. A. A. Cowen, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ranger, A. Worthington, Captain Emery, J. H. MacHannaford jr., A. K. Cowan, E. K. Cowan, A. A. Meyer, S. C. Wigley, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Perkin, Walter Shaw, J. McC. Johnstone, R. G. Campbell, A. W. Lenuic, David Miller, Rev. T. Hill Nicholl, Mrs. W. O. Pentreath, W. M. Pentreath, Ana D. de Johnstone, T. W. Edwards, W. O. Pentreath, A. W. Roscow, Mrs. A. W. Roscoe, Charles Robertson, Mrs. Charles Robertson, Mrs. C. Westphal, Mrs. Leigh Cooke, Mrs. Arthur Smith, Mrs. C. N. Wall and family, Rafael Vellano, John Bow, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Stewart, A. E. Frostwick, Mrs. H. W. Hayward and family, A. L. Ansaldo, A. Clausen, Walter Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Martin, Miss Barr, Wm Barr, K. A. Barr, T. N. Leslie, W. F. Boxall, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. French, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Mackenzie, Clydesdale family, G. N. Houlgrave, H. G. Zernik, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. McNeill, Mrs. M. J. Kingsbury, E. K. Corran, A. E. Smythe, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. L. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. A. Craven, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Whiteman, Mr. and Mrs. O'Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Southam, Mrs. H. Dyer, Mrs. Figueroa and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. Broach, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Quick, Cristina Lean, Miss Magee, Bessie Magee, Georgina W. de Barvie, Mrs. J. M. McCall, Walter Shaw, J. M. McCall, Captain and Mrs. Emery and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. P. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. T. Lowenthal, Mrs. George N. Houlgrave, Mrs. J. A. Ranger, F. P. Herzik, Arthur Smith, Susanna B. de Zernick, Maria Inés Rodriguez, John Finnegan, A. H. Bennett, Geo. F. Henderson and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Duncan, H. W. Squire, Mr. and Mrs. George Whyte, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Matthews, F. W. Pollard, E. Prout, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Roderick, Mr. and Mrs. Penny and family, Miss McKinley, Inés G. Ireland, Aida Shaw, A. M. Dinwoodie, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Meyer, T. W. Pollard, Mrs. A. Ireland, A. Worthington, Mrs. W. Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Monteith Drysdale, Juan H. McHannaford, Elisa G. McHannaford, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Wellby, Mrs. McKinley, Ingeniero A. Grundel, A. K. Cowan, Joseph A. Ranger, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Angel.

GEORGE WILLIAM NYE MALLET.

The funeral of the late Mr. George W. N. Mallet took place yesterday morning at the British cemetery, Chacarita. The Rev. H. Westby

MR. ALGERNON PERCY CLARKE DEAD

FROM WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION.

Great sympathy will be felt with Mr. J. Percy Clarke, late of the F.C.S., who has just sustained the loss of a second son by the death of Lieut. Algernon Percy Clarke, aged 21, who died of wounds on July 25. His brother Lieut. Harold Percy Clarke, it will be recollected, also met a soldiers' death on May 25 last. The late Lieut. Algernon Percy Clarke, left Cambridge to offer his services and was subsequently appointed to a commission in the 23rd Battalion London Regiment. He went to the front on March 14, and had therefore seen four months of the most appalling fighting before he too fell a victim to the war against German Militarism. The following paragraph from a recent issue of the "Daily News" gives some idea of what these gallant fellows went through:

HEROIC LONDON REGIMENT.

A member of the 23rd London Regiment, I send you this plain and unvarnished tale of an heroic achievement of a London regiment. The 23rd London Regiment, after faithfully and steadily doing trench duty for about two months, were ordered to charge. They did so coolly and effectively. They succeeded in taking three lines of trenches by brilliant dash, but were shelled out of two lines by terrible enfilade shelling, which caused more casualties than the charge, many men being blown to pieces. They hung on till they were relieved under terrible machine gun and artillery fire; in one instance forty-seven men held a trench against overwhelming odds. The Germans threw petrol bombs, and many men were blinded and roamed about without sight between the lines. The whole was a terrible and unnerving sight to civilian soldiers, but the boys did fine. Nevertheless, it was a brilliant achievement."—"Daily News," June 21.

Brady took the service. Amongst the number of floral tributes sent were those from:—The staff of the London and Brazilian Bank, the Western Telegraph Football Team, the Misses Dodds, Mr. J. N. Dodds, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Evans and family, J. W. Royal, "One little wreath."

A large number of deceased gentleman's friends were present at the funeral or sent cards. Amongst them were:—J. E. Perthuy, A. E. Biet, Rev. J. W. Brady, H. C. H. Gibbs, W. H. Grassick, Reginald Rumbold, Mrs. W. G. Evans and family, W. A. Ainsworth, John R. Bartle, William Dodds jr., A. T. Gooding, D. MacMillan, R. Caldwell Cook, R. F. Stuart Leeson, J. F. Broome, William Dodds, H. W. Shrimpton, Elsie P. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Blackwell, Allan C. Lush, J. B. Dodds, C. P. Mathey, W. H. Litlington, T. Bell, C. P. Russ, Ruben O. Davidson, Wilfrid B. Spufford, E. W. S. Thompson, John McCall, W. Glyde Evans, Roberto Martin, Frank Reeves, Chas. H. Wilson, Arthur Smith, A. H. Bennett, C. C. Alexander, Harry Greenwood, Charles Knox, Arthur G. Pruden, S. J. Troughton, Herbert R. Hunt, E. M. Fox, Alfred C. Pecae, E. R. Gifford, Duncan H. Scott, J. Neil Dodds, James H. Dodds, John H. Taylor, Wemyes Black, A. H. Cooper, W. A. Birchall, F. C. Leak, A. R. Northmann, R. G. Sleaver, Sydney C. Carter, C. R. Lowder, C. D. Noble, A. F. Valentine, J. H. Clarke, D. Hope Johnston, C. L. Bradley, C. Hopkins, Arthur Itbotson, Alfred T. Wilson, Mrs. Charles Noble, C. F. Pearson, R. K. Mitchell, J. W. Royal,

COPPER FOR GERMANY

EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING FROM RIO

Rio de Janeiro, July 24.

An enormous impression has been caused by the announcement which appears in the evening papers of the discovery by the water police that the smuggling of copper out of the country destined for Germany has been going on for some time on a large scale.

The discovery was owing to secret warnings of what was going on being sent to the police, when a watch was set with the result stated.

It was found that the person responsible for this trade in contraband was the General Superintendent of the Rio de Janeiro docks, a man named Preiss Lohmann, from the United States, and that the metal was conveyed by vessels flying the Swedish and Norwegian flags. It is estimated that Lohmann, who is believed to have a number of German accomplices in the city, has made a very handsome sum of money out of the transaction.

THE FANATICS OF BRAZIL

SKIRMISH WITH POLICE.

It is evident that the so-called fanatics, the horde of bandits armed with German weapons and encouraged by German funds, who have been so long lesolating the interior of Brazil, are not yet dispersed. From Florianopolis comes the report of a severe conflict at Canoinhas, where the cutlaws attacked a body of police, who, however, inflicted severe loss upon them, so that they eventually retired. While they never actually defeat the forces of Government, they never seem to sustain a crushing defeat, and continue to form a focus of unrest and lawlessness in the districts infested by them.

H.M.S. GLASGOW'S PIG

A WARRIOR MASCOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Stanley, July 21

H.M.S. Glasgow, which called here on July 19, still retains one of the Dresden's ship's company.

Like "Casabianca"—

"The pig stood on the burning deck Whence all but he had fled."

Instead of becoming roast pork, or rushing down into the sea—like the devil possessed swine, he is made a pet of, on board H.M.S. Glasgow.

The animal is white with black spots, and has not yet been rewarded with the Iron Cross.

Heroic Italy

TRIBUTE BY BRITISH PUBLIC MEN.

London, July 27.

A tribute of admiration to the Italian nation which has been signed by over 150 persons of distinction, declares that none will ever forget the crisis in arriving at a decision through which Great Britain passed last August; but, the document says, Italy had a still harder path to travel, having to endure suspense for nine months. The tribute continues:—

"Italy has staked her all for the same principles of nationality, humanity and public right that inspire our own endeavours; and we hope in all earnestness that her national aspirations will now be consummated. We feel towards heroic Italy of 1915 as the Father of Italy felt towards the heroic country of the Risorgimento."

The "Morning Post" says that this tribute is endorsed by the whole of the British nation.

ROSS'S

**Belfast
Ginger Ale**

ARGENTINA'S NEED

WANTED; A BUSINESS GOVERNMENT

DIMINISHED REVENUE AND ASCENDANT EXPENDITURE

Seven months of the current year have gone by, and the preparation of the Budget for 1916 still hangs fire owing to the desire of the Government to have some sound basis on which to found their estimates. Hitherto it has been customary for Government, through the Budget Committee, to take last year's revenue yields as a mean whereon to base their allocation of expenditure for the next annual period. Moreover it has always been the custom to budget for a superavit, and for many years past this superavit has been regularly forthcoming. This year with on the contrary show a marked decrease, variously estimated at anything from twenty to fifty million dollars, and the worst of it is that whilst trade and commerce are alive to what this means, the political element apparently cannot bring themselves to realise that the goose is no longer laying the golden eggs with regularity commensurate to the nation's needs. The flourishing state of Argentina's agricultural and pastoral interests; the enormous sums lying idle with the banks; the ever-increasing demands for all classes of Argentine products; each and all have contributed to foment the idea that by some inexplicable means money will be forthcoming to carry on the work of administration on a similar scale of expenditure to that which has been customary in the past.

This absolute inability to connect cause and effect is not, be it said at the outset, shared by all Argentine legislators alike. Fortunately this country has among its political leaders men who are fully in touch with the latest European and American political practice, men who realise that the present system is bound to end in disaster of the worst kind unless a prompt term is set to its excesses; but unfortunately such men are in the minority, and suffer from the double drawback of supporting unpopular opinions and advocating schemes that are directly counter to all Argentine political tradition. The Federal system, safeguarding as it does the rights of the provinces, which have always been jealous of the commercial and political ascendancy of Buenos Aires, puts the modern politician very much at the mercy of the reactionary individual, usually of provincial extraction and pledged, wittingly or unwittingly, to the chief aim of getting as much as he can for his own province in particular, and the other provinces in general, regardless of the broader interests of the Republic as a whole. It must not be thought that this sentence implies an absolutely indiscriminate appropriation of funds. The provinces have many claims that deserve to be heard, and when it is possible, to be satisfied. There is a vast amount of development work to be done in every Argentine province; work that calls for much expenditure which cannot in the nature of things bring in an immediate and tangible return. The difficulty is to make each province see that with the national revenues insufficient to meet the national charges, all the efforts of the nation must be turned to making ends meet, either by reducing expenditure or by increasing revenues, or by both measures simultaneously.

Yet it is very plain that this urgent need must be insisted upon, and that with as little delay as possible, if the ship of state is not to find itself on a lee shore. The increase of taxation, of such taxation as is now enforced, presents grave difficulties. All over the country one finds proprietors and traders uniting for the purpose of pe-

tioning their immediate authorities in favour of reduction. Buenos Aires Province cannot make ends meet, and even went so far as to suggest the collection of its revenues by judicial means; yet simultaneously with this resolution came the news that a monster agitation was afoot to seek a reduction of the valuation plan on which the actual scheme of revenue was based. Then the other day the proprietors of Buenos Aires sought similar alleviation owing to the heavy fall in rentable values, and so it goes on all over the Republic. Meanwhile there is no disposition among the political leaders to treat economy as a practical theme. The Ministers budget for additional sums to cover in dispensable expenditure in their several departments, but never suggest where these funds are to come from, and seemingly never take into account that the previously available aid of capital loans is to all intents and purposes closed to them for many a long day. They contract short date obligations with a lightness of heart that is appalling to anyone who realises that these obligations must either be met or renewed at ruinous rates of interest, and generally they behave as though the fields and farms of Argentina were all worked for the exclusive benefit of the national revenues.

Granted that the magnificent fertility of the land, and the freedom from all complication in the great European war, is an over-present asset of incalculable value, one would like to see some practical means of drawing on this reserve of energy in such a way as to relieve actual necessities without overburdening the future with a crushing load of debt. The taxation of exports appears to offer the safest, speediest, and most economical way out of the difficulty, always provided that such taxation is accompanied by real economy in the spending departments of the State, not by mere paper transactions which usually resolve themselves into taking from Peter to pay Paul. It is no good to wait for a return of the import trade to its old dimensions, and to argue that when once that good time comes there will be cash enough and to spare for all. Experts are agreed that the flood of imports will not set in for many a long day. The lesson of economy learnt by the Argentine people is likely to endure for some considerable time, and the Government revenues are like to suffer thereby, however much the community may benefit collectively. It has been argued that the imposition of export taxes will harm the producer, who is already taxed for the land he tills, the materials he employs, the clothes he wears, and the food he eats. It remains to be seen however whether this is not an exaggeration. A trifling impost on exports would perforce have to be paid by the consumer, and he does not live in Argentina. This is not a time for discussing the ethics of such taxation, and one may even grant the contention that normally such taxation would operate as a bar to Argentine foreign trade. But with meat, and wheat, and maize, to say nothing of skins and wool, taken and wanted by the whole of Europe and the United States, this difficulty is absolutely imaginary. Moreover when the world returns to its normal commercial orbit, and when goods flow hitherward in ever-increasing volume, the export tax can easily be rescinded if it is found to be operating as a handicap in Argentina's competition with the other producing nations. Funds must be had on the cheapest possible terms, and as borrowing is out of the question, save at exorbitant rates, another alternative must be found, and that with out delay.

ARGENTINE CHILLED MEAT

THE TRUST BOGEY

FOREIGN INITIATIVE AND NATIONAL INACTION

Some three years ago there was a great outcry in Argentina concerning the invasion of the Beef Trust. A couple of local frigorificos changed hands—at very advantageous prices for their proprietors—there was some brisk competition in the market for suitable cattle as between the English and the American interests, and, after a few months the agitation died away. Little more was said, certainly nothing more was done to provide a third alternative to the only two buyers of prime slaughtering cattle that operated in the Republic. Now *La Nación*, in a well-informed article which is summarised elsewhere in this issue, returns to the charge and declares Argentina to be under the domination of a meat trust, hinting, if it does not state the fact in so many words, that the seller will in future have to accept whatever price and terms the buyer may choose to offer.

Now it is not our intention to awake the old arguments as to the commercial morality of what is popularly known as "trust" trading. There are trusts and trusts, and as the United States themselves have found out there are many businesses where consolidation, which the popular mind always spells "trustification" has been beneficial all round, buyer and seller alike profiting by large and certain supplies. This is certainly the case in regard to the Argentine cattle industry as allied with the frigorificos and the only unfortunate part of the matter from a British point of view is that the capital and energies employed are American, at any rate as regards the major portion of the trade. Britain holds the shipping and railway facilities, her specialities, whilst the United States have the factories, that being a class of business in which she has proved herself pre-eminent in the meat trade. Where then does Argentina come in? The answer is to be found in the statement that she has collectively preferred to take the place of the essential cattle breeder, leaving to others the more risky and more technical work of preparing the animals for the foreign market. Prices for first class frigorifico stock have stood at high levels for a long time now, the demand has never been greater, and one fails to find any ground for complaint by the breeder or *estanciero*.

Hence it is to be hoped that responsible individuals will think twice ere they raise the cry of "Trust" in regard to the large and ever-growing American interests involved in the chilling and freezing of meat. It is open to Argentine capitalists to establish works when and where they will; it is also more than likely that if they were to do so on a satisfactory scale and with ample guarantees of permanent working, they would make a good thing of the venture, and enjoy as much special governmental aid as is consistent with ordinary commercial rights. Unfortunately the spirit of enterprise is lacking in this country. The idea of sinking some five to ten million dollars in a project that calls for hard work, incessant worry, and possible failure at the end, has no chance of being put into practice. Profits are too distant, the percentage appears too small and the practical result of this attitude is that someone else, more far-sighted and above all more industrious, steps

BRITISH HOSPITAL

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS FOR JUNE.

The Committee of Management of the British Hospital held their usual monthly meeting on July 21, the following gentlemen being present:—Messrs. C. H. Pearson (Chairman), T. Lloyd, A. G. Thornton, R. de Candoile, Hope Gibson, W. E. O. Haxell, A. M. Wilson, A. W. Boote, G. Lloyd Davies, Ven. Archdeacon W. H. Hodges, Rev. Dr. W. P. MacLaughlin and C. Manifold.

The Hon. Treasurer reported that the expenditure for the month of June had been \$24,123.27, making the aggregate for the six months \$136,964.30.

The number of patients treated during June were 309, as compared with 306 in the same month last year.

The following subscriptions and donations were received during June:—

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

June, 1915.

G. Sheriff \$100, Mrs. Catalina A. S. de Bell \$120, O. Large \$10, Moore and Tudor \$200 (gold), Buenos Aires Pacific Railway Staff \$2,274.20, Robert Burns \$50 (gold), J. H. Higgins \$25 (gold), C. J. Tetley \$150 (gold), Krabbé, King and Co. \$100 (gold), B. B. Powell \$25.20 (gold), W. H. Krabbé \$100, Mrs. M. H. Williamson \$100, Glynne Williams \$200, Associated Estancias Co. \$250, Reid Estancias Co. \$250, F. Bridger \$100, J. B. Oyler \$25, Mrs. J. E. C. Cook \$100, A. V. Fitzherbert \$100, Frank Tetley \$250, Esparillar Estancia Co. \$250, E. C. Hawes \$11.35, Harry Usher \$100, C. W. Bowdler-Bowdler \$25, James Dey \$100, F. C. Entre Rios Staff \$94, Feeney and Co. \$100, A. J. Deck \$50, Scott and Hume \$100, Gouroek Rope-work Export Co., Ltd. \$200, W. E. Peck and Co. \$50, T. S. Lough \$50.

DONATIONS.

Rev. A. J. Turner \$25, Mr. Leigh \$35, General Donation Boxes \$31, Ward Donation Boxes \$14.

in a renders himself indispensable. It is the story of the Argentine railways over again. Whilst Great Britain has sunk huge sums in transport facilities in Argentina, getting but a very moderate profit in return, the Argentine man of affairs has contented himself with speculating on the rise of land values brought about by railway enterprise, the only really national railway ventures all coming to a sudden stop for want of capital and good management. We hold no brief for the American freezing companies, but we cannot help seeing that they are bringing large sums of money into the country, sums that are already going far to revivify many branches of labour and trade. La Plata is proving already the utility of a big well paid working class population, and here in the port of the capital the movement and pay roll consequent on the meat trade is of no importance in the social economy of the commune. The *estanciero* will certainly have to take what prices are offered to him if there is but one firm buyer, but he always has the remedy in his own hands, as the freezing companies well know. There is no monopoly in the building factories, plant can always be bought, and in short the whole thing rests on the division of labour. To-day the Argentine *estanciero* rears his herds, the American freezer buys them, and the British railroads and shipping firms place them on the foreign market. This is stating facts broadly and without prejudice to the existence of genuinely British concerns engaged in providing the meat as well as shipping it. Hence commonsense deprecates all attempts at hindering an arrangement that has worked very well in the interests of all the parties concerned.

TE AGUILA ES EL MEJOR

THE DARDANELLES PROBLEM

From the Turkish Side

MILITARY POSITION

By Granville Fortescue

Constantinople, June.

The military problem of the forcing of the Dardanelles is the most fascinating one of the war. Not only does it loom large with possible political consequences, but it combines all the operations of naval and military tactics developed in modern times, tested to the last resource. The capture of the peninsula of Gallipoli may hasten the climax of the war. In any case, the battling on sea and land in the Dardanelles brings out every thrilling incident of combat between fort and ship, land force and land force, the whole set down in an environment pulsating with historic interest. The ruined walls of Troy look down on the rusty sides of the transport Rjver Clyde. The hulk of the "E 15" lies in the Hellespont. So does the fighting instinct bridge the cycles.

The campaign divides itself naturally into the sea and the land operations. As the naval battle was the first in point of time, let us take up this at the outset.

The premature attempt to pass the Narrows of the Dardanelles has been the theme of so many criticisms that nothing is gained by further discussion of the inception of the plan. After spending a week in the Narrows, since the first bombardment, and conversing freely with correspondents and neutral officers present when the attempt culminated, I can give a summary of the net results of the fire of the battleships. The damage done by the forts and mine defences is already too well known.

"ONE GREAT FORTRESS."

I must interrupt myself to state that in view of the tone of optimism which pervades the English Press in discussing the operations in the Dardanelles, what I shall unfold will be distinctly disappointing to those who expect a speedy forcing of the Straits. The policy of the censor in allowing any absurd exaggeration in the way of a story depicting English success in this zone to be published while suppressing the facts of the difficulties that confront the Allies, has given the people at home a much too sanguine outlook on the actual situation. Mr. Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett alone lays stress on the handicaps under which the land forces are fighting, but compared to the difficulties of the naval operations these are as nought.

I have traversed the coast from Fort Nagara to within a half-mile of Kumbale, and instead of dividing it into named defences, as Forts Medejeh, Chimilik, Kilid Bahr, Dardanos, and so forth, I am tempted to classify the whole coast as one great fortress. For such it is. Since March 18 every position that offered a field of fire in the least suitable has been turned into a battery. The banks of the Straits bristle with guns. Artillery of large calibre, excepting the movable howitzers, is absent in these new defences, but they are armed with an uncounted number of small guns.

AN ARMED CAMP.

This factor of preparation is one that must be kept constantly in mind when studying the situation in the Dardanelles. Since the first attack on the Straits the Turks have been training with a conscientiousness only exceeded by the soldiers of Kitchener's Army. All Turkey is an armed camp. From the moment you cross the border at Mustafa Pasha until you reach Constantinople you

are passing Turkish troops in the making. You see them in all states of development, from the raw levies berded into the corner of some village station to the perfected recruit in the person of a smart orderly, who takes your card up to some personage in the War Ministry.

And when you go down the Sea of Marmora and touch land on either the Gallipoli or Asiatic side of this zone, you cannot ride a mile in any direction without falling on a camp. With this indication of what Turkey is doing to meet the crisis that threatens on land it is evident that preparation of a similar nature is proceeding in the coast defences. Naturally it is a preparation which is not open to inspection. How each particular fort along the Narrows is hourly becoming a greater menace to the ships that may attempt the passage of these waters does not show on the face of things. The presence of numerous German marines and the constant arrival of munitions are the visible signs of what is going on behind the walls of earth.

The forts that guard the Narrows, from Nagara and Kilid Bahr and Chanak, are not in a strict sense modern. Yet tested under the severest attacks of high-power guns the damage they have suffered is almost nil.

METHOD OF FORTIFICATION.

The forts are all built along the same lines. The walls are raised about thirty feet above the foundation, and are almost twice as deep as they are high. The construction is revetted earth, to my mind the best class of defence possible. Usually there are eight embrasures with a 6-in. gun in each. These guns are of an old type, front pivot mounted in a "barbette." I describe them as old, because they cannot be fired with the rapidity of the most modern fortress artillery, but against ships operating in the narrow passage which they defend a round in two minutes, which they are capable of developing with trained gunners, is amply sufficient. These guns have not the range of the ship's ordnance. This distinct advantage is nullified in an action confined to the restricted channels of the Dardanelles. From Chanak to Kilid Bahr the distance is but 1,400 yards. And at this point the course of the Dardanelles changes, which implies additional difficulty for ships navigating these waters. So the fact that the fortress artillery is not of the most recent Krupp manufacture is amply compensated for by natural conditions.

I have stated that the guns as a rule were of 6in calibre. There are other guns of larger calibre in some of the forts. One of the largest is mounted in Fort Dardanos.

EFFICIENT GUN CREWS.

Under German tutelage the crews that man the forts have arrived at a high state of efficiency in drill. That their morale has increased a hundredfold since the fatal March 18 goes without saying. Confidence is the note of all. A certain amount of friction exists between the Turkish commanders and their German allies. This is bound to be the case under the circumstances, but it is little more than an expression of jealousy on the part of the native officers. The Germans view the pretensions of the officers of the Sultan's army with tolerance. The friction which exists will hardly become of suffi-

cient importance to impede military operations.

The question of ammunition is all important. There is no doubt that there is no arsenal in Turkey which can turn out ammunition of a calibre large enough to fit the fortress guns. So the forts must rely on the supply on hand, which, however, is said to be ample.

But it is not alone on the guns of the forts that the Turks place their reliance in the impregnability of the Dardanelles defences. The waters before the guns are sown with mines. These are the dangers against which it is almost impossible to guard. Mine-sweepers cannot operate far up the Hellespont, as they come under the fire of the machine-guns mounted at numerous points along the shores.

There are also hidden batteries, especially placed to protect the mine-fields. These are so carefully concealed that they defy detection by aerial observers.

ARE THERE LAND TORPEDOES?

There has been much talk about stations for the launching of torpedoes from land. I met the officer whom every one credits with being in charge of this work, and he assured me that the existence of such stations was pure invention. However, we may take his statement with reservation. A land torpedo launching station would be an effective defence for such a narrow, crooked passage as the Dardanelles. The difficulties of constructing such a station would not be great. And the platform and launching tube could be easily concealed. One may be sure that if it is a feasible undertaking the Germans have adopted it.

In addition to the defences enumerated the Straits are protected by howitzer batteries mounted on short sections of railway track. The elimination of these is a most serious problem for the attackers.

This brings us to the matter of the abandonment of the operations against Kum Kale. In my opinion this failure to press home the attacks against the Asiatic positions is a mistake. Leaving the Turks in undisputed control of the Anatolian shore, gives them a base from which to operate against troops advancing up the Gallipoli peninsula. In fact several bases have already been established here. How and when the troops gathered here will be brought into action I cannot discuss, but the shelling of the trenches across the Hellespont was a matter of daily occurrence the first weeks of June. Such firing will have a decidedly demoralising effect even if it does not produce many casualties. Indirect fire when continuous is discouraging to the best troops.

The summarise, defending the Dardanelles we have:

- First, the forts, out of date, but of proved effectiveness.
- Second, the mine-fields.
- Third, the batteries protecting these mine-fields.
- Fourth, possibly, land torpedo launching stations.
- Fifth, newly-constructed batteries and redoubts erected in favourable positions along the Asiatic shore.
- Sixth, mobile howitzer batteries.

The list speaks for itself.

ALLIES' HANDICAPS.

Taking up a discussion of the land operations considered alone, while the handicaps of the Allies are not so disproportionate, yet they are severe enough. It must be borne in mind that the Gallipoli peninsula today is not, from a military point of view, the same place it was three months ago. I have no doubt that a sufficient force landed in March might have changed the whole complexion of affairs in the Dardanelles. But there is no use crying over spilt milk. What must be realised is that under German guidance, on the peninsula to-day, every ravine is a field of obstacles, every ridge a fort. If the British troops have a herculean task in Flanders, pause to imagine what is before them here.

In the first place they are outnumbered by two to one (I write in the

first week of June), and, in the second, they are operating from a most difficult base. At first glance one may say that the advantage in numbers is of little importance, as Turkish troops during their last war were of proved inferiority. Perhaps they were a poor lot during that last Balkan war, though from the look of things at present I doubt even that, but to-day the Turkish common soldier is most formidable. With German thoroughness, the imported instructors begin at the very foundation of things, and build up. I have seen the new instruction of the Turkish army from the training of the recruit to the planning of communications and defences, and, believe me, it leaves little to be desired. There has never been any question of Turkish bravery. And the grim seriousness with which the soldier of the Sultan goes about his work to-day marks him as a most worthy foe. So the matter of numerical superiority is of considerable importance.

HINDRANCES TO OPERATIONS.

With the advantage of numbers, the Turks combine the occupation of the salient positions on the Peninsula. Knowing the ground over which the operations proceed is also a great help. I am of the opinion that much of the terrain here is terra incognita to the Allies.

Another hindrance to prolonged operations in Gallipoli during the summer is the lack of water. Up to the present, owing to the unusually late rainy season, the need of water has not been seriously felt, but if the fighting is to continue throughout July and August, a drought may be expected.

It is the difficulties of transport that make the operations in the Dardanelles one of the stupendous war tasks of history. Try to visualise what the moving of the men and matériel of four divisions, roughly 100,000 men, from England to Turkey means. First, the gathering of the forces and their embarking. Then their convoy over thousands of miles through a submarine-infested sea. And, finally, the landing under a hellish fire from a protected enemy. Lines of boats, passing with troops from ship to shore, fired on from three angles. Guns embarked and landed under similar cross-fire. The men once ashore, they meet at once every military obstacle that the mind of man has devised. Under a murderous rain of copper-coated lead they carve out a bit of the enemy's country, and hold it. But now more ammunition must be landed. And food and water. And the wounded must be withdrawn. Is it not a situation calculated to nonplus the most daring and sanguine?

EFFECT OF NAVAL GUNFIRE.

Of course, the presence of the English and French Fleets makes the action possible. But perhaps the most astounding feature of this side of the fighting is the disproportion of losses suffered by the Turks to the amount of ammunition expended by the Fleet. This is due to the fact that the naval shells are of peculiar construction, especially contrived for piercing armour. I have seen the fragments of shell fired from the main batteries of the Queen Elizabeth. From actual count these shells seldom break into more than ten pieces, i.e., the nose, the base, and the shell proper rent into eight large bits. In consequence, unless such a shell explodes directly in an occupied trench the damage it may inflict is small. You will see the whole side of a hill where the Turks are dug in reeking with smoke until the gases of the bursting projectiles seem to cover the earth with a haze. Such a bombardment looks like certain annihilation to every living thing in the shell-swept zone. Yet, let the shelling cease and the troops advance to the charge, and they are met with a murderous fire from the very ground where the shots have been falling the thickest. This is one of the mysteries of modern warfare.

But the battleships are running grave risks all the time they steam

PRINTERS AND THE WAR

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S
WITTICISMS.

Lord Northcliffe presided recently at a "patriotic dinner" held at the Hotel Cecil in connection with the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home. Among the large company present were Sir George Riddell, Admiral Sir Edmund Free-mantle, Sir Adolph Tuck, Sir Joseph Lawrence, and Mr. Upcott Gill.

Lord Northcliffe, in proposing continued prosperity to the Home, said that in view of the fact that so many printers were at the war it was proper they should do what they could to raise funds for the sick and wounded among their trade. It was a patriotic gathering to let their friends at the Front know they were not forgetting them. (Cheers.) That they were thinking of them was proved by a letter which had just been received from the Front, in which the writer said he "thought the patriotic rally a splendid idea, for few know or realise how much we suffer from our enemy. The Lloyd Home at Deal is just the home we want to win men back to health and strength again." (Applause.) There were 3,000 London printers in His Majesty's Forces. That he thought was a magnificent testimony to the patriotism of printers. (Cheers.) They proposed in view of the war that twelve extra beds should be provided at Deal for wounded printer soldiers. It was estimated that the cost of maintenance of these beds would be something like £500 a year, and he appealed for subscriptions. The public had probably heard of printers' devils, and, indeed, some of the higher authorities seemed to regard all printers as devils. (Laughter.) From the very beginning of printing the authorities seemed to have been at war with printers, and his friend, Mr. John Walter, of "The Times," member of a fifth generation of printers, had family recollections of the enforced seclusion of one of his ancestors by reason of the heartlessness of the censors of the time. History might repeat itself, for the printer of "The Times" was again in trouble. (Laughter.)

WHEAT FOR GERMANY

6000 TONS SEIZED.

Stockholm, July 24.

The authorities have seized 6000 tons of wheat which arrived at Malmo on board of the steamer Eir from New York bound for Hamburg.

in these waters. Two were sunk while I was at Chanak—the Triumph and the Majestic. The latter ship I saw the day before she was torpedoed. The under-sea boat that accomplished these feats is at present in dock in Constantinople, and the crew are enjoying themselves after the manner of victorious sailors on shore leave. The sight brings the fighting blood of every interned Englishman in Constantinople to the boiling point. To offset these German successes there is the extraordinary work done by the dashing commander of the E 11. He has, by his exploits in sinking Turkish transports in the Marmora and Constantinople harbour, demoralised the Turkish line of sea communications.

From what I have written it may be contended that I look on the operations in the Dardanelles pessimistically. Such is not the case. I can see success for the Allies in time. But they must be prepared to make enormous sacrifices.

Ammunition is the decisive factor in modern battle. I have written this phrase a score of times in the last ten months. In concluding this review of conditions in the Dardanelles, I do not hesitate to say that in the end the fate of Constantinople will be decided by the amount of powder and shell available for the use of the contending armies.—"Daily Telegraph."

WARSAW IN WAR-TIME

IN POLAND TO-DAY

Warsaw is the same as ever. It is Sunday, and the church bells are ringing. The Boulevard de Cracovic is filled with promenaders. The weather is bright, and the air almost warm under the influence of the sun's cheering rays. One sees many pretty toilettes and still prettier faces. It was Mickiewicz who said: "The Polish women are the most beautiful in the world." Yonder, in a setting of green, is the great poet's statue on an imposing pedestal. One wonders why the inscription should be in Russian; would it not be possible to take advantage of the generous proclamation of the Grand Duke Nicholas and have it engraved in Polish?

The nave of the cathedral is filled with worshippers, listening with rapt attention to the oratory, at once delicate and powerful, of a priest still in his prime—the Abbé Gralevski, one of the finest preachers and one of the most devoted Polish patriots in the capital. He was a deputy for Warsaw in the first two Dumas. Two years ago he withdrew in a large measure from political life, and devoted himself to social work and school reforms.

His audience seemed spell-bound by his eloquence. The Abbe had touched a sympathetic chord in describing the national country life with its simple manners, ancient ballads and local costumes. I saw tears running down old men's cheeks as the vision of their dear native country took form and colour on the orator's word-landscape.

MORE THAN A CRIME.

The Poles have remained a very pious people. The Germans appear to have been profoundly unconscious that it would suffice to invade the holy places of Czenstochowa for the hearts of the peasantry to be inflamed by hatred and indignation against the Prussian army. It must be admitted that the Russian agencies touched up their first dispatches on this subject. The truth was re-established afterwards, but the effect was already produced. Terrifying stories were spread broadcast of the acts of sacrilege committed by the Germans. The Polish population in its fury would listen to no explanations. Besides, the example of Louvain was there to remind the Poles of what the Kaiser's troops are capable on occasion.

This war will have proved to the Germans that military force is not everything, and that the psychological factor possesses considerable importance also. If one examines, as in the case of Poland and elsewhere, the diplomatic, political and commercial possibilities open to Germany even at the outset of this crisis, one is aghast that a State should commit so many errors in so short a space of time. Some Talleyrand should have been there to repeat to Berlin every day: *C'est plus qu'un crime; c'est une faute.*

RUSSIA'S "BIG CHILDREN."

The great Russian Orthodox church is on the Place Saski. It is a basilica of quite recent construction. The cupolas are picturesque and the interior

luxurious. A bell tower rises some distance away, like St. Mark's at Venice. At ordinary times the church is hardly frequented by any but functionaries, as the Poles are Catholics. Nowadays it is full, but the congregation is one of soldiers. At the bottom of the steps, in the square, I saw a curious sight—a hundred soldiers holding one another by the hand, as if they were afraid of getting lost. They were peasants from the centre of Russia, and Warsaw appeared to them like a strange land. There are thousands of Russian soldiers who have never set eyes on a big town. The citizens of Warsaw were good-naturedly amused to see the open-mouthed astonishment of these big children, who walk about in groups and ask their way at every step.

The Varsovians have seen samples of every portion of the vast Russian Empire pass through their city since the war began. It has afforded their children an excellent object lesson in ethnography, for the army of Russia in Europe and Asia comprises a very respectable collection of varieties. I must add that the troops have been very kindly received—one of the many changes brought about by the war—and their relations with the townsfolk are excellent. They all say how delighted they are with their stay in Warsaw. The Kirghiz of the Siberian regiments are especial favourites. Their warlike enthusiasm is such that on the day of their entry into Warsaw they had to be escorted by Cossacks. They were convinced that Warsaw was Berlin and were burning to attack the city right away. "Give us a chance to run the Prussians through," they cried with such insistence that they were packed off to the front at the earliest possible moment. Since then they have had plenty of opportunities to transfix Prussians. The other morning I succeeded in finding a house whose roof had been wrecked by a bomb from a Zeppelin or a Taube. These aerial visitors still come pretty frequently to hover above the city and drop their projectiles on the inoffensive inhabitants.

COURAGE UNDER FIRE.

The Germans have already killed or injured half a hundred women and children—a glorious military achievement, I dare say, from the Bernhardt point of view. The manager of the Grand Hotel Polonia, opposite the Vienna Station, told me how the German aviators the other day dropped five or six bombs, with no other result than to cause all his windows to fly into atoms. The Varsovians reckon as little of these stupid attacks as the Parisians do. When the sun shines and the sky is blue they remark: "A fine day for aeroplanes," and the ladies dress for a walk.

Their Rotten Row (Park Avenue, they call it) is a sight worth seeing at 4 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, with a well-dressed crowd thronging the footwalks and gallant officers and fair ladies driving to and fro in handsome carriages or mounted on fiery horses. Warsaw has lost nothing of its "chic," in spite of the German menace.

Close at hand are the spacious premises of the Scola Kadetski. While the cadets are away at the front, this magnificent building serves as a military hospital. It is the temple of devotion and of Polish activity, a fitting manifestation of female genius. The hospital was entirely organised in a fortnight by an exclusively Pol-

MR. BERNARD SHAW ON
LORD NORTHCLIFFE"DESERVES SOMEWHERE ABOUT
SIXTY YEARS."

Under date June 14, Mr. George Bernard Shaw has written to the wife of Mr. Sheehy Skeffington, who was recently sentenced to six months' hard labour for making an anti-recruiting speech, and released on Tuesday night owing to impaired health from a hunger strike, contrasting the treatment of Mr. Skeffington and Lord Northcliffe.

"The latter," says Mr. Shaw, "not only endeavoured to stop voluntary recruiting by refusing to insert the War Office appeals, but actually—with the same object, that of bringing about conscription—published a letter from the Bishop of Pretoria conveying the impression not only to the English but to the German public that the British Army in Flanders was outworn, out-numbered, and must presently fall prey to its enemies unless conscription were at once resorted to.

"Now it is clear that if Mr. Skeffington deserves six months for his speech in Beresford-place, which would not have reached a thousand people but for the prosecution, Lord Northcliffe must deserve somewhere about sixty years. I can only congratulate him under the circumstances on being still at large."

Mr. Shaw adds that there is nothing to be done, as the Defence of the Realm Act abolished all liberty in Great Britain and Ireland.

NEW SUB-MANAGER OF
SOUTHERN RAILWAY

MR. J. M. EDDY'S APPOINTMENT.

The newly appointed sub-manager of the Southern Railway, Mr. J. M. Eddy, is due to arrive in Buenos Aires on August 2, on board the R.M.S.P. "Amazon."

There has been considerable speculation in railway circles concerning the appointment. It is stated that the usual duties of the sub-manager are vested on the Southern Railway in the manager, and that the reason for Mr. Eddy's appointment is not very apparent, unless it is that the present manager has received an appointment of greater importance.

Mr. J. M. Eddy has for some time past acted as traffic manager on the London and North Eastern Railway. He entered the service of that Company in 1898.

ish committee, at the head of which is Baroness de Bising, a lady of great charm and talent. The great majority of the patients are Russians, of course, but the staff is exclusively Polish; some 30 doctors, 60 sisters of mercy, 400 volunteer nurses belonging to the highest families in Warsaw, all working day and night with twofold enthusiasm—for it is the first time that the authorities have sanctioned anything of an exclusively "national" character, and each member of the staff is intent on showing what the Poles are capable of when they are left to their own devices.

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Buenos Aires Herald

Weekly Illustrated Edition

CORRIENTES 672

Proprietor: THOMAS BELL.

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AMERICA INSISTS ON GERMANY'S ERROR

The long expected Reply to Germany's egregious diplomatic blunder wherein she sought to justify her theory of naval warfare, has been delivered by the American Ambassador in Berlin and published abroad to the whole world. It may not please the fire-eaters, who would fain see the United States in actual belligerency with the Central Empires, but it cannot be gainsaid that its measured language and concise terms leave no room for doubt as to the ultimate intentions of Washington should Germany still remain deaf to the dictates alike of humanity and commonsense. Its reference to submarine warfare in general and in particular lays special stress on the possibility of using the new arm in such a way as to comply with what has hitherto been regarded as accepted practice in regard to non-belligerent vessels. It further touches on the admission of illegality made by the German Government when it claims a right to reprisals, and it sternly refuses to fall into the clumsy trap that was laid for it, by dragging in the validity of British actions afloat, saying that this does not come under discussion.

Germany's artless suggestions regarding the employment of neutral or enemy ships to carry American passengers—and cargo—is also dismissed very briefly, such a procedure being stigmatised as running counter to the principles which the American Government has from the outset striven to maintain. Nor can the United States understand why Germany has not already admitted the inexcusable nature of the attack on the Lusitania, offering at the same time every satisfaction imaginable for the useless destruction of human lives thus brought about by an act that was in itself against all the rules of war. Finally the Note roundly declares that although both governments wish to maintain amicable relations and to minimise, in so far as may be possible, the horrors of modern naval war, the United States will consider any repetition by German naval commanders of such attacks as being deliberately unfriendly, whenever American citizens are involved therein.

This is plain speaking and means that the worst phase of the submarine horror is closed. For unless Germany is working with the deliberate intention of provoking war with the United States, even her rulers can scarce disregard the warning with which the Note closes. It is true that the attack on the Orduña still awaits explanation, but diplomacy

AN AUTHOR'S TRIBUTE

SIR EDWARD RUSSELL AND "THE HERALD"

The real test of a newspaper's popularity is supplied in the reports of the circulation manager. Bearing this in mind, we are all—down to the office boy—incurable optimists on "The Herald." The loyal support of the local reading public has made possible the many improvements which have taken place in the paper during recent times, and personal knowledge of conscientious journalistic work has not been the sole reward of those responsible for the production of a newspaper. Tributes from readers are commonly received, but, by the last mail from England there arrived a letter from the doyen of English editors—Sir Edward Russell—who referred to us in the following kindly terms:—

"Splitted, well-informed, and of good journalistic quality, I think the paper is quite a meritorious production—readable and interesting from end to end."

The communication, from which the foregoing is an extract, was handed to us by a Buenos Aires resident who had favoured Sir Edward with a copy of "The Herald." The testimonial was unsolicited.

Sir Edward Russell, as every journalist knows, is the Editor-in-Chief of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, one of the six really great provincial dailies. A prominent Liberal, former M.P., one-time London dramatic critic, and author of several books, Sir Edward is now—since the death of W. T. Stead and the retirement of Sir Henry Lucy—the greatest of British working journalists.

INTERNED GERMANS

VISIT BY COUNT VON LUXBURG.

On July 24 Graf von Luxburg, the German Chargé d'Affaires in Argentina, went over to Martín García by the gunboat Rosario with a view to visiting the German sailors there interned.

Captain von Moller, the German Naval Attaché, accompanied the diplomat and they were escorted by Captain Heinrich Fliers, of the Argentine Naval Service. The number interned must be considerably lessened by the defection of those who were permitted to escape by the Eleanore Woermann and who are now enjoying the bleak hospitality and rigorous vigilance of the Falkland Isles.

FROZEN MEAT FOR FRANCE

120,000 TONS TO BE PURCHASED ANNUALLY.

Paris, July 22.

The Minister of Agriculture and the Chief of the Military Administrator, M. Maclerc, have decided to purchase 120,000 tons of frozen meat annually until the end of the war. The companies with which the Government is doing business are authorised to import produce duty free.

will doubtless smoothen that incident over in a satisfactory manner if Germany assents to the main clauses of the Note. If she does not, and if the submarine war is to be waged as before, it is not the Allies who suffer most. In so far as they are concerned Germany has done, and will do, her worst, and provided she leaves the Western Ocean route alone, the probabilities of her involving America are slight. But such abstention will stultify her claim to make England inaccessible, will force even the inland German to realise that there is something wrong with his country's proud boast of her new sea power, and may even lead him to query some of the other marvellous statements upon which he has hitherto been regaled. In the meantime, it is for Germany to reply.

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE

1914-15 REPORT.

The Committee of the Woman's Exchange at their recent general meeting, unanimously re-elected the committee of last year for the ensuing period. The list of subscribers numbers 126, with 33 life members. Ladies of the British community are solicited to join. The institution offers all the advantages of a club. The committee desired to record their appreciation of Mrs. Forbes' management, and it is notified that no sale of work was held owing to the present adverse conditions.

Owing to the continued financial depression in the country, this year has not been so successful as those immediately preceding it, but, considering the great disadvantages under which all charitable institutions have been labouring, the working may be considered satisfactory. The income from all sources during the past year amounted to \$27,459.73, and the disbursements to \$30,069.56, both showing a considerable reduction on the previous year. The balance in favour of Capital Account is \$9,858.81, and the stock on hand is valued at \$1,141.60. Cash in hand and deposited in Bank amounts to \$3,369.16.

In conclusion the Committee's report thanked the auditor, Mr. Burnham, and the "Buenos Aires Herald" and "Standard" for publication of notices.

FAREWELL TO MR. J. McNALLY

BANQUET AT SPORTSMAN.

By reason of the impending departure for the United States on a visit, or peradventure to stay, of Mr. J. J. McNally the Irish society is grieved. Mr. McNally has been an energetic and conscientious member going forth into the highways and hedges and commandeering good men as members and working with all his energy of which he possesses a large store, for the advancement of the young and vigorous association in question. On July 24 a number of his friends and fellow members to the number of perhaps thirty, entertained him to dinner at the Sportsman. Among those present were: Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Young, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Leahy, Mr. McClenahan, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Scanlon, Mr. Mahon, Mr. Gribben, Mr. Canwood and others. The preliminary business of dinner having been despatched, a number of gentlemen took the opportunity to testify to the personal regard in which the guest of the evening is held and the hopes entertained that he will return or if not that prosperity may be his page. Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Young, Mr. Sheridan and Mr. McClenahan spoke in this sense and the first named said, that if by an evil chance Mr. McNally did not return, the Irish Society would lose a prime asset. The health of the departing brother was pledged with enthusiasm and it was again enforced, that much of the present prosperity of the Irish Society, is due to his indefatigable energy, joined to an agreeable presence and a blunderbuss way. Mr. McNally is, like many men of real merit, modest and his reply was deprecatory but he thanks his friends for their said opinions. Nevertheless those who know him will prefer to estimate him at the assessment of his friends rather than the very modest opinion he sets upon himself.

TRAGEDY IN DOCK 3

A shocking accident which occurred yesterday at Dock 3, resulted in the death of Benito Posa, a Spaniard, aged 38, acting as winchman. At the moment when one of the hydraulic cranes was swinging aloft a load of six cases, one of these slipped and fell upon Posa. The injuries inflicted on the unfortunate winchman on the head and body were so severe that he expired before he could be even raised from the ground. The body was sent to the morgue.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

The British troops in Flanders have met the foul tactics of the Germans with their customary resource. The first of our pictures this week shows what happens when a gas cloud is seen rising and advancing from the German lines. An alarm gong, made from an empty German gun cartridge, is vigorously beaten in the advanced trenches. Immediately the troops don their respirators, and leave their "dug-outs." A series of remarkable photographs taken from an aeroplane at the Dardanelles, was published in the last issue of the "Illustrated London News" which came to hand. Most of the pictures dealt with the sinking of the British battleship *Majestic*, which was torpedoed at the entrance to the Straits. The picture we give is one of the series and shows the battleship heeling over, prior to turning bottom upmost. She had disappeared from view within about seven minutes from the moment of being struck. The French Zouave regiments have proved equal to their great reputation in the fierce hand to hand fighting in Northern France. The picture reproduced shows a bayonet charge through the wire entanglements in front of the German trenches, the Zouaves advancing with great dash. To win fame and then to die within two weeks was the fate of Lieutenant Warneford, V.C., the British aviator who destroyed a Zeppelin. He was killed while experimenting with a new machine. The wrecked aeroplane is shown in our picture, and the burial scene at Brompton Cemetery, London, is also shown. According to cabled reports, the Kaiser is here, there, and everywhere along the various battle fronts. We publish this week a picture showing him near the advanced German positions in Flanders, surrounded by his generals who are explaining the situation to him. The Alpine regiments of the Italian Army have done splendid work in the snow-bound passes of the frontier. The picture shows a group of the men in marching order.

FIRST AID

MR. H. ROGERS' LECTURE AT BANFIELD.

A lecture on First Aid was delivered last night at the Oak Hall, Banfield, by Mr. H. Rogers, to an interested audience. The lecture, which is the first of a series arranged by the Sociedad Argentina de Primeros Auxilios, dealt with the circulation of the blood.

In a manner that was lucid and untechnical, Mr. Rogers delivered a highly instructive discourse. He pointed out how essential it was to grasp the fundamental principles of the human system, the elements of anatomy and physiology, before it was possible to intelligently apply first aid. A very large number of cases in which first aid was necessary were cases of haemorrhage, and if the circulation of the blood were understood, so much the better could bleeding be dealt with. The anatomy of the blood system, venous and arterial circulation was described, the effects of shock from loss of blood, and the like. The value of the tourniquet and the danger of injuries to the main circulatory system. At the close Mr. Rogers was loudly applauded, and received a sincere vote of thanks and many congratulations.

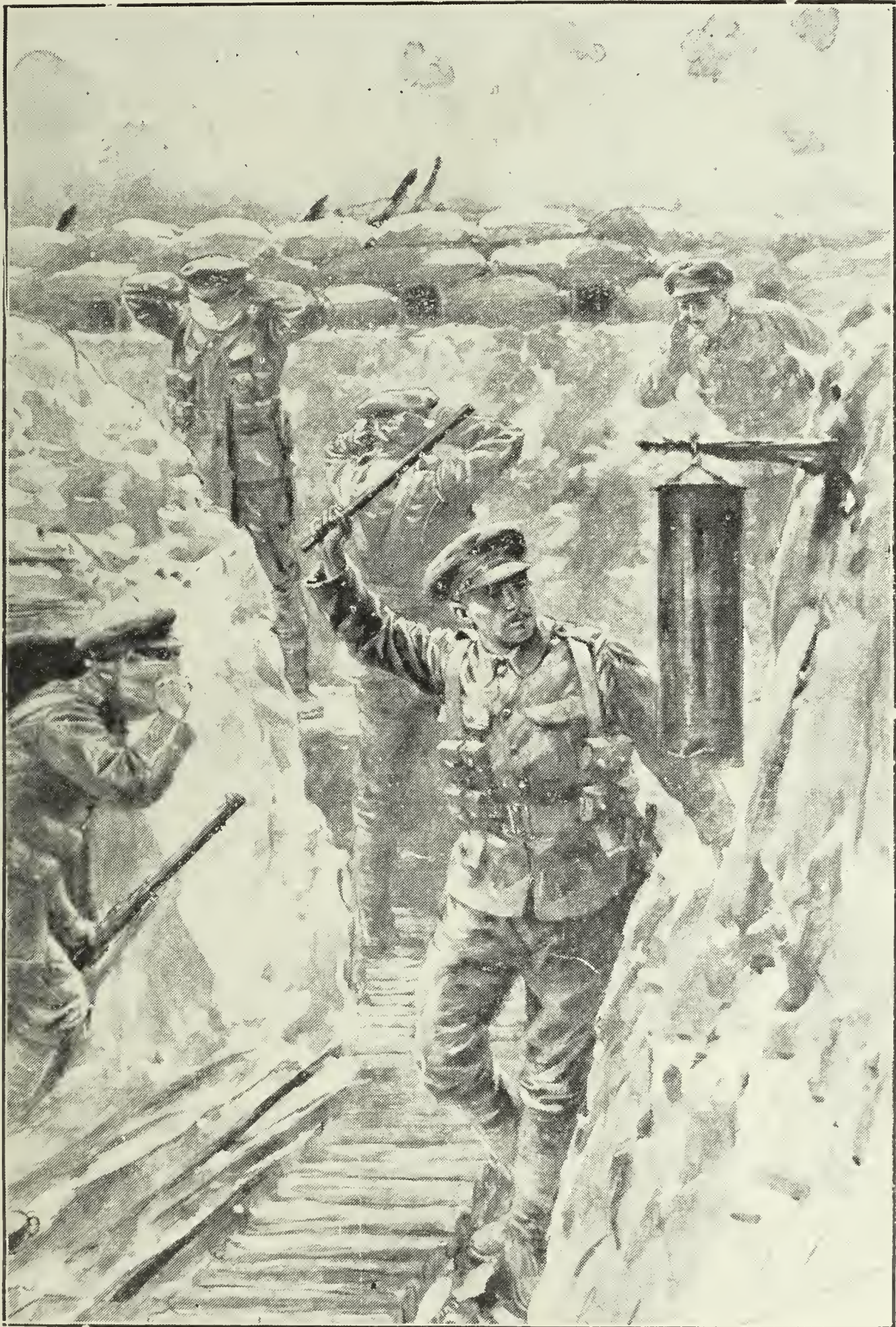
LACK OF FUNDS

LEADS TO RECALL OF RED CROSS DOCTORS FROM EUROPE

New York, July 26.

For want of funds the American Red Cross has had to recall all its medical men serving in Europe, except in Belgium and Serbia.

It is hoped that some of the American multi-millionaires will come to the rescue.



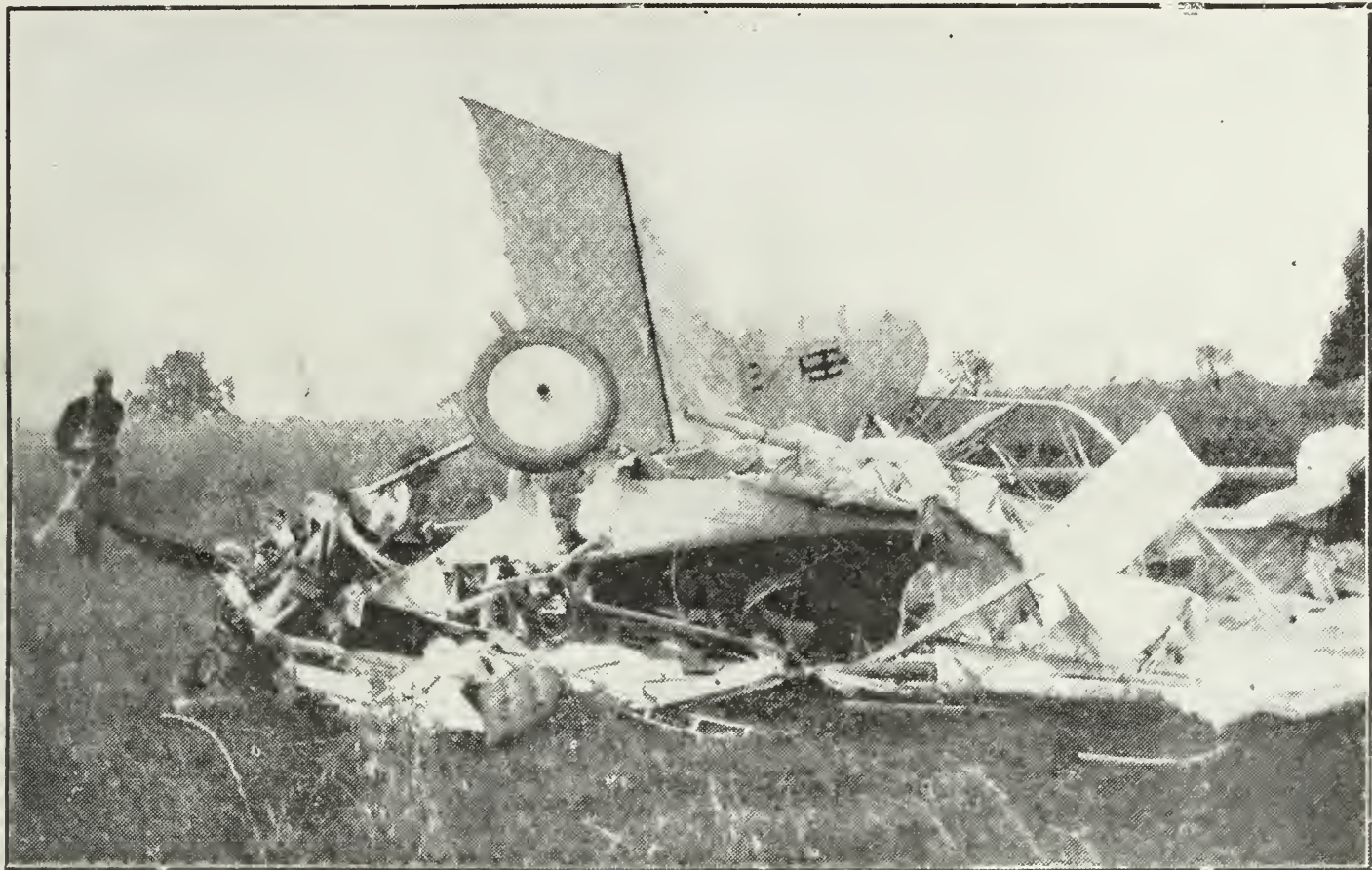
"WARE GAS!" SOUNDING THE ALARM IN THE BRITISH TRENCHES WHEN A GERMAN GAS CLOUD MAKES ITS APPEARANCE.



THE LAST OF THE MAJESTIC. A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AS THE BATTLESHIP SANK IN THE DARDANELLES.



THE FAMOUS FRENCH ZOUAVES CHARGING A GERMAN POSITION.



LIEUT. WARNEFORD'S WRECKED AEROPLANE.



THE FUNERAL IN LONDON OF THE FAMOUS BRITISH AIRMAN, THE LATE LT. WARNEFORD, V.C.



THE KAISER AND HIS GENERALS NEAR THE BATTLE FRONT IN FLANDERS.



THE FAMOUS ALPINE CHASSEURS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY.

THE "NON-CENSORSHIP"

OFFICIALISM AND ITS ABSURDITIES

THE EXAMPLE OF THE COLONIES

"The Herald" published in its issue of June 17 a despatch from London announcing that the north-east coast of England had again been raided by Zeppelins and that fifteen casualties were reported. The names of the raided towns or villages were not given.

An examination of the London dailies for June 16 revealed the fact that the announcement of the raid appeared in terms almost identical with those used in these columns. It was also stated that, in deference to the wishes of the War Office, no details were being published, as it was considered that to state which districts were visited and the effect of the raid would only serve to guide the enemy in making future attacks. The sequel is interesting.

By the last mail, a copy of the *Financial Times* containing the following paragraph reached us:—

The War Office finds it necessary to remind the public that all correspondence between the United Kingdom and foreign countries should be easily legible and as brief as possible. Letters which are of great length and barely legible are liable to be delayed, and may, in extreme cases, be detained, or returned to the sender.

Letters and telegrams containing any information which may be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy render the writers liable to prosecution, and the public should bear in mind that their letters and telegrams will be less likely to be delayed if they avoid altogether topics which call for the special scrutiny of the censors. For example, no particulars are permitted to be communicated about the strength, movements or distributions of the British or Allied naval or military forces, or about Zeppelin attacks, or the localities visited by hostile aircraft.

The italics are ours, and for this reason: by the same mail a letter was received, from the north of England, containing reference to the Zeppelin raid on June 15, and stating, more or less precisely, which districts on the coast had been visited and what damage had been done. The German *Continental Times*, published in Berlin at about the same time, also contains details of damage done to north-east coast shipyards by the raiders. Although our information proves conclusively that the German version is absurdly exaggerated, there is sufficient substratum of truth to the story to show that the German raiders were not working entirely in the dark; moreover, it is more than probable that they received details of the effect of their raid in a manner similar to ourselves.

In view of the express wishes of the authorities, we do not propose to publish the information now at our disposal. At the same time, however, it is scarcely gratifying to realise that the censorship of letters despatched from England is so lax that information can be, and probably is, given to the enemy through the ordinary channels of private correspondence. Letters which have reached "The Herald" recently from India, Australia, and New Zealand, bear evidence of having been much more closely scrutinised. In every instance they have been opened and bear the stamp of the Military Censor.

Old Lady: "Does your horse ever shy at motors?"

Cabby: "Lor' hless yer, no, lady; 'e didn't even shy when railway trains first come in."—Boston Sun.

VICTORIA SAILORS' HOME

MRS. DE MELLO'S CONCERT.

There was a considerable and an enthusiastic audience at the Sailors' Home on July 24, to listen to the various items of a concert arranged by Mrs. de Mello.

There was not an artist on the programme who did not thoroughly entertain and please the audience, and from start to finish the concert went with a harmony and swing that the arrangements deserved.

Mr. Charles Gabb chose four songs, but the most perfectly sung was his last encore, "I hear thee calling me." He was in good voice, and this beautiful song of Marshall's is perhaps the most perfectly rendered of all Mr. Gabb's repertoire. "Because," his choice immediately preceding this encore, was taken too slowly, and although well sung, there was a tendency to drag the melody.

Mr. de Mello also had encores in both parts of the programme, and his singing of "In Sympathy" was greatly appreciated. It was unfortunate that owing to a severe cold Mrs. White was unable to sing, but she did much to make up for this disappointment in her valuable aid at the piano. Mr. Stanley Parker gave "Ailsa Mine," a difficult song, exceedingly well.

"Rule, Britannia" is a new creation of Mr. P. G. Scott's, his elaborate costume was splendidly thought out, and as an originality was excellent. His variation of dress, from the "innocent" nose to the electric lighting installation, which he adopted for his comic by-play in the second half of the programme created roars of laughter. This costume was also original—very original. The applause he received was well deserved.

Mrs. A. H. Davies on the violin was repeatedly encored, and best of all was the playing of a Hungarian Rhapsody. It was deservedly and highly appreciated.

Mrs. de Mello's singing was received with immense applause. Her rendering of "Carmena" was fine, and she was even in better voice than she was at Belgrano the other evening. It was indeed a treat to listen to her. "Uncle John," her encore in the second half of the programme, is not so pleasing a song as others Mrs. de Mello has been heard to sing.

Both the first and second part of the concert concluded with a quartette. In the first half, "On the Crocodile" was given by Mr. and Mrs. de Mello, Mrs. White, and Mr. Gabb, and the closing one was Rumbault's setting of "God Save the King."

The concert was a thoroughly enjoyable one. The programme was as follows:—

Part I.

Duet, "A May Morning" (Denza), Mr. and Mrs. de Mello.

Song, "My Queen" (encore "Until one day"), Mr. C. R. Gabb.

Song, "April Morn" (encore, "Somewhere a voice is calling"), Mrs. de Mello.

Song, "Rule, Britannia," Mr. P. G. Scott, in original costume.

Song, "Tommie Lad" (Margetson), Mr. S. de Mello.

Song, "Ailsa Mine," Mr. S. Parker. Violin solo, "Hungarian Rhapsody" (encore, "The Bee"), Mrs. A. H. Davies.

Quartette, "On the Crocodile" (encore, "A Regular Royal Queen"), Mrs. White, Mr. Gabb, and Mr. and Mrs. de Mello.

Part II.—Duet, "Excelsior," Mr. Gabb and Mr. Parker.

Violin solo, "Humoreske" (Dvorak) (encore, "Le Cygne"), Mrs. A. H. Davies.

Song, "In Sunny Susquehanna" (Aspinall) (encore, "In Sympathy"), Mr. de Mello.

Song, "Carmena" (encore "Uncle John"), Mrs. de Mello.

Song, "Because" (encore, "I hear thee calling me"), Mr. C. Gabb.

Comic variety, in original costume, Mr. P. G. Scott.

Quartette, "God Save the King."

Mr. W. K. Griffith was at the piano.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN CALLE SARANDI

LADY SHOOT'S HER LATE FIANCE AND COMMITS SUICIDE.

Late on Wednesday evening a tragedy occurred at a house in Calle Sarandi 1539, the details of which were made public yesterday and have caused considerable sensation in the social circles in which Dr. Luis Lejenne and his fiancée Catalina Losino were known.

It is only just recently that Dr. Lejenne graduated as a chemist and it was during his studies at the University that he met Srta. Losino, who was a fellow student of the same science.

During the months of their studies together they fell in love and became engaged and decided that they would celebrate their marriage on the successful conclusion of their studies.

The reported details which led up to the tragedy in which Catalina Losino shot her betrothed and then committed suicide are conflicting. One story states that Lejenne tired of the girl and when the time arrived when he graduated, it was decided to end their engagement. This so troubled her that on Wednesday evening she called at the house of Lejenne in Calle Sarandi and asked his mother for a few words with him. A few moments after they had been together, two shots were heard and the people in the house rushing in found the body of Lejenne and his fiancée lying in a pool of blood. Life in both cases was extinct and death instantaneous. The distressed lady had shot her betrothed and then herself, through the head, with a .38 automatic pistol. The parents of Dr. Lejenne affirm that there was no engagement between their son and Srta. Losino, but at the same time they could not explain how it was that the deceased lady was wearing an engagement ring, which the friends of Lejenne recognised as being given to her by him. The other story of this unhappy tragedy says that Lejenne's father refused to listen to such a thing as a marriage between his son and the girl and in spite of the seven years during which the two had been lovers, determined to oppose the alliance as firmly as possible. He wrote to this effect to the girl on Wednesday and she immediately went to the University to see her fiancé. A scene occurred between them. The girl is stated to have said she would kill him rather than lose him and he replied by producing a revolver. It was this that led to the tragedy which occurred at 9 p.m. on Wednesday night.

Srta. Losino lived at Garay 2482 and had finished her examinations in chemistry and was only awaiting the final stage—her thesis—to become a graduate in three months time.

FIRST AID

LECTURE AT BANFIELD.

Under the auspices of the Southern District of the St. John's Ambulance Society, an instructive and interesting lecture was delivered at Oake Hall, Banfield, by Mr. Rodgers, a practitioner at Lomas Hospital. The structure of the human body was the subject for this, the first of a series of lectures.

A letter of thanks was read from the London Secretary of the St. John's First Aid Society, acknowledging £25, the proceeds of a concert which was given.

On Monday, the second lecture will be delivered at the same hall at 8.30 p.m. when the subject will be "The Circulation of the Blood."

All English-speaking persons are cordially invited, and it is hoped to add many names to the roll of membership.

ROSARIO ECONOMIES

REDUCTIONS IN ALL MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS.

A project was to be submitted to the City Council yesterday, which will meet with but scant popularity among municipal employés, and make Dr. Culaciati perhaps as heartily hated as any of his predecessors, not omitting even Dr. Infante of comical memory. This is the fate of most reforms, yet the Intendente is looking ahead to avoid the crushing deficit which he foresees at the end of the current year, a result of the ruinous expenditure of previous holders of the office, and the previous Councils. The plan is expected to effect economies amounting to \$300,000 m'n by the end of the year. All salaries of \$150 and upwards are to be subjected to a reduction of from 5 to 10 per cent, according to a graduated scale. The daily pay of peones working for the Municipality is to be reduced from \$3 to \$2.50, a total saving of \$40,000. This is considered to be a better expedient than discharging a considerable number of the men, though in this case on their small wage the reduction is nearly 17 per cent. Numerous economies will also be made in the Departments of Public Lighting, Public Works, Parks and Gardens, whereby it is expected to effect a further saving of \$108,000. No doubt is entertained that the proposal will be accepted in toto, the expenses being thus reduced without dismissing any employe, otherwise the Municipality must, at the end of the year, face a deficit of not less than half a million pesos.

ROSARIO GAOL

ALLEGED SHAMEFUL PECULATIONS

It is remarked in Rosario that the recent bloody occurrences in the city gaol, prove the necessity of the Government abandoning its attitude of aloofness and intervening in a decisive manner to abolish the continuous troubles and scandals. But for an incident the prisoners would have been well provided with arms. Furthermore serious frauds are believed to have been perpetrated. The prison pay sheets have been systematically falsified so that employes are made to figure therein as drawing salaries who do not and never did, exist. This too at a time when public employes salaries are being reduced 5 to 10 per cent and the mere peones, to prove the republican equality and equity of the City Fathers, 17 per cent. People want to know what kind of Contaduria the Provinces possess and why these gross thefts are possible? It appears that instead of being a Government penal establishment for the discouragement and punishment of crime and reformation of the prisoners, the prison of Rosario is merely a source from which a number of private peculators draw as much money as they can get into their greedy hands, utterly careless of organisation, justice or any other thing but gain.

BOOT CONTROVERSY

CRUSADE AGAINST IMPORTED FOOTWEAR.

The Liga de Defensa Comercial has presented a memorial to the Minister of Finance to persuade him to actively discourage the import of foreign made boots and shoes as such imports are absolutely ruinous to the shoe manufacturers of the country. The question as to whether the public prefer such a shoe, is not discussed. The public must wear what it can get, and what the manufacturers choose to give them. pay the prices they care to impose and be thankful to get their feet covered. At present the Liga does not object to the import of oak tanned soles or waterproof soles, rubber soles or certain fine leathers but that is probably only their kind forbearance and will not last long but the slogan of "Industria Nacional es un peligro!" will be raised again.

Sports and Pastimes

PALERMO

The outstanding feature of Sunday's racing at Palermo was the running of Pan Pan in the classic event, and the simple and easy manner in which he once again proved himself by far the greatest miler in this country. Pan Pan is certainly one of the most remarkable horses in training at Palermo. One could easily bring oneself to enthuse over this son of Ducato, so strangely impressive is he, in various ways. To begin with he attracts attention by his manner on parade. He is amusing. To see him walk up the track, head hanging down in the laziest manner possible, occasionally stopping and staring idly about, while Rivero is kicking him with spurs to get him to move or whacking him with his whip, which, by the way has not the slightest effect because he pleases himself exactly what he does and takes his own time which is so slow that the other horses are up and down before Pan Pan has even reached the place where he feels inclined to turn round. It is really most entertaining to watch him. But when it comes to racing, phew! what a different story. On Sunday he absolutely laid La Nativita out flat and won by a length and a quarter with ease. The manner of Petite Chose's running was entirely beyond comprehension. To travel along with such horses as Pan Pan and Mustafá, and expect to have a dog's chance at the finish, where these taller and bigger animals simply sweep along with their immense ground covering action appears to us absurd. The only way one could conceive that Petite Chose had a chance was to use her immense speed over say the first 1400 metres and trust to nothing being able to catch her. Ran as the race was Petite Chose will never, never have the ghost of a chance of winning.

There was only one race on the programme that provided anything like a close finish. This was the last race on the programme, and without question the finest race of the afternoon. It proved what a fine jockey Torterolo is, old Inspector has been out heaps of times with Navarro, Cardoso, etc., but never once with success, whatever his chances at the weights may have been on Sunday, it was nothing but Mingo's riding that won the race. Without whip or spur Inspector was ridden with all the little jockey's might. Even then Inspector seemed very hard to make go. He gave one the impression of sourness. Probably, and this is said in all seriousness, the constant runs down the field without success have sickened the horse, and he has sort of "chucked" trying. Torterolo had to absolutely make him try on Sunday. It was a grand race, and Mojinete was only just beaten a head, with Massenot third.

The first event of the day ended in an easy win for Sun Yat Sen at the expense of Persil. Wotan was withdrawn, and most of the money that would have been played on him went on to his stable companion. Thus Persil was favourite, and registered his second second this season. Zio ran into third place, and on the book had no chance of doing so. Out of five outings he has never got a place this season. Beethoven was a complete failure.

In the second event the debutante Sisterly, a filly with an action as fine as any at Palermo, had not the slightest difficulty in beating Englander on Papeleta. The best run in the race, however, was performed by Obela, who was left 10 lengths at the start and finished third. Referring to the start of this race and of the fourth, one can but say they were disgraceful, and never gave the smallest chance to backers of Obela and Dentelle in this event of Eureka,

a very probable winner, in the fourth.

At last Vicente Lopez has been successful by winning the colt's race from Dosel and Strap. Avanti was the failure of the race. Moderato again got fourth. The surprise was the amount of money that went on Gefé, and for no apparent reason. However, whoever thought him good enough to win were sadly mistaken. He never shewed up at all. In the Premio Black Prince, La Loca registered her fourth successive win. Revanche was second. It may be remarked that this second place was only allowed to occur by Acosta on Novedad. Perhaps Acosta did not like to "do" his stable out of the "shop."

The sixth event was an easy thing for Don Ramiro, and indeed it was a most sound and reasonable result. We feel a sense of annoyance in having selected Sin Humo, because we understood that he was to be ridden by Englander. He would never have been our selection otherwise. This is another plea for the twenty-four hour programme of runners and jockeys. It gives one so poor a chance, when they start juggling at the last moment with jockey changes.

Mingo Torterolo proved the value of a good jockey in a large field, he won with surprising ease from Baldissera and Gontran in the most creditable time of 1.37 4/5, only a fifth outside Pan Pan's time.

In the Premio San Pascual, the favourite Stagno failed hopelessly to do anything. The race was won by Last Reason from San Simon and Escandalo. The former comes back to a distance he likes, and looked very fit, after for weeks looking so stale and poor. San Simon can be reckoned with again.

The whole meeting was a most enjoyable one, and some of the older hands made quite a nice little pile with their conservative and personal fancies.

LA PLATA

Racing at La Plata on Sunday afternoon was noteworthy for one or two unusual occurrences. In the first place, it should be noted that the only two horses which were entered for two races were prominent in each race in which they ran. Mabile, entered twice, once in the first event and again in the last, was successful in both races. Beating Normando half a head in the first event and dead heating with Charlotte in the last, Mabile had two most exciting races.

Normando, entered for the first race, only lost by the shortest of heads, and then came out and won the seventh race.

The other interesting feature of the meeting was the failure of Kiddy to win again. The 62 kilos did the trick, and successfully prevented him doing better than third. It was an excellent and enjoyable meeting. Amongst the several winners given by the "Herald" was Mabile \$28.80 and Pretty Polly \$30, a very nice double!! The results were as follows:

PREMIO BABEL, 1300 metres. — 1. Mabile 51, \$28.80 and \$3; 2. Normando 56, \$2.20; 3. Hirondele 46, \$3.10. Won by half a head; 1 1/4 lengths. Time 1.19 4/5.

Also ran: Anana, Fable, Licinio, Liberty (4), and Apiz.

PREMIO BARRISTER, 1600 mts. 1. Naranjita 52 \$6.60 and \$3.10; 2. Jolie Jeu 49, \$2.60. Won by several lengths; 2 1/2 lengths. Time 1.40 1/5.

Also ran: 8 de Diciembre (3), Simonide, and Punta Piedras (4).

PREMIO BARGAIN, 1500 metres. — 1. Octavio 46, \$17.10 and \$3.90; 2. Estoico II, 55, \$2.70; 3. El Triunfo

43, \$8.90. Won by a length; half a length. Time 1.34.

Also ran: Periwinkle, Effusion, Cordobes, Sigfrido (4), Maleza, and Paunero.

PREMIO BATACLAN, 1400 metres. — 1. Sud America 51, \$24.80 and \$5.30; 2. Diorita 51. Won by a length. Time 1.26 2/5. Kiddy 3rd; Ehontee 4th, and Fiereza also ran.

PREMIO BETA, 2000 metres. — 1. Normando 57 \$8.40 and \$3; 2. Chulo 49, \$2.80; 4. Liberty 48, \$5.10. Won by a length; a length. Time 2.6.

Also ran: Fox (4), Paul Pons, H. Negra II, Mariposita and Drouot.

PREMIO BOLIN, 1600 metres. — 1. Pretty Boy 50 \$30 and \$3.50; 2. Monarch 56, \$2.70; 3. Divagadora 52 \$4.50. Won by three-quarters of a length; half a length. Time 1.41.

Also ran: Farrista, Torterola (4), Camorsito, Saqueador, Herd, India Brava, and Focida.

PREMIO BOCAGE, 1200 metres. — 1. Chiguitina 49 \$4.90 and \$2; 2. Finette 52 \$2.60. Won by 2 lengths; a neck. Time 1.14 1/5.

Also ran: Guerra (3), Variacion, Hamburgo (4), and Pichina.

PREMIO BOUCI, 1300 metres. — 1. Mabile 46, \$5.50 and \$5.90; 3. Monedia 45, \$4.80. A dead heat; 1 1/2 lengths. Time 1.19 2/5.

Also ran: Querida II, Gallego, Pilleria, (4), Cárcano, Agarrate and Kotter.

ROSARIO

The race meeting at the Hippodrome Independencia, Rosario, on Sunday, was an enjoyable one, and passed off with only one of those unpleasant occurrences which have lately become a fashion at the inland port.

The classic event was won by Mi Nene, who was installed a warm favourite. He won with the greatest ease from Cocainera. This event attracted most public attention. The talent had in general a good day, but were considerably upset when La Gordetti favourite for the fifth event, fell.

It was this event that was the only unpleasant feature of the meeting. Ruiz was suspended for three months for foul riding, and it was this foul riding that brought about the downfall of La Gordetti and Sopenon. Luckily neither of the jockeys riding these horses were hurt.

The results were as follows:

PREMIO LADY DAY, 1300 metres.

1. CHARNY, 3 yrs., 54 ks. by Millenium and Minuit. Stud San Expedito, C. Alvarez. . .	342	235
2. Verdi 54, F. Bagú. . .	286	201
3. Monona 52, M. Fernandez.	119	91
4. Gun 51, E. Ruiz, ap. . .	16	27
0 Kaid 59, E. Navarro . .	28	35
0 Ormilla 51, A. Oliva . .	322	180
0 Diabolina 55, A. Gonzalez, ap.	101	96

Totals 1214 865

Did not run: Patapun, Orcana, Songuita.

Dividends: Charny \$6.35 and \$3.45 Verdi \$3.75.

Won by three lengths. Time 1.20 1/5

PREMIO LADY DOLLAR, 1600 mts.

1. SINAI II, 4 yrs. 56 ks. by Surprenant and Rancagua. Stud Las Damas, A. Torres. . .	447	327
2. Gigantea 49, Ruiz ap . .	516	431
3. Itaty 58, D. Barraza . .	151	147
4. Leuctress 44, Oliva ap . .	236	193
0 American Boy 62, Fernandez.	34	50
0 Pan Duro 51, Alvarez . .	72	101
0 Button Hole 51, Bagú . .	67	72
0 Dinerall 44, J. Calistro, ap.	31	27
0 Toupet 43, J. E. Avalos, ap.	199	190

Totals 1753 1532

Did not run: Berlin.

Dividends: Sinai \$7.05 and \$3;

Gigantea \$2.70; Itaty \$4.15.

Won by half a head. Time 1.39 4/5.

PREMIO LADY EDEN, 1200 metres.

1. INDUSTRIAL, 2 yrs. 56 ks. by Industria and La Paz, Stud Malambo, F. Alzugaray. . .	123	115
2. Facundo IV, 56, A. Sanchez.	76	89
3. Barcaldina 54, A. Gomez.	741	432
4. Profana, E. Bozziolo. . .	18	17
0 Eduardo Isaac 56, C. Alvarez.	310	257
0 Tango 56, F. Bagú (with Eduardo Isaac)		
0 Kio 56, A. Torres. . .	425	356
0 Hermética 54, V. Moreno (with Kio). . . .		
0 Songuita 55, A. Vélez. .	18	10

Totals 1711 1276

Did not run: Paraguay, Galliard, Olazábal.

Dividends: Industrial \$25 and \$10.20; Facundo IV, \$12.60.

Won by two lengths. Time 1.15.

PREMIO GRAN POLLA DE PRODUCTOS, 1600 metres.

1. MI NENE, 2 yrs., 54 ks. by Iguazú and Minina. Stud Aeroplano. A. Torres.	1179	420
2. Cocainera 52, Alvarez . .	249	177
3. L. Bramble 54, A. Irusta.	894	353
4. Tric Trac 53, A. Gomez.	53	52
0 Sandstorm 54, V. Moreno (with L. Bramble)		
0 The Libel 54, A. Sanchez.	665	274

Totals 3030 1276

Did not run: Toupet, and Dárica.

Dividends: Mi Nene \$4.60 and \$3.30; Cocainera \$5.10.

Won by two lengths. Time 1.39.

PREMIO LADY JANE, 2000 metres.

1. SOLDADO III, 3 yrs., 57 ks., by Roseate Dawn and Sly Peep, Stud Clara Rosa, A. Sanchez.	571	402
2. Pagaré 55, A. Torres . .	205	126
3. Galardon 52, Alvarez . .	249	159
0 Freyre 57, D. Barraza . .	86	78
0 Sopenon 52, E. Navarro (fell).	196	71
0 La Gordetti 51, A. Gonzalez ap. (fell). . .	789	337
0 Don Gabriel 49, Ruiz ap. (disqualified). . .	102	107

Totals 2198 1280

Did not run: Pihué.

Dividends: Soldado III, \$6.90 and \$3.55; Pagaré \$6.95.

Won by three lengths. Time 2.8 3/5.

PREMIO LADY MARY, 3000 metres

1. ROYAL NOSE, 5 yrs. 49 ks. by Diamond Jubilee and Rose Royale, Stud Gra'l. San Martin, F. Bagú.	1195	623
2. Sinai II, 52, A. Torres . .	320	158
3. Sunchales 56, P. J. Ramirez.	358	175
4. Opulento II, 53, F. Baldellán.	376	172
0 Popular 57, A. Sasco . .	347	229
0 Petimetre 52, A. Lauria . .	674	283
0 Lucifer II, 43, J. E. Avalos ap. with Sinai II.		

Totals 3270 1640

Did not run: Cáucaso.

Dividends: Royal Nose \$4.90 and \$3.10; Sinai II, \$6.40.

Won by half a head. Time 3.15 1/2.

"Father," inquired the little brain-twister of the family, according to "Stray Stories," "when will our little baby brother be able to talk?"

"Oh, when he's about three, Ethel."

"Why can't he talk now, father?"

"He is only a baby yet, Ethel. Babies can't talk."

"Oh, yes, they can, father," insisted Ethel, "for Job could talk when he was a baby."

"Job! What do you mean?"

"Yes," said Ethel. "Nurse was telling us to-day that it says in the Bible: 'Job cursed the day he was born.'"

FOOTBALL

ARGENTINO DE QUILMES (2) v. BELGRANO (1).

Played at Belgrano on Sunday, the visiting team was successful by 2 goals to one. The teams which met were as follows:—

Argentino de Quilmes.—Rotondo, Martinez, Ortega, Molachino, J. R. Pozzo, Vincotta, Ginebra, Cabana, Arpillaga, J. J. Pozzo and Polimeni.

Belgrano.—T. Reddell, J. Pena, G. G. Brown, H. Cox, A. Mallen, J. E. Hughes, J. Martin, H. Vignoles, C. Oliva, A. B. Cullerne, and C. Palmer. Mr. F. Hasler was referee.

The first goal of the match was scored by C. Palmer for Belgrano, who played for the first time in the Club's senior team. He played well throughout the game.

The match was fairly well represented by the score, but Belgrano were unfortunate, because shortly after commencing Vignoles had to retire hurt. The half time whistle saw Belgrano leading by 1 goal to nil. In the second half, however, matters were reversed. Argentino de Quilmes scored twice through Polimeni and Cabana, and thus ran out the winners.

RACING v. ESTUDIANTES DE LA PLATA.

This match, played at Avellaneda on Sunday, resulted in a pointless draw. It was an excellent game, played before a large number of spectators, and the La Plata team played a very different game than when they last met Racing. They were defeated then by 5 goals to nil. Sunday's match was played between the following teams:—

Racing.—Arduino.—Ochoa and Reyes; Pepe, Olazar and Comaschi; Conaveri, Ohaco, Marcovecchio, Hospital and Perinetti.

Estudiantes de la Plata.—Barcos; Pastor and Galup Lanus; Aranguren, Duarte Indart and Lopez; Lamas, Lascano, Leonardi, Tolosa, Valenciani.

Señor G. Guassoni had the whistle.

BOCA JUNIORS (1) v. QUILMES (0)

Played on the Sportiva Barracas ground on Sunday, an interesting game resulted in a tie. Mr. H. W. Lambrecht refereed the following teams:—

Boca Juniors.—D. Zacevich, H. Lamas, B. Ochoa, M. Peralini, C. Capellini, A. Frattini, P. Calomino, S. Gelina, E. Colla, F. Taggini, S. Alvarez.

Quilmes.—C. F. Pearson, A. Cerutti, J. Brown, H. Reid, J. C. Pollini, A. L. Dickinson, B. Hoare, C. Guisani, P. Raggi, J. Morgan, G. Durante.

The game was fast and prominent throughout the first half was Barry Hoare. The first goal, however, was scored by Calomino for the Juniors. On changing ends the Juniors had most of the play, until shortly before the close, when a pass from Dickinson enabled Raggi to net the ball for Quilmes and bring the scores level when the whistle blew.

ESTUDIANTES (3) v. HISPANO ARGENTINO (1).

Played on the ground of the latter. A good game resulted in the home team being defeated by 3 goals to one. The game was a very fast one throughout. The Estudiantes scored their first goal through E. Antequeda. Dannaher levelled matters for Hispano Argentino, and at half-time the scores were one all. In the second period Estudiantes had matters their own way and scored twice through De la Barrera and L. Susan. The teams were as follows:

Estudiantes.—Croce, Pavlosky, Alcardi, Madero, Ivancevich, Vaccari, Lahitte, M. Antequeda, E. Antequeda, De la Barrera, J. Susan.

Hispano-Argentino.—A. Caballero, J. Flores, L. Otin, Murga, S. Pardo, S. Prutto, F. Roldan, J. Monconil, J. Gianetto, G. Dannaher, P. Martin.

Mr. R. E. Benyon was referee.

BANFIELD (5) v. COMERCIO (1).

Played at Banfield on Sunday. The

homesters won easily by 5 goals to nil.

The scorers were S. Burton 4, and R. Brown 1. The former played exceptionally good football for Banfield. A. Dolhagaray netted the ball for Comercio. The teams were as follows:—

Banfield.—D. F. Meriggi, J. G. Rohm, T. Legarreta, L. Nai Foina, R. Moglia, R. Brown, P. Alesi, S. Burton, W. E. Roscoe.

Comercio.—L. Carles, L. Molteni, E. Gallazzi, G. Envidez, G. Romero, P. Cositorti, J. Mignanery, A. Bourdieu, A. Dolhagaray, L. Pravato, L. Bordo.

Referee, A. Vacarezza.

SAN ISIDRO (5) v. DEFENSORES DE BELGRANO (0).

Unbeaten and top of the league San Isidro gave a painful trouncing to Defensores de Belgrano on their own ground on Sunday. The Saints played easy football, and were not, at any time, called upon to exert themselves in their 5-nil victory. The scorers were Badaracco, Julio Fernandez in the first half, and Marini, Sayanes, and Morroni in the second. The teams were as follows:—

San Isidro.—Wilson; Bruno and Rossi; Olivari, Morroni and Iriarte; Marini, Julio Fernandez, Sayanes, Badaracco and Alzua.

Defensores de Belgrano.—Rodriguez; Sacco and G. Fourcade; Pascuato, Rota and Puricelli; Bissio, Rubio, Grupalli, L. Fourcade and Lun.

Señor Duchini was the referee.

POSITION OF THE CLUBS.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
San Isidro	13	13	—	—	26
E. de la Plata	14	10	1	3	23
Racing	11	10	—	1	21
River Plate	11	9	—	2	20
Platense	13	7	3	3	17
Independiente	14	6	4	4	16
Hispano-Argentino	15	6	5	4	16
Porteño	10	7	2	1	15
F. C. Oeste	11	5	1	5	15
Banfield	13	6	5	2	14
Estudiantes	14	6	6	2	14
Belgrano	16	6	8	2	14
E. Porteño	13	6	6	1	13
A. de Quilmes	10	6	4	—	12
Huracán	10	4	4	2	10
G. y Esgrima	14	3	7	4	10
Atlanta	16	5	11	—	10
Boca Juniors	13	3	7	3	9
Tigre	10	3	5	2	8
S. L. de Almagro	13	3	8	2	8
Kimberley	13	3	9	1	7
D. de Belgrano	15	3	11	1	7
Quilmes	10	2	6	2	6
Comercio	11	1	9	1	3
Floresta	13	—	11	2	2

LAWN TENNIS

BELGRANO ATHLETIC CLUB.

TOURNAMENT IN AID OF RED CROSS FUNDS.

On Sunday next, August 1, a mixed double sealed American Tournament has been arranged to be played on the courts of the Belgrano Club, commencing at 8.30 a.m.

Entrance fees are \$4 per couple, and should be forwarded to Mr. H. F. Presscott, Cangallo 682, before 6 p.m. on Thursday, July 29. Lady players need not be members of the club.

The entry fees received will be given to the British Red Cross Society.

CHIRIPITIFLAUTICOS v. PHENACKERS.

On Sunday the Belgrano Lawn Tennis Courts were the scene of some strenuous tennis, which lasted all day long, between the Chiripitflauticos and the Phenackers. It was a day on which the former got their own back for their recent defeat by the Phenackers at football. The results of the day's play was as follows:—

GOLF

SAN ISIDRO II. v. ARGENTINE GOLF CLUB II.

The links of the Argentine Golf Club were visited by San Isidro's second team on Sunday afternoon, and both in the singles and foursomes the Saints had to admit a rather severe defeat, in fact, only one match in each section was won. In the Singles Mr. W. B. Jones was the only successful player for San Isidro, although A. R. Larreta managed to halve his match with H. Mohr Bell. Mr. F. H. Jones and Baillie won their foursomes match, and Messrs. Boddy and W. B. Jones halved against Leslie and Cranwell. Two matches won and two halved was the limit of San Isidro's success. Details of the scores are as follows:—

SINGLES.

Argentine G.C.	San Isidro.
A. F. Sansinena 1	W. C. Boddy . . 0
Geo. Leslie . . . 0	W. B. Jones . . 1
R. N. Mackenzie 1	W. Oliphant . . 0
A. Huergo 1	G. F. Rae . . . 0
M. G. Guerrero . 1	F. Baillie . . . 0
Geo. D. Munro . 1	F. H. Jones . . 0
D. G. Victorica . 1	J. A. Malbran . 0
H. Mohr Bell . . . ½	A. R. Larreta . ½
R. E. Cranwell . 1	J. E. Virasoro . 0
R. H. Roberts . . 1	R. King 0
A. G. Thompson 1	S. G. Follett . . 0
R. Mendez 1	A. B. Gimenez . 0
10½	1½

FOURSOMES.

Leslie and Cranwell . . . ½	Boddy and Jones ½
Huergo and Gonzalez Guerrero 1	Larreta and Malbran . . . 0
Munro and Sansinena . . 0	Baillie 1
Thompson and Victorica . 1	King 0
Mendez and Roberts . . . 1	Follett and Gimenez . . 0
Mackenzie and M. Bell 1	Rae and Oliphant . . 0
4½	1½
Singles 10½	1½
Total 15	3

HURLINGHAM GOLF CLUB.

The monthly competition was decided over the Hurlingham links on Sunday. Mr. A. C. Luck was the winner, playing both the best net and gross round of the afternoon.

Twenty-three cards were taken out, and the following fourteen returned.

	Gr.	Hp.	Nt.
A. C. Luck	88	10	78
N. W. Jackson	93	12	81
E. O. le Bas	93	12	81
D. G. Anderson	91	8	83
J. B. Birmingham	102	18	84
J. C. Douglas	100	16	84
R. W. Denton	100	15	85
A. N. Guy	95	10	85
C. S. Edye	103	18	85
H. A. Powell-Jones	99	14	85
E. R. Gifford	104	18	86
B. G. Guy	98	12	86
H. Rigeroni	105	18	87
J. R. Garrod	99	12	87

INTER-CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.

SAN ISIDRO v. ARGENTINE GOLF CLUB.

The above match was played over the San Isidro links on Sunday, and resulted in a win for the visitors by

Chiripitflauticos.	Phenackers
Gs.	Gs.
Crawford and Cadmus 27	Macken and Rugeroni . . . 29
Black and Murphy 26	Talbois and Thomson . . . 23
Marr and Davies 26	Daly and Wilson . . 14
Sheppard and Wood 17	Hore and Chapman . 9
Black and Goldsworthy . 15	Talbois and Ruffier . . 18
111	93

10 matches to 5. San Isidro seem to be out of luck just now. Last week both their first and second teams suffered defeat, and again the last week end the case was similar. Mr. L. N. Thomas played splendid golf for his side. The results were as follows:—

SINGLES.

Argentino.	San Isidro.
S. Smiles 1	H. K. James . . 0
S. J. Dodds 1	N. Cronhelm . . 0
A. Leslie 1	A. del Solar . . 0
G. A. Leitch 0	L. N. Thomas . 1
L. F. Nelson ½	J. Macdonald . ½
C. G. Dodds 1	J. McGown . . . 0
C. Hope 1	F. Leitch 0
C. G. Palmer 0	S. O. Marshall . 1
W. C. Dunn 1	H. Torre 0
A. J. Wilson 0	C. H. Jukes . . . 1
6½	3½

FOURSOMES.

Smiles and S. Dodds 1	James and Del Solar . . 0
Leslie and Nelson 0	Cronhelm and Thomas 1
Hope and Wilson 1	McDonald and McGown ½
Leitch and C. Dodds . . . 1	M. Leitch and Marshall 0
Palmer and Dunn 1	Jukes and Torre 0
3½	1½
Singles 6½	3½
Total 10	5

SAN ANDRES.

An open mixed foursome (medal play) will take place at San Andres on Saturday, August 21, in aid of the British Patriotic Fund. The prizes are presented by Mr. James Marjoribanks. Entrance fee \$5 m/n for each couple, which can be paid on the ground before starting. Members of all clubs are invited to take part. Entries close on Thursday, 19th August, and should be sent, mentioning players' handicaps, to Mr. V. G. Scroggie or Mr. B. W. Gardom. Club Ingles, 478 Bme. Mitre.

LOMAS ATHLETIC CLUB

"GARCIA MEROU" CUP.

Over the links of the Lomas Athletic Club on Sunday 28 members turned out to play for the "Garcia Merou" Cup.

The best of the 28 cards returned was that of Mr. Ernest Gibson who went round in 83 and who, with his handicap of 5 returned the net score of 78, which was two strokes better than Mr. C. R. Carstairs.

The winner only took 38 for the last 9 holes.

The following were the cards returned:—

E. Gibson	45	38	83	5	78
G. R. Carstairs	44	42	86	6	80
T. McGaul	48	49	97	14	83
T. A. Gibson	47	43	90	7	83
T. N. Leslie	49	52	101	13	83
E. A. Brown	48	47	95	12	83
W. A. Cowes	44	44	88	5	83
T. M. Burnet	53	49	102	18	84
H. T. Mawson	42	55	97	12	85
G. W. Cribbes	54	51	105	20	85
F. Gee	48	53	101	16	85
G. H. Armstrong	54	48	102	16	86
D. Sinclair	55	51	106	20	86
R. E. Hunt	54	50	104	18	86
H. L. Stevens	48	54	102	15	87
C. D. Noble	54	49	103	16	87
T. A. Hinds	49	46	95	8	87
T. Johnson	45	51	96	9	87
G. Whyte	50	45	95	8	87
T. Gregory	52	55	107	20	87
J. B. Campbell	48	51	99	12	87
D. G. Sinclair	52	54	106	18	88
J. G. Duncan	49	49	98	9	89
H. W. Griggs	54	54	108	18	90
Dr. J. Ahumada	48	52	100	10	90
A. B. Ferguson	55	53	108	16	92
H. G. Nordaby	58	54	112	18	94

GRAND OPERA

At the Colon

WEEK-END PERFORMANCES

The matinée performance of "Manon" on Sunday was on the point of being suspended owing to the indisposition of Sr. Caruso who was suffering from severe cranial neuralgia. Fortunately the great tenor was sufficiently recovered to admit of the production of Massenet's masterpiece which was interpreted by him and Mlle. Vix in the same masterly manner these truly great artists have accustomed us. Applause was much in evidence from a packed house, especially after Caruso's delightful renderings of the "prayer" and "dream" items.

For the evening performance Strauss's "Rosenkavalier" given with such success the previous evening was repeated. A second hearing of this delightful work of art intensified the many beauties which were evident on the night of its first production. Strauss in his new opera has departed from the vigorous and chaotic cacophony of his "Salomé" and "Electra" and has turned to the simple, melodious style of Mozart. Melody, pure and simple is the predominant feature of the "Rosenkavalier" melody broadly outlined and very easy to discern and to follow, but raised from the trivial by a masterly use of all the resources of the modern orchestra. As an example of this new style of Strauss may be mentioned the letter scene of the second act. This incident, which occupies nearly the whole of the act is set to a simple waltz time melody of the style known as "viennese" and made familiar by Johann Strauss and Gung'l. This simple little waltz is repeated over and over again, yet with such an ever varying tonality and change in orchestral colouring that not only does it never pall on the senses but is looked forward to and greeted with pleasure at its every repetition.

The weak point of the work is the libretto which is never of great merit and which in its endeavour to be humorous frequently descends to the grotesque, also there are parts which are too extended and which also have the disadvantage of forcing the music to bear company in this prolongation. "Der Rosenkavalier," however, in spite of these frequent long drawn out parts and scenes of doubtful taste is a work of great artistic merit. The music contains many delightful moments of melody, and several times during the opera rises to the sublime.

Much skill in writing for voices is shown, the composer never overtaxing his singers, nor using them for mere vocal display. The orchestra is the chief factor for the melodic expression, the singers voicing the sentiments, the orchestra is intended to convey but in a manner more tuneful than is usual to this style of opera.

The opera was splendidly rendered and shows that great care has been taken in its production. The greatest meed of praise is undoubtedly due to Comm. Gino Marinuzzi, who prepared and delivered the musical execution with a care, skill and beauty, which well deserved the enthusiastic applause with which the opera was received.

The principals Sras. Raisa, Dalla Rizza, Galli-Curci, Perini and Giacomucci; and Sras. Cirino, Caronna, Patrinjeri and the artist who took the role of "un cantor," but was not mentioned on the programme, all sang and acted with skill and enthusiasm. The minor parts were well filled, the stage discipline being very near perfect.

The orchestra rose to the occasion and under their skilful director became one perfect instrument responding to every shade of the masterly interpretation of Sr. Marinuzzi.

Last evening the performance was a benefit one given in aid of "La Caja Pital." The work given was "Rigo-

FINANCE AND ART

MUNICIPAL COMPLACENCY AND OPERATIC EXPLOITATION

The lovers of Grand Opera are few and far between in the British community; nevertheless those among us who may fairly claim to pose as *cognoscenti*, have as a rule had much experience of many renderings by various artistes either in Europe or in the States, to say nothing of the kaleidoscopic procession that has passed over the Buenos Aires stage during the past five years, to go no further back. Until a short time ago it might fairly be said that Opera was the one fine art thoroughly understood of the people in this city. In the days when the chief interest of the season turned on the company at the Opera House in Calle Corrientes, subscription nights were a function alike artistically and socially considered. The social side still remains, outwardly at least, but it is very questionable whether even this much can be said for the artistic merits of present performances. Various causes must be held to account for this state of affairs, which, be it borne in mind, does not date from the current season but is the culminating effect of a policy wherein municipal complacency and managerial self-sufficiency—coupled with an intense desire to turn over capital as rapidly and as profitably as possible—have combined to harm the truest interests of the artists, the public, and the art of opera in so far as its presentation in Buenos Aires is concerned.

The combination of art and finance on the grand scale has never been entirely successful. About the only effective and dividend-earning group of theatres in Great Britain belongs to a syndicate of music-hall proprietors, where the performers play to the level of their public, and the various 'turns' are taken on their separate merits. Opera stands on quite another footing. Each 'tournee' to be distinctive, artistically speaking, must be made by a homogeneous body. If great stars appear in the operatic firmament, then the lesser

letto" with Titta Ruffo as the hapless jester. Nearly sixty-four years have elapsed since the premiere of "Rigoletto" in Venice. Many claim that the score of "Rigoletto" is Verdi's best; melodically this may be correct, but in a real musical sense this opinion cannot hold good when levelled against "Aida," "Otello" and "Falstaff." The pure, easy flowing melodies, however, of "Rigoletto" undoubtedly make it one of the first favourites of the popular opera frequenter. Titta Ruffo's reading of the name part is well known in this city and is perhaps the finest ever witnessed here. His rendering last evening was conceived in the most convincing manner. His voice was in superb form and from the moment he stepped upon the stage he held his hearers enthralled by the power of his wonderful art. A performance such as Titta Ruffo gave us last evening calls for no mentioning of special solos for his whole part was sung with a warm rich voice of extensive tone amplified by the intelligence of his forcible acting. Titta Ruffo is not only the king of baritones, he is the finest exponent of operatic vocal art living. Sra. Galli-Curci in the role of "Gilda" was heard to great advantage. Her agile voice remarkable for its purity, range and expression, sweet and full in the middle tones with upper notes of crystalline quality was ably demonstrated last evening. The applause that followed her singing of the "Caro nome" was overwhelming and was well merited. The tenor of the evening was Sr. Lazaro who gave a very good rendering of the pleasure loving Duke of Montova. He received much applause for his rendering of the famous Donna e mobile. The chorus showed lack of preparation. The opera was magnificently mounted and worthy of Colon traditions.

stars must be at least of sufficient merit not to suffer total eclipse through the brilliance of their rivals, whilst orchestra, corps de ballet, and the thousand and one other aids to faithful interpretation of a great masterpiece of lyric drama, must be keyed up to the proper pitch if the true note is to be struck. It can hardly be maintained that this has been done of recent years. The great stars have twinkled for their appointed number of nights, but it has been conspicuously noticeable that when they have been absent from the firmament the works then put on, have been far more pleasing, artistically speaking, owing to the lack of undue contrast.

Indeed it is quite on the cards that ere next season comes, sufficient pressure will be brought to bear on the Municipality to insist on the re-appointment of the committee of opera lovers who have formerly been consulted on the making up of the season's *schema*. It ought not to be forgotten, though impresarios are apt at times to forget, that the Colon is municipal property, and that its functions are, theoretically at any rate, intended for the educating and uplifting of popular taste. Now the giving of Aida or La Gioconda at reduced prices of \$5 per platea may be a sop to Cerberus in the shape of public opinion, but it does not cover the whole duty of a Municipal theatre. The more fact that a large combine of Italian financiers and gentlemen interested in theatrical affairs should think it good business to ring in the Colon ought not to be accepted by Argentines as sufficient reason for taking whatever such a combine may like to give them. The orchestra, to take but one instance, is under the direction of a *maestro* who, though young, is already one of the great names in the musical world, but can it honestly be said that his orchestra is adequate to his powers as a conductor?

One might pick many more holes if one wished to do so, but that is not the purpose of the present article. In justice to the artistes themselves one should say that they at any rate are hardly to blame for the existing condition of affairs. They suffer without cause. Buenos Aires has been the grave of many artistic reputations, but it is far too often forgotten that the management is frequently as much to blame as the artiste when a house fails to "rise" to a well-known and deservedly great singer. The case of Mlle. Vix in Carmen is sufficiently clear to exemplify the point, and may be mentioned since her reputation as a singer is superior to all possible fear of adverse criticism. Her Manon alone will stand for ever in the memory of Buenos Aires audiences who had the good fortune to hear her. Now in Carmen she had absolutely no help from the apportionment of the caste. Granted that she played the part as it is very often played in Paris, and granted too that here one is accustomed, by birth and tradition one might say, to a very different rendering, were the chorus and the subsidiary allotment of scores calculated to harmonise with the principal? The question scarcely calls for an answer.

Generally speaking criticism has been tempered with mercy, but there is a growing feeling that some one should speak out if the critic's art is not to fall to the level of the puff superlative that to some people is the only real use of the critic. Buenos Aires and New York are the two greatest centres of opera to-day. Many of the artistes now here are known to both publics, and it is the height of injustice for their reputations to be damaged by careless management, based solely on the box office receipts. If both take their work seriously, artistes and critics can be mutually beneficial. And if, as is very probable, the proposed union of lyric and dramatic critics becomes a fact prior to the formation of next year's company, it may well be that its composition will show Art first, and Finance in its proper place as her convenient handmaid.

H. H. H.

CONCORD IN CONGRESS

Session of Kilkenny Cats

A sensation has been created by the report that Intervention was to be asked for in the Province of Buenos Aires. The discussion of the subject yesterday in Congress was the occasion of dispute and heated interchange of arguments and vituperations in which Sr. Djckman, Sr. Oyanharte, Sr. Demaria, Sr. Justo and Sr. Mjhora sustained the parts of a quintette, with occasional burden by the President of the Chamber. The solos were interesting, such as "It's a lie!" "Ah, now you show your bloody ('sangriento') character." "Fratricide!" "I am speaking and I won't be interrupted!" "You are a liar!" "And it is you who lie, I demand that they read it!" "It is you that lie." At this point, symptoms of personal assaults, restrained by other Deputies. "You are a lot of sectaries!" "And you are a factious charlatan!" "Let this incident cease!" says the President. After all this harmony, which proves that we can have our "scenes" just as well as the "Mother of Parliaments," the Intervention was further discussed, and the Socialists will vote for it. The Santiago Perez murder is instanced as another proof of the necessity of national interference.

SAN JUAN-JACHAL RAILWAY EXTENSION

VETOED BY THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Doctor Moyano, the Minister of Public Works, had a conference yesterday afternoon with the Governor of San Juan, concerning the possibilities of extended public works in that Province. Special opportunity was accorded for discussing the projected construction of a railway from San Juan to Jachal. At the same time the Governor asked that the State Railways running through the Province would carry free of charge the stone which it was found necessary to carry from 25 de Mayo for the purpose of constructing defensive works against the rise of the river San Juan.

The Minister of Public Works passed this request on the State Railway Administration with a recommendation as to its urgency. In reference to the branch railway to Jachal and the construction of the necessary bridges, the Minister stated that at the moment there was a lack of necessary funds to carry out a work of such extensive proportions.

ACCIDENT TO THE REGINA D'ITALIA

DELAYED AT GIBRALTAR.

A telegram from Gibraltar states that the "Regina d'Italia" has met with a slight accident in the Straits. She collided with another vessel in a dense fog. Repairs are being effected at Gibraltar. All are well on board. The "Regina d'Italia" left Buenos Aires on June 30 last with 25 first class passengers and 1200 Italian reservists. The vessel she collided with was a Greek boat, the s.s. "Giorgius" which sustained very slight damage and proceeded on her voyage.

PROHIBITION FOR WINNIPEG

CARRIED BY A 20,000 MAJORITY.

London, July 22.

A telegram from Winnipeg, Manitoba, reports that in the province of Alberta 125,000 votes have been registered in favour of prohibition, which was carried by a majority of about 20,000. This was a direct legislation vote, and the province will, therefore, go dry on July 1, 1916.

HARVEST PROSPECTS

CONSIDERED GOOD. LOCUSTS LITTLE FEARED.

Intense as is the interest taken in the prospect of the forthcoming harvest in any year, it is even greater than usual in 1915. The country wants a bumper harvest for economical reasons, particularly and also because there is a chance of selling it to prodigious advantage so good that

"Such an opportunity may not occur again."

It is calculated that the area sown is very much greater than last year. Therefore the prospects ought to be of the rosiest character, provided that neither pest nor rust doth corrupt, and that langosta does not come down and eat up every green thing and every herb. Against the latter the Defensa Agrícola is already preparing to take the field with vigour. The pest is reported to have already appeared in strength in several districts, but although there is no great apprehension of their doing disastrous damage, extensive preparation has been made, and the work of extermination is proceeding briskly. Altogether, even allowing for the fact that we are habitually and by repute optimists, there seems good ground for supposing that the good prospects of sale will be encountered with a plentiful crop.

EFFECT OF THE RECENT FROSTS

POOR PASTURAGE AND CAMP LOSSES.

From the principal agricultural districts of the Republic information is beginning to come to hand concerning the state of the crop and the effect of the late severe frosts and cold weather. Reports from the Western Zone of the Province of Buenos Aires are by no means all that could be desired. Frost, followed by a lack of rain has seriously damaged the pasture, which a month and a half ago was abundant but which is now poor and greatly retarded.

Ploughing in many places is completely at a standstill and in others it is calculated that at least 15 per cent of the land cannot be prepared for the coming season.

Matters are further aggravated by the poorness of the alfalfa for feeding purposes, its high price and also the high prices demanded for maize and thus the increased cost of the feeding of farm animals.

In the Western zone the weather still continues dry, with strong southerly and south-westerly winds.

In the North, it is estimated that the increased cost of feeding is \$3.30 per month. Several cattle breeders have found it necessary to take their cattle off the land and house feed them.

HOW SHALL I INVEST \$3,000?

(To the Editor).

Sir,—Would some reader be so kind as to inform me through the columns of the "Weekly" edition of your most valuable paper if \$3,000 would be sufficient capital to start any business in the camps of the Province of Buenos Aires. For example could one rent a *chacra* and make anything out of it by keeping two or three cows, a market garden, and poultry, or if not what would be the best way to invest three to four thousand dollars in the Province of Buenos Aires or the Rio Negro. If yourself or some reader will be so good as to give me information on the subject you will greatly oblige.—Yours, etc.,

AN INTERESTED SUBSCRIBER.

Chubut, May 20, 1915.

PURCHASE FOR THE ALLIES

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FORMED.

For some days past, a feeling of considerable uneasiness has been growing in Argentine business circles concerning the very appreciable falling off in the demand for this country's goods in Europe. Up to quite recently, cereals, meat and this Republic's produce in general was in considerable demand in England, France, etc., and the sudden decrease in orders has created to the speculation and uneasiness.

The latest reports from London, however clear the matter up, and the news received by export houses of the formation of a commission for making purchases between England, France, Belgium and Italy has created an excellent impression and the hope of increased exportation. This international commission is being formed with the utmost rapidity and will have its headquarters in London. It will undertake, on behalf of the Allied Governments, purchases of all commodities, inclusive of military effects, and will by its constitution avoid all unnecessary expenditure and competition.

Up to now the personnel of the commission is unknown. It is stated that the suspension of large purchases during the past week or two has been due to this commission not having yet made their plans and having agreed to work in concert.

The immediate restimulation of the export trade of this Republic is looked for when the international commission commences operations.

Further information states that a fully empowered representative of the Italian Government has already left for England to take up duties on this commission.

NEW F.C.C.A. TERMINUS

TO OPEN ON AUGUST 2.

The official opening of the magnificent new Terminal Station and Offices of the F.C.C.A. will take place at 4 p.m. on Monday next, August 2. The public who have watched with interest the work on the fine building and its ample interior spans, will be deeply interested in view of its completion, and it will be a new sensation to run into a Terminus which is not surpassed on the continent, after the venerable Retiro O. and the newer but now insufficient Retiro R.

VISIT BY THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND SIR REGINALD TOWER.

Yesterday afternoon, the Minister of Public Works, accompanied by Sr. Sagasta paid a visit to the New Retiro Station, for the purpose of a tour of inspection.

The Minister, Dr. Moyano, was accompanied by Sir Reginald Tower, the British Minister, and many representatives of the Central Argentine Railway Company. A visit was paid to all the various and numerous branches in the new building and special interest was taken in the system of signals. Dr. Moyano expressed himself as highly satisfied with the work, which had been carried out in entire accordance with the approved plans.

ITALIANS DETAINED

TURKISH ACTION IN ASIA MINOR

New York, July 27.

The "Evening Post" has received a telegram from its correspondent on Rhodes island announcing the arrival there of an American cruiser with several hundred refugees from the Syrian coast.

The despatch says that the cruiser also went to Meraina to take off a number of Italians; but the Turkish authorities refused to permit them to leave, and the cruiser sailed without them.

ARCHDEACON'S WEDDING GIFT

PRESENTATION AT ST. JOHN'S.

Yesterday afternoon the Ven. Archdeacon Hodges, of St. John's Pro-Cathedral, was the recipient of an acknowledgment from the members of the congregation and his friends, on the occasion of his approaching marriage with Miss Letts. There were about 150 present at the afternoon reception at St. John's Hall, and tea was served to those invited in the course of the proceedings. Sir Reginald Tower, the British Minister, was present, and gracefully made the presentation on behalf of the congregation in the felicitous manner of the Diplomatic Corps, observing that the Archdeacon, who usually addressed others, was this time obliged to listen. A silver plate, bearing an inscription referring to the occasion, and a cheque for £200, formed the pieces de resistance of the presentation. There was also a parchment, having the hymn, "O Thou who hearest," illuminated upon it. Subsequently some time was spent in personal congratulations to the bridegroom-elect, and in conversation. The names of those who contributed to the presentation are as follows:—Mrs. Malcolm Anderson, Mr. R. S. Anderson, Miss Lilian Allen, Mrs. Atwell, Mrs. James Begg, Mr. and Mrs. Lowe Brown, Miss Bulpin, Miss Alice Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Burr and family, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bell, Mr. George M. Burton, Miss Nellie Brown, Miss P. M. Breed, Mr. A. W. Boote, Miss Beckwith, Mrs. and Miss Carne, Mrs. Cotman, Mrs. Cowell, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Colley, Master Evelyn Douglas Colley, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. M. Corbett, Miss E. Cantley, Miss Cornett, Miss Kathleen H. Corbett, Mr. F. H. Chevallier-Boutell, Mrs. Rosa Chevallier-Boutell, Mr. F. G. Chevallier-Boutell, Mrs. Eva Chevallier-Boutell, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Drysdale, Miss Dawney, Miss Florence Dawney, Mrs. M. Anderson, Mr. Sutherland, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. J. L. Denton, Dr. James Davison, Mr. Ernest Danvers, Mr. E. Millington Drake, Miss Doughty, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Fitz Herbert, Mrs. A. Forrester, Miss Christina Gregg, Mr. and Mrs. Hope Gibson, Mrs. Glade, Miss Gregson, Mr. and Mrs. Hume, Mrs. T. T. Hough, Mr. W. E. O. Haxell, Miss Inglis, Miss J. E. James, Mr. and Mrs. Jennies, Dr. Kyle, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Krabbé, Captain Lewin, Miss Isabel Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Lomax, Mr. and Mrs. Lodi, Mr. and Mrs. Lambeke, Mr. G. H. Maclean, Miss Mitchell, Messrs. Moore and Tudor, Mr. G. W. Munday, Dr. L. Mulcahy, Mr. H. G. Mackie, Mrs. C. T. Mold and C. T. Moid, Miss Mimmo, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Nield, Miss Ethel Oxley, Mr. C. H. Pearson, Mr. A. C. Peace, Mrs. Miles A. Pashman, Mrs. Parkinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Runnacles, Mrs. L. G. H. Short, Dr. and Mrs. Sibbald, Mr. E. Marsh Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Stephenson, Misses Simons, Mr. and Mrs. John Simons, Mrs. H. P. de Simons, Mr. Gordon Simons, Sir Reginald Tower, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Thornton, Mr. A. E. Ashdown Taylor, Mrs. R. F. Trillia, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Udney, Mr. F. W. Walch, Miss E. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Woods, Mrs. R. O. Watson and family, Mrs. M. H. Williamson, Mrs. F. C. Young, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Zimmermann, Mrs. Beckford, Mrs. David Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Arturo Bell, Mr. H. J. Henman, Mr. J. C. Cotton Cooke

AERIAL TORPEDO VESSELS

AMERICAN ENGINEER'S INVENTION FOR BRITAIN.

London, July 27.

It is stated that an American engineer has been entrusted with the construction of a flotilla of aerial torpedo vessels for destroying Zepelins according to an invention which the Press says will be found of great importance. The experiments with the invention have given most encouraging results.

RESCUED ON THE HIGH SEAS

BRITISH MASTER'S FINE SEAMANSHIP.

The details have just become known of a feat of brilliant seamanship on the part of Captain Fairgrieve, of the British steamer Dunachton, owned by Henderson and McIntosh, of Leith.

The Dunachton, which came to Buenos Aires consigned to Mr. G. J. Logan, is about to sail for South Africa with mules and horses and a general cargo. She is a big "lump" of a ship, and this fact makes the feat of Captain Fairgrieve more remarkable. While she was on her voyage from Liverpool to Baltimore, the Dunachton sighted an American fishing schooner in distress eight miles E.N.E. of Cape Henry, at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, on June 3.

A heavy sea was running at the time, and a gale was blowing from the north-east at 65 miles an hour. The schooner was dismasted, and had the American colours reversed. She was making extremely bad weather of it when the Dunachton came up, and the crew were in grave danger. Captain Fairgrieve saw that the launching of a boat was impossible, and he undertook the ticklish operation of laying his ship alongside the schooner, and giving her his lee. By brilliant seamanship the operation was successful, and the thirteen men comprising the schooner's complement were taken aboard the steamer safely. They were all Greeks, and while loud in their praises of the gallant Captain they wailed over the loss of the ship's dog which could not be got aboard the Dunachton.

Captain Fairgrieve landed the schooner's crew at Norfolk, Virginia. The master of the Dunachton is a member of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild.

BOGUS HABANA CIGARS

LARGE HAUL FOR RIO POLICE.

A Brazilian report states that, at the request of the Cuban Chargé d'Affaires, the police have raided a factory at Rio which was accustomed to turn over "Real Habana" cigars, made in Brazil. The proprietor, a Spaniard, Juan José Culebra Senior, was arrested. The police have confiscated many thousands of cigars which are, no doubt, good enough to smoke. Those who sometimes meet with cigars of Havana which seem to have come from a more sulphurous region may be assured that they are something worse than Brazilian leaf.

BASURA DESTRUCTORS

CONSTRUCTION OF ANOTHER PROJECTED.

Proposals for the construction of new destructors by the Compañía Incineradora have been handed to the Department of Public Works. According to current opinion some of these works will be almost immediately erected near the Chacarita. The municipality will then permit a delay of five years for the erection of the remainder and renew for that period, the contract for the provisional works. Nevertheless there is a strongly expressed opinion that these suggestions will be refused. The Intendencia has made up its mind and intends to take a strong line on the subject. However and wherever the "basura" deposits are incinerated, the public will hope that they may be delivered from those penetrating whiffs.

"With odours as of bones
And relics carnal,"
also of burning ash tips, which waft for miles across the night air at times and suggest that some one is burning very foul old rags from a plague pit in the next street

Agricultural & Pastoral

CAMP NOTES

(By Our Agricultural Editor).

The severe frosts have had a very detrimental effect on pasturage, and stock-owners are lucky who have taken advantage of the more favourable weather to provide an adequate supply of dry fodder, which can be used in an emergency. Oat sowings on account of the dry weather have not come away as luxuriantly as they generally do, hence the disappointments to many estancieros, who had counted on their oats as a pasturage, for a certain number of their animals. The dry weather has retarded the briand, hence the backward condition of this crop, which is generally sown to be used in an emergency. There is no use hiding the fact that, at the present time, pasture generally is very bare, and in consequence breeding cattle are getting very thin and will require to be carefully handled when the spring growth comes.

The demand for all classes of fat stock, has been much firmer this week than any previous weeks sales yet recorded. Prime quality fat steers are well worth 24½ cents; while all sorts of inferior quality animals have possibly experienced even a greater demand than the prime quality for exportation. Cattle for local consumption are scarce; and now would be a most favourable opportunity for placing Paraguayan or Corrientes cattle on the local market. I am aware of all the inspection tramells and annoying veterinary inspections which the present regulations demand, but quite recently the local authorities were reported to be moving in the direction of lessening the difficulties, up to the present experienced in the introduction of cattle from the Northern Republic to this plaza. The utility of these big fleshy, though, somewhat bony cattle are well known; and at the present moment, would be likely to find much acceptance among buyers of cattle for local consumption.

The local Press have this week been announcing that the French Government have made a contract in this country for the purchase of no less a quantity than a hundred thousand head of steers, to be exported to Europe on foot. The difficulty of transport will be overcome by the French Government sending the necessary steamers here for the transportation of these steers to Europe. This proposition has already been presented to many of the strongest houses here; but was generally declined on the grounds of the difficulties, likely to be met in the acquisition of such a large number of prime fat steers of a heavy weight. This latest competitor, against the freezing companies is likely to further advance the present high prices ruling for all sorts of stock, adaptable for slaughter.

The present hard dry weather has been most favourable for the slaughter of pigs; but notwithstanding the former low prices have not made any noticeable advance on former quotations. All foodstuffs have advanced so much in value that it is surprising pigs have not so far participated in the rise; though I am in hopes that a firmer trade may be met in the near future.

The present steady demand for all classes of heavy draught horses, suitable for export, will be the means of ensuring a very firm competition for Clydesdale or Shire stallions at the forthcoming Shows. The activity of export buyers for the Clydesdales or of that cross, in preference to the Shire or Percheron, naturally elates the fortunate owners of this class of sire, when are assured of a very firm trade at the forthcoming shows. The inquiry for Percherons for their cross-

ses at the present time must be rather disappointing to partisans of the breed, which has not met with so much enquiry as the crosses of the more popular Shire and Clydesdale.

The sale of pedigree Shorthorn cattle this week was commenced with a draft of cows and heifers from the celebrated herd of Sr. Cecilio L. Lopez, Cabaña "Dos Marías," Juarez, F.C.S. These came under the hammer last Tuesday at the yards of Messrs. Adolfo Bullrich and Co., and there was a fair attendance at the sale. The animals were presented in rather low condition, in fact they came in straight from the *potrero*, and consequently were seen at their worst as the winter down south has been very severe this year. There was anything but keen competition shown by buyers, yet the average of \$545 for the cows and \$475 for the heifers or an all-round average of \$510 for 20 animals sold, may be considered not so bad, especially in view of their condition.

On Wednesday the same auctioneers submitted to auction some bulls and heifers from estancia "San Blas," the property of the executors of the late Benjamin Gimenez Paz, and again only a moderate trade was experienced. The best price for the bulls was \$1,600 paid by Sr. Gmo. Sere for "Patriot 4th," while three others found purchasers at \$1,500 each, making an average of \$1,525 for the four bulls. \$900 was the maximum figure secured for heifers, Messrs. Maraspin and Co. paying this price for a nice breedy looking sort in "White Heather." Other six heifers sold at \$700, \$650, \$600, \$500 and \$450, giving an average of \$628.57 for the seven animals.

On Thursday last a draft of Percheron stallions from estancia "San Genero," Monte, F.C.S., bred and owned by the executors of the late Rodolfo Peña, were submitted to auction in the yards of Messrs. Adolfo Bullrich and Co. Bidding was slow and no fancy prices were obtained. Sixteen horses passed through the ring with a result that they exchanged ownership at prices ranging from \$950 to \$325, making an average of slightly over \$352.

Amongst camp visitors to the city during the week I noticed:—Mr. George Gordon-Davis, General Manager of the Estancias and Colonias Cecilio Lopez; Mr. E. St. Haydon, of "El Kiora," Bahia Blanca; Mr. Robert Dixon, of Cordoba; Sr. E. Haristeguy, of Tandil; Sr. José Riego, of Balcarce; Mr. John Sibson, of Cazon; and Mr. Lucas Anchava, of Rosario. One and all complain of the severe cold experienced in their different districts, and of the scarcity of pasture.

DISTRIBUTION OF RICE

REPORT ON GENERAL PROGRESS

Engineer Vallejo, who has charge of the Government distribution of rice in the Province of Mendoza, has forwarded details to headquarters concerning the quantity of rice already received in the various districts in that Province.

Mendoza—321,868 kilos of from 77.8 to 81.25 kilos per hectolitre. The first of poor germination, the two remaining of good fermentation.

Zapata—137,209 kilos in two lots of 80.1 and 80.6 both good.

Hullera—100,031 kilos in three lots of 77.6 poor, 79.65 and 80.00, 3 per cent.

San Martin—100,039 kilos of 77.6, all poor.

San Rafael—125,162 kilos in 3 parts of 79.45 to 81.5, all good.

This makes a total of 1,228,200 ks. One despatch missing of 271,800 ks.

Señor Vallejo requests this to be sent at the earliest moment possible.

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LA PLATA POULTRY EXHIBITION

QUALITY OF THE EXHIBITS

DESCRIPTION OF THE BIRDS SHOWN.

Supplementing the complete list of prizes awarded at the La Plata Poultry Show, that appeared in last Saturday's "Herald," a few remarks descriptive of the exhibits will undoubtedly prove interesting to those who keep poultry, whether on a large or a small scale.

The Poultry Show, apart from the sales resulting therefrom, turned out to be a greater success than many had expected. The arrangements that had been carried out by the officials of the Poultry Association, were well planned and executed, the hall being very appropriate to show off the large number of birds that had been entered.

The work of receiving and putting the birds in their places was done under the direct supervision of the President of the Association, aided by the Manager, Secretary, and the Treasurer, all working for the advancement of poultry-keeping in Argentina, and as has been stated, without any monetary compensation of any description.

Had it not been for the general slackness that is apparent in the majority of industries here, including that of avi-culture, the number of entries would have been considerably higher, but under the circumstances, things were quite satisfactory, and the quality of the birds in general was somewhat higher than that of the exhibits at last year's Show in La Plata.

At the sale held on the 11th instant, those who had entered their birds with the final object of disposal, were somewhat disappointed, as the prices realised were very low.

ORPINGTON.

Of the many varieties of this breed, the Black led, as usual, both in quality and number. Some of the trios exhibited may be truly classed as of exceptional quality, especially the first-prize winners, bred and shown by Mr. E. C. Hardoy.

Although the judging is supposed to be conducted under the guidance of the "American Standard of Perfection," it is evident that where English breeds are concerned, this standard is not quite appropriate. The judges, however, were practical in the matter, and the winners were really typical birds from an English point of view.

Of late years the quality of exhibition Black Orpingtons has greatly improved. This may partly be due to the friendly competition between breeders, but without the enthusiasm that a few have shown, this breed would probably be in no better position now than it was five years ago. The exhibits at La Plata Show were, in the majority, well-built birds, of low body, and short legs, fine lustrous black plumage, and beak and

legs of similar colour. The principal defects noticeable were white on the beak, and in at least one prize winner, a defective comb.

The White Orpingtons, birds of the same build as the Black, were not so well represented, but considering the difficulty of keeping the male birds' plumage free from brassiness in this country, the average quality may be termed very fair. The hens of this variety were extremely nice birds, having very white legs and beaks, and being of good size. The White Orpington is sure to be taken up by more breeders in this country as the prevalent opinion here is that this variety proves to be a more prolific layer than the other varieties of the same breed.

Of the remaining Orpingtons exhibited, the Buffs were most favoured. The sudden changes in the weather have a very prejudicial effect on the plumage of these birds, as it often occurs that they are wet from a sudden shower, and the hot sun that follows tends to destroy the deep buff colour that breeders strive to maintain. The hens were not so well built as the blacks and whites, although their shape and depth of body were good.

A trio of Blue Orpingtons was much admired; it proved a prize winner, exhibited by the Misses Saavedra Zelaya, and were easily birds of first-class quality.

PLYMOUTH ROCK.

In the Barred variety of this breed, there were two or three trios of somewhat degenerated birds, but some of the winners were probably the finest Barred Plymouth Rocks ever exhibited in this country. We should specially mention the "Champion" cock, a most typical bird. Not only has he the size and shape of his breed, but his colouring, the fine and perfectly marked bars of his plumage, and the colour of beak and legs, make him one of the finest birds ever seen here.

Many of the Barred Rock hens exhibited were very fine, both in plumage and carriage, though in colouring of beaks and legs they did not strictly conform to the requirements of the "American Standard of Perfection." Being a breed of American origin, the standard of that country is the correct one, but it has been questioned, times without number, by breeders here, who find it practically impossible to produce a hen of good quality, with perfectly yellow beak and legs.

The females invariably turn out with black spots on the beak, and when the beak is almost perfectly yellow, the hen is defective in some other part of the body, generally in the plumage. As imported birds show the same characteristics it is obviously time that some modification were made in the Standard, so that the dark spots may be admissible in the specimens of this breed.

The other varieties of Plymouth Rocks comprised the Whites and Buffs. Of the former there were a few nice birds, a White Rock cock in particular that carried off a first

prize, being a typical bird, pure white in plumage, and of splendid shape.

A trio of Buff Rocks was almost superior in colour of plumage to the Buff Orpingtons, but in other respects they were not so good.

WYANDOTTE.

Besides the White variety, there were only a couple of trios, black and silver respectively, exhibited. The latter was of good quality, but the blacks were very defective in feather-colouring. This variety is little known here, and in order to make the birds more presentable, many a breeder would have pulled out the offending white feathers, but Mr. Parkes is above such methods, so he exhibited his blacks with their full plumage, defective or otherwise.

Mr. Harding again scored in the Whites, and he was, of course, the only exhibitor that carried off three first prizes. It is all the more creditable to him when it is remembered that poultry-breeding is his hobby, and in his spare moments he manages to produce birds that can beat those produced by many other "criaderos."

Among disinterested breeders there was some divergence of opinion as to the claims of more than one trio to the honour of first prize, but the majority favoured the judge's decision. This general utility breed, of good appearance, rose-comb, yellow beak and legs, fair-sized body, and excellent layer, is not more generally bred through lack of interest on the part of professional breeders. As a layer it is hard to beat, though the general opinion favours the Mediterranean breeds, which are of smaller build.

LEGHORN.

Excepting one or two trios of fair quality, the exhibits of this breed were certainly not exhibition birds. The White Leghorn is now extensively raised here, but the quality is poor, and although it is recognised that a bird need not necessarily be of exhibition type in order to be a good layer, neither should a good layer that has no claim to perfect type be entered at Shows. Mr. A. G. Mitchel, the first-prize winner in this breed, exhibited a very nice lot.

RHODE ISLAND RED.

The usual defective colouring was apparent in the majority of exhibits in this section, the hens especially being faulty in this respect. The first-prize winner, a young cockerel of about ten months, exhibited by Mr. J. E. Scarnichia, was of exceptional quality, though some thought the bird a trifle too big. Even if this were so, it cannot be called a serious defect in a comparatively new breed which is being slowly evolved towards perfection. The cockerel must have been a first-class bird, as it is quite unusual for a young bird to be awarded a first prize at a poultry show in this country. The usual prize-winners are birds varying in age between one and three years.

BRAHMAS AND COCHIN CHINAS.

The entries in these classes were comparatively few, though the quality of the prize-winners was quite as high as that attained at the Show in past years. Mr. J. Richins exhibited the first-prize winners in each class. The light Brahma may not be the best general-utility fowl, but it is undoubtedly one of the handsomest of all the breeds. It has not the cumbersome aspect of the Cochin China, and although the latter looks a much heavier bird, on account of the greater profusion of feathers, it is not usually of more weight.

LANGSHANS.

The black variety was sub-divided into the Croad and the English types. A large number were entered, and it is evident that this breed is esteemed as a good winter layer. The length of leg, however, detracts a lot from its value, as it sometimes happens that a fine specimen will suddenly go weak on his legs, and can only be cured after much trouble and attention. This is certainly obviated to

APPROACHING SHEEP SHEARING SEASON

PURCHASE CONTRACTS BEING MADE BY U.S.A.

Arrangements are already being entered into between this Republic and the United States concerning the sale and purchase of the wool from the coming shearing. Owing to the war the markets of Belgium, Germany, Austro-Hungary, and part of France are closed. The difficulty felt by the States in obtainable supplies for the manufacture of woollen goods has been somewhat overcome by approaching the Argentine. Woollen exports from this republic are stated to have been interfered with last year, owing to a lack of transport vessels to carry the cargo and much of it remained unsold in the country.

The coming season, it is estimated, will give a supply of wool well up to the average, and that the business contracts now being made between dealers here and in North America will ensure the sale of the whole.

KENT OR ROMNEY MARSH FLOCK BOOK

A most interesting volume, dealing with the pedigrees and other interesting data, relating to this old and highly reputed breed of sheep, has just been received. This is volume 21, and has for a frontispiece a photo of Quested's No. 187, the Reserve Champion ram and first prize for best ram, other than a yearling at the Ashford Ram Show and sales 1914. The compiling of this book and all its attendant attentions to numbering and tattooing has been in the expert hands of the Secretary, Mr. W. W. Chapman, who is worthy of all praise for the excellent production which has just come to hand. The Romney Marsh, as a typical square sheep, with a heavy covering of wool, undoubtedly ranks among the best, and their popularity at the present time in the North Island of New Zealand, is conclusive proof of their strong position, as the most suitable sheep in that part of the world, which is recognised for its scientific sheep farming and cross breeding to the most profitable utilisation of their animals.

a great extent if the utmost care is taken not to inbreed. Line-breeding, in fact, should only be practised by those who are thoroughly acquainted with the pedigree of their stock. This breed also belongs to the general-utility type, being of good size, as well as a good layer. The first-prize winners were exhibited by Mr. Ricardo Tizzio and Messrs. F. and A. Plot.

OTHER BREEDS.

Of the other breeds, the best exhibits were to be seen in the Minorca and the Game sections. The latter were of good quality, though there were signs of degeneration in some of the trios that were entered as pure breeds. The Minorca class, though not bad, was not up to expectations. There was formerly a very good demand for this breed, but in recent exhibitions the quality seems to have deteriorated.

DUCKS.

There was a poor entry of ducks, and the quality was not up to that reached in other shows. The Pekins were probably the best of those shown, and the "crlollos" were far too small. This breed is essentially a large one, though the laying capacity is small, but breeders nowadays do not seem to be able to get the necessary size.

POULTRY IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

There were also exhibited an assortment of the various articles required in poultry-keeping, such as foods, medicines, incubators, eating troughs, drinking-fountains, egg-boxes, etc., the special prize in this section being awarded to Mr. H. F. Minana Momess for the "Minana" specialities.

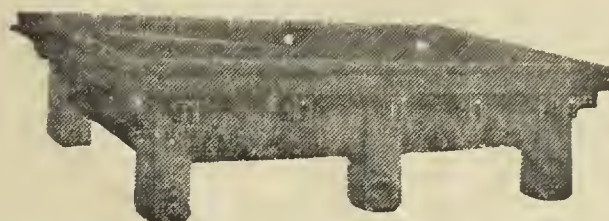
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LONDON WOOL SALES

JUNE-JULY SERIES.

A London firm of wool brokers in their circular dated June 29, referring to the fifth series of London sales of Colonial wool, say that compared with the close of the May Sales, merino greasy fleece is from 7 1/2 to 10 per cent., pieces from par to 5 per cent., dearer. Scoureds too, rule at from par to 5 per cent. over May closing quotations. Crossbreds sell, on the average, at fully 5 per cent. over last sales' values. Capes, both greasy and snow-whites, are par to 5 per cent. dearer.

PETROLEUM IN ALGARROBO

RICHES IN THE PARTIDO OF VILLARINO.

The great advantages which are likely to accrue from the more general use of this mineral has been the general talk amongst the industrial community for some time, while the possibilities of a shortage in the coal supply from abroad makes its more general use here almost a necessity. Petroleum of a very superior quality and in abundance has been struck in that zone and is already occupying public attention on account of the great and lucrative possibilities which its exploitation offers. In Comodoro Rivadavia there is undoubtedly a great future for that oil field, though its great distance from the consuming centres, and through railway lines, will place it at a disadvantage compared with the favourable situation of Algarroba. Considering the importance of this discovery and the favourable conditions for its successful exploitation, it does not reflect very favourably on our local capitalists if they allow this excellent opportunity of handling one of the country's most important propositions to fall into the hands of foreign capitalists.

CATTLE LIFTING AT ARRECIFES

NEITHER LIFE NOR PROPERTY SAFE.

"Cuatrismo" is said to be rampant in the Bartolomé Mitre district and lawlessness so general that the carrying of a revolver is looked upon as a necessary habit like wearing a hat. Don Ricardo Dowdail, who is in charge of the "La Curumalan" establishment, has been a severe sufferer by depredations, and has expressed his intention hereafter of taking energetic means to preserve property and to discourage those raids.

RIO NEGRO FLOOD

PROMPT SALVAGE BY THE F.C.S.

It is said that the present spate in the Rio Negro is the greatest within living memory. Never before has so vast a volume of flood water poured down the valley, and, if the damage done is not so great as that reported on previous occasions, it is because the F.C.S. authorities gave timely notice to the residents of threatened districts and helped them to fly to the shelter of the stations. In contradiction to this it is asserted that the officials of the Territory gave no warnings nor did they adopt any means to assist the unhappy inhabitants. They are alleged to be leading a tranquil existence, far from the Territory which they "govern," whose dwellings are being dissolved in the rush of the turbid waters and whose inhabitants are fleeing for their lives. They will be all there when tax-day comes round, though. The recent heavy rains have caused the present terrific flood, and it may be remembered that on July 15 the Neuquen rose 30 feet at Pass de Indio and the Limay 26 feet. At Choele Choele the Rio Negro suddenly grew by an increased depth of 27 feet, and the great affluents continued to pour their furious torrents into the main stream. Since July 18 the whole valley of the Negro has been deeply flooded, and had it not been for the action, previously referred to, of the F.C.S., there would have been fearful loss of life.

Had the barrage of Neuquen been completed, the disaster would have been averted, "but," says "El Diario" sarcastically, when the administration undertakes any work it becomes of such difficulty as to require forces such as built the Pyramids of Egypt."

GRAIN ELEVATOR

CONCESSION AT QUIRQUINCHOS, F.C.C.A.

The Minister of Agriculture has authorised the Wollmeider Gebruder Company to erect and work a grain elevator, in accordance with plans presented, at Los Quirquinchos, F.C.C.A. According to the terms of the concession the elevator must be finished and in working condition at the end of two years. As a guarantee of good faith the Company has deposited the sum of \$25,000 with the Minister of Agriculture, which amount is to be refunded on completion of the work in the stated time.

In case of non-fulfilment, the Company will forfeit that sum or its value, collected upon the installations of the establishment.

FALKLAND ISLANDS NEWS

(From Our Correspondent).

Port Stanley, July 21.

A Place in the Sun.

"Lord, help us to have a good conceit of ourselves." Thus prayed a man who thought that humility was sometimes carried to extremes. Ian MacLaren records the prayer of a commiserating Scotch Minister who petitioned on our behalf, "Oh Lord! we pray thee to be with our Brethren stranded in the Falkland Islands,—which as *Thou* knowest are situated in the South Atlantic Ocean." Now a swarm of busy bee steam launches and motor boats buzz about the harbour and a local mail steamer about the Islands.

We now possess a modest railway, two telephone Exchanges and Telephones; we have a wireless which has communicated at 1,200 miles distance; and are erecting a second wireless which will carry as far as Gibraltar; and are preparing for cable communication also. The plant for a third wireless installation (to be on the West Falkland Island) is already here. We have come to the front as a colony coveted by the German Ahab (as much as Naboth's vineyard was coveted by the Jewish Ahab), the attempted appropriation of which cost him the destruction of his powerful Pacific Fleet, and brought about a local naval battle that has marked us down in the pages of history. Revenue last year was £36,765 and population now about 3,500. We have experienced having a censor of the Press, and Post Office authorities have opened our correspondence, much to the indignation of their recipients who posted back the envelopes to bear testimony to that operation which was quite justifiable at the time.

We have had three captured ships brought to us to decide their fate and future destiny; and we are beginning "to have a good conceit of ourselves."

"The Story of the Falklands" written by Governor W. L. Allardyce, C.M.G., (the copies of which are sold at a shilling for the benefit of the Stanley Museum) is well worth perusing.

Prizes of War.

The Norwegian s.s. Josephine which after her conversion in the Stanley Prize Court was re-christened "The Graham's Land" (like the Apostle Paul) was sent away to "build up the Faith which once she laboured to destroy."

A writ was served on the three-masted schooner Pax, flying the Argentine flag, on June 27, and on July 7 in the Stanley Prize Court she, with her cargo of 285 tons (i.e. 8,080 bags) of linseed was condemned as a lawful prize. Her Captain gave notice of "An Appeal" against that decision, but seeing that it was proved that the Pax had been a German ship up to February, 1915, then transferred—according to the Declaration of London there was sufficient evidence to warrant her condemnation.

The s.s. Bangor, alias the Seattle, flying the Norwegian flag, and having a cargo of coal, etc., had the Norwegian flag on July 7, substituted by the St. George's Cross; and a complement of officers and crew put aboard her from H.M.S. Macedonia and other naval men from the naval depot. She left to proceed to another British port on July 13. Her boatswain was (with his consent) retained in her. He having stowed her cargo, would be useful. H.M.S. Macedonia left Stanley on July 7 to proceed to the River Plate. Mr. Will Rutler (a noted Falkland horse-breaker) who failed to get a passage in the R.M.P. S.N.C. to go and offer his services in Kitchener's Army was considerably given a passage as far as Montevideo in the Macedonia.

Suspicious Disappearance from a Captured Ship.

From the s.s. Bangor mysteriously disappeared a Swede (rated as A.B. but not long previously a baker by trade) named Neilsen, on the night of June 16, at about 8 p.m.

A boat of the Bangor was found stranded in front of the "First and Last Hotel," but no sign of the missing man other than his cap found washed up on the beach near the boat. The wind at the time being N.W. might account for the boat and cap being found where they were.

Whether Neilsen was drowned or not, has not yet come to light.

Demand for Celibacy of the C.E. Clergy.

The prospective change in the future appointments of none but unmarried men in the Episcopal Church here, is exercising the minds of some of the colonists, upon which matter opinion seems divided. Dean Seymour has already left us, and the remaining clergyman, the Rev. McDonald Hobley, leaves at the expiration of his term—at the end of this year. Henceforth, it would appear, no Benedicts need apply. In consequence of "murmuring in the wilderness" concerning the sparse showers of spiritual manna which of late years has fallen to their lot in the outside "The woman beguiled me," seems to have been made the pump-handle to pump a stream of cold water on the clergy here being in a position to say, "I have married a wife and therefore I cannot come." There is something to be said on both sides of the question, and it would form a good subject for the Stanley Debating Society.

I could instance cases of married clergy, such as that of Dean Brandon, Canons Aspinall and Blount, the Rev. S. A. Hall, and others, who seemed to have had no wifely hindrance to heaving up their anchor in Stanley for pastoral visitations to the outside camps.

I have known a clergyman's wife here for many years do splendid church, and other uplifting work; its influence exists even yet—though years after. She was appreciated in her efforts as much as her hard-working husband in church and schools, etc., and, given the will, a clergyman's wife can be a great power for good here.

I could furnish an instance of an unmarried clergyman who (in a manner of speaking) "jumped a claim" and the intermediate stages of clerical advancement, becoming Dean here, and then, after only about nine months' labour in the colony, during which he made no pastoral visitations into the camp worth speaking of—instead of becoming "a returned empty" (as church-titled dignitaries are termed in England when they leave the colonies) stuck to the title of Dean of the Falkland Diocese, and on the score of it sought and found a colonial bishopric. When here he averred that his position as Dean necessitated his stopping in Stanley.

On the other hand, with either one or the other of the two clergy, we manage to afford to keep here, always alternately itinerating in the camps, the demand for Services, Marriages, Baptisms, and Funerals, might be more adequately met. However, the Bishop's fiat has gone forth, and "the old order changeth." As to whether single-blessedness of the clergy here will make them more persona grata or not, the proof of the pudding will be in the eating.

In the endeavour to please all parties, a clergyman's life sometimes "is not a very happy one."

The Non-Conformist Church.

For want of a Pastor remains closed. Its late Pastor, the Rev. R. Johnson, with many others from the Falklands, had an anxious time when nearing England. Half an hour after they had passed a certain spot, a ship was there sunk by a German submarine.

St. Mary's Church (R.C.)

The sisters at the Convent kindly executed the two farewell addresses—

on vellum—lately presented to the Rev. R. Johnson, and to Mr. W. C. Girling.

The beneficial utility of St. Mary's cinematograph pictures was recognised, and, helped by a concert given in the Church Hall on July 15, brought in £28 15s. 4d.

Church News.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Every, who was returning to Buenos Aires from Punta Arenas, where he had held a Confirmation of 16, came ashore from the Ortega, hoping to confer with Rev. M. D. Hobley, but the latter (our only C. E. clergyman) had left for the camp a few hours before.

The proceeds of the Church Bazaar last month amounted to £134 19s. 8d. The "All to Church" cry does not seem to commend itself as it should do to Stanley folk. With the Non-Conformist Church closed (for want of a Pastor), there should be at least twice the number that do attend. At the men's Sunday afternoon meeting on July 11, but eight came; seven on the 18th; on previous Sundays still less. Whereas, at many dances, concerts, etc., held in the same room on week nights, the room was full.

Births.

In Stanley, on June 3, Mrs. Chaloner, a son. On June 6, Mrs. Bennett, a daughter. On June 3, Mrs. Abner Berntsen, a son. On June 8, Mrs. G. Peck, a daughter. On June 26, Mrs. Sarney, a daughter. On July 3, Mrs. Basely, a son.

At Punta Arenas on June 19, Mrs. J. G. Douglas (nee Robins of Stanley) a daughter.

Obituary.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bennet, aged two days, July 8. Mr. James Hattbe, aged 33, of H.M.S. Macedonia. Mrs. G. P. Smith (of Johnson's Harbour), aged 69, on July 3 succumbed to an illness of several months duration. The funeral accompanied by many relatives and friends took place on July 7, at St. Mary's Church (R.C.). The Rev. Mario Luis Migone officiated.

The Falkland Volunteer Corps.

A presentation to Captain I. Watt, late commander of the F.I.V., was made at the Guildhall, London, when the Lord Mayor presented a purse of 58 sovereigns subscribed for the members of the Second Battalion of his regiment to their Adjutant Captain Watt.

There was a large attendance of officers and men to witness the presentation.

The Lord Mayor stated that Captain Watt was an old service man, having served in the Coldstream Guards, and was also in command of the Volunteers in the Falkland Islands.

In the early days of the Corps Captain Watt promptly volunteered his services and for two or three weeks helped most materially in coping with the great rush which ensued. When active drill started it was found that Captain Watt was a very competent instructor, and from the first of January he had done most excellent work particularly in taking in hand the large number of men without previous military knowledge and putting them through the earlier stages of their drills. In every capacity he had made himself extremely popular with those with whom he had come in contact, that he had gained not only goodwill but the affection of members of the Corps. At the end of the proceedings Mrs. Watt was presented to the Lord Mayor who congratulated her on her husband's record.

Profit-Sharing by the Falklands Islands Company.

The F. I. Company has increased the Annual Bonus (which last year was 10 per cent.) given to their employees to 12 1/2 per cent. for the year 1915, in consideration of the admirable way in which at the time of German storm and stress all parties put their shoulders to the wheel.

Government Appointments.

Captain Frederic John Newham of the 9th Company National Reserve Guards, to be officer commanding the F. I. Volunteer Force; James Jones Wilson to be a Stipendiary Magistrate for the Colony and its Dependencies, also Collector of Customs; Deputy Post Master. Register and Health Officer for the West Falklands and adjacent Islands; Dr. F. J. Craddock, M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P., to be Assistant Colonial Surgeon, East Falklands.

Acknowledgment has been made and thanks by the Belgian Minister for a cheque for £140 contributed to the B. Relief Fund.

The Government Dental Clinic.

In 1914, nearly five and a half months were spent and work done in the camps. All twelve stations were visited by Mr. G. W. Royle (dentist). In 1913, the number of visits received 998; number of extractions, 248; number of fillings, 214; whereas, in the year 1914, visits were 510; fillings, 171; extractions, 274.

The number of visits paid to scholars by the Colonial Dental Surgeon, Mr. G. W. Royle, during the year 1914, doubled that of 1913. The children have displayed a keener interest in the care of their teeth. The number of visits during 1914 were 224; fillings 91; extractions 84. Lectures were given illustrated by lantern slides.

Variety Concert.

An appreciated variety concert was given in the Stanley Church Hall on July 15, organised by Mrs. C. McDonald Hobley and the Rev. C. M. D. Hobley. On the stylish and amusing programmes sold, among other skits appeared, "Notice. You are earnestly asked not to throw mutton, kelp, or penguin eggs at the performers, as they are doing their best."

The programme was as follows:—Overture by "The Blue Birds," A discourse on Mr. Cohen by Mr. Royle, Japanese Fiddle solo, by Mr. C. C. Howe; Song by Lieut. J. N. Goddard (F.I.V.); Dance, by Miss Malvina Thomas; Recitation, "Dagobert the Jester," by Mrs. Hobley; Indian Club Swinging, by Mr. J. Stokes; Song by Mrs. Captain Smith; A farce entitled "My Car,—What?" or, "Change for La Rochelle," in which Mr. G. W. Royle delineated the part of Mr. Spiffkins; Mr. J. Stokes, that of "Adolphus Spiffkins"; Mr. Barry Girling that of "Mr. Wiffkins"; Mr. W. Bartram that of "Energy"; Mr. Peter Sandys, "Sparks"; while Mr. A. E. Smith portrayed "Policeman Kettle." "At the Piano," by Miss Gladys Davis; "Patter Comedians," by Messrs. Bartram and Stokes; Song, by Lieut. T. N. Goddard; Recitation, "Little Orphan Annie," by Miss Malvina Thomas; "The Popular Comedian," acted by Mr. Tom Burrell; A Dance, by Mrs. Hobley; "Maisy my Maisy," by Mr. Peter Sandys; "Johnny McKay," by Mr. J. Stokes; Song by Mrs. Smith; A rendering on the violin of "Norma" was given by Mr. C. C. Howe; "The Great Hit" was "warbled" by Mr. W. G. Royle; and "The (Butter) Scotch Comedian Mr. Spluttermasher" was made toothsome by Mr. J. G. Royle. With many encores the concert lasted over 3 hours. Proceeds £28.15.4.

Farewell!

A convivial and farewell supper given by friends, honoured Mr. W. C. Girling (who had been for the last 16 years in the F. I. Company's Stanley Office). Twenty-five were present at the Rose Hotel on June 24. Toasts were drunk, speeches made, songs were sung, and the presentation made of an illuminated, and framed address. The workmen of the F.I. Company subscribed 11 guineas wherewith Mr. Girling was himself to purchase a memento of the regard and good feeling they had for him.

A presentation to the Rev. Dean Seymour was an ornolu clock; to Mrs. Seymour a silver plated Butter Dish was presented.

The Falklands Fight—An Unrecorded Incident.

"The Buenos Aires Herald" of Jan.

15, 1915, records the invading visit of Admiral von Spec and the German armed auxiliary "Sedylitz" with her two consorts having gone into Port Fitzroy (12 to 15 miles south of Stanley). But the deeds of three modern Falkland ladies were left "unhonoured and unsung" until now.

This has been remedied by Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee, who by the last mail-steamer sent to Mrs. Roy Felton a silver tray, and to Miss Marion McCloud and Miss Christina Goss a silver tea-pot each, accompanied by a letter of thanks for the service they had rendered to the Fleet.

The occasion was as follows:—The men-folk of Fitzroy station were everyone away engaged at some distance. Mrs. Roy Felton (the manager's wife) with her three little children (one of them a baby in arms), together with her two maids were alone when the unwelcome German marauders arrived and anchored their three ships behind some islands in the harbour. Fortunately the house happened to be out of sight from that anchorage. Mrs. Felton at once ran to her telephone and, Hullo! Hullo! into Stanley, where H.M.S. Canopus was "sitting on the mud" in the harbour (as a fortification), connected with the town by a telephone cable. The Canopus apprised Admiral Sturdee, who took measures accordingly. Meanwhile, the two damsels Misses McCloud and Goss "went softly" again and again to the top of an overlooking hill, remaining out of sight as far as possible, but keeping one pair of eyes on the Germans; and Mrs. Felton reported their every movement to Stanley by the telephone. Between the three of them they "smote the nail"—and hit it on the head very time!

The outcome of which was that two out of the three vessels were sent to the bottom of the sea, while the "Sedylitz" managed to evade the H.M.S. Bristol and reach the River Plate.

Left Behind!

"No room! No room! Ye cannot enter now!" was the sad refrain for the cars of a dozen or so would-be passengers from Stanley on the arrival of the R. M. S. Ortega on June 28, which left the same day.

The steamer was full with travellers that had been prevented by snow from crossing the Andes: French, Italian and other reservists and volunteers, and an opera company.

The reflected glory of travelling in a mail-boat that had dodged the German shells in the Pacific and thus become deemed "a lucky ship" was denied to them.

Of those who succeeded in "forcing a passage," the colonial surgeon Dr. Pierce had to make shift in the ship's dispensary, while his valuable bulldog shared with him that abode.

Mr. and Mrs. Girling had to become inmates of the ship's hospital though there was "nothing wrong with them."

Dr. Turner (médico from West F.) with Mrs. Turner and four children had to squeeze into a three-berth cabin.

The Very Rev. Dean, Mrs. and Miss Seymore, Mrs. Fred, Kiddle, Mr. A. Hardy got accommodation of a sort.

Among those who could not secure a passage were Mr. W. Rutter (who had volunteered for the front), Mr. James Perry (who wished to go to Buenos Aires Hospital for treatment), Mr. Howatt and family, Messrs. G. and J. Dean.

Why?

Mr. W. Hart Bennet, Government House, Nassau, Bahamas, a former Col. Sec. and Commander of the F. I. Volunteers, wrote to Stanley that "only in the F. I. Magazine had he seen that it was a F. I. Volunteer who first saw and reported the approach of the German Fleet on December 8." It was told in the "B. A. Herald" of January 15. Would some one kindly "send" him a copy?

Shipping and Port.

The s.s. Freshfield and s.s. Ismalia

BRAZILIAN OR HUN?

Spy's Declaration in London

A DISCREDITED STORY

Rio de Janeiro, July 27.

The newspapers publish a telegram from London which reports that a man named Fernando Buschmann, who has been arrested as a German spy and is likely to be shot, has declared himself to be a subject of Brazil.

In reply to inquiry at the Brazilian Foreign Office, the Press reporters have been informed that nothing is known of the man there.

TELEGRAPHIC PERFECTIONS

FIFTEEN HOURS TO LOS COCOS.

Complaints of the telegraphic service are loud, numerous and continuous. *La Nación* instances the following example of efficiency. A telegram handed in as specially urgent and charged consequently at triple tariff was directed to Los Cocos and was handed in on Wednesday at 7 p.m. in the Capital. It was delivered on Thursday morning at 11.30, the destination being a few squares from the station. This despatch had taken 15 hours to arrive after being declared urgent, charged as urgent and for immediate delivery. This is a sample of the kind of they constantly going on in the Postal Telegraphs Department. It is scarcely necessary to point out how damaging might be such delays in many circumstances. One does not hear anything of the Department refunding the excess charged for rapid delivery. What is a telegram for anyhow, if not for rapid delivery? Next time the sender will prefer to send a messenger on a mule. He will probably beat the electric current.

are still discharging cargo for the Admiralty. The two steel lighters being put together for the Navy are progressing. Workers for the new wireless are now taken back and fore by railroad tram. The s.s. Manchester Civilian left Stanley on June 24. The Josephine (now the Graham's Land) left Stanley on July 6. The s.s. Bangor (captured ship) left Stanley on July 13 in charge of naval officers and crew from the Macedonia.

The H.M.S. Macedonia left Stanley during the second week of July. The 3-masted schooner Pax (cargo liner), captured, is still "at pax" (peace), and anchored in front of the Hon. Vere Pack's house.

The local s.s. Falkland brought from Darwin factory 3,000 cases of canned mutton on July 15.

Shipping, since the war started, has required some thousands of carcasses of mutton. The F. I. Company are seeking supplies of sheep for mutton from the West Falklands.

Visitors from the Camps.

are many. Among others we have noted: From Hillcove, Mr. and Mrs. Millar, Mr. Goddard, Mr. Williams.

From Pebble Island, Messrs. John and George Dean.

From Chartres, Mr. W. Luxton and family, Miss Irwen, Messrs. F. Hulford, Markham Luxton.

From Port Stephens, Mr. John Smith and family, Mrs. Arthur Rutter.

From Fox Bay and West Falklands Messrs. M. Robson, Buckworth, T. and Alex Simpson, Channing.

From Darwin, Miss Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Redmond and family, the Misses Morrison, Mrs. James Rian, Messrs. Waterson and Weis.

From Fitzroy, Mr. Roy Felton.

From Teal Inlet, Mr. J. Felton.

From Sts. Magellan, Miss Gladys Hetheridge.

MENDOZA NEWS

(From Our Correspondent.)

Mendoza, July 26, 1915.

Wedding.

A charming wedding was solemnised on Saturday, in the Anglican Church Hall in Mendoza, between Mr. Sydney H. Forbes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bracey Forbes, of London, and Miss Ellen Enemark, eldest daughter of Mr. Jacob Enemark, wine grower, of Chacras de Coria, Mendoza. The marriage ceremony was effected by the Rev. F. Middleton. The church was tastefully decorated with white flowers, suitable bridal music being rendered by the organist (Mr. G. Parry). There was a large and representative gathering at the function, comprising a number of Mr. Forbes' bank colleagues, and many members of the Danish community. A reception was held at Chacras de Coria. All the toasts were cheered with much fervour. The wedding presents were handsome and numerous. The happy couple will spend their honeymoon at Potrerillos, in the Andes.

English Church.

The Rev. F. Middleton has received a call to proceed to Rosario, Province of Santa Fé, to take charge of the work at present being done by the Rev. Mr. Pepys. Mr. Middleton leaves here on July 27.

Chamber of Commerce (Province of Buenos Aires).

A delegation has just visited Mendoza with a view to soliciting the co-operation of the Provincial Government towards agitating for the establishment of a lower scale tax applicable to vendors of national wine and beer; thereby it is proposed to foster materially the Mendoza wine industry. At present, owing to the excessive high tax of \$500 imposed, a large number of licensed houses are unable to continue in business.

Sport.

A 20-round boxing contest is advertised for July 31, in the Casino Theatre, between Jack Murray and F. Priano. The championship carries with it a purse of \$1,000.

Lawn Tennis.—The complete results of the recent tournament in Mendoza are given below:—

Tennis Tournament. Ladies' Singles. First Round: Mrs. Simpkins—30 beat Miss Andrew—30, 6—4, 6—0; Mrs. Jacoby—15, beat Miss H. Pettigrew—15, 6—2, 6—0. Second Round: Mrs. Simpkins—30, beat Mrs. Burrows scr., 6—4, 6—4. Final: Mrs. Simpkins beat Mrs. Jacoby, 6—3, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round: Mrs. Burrows and L. Freeth scr. beat Miss Pettigrew and H. Nevelle—15, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4. Second Round: Mrs. Jacoby and H. Gubbins scr. beat Mr. and Mrs. Simpkins—30, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4; Mrs. Burrows and L. Freeth beat Miss Andrew and N. Stenning, w.o. Final: Mrs. Burrows and L. Freeth beat Mrs. Jacoby and H. Gubbins, 5—6, 6—1, 7—5.

Men's Doubles. First Round: H. Nevelle and A. Deleballo—15, beat J. Grimsditch and L. Freeth—15, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3. Second Round: L. Prince and J. Munro scr. beat H. K. Simpkins and S. E. Burrows, scr., 6—1, 6—5; H. Nevelle and G. Delaballe beat A. Van Wever and H. Gubbins—40, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2. Final: H. Nevelle and G. Delaballe beat L. Prince and J. Munro, 6—3, 5—6, 6—1.

Men's Singles (Championship).—First Round: L. Freeth beat L. Prince 6—5, 6—5. Second Round: H. M. Gubbins beat H. K. Simpkins 6—4, 6—5; L. Freeth beat G. Delaballe 1—6, 6—1, 6—3; J. Munro beat R. H. Williams, 5—6, 6—3, 6—4; A. Van Wever beat J. Grimsditch 6—3, 6—5. Third Round: H. M. Gubbins beat L. Freeth, 5—6, 6—1, 7—5; A. Van Wever beat J. Munro, 6—0, 6—3. Final: H. M. Gubbins beat A. Van Wever, 6—4, 6—4, 3—6, 4—6, 6—4.

Off to the War.

Mr. John Martin, late Inspector of the Transandine Railway Service, leaves here to-day en route for England to join the colours.

CRIME IN TUCUMAN

RECONSTRUCTION INTERRUPTED

Details of the reconstruction of the crime are to hand from Tucuman, in which Señora Juana P. de Griet was brutally murdered by a gardener named Vinas, employed on the premises. The reconstruction, which had been ordered and arranged for Thursday afternoon, was interrupted in an amazing and alarming manner, for in the midst of this peculiar and, to the British mind, disgusting legal ceremony, a Turk sprang out from amidst the numerous spectators, firing a revolver, wounding other lookers on, and during the ensuing alarm the murderer made a dash for liberty. This occurrence brought the reconstruction of the crime to a sudden ending.

The reported details are as follows: On Thursday afternoon, Doctor Miguel Dominguez, the Judge of instruction, accompanied by secretaries, sergeants of police, vigilantes, and other officials, together with the murderer, repaired to the scene of the murder for the purpose of "reconstructing the crime." The ceremony was attended by a large number of spectators, and the criminal had commenced to recount the story of the murder. At the moment when both morbid and legal interest over the bloody deed, was at its height, a Turk named Juan Ali (sic), one of the gangsters at the works, jumped out from amongst the crowd armed with a revolver, which he fired at the murderer. The bullet, however, missed the criminal, but struck the police-sergeant Barro, who was close by. During the confusion that followed, Vinas took to flight, escaping the bullets of the Turk, and incidentally from the hands of the police. He was, however, caught by a civilian named Augustine Sol, after he had run a short distance only. Ali continued to shoot, wounding the flying murderer slightly in the arm, and hitting a mechanic named Remigio Alvarez, who was attempting to check the flight of Vinas.

With difficulty the Turk was overpowered. He stated on being questioned that he had the day previously seen one of the children of Señora de Griet crying bitterly for his mother, and that this scene so upset him that he determined to kill the murderer at all costs.

The police, however, believe that the business was engineered so that the murderer might escape. After the startling finish to this legal process, both the murderer Vinas and Juan Ali were placed under lock and key with a sentry posted at the door of each of them. Even then the incidents of the afternoon were not ended. The guard placed over Vinas "in a moment of distraction" found himself suddenly confronted by a brick, with which his prisoner was threatening him, and who with his free hand was endeavouring to strangle him. His cries brought the other guard, Damian Toledo, who was watching over the Turk, to his rescue. Together, and with the aid of three heavy blows on the head, they managed to reduce the criminal to a state of order.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR OBTAINS BETTER CONDITIONS FOR FRENCH OFFICERS.

New York, July 26.

A wireless communication received at Sayville from Berlin says that the German Government has notified the American Ambassador at Berlin that the German officers who are prisoners in France are now being treated in accordance with the mandates of the Hague Convention. In consequence of this the fifty French officers who were in retaliation being treated as military prisoners have been restored to former conditions.

Public Opinion as expressed in the Argentine Press.

THE SITUATION OF THE PENSION FUND

(La Prensa.—July 22).

The Report for 1914 which has just been presented by the President of the National Fund for Pensions and Allowances contains, says *La Prensa* very grave matter for thought, and proves the justice of the remarks made in 1913, when this journal pointed out that Government intervention was necessary. The mere fact that pensions for 1914 amount to a million six hundred thousand pounds more than those of 1913, is taken as a base whereon the President of the Fund founds some observations which show that firm measures are necessary if the security that the Fund is intended to afford to old national servants is to be maintained. There is not the least possibility of disputing the importance of these observations, *La Prensa* continues, since the present system is, as was remarked in 1913, actually conducive to the bankruptcy of the Fund.

Though it may be true that this bankruptcy is not to be looked for immediately—*La Prensa* puts it at 1923—that does not affect the gravity of the situation, which ought to have been treated with the importance it deserved once the facts were denounced. It is the duty of the Government to provide against the time when it may find itself forced to provide the sum of thirty million for pensions, since it is inconceivable that the Government will abandon its old servants who have no other means of existence than those which the Government itself has secured to them. Legislative reform *La Prensa* declares to be indispensable and urgent, seeing that every year that passes brings the danger nearer, and that it is the clear duty of the Government to avoid the grave difficulties that may arise from its lack of foresight.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH NORTH AMERICA

(La Nación.—July 23).

Interviewed by a representative of *La Nación* on his return from North America, Sr. Victoriano Villamil, who attended the congress of financiers, recently held at Washington, as delegate from Argentina, has given his impressions as to the future commercial relations between this country and the States. Sr. Villamil is firmly convinced that there is great reciprocal interest in the question of bringing the two countries into closer commercial intimacy. One of the first necessities to that end in his opinion is a better service of shipping between Buenos Aires and the North American ports. Although this important question was discussed at the meeting referred to, Sr. Villamil states that unfortunately nothing definite was decided as regards the establishment of new lines. The question of a commercial arbitration however was exhaustively studied, even in its relation to cable contracts between New York and Buenos Aires. It was proposed that the Chamber of Commerce in both Capitals create a special committee with general powers for the furtherance of the idea. Both Chambers of Commerce will maintain a list of thirty arbitrators representing and fomenting the different branches of trade, half of the names on the lists being chosen by each Chamber. Passing to the question of finance, Sr. Villamil says that in the States Argentina is recognised as a country of immense natural resources and it may be confidently hoped that before long Argentine securities will be quoted in the American daily papers as they are at present in those of London, Paris and Berlin.

THE QUESTION OF THE BUDGET

(La Nación.—July 22).

The preparation of the Budget Estimates is taking a long time, says *La Nación*, but the delay is justified owing to the necessity for seeing more or less what the revenues are likely to produce, since the first half of the current year shows a diminution of \$28,000,000 when compared to its predecessor. It is however hoped that the second half of the current year will show an increase when compared with 1914, but in any case a reduction of revenue must reasonably be expected, and the Government must provide for such a contingency, and wait for another three or four months ere it can forecast the 1916 Budget with any likelihood of being near the mark. Meanwhile economies are effected in accord with the actual diminution, and in the hope that the second half will not show a greater loss than the first half of the year.

It is in this pruning process that the Budget Committee finds its hardest task, owing to the fact that the various ministries do not help them by reducing the estimates of their respective departments; indeed some of them have even gone so far as to ask for increased allocations of funds, just as though the treasury was in a position to spend extravagantly. The argument used is that such expenditure is indispensable, though, as *La Nación* justly remarks, the indispensable thing is to make revenue and outlay balance each other. Ministers have all been asked to reduce their demands, but they get over this difficulty by cutting down the really indispensable allowances, leaving superfluities intact, knowing well that at a later date the former will have to be supplemented by special grants from Congress, and *La Nación* concludes by recommending to the President's consideration the advisability of consulting with the Minister of Finance and, in accord with his expert advice, exercising his right of reducing such expenditure. Let there be no diminution of assignments destined to cover services that are known to be absolutely necessary at the expense of matters that at the present moment may well be dubbed superfluous.

LIGHTING THE SOUTH COAST

(La Prensa.—July 23).

The Government has arranged for the funds needed to put up four principal lights on the South Coast, namely at Isla Leones, Cabo Blanco, Cabo San Francisco, and Cabo Buen Tiempo, and, as *La Prensa* justly remarks, the importance of this measure is very great, given the difficulty of the ports in this region. The first light will form an absolutely safe mark for boats bound to Camarones and Comodoro Rivadavia, the light on Cape Blanco will be a first rate guide to vessels making the land between Camarones and Chubut, whilst the lights on San Francisco and Fairweather Cape will be the advanced sentinels to the ports of Santa Cruz, San Julian, and Gallegos, thanks to their long range of visibility which will simplify exceedingly the entry to these ports, now of considerable commercial movement.

Meteorologic conditions down south, and the strong currents caused by the high tides at the entrance to all ports and bays, have always led to the navigation in those waters being considered dangerous. And the danger is added to in the winter season by the heavy squalls of snow and rain that render observation a matter of difficulty, save by the use of fixed

THE CANALS IN THE DELTA

(La Nación.—July 26).

The Public Works Department of the province of Buenos Aires has acquired an unchallenged reputation for mistakes, if not for something worse, says "*La Nación*," whence arises the present financial state of the province, now close on the borders of insolvency. Among the jobs taken in hand during the period of frenzied activity was the drainage scheme, which, as last year's experience shows, produced exactly the opposite effect to that originally intended. Another gem is the Northern Canal, perfectly useless, says "*La Nación*"; the Meridiano V. railway, a job that not only touches the limits of railway foolishness, but also lends itself to suspicion on the financial side, and, whilst being of service to no-one, costs about two and a half million dollars to manage. The road to La Plata is another work of the same category. In fact a list of the failures would be as long as a list of the works undertaken, but, says "*La Nación*," its immediate object is to draw attention to the unexpected attitude taken up by Sr. Ugarte's government with respect to the law relative to the canals in the Parana Delta.

In 1911 a law providing for the net work of canals that was to drain this region was duly passed, despite the resistance of those who thought that such work was premature and would only throw a fresh charge on to the provincial treasury. The scheme became law however, being financed by a loan of \$3,000,000 gold, the idea being that the cost of the work ought to be borne by the government and by proprietors in a zone of 1500 metres on each side the proposed canals. Unfortunately the division was not equal, the government, i.e. the general body of provincial taxpayers, being responsible for 60 per cent., the while the proprietors actually benefited were only put down for 40 per cent. The work was done, and well done, by the contractors, but now that the time has come for payment the proprietors find the cost too heavy and seek to have it spread over all the landowners in the Delta, and the government are trying to pass a law to this effect. As "*La Nación*" remarks it is very probable that the isleños, who have no-one to defend their rights, will be forced to pay for the betterment of lands that will actually tend to diminish the value of their own holdings in Rio Carabelas, Parana de las Palmas, Parana Guazu, Parana Mini, Rio Lujan, etc. despite the fact that they originally paid more for the properties than would have been asked for the uncultivated land now canalised. Such monstrosities, "*La Nación*" concludes, only occur in the government of Sr. Ugarte, and give a very good idea of his conception of the duties of a public functionary.

points on the coast line. When these are not visible ships must keep well out to sea to be clear of danger. Thus, these four new lights, plus the acetylene gas buoys to be placed at the entrance of the Deseado River, Santa Cruz, and Gallegos, the Argentine coast will be much better lighted, from the Plate right down to Staten Island, which, as *La Prensa* remarks, is as it ought to be, seeing that ships pay lighting and buoyage dues. It is now the duty of the Minister of Marine to insist on the installation of a complementary system of secondary lights, together with a powerful light on the English Bank, that ever-present peril to navigators making the River Plate, whilst at the same time syrens, radio-telegraphic apparatus, and other aids to navigation and life-saving ought not to be forgotten.

MUNICIPAL AUTOMOVILES

(La Prensa.—July 24).

The commission now managing affairs municipal has postponed the study of a project which is intended to regulate the use of the municipal motor cars, the said postponement being said to arise out of deference to the Intendente, who is studying the traffic question, though, as *La Prensa* remarks, one fails to see where the connection between traffic and the employment of municipal property by employes and private persons comes in. The lack of logic in reality involves the question of whether sundry corrupt practices in the administration of the commune are to be checked or no. Motor cars and municipal property in general, are presumably to be used for public service, not to forward the private interests or convenience of employes. Hence the use of such facilities by employes, their families, or their friends, for private ends, shows a lack of administrative control that ought to be corrected immediately the offence is made public.

The incorrect employment of motors by municipal employes may be classed as a corrupt practice, and one that has its root in the custom of allowing individual privileges to certain functionaries, being more or less on a par with the unlimited issue of tramway passes and other perquisites of that sort. It may be that the law as it stands can deal with the offence, but that does not explain why the project was postponed, seeing that since the cars in question all bear the legend "municipal service," and the public themselves are in a position to help in extirpating the abuse, if the municipal administration is impotent to do so. There should have been no postponement, says *La Prensa*. The project relatively insignificant, yet bears within it the germ of an important principle. Offenders should be punished, and if the sense of decency of the employes does not show them where they are at fault, the while the weakness of their superiors allows them to continue the abuse, then the public will do well to give them an energetic lesson.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTRADICTIONS

(La Prensa.—July 26).

The government has authorised a private firm to use the national colours of a foreign nation as a fiscal stamp upon certain merchandise handled by it, thereby showing that even government is not always aware of the resolutions passed by the various ministerial departments. This ignorance, says "*La Prensa*," accounts for the fact of such permission being granted, despite the fact that some months ago the Department of Agriculture decided to prohibit the use of national flags as emblems or trade marks, save when application to use them in this manner was supported by the authorization of the respective government. Nevertheless the government has allowed such use to be made of a national flag, presumably under the advice of the Minister of Finance and against the expressed opinion of the head of the Internal Taxes Department.

Government bases its decision on the fact that the goods in question are sold by the government whose flag encircles them, hence this latter may be rightly considered as a trademark. This reading "*La Prensa*" considers to be a mistake on the part of the authorities. The question does not turn on who is the seller of the goods, but rests entirely on the prohibition regarding the use of national flags as trade emblems, the idea being to preserve the respect due to the official symbols of the various nations. This ignorance on the part of the government of resolutions passed by its own department ought to show ministers the need for collaboration among their functionaries, and, when a point is in doubt, legal advice should be sought. The present case offers such a point, and "*La Prensa*" concludes that these discrepancies might well be avoided by a little more administrative unity.

TARIFF BELLIGERENCY

(La Nación.—July 24).

The commercial hostility of the nations now at war has reacted on the neutral nations in the shape of traffic disturbances, or additional transport risks that have stopped or hindered free commercial intercourse, and *La Nación* states that this difficult situation has created a world-wide and insupportable crisis which threatens to continue after the war is over in the shape of a tariff war that will embrace not only the belligerent states but also the neutrals. The customs war will turn on the "three tariff" principle, and if carried into effect it will imply serious hindrances to international trade. In many cases the Allies will not be able to replace the supply of goods that were formerly forthcoming from their rivals, and the result will be that the neutrals will have to buy and sell under a system of external pressure from influences that they cannot avoid.

Moreover it is logical to suppose that the Central Empires will adopt a similar scheme of reprisals, also interdicting the neutrals who have dealings with the Allies. In Argentina's case there are for instance sundry goods that support the German-Argentine trade, goods for which there would be little or no demand in the lands of the Allies, and the same thing applies to imports from Germany, many of which are irreplaceable on equal terms by that country's rivals. Such anomalies would create a very difficult situation, and *La Nación* is of opinion that the difficulties would fall on the heads of those who created them. Argentina, supposing that she refused to enter into any such customs coalition, would find her trade diminish, but at the same time her general contribution to the trade of the world would also show a severe falling off. In short, concludes *La Nación*, it is doubtful whether such reprisals would be workable, and it suggests that when calm reflection has replaced the heat engendered by battle, these manifest drawbacks will be observed and the trade of the world be allowed to follow more or less its normal channel.

THE HYPOTHECARY DEBT

(La Prensa.—July 27).

The government is taking steps to find out the true total of the private hypothecary debts now running in the Republic, and "*La Prensa*" states that it has done what it could, on such data as were obtainable, to emphasise the importance of the problem involved. It points out further that mortgages have various origins, the capital invested being supplied from different sources, hence it is legally and economically impossible to draft any measure that will cover the whole field in a radical manner. Moreover "*La Prensa*" remarks that on one occasion, when commenting on the statistics published by "*La Razon*," it drew attention to the fact that a mere moratorium would not benefit debtors who were commercially in difficulties, and that their debts would merely be added to by the capitalization of the interest at the same time insisting that nothing must be done counter to the legal guarantees that affect capital.

On these counts "*La Prensa*" repeats that the capitalists themselves must intervene before the state is called upon to take any measures. Whether such a thing is or is not feasible does not come within the province of the journalist to decide. Whilst sympathising with the unfortunate position of the debtors one cannot give even a silent assent to any proposal to subvert the provisions of Argentine law as it affects civil rights, the more so since foreign capital has come here relying upon these self-same laws. On this base alone can the whole theme be studied, and "*La Prensa*" does not flatter itself that an easy or immediate solution can be found. The

enormous sums at stake is one of the chief difficulties to be met, but possibly when the creditors realise what this means they themselves will be ready to help the situation by tolerant measures. The debtors who are able to go on meeting their obligations, and those who have no possible hope of salvation may both, says "*La Prensa*," be counted out. In the latter case speedy liquidation is the only thing that will enable them to take their place once more in the commercial strife, and in conclusion it may be said that the only way out of the apparent impasse is to find some equitable settlement; an end that may be aided by the investigation which the state is taking in hand.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

(La Nación.—July 27).

Argentine political history has, says "*La Nación*," passed through several stages, and a century of independent life has sufficed to add largely to its prestige. There is however, a blot on the escutcheon; a deplorable example of material and moral decay in so far as one of its members is concerned, to wit, the province of Buenos Aires. No need to rake up ancient history; the spectacle now offered by the principal province is intolerable as presented under the present regime, or in other words under the system incarnated by Sr. Ugarte. When he took office for the second time, continues "*La Nación*," there was every reason to hope that earlier errors would now be corrected, and past experience be allowed to count for something. It was soon clear that past experience went for nothing, and in his work, which cannot be dubbed government even by a sarcastic spirit, he has merely reproduced the mistakes of his earlier regime.

His programme from the outset was to turn the government and its attributes into an electoral machine for his exclusive benefit. Hence comes deepseated disorganisation in every department of the administration, financial confusion, injustice, police domination, and the maintenance of political "bosses" that in many localities are a scourge to the inhabitants. All this has been done for electoral ends, and that there might not be lacking the extreme note, there has been granted by the legislature the suppression of the judicial regime and its replacement by a species of commission easily handled in accordance with the political schemes of the supreme authority. Never, concludes "*La Nación*," has the country participated in a more shameful spectacle in so far as its institutions are concerned. It is lowering for the prestige of Buenos Aires province, but the punishment is merited owing to the inertia with which its inhabitants have treated their rights as responsible members of the body politic. It will, however, bring about its own downfall through the weight of its own errors, and the day is not far distant which will see the total extinction of the present regime and the disappearance of all concerned therein.

CHILIAN MAILS**SNOWFALL INTERRUPTS SERVICE.**

Correspondence with Chile is still irregular. Since the closing of the Transandine route, mails have been sent via the Uspallata Pass by a mule service, which crosses the Cordillera in a relatively short time. The Chilean Government is considering how best to conduct international postal service while the railway system remains blocked. A service of trains therefore daily runs up to the railhead clear of snow and takes on the postal matter brought in by the mule trains.

INTERPROVINCIAL LIMITS

(La Prensa.—July 28).

The recent decree passed by the Government of the Province of Santiago del Estero, nullifying the finding of the commissions charged with discussing the question of inter-provincial limits is, says *La Prensa*, the best proof of the fact that this method of solving inter-provincial difficulties is not the one best suited to the purpose. As a rule, when such differences do arise, the Provincial Governments concerned try to arrange matters directly, and to that end appoint commissions to prepare the preliminary data. *La Prensa* is of opinion that it would be more constitutional and more in accord with the principles of Federal Government to submit such cases to the central authorities. Whilst the provinces are autonomous, they must nevertheless conform to the harmonic development of the State as a whole, and among the faculties of Congress the Constitution includes the fixation of provincial limits.

This clause was specially designed to prevent quarrels, the verdict of the nation being final. The Chamber of Deputies, as representing the people, and the Senate as representing the Provinces in their political capacity, are the two bodies which ought to discuss the question of limits and solve any differences that may arise in accordance with the constitutional law. The provinces, by taking the matter at issue to arbitration, are not on a par with independent nations, seeing that the decision is given by their own people, animated with the sole wish to benefit the country as a whole. Actual practice merely means unnecessary delay and increased expense, and, says *La Prensa*, this system might well be abandoned and the provisions of the Constitution adopted to their fullest extent, avoiding lengthy debates and the cost of proceedings that are at times cancelled by the provinces concerned, as the case of Santiago del Estero shews.

CORDOBA PROGRESS

(La Nación.—July 28).

The report of the technical commission appointed by Dr. Carcano, Governor of the Province of Cordoba, relative to the advisability of amplifying the San Roque Dam, has recalled a theme that is constantly in the mind of those who dwell in Cordoba city and its vicinity. From the day when it was found that the existing work was insufficient to supply all the water that was needed for the consumption of the city and the irrigation of the surrounding land, successive governments have been constantly pre-occupied with the task of finding a remedy. Little by little, however experience has shown that an extension of the San Roque Dam is necessary, and the present report therefore comes at an opportune moment.

The report, a summary of which was recently published by *La Nación*, deserves special praise for the frankness and logic with which its conclusions are set forth. It states categorically that it is not advisable to strengthen the existing work, nor increase its height, but that on the contrary what ought to be done is to build a new dam lower down the valley having four times the capacity of the old one. This conclusion, *La Nación* declares to be sound common-sense, and the only thing likely to carry out the original plans devised when the first dam was built. Among other advantages it will enable some 30,000 hectares to be brought under cultivation, land that is at present desert and almost as unproductive as it was ere the work was begun. Agriculture is there carried on extensively rather than intensively, and it is lamentable to reach the old inland city relieved by small patches of orchard

RE-SELLING OF THEATRE TICKETS**MUNICIPAL INTENDENTE TAKES ACTION.**

The retailing and re-selling of tickets for the Colón Theatre has this year, assumed such scandalous proportions, that the Municipal Intendente has at last taken notice of the matter and has determined to suppress it.

He lately requested the Chief of Police to instruct that a most strict and severe watch should be kept, in order to prevent the agents of re-sellers from trading in the streets and this police vigilance has already met with excellent results during the past few days.

During the next day or so Dr. Gramajo is forwarding a note to the Municipal Commissioners which will contain suggestions for a series of reforms in the ordering of theatres and will especially deal with penalties of ticket pedlars. He suggests a month imprisonment or an equivalent in fines.

THE NEEDED RAINS**EXPECTED TO CONTINUE.**

There has recently been a well founded alarm throughout the agricultural and cattle breeding districts of the Republic on account of the continued absence of rain. This has been remedied by the heavy downfall of Tuesday and yesterday which is reported to have been very general throughout the Republic and the districts which were in urgent need of water, have for once in a way got what they so badly wanted. Good reports come in from all the railway stations and the Meteorological Office. In some parts of Buenos Aires the rain was torrential and furious squalls of wind and hail are reported but without any special damages. The wet weather is expected to continue, but, this is beneficial as the first rains have merely moistened the crust of the hardened earth. In the west also, the rain has been copious. In other parts of the country, even where the fall has not been very heavy, the situation has been considerably relieved.

FLOODS IN THE SOUTH**APPREHENSION AT VIEDMA.**

Reports from the South show that the Patagonian Rivers have reached an amazing height of flood water, and although the Rio Negro is stationary, apprehension of a general deluge still exists at Viedma. Preparations have been made for the worst as well as possible, but the Government sends only sailors who are not, it is said, peculiarly useful in this work. Residents more than ever urge the completion of the abandoned defence works. It is said that a slight decrease of the Negro has been noticed, but at other streams the water level is unprecedented.

ARGENTINE LANDS**PROFITS DURING THE PAST YEAR.**

London, July 28.

The Argentine Northern Lands in their annual report and balance sheet announce a profit for the year of £1003, leaving a debit balance of £10,261.

The Argentine Eastern Lands Company reports a profit of £524, and carries forward the sum of £1069.

and garden ground here and there. Cordoba has a right to a more extensive irrigated area, and it is to be hoped that the provincial chambers will see matters in this light when the project drawn up by the present Government is submitted for their decision.

ROSARIO NEWS

(From Our Correspondent.)

July 27.

Rain at Last.

This evening signs of rain are evident; drizzle is falling, and there is a heavy feel in the air as though the prophecy of Sr. Gil is to be fulfilled once more. The great meteorologist's strong point is the sun and the spots thereon. There has been one particularly large spot developing in the southern hemisphere of that august luminary, he says, and the world may look out for trouble in the nature of seismic disturbances. The three months of drought which he foretold as from the beginning of May have practically been accomplished.

The rain has come none too soon. What the frost and dry weather have spared has been little enough, and all the early promise of gardens in these parts has been wiped out.

The Markets.

Wheat trading, from the exporters' point of view, has been as dead as ever, prices still being held here at a parity much above that of Europe.

Maize prices have been easing off with the usual result of a general slackening of trade. Sellers in this district seem to have made up their minds not to sell, except in the most limited fashion, at anything under \$4.70, and as shippers are only bidding to-day about \$4.60, very few operations are effected.

Freights have had another spurt, as high as 639 having been paid for a ready steamer. I hear to-day, however, that they are easier, probably due to the smaller offerings of maize.

Athletic Tournament.

F.C.C.C. Stores Department A.C.

Postponed from the Ninth in sympathy with Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Holder, the sports of the newly-formed Athletic Club at New Alberdi were held on Saturday, and there was little to be desired as to attendance, competition, and weather. The ground is a well-chosen site, and has the makings of a good football or cricket ground; and it is situated conveniently to the growing "pueblo" which it provides with means of recreation.

The guest of honour was Mr. R. Ortega, Divisional Traffic Superintendent, who represented Mr. R. Stuart, the Traffic Manager, and gave away the prizes, remarking as he did so that the committee hoped to make the fixture an annual one.

Mr. A. E. Holder, the Stores Superintendent, added his congratulations to the Central Cordoba employees for having such a live and enthusiastic athletic club; and, alluding to the committee by name, he expressed to them the indebtedness of spectators and competitors alike in the warmest terms.

The committee were: President, Mr. W. C. Guilding; Secretary, Mr. Gerald V. Cumberbatch; Treasurer, Mr. A. W. Kyster; time-keepers, Messrs. S. Lauritsen and J. E. L. Hennesey; Judges of the Course, Messrs. A. W. Kyster and A. N. Santone; Starters, Messrs. J. J. Fort and L. Herrera; Course Committee, Messrs. T. Harte, W. C. Guilding, and M. Sanchez; Reception Committee, H. C. Horsted, G. V. Cumberbatch, and T. Harte.

The results were as follows:—

Kicking the football (prize given by Sr. F. Torras)—1 J. Pratti (43.70m.) 2 Cunningham (41.80m.), 3 A. Perkins (40.90m.).

Putting the Weight (silver cup presented by Sr. R. Montgomery, Chief Accountant).—1 Perkins (7.15m.), 2 P. Conde (6.60m.), 3 Pratti.

100 metres (silver cup given by Mr. R. Stuart).—1 Perkins, 2 Yeoman, 3 Bolcatto.

Long jump (silver cup, presented by Mr. A. J. Knight).—1 Perkins (4.50m.) 2 Yeoman (4.18m.), 3 Bolcatto (4.06m.).

220 metres.—1 Perkins (31 4/5secs.), 2 Bolcatto; 3 Benitez.

Tug-of-War.—Won by the married side.

Race for children under 10.—1 E. Orsted; 2, J. Estevez; 3 M. Estevez. In this race the prizes were of the Pauline order; every competitor received some memento of the occasion.

Ladies' race.—1st prize, a new pound sterling, presented by Mr. G. H. Horrocks. Won by Mrs. Perkins; 2nd, Miss Perkins.

Three-legged race.—1st prize, handbag, presented by Mr. A. E. Holder, won by Yeoman and Sanchez; 2nd Bolcatti and Benitez; 3rd Donaldson and Cunningham.

Veterans' race (prize, set of pipes, given by Mr. G. E. Morton).—Won by H. Orsted (14 1/5secs.).

800 metres.—1st prize, bronze statue, Benitez; 2nd silver cigarette case and matchbox, Perkins; 3rd J. Guilding, junr.

Obstacle race.—1st prize (silver cup, given by Mr. A. Jack, Chief Engineer of the F.C.C.C.), won by Bolcatto; 2nd prize, "Un Argentino" (a five-peso piece), won by Brunelli; 3rd Sanchez.

Consolation race.—1 Donaldson; 2 Biagioli.

Visitors' race.—1 Mr. E. Johnston, Divisional Locomotive Superintendent; 2 Mr. F. Gardiner-Brown; 3 Mr. H. C. Hearn.

Amongst others present, besides those already mentioned, were Mr. Lowdnes, Sectional Engineer; Mrs. Holder, Mrs. Lund, Mrs. Hearn, Mrs. Guilding, Mrs. Cumberbatch, and many other visitors from Alberdi and neighbourhood.

Rosario Football League.

There were a large number of spectators in the ground of the Rosario Central F.C. on Sunday to watch the match between Rosario Central and the Gimnasia y Esgrima for the championship of the first division. The result was a draw, one goal being scored by each side.

Other matches played on Sunday were: Newell's Old Boys (2) v. Rosario Athletic (1). Provincial (4) v. Sparta (3). Tiro Federal (3) v. Cordoba Central (0).

A party, including some half a dozen members of Plaza Jewell II., journeyed down to San Nicolas on Sunday to meet a local team at that port, and were defeated by 7 goals to 1.

Alfredo J. White

Solicitor and Accountant

Cordoba 1321, Rosario

Tel. No. 5191

ROSARIO SHOW

LIST OF JUDGES

The following gentlemen have been appointed judges at the forthcoming Rosario Show:

Pedigree Shorthorns.—Sr. Guillermo B. Whigham, Secretaries Señors. Ramon A. Marull and Eugenio Steiger. Shorthorn (General Classes).—Srs. Tomas R. Garcia, Daniel Inchausti, and Jorge Durrien; Secretary, Sr. Guillermo O. Connor.

Aberdeen Angus.—Sr. Ricardo Hogg; Secretary, Sr. Antonio R. Boussy.

Hereford.—Sr. D. G. Hughes; Secretary, Antonio B. Boussy.

Milk Breeds.—Sr. Eduardo Seemann; Secretary, Sr. Antonio B. Boussy.

Fat Steers.—Srs. Bautista Facciano and Roberto Land.

Light-legged Horses.—Arabs, criollos, etc.: Srs. Emilio Meyer Pellegrini and Alberto P. Casal; Secretaries, Srs. Enrique Voelklin and Joakin Murull.

Hackneys.—Sr. Miguel Alfredo Martinez de Hoz; Secretary, Sr. Antonio R. Boussy.

Light-legged Horses (other breeds than foregoing).—Srs. Juan Benitez, and Leopoldo Uranga; Secretary, F.

Lenerich Muñoz.

Heavy Draught Horses (English Breeds).—Srs. Harry W. Blunt and Alfredo Marston; Secretary, Sr. Carlos Uranga.

Heavy Draught Classes, French Breeds.—Srs. Pedro Estanquet; Secretary, Sr. Oscar P. Casas.

Sheep.—Srs. S. Sanchez Lloveras, and Juan Ocampo.

Pigs.—Srs. Tomas L. Arabia and Antonio Mermoz; Secretary, Sr. Horacio Carreras.

Poultry.—Srs. Diego Still Soto, Alfredo Plot, and Alberto Hall; Secretary, Sr. Eduardo Lea.

The Secretary of the North American Shorthorn Society, Mr. D. F. W. Harding, is expected to be present; when he will no doubt carry away very favourable impressions regarding the very firm hold obtained by the Shorthorns in this country, and the enthusiasm and expert knowledge possessed by the leading breeders in this Republic.

ORDER OF SALES.

The following is the order of sales, as arranged by the Committee:

Sunday, Aug. 1, 9 a.m.—Fat cattle, and pigs.

Monday, Aug. 2, 9 a.m.—Poultry, dogs, pigs and sheep. At 2 p.m. Riding horses, Hackney and other light-legged varieties.

Tuesday, Aug. 3, 9 a.m.—Heavy Draught varieties. At 2 p.m. Pedigree Shorthorn bulls.

Wednesday, Aug. 4, 9 a.m.—Continuation of heavy draught horses. At 2 p.m. Pedigree Shorthorn bulls.

Thursday, Aug. 5, 9 a.m.—Other classes of horses. At 2 p.m. Cross-bred Shorthorn and Hereford bulls, Aberdeen-Angus, and other milch breeds.

Friday, Aug. 6, 9 a.m.—Bulls and Heifers, not house fed. Same classes at 2 p.m.

Several of the exhibits have already arrived, and a most successful exhibition is generally anticipated. The foregoing list of judges include the names of many gentlemen who have officiated in the same capacity at previous shows, and always with the most satisfactory results. Their impartial judgments and sound knowledge of their special classes, has always been upheld by visiting experts and the exhibitors themselves.

ROSARIO RURAL SHOW

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE TO PERFORM OPENING CEREMONY.

Great numbers of cattle and other exhibits are arriving at Rosario for the Rural Show, which opens on Sunday next. The Rural Society has appointed as Veterinary Inspectors Drs. Oscar P. Casas, Leon Baley, and Horacio Larrachea. The statement is confirmed that Dr. Calderon, Minister of Agriculture, will preside at the inauguration of the Show, that he will give an address, see the exhibits, and lunch with Dr. Menchaca in the official box. In accordance with request, the Bolsa de Comercio has appointed Mr. T. H. Marston a Juror on the Maize and Cotton.

H.M.S. MACEDONIA

VISIT TO MONTEVIDEO.

H.M.S. Auxiliary Cruiser Macedonia yesterday landed at Montevideo, the crew of the Norwegian steamer Bangor, captured by H.M.S. Bristol on March 14, on her way from Montevideo to Valparaiso with a cargo of coal embarked at Baltimore and intended, as the Captain of the Bristol suspected, for the Germans. The Macedonia left within the limit of 24 hours.

THE GENTLE HUN

It seems very strange, after all that we have heard of the thoroughness of the enemy's methods, that not a single case of scalping has hitherto been brought to our notice.—"Punch."

IN THE OFFICE CHAIR

"And in some corner of the hubbub coucht

Make game of that which makes as much of thee.

OMAR KHAYYAM.

"Wine that maketh glad (!?) the heart of man."

A highly technical article appeared in yesterday's "Nación," explaining the reasons why certain wines deteriorate, become acid, acquire various properties which do not commend them to retail sale, and the cause and why of various other chemical miracles. One has met some of these wines, but, quite contrary to what the article asserts, the virtuous and injured almacenero does not suffer loss thereby, not he; he passes the wine on to a gullible and dry gulleted public "quarum pars parva fui," and this is his usual practice. Sometimes his practice, one may be bold to say, is even worse, for unless the vines are grown in the Infernal Fields it is difficult to account, except on chemical grounds, for the sulphurous flavour which prevails, especially in Flores, so that the purchaser of a glass of vino tinto feels as if he had been subsisting on boxes of matches for a week. As to acidity, there are wines daily sold, in spite of legions of inspectors of this, that, and the other, which are capable of etching the coats of the stomach like aqua fortis; for body you shall get wines so full of it that it looks like ink, and is all sediment. No, the almacenero is not, in this matter, a martyr to the unscrupulous wine grower, and, as usual, the kicks are passed on to the poor old public; also the extra charges and the doctors' bills resultant from the experiments on our vile bodies by these dealers in the juice of the alleged grape.

"It's a lie; oh, it's a lie!"

Berlin is like John the Bastard, "whose spirits toil in frame of villainy." The most recent addition to the long list of black and damnable inventions is to the effect that somebody in Italy told somebody in Zurich who informed Berlin, who naturally wired to New York about it, that many British families are fleeing from Florence "because in case Italy gets the worst of the war with Austria, Britain may be blamed as the cause of it." This tender care for British families is very affecting, only it is quite superfluous. British people in Austria might be glad to clear out if they could, both because dwelling among the people of Hunmark Inferieure must be morally damaging, and because their friends the Italians are giving it in the neck to Austria every day. British residents know very well that under any circumstances they are safe in Italy, and that any unpleasantness which may have befallen Austrian and German subjects there is on account of their well-earned reputation as liars and treacherous spies.

"Shall we now, contaminate our fingers with base bribes?"

Bulgaria has, pursuing the mercenary policy which brought disaster on her in the last Balkan war, concluded a convention with Turkey whereby she observes a friendly neutrality in exchange for territorial concessions. Having taken this decision, Bulgaria may be inconvenienced at the grand settlement by being obliged to disgorge her spoils as the Allies are in no way bound to permit her to enjoy them. Roumania has sold her harvest to Germany, and for this also, no doubt, an ultimate reckoning will be exacted, probably in a refusal to allow territorial expansion to the Kingdom which preferred an immediate money advantage, for it is not to be supposed that there were not other markets open to which the grain might have been despatched with equal profit. Russia is actually the creator of Roumania and Bulgaria, but except in the cases of Belgium and Italy, national gratitude is a rare commodity.

BRITON.

Mainly About People

Mrs. Talbois and Miss Forget will be "At Home" on the first Saturday of every month at Freyre 1974.

The many friends of Mrs. Martindale will regret to hear that she is seriously ill. She is under the care of Dr. Lovat Mulcahy.

The Western Telegraph Company have messages from Toronto for Frank Benhale, and from Tokyo for Napoleon.

An important letter from the British Bank of South America, addressed "Adela Furman Dely," is lying in "The Herald" office.

We regret to announce that Mrs. George Green passed away yesterday at 4 p.m. at her resident Cuba 2982, after a short but painful illness. The funeral takes place to-day.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Mr. E. O. G. Rutherford is requested to communicate with the American Consul General, 341 Calle Lavalle.

English girls willing to go as housemaids or nurses, also those willing to go to the camp or provinces, are advised to call at the Y.W.C.A. San Martin 245.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Mr. Harry Pagett Leake is requested to communicate with the American Consul General, 341 Calle Lavalle.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Mr. Tom A. Goodwin, of Los Angeles, California, is requested to communicate with the American Consul General, 341 Lavalle.

The American Consul General is desirous of securing information relative to the whereabouts of Mr. Thos. E. Fugitt. His brother, Lemuel Fugitt, Washington, D.C. inquiries.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elsie Morgan, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William C. C. Morgan, of "Los Cedros." Quilmes, to Mr. W. C. L. Sheppard, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Sheppard, of Woodland Mount, Maghull.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Cameron, Miss E. W. Gardner, Miss M. C. Lancaster, Mr. W. A. Higenbotham have arrived at the Phoenix Hotel. Departures are Mrs. Warden, Miss Campbell for the camp. Dr. Spencer Low for Montevideo.

The American Consulate General, 341 Calle Lavalle, is desirous of securing information as to the whereabouts of Willis Goldthwaite. His mother, Mrs. J. G. Goldthwaite, 2424 Broadway, Galveston, Texas, inquiries.

The American Consulate General is in receipt of a letter from Mrs. Ida Johnson, 3323 South Park Ave., Chicago, Illinois, relative to the whereabouts of her son, L. W. Johnson, who came to Buenos Aires about two years ago. Anyone knowing the whereabouts of this young man is requested to communicate with the Consulate General, 341 Calle Lavalle.

Mr. H. A. Bowen has booked a passage by the Highland Laddie for England, after having been a visitor here for the last six months. Questioned, as to his opinion of this country, Mr. Bowen spoke very favourably of the great natural riches and the immense future for further and more scientific developments, of the great tracks of rich agricultural lands.

Mr. F. Mullhouse, who, for the last three years has discharged the onerous duties of chief meat classifier, for the La Blanca Frigorifico, leaves to join the Remuera at Montevideo. Mr. Mullhouse has made many friends in this country, who regret his departure, but wish him all prosperity and success in his future operations. Mr. Mullhouse is a very well known figure in the meat trade in England; and while here he has given ample proofs of his sound practical knowledge of dead meat.

Mr. James Ogilvie, the doyen of the cattle men, travelling to the River Plate, has again arrived in charge of a consignment of pedigree animals, which have been landed in the pink of condition at Montevideo. This valuable consignment was brought out by the s.s. Hesperides, and comprised eight Hereford bulls and one Short-horn, and are the property of the well known importers Messrs. Sidey and Poels "Jeemie" is looking very fit, and his numerous friends, wish him a safe journey home and a return here at no distant date. His great fund of local news, is always most welcome, to his wide circle of Scottish acquaintances in this Republic, for "Jeemie" has the reputation that he can tell a story well.

DAY BY DAY IN ROSARIO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 27.

Mr. Spencer S. Dickson is expecting to leave Puerto Madryn by the s.s. Argentino on the 20th proximo, and should arrive here about the end of the month.

Canon Pepys leaves on Saturday for Buenos Aires, where he will join the Mihanovich boat for Montevideo in time to sail by the s.s. Remuera for England. During his absence the Rev. C. H. Middleton will act as *locum tenens*.

Mr. T. H. Marston is away on a short visit to the Federal Capital on the occasion of the departure of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Knight by the Desado on a trip to England.

The wedding of Miss Rosa Clara Batcock, daughter of Mr. H. Batcock, of the stores department of the F.C.C.A., to Mr. John Wilkinson, of the locomotive department, took place on Saturday evening at the Talleres Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. A. Rickards, and Mr. John A. Stowell, of the stores dept., acted as best man. The bride was given away by her father. A reception followed, at which many friends of both the bride and bridegroom were present, and many useful wedding gifts were received.

Mr. Charles Murphy and family travelled down from La Falda to Buenos Aires on Saturday last week.

News was received on Saturday of the death of Mr. D. M. Oliver, Manager of the Banco de la Provincia in Rafaela. Mr. Oliver has been in Rafaela for some time past, but was formerly resident in Rosario, where he has many friends who will be grieved to hear of his death.

In view of the approaching bazaar at Talleres, the G.F.S. members and candidates working parties will meet fortnightly until further notice. The members will meet on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, and the candidates on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays in each month in the Institute.

Dr. Francis Garden and his wife left for Rio Cuarto on Saturday.

Congratulations to Miss Aida Barnett, who has successfully passed the examinations of the Conservatorio Rosario, obtaining a high place among the candidates.

There is to be a shooting contest at the Tiro Suizo on Sunday, the 1st of August. This is to be one of the features of the celebration of the anniversary of the Swiss independence.

The members of the Bolsa de Comercio have sent a message to the American Consul, Mr. William Dawson jr., expressing profound sympathy with the American nation at the sad calamity which befel to "Eastland."

WITH THE R.M.C.A. IN THE DARDANELLES INTERESTED AND AWED SPECTATORS.

A British resident in Buenos Aires has received letters from a relative who is now serving with the Lancashire Field Ambulance R.A.M.C., giving an account of some of the scenes in connection with the operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula. In the course of a letter to his father, he says:—

"To-day has been the greatest day of my whole life, for I have seen and heard the combined fleet in action. Yesterday I saw the most majestic sight—this wonderful fleet filing out of the harbour, and off to action. To-day I see the same fleet conducting what ranks in the history of the Navy as the fiercest bombardment ever known or undertaken. We have been right behind them, and have watched the effect of their magnificent gunnery until my eyes literally ached with gazing. All day long, and it is evening now, have these awful weapons been pouring out with deadly precision their messengers of death, and the roar, smoke, and swish combined, makes up one long incessant peal of thunder. You see a flash and a little smoke come, and then suddenly you gaze on land, and about fourteen or fifteen seconds after bang! bang! bang! followed by huge clouds of smoke. When this is cleared you see the shattered and ruined target, perhaps a whole house or two, perhaps half a street, and perhaps a fort or battery.

"To write an accurate description in order to give you the vaguest idea of what it is like is vain; the brain cannot take it all in sufficiently enough, but I perhaps some day will be able to tell you about it, because it will be fresh in my memory as long as I live.

"Our casualties, I know not what they are, or how many, but all this, and what I cannot put in, such as names, places, etc., you will have learnt from the papers long before you get this, but I felt I must occupy a few spare moments in writing to you. I will tell you why, especially to you. About 11-45 a.m. this morning we had a short communion service, and as I knelt there with all this cannonade going on round about, and its awful consequences, my mind was suddenly taken away from it, and filled with the pleasant and familiar picture of my father walking across the park on his way to church, and I could not help but be very much struck with the two extremes, one going his way to church unmolested, and in peace in one part of the world; and in another part towns, villages, and lives being swept away by fearful weapons, most artfully and skilfully worked. When I tell you that the average sized shell fired

DAY BY DAY IN BAHIA BLANCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 25

The many friends of Captain and Mrs. Stone, who were for some time in charge of the Salvation Army Home in Ingeniero White, will be interested to learn of the birth of their daughter, which took place in Buenos Aires on July 19.

Mr. Murray left Port Galvan, on Friday last on board the Sabia, for a trip to Brazil.

On August 14, the anniversary of the outbreak of the war, service will be held in the large hall at Ingeniero White at 8.30 p.m.

Messrs. Williamson of the Pacific Railway, and Henderson, of the Anglo-South American Bank, are shortly leaving for England as volunteers.

The final for the billiard tournament was played off in the Club of the Southern Railway at Ingeniero White on Friday, between Messrs. Campbell, the winner of the last billiard match held there—and Gerardi, the treasurer of the club, the latter winning by 12 points.

from our ships contains 2,500 to 4,000 bullets, and some of our specials 13,000, you can picture what they do when they land."

INTERRUPTED CHURCH SERVICE

The same soldier writes to a friend in the following graphic terms:—

"Sure and it's a devil of a time since we exchanged a few lines with each other, and whilst I have a few moments to spare I will send you and yours a few words to inquire how you all are, and to let you know how I am. At present I am tucked away in my little house smoking some of the delicious bond of union which you were good enough to send along with some real gold flake. That they were a real godsend only I know, and I only had time to acknowledge them by a service P.C., which at the best of times are very newsless things. Let me now thank you very much for same, and at the same time assure you that the parcel was very acceptable and greatly appreciated.

"By jove, we are getting war here with a vengeance, and although perhaps it sounds very much like piling it on, nevertheless it is perfectly true when I tell you that from all accounts of men who have been in the fighting here, and also in the other theatre that other is pretty rotten, but it's a picnic to this place.

"The boys from your part have done splendidly, and fight like devils, but the poor beggars have been more than hacked about; in fact, everyone has more or less copped it very tough. Still we are plugging away, and you bet will give these swine a—of a time before we finish with them.

"You notice I call them swine? Well, they are led by swine—German officers here in galore, and the atrocities committed on the wounded that we used to read of are practised here even to a greater extent. What I have seen and gone through will always be perfectly fresh in my memory, and if I am spared to come back safe and sound it will ever be the greatest chapter and yet the most gruesome and awful chapter in my life. At present we are at a rest camp. But even here we are not safe from snipers and shells; only a couple of days ago we held a church service in what we considered quite a safe spot, one hymn had been sung, and a couple of prayers offered up, and we had just commenced singing "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," when pip came a bullet and over went a man only a few yards from me. Yesterday they got the range of a temporary hospital ship lying just outside, and started shelling her for all they were worth, but they soon shut up when a couple of our sea dogs opened out on them. Talk about noise! What with sea and land, guns and rifles, and Maxims I tell you you fairly got it, but really in time you become quite used to anything. It sounds rather gruesome, but I've become a dab hand at handling "stiffs," and think nothing of fixing 'em up and putting them either over the side into the deep or down into their earthen bed. At present we live like a lot of moles; the rest camp is on the side of a hill, with about 15 yards this hill we made our dug-outs just strip of beach below. In the side of long enough to enable us to lie down, say about 6ft. long, 3ft. of which is right under the earth, this to protect one's napper from shells or bullets. We are not so badly off for grub, though it's only bully beef and biscuits and tea with no milk in it; still there's plenty of it. I have not seen bread for a dickens of a time. A couple of days ago the General came and had a look at us, and paid us a very fine compliment. He said, "You men, although Territorials, have more than upheld the highest traditions of the R.A.M.C., which are known throughout the world. You have done splendidly, and have got through a great deal of hard solid work. Tell your friends that the General said so, and that he is very proud to have you under his command." Our boys have been exceedingly lucky considering all they have been through; we have only had two wounded, and not seriously.

CATTLE MARKET

ENTERED: 4,809.

Pigs 1,469
Prices: 20 to 29 cents per kilo.

Summary of Purchasers.

La Plata 1,201
La Blanca 487
Sansinena 360
Argentino 145
Armour 145

Total 2,238

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Salaberry y Bercetche—

From Azul: 10 steers at \$171, 5 at 54, 7 calves at 25; from Pehuajó: 1 cow at 179, 3 at 110, 5 at 136, 4 at 112, 3 at 112; from Cañuelas: 1 cow at 125, 7 at 119, 2 stags at 137.50; from Olavarría: 10 young steers at 120.50, 20 at 100, 20 at 105.50; from San Pedro: 3 young steers at 99.50, 4 at 70.50, 3 steers at 90; from San Vicente: 3 young steers at 52.50, 1 at 30, 3 cows at 61, 8 heifers at 90.

Juan Lalor—

From Carlos Casares: 234 steers at \$181; from San Vicente: 13 steers at 179, 5 at 131.50; from Entre Ríos: 6 bullocks at 129.50, 27 at 122, 10 at 120, 10 at 110; from General Belgrano: 1 cow at 140, 10 at 113, 7 at 100, 2 steers at 129; from Chacabuco: 6 cows at 117, 6 at 97.50, 2 heifers at 79, 4 calves at 61.50, 8 at 54; from Rauch: 12 cows at 116, 40 do. from Santa Fe at 158; from Navarro: 1 cow at 131, 1 heifer at 105, 6 steers at 115.50, 1 at 132, 8 at 90, 5 at 71; from Chascomús: 29 steers at 179, 16 at 67, 4 at 69.50.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Pehuajó: 17 steers at \$209; from Coronel Pringles: 20 steers at 121, 30 at 122; from Bahía Blanca: 1 steer at 175, 2 at 125, 1 stag at 157, 6 cows at 104; from Córdoba: 26 cows at 108.50, 20 at 103, 20 at 101, 21 at 104, 10 steers at 91.50, 11 at 71.50.

Unzué, Alzola y Cia.—

From Rauch: 37 steers at \$110, 6 cows at 72; from Mercedes: 3 steers at 130, 5 at 68; from Entre Ríos: 10 cows at 85, 22 heifers at 83, 25 at 70, 12 calves at 45; from Mercedes: 4 cows at 125, 9 at 107, 11 heifers at 72, 17 cows at 75, 4 stags at 50, 38 at \$48.

Delfino Hermanos

From Lincoln: 32 cows at \$130, 10 heifers at 118; from Cañuelas: 5 cows at 120, 40 at 128, 2 calves at 45, 4 at 27, 7 heifers at 71, 6 young steers at 85, 10 cows at 115, 15 heifers at 88, 7 at 78.

Costa y Fayinas—

From Caseros: 4 cows at \$132, 3 young steers at 124, 2 cows at 116, 3 heifers at 108, 1 young steer at 92, 1 stag at 58.

Bargo, Lascuain y Etchegaray—

From Carmen de Areco: 14 bullocks at \$210, 11 at 180; from Roque Perez: 5 steers at 128, 35 at 168; from Trenque Lauquen: 5 bullocks at 160, 10 cows at 125; from Mercedes: 10 cows at 115, 2 steers at 175, 2 at 125, 3 bullocks at 90, 13 at 185.

Mihura Hermanos—

From Entre Ríos: 20 steers at \$128, 16 at 113, 36 cows at 93.

Estrugamou y Cia.—

From Chacabuco: 21 steers at \$190, 15 cows from Pehuajó at 115; from Lincoln: 10 heifers at 108, 5 at 100.

Luro Hermanos

From Arceifes: 2 bullocks at \$130, 3 young steers at 78, 3 bullocks at 134.50, 5 at 135.50, 2 at 161, 4 at 149.50, 3 at 170, 6 cows at 103, 7 at 110, 6 at 112.50; from Juarez: 5 cows at 83.50, 4 at 99.50.

Sanctamarina e Hijos—

From Pehuajó: 1 cow at \$137, 14 at 120, 19 heifers at 118, 6 at 100, 46 steers from Tandil at 160; from La Madrid: 6 bulls at 160, 6 at 130.

Dubox y Rivera Ocantos—

From Lincoln: 2 steers at \$165, 3 at 128.

Fernando L. Patron—

From 9 de Julio: 1 bullock at \$195, 3 steers at 138, 2 do. from Junin at 138; from Caseros: 6 young steers at 96, 7 cows at 63, 18 do. from Caseros at 112.

Lourtet Hermanos y Cia.—

From Olavarría: 19 steers at \$185, 1 cow at 140, 7 at 125, 32 heifers at 113, 20 calves at 65.

Julio L. Peña y Cia.

From Lincoln: 34 cows at \$120, 4 at 110, 3 young steers at 75.

Mantel y Cia.—

From Pehuajó: 4 bullocks at \$180, 4 steers at 115, 13 cows at 125, 5 heifers at 90, 3 calves at 56.

Pedro C. Biscayart—

From Pergamino: 27 calves at \$37.

Cucullu y Cavo—

From Iriarte: 63 steers at \$233, 50 do. from General Paz at 170; from Pehuajó: 7 cows at 130, 23 heifers at 106.

Carriquiry, Cascaur y Cia.—

From Azul: 14 steers at \$118, 1 at 113, 5 young steers at 103; from Rauch: 18 cows at 98, 7 at 80.

Lizarralde Hermanos

From Caseros: 34 cows at \$105, 16 at 95; from Lincoln: 15 steers at 170, 7 at 135.

Beltran Sansot—

From Pampa Central: 60 steers at \$160.

Tomás Devoto y Cia.—

From Curuzú-Cuatí: 85 cows at \$80; from Olavarría: 8 cows at 106, 6 steers at 180, 10 heifers at 97, 8 calves at 70; from Trenque Lauquen: 19 steers at 155; from Santa Fe: 8 heifers at 44, 1 calf at 41, 3 young steers at 61.

Martinez de Hoz Hermanos—

From Ituzaingó: 12 steers at \$99.

Mathieu y Cia.—

From Pringles: 24 young steers at \$112; from Lincoln: 15 heifers at 105, 10 at 98.

Alejandro Schoo y Cia.

From Junin: 42 steers at \$175, 42 at 153, 50 at 100; from Santa Fe: 1 bull at 132, 1 steer at 115, 7 cows at 78, 2 young steers at 60.

Crespo y Rodriguez—

From Chacabuco: 2 cows at \$50, 2 bullocks at 70, 4 at 153, 2 stags at 115, 11 steers at 75, 1 cow at 103; from Junin: 5 young steers at 82, 1 calf at 32, 1 young steer at 45, 1 cow at 45, 2 bullocks at 60.

Gioja y Etchart—

From 9 de Julio: 9 steers at \$182; from Casares: 2 cows at 120, 12 heifers at 102, 2 calves at 48, 2 at 72, 4 young steers at 102, 5 cows at 105.

Pedro Cordoba y Hijo—

From General Pintos: 40 young steers at \$95.

Miguel Ardohain—

From Bahía Blanca: 40 steers at \$166.

Leandro Lynch y Cia.

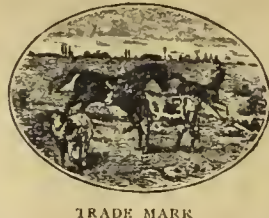
From General Belgrano: 21 steers at \$150.

Ceballos y Cufre—

From Pehuajó: 10 steers at \$128; from Monte: 10 cows at 100.

Ayarragaray S. y Gowland—

From Entre Ríos: 58 cows at \$73.



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SHEEP MARKET

ENTRIES: 4,406.

Local butchers 1,510
La Plata 1,052
Smithfield 944
Sansinena 619
Argentino 99

Total 4,224

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Bargo, Lascuain y Etchegaray

From Cachari: 60 cap. frig. at \$13.50, 26 bgos. frig. at 10.50.

Martinez de Hoz Hnos.—

From Stegman: 227 bgos. mat. at \$9.80, 100 at 8.80.

Martin Urtasun e Hijos—

From Krabbe: 18 cap. mat. at \$18.50, 59 cap. frig. at 15.70, 13 bgos. frig. at 12.00.

Beltran Sansot—

From T. Uriburu: 20 cap. mat. at \$18.50, 40 cap. frig. at 15.40, 38 bgos. frig. at 10.80.

Cucullu y Cavo—

From Iriarte: 158 cap. mat. at \$18.20.

Rodolfo Guillon y Cia.

From F. Madero: 10 ovejas mat. at \$14., 97 cord. mat. at 7.50.

Florencio y Alfredo E. Lanús—

From Maza: 21 cap. frig. at \$14, 76 bgos. frig. at 10.50.

RAILWAY TRAFFICS.

The subjoined traffic returns for the week ended July 18 are compared with the corresponding week of last year

Railway.	Gross Take	Increase or Decrease	Inc. or Dec. per mile	Miles Open	Aggregate from July 1st.	Increase or Decrease
Central Argentine	115,000	+ 8,300	+ 2 1 4	3,262	3,792	+ 14,000
Southern Railway	78,000	— 3,000	— 1 3 0	3,729	3,307	— 3,737
Pacific Railway	73,000	+ 5,000	+ 1 5 2	3,505	3,534	— 4,000
Western Railway	44,000	+ 4,000	+ 1 4 11	1,792	1,867	105,000
Arg. North-Eastern Railway	6,756	+ 1,347	+ 0 17 5	667	752	14,088
Central Córdoba	77,150	+ 203	+ 0 0 3	1,180	1,189	8,350
Central Uruguay	18,370	+ 1,943	+ 1 19 9	978	978	43,109
Entre Rios Railway	9,200	+ 2,100	+ 2 17 7	730	730	21,100
Province of Buenos Aires	131,696	+ 33,078	+ 41.87	790	790	325,013
Paraguay C.	378,900	+107,492	+ 421.53	255	255	549,309

MEAT EXPORTS

Las Palmas Produce Company report shipments as follows:—By the s.s. Zero from Campana to Liverpool 1703 carcasses frozen mutton, 10,181 fore quarters and 9838 hind quarters of frozen beef. By the Highland Corrie for London 275 hind quarters frozen beef, 2056 fore and 2145 hind quarters chilled beef. By the Vasari for New York 502 fore quarters frozen beef, 493 hind quarters frozen beef, 1775 fore and 1776 hind quarters chilled beef.

La Blanca Company despatched by the Desado for Liverpool 3066 quarters of frozen beef.

La Plata Cold Storage Company notifies despatch by Highland Corrie for London of 4338 quarters of frozen beef and 3944 quarters of chilled beef.

By the Amiral Troude the Compañia Sansinena have forwarded to Bordeaux 5300 carcasses of frozen mutton, and 6493 quarters of frozen beef to Bordeaux. The same Company have despatched to Amsterdam by the Zealandia 2092 quarters of frozen beef.

Smithfield and Argentine Meat Company report despatch by Vasari for New York of 10 each, fore and hind quarters of frozen beef and 1841 each, fore and hind quarters chilled beef.

By the Highland Corrie for London, the same Company sent off 675 carcasses of frozen mutton, and 581 each fore and hind quarters of chilled beef. La Plata Cold Storage Co. sent by Vasari to New York 7771 quarters of frozen beef, 4359 carcasses of mutton and 4260 carcasses of lamb. By the Darro, they despatched 32,414 quarters of frozen beef.

La Blanca Company has forwarded by the s.s. Highland Laddie for London, 263 carcasses of mutton and 500 of lamb. Smithfield and Argentine Meat Co. Ltd. sent to Liverpool by the Highland Enterprise 3274 carcasses of frozen mutton, also 630 fore and 107 hind quarters of frozen beef.

Smithfield and Argentine Meat Company advise shipment from Zarate by s.s. Zermatt to Liverpool, of 6219 fore, and 6229 hind, quarters of frozen beef; by the Highland Laddie for London, 2077 carcasses of frozen mutton, and 609 and 641 respectively fore and hind quarters of chilled beef.

Las Palmas Produce Company shipped by Highland Laddie for London 3928 carcasses frozen mutton, 326 fore, and 210 hind quarters frozen beef, and 1933 fore with 2275 hind quarters chilled beef. By Zermatt for Liverpool, 7489 fore, and 7487 hind quarters frozen beef; by Highland Enterprise from Campana for Liverpool 1599 carcasses frozen mutton, and 1944 of frozen lamb. Also 608 hind quarters frozen beef.

La Plata Cold Storage sent by the Deseado 27,350 fore, and 14,390 hind quarters of frozen beef for Liverpool.

GRAIN MARKET

MERCADO de CEREALES a TERMINO

First Ring.

No operations.

Second Ring.

No operations.

REGISTERED CONTRACTS.

(Delivered in Buenos Aires).

Maize.

For September—200 tons at \$1.99 and 200 at 5.00. Total 400.

Official Prices.

Wheat.

For July Darsena. . . . \$12.85
For August Darsena. . . . 12.85
For September Darsena. . . . 12.80

Linseed.

For July Darsena. . . . 11.10
For August Darsena. . . . 11.20
For September Darsena. . . . 11.40
For October Darsena. . . . 11.60

Maize.

For July Darsena. . . . 4.85
For August Darsena. . . . 4.85
For September Darsena. . . . 5.00
For October Darsena. . . . 5.15

CAMARA GREMIAL DE CEREALES QUOTATIONS.

Prices in the Bolsa de Comercio.

100 kilos waggon Darsena.
(Available).Linseed \$10.85
Wheat for Brazil. . . . 12.60
Do Barletta for Europe. . . 11.60
Do for bread. 11.40
Do do (export. Europe). . . 11.20
Do do (export. Brazil). . . 12.20
Oats. nominal
Yellow maize. 4.70

NATIONAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

(Rosario de Santa Fe).

First Ring.

Maize.

For August—400 tons at \$4.68.
Linseed.
For September—200 tons at \$11.22.
For October—100 tons at \$11.50.

Second Ring.

Maize.

For August—200 tons at \$4.68.

Official Prices.

Wheat.

For August. \$12.30
For September. 12.20
For October. 12.25

Linseed.

For August. 10.70
For September. 11.15
For October. 11.35
Available. 10.70

Maize.

For August. 4.65
For September. 4.80
For October. 4.90
Available. 4.65

In Rosario.

Wheat No. 1. 12.60
Wheat No. 2. nominal
Linseed. 10.60
Maize. 4.50

THE WHEAT PROBLEM

IS THERE A SHORTAGE OF STOCK?

Considerable uneasiness is stated to be apparent concerning the wheat stock of the Republic. From the first of January to date some 2,400,000 tons of wheat and flour have been exported from the Argentine. During the whole of 1914 the exportation amounted to 957,611 tons—the small quantity being due to the bad harvest—and during 1913 the exportation amounted to 2,794,853 tons. The estimate of the amount of wheat and flour that will be exported during this year is some 3 million tons and that this will only leave a stock of 450,000 tons of wheat in the country, which amount it is stated has already been contracted for in Brazil, Europe and other countries.

It is uncertain whether these figures are correct but the suggestion has been made that the Minister of Agriculture should order an immediate investigation as to the amount of stock on hand in the various parts of the republic and with the knowledge thus gained will act in such a way as to protect the interests of the Argentine.

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EXPORTATION OF CEREALS

WEEKLY STATISTICS.

During the past week there has been less buying of wheat and maize and furthermore an appreciable lessening in activity in general exportation. Freights are high and vessels few.

The week's export of wheat amounted to 4196 tons only, bringing the year's total up to 2,331,841 tons. Wheat orders only amounted to 885 tons, to the continent only 1170 tons were exported and to Brazil 2141 tons.

Exports of maize equalled 127,455 tons for the past week with a total to date since January 1 of 1,809,212 tons an increase of nearly 350,000 tons over 1914.

25,721 tons of flax were shipped and of this amount 15,152 tons were exported to U.S.A.

Oats were exported to London only and the shipments amounted to 5859 tons. There is already an increase of nearly 15,000 tons for this year over last, the total amount now being 487,387 tons. Barley exports were 2595 tons all for Europe. Wool, 1731 bales and a total of 280,975 for the year, were returned as being reported. Last year's figures for a similar period equalled 301,536, of this amount 71,359 bales went to Uruguay.

WHOLESALE MURDER BY TURKS

ARMENIAN FAMILIES
MASSACRED.

New York, July 27.

Telegrams from Athens report that news from Asia Minor states that the Turkish troops in the Caucasus in their retreat before the Russians destroy all the Armenian villages and kill the inhabitants wholesale. thousands of families having been murdered by them.

The Greek Government has asked its consuls for full information in order to ascertain whether any Greek subjects have thus perished.

Tipperary, famous for its remoteness, is the subject of an interesting page of photographs in the London "Sphere," one of which recalls a curious incident of history. Plans were drawn up simultaneously for barracks at Tipperary and Hong Kong, and were transposed accidentally. The result was that Tipperary got the barracks intended for Hongkong, and Hongkong those intended for Tipperary. Hongkong got the better of the exchange—which is an injustice to a town so famous in military annals.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN'S CONCERT

LATE HOURS AND MANY
ENCORES.

Last evening's concert at the Missions to Seamen should have terminated at the usual time, but owing to the marked appreciation of the audience and the multitude of the encores, it was prolonged considerably beyond the usual limits assigned. Further explanation may be found in the programme, which was as follows.—Part I.: 1 Pianoforte duet, Spanish Dance, by Mrs. Herald and Mrs. White; 2 song, "Humpty Dumpty," by Mrs. Bowditch (encore, "Meet me to-night in Dreamland"); 3 song, "Until," Mr. Bevan; 4 recitation, "How Young Hokey Enlisted," Mrs. Herald (encore, "An Old Crook"); 5 Waltz Song (encore, "The Bond Street Tea Walk"), by Mrs. Eidelberg; 6 comic song, "Row, Row, Row," Mr. Soane (encore, "Hullo! Who's your lady friend?"); 7 song, "I like your apron and your bonnet," Mrs. H. Richards (encores: "Tipperary up to date" and "On the Mississippi."); Part II.—8 Vocal duet, "The Battle Eve," Mr. Bevan and Mr. Baker; 9 "Vainka's Song" and "The Rocky Road to Dublin," Mrs. Eidelberg; 10 musical monologue, "A Tragedy in Five Acts," Mr. Baker; 11 "Sister Susie's Sewing Shirts for Soldiers," Mrs. Herald (encore, "My little wet home in the trench"); 12 song "Mandy Lane" (encore "Sue, Sue, Sue"), Mrs. Richards; 10 "The Little Silver Ring," Mrs. Bowditch (encore, "Rose in Bud"); 14 comic song, "Sailor's Bunkum" and "A Hymn of Ate," Mr. Soane.

This excellent programme, which was arranged by Mrs. Charles H. White, of Quilmes, whose accompaniments were a markedly successful feature, was rendered throughout in first-class style. Mrs. Herald's practical and patriotic songs and recitations, Mrs. Eidelberg's fine rendering of her songs, Mr. Baker's solemn humour, the brightness of Mrs. Richards, and Mr. Soane's amusing and topsy-turvy absurdities were all immensely appreciated. The manner also in which Mrs. Bowditch sang her tender ballads, especially the two last, and Mr. Bevan's interpretations were delightful. "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the King!" concluded one of the best concerts heard at the Seamen's Mission.

A much-discussed measure of social reform in France at the moment is a proposed Bill according men under the colours the right to marry by proxy. This means that a soldier will make a declaration of willingness to marry a certain woman before the regimental officer, and the woman in her turn at home will make a similar statement before the registrar, and the marriage will be legally established.

Solaberry y Beretche—

From Pehuajó: 241 cap. frig. at \$15, 67 bgos. frig. at 10.50; from Tandil: 85 cap. frig. at 14.

Gioja y Etchart—

From Berutti: 121 cap. mat. at \$22; from Castilla: 99 cap. mat. at \$13.

Estrugamou y Cia.—

From Cucha-Cucha: 160 cap. mat. at \$21.40.

Coop. de Hacendados—

From Triunvirato: 109 cap. frig. at \$13.00.

José Etcheverry y Cia.—

From Blandengues: 292 cap. frig. at \$16.00.

Juan Lalor—

From Snipacha: 29 ovejas mat. at \$14, 30 cord. mat. at 8.90, 31 at 7.50.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Pringles: 40 cap. mat. at \$18.70, 35 bgos. frig. at 12.80, 487 cap. frig. at 16.60; from A. Corto: 97 cap. frig. at 14.60; from Colman: 194 ovejas mat. at 10; from E. Rios: 84 cap. frig. at 14, 11 cap. inv. at 10.00.

PASSENGER LISTS

R.M.S.P. DESEADO.

Among the passengers who left by the R.M.S.P. Deseado yesterday are the following: Mr. Arturo Wetherill, Mrs. Alice Wetherill, Rev. Canon A. G. Fenn, Mr. Antonio Bachini, Mr. J. Bachini, Mr. A. Bachini, Mr. F. A. Bottomley, Mr. F. J. Holtman, Mr. V. Fogli, Mr. M. A. Rodriguez, Mr. Manuel C. Velasco, Mrs. J. P. Green, Mr. Eloy Fratti, Mr. G. Fratti, Mrs. E. A. Adams, Master D. Adams, Mr. F. G. Lockwood, Mrs. Rafaela P. Oliver, Miss A. L. Smith, Mr. E. S. Spain, Mr. R. H. Barker and Mr. J. W. Hall.

S.S. HIGHLAND LADDIE.

The Nelson Liner Highland Laddie homeward bound for London will sail to-day from La Plata to London with the following passengers:—Mrs. Juana Maria Vela de Cortes, Miss Martha A. Cortes, Mr. Walter E. Morris, Mrs. Mary E. Morris and Master Harold Morris, Mr. John Brown, Mr. Charles H. Davy, Mr. Henry A. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Tanner, Mrs. A. M. Parnwell, Miss Beatriz Tanner, Miss Emma Tanner, Miss Zulema Tanner, Mr. H. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. James Mailer and family, Mr. A. F. Dickinson.

N.Z.S. CO. PAPAROA.

The following passengers leave Montevideo for England on Monday, July 26, by the New Zealand line steamer Paparoa:—Miss R. Alexander, Mrs. S. A. Blin, Mr. Christian Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Dobson, Miss H. Dobson, Mrs. F. E. de Harven Duval, Mr. E. C. Edwards, M. E. P. Fenn, Miss L. M. Findlay, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Findlay, Mr. L. Findlay, Mr. W. V. G. F. Flack, Mr. G. Geddes, Mr. A. G. F. Hamilton, Miss L. M. Hart, Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. A. S. Johnson, Mr. L. N. Johnson, Mr. R. Levy, Mr. E. W. Mason, Mr. L. McMorren, Mr. G. de J. Pegler, Mr. T. B. Stewart, Miss M. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wallon and infant, Mrs. F. Webster and infant and Master L. M. Webster.

ROSARIO SHIPPING

(From Our Correspondent).

July 27.

Among the British ships in port are the following:—Ashmore, Capt. G. Noble, discharging coal; Brooklet, Capt. T. A. Roberts, discharging timber; Ethelstan, Capt. W. H. Trowsdale, loading; Florence Pile, Capt. Thos. Pearn, loading; Fernmore, Capt. R. Collins, loading; Helmsdale, Capt. A. H. Day, loading; Kingsfield, Capt. R. S. Logie, loading; Monkshaven, Capt. W. T. Heselton, loading; Phoebe, Capt. T. B. Emmerson, loading; Saxon Prince, Capt. W. S. Jaureson, discharging; Thewyn, Capt. T. W. Quick, in the roads waiting to come alongside.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A SHIP'S CAPTAIN.

(From Our Correspondent).

Rosario, July 27.

On Saturday afternoon, between five and six, Captain James J. Ormond, of the s.s. Aldersgate, whilst going on board his ship had the misfortune to slip on the gangway. He fell between the vessel and the wooden piles of the wharf, and was fished out unconscious by members of the City Ambulance Corps. On his removal to the English Nursing House in Calle San Martin he was examined by Dr. Frend, and found to be suffering from concussion of the brain. On inquiry to-night I was informed that he is slightly better, but has not yet fully recovered consciousness. The Chief Officer of the Aldersgate, Mr. W. T. Wall, has taken command of the vessel, which is due to sail at 6 a.m. to-morrow morning.

HOMEWARD FIXTURES

The following vessels (says the "Times of Argentina") were chartered during last week to load homeward:—

S.S. Angelica Accame, 4500, 10 per cent, pr. Bs. Aires rate, San Lorenzo, New York, grain, 31½.

S.S. Bjornesfjord, 5100, 10 per cent, pr. San Lorenzo, New York, grain, 32.

S.S. North Britain, 5200, 10 per cent, 5 Sept. can. no reduction, San Lorenzo, U.K., grain, 57½.

S.S. Kirklee, 5000, 10 per cent, pr. Buenos Aires, U.K., grain, 55½.

S.S. Flandres, 5000, 10 per cent, pr. berth terms, San Lorenzo, U.K., grain, 55.

S.S. Saxon Prince, 5000, 10 per cent, pr. no reduction, San Lorenzo, U.K., grain, 61½.

S.S. Reynolds, 4500, 10 per cent, pr. no reduction, San Lorenzo, U.K., grain, 62½.

S.S. Essemplaro, 3400, 10 per cent, pr. no reduction, San Lorenzo, Sevilla grain, 59½.

S.S. Nascent, 5000, 10 per cent, pr. Buenos Aires, U.K., grain, 57½.

S.S. Huttonwood, 5000, 10 per cent, pr. no reduction, San Lorenzo, U.K., grain, 61½.

S.S. Salerno, 2700, 10 per cent, pr. berth terms, Buenos Aires, Scandinavia, grain, 75.

S.S. Polmarter, 4500, 10 per cent, pr. no reduction, Buenos Aires, U.K., grain, 55.

S.S. Cayo Romano, 5000, 10 per cent, Aug. no reduction, Buenos Aires, U.K., grain, 57½.

S.S. Antinous, 4500, 10 per cent, pr. no reduction, San Lorenzo, U.K., grain, 62½.

S.S. Tynemede, 5300, 10 per cent, 15 Sept. can. no reduction, San Lorenzo, U.K., grain, 58½.

S.S. Claremont, 5500, 10 per cent, pr. no reduction, San Lorenzo, U.K., grain, 60.

S.S. Athenic, 6000, 10 per cent, Aug. no reduction, San Lorenzo, U.K., grain, 60½.

S.S. Margam Abbey, 6200, 10 per cent, pr. Bahia Blanca, U.K., grain, 60½. Buenos Aires, option same rate.

S.S. Speranza, 4000, 10 per cent, pr. no reduction, San Lorenzo, Italy, grain, 55½.

S.S. Saxilby, 5000, 10 per cent, pr. Rosario, New York, grain, 32½.

S.S. Brighton, 5000, 10 per cent, 15 Sept. can. no reduction, San Lorenzo, U.K., grain, 61½.

A 4000, 10 per cent, s.s. pr. no reduction, San Lorenzo, U.K., grain, 63½.

S.S. Apollo, 6000, 10 per cent, Aug. no reduction, San Lorenzo, U.K., grain, 60½.

THE S.S. BOLDWELL

ASHORE OFF LOBOS ISLAND.

From Montevideo comes the news that the English vessel, s.s. Boldwell, from Capetown, has run aground to the North of Lobos Island. Immediately on receipt of the information the tugs Powerful, Corsario, Atlantico and Salvador together with the two launches Germania and Braga were despatched to her assistance. It is stated that her position is rather critical. Two of her holds are full of water and the position in which she lies is causing some anxiety, owing to frequent buntings and jars and to the strong wind which prevails.

FALL OF WATER IN THE RIVER.

The fall in the waters of the river have been so considerable that yesterday afternoon the tug "13 of May" had nothing better to do than put back to her quarters in the South Basin. At 4 p.m. only 147 feet were registered, with the result that numerous vessels are hung up in the roads, and general shipping movement is at a complete standstill. No vessels could enter port yesterday afternoon. The s.s. Luna, due to sail yesterday, has postponed her voyage to Carmelo, until the river rises. All the lock gates are closed, and no ships can enter until late to-day.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Notwithstanding the threat of implacable vengeance, the R.M.S.P. Demerara safely arrived at Liverpool yesterday without molestation. The reputation of carrying a gun and shooting straight is evidently an asset on which Captain Gillard may be congratulated.

One of the most remarkable and striking phases in the development of Greece, says H.M. Consul at Piræus, has been the steady expansion of the Greek mercantile marine within the last 20 years. The number of vessels comprising the merchant fleet of Greece at the end of 1903 was 210 steamers, with a combined tonnage of 202,140 tons, and at the end of 1914, according to Lloyd's Register, it numbered 440 steamers, with a tonnage of approximately 900,000 tons, viz.: 4 vessels of over 6,000 tons, 15 of over 4,000 tons, 84 vessels of over 3,000 tons, 134 vessels of over 2,000 tons, and 202 vessels of under 2,000 tons. The increase in shipping rates since the South African War has contributed largely to the development of Greek merchant shipping, and certainly has had an extraordinary influence on the economic, and particularly on the monetary, situation of the country. According to statistics published by an English journal, 85 steamers, of 219,450 tons gross, were added to the Greek flag between July, 1913, and the end of December, 1914. The value of these steamers, reckoned at an average of £8 per ton gross, amounts to £1,755,600, and the total value of the Greek mercantile marine amounts to about £6,800,000. It is estimated that the earnings which the Greek mercantile marine will realise in 1915 as a result of the war will exceed £3,000,000.

In the course of a report on the coal trade of Palermo, the United States Consul at that port mentions that while in normal times the bulk of the coal imported comes from Wales and the Tyne, since the war started several cargoes of Pocahontas, New River and Fairmont coals have been imported. It is estimated that there are 25,000 to 30,000 tons now on hand in Palermo. Coal is delivered to the ships in lighters of eight tons capacity, being passed in baskets by hand into the ship. No machinery is used. Usually four lighters from 40 to 50 men are employed. In twelve hours there can be loaded about 300 tons at an average cost of 2s. 10d. a ton.

It is reported in the American Press that the American Line will ask the Government to assist it in the construction of four new ships of the Lusitania type, capable of making 25 knots or more. Inasmuch as the Lusitania and Mauretania were built with the assistance of a Government loan, the officials of the American Line, the only steamship undertaking flying the American flag on the Atlantic, believe that their enterprise should also receive encouragement in their scheme to build up an American merchant marine.

He was a Scot, with the usual thrifty characteristics of his race. Wishing to know his fate, he telegraphed a proposal of marriage to the lady of his choice. After waiting all day at the telegraph office he received an affirmative answer late at night.

"Well, if I were you," said the operator who delivered the message, "I'd thing twice before I'd marry a girl who kept me waiting so long for an answer."

"Na, na," replied the Scot. "The lass for me is the lass who waits for the night rates."—"Ladies' Home Journal."

THE MAILS.

TO ARRIVE IN JULY.

30.—Dutch by GELRIA.

TO ARRIVE IN AUGUST.

- 2.—British by AMAZON.
- 2.—North American by VERDI.
- 3.—British by ORISSA.
- 7.—British by DESNA.

TO LEAVE IN JULY.

31.—Brazil and Europe by INDIANA. Mails close at 1 p.m.

TO LEAVE IN AUGUST.

- 1.—Malvinas, Punta Arenas, Chile, Central America and Panama by ORISSA. Mails close at 4 p.m.
- 2.—Brazil and Europe by REINA V. EUGENIA. Mails close at 8 a.m.
- 3.—London direct by HIGHLAND LOCH. Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage till 4 p.m.

BIRTH.

CARLISLE.—On the 22nd of July, at Avenida Brasil 150, Montevideo, the wife of Frank R. Carlisle, of a son. 1127 g25

MACFARLANE.—At Cape Town, on 22nd July, to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Macfarlane, a daughter. 1121 g24

TAYLOR.—On the 26th of July, 1915, at Calle Entre Rios 1412, Rosario, the wife of T. Herbert Taylor, of a daughter. 1208 g27

MARRIAGE.

TAYLOR-MOLESWORTH. — On the 26th inst., in London, Esther Alice (Dolly), daughter of the late W. H. Taylor and Julia Finch Walker Taylor to Captain Alexander Lindsay Mortimer Molesworth. 1237 g28

DEATHS.

CLARKE. — Died of wounds in France on July 25th, Algernon Percy Clarke, aged 21, dearly beloved eldest surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Percy Clarke, of 14 Hans Court, London, S.W., formerly of Buenos Aires. 1239 g28

GIPPS.—On the 24th inst., at the British Hospital, John Bridger Gipps, aged 68 years.

GREEN.—On the 28th inst., at Calle Cuba 2982, Nuñez, F. C. C. A., Louisa Saunders, the beloved wife of Mr. George Green, in her 61st year.

MALLETT.—On the 24th July, suddenly from heart failure, George William Nye, aged 24 years, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Mallett, North Mymms, Hertfordshire.

MARTINDALE.—On the 28th inst., at Calle Montevideo 155, Elizabeth Ana Fink de Martindale, aged 81 years.

JAPANESE PROVERBS.

Miss Bird, in "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan," gives some of the popular sayings of the Japanese:—

Speak of a man and his shadow comes.

A tongue of three inches can kill a man of six feet.

A small-minded man looks at the sky through a reed.

The putting-off man sharpens his arrows when he sees the lion.

Diseases enter by the mouth.

For a woman the rule is as for a hen—to crow in the morning.

Good doctrine needs not help from marvels.

Love flies with the red petticoat (only unmarried girls wear this garment).

Scattering a fog with a fan.

Building bridges to the clouds.

To dip up the ocean with a shell.

If you hate a man let him live.

Many words, little sense.

Let the preaching suit the hearer.

To be over-polite is to be rude.

There are thorns on all roses.

Inquire seven times before you believe a report.

To know the new search the old.

He is a clever man who can preach a short sermon.

Treat every old man as thy father.

Famous swords are made of iron scrapings.

Trust a woman as long as thy mother's eyes are on her.

Tell not thy secrets to a servant.

Thine own heart makes the world.

Buenos Aires Herald

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY EDITION

39th Year. New Series, No. 577

Buenos Aires, Friday, August 6th, 1915

Price 30 Cents

AFTER THE FIRST YEAR OF WAR

Anniversary Gatherings Throughout Britain

Impressive Sermon by the Archbishop of Canterbury

London, Aug. 4.

The anniversary of the declaration of war was celebrated in all parts of the Kingdom by intercession services at the churches and by patriotic gatherings.

The chief of the former was held at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, which was attended by the King, the Queen and other Royalties. A number of wounded convalescent soldiers, including several native Indian troops, were present.

The service was simple but impressive. The Archbishop of Canterbury preached an eloquent sermon reiterating the justice of Britain's cause and of her Allies. He offered up prayers for the repose of those who have fallen during the campaign, and for the success of our arms.

The Cabinet Ministers and prominent legislators addressed patriotic gatherings in different parts of the country, at each of which a resolution reaffirming the country's strong determination to conduct the war to a successful issue was enthusiastically carried.

The chief of these gatherings was held in London, where speeches were delivered by the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Balfour, and the Canadian Premier, Sir Robert Borden.

PROTECTION AGAINST POISON GAS

RESPIRATOR INVENTED AT MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

London, August 4.

A Reuter's telegram from Melbourne reports that a respirator for use as a protection against asphyxiating gas has been invented at the Melbourne University which is reputed to be far more effective than any other at present in use on the field of battle.

SHADES OF SKOBELLEFF!

A PRETTY LITTLE STORY FROM PETROGRAD.

Paris, Aug. 4.

A telegram from Petrograd conveys a weird tale that at various points along the Russian line of battle the sentinels declare that they have seen the ghost of the great Russian General Skobeleff in uniform and mounted on a white horse.

The Russian legend is that the shade of the renowned warrior appears to the armies of the Tsar at critical moments, and that its appearance portends disaster to the enemy.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED

HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE ARGONNE.

To-day's official report of the progress of the campaign in the West is as follows:—

"Nothing of importance was reported from the Artois region during the night except a combat with hand grenades north of the Chateau de Carleul.

"In the Argonne region the Germans made two attacks, one of them between Hill 213 and Fontaine-aux-Charmes, and the other in the region of Marie Therese. Everywhere the attacks were repulsed and we threw the enemy back into his trenches.

"At Four de Paris, also in the neighbourhood of Haute Chevauchée, an incessant fusillade took place between our trenches and those of the enemy.

"In the Vosges district fighting with hand grenades and petards continued, to our advantage.

"On the Lingekopf and the Schratzmannelle during the night we repulsed German attacks, also at Barrenkopf."

DACIA CONDEMNED

"A GOOD AND LAWFUL PRIZE."

Paris, August 4.

The Prize Court has proclaimed the steamer Dacia a good and lawful prize.

HYDROPLANE V. GUNBOAT

INTERESTING COMBAT IN THE BALTIC.

Petrograd, Aug. 4.

The Russian Government officially announces that a Russian hydroplane attacked a German gunboat near Windau and compelled it to run aground. It also chased a Zeppelin which was being escorted by two aeroplanes and brought down one of the latter.

FOLLOWING THE MOTHERLAND'S LEAD

NEW ZEALAND FORMS A COALITION MINISTRY.

London, Aug. 4.

A cable message from Wellington, N.Z., announces that a National Coalition Ministry has been formed, consisting half of Ministerialists and half of Oppositionists.

BRITAIN'S BLOCKADE OF GERMANY

REPLY TO THE U.S. NOTE.

Washington, Aug. 4.

The reply, dated July 23, of the British Foreign Office to the Note from the United States respecting the interference of the British warships with neutral commerce, has been published to-day.

The gist of the whole document lies in the following paragraphs:—

"In the various Notes received from U. E. it has been admitted that the belligerents have the right to establish a blockade in the ports of the enemy—a right which, in existing circumstances, has no real value if the said belligerents cannot be granted permission to cut off at sea the import and export trade of the enemy.

"I understand that the United States Government wishes to make its view clear that if the belligerents, under these circumstances, pass their trade through the natural ports, such as those of his own territory, their opponent has no right to interfere therein, and must restrict his blockading measures in such a manner that these ways for commerce may always be open to the adversary.

"This point of view, which His Majesty's Government regrets that it cannot accept, seems indefensible by any principle of International Law or equity. To cut off the commerce of the enemy through the neutral ports if circumstances so demand is the only way of making the blockade effective."

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

London, Aug. 4.

The "Standard" says that the contents of the Notes exchanged between the British and American Governments show the differences of opinions held by those Governments, which, though serious, are by no means irreconcilable. There is nothing in this controversy that is likely to prejudice friendship and mutual respect. If the object of international law is to safeguard the interests of neutrals, such interests are better respected by the British addition to that law than by America's interpretation of it.

Most of the papers refer to the blockade established by the United States during the Civil War. The "Globe" claims that the demands put forth by President Wilson are inconsistent with American practice during the war of rebellion, and says:

"We are certain that on reflection the American statesmen will recognise our position, and, in the face of Germany's brazen violations of international law, they certainly will not push to an extremity a contention which they know to be untenable."

The "Pall Mall Gazette" observes: "We accepted interference with our trade during the Civil War as the legitimate expansion of the true principles of blockade. We can fairly claim that our present policy shall be judged by Americans with some broadmindedness."

MUNITIONS FOR THE ALLIES

BERLIN'S SUGGESTED REPRISALS.

New York, August 3.

According to a wireless from Berlin, the "Tageblatt" suggests that German firms and capitalists in the United States should join in hindering the manufacture of munitions for the Allies by American firms by taking measures of reprisals. It is suggested that German firms owning patents should refuse to issue licenses for the use of American concerns now engaged in the production of munitions, instancing a patent brand of Benzol as an example.

In connection with this, a local newspaper has stated that the Leigh Coke Company has been forced by German capitalists who own a large number of shares in its stock to refrain from supplying any of its output to the munitions factories.

"MY DESTROYING SWORD"

MANIACAL OUTBURST BY THE HUN LORD.

Paris, August 3.

A telegram from Bucharest says that the newspaper "Univers" publishes a message from the Kaiser to his sister, Queen Sophie of Greece, saying:—

"My destroying sword has fallen upon the Russians, who will require six months to rally. Soon I shall announce further victories to you. The war will soon be over."

MORE BLASPHEMY BY THE KAISER

SCENE IN COLOGNE CATHEDRAL

New York, Aug. 3.

A telegram from Cologne says that a few weeks ago the Archbishop of Cologne, Cardinal Hartman, when holding service in the Cathedral one Sunday in the presence of the Kaiser, said in the course of his sermon that he offered his congratulations to his Majesty on the victories won in the East.

On this the Kaiser rose and pointing to heaven said, in tones of profoundest conviction: "He Who is on High is assisting us."

HYDROPLANES FOR BRITAIN

APPEAL TO BRITISH COMMUNITIES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

London, August 2.

The British Overseas Patriotic League has issued an appeal to the British communities in South America. The message states that the League has handed to the Admiralty £35,000 for acquiring ten hydroplanes, and it would like to offer another ten.

(Note.—It will be remembered that on Sunday the British Society published an appeal for funds to be devoted to the purchase of an aeroplane to be named "The River Plate.")

EVACUATION OF RIGA AND WARSAW

Russian Armies Retire to New Defensive Positions

DANGER OF A DISASTER NOW AVERTED

NEW YORK, AUG. 4.

A WIRELESS DESPATCH FROM BERLIN SAYS THAT THE RUSSIAN LEGATION AT THE HAGUE HAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THE EVACUATION OF WARSAW.

PARIS, AUG. 4.

A TELEGRAM FROM RIGA STATES THAT IN OBEDIENCE TO THE ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT, THE GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS AND STATE BANK HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED TO TULA, WHILE OTHER BANKS AND COLLEGES ARE BEING REMOVED CHIEFLY TO DOCPAT.

OWING TO THE GENERAL EXODUS OF FAMILIES FROM RIGA THE TRANSPORT AGENCIES ARE OVERWORKED, AND REFUSE TO ACCEPT FURTHER ORDERS FOR THE SHIPMENT OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE DEPARTURE OF WORKING MEN FROM THE CITY HAS CREATED AN EMERGENCY WHICH THE GOVERNMENT IS MEETING BY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES THERE AND IN OTHER INLAND PLACES.

GREAT DANGER AVERTED

Russians' Orderly Retirement

GERMANS PAY HEAVY PRICE FOR VICTORY

Petrograd, Aug. 4.

It is officially announced that the situation in the city of Warsaw has not changed. The battles fought north and south of the place have gone in the favour of the Russians, and meanwhile the main body of the Russian army is retiring in good order.

Two hundred thousand of the inhabitants have abandoned Warsaw, and gone inland. The remainder are in good spirits, and the supply of provisions is abundant. The authorities are still there. The fortress will probably hold out long enough to allow of all the war material being removed.

DANGER OF DISASTER PASSES.

London, Aug. 4.

In military circles here the belief is entertained that all danger of a serious disaster to the Russian army has passed, the Muscovites having strong positions ready provided for them to fall back upon, whence they can continue the struggle with advantage and hold the enemy in check.

It is stated that before deciding on the evacuation of certain defences in order to regain them later on, Grand Duke Nicholas consulted with the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied armies, all of whom expressed themselves in favour of the retreat.

COSTLY ADVANCE BY GERMAN ARMIES.

London, August 4.

Official despatches transmitted today from Petrograd report the following details of the progress of the campaign in the East:—

"The enemy attacked several times the Russian trenches on the Narew. The constant repetition of these attacks and the energy with which the trenches were defended resulted in their changing hands more than once, until the Russians, by a desperate bayonet charge, drove out the enemy

and remained definitely in possession.

"Another engagement of equal ferocity is being waged to the north-east of Rozan, where the enemy is advancing from several directions at the cost of enormous losses.

"The Germans are making prodigious efforts to obtain possession of a forest to the north of Ivangorod. The capture of a small portion of the forest has cost them many thousands of killed and wounded.

"The German attack on Kurow was repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy."

RUSSIANS RETIRING IN ALL SECTORS.

Petrograd, August 4.

It is reported that the greater part of the material of war which was in the fortresses of Warsaw and Ivangorod has been removed to the fortress of Brest-Litovsk.

The Russian retreat is being conducted in an orderly manner, and only such articles as cannot be moved will fall into the hands of the enemy.

It is officially announced that the Russians are retiring in all the sectors, but that in their retreat they are inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

MOBILISATION OF SIBERIAN ARMY ABOUT TO COMMENCE.

The mobilisation of the Siberian army is expected to commence soon, and it is confidently believed that it will not be long before the situation improves.

GERMAN DEFEATS ON THE SKWA

Petrograd, August 4.

The following official report has published by the Russian War Office:—

"During the last three days the enemy has made enormous efforts to dislodge us from the Narew river sector from Ostrolenka to Lomza.

"In the district of Jedwabno the enemy is conducting a trench warfare, but by exploding mines we have continually held the upper hand.

"On the Pissa and Skwa rivers the whole of the enemy's army attacked us having first launched against us the reinforcements brought from France. Nevertheless we soon saw a complete German defeat in this sector; for it took the enemy a week to drive us back from the village of Serwatha on the right bank of the Pissa, while the

battle for the passages of the Narew near Novogorod had not even begun.

"Near the mouth of the Skwa the enemy, thanks to forests, succeeded in passing to our side of the river; but we prevented him from bringing his artillery across the Narew, and we annihilated at the point of the bayonet some forces which were deprived of the protection of their artillery. These failures compelled the enemy to withdraw from this sector the reinforcements which had come from France, and send them to reinforce the Rozan army which was moving more rapidly.

LITTLE PROGRESS AND HEAVY LOSSES.

"This army was considerably strengthened by other reinforcements which joined it from the left bank of the Vistula. Nevertheless all the efforts of the enemy to make progress east or west were broken by the river Owe.

"The enemy then changed the direction of his attack and is now on a front between the Narew and the Owe, making great efforts to advance in a north-easterly direction behind Ostrolenka.

"During the three days of fighting the enemy repeatedly hurled large masses of infantry against our trenches; but, while suffering from severe losses, he advanced only two or three versts.

"On August 2 our troops, during a particularly desperate German attack, which they repulsed, saw the enemy's cavalry caught by his own infantry which had been thrown back with the intention of forcing them to attack us again. The German losses were very great.

"In the southern sector of the battle, near the village of Polishivintza, the enemy concentrated a large mass of infantry in order to force the passage across the valley of the Owe; but our artillery smothered his attack and the end of the valley, forcing the Germans in this region to disperse.

"Our losses were very heavy, but our troops are making a valiant resistance to the enemy's plan for dealing a severe blow from the Narew line upon the rear of the Russian armies which are impeding General von Mackensen's offensive in the Vievprz valley."

GERMANS CLAIM TO HAVE TAKEN OUTER FORTS OF IVANGOROD.

New York, August 4.

A radiogram from Berlin states that eight more of the outer forts of Ivangorod have been captured, and that the garrison of the place will be compelled to surrender before long.

Another radiogram says that the Russians are evacuating Warsaw and that two German army corps are hastening in pursuit of the Russian forces retiring east.

A "CORNER" IN COPPER

DOMESTIC UTENSILS COMMANDEERED BY GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

New York, Aug. 3.

A despatch from Berlin says that to-day a multitude of women and children invaded the gasworks and market halls carrying copper kettles and pots, desk ornaments and other articles of the metal, in compliance with the order issued by the German Government that all copper supplies were to be given up for public purposes.

The collection of these articles will continue for three days, the Government paying in cash for each article as it is delivered.

The huge heaps collected to-day represent only part of the supply available, since the roofplates of the museums, churches and other public buildings, which will aggregate enormous quantities, will remain untouched until needed.

TSAR'S MESSAGE TO HIS TROOPS

"I EXPECT YOU NOT TO LOSE HEART."

Petrograd, Aug. 2.

A proclamation issued by the Tsar to the Russian army and navy in commemoration of the anniversary of the outbreak of war has been printed in the newspapers of this capital. The proclamation says:

"Men of the Army and Navy!

"I expect you not to lose heart, but that you will all be prepared to make the further sacrifices and efforts needed to safeguard life and property in the Russian Empire.

"More than once has Russia undergone severe tests, and on every occasion she has emerged from them with greater power and solidarity than before, thanks to the efforts of her children.

"We must hold it as an absolute certainty that in this mighty war we shall gain the ultimate victory."

"UNITED TO THE END"

RUSSIAN MANIFESTO AT CLOSE OF FIRST YEAR OF WAR.

Petrograd, August 2.

Yesterday's papers reproduced the words uttered by the Tsar on August 1, 1914, when his Majesty said:—

"I solemnly declare that we shall not make peace until the last of the enemy's soldiers has left our country."

The "Exchange Gazette" publishes this declaration in the respective languages of all the allied nations. Commenting on the expiration of the first anniversary of the war, the paper says:—

"For years the enemy has been threatening the liberty of the world. We fully appreciate the efforts of our Allies, who surround him on all sides, and we are confident in the final triumph of right.

"During the past year our guide was the spirit of justice; and it will continue to be so in the months, perhaps years, to come.

"Russia salutes her Allies, and welcomes the heroic loyalty with which they are defending the common cause. We are united to the end, when the light will have dispersed the darkness."

RE-OPENING OF THE DUMA

RUSSIA RESOLVED TO CONTINUE UNTIL VICTORY IS WON.

Petrograd, August 2.

The ceremonial of re-opening the sessions of the Russian Duma was a brilliant one.

After the usual formalities the President of the Duma declared that the more terrible became the war, the more firmly was Russia resolved to continue until the victory was won. He then pronounced a greeting to the representatives of the Allied Nations, especially Italy, and finally reiterated his declaration that Russia would go on fighting until her enemies were crushed.

WATCHFUL RUMANIA

NO CONTRABAND FOR TURKEY.

Bucharest, Aug. 3.

Special officials have been appointed at all the Custom houses on the Rumanian frontier in order to prevent any contraband of war being despatched into Turkey.

It is affirmed that for some weeks not a single cargo for Turkey has crossed the frontier.

GERMANY'S LOST MILLIONS

Paris, July 31.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that the total losses of the German army since the commencement of hostilities amount to 3,500,000 men.

FALL OF ROVERETTO IMMINENT

Austrian Positions Rendered Untenable

Austrians Prepare to Evacuate First Line Defences in Isonzo Region

Rome, August 4.

The fall of Roveretto appears to be imminent. The last reports are that the Austrian positions which are being bombarded by the Italian guns have become untenable and the defending troops are making preparations to leave them.

The fall of this stronghold will probably result in the capture of Trent. The Italian siege guns are now bombarding the forts, and their fire is very accurate, a tremendous amount of damage being done on the first day of fighting.

Once the Italians get beyond Roveretto the Austrians will have to rely upon hastily built trenches for protection if they intend to oppose the advance of the invaders towards Trent. It is regarded as likely that they will fight rearguard actions, while the bulk of the army entrenches itself in the latter stronghold.

Despatches from Geneva say that the Austrians are also preparing to evacuate their first line of defence in the Isonzo region from Travitolo to Avisia is the Tyrol. The Italians are forcing the enemy across the railway in a strong advance by the Gail river valley, and the enemy's best Tyrolean troops have been overcome at several points in the Gail district, which were duly occupied.

In the Fella river region in Carinthia the Italians have taken possession of several miles of railway.

56,850 AUSTRIAN LOSSES.

Rome, August 4.

An announcement of official origin published in the "Tribuna" places the losses of the Austrians in the campaign against Italy as amounting to 56,850 men up to the end of June.

NO DISEASE AMONG AUSTRIAN PRISONERS.

Rome, Aug. 4.

A telegram from Liorna says that there has been a scare there over the supposed danger of infectious diseases being introduced into the place by the admission of prisoners of war, the foreign papers having contained alarming reports of cholera in Austria-Hungary.

The Liorna newspapers have however assured the people that they have been informed by the military health officers that none of the Austrian prisoners in hospital there are suffering from contagious diseases or from anything resembling cholera.

ITALIANS TAKE MONTE MALEDETTO.

London, Aug. 4.

A telegram from Milan reports that the Alpini, by a very brilliant action, have captured the summit of Monte Maledetto, to the northeast of the high peak of Crnta Alta.

The Austrians had cut trenches in the rock, and the height was a formidable fortress. In addition, the adjacent heights and the very narrow pathway leading to the summit were commanded by several batteries of heavy guns.

AUSTRIANS KILLED BY AVALANCHES OF ROCK.

Rome, Aug. 4.

Details of the Italian attack on Podgora and San Michele show that the strength of the Austrian defence works had been overrated, the fire of the Italian artillery reducing to

ruins in a few days what it had cost millions to construct.

It is a remarkable fact that the heavy losses sustained by the Austrians were not so much the effect to the projectiles themselves as of the avalanches of rock brought down by the explosion of the shells, which caused the death of some 10,000 men. In the trenches excavated on the slopes of San Martino 2500 men were overwhelmed and buried beneath the debris.

FALL OF AUSTRIAN FIRST LINE DEFENCES.

New York, Aug. 4.

The "New York American" has received the following despatch from its correspondent in Milan:

"The first line of the Austrian defences in the Carso have been taken, and the Italian front has advanced a considerable distance in most difficult country east of Monfalcone and Sagrado.

"The attack on the second line of Austrian fortifications, hastily erected from Rubbia to Pietrarsa on the eastern slopes of the Vallone de Presse, has already begun with success. The Italian artillery, rapidly brought forward, is bombarding the new Austrian trenches, while the infantry has maintained a steady pressure on the retreating Austrians. Each day is marked by the capture of prisoners and considerable booty.

"At Vallone the Austrians attempted a resolute offensive against the positions occupied by the Italian right wing on Monte Sei Busi, from which the former had recently been driven; but they were repulsed with severe losses. In one place only several hundred dead were left by them.

BROKEN-UP BY ITALIAN GUN FIRE.

"At the extreme right great reinforcements were sent in dense columns from Duino. Marching to attack the Italian positions at Doberdo, these forces came under the fire of the Italian heavy batteries and were broken up with grave losses.

"The Italian heavy artillery has begun to interfere considerably with the attempts of the Austrians to bring up reinforcements, the large contingents being immediately shelled before they can reach the trenches. The remarkable precision of the Italian gunners accounts for the great losses sustained by the Austrians.

"The Teuton forces at Carso alone are estimated at more than 170,000. A large percentage of these have already been put out of action.

"In connection with the battle of the Carso heights, the advance of the Italian positions at Lava is of considerable importance, keeping, as it does, the Austrians busy defending both flanks of Gorizia. The wedge driven in here between Gorizia and Tolmino is giving the Austrians much concern.

"Monte Kuk, where the Italians have occupied the trenches on the slopes, is the key to the system of trenches and fortifications on Monte Santo, which the Italian batteries now have at their mercy.

AUSTRIAN RIGHT FLANK THREATENED.

"The Italian positions are also beginning to threaten the rear of Monte Sabotino, which defends the extreme right of the Austrian forces on

the Isonzo. Sabotino is also threatened by the Italian batteries at Podgora.

"Another brilliant achievement was the capture by the Italian troops of the summit of Forcella, where, by the combined attack of two separate columns, the Austrians were driven out of their trenches at the point of the bayonet and their positions occupied.

"A combined attack by the Austrian artillery and infantry on the positions recently taken by the Italians at Costabella failed, the Austrians being driven back with considerable loss.

"The number of Austrian officers, as compared with the number of men, who are being taken prisoners continues exceptionally high. Various explanations have been offered of the phenomenon, but the real one, obtained from the statements of the prisoners themselves, seems to be that the terrific effect of the Italian artillery upon the Austrians when attacking or compelled to retreat, is so demoralising that the men are panic-stricken and abandon their officers, and the latter, completely helpless, fall into the hands of the Italian infantry which, by rapid forward dashes, takes them by surprise.

"The Austrians do not surrender through cowardice or weakness of defence; on the contrary, they have offered a most stubborn resistance which has been overcome only by the excellent organisation of the Italian troops, the splendid tactical leadership, the power of their artillery and the valour of both officers and men."

EX-SULTAN'S LOST PENSION

Madrid, July 30.

The newspapers give details of the circumstances under which the former Sultan of Morocco, Muley Hafid, has been deprived by the French Government of the handsome pension which has hitherto been allowed him. Muley Hafid settled at Tangier where he built himself a magnificent palace on which he spent over three million francs.

After General Lyautey came over as Governor-General of French Morocco, suspicions arose as to the fidelity of the ex-Sultan, and steps were taken accordingly. After this Muley Hafid transferred his residence to Barcelona, still vigilantly watched by the Government, which suspected him of intriguing with German agents. Later on the French consul in Barcelona conveyed to the ex-Sultan the orders of the French Government that he should return to Tangier, where a proper surveillance could be maintained.

Muley Hafid appealed for protection to the Bishop of Barcelona, who referred the matter to the Spanish Government. Correspondence ensued between the two Governments, the result of which was that Muley Hafid remained at Barcelona, the Spanish authorities undertaking the task of examining the correspondence, both by letter and telegram, of the former Sultan. The results of this investigation of the Moorish potentate's correspondence was that the French Minister of Finance, M. Ribot, cut off the pension.

Muley Hafid has applied for naturalisation as a Spanish subject, intending to settle definitely at Barcelona; but the Spanish Government has declined to grant the application until after the war.

The Press urges the Spanish Government to ascertain whether as a matter of fact Muley Hafid was guilty of conspiracy against France.

FIRST GERMAN NEWSPAPER

APPEARS IN BRUSSELS.

Amsterdam, Aug. 2.

Information from Brussels states that the first German newspaper appeared in that city yesterday. It is being financed by private parties, although it is believed to be supported officially, through Government advertisements and announcements.

CEASE THIS BUTCHERY!

POPE'S FERVENT APPEAL FOR PEACE

Rome, July 30.

His Holiness Pope Benedict has issued a fervent appeal for peace to all the nations at war, in which the following passages occur:—

"As I beheld the ravages of war, the awful grief of wives and mothers, the tears of inconsolable orphans, I firmly resolved to devote all my activity to the reconciliation of the nations at war, and this I vowed before the Divine Saviour.

"No heed was given to my friendly and urgent counsels in favour of peace, but I never ceased to offer my supplications to the Almighty, and to my prayers I sought to unite all those of the faithful poured forth on the sad anniversary of the outbreak of war.

"From the very bottom of my heart there goes forth a prayer that this war may be brought to a speedy termination.

THE DISHONOUR OF EUROPE.

"In the name of God, and by the blessed blood of Jesus, I conjure those whom Divine Providence has placed at the head of the Governments of the belligerent nations to cause to cease this horrible butchery which dishonours Europe, the garden of the world, whose regions, once the scene of flourishing industry and agriculture, are to-day strewn with corpses and ruins; where cities and towns are converted into sites of desolation to the thunder of the guns.

"Before God and man the rulers have taken upon themselves a terrible responsibility, and if the abundant riches of the earth enable the continuance of the strife, it is at the price of thousands of young lives, the ruin of cities and towns, of monuments, and at the cost of bitter tears.

"NATIONS DO NOT PERISH."

"Abandon your resolution to destroy one another. Nations do not perish. If they find themselves oppressed and humiliated, the day comes when they burst forth and exact retribution, transmitting to future generations a gloomy inheritance of hatred and revenge.

"Blessed be he who shall first hold out the olive branch and offer peace on reasonable terms.

"The equilibrium of the world and the tranquillity of nations depends upon loving kindness and mutual respect much more than upon being armed."

His Holiness goes on to invite all the friends to unite in hastening the end of the fray, and offers prayers that fraternity and love shall once more reign among the nations, so that by the peaceful study of art and industry a solution shall be reached in the future for all dissensions.

THE POPE'S APPEAL

MEETS WITH NO RESPONSE IN THE BRITISH PRESS.

London, July 31.

The Pope's plea for arranging a truce for the purpose of exchanging views as to the possible bases of a peace finds no response in the British Press.

The "Westminster Gazette" says: "The implication contained in the Pope's message is that we who are all equally involved in the fratricidal struggle are all in an equal degree responsible for the origin and outcome of this strife. We had, in August, 1914, no choice in the matter, and we have no choice now."

After citing numerous cases of German terrorism and despotism during the year of war, the "Westminster Gazette" adds:—"There is no conceivable method of arranging matters which will meet our views, short of such an issue as will make a repetition of these events impossible in the future."

SEMI-ULTIMATUM TO GREECE

Reported Action by Ministers of the Quadruple Entente

Von der Goltz to Make Great Effort to Crush the Allies

ATHENS, AUG. 4.

THE MINISTERS OF THE QUADRUPLE ENTENTE IN A BODY HAVE PRESENTED A SEMI-ULTIMATUM TO THE GREEK PREMIER, DEMANDING A DEFINITE DECLARATION AS TO THE POLICY OF GREECE TOWARDS THE WAR.

A GREAT "DRIVE"

Planned by Von der Goltz

COLONIALS RESIST TURKISH ATTACKS

London, Aug. 4.

Despatches from Tenedos report that this morning the Turks counter-attacked with the object of regaining the positions captured from them by the Australian and New Zealand forces. They were however driven back to their original positions leaving numbers of dead and wounded on the ground.

Athens announces the receipt of intelligence from Constantinople that the Turks are assembling all the forces available on Gallipoli peninsula to make another desperate effort to drive the Allies back. It is stated that they will be led by Marshal Von der Goltz in person.

A more hopeful feeling reigns in Constantinople owing to the news regarding the attitude of Bulgaria.

CONSTANTINOPLE BOMBARDED

VISIT BY RUSSIAN AIRMEN.

Sofia, Aug. 4.

A despatch from Dedeagatch reports that Russian aviators have attacked Constantinople, dropping bombs on the harbour works.

TURKISH TALES OF THE WAR

"SEVERE DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS."

New York, Aug. 4.

An official despatch from Constantinople reports:—

"In the Caucasus our movements developed successfully in the Tutach region. On Sunday we occupied the Russian positions ten miles north of Tutach, also drove the Russians from their positions upon a mountain range 6900 feet high. Our Edshnu basin remains in our possession.

"On the Dardanelles front there is nothing to report but intermittent artillery duels."

THE BALKAN PUZZLE

VENIZELOS ABOUT TO BE CALLED UPON TO FORM A CABINET.

Paris, Aug. 4.

Despatches from Athens say that M. Venizelos will shortly be called upon to form a new Cabinet.

The Greek Press says that in the case of Bulgaria attacking Serbia, Greece would be obliged to go to the assistance of the latter by virtue of the treaty in existence between the two countries.

ITALY'S PROTEST

AGAINST TURKEY'S INTERFERENCE WITH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Rome, Aug. 4.

Acting under instructions from the Government, the Italian Ambassador in Constantinople, Marquis Garroni, has presented to the Sublime Porte a formal remonstrance against the vexations to which the Italian consular officers in the Turkish Empire are being subjected, and against the difficulties which are being placed in the way of the Italians who wish to leave the country.

This is generally held to mark the first step taken by the Italian Government in the direction of definite action.

ANTI-GERMANISM IN TURKEY

ENVER PASHA'S SIGNIFICANT MOVE.

London, Aug. 4.

A telegram from Mitylene transmits intelligence from Constantinople that recently the Turkish Minister of War, Enver Pasha, gave a political banquet at which all the Ministers, the Grand Vizier and the veteran Marshal Fuad Pasha, were present.

No Germans were invited. It is known that there have been serious dissensions between Enver Pasha and Von Sanders, and it is believed that important decisions of an anti-German character have been taken.

SLAUGHTERED BY TURKS

9,000 WOMEN AND CHILDREN MASSACRED ON BANKS OF THE TIGRIS.

Paris, Aug. 3.

The Socialist newspaper "L'Humanité" publishes a statement made by the Armenian Committee in Paris wherein it is asserted that the Turks in the region of Bitlis, after carrying out massacres on a large scale, assembled 9,000 women and children on the bank of the Tigris where they slaughtered them and threw the bodies in the river.

BUYING BULGARIA

LOAN FROM GERMANY IN EXCHANGE FOR IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS

New York, Aug. 3.

It is reported from Berlin that the matter of a loan to Bulgaria has been definitely settled. The loan is to be for 250 million marks and has been subscribed by a number of banks of which the Diskonto Gesellschaft is the chief.

In return for the loan Bulgaria is to give permission for the construction of a railway and a port in her territory.

200 TURKISH VESSELS SUNK

RUSSIAN DESTROYERS ACTIVE IN THE BLACK SEA.

Petrograd, Aug. 3.

The Russian Admiralty officially announces that two hundred Turkish sailing vessels and colliers have been destroyed by the Russian destroyers on the coast of Anatolia in the Black Sea.

AMMUNITION SEIZED FOR USE BY RUSSIANS.

Petrograd, August 3.

The official report announcing the destruction by the Russian torpedo boats of 200 Turkish sailing vessels laden with coal and ammunition along the coast of Asia Minor, says that in some instances the ammunition was confiscated where it was found to be available for use by the Russian forces.

Three shipbuilding yards were also fired and destroyed by the torpedo boats, and a coal depot was wrecked.

WHY THE GERMANS SURRENDERED

EXPLANATION OF BOTHA'S VICTORY IN S.W. AFRICA.

New York, August 4.

The German Government has issued the contents of a despatch from Dr. Selded, ex-Governor of German South-West Africa giving the reasons for the surrender of the German troops to General Botha. He says that a further successful resistance was impossible, as the German Colonial force was surrounded by enemies very superior in number and were cut off from their base of supplies. The condition of the horses, for which oats had been unavailable for several months, rendered hopeless an attempt to break through the enemy's lines.

BAND OF SPIES IN BRITAIN

SPECIAL POLICE INVESTIGATION

London, Aug. 4.

Special efforts are being made to capture the members of a band of spies who, according to the declarations of a man lately arrested on the same charge, have for some time been practising in the United Kingdom.

GERMAN TRANSPORT SUNK

BY BRITISH SUBMARINE IN THE BALTIC.

Petrograd, Aug. 3.

The Russian Admiralty officially announces that a British submarine entered the Baltic Sea and sank a large transport belonging to the German navy.

GERMAN "DISCOVERIES"

REFUTATION BY THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

Havre, August 3.

The Belgian Government has just published a Grey Book containing documents refuting the statements which appear in the papers which the Germans pretend to have discovered in the Foreign Office in Brussels.

THREATS AGAINST ROOSEVELT

EX-PRESIDENT URGED TO CEASE ANTI-GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

New York, July 29.

A telegram from Acertin, Texas, states that ex-President Roosevelt has received a number of anonymous letters threatening him with death if, after August 10, he attempts to upset relations between the United States and Germany.

Mr. Roosevelt has handed the letters to the police.

MORE U.S. SUBJECTS DROWNED

LEYLAND LINER IBERIAN SUNK

London, July 31.

A German submarine has sunk the Leyland liner Iberian. Seven of those on-board lost their lives.

FOUR AMERICANS LOST.

New York, July 31.

A telegram from Queenstown announces that four of the seven men killed on board the steamer Iberian were Americans.

(Note.—The Iberian was a steamer of 5223 tons gross and was built at Sunderland in 1900).

"SITUATION GOING FROM BAD TO WORSE."

Washington, July 31.

The news of the sinking of the Iberian has been received here with much concern. Officials hesitate to say anything about the matter until certified details have been received, but they recognise that the situation between Germany and the United States is going from bad to worse.

VESSEL REFUSED TO STOP WHEN ORDERED.

New York, July 31.

The American Consul at Queenstown telegraphs that the steamer Iberian refused to stop when ordered to do so, and the submarine was therefore obliged to fire upon her.

MEMBERS OF CREW KILLED BY SHELL FIRE.

London, July 31.

The casualties on board the steamer Iberian were caused by the shell fire of the submarine. Five members of the crew were killed on the vessel, and two aboard a rescue boat. The submarine finally sank the Iberian by means of a torpedo.

Fifty-one of the crew have been landed safely.

SUNK BY THE SEA HUNS

SWEDISH STEAMER TORPEDOED

London, July 30.

A German submarine has sunk the British trawler Young Percy.

The Admiralty announces the sinking of the Belgian steamer Prince Albert, which struck a mine in the North Sea.

A telegram from Copenhagen reports that the Swedish brig Fortuna was torpedoed and sunk to-day in the North Sea.

In none of these cases were any lives lost.

London, August 2.

A German submarine has sunk the British steamer Clintonia. Thirty-four of the crew were saved.

(Note.—The Clintonia was of 3830 tons gross, built in 1907, and belonging to the Stag Line of North Shields).

LOSS OF THE STEAMER RANZA.

London, Aug. 3.

The British steamer Ranza, 2320 tons gross, belonging to Christie and Co. of London, has been sunk by a German submarine. Twelve of the twenty-four men forming the crew escaped.

CAPTAIN AND CREW LANDED

London, Aug. 3.

The captain of the steamer Ranzam sunk by a German submarine, has, with all his crew of twenty-four men, landed safe and sound.

BELGIAN STEAMER LOST.

London, Aug. 4.

The Belgian steamship Koophandel, 1885 tons gross, built at West Hartlepool in 1911 and registered at Antwerp, has been sunk by a German submarine. Nine of the crew have landed.

LLOYD GEORGE'S APPEAL**MORE COAL NEEDED****MINERS' DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON**

London, July 29.

At the miners' National Conference at the London Opera House to-day, Mr. Lloyd George delivered a stirring address, the principal points in which are as follows:—

"Coal means life to us and death to our foes. Steam means coal, rifles mean coal. The shells are filled with coal, and the very explosives inside them are coal, while coal carries them right on to the battlefield.

"Help our men! Coal is everything to us. We want more of it to win the victory."

Referring to the recently published list of casualties including the names of about 350,000 officers and men, the Munitions Minister said:—

"All these were the victims of German coal, produced by the Westphalian miner working in co-operation with the Prussian engineer, without reserve and without regulation." He added:—"The British Navy which drove the German flag from the seas owed its strength to coal.

"There are two schools, optimists and pessimists; but I believe in looking things straight in the face."

The Minister concluded:—

"Events in the East, whatever else they may portend, mean that we must put forth all our strength, and that a larger share than ever of the burden of this struggle is to be cast on the shoulders of Britain. Don't shrink from it. We must pay the price of victory if we mean to get it. The peril to our country faces the great demand for coal. Despite the fact that the great supply of labour is diminished, we must have more coal to win."

The miners cheered Mr. Lloyd George repeatedly and enthusiastically.

WELDING OF THE EMPIRE**SIR ROBERT BORDEN ATTENDS CABINET MEETING.**

London, July 29.

An incident of significance in the history of the British Empire occurred yesterday when Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, attended a Cabinet meeting which was held at Buckingham Palace under the presidency of His Majesty.

This is the first time that a representative of a British colony has been present at the deliberations of the Council of State.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA**TO BE COLONISED BY BRITONS.**

London, July 29.

A telegram from Capetown reports that the Minister of the Interior in the Union Government, General South (?Smuts), speaking on the future of German South-West Africa, announced that the Government is making plans for sending there a large contingent of colonists from British South Africa. The Minister added that those who had borne the weight of the burden would have the preference.

AUSTRALIA'S WHEAT SUPPLIES**PROBABLE GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY.**

Melbourne, July 29.

A conference of the Premiers of the various States of the Australian Commonwealth is to be held before long to decide whether the Federal Government shall take over the ensuing wheat harvest so as to keep a control over its exportation after a sufficient quantity has been deducted to meet local requirements.

A YEAR OF WAR**SIR E. GREY'S MESSAGE TO THE STATES****VIEWS OF THE RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER**

New York, July 31.

The Associated Press of the United States having requested the Foreign Secretaries of various nations to send a message at the termination of the year of war, the following replies have been received:—

From Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary:—

"The reasons which led Britain to go to war, and the ideals for which she is fighting, have been frequently set forth, and they are fully understood in America. I do not feel, therefore, that there is any need to repeat them now. I am quite content to leave the rights and the wrongs of the causes and conduct of the war to the judgment of the American people, the United Kingdom, and the entire Empire, together with our gallant Allies.

"We have never been more determined than to-day to prosecute this war to a successful conclusion, which will result in an honourable and enduring peace based on liberty, not on burdensome militarism."

From the Russian Foreign Minister, M. Polivanoff:—

"My opinion in a few words, after a year's duration of a war that is unprecedented in the annals of the world, is as follows:—The enemy is strong and cruel. For that very reason Russia and her heroic Allies must continue the war, even should it last for several years, until the enemy is completely crushed."

PRISON-MADE MUNITIONS**BRITAIN'S EMPLOYMENT FOR CONVICTS.**

London, July 29.

All the prisons and penitentiaries of Great Britain have been converted, for as long as the war continues, into factories for the production of war material. The usual work given to the prisoners of both sexes has been substituted by the construction of such articles, which include not only shot and shell but many other things of general utility in the army.

This new departure is being attended with considerable success. A report from the Home Secretary says that the prisoners take so much interest in their occupation that their output of work is more than double what it used to be in time of peace.

BATTLE CRUISER LION**DESPATCHED TO THE DARDANELLES.**

Athens, July 29.

The British super-Dreadnought Lion has arrived at Mudros island, also the Aquitania and the Mauretania which have been transformed into transports.

The Lion received serious injuries in the engagement last January off Dogger Bank, and apparently is not now considered a first-class ship. She has therefore been sent to join the Dardanelles fleet.

The battleship Agamemnon is also lying anchored at Mudros badly damaged.

BRITISH PRISONERS**SHOT BY A GERMAN GUARD.**

New York, Aug. 3.

A telegram from Berlin reports the receipt of a despatch from Halle which says that a soldier was guarding some British prisoners who were working in a garden there, when two of them attacked him. The soldier fired at them, killing one and wounding the other.

TRUTH ABOUT THE WAR**TO BE PUBLISHED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT****DETAILS DAILY**

London, July 30.

It is announced that for the future the British Government will publish full details of the operations so that the public shall know from day to day how the campaign is proceeding. The Secretary of State for War considers it to be of great importance that the nation shall be kept *au courant* with the progress of the operations in France, Russia, the Dardanelles and in the other theatres of war.

By this means the people will realise the great efforts that are being made by the Allies, and how much still remains to be accomplished in order to gain the final victory.

DETAILS OF SUBMARINE DEPREDATIONS NOT TO BE PUBLISHED.

London, July 30.

The British Censor announces that in future he will not pass particulars of the operations of the enemy's submarines.

"GOTT STRAFE ENGLAND"**BRITAIN "PROVED" RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR**

New York, July 29.

A telegram from Berlin states that the "Allgemeine Zeitung" began the publication this morning of a series of documents purporting to be secret Belgian diplomatic reports which were found by the Germans in Brussels. These documents are stated to describe international political events from the time of the Moroccan crisis until the beginning of the present conflict.

The purpose of the publication is to show that Germany maintained a peaceful attitude throughout this period. The documents include alleged reports made by Baron Favereau, Count de Lalaing, Baron Grindl, Baron Leghait and Count Dursel. These reports, which date from 1905, deal with European politics, especially the attitude of the Triple Entente towards Germany.

Count de Lalaing and Baron Grindl are quoted as having reported in February, 1905, that the British hostility to Germany was caused by jealousy of the latter's commercial and naval growth. Count de Lalaing is said to have asserted that the British feared that their days of naval supremacy were numbered.

The statement attributed to Baron Leghait in May 7, 1915, was that while King Edward was in Paris he said that the confidence existing between Germany and France had disappeared, and the conditions were similar to those of twenty years earlier.

Baron Grindl is said to have been the author of a letter written on September 23, 1905, praising the Dreikönig led by Germany for having maintained the peace of Europe for thirty years, and declaring that the new disposition of the British fleet was unquestionably directed against Germany.

The same Minister is quoted as having asserted in a later letter that King Edward was hostile to Germany, and that the isolation of Germany was the aim of British policy.

All the letters printed emphasised the efforts said to have been made by Britain to form a coalition against Germany.

NEW DANISH LOAN**RESULTS IN A FIASCO.**

Copenhagen, Aug. 2.

The new loan which the Danish Government has floated has resulted in a fiasco, only half of the amount having been subscribed.

THE IDOL OF ITALY**VICTOR EMMANUEL AND HIS PEOPLE**

New York, July 29.

The correspondent of the "Evening Sun," Mr. Will Guard, telegraphs from Milan to his paper as follows:—

"Democrat Republican as I am, and as every American should be, nevertheless of one thing I am convinced, namely, that Italy needs no change in its present form of government so long as King Victor Emmanuel reigns.

"The present war has demonstrated the proposition more clearly than ever, that Vittorio is the idol of his people. He represents the people, he is the people's spokesman. He seeks to, and does, voice their sentiments just as sincerely and effectively as does President Wilson, in these trying hours in the history of Italy and of the United States. He is truly a national Sovereign.

"I say that he is the idol of the people. I mean that to-day he is the idol of all the people. They liked him from the beginning because of his sincerity, simplicity and honesty. They were delighted when he got rid of all the social parasites at the Quirinal, when he did away with gaudy functions, the only excuse for aristocratic idlers to waste their time in mutual admiration, and when he fitted up a simple villa on the outskirts of Rome in which to live like a simple citizen of a real Republic."

"Yes! The common people of Italy understood their King. They realised that he was trying to feel just what they felt like. Like a true patriot he knew that the future greatness of the nation depended upon the protection of the interests just of these same common people, whom Lincoln said that God must love so much because he had made so many of them.

DOZENS OF DERNBURGS.

"When it came to the question of intervention, powerful and insidious influences were at work all over Italy against war. The secrets that are coming out now were concealed for months. The United States had its Dernburg, but Italy had dozens of them."

The correspondent goes on to cite numerous anecdotes of the life of the King at the front, among the most recent being the following:—

When the King was on the eastern front a soldier approached him, saying:—

"Your Majesty!"

"Speak up!"

"I am from Gorizia."

"Well, what of it? Why, Gorizia is still Austrian!"

"I was an Austrian soldier, Sire, but deserted. Now I am a volunteer Bersagliere. Gorizia is yours, and yet not yours yet. Gorizia is waiting for you. When will she see the tricolour, when will she see her new King?"

Vittorio smiled.

"BRAVO, BERSAGLIERE.

"Bravo, Bersagliere, it won't be long before you will present arms to your King in Gorizia."

The correspondent concludes:—

"I had the impudence three weeks ago to address a polite letter to the King himself requesting an interview at the front. This request was not granted, and no such request will be granted during the war; but I had the honour to receive a most courteous reply from his Majesty's Secretary, Signor Brusati.

"If his Majesty had received me, I am inclined to think that his words could have been summarised briefly somewhat like this:—"The Italian nation spoke a month ago, I cannot. The Italian army is doing the talking now!"

'I DID NOT WANT WAR' CANT BY THE KAISER MANIFESTO TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE

Amsterdam, Aug. 2.

The manifesto which the Kaiser has been preparing to mark the termination of the first year of the great war has made its appearance.

Addressed to the people of the German Empire and dated from the Imperial headquarters, the text of the missive runs as follows:

"In the inward strength of the nation and in the unanimity of the people the Empire sees the assurances of victory.

"The dykes we erected, in anticipation of having to defend once more what we won in 1870, have resisted the highest tide known in history.

"A year has passed since I found myself obliged to summon the German nation to arms. Europe and the world are passing through a period that has been without precedent for the effusion of blood; but I declare before God and history that my conscience is clear, as I did not want war.

"After preparations which went on for a decade a coalition of Powers to whom Germany seemed too strong thought that the moment had arrived to humiliate, or to close round and crush the Empire, which remained loyally by the side of her Austro-Hungarian ally in her just cause.

"TO WAGE A DEFENSIVE WAR."

"As I announced a year ago, we have not been led to make war by the thirst for conquest. When, in the month of August last year, all the strength of the nation joined their regiments, and the troops went forth to wage a defensive war, the hearts of all Germans beat in unison. Inspired by the example of unanimity given by the Reichstag, each man felt that this was a struggle for the most precious possessions of the nation, life, and liberty. The vicissitudes suffered by my beloved province of Eastern Prussia showed what we were to expect if the enemy were to have it in his power to determine our fate and that of Europe.

"The conviction that the struggle was thrust upon us produced miracles. The conflict of opinions within the Empire was silenced; those who of yore had been enemies came to mutually understand and esteem each other, and the whole nation is animated by a real spirit of comradeship.

"GOD HAS BEEN WITH US."

"With hearts full of gratitude we can say 'God has been with us.' The enemies' armies which were boasting of being in Berlin within a few months have been driven afar with shattering blows both east and west. In innumerable battlefields in various parts of Europe, and in naval battles both near our coasts and in distant seas, our enemies have been taught of what German anger is capable when fighting in self-defence, and what German strategy can bring about.

"No breach of international law on the part of our enemies has been able to shake the economic bases of the Empire. Agriculture, industry, commerce, the technical arts and sciences, have striven in unison to mitigate the horrors of war. Recognising the necessity of maintaining the means of transport they have devoted their efforts to the aid of their brethren in the field, while all who were not at the front worked together with all their energies to meet the common danger.

THE GRATITUDE OF THE FATHERLAND.

"With feelings of profound gratitude the Fatherland recalls at this moment and will for ever remember her warriors who, in defiance of

NO PEACE IN OCTOBER KAISER'S VIEWS MODIFIED

The Hague, July 30.

A letter from a German officer is published in to-day's issue of the "Nieuwe Courant."

Part of this communication says: "Recently the Kaiser paid a visit to our troops and dined at the officers' mess. During the meal we sang the military song 'We will meet again at home,' when the Kaiser rose and said: 'My dear comrades, you must not expect that that will happen soon. Probably we shall see once more roses blooming in the enemy's country.'"

GERMAN PEOPLE UNITED

WURTEMBERG SOCIALISTS ENDORSE WAR POLICY.

New York, July 31.

A despatch from Stuttgart says that the Wurtemberg Diet closed yesterday afternoon by passing the Budget. All the Socialists voted in favour of it except three members of the new faction.

Prior to the vote being taken the Socialists formally declared that interior political differences must disappear so long as the Fatherland is threatened by overwhelmingly superior forces, and this must be the supreme law of the country.

This has emphasised to the whole world the undeniable fact that the German people are united in this fearful struggle.

BANISHED FROM GERMANY

FATE OF MAXIMILIAN HARDEN.

London, July 31.

The German journalist, Maximilian Harden, is reported to have arrived at Constantinople incognito. He has been banished from Germany by order of the Kaiser for the duration of the war on account of an article he published about the intervention of Italy in the fray.

The article in question stated that the intervention of Italy was due to errors in Austrian diplomacy in not making concessions while there was yet time to do so, and only taking steps in that direction when too late.

death, have offered their breasts to the enemy. Above all does she remember those who have fought in hostile territory, whether by land, in the air or in the depths of the ocean.

"I feel profound sorrow for those who have fallen for the Fatherland and for the widows and orphans.

"In the presence of the unexampled proofs of personal ability and energy which the nation has given I entertain the flattering hope that the German people, persevering in the purifying process which this war has brought with it, will continue resolutely to follow the good old pathways of former days and will enter with confidence upon a period of fresh and great tests imposed in order that the nation may be firm of heart.

"WE SHALL SHOW OURSELVES WORTHY OF VICTORY."

"Meantime let us continue in the present heroic struggle, working unswervingly to bring about peace—a peace such as will give us the necessary military, political and economic assurances for the unhindered development of our productive energy at home, and for the liberty of the seas. Thus shall we emerge with honour from the combat which we are maintaining for the rights and liberty of Germany, however long the war may be; we shall show ourselves worthy of the victory before God, Whom we implore to bestow, in the future also, His blessings upon our arms."

VON TIRPITZ TRIUMPHS

SUBMARINE WARFARE LEADS TO SPLIT IN THE GERMAN CABINET.

New York, July 30.

A telegram from Paris states that the diplomatic exchanges between the United States and Germany may result in a crisis in the Imperial Cabinet.

The situation is the result of a discussion in the presence of the Kaiser between the Imperial Chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg, and Admiral von Tirpitz which ended in the Chancellor, who favours the propitiation of the United States, by carrying on the submarine warfare with less rigour, tendering his resignation.

The inference drawn from this incident is that the Kaiser is in favour of Von Tirpitz's programme being carried out in its entirety.

BETHMANN HOLLWEG INTERVIEWS MR. GERARD.

New York, July 30.

A radiogram from Berlin announces that the Imperial Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, has had a long interview with the American Ambassador, Mr. Gerard. The subject of discussion was the question of submarine warfare, and it is understood that Mr. Gerard will communicate to President Wilson the views of the German Government upon the matter.

IRON CROSSES FOR ALL

3000 DISTRIBUTED TO ALSATIAN SOLDIERS.

New York, July 30.

A despatch from Berlin says that since the beginning of the war 3000 iron crosses have been distributed among the soldiers of Alsace, serving in the German army, who have displayed special bravery and loyalty.

The honorary degree of Doctor of the Higher Technical School of Hanover, has been bestowed on Herr Adolph Muller in recognition of his services in the development of electric accumulators, whereby the submarines have been enabled to operate so successfully. Herr Muller holds the appointment of Director of the Accumulator Works of Hanover.

SUNK BY GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT

DANISH CREW'S STRANGE STORY

London, July 31.

A telegram from Copenhagen to the "Morning Post" says that the crew of the Danish steamer Nogill which was sunk by the Germans declare that their ship was sunk by a German torpedo boat, not a submarine, and that she was one of a flotilla of eight or nine. She was about 327 feet in length and mounted four 85 mm. guns.

The men added that the Germans told them that they were returning from a cruise of ten days in the North Sea. They had no fear of the enemy's warships because of their speed and unusually heavy armament.

RUMANIA'S WHEAT CROP

AN ABUNDANT HARVEST.

London, July 29.

A telegram to the "Times" from Bucharest states that almost the whole of the crop in Rumania, which is very abundant, has been gathered.

3,000,000 TONS FOR GERMANY.

London, July 29.

Telegrams from Bucharest state that, as the Dardanelles are closed, it is expected that about three million tons of recently gathered harvest in Rumania will go to Germany.

COUNCIL OF WAR IN CONSTANTINOPLE

ANXIETY CAUSED BY POSSIBILITY OF ITALIAN AND GREEK INTERVENTION.

Geneva, July 30.

"La Tribuna" publishes despatches from Salonica announcing that an important conference to consider the situation in the Dardanelles and the probable participation of Italy, and possibly of Greece, in the war against Turkey, has been held at Constantinople.

The conference was attended by the Grand Vizier Said Halim Pasha, the Turkish Minister at Berlin, Mukhtar Pasha, the Turkish Minister at Vienna, Hilmi Pasha, and Marshal von der Goltz.

The discussion that ensued was of a very agitated character, the Turkish Ministers betraying great anxiety as to the probable trend of events.

CONCEALED TURKISH OFFICERS

SEIZED ON BOARD GREEK SAILING SHIP.

Rome, July 30.

Despatches from Tunis report that one of the warships of the Allies captured and conveyed to Bizerta a Greek sailing ship, concealed on board of which were found five Turkish officers.

On searching the vessel munitions and arms for the rebels in Cyrenaica were discovered. Amongst the papers was found an autograph letter from the Sultan of Turkey to the Chief of the Senussi who is in arms against Italy. Other details as to what was found on board the vessel are kept secret.

ENVER'S VIEW OF THE WAR.

ABSURD MESSAGE TO TURKISH TROOPS.

Athens, July 29.

It is reported from Constantinople that before the Turks delivered their last attack in force on the Allies, Enver Pasha sent the troops the following address:—

"Soldiers! Fight with all your might. Resist to the utmost. I promise you that within a month I shall be able to send you to your homes. The existence of Serbia cannot last more than that time. The Germans are going to crush her, and will come to our aid."

FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

GERMAN HOSPITAL DESTROYED

New York, August 2.

A telegram from Athens reports that a great fire in Constantinople destroyed three thousand houses, including the German hospital.

FULL OF WOUNDED MEN.

London, Aug. 2.

It is reported that the German hospital which has been burned down in the recent conflagration in Constantinople was full of wounded men at the time.

A despatch from Milan states that 90,000 wounded Turks have arrived at Constantinople and that it has been found necessary to transform all the mosques into hospitals.

ITALY'S MUNITIONS RESERVE

SUFFICIENT FOR A YEAR'S WAR.

New York, August 3.

A telegram from Rome to the "Evening Sun" announces that the Italian Munitions Minister, General Dall'Olio, has just returned from a visit of inspection of the ammunition factories. He has reported that the daily output of shells is more than sufficient for the Italian armies, and that the reserve supplies already on hand are large enough for a campaign of a year.

AFTER A YEAR OF WAR

The Situation To-day

POLITICAL AND MILITARY CONSIDERATIONS

(EXCLUSIVE TO "THE HERALD.")

The greatest war in history has now raged for a year, and there is no sign of its termination within the immediate future. There are several ways of treating of what has passed, and of anticipating what is to come, but the purpose of this survey being to arrive at an exact understanding of what the situation is to-day, it is necessary to view the history of the war dispassionately, and analyse facts almost entirely from a military point of view, touching on political, or national issues where they run side by side with military considerations.

It has been clearly established that the motives impelling the nations to war antedated the assassination of the Austrian royalties at Sarajevo. That crime was not the cause, but merely the provocation of the war. Possibly it was cause sufficient for Austria taking up arms, but it did not warrant the colossal war into which half the civilised world has plunged. From the British point of view, which is substantially justified by facts which have come to light, Germany aimed at greater power than her position entitled her to. She provoked Austria to impose terms on Serbia which would arouse Russia. Russia was aroused. Germany, desirous of meeting the test of strength which she welcomed because she was ready and eager, stood by Austria. France, allied to Russia, accepted the gage of battle. The immediate cause of Britain's entry into the war at midnight on August 4, 1914, was the violation by Germany of Belgium's neutrality. Italy and Turkey came in on "general principle," so to speak.

GERMANY ONLY WAS READY.

The first acts of war found Germany and Austria the only Powers really prepared for war on the gigantic scale on which it was to be fought. From what was then believed to be reliable data regarding the peace and war strengths of the various Powers, the following figures are taken:—

THE ALLIES.

	Peace Footing.	War.
Britain	251,000	275,000
France	546,000	1,250,000
Russia	1,500,000	2,380,000
Belgium	43,000	180,000
Italy	306,000	750,000
Serbia and Montenegro	—	250,000

GERMAN ALLIANCE.

Germany	672,000	2,250,000
Austria-Hungary	426,000	810,000
Turkey	220,000	360,000

Japan, the other Ally, is not counted for the reason that her troops have played no part in the war except in the taking of Kiao-chao.

These figures would, on paper, give the Allies a tremendous preponderance over the enemy, the war strengths being: Allies 5,085,000, as against the German Alliance 3,420,000. But the figures, like most statistics, were unreliable, because they took no heed of the great reserve strengths of the German and Austrian forces, which enabled the armies to be expanded, immediately war was declared, to twice their supposed size. For instance, it was evidently a consideration of prime importance in the French war plans, that Germany could only put in the field 27 army corps. France herself counted on 25, and that is why the British first Expeditionary Force numbered little more than two army corps. It had been

agreed between the French and British strategists, that in the event of war in which Britain might decide to help France, her help should consist of two army corps, to redress the balance which would otherwise be in favour of Germany. So when people talk about Britain having done little to help France, they forget that she did all she was asked to do, and did it well.

EARLY OPERATIONS.

However, if the figures referred to were correct in any detail, they were correct only in so far as they gauged fairly accurately the force which Germany could set in motion under her speedy plans of mobilisation within a day or two. Within four days Germany's full war strength, so far as it was known, was in motion, and she was able to make the lightning-like strokes toward success on which her strategists had counted. She was able to over-run Belgium, and she almost gained Paris, before she had need to face Russia. Much has been written and said about Germany's violation of Belgium's neutrality. It was a crime, and the German Chancellor himself admitted it. It brought Britain into the war. Germany sought to excuse the violation on all grounds, save the only one which she might have put forward. She has talked of France breaking Belgium's neutrality; of Belgium plotting with Britain, but the cold fact is that from a military point of view her only way at France lay through Belgium, and she took it.

THE FRENCH STRATEGY.

Long before any of the Allies were ready for the avalanche which Germany released, seven armies were on their way into Northern France, while others were directed against the Russian front. That Paris was not captured in the first rush of early August, can only be attributed to one of two things, either the failure of German plans, or the superior strategy of Joffre. While Germany over-ran Belgium, France directed a rapid counter-offensive in Alsace. It was never intended to be, as most critics then believed, a determined effort to recapture the lost provinces. It had the valuable effect of drawing off strong forces of the enemy, and of gaining time. General Joffre is fully entitled to the credit of having brilliantly carried out the most sound, in fact, the only suitable, conception of a strategic counter to the German onward rush. Once his screen of forces along the frontier was in danger of being pierced, he withdrew the whole line, fighting actions where conditions were favourable, breaking them off in good time, even when success was possible in some positions, and impeding the advance of the enemy as much as possible. The French generalissimo knew the danger of permitting an army to hold ground when there was a risk of it being cut off from the other armies. He did not make the fatal mistake of permitting forces to anchor themselves to fortified positions, or of allowing them to coop themselves up in towns that might have stood long sieges. He avoided Sedans. And Joffre's strategy has been followed by all the allied commanders. The Austrians made a fatal mistake in garrisoning Przemyśl. The Allies have always got their armies away, and have maintained contact.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Having withdrawn his armies in good order and without any serious losses, Joffre stood his ground at the right moment, when the enemy was far from his base and comparatively exhausted. Then by a vigorous offensive he was able to drive the Germans back beyond the Aisne, and by bringing up on his left newly mobilised armies which came out of Paris and struck the German right, he was able to lock the Germans out of Paris. We know the history of how the line was extended right to the Channel; how the Belgian army, brought safely from doomed Antwerp, fitted into the

line; what a struggle there was on the part of the small British force to hold their front intact in the dark days of October, and how stubbornly the line has been defended since. That there has been a deadlock for months gives many people cause for impatience, but from a military point of view the fact that the line was established and held in the face of Germany's forces, constitutes a remarkable achievement, and is cause for real satisfaction. It requires a courageous military expert to tell the people of the Allied nations how grave was their peril up to the moment when the first assault on the line running through Flanders and Northern France to the Swiss frontier was thrown back, and the position held and consolidated.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

In one sense the Russian campaign has been the great disappointment of the war. It was recognised that the Russians would be slow to bring their immense masses of men into action, but hastily credited reports from Petrograd gave false impressions of success. Looking back on the cabled reports of last August we find daily reports of immense losses inflicted on Austria. Whole armies were reported to have been annihilated. So wholesale and sweeping were the reported victories that one was justified in asking whether any vestige of the Austrian army remained. One particular cable, dealing with Russia's strength, reported that there were available for the attack on Austria, something like 5,000,000 men, while another 3,000,000 were ready to "attack Berlin," from which the wealthy were reported to be fleeing. This supposed menace to Berlin was created in imagination from the invasion of Eastern Prussia by two Russian armies, whose success was only temporary, the attacks being little more than raids. The Germans experienced no great difficulty in throwing back the Russian armies, which had advanced without keeping contact, so that when von Hindenburg drove hard in between them, they were both in great peril of being surrounded, and had to retreat at heavy cost. Since then the Russians have closely followed the French strategy, and have linked up their armies along a wide front. At one time, in the dead of winter, this front on the south was pushed right into the Carpathians, and an invasion of Hungary seemed imminent. Why it did not eventuate, and why the Russians had to fall back have been attributed to various causes, principal of which is lack of ammunition. It is not the writer's intention to belittle the Russian efforts. Quite evidently Russia has never had in the field half the men she was reported last August to have had available. She has laboured under the great disadvantages of lack of strategic railways, and full supplies of munitions, and her arms have sustained no serious losses, nor any discredit by their failure to maintain a successful offensive. As was pointed out in an editorial article in "The Herald" recently, Russia is not beaten, and cannot be beaten. She has played her part, and is playing it. Her commanders are following the wisest strategy in keeping their line intact, and withdrawing it when necessary. There will come a time when Russia can resume the offensive and apply the pressure on the enemy, and her forces are always a menace to the German Alliance while they present an unbroken and solid front.

THE DARDANELLES.

The campaign at the Dardanelles was unquestionably entered upon by Britain and France to better the position of Russia. Had the need not existed for getting war supplies into Russia through the Straits, and of releasing Black Sea cargoes of Russian wheat, Turkey would have played little or no part in the war. She would have been at war, as Japan is at war, but she would have had little to do. A great deal of criticism has been voiced in the United Kingdom

regarding the Dardanelles campaign, but it was essential, and justifiable, despite the stupendous nature of the task, and the known risks of heavy naval and military losses. The history of the war will present no finer achievement than that of the successful landing of the Allies on Gallipoli peninsula, and the subsequent advance. In the fighting the Australians and New Zealanders have proved their military mettle. At the Dardanelles as elsewhere, victory will rest with the side that can suffer most, repair its losses best, and hold on.

THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN.

Italy came into the war late, but well prepared, and has accomplished a great deal in a few weeks, though in her theatre of war the fighting has now become confined to trenches and strongly held positions. The Trentine provinces have been practically regained, and a desperate struggle is going on for the road to Trieste.

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO.

We hear very little of what is happening in Serbia, though we know that country has suffered terribly at the hands of Austria, but worse still from disease. The Montenegrins are fighting valiantly with the Serbians, and between them they present a tough problem for Austria.

THE POSITION ANALYSED.

From the superficial military standpoint of ground gained or lost, of victories won, or defeats inflicted, the position to-day is just about what it was at the end of the first week of August, 1914, except that then the Germans were menacing Paris, while to-day they are securely held at arm's length from the French capital. From a political cum military point of view, however, the advantages are distinctly with the Allies. They may not be able to march to Berlin, and dictate a peace there, but they are in a better position to force a peace on their terms than ever they were, and their position improves with every day that passes. They hold Germany secure, and the grip which cannot now be loosened by any military means on the part of Germany, must tighten as the days go by. The Allies have maintained the most cordial relations with the neutral Powers, while Germany has seriously disturbed hers. Furthermore, by reason of Germany's naval impotence, the Allies, with the exception of Russia, maintain undisturbed communication with the outer world, and the value of this is seen in their ability to make good their losses in men and munitions. Britain herself is justifying the prognostications of the best students of her national strength that she would be in a better position a year after the declaration of war than she was at the outset. She has been slow to develop her strength, but it has been developed and has by no means reached its climax. It cannot be gainsaid that Germany has put forth her maximum of effort, and so has Austria. So possibly has France, but Britain and Russia have not yet exerted all their force. They are gathering it.

Meanwhile the war will drag on tediously. The style of fighting in trenches does not lend itself to brilliant newspaper reports. There can be no bold strokes. It is a hard "slogging" match; a real tug-of-war. The supreme moment has yet to come. This will be when the resources of the Allies in men and material are developed to the utmost, and when the pressure on Germany and Austria can be applied from every front equally. Then we may expect to hear of a narrowing of the circle ringing the two Powers. There will be no onward rush to Berlin or Vienna, but we shall hear of a succession of advances and checks at new defences, until Germany and Austria can check no more. Then we may expect to hear of peace proposals, but before then Kitchener's estimate of a three-years' war will probably have proved correct.

THE CANKER AT THE HEART

Argentina's Passion for Gambling

APPALLING FIGURES FOR THE LAST DECADE

A strong indictment of Argentina's passion for gambling is contained in an article in the current issue of "El Magazin." Our contemporary says:

It is startling in the extreme to hear that about 6,000,000,000 pesos have passed through the hands of gamblers in the Argentine Republic in a space of ten years.

In the Capital alone under legal sanction has been spent the sum of 1219 millions. The appended table gives approximately the amounts spent in the Lottery and on Racing from figures officially supplied.

	Lottery	Racing
1904 . . .	30,560,000	27,474,626
1905 . . .	30,520,000	36,327,092
1906 . . .	30,980,000	47,218,602
1907 . . .	33,000,000	58,840,261
1908 . . .	33,740,000	59,649,496
1909 . . .	35,130,000	71,812,583
1910 . . .	38,175,000	103,751,057
1911 . . .	38,075,000	112,470,318
1912 . . .	38,125,000	114,012,195
1913 . . .	38,175,000	120,824,309
1914 . . .	33,675,000	86,860,493
	380,555,000	839,241,032

Notwithstanding its magnitude, this figure is quite eclipsed if compared with the amounts which have changed hands at the tables of the Jockey Club, Circulo de Armas, Club del Progreso, Club Oriental, Club Frances and Circulo Italiano, in the innumerable secret gambling hells, agencies, provincial lotteries; not to mention the large sums hazarded at the "protected" roulette tables at Avellaneda and the Tigre, which are operated under the guise of social clubs. In June when the innumerable gambling dens which infest the Province of Buenos Aires were denounced in the Congress of the Province, the attack was listened to with indifference by the Chamber, and open hostility by the representatives of the localities affected. As long ago as 813, the Council of Metz recognising in the passion of play a fruitful parent of all vices and a potent destroyer of family ties, excommunicated the keepers of gaming houses. Different and sad indeed is the state of affairs to-day when Religion and Charity seek the aid of this vice for the purpose of forwarding Benevolence (?). Progressive Political Corruption demands money, more money, money without stint. It is well known that taxes on gambling are those paid with least protest. Actual campaigns have been waged against taxes on Property, but on Play—never! This enormous sum spent in gambling has filled our jails, has retarded our development, actually restricting the work of many who hope to acquire dishonourable riches by hazard. If it be considered that the annual tax paid to the State is not equal to two dollars, per capita, it is evident that collective morality is estimated at a low figure.

There can be no really sensible and patriotic Argentine who would not gladly pay a double, nay a quadruple, tax to a thoroughly trustworthy, reliable and honest Administration, if he could see gambling in all its forms once and for all suppressed by Federal Law, and at the same time feel proud that he could have contributed to that result.

To quote "charitable benevolence" as a justification for gambling is a ridiculous and grotesque absurdity. To sacrifice the moral health of the country, fomenting the most pernicious vices, to assist a small number of morally or physically sick persons is clear evidence of lack of patriotic ideals and a fatal absence of altruism in the Government.

No other proof than the statistics of the Jockey Club is necessary that play is a progressive gangrene. Consider the amounts expended on Racing in 1909, the enormous increase of 1910, due to the festive atmosphere of the year, and the advent of new elements to the race tracks. Notwithstanding that increasing financial stringency and crisis followed, it was not till 1914 by the restriction of Bank facilities and the want of funds had reduced the means of play that the Municipality saw its receipts dwindling, with indignation, after it had openly speculated on public immorality as a legitimate source of income. In spite of the reduction in 1914 however, last year's gambling figures still exceed those of 1910, the Boom year, by 15,000,000 pesos. It would be a salutary act, if the country would follow the example of the Governor of New York State who, not only forbade gambling but banished race horses. This may well be quoted as at once an act manly and sensible, highly beneficial and worthy of a Government zealous for the people's good. Are there no men of this kind here?

Horse racing has existed for ages purely from love of sport. In the reign of James I. of England the system of trophies for winners was introduced. The public attended, became excited as was natural, but with the excitement of a football speculator; the jockey like a successful yachtsman felt the satisfaction of victory the best prize of success.

Let the situation be faced. Let, as far as may be, all the evil elements of gambling and hazard be eliminated from our lives. The very gamblers who now are daily tempted, would be fervent cooperators.

Dr. Saenz Peña gave us the free ballot, by that one act beneficially affecting all the country's institutions. If there might be one such act in early Presidential period the future President, whoever he may be, and to whatever party he may belong, should be asked to make formal promise to fight gambling, till extirpated completely. He would have attained the highest triumph obtainable. The country would hand down his name to posterity as a great historic figure. Such should be the man who shall regenerate our institutions, such achievements, under the liberty of suffrage left us by Saenz Peña, are possible to energetic, honourable and capable men.

"BOLETIN DE LA GUERRA"

WAR MONTHLY OF THE F.C.O.

Several copies of a very clearly printed and well got up publication "Boletin de la Guerra" have been received. It is described as a publication giving news of employees of the F.C. Oeste de Buenos Aires who are enrolled in the Armies of the Allies. It was felt that in view of the numerous enquiries made in that sense something in the nature of a journal was desirable and at the instigation of Mr. Frank Foster, the Sub-manager of the Line, a monthly has been launched. It is highly creditable to the enterprise and ability of all concerned. Subscriptions (\$1 mn.) may be sent to the Secretary, Mr. J. C. Angel, Gerencia, Estación Once, F.C.O.

PETITIONS FOR PENSIONS

A large number of petitions for pensions have been received by the sub-committee of the Chamber of Deputies which has lately been sitting under the chairmanship of Sr. Rolon, to consider the question of allocating these.

The work of the commission has been very considerable and is not yet completed, but the Chairman has already announced that but very few of the petitioners will be granted the pensions claimed as the matter is being dealt with in a most strict manner.

CRITICS AT THE COLON

Festival Performance

VARIED AND ARTISTIC PROGRAMME

With such an abundance of riches, last evening's performance would be most difficult to chronicle were it not for the fact that nearly all the items are well known to music lovers of this city.

The performance was a special one, the programme being arranged by the "Asociación de la Crítica," a new institution whose aim is the furtherance of art in this city. The performance commenced with the second act of Strauss's charming "Cavaliere Jella Rosa" performed by the same artists, we have already spoken well of in the report of the first performance of this opera. The second part of the entertainment consisted of a vocal and instrumental concert. The vocal part was contributed by Mlle. Vix and Sres. Lazaro and Jorn, who gave selections from the operas in which they are so proficient and of whom such favourable notice has frequently been given in these columns. Amongst the instrumental items, especially notice must be given to the charming "Suite" of the popular conductor Commendatore Gino Marinuzzi, which is based on popular Sicilian themes and shows much skill in orchestration. Much applause was accorded the popular conductor for this item, as also for his skillful interpretation of the Prelude and Death scene from Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde." The third selection of the programme was devoted to the first act of "Pagliacci" and dances by the popular Belgian artist, Mlle. Felyne Verbist. The performance of "Pagliacci" constituted a record performance, as it was the first occasion in which Caruso and Titta Ruffo have sung together in any opera. Needless to say, the interpretation by these artists was perfect and called forth storms of applause. The dancing of Mlle. Verbist was delightful in the two items she gave. The whole performance stands as a record difficult to equal and certainly the best seen for many years in this city. Certainly the initial attempt of the new society is a magnificent beginning and well worthy of the support which was well evidenced by the packed house last evening.

SOCIAL AT Y.W.C.A.

Another pleasant little reunion, one of those which take place periodically at the Y.W.C.A. was held last night. Early in the proceedings Miss Neuman, a Swiss lady contributed a most effective pianoforte solo and Mr. Scott followed with a solo on the auto harp, being at the same time gorgeously illuminated like a peripatetic 25 de Mayo. This is Mr. Scott's speciality and any infringement of the patents will be proceeded against.

The rest of the evening was devoted to games, proverbs and others and tea which with the cake accompanying it, does the highest credit to all concerned. There were between seventy and eighty present which is a full house.

SERVING WITH FRENCH ARMY

COMMISSION FOR A PERUVIAN CAPTAIN.

Paris, Aug. 4.
It is officially announced that Captain Murga, of the Peruvian army, has been given a commission as a lieutenant in the French artillery reserve for the duration of the war. Lieut. Murga has been appointed to the French army operating in Africa.

BRITAIN'S COAL

Exportation Prohibited

FROM AUGUST 13

London, Aug. 4.

It is officially announced that from August 13 the exportation of coal from the United Kingdom will be prohibited to any country with the exception of the British possessions.

ALLEN GARDINER HOMES

BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT AT SAN ISIDRO.

At the Pabellon Blanco, San Isidro, last evening, an entertainment and sale of work was given by the Ladies' District Dorcas Society in aid of the Allen Gardner Homes and of Sunset House, Quilmes.

The evening was both enjoyable and successful. The hall was full of prettily arranged stalls on the one side, and refreshment tables on the other, and the busy throng of ladies assisting the funds was an untiring one. Mrs. Prescott, Miss Irene Paterson, President and Secretary respectively of the Dorcas Society, were assisted by a host of ladies either at the stalls, serving refreshments, or assisting with the numerous raffles. They included Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Frank Hughes, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Hudson, Miss Heale, the Misses Thomas, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Cowlishaw, Mrs. Van Wassener, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Neill, and Mrs. Watson. The latter five ladies, assisted by a beautiful bevy of lady assistants, were responsible for the refreshments.

Some of the competitions were most amusing. They consisted of a cigarette and tie race, which was won by Mr. Waugh and Miss Paterson, a Bean, a Button, a Cake, and a Water competition. An exhibition of hat trimming, in which Mr. Dougall expounded the millinery art most successfully in producing a marvellous creation of black with white feathers, while Mr. Cowlishaw won the second prize with a spasm in white. These competitions were varied by songs and by raffles. There was one competition which created much amusement, and this was an unmusical one, named the "Whistling Competition." "Come, sing to me," "Drink to me only," etc., were changed completely in "Whistle and I'll guess thy thoughts," for it was well nigh impossible for the ladies to imagine what tune their partner was attempting to whistle except in their minds. The winners were Mr. Gilbert and Miss Hogg, the former performing quite a remarkable feat with "Yip I addy I aye."

Little Miss Ivy van Wassener won a great big doll, which brought her all the pleasure in the world, and it was a question as to whether she nursed the doll or the doll nursed her. Mrs. Ireland was the winner of a cushion and Mr. Hughes of a tea cosy. Mrs. Cowlishaw won a clock. There were a number of other lucky persons, but the essence of the evening was the success with which the entertainment and sale of work met. Details as to this will be announced later, but the ladies of the Dorcas Society deserve every congratulation for their arrangements and the success of the evening.

NOT FOR DUTCHMEN TO READ.

Bix:—"I see there's a report from Holland that concrete bases for German cannon have been found there."

Dix:—"Don't believe a word you hear from Holland. The geography says it is a 'low, lying country'."—Chicago News.

LAND OF LILLIPUT

Conducted by Egeria

My dear Lilliputians:

All thoughts as usual are on the war and how everybody may do something to "keep the flag flying," or in other words to help those who are doing this national work.

Girls and boys do a great deal too. Several girls I heard about recently used to meet at each others' houses on certain days, to make cushions. Their parents entered into the scheme, and little tea parties were arranged at the different houses; and each girl brought materials, and so many handsome cushions were made and then sold to get money for the Red Cross funds. I think the idea came from a party of ladies who were responsible for what they called a "Cushion tea." One lady invited her friends to a weekly afternoon tea and their cushions were made in the colours of the Allies; and they were sent to the hospital ships, where they would bring much comfort to the wounded. All sorts of "teas" are the result of the first and "knitting" teas, "pillowslip" teas, "mitten" teas, etc., all help in bringing these necessary things to the use of the soldiers fighting or injured.

Now I will tell you the story of a very youthful warrior. A little Australian boy of twelve years, whose father and three brothers had gone to the war, decided that he, too, should do his share to keep the flag flying, so he stowed away on a mailboat, which had a large Red Cross contingent on board, and only appeared when the ship was well out at sea. Then the people on board gave him a good time and dressed in the uniform of the Army Medical Corps, he was the hero of the ship and a general pet. On arrival at Colombo, however, so the story is told, he was transferred to a mailboat going to his home again, much to his disappointment. He was made a member of the crew on this occasion, but naturally was not burdened with laborious duties; and on his return to Australia, he was given an honourable discharge from the ship and a cheer from his late fellow-members of the crew, for the pluck and resource he had displayed in his adventurous though ill fated attempt to get to the front.

I told you something about the wonders of the bee in one of my recent letters. I wonder if any of you remember about it and them. Now I will tell you a little bit about how the bees make honey. Do you think that the bees make honey or do they only gather it from the flowers? They really gather the nectar from the flowers, and I am sure you know what that is; for all inhabitants of the Land of Lilliput have at some time or another tasted the nectar from some flower which they have bitten or sucked.

The bees manipulate this nectar in some wonderful way, they change it to honey, the heat in the hive and cluster causing the moisture to evaporate, which the warm air in the hive absorbs. And now the bees have to get rid of this warm, moisture-laden air, and to do this they vibrate or move quickly their wings and new air rushes in, this going on until all the moisture has been driven out. The nectar is manipulated by the bees taking it into the honey sac and forcing it out into the mouth parts, drawing it back into the sac again, then forcing it out again, and so on until it becomes honey sac and forcing it out into the bee mixes something which it alone possesses—some secretion—with this honey until it becomes thick, and the flavour has changed completely from that of the nectar. If you think of it, the bees make honey, just as humans make jam. We gather the fruit and add the sugar, and change both into jam by means of heat. The bees gather the nectar, add the sugar which is the secretion, and generate or make their own heat by

means of which the moisture goes and the honey is made.

Of course the nectar is mostly sugar, but so is fruit. Honey is the prepared food for the bee colony stored away for its future use. Humans eat honey because it is a rich nutritious food, and very much liked. Now, although the bees change the flavour of the honey from its first flavour when nectar, the honey gets its distinctive flavour from the flowers, which accounts for the many varieties of honey there are.

Now I think I have told you enough for you to understand that the bee is indeed busy, not only gathering honey but making it also. The gospel of work is indeed that of the bee.

Now for your usual story:— It is an Australian story and all about Australia. I hope you will like it. The writer has called himself "Coughdrop" and the story

"OUR FLAG."

Some time ago I wrote about "Teacher," and I promised I would do so again. Truth to tell there is so much to write about I scarcely know where to begin. Still I think to-day I will tell you about our flag. You perhaps know schools exchange flags. Perth, Western Australia, sent an Australian one to Perth, Scotland, and received their flag in return. Lots of other schools do the same.

Well! Teacher thought we should send a flag to—England and perhaps they would send us one in return. So we all brought some money for teacher to buy one, and she sent it with photos of the school and we children.

Miss Niel admired the Australian flag so much, she thought we should have one ourselves, so she got up a social to obtain enough money to buy one. Then of course we had to have a pole. She considered there were plenty in the bush for the getting, so one morning we senior scholars set out to look for it. After a good deal of tramping about we found one, not altogether suitable, but teacher shut one eye, squinted the other up the tree, and remarked: "It's a bit crooked at the top children, has not even the excuse of 'the crooked oak' either, but pro tempore, as time presses it will have to do. When I can raise sufficient nerve I'll go to the local timber yard and ask them to make us a present of the wood for a permanent one." We therefore cut the tree down and carried it to school.

The manual boys then braced it and as we had no pulley, we fitted in a cotton reel at the top for the rope.

A hole was then dug in the middle of the ground, deeper than the tallest scholar, the pole placed in, and the hole filled up, the little boys dancing on the earth to ram it down.

While we worked, teacher gave us a little homily on "self-help," thus:—"You see children, what we can do with energy and self-reliance. We earned the flag and rope, chopped down carried to the school, and fitted the pole, and now we are ready to hoist the flag unofficially for rehearsal, so that the ceremony this afternoon will pass off without a hitch."

The official hoisting was to be in the afternoon, when all the parents and friends were invited to attend. "Now!" said teacher impressively, "the babies will hoist the flag." They gathered eagerly round, and Bully Bell thereupon got a good grab of the rope, gave it a tug—while teacher was looking round and saying, how proud she was of our work—when presto! the rope jumped off the cotton reel jammed between it and the pole, and refused to budge up or down.

Miss Niel mildly said: "Now babies you were too rough, give the rope to teacher."

She took the rope gave it a gentle

pull at first, then with more energy, but to no purpose. Some of the boys wanted to shin up the pole and put the rope on the reel again, but Teacher said the pole was too high, and thin at the top, it might break and the climber get a nasty fall, and she had quite enough "first aid" practise with us, without going out of her way to get more.

Well, she tried every way to coax that rope the move, but it wouldn't be coaxed, so at last she sighed, and murmured to herself "boast not!" then more briskly:

"Boys, get all the spades you can from the house, and dig the pole out as soon as possible, or it will never be ready for this afternoon."

We all worked with a will and at last it was out. Then we made the reel so that it could not jam again, placed the pole back in the hole, and had it nearly filled in when some of the big brothers came along and finished it.

In the afternoon, at times, it simply teemed with rain, but most of the parents and friends came between the breaks, and we had a jolly time. The flags were hoisted during a pause in the rain. The Union Jack was ran up first, by the youngest girl and boy in the school. It was rolled up and tied with a string and running knot, that only wanted a little pull to undo.

As the flag floated in the wind the children sang "God Save the King," and then recited "The Union Jack."

"'Tis thy flag and my flag,

The best of flags on earth."

Then two other babies did the same with the Australian flag, while the children sang:

"Lift up the Five Starred Flag."

When we had finished singing, the chairman spoke to us of the greatness of our Empire, that our flags represented the nation, and stood for honour and integrity all the world over, and lots more I cannot remember.

He then called for cheers for King and flags, and at last for Teacher, whom he said, had promoted the function, and brought us together for a very pleasant afternoon.

Afterwards we went into school, recited the "Recessional," and sang patriotic songs. We then had tea and cakes, and played games until it was dark.

Some days later, during morning recess, the girls came rushing into school to teacher, asking for permission to un up the flags, saying the soldiers were passing by.

It was before they went to the war.

Teacher gave the girls the flags, and they ran out and soon had them flying. As each company of soldiers approached the flag they saluted and cheered, scarcely one lot of cheers dying away before another commenced. The children were all perched on the rail of the fence, shouting at the top of their lungs.

There must have been over a thousand men march past. When near the end of the column one of the officers called out:

"Three cheers for the head-teacher. Now kids, hip-pip hoorah!"

The "kids" did shout, and teacher looked so pleased.

I feel very sad, as I write this story, for most of those brave men who marched so smartly, and cheered so kindly, are now sleeping their long last sleep in a foreign land, far from their loved sunny land of Australia.

With love from

EGERIA.

In a recent interview the Crown Princess of Germany expressed herself thus:—"I do not believe that any true German mother or wife was, or can be, in favour of war—German women are the mothers of men who are, or have been, soldiers. They knew and realised, as perhaps the women of no other country did, with the possible exception of France, what war really meant to them before it came. That they give their sons to the Fatherland when it is in danger has been shown and is being shown daily. But that they wanted war—ask any German mother or German wife!"

SOME WOMEN AND MANY THINGS

There are 40,000 Belgians in London. It is a nation within a nation, a city within a city. There is a whole little Brussels within four miles of Charing Cross. Belgium has bravely organized her new life in London. Here she publishes her daily paper, *The Independence Belge*, and sells 30,000 copies. A Belgian social club has been established at 20 Hanover square; the *Criterion* has become a Belgian theatre, with a Belgian company acting Belgian plays; the Belgian exiled engineers have established their civil institute in Great George street, Westminster; the Belgian doctors gather at King Albert's Hospital in Store street; and the Belgian lawyers in Hanover square. Kensington and Hampstead are the London districts that have been specially invaded by the more prosperous Belgian exiles. Croydon, too, has attracted many.

As they were able to leave their work at Wimeroux and Paris (in which places they were heads of military hospitals under the War Office), Dr. Louisa Garrett Anderson and Dr. Floia Murray were asked by Surgeon-General Sir Alfred Keogh, of the War Office, to take charge of a new military hospital of 500 beds in England, which, it is interesting to learn, was opened last month and staffed entirely, as were those in France, by women and women orderlies working under sisters. It is surely significant of the prejudice that still reigns that Cambridge University refuses to confer medical degrees on women graduates!

Queen Amelie of Portugal presided recently in the Royal College of Physicians, London, over the annual general meeting of the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund Guild. Her Majesty holds a medical degree, is a qualified nurse and takes a personal interest in the work of the British Red Cross Society. The report of the council for 1914 showed that war had taken its toll of the medical ranks. Seventy-three men of the Royal Army Medical Corps had been killed, and the guild had on its lists several widows who, in addition to the burden of poverty, had to bear the maternal anxiety of knowing that their sons were at the front.

Probably the only chieftainess of a great Scots Clan is Miss Egidia Menzies, of Menzies. The last male representative of the family was Sir Neil Menzies, eighth baronet, who died in Paris in December four years ago, and his place as head of the Clan was taken by his sister, one of the most charming of Scotswomen. The Menzies are a notable line in Scottish history. Their founder came over with the Conqueror, and they settled near Weem in the 13th century. With Sir Neill's death the baronetcy became extinct, but a claimant appeared, who was, however, unsuccessful.

The Duchess of Wellington possesses the splendid service of *Servres* made for Napoleon I., of which every single piece is different, the set being practically priceless. In the cellars at Apsley House is also the wonderful service of plate presented by Portugal to the Iron Duke, which has been valued at £200,000. The centre-piece is five feet high, and four men are required to lift it on to the table.

A clergyman who has earned the title of "The Fighting Parson" seems the right sort of man to be in the field. The Rev. Everard Digby, formerly an actor, then a student at Queen's College, Birmingham, afterwards curate of St. Michael's, Coventry, and now vicar of St. Agatha's, Finsbury, has been accepted as an Army chaplain. Mr. Digby, when at Coventry, promoted lots of boxing matches, and in London presided over the fight between Bombardier Wells and Colin Bell, at the Olympia.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

BRITISH PATRIOTIC FUND

ELEVEN MONTHS' WORK

An interesting record of the working of the British Patriotic Committee up to the end of June has just been issued.

The total amounts received for the various funds shown in the 46th list of contributions published on July 4, were as follows:—

General Fund	\$128,921.80
Prince of Wales's Fund	112,364.53
British Red Cross Fund	5,807.12
Belgian Relief Fund	3,929.10
Overseas Battleship Fund	1,260.90
Bank Interests at 4 per cent.	1,304.14

\$253,587.59

or \$261,605.77, including £700 realised by a Patriotic Entertainment at Rio Gallegos.

The total amount remitted to the headquarters of the various Funds for which subscriptions are received is shown by the following statement, which embraces all remittances up to June 30, including those of the British Women's Patriotic Association and the Patriotic Dollar Fund.

Prince of Wales's Fund—	
British Patriotic Committee	£9,350 0 0
British Women's Patriotic Association	2,490 6 3
Patriotic Dollar Fund	46 5 4

£11,886 11 7

British Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance—	
Patriotic Dollar Fund	850 0 5
British Patriotic Committee	614 16 0

1,464 16 5

Belgian Relief Fund—	
British Patriotic Committee	680 0 0
British Women's Patriotic Association	189 7 11
Patriotic Dollar Fund	33 5 3

902 13 2

Officers' Families' Fund—	
Patriotic Dollar Fund	450 0 0
British Women's Patriotic Association	157 10 0

607 10 0

Pipe and Tobacco Fund—	
British Women's Patriotic Association	82 12 5

£14,944 3 7

Since the date above referred to, the Committee have been enabled by the subscribers to send further remittances of £1,000 to the Prince of Wales's Fund, and £100 each to the Red Cross Fund and to the Overseas Battleship Fund; whilst the Association have been similarly enabled to send £500 to the Prince of Wales's Fund, £100 to the Officers' Families' Fund, £100 to the Red Cross, and £50 to the Belgian Relief Fund.

The total amount, apart from gifts of garments and comforts for the troops and for wounded and for Belgian refugees, collected to date by the British Women's Patriotic Association is \$44,430.05 c/l, as follows:—

Prince of Wales's Fund	35,531.80
Belgian Relief Fund	2,824.65
Officers' Families' Fund	3,905.65
British Red Cross Fund	1,185.95
Pipe and Tobacco Fund	1,019.20
Bank Interest at 4 per cent.	162.80

\$44,430.05

To complete the statement the details of the Patriotic Dollar Fund (Mrs. C. H. Pearson's) are reprinted below:—

Total collected	\$16,832.05
Amount remitted to various Funds, as shown by Gen-	

eral Statement above, viz.:—

P. of Wales's Fund	46 5 4
Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance	850 0 5
Belgian Relief Fund	33 5 4
Officers' Families' Fund	450 0 0

£1379 11 0

—15,862.52

Balance in hand \$969.53

In connection with the scheme of sending chilled meat to England for the benefit of Belgian refugees, the Committee had received, to June 30, 150 lambs and 288 head of cattle; of these the lambs and 1064 quarters of beef had been shipped to London, leaving 88 quarters in hand for shipment when opportunity offers.

The amount realised by the sale of the hides and by-products will be expended in the purchase of further animals when the voluntary supply has become exhausted.

It may be noted that another Committee, International in character, has recently been formed, which devotes itself to shipping meat and other provisions for the benefit of the civil population in Belgium. The British Patriotic Committee confines itself exclusively to the relief of Belgians who have taken refuge in Great Britain, the support of whom is a voluntary burden upon the shoulders of our Government and our fellow-countrymen.

Turning to expenditure, the amount of \$63,110.30 has been spent on Repatriation. 805 passages have been provided, almost all for volunteers, and the remainder for wives and families of such, and for a few distressed cases for whom there seemed little likelihood of obtaining suitable employment. To this account have also been charged the expenses of board and lodging for volunteers, etc., awaiting departure. The Committee here put on record their appreciation of the co-operation of the Steamship Companies, which has enabled them to keep down the cost per individual, including board and lodging, and occasional small cash grants to under \$30 per head. The Committee calculate that the total number of volunteers who have left this Republic to answer the call of their country is, approximately, 5,000.

The total amount spent on relief is \$17,530.91, viz., Board and Lodging at Salvation Army and Sailors' Home, \$9,169.11; and in Cash Grants, \$8,361.80. 657 cases have received relief in one or both of these forms; many on more than one occasion, and there are a small number in receipt of more or less permanent assistance.

Loans.—It is satisfactory to note that the amounts advanced by the Committee are in most cases being regularly repaid.

Administration.—This amount includes Office Rent, Clerical Salaries, Stationery, Cables, Postages, Hire of Typewriter, etc., etc.

Employment Register.—The figure given under this heading is the net expenditure in connection with the Employment Register, and represents fares paid to the camp for applicants, board and lodging whilst waiting for employment, small cash grants, and loans.

General.—The Committee do not propose at this stage to put on record their appreciation of the various and numerous services which have been voluntarily rendered them by many firms and individuals. They feel that this pleasant duty may be postponed to a later and more suitable occasion.

They have no reason to believe that the necessity for sacrifices from British subjects in all parts of the world is any less urgent now than at any time since the outbreak of war, and they are confident that British residents in all parts of the Argentine Republic will continue to respond gallantly to the calls made upon them.

BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE

FIFTIETH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$135,199.93
Staff Messrs. Neild and Co.	40.00
M. Miller	5.00
W. H. Krabbé	100.00
W. B. Whigham	100.00
Douglas King	50.00
Mrs. M. H. Williamson	50.00
R. J. Runnacles	20.00
Stanley Buckley	10.00
Traffic Department, Gt. Southern Railway: (General Fund) F. B. \$1, F. Fagan \$2, C. A. Kladt \$1, F. Macmahon \$1, A. R. Tal-lon \$3, J. S. Targett \$3	11.00
Local Assistance to Britishers) D. J. Bleasdale \$5, T. J. Gouk \$10	15.00
Robert B. Reiss	100.00
S. P. Garfield	20.00
Per London and River Plate Bank—	
J. C. Wigg	100.00
Mrs. F. Soady	10.00
Per British Bank of South America—	
H. J. Hortis	5.00
A. Ferrari Olazabal	3.00
Per London and Brazilian Bank—	
B. J. Ebsworth	100.00
H. M. Fitzgerald	50.00
E. Charmann	2.00
W. Cordes	5.00
D. Jacobs	5.00

\$137,602.93

NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	116,066.13
Mrs. Harold G. Brown	10.00
Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co.	1,000.00
Traffic Department, Gt. Southern Rly.: C. Barrow \$15, A. V. Bennett \$5, G. E. Brown \$10, H. W. Brown \$10, S. Cohen \$5, F. Coupe \$2, G. W. R. Coleman \$10, H. Cruise \$5, F. J. Deck and family \$20, C. R. Fones \$2, W. George \$5, T. Gregory \$25, C. A. Hall \$10, Mrs. C. A. Hall \$5, Mr. F. Hall \$5, H. E. Hopson \$10, Mrs. H. E. Hopson \$5, H. Liebana \$5, A. Mackintosh \$10, H. MacLuskie \$10, A. E. Martin \$5, M. Mark \$10, E. A. Mathews \$5, S. A. Mathews \$2, K. Mé \$5, E. D. Moffatt \$1, W. J. Morris \$5, C. Page \$10, P. T. Philp \$10, A. G. Porter \$2, G. H. Shepherd \$5, J. B. Simpson \$3, D. Sinclair \$10, L. C. Tregonning \$10, B. A. Vanoli \$2, F. Verona \$5	266.00
S. P. Garfield	30.00
E. L. Rumboll	10.00

\$117,382.13

RED CROSS FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	8,093.72
Harry Usher	100.00
Results of the P.F.C. Entertainment, "The Princess and the Dragon," per Master H. Gilderdale	15.00
Miss Campbell	5.00

\$8,213.72

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	3,996.10
Bernardo Caballero	100.00

\$4,096.10

OVERSEAS BATTLESHIP FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	1,204.10
Collected by Charles F. Hay-	

wood: Charles F. Haywood £1, J. Brooks £1, J. W. Fairclough £1, E. Jones £1, Juan B. Bertrand £1, T. D. Ellison 5s., J. Wilson 5s., Mrs. H. A. Power £1, Mrs. R. A. Kyle £1, R. F. H. 10s., A. C. Rawson 10s. 6d., C. F. Beuden £1 (£9 10s. 6d.) 109.10

Donation previously acknowledged but not added to total 56.80

\$1,370.00

Subscriptions should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, Calle Sarmiento 459, or paid in to the accounts opened with the London and River Plate Bank, Ltd., British Bank of South America, Ltd., London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd., Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

For general information, subscription forms, etc., application should be made to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. E. Powell-Jones, Calle Sarmiento 643.

THE BRITISH SOCIETY

EIGHTEENTH LIST OF VOLUNTEERS.

B.S. 272, V. C. A. Bovet, Artist Rifles; B.S. 273, A. R. Hickling, 9th Batt, York Regt.; B.S. 274, R. J. Homewood, East Surrey Regt.; B.S. 275, G. Lorimer, Royal Field Artillery; B.S. 276, W. W. Laird, London Scottish; B.S. 277, A. F. Mackenzie, Argyll Highlanders; B.S. 278, H. S. Mackay, Army Service Corps, Transport Section; B.S. 279, W. Roberts, Cameron Highlanders; B.S. 280, J. C. Ross, Hon. Artillery Co.; B.S. 281, P. O. Tuckey, Irish Guards; B.S. 282, S. C. Carter, 2nd Lieut, 11th Notts Derby Regt. (Sherwood), Foresters; B.S. 283, Arthur Cole, Reserve Squadron, King George Horse; B.S. 284, William Dick, D.M. 097491, Mechanical Transport, A.S.C.; B.S. 285, S. D. Shepard, No. 74489, Signal Co. Royal Engineers; B.S. 286, F. Edwards, No. 1302, 2nd Batt. Sussex Regt.; B.S. 287, C. W. Jackson, No. 104850, F. Co. Motor Transport, A. S.C.; B.S. 288, J. F. Avery, No. 23458, 12th Service Batt.; B.S. 289, R. C. Dodds, King Edward's Horse; B.S. 290, Hon. G. C. Nugent, Lieut. B. Batt., 49th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, 14th Light Div. British Exp. Force, France; B.S. 291, E. Wilde, No. 24159, Corpl. 12th Batt., South Wales Borderers; B.S. 292, T. C. Green, No. 16438, B. Co., 2nd Cameron Highlanders, British Exp. Force, France; B.S. 293, E. B. Thompson, Sub. Naval Flight Lieut.; B.S. 294, C. D. Thompson, B. Batt. Hon. Artillery Co., Mediterranean Exped. Force; B.S. 295, A. W. Thompson, 2nd Lieut. Royal Field Artillery, France; B.S. 296, L. S. Campbell, 2nd Lieut. 126th Batt. 29th Brigade, 4th Div., 3rd Corps, Royal Field Artillery; B.S. 297, G. Gonsalves, Captain, Army Service Corps, Base III, British Exped. Force, France; B.S. 298, Jack Gardom, Lieut. 1st Batt. Essex Regt. Medit. Exped. Force; B.S. 299, J. L. Barr, 2nd Lieut. Royal Garrison Artillery; B.S. 300, C. O. Bolton, 2nd Lieut. 12th Service Batt. Royal Sussex; B.S. 301, H. A. Bowser, Lieut. Royal Garrison Artillery; B.S. 302, H. M. Browne, 2nd Lieut. 6th Batt. Essex Regt.; B.S. 303, A. L. Chantrill, 2nd Lieut. Royal Field Artillery; B.S. 304, T. H. Clarke, Hon. Artillery Co.; B.S. 305, C. P. Darrington, Sergeant 2nd Batt., London Scottish; B.S. 306, R. J. Docking, Lieut. 2nd East Kent; B. S. 307, A. Dougall, 2nd King Edward's Horse; B.S. 308, A. H. Eggington, Lieut. King's Royal Rifles; B.S. 309, J. H. Elliot, 6th Co. 2nd Batt. Royal Fusiliers; B.S. 310, R. V. Gracey, 2nd Lieut. Royal Irish Rifles; B.S. 311, L. R. Hutchinson, Inns of Court Officers Training Corps; B.S. 312, S. R. Jeans, Lieut. Wiltshire Regt. (Reserve Batt.); B.S. 313, H. W. Jennings, 2nd Lieut. 336th Batt. Royal Field Artillery; B.S. 314, W. R. Jones, Artists Rifle

BRITISH AND AMERICAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

HEAVY EXPENDITURE DURING JULY.

The monthly meeting of the general committee of the British and American Benevolent Society was held in the board room of the Royal Insurance Co., Calle Bm6. Mitre 478, on Monday, at 5 p.m., the following members being present:—

Mr. H. G. Mackie (in the chair), Mrs. Raynes, Mrs. Botting, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Huntington, Rev. Dr. McLaughlin, Rev. F. O. Spanton, Rev. F. H. Somerville, Rev. W. M. Laing, Rev. J. Stuart Cameron, Mr. W. R. Cassels, Mr. F. Phillips, Mr. James Marr (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. G. H. Hayward (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. Alexander Law (Superintendent).

An apology for unavoidable absence was received from Rev. Dr. Fleming.

The Minutes of the previous committee, meeting were read and approved.

The Hon. Treasurer then presented his statement of receipts and expenditure for the month of July, which was duly approved, the following being a resumé of the disbursements:—

Charity	\$416.25
Pensions	291.00
Loans	25.00
Salvation Army . .	11.20
Funeral Expenses .	40.00
General charges . .	185.00

\$968.45

British Aged and Infirm Fund	177.00
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\$1145.45 m/n.

Subsequently several new cases were submitted to the Committee and dealt with according to circumstances.

In presenting his cash statement the Hon. Treasurer drew the attention of the Committee to the fact that the amount granted in charity by the Society during the past month was more than double the amount received in subscriptions and donations during the same period. Whilst the Committee recognize the many calls and obligations on the British community at the present time, they hope the good work carried on by the British and American Benevolent Society for so many years will not be overlooked and that they will be enabled to continue to discharge charity in its most practical form, not only by its past supporters, but by sympathizers, who are not already subscribers, adding their names to the subscription list and forwarding their subscription, none are too small, to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. James Marr, Reconquista 144.

To those who are interested and may wish to know more of the work of the Society, on the receipt of a post card, at the same address as above, the Hon. Secretary would be pleased to forward an official report of last year's work.

Corps; B.S. 315, J. B. Lawton, Lieut. 2nd East Kent; B.S. 316, W. A. Mackenzie, Sergeant 2nd Batt. London Scottish; B.S. 317, H. Mallett, 5th East Surrey Regiment; B.S. 318, D. Morris, 7th Batt. (Cyclists), Welsh Regt.; B.S. 319, R. A. Nunn, Act. Paymaster H.M.S. Prince George; B.S. 320, S. R. Paul, 2nd Lieut. Kent Regt.; B.S. 321, J. J. Ryan, 2nd Lieut. Royal Field Artillery; B.S. 322, W. F. B. Shaw, 2nd Lieut. 13th Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; B.S. 323, W. C. Thomson, 2nd Lieut. Fife and Forfar Yeomanry; B.S. 324, C.K. Tindall, 2nd Lieut. New Heavy Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery; B.S. 325, W. S. Townsend, 1st Sportsmans Batt. Royal Fusiliers; B.S. 326, T. Webster, Yorkshire Hussars; B.S. 327, G. W. Whidborne, Artists Rifle Corps; B.S. 328, T. Wingate, Hon. Artillery Co.; B.S. 329, L. C. Wood, 2nd Lieut. The Borderers; B.S. 330, S. Roberts, No. 67382, No. 1 Section 151st Co. Royal Engineers; B.S. 331, A. M. Roberts, R. Squadron, King Edward's Horse.

AEROPLANE "RIVER PLATE"

Duty of Anglo-Argentines

BRITISH SOCIETY'S APPEAL

If the war has proved anything, it has proved the value from a military and naval point of view of heavier than aircraft, and the aeroplanes of the Allies have stood them in good stead against the German air squadrons and dirigibles. It has been proved that fast, easily handled biplanes and monoplanes may be dangerous or fatal adversaries to the enormous gas-bags wherewith Germany has sought to terrorise France, Russia, and the British South and Eastern Litoral. How many aeroplanes there are in existence in the British Government service it is impossible to even conjecture. The number is doubtless very large, but great as it may be, it cannot, in view of the numerous onerous duties imposed on the aerial fleets, be too great. Not only are large numbers required in the lines of battle for scouting and attack, and to stall off the enemy's attempts to gain information, but there must be considerable numbers both in reserve and ready to assail the murder airships of the Huns.

In connection with a proposal recently mooted the following letter has been sent to "The Herald" by the Chairman of the British Society in the Argentine Republic:—

The Editor, "The Herald,"
Buenos Aires.

"I am enclosing herewith a subscription list for the fund which we are endeavouring to raise in order to present to H.M. Government an aeroplane to be named 'River Plate.'"

"Similar appeals to the one we are now making have met with splendid responses in other parts of the world where the British communities are of less numerical strength than the British community in Argentina.

"The War Office authorities have publicly announced that they will gladly accept as many machines as can be provided. H.B.M. Minister, Sir Reginald Tower, warmly approves our appeal, and it is hoped, therefore, that every section of the community will respond.

"We realise, of course, that here the commercial conditions make it impossible to raise large sums, but £2250 for a biplane, complete with machine gun, ought not to be beyond our resources if a united effort is made, and we trust that for our credit as British subjects the flotilla of airships now being formed will contain at least one unit provided by the River Plate."

This appeal will, no doubt, be largely responded to. Those of us who are unable to be at the front in person can at least do something, if it be little or much, to help the Empire in this particular, and the essence of the thing is that the gift shall be one from all of us, not merely the generous donation of a few, but the offering of many. In this spirit it is hoped that a hearty response will be made to the appeal of the British Society, and that while Dives gives what he can, the equivalent of the widow's mite will also go to swell the amount destined to add another defender to the air fleet, which helps to keep the "Meteor Flag" flying, and to restrain the flood of German fury, savagery, and ruin which would fain make a Hell of Earth and Air and Sea.

It should be noted that donations will be gladly received by Mr. William Watson, British Society, Cangallo 536, Buenos Aires.

"A MASQUE OF DAYS"

HURLINGHAM CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT

AT THE PLAZA HOTEL

"A Masque of Days," abridged from "The Essays of Elia," and dressed and decorated after the drawings of Walter Crane, was the story told by the programme arranged for July 31st, at the Plaza Hotel, presented by the children of Hurlingham, and in aid of the fund for Widows and Orphans of Officers.

The last sentence must be the excuse for the rest; for, as a gentleman remarked during one of the quarter-of-an-hour's wait between the pictures, "Charity covereth a multitude of sins."

The idea was good, the dressing and the decorating of the best, and the programme an excellent one; but the arrangements were bad. The whole work, which must have been enormous to those responsible for the presenting of the "Tableaux," was spoilt because of the difficulties under which the audience laboured to see the show. The gauze curtain veiling the pictures was so thick that even the best sight was strained in trying to get a view. Then nobody removed her headgear, and in some instances where two or three dear ladies, wearing enormous plumes and thick furs sat together, they formed an obstruction so formidable that those sitting behind them resigned themselves to the inevitable, and later contented themselves by standing in a doorway where an occasional glimpse was obtainable. Many were the complaints of the children who had come to see; and when they stood on their chairs, or were hoisted in their parents' or nurses' arms, nobody protested, for if the grown-ups couldn't see, how much worse was it for the children? Then a bevy of girls selling sweets, etc., plied their trade throughout each item, or stood in the gangway and so added to the obstacles. And then the interval between each item became painful, especially for those in charge of several little ones. But having given the disabilities, praise must be given where it is due. The children were splendid, and each picture, seen without the above-mentioned drawbacks, would have given a charming impression, for all the elements of perfection were there. The children of Hurlingham have once again demonstrated the wonderful ability and adaptability of the juvenile intellect, for properly managed, they are capable of wonders. The following is a list of the young artists and the characters which they portrayed in the eighteen tableaux submitted:—New Year's Day, George Edye; Christmas Day, Ambrose Cassels; Vigils, Kathleen Birmingham, Kathleen Anderson, Robert Birmingham, and Edgeley Willes; Hours, All the Children; Lent and Family, Evelyn Drabble, Kathleen Birmingham, Kathleen Anderson, George Edye and Robert Birmingham; Dripping Days, Stella Nodder and Ambrose Cassels; Sunshine Days, Kathleen Anderson, Dorothy Garrod; Wedding Day, Evelyn Drabble; Train Bearers, Kenneth Agar and Derrick Drabble; Pay Day, Desmond Jefferies; Messenger, Robert Birmingham; Doom's Day, Kenneth Agar; 21st of June, Evelyn Drabble; Shrove Tuesday, Ambrose Cassels; 22nd of December, George Edye; 2nd of September, Edgeley Willes; 30th of January, George Edye; March Many Weathers, Dorothy Garrod; Last of Lent, Robert Birmingham; April Fool's Day, Desmond Jefferies; Oak Apple Day, Ambrose Cassels; 12th of August, Stella Nodder; 23rd of April,

LASTRA VOLUNTEERS

ARGENTINE AIRMAN JOINS THE FRENCH ARMY

Paris, July 29.

The Argentine aviator, Benjamin Lastra, who has recently arrived in Paris, has volunteered for the French aviation corps and has been enrolled.

It will be remembered that Lastra was severely injured while accompanying Jorge Newbery in the ill-fated ascent, which cost the latter his life.

CHILDREN'S PARTY AT QUILMES

In aid of the Patriotic Fund of the Allies, a Children's Party will be given in the Station Hall, Quilmes, on August 30, (Feast Day). Fancy Dress will be in evidence but is not essential. A moderate price is asked for the tickets, Children \$2, Adults \$3, and special tickets for nurses at \$1.

In the afternoon there will be games, dancing, a cinematograph entertainment for the Children and Bridge for any who feel so inclined. The function will last from three until six o'clock.

Festivities will be resumed at 8.45 p.m. This "Second House" which will consist of dancing and a Bridge Drive, is designed for the benefit of "flappers" and "grown ups."

Tickets may be had at Mitchell's Book Store, Cangallo 580; from Mrs. James Dey, "El Ombu," Quilmes; and from several others whose names will be published later. Contributions of sweets and cakes will be gladly received for the Funds by Mrs. Dey.

A RETURN TO SANITY?

POSSIBILITY OF A PEACE DISCUSSION.

Rome, Aug. 3.

Discussing the many messages and statements issued by various countries on the first anniversary of the war, the "Osservatore Romano" says:

"Reading these foreign messages, we have been pleased to note that the language adopted has been more modified in tone, so that, in a sense, it is more pacific and more humane.

"In place of inexorable warcries and proposals to annihilate the enemy, there begins to be substituted a more humane accent, although circumscribed. We see in this a possibility of discussion, leading to peace. It is a most comforting sign, although a very weak one."

Evelyn Drabble; Serving Maid, Edgeley Willes; Candlemas Day, Dorothy Garrod; Waiter, Kenneth Agar; May Day, Evelyn Drabble; Ash Wednesday, Robert Birmingham; Christmas Day, Ambrose Cassels; Sunday, Stella Nodder; Good Friday, Kenneth Agar; 29th of February, Derrick Drabble; Lord Mayor's Day, Derrick Drabble, Dorothy Garrod, Kathleen Birmingham; Shortest Day, Kenneth Agar; Longest Day, Stella Nodder; Valentine's Day, George Edye; St. Christopher, Desmond Jefferies. Various musical items were added to the programme, including songs by Dr. Sibbald and Signorina Francesca Rona, both of whom were encored on each appearance, cello solo by Mr. Davies, and violin solos by M. Dalette. By the time Miss Dorothy Stuart Small appeared, the audience was quietly melting away, but this lady gave "The Dying Swan" dance (which, by the way, ought soon to be laid to rest) in her usual style, which ended the entertainment.

Mrs. Edye and Miss Stubbs deserve many congratulations on the efficiency displayed by the children, whom they had made so skilful in their various parts.

ROSS'S

**Belfast
Ginger Ale**

OBITUARY

ISABEL ANNA F. MARTINDALE.

At the British Cemetery, Chacarita, on July 29th, the funeral of Mrs. Martindale took place. The Rev. Dr. McLaughlin held a service at the house previous to the departure of the cortege and read the last rites at the graveside, assisted by the Rev. Charles J. Turner. Amongst a large number of floral tributes were those from:

Mrs. J. L. Clutterbuck, Irene Clutterbuck, G. D. Martindale, Sarah and Henry. Lucretia and Sarah Martindale, Mr. and Mrs. Harold B. Winslow, Mrs. H. E. Oxenford, Mrs. Robert Cowell, Norman H. Clutterbuck and family, Los Empleados de la casa Jorge Bell and Sons. A large number of people attended the funeral or sent cards of deep sympathy. These included:

Mrs. G. P. Howard, Cesar B. Perelli, J. W. Gilbert, Edward Green, B. A. Pritchard, José Lopez Vives, Mrs. J. Whitmore Mace, Oscar Simons, Enrique Nolting, Mr. and Mrs. H. Clutterbuck, Edward H. Linay, Diego E. Tucker and Co., Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Oxenford, Mr. E. A. Clutterbuck, Mrs. F. H. Leeds, Mrs. John Wright, Sydney Wright, Mrs. Harry W. Hayward and family, Joaquin J. Cueto, Louis Butler Dennehy, Misses Deenhy, Rev. and Mrs. C. J. Turner and family, Juan Dotti, José Branda, Elisa Manson, Eleanor P. Manson, Leopold Corthey and family, Guillermo E. Mayne, Mrs. Frank Darbyshire, Wilfred L. Gilbert, Mrs. and Mr. Charles F. Howard, Mrs. M. J. Kingsbury, Mrs. J. J. Douse, Juan T. Martindale, Enrique J. Jennings and family, Arturo J. Pareto, Mr. H. Percy Dee, Jorge Manson, John Wright, Mrs. Thomas C. Leeds, Mrs. McKinlay, and family, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Turner, Mrs. E. S. Clarke, Edith Wright, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Lowe, Mrs. Arthur M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine A. Brown, William S. Matthews, Mrs. Tink, Ada T. Matthews, Sarah T. Martindale, F. Stearn, Mrs. W. S. Matthews, A. M. Brown, Juan R. Tink, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Ainscough, F. A. Jones, Alfred Deck, William H. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith and family, A. B. Taylor, W. A. Isard, A. J. Wilson, M.A., Mr. and Mrs. Robert Boyd, Mrs. McKeen, Miss Lee, Miss M. D. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick R. Boyd, Diego McGaul, Mrs. A. R. Penny, Euphemia B. de McGaul, Robert W. McBride, Mr. and Mrs. Juan G. Wright, Mrs. A. M. Molloy and family, George F. McLean, Mrs. Noble, Miss Noble, Mrs. W. H. Saunders, W. H. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Turner, Mrs. Frank Darbyshire, Sydney G. Follet, Alberto Doran, Thomas Hooper, Diego MacLean, Eduardo F. Magdalena, Marcial Magdalena, Ricardo H. Murray, Frederick J. Cook, Camilo Castagna, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Welby, Mrs. Pritchard, Miss Pritchard, Enrique Bisso, Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Storer, Mr. J. Whitmore Mace, Pedro Echeverria, Diego M. Gibson, William Anderson, R. J. Anderson, Andrew M. Wilson, F. R. Darbyshire, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martin, F. R. Ackerley, J. Cowan, J. M. McGrevy, Andrew Pax, G. J. Beckford, Richard Godsell, Edwin C. Shepherd, Vicente Mastranardi, Henry Anderson, Harry Scott, Adalberto Junor, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Traug Hoch and Susie, Domingo Cicala, Luis Urrutia, Norman W. Clutterbuck, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Winslow, Thomas Griffith, A. F. Sjöberg, Hugo Wilson G. D. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Spalding, A. F. Brown, José Bollada, Santiago J. Garbarino, Douglas Juor, J. C. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Philpotts, B. B. Van Domseller, Mrs. H. W. Philpotts, W. H. Philpotts, junr., Pedro C. de Aranza, F. C. Riva, José Branda, T. Lund, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sard, Mrs. W. P. McLaughlin, Mrs. T. G. Grimsditch, J. G. Mace, J. T. Caldwell, H. Espanader, Espanadero As-

prasubi, C. H. Manson, M. M. Kay, Eugenio A. Beltrame, Juan Garbarino, Lino Suarez, Celesini Silvani, Roberto G. Cowes, Federico Cordes, D. R. Jacobs, Carlos D. Cohono, Guillermo M. Cordes, Arthur Pfeiffer, Luis V. Squaglia, Clotilde S. Fink de Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Grimsditch, Mr. and Mrs. John Beckford, Richard D. Pilliner, Clemente Spinetto, Erwin Pfeiffer, M. A. Caballero, Mr. and Mrs. D. Arrol Macfarlane, Normand A. C. Berrian, J. J. Kay, David Hogg, Professor W. D. Turner, Miguel A. Crawford, Mrs. R. G. Pilliner, K. M. Thomas, Eduardo Cowes, M. M. Benyunes, Victor Arzubaga junr., Salvador Arriban, Luis Puddicomb, Moises Rivara, William Newbould, Carlos M. Kelly, José Arias, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. S. Lee, Bernard Wallace, Samuel Kay, Horace A. Tink, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Keenan, Cora A.H. de Bredius, Augustin Parody, W. H. Philpotts, junr., Valentine A. Brown, Dr. Pedro F. Wallace, Mrs. W. H. Philpotts, Tomas Victor Torrey, J. Federico Green, C. Reginald Green, William J. Martindale, Charles W. Carlisle, J. C. Hunter, David C. Anderson, Mrs. David C. Anderson, Enrique R. Kay.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. PATRICK WALLACE.

The funeral of the late Mr. Patrick Wallace took place on July 30th, at Chacarita. Padre Tomas officiated at the interment. There were no flowers by request, but a large concourse of persons and friends gathered together to do honour to the deceased. Those present, or who sent cards, included:

Theodore A. Mendy, Daniel Bassi, Andres Lizarrabli, E. J. Lewis, R. Lopez, Padre Thomas, E. C. Alchourron, E. M. Pereigna, Natalio Colombo, Gustav V. Morin, Miguel de Munagorri, Domingo Brana, J. and L. Brana, Esteban Belsunce, T. Mossi, Andres Ronco, Emilia Glendon, Chas. H. Manson, Enrique Dasso, Jose A. Pichot, F. A. Patrone, Juan Gazola, Santiago Rodriguez, Rodolfo Rodriguez, Vicente, Augustin Nicolas Sassone, Juan Cano, Adrian Dessein, A. C. Pous, Armando Donato and Co., J. T. Ugarte, Pedro Alchourron, M. A. Dessein, Lucas Bertia, J. L. Larumbe, Candido de Arino, J. A. Caul, Susanna Caul, B. Chapar, M. M. G. Keenan, A. B. Novaro, M. G. Veiga, Veiga, P. E. Carrigy, Mr. and Mrs. B. Feeney, M. Rey, Mrs. M. L. W. Dillon, G. A. Morixe, S. J. Carnevali, F. Posadas, B. Wallace, V. P. Sierra and family, S. D. Olivera, Juan L. Larumbe, Evaristo Lizarraga, Julio Llorente, Daniel Bassi, Emilio Devoto, A. A. Lamarque, M. A. Ibarra, Carlos Mendy, J. M. Boddalo, E. Eyrie, L. Repetto, Alberto Goleo, Dr. A. A. Raimondi, José A. Fernandez, H. D. Oliviera, Tomas Degioranni, H. D. Doude, Patricius G. Wallace, Jorge M. Smith, R. C. Wiloe, Justino Dagourrete, J. M. Corbellini, Mariana D. Carrigy, Ricardo Slamon, James B. Sheridan, Santiago F. Gahan, F. B. Perisso, Miguel A. Tyrrell, José Fernandez, Rudolfo A. Moris, José Marcaida, Adela L. Carrigy, Antonio Cermirara, Santiago Lawler, B. Rivara, Benjamin M. Romero, Claudio Carrera, Vicente E. Stile, Antonio L. Lanusse, A. M. Amodeo, Miguel Gavan, E. Iriarte Irigoyen, Julio Mores, Ignacio Perez, Suarez Hnos., Pantaleon and Lucio Barco, Victor Cervellera, Alfred Mendez, Edward Kenny, Pedro A. Lafontaine, Alberto Capurro, F. Bechard, José Laux, Felix Ramirez, C. L. Brinboldi, Pedro E. Lesquerre, Agustin Zaffaroni, Antonio L. Vellarde, José M. Lopez, Dr. Arthur L. Hearne, Federico G. Kemmeter, Carlos Crespin Maximo Jaquin, Angel Banji, Rufino Carrigy, John Carrigy, Adolfo Alvarez, Manuel Amodeo, Graciano Beaux, Tito A. Garcia, José Cajora, Zenon Cuestos, J. J. Unanue, Dr. Gaston, J. Borda, Santiago Stafforini, junr., and many others.

THE LATE MRS. JOHN T. MARTINDALE.

On Thursday afternoon, July 29th, before a large gathering of mourning relatives and friends, who had met to do honour to the memory of the late Mrs. John T. Martindale, who died at the ripe old age of 81 years, and after a long and painful illness, at her residence, 155 Calle Montevideo. The Rev. Dr. McLaughlin paid a touching and well-deserved tribute to the Christian virtues of the deceased lady, who he said, was the oldest of the members connected with the American Methodist Church in Buenos Aires. The esteem in which she was held was manifested by the large number of friends who assembled at the house and accompanied the funeral to the Chacarita Cemetery, where the Rev. Dr. McLaughlin and the Rev. C. T. Turner conducted the concluding portion of the funeral service at the graveside.

The Rev. Mr. Turner, in concluding his remarks, called upon all present to emulate the example set them by the deceased.

MRS. GEORGE GREEN.

The funeral of Mrs. George Green, who died on Wednesday, took place on Thursday, July 29th, and was largely attended. The deceased lady, who was widely known, had lived practically all her life in Argentina. She was a sister of Messrs. Jordan and William Saunders, and related to the Green family of Uruguay. Her many friends included both English and Argentine families, and this fact was not lost sight of in the conduct of the funeral services, which were conducted by the Revs. Dr. Thomson of the Methodist Church, and D. M. Laing, of the Scotch Church, the former speaking in Spanish, and the latter in English. The funeral took place from Mrs. Green's late residence, Calle Cuba 2982, the cortege passing thence to the English cemetery at Chacarita.

Beautiful wreaths and flowers were sent by the following members of the family and friends:—From her loving husband; from her loving children; from her loving grandson "Pocho-lito"; from her loving granddaughters "Porota" and "Coca"; from Lulu and Emilio; from Jordan and Maggie (brothers); from her niece Jessie Gauthier; from Miss Dufrance; from Mr. N. Clutterbuck and family; from Mrs. Uria and family; from Mr. and Mrs. Gmo. Glabe; from Mrs. I. P. Bredius; from Srtas de Hagens; from Miss Maruja Basañes; from Mr. and Mrs. Enrique Nolting; from Mrs. Linay and Eddie; from Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Roberts; from Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Oxenford and family; from Familia Bontá; from Mr. and Mrs. Leopoldo Sol; from Mrs. Cowell. Telegrams and letters of condolence were sent by the following: D. R. S. Brett, Carlota Reillyde Saunders (Montevideo), B. Sereiber, Mr and Mrs Fred. Thomas Fernando Lajous, Federico Shaw, Guillermo Saunders (Baradero), Alberto Uria, Comision Directiva "Club Social de Nuñez"; Mrs Kettle and Jean, Diego Green and Sra., Sra. A. R. de Eyroa, Teniente de Fragata M. Pagliatino y Sra. The following sent cards or attendel at house or cemetery:—F. R. Ackerley, Augusto Ackerley, Alberto T. Ackerley, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Archer, Mr. and Mrs. David C. Anderson, Mr. R. J. Anderson, A. D. Angelo, J. W. Angus, Mrs. Carolina M. de Anthony, Mrs. and Misses Attewell, Mrs. Nico-lasa E. de Avendaño, Dr. Basañes and family, Juan Barelli, Mrs. Maria R. de Batine and family, Frank E. Barnard, Florencio Basañes, Mr. Mrs. Beltrame, F. Bowers, Marcos A. Bonta Oscar A. Bogo, Manuel Bonta, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Reid Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Buchanan, Vicente Brabi, Norman John Beckford, Miss Gracie Beckford, Mr. and Mrs. Eugenio A. Beltrame, G. J. Beckford, Mrs. Beckford, Juan

Cowell, E. A. Bigliani, Mrs. R. Carlisle, Colin Campbell, Leo. G. Carroll, Juan Ambrosio Caul, Ignacio Casanovas, Charles W. Carlisle, Jose Calvo, Antonio E. Casanovas, Luis Cevasco (hijo), Mrs. E. S. Clarke, Mr. Norman H. Clutterbuck, Misses Clutterbuck, R. D. Clysdale, D. E. Cottman, Mrs. Cotman, Mrs. Robert Cowell, Mrs. John Cowan, F. J. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Coldwell, Alberto T. Cowell, Eugenio Rivas Corti, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. F. Coldwell and family, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. R. Darbyshire, P. A. Dally, F. R. Darbyshire, Gerardo Da Rosa, Augustin Beraldo, Luis Dennehy, Misses Dennehy, Alberto L. Dillon, F. W. Dodd, Gerald C. Drysdale, Mr. and Mrs. J. Monteith Drysdale, Dr. Jorge E. Durrieu, Alberto Dubois, Asdrubal Fernandez, Mr. and Mrs. William Field, Mrs. Catalina A. Fitton, Gilbert O. Forrester, Sydney G. Follet, Enrique Fucini, Carlos A. Gadola, Mme. Stephanie Gauthier, Diego M. Gibson, Santiago J. Gleeson, Gustavo Glabe, F. A. Gomes, J. D. Grassick, A. MacDonald Grant, Mrs. Robert Green, Mrs. Alexander Grant, Enrique Webb, Hastings, Harry Hayward and family, E. Hagen, Madame Guillermo Hastings, Pablo Horne, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hora, Alberto E. Hodge, David Hogg, Frank J. Horton, Mrs. Alfred Green, Miss Mabel A. Horton, Miss B. C. Horton, Mrs. Horton, Mrs. E. Hunter, Alfred Hunter, J. E. Hunter, E. N. Hurtado Mr. and Mrs. Huberto R. Hudson, J. D. Humphreys, Arthur Ibbotson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jared, Gmo. E. Junor, Matco M. Kay, Samuel Kay, H. C. Kay, Percy Kay, Tom Kay, Miss Susie Kay, Juan J. Kay, Rev. W. M. Laing, Luis F. Lajous, E. O. Le Bas, Miss Lee, Eduardo H. Linay, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Lowe, Miguel Lopez, Carlos E. Lopez, Mrs. Luke Tink, Teniente Coronel Facundo Navarro, Luis V. Squaglia, Anibal Tarelli, Diego E. Tucker, Torcuato Tracchia, T. J. Mindivil, C. C. Watson, Dr. Pedro Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Macfarlane, Hugh Wilson, Mrs. Niell, Guillermo H. Saunders, Carlos Ticozzi, Dr. O. Tracchia, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Patterson, Pedro Ravizzoli, J. C. Scott, Mrs. R. G. Pilliner, Mrs. B. A. Pritchard, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martin, V. S. Mastranardi, R. W. Rinearson, Samuel A. Oakley, Bernardo Wallace, Rev. C. J. Turner, C. H. Manson, Alfredo Nelson, Mrs. E. K. de Reilly, Andres Wilson, Sebastian Roca, B. A. Pritchard, Rev. W. P. McLaughlin, Mr and Mrs. H. B. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Richards, Richard G. Pilliner, Gmo. R. Hodge, Christian Martin, Mrs E. R. oe Manson, Mrs. W. J. Mulhall, Miss Isabel Wallace, Miss Anita Wallace, Miss Ana M. Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Storer, H. F. Orton, S. Wright, Miss E. Wright, F. H. Horton, Mrs B. Rau, C. Osorio, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Oxenford, Mr. and Mrs. G. Mertindale, E. Montes de Oca de Sanguinetti, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cooke Vance, S. Williamson, Miss Beatrice Thomas, William Niell, R. Riquelme, R. H. Murray, R. W. McCrindle, Mrs. George Rau, Mrs. J. W. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martin, Arturo Perez, Leslie V. Oxenford, Juan B. Vergés, Gmo. S. Pennington, Juan D. Roberts, H. George Roberts, Enrique Nolting, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Watson, Diego A. Thomas, Tomas Hooper, Alberto Schumacher, W. J. Mulhall, J. C. Monteguido, C. A. Robertson, Juan C. Pereira, John B. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. John Wright, Mr. and Mrs. McKinlay, David Young, Isaac M. Sutton, Mrs. C. M. de Rasmussen, Miss M. D. Thomson, Mrs. J. M. McCall, G. R. McQueen, Alfred Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Blake MacDavid, Mrs. S. C. de MacGaw, Miss Rosa Zimmermann, Miss Elena Rau, Miss Catalina Zimmerman, Dr. Servando Saucedo, Eduardo Reiley, Arturo Shaw, General A. Montes de Oca, Guillermo Glabe, Mrs. Guillermo Glabe, R. Gondola, C. Becar Varela, Mr. and Mrs. Martindale, William H. Orr, Robert Rasmussen, Geo. Rasmussen, Mrs. McKeon, Mr. B. M. de Montes de Oca, Miss M. Boltshauser, Misses E. and A. Gotthardt, Misses E. and E. McGaul, Mrs. E. B. de McGaul, Diego McGaul, Charles McGaul, J. A. Matteri, D. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Keen, Esteban Lewis, Mrs. Kay and family,

A BRITON'S POINT OF VIEW

Facts and Fiction in the Argentine

By Addison Steele

Note.—The following is written without malice or evil intention. The characters drawn are purely imaginary.

Smithers lay back in his chair and laughed loud and long. What exactly tickled him we could never fathom, but that the joke was good there was not the slightest doubt, for every night after dinner he sat and sniggered—of course, none of us fellows really cared a tinker's cuss whether he laughed or whether he didn't, only it was annoying to have to face a man who wore a perpetual smile.

Timber, Perkins and myself had come out to the Argentine to make our fortune, because they told us at home that we should do so if we were only careful; in fact, Perkins' mother had hung a locket round his neck before sailing, with an inscription, "Where'er you go, wherever dine, remember the dollar is one and nine." So we all settled down to become rich and to save every cent we could. Timber said that to save money in a scientific way was an art, in which he was a past-master—"Where money seems to go nowadays," he added, "is in theatres, food, and somebody else's sister," therefore to get at the root of the matter, once and for all, these must be cut out, and to do that successfully one must have somewhere to go—to smoke, and read, or play cards for love, and do all those things which really sound expensive, but are not. I remember he had put his point most plainly at the confiteria at the corner of Maipú one night, when we were all fed up with working late, and there was not one of us who wouldn't have taken him by the hand and said, "Brains, old man, brains." The idea was this. We were to take a room, a sort of cosy "den," such as one has at home by the river; furnish it with easy chairs and pretty pictures of the flapper type and up-to-date sporting prints. Then we could have one or two bottles of fizzy drinks or vermouth, or perhaps, after a little while, we could put away so much a month and buy a case of whisky or Old Tom to go with the vermouth; but this would have to be considered by the majority. Well, we carried out the idea, found a place close to the Centre, or, rather, near Corrientes, where, with the help of our various business houses we furnished it very cheaply indeed. We had been installed about three months in our cosy den, and everybody said it was splendid. In fact, I believe our friends saw more comfort in the easy chairs than we did ourselves. Moreover, the drinking fund had to be raised. So we arranged to have the drinks supplied by the case, as we found it was more economical, but it was not always so. Sometimes we were just alone. Smithers, Perkins, Timber, and I. Then we made the most out of life, and often the cuckoo clock would strike twelve before we switched on the light, for we generally sat in the glow of a copper lamp, which cast a red shade over us. That night we had come early to the den, and being Monday none of us were in a condition to enjoy Smithers. Moreover, Perkins had the toothache, and couldn't stand it, so, throwing his lighted match in the fireplace, he demanded to know, after several months in this melancholy city of Buenos Aires, the reason of his continual enjoyment.

"Do you really and truly call this city melancholy, Perkins?" cried Smithers, "do you mean to sit there and say you have never seen anything humorous in the Argentine. Why, my dear fellow, from the smallest child playing in the street to the burial of

its President, the Republic abounds with scenes of delightful merriment worthy of great authors; have you ever seen anything more farcical than the policeman at the corner directing the traffic? Have you ever watched him wave his newly-painted baton and tell the motor-driver to come forward when he means it to go back? Did you never notice when the drivers manage to crawl through on their own merit, the smile of contentment that comes over his dusky face, as though it said, "Alone I did it." You can't tell me you haven't noticed his sword which has borne him down on one side for years, and his revolver, which, by the way, is a new one. Surely that touch of the artist, as he waves his white-gloved hand in the air and knocks the ash off his cigarette, is wonderful. Ah, my dear Perkins, let me tell you, there is fun here, fast and furious, if you can only see it. The other night the policeman with two stripes, got a horse's head in one hand and his note-book in his other. In the excitement he calmly led the peaceful animal into one of Gath and Chaves' shop windows. Another Englishman and I nearly cried with pain, and we were nearly locked up. Consider, for instance, the girls of the Republic, speaking as an authority on the subject; you must admit they make you smile. They paint the English girl as being devoid of everything sweet and pretty. That as it may be, but if it were possible to catch an Argentine señorita early in the morning before her face cream is brought up, you will find she is a very matter of fact sort of person, after all. Her first thought is her powder puff; her second, her attire; this consists of an overall type of costume which she generally lives in all day. After she has taken her coffee, she dons her mop cap, and then with a dusting brush settles down to a wander round the cheap pictures, assuring her mother she is doing her duty. The last piece of furniture to be touched is the piano. Here she will most probably stay for an hour, playing or singing, generally in Argentine Italian; or she may practice a new ditty of La Goya. Perhaps she will play a tango, in which case the whole household, from the servants to the señora, will be heard chanting the weird tune. The mistress has been known to take one of the servants by the hand and dance the mystic valse on the patio, for the servants in the Argentine see the humour of things. Lunch is served somewhere between the hour of 11 or 12. Macaroni and puchero are the favoured dishes. There is little ceremony; the whole meal is taken with screams of laughter, and the chattering is marvellous. There is no need to change dresses, or remove the caps—no one will come. Even if someone does drop in, they

wouldn't expect anything else. The only person the girl fears is her lover, and of these there are various selections. There is the one who wants to marry the girl. He has made a note of it in his pocket-book, has even bought a gold watch and ring. He may have seen her on the balcony; if he has, it must be after five, because before then the front of the house is prohibited to a señorita on account of her dress. Most of the afternoon is given up to the hair, and preparation of her skin to the rich velvet effect, so flushed with youth and so effective to the young bloods. At 5.30 she goes upon the veranda a few feet from the ground, standing on one leg, then on the other, dressed now in some simple artistic style, with a wrap flung carelessly round her neck. She never wears a hat. It would be fatal if she did, as her hair is beautifully arranged. Sometimes it has to be pinned into position over one ear. There was a terrible disaster in Flores last year, when one of the tiny curls happened to fall at the feet of a lover as he repassed her balcony. The poor fellow is now heart-broken because gallant like, he thought it was a token of love, and returned it. (Que cosa babara!). The Argentine señorita demands admiration. There is something romantic about the form or dress, the poise of her head, the flashes of concealed merriment from her dark eyes, all of which go to make them alluring and artistic. Of course, they seldom speak the truth, and they never for a moment deceive themselves; they are superb actresses, especially with the opposite sex. Under all their modesty there is a subtle flow of wickedness, coming, no doubt, from their education in the local colleges, where girls will be girls. At the age of 14 she is a señorita, and she is allowed to stroll; I mean, she is allowed to walk out with various other girls of the same age, to parade up and down the squares, or round the plaza, or again to the railway station platforms, where they meet and converse with other girls and naturally talk about the only thing they understand, dress and men. Most likely during one of the tours of happiness, she is marked by a young man; his fate is sealed; he has seen the only bit of love that will ever enter his café existence (quien sabe), what must he do? What he does is to follow her home, take a mental note of the casa, and then wait his opportunity. He may wait for weeks, still he doesn't wait in vain. One evening his heart flutters. She appears on the balcony; she comes forward; she looks—love divine. It is sufficient. He is now allowed to walk up and down every night for two months, and she in return will appear at last. He finds to his joy a friend who knows one of the young sisters. Now is the time to speak to my father, says the youth. Therefore from one father to the other father the story is taken up. Credentials are forthcoming, the family position discussed. Then he is allowed to the house to tea—a new fashion in the Argentine. After this no milk affair; they may go to the cinema, but in this burst of happiness he is accompanied by the girl's mother or any family relation that is in the vicinity—only never alone! Never. Even on the point of marriage, seated in the drawing-room, the mother is always present, and often the poor fellow would like to throw the mother

WAR FACTS AND FIGURES

FIRST YEAR'S CAMPAIGN

COST FIVE TIMES THAT OF ALL NAPOLEONIC WARS

London, July 31.

Financial experts estimate that the first year of war has cost the Entente 14,030 million dollars (gold), and the Central Powers 9,030 millions.

The total cost of the Napoleonic wars, covering a period of twenty years, was only 4,155 millions. That of the Crimea, which lasted three years, was 337,500,000; while the cost of the Boer war which lasted four years was 1,055 millions.

According to the Prime Minister, Britain is now spending 15 million dollars daily. M. Albert Meti, the General Budget reporter to the French Chamber of Deputies, calculates that the war is costing France 10,000 dollars a minute.

Mr. William Michaelis recently estimated the daily cost to Germany at 6,250,000 dollars, saying that forty days of this war has cost as much as the Franco-German war of 1870-1.

In March last, Dr. Karl Helfferich, Imperial Debt Commissioner of Germany, said that the war was costing the belligerents 375 million dollars a week, on the basis that the first year's estimated cost was 11,500 millions. Mr. Michaelis puts the figure at 15,000 millions, not including Italy's expenditure. This is more than 50 per cent greater than the total gold production of the world during the last 500 years. Other estimates run to more than 20,000 million, while Mr. Edgar Crammond fixes the total at 46,000 millions.

The lengths of the battle fronts are also record breakers. The great battle ground in the east extends for about 1000 miles, while the whole of that in the west is 250 miles. In the battle of Mukden the front was only 60 miles in extent; that of Waterloo 3 miles, of Gettysburg only 4 miles, of Austerlitz 11 miles, and of Gravelotte 5 miles.

out of the window and take the girl to his arms, but he never does; he just sits and dreams. Therefore after he has won his bride and taken her to the Registrar or to church, the highest of all honours, he suddenly wakes up and discovers he's been taken in. The trick is exposed, as it were.

Argentina can congratulate itself on three things—its beautiful all-round weather; its handsome race; and its irresponsible merriment, for nowhere in the world have the people so little to be merry about, yet stroll along any of the main streets in the city at any hour—midnight or morning, and you will find persons just as fresh, just as entertaining and polite as though they had all the money and comfort possible.

We shut up and left, and when we got to the corner I knocked my pipe out on a shutter of a door, and, to my surprise it was immediately opened by the patron, who asked me what I wanted? I told him I was sorry and explained the reason, and he returned smilingly to his shop. Smithers who was behind, laughed again. "You see," he exclaimed, jokingly, "the whole place reeks with pantomime."

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F.C.C.A.'S NEW RETIRO STATION

A Wonderful Railway Terminus

Opening Ceremony performed by the President

Monday, August 2nd.

The actual ceremony of inaugurating the New Retiro Station was carried out with railway punctuality yesterday afternoon, just after four o'clock. Previous to that hour a great congregation of sightseers had assembled opposite the Station, where motor-cars and coaches incessantly disgorged "persons of honour" and "personages" of importance. Silk hats had a field day, and their sable glitter has never been more in evidence. Pickets of gendarmes in gala uniform kept the approaches, and police the actual entrances, which were gay with Argentine and British flags. Probably upwards of fifteen hundred persons were present in the Grand Hall when the smoke of the Presidential train appeared coming down the track towards the right platform of No. 1 Bay. It advanced at a dignified walk, and on stopping, the President and his party alighted. The engine, No. 191, is a 140-ton locomotive of the Rosario Express Service. The frame, boiler, cab and tender had been prettily outlined in blue and white rosettes and trails of ivy, and a large escutcheon of the Republic's arms was in front of the smoke box, supported by the bandera Nacional and the Union Jack. His Excellency Dr. de la Plaza was accompanied by Dr. Moyano, Minister of Public Works, the Ministers of Marine, War, and Education, Sir Reginald Tower, British Minister, Monseñor Espinosa, Archbishop of Buenos Aires, the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, Dr. Bermejo, Dr. Gramajo, Intendente, Dr. Jose A. Frias, President of the local Directorate, the Director-General of Railways, Dr. Benito Villanueva, Dr. Botet, Dr. Ruiz Guinazo, Mr. Hope Gibson, and other well-known gentlemen and members of the Legislature. On reaching the gate leading from the platform to the Central Hall, a key was presented, with which Dr. de la Plaza unlocked the barrier, formally declaring the station open. Instantly the police band, which was in the Grand Hall, broke into a crashing salute, and the Chief Magistrate and his party made a tour of the station, examining the splendid accommodation with great interest. Subsequently the Presidential party adjourned for a glass of champagne to the Comedor, where Dr. José Frias made a brief but interesting speech, in which he said that, notwithstanding the crisis, the F.C.C.A., in the face of difficulties, remained faithful to its engagements, and had continued its great work, opened in part that day. He recalled that under the Presidency of General Roca in 1889, and the Ministry of Dr. Civit, the project was suggested, but for various reasons was not carried out. He continued, the building which was partially inaugurated, contained every accommodation for a good service; it was situated on ground not long since covered by the waters of the River Plate and close to the spot where, half a century ago, the Northern Railway started, which line at the commencement of their organisation served the communications between this city and the Interior.

Dr. Moyano replied, recalling the fact that it was under the Presidency of Dr. Figueroa Alcorta, and with Dr. Ramos Mejia

as Minister of Works that the foundation-stone was laid. In the Confitaria the invited guests were served with sandwiches, cakes, champagne, and cigars with a precision which augurs well for the Company's catering service. The entire proceedings were enthusiastic and successful, and passed off without the slightest contretemps. Among the engines at the platform, by the way, is No. 1, built in 1875, whose opinion of the magnificent station, evolved from such humble beginnings, would be interesting, if he could give it.

THE NEW TERMINUS: A DESCRIPTION

(BY J. B. E.)

Hitherto the Ferrocarril Central Argentino, although possessing the enormous mileage of 3,201, with further very large extensions projected, has been very modestly housed as regards terminal accommodation in the Capital. The truly venerable "galpon" at the corner of Maipú and Paseo de Julio and the larger temporary structure near the river, known as Retiro R., have for years past become increasingly inconvenient and unsuitable to the needs of the great and busy line. For a long time the project has been in the air, and quite six years ago Mr. Dulley, the constructional engineer, was engaged on tentative plans. About that time there were ideas, since gone to Limbo, of a terminus near Government house, and it was some time before actual work started. When it did, however, the buildings went ahead, if not quite with the speed of Aladdin's palace in erection, yet with

astonishing celerity. To-day the huge terminus stands denuded of its scaffolding, a worthy monument of enterprise and architectural and engineering skill, worthy also of the great Capital of a progressive State, and indeed a credit and an ornament to any city in the world. Most London termini would look exceedingly mean beside it; the paltry huddle of sheds that was called Waterloo, the dismal caverns of Euston, and the cheerless vacancies of Paddington, all compare very unfavourably with this new construction, in which advantage has been taken to obtain wide, airy spaces, broad "vistas" and striking effects combined with everything new, modern and efficient in installations of every kind.

The aspect of the new station, with its central colonnade surmounted by the handsome dome, which however does not dominate everything else, and its massive wings, is handsome and imposing, and to avoid repetition it may at once be said that its construction throughout is of extraordinary solidity. The style of architecture is mixed, in parts Doric; it may be called "Condoresque" and is generally of a strong classic flavour, with an occasional suggestion of Norman in massive round arches; it always manages to be harmonious and pleasing. The public entrances nearest the Paseo de Julio are very wide, and are closed with lattice iron gates of magnificent dimensions. On entering by the doors under the dome and passing through a fine vestibule the Booking Hall is reached. It is of great size, and a small "plaza" might be stowed away in it. The range of thirteen ticket windows, for every possible class and for every conceivable destination, is a promise of rapid and efficient service. No excuse here for any excited passenger to shoot the booking clerk on account of delays. Throughout this fine hall, with its gallery high up and its splendid fretted dome, are disposed numerous groups of torches and classic lamps in groups of five, all of bronze. Mere iron makes little show except as gates, and the handsome signs and artistic decorations of metal are all of this valuable material. Beyond this is the Grand Hall with its innumerable offices and waiting rooms: ladies' 1 class, gentlemen's 1 class, ladies' 2 class, gentlemen's 2 class. The former magnificent and solid, and the latter very handsome, while all are comfortable and warmed by large radiators. The former are furnished in dark oak and leather, and the chairs and settees are such as are really restful, and not the hollow mockeries sometimes met with in places of public resort. Parcels offices, luggage deposits on a noble scale, bars, book-stall, toy shops, fine oak bancals, numerous stands with timetables, and a large train indicator clearly visible, with a handsome four-faced clock on bronze supports, prevent this magnificent circulating area from looking too much like the Sahara desert. All these floors are composed of an unobtrusive but handsome mosaic, and much decorative use is made of cool-toned tiles on the walls. Beyond are the sliding gates opening on the platforms, which, under the great roof spans fifty metres wide each and 250 metres long, stretch into the distance. The massive trusses of the roof spans are each imbedded in a huge pyramid of solid cement, and the whole might resist several earthquakes, so well have Mr. Dulley and his merry men done their work. The twelve platforms now open are in groups. Each set of rails has at its end the largest and most powerful buffer springs "in Creation." They are about the length of and look very like six-inch guns, and might stop a charging tornado. A locomotive stands on each set of rails, newly painted, and polished till steel is like silver and brass like pure gold of Ophir. By a happy inspiration, the entire population of the Company's running sheds is represented, from the energetic and toy-like tank 2-coupled of ten feet over all to the



MR. C. H. PEARSON, GENERAL MANAGER, F.C.C.A.



CORRIDOR WITH APPROACHES TO PLATFORMS.

140-ton express leviathan 4-6-2, that is wont to "toss the miles behind" but is taking a rest for a day. Turning now into the interior again, the grand "Confiteria" is a kind of celestial dream to the connoisseur of cocktails. Cool, airy, lofty, spacious, comfortable, with prodigious counter space, how different to the fly-infested holes—but "we will not anticipate the past." It is a top hole "Confiteria." The fittings of this princely apartment are by Messrs. Thompson, and are alike handsome and comfortable. The same well-known firm are responsible for the delightful "boudoir" and private dining rooms above the "Comedor." Going from glory to glory and from luxury into magnificence, beyond this behold the grand "comedor." Parquet floors, rich quiet furniture, chastened magnificence, rich cream and the opulent gleam of dull gold with hints of crimson. Here might Lucullus dine with Lucullus and feel that his background was perfectly "It" and the picture a harmony.

This magnificent department can seat comfortably 200 diners. To prevent the necessity of bolting scalding spoonfuls of soup, and rushing frenziedly out at intervals to see if the train is starting, a luminous indicator on the wall informs the diner of the whereabouts of his train, and a bell automatically announces its impending departure five minutes in advance, thus enabling calm, and digestion.

Travellers arriving at the new Retiro Station will find indeed their creature comforts provided for in a manner contrasting most favourably with the former lack of facilities for refreshments, an elegant and commodious dining-room having entrances from Calle Maipú and also from the Grand Hall of the Station, through a spacious marble vestibule. The principal impression of the visitor on entering this room is one of cosiness and comfort. It has been entirely executed under the direction of the architect, Mr. E. L. Conder, in the thorough and finished manner associated for so many years with the name of Maple and Co., of London and Buenos Aires. The decorations have been carried out in a style which harmonises perfectly with the architecture of the station, displaying a happily sympathetic working agreement between the architect and the decorator.

The general lines are classic, relieved by a judicious use of dignified ornament in keeping with the utilitarian character of the apartment. One notable feature is the central dome with its artistically designed plaster work and leaded glass, from which is suspended a magnificent electrolier, a very fine example of the metal craftsman's art.

The columns and pilasters with their finely modelled and gilded capitals also add to the grace and dignity of the salon, the balconies approached on one side by a finely carved oak staircase and on the other by one of polished marble with their handsome gilded metal balustrade, are an important feature, and the animated aspect of the room on a busy evening with its cheery guests and myriad lights should make these balconies a favoured meeting place.

The fine oak panelling and other woodwork is of beautifully figured English oak of antique colour, the sombre shades of which are in happy contrast to the warm tints of the carpets and curtains. The upper walls are severely simple, ivory in colour, relieved by a restrained use of gilded ornament, and the whole effect is one of richness and luxury such as one meets with as a rule only in European Capitals.

The furnishings also supplied by this famous firm are in harmony with the decorations, being solid and comfortable, and it will undoubtedly be a great convenience for travellers to be able to drop into such a restful room and amidst cheerful surroundings and over a perfectly served and appointed table forget the fatigues of the journey.

Another important apartment designed to minister to the comfort of

the lady traveller is the spacious first-class waiting room. This room has also been decorated and equipped by Messrs. Maple and Co., and is another evidence of their capacity to carry out schemes of the most varied character. The apartment is perfect of its kind, the solid walnut panelling and the cosy chimney recess with its beautifully carved chimney piece, on the hearth of which glows a real fire, makes the usual dreary wait for a train a by no means unpleasant necessity. The room is furnished with large and comfortable morroco covered settees, and there are many chairs and tables all tending to render the apartment homely and comfortable. Bath and Retiring Rooms are adjacent to this room, and are perfectly appointed. Altogether the architect and Messrs. Maple are to be congratulated on the artistic and practical manner in which they have carried out these important portions of the F.C.C.A.'s great undertaking.

There is, too, a charming boudoir, with walls covered in stamped leather and delightful wicker chairs for ladies, and an equally delightful couple of private dining rooms, with toilettes and so forth. Huge and handsome lifts lead down to the lower levels and to the subterranean where, in the enormous kitchens an army of cooks are chopping, steaming, roasting, basting, frying, boiling, stewing, baking, and turning out culinary gems that air of profound calm which characterises the higher walks of the Art of Cuisine. Coppers big enough to boil a man in, ranges and ranges of smaller ones, dishes, plates, etc., in myriads and more. A refrigerating plant and gigantic cold storage heladeras; also a compressor engine for the drainage system. The boiler rooms, wild and vast wastes of vaulting stretching away into infinity, shoots for luggage, and prodigious space and racks for the same. All these things and many more the basement holds, and the savour of the kitchens spreads like a benediction over all. It is at best only possible to give an impression of this magnificent terminus; for like the marvels of the Penny Shows at the Fair, its wonders "must be seen to be believed," or appreciated. The architect, the builders and the engineering staff have done themselves well, and have erected an enduring monument to their skill. Mr. G. Duley, the Engineer, who is an American of part British extraction, is a gentle man of remarkable energy and application, but he insists that his staff by their loyalty and good work have made the present termination of the work possible.

B.A.P'S. NEW LOAN

ISSUE OF A MILLION STERLING OF DEBENTURES.

The management of the Pacific Railway with a view of continuing various extensions of their system which have already been commenced, but discontinued on the outbreak of war, have approached the home government for permission to issue debenture stock to the value of £1,000,000 at 5 per cent.

The British Government have sanctioned the scheme, and the necessary permission of the Argentine Government has also been obtained, and in the course of a few days the stock will be on the market in London.

There is every belief in railway circles that the issue will be fully subscribed.

NORTH AMERICAN COAL

Owing to the restrictions of the British Government concerning the export of coal, the Argentine for her supply has turned attention towards North American coal. It is stated that there is not only more security in purchasing from the States, but that the consideration of both price and freight necessitate purchases from the States. At the present moment some 300,000 tons of the mineral is in order, for lighting and national purposes and the whole amount has been placed to the order of the United States.

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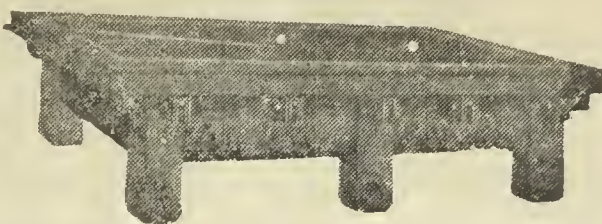
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TRADE WITH THE STATES

ARGENTINE METHODS: A CRITICISM

LESS VERBIAGE AND MORE WORK NEEDED

Elsewhere in this issue is a condensed summary of the conclusions arrived at during a recent meeting of the Camara Sindical de Comercio, dealing more particularly with the various reasons that have led to the restriction of Argentine-American trade. The old argument against American dealers is again trotted out, namely the disinclination to give long credit, and apparently no heed is to reduce credit, thereby bringing trade in general on to a safer and more workable basis. As a matter of fact there has been far too much talk and far too little work in connection with the development of American trade in this Republic. Unlike Brazil, where America had a kind of preemptive right to supply her goods owing to the steady market she afforded for Brazilian coffee, until quite recently there has been no special reason why Argentine should deal "up North." The war came, and at first sight the whole position appeared to be altered. Argentina, fearing that her European supplies would fall her, turned eagerly to the United States.

That the Americans met her more than half-way, in words, is undeniable. Almost simultaneously with the outbreak of hostilities in Europe one had an outbreak of journalistic and catalogue propaganda in the United States, all designed to show the American manufacturer and the Argentine buyer that their needs were one and indivisible. Apparently it had never occurred to the promoters of this very vigorous campaign that whilst the Argentine buyer might be only too eager to buy—on his terms, the American seller might not find the proposition so attractive when actual business was to be effected. It is all very well to say that American manufacturers and European manufacturers are on the same footing as far as credit is concerned, seeing that it is the wholesale house in Buenos Aires that actually grants long date credits to the retailers, but stern facts are against such generalisations. As everyone here in the wholesale trade is well aware, cloths and piece goods came out under a system of running credit that usually extended to six months, frequently to a full year, and, more especially in the case of some German and Austrian firms, occasionally ran for a year and a half. It is not the purpose of this article to show how such trade could be made to pay. British firms had for long kicked against the system, and briefly one

may say that in all likelihood many a year will pass ere similar conditions return. What the great firms established in Argentina have been able to do to hold their trade against new comers has lain rather in the direction of helping customers of known probity by granting them exceptional facilities for liquidating old indebtedness. This has been possible owing to the fact that such firms have as a rule known their customers well, and have also been so plentifully supplied with capital themselves, or the means of readily obtaining same at reasonable rates, that they could carry the business on their own shoulders.

It is a policy that has turned out well. In the cloth trade, what at one time looked like being a universal disaster has turned into a profitable transaction. The inability to get fresh supplies from Europe, coupled with a reasonably cold season, has helped wholesaler and retailer alike. Old stuffs have gone to the dyers and thence to the shop counters, at a profit for all concerned. Nor can one see how America could have done much to wrest such trade from those in whose hands it has been for the past twenty years, to go no further back. Moreover it ought to be borne in mind that America is now besieged by orders from all manner of countries, including the belligerents; orders for everything from machine tools to dolls hosiery and paper bags. The cry of Pan-American trade is to-day swamped of the globe. America is certainly willing to enter this market if it can be shown that it leaves her a profit to do so, but one is very much inclined to doubt where her profit would come in at the present time, at any rate in so far as general trade is concerned. The great American interests connected with the meat trade, the oil trade, banking, and other matters wherein present efforts are designed for future results rather than for immediate profits, are going quietly ahead consolidating their position, and it is very probable that when the war is over American interests as a whole will be more strongly entrenched here than they were when the war began. But that does not mean to say that we shall all be using American wares, or buying and selling American merchandise. America may have much to learn about Argentina but it is just as true to say that Argentina has much to learn about conditions in the commercial world of the United States. Money as a rule is turned over there with much greater rapidity than it is down here, a certain profit being in sight ere a deal is made. Hence one is inclined to come to the conclusion that American trade with this Republic will be far more gradual in its growth than either side at first thought probable, and, far from being immediately affected by the war, will be more likely to show vigorous expansion in so far as general merchandise is concerned when once the war is over.

Buenos Aires Herald

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JOURNALISM AND THE WAR

Every phase of human life has been affected, directly or indirectly, by the Great War, and, although the upheaval in the financial and business worlds has probably commanded the major portion of public attention, it is nevertheless a fact that the newspaper world has been more influenced by the events of the past year than has any other sphere commanding the attention of man. If any doubt exists as to the truth of this assertion, it is hardly necessary to do more than to refer to the British and Russian Foreign Ministers' communications to the Associated Press, which appear in our cable columns this morning. That Sir Edward Grey, let alone M. Polivanoff, should have deemed it in accord with his dignity to comply with the Association's request is more than surprising. It is an indication of the trend of events and of the great changes which a state of war has brought into being. Indeed, "the old order changeth."

The pre-war position of the Press is understated of journalists and well known to the majority of newspaper readers. In those days, only twelve months past, the conscientious journal endeavoured to present the morning's news to its readers and to "give a lead" to public opinion. Great statesmen, great generals, and, in fact, all men who were, or were popularly supposed to be, "great," declined to be interviewed, except at very rare intervals. The newspaper was useful on occasion, but it was never admitted to be essential to the existence or progress of the "great." Favours were occasionally to be conferred, but rarely to be sought with success.

What is the position to-day? The establishment of a Censorship. Granted; but even allowing for the fact that the newspaper is no longer permitted to send its representatives whither it will, and that news items have to be approved before publication in any of the belligerent countries, it cannot be disputed that the rulers of the warring nations have been compelled to seek the assistance of a loyal and enlightened Press to further the welfare of those nations. We refer more particularly to the British Press.

From the outbreak of hostilities in August of last year, the newspapers have been used extensively to further the Government's recruiting plans; in point of fact, the publicity campaign on behalf of Kitchener's army has been the greatest in the history of advertising. Similarly with the appeal to the munitions workers,

Men have been urged to work longer hours at greater speed, and volunteers for spare-time employment in the Government, controlled factories have been sought, not only by means of orations at mass-meetings, but by displayed announcements in columns of the press. These points, however—important as they are—do not complete the record. We believe that the famous interview with Lord Kitchener, parts of which have since been refuted, was the first of an important series. Since then, numerous military and political leaders have confided their views to representatives of prominent newspapers and news-disseminating organizations. The latest recruit to the ranks is Sir Edward Grey.

The British Foreign Secretary is of a retiring disposition. (Some light on the man's characteristics may be thrown by the statement that prior to becoming the moulder of Britain's Foreign Policy, he was our recognised expert on trout fishing!). That he should contribute to the columns of the world's journals by means of a statement to the Associated Press, is therefore an event of the greatest significance. It proves that the ostrich-like attitude of the famous statesman—now in the Cabinet—who remarked that he did not read the newspapers, is not to continue under the new Order. The politicians of the future will not sit in a holy of holies while the leader writers applaud or condemn. They have learnt that the greatest pulpit is provided by the columns of our daily and weekly papers, and that there must be a closer alliance between the public, the Press, and the appointed rulers of the destinies of nations. That the newspapers are capable of taking their place in the scheme may, broadly speaking, be accepted as indisputable; they have proved that much during the war. In very few instances has anything detrimental to the interests of the nation been traced home to any journal. Even the famous Northcliffe case was far from being as disgraceful as political hucksters and commercial rivals would have us believe. The Northcliffes of the day possess a powerful influence which is, in the main, used in the interests of the Empire. That has been proved in the past, is being proved to-day, and will be still further emphasised as future years pass. Whatever the effect of the war may be on the individual journalist and the individual newspaper, it cannot be doubted by far-seeing men that in the future of the warring nations, especially those after-days when the wreckage caused by war has to give place to reconstruction, one of the most powerful influences in the work of re-building will be that of the Press. In Britain and in the British Colonies and Settlements overseas, we believe this will be especially the case.

THE SALVATION ARMY

RECORD OF A MONTH'S WORK.

Colonel Palmer, who is at present inspecting the Army's Work in the Paraguayan Republic, hopes to be back in town by Wednesday, Aug. 4.

During the month of July (up to and including July 30), the activities of the various Institutions in Buenos Aires were as follows:—

Home for Women and Children, (Calle Humberto 1, No. 3046), Beds occupied 1,587; Meals supplied 5,237; Night Shelter for men, (Calle Copahué No. 32), Beds occupied 8,535; Meals supplied 17,823. Asilo para Desamparados, (Avenida Saenz 923), Beds occupied 10,573; Meals supplied 8,822.

The Industrial Department at Avenida Saenz 923, is employing quite a number of homeless, workless men at paper-sorting, wood-chopping, etc. Any friend having articles of old furniture to dispose of, is requested to send a Post Card to Victoria 452 or a phone message to 2599 Avenida (Union).

ARCHDEACON'S WEDDING AT ST. JOHN'S PRO-CATHEDRAL

HODGES—LETT

If a crowd be a criterion of popularity, then have the Ven. Archdeacon Hodges and his bride popularity, heaped up, pressed down and running over. Very seldom, except in case of national gatherings, has so large an assemblage filled St. John's Pro-Cathedral as was to be seen there on July 29, at 5, and in the porches and on the steps thereof, for the sanctuary itself could not contain the multitude, and any late-comer who desired a view must have emulated Zacchaeus and climbed something. Everybody who is anybody, and the great mixed multitude who are nobody in particular, was there. Monsieur Tout le Monde and his wife thronged the Church, and the street gates had to be kept by a small detachment of police. The interior of the Church had been decorated with taste. An arch of palms between the choir stalls, numerous pretty ferns, white jonquils and roses, with more palms disposed in telling spots, made an effective background. Shortly after five, the bride arrived and entered the Church on the arm of her father, Mr. Richard Lett, of Palermo, who gave her away. Miss Lett looked exceedingly well in a handsome gown of white soft silk, the corsage being covered with rich lace and ruffled sleeves. She wore a tulle veil with wreaths of orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of pink carnations and lilies of the valley. Her bridesmaids, the Misses Emily Lett, Lucy Lett, and Aphra Peard, wore white lilac silk with white hats and shoes, and carnation bouquets. The Rev. H. Westby Brady, Bishop's Chaplain, and of the Seamen's Mission, fulfilled the duties of best man. The service was fully choral, the customary wedding marches being played on the bridal party entering and leaving the Church. The hymns were "Thine for ever! God of Love" and "O Thou that hearest." The Right Rev. Blsuoop Every, assisted by Canon Stevenson, of Quilmes, conducted the service, delivering a brief but impressive address. The Venerable Archdeacon, whose bearing was a model to bridegrooms, and Mrs. Hodges leave for England by the next New Zealand steamer, the Remuera, probably on Monday next. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. William Abraham Hodges, of East Bridgeford, Nottingham. A guard of honour of apprentices from the Seamen's Mission, and boys from the ship Port Jackson, who had provided white neckerchiefs for the occasion, lined the entrance to the Church at the conclusion of the service. About 75 handsome presents have been received, including a cheque from the congregation and one from the clergy. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a diamond and sapphire pendant, and to the bridesmaids amethyst and pearl brooches were given. The bride gave the bridegroom a handsome silver-fitted dressing case.

LIVE STOCK FROM SWEDEN

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE PREVENTS IMPORTATION.

It has been announced that the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Calderon, has issued a notice, on July 30, forbidding the importation of live stock from Sweden. The prohibition includes cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats, and all such feed from Sweden, with which these classes of animals could have been in contact. The prohibition dates from the date of the proclamation (yesterday), and all such animals, fodder, and the like that have been shipped since the first of the month are to be quarantined and examined by veterinary surgeons, appointed for the purpose. The reason of this step is due to the prevalence of foot and mouth disease in Sweden, especially in the provinces of Haeland, Malmohus, and Christaustad.

VICTORIA SAILORS' HOME SUCCESSFUL CONCERT

The concert that had been arranged for July 31 at the Victoria Sailors' Home had perforce to undergo some change.

Owing to a sad bereavement in the family, Mr. Philpotts who was arranging the entertainment, was unable to continue and so that at the last moment there was a complete change of items. The entertainment given was immensely appreciated, and throughout the evening encores were given.

One of the items especially enjoyed, was, the piano playing of Miss Millar. Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody was encored, and one of Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words" was given, but the gem both for execution and expression was Sinding's "Murmurs of Spring." Miss Vera Shaw and Miss Lillian Gamble were loudly recalled for the singing of their songs.

Mr. Fred White, Mr. Hazleton, Mr. Hilton, one and all most enjoyably contributed to the programme. While Mr. Adderley with his humorous recitations, and especially with "Rubenstein at the piano" created the greatest amusement.

Mrs. Storer and Mr. Stanley Parker assisted with the accompaniments.

It was a thoroughly enjoyable concert. The programme was as follows:

PROGRAMME.

Part I.

Duet, "Larboard Watch," Mr. Hilton and Mr. Parker.

Song, "They all love Jack," Mr. Fred White.

Pianoforte solo, Liszt's Rhapsodie No. 2, Miss Millar; encore: "Songs without Words," No. 9," (Mendelssohn).

Song, "Killarney," encore: "When other lips," Miss Lillian Gamble.

Humorous Recitation, "The Sandwiches and the Swallowed Frog," Mr. J. W. Adderley.

Song, "Wonderland," encore: more "Wonderland," Miss Vera Shaw.

Song, "Miller of Winchelsea," Mr. Lynn Hazleton.

Song, "Songs of Araby," Mr. J. Hilton.

Part II.

Song, "The Last Watch," encore: "The Admiral's Broom," Mr. Fred White.

Song, "Allen Water," encore: "Swanee River," Miss Lillian Gamble.

Song, "Village Blacksmith," Mr. Lynn Hazleton.

Pianoforte Solo, "Murmurs of Spring," (Sinding); encore: "Home Sweet Home," Miss Millar.

Song, "You made me love you," encored for a repeat, Miss Vera Shaw.

Humorous Recitation, "Rubenstein at the Piano," encore: "Brown Minor's Recitation," Mr. J. W. Adderley. God Save the King.

CURIOSITIES OF NATURAL LIFE

At the Y.W.C.A., on July 29, Mr. A. Stuart Pennington gave a lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, on many of the interesting matters connected with insect life, before an interested audience. The field covered was a vast one, but the lecturer found with a light word something interesting to tell of the thousand and one insects that were displayed upon the screen. Spiders, flies, frogs, butterflies, coral, sponges, cochireal, and many other weird habitué of this planet. He told interesting tales of the tarantula and exploded the theory of the dangers of its bite. The "common house fly" became the "typhoid fly" when the lecturer had finished with it. And so through a great number of interesting insects the lecture lead an audience with sustained interest and entertainment. Mrs. Walton distracted the mind from all these wonders with pianoforte music, and at the close of the lecture Mr. Huntington spoke on behalf of Mr. Pennington's audience of their appreciation of his lecture.

New Central Station of the F.C.C.A.



THE HANDSOME BOOKING-HALL.

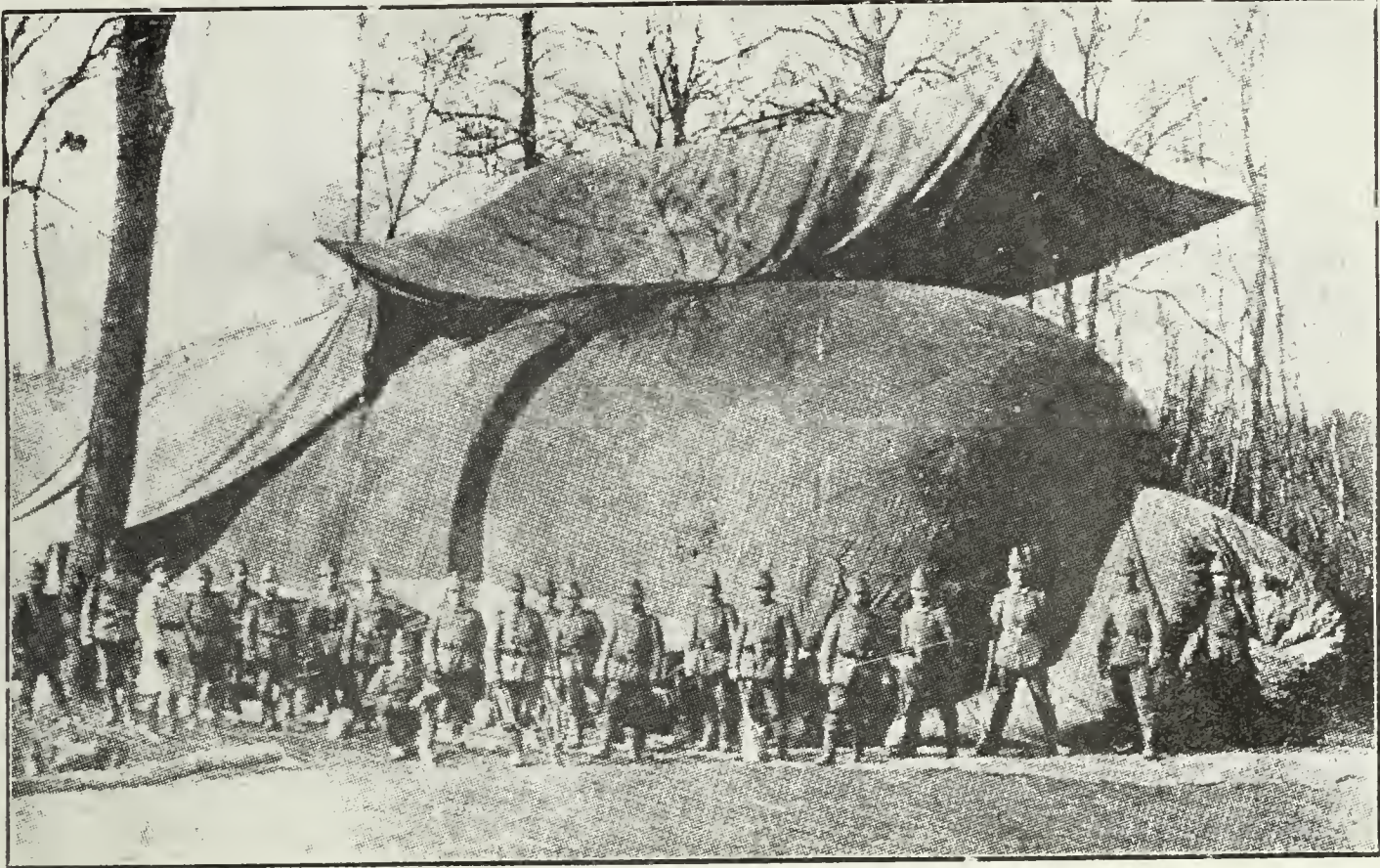
New Central Station of the F.C.C.A.



THE MAIN HALL. WITH PLATFORMS.



THE CONFITERIA AND BAR.



A WRECKED AUSTRIAN AIRSHIP GUARDED BY SOLDIERS.



THE "HANDY MAN" LANDING BIG GUNS TO SUPPORT THE TROOPS ON THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA.



THE NERVES OF THE ARMY MACHINE. A FIELD TELEPHONE APPARATUS.



PHOTOGRAPHED UNDER FIRE. FRENCH SOLDIERS HOLDING THE CEMETERY AT SOUCHEZ.

CORDOBA NEWS

(From Our Correspondent).

July 27.

CORDOBA ATHLETIC CLUB.

On Sunday afternoon at the Athletic Club, Mrs. G. E. Morton kindly consented to present the prizes won in the last two Mixed Doubles Handicap Tournaments. Miss Florence Morton receiving a silver hand mirror, Mr. K. Struthers a silver soup ladle, Miss Gladys Guppy a tennis racquet and Mr. L. G. Babb, a silver cup.

The Hon. President of the Club, R. A. Stuart, Esq., has kindly given a prize for this season and a Men's Singles Handicap Tournament will be held during the month of September when the prize will be contested for.

THE GREAT RAYMOND.

Mr. Raymond, the world's greatest magician, arrived in town on Monday night accompanied by his company. The coming of the Great Raymond has been heralded by some of the best advertising this city has ever experienced.

FANCY DRESS BALL.

A successful Fancy Dress Ball was held on Saturday night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. Lindemann, Alta Cordoba. The garden was illuminated with electric lights concealed in Japanese lanterns and, with the patio protected by large canvas covers, there was plenty of room for the dancing. Prof. Lopez again had charge of the music and as usual his playing left nothing to be desired. The following is a list of the invited guests and the characters they represented:—Mrs. Baxter, Evening Dress; Miss Violet Baxter, Spanish Gypsy; Miss Gracie Baxter, Rebecca; Mrs. L. G. Babb, Persian; Miss Phyllis Davis, Spanish Dancer; Mrs. Guppy, Evening Dress; Miss Blanche Guppy, Night; Miss Gladys Guppy, Quaker Girl; Miss Bessie Hughes, Butterfly; Mrs. George Lang, Norwegian Married Lady; Mrs. George Larbaestier, Gypsy; Mrs. F. Lindemann, Snow; Mrs. G. E. Morton, Russian Princess; Miss Florence Morton, Georgian; Miss Nellie Mayne, Flower Girl; Mrs. S. A. Parker, Dutch Girl; Mrs. C. Redman, Pack of Cards; Miss Doris Robinson, Dresden China; Miss Gladys Symonds, French Fisher Girl; Miss Phyllis Symonds, "The Allies"; Mrs. K. Struthers, Punchinello; Mrs. V. R. Sadleir, 1820; Mrs. Talbot Wright, Night's Dream; Mr. G. A. Brigstocke, Pierrot; Mr. L. G. Babb, Black Pierrot; Mr. Castellanos, Argentine Gentleman, 1802; Mr. Davis, French Chef; Mr. Fowler, French Chef; Mr. Guppy, Evening Dress; Mr. Arthur Hughes, Gypsy Girl; Mr. George Lang, "Mr. Pickwick"; Mr. George Larbaestier, "Abeance"; Mr. F. Lindemann, College Professor; Mr. G. E. Morton, Evening Dress; Mr. A. Prince, Italian Count; Mr. S. A. Parker, Wild West Cow Boy; Mr. P. P. Schultz, Nero; Mr. K. Struthers, Port Said Donkey Boy; Mr. Donald Smith, Argentine Gentleman, 1802; Mr. V. R. Sadleir, "Johnny Walker"; Mr. Schibler, Pierrot; Mr. C. Redman, Evening Dress; Master Harry Lindemann "Pavaso". A ballot being taken to decide the prize winners resulted in Mrs. Louis G. Babb winning the ladies' prize as "Persian," and Mr. P. P. Schultz the gentlemen's prize for his personation of "Nero." During the evening a flash light photograph of the merry party was taken and dancing was enjoyed until a late hour.

TRAIN SERVICE TO MALDONADO.

The Central Argentine Railway announce a new train service to be inaugurated on August 1, between Cordoba and Malagueño on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays, leaving at 7.40

TRES ARROYOS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 27.

VISIT OF THE REV. A. S. MCNAIRN

After having visited Las Flores, General Belgrano, Olavarria, Gral. La Madrid, Coronel Suarez, Pigue and Bahia Blanca, the Rev. A. S. McNairn, General Secretary of the Evangelical Union of South America came to Tres Arroyos, July 22. The same evening a welcome meeting was held in the Evangelical Church which was crowded with an enthusiastic audience. The Rev. R. F. Elder presided. Sr. Nicolas Visbeck, the church secretary, welcomed Mr. McNairn on behalf of the church and feelingly asked him to convey the thanks of the members to those who had helped to establish the work in the town and had supported the Missionaries. Sr. Juan Pluis, as Vice-President of the Young Peoples' Society and Superintendent of one of the branch Sunday Schools did the same on behalf of the young people and the Señora Maria V. de Pluis as Vice-President of the Women's League, voiced the feelings of the women in the congregation and those in Casallares. Mr. McNairn responded as the bearer of the good wishes of the Directors in London and the helpers in many parts to expressed himself gratified at meeting with such an enthusiastic reception.

On Sunday he preached morning and evening to a large congregation and in the afternoon visited two of the Sunday Schools.

On Monday, July 26, he visited Juarez where the hall was crowded to welcome him and hear him speak. He proceeded to Tandil on Tuesday where he is to preach on Sunday, August 1.

SERGEANT LAWRENCE WINKS.

Although particulars are not yet to hand word has come of the death of Sergeant Lawrence Winks who was with the 1st New Zealand Expedition to Egypt and the Dardanelles. Sergeant Winks was for sometime resident in this district, being with his brother, Mr. John Winks, of Estancia "Kia Ora." His death is keenly felt by a large circle of friends here for he was well liked and highly thought of. He was the type of man who would not flinch at danger. Much sympathy is felt for his brother here in his sad loss.

a.m. and 2.50 p.m., returning leave Malagueño at 8.45 a.m. and 4 p.m.

BANQUET TO OCTAVIO PINTO.

On Saturday night the Plaza Hotel was the scene of a banquet extended to Octavio Pinto, the artist, by his numerous friends in this city in honour of his success at the recent Exhibition held at the University of San Francisco, California, U.S.A.

FOOTBALL.

The principal match in the first division took place at the University field on Sunday afternoon between the League Champions "Belgrano" and the Central Cordoba teams.

The Railroad boys surprised their opponents by defeating them by the score of 3-1, after some very clever play. Goals were scored by the following: H. Savatelli (2), Prax and Lazcano.

An interesting game also took place at Rio Segundo between the Athletic Club of that city and the Jorge Newbery team of Cordoba. The home team came out victors by a 3-0 score. Goals were kicked by J. M. Juarez (2) and Paredes.

The second division game between the A and B teams of the General Paz Juniors was suspended on account of Referee Rimoldi not putting in an appearance.

The Juniors third team under Capt. Paiva, was awarded the customary two points over Victoria on account of the latter team not bringing a ball to play with.

CRIME IN PARAGUAY

MARRIED COUPLE DONE TO DEATH

Details of the horrible crime in Paraguay, in which a married couple Lorenzo and Emma Gadin, were done to death, have been received. The authors of the crime are Gaston Gadin and Cipriano Leon, and both are now under arrest. The latter's confession has thrown a lurid light upon the affair.

His statement is to the effect that Gadin for two months did all he could to persuade him (Leon) to enter into a compact, but that he resisted until Gadin at last offered him \$50,000 to commit the murder. This sum was the temptation which he could not refuse, and he states he would have murdered 25 people. Continuing his confession Leon said that he was met by Gaston, who most carefully laid before him a plan, which he accepted. There was no going back. They both proceeded to the old people's house and entered without difficulty. Señora Gadin was sleeping, a lamp was burning which gave light sufficient for the foul blow which a moment later fell upon the old lady's head.

The murderer's confession continues that after this he had had enough of it, but Gadin still urged him on to attack the old man, by saying "What am I paying you for?" They then went into the other room and repeated their brutality. Gadin fell without a cry, and was then carried and placed at his wife's side, after this the murderers sacked the furniture and bed clothes with petroleum and fired the house. On searching they discovered \$151 and £5 in English gold. This amount Gaston gave to Leon adding that the remainder would follow in the morning.

Gaston Gadin is the son of the murdered couple, and in his statement said that his mother was in no way to blame, but was murdered because she knew too much, and would have concluded who was guilty and have denounced him. He states he saw nothing, because when Leon delivered his death dealing blows, he shut his eyes!! The cold-blooded manner of the two criminals has even attracted the attention of the police, who state that they have never seen such a deed done with such complete sang froid. Leon is a butcher, and immediately after the crime returned to work as though nothing had happened, and when informed of the murder of the old couple, he expressed the most amazed astonishment, while all the time the neighbours were exclaiming the unknown murderers. His confession was extracted from him, after arrest, by being told that Gaston Gadin had already confessed everything. He learned afterwards that Gaston had said nothing! The latter is 18 years of age, and has spent 10 years of his life in Paris. During his time there he underwent an operation for hydrocephalus (water on the brain). His companions in Paris were Apaches, and from them he learnt his violence. The whole neighbourhood of Villa Mora where the crime was committed, is horror struck at the murder of these two aged persons, who were respected and beloved throughout the locality.

MUNITIONS FOR THE ALIES

FRENCH COMMISSION ARRIVES IN CHICAGO.

New York, July 31.

A telegram from Chicago announces the arrival in that city of twenty commissioners from France authorised to purchase munitions on behalf of their Government.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

A notable event of the week in Argentina has been the official opening of the magnificent new central station at Retiro, Buenos Aires, for the Ferro-caril Central Argentino. Three excellent views of the new station are given in our illustrated section, and others will be found on other pages in this issue. Turning to the war, which still absorbs the bulk of our readers' attention, we are able to publish several interesting pictures dealing with various phases of the great struggle. Though not known to be in possession of Zeppelins, the Austrians have a number of airships for military purposes, and a picture is given showing one of the "lighter" than air" type, lying wrecked, with Austrian soldiers guarding it. The wreck was believed to be due to accident. The Navy has co-operated in a splendid manner with the Army at the Dardanelles, and the Bluejackets have played a valuable part in support of the British and colonial forces. The naval brigades, in addition to fighting, have carried out all the work of transportation and disembarkation, and have supplied the heavy artillery with which to batter the Turkish positions. The field telephone, which is shown, is one of the most important factors in maintaining communications on the battlefield. The picture showing men of a French Alpine regiment holding a position won by them in the cemetery at Souchez, was actually taken under fire.

THIEVES' WAREHOUSE

DISCOVERED BY THE POLICE

The Argentine Tobacco Company lately reported to the police the robbery and disappearance of a considerable quantity of their goods and the police have been actively engaged in clearing up the business, which it was considered was the work of one of the carters in the employ of the Company.

News was received that some of the stolen property was lying at a house in Avellaneda and an arrangement of police cooperation having been made, certain officials and others proceeded to a cigarette shop situated in Avenida Mitre 326. Several parcels of tobacco were discovered there and the manager of the business, which belongs to Robustiano Fernandez stated that the goods had been purchased by his assistant, José B. Fernandez, from a carter called Vicente Cretano, who lived at Calle Madrid 218. Thither the police proceeded and on searching the premises discovered a number and variety of stolen goods including Havana tobacco valued at \$6500, 1053 kilos of the same tobacco without the official customs stamps, 182 pairs of gaiters, 22 revolvers, 800 time pieces marked "Enigma," 400 watch cases, 33 bracelets, 48 silver medallions, 12 wrist matches, 317 rings, 41 alarm clocks, 40 men's suits and 10 pairs of cashmere trousers.

Several persons, a number of whom have already been arrested, are concerned in the robberies.

TIMBER FROM SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO

AN IMPORTANT DEAL.

The Central Argentine Railway have just completed arrangements with a firm in the Chaco for the purchasing of 60,000 tons of firewood at the price of \$400,000. The wood is to be supplied in a relatively short period of time, and all of it will come from one firm. Business operations of this magnitude will convey some idea of the riches of the forests in these regions. The same Company also announce other large transactions in timber with other railways.

Sports and Pastimes

PALERMO

The Gran Polla de Potrancas has been won and lost, and the result of this classic event only went to shew what a phenomenal filly is the winner. Ocurrencia, who put up a "several lengths" victory over her stable companion Palanta.

As a race the event was lacking in much interest, owing to the very marked supremacy of the daughter of Val d'Or, who hardly seemed to get out of a canter and yet won just as she pleased. It was in this manner that Pretty Polly won her great races in England.

One peculiar coincidence was remarked, and that was the fact that the prize was \$22,390, and that exactly the same number of tickets were purchased on the winner.

The result of the race goes far to confirm the notes published in the columns of the "Herald" concerning the Ocurrencia-Packoy race, when the former only won by half a length, at the time we stated that, whatever the verdict was Ocurrencia won as she liked on that occasion. On the highest authority we can say now that that statement was an accurate one.

We can express a sincere hope that this famous and phenomenal filly will not come to grief by accident, and as she is in such good hands we hardly think this will be likely, and thus we shall see Ocurrencia beating everything and anything in the country.

The meeting was greatly in favour of backers, for from the start favourite after favourite rolled up, and only in the sixth and last events were the public beaten.

La Loca had no difficulty whatever in annexing the first event, a length and a half from Delfina, with Eureka third. Madrileña ran a poor race, and should really have been more prominent.

The second event was one of interest on account of the running of the debutante Alheña, a full sister to the crack Aventurero. She won a head from Matrera with Inquisición third. Matrera is a greatly improved filly, but it should be remarked that not one of the fillies in this race were any great shakes. The time was 1.26 4/5 for 1400 metres. The winner will do much better than this in the future, and is sure to train on well. Guayabita, another debutante, should be watched. She has a good and free action, and will learn to make the most of it with practise.

The third race went to Estríbor, who had nothing whatever to beat. He won in 1.40 4/5 for the mile, and never got to galloping. His victory tells us tales for future events.

In the Premio Aldeana, the favourite Wotan was very nearly beaten by Curaco, who came up with a tremendous rattle at the finish, and only lost by a very short head. Campesino ran third. The public would have had a very painful shock if Wotan had lost. He did not strike us as running any too well, and seemed a little dull and lacking in energy. Still a win by any distance is still a win, although we consider Wotan very lucky to get home.

After the classic event the public plumped for Don Ramiro, making him favourite as against Floripar. In this they turned out to be wrong for Floripar won the race and Don Ramiro could not even get a place.

Faucheur has trained on wonderfully, and this colt, the biggest on training at Palermo, will do still better than he did on Sunday when he ran Floripar to half a neck. Blanco rode a good race, but as is so often the case with him, he got away badly. Sin Humo ran strongly into third place, which only shews that properly ridden Sin Humo should generally be in the place money in these races. The times he has run nowhere, have in our opinion, always

been the fault of the jockey. Sin Humo is better than is generally thought.

The way Chucker Out put it across a field of four in the sprint race, was a treat. One and a half lengths to Last Reason in 1200 metres, time 1.11 1/5, takes some doing, and shews that Chucker Out has come well into form again. The surprise of the race was San Simon, dead last. We don't believe for a moment San Simon tried an inch, although we quite admit that if he had tried he would have still been well beaten. Still it was a disappointment to see him left so hopelessly.

The last event created the surprise of the day. Royal Drop beat Inspector, Maraschino and Podesta, and paid out the very nice sum of \$22.05. We could ask what was Royal Drop doing when last out? Evidently not trying. What was El Kaiser doing? Surely he could do better than run last with only 44 kilos up. Oh, this racing, what a game it is.

In general the meeting was only fairly interesting, and there have been many more enjoyable programmes discussed at Palermo this season.

ROSARIO

The feature of the meeting at the Hippodrome Independencia on Sunday, was the running of Everest, who turned out in the first race, won easily by a length from Charny and with only an hour's rest, was out again over 2000 metres, and won by several lengths from Don Gabriel.

During the meeting only one favourite scored, so that the talent had anything but a good day.

The Classic event was won by Macabeo, the favourite Tommy Atkins doing no better than fourth. It was a distinct improvement to notice that there were none of those unpleasant incidents during the day's events, that have lately been the case.

The full results of the racing are as follows:

PREMIO MADEIRA, 1100 metres.
1. Afufa 54, \$3.95 and \$2.80; 2. Verdi 56, \$3; 3. Monona 54. Won by 3 lengths. Time 1.7 1/5. Also ran: Lucilla, Kan Ja, Redoblona.

PREMIO MADREPERLA, 1200 metres.—1. Everest 57 \$20.25 and \$3.40; 2. Charny 57, \$2.40; 3. Dorando 57, \$2.30. Won by a length. Time 1.13 3/5. Also ran: Diabolina, Betrayer, Kaid, Oroño, Patapun.

PREMIO MAFALDA, 1300 metres.—1. Facundo IV. 56, \$15.50 and \$5.80; 2. Marco Antonio II. 56, \$11.35. Won by half a length. Time 1.22. Also ran: Potcholo, Narvaez, Scala, Galliard, Songuita, Papagayo.

PREMIO MAGA, 2000 metres.—1. Everest 48, \$8.65 and \$5.9; 2. Don Gabriel 51, \$3.55. Won by several lengths. Time 2.7. Also ran: Galarodon, Pagaré, Freyre, Riacho II, Sopton.

PREMIO MORENA, 2000 metres.—1. Macabeo 51, \$16.65 and \$4.90; 2. Farward 62, \$4.55; 3. La Bulliciosa 48, \$4.90. Won by half a length. Time 2.6. Also ran: Tommy Atkins, Sunbales, Pochita, Itaty, and Royal Nose.

PREMIO MAGNO, 1400 metres.—1. Duna \$32.25 and \$11.75; 2. Ponpoule \$9.25. Won by a head. Time 1.26 4/5. Also ran: Suplente II, Socarona, Yelmo, Marobe and Pantomima.

PREMIO MAGNETICA, 1600 mts.
1. Gigantea 51, \$4.80 and \$3.50; 2. Pan Duro \$16.80. Won by a head. Time 1.40 1/5. Also ran: Leutress, Button Hole, American Boy, Cleipan, Toupet.

LA PLATA

The racing which took place at La Plata on Sunday afternoon, brought about several surprises, and in general there was a complete upset of form. The peculiarity of the meeting was the remarkable easy way in which every winner galloped home. Bonci, Pretty Boy and Gaje all obtained verdicts of several lengths, and won their races in a common canter. In the Premio Lugones, Juanaco completely and surprisingly failed to shew up at all, and Tower, a colt that was a complete failure at Palermo, put it across such strong runners as La Tubau, Perlino, Sud America, etc., by an easy three lengths. It was a most astonishing result.

The course was in good condition, a trifle on the heavy side.

The results were as follows:

PREMIO LADINA, 1600 metres.—1. Jolie Jeu, 46 ks., \$36.40 and \$9.90; 2. Coquin 53, \$7. Won by two lengths. 1 1/4 lengths. Time 1.45 2/5. Also ran: Chambery, Naranjita, Fable and Heresy.

PREMIO LAMAS, 1400 metres.—1. Estoico II. 55, \$4 and \$3.60; 2. Periwinkle 58, \$7.50. Won by 2 1/2 lengths; a neck. Time 1.31 3/5. Also ran: Effusion, Condareo, Manito de Oro, Sigfrido (4), Saltarin (3).

PREMIO LAY, 1200 metres.—1. Bonci 56, \$8.30 and \$4.30; 2. El Rey 56, \$7.20; 3. Rivadavia 53, \$18.40. Won by several lengths; three-quarters a length. Time 1.18. Also ran: Satyricon, Malambo, Galleguita, Hirmita, Pitina II. Mari Mari (4).

PREMIO LUGONES, 1600 metres.
1. The Tower, 50, \$20.30 and \$4.60; 2. La Tubau 47, \$8.40; 3. Perlino 52, \$3.60. Won by 3 lengths; 1 1/2 lengths. Time 1.45 2/5. Also ran: Juanaco (4) Sud América, Fine Mouche, Diorita, Irenita.

PREMIO LUSITANO, 2000 metres.
1. Pretty Boy 46 \$5.10 and \$3.50; 2. Paul Pons 55, \$6.30. Won by several lengths; three-quarters a length. Time 2.10 1/5. Also ran: Fox, Rendida and Guarapo.

PREMIO LASTIMA, 1400 metres.—1. Liberty 51, \$8.20 and \$4.40; 2. Torterola 58 \$3.90. Won by 2 lengths; 2 lengths. Time 1.30. Also ran: Pilleria (3), Monedita (4), Driada, Genial, Pichina.

PREMIO LEANDRITO, 1300 mts.—1. Gaje 57, \$4.60 and \$3; 2. Peugeot 54, \$5.40; 3. Camorsito 55, \$5.30. Won by several lengths; 1 1/2 lengths. Time 1.23 2/5. Also ran: Saltarin (4), Villemil, Padin, Floweret, Herb. Tenebra.

PREMIO LEONCITO, 1400 metres.—1. Electro 51, \$9.60; 2. Bamboche 53; 3. Trabuco 58; 4. Dronot 46. Won by 2 1/2 lengths. Time 1.29.

THE FILLIES OF THE SEASON

A BRIEF SURVEY

(By Our Racing Representative).

As we tear the date from our calendar this morning, and notice that we have arrived at August 1, we are also reminded that one more official year in the racing world has passed by, and that to-day is the birthday of all the horses we have lately been accustomed to see running at Palermo. No longer will the race programmes contain events for two year olds, not again this year, no longer can we regard Pan Pan as the crack 3 year old in the country, and Petite Chose the classic 3 year old sprinter. Ocurrencia no longer as the phenomenal 2 year old filly. No, with the passing of the night these things have all gone, and we must readjust our minds and look upon the racing world as one year older.

Although there seems but little point in drawing attention to the

passing of the year and to the fact that the horse that sprinted to victory on Thursday has since added twelve months to his age, there is in fact a vast amount of importance in the change, and the readjustment of one's outlook is advisable. Horses do not last in this country as in some others and the habitué of Palermo is apt to give the name or perhaps the performances of a certain horse into his head and back him for the sake of old times, so to speak and yet quite forget, he is a year older and, unless quite an exception, may be on the point of retiring. Let us give an example. To-day Last Reason is a six year old, Walter Scott, Merito, Escandalo and many others too, and if one considers, there are not many winning six year olds at Palermo. People wonder why a horse does not do so well now as he did a few months ago, and that he must soon be running into winning form again. Such a good horse and so on, and yet they forget the passing of time, and that the animal is getting older. It is when one arrives at a sharp dividing line such as August 1, that such things as these are brought home, with their appeal.

It is not to be considered that such horses (and perhaps many others), as are mentioned above, cannot win another race because they are six year olds, but the example is taken to point out, what one is so apt to forget, that is the passing of time. A readjustment is necessary. Another example. The question is often asked, "Why can't that horse win and why is he so heavily handicapped, he has done nothing since—." What is forgotten is the passing of years, and the problem of weight for age. Therefore, let us readjust our minds and not be too conservative, and remember some of our old favourites are now old stagers, and their time is drawing near. We must turn our attention to the new generation, and in doing so, cannot do better than glance over the list of those two year olds of yesterday that have already appeared.

As the "One Thousand" is run to-day it might be advisable to confine ourselves to the fillies, and at a later date remark upon the colts.

We have come to regard as the best of last year's fillies some half-dozen animals, which by their record are head and shoulders above the others. Named in their order they are Ocurrencia (Val d'Or—Meltona), Decidida (Pearl River—Deception), La Sonambula (Dieudonné—Sandy Bay), Canora (Old Man—Campanilla), Portaña (Cyllene—Rivera), and the sixth place could be well filled by Palanta (Pippermint—Etoile d'Or).

The first two are unbeaten as two year olds, and each of them has run five times. The record of the former will be found in the notes on to-day's meeting. La Sonambula and Decidida have fought for supremacy in past days, and the latter has shewn superiority twice over by half a head. Candidly in spite of Decidida's unbeaten record, we believe and have always believed that La Sonambula is the better filly. In some degree this has been shewn to be correct. Decidida is delicate, she has already run herself off her legs, and is now laid up. The statement we hazarded long ago that La Sonambula would be winning races when Decidida was a "crock" is in some measure accurate. Portaña should have had an unbeaten record as a 2 year old, but unfortunately her jockey once lost her a race, and she had to be content with second place. She has run four times. Canora has done more work—good consistent work—and day after day has improved until—smash! and poor Canora will not now be seen for many months. It is a great misfortune to the owners, trainers, and public. She has run 10 times with four wins, three seconds, two thirds and a fourth.

Palanta is another filly who day by day improves. Her extreme nervousness was a great drawback originally, but she is getting over that. It can be remarked that on the two occasions when she ran once nowhere, the other time fourth, it was her ner-

FOOTBALL

RUGBY

FIRST DIVISION CHAMPIONSHIP.

BUENOS AIRES v. GIMNASIA Y
ESGRIMA.

The above match was played at Saenz Peña on Sunday, and resulted in a win for Buenos Aires by 2 goals and 3 tries (19 points) to two tries (6 points). By the victory Buenos Aires secure the Championship for the year. The game was an exceptionally good one. Up to half time each XV had scored a try. Jurado for Esgrima was the first over the line. The kick failed. McCall equalised. This latter was a fine try, and secured by a most excellent bout of passing between the "threes."

After the restart Macadam got over twice in quick succession, the second try being converted by Smyth.

Gimnasia's second try was scored by Santamarina, after a piece of magnificent individual play in which he took the ball the whole length of the field.

The next two tries were scored by B. A. just towards the close of the match. Trillia and Drysdale were responsible for these. Smyth converted the last one.

Buenos Aires played one of the best games seen this season. Mr. Duncan refereed for the following teams:

Buenos Aires: Mackern; Trillia, Walker, Martin, and Macadam; Mold and Smyth; Wigg, McCall, Etchandy, Heriot, Hunter, Drysdale, Broome and Bagueriza.

Gimnasia y Esgrima: Rumbo; Crespo, Rioboo, Ortuño and Santamarina; Newbery and Garrie; Lagleyze, Henderson, Jurado, Casado, R. Buzzo, T. Buzzo, E. Buzzo, and Berisso.

ASSOCIATION

PLATENSE (1) v. BELGRANO (0).

An exciting game played at Belgrano on Sunday, resulted in a win for the visitors by one goal to nil.

It was only just on time that Spinelli scored the only goal for Platense.

It was only just on time that Spinelli scored the only goal for Platense.

These are the pick of the basket. It is a matter of interest to remark upon the fact that Val d'Or, the sire of Occurrence has bred better fillies than colts. Note for example this last year's phenomenon and Indecita. Both cracks in their day, whereas the horses, save perhaps Los Rosales and Molitor II. are generally poorer, and another peculiarity is that those of her progeny which have so far attracted attention are sprinters on the female side, and long distance runners on the male side.

Beyond the fillies named, this last year's two year olds are only a medium lot, of which the best are possibly Chaica, Carabeia, and Canoa.

The year has in no way been remarkable for produce, except in the case of Occurrence. Generally the colts are better than the fillies, but the six best fillies are better than the six best colts. It is to be noticed that times at Palermo are gradually being reduced, with the improvement in stock, but there is this also to be noted, judging by the report from some of the studs, that there are some sires being over used, which will be bound to shew to the detriment of some of their progeny later on, and we shall soon be noticing that because a colt or filly is a Cyllene, a Jardy, or a Diamond Jubilee it does not mean to say he is as good as the name might suggest he ought to be.

Whatever may have been noticed, we can say there is at any rate a tendency to over use sires, and also a tendency of carelessness in selecting dams.

tense, who on the run of the day were lucky to win. The following are the teams:

Platense: A. Perez, A. Ansaldo, D. Santangelo, F. Anaratone, J. Zacheo, A. Felisani, J. Spinelli, J. Colombo, T. Sinigalia, J. Pisa, M. Balmaceda.

Belgrano: T. Reddel, L. Hughes, C. Morgan, J. Peña, A. Mallen, H. Cox, G. Brown, C. Oliva, J. Martin, J. E. Hughes, C. Palmer.

F. C. OESTE v. QUILMES.

Played at Caballito on Sunday, this match resulted in a pointless draw. From beginning to end it was a well contested game, but many chances were thrown away. The home team were as follows:

F. C. Oeste: S. Zelis, A. Pini, A. Elordi, R. di Lorenzo, R. Caprile, R. Lamique, S. Barbera, J. B. Pini, E. Moggio, N. Angeletti, F. Crespo.

Quilmes: C. F. Pearson, A. Cerutti, J. Brown, G. H. Dent, H. Reid, A. L. Dickinson, B. Hoare, P. Raggi, J. Morgan, C. Gussant, E. Durante.

Referee: A. Guzman.

HURACAN (1) v. HISPANO-
ARGENTINO (0).

This match was played on the ground of the latter club on Sunday. Mr. T. Hasler refereed for the following teams:

Huracan: J. Pozos, J. Vasquez, J. Laurenzano, J. P. Bellatti, M. Basadone, A. Salerno, E. Acevedo, F. Santos, J. Laguna, V. Villar, A. Crespo.

Hispano-Argentino: A. Caballero, R. Montenegro, S. Evutto, L. Otin, S. Pardo, E. Cavenes, E. Martin, J. Cruz, L. Daveni, J. Manvonil, J. Danaher.

An excellent game resulted in a win for the visitors by one goal to nil. This was scored at the commencement of the match by Acevedo.

SAN ISIDRO (4) v. ESTUDI-
ANTES (2).

There were a number of spectators present at San Isidro on Sunday afternoon, to witness the home team's victory over Estudiantes by four goals to two. The game was a fast one, and the champions fully deserved their win. The match was not free from unpleasant fouls and incidents, in one of which Croce was much to blame. The goal getters were Marini two, Antequeda, Ivanisovich, Alzua and Julio Fernandez.

The following teams turned out:

San Isidro: Wilson; Bruno and Rossi; Olivari, Idiarte, and Badaracco; E. and J. Fernandez, Sayanes, Marini, and Alzua.

Estudiantes: Croce; Alcardi and A. Pawlosky; Madero, Ivanisovich and Saenz; M. Susan, De la Barrera, Antequeda, A. E. Pawlosky and Vaccari.

LAWN TENNIS

BELGRANO ATHLETIC CLUB

TOURNAMENT IN AID OF RED
CROSS FUNDS.

In perfect weather the American Lawn Tennis Tournament, which had been arranged by the committee of the Belgrano Club, was played on Sunday. The entrance fees for the tournament were set aside for the benefit of the British Red Cross Society, with the result that these funds were increased by \$81.

The day's play was thoroughly enjoyed, and resulted in Miss Duckworth and Mr. J. J. Rugeroni heading the list at the close of play. Miss Kitching and H. F. Prescott succeeded in obtaining the best gross score as only 15 games out of 96 were lost by them.

Mr. Harry Thompson presented a silver cup for the gentleman's first prize, and Mrs. W. E. Sheward presented the first prize for ladies.

Both the second prizes were given by Mr. and Mrs. H. Dorning. At the close of play Mrs. W. E. Sheward gave them away.

Mr. George McHardy gave the tennis balls used in the tournament. The results were as follows:—

	W.	H.	Tl.
Miss Duckworth and Mr. J. J. Rugeroni	59	29	88
Mrs. Crawford and Mr. E. W. S. Thompson	61	26	87
Miss S. Hock and Mr. J. R. Bresler	45	40	85
Miss A. Turnbull and Mr. S. S. Mackinnon	70	14	84
Mrs. and Mr. H. Dorning	62	21	83
Mrs. J. H. Davies and A. H. Forrester	61	21	82
Miss Viola Kitching and H. F. Prescott	81	—	81
Mrs. W. E. Sheward and P. B. Goldsworthy	34	42	76
Miss M. E. Bush and F. L. H. Maitland	58	17	75
Miss E. Stockdale and R. F. Daly	47	27	74
Miss Rendtorff and W. E. Bach	46	28	74
Miss O. Bulman and C. H. Turner	35	35	70
Miss Brightman and G. Ellis Griffin	24	45	69
Miss C. C. Massini and E. Hansard	30	35	65
Miss Mitchell and G. R. Roberts	30	32	62
Miss M. Browne and A. B. Cullerne	58	32	60
Miss M. T. Barrenechea and F. Plowright	16	35	51

W—games won; H—the handicap.

BUENOS AIRES G.S. v. MARMOL.

The sides met at Talleres on Sunday, and a good day's tennis resulted in the visitors being discomforted. Mr. and Mrs. Boxhall provided tea at the close of the day's play. Full results were as follows:—

Rowell and Scorey beat French and Mackenzie 6-0, 6-0; Pentreath and Kelly beat Luck and Fairbairn 6-0, 6-5; Greaven and Chirgwin beat Wright and Roberts 6-2, 6-1; Vine and Boxall beat Wallace and Andrews 6-2, 5-6, 6-3; Luck and Fairbairn beat Wright and Roberts 6-0, 6-1; Rowell and Scorey beat Andrews and Wallace 6-0, 6-3; Luck and Fairbairn beat French and Mackenzie 6-2, 6-0; Vine and Boxall beat Wright and Roberts 6-2, 6-0; Greaven and Chirgwin beat Mackenzie and French 6-2, 6-4; Powell and Scorey beat Wright and Roberts 6-0, 6-0; Pentreath and Kelly beat Chirgwin and Greaven 6-3, 4-6, 6-3; Vine and Boxall beat French and Mackenzie 6-1, 6-3; Andrews and Wallace beat Chirgwin and Greaves 6-5, 6-3; Rowell and Scorey beat Kelly and Pentreath 6-3, 6-4.

SAN ISIDRO ATHLETIC CLUB.

AMERICAN TOURNAMENT.

An enjoyable afternoon's tennis was played at San Isidro on Sunday, when various members met in an American tournament. The entries, however, were very few. Mr. D. Russell won the tournament, playing from scratch, the second prize going to Mr. W. B. Spufford.

Mrs. O. G. Babington presented the prizes, and tea was provided by Miss Neill.

The following were the results of the day's play:—

	Won.	Hp.	Nt.
W. Russell	52	scr.	52
W. B. Spufford	20	30	50
G. Neill	42	7	49
A. Anderson	35	14	49
O. G. Babington	46	1	47
W. G. Edmonds	32	11	43
S. Hogg	25	15	40
H. G. Hughes	15	24	39
J. Fierro	34	2	36
R. W. Galloway	13	22	35
W. Neill	16	8	24

GOLF

ARGENTINOS v. LOMAS.

The above clubs met over the Lomas Links on Sunday, in perfect weather. Singles occupied all the forenoon, and the home team won by 8 matches to four, and in the afternoon the foursomes resulted in a tie of 3 matches each.

The results are given below:—

SINGLES.

Argentinos.	Lomas A.C.
S. Smiles 0	H. G. E. Hickey 1
J. Nelson 0	H. Buchanan . 1
A. Leslie 1	A. A. Cowes . . 0
S. W. Lewis 0	E. Gibson . . . 1
G. A. Leitch 1	W. A. Cowes . . 0
L. Nelson 0	J. L. Carstairs 1
C. Hope 0	W. R. McBean 1
C. G. Dodds 1	D. J. Bellhouse 0
C. G. Palmer 0	Geo. Whyte . . 1
W. C. Dunn 0	W. Flint 1
E. Gannon 0	J. A. Hinds . . 1
A. J. Wilson 1	L. G. Dodds . . 0

FOURSOMES.

Argentinos.	Lomas A.C.
Smiles and Nelson 1	Hickey and W. Cowes . . 0
Leslie and Lewis 0	Buchanan and Gibson . . . 1
Leitch and L. Nelson 1	A. Cowes and Carstairs . . . 0
Hope and C. Dodds 1	McBean and Bellhouse . . 0
Palmer and Dunn 0	Whyte and Flint 1
Gannon and Wilson 0	Hinds and L. Dodds . . 1
Matches 4	— 8
Singles 4	— 8
Total 7	— 11

SAN ISIDRO GOLF CLUB.

PLAY FOR THE CAPTAIN'S PRIZE.

As many as 40 cards were taken out at San Isidro on Sunday, when play for the Captain's prize was indulged in. The winner, Mr. G. F. Rae, returned a card of 3 down in the first round, and then in the second completely reversed this form by brilliant golf and finished 5 up. This won him the trophy by being 1 up on the second player, Mr. S. O. Marshall. The course was in perfect condition. Scores:—

	Out.	In.	Total.
G. F. Rae	—3	—5	—2 up
S. O. Marshall	—	—1	—1 up
R. King	—3	—4	—1 down
F. Baillie	—1	—1	—2 down
C. H. Jukes	—2	—3	—5 down
F. Leitch	—2	—3	—5 down
W. L. Gilbert	—3	—2	—5 down
H. Torre	—1	—5	—6 down
F. Gracie	—3	—3	—6 down

LOMAS 2nd v. ARGENTINO 2nd.

On the links of the latter Club at Palermo on Sunday, the visitors obtained a creditable victory by ten matches to eight, and thus supported the win of their first team at Lomas.

Play was good and favoured by perfect weather. In the singles the Argentinos had the better of the play by one match, but in the afternoon they went to pieces in the foursomes and eventually lost on the day's play.

The following are the details of the score:—

SINGLES.

Lomas.	Argentino.
T. G. Duncan 0	H. Mohr Bell . . 1
T. Johnson 0	G. Guerrico . . . 1
R. K. Martindale 1	A. Huevo 1
H. T. Mawson 1	R. H. Roberts . . 0
A. H. Gibson 1	S. Leslie 0
H. J. McMorran 0	G. Munro 1
S. Armstrong 0	H. C. Thompson 1
T. Campbell 1	R. Cranwell . . . 0
H. B. Gibson 1	Sansinena 0
W. R. T. Murray 1	P. Boyd 0
W. A. Cowes 0	L. Mendez 1
H. E. Stevens 0	R. W. McKenzie 1

FOURSOMES.

Lomas.	Argentino.
Johnson and Martindale 1	G. Guerrico and Huevo . . . 1
A. H. Gibson and H. T. Mawson 1	Geo. Leslie and Mohr-Bell . . . 0

H. B. Gibson and McMorran.... 1	Sansinena and Munro 0
Campbell and Armstrong.... 0	Roberts and Thompson . . . 0
Duncan and Stevens..... 0	Cranwell and McKenzie . . . 1
Murray and Cowes..... 1	Boyd and Mendez 0
	4½ 1½
	5½ 6½
Total.....10	8

HURLINGHAM v. PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Pacific Railway golfers received a visit from Hurlingham at Saenz Peña on Sunday, and after a splendid day's golfing ran out winners by 9½ to 5½.

Mr. N. W. Jackson played excellent golf for Hurlingham. Foursomes occupied the afternoon as all the singles were played off before lunch. The results were as follows:—

SINGLES.

Pacific Railway.	Hurlingham.
H. Brodhurst... 0	N. W. Jackson . 1
H. Nicholls.... 1	B. Guy 0
J. G. Clayton... 0	H. Powell-Jones 1
D. W. Kerr..... 0	C. A. Alexander 1
A. H. Barnett... 1	W. G. Mackern 0
J. B. Clarke.... 1	R. W. Denton . 0
C. O'Ryan..... 1	A. Mayne . . . 0
F. A. Chiswell... 0	E. Buckland . . 1
J. G. Bryans.... 1	A. G. E. Shaw 0
G. W. Thomas... 1	T. B. Birmingham 0
	6 4

FOURSOMES

H. Nicholls and H. Brodhurst.. 0	N. W. Jackson and B. Guy . 1
J. S. Clayton and J. B. Clarke ½	H. E. Powell- Jones and R. W. Denton ½
D. W. Kerr and A. H. Barnett.... 1	G. W. Mackern and C. A. Alexander . . . 0
C. O'Ryan and F. A. Chiswell... 1	A. Mayne and G. Buckland . 0
J. G. Bryans and G. W. Thomas. 1	A. G. E. Shaw and T. B. Birmingham . 0
	3½ 1½
Totals.....9½	5½

SAN ANDRES.

An open mixed foursome medal play will take place at San Andres on Saturday, August 21, in aid of the British Patriotic Fund. The prizes are presented by Mr. James Marjori-banks. Entrance fee \$5 min for each couple, which can be paid on the ground before starting. Members of all clubs are invited to take part. Entries close on Thursday, August 19, and should be sent, mentioning players' handicaps, to Mr. V. G. Scroggie or Mr. B. W. Gardom, Club Ingles, 478 Bme. Mitre. A time sheet can be seen at Mr. Robert Grant's, 536 Cangallo, where entries can be made, and players are requested to mention their handicaps.

BUENOS AIRES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Members are reminded that entries for the Gent's Doubles American Tournament, sealed handicap, to be held on the afternoons of Saturday and Sunday next, August 7 and 8, close to-morrow (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. Entries, accompanied by entrance fee, \$2 each player, should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. Waste, Calle Sarmiento 347.

SAN ISIDRO A.C.

LADIES' SINGLES AMERICAN TOURNAMENT.

A Ladies' Singles American Tournament, under sealed handicap, will take place at San Isidro on Sunday, August 8. Entries at \$2 each, can be given to Mr. R. Hoevel, San Isidro, the groundsman, or the other members of the committee, up to Wednesday, August 4.

THE MORAL STANDARD

Is it Raised by Education?

LOMAS AND ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETIES IN JOINT DEBATE

The joint meeting between the Lomas Literary and Debating Society and that of St. Andrew's produced one of the best and most interesting debates of the session.

There was an excellent attendance when the Rev. W. M. Laing took the chair at St. Andrew's Hall on Aug. 3, but it was unfortunate that Mr. Howard of Lomas could not be present. He is lying dangerously ill, but the wishes of everyone present for his speedy recovery were most sincere.

The subject chosen for last night's debate was "That education has raised the moral standard of the white races," a proposal made by St. Andrew's and most ably introduced by Mr. G. W. Gowland. Lomas under the lead of Mr. Diego Triggs disputed this point.

In his opening remarks Mr. Gowland dealt with the point that barbarians had always despised education. The Goths had their opinions on "the idleness of study" and yet the methods the Goths employed did not prevail in the end. Lord Brougham's famous remark concerning the schoolmaster and his primer as an upholder and extender of the liberties of his country being greater than the soldier and his arms was introduced. Man had two educations, that which was given him and that which he gave himself. Self government was the characteristic by virtue of which man was able to govern others and this self government could only be acquired by education. Probably, Mr. Gowland continued, the argument against the moral value of education would be deduced by pointing out that Germany with all her education had made no advance, but had retrogressed to savagery, brutality and violence. If so that proved the point because if retrogression were admitted, then there must have previously been advance. One cannot fall from a level. Briefly the status of women in India, China and the East was touched upon to show what advance education had brought about.

Mr. Diego Triggs argued against the proposal. It was wisdom not education that was the crux of the matter. Egypt a country admittedly the most advanced of her day fell through lack of wisdom not lack of education. Why if education was essential did the Master choose for his disciples uneducated fishermen, why did he not go to Greece and obtain his helpers from amongst the educated? The object of education was to help us beat our fellows.

Mr. Ashdown Taylor seconded the negation of the proposal and the Rev. S. Cameron seconded the affirmation. Mrs. Herald agreed that wisdom was everything. Solomon prayed not for education but for wisdom. Mr. J. A. Aird, Mr. Herald, Mr. H. J. Francis were amongst those who debated the point.

Mr. Gowland in a closing remark said that if we had had no education we should not be able to read or write books of wisdom and should thus not know what wisdom was.

The motion was put to the meeting by Mr. Laing and carried by a fair majority.

The Chairman in closing thanked all the ladies and gentlemen for the most enjoyable evening's debate. It was generally voted the most pleasant and entertaining of the season.

BARON SHOT DEAD

Sensation in Rio

STORY OF ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION

Rio de Janeiro is enjoying, or being horrified, by a scandal of the very first magnitude. It is no less than the death of Baron Werther, killed in an attempt to virtually carry off the children of whom he was father from the custody of their mother, the Baroness de Rio Branco. The circumstances of the affair are sensational to a degree. Baron Werther, who was married to the daughter of the late famous Brazilian statesman, Baron de Rio Branco, some years since, is said to have achieved a very bad reputation in the Capital, more especially on account of his violence and cruel treatment of his wife, being also a man of dissipated and most extravagant habits. He has been under suspicion of attempting to purloin State documents from the care of his father-in-law, the late Baron de Rio Branco, and which were of international importance. From his desperate character and pressing necessities it was believed that he was capable of selling these to a foreign Power. He was infuriated when, as the result of a long series of conjugal disputes, the Baroness succeeded in obtaining a decree of judicial separation with custody of her children. From that time he breathed continually threats of violence and revenge which, it was known, he was quite capable of executing. He particularly threatened to carry off the children in defiance of the law. Fearing that he could carry out this frequently expressed intention, the Baroness had gone to live with the children at Calle Riachuelo 95, the house of Dr. J. T. Nabuco de Conveia, Deputy for Rio Grande. Fearing that another judicial decision for actual divorce was about to be given against him, the Baron decided on a coup. He determined to seize the infants, and for that purpose hired a gang of ruffians with the intention of taking the house by assault, an incredible audacity. Yesterday, accompanied by the "capataz" of his "gavilla" of "gente maleante" and about sixteen of the rogues themselves, and one or two particular friends, the Baron made his attack on his wife's residence. One of the friends, who had found means to enter, entered the Baroness's rooms and demanded the children from her with threats. At the same time the Baron and his army made their appearance. Undismayed, the Baroness called for help. Her servants, all stout fellows and devoted to their mistress, had been armed, and they poured a close and heavy fire into the bandits, who, finding themselves in danger, fled. The head of the gang and Baron Werther, however, remained shot dead on the place. When the police arrived it was found that the Baroness, having hastily collected some valuables, had fled with the children, and so far her whereabouts is unknown.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN

AWARDED GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

Paris, August 2.

The French Government has bestowed upon the Canadian Premier, Sir Robert Borden, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

CARUSO AGAIN VICTIMISED

Forged anti-War Letters

A GERMAN "INDUSTRY"

Sr. Caruso has again been the victim of German inability to distinguish genuine from forged letters, a weakness which seems to grow upon Teutonic newspapers. "La Nacion" observes that the severe comments on an alleged letter by the great Italian tenor, in which he is made to lament that Italy has plunged into war, is no doubt founded on the letter "Attributedly the Germans to Caruso and which our distinguished contemporary "Deutsche La Plata Zeitung" published as his. As may be remembered, Sr. Caruso, protested with the greatest energy against the imputation, declaring publicly that the document was a forgery throughout.

A DRAMA OF JEALOUSY

LADY DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

To the numerous dramas of jealousy that are from time to time occurring, another one which took place on Sunday night at Montevideo must be added, which has resulted in the grave wounding of a widow lady Gregoria de Campos.

The telegraphed details are as follows:

It appears that for some considerable time intimate relations had existed between Señora de Campos and her brother-in-law, Francisco Campos, who was married to Sara Azurgia. The latter was not long in having grave suspicions concerning the relationship, and determined on obtaining proof of it. When she did so, she resolved to be revenged.

Learning that her faithless spouse and Señora de Campos used to meet constantly at a place near the crossing of Calles Republica and Cerro Largo, she armed herself with a revolver and followed them to their rendezvous. Hiding behind some railway trucks she waited until she saw her husband and the widow meet, then appearing suddenly upon the scene, she fired her revolver, and dangerously wounded her rival in the stomach. Both ladies are well known in Montevideo, and are respectively 30 and 41 years of age.

U.S. VICE CONSUL

DEPARTING FOR SYDNEY.

Genuine regret will be felt by the members of the English-speaking community of Buenos Aires at the announcement of the impending departure to Sydney (N.S.W.) of Mr. Eli Taylor.

For several years, Mr. Taylor has been United States Vice Consul in the Capital, and, during recent months, he has been Acting-Consul-General, a post he did not relinquish until the confirmation of Mr. Robertson in his new office.

Mr. Taylor, who is, we believe, an old newspaper man, is an American of the best type. Courteous and dignified, he has made a host of friends, not only among the American community, but also in local British circles. His transfer to Sydney in the course of a month or so will leave a gap extremely difficult to fill.

"THE LIMIT"

A MARE'S NEST?

"BIRTHS."

Clark. — On April 19th, at Little Gaddesden Rectory, Berkhamsted, the wife of the Rev. Edward's Horse, aged 23."—Herts Advertiser.

TÉ AGUILA ES EL MEJOR

COMODORO RIVADAVIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 12, 1915.

Local Municipality.

Our port is at present about the most filthy place in the two hemispheres, occupied by the white race. Two or three years ago it certainly was such! At that time the man from the country coming into Comodoro Rivadavia marvelled at the positively unsanitary and repulsive condition of the place, as he saw dead dogs, cats, meat to the quantity of a quarter of an ox lying in the streets, all which carnal ornaments in an advanced state of decomposition!! Debris of all and every description was in abundance and the deposit sites for the refuse of the yards and stables were the Streets! Pig sties abounded on all sides with the usual nauseous and obnoxious odours emitting from them. The streets were indescribable. In dry weather the fine powdered "sajon" soil lay nearly a foot thick with this, (empty, of course,) broken glass and pieces of wire (Alfalfa wires predominating) profusely scattered about. And in the rainy season. Happy Rivadavians! You could see them struggling along in the mud with two huge lumps of sticky clay where one usually looks for the pedal-extremities of the biped man.

Then there was an election of members for the Municipality, but for some reason or other the Municipal life was short and nothing was heard of it again for some time. The present Municipality seems to have attained the age of manhood, for the streets are being made and gravelled, one's old acquaintances, dead animals debris and insanitary deposits are less frequently seen. Of course the necessary accompanying evil—taxation is in full evidence and force and some people grumble because the taxes are so high! To mention only two, dog-tax five pesos, two-wheel vehicle ten pesos, per annum!

On July 4 there was an election to fill two vacancies and Comodoro Rivadavia came forward and out in its latest by running six candidates on three tickets, Messrs. Barros (the Juez de Paz) and Isaac (Editor of the local newspaper "La Republica"), as the "Rivadavia Ticket" were in favour evidently, for they polled the largest member of votes. Second came Messrs. Maximo Abasolo and Ernesto Grone (of Lahusen and Cia.) and the third ticket consisting of Mr. Fernandez, Jr. and another came a regular election cropper by securing three votes between the two of them.

Then came the excitement. Sr. Barns had not resigned his position as Juez de Paz the required length of time prior to the election, being in default by a few hours only, and on a protest being lodged he was disqualified, and Sr. Abasolo as next on the list was declared elected instead. Sr. Barros is now in the happy position of having resigned as Juez de Paz and being disqualified as candidate for the Municipality. "New brooms sweep clean" they say, let us hope the two new members will help to clean the "Augean stables."

News in Brief.

We are getting on in the newspaper line too. The paper "La Republica" has now an opponent or rather a contemporary in the new paper just published "El Rivadavia." May they both prosper for we are badly in need of public information.

On June 23 and 24 we had a heavy fall of snow, and immediately on it a heavy rain, so that our winter is not an entirely dry one and with the slightly warm weather following it is surprising to see the camp improving, though it is mid-winter.

On the 25 of last month the marriage was celebrated of Mr. Joseph Hanning, of the establishment of Mr. M. M. Venter, to Miss Felicia Doreen Conradie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Conradie of this Colony. The ceremony was a very quiet one, attended only by the staff of Mr.

Venter and a few friends. After the legal formalities were concluded by the Juez de Paz, the Rev. Sonneveldt conducted the marriage rites of the Protestant Church and delivered a very impressive address on Psalm 127, after which congratulations and God speed were received by the bride and bridegroom.

A Hun a-Hunting.

It is strange how the spirit of aggression permeates the subjects of his August Majesty Kaiser William, even in foreign countries. Not long ago a very good example was given not a hundred miles from Comodoro Rivadavia on a certain private fenced in property where the local Germans were accustomed to hunt partridges on Sundays. They used to come in batches of from two up to seven all with shot guns shooting indiscriminately indifferent to the presence and proximity of the owners livestock, and always without permission.

Here is a case in point for the accuracy of which the writer can absolutely vouch. A certain gentleman occupied a portion of this private property with the dwelling house and an enclosure not a hundred metres from the dwelling house.

These Germans used to come out on horseback, or by cart, waggon and motor cars and blaze away with their guns at the birds, (which were to be found in abundance quite close to the dwelling-house, even mixing with the resident's fowls) sometimes as near as twenty and thirty yards to the house, irrespective of the presence of fowls, animals or persons.

On a certain Sunday about seven of these aggressive gentry were again in evidence and passing the house two jumped from their carts, entered the enclosure and commenced a rapid fire at the partridges, firing in a direct line at some horses and other animals in the enclosed area. The resident gentleman walked to them, and met one of them just coming through the fence when the following conversation took place, the residing person asking, "Do you know this is a private property. Where is your permission to shoot here?"

"Yo Aleman, I do not speak English."

"Oh! Yes, you speak enough English to understand me. Who gave you permission to shoot here?"

"La Ley de Argentina" came the reply.

"Well, I do not believe it, and I tell you now that you are trespassing, and you are warned not to repeat the offence."

Then came "The Hun Spirit" Tapping his chest with his finger, he replied: "Yo Aleman, Ud. no es en Inglaterra!" Then the fat was in the fire!

"Oh! Because Germany is fighting the whole of Europe you imagine you can do as you please here? If you fire one shot again in this enclosure I will make it confoundedly hot for you, notwithstanding "La Ley de Argentina." I will stand no more of your impudence!"

The Hun then got into his cart his eyes blazing and his moustaches pointing still higher. He did not return again. He was a Prussian! This recalls to my mind a little incident that occurred not long ago at a private dance in the district here, when a couple of young men, some whose names still bear traces of German origin, the others purely English, wearing as a badge small German-flags in their button holes, and only one present wearing a "Union Jack" badge. These young men were all South African Boers. A very close relative of some of these young men once made the remark in one of the shops in Com. Rivadavia, to another gentleman, while denouncing General Botha and his adherents as traitors and rogues: "I have every reason to hope and I trust my hope will soon be realized when all these blank fellows will have to take off their hats to the Kaiser and sing 'Wacht am Rhine'!" Comment is unnecessary! *Vale at quantum valere potest!*

Luis Costantini Agriculturist & Seedman

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LARGE GARDENS IN LUJAN, F.C.O.

BAHIA BLANCA NEWS

(From Our Correspondent.)

August 1.

Football.

Including the results of matches of Sunday the positions of the teams in the first division are as follows:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.
Pacific	7	4	3	0	8
Argentine	7	4	3	0	8
Portenians	6	3	2	1	7
Olympic	5	3	2	0	6
Liniers	6	2	3	1	5
Sarmiento	4	0	4	0	0

Sale of a Coasting Vessel.

The coasting boat, the Neuquen, which has for some time past been employed in bringing sheep from the south to Bahia Blanca, is to be put up for auction at the southern wharf on August 8. Her tonnage is 1,390. She is of modern construction, and of the class known as Ultramar, having installations now up for the loading of a large number of sheep. She is under the national flag and being sold by order of the Federal Judge, the reserve price being \$41,333.

Exportation of Cereals.

From January 1 to July 31 the firm of Bunge and Born have shipped 339,701 tons of wheat, 140,680 tons of oats, 17,857 tons of barley and 2,612 tons of bran in all 500,850 tons; that of Dreyfus and Co. 115,429 tons of wheat, 84,423 tons of oats, 506 tons of barley, making a total of 230,370 tons. Since the beginning of the year the shipment from here of wheat has been 867,032, oats 403,523 tons, barley 19,048 tons and bran 2,612, making a total of 1,292,216 tons.

Items in Brief.

The station master at Ingeniero White has reported to the police that on the night of the 29 last some person or persons unknown broke open a waggon near to the station of Grunbein and took out fifty tins of coffee.

The Custom House returns here have altered considerably during the last 25 years. In the year 1890 when discharging was done at the Puerto Viejo, which is situated about a mile and a half away from Ingeniero White on the Port Militar side, the returns were \$126,341. In 1913 they were \$3,190,489. A considerable drop was noticed last year when only the total of \$1,627,011 was recorded, and this year they will also be considerably lower on account of the war.

There has not been much movement in the wheat market this last week, and the demand has been mostly for good wheat, clean and dry, with a base of 80 kilos the hectolitre, for

which \$12.30 f.o.b. is being paid. For barley with a base of 60 kilos \$6.30 to \$6.50 f.o.b. is offered. Oats still remain at \$6.20 and maize \$4.30 to \$4.50, alfalfa seed from \$6 to \$7.

District Notes.

Investigations are now being made into the recent strikes at the San Luis quarry at Tandil and a police guard has been established there for the time being.

The residents of Grunbein and Mayor Buratovich are asking that the schools formerly working there may be re-opened. A census of the children in those two places has been taken and the matter has now been put before the school council by their inspector for their consideration.

On August 4 a sale of 4000 sheep and 1000 head of cattle is to be held in the yards of the Rural Society at Villa Borden.

The seventeenth show at Rio Colorado is to be held on the days of September 26, 27, and 28. Applications for stalls should be made to the Secretary in Rio Colorado before September 20.

From to-day the station on the Pacific line to Toay which is at Kilometre 53 will be known as Choique.

In the season 1912 3,469,110 hectares were sown and 1,757,949 tons of cereals exported from the Port of Bahia Blanca. In 1913 3,443,030 hectares were sown and the exportation was 1,426,348 tons; in 1914, 3,765,600 of hectares sown, 484,495 tons were exported; and for the first six months of the present year when the amount sown covered 3,283,410 hectares, the exportation has now reached 1,292,215 tons.

A banquet was given last week in Patagonia to the reservists there, over a hundred of whom are leaving here to-day for Buenos Aires in order to return to Italy.

BAHIA BLANCA SHIPPING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 1.

The s.s. Chorley is expected out any time now with coal for the Southern Railway. Although there are not many ships in port, large quantities of grain continue to come in to both ports, and at Ingeniero White there are now three large piles of wheat outside of the elevators, covered with tarpaulins.

In the year 1890 124 ships came to the ports here with a gross tonnage of 95,818 tons; in 1912 there were 547 ships with 1,230,401 tons; in 1913, 487 ships with 1,029,823 tons; and in 1914 288 ships with 746,124 tons registered.

Agricultural & Pastoral

CAMP NOTES

(By Our Agricultural Editor)

Judging at Rosario Agricultural Show, commences this morning. Mr. W. B. Whigham, of San Cristobal fame, will make the principal awards, in the Shorthorn cattle classes, and Mr. George D. Hughes, will make the selection amongst the Herefords. Heavy horse judging will be done by Messrs. Marston, Blunt, and Estanguit, whilst light breeds will occupy the attention of Sr. Meyer Pellegrini. Messrs. Hall, Soto and Plot have been entrusted with making the awards in the Poultry classes.

According to a private telegram received from Montevideo last evening, the third annual joint sale of imported Hereford and Shorthorn cattle was quite a success.

Amongst the principal visitors from this Province to the Rosario Show are Messrs. George Gordon Davis, E. Meyer Pellegrini, Dr. Angel Velez, E. Cayetano, C. Alfred Brown, John E. Stent, Guillermo St. J. Peters, Enrique Gath, G. D. Hughes, Pedro S. Pages, Juan Spinola, Thomas Watson and Bernardo Wirsh.

If Dame Rumour is to be believed, the Shorthorn cattle classes at Palermo this year will be keenly contested. As was the case at Palermo the last two years, a big struggle is anticipated, for premier honours, in the female classes; while no less than four different Cabañas, are said to have produced the Champion Shorthorn bull.

The recent hard, dry weather, despite its prejudicial effect on the camps, has been very favourable for lambing; and reports from several districts give a very high percentage already lambed.

There are at present on exhibition in one of the sale yards here a considerable number of Lincoln ewes which do not appear to be as free from scab, as they ought to be. A glaring poster announced their "Procedencia," which is one of the most accredited establishments in the country, and the few months that have intervened since they were acquired by their present owner, do not appear to have been beneficial to the sheep or to the reputation for carefulness of the party who was responsible for their charge. Their wool is all badly dyed, and partially destroyed by the use of too strong a solution of disinfectant for curing the parts of the animals most affected with scab. It is a pity to see a good class of ewes, for such they are, presented in the public sale yards in the disreputable condition in which they are shown.

VETERINARY INSPECTION.

Dissatisfaction is very often expressed by judges of horse classes regarding the inefficient manner in which animals are inspected by the Society's Veterinary officers, previous to their being allowed admission into the ring. The judge is supposed to be judging sound horses when his practised eye not infrequently detects some glaring defect, which has apparently been overlooked by the inspecting Vets. These shortcomings of the Veterinary surgeons, place a judge in a very awkward position, as his own practical knowledge tells him that the animal's defects are such as should have excluded him from competing as a sound horse. Should the judge on his own responsibility, decide to discard this animal it is very difficult for interested breeders to understand why the animal was overlooked, after being allowed into the ring as a sound horse. If such a horse gets a

LA PLATA POULTRY SHOW

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—In reading the detailed report of the above-mentioned Show by your Agricultural Editor, in your much esteemed paper of July 24, I feel that I cannot refrain from expressing an opinion that from a breeder's point of view, although in some points I agree with your editor; the majority of his comments are of a misleading character, and tinged with more than an average share of partiality.

It is not wise in this country to assume that the exhibitor is always the breeder, in fact, in many cases this proves the exception to the rule.

It is undeniable that the hall in which the Show was held was most inappropriate, this being in marked contrast to that of last year, which was spacious and well arranged; this year numbers of birds were placed in the cellar almost in complete darkness, others in a back-yard, while even those more favourably placed in a prominent position were too cramped to be shown to advantage. The passages were too narrow for the comfort of the visitors, who desired to view the birds. This, added to the presence of numbers of street boys who practically took possession of the place to their entire satisfaction was a great drawback.

Praise no doubt is due to the gentlemen who superintended and organised the Show gratuitously, but criticism also, and we must remember that the "Asociacion de Avicultores" numbers many associates, who pay their quota annually, raises the help given by the Provincial Government, so that funds for a proper hall, etc., should be forthcoming.

It is impossible for an intelligent person to deny that there is a considerable falling off in "class" of exhibits, which is no doubt due to the fact that prices rule so low at this Show that few breeders care to take the trouble and risk of sending "good" birds, especially as it is certain that they must be returned to the Criadero for private sale; also an absence of 12 or 15 days from the criadero at this time of year is not conducive to their well-being.

As regards class, an inspection of the White Wyandotte showed the effects of the pruning knife on some of the cock's combs, amongst others, the 1st prize winner. This, I consider a serious defect, as was also the wry tail of the male bird in the 2nd prize trio of White Leghorns, and the cut, jagged tail of the cock of the honorary mentioned trio of the same breed, and several other glaring defects too numerous to mention.

The Buff Orpingtons could not be considered as of Exhibition type by any stretch of imagination, even by their owners. The same may be said of the majority of exhibits in other classes, and it is to be deplored that the limited space available should be lumbered by such types. The 1st prize trio of Leghorns probably gained the award on its merits, but it would have been more complete had not the male bird shown a tendency to squirrel tail and had the hens been younger birds instead of old stagers. Of course, it is extremely difficult to judge six-months' old cockerels, as they are invariably undeveloped.

I must also differ from your Editor's opinion of the beauty of the Black Orpingtons, the females of the 1st prize trio are undeniably good

leading award then the judge is severely criticised for awarding a prize to an unsound animal. The solution appears to me to be that the Veterinary Inspectors should be more thorough in their examination or leave the question of unsoundness to the Judge's own discretion.

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birds, but the cock is a narrow-bodied bird, which only received notice owing to his special preparation, and will make a poor breeder. The Plymouth Rock "Champion" undoubtedly deserved his award, and is now a familiar feature at Shows. The White Orpingtons are sadly lacking in shape and colour. The White Rock alluded to is a very good bird, but the hens are not of equal merit.

I wish to draw your readers' attention to the prevalent type of judging that has been made patent at the two shows I have attended this year. Defects, however glaring in some cases, are passed over without the slightest remark, vide your Editor regarding black spots on legs and beaks of Plymouth Rocks, brassiness of white birds, loss of colour of Buffs, etc. In other cases the smallest defect is judged so severely that no good points are allowed, for this, I imagine, was the reason that my White Leghorns were passed over without notice by the judges; as being of pure North American type, the ear lobes have a creamy tinge instead of the dead white which is in vogue. It is a difficult thing to obtain explanations from a poultry judge as to why awards are given, and yet more difficult to discover why they are withheld.

Perhaps it may be of interest to your readers to learn that with a view of re-arrangement of the "Standard of Perfection," the majority of the White Leghorn breeders in the States when consulted, gave it as their opinion that a creamy white or lemon tinge was not only admissible but natural in a yellow legged, yellow-skinned bird, and that dead white ear-lobes could only be obtained by crossing with white skinned birds. I must not encroach more upon your valuable space, but as a subscriber to your paper, and a breeder, I must say that it does but little good to the poultry industry to praise what does not deserve to be praised. A much more dignified attitude was observed by two other leading papers, one of which abstained from all comment, beyond announcing the fact of the Show having taken place, and the other fittingly remarked that the Exposition made up in quantity what it lacked in quality.—Yours, etc.,

P. A. LAMBE.

Maximo Paz, F.C. Sud.

GOVERNMENT SEED

3,100,000 KILOS DISTRIBUTED IN ENTRE RIOS.

The Government expert, Sr. Baldassarre, who is charged with the distribution of Government seed throughout the Province of Entre Rios has forwarded his report to Dr. Calderon, the Minister of Agriculture, stating that he has completed his task. The total amount distributed is 3,500,000 kilos of which 2,550,000 are wheat and 600,000 flax.

Before returning Sr. Baldassarre is giving a lecture on Sunday next on "Wheat and the sowing of it" at Concepción del Uruguay.

POULTRY SHOWS AND EXHIBITS

LA PLATA CRITICISED.

With reference to "The Herald" report of the Poultry Show at La Plata, we publish on this page a letter received from an esteemed subscriber, whose opinions do not exactly coincide with those expressed in these columns. Our desire is not to enter into a controversy on the subject, but as a certain amount of publicity will prove beneficial to the poultry industry, we may give a little information on points where our correspondent admits ignorance.

We will pass over his remarks as to "partiality" because he makes no mention as to how the report was partial. Even if he had given some cases of apparent partiality, they would be quite erroneous, as the notes on the exhibits were made before the exhibitor's name was noted. His remark as to the breeder and the exhibitor not being necessarily the same person is obviously correct, but quite irrelevant.

The hall in which the Show was held was sufficiently spacious to contain the exhibits, and it was not the simple "galpon" that had been utilised in former shows. This last Show was held in the busiest thoroughfare in La Plata, and the building that temporarily housed poultry had previously "housed" millions of dollars. The underground floor, or cellar, with added lighting, could comfortably have taken three times the number of animals actually shown.

We must now note our correspondent's remark as to the Association's members, and their annual payments, otherwise we should have passed over a failing shown by too many breeders. To say that the subscriptions should pay for a better Exhibition Hall is simply to demonstrate a lack of knowledge of the Association's finances. It is unfortunately a fact that the membership of the Association is nothing near what some people imagine it to be. The evident cause of this is primarily the lack of interest on the part of breeders generally. We may state without the slightest hesitation that had the Association been conducted on strictly business lines, and the officials rewarded in cash for their labours, the Association would long since have ceased to exist. So far as the Government's aid is concerned, our correspondent will be enlightened by the news that it is much more a moral than a material support. It may be distasteful to make the statement, but it is nevertheless true that on more than one occasion the Association has been compelled to purchase a prize, ostensibly awarded by the Government, in order to avoid any disappointment on the part of exhibitors. Our correspondent must admit that with the funds at their disposal, the Show officials could not have done better. We cannot have the Crystal Palace at one stroke, but we are slowly improving our exhibitions.

It is quite true that the result of the sales was deplorable, due in great measure to the general scarcity of money, but there are other objects besides selling that an exhibitor

should have in view. It is not quite correct to say that "few breeders care to take the trouble and risk of sending good birds, etc.," as the principal exhibitors at the Palermo Show had also entered at La Plata.

Regarding our correspondent's criticism of some of the prize-winners, it is scarcely good form for an exhibitor to make disparaging remarks on the quality of another exhibitor's prize winners, especially if the former has never acted in the capacity of poultry judge. The comb of the first-prize Wyandotte cock appeared quite natural, and not the slightest trace of "the pruning-knife" was visible. It is certainly no defect in a cock if he does not possess the too bushy comb of some inferior specimens. The exhibitor of the first-prize Leghorns will undoubtedly be pleased to know our correspondent's opinion of them, but it will probably have given him greater pleasure to have exhibited birds capable of beating those exhibited by the latter. The fact that our correspondent specialises in Leghorns, yet was unable to win the first prize, should not annoy him, nor should he be dissuaded from participating in future Shows, at which we wish him better luck.

His remark on the first-prize White Plymouth Rock meets with our approval, but he is quite at sea as regards the Black Orpington, and the exhibitor of the first-prize Barred Plymouth Rock will scarcely feel gratified considering that this bird is only about one year old, and has only been exhibited at one Show previous to La Plata. The Black Orpington Cock was not defective in width, as he is such a young bird, and is capable of further development. The breeder will know the exact age of this cock, but if our surmise is correct (that he is a young bird of 8—9 months), our correspondent will acknowledge that this information would have modified his views.

We have heard something of the dissatisfaction among breeders of Leghorns in the United States, as regards the "standard" for this breed, but there is a movement on foot in this country for the adoption of a British "standard" for breeds originated or perfected in England.

It is a matter for regret that our correspondent did not appreciate "The Herald" report, which was the most complete published, but doubtless the majority of our poultry readers found it interesting and informative. No one should be afraid of healthy criticism, but as has been repeatedly stated in these columns, breeders should do everything possible to sink their differences and become more united so that aviculture may be placed on a sound footing, and more extensively practised. This can only be successfully accomplished by close application to the improvement of poultry-keeping in general; a case, in fact, of pushing "eggs" instead of "ego."

RIO SAN JUAN FLOODS

On July 29th, the Minister of Home Affairs, of Public Works, and Dr. Rojas, the Governor of San Juan, sat in conference. The object of the meeting was the consideration of erecting defensive works against the overflowing of the river San Juan, which was rendering useless the system of canals in this province.

Dr. Angel Rojas has laid his case before the Ministers and has pointed out that the situation could not be more serious and that ruin to the province would follow, if the matter did not receive attention. Latterly, on three different occasions has the Rio San Juan overflowed and destroyed the dock gates. The Governor in view of the approaching thaws in the hills fears a similar catastrophe and requests immediate preventative assistance. The two Ministers have promised this.

The Governor of San Juan also visited the Government Engineer, Sr. Ortis, and explained the situation, and has also obtained his support. The cost of the work is estimated at \$2,500,000, and this amount has already been set aside.

AUSTRALIA AND ARGENTINA

A COLONIAL'S COMPARISON.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—As a "stranger" from Australia, I would like to express an opinion on several matters relative to Buenos Aires. In the first place I beg to specially mention the wonderfully good temper and politeness which seems to be inherent in all classes of the community. I have looked in vain for the least possible sign of displeasure from passing pedestrians with whom I have somewhat carelessly "jostled" in the streets, when similar rushing through crowded thoroughfares in Australia would certainly eventuate in unseemly brawls, if not actual hostilities. As I am not conversant with the language in vogue (am doing my utmost to repair this defect) it is a source of wonder to me to notice with what a vast amount of patience and goodwill the citizens take, in trying to elucidate my attempts to make myself understood in their natural tongue. What strikes a new arrival, after two months' survey of the city, is the magnificent statues, and general external decorations, whilst the internal artistic effects are worthy of sincere approval, and a source of pleasure to the onlooker.

Although in Australia the majority of the streets are laid down with wooden blocks on concrete foundations, there is no comparison with them and the work done locally, in the former the blocks are laid all one way, and the crevices filled up with hot tar, topped with a layer of fine sand, whilst locally the blocks are laid "geometrically," and cemented, which better course of procedure I shall have much pleasure in bringing under the notice of the municipal authorities when I return home. It might be imagined that Australians look with envy on the gigantic strides made by the Argentine in matters relating to railway construction, export of beef, grain, etc., but such is quite contrary to facts. The average Australian looks with pride on the advancement and energy of this great republic, and cuttings from your local papers continually appear in the principal "dailies" and "weeklies" urging their readers to emulate the actions of "up-to-date" people. They particularly require grain elevators, in Australia, and an immense field of enterprise waits a competent firm of erectors of same. Regarding the relative merits of the harbours of Sydney, N.S.W., and Buenos Aires, my opinion may not carry sufficient weight to decide the controversy at issue, but from a casual inspection I am under the impression that for scenic effects Sydney takes undoubted precedence, but for the amount of capital expended in substantial improvements, coupled to the vast extent of "harbourage," the Argentine wins easily. Having passed through all stages of "colonial experience" on sheep and cattle stations, I am extremely pleased with the quality of the stock which I have inspected, especially the horses and cattle, the sheep, whilst being of "large carcasses," do not come up to my ideal standard as producers of a "fine" wool, such as our "merino" flocks bear in Australia, notably those of Messrs. Peppin, of "Wanganella," Riverina, New South Wales, and Messrs. Gibson, of "Belle View," Tasmania, formerly the pure Spanish Vermont rams were greatly in evidence, but recently a re-action has taken place in favour of a "merino" type, having no "wrinkles" on the body. I have no doubt that, given the required population, Australia will eventually overtake the Argentine in railway construction; it may interest your numerous readers to know that a shipment of Argentine wheat saved a flour famine in Western Australia in June last, and Premier Scadden was unstinted in his praise of this country's fertility. In Australia great damage has been done to stock breeding by killing too many females, but, having thoroughly awakened to the

HOW TO INVEST \$3,000

AN AUSTRALIAN'S ADVICE

(To the Editor.)

Sir.—In to-day's "Herald" I read the inquiry of "An Interested Subscriber" on how to invest \$3000, whether in *chacra* or otherwise.

Well Sir, to begin with, I will not give you my full pedigree. Suffice it to say that I am an Australian. Having farmed in Australia for 20 odd years and two years in this country, I think I can claim that I should know a little about the farming business. Of course the slipshod way of working here, would never do, I might say in any country. It would break a tidy farmer's heart to see his grain kicked about and wasted as it is here in Argentina. I have been here now close on 9 years, every year of which I have been in the camp for two or three months at harvest time, going from one *chacra* to another, looking after the Australian stripper and harvester. In all my travels I have not yet come across a man who I could call a farmer.

"Farming does not pay," they will say, but they seem to be in a fog why it does not pay. Look around their places and the reason is fairly plain. If they happen to have any pigs the chances are that they are running wild through the crops. Their machinery is where they finished with it last year, and they themselves are sucking maté and generally bemoaning their fate and cursing every body but the right party (themselves).

If farming will, and does, pay in other countries for the life of me I cannot see why it will not pay here. I should like to see some of the *chacareros* dropped down on some of what we call the Mallee country, in Victoria. Why they would simply collapse with fright. My opinion is that a man with, say a couple of hundred hectares of camp here, within reasonable distance of Buenos Aires could make a very nice comfortable living. But he would not have to depend entirely on wheat and oats. He would have to go in for mixed farming. Of course that is out of the question for "Interested Subscriber" with the capital of \$3000. Now with your \$3000, I will give you my opinion as to what I think would pay you for your investment. You no doubt see the papers, just look over some of the prices that are going here in Buenos Aires for produce. To-day I could get \$1 a dozen for all the eggs that I could sell, or I could get a standing price all the year round of 80 cents for fresh eggs.

It is hard to believe it in a country like this, but to-day we are buying potatoes imported from Spain at from 25 to 30 cents the kilo. If you want a bit of decent ham you have to buy the imported at the small figure of \$5 the kilo. Bacon which they call smoked, but I would like to bet never saw one whiff of smoke, for I know a little about curing, they are charging \$1.40 the kilo, and nearly all fat at that. Butter I am not quite sure of but I know it is well over \$2 per kilo. I know that cream is \$1 a litre.

Well to make a long story short I give you as my candid opinion that you could rent a small place within 1½ or 2 hours of Buenos Aires and go in for fowls, pigs and two or three milk cows or more, for my idea is that if you have pigs there is nothing like a drop of milk for them, even

direful effects of this pernicious practice, a law has been enacted which will curtail this method of procedure in future. In conclusion I beg to congratulate the citizens on the erection of the new magnificent railway station which is indeed a "masterpiece" of architectural and engineering skill. Wishing the Argentine and its virile population increased prosperity.—Yours, etc.,

DERF GNIK.

July 30, 1915.

EXPORTATION OF HIDES

A STRONGER DEMAND.

There is considerable activity being evinced at the present time in the sale of hides. The demand is firm and well sustained. For clean, flawless, well dried skins a price of \$15.80 is being paid for some special lots.

Since the first of the year 1,355,197 dried hides have been exported from the country with the following principal destinations, United States of America 922,081; Italy 140,376, and the United Kingdom 33,038. In these countries, the demand remains firm, especially in the first named, and has been most active during the present month. The number of dried hides exported compares favourably with the numbers in previous years. In 1911 1,271,061; 1912, 1,495,540; 1913, 987,479; 1914, 878,268.

The export in cured hides has equalled 1,395,707, of which number 1,019,722 have gone to North America; 202,964 to the United Kingdom, and 100,171 to Sweden. With the exception of the year 1912, when 1,559,887 cured hides were exported, this shows an appreciable increase. Last year the number was 1,246,028. Young horse hides to the number of 46,628 were exported, all of which except some 300, went to U.S.A.

The export of sheepskins has improved. There is a better and stronger demand and higher prices reign. Internal consumption is on the increase, but almost solely for "half bred" hides, and prices for these are in advance of export prices and for the best skins, some houses are paying \$1 and \$1.04.

During the past six months, 19,552 bales of sheepskins have been shipped. France demanding 16,159, the United States 1766, and the United Kingdom 1025. There is a slight increase in exportation over the years 1913 and 1914.

NO FLAGS

BERLIN'S ORDER TO AMERICAN SUBJECTS

Amsterdam, July 29.

Despatches from Berlin state that since the arrival of the last Note from President Wilson a guard has been kept at the United States Embassy.

In order to avoid popular disturbances the Berlin authorities have requested the Americans not to wear or make a display of their national emblems or flags.

if it is skimmed. Re the fowl business I will quote you an instance that I know. Down at Cañuelas which is about 1½ hours from Buenos Aires I know a man who told me last summer that he averages \$300 a month, with his fowls. And I know that they do not take any pains with them for I have seen them just running about the camp. Of course he is a cattle man and does not bother with small fry like fowls. Now Mr. Subscriber probably you are an older hand than I am in the country and know more about the good and the bad of it than I do but when it comes to talking about farming it is what I like. No doubt you will ask why I left Australia? You have no doubt read or heard of the droughts that come round over there. Well any one who has been through a bad drought or two with stock, knows a little of the joys of farming. I have heard them crying about a drought here, but they know nothing about it for they can always get water for their stock. A drought in Australia means no food or water. Of course that is not all over Australia, I am only speaking of where I came from the north of Victoria.

I will conclude wishing you all sorts of luck in whatever you venture.

Yours, etc.,

G. W. STEWART.

Pueyrredon (F.C.C.A.) July 28.

THE ROSARIO SHOW

Opened by Minister of Agriculture

Full List of Awards and Criticism of Exhibits

(By Our Special Representative).

Rosario, Saturday, July 31.

Judging commenced this morning with Mr. Guillermo B. Whigham parading the animals in the old class for Shorthorn bulls, while Messrs. Alfredo Marsion, M.R.C.V.S., and Mr. H. Blunt began work with the Shires and Clydesdales. Mr. Pedro Estanguet placed the competitors in the Percheron and Bouillonnais classes. Work proceeded throughout the day before a fairly large attendance of interested spectators. Mr. George D. Hughes made the awards in the Hereford classes, and Mr. Santo J. Joveras performed a similar duty among the sheep, while the judges in the fat stock, poultry, pigs, and dogs sections also selected the prize-winners.

Entries, generally speaking, are not up to expectations, and the first four classes for Shorthorn bulls produced few competitors, though the remaining classes were better filled. The awards in Shorthorn cows and heifers were made from small groups, while Aberdeen Angus, Hereford and milch classes were poor. The fat stock prizes were also poorly contested. Competitors were few in the various horse classes, and sheep had fewer nominations than in previous years. The sections that had most entries and which were most strongly contested were those devoted to pigs and sheep.

Opening Ceremony

Shortly after two o'clock on Sunday afternoon Dr. Calderon the Minister of Agriculture, formally declared the fifteenth exhibition of the Rosario Rural Society open. Being a holiday there was a large attendance of the general public, who very warmly applauded the various speakers.

Dr. Mario Casas, in the name of the Society extended a hearty welcome to Dr. Calderon and thanked him for honouring the exhibition in the way he had done. Congratulatory speeches of considerable length having been delivered by various prominent members of the Government, the principal prize winners were paraded in the ring, and the Champion Bull was specially drawn out for the inspection of the distinguished visitors.

SHORTHORNS.

The display of Shorthorns taken together failed to come up to the quality of former years, though competition in some classes was very keen. Shortly after 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, Mr. William B. Wigham, commenced to place the winners in the class for older bulls. Only five paraded and by no means were they richly endowed with true type. First prize went to Normando, a bull bred by Sres. D. P. and A. Olivera and shown by Sr. Bernardo Wirsch; second prize going to Wandering Jew belonging to Sr. Pablo Spinola. The latter was also a second prize winner at last year's show. In the following class only three out of the five bulls entered were paraded, the winner being found in Molles Dairyman, a nice roan shown by Mr. H. F. Henwick, while second honours fell to the exhibit of Sr. José M. Ezcurra. The following class comprised eight entries, and the placing of the winners occupied some time, finally resulting

in Polar Summit 2nd heading the line. This is a good blocky type of bull, though somewhat rough about the tail head but which did not detract from his great merits nor prejudice him from winning the Championship on the following day. The runner up in this class was Twin Roan bred by the late Don Manuel Cobo, and shown in splendid bloom. Matehniaker from the Suc. of Narciso Vivot was an immensely big bull and had lots of admirers. The fourth class was far and away the strongest so far, and the winner was found in a big good coloured roan with a grand coat the property of Sr. José M. Imaz, and which was afterwards awarded the reserve championship. This bull when walked had many admirers and has the makings of a great sire. The sire and dam of this splendid specimen of the Shorthorn breed, were both imported by Mr. James Taylor, and sold to their present owner. The runner up was a bull bred by the late Don Manuel J. Cobo, and was a very level smooth neat bull, but did not show as well on parade. Boers Conferer was awarded the third ticket and he is a big massive bull, but with a commoner head. The fifth class, in point of quality was only fair and Pride of Strength was an outstanding winner. The second was an exhibit from the Suc. Narciso Vivot, and was a sweet little bull and a very good handler, while the third ticket went to a somewhat plainer bull shown by Sr. Bernardo Wirsch. The sixth class brought out a superior lot of bulls but with an easy winner in Hampton King 11th bred and shown by the Estancias Cecilio Lopez Limitada. Though seen to greater advantage when standing, this bull may easily be said to possess less faults than any other specimen of the breed paraded at this year's show. With a good fore-end supporting a grand head and neck boasting ideal Shorthorn character, and standing well on to the ground. He is unfortunately rather inclined to drop at tail end when marching. To touch and handle he is hard to beat and colour coat and age are also big points in his favour. He had a host of admirers who were entirely at a loss to know why the judge forgot him, when making the championship awards. Second ticket in this class went to Favourite Prince a red and white, son of Garbity Favourite and Rran Princess, and hailing from the celebrated "Marion" establishment, the property of Don Carlos A. Brown. Third and fourth places were filled by nominations of Sr. Emilio Meyer Pellegrini and Don Julio Peña.

Class No. 7 was very numerous and strongly represented, and Cherry Ripe, belonging to Messrs. P. and G. Hughes, well deserved his place. He is a very nice young bull, with splendid coat, and shows well on parade. The runner up, was Facando Quiroga, a very nice quality bull, but owing to the long journey, appeared to be rather drawn up in belly, and does not show to advantage. King Hee 36th was the 3rd winner while Vulcan Last Stand, the property of Sr. Pedro T. Pages, was awarded the fourth ticket. The next lot according to their ages having been paraded, the judge was some considerable time before being able to classify these animals according to their merits. They were a very good class, comprising a large percentage of exceptionally good young bulls. Red Knight, the

property of the Suc. Vivot, was a popular winner. This is a big, thick deep bull full of flesh, and shown in splendid bloom. The runner up was a bull bred in the famous La Belen and Las Barrancas Cabaña and now the property of Sr. Julio Peña, and was a short, thick neat little bull. The third award fell to the exhibit of Sr. Carlos A. Brown, and has the makings of a good bull. The judging of class 9, occupied the judges attention on the Sunday morning, and this was a fairly strong class, though the representative of Sr. Pages, appeared to be a probable winner, when viewed on parade. Briton Grand Vulcan, is a very good specimen of the breed and his popular owner was enthusiastically congratulated by his large circle of friends, on his well deserved triumph. The second and third winners in this class, both hailed from Estancia Cecilio Lopez Limitada, whose exhibits this year have been most favourably commented on by visiting experts. The second winner was a bull of a good type and a good handler. The third winner was a very sweet white bull full of quality. The fourth award in this class fell to Iner's Pennant, exhibited by the Messrs. Hughes.

FAT STOCK.

The entries of fat cattle were neither numerous, nor was any animal of conspicuous merit, with the exception of the Champion. The presence of rings in the animal's noses, combined with their heavy full necks, gave one the impression that several of the competitors in this section had been originally intended for bulls, though castrated at a later date, but not soon enough to get rid of a "staggy" appearance. The high prices ruling for fat stock, and the possibility of still higher prices in the future ought to stimulate breeders in this country to give more attention to the artificial feeding of their steers, and the marketing of them at an earlier age than would be possible, with only grass feeding, to say nothing of the increased value of the carcass and the manurial value of the feeding stuffs, consumed on the property. In the older class for Hereford steers there were only two entries, the first prize being awarded to Mr. Charles A. Brown, for a good big steer, while Mr. John E. Stent was second with an animal bred by Messrs. Duggan Bros. In the younger class, the same two competitors again met, when Mr. Charles A. Brown secured the leading award, with a deep, fleshy, good handling kind of steer, which was an outstanding winner, and was afterwards awarded the Championship. In the younger class, Mr. Brown was the only exhibitor, and showed three useful young steers. The only exhibitor in the Aberdeen Angus classes, was Mr. John E. Stent, who showed some animals that are likely to be heard of at future shows. The class for animals of any cross was annexed by Mr. Stent, for a very good class of butcher's steer, which from a butcher's point of view, would be worth more per pound than any other exhibit. Though somewhat leggy, this was a very good type of butcher's beast. In the younger class the veteran exhibitor, Mr. Stent again secured the first prize.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.

The classes for heavy draught horses were rather disappointing, in numbers, and quality was not equal to the standard of former years, in any of the breeds.

SHIRES.

Though a considerable number of animals appeared in the catalogue, very few were considered worthy of being presented for the judge's verdict. Among the few animals paraded, "Drabble Cashier," appeared to be an easy winner and in keeping with the previous reputation of this establishment, was shown in splendid bloom, and is likely to be keenly competed for at auction, as really good quality draught horses will be in demand. This was a blocky thick stamp of a horse and likely to breed well.

CLYDESDALES.

These were very poorly represented, only three exhibits coming out in the ring. There was no doubt about the winner which was the property of Sr. José M. Imaz, and was probably the only animal prepared for exhibition. It is a pity so little interest appears to be taken in this, Scotland's breed of draught horse, and which undeniably has become a great favourite in many parts of the world.

FRENCH DRAUGHT BREEDS

The classes at former shows were always well contested by Cabañas in Santa Fé and Cordoba, while representatives were generally found from the leading breeders in the Province of Buenos Aires. This year many notable breeders have sold off, while the strong demand for good quality heavy draught animals, may have deviated not a few of the ordinary kind to Europe, while the better quality animals will only be shown at Buenos Aires. Boulonnais were far and away ahead of anything shown in the French heavy breeds. The horses coming from "El Placer," the property of Dr. Angel Velaz, were a credit to the owner, and the person responsible for their preparation. The first prize winner in his class "Danton" was an exceptional specimen of the breed, and was an easy Champion over his Percheron class winner. He however had to stand down to the Drabble horse in the Championship for best draught horse.

LIGHT LEGGED BREEDS

HACKNEYS.

The Hackney classes were not numerically represented, though what was lacking in numbers was made up for in quality. In the class for 4 year olds, "San Miguel," was shown in tip-top form, and was a very popular winner. This horse has already won many leading honours in the Show yard. As a 2 year-old he was first in his class at Palermo, while the following year, competing as a 3 year-old, he not only won first in his class; but also the Championship of the breed. Astrada Bros. were the owners of the runner up, which was also a well bred horse, and a good mover. In the 3-yr.-old class the winner, "Lochie Jubilee," has also previously annexed honours at Palermo, and has lately improved very much. He gave a fine show, and won well from "Irving," which was the runner up. The 2 year-old class comprised that stylishly bred horse, "Shooting Star," a grandson of Hopewood Viceroy. This is a beautiful turned horse, and was a grand goer, and is likely to improve in time, and add further triumphs to his credit.

MARES.

The class for mares was won by "Jolly Joy," owned by the Samuel B. Hale Company, Tatay. This is a good going bay mare and she made a fine show, her action no doubt being inherited from her sire. "Lochiel Firefly" was placed second, and when it is considered that she was giving away a year to "Jolly Joy," her place is the more creditable. This mare won at Palermo in May. She is very fashionably bred, being related to Waldrón Squire John, on the dam side, which was also a former winner at Palermo. The winner in the Hackney pony class was "Camillas Sportsman," a very grand going pony and sired by Rampant, a successful breeding sire, imported by Mr. James Garlick. The Championship was awarded to "San Miguel," by "San Benito," out of Aytan Sweet Briar, a big winner in England. This horse's breeding contains all the most fashionable English blood, and was splendidly shown by that popular Hackney exponent Mr. James Gaslick, who thoroughly deserved the enthusiastic applause, accorded him on his well earned victory. The reserve Champion was Lochie Jubilee, who made

a splendid show, and was unfortunate in meeting such a good horse as the Champion.

PIGS.

The show of pigs may be considered as being well up to previous exhibitions, and some of the Berkshire classes were specially well represented, though the former popular Large Blacks, were not visible. In the class for Middle White Yorkshire boars, the two winners were both the property of Sr. Emilio Meyer Pellegrini. In the following, an older class, all the exhibits were the property of Mr. John E. Stent, whose winner was a big boar of great quality, sired by Dalmeny Royalist. In the younger sow class for the same breed all exhibits were the property of Sr. Emilio Meyer Pellegrini, and the winner was a nice quality sow. In the older female class Mr. John E. Stent showed the two leading winners, while Sr. Emilio Meyer Pellegrini was the owner of the 3rd exhibit.

BERKSHIRES.

In a very numerous and strong class of young boars, the first ticket went to Sres. Benvenuto Bros., as also did the second, while third honours fell to Sr. S. A. Salas. In the older boar class the same firm also annexed the leading award, with a nice short headed, good coated pig. The runner up in this class was Sr. Fermin Lejarza nomination. In the older board class Sr. Fermin Lejarza led with a pig somewhat too long in his snout, the runner up the property of Mr. Stent, being a more typical type of the breed. In the class for young sows, Sr. S. A. Salas was awarded first honours with a very nice quality breed looking sow, next to her was another good sort belonging to the same exhibitor. In the class for older sows, first prize was awarded to Sres. Benvenuto Bros. for a most meritorious animal, a perfect model of the breed. Second award fell to Mr. Stent, while the 3rd winner was the property of Sres. Benvenuto Bros., a plainer big sow, but milking seven beautiful young pigs. In the class for Poland Chinas, Sr. Guillermo A. Benitz; La California, won the leading honours.

The classes for fat pigs were also well contested, and some exceptionally good animals were the winners.

List of Awards

CATTLE

CHAMPION AND SPECIAL PRIZES

Hereford Champion.—Ricardo C. Quesada and Co.'s "Jimmy."

Aberdeen Angus Champion.—H. T. Fenwick's "Elegant of Molles."

"Las Tres Lagunas" Cup, for the best group of three bulls of Durham crossbred of 6 teeth, calved in the Province.—Juan B. Boero's "Centenario" (105, 112 and 115).

"Sociedad Rural Argentina" Prize, for best progeny of Shorthorn calved in the Province.—Juan B. Boero's "Centenario" (105).

"Sociedad Rural Argentina" Prize for best group of Shorthorns calved in the Province.—Juan B. Boero.

Provincial Governor's Prize, for best group of five Durham bulls calved in the Province.—Ana Garaghan's exhibit.

"Sociedad Rural Argentina" Prize for best group of progeny of Durhams calved in the Province.—Ana Garaghan's exhibit.

Governor's Prize, for best bull of milking strains.—B. Zubelzu and Arbide's Holstein bull "Hernialdi."

"Sociedad Rural Argentina" Prize for best progeny of Friburgo, Holstein Flemish, or similar breeds, born in the Province.—"Hernialdi."

Governor's Prize, for the best cow of milking strains.—E. D. Mattaldi's "Diana."

"Sociedad Rural Argentina" Prize for the best progeny of Aberdeen Angus breed calved in the Province.—H. T. Fenwick's "Elegant of Molles."

SHORTHORNS

BULLS.

Class 1 (calved January 1 to June 30, 1913).—"Normando," exhibited by B. Wirsch, 1; "Wandering Jew," P. Spinola, 2; "Petacas Knight," Cia. de Estancias.

Class 2 (calved July 1 to September 30, 1912).—"Molles Dairyman," H. T. Fenwick, 1; "Remo 14," J. M. Ezcurra, 2; "Petacas President," Cia. de Estancias.

Class 3 (calved Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1912).—"Polar Summit," Carlos A. Brown, 1; "Twin Roan," M. J. Cobo, 2; "Matchmaker," Suc. de Narciso Vivot, 3.

Class 4 (calved Jan. 1 to March 31, 1913).—"Rosales," J. M. Imaz, 1; "Super," M. J. Cobo, 2; "Boer's Conferer," J. B. Boero, 3.

Class 5 (calved April 1 to June 30, 1913).—"Pride of Strength," Carlos A. Brown, 1; "Inheritor," Suc. de Narciso Vivot, 2; "Master John," Bernardo Wirsch, 3.

Class 6 (calved from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1913).—"Hampton King 14," Estancia C. Lopez Lda., 1; "Favourite Prince," C. A. Brown, 2; "Lily Jack," E. M. Pellegrini, 3.

Class 7 (calved from Oct. to December 31, 1913).—"Cherry Ripe," P. and G. Hughes, 1; "Facundo Quiroga," T. B. Saecacino, 2; "King Hee 36," A. A. and J. Diehl, 3.

Class 8 (calved from January 1 to March 31, 1914).—"Red Knight," Suc. de Narciso Vivot, 1; "Sir John," M. J. Cobo, 2; "Favourite Blucher," Carlos A. Brown, 3.

COWS.

Class 38 (calved before January 1, 1913; must be in calf or have calf; already registered in H.B.A.).—"Ascott Valentine," Pedro T. Pages, 1.

Class 39 (calved from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1913, in calf or calved).—"Spring Lady," J. M. Danuzzo, 2.

Class 40 (calved from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1913).—"Eglantine's Ruddimore," E. M. Pelligrini, 1; "Duchess of Suipacha," E. M. Pelligrini, 2; "Princess Marion," P. T. Pages, 3.

Class 41 (calved from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1913).—"Rosamond's Daughter," E. M. Pelligrini, 1; "Orange Blossom," P. T. Pages, 2; "Pye of Josefin 2," P. T. Pages, 3.

Class 42 (calved from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1914).—"Aurora Boreal 138," J. B. Boero, 1; "Augusta of Josefina," P. T. Pages, 2; "Cautiva," A. A. and J. Diehl, 3.

Class 43 (calved from April 1 to June 30, 1914).—"Miss Waterloo 2," P. T. Pages, 1.

Class 68.—Bulls in groups of five animals (calved from July 1 to Dec. 30, 1913).—J. B. Boero's exhibit, 1; H. T. Fenwick's exhibit, 2; E. M. Pelligrini's exhibit, 3.

Class 17 (Shorthorn bulls with 2 or 4 teeth).—Benito Ferraro's exhibit, 1.

BULLS NOT REGISTERED.

Class 24 (Durhams), calved July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.—"Centenario," J. B. Boero, 1.

Class 25 (Durhams), calved July 1, to Dec. 31, 1913.—"Centenario," J. B. Boero, 1; "Centenario," J. B. Boero, 2; "Ciro," Angel D. Alvarez, 3.

Class 78 (bulls in groups, 2 teeth).—M. A. Ocampo's exhibits 1 and 2; Ana Garaghan's exhibit, 3.

HEREFORDS.

Class 12 (bulls calved from March 1 to Dec. 31, 1912).—"Quilmes Archer 38," R. H. Vegas, 1; "Egleton 12th," R. C. Quesada y Cia, 2.

Class 13 (bulls from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1913).—"Jimmy," R. C. Quesada y Cia, 1; "Quilmes Shooting Star 45th," R. H. Vegas, 2.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

Class 17 (bulls calved from April 1 to Sept. 30, 1913).—"Elegant of Molles," H. T. Fenwick, 1; "Camba Darius 14," J. M. Danuzzo, 2.

Class 18 (bulls calved from Oct. 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914).—"Tatay's Baron," Samuel B. Hale Lda., 1; "Camba Darius 20," J. M. Danuzzo, 2.

MILK BREEDS.

Class 32 (Holstein bulls or their crosses, calved before June 30, 1913).—"Hernialdi," Bienes Zubelzu y Arbide, 1; "Pradinoff 1st," E. P. Mattaldi, 2; "Astigarraga," Bienes Zubelzu y Arbide, 3.

Class 34 (Flamenca bulls or their crosses, calved before June 30, 1913).—"Old Man 1st," E. P. Mattaldi.

Class 35 (Flamenca bulls or their crosses, calved from July 1, 1913, to March 1, 1914).—"Old Man 2nd," E. P. Mattaldi, 1.

FRIBUNGO, HOLSTEIN, FLAMENCA.

Class 60 (Holstein cows and their crosses, calved before June 30, 1913. Calved or in calf).—"Diana," E. P. Mattaldi, 1; "Butterfly," E. P. Mattaldi, 2.

Class 62 (Flamenca cows and their crosses, calved before June 30, 1913. Calved or in calf).—E. P. Mattaldi's "Adriana" and "Salome," 1 and 2.

FAT CATTLE.

Champion fat steer, and winner of "Carlos A. Brown" prize of \$500. — Hereford steer (No. 11), exhibited by Mr. Carlos A. Brown.

Class 7a. Herefords up to six teeth.—Steer exhibited by Mr. Carlos A. Brown, 1; Mr. John E. Stent's exhibit, 2.

Hereford steer up to four teeth.—Mr. Brown's exhibit, 1 and champion; Mr. Stent's exhibit, 2.

Hereford steers of two teeth.—Mr. Brown's exhibits No. 14, 1; No. 13, 2; No. 12, 3.

Class 5a. Crosses of any breed.—Steers up to four teeth.—Mr. John E. Stent's No. 24, 1.

Hereford two-teeth.—Mr. John E. Stent's exhibit, 1.

HORSES

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Champion English heavy draught.—"Drabble Cashier," exhibited by Alfred Drabble and Bros.

Champion French heavy draught.—"Danton," exhibited by Angel Velaz. Municipality Cup.—"Drabble Cashier."

Champion Argentine bred.—"Mozo Lindo," exhibited by Angel D. Alvarez.

Champion Hackney. — "San Miguel," Agustin de Elia.

Jockey Club of Buenos Aires prizes.—Tiro Liviano.—"Tridente," Agustin de Elia.

Silla y S. P. C. — "Gran Bonete," Agustin de Elia.

Jockey Club of Rosario Prize. — "Honjn," J. Diaz.

Governor's Prize.—"Clamart" 2 h., P. M. Rueda.

HACKNEY.

Class 16.—Horses, pure or crossbred, foaled before July 31, 1912. — "San Miguel," Agustin de Elia, 1; "Camelias Court Orry," Astrada Hermanos, 2; "Ministro," J. M. Sola, 3.

Class 17. Horses, pure or crossbred, foaled from Aug. 1, 1912, to July 31, 1913. — "Lochie Jubilee," Samuel B. Hale and Co., 1; "Irving," Echesortu and Casas, 2.

Class 18. Horses, pure or crossbred, foaled after July 31.—"Shooting Star," S. B. Hale and Co., 1; "Folly," P. M. Rueda, 2.

Class 19. Fillies, pure or crossbred, foaled after Dec. 31, 1913. — "Jolly Joy," S. B. Hale, 1; "Margot," Echesortu y Casas, 2.

Class 20. Hackney pony (horse).—"Camelias Sportsman," Astrada Hnos, 1.

OTHER BREEDS.

Class 25. Pure or crossbred, foaled after August 1, 1912.—"Nicholas 2," M. Ocampo, 1; "Victor 3," M. Ocampo, 2; "Colon," C. P. Boero, 3.

ANGLO NORMANDO.

Class 28. Horses, pure or crossbred, foaled before Aug. 1, 1912. — "Steel King," Suc. de Vicente Casares, 1; "Star Garex," Martin Gil, 2.

SHIRES.

Male, foaled before Aug. 1, 1912.—"Tenor" exhibited by Alfred J. Rouillon.

Male, foaled after Aug. 1, 1912. — "Drabble Cashier," 1; "Drabble 111," 2; "Drabble 146," 3.

CLYDESDALE.

Male, foaled before Aug. 1, 1912.—"Aldecoa 17," exhibited by J. M. Imaz, 1.

BOULONNAIS.

Male, foaled before Aug. 1, 1912.—"Danton, 1 and champion; "Desire," 2.

Male, foaled after Aug. 1, 1912. — "Emperador," 1; "Enérgico," 2; "Elegante," 2. All exhibited by Angel Velaz.

PIGS

MIDDLE WHITE YORKSHIRES.

Class 2. Boars 8 to 16 months. — "Fausto," E. M. Pellegrini, 1.

Class 3. Boars 16 to 24 months.—"Robles Hostage," and "Robles Ibez," exhibited by John E. Stent, 1 and 2.

Class 4. Sows, 12 months.—E. M. Pellegrini's exhibits, 1, 2 and 3.

Class 5. Sows 12 to 24 months.—John E. Stent's "Robles Illusion," 1; "Robles Illumination," 2; E. M. Pellegrini's "Margarita" (420), 3.

BERKSHIRES.

Class 11. Boars 8 months. — "Tunisian," 1; "Nienren," Benvenuto Hnos., 2; "Warrior 30," S. A. Salas, 3.

Class 12. Boars 8 to 16 months.—"Hatfield Squire," Benvenuto Hnos., 1; "Tally X," M. Lejarza, 2; "Tally 9th," F. Lejarza, 3.

Class 13. Boars 16 to 24 months.—"Tally 5," F. Lejarza, 1; "Robles Gunboat," John E. Stent, 2; "Fusilier," Benvenuto Hnos., 3.

Class 14. Sows, 12 months. — "Miss Warrior 55," S. A. Salas, 1; "Miss Warrior 60," S. A. Salas, 2; "Miss Warrior 56," 3.

Class 15. Sows 12 to 24 months.—"Leonesa 10th," Benvenuto Hnos., 1; "Robles Heather," John E. Stent, 2; "Leonesa 5th," Benvenuto Hnos., 3.

POLAND CHINAS.

Class 32. Boars 8 to 12 months.—"California Prince 6," G. A. Benitz, 1; "Algarrobo's Mejor," J. Benitz, 2; "California King 1," G. A. Benitz, 3.

FAT PIGS.

Class 1. Capones, 10 months. — Benvenuto Hnos.'s exhibits, 1 and 2.

Class 2. 14 months. — Benvenuto Hnos., 1 and 2.

Class 3. 24 months. — Benvenuto Hnos., 1, 2 and 3.

THE BUDGET

FURTHER ECONOMIES DEMANDED.

Notwithstanding much consideration, the Budget has not yet assumed the final complexion under which it is to go to Congress. It is said that the Minister of Finance is inexorably bent, and with too good reason, on further economies. Further reductions have been urged on several departments, and in some cases, warmly disputed. It is pointed out that the National Health Department has swelled its expenditure by over a million pesos within two years; that many of its duties might be profitably handed over to that excellent service the Asistencia Publica; that the Sub-Prefecture might cut down its gastos by closer cooperation with the Guardos de Aduana, and that the Departamento Nacional de Trabajo scarcely justifies its existence during the crisis by producing voluminous statistics and harmless statements at a cost of \$300,000. It is said that Dr. de la Plaza is going to look personally into these points before the Budget goes through.

Alfredo J. White

Solicitor and Accountant

Cordoba 1321, Rosario

Tel. No. 5191

ROSARIO RURAL SHOW

SALES OF STOCK.

Rosario, Aug. 3.
The sales of stock exhibited at the Rosario Show were continued to-day. The bidding for the heavy stud horses and Durham bulls was flat, only one being made for the championship, "Polar Summit 2nd," and he was retired from sale, as was also the reserved champion "Rosales" offered on a base of \$14,000. Poultry brought fairly good prices.

The following sales were effected:

HORSES.

"Drabble Cashier," for \$2,000 to Guillermo Bennett.
"Drabble 141," for \$600 to R. E. Botling.
"Drabble 146," for \$900 to W. Fisher.
"Drabble 144," for \$700 to R. E. Botling.
"Emperador," (Boulonnais) for \$1,100 to Eduardo Schawind.
"El gigante" (Boulonnais) for \$750 to Pablo Biaschi.
"Erudito" (zaino) for \$950 to Sr. Mermoz.
"Energico," (Boulonnais), for \$1,000 to Juan Dieyra.
"Fronton" (Percheron) for \$550 to J. Biaschi.
"Tudor" (Percheron) for \$600 to J. Morando.
"Centaur" (Percheron) for \$600 to Juan Barbe.
"Cianwart 2p" (Percheron) for \$500 to Sr. Vassallo.

DURHAM BULLS.

"Polar Champion No. 2" for \$2500 to Sres. Garroti Hnos.
"Favourite Star," for \$1600 to C. Braun.
"Favourite Reward," for \$1500 to Francisco Arrequi.
"Borballon," for \$2500 to Echesortu and Casas.
"Oxford," for \$800 to Pablo Biaschi.
"Brighton," for \$1400 to R. Donoscar.
"Walter," for \$1000 to Brabia and Aguina.
"Molles Dairyman," for \$3000 to Alfredo Benitez.
"Oxford Sir Crumpet," for \$900 to Enrique Estango.
"Buccaneer," for \$1000, to Francisco Bremmer.
"Good Sport," for \$800 to Remaldo Linen.
"Bold Royalist," for \$700 to Manuel Araya.
"Proud Baron 35," for \$1700 to A. Brown.
"Proud Baron 46," for \$1700 to Gattoni Hnos.
"Proud Baron 40," for \$1500 to Pio Tierras Santa Fé Ltd.
"Proud Baron 56," for \$1600 to Pio Tierras Santa Fé Ltd.
"Hampton King 28," for \$1600 to José Ferraro.

The principal prize winners left Rosario last night for Buenos Aires for the Palermo Show.

SANTA FE STATISTICS

JUNE RETURNS.

The official statistics for the month of June, concerning the city of Santa Fé have just been published and shew that during the month births numbered 157 and deaths 90. The number of persons arriving by boat was 1,364 and departures equalled 1,231. Railway traffic is increasing and the returns give 17,378 persons as having entered and 14,748 as having left the city. Tramway returns shew 240,428 passengers carried and there is an increase of \$28,988 of customs business done during the month.

Santa Fé has an area of 14,017,686 square metres and a population of 65,858. During the first three months of the year exports equalled, wheat valued at \$1,345,114, flax at \$1,198,788 and quebracho at \$318,851. The survey department shews that there are 75 streets built of wood, 374 of granite and 23 of macadam.

U.S. GRAIN MARKETS

NERVOUSNESS IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 31.
Extraordinary feverishness and unsettlement are the conspicuous features of the domestic wheat markets. Early in the week it was plainly evident that all traders were decidedly nervous, being influenced to a great extent by further unexpected rains in the Mississippi valley, where harvesting has long been delayed by heavy rainfall and high winds, which prostrated much grain. Hence the receipts have been small, especially of contract grades, which has caused apprehension among short sellers for

THE YEAR'S TURN-OVER

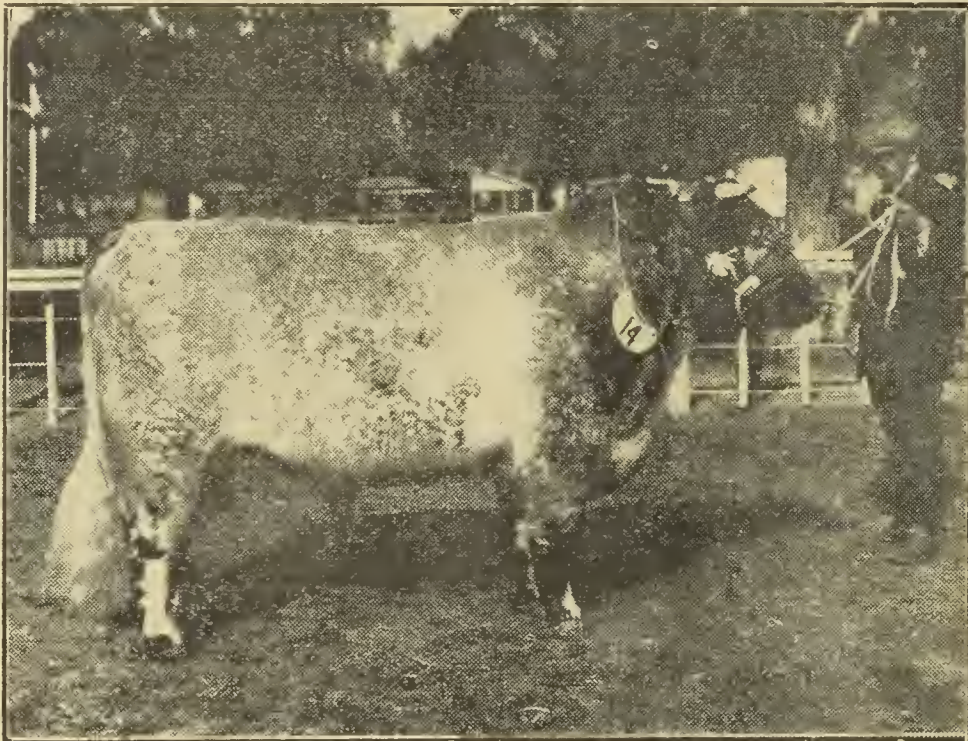
FROM A COLONIST'S POINT OF VIEW

THE PLIGHT OF MAIZE GROWERS

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—A lot has been written lately about colonists, and their being the backbone of the country's welfare. Being such they should receive more encouragement from the Government in the furnishing of facilities for selling the crop in Europe, as is done

THE ROSARIO CHAMPIONS.



Mr. Charles A. Brown's champion Shorthorn Bull, "Polar Summit," 2nd Champion.

July, also among millers and dealers who had contracted to deliver goods in July.

In addition receipts are also light in the Northwest, where the stocks were meagre. Hence July in Minneapolis jumped up about 5 cents a bushel with striking rapidity.

The Russian official report covering July 20 says that in fifty-four governments the spring wheat has yielded 463 million bushels, oats 472 millions, barley 1101 million, and maize 78 million. The acreage under wheat and oats increased as compared with last year. A comparison of yields between this year and last shows an increase in wheat of 29.3 per cent., barley 30.9 per cent., and oats 32.7 per cent. In maize there has been a decrease of 3.2 per cent.

in Canada. The following is more or less the situation this year in this department, and probably in most parts of the country, the percentage for rent being two to four per cent. higher, the crop heavier in the province of Buenos Aires, and also the ground has to be better cultivated, meaning more expense in animals and work, thus counterbalancing the better crop.

The following is the average for three colonists, each with 50 squares:

1750 Quintales harvested, or at the rate of 35Q per square less 26 per cent. in Troja for rent of land (455 Q). There remains 1295 Quintales at present price in Rosario \$4.65 . \$5921.00

To sell which the colonist

has to go to the local buyer, who offers him \$1.50 below Pizarra, also the cost of harvesting at \$0.82 per Quintal, or at the rate of \$0.50 per bag of maize in espiga, with maintenance for harvesters, so that from the above has to be deducted \$2.33 per Quintal. 1295 Quintals at \$2.33 . 3017.35

leaving a balance of \$2904.40

From this again one must deduct maintenance of the average family, say, two men, one woman and three children. Calculating the "grown-ups" at \$1 per day, the children at \$0.40 per day, the maintenance would be for the year \$1512.00

The capital works out at \$2900, 20 per cent. of which for depreciation is very economical 580.00
2092.00

This leaves the colonist for the coming agricultural year in cash \$812.40

The capital items in the above are 12 horses at \$100 each; 2 ploughs, sulkys \$290; harrow \$60, sower \$250, Chata espigadora \$300; chapas, tirantes, etc., for house and 2 Trojas, \$600; seed and various, \$200.

On a 50 square chacra there is always work for two men. In the expenses you will note that clothing, fencing for three squares for pasturage, and a number of other items are not put in. If the colonist sells his maize in Rosario, he has to pay freight to the station, 10 cents the bag, and sometimes more, also loans for drying the maize, then freight by railway costing from those parts 38 cents per Quintal in darsena; these expenses running out at \$1.10 to \$1.20 per Quintal plus expenses of threshing at 45 to 50 cents per Quintal.

As in most enterprises in this country, the middlemen clean up the profits. In this particular branch especially you might almost say that the colonist works for the middle men. Not only that, but he takes all the risks in a bad year and in a good one, on an average hands over a half to the middlemen without their having risked frosts, drought, locusts, hail, etc.

The maize at present passes through three people on this side of the ocean, viz., the local buyer, the broker, and finally the big exporting house, each taking a profit, without much risk to the local buyer and broker.

Verily the way of the colonist is stony this year, with present prices of maize, and until a paternal Government sees fit to favour the small men in place of the capitalist, is liable to become more so even yet.

Perhaps you would kindly publish this in your paper when you have space, so that other readers interested in cereals may give their experiences, say in wheat, linseed, etc. Thanking you in advance.—Yours etc.,

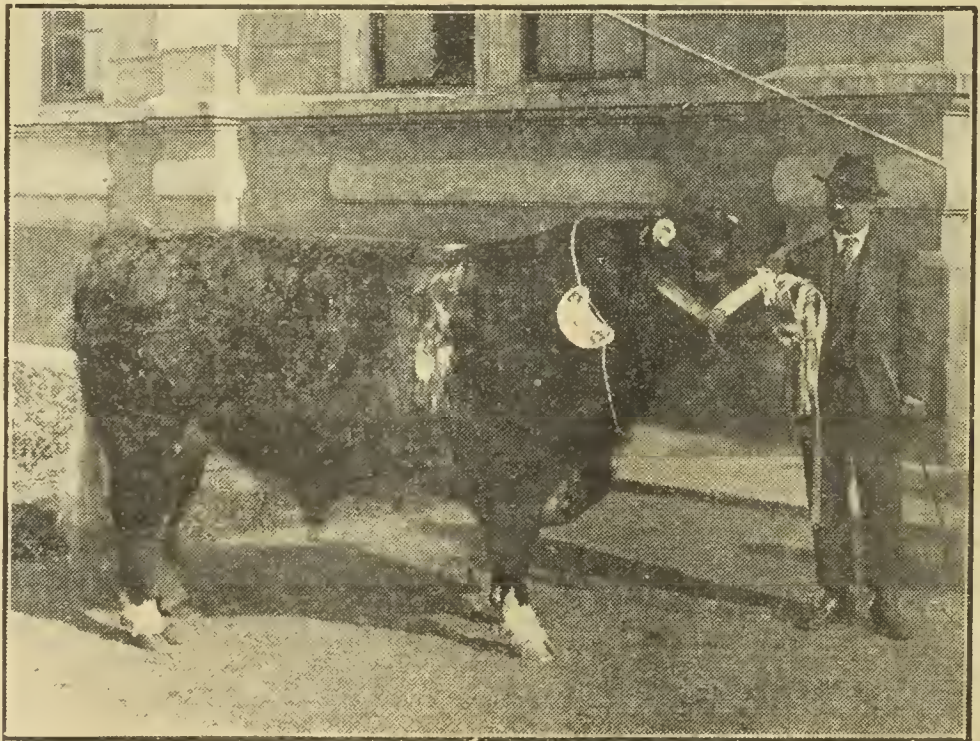
C. H. N. G.

Caslegno F.C.C.A.
July 31.

LIEBIG'S MEAT EXTRACT

20 PER CENT DIVIDEND

Liebig's Meat Extract Company held their Annual Meeting in London on July 21. Owing to the scarcity of fat cattle in South America, it was mentioned that, prices ruled high. Favourable results, were reported from the Company's estancias and the formation of another Company to work the ether products produced by the Company in the British Empire and the United States, was announced. By reason of the war and to consolidate the Company's position, the programme in regard to Rhodesia had been curtailed. A very favourable state of affairs was shown and a dividend of 20 per cent on ordinary shares, was declared.



Mr. J. M. Imay's Shorthorn bull, "Rosales," First Prize in Class 3, and Reserve Champion.

Public Opinion as expressed in the Argentine Press.

THE TRAGEDY OF HAITI

(La Prensa—July 29.)

The cables again bring information of the distressful state of affairs in Haiti, where, as "La Prensa" remarks, the principal occupation of its inhabitants for many years past has been that of mutual destruction. More than once the independence of Haiti has been threatened owing to her internal dissensions, and as a matter of fact her sovereignty has been infringed on more than one occasion owing to the landing of foreign troops charged with the duty of protecting the lives and interests of foreign residents. A glance over Haitian history for the last five years is sufficient to give one an idea of the anarchy there prevailing. Fifteen years back, General Hipolito died, and a revolution set in, finally dominated by General Simon Sam, who was succeeded by another revolutionary, General Cincinnatus Laconte. He perished in the flames of his own residence, the Government House having been set alight in order to get rid of him. Sudden illness carried off his successor, after he had held office for scarce a year.

The next on turn was a mere Senaor, one Michael Oreste. His term was brief and as usual ended in a revolution. Oreste took refuge on the German cruiser "Vinta," whilst troops from the French, British and American warships landed to protect foreign residents. From the same refuge of the German gunboat, Oreste resigned, without returning to shore, whilst the struggle for Haitian supremacy went on anew. Generals Zamor and Theodore took the field, the latter being killed and the former elected by the Haitian Congress, only to be routed anew by a General Gailleume, who imprisoned him, and eventually, the day before yesterday, ran him out in company with a hundred and sixty other friends and had him shot by the intermediation of the Governor of Port-au-Prince, Oscar, this latter gentleman being at once torn to pieces by the mob. Meanwhile, Guilleume, evidently unpopular, has been defeated by another revolution, and took refuge in the French Legation, whence, however, he has been hauled out and shot. As "La Prensa" says, this brutal violation of the sacred rights of diplomacy may have very serious consequences, and what the end of it will be nobody can foresee, least of all the Haitians, who in their blind obsession forget that they are not only destroying each other, but are also likely to compromise their existence as an autonomous people.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE STATES

(La Nación—July 30.)

Sundry causes said to militate against the commercial development of relations between Argentina and the United States were recently discussed by the Camara Sindical de Comercio, and after some interchange of ideas it was decided that if North American traders wished to capture these markets they would have to alter their methods of manufacture, export, and sale. Emphasis was laid on the fact that the European manufacturers gave local retailers anything from three to eighteen months credit; that the style of manufacture is both careful and well suited to the needs of the country; and, last but not least, that the orders are carried out exactly in accordance with instructions. Until the American trader

CONGRESS AND THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

(La Prensa—July 30.)

Unfortunately, says *La Prensa*, the pessimistic prophecies as to the labours of Congress for 1915 have been fulfilled. It was roundly said that little or nothing was to be looked for of the present session, save political manoeuvring, and the nature of the debates has proved the truth of the assertion. It is incomprehensible that Parliament should pass over the urgent needs of the Republic at a time such as the present, and imagine that the country will rest content with the politico-electoral debates that occupy its legislators who ought to be busy with practical affairs. *La Prensa* again reminds them that the crisis still exists, and that although it may have yielded a little in certain branches of trade, in other departments its influence is felt even more strongly than before. The investigations suggested by Dr. Zeballos strike a contrasting note in the general inaction, it is true, and ought to be of some effect, since the theme of his interpellation deals with matters of the most vital interest to the country, matters on which it is desirable to know the mind of the Government.

The country has not even so much as a vague knowledge of the actual financial state of the nation, and the Government has not as yet seen fit to enlighten it. The Budget Estimates for 1916 ought to throw some light on the subject, but as yet these have not been presented, despite the fact that we are at the end of July. A general decrease in public revenues has led the Government to take sundry steps with a view to balancing income and administrative expenditure, but the public does not know whether these measures will be sufficient or no. It is not idle curiosity on the part of the public which is re-echoed by *La Prensa*, nor do its observations spring from a spirit of recrimination. The preparation of the Budget presupposes the consolidation of the national finances. The solvency of the State is the first essential for any combination destined to liquidate the crisis, and put the nation's economic affairs on a proper basis. *La Prensa* denies the impossibility of so doing, and points out that if ever there was a time when it was not permissible to talk of fiscal insolvency, or irreparable disaster, that time is not in the present, seeing that there are many means available to the country and to its responsible powers. In conclusion *La Prensa* trusts that the Chamber of Deputies will see where its elemental duties lie, and give a truce to its purely political activities in favour of the actual and urgent demands of the present time.

realises that he will have to conform to similar methods, there is not much likelihood of serious business resulting from his strenuous propaganda.

According to the aforesaid Chamber it is not correct to say that American methods are on a par with those of European producers, and that other reasons than those involved in the question of credit must be looked for to explain the backwardness of American trade, there being many other factors to be taken into consideration. Various commissions have visited this country from the States to study the whole question, and all the information possible has been afforded them, special attention being paid to the best method of developing mutually advantageous trade.

THE BUDGET FOR 1916

(La Nación—July 29.)

In accordance, says "La Nación," with the scheme of economy recommended by the Minister of Finance with a view of counterbalancing the deficit of \$24,500,000 which exists, according to the estimates for next year, the Minister of Agriculture has effected modifications in that department which reduce the estimated expenditure to \$10,875,218.20, thus economising \$1,421,172.50. The savings introduced by Dr. Calderon consist in a reduction of 10 per cent. on all salaries of over \$150 per month and 5 per cent. on those which do not exceed that sum, plus a further economy of 10 per cent. on the general working expenses. Notwithstanding these reductions, the estimates for this department include a sum of \$168,000 for the carrying on of the Agricultural School recently established at Tandil, and \$58,000 for the experimental farm at Trelow.

The Minister of Public Works has introduced economies amounting to \$8,000,000, and in the Departments of Justice and Public Instruction reductions to the extent of seven millions have been notified. It is expected, says "La Nación," that the study of the economies and reductions to be effected in the other Departments of the Government service will be completed next week.

JUDICIAL LIQUIDATIONS

(La Nación—July 31.)

When Justice declares that a person has reached the stage wherein he is forced to make a suspension of payments, speedy liquidation is desirable in order to minimise the consequences of bankruptcy, and thus, says "La Nación," do the laws imply, making every possible arrangement for an early settlement. The efficacy of the system depends on the activity of the appointed syndic and of the judge by whom he is controlled. Now if the law recommends to the judges the task of appointing liquidators, then these latter are responsible for errors or delay. Unfortunately in practice the judges do not insist on despatch, hence the multiple delays that militate against a speedy liquidation of the estates concerned. If the appointment of liquidators were not so much a matter of favour, things might be handled in a different fashion. As matters stand to-day many cases go on for ever, piling up costs at the expense of legitimate creditors.

The abandonment of all rights which is frequently seen on the part of creditors in commercial actions, owing to the certainty that they will get nothing in the long run, and only lose time and money in fruitless law suits, shows clearly the need that exists for a sweeping reform. The present epoch has been notable for the extraordinary number of judicial liquidations, and, as "La Nación" rightly observes, had all these actions been properly handled and carefully liquidated, the result would have done something towards minimising the general condition of trade. It ought to be possible to feel more confidence in the outcome of judicial liquidations than is felt to-day. The notorious deficiencies ought to be corrected. All hangs on a strict control of the liquidators and the reduction of fees and expenses to the minimum. These simple measures are sufficient, concludes "La Nación," to do away with the abuses that judicial liquidations reveal. Let the courts proceed with energy, and they will at once perceive the result.

PRIVATE LETHARGY

(La Prensa—July 31.)

The country, says "La Prensa," is fighting a stiff fight against heavy odds, not because it lacks arms, but because of its many deficiencies of organisation and lack of discipline. Worldwide though the effects of the battles now being waged in Europe undoubtedly are, Argentina, "La Prensa" continues, is the South American republic that suffers least from the repercussion of the war, and yet it is unable to shake off the influence of the actual crisis, owing to the fact that whilst in other countries private action makes itself felt, here such action is practically non-existent. Given the state of things to-day the upper classes who are possessed of means ought to take effective action. As a matter of fact nobody does anything; the trading groups remain silent and inactive, the banking interest maintains a policy of expectancy and does nothing to influence the market; in short there is a general atrophy which is most disconcerting.

The Argentine nation has many virtues, but as "La Prensa" remarks, it has also some very serious defects, among them being the tendency to expect all initiative to come from the government, an attitude that has very serious results. Among other things it leads to an enervation of character that is already clearly noticeable in the younger generation, apt rather to look for some post under government than to strike out on their own initiative. This, continues "La Prensa," is not empty theorising, but actual fact, and it is advisable at times to make public confession of national defects, if only to serve as a call to the national virtues. The country aspires to economic independence, but does very little whereby to gain it. In fact one may say that the modest farmer is the only individual who takes practical steps to that end, since it is thanks to his effort that Argentina has her trade and her national credit. Now, when circumstances force this country to provide for herself, the spirit of enterprise should be present. Yet never was its presence less visible than it is to-day. It is no exaggeration to say that Argentine affairs do not lead to the movement of 50 o/o. of the circulating medium now issued, or in other words, there are \$500,000,000 immobilised. What are these millions doing, asks "La Prensa"? How are they employed? What interest do they bring to their owners? Here is to be found the clearest proof of the lack of all private action. No property will tempt to buy, however, low may be its price, as the records of the various auction sales in town and camp clearly show. Yet the war in Europe opens a wide field for industry, for cattle, and for agriculture, and were but these unemployed funds made use of the crisis would diminish and the general lack of confidence would disappear.

BEHAVIOUR ON THE FOOTBALL FIELD

(La Prensa—August 2.)

The frequency with which disagreeable scenes, and even cowardly assaults, have taken place on the football field of late, impels "La Prensa" to point out that the responsible authorities ought to do something to stop this sort of thing, if only for the good of the sport, a sport which in itself is particularly commendable, and one that is very rightly fomented by all athletic institutions. For these are not isolated incidents, but arise among the spectators, who take upon themselves to express an opinion on the course of the game, and "La Prensa" rightly remarks that this "barracking" will have to be stopped, even if it comes to playing with closed doors in so far as the public is concerned. Admittedly the evil is new to this coun-

try, and now or never is the time to eradicate it. In the first place the admission of spectators ought to be limited to the actual capacity of the area allotted to them in the various fields. Police intervention ought also to be more plentiful and at the same time much stricter, the very first symptoms of collective disorder being checked, and all irruptions on to the field or into the quarters of the players should be punished.

The immediate cause of these comments is, says "La Prensa," the shameful conduct that attended a match played on Sunday between two First Division teams on the River Plate ground in the South Darsena. Some ten thousand people were present, including about five hundred ladies. As a matter of fact there were plenty of police about, though owing to the over-crowding and defective arrangements generally, they were not of much use, as at least two thousand people were on the course, inside the railings. When the game was over a group of some three hundred people rushed the players, and a couple of members of the Racing Club's team, the winners, were stabbed, and their shirts torn. Owing to the crowd it was impossible to find out the actual authors of the outrage.

THE EXPORT TRADE

(La Nación.—August 2).

For some days past there has been a cessation in the deposit of gold in the legations abroad, says "La Nación," without there being any apparent cause for the stoppage, seeing that the demand for cereals is incessant and the supply well supported by ample stocks. Hence a certain surprise at the paralization of international operations, a paralization that is put down to a combine formed by the various Allies in order to beat down competition by buying in common all food stuffs and military stores, a course of action that is tantamount to exercising a control on the normal demand and maintaining prices at a lower level than they would attain were each country free to compete for the various articles it requires. It will be necessary to wait until this plan is in full operation ere one can judge of its effects on Argentine trade, remarks "La Nación," but at first sight the tendency is not promising for this market, since the unification of operations is evidently meant to force the sellers to realize their produce at figures that bear no relation to the actual supply and demand.

If this objective is actually consummated, than the producers will be forced to take up the defensive, victory eventually going to the side that was most in need of the goods, and "La Nación" implies that those who have the cereals and other merchandise would triumph, since such articles are just as necessary as warlike stores. Hence, it continues, if the present paralization is only a trick, it defeats its object, and will in the long run only force prices higher, since producers will hang back and await the results of the manoeuvre. Meanwhile the suspension of business denoted by the cessation of deposits in the legations, is making producers uneasy. If the international commission for supplies has as its sole object the unification of dealing without extortion, then it will not meet with resistance. If, on the other hand, it is a stratagem of a speculative nature, seeking to reduce prices by withdrawing from the market, measures must be devised to meet the danger. In any event, concludes "La Nación," forewarned is forearmed, and it is to be hoped that ere long the commission aforesaid will resume its purchases and thus give some indication of its intentions, whence the defence of the national interests may, if necessary, be duly calculated.

PARLIAMENTARY RIGHTS AND DUTIES

(La Prensa.—August 3).

It has been said, and with perfect propriety, that the parliamentary tribune is the highest dignity to which a free people can aspire, but, says "La Prensa," it is not always remembered that these dignities carry with them not only rights but also obligations on a par with the nobility of the institution. In the golden days of the Argentine Congress scenes were the exception. Not that exciting and even impassioned debates were lacking; on the contrary the legislative annals of the country record certain discussions which will go down to history as being among the most memorable ever held. Combat in those days was with the arms of wit and of reason, and the fiercest fires of those debates may be read by students as models of character and culture. To the present age corresponds the doubtful honour of a reaction against such worthy precedent. With alarming frequency are recorded incidents that tend to lower parliamentary dignity, and disparage the political progress of the nation.

His rights as a representative of the people are defensible by a deputy at all costs against any pressure that may appear to weigh upon his independence, but the irresponsibility that is personally his for such opinions as he may choose to utter does not, says "La Prensa," give him carte blanche to make personal allusions. The same criterion applies to the relations existing between the various departments of the state. Here as elsewhere, observes "La Prensa," courtesy does not necessarily imply weakness. In recent records of the sessions of Congress there have been mentioned various suspicions and insinuations, functionaries of high rank, and even Ministers, having been referred to by name; a method of procedure that does no good and may even do harm abroad, where the names mentioned are unknown. If there are grounds for definite charges, let them be stated, and either proved or disproved publicly, but this method of hitting at malpractices with evasive phrases for which no one in the last resort is actually responsible, is a lowering of parliamentary privileges which might well cease.

RICHES AND CRISIS

(La Nación.—August 3).

The increase in the bank deposits as shown by the statistics covering the first half of the year show, says "La Nación," a steady increase in deposits, from 1,200 million to 1,342 million round, whilst discounts remain more or less steady at 1,164 million. It is to the Banco de la Nación that one must look for the major portion of this abnormal movement; its deposits absorb 60 per cent. of the total, hence the anomaly of this situation presses hardest upon its shoulders, and means the loss of many millions to its exchequer owing to its inability to lay out the funds upon which it is paying interest. From the foregoing data it becomes clear that it is not lack of ready money that is at the bottom of the crisis, nor can the blame be laid at the doors of the banks, since there are no people so interested in the due circulation of their funds. The clients of the banks have money in abundance, and, lacking other investments, leave it there, however small may be the return they receive.

All of which goes to show, "La Nación" continues, that there is a superabundance of money in the country in the shape of idle capital, owing to the lack of ability on the part of the country to finance its own affairs in the same manner as is done by imported capital. There being no local concerns formed, the money naturally drifts into the banks and weighs on them not merely as an embarrassing charge, but also as an actual loss.

THE WHITE SCOURGE

(La Prensa.—August 4).

At a time when anything not immediately concerned with politics has small chance of attention it has been thought advisable to bring up the important question of a national campaign against consumption in the Chamber of Deputies. To describe the theme as of importance does not mean to say that it is beyond solution, as many distinguished hygienists would have us believe, remarks "La Prensa," since it has been known for many years now that tuberculosis is curable, indeed, one might almost say, readily curable, provided that the invalid is master of the means whereby health may be regained. Inasmuch, however, as it is a stubborn ailment, one that as a rule escapes the ordinary precautions taken in defence of public health, it is logical to suppose that action must be taken against the disease rather than against its incubation. Not that this too cannot be checked, as the example of England and Germany shows. In the latter country the systematic organisation which is its leading characteristic makes the task relatively easy, whilst in England efforts are directed rather towards reducing the mortality returns in general. Germany, in other words, wars against the germ, whilst England seeks to improve general conditions and thus strengthen the body to resist attack by measures such as the "Housing of the Working Classes Act."

As a matter of fact Germany has gone further by creating mutual societies to which workers and their employers both contribute, and these societies have heavy balances which are used in the construction and maintenance of sanatoria for working folk who are in a curable stage of the disease. Thanks to this system there is a chance for those who are thus threatened, whilst for the pronounced cases other measures are taken in order to limit the risk of infection. "La Prensa," however, lays stress on the fact that this is not directly a State work, but is based on mutuality, and when this country is in a position to affront the problem in a similar manner, the time will come for the serious study of a subject that calls for both scientific and economic knowledge of vast proportions.

DISTURBANCES IN BRAZIL

POLICE PRECAUTIONS AND ARRESTS.

The recent rumours of preparations for disturbances in Brazil appear to have had a substantial foundation. Rio Grande is as usual the storm centre. It is alleged that the chief conspirator is Sr. Felix Bocayuva, but the police have already laid hands on Ingeniero Souza y Silva who is accused of having manufactured and stored dynamite bombs. The accused maintains that the dynamite was intended only for blasting in the diamond mines of the State of Bahia. Among the prisoners arrested on suspicion is also the Brazilian aviator Magalhaes Costa. Sr. Felix Bocayuva was formerly Secretary to the Brazilian Legation in Buenos Aires and also in Paris. The candidature of Marshal Hermes da Fonseca for the Senate has materially augmented the prevailing unrest.

"La Nación" declares for bold measures. Drive the money out of the banks, it exclaims. Suppress the interest on deposits, and charge a rate for the retention of funds. Then the money will seek other employment. This drastic remedy is called for by the plethora situation of the country, and, concludes "La Nación," the present state of affairs cannot go on for ever and the banks must find means to drive these unwanted funds into other and more generally productive channels.

IN THE OFFICE CHAIR

Dinners and Politics.

Dinners have always been intimately connected with politics, and many eminent Statesmen have been wont to pull off big things at Political Dinners. In Italy, Pope Alexander VI. and his son Cesare Borgia got rid of quite a number of inconvenient people by inviting them to dinner, where they usually had a fatal attack of indigestion. The custom, however, was well understood and general, and spread to France, and also to England. In the barbarous northern lands things were managed in rougher fashion, and in Scotland "a blak denner" signified, in plain terms, the luring of an enemy, under safe conduct, a treacherous surprise at table, and his immediate destruction. One no longer disposes of political opponents in this manner, which appeals only to German ideals in these days, but if one may believe the cables, a most sensational banquet has taken place at Constantinople.

Yes, Indeed!

At the feast referred to a contemporary of high standing has asserted that Marshal French was present, and that the fact "gave the affair a character favourable to a change of politics in Turkey." Well, rather! The real fact, however, seems to be that it was Marshal Fuad Pasha, French being a misprint. None of the Hun commanders seem to have been bidden to the feast, however, and it is said that for some time Enver and Liman von Sanders have been on less than friendly terms. There may be times when the Fork is mightier than the Sword. It may be that the Sons of the Crescent are wearying of wurst and sauerkraut, or find that the excessive addiction of the Huns to the flesh of swine (Bismillah!) especially in a raw state, is an outrage they can no longer endure.

A Melée of all the Faiths.

Whatever may be the real attitude of the Vatican, of the burning patriotic zeal of the Italian as of the French and Belgian clergy, there can be no doubt. There is no clear religious issue in this war, for the Catholic Emperor of Austria is leagued with a (nominally) Lutheran Kaiser (who is a sort of chameleon) to destroy Catholic Belgium, at the same time professing the most ardent zeal for the cause of the Caliph. Protestant Britain, France of mixed opinions, Catholic Belgium and Italy, and Orthodox Russia and Serbia are leagued against the enemy whose real principle of cohesion is not religion, but desire for plunder, power and outrage. Hence comes it that we see Cardinal Mercier on one side, and the Hun Cardinal Hartmann on the other, while the Black Pope is a German. All the religious houses are divided against themselves, and speak with a various voice, for in this case Satan, through his principal agent on earth, William Hohenzollern, has secured official recognition in the Church of God. The present war may effect great religious changes indirectly, but it has in itself no distinctive inter-religious character.

The False Prophet and the Beast.

Pomposity and Prophecy have been two besetting mistakes of the Kaiser, and he is improving the occasion by committing both again. His penetration into Poland has rattled the Imperial brain once more, so that once again a time-table is being announced which, following the capture of Warsaw, is to include the invasion (and, of course) crushing of Italy, followed by the destruction of France and Britain. This is to happen "soon," and to be achieved by "my destroying sword." Let William remember that the Scythians are wont to fight in retreat; Russia is a country that has been peculiarly fatal to invaders, and the Imperial time-table has about as much chance of being realised this time as it had before.

BRITON.

Mainly About People

Mr. Morton Eden, of "La Matilda," Concarán, will leave for England on August 28.

News has been received of the death of A. G. E. Fisher, 2nd King Edward's Horse. Killed in action.

During the absence of Rev. Archdeacon Hodges, of St. John's Pro-Cathedral, in England, the Rev. F. H. Somerville will be in charge.

Mr. George H. Clark, of Estancia "Les Corrales," Felicia, (Prov. Santa Fé), and late of the Second Dragoon Guards, "Queens Bays," is leaving by the Remuera to rejoin.

Central and South American Telegraph Company have messages for Casamigano, Irigoyen 1220, from Barcelona, and from Lima to Gandolfo, Buenos Aires.

Mrs. McKerrow and family, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Warden, Mr. C. D. Rogg, Mr. John Ferguson have arrived at the Phoenix Hotel. Departures were Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Dashwood and family for the camp.

Commencing from August 1, General Out-Patients will be treated at the British Hospital on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, instead of Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays as heretofore. The hours will be the same as previously.

The University of Cambridge examinations at this centre will commence on December 13 next. Forms of entry may now be obtained from the Local Secretary, Mr. James A. Oldham, Calle San Martin 333, and they must be returned to him on or before August 31. Entrance fees—Preliminary \$12 m/n, Junior and Senior \$15, Higher Local \$25. The Syllabus for 1916 is also now available.

It has been arranged that as the British Patriotic Committee is the unified source through which all remittances for special War Funds should be made, donations, results of bridges drives, concerts, lectures, raffles or any other form of obtaining money for the War Fund of the British Red Cross Society, can also be sent direct to the Honorary Treasurer of the B.P.C. advice being kindly given in each case to the Hon. Sec. of the British Red Cross Society, Mr. F. H. Chevallier Bontell.

Mr. Richard A. Norton, of Hurlingham, was the victim of a nasty accident on Monday morning, which has resulted in his becoming an inmate of the British Hospital for some days. Mr. Norton was crossing the street at the corner of Reconquista and Cangallo on Monday, when he was knocked down by an automobile. The owner of the car promptly stopped and helped Mr. Norton, who appeared to be badly shaken and hurt, and then drove him to the hospital, where it was found he had sustained a fracture of a bone in the right leg. Mr. Norton is under the care of Dr. O'Connor, and is progressing satisfactorily, though it will be some time before he is able to get about as usual.

A letter from the eloquent Bishop Homer Stuntz, D.D., of the American Methodist Church, has just arrived from New York—from which city he will sail for Argentina in October. He says: "I have just read with great interest the sermon of Dr. McLaughlin on the sinking of the Lusitania. I imagine that there was no large German demand for the document. Nevertheless I agree with everything he said." Incidentally there is a most terrific arraignment of this deed, just arrived from New York, by the Rev. Dr. Day, Chancellor of the Methodist University of Syracuse, New York. Dr. Day is one of the most eloquent and powerful orators on the American Continent. At the last General Assembly of the Church he was elected Bishop, but declined the honour preferring to remain at the head of his university.

DAY BY DAY IN CORDOBA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 27.

Mr. Talbot Wright is absent from town on a trip to Rosario.

Miss Nellie Mayne is visiting Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Sadler, of San Vicente. Mrs. Mayne spent a few days here, but left for Buenos Aires last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Dunbar are being congratulated on the birth of a son.

Mr. Harry Clarke, the representative of the Great Raymond company, has made arrangements with the Electric Tramway Company for the use of one of their tram cars, which has been equipped with large posters and with a band playing some of Sousa's marches inside the car. Several rounds of the city are made daily.

The Masons' Lodge of this city held a meeting at their rooms on Saturday last, several of the Buenos Aires members of the Lodge coming up for the ceremony.

Miss Dorothy Master Jack Lewis and Master Jack Davis are preparing to return to school in Buenos Aires the coming week.

The many friends of Mr. Jack Perkin will be pleased to learn that he is returning to Cordoba once more for the F. C. Central Argentino.

Mr. A. Guppy has returned to town from a visit to the Capital.

The Athletic Club expects to hold a mixed team match at the club's courts on the third Sunday of August, when a full day's play will take place, a cold luncheon being served at the Club Pavilion at mid-day.

The ladies of the Athletic Club were pleased with the improvements which had been made for their comfort at the club pavilion.

DAY BY DAY IN BAHIA BLANCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 1.

On Wednesday next at 8.15 p.m. divine service is to be held in the parlour of Ingeniero White, the circular seat around by the Chaplain, the Rev. J. Sanderson, states that this will be for the commemoration and intercession of those who have fallen, or are falling, in their country's defence.

Mr. Trounson, secretary to Mr. Davies, of the Pacific Railway, is shortly leaving here for England, where he will volunteer.

Mr. Sheriden Russel is down here again for a few days on business with the Pacific Railway.

Mr. Tindil, who has recently got married and is now stationed at Olavarria as the resident engineer of the Southern Railway there, is leaving for home on August 18 in order to volunteer.

Mr. Woolley, formerly of the Union Telephone Company here, after being in training at home for some time, has now left for the Dardanelles.

Visitors during the week have been Messrs. Stuart, Trannock, Colgan, Roscoe, Grey, and Captain Moore.

The birth of a son took place last Friday night to Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Osborne.

AUSTRALIANS' LOSSES

2610 KILLED ; 10,222 WOUNDED

Sydney, Aug. 3.

It is officially announced that the casualties suffered by the Australian forces up to the present have amounted to 2610 killed and 10,222 wounded.

IRISH-ARGENTINE DANCE AT JUNIN

The Irish-Argentine community of Junin gave an enjoyable dance in the Salón "Italia Unita," Belgrano 84, on Saturday, July 31; the occasion being the anniversary of the birth of St. Ignacio Loyola, the Patron Saint of the district.

There was a very good attendance of lovers of the Terpsichorean art, and their friends, upwards of 50 couples taking the floor, many people being present from such distant centres as Pergamino and Chacabuco.

The gentlemen of the organising committee worked hard to ensure the success of the entertainment, and are deserving of every thanks for their untiring efforts.

The splendid spacious Salón was carefully prepared for the occasion, being brilliantly lighted and artistically decorated, the floor being in splendid condition. The Argentine white and blue standard was gracefully draped on the walls, its folds being intermingled with the gree flag of Erin with the harp and shamrocks.

Sr. Celestino Accvedo's orchestra provided the music during the night.

Dancing commenced about 10 p.m., the programme consisting of some 30 items, all of which were gone through with the utmost enjoyment, while due to the courteous attentions of the M.C.'s the ladies were kept well supplied with partners.

The following composed the gentlemen of the Committee:—Hon. Presidents, J. L. Mackinson and J. Reil; Active President, Joseph Kelly; Vice-President, William Dolan; Vocals, J. P. Maguire, P. Caserly, J. Rogers, J. Meehan, B. Gallagher, J. O'Connor, P. Lynch, Leonard, L. Plante, R. Sheil and E. Killian; Treasurer, P. Fallon; Secretary, F. J. MacLoughlin.

NEW TRANSANDINE RAILWAY

NEARING COMPLETION.

So far back as the year 1903 the Chilean Government passed a law giving permission for the construction of a railway from Cabrero "going east along the valley of river Laja up to the frontier of the Argentine Republic."

The law granted the raising of the sum of £200,000 for the purpose of which £120,000 was to be allocated to construction, at the estimated figure of £1,000 per kilometre and the remaining £80,000 for other purposes.

The scheme once put forward was discussed in detail and the decision as to "the necessity and convenience of constructing a railway for the more easy and rapid communication with the Atlantic" led to the selection of a route by way of Antuco.

It was shewn that at no place was the level more than 1600 metres above the sea and that construction would not require engineering works of great magnitude. Further it was estimated to be the shortest route and one that would tap the best southern lands of Chili.

The present line from Uspallata reaches a height of 3,188 metres above sea level and is subject to many interruptions, which will not in expert opinion be the case with the Antuco line.

Already 76 kilometres of the 120 have been constructed and material is to hand for further building the line up to Kilometre 92. The most difficult part of this construction has been completed and in spite of the severe weather lately experienced is reported to be in perfect state.

It is suggested that this railway shall later be carried forward into the Argentine Republic as far as Chosmalal and if necessary to link up with one of the National railways.

On completion of this new railway, it is hoped that many of the richer Chilean regions will be opened up.

THE INCAS OF PERU

MR. McNAIRN'S LECTURE AT THE AMERICAN CHURCH.

"Thou shalt not steal, thou shalt not be idle." Into these words Mr. Stuart McNairn translated the three words which stood for the three main principals of the ancient religion of the Incas of Peru, on whom he gave a lecture of the highest interest at the American Church Hall, Corrientes, last evening. "The Incas of Peru." The very title of the lecture, a subject of mysticism of the many, was sufficient to fill the hall with a representative audience. Mr. McNairn has spent seven years in Cuzco, the ancient Inca city, and not only was he familiar with his subject, but his freedom of delivery without a note, his genuine enthusiasm in his subject held his audience from beginning to end. He spoke of the people from the day of their founder, Manco Capac until the "thirteen" under Pizarro crossed the border and brought ruin and massacre on the nation, which from an estimated population of 40,000,000, dwindled to some 800,000. The lecturer touched upon their wealth and how the Inca chief filled a room with gold to purchase his liberty from the Spaniards, who ultimately did him to death. Their marvellous system of postal runners, who travelled in relays fast enough to bring fresh fish from the Pacific shores to Cuzco some hundreds of miles inland. He told how the penalty for immorality was death, and how such a thing was unknown amongst the people. He spoke of the marvels of their temples, which were built so that even to-day a pinpoint could not be inserted in the joints of the stonework laid without the aid of mortar, and how the union of the stones, all shapes and surfaces, could not be seen a yard or two away.

The Incas worshipped the Sun, the Moon, and the Stars and the Rainbow, but only as symbols or expressions of a higher Being, and as an example Mr. McNairn read translations showing their beauty and purity of thought towards their Almighty Uiracocha.

In conclusion the lecturer spoke of the beginnings of a Christian work amongst them, and mentioned the wonderful aptitude of the children, who, in 3 or 4 months' teaching, were able to read and write. The lecture was immensely appreciated, as was the short musical programme.

Mrs. Pepper, "Who'll buy my lavender?"; Miss Knight, Marguerite's Song from Gounod's Faust; Madame Edgard, "Love's Coronation," and as an encore, "Idle Words," were the artistes, with Mr. Huppler at the piano. Mr. E. J. Hercus was in the chair.

BANFIELD'S AMBITION

A NEW STATION.

Banfield is said to be desirous of a new station, one larger and more comfortable than it has at present. That is the worst of works like New Retiro; they make people envious. On August 15, at 2 p.m., a meeting is to be held to voice this recently discovered aspiration, at which the Sociedad Fomento de Banfield (Este), Villas Barco, Albertina, Necreo, Benque, and Correa are to be represented.

Doctor J. I. Brown, Dr. C. Ponce, Commandante Padilla, and other gentlemen will address the meeting on the subject.

Much satisfaction has been caused in Germany by an instance, reported in the London press, of the spread of German culture in England. At one of our Police Courts, last week, a woman was charged with spitting at a police-constable. This method of signifying strong disapproval is, of course, practised by the best people in Germany.—"Punch."

CATTLE MARKET

ENTERED: 4,872.

Pigs 829
Prices: 20 to 30 cents per kilo.

Summary of Purchasers.

La Plata 831
Sansinena 647
La Blanca 609
Armour 96
Argentino 78

Total 2,261

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Juan Lalor—

From Pellegrini: 38 steers at \$195.
From Santa Fe: 46 steers at 161, 48 at 134, 18 at 126, 47 at 122; from Mercedes: 24 steers at 122.50, 40 do. from Lincoln at 114; from Chascomús: 27 steers at 114.50, 3 at 154, 3 cows at 113.50, 2 young steers at 98.50; from Salto: 8 do. at 85, 10 heifers at 100, 4 cows at 68.50; from Marcos Paz: 4 cows at 64.50, 4 at 130, 1 at 117.50; from Entre Rios: 11 calves at 70, 11 at 66, 8 at 65.50, 11 at 58, 12 at 45, 10 heifers at 90.50; from Santa Fe: 7 steers at 96.50, 20 at 97.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse

From Chascomús: 9 steers at \$196, 1 at 124; from Casares: 5 bullocks at 206, 2 at 198, 12 calves at 68, 10 at 59.50; from Cañuelas: 7 cows at 118; from Santa Fe: 2 steers at 97, 24 at 67, 15 young steers at 99; from Cordoba: 6 young steers at 61.50, 16 at 75.50, 2 cows at 98, 11 calves at 63.50, 4 at 42.50.

Salaberry y Berceche—

From Azul: 39 steers at \$182; from Villegas: 18 steers at 144.50, 16 at 123.50, 15 at 115; from Entre Rios: 15 steers at 98.50, 8 at 169, 16 at 121; from General Belgrano: 6 steers at 113.50, 12 at 99.50, 8 at 84.50; from San Vicente: 2 steers at 81, 15 at 70, 12 at 40; from Tornquist: 1 calf at 87, 3 at 59, 12 at 56, 7 steers at 122, 1 at 130.

Rodolfo Guillon y Cia.—

From Pehuajó: 27 steers at \$140.

Santamarina é Hijos—

From Santa Fe: 5 cows at \$155, 17 at 100; from Pampa Central: 65 steers at 180; from Santa Fe: 12 young steers at 82.

Crespo y Rodriguez—

From Junin: 4 bullocks at \$135, 2 at 140, 10 at 170, 5 cows from Santa Fe at 65.

De Lellis y Foges Hermanos—

From Santa Fe: 31 cows at \$102, 11 at 85.

Bunge y Born—

From D. Alvear: 50 cows at \$114; from Bolivar: 7 calves at 50, 9 at 48, 24 at 60.

Fortunato B. Arzeno y Hnos.—

From Cordoba: 94 cows at \$110, 14 heifers at 104.

Soc. Cooperativa de Hacendados—

From Pehuajó: 19 steers at \$166; from Azul: 22 cows at 107; from Bolivar: 7 young steers at 115, 4 at 85, 9 cows at 80, 10 calves at 65.

Benítez y Murre—

From Santa Fe: 11 steers at \$83, 15 at 80, 10 young steers at 70, 5 cows at 85, 7 heifers at 80, 3 at 55, 4 at 70, 10 at 68.

Juan Bayona—

From Villegas: 8 bullocks at \$240.

A. Lartigue y Cia.—

From Bolivar: 11 bullocks at \$160, 17 at 138, 8 steers at 115, 18 cows at 107, 8 at 98, 25 calves at 55, 45 at 48; from Suipacha: 8 steers at 101, 1 cow at 103, 3 young steers at 73.

Luro Hermanos

From Santa Fe: 11 young steers at \$116, 14 at 118, 1 cow at 146, 11 at 80.50, 2 steers at 148, 15 cows at 92, 2 steers at 170, 14 cows at 104; from Olavarria: 17 cows at 117, 10 at \$75.50.

Gioja y Etchart—

From Suipacha: 8 cows at \$90, 21 heifers at 80, 2 young steers at 70; from Trenque Lauquen: 14 cows at

115, 4 steers at 134; from Guaminí: 32 cows at 110, 20 steers at 128; from Carlos Casares: 4 cows at 75, 12 at 111, 3 steers at 128, 11 young steers at 107.

José Luis Alvarez—

From Madariaga: 5 bullocks at \$112, 2 cows at 80.

Enrique A. Thompson y Cia.—

From Florecio Varela: 24 steers at \$205, 10 at 183.

Costa y Payanas—

From Carlos Casares: 6 cows at \$124, 5 young steers at 108, 8 cows at 100, 4 heifers at 87, 3 cows at 52, 3 heifers at 38, 8 calves at 20, 2 at \$5.

Nogueras y Avalos—

From Pellegrini: 30 calves at \$55.

Guillermo H. Rodger y Cia.

From Villegas: 2 calves at \$19.50.

Videla Hermanos y Cia.—
From Santa Fe: 12 heifers at \$55

M. Parera Marti—

From Navarro: 20 cows at \$120, 49 at 105.

Bellocq é Hita—

From Brandzen: 30 steers at \$140, 8 at 120, 13 at 128, 7 bullocks at 140.

Brecht y Cia.—

From Entre Rios: 68 cows at \$78.

Angel Velaz y Cia.—
From Corrientes: 50 steers at \$114, 26 at 93.

Cucullu y Cavo

From Iriarte: 63 steers at \$210; from D. Alvear: 10 steers at 150, 19 do. from Santa Fe at 145; from Echeverria: 16 steers at 80, 10 cows at 90; from Santa Fe: 1 cow at 115, 29 steers at 76.

Nicolás A. Calvo—

From Cordoba: 5 cows at \$121, 3 at 143, 3 at 113, 2 steers at 117, 4 cows at 129; from Santa Fe: 2 stags at 90, 9 steers at 80.50, 6 cows at 107.50, 16 at 81, 3 calves at 30.50, 2 heifers at 72, 60 steers at 176, 12 at 78.50, 1 at 122, 5 at 61, 5 at 65, 8 at 60.50, 7 at 90.50, 11 calves at 75.50, 7 heifers at 73, 2 steers at 48.

Unzué, Alzaga y Cia.—

From Santa Fe: 45 steers at \$135, 16 at 120, 3 young steers at 105, 22 cows at 90, 12 heifers at 85; from Mercedes: 18 steers at 145, 9 at 125, 10 stags at 140, from 9 de Julio: 18 steers at 140; from Pellegrini: 2 cows at 145, 16 at 118, 22 do. from Carlos Casares at 110; from Cordoba: 37 steers at 108.

Bargo, Lascorain y Etchegaray—

From Mercedes: 3 bullocks at \$165, 5 cows at 80, 2 steers at 65.

M. Otáegui y Cia.—

From Pellegrini: 24 young steers at \$95.

Carriquiry, Casaux y Cia.—

From Entre Rios: 12 steers at \$145, 5 at 145, 6 young steers at 120, 2 at 115, 14 cows at 72, 3 calves at 60, 2 at 40.

Juan Apheca y Cia.

From Belgrano: 33 steers at \$175, 5 at 120, 1 at 140, 5 cows at 140.

Juan Chapar y Cia.—

From Lujan: 21 steers at \$210, 8 at 165.

Fernando L. Patron—

From Colon: 42 steers at \$195, 4 do. from Carlos Casares at 125, 8 do. from Santa Fe at 113, 31 do. from Coronel Suarez at 105; from Trenque Lauquen: 12 cows at 130; from Cordoba: 17 cows at 113, 12 at 115, 9 do. from Bragado at 115, 8 do. from Santa Fe at 93; from Bragado: 3 heifers at 90.

Señis y Nivcyro—

From Corrientes: 50 steers at \$114, 23 at 93.



TRADE MARK

BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

LIGNIERES HERMANOS

(Adolfo Marcelo & Luis Lignieres)

Vaccine & Serums for Stock

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Rats Exterminated by Virus

The Vaccine, and Serums are personally and exclusively prepared by Adolfo Marcelo and Luis Lignieres, which ensures successful results.

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Local Representative:

Mr. A. Machattie,

San Martin 254, Buenos Aires.

SHEEP MARKET

ENTRIES: 4,196.

La Plata 1,170
Local butchers 820
Sansinena 700
La Blanca 428
Smithfield 367
Las Palmas 357
Argentino 41

Total 3,893

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Juan Chapar y Cia.—

From Estomba: 20 cap. mat. at \$19, 21 cap. frig. at 13.20, 30 at 16.70, 90 at 16.70.

Francisco Ojan y Cia.—

From Chivilcoy Sud: 10 ovejas mat. at \$20, 69 at 15.

Juan B. Casas—

From Paraguil: 97 bgos. frig. at \$12.20.

Pedro Corda é Hijos—

From Pipitas: 144 cap. mat. at \$21.20.

Runge y Born—

From D. Alvear: 150 cap. mat. at \$21.00; from Chiclana: 22 cap. mat. at 19.50, 29 bgos. frig. at 14.80, 12 at 11.70.

Mendez Hnos. y Cia.—

From A. Corti: 56 cord. mat. at \$9, 83 at 8.50, 20 at 8.50.

Cucullu y Cavo

From Carmen: 21 cord. mat. at \$7.50, 40 cap. frig. at 16.50, 15 bgos.

frig. at 13.50, 19 ovejas mat. at 18.50, 40 at 15.50.

Carriquiry Casaux y Cia.

From Tandil: 30 cap. mat. at \$20, 95 at 17.80.

Videla Hnos. y Cia.—

From Ataliva: 50 bgos. mat. at \$9.

Dubox y Rivera Ocantos—

From G. Belgrano: 68 cap. frig. at \$13.50, 28 ovejas mat. at 14.50.

Santiago Machiavello—

From T. Uriburu: 35 cap. mat. at \$19, 44 at 17.80.

Antonio Brea é Hijo—

From Peheirá: 245 cap. frig. at \$15.20.

José Etcheverry y Cia.—

From Blandengues: 81 cap. mat. at \$19, 216 at 17; from Castellanos: 297 cap. mat. at 18.

Fernando L. Patron—

From C. Casares: 7 cap. mat. at \$17.50, 52 cap. frig. at 15, 45 ovejas mat. at 12.20, 26 cord. mat. at 7.70, 137 cap. frig. at 16.

Gioja y Etchart—

From Berutti: 40 cap. mat. at \$19, 21 ovejas mat. at 19, 71 cap. mat. at 17.40.

Juan Curulchet—

From Duggan: 15 cap. mat. at \$17.50, 125 cap. frig. at 16; from A. Dulce: 25 cap. mat. at 17.30, 115 cap. frig. at 16.60.

Juan Lalor—

From Villafañé: 100 cap. frig. at \$16.40.

Estrugamou y Cia.—

From Cucha-Cucha: 160 cap. mat. at \$19.50; from Sauzales: 76 ovejas mat. at 12; from San Patricio: 60 cap. frig. at 16.20.

RAILWAY TRAFFICS.

The subjoined traffic returns for the week ended July 25 are compared with the corresponding week of last year

Railway.	Gross Take	Increase or Decrease	Inc. or Dec. per mile	Miles Open	Aggregate from July 1st.	Increase or Decrease
	£	£	£	1914	1915	£
Central Railway	118,600	+ 12,600	+ 3 7 4	3,262	3,792	+ 26,000
Southern Railway	79,000	none	—	3,729	3,307	none.
Pacific Railway	79,000	+ 2,000	+ 0 7 9	3,505	3,534	+ 2,000
Western Railway	42,000	none	— 0 18 9	1,792	1,867	none.
Arg. North-Eastern Railway	5,095	— 118	— 1 4 2	667	752	+ 963 17 4
Central Cordoba	39,200	+ 2,030	+ 1 11 1	1,180	1,189	— 5,771
Central Uruguay	16,995	+ 3,412	+ 3 9 10	978	978	+ 7,639
Entre Rios Railway	88,000	+ 200	+ 0 5 6	730	730	— 1,000
	\$	\$	\$			\$
Province of Buenos Aires	155,857	+ 57,888	+ 73.28	790	790	+161,005
Paraguay C.	314,641	+ 59,504	+ 233.35	255	255	+189,390

MEAT EXPORTS

La Plata Cold Storage Company advise shipment by Highland Laddie for London of 2100 carcasses of mutton and 5608 quarters of frozen beef.

La Plata Cold Storage Company advise despatch to Liverpool by Highland Enterprise of 5249 carcasses of mutton, and 1510 quarters of chilled beef.

The La Blanca Company sent to London by the Highland Loch 976 carcasses of mutton and 4563 quarters of chilled beef.

La Blanca Company advise despatch by the s.s. Hesione to Liverpool of 3131 quarters of frozen beef. Smithfield and Argentine Meat Coy. have shipped to London by the Highland Loch 533 carcasses of frozen sheep and 183 of frozen lamb, with 886 each, fore and hind quarters of chilled beef.

Las Palmas Produce Company despatched to London by the Highland Loch 466 carcasses of frozen mutton, 534 carcasses of frozen lamb, 182 fore and 65 hind quarters of frozen beef and 2466 fore with 3126 hind quarters of chilled beef.

LA PLATA CEREAL SHIPMENTS

NO DEMAND DURING PAST WEEK

There are matters of interest concerning the export of cereals from La Plata, during the course of the past week. The official figures published shew an increase over the year 1914, which however, may be somewhat misleading, on account of the fact that the past year was not a particularly good one. One other fact must be taking into consideration and that is, that during the past few week's European purchases, have been small and the cause of this is stated to be the new "allied purchasing committee." This body has not yet begun operations, but has been formed between Britain, France, Belgium and Italy, for the purchase of army necessities both in rations and other materials.

During the past week, as the following figures will shew, there were no shipments of wheat from La Plata to European countries.

Wheat shipments were as follows:—To European countries, nil; to Brazil 4802 tons. Maize exports, of a total of 117,797 tons, 19,103 were shipped to the United States, and the rest to Europe, or to supply orders. Only 505 tons of oats were exported, all for London. The total shipments for the current year in wheat, shew, 2,335,279 tons against 894,693 of the previous year. In maize 2,062,698 tons against 1,601,671 of 1914, and oats equal 492,122 tons as against 340,098.

The total of La Plata's shipment of cereals during the past week is only 23,000 tons.

LEGATION DESPATCHES

TURKISH TRENCHES TAKEN BY COLONIALS.

The following telegram has been received by His Britannic Majesty's Minister at Buenos Aires from the Foreign Office London:—

August 3rd. (1.0 p.m.)

Sir Ian Hamilton reports 2nd August that on right of position held by Australian and New Zealand Corps successful attack was carried out against network of Turkish trenches which were beginning to threaten safety of advanced post called Tasmania Post. Attack consisted of bombardment of neighbouring works and explosion of three mines under sections of trench. These sections were occupied at once; another section was rushed with bayonet. Turks did not counter-attack. At least 70 Turks were killed in and around work. Result has been gain of crest of ridge and has materially improved position in that section of line.

(Note—The above information appeared in our cable columns of yesterday.—Ed. "The Herald.")

GRAIN MARKET

MERCADO de CEREALES a TERMINO

First Ring.

No operations.

Second Ring.

No operations.

REGISTERED CONTRACTS.

(Delivered in Buenos Aires).

No operations.

Official Prices.

Wheat.

For August Darsena. . . \$12.75
For September Darsena. . . 12.75

Linseed.

For August Darsena. . . 11.20
For September Darsena. . . 11.40
For October Darsena. . . 11.65

Maize.

For August Darsena. . . 4.85
For September Darsena. . . 4.95
For October Darsena. . . 5.05

CAMARA GRENIAL DE CEREALES QUOTATIONS.

Prices in the Bolsa de Comercio.

100 kilos waggon Darsena.
(Available).
Linseed . . . \$10.70
Wheat for Brazil. . . 12.60
Do Barletta for Europe. . . 11.60
Do for bread. . . 11.40
Do do (export. Europe). . . 11.20
Do do (export. Brazil). . . 12.20
Oats. . . nominal
Yellow maize. . . 4.75

NATIONAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

(Rosario de Santa Fe).

First Ring.

No operations.

Second Ring.

Maize.

For September—200 tons at \$4.73.
For October—200 tons at \$4.86.

Official Prices.

Wheat.

For August . . . \$12.15
For September . . . 12.15
For October . . . 12.20

Linseed.

For August . . . 10.60
For September . . . 10.95
For October . . . 11.25
Available. . . 10.60

Maize.

For August . . . 4.60
For September . . . 4.75
For October . . . 4.85
Available . . . 4.60

In Rosario.

Wheat No. 1 . . . 12.55
Wheat No. 2 . . . nominal
Linseed . . . 10.55
Maize . . . 4.50

PALERMO SHOW

LIST OF JUDGES.

The Sociedad Rural Argentina, has announced the names of the gentlemen appointed to act as Judges and Secretaries at the National Cattle Show, to be held on August 15 at Palermo. These are as follow:—Comisario General of the Exhibition, Mr. Emilio Meyer Pellegrini; Comisario of the Cattle Section, Mr. Charles M. Duggan; Comisario of the Horse Section, Mr. Jacobs T. Parravicini; Comisario of the Sheep Section, Mr. Eduardo Lan Yañez; Judge of Shorthorns á Galpón, Mr. A. W. Law; Secretaries, Messrs. Manuel J. Guiraldes (Jr.) and Sebastian Casares; Judge of Shorthorns á Palenque, Mr. William B. Whigham; Secretaries, Messrs. German Petersen and Alejandro Casares; Judge of Aberdeen Angus á Galpón and á Palenque, Mr. George Cran; Secretaries, Messrs. Louis T. Nelson and Charles German Hoevel; Judges of Shires, Mr. John MacDonald; Secretary, Mr. Jaime Gomez; Judges of Asses, Mr. Martin Pereyra and Mrs. George T. MacLean; Judge of Argentine Merinos, Mr. John Petersen and Mr. Julian Frers; Judge of Lincolns and similar, Mr. Charles Clarke; Secretaries, Mr. Raul Caldwell and Mr. Saturnino Zemorain (Jr.). The Judges appointed by the Royal Agricultural Society are now en route by the R.M.S.P. Essequibo.

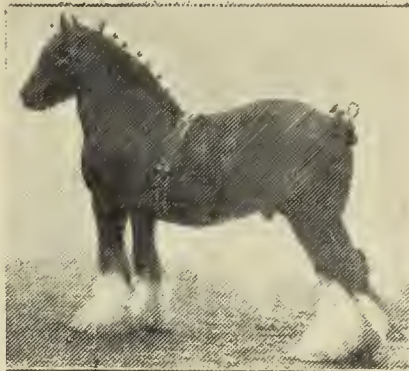
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AMERICA'S IMMEDIATE PROBLEM

THE VIEWS OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN.

Thinking people realise that President Wilson and his various aides have a difficult and delicate problem before them in view of Germany's attitude. But few Englishmen realise how much the problem is complicated by frankly pro-German utterances in the United States. The following leaderette, taken bodily from the "Evening Post," of New York, may therefore prove instructive, and may also help to calm the fervent zeal of those British patriots who would see America throw all discretion to the winds and gaily plunge into the world-war of war, to our detriment as much as to their own. It runs thus:—

For a truly patriotic view of the Fourth of July, commend us to the "Staats-Zeitung." If a nation is degenerate and contemptible, the best service that can be done to it is to tell it so, and that is what is done to the American nation in an article prominently printed in the issue of Sunday. "For the Fourth of July. A sermon for the times, by Dr. G. C. Berkemeier"—such is the heading. And its chief point is that the American people are held in subjection to their "hereditary enemy," their "arch-enemy," England, through the influence of a servile and venal press. "The greater part of our press is subsidized, inspired, edited, from London," exclaims this German-American patriot. It requires a little thought to appreciate fully the courage required to make this assertion. Most Americans will be inclined simply to smile at it as an absurdity; but it is something more than that. For it is an assertion the like of which could not conceivably be made concerning the press of any other great nation by its bitterest enemy or its most shameless calumniator. If "the greater part of the American press"—and the man might well have gone farther, while he was about it, for substantially the whole American press is anti-German—if practically the whole American press is "subsidized, inspired, edited, from London," this country is not merely in a condition of degradation, but in a condition of unparalleled degradation. The man Holt was doubtless crazy; but what is the word to apply to the condition of mind of this writer, or of the editor who sees fit to publish his rubbish as one of the conspicuous contributions to the celebration of the Fourth of July?

THE MANOEUVRES

POSSIBLE SUPPRESSION.

In spite of the short time intervening between the present and the date fixed for the military manoeuvres, it is said that these will be greatly curtailed if not entirely suspended. The reason is supposed to be the very cogent one of want of means. It is quite likely that merely battalion exercises will take place. Quite recently General Ramon Jones of First Military Region, stopped his intended manoeuvres at Tornquist as it was found that initial expenses alone would cost \$50,000.

CONFIDENCE IN OKUMA

ELDER STATESMEN'S ADVICE TO THE MIKADO.

Tokio, Aug. 3.

The Elder Statesmen have advised the Emperor to ratify his unconditional confidence in Count Okuma as Prime Minister.

The Count has begun to hold interviews with his colleagues of the Cabinet with a view to inducing them to withdraw their resignations.

BECKER EXECUTED

ECHO OF A TWO YEAR OLD MURDER.

New York, July 30.

Ex-lieutenant Becker, of the New York police force, who was condemned to death for the murder some two years since of the gambling house keeper Rosenthal, was electrocuted to-day.

THREE CURRENTS AT TWO MINUTE INTERVALS.

New York, July 30.

Ex-Lieutenant Becker was placed in the electric chair at 5.45 this morning, and was officially pronounced dead at 5.55 a.m. Three currents were given, viz, at 5.45, 5.47 and 5.49. The first, which was of higher voltage than usual, was fatal, the others being given as precautionary measures.

To the last the condemned man displayed perfect self possession.

"In Hoc Vince," a story of a Red Cross flag, is a thrilling incident narrated by Mrs. Florence L. Barclay, the authoress of "The Rosary" and other well-known books. Originally written for "King Albert's Book," the sketch is now reprinted and published by G. P. Putnam's, Sons, London and New York.

PASSENGER LISTS

HIGHLAND LOCH.

The Highland Loch homeward bound for London, left on Aug. 3 with the following list of Saloon passengers:—

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney McRae and family, Mr. Vix W. Vero, Miss Fannie Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick James Pine and family, Mr. Henry E. Bachelor, Miss Jane McCord, Mr. and Mrs. William Brayne, Mr. H. J. Knight, Mr. W. C. Poultny, Miss Isa Campbell, Miss Annie Fisher, etc.

R.M.S.P. AMAZON.

The following passengers arrived by the R.M.S.P. Amazon yesterday morning:—J. M. Aurrealde, B. H. Adams, J. C. Baldwin (Jr.), H. Blake, Miss E. Bullock, H. T. Berry, D. F. Bavio, Mrs. de Bavio, S. Benaim, N. Drysdale, M. Daniel, J. M. Eddy, J. C. Evans, Mrs. Evans, J. R. Evans, Dr. and Mrs. N. Fragelli, Miss E. Gregg, Dr. and Mrs. S. P. Gabiza, Miss M. Gabiza, Miss J. F. Highet, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Harper, L. J. Hatcher, Miss E. K. Holford, Miss T. Hale, Miss C. Ister, Mr. and Mrs. V. Lindop, Miss Q. Lindop, Miss A. Lindop, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Malbran, Mrs. J. Mertens, Miss C. Mertens, A. J. Muller, E. J. McAtthy, E. H. Orchard, Miss P. A. Makley, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pratt, Miss M. Pratt, D. C. Phillips, M. Rinaldo, G. Rinaldo, Miss M. G. Sansinena, A. Storuton, J. A. Shoosmith, Mrs. L. M. Smith, Dr. C. Seabra, and H. Secchi.

S.S. VERDI.

The Lamport and Holt s.s. Verdi entered the North Basin on Aug. 2, with the following passengers from New York:—Messrs. Albert Blum, Mrs. Orlean Howe, W. Wolff, Mrs. Ethel Wolff, John J. Russell, Ed. B. Farris, A. de Coppett, A. Steward, J. Strausner, J. de Mariani, Mrs. Werner, Masters Merrill and Harvey Werner, D. McCann, Miss A. Johnson, F. Colwell, Mrs. L. Colwell, O. Thomas, R. Boson, Mrs. E. Bosch, R. Brooks, T. Valentine, E. Chafuen, S. ChiloteGuy, T. Roche, Miss M. Serra, A. Pearson, W. Hussey, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bajrd, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cutler, A. Anketell, C. Schroder, L. Orlandini, Mrs. M. Orlandini, M. Zimmer, A. Silva, Master M. Silva, Mrs. May Plate, R. Tort, E. Howard, Miss Anna Johnson, H. Lacks, C. Urbjaga, E. Vazgues, Fred Larsen, A. Bofill, F. Lavaris, Mrs. A. Lavaris, Master J. Lavaris, Misses Alicia and Julietta Lavaris, A. Gonzalez, Mrs. M. Gonzalez, Master A. Gonzalez, F. Ray, Mrs. R. Laccabem, A. Beckendorff, W. Hatch, E. Arestico, G. Io. Presti.

N.Z.S. CO'S REMUERA.

The following passengers left Montevideo on Monday by the N.Z. S. Co's Remuera:—Mr. H. C. Bach, Mr. and Mrs. C. Cummings Cherry, Master C.C. Cherry, Miss L. B. Cherry, Miss N. M. Clamplin, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Docherty and infant, Master R. S. Docherty, Miss E. W. Docherty, Master T. F. Docherty, Mr. C. E. Gerard, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Hodges, Mr. C. L. M. Johnston, Mrs. V. Mackintosh, Master K. S. B. Mackintosh, Mr. F. Malthouse, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. R. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Sasson and infant, Miss Lucy H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Anderson, Mr. R. H. Anderson, Misses J. S. and J. G. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Bradley, Miss A. Bradley, Mr. W. Brown, Miss Jane McCord, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fenton and infant, Master H. A. Fenton, Master G. P. O. Fenton, Miss W. E. Fenton, Mr. E. W. Morgan, Rev. C. S. Pepps, Mrs. M. R. Smith, Master C. R. Smith, Master C. N. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. M. Torres, Mr. Walter West, Mr. B. S. Anderson, Mr. W. Barratt, Mr. E. J. Bird, Mr. C. M. Chitham, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Clark, Mr. E. Cowan, Mr. F. J. Grennon, Mr. D. A. Muntz, Mr. P. Raleigh, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ray, Master D. S. Ray, Miss Majorie D. Ray, Mr. A. Stone, Mr. I. Talbot, Mr. W. A. Thomas, and Mr. L. C. G. Welch.

R.H.L. GELRIA.

The following passengers arrived on July 30th, by the R.H.L. steamer Gelria:—

Juan Lagos Marmon (Argentine Minister in Sweden), Ofelia de Lagos Marmon, Efelia, Elena and Edmundo Lagos Marmon, Julio Berger and Adela R. de Berger, Juan Carlos Ahrralde, Guillermo, Margarita and Isabel Riddle, Fr. Lozano Vaamonde, Luis G. Novella, Margarita and Ivonne Tanner, Harold Klean, Ludwig Reichenbach, Ana Marshall, Maria I. Partridge, Luisa Maria, Dorotea Almaraz, Federico Roy, Alec Enrique and Shepdon Claude Judson, Felipe Valerio, Rafaela and Siegfried de Gross, Hugo Rode, Maria Schneidewind, Gotifred I. J. Madolen, Mary Schneidewind, Hugo Rohda, Matilde and Antonio Walterspiel, Irma Tomas de Aquino, Lola Vrandario, Alice Wilkinson, F. Sovinoff, Lilia Maria Montesede Montagu, Estela von R. de Newton, Maria Taylor von Rockhausen, Adilinda Touja, Diego P. Young, José Adriano Riva, Archie H. Dick, Juan Cruz Varela, Federico Elortondo, Candido Elias, Rodolfo Cinner, Efrasio Echevaburen Serna, Carlos Fillebrown, Jorge Garcia Uriburu, Manuel Fernandez, Carlos Echevaburen Serna, Raul Echegaray, Ricardo Mendes Concalves, Zulema Mendez Goncalves, Francisco and Esther Mendes Goncalves, Felipe L. Malcolm, Adle Clac, Elizabeth Kraayenbrink Herman, Margarita and Ernest Isell, Margarita Prauninger, W. A. Winkelman, Meindars van der Werf, Maximiljen and Melanie Guillaume, Carlos and Paula Rosenbuch, Luisa Harden, Jorge Bambas, Ern H. Edgards, Moses Ibsch, F. Thomas, Francis Csavojacz, Juan José Butela, Delfina, Juan José and Alberto Arosa, Juan Rivera Blanco, Peter A. Van Wensen, Juan Mendez y Gonzalez, F. R. Bardin and wife, Meijar Enoch Gallant, Jorge Casal, Rachia Dohier, Assad Bittor, Franz Buzil, Martha Wer, Kurt Hunke, Rael A. Vijnvoort, Max Bruski, Clara, Violet, Alb. Edg. Spamer, L. F. Segamer, Alfredo Prada, Santiago Nietegarcera, Mercedes, Antonio, Santiago, Carmen and Mercedes Gimenez Garcera, Genoroso Escudero Broz, José Garcia, Julia Sanchez Emilia Sanchez, Luisa Grossman, Manuel Piñeiro Franco, Wolf Rothstein, Maria Colombo, Andrés de Ferrari.

P.S.N.C. ORISSA.

The following passengers left on Aug. 3 by the Orissa from Montevideo to the West Coast:—Messrs. William Patterson, Cecil J. Beacham, Mr. and Mrs. Emilio Roca, Mrs. Harris and child, M. Rooze, Leon Serstevens, Francisco Morejra, R. Perez Pardo, Pedro Gubellini, Mario B. Valle, Giovanni Bardi, Lodovico Olivero, Angel Navarro, Mr. and Mrs. Virgilio Lazardi, Mrs. Limañana and daughter, Master Eduardo Limañana, Marco Limañana, M. Delannay, Felix P. Rodriguez, Rugero Randaccio, Mrs. Tina Poli-Randaccio, Mr. and Mrs. Adolfo Bracake, Guillermo Cordoba, Mr. and Mrs. Atilio Bernabinni, Mr. and Mrs. Aristide Anoceschi, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, Dario del Castillo, Gaspard N. Labarthe, Mr. and Mrs. G. Valdes, S. H. Colton, Mrs. Enna, Behuke, Mrs. de Simpson, Emilio Shirardini, Luiz Lamorgia, Mr. and Mrs. M. Borchard, Oscar Muni zozza, Miss Elba Johannansen, E. Esatman, A. Ybañez, Mr. and Mrs. Giacomo Armani, Franelle Guiseppe, Leopoldo Pascual, Tronconi Giovanni, Poggi Alberto, Alessandrini Tullio, Nicollne Pietro, Bozzelji Paolo, Lombardi Quiseppe, Paccia rini Pietro, Casaio Luigi, Lapiro Luigi, Bonfante Gaetano, Malacrida Leopoldo, Annunziato Perota, Sella Oristido, Miss Ada Majoli, Miss Ines Brunelli, Miss Magda Casprini, Miss Emma Sgarjetta, Miss Rina Varola, Miss Nella Seravalle, Miss Elvira Bravo, Miss Margarita Nicolai, Miss Eva Marconetti, Miss Zina Marconetti, Miss Adelle Bianco, Miss Gilda Castegini, Mr. and Mrs. Henri Commercon, Mr. and Mrs. Paulo Quintana, Rev. P. E. de Jesus, Rev. C. Cas-

SINKING OF THE "FELICE M"

An occurrence which should open the eyes of the authorities who control the Mercantile Marine of this republic, has just happened in the sinking of a vessel carrying a cargo of oats across the river from La Colonia.

It is hardly to be expected that a really seaworthy vessel perfectly manned, should run the danger of being sunk in the river owing to the violence of a storm, and it would be reasonable to presume that the navigators of the River Plate have sufficient knowledge and experience of a "pampero" to have learned what risks they run.

Two vessels the "Citta di Spezia" and the "Felice M." set sail from Colonia on July 24, each with a cargo of 250 tons of oats, each also with a crew of seven men. A storm came on and the latter vessel now lies a sunken wreck some six miles S.E. of La Plata, the port for which their cargo was consigned. Owing, however, to the shallowness of the river, the crew of the "Felice M." were able to escape, aided by the hands of the "Citta di Spezia," who came to their rescue.

The mercantile marine authorities are stated to be highly indignant with the owners of the vessels for allowing them to set sail, undermanned and in such weather that promised to be rough, on the other hand the question is asked what are the mercantile marine authorities of this country for, and what are their duties?

The crew of the "Felice M." are safe, the cargo, ruined, but it is stated, the vessel herself can be salvaged.

POLICING THE SEAS

JAPANESE NAVAL ACTIVITY IN THE PACIFIC.

New York, July 31.

The arrival is announced of a strong Japanese naval division at American ports on the Pacific. The squadron is co-operating with the British warships in policing those waters.

It is stated that some of the chief officers of the Japanese squadron, among whom will be one who greatly distinguished himself in the war with Russia, will come to Washington to pay a visit of courtesy to the President.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER'S ESCAPE

ATTACKED BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

London, Aug. 3.

A telegram from Stockholm reports that a German submarine tried to torpedo a Norwegian steamer, but the latter escaped by her superior speed. The submarine fired several shots without succeeding in hitting the mark.

GERMAN GENERAL KILLED

MAJOR GENERAL VON BELOW.

New York, Aug. 4.

A telegram from Berlin announces the death on the field of battle of Major General Nicholas von Below.

tro. Rev. P. Nicolas, Gustavo Perirras, Giuseppe Nibbi, Pietro Filippi, Giovanni Tovagliari, Luigi Giardoni, Francesco Guerred, Silvio Spatola, Gaetano Jori, Vicenzo Banacore, Emilio Golferini, J. Arissi, Spelta Arturo, Giuseppe Zonzoni, Pedro Conde, V. Fragarri, Armando Bompiani, Lorenzo Vinci, Mr. and Mrs. Luis Scallante, Fernando Molina, José Castro, Juan Llacuna, Rafael Lladja, Vittorio Conti, Giuseppe Chivai, Mr. and Mrs. Vicenzo Berardo, F. C. Villamil, P. J. L. Aymes, Eugenio Mayor, Juan Pinna, Adolfo Gonzalez, Miss Milagro Garcia, and Miss Julia Castro.

THE MAILS.

TO ARRIVE IN AUGUST.

- 6.—British by HIGHLAND GLEN.
- 7.—British by DESNA.

TO LEAVE IN AUGUST.

- 6.—Brazil and Europe by AMAZON. Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage till 4 p.m.
- 6.—Brazil and Europe by GELRIA. Mails close at 2 p.m.
- 7.—Brazil and Europe by REGINA ELENA. Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage till 4 p.m.

BIRTH.

CLARK.—In Asuncion, Paraguay, on the 30th ult., to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Clark, a son. 85 h4

MECKERT.—On the 2nd inst., at the British Nursing Home, Santiago del Estero 1317, to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Meckert, a daughter, Grace Mildred. 52 h3

MARRIAGE.

HODGES-LETT.—On July 29th, at St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Buenos Aires, by the Right Rev. Bishop E. Every, D.D., assisted by Canon Stevenson, William Herbert Hodges, Archdeacon and Rector of St. John's Pro-Cathedral, to Anna Helen Lett.

DEATH.

CHURCH.—Killed in operations at the Dardanelles, Lieutenant James Brodrick Tilney Church, R.N. (Eric), attached to the Collingwood Battalion, aged 27 years, only child of Mr. and Mrs. James Church, late of Buenos Aires.

WOOD.—On August 3rd, at his residence, Calle Tronador 2644, Coghlan (F.C.C.A.), Thomas Robertson Wood, eldest son of the late Reverend George Wood of Kirkcudbright, Scotland.

HOMEWARD FIXTURES

The following vessels (says the "Times of Argentina") were fixed during last week to load homeward:

- S.S. Anglier, 5500, 10 o/o, pr. Rosario, London, grain, berth terms.
- S.S. Kyma, 5200, 10 o/o, 15 Sept. can., San Lorenzo, U.K., grain, 60/-.
- S.S. Principessa Yolanda, 3700, 10 o/o, pr. berth terms, Buenos Aires, Genoa, grain, 65/-.
- S.S. Ashmore, 4000, 10 o/o, pr. San Lorenzo, U.K., grain, 62/6.
- S.S. Mars, 5200, 10 o/o, 15 Sept. can. San Lorenzo, U.K., grain, 61/3.
- S.S. Dalton, 5200, 10 o/o, pr. San Lorenzo, U.K., grain, 62/6.
- S.S. Kariba, 5300, 10 o/o, San Lorenzo, U.K., grain, 60/-.
- S.S. Argo, 4400, 10 o/o, Sept. San Lorenzo, U.K., grain, 60/-.
- S.S., 7200, 10 o/o, pr. Bahia Blanca, U.K., oats, 65/-.
- S.S. Eserick, 6500, 10 o/o, Sept. Buenos Aires, U.K., grain, 57/6.
- S.S. Queenmoor, 5300, 10 o/o, Aug. San Lorenzo, U.K., grain, 61/3.
- S.S. Tropeiro, 1500, 10 o/o, pr. San Lorenzo, Spanish Medite., grain, 60/-.
- S.S. Guiseppe, 2300, 10 o/o, pr. San Lorenzo, Spanish Medite., grain, 60/-.
- Bs. As. rate, already sailed.
- S.S. Cavour, 2300, 10 o/o, pr. Bs. As. rate, San Lorenzo, Spanish Medite., or Italy, grain, 61/-.
- S.S. Costanza, 3600, 10 o/o, pr. Bs. As. rate, Bs. Aires, 2 N. Span. port, grain, 61/-.
- S.S. Queen, 5500, 10 o/o, 15 Sept. can. berth terms, Bs. Aires, Greenock and Glasgow, grain, 55/-.
- S.S. Globe, 5200, 10 o/o, 15 Sept. can. berth terms, Bs. Aires, London, grain, 52/6.
- S.S. Polwarth, 4500, 10 o/o, Aug., San Lorenzo, U.K., grain, 60/-.
- S.S. Darwin, 4000, 10 o/o, 15 Sept. can. San Lorenzo, U.K., grain, 60/-.
- A 5000, 10 o/o, s.s. 10 Oct. can, San Lorenzo, U.K., grain, 60/-.
- Deckspace, s.s. Denby Grange, pr. Buenos Aires, London, horses, £10.
- Deckspace, s.s. Elstree Grange, pr. Buenos Aires, London, horses, £10.

Buenos Aires Herald

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ANOTHER GERMAN DASH FOR CALAIS

Efforts to Avoid Rigours of Winter Campaign

NAVAL COMBAT IN BRITISH WATERS

Zeppelins Again Steering for the East Coast

London, Aug. 11.

Fighting of extraordinary violence is proceeding round Ypres. Cannonading is incessant along the whole front, and it is believed that heavy losses have been inflicted on the enemy's positions. Arrivals of fresh troops have strengthened and consolidated the British positions.

YET ANOTHER DASH FOR CALAIS?

New York, Aug. 11.

A despatch from Rotterdam says that in Belgium at the present moment there is an important movement of troops in progress, which it is supposed is being conducted in order to hasten the result of the German operations. Experts believe that the Germans are availing themselves of the good weather in order to open up the way to Calais. The arrival of winter will have serious consequences for the German army, which occupies the floodable land in the neighbourhood of the Yser, and will expose them to hardships similar to those experienced last winter. For this reason, it is believed, that the German staff is commencing a concentration in order to dislodge the British from the positions they occupy.

BRUSSELS GARRISON ORDERED TO REINFORCE GERMAN FIRING LINE.

Amsterdam, Aug. 11.

Reports from Belgium are to the effect that a continuous heavy fire of great guns is going on in the lines of Ypres. Supreme efforts are being made by both British and Germans to maintain their positions which are incessantly bombarded. It is said that several trains full of German wounded have arrived at Bruges and that the Brussels garrison has been ordered to march to reinforce the fighting line.

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK IN LA PRETRE WOODS.

Paris, Aug. 11.

A despatch from French sources states that the French have beaten back all German counter-attacks in the woods of Ailly and Le Pretre. The French troops are strongly holding their positions and have inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy.

GERMANS ATTACKED NEAR SOUCHEZ.

Paris, August 11.

Official reports from Artois state that all last night heavy cannonading took place. Near Souchez, a German bombing attack was repulsed with heavy slaughter. From the Argonne a very severe bombardment of our positions from Vierine le Chateau. Binarville to East Road occurred. On the rest of the front, the night passed quietly.

FRENCH CONTINUE ON THE OFFENSIVE.

Paris, Aug. 11.

It is communicated that in the woods of Ailly and Le Pretre that the French after having repulsed the German attack, took the offensive and drove the Germans out of the positions they occupied. In their flight the Germans abandoned a number of guns and rifles. The French have consolidated their positions, and are continuing the offensive.

OUTPOST WARFARE

FRENCH PROGRESS IN THE KAMERUNS.

Paris, Aug. 9.

The Ministry of the Colonies announces that the encircling operations which are being carried out by the French forces in the south and east of the Kameruns are proceeding successfully.

On July 17 the columns from the south took Bitan which the enemy evacuated during the night, thus completing the conquest of that part of the Congo which France ceded to Germany in 1911.

On July 23 the columns operating in the east stormed the military post of Moopa forcing the enemy to retire to Mombi, which in turn was captured four days later. Reconnaissances were immediately despatched against Nganele and Nyassi.

The French troops are displaying great activity on the Gaboideri-Bimba front. The town of Gadji, after a violent combat, was evacuated by the Germans.

Another Zeppelin Raid

FLEET HEADING FOR NORTH EAST COAST.

London, August 11.

Another Zeppelin attack is believed to be projected against the English and Scottish coasts. To-day five Zeppelins were counted off Vlieland, near the entrance to the Zuyder Zee, proceeding N.E., and apparently bound for some point on the Yorkshire, Northumbrian or Lothian coasts. Owing to the extreme severity of the censorship, only official information is available regarding these raids.

Rammed and Sunk

LOSS OF THE METEOR FOLLOWED BY THAT OF HER DESTROYER.

London, August 11.

A British war vessel rammed and sunk in the North Sea by a German warship was to-night officially announced to be the destroyer Meteor. The German being chased by British warships was blown up by her commander.

Trading With the Enemy

FRENCHMAN SENTENCED TO PERPETUAL DEPORTATION.

Marseilles, August 11.

The permanent Court Martial has tried and convicted Henri Racine, a wealthy perfume distiller of Mentone, to perpetual deportation and to pay costs of trial for having supplied neroli essence as well as 500 tons of olive oil indirectly to a German perfume manufacturer of Cologne, through the agency of a Lausanne business house.

Germany in War Time

GROWING ECONOMIC CRISIS.

London, Aug. 11.

Advices from Berne give the report of a Swiss commercial traveller who succeeded in passing through Germany for four weeks, till he reached Freiburg where he was arrested on mere suspicion and all his samples confiscated. He made many observations of conditions in the Empire and said that what struck him with most painful force was the appalling number of wounded, blind, maimed, paralysed and incapacitated men in all the small towns and villages. It is an error, he says, to judge Germany by what is said in the Press. He calculated that at Frankfurt a family who, in July 1914, spent in food 25.12 marks weekly, must now expend 36.49. As to observance of Swiss neutrality as far back as May, he heard a German merchant say "Oh, we will make Switzerland German; it will become one of our Provinces, we will put it on a level with Luxemburg."

Food Riots in Germany

MARKETS REPORTED SACKED.

Amsterdam, August 11.

Violent food riots, incited and led by women are reported from Germany. The market at Schweinfurt was attacked and practically sacked, the stalls being swept of the provisions placed for sale. Throughout the country the scarcity and dearness of food supplies is causing discontent and unrest.

Evasive Sea Huns

ABSURD REPLY TO NORWEGIAN CHARGES.

New York, August 11.

The German Government, in reply to the angry accusation of the Norwegian Press that German submarines in attacking neutral vessels showed neither flag nor number, says that the Admiralty has ordered the erasure of numbers for imilitary reasons but that the flag has been displayed on all occasions.

BRITAIN'S INCREASING TRADE

UNAFFECTED BY THE "BLUFF" BLOCKADE.

London, Aug. 10.

To-day's "Morning Post" says that the increase in the commerce of the United Kingdom with America compensates for the falling off of trade elsewhere through the war. This increase commenced in January last, at the very time that Germany decreed the so-called "blockade" of the United Kingdom.

The situation of British trade was never more flourishing than at present, and all the threats of the enemy to destroy it have been sterile.

GIBRALTAR FOR SPAIN

GENEROUS OFFER BY GERMANY.

New York, Aug. 10.

A telegram from Madrid says that the Press calls attention to the activity of German agents in the peninsula. Recently leaflets have been circulated in public saying that Germany would compel England to return Gibraltar to Spain as soon as the war is over—provided the Central Empires prove victors.

BOYS FOR THE ARMY

GERMANY TO CALL UP THE 1917 CLASS.

Paris, Aug. 9.

A despatch from Amsterdam reports that before long the German War Office will call to the colours the 1917 class.

GERMAN ARMIES REPULSED IN BALTIC PROVINCES.

Russian Forces Now in Stronger Positions

WARSAW COSTS TEUTONS A MILLION MEN

Polish Capital to be Strongest Fortress in the World

Petrograd, Aug. 11.

In the Baltic provinces, the Russians have repelled several attacks and forced the enemy to retire. Russian reinforcements have enabled them to contain the German advance in this region at present, and the Germans have had the worst of the latest encounters, suffering enormous losses.

RUSSIAN ARMY'S SKILFUL RETREAT.

New York, Aug. 11.

A despatch from Petrograd states that the Russians have retired to the east of Warsaw, in accordance with the plans of the General Staff, and now occupy stronger positions. The retreat has been made in perfect order and without loss of war stores.

VIENNA CLAIMS FURTHER SUCCESSES FOR VON MACKENSEN.

New York, Aug. 11.

A despatch from Amsterdam says that, according to information received from Vienna, the Austro-German armies are following up the pursuit of the retreating Russians in the regions of the Wieprz and the Bug, and have gained important successes during the last few hours.

Von Mackensen has taken hundreds of prisoners.

RUSSIAN LINES OF COMMUNICATION IN DANGER.

New York, Aug. 11.

A radiogram from Berlin says that the Germans are developing their strategic movements with great rapidity. The advance on the railway junction to the south of Ostrow is considered to be of great importance as threatening the lines of communication of the Russian army and preventing their northward retreat. In the fortresses of Ossowetz and Grodno the Russians are resisting, but it is remarked that their efforts are growing weaker.

SERIOUS DAMAGE CAUSED BY 42-CM. HOWITZERS.

New York, Aug. 11.

Radiograms from Berlin assert that the Germans have succeeded in placing 42-cm. howitzers in front of Ossowetz and Grodno. The first discharges caused the most frightful destruction, the outer forts being reduced to ruins and heavy loss inflicted on the garrison.

WITH U. S. PASSPORTS

SUSPECTED SPIES ARRESTED IN LONDON.

New York, Aug. 10.

A telegram from London reports the arrest of several individuals in the City on a charge of espionage. Each of them has a passport which is stated to be American, but which are believed to be forgeries. The cases will be tried forthwith by court martial.

The Cost of Warsaw

ONE MILLION AUSTRO-GERMAN LOSSES.

London, August 11.

A despatch from Petrograd published in "The Times," estimates the total cost in effectives to the German forces in their three attempts to reach Warsaw since the beginning of the war, at not less than one million men.

It is added that the Russian retirement was made with the most orderly precision and, only after everything and anything which might have been of military value to the enemy had been either removed or destroyed.

NAVAL ACTION IMMINENT

GERMAN FLEET STEAMING FOR GULF OF RIGA.

New York, August 11.

A despatch from Stockholm states that various units of the German Navy are steaming in the direction of the Gulf of Riga and that a great naval action is imminent. The Russians, according to despatches from Petrograd have sent the major portion of their fleet to intercept the Germans and to prevent them from bombarding the coast towns in the Baltic Provinces, and furthermore to prevent the landing of troops to assist Von Bulow.

Ammunition Shortage

NOT SUFFICIENTLY GREAT TO MILITATE AGAINST RUSSIAN DEFENSIVE.

New York, August 11.

A despatch from Petrograd states that the provisioning of the Russian army behind the lines of the Vistula leaves nothing to be desired. The services have been organized in a most complete manner and the Russian troops are in need of nothing. It is clear that the supply of munitions is not so abundant as might be desired, but the Russians reckon that with the supply they possess that they will be able to maintain a satisfactory defensive until the arrival of large supply which is at present on the way.

Russian Army Changes

MANY OFFICERS TO BE PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Petrograd, Aug. 11.

It is believed that in a short while there will be important changes in the personnel of the army. Several officers at present in command will retire to the reserve, while in the actual army other officers will be incorporated.

Warsaw's New Role

STRONGEST FORTRESS IN THE WORLD.

New York, Aug. 11.

Despatches from Berlin via Amsterdam, assert that the Germans are pursuing their attacks in Poland with the greatest energy. Engineer corps are laying down railways to facilitate the provisioning of the advance. All the Russian fortifications which have fallen to the Germans are being put in a state of defence, and new forts, designed by the General Staff, are being constructed at strategic points. German experts consider the Warsaw fortifications defective, and the German engineers are planning a series of forts to make the Polish capital one of the greatest fortresses in the world. No other entrenched camp will compare with it, when the works are completed.

Murdered by Zeppelin

WOUNDED KILLED ON WRECKED HOSPITAL TRAIN.

London, Aug. 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd wires that on Saturday in the Province of Minsk, a Zeppelin deliberately bombed an hospital train, killing three wounded men and injuring again many others. Two wagons were wrecked. Two hours previously another Zeppelin at Siedlce attacked another hospital train killing several patients.

Poland's Future

ANOTHER GERMAN NOMINEE FOR THE THRONE.

Turin, August 11.

Another report current as to the German nominee for the future vassal Kingdom of Poland is that the Archduke Carl Stefan will be placed on the throne.

"INDEPENDENT" POLAND

KAISER'S PRETTY PLOT.

Amsterdam, August 9.

It is reported that the Kaiser, on organizing Poland into an independent State, intends to make his youngest son, Joachim, King, and will institute a Government on the same lines as that of Prussia.

AMMUNITION SWINDLE

IRON REFUSE FOR BULLETS IN RUSSIA.

London, Aug. 9.

The "Daily Mail" publishes a communication from Petrograd wherein it is stated that by secret devices of German agents in Russia, thousands of caissons on arriving at the front proved, when opened, to contain, instead of ammunition, nothing but iron refuse from the foundries.

The communication says that despite to severe reverses sustained by the Russian forces the people are full of confidence, as the financial downfall of Germany seems to be near at hand.

EX-PRESIDENT OF THE DUMA TO ACT AS COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN.

Petrograd, Aug. 3.

The general committee appointed to supervise and organize militant industries has elected M. Guchoff Lipezad, formerly President of the Duma, as Chairman.

The committee meetings are being attended by representatives of all parts of the Russian Empire.

Lomza Not a Fortress

AMERICAN DENIAL OF GERMAN STATEMENT.

New York, Aug. 11.

The Director of the "Chicago Tribune," says that in reference to German rejoicing over the capture of Lomza the statement from Berlin that the place is a fortress is a most extraordinary one. He says "I spent two weeks at Lomza and can affirm that there is no fort there whatever. There is an old Fête du pont which was kept in repair to prevent the bridge head being rushed by sudden attack but since the war began, it has been abandoned. Four miles from the city there is an ancient Polish fortress which has been occupied and somewhat renovated. The report appears to be an attempt to mislead public opinion about Lomza. The city is a commercial place and on important highways. There are at least 100,000 people here who know the situation to be as I have stated it."

RUSSIA'S NEW RECRUITS

600,000 MEN EN ROUTE FOR THE FRONT.

Paris, Aug. 7.

A despatch from Petrograd says that 600,000 new recruits are en route for the front. The Russian army has retained all its cohesion, strength and energy.

FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

GERMANY'S PURPOSE IN WAGING WAR

New York, August 10.

On the occasion of the capture of Warsaw the United Press Agency here asked the Kaiser by wireless for an expression of opinion as to the historic significance of the victory, and a statement as to the basis which Germany considers necessary to secure the peace of Europe and the advance of civilisation. The following message was received in reply signed by the Imperial Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg:—

"His Majesty regrets not being able, for reasons of principle, to comply with the request of the United Press for a personal expression of opinion regarding the triumph of the allied German and Austro-Hungarian armies in Poland.

"In having the honour to inform you thereof, I beg to add my own explanation of what Germany connects with these victories.

"Above all, she hopes that the end of the war may be hastened by the successful termination of the campaign in Poland. I beg to remind you at the same time that the Emperor, in all his public utterances of recent date up to July 31, has laid emphasis on the statement that Germany is fighting for a peace which will obtain, for her and the Powers on her side in this great struggle, such absolute securities as they require for a lasting peace, and for the assurance of a national future beyond the frontiers of Germany. The peace which we strive to obtain will secure to all peoples the freedom of the seas. It will open to all nations the possibility of aiding in the work of progress of civilisation in free competition."

STEEL HELMETS FOR FRENCH TROOPS

300,000 DESPATCHED TO THE FRONT.

Paris, Aug. 10.

The War Office has sent to the front 300,000 steel helmets for the use of the troops as constituting an efficient protection against fragments of shells or shrapnel bullets. More will be sent at the rate of 2500 per diem.

ENVER PASHA IN BOASTFUL MOOD

No Possibility of Fall of Dardanelles!

GERMANY STRIVES FOR BALKAN NEUTRALITY

Probability of Conference of Kings

New York, Aug. 11.

From Constantinople via Berlin and Sayville wireless station an interview with Enver Pasha is reported by the Associated Press. The Turkish War Minister says he is quite confident that they can keep the Allies out even if they receive large reinforcements.

"We knew," he said, "that they would have reinforcements in action two days ago, and we prepared for it. We were not caught napping. I believe they landed three divisions, about 50,000 men. No doubt a considerable number no longer count, as their losses were very heavy. I have just had a conference with our Chief of Staff and received final reports of the Gallipoli operations."

Enver seemed in the best of spirits and said that a Turkish aeroplane had destroyed an Allied submarine near Bulair. He said the Allies had experienced severe resistance. In their attempt on a position near Seddul Bahr two regiments attacking the Turkish centre were annihilated except sixty men who were taken prisoners. Attacks on the right were also futile. Outside the trenches there are 2000 English dead. The British for a short time held one trench, but were expelled.

He reviewed the situation and described the terrain of the fighting:—"We are convinced we can meet every situation the Allies can create. Of course, we regret the loss of the Farbarossa, but two-thirds of her crew were saved and we are able to get along without her."

Turkish Army's New Commander

GRAND DUKE OF MECKLENBURG APPOINTED

London, August 11.

A telegram to "The Star" states that the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Forces operating at the Dardanelles. He replaces General Liman von Sanders, who was recently reported wounded.

Attitude of the Balkans

London, Aug. 11.

The diplomatic position in the Balkans becomes more obscure daily. It is known that Germany is making the most desperate efforts to prevent Bulgaria joining the Allies against the Central Empires, and Teutonic diplomacy spares no promises and will even make sacrifices to assure neutrality.

RUMOURED CONFERENCE OF KINGS.

Athens, Aug. 11.

Once again it is stated that the sovereigns of the Balkan States will meet to consider the international situation.

BALKAN STATES WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL!

New York, Aug. 11.

Advices from Bucharest state that

the Press holds that undoubtedly the Balkan States will remain neutral. Bulgaria will not enter the war on the side of the Turks, but neither will she assist the Allies. The Rumanian Government has made clear its intentions, and every day it is increasingly evident that it intends at all costs to remain neutral.

Serbian Army in Action

RENEWED OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE AUSTRIANS

London, August 11.

Advices from Nisch state that the reorganisation of the Serbian forces is now complete, and that they have resumed operations against the Austrians on the Danube. In this region the latter have weakened their lines to send troops to other sectors. Successful bombardments and infantry assaults have taken place. It is believed that, more or less the Serbian army now consists of about 150,000 men hardened by campaigning. To these must be added a number of volunteers from Greece and from Montenegro. Their action is fully expected by military experts to cause serious derangements to the Austrian plans, obliging them to maintain a strong force on the constantly threatened frontier.

600 FLOATING MINES

DISCOVERED IN THE ADRIATIC.

Rome, August 10.

An officer in the Italian Navy serving in the Adriatic asserts that nearly 600 floating mines have been picked up in those waters since the opening of hostilities.

He estimates that fifty Austrian submarines are hidden away in the rocks and corners of the archipelago off the coast of Dalmatia.

CONTRABAND AND ESPIONAGE

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES BY SWISS AND ITALIAN GOVERNMENTS.

Rome, August 10.

The Governments of Italy and Switzerland have adopted strict measures on the frontier for the prevention of contraband traffic. The police are to endeavour to put an end to the espionage which has been going on under the guise of journalistic service between the two countries.

ITALIAN RAIDERS CAPTURED

DIRIGIBLE FALLS INTO THE SEA.

Rome August 6.

It is announced that an Italian dirigible returning from the bombardment of Pola fell into the Adriatic, and that the Austrians captured six of the crew.

FIFTEEN HOURS BATTLE

In Vicinity of Gorizia

REPORTED VICTORY OF ITALIANS

London, Aug. 10.

The effect of the Russian retreat in Poland and Galicia is beginning to make itself felt on the Austro-Italian front. An Austrian army corps of 30,000 men with sufficient artillery for two army corps on campaign attacked the Italian forces besieging Gorizia.

The latter offered a resolute resistance, and a battle which raged for fifteen hours resulted in the Austrians being compelled to retire precipitately.

The enemy left 2,000 dead on the field of battle, while the Italians captured about 800 prisoners and much booty. The victory was to a large extent owing to the superiority of the Italian forces in counter-attack as well as to the power of their guns, the precision of the gunners and the excellent positions held by them.

GORIZIA'S HOPELESS FLIGHT.

Rome, August 10.

Despatches from the front describing what is evidently the final stage of the siege of Gorizia say that the Austrian defence is growing more feeble, the efficient fire of the Italian artillerymen preventing ammunition and supplies from being taken into the fortress.

The buildings in all parts of the city have been battered into heaps of ruins and the streets are full of debris. What is left of the population is living in cellars. All the remaining forts and redoubts have been smashed by the steady fire of the Italian mortars.

The civic and religious authorities having fled, lawlessness is rampant. The mobs have attacked the residences of the wealthy, the municipal stores, houses and markets in the fight for bread, but none was to be had and meat is unobtainable. The roads leading to the city from the east being also under the fire of the Italian guns, supplies cannot be obtained.

SUBMARINES IN CONFLICT

RUMOURED LOSS OF ITALIAN VESSEL.

New York, August 7.

A telegram from Paris to the "Evening Sun" says that there is a rumour in circulation that the Italian submarine Neride has been sunk by another belonging to Austria. A combat is stated to have taken place between the two boats in the waters of Pelagosa island, which the Italians occupied recently in order to be able to keep a watch on the movements of the Austrian warships in the channels along the southern coast of Dalmatia.

No German Loan for Greece

GOVERNMENT DENIAL ISSUED.

Athens, Aug. 10.

The Greek Government has authorised the publication of a denial of a report that Greece had negotiated a loan of £8,000,000 from Germany.

Shot for Advocating Peace

London, August 11.

The Central News reports from Amsterdam that several persons have been shot in Germany for advocating peace or making a propaganda in favour of it.

Italy's Losses

GROSS EXAGGERATION ALLEGED

Rome, August 11.

It is officially denied that Italian losses are anything like 200,000. In addition to the continual Italian advance and successes near Gorizia, the Peninsular armies are quickly sealing the Alpini passes by which Austrian flank attacks might be possible. After occupying the Austrian entrenched positions near Lazora, the Italian troops pushed on strongly towards Parljevo on the wooden slopes of Monte Knk which had already been partly occupied by the Alpini rifles. The Camelleo region mentioned in despatches is of great military importance. The highest summits of the region are situated there. So precipitous are the slopes that it could be easily fortified so as to be as impregnable as Gibraltar. The Alpini infantry have already advanced north of this point into the Burgstall region and these points which give the Italians command over a large valley area, secure them from Austrian invasions.

BRITISH ADVANCE NEAR KRITHIA

MORE TURKISH TRENCHES TAKEN.

London, Aug. 10.

It is reported from Tenedos that the British forces on Gallipoli have advanced another two hundred yards, capturing trenches along a front of 300 yards. Fierce fighting is stated to be raging to the east of Krithia.

COUNTER ATTACKS REPULSED.

London, Aug. 10.

It is officially announced that General Sir Ian Hamilton reports that fighting at several points on Gallipoli peninsula has taken place during the last few days and substantial progress made.

In the southern zone 200 yards were gained. East of Krithia the road was held in spite of determined counter-attacks which were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. Repeated attacks delivered by the Turks elsewhere in this zone have been beaten off.

In several attacks the French corps joined forces with the British, and their wholehearted co-operation proved of the greatest assistance.

In the Ansac zone a footing was gained on Chunuk Bair and on a portion of Sari Bair, the crest of the latter being occupied after fierce fighting and the successful storming of strongly held positions. Here, too, the enemy's losses were considerable.

ADVANCE UNDER COVER OF A SEARCHLIGHT.

The advance commenced at night under cover of a searchlight from a destroyer, while elsewhere a fresh landing of troops was successfully effected.

Considerable progress has been made, and 630 prisoners, one Nordenfeldt, two bomb mortars, nine machine guns and a large number of bombs were taken. Scattered about were quantities of the enemy's rifles, ammunition and equipment.

RAID ON TRIESTE

ACTIVITY BY ITALIAN AIRMEN.

Rome, August 11.

A telegram from Udine says that two Italian aeroplanes have made a flight over Trieste, and after observing the enemy's position dropped eight bombs on the railway line between Opsina and Sesena. The results were satisfactory. The aeroplanes returned safely to the Italian lines.

HANDS OFF MEXICO!

Carranza's Plain Warning to America

"LET THE REVOLUTION TAKE ITS COURSE"

Sensation Created in New York

New York, Aug. 11.

General Carranza's Washington Agent has written to Mr. Secretary Lansing expressing surprise at the Pan-American Conference for the Pacification of Mexico which he considers has caused just alarm to the "Constitutional Government." Carranza has ordered him to inform the State Department in that sense. Carranza adds that if the U. S. Government could properly understand the true situation, they would perceive the only proper solution to be, to let the revolution follow its natural course until the complete victory of the party representing Constitutional Government. He abstains from commenting on the Conferences being held, as he is ignorant of their character, but informs the United States of the displeasure with which the Mexican Government and people would view any act tending to frustrate the success practically accomplished, against the reactionary factions, by the Constitutional arms. Identical notes have been given out addressed by Carranza's Agent, to Argentina and Chile protesting against their participation.

SENSATION IN NEW YORK

New York, Aug. 11.

Considerable sensation was caused in New York by Carranza's Note warning the United States and the A. B. C. to keep their hands off Mexico. Several diplomats who were lunching at the Ritz Carlton received the news, just before leaving for the opening conference, and held a secret informal meeting to consider the situation, and their future attitude. Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, declines to discuss the effect of American warships sailing for Mexican waters, and said that the matter could not be referred to till after the session.

ARGENTINA AND MEXICO

CARRANZA PROTESTS AGAINST INTERVENTION.

Conferences are taking place at present in Washington to deal with the Mexican question, but do not, apparently, meet with the approval of the self-appointed ruler of that unruly Republic. So keen is General Carranza's indignation that he has seen fit to address a telegram to President De la Plaza on the subject, in which he expresses surprise that Argentina, of all countries, should be a party to interfere in the private concerns of another country. Dr. Murature, answering on behalf of the Argentine Government, points out that no armed intervention is proposed or would be consented to by this country, but makes it clear that something must be done to bring to an end the anarchy at present reigning in Mexico. The opinions given by the native Press are varied, but the majority hint that the A.B.C. is in this case only acting in the capacity of cat-paw for the States, and advise non-interference in what is, after all, only a family quarrel.

Mental Atrophy?

KULTUR PROFESSORS CALL FOR WHOLESALE CESSION OF TERRITORY AS ONLY PEACE TERMS.

Berne, August 11.

A group of German professors have published a manifesto setting forth the only acceptable terms which in their opinion could be made a basis of peace. These must ensure a free expansion of German culture, industry and commerce; Belgium most for military and commercial purposes; France must cede to Germany all territory north of a line from Belfort to the mouth of the Somme, including much which they do not occupy, and pay a heavy indemnity; Russia must yield Poland and the greater part of the Baltic provinces in lieu of the indemnity which she cannot pay. The manifesto bears the signatures of Professors Menicke, Selberg, and Schaifer of Berlin University, Oncken of Heidelberg, Schumacher, Richenan, Director Kindolin, Gelsenkichen, the Imperial Minister of Mines, and Von Schwerin, Mayor of Frankfurt on Oder.

POPE'S EFFORTS FOR PEACE

AID SOUGHT FROM NEUTRAL STATES.

New York, Aug. 11.

A despatch from Rome states that the Pope Benedict XV is making fresh efforts towards peace. It is already known that the Pope has held several conferences with persons holding the highest positions in certain neutral nations.

A SUGGESTED CONFERENCE

New York, Aug. 11.

Communications from Amsterdam states that in that city the efforts which are being made by some of the neutral nations in favour of peace are still being continued. The idea is to convoke a conference of neutral nations to open up the way, and it is considered that the realisation of this project is not far off.

SUNK BY A BOMB

TURKS ALLEGE LOSS OF ALLIES' SUBMARINE.

New York, Aug. 10.

An official despatch from Constantinople reports that a Turkish aeroplane to-day dropped a bomb upon and sank a submarine belonging to the Allied naval forces in the Dardanelles. The crew of the boat went down with her.

HUN MISSIONARIES IN INDIA

MUST BE REMOVED OR INTERNED

London, Aug. 6.

The "Morning Post" says that the British Government has decided that the German missionaries in India must be interned or removed from the country on account of their persistent efforts to cause dissatisfaction with the British Raj.

MARITZ SEIZED

Capture of South African Rebel

ACTION BY PORTUGUESE AUTHORITIES

London, Aug. 11.

Advices from Pretoria have been received stating that the traitor and rebel ex-Colonel Maritz, who deserted from the Union forces to the Germans has been arrested in Angola.

THE NEWS CONFIRMED.

London, August 11.

The report is confirmed from Pretoria that the Portuguese authorities of Angola have seized ex-Colonel Maritz, one of the chief instigators of the South African Rebellion.

FIGHTING IN SERBIA

AUSTRIAN BATTERIES SILENCED.

Nish, Aug. 6.

The Serbian General Staff has issued the following official report:

"Our artillery on Tuesday dispersed hostile troops entrenched near the Ochain railway. A short artillery duel occurred in the evening near Tekia, and the enemy's batteries were silenced.

"On Tuesday and Wednesday the enemy opened fire at several points on the Save with the object of entrenching; but our fire prevented this."

JAPAN'S NEW CABINET

COUNT OKUMA AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

Tokio, August 10.

In accordance with the special request of the Emperor Count Okuma remains in office and has arranged the following Cabinet, taking to himself temporarily the portfolio of the Foreign Office:—

Finance.—Tokitoshi Taketomi.

Marine.—Vice-Admiral Tomosaburo Kato.

War.—General Ichinisuke Oka.

Justice.—Yukio Ozaki.

Communications.—Katsundo Minoura, or Viscount Masakata Sengoku.

Commerce and Agriculture.—Hironaka Kono.

Education.—Sutakata.

Interior.—Kitokuro Ichiki.

RUSSO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

QUESTION DEFERRED UNTIL AFTER THE WAR.

Tokio, August 7.

It is understood that the proposal that Japan shall celebrate a treaty of alliance with Russia will be allowed to lapse for the present, with the possibility that the question may be taken up again after the conclusion of the war.

The Press says that the Foreign Ministers of both countries agree that at present it would be inopportune to press the matter.

72 HOURS IN OPEN BOATS

TRYING EXPERIENCE OF PIRATES' VICTIMS

London, Aug. 6.

A telegram from Queenstown reports that the steamer Midland Queen, 1993 tons, belonging to the Midland Navigation Company, which was on her way from Sydney to Glasgow, was sunk by a German submarine last Tuesday. The crew of 22 hands, with the chief officer's wife and child, were rescued after having been 72 hours in open boats.

British Medical Muddle

ALLEGED TO HAVE OCCURRED AT THE FRONT.

London, Aug. 10.

Sir Watson Cheyne, whose discovery of the value of cresol or carbolic paste in delaying infection of wounds was recently hailed as England's most important contribution to the war, says that the doctors at the front in France have made a fearful bungle in experiments with his paste.

The Surgeon-General of the Royal Navy said:—"I believe I have expressed my opinion on various occasions as to the utility of the paste, but they have evidently not been grasped by the authorities in France, hence the extraordinary muddle they have made of the whole matter."

SUNK BY THE SEA HUNS

LOSS OF THE STEAMER COSTELLO.

London, August 5.

The British steamer Costello has been sunk by a German submarine, one man losing his life.

LOSS OF BRITISH FISHING SMACKS.

London, August 7.

The fishing smacks Hesperus, Ivan, Fisherman, Heliotrope and Challenger have been torpedoed and sunk. The crews landed to-day.

The Danish steamer Hansemil has been burned by the Germans, the crew having been rescued.

SWEDISH STEAMER'S CREW MISSING.

Copenhagen, Aug. 9.

A German submarine has sunk the Swedish steamer Mai. One boat carrying a woman and seven men has landed here, but another with the captain and nine men is missing.

CUTTER LOWESTOFT SUNK.

London, Aug. 9.

A German submarine has sunk the cutter Lowestoft. The crew were picked up by the Dutch vessel Dirksland.

RUMOURED LOSS OF BRITISH AUXILIARY CRUISER.

London, Aug. 10.

The following results of the German submarine campaign have been reported to-day:—

Trawler Harford sunk, crew saved. Trawler Boyenardo sunk, two men drowned, eight saved.

Christiania reports the sinking of the sailing ship Normand, crew picked up and landed to-day.

Amsterdam says that the trawler Westminster was sunk in the North Sea, crew saved.

Berlin claims that the British auxiliary cruiser India has been sunk off the Swedish coast, eighty of the crew escaping.

ATTACK ON A DANISH STEAMER

London, August 11.

A Havas telegram states that the Danish steamer Fasen has been overhauled and burned by a German submarine.

RUSSIAN BARQUE'S CREW SAVED.

London, August 11.

The British steamer Rosalie was attacked to-day by a German submarine and beached to prevent sinking. The crew of the Russian barque Baltzer, which was sunk, have landed in safety.

BRITISH TRAWLERS SUNK.

London, Aug. 11.

Yesterday German submarines sank the trawlers George C. Riddle and Young Admiral, and the steam trawler Utopia. The American petroleum tank steamer Petrolite has been carried into a British port.

FOURTEEN MILLION CASUALTIES

ONE YEAR OF WAR IN EUROPE

Paris, Aug. 5.

The War Office has published the casualties suffered by the various belligerent nations up to the end of June last. The figures are as follows:—

	Killed	Wounded	Prisoners
France .	460,000	660,000	180,000
Britain .	181,000	200,000	90,000
Belgium .	49,000	49,000	15,000
Russia .	1,250,000	1,680,000	850,000
Germany	1,630,000	1,880,000	490,000
Austria .	1,610,000	1,865,000	910,000
Turkey .	110,000	144,000	95,000

Total. 5,290,000 6,478,000 2,630,000

Total casualties, 14,398,000.

LOST BRITISH OFFICERS

13,600 CASUALTIES REPORTED.

London, August 10.

The list of casualties to British officers at the front which have occurred between July 19 and 30 gives 115 as killed, 236 wounded and 14 missing. This brings the aggregate since the beginning of the war up to 4,176 killed, 8,305 wounded and 1,175 missing.

During the ten days covered by the above list the regiments serving in the Dardanelles were again by far the greatest sufferers, the casualties among the officers there being as follows:—

Australians: 9 killed, 25 wounded; King's Own Scottish Borderers: 9 killed, 4 wounded, 10 missing; Highland Light Infantry, 19 killed, 14 wounded; Cameronians, 2 killed, 6 wounded; Royal Scots, 9 killed, 7 wounded; Indian Contingent, 16 killed, 19 wounded.

AN IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

COLONIES TO ASSIST IN GOVERNING THE EMPIRE.

London, August 6.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Bonar Law, declares that one of the results of the war will be that very soon the time will come when the whole of the self-governing Dominions of the British Empire, in proportion to their population and resources, would take part in the duties of governing the Empire.

It was already understood that when the time came for opening negotiations for peace the Dominions would have their say in the matter.

TROOPS FROM TURK'S ISLAND

SPECIAL CONTINGENT FOR ENGLAND.

London, August 6.

A cable message from Kingston, Jamaica, reports that the inhabitants of the Turk's Islands, West Indies, have decided to imitate Jamaica by sending a contingent of troops to England. Subscription lists have been opened in order to raise the funds for their training and passage.

CANADIANS IN EUROPE

80,000 ARRIVALS TO BE FOLLOWED BY ANOTHER 65,000.

New York, Aug. 10.

It is stated in a telegram from Ottawa that at the present moment there are 80,000 Canadian soldiers in the encampments of the Allies in Europe, and the Canadian Government is shortly about to despatch another 65,000 fully equipped troops. Volunteers continue coming in to offer their services at the rate of hundreds daily.

MUNITIONS PROBLEM SOLVED

London, August 6.

Mr. Lloyd George announces that the United Kingdom now has sufficient ammunition and other elements of war to be able to carry on the longest campaign with the memory of man, and that no effort will be spared to obtain a successful outcome thereof.

All the despatches from the Oversea Dominions show that the reports of the reverses sustained by the Russians have produced a tremendous outburst of warlike enthusiasm, and the necessity is clearly seen for proceeding with the utmost rapidity to the organisation of the most powerful army history has known.

MUNITIONS FROM IRELAND

MANUFACTURE ON A LARGE SCALE.

London, August 6.

The Minister of Munitions has decided to undertake the manufacture of munitions in Ireland on a large scale.

A representative of the Ministry will reside in Dublin and will be responsible for the organisation of Ireland as a munition-production area.

MUNITIONS FOR RUSSIA

SUPPLIES FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

New York, August 9.

A despatch from London says that the British Minister of Munitions is considering the possibility of sending supplies of war material from England to Russia. No supplies are available from Japan, and those from the United States will not be delivered for some months yet.

MUNITIONS FROM FINLAND

MANUFACTURE TO BE ORGANISED BY RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

Petrograd, August 7.

It is announced that the Russian Government intends to transform all the industrial establishments in Finland suitable for the purpose into munitions factories.

MUNITIONS FOR THE ALLIES

ENORMOUS ORDERS PLACED IN THE STATES.

New York, August 5.

Of late the munitions factories in the United States have been receiving requisitions for enormous quantities of supplies, many of the firms having been obliged to decline the orders owing to their plant not being capable of fulfilling them.

Besides this there is a reluctance to spend money in extensions when there is a possibility that the President may at any moment suspend the exportation of munitions of war, as would be done if war were to break out between Germany and the United States. In such a case the States would require all the warlike resources of the country for their own use.

Although the possibility of such an event is remote it is not considered an absolute impossibility.

BELGIUM'S BOY PRINCE

TO BE EDUCATED AT ETON.

London, Aug. 9.

It is reported that the younger son of King Albert, Prince Charles, a boy of under 13 years of age, will go to Eton College. He will live in the same boarding house as Prince Henry.

THE TRAITOR CASEMENT

NARROWLY ESCAPES ASSAULT AT HANDS OF IRISH PRISONERS.

London, August 6.

The "Morning Post" publishes a telegram from Berne which reports an incident which is related by an American who has recently arrived there from Germany.

The story is that the Irish traitor, Sir Roger Casement, visited a prisoners' concentration camp where the Irish prisoners have been placed, his intention being to endeavour to persuade them to throw over England and take part with Germany.

When the Irish soldiers grasped his meaning they surrounded him and the guard had to interfere in order to rescue Sir Roger Casement from a very severe handling.

SMALLER NEWSPAPERS

WHITE PAPER SHORTAGE IN LONDON.

London, August 6.

It is announced that there is a diminution in the stocks of white paper owing to the scarcity of the necessary chemicals.

In consequence of this the proprietors of the daily papers have come to an agreement to reduce the number of pages in their papers. The "Morning Post" is therefore appearing now as a ten-sheet paper, while the "Times," "Telegraph," "Standard" and other leading papers are restricted to twelve sheets each.

INDIA FOR THE EMPIRE

PATRIOTIC WAR ANNIVERSARY DEMONSTRATIONS.

London, August 6.

A telegram from Simla reports that the anniversary of the declaration of war was celebrated in India by religious services in all the churches, mosques and other places of worship throughout the country, prayers being offered up for the triumph of the British arms.

Numerous patriotic assemblies and meetings were held at which British and Indians were intermingled.

The subscriptions to the war loan which are being collected at Bombay and Calcutta have amounted to about £80,000.

DEPRESSION IN JOURNALISM

200 NEWSPAPERS CEASE PUBLICATION IN GERMANY.

New York, August 5.

According to a telegram from Berlin, the Socialist paper, "Vorwaerts," announces that over two hundred German newspapers ceased publication on the 1st instant.

1200 PUBLICATIONS IN THE EMPIRE.

Amsterdam, Aug. 5.

The German Socialist paper "Vorwaerts" says that with over 200 daily papers and reviews closing down on the first of this month, the total number of publications now being printed in the whole of the German Empire has been reduced to less than 1200 since the commencement of the war.

BRITAIN'S TRADE

LITTLE AFFECTED BY WAR.

London, August 9.

Official statistics issued by the Board of Trade show that British importations for July last amounted to £75,548,147 in value, and exportations to £34,721,511.

BRITISH AIRMEN VISIT BRUSSELS

DIRIGIBLE DAMAGED; TWO MAGAZINES BLOWN UP.

London, August 7.

A number of British airmen paid a visit to-day to the German encampment near Brussels and dropped a large number of bombs there.

A dirigible is believed to have been seriously damaged and two ammunition magazines blew up. The airmen returned to their base without mishap.

VON BISSING, TOO HUMANE

STERNER METHODS TO BE ADOPTED IN BELGIUM.

New York, August 5.

A despatch from Amsterdam reports that Von Bissing, the German Governor of Belgium, is to retire.

The rumour is that the Government of Berlin is dissatisfied with the manner in which Von Bissing has exercised his power in Belgium, showing too much complacency with the inhabitants and thereby seriously endangering the German army in Flanders.

The name of Von Bissing's successor has not been mentioned.

BY ORDER OF THE KAISER.

Amsterdam, Aug. 5.

The Belgian paper, the "Echo," says that the recall of Von Bissing from Belgium was decided upon by the Kaiser. The Governor of Brussels pardoned Cardinal Mercier's secretary, Canon Francken, who had been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for disobedience to orders when the German soldiers dispersed the Belgian demonstrators at the gates of Malines on the occasion of the Cardinal's visit to Havre.

The paper also estimates that over 2000 German soldiers deserted and passed into Holland in June last. At one place a whole company crossed the frontier and surrendered to the Dutch soldiers.

ANNEX BELGIUM!

GERMAN LIBERAL LEADERS DEMAND.

New York, August 5.

A despatch from Cologne says that Herr Basseimann, leader of the National Liberal Party in the Reichstag, was the first member of the German Parliament to demand the annexation of Belgium, Luxembourg and the north of France.

In a speech which he pronounced in Cologne he said: "We shall carry on the war by land and sea until we have completely destroyed the arrogant hegemony of England. We want a more powerful Germany. The necessity of the moment is a German world-policy."

TROUBLE IN BELGIUM

REPORTED MUTINY OF GERMAN TROOPS.

Paris, August 7.

It is reported that the anti-German demonstrations at Liege, Ghent and Bruges are increasing.

It is also stated that the troops quartered in those cities received orders to go to the Yser front and refused to do so, the ringleaders of the mutiny being shot.

BELGIAN MISSIONARY IMPRISONED

FOUR YEARS FOR A PATRIOTIC SERMON.

Paris, August 5.

Information has been received from Havre that the Belgian missionary and explorer, Father Gambier, has been condemned by the Germans in Brussels to imprisonment for four years for having preached a sermon on "Belgium, martyr of the social war."

AUSTRO GERMAN SEA-BORNE TRADE DESTROYED

Paris, Aug. 7.

The French Press reviews the naval position after a year of war, showing that the seagoing commerce of Germany and Austria is completely destroyed.

At the time war was declared the merchant marine of the two Germanic nations comprised 3984 vessels with a total displacement of 6,700,960 tons. To-day the whole of these ships are either captured, destroyed, interned in the ports of neutral countries or lying idle in the German or Austrian harbours.

The loss affects not only the shipping owners, companies and others directly connected with the trade, but is a tremendous calamity for the whole country.

THE TRANSPORT TAX.

The cost of transport by sea may be regarded as a tax on the goods transported. If the goods are transported to the nation to which the vessel belongs, that nation recovers the tax in question but if the transportation of the goods is effected by a foreign vessel, the tax is paid by the receiving nation to that to which the vessel belongs.

The explanation of England's principal source of wealth lies in the fact that 45 per cent of the maritime traffic is carried in British bottoms.

LOST PROFITS AND EXPENDITURE ON FREIGHTS

The proportion of maritime transport which Germany had succeeded in appropriating was 12 per cent. of the world's traffic. With the elimination of her merchant fleet she has not only lost this but has to pay tribute to third parties on such goods as she can obtain through them. In other words, in addition to the loss of profits out of her sea trade she has to pay freights.

Since February 18 when Germany declared British waters a war zone her submarines have destroyed merchant shipping the total displacement of which comes to 300,000 tons. Now the British shipbuilding yards construct in a single year vessels the total tonnage of which amounts to about 1,500,000 tons. From these figures it is evident that the German submarine warfare can have no effect on British maritime trade.

THE SUBMARINE FARCE

The action of the German submarine is valueless also as a moral influence, as it has no perceptible effect on the movement of shipping in British ports, which receive and despatch regularly every week from 1300 to 1400 large steamers.

While this submarine warfare is being carried on by Germany her merchant ships are lying idle while those of France and Britain are doing a brisk trade.

It has become a question of "amour propre" with Germany to continue the submarine blockade, for which she is having to pay dearly.

SERBIA NEXT!

AUSTRO GERMAN HOPES IN THE NEAR EAST.

London, August 9.

Advices received to-day cause the belief that Serbia will be the next objective of the Austro-German campaign.

It is becoming increasingly plain that Germany is looking to the East for the settlement of the war. By over-running Serbia she would occupy a favourable position from which to invoke the aid of Bulgaria in reaching Constantinople.

All the indications point to the development of the war along this line, with Germany striving to re-establish communications with Turkey and thus hamper the Allies in their scheme for the spring campaign.

SPIES FOR THE KAISER

FORCED OCCUPATION OF WARSAW'S INHABITANTS.

New York, Aug. 10.

The Overseas News Agency here has received information from Berlin that Prince Leopold of Bavaria has taken the heads of the civil administration in Warsaw and prominent Russian citizens of the city into custody as hostages by informing the German military authorities of all hostile schemes which might endanger the troops.

The Prince's proclamation reads as follows:—

"Inhabitants of Warsaw! Your city is in German hands, but we wage war only against hostile troops, not peaceful citizens. Peace and order shall be preserved and rights protected, unless the citizens of Warsaw undertake hostile action. Trust the German sense of justice and obey the instructions of the German commanders.

"It has however come to the knowledge of the German military commanders that the enemy has prepared attacks against the safety of our troops in Warsaw. I therefore am compelled to take as hostages the leaders and most prominent citizens of the town, who will be pledged for the security of our troops. With you it rests to protect the lives of these fellow citizens of yours.

"It is therefore your duty, and that of anyone who has any knowledge of a design to make attacks of any kind, to promptly notify the German authorities in the interests of his fellow citizens, as well as of the peace and safety of Warsaw. Whoever is guilty of negligence in this respect, or gives assistance to the enemy to attack must expect to pay the death penalty."

BEWARE OF EXCESSIVE OPTIMISM

GERMAN PRESS ADVICE TO THE PEOPLE.

Paris, August 10.

A telegram from Amsterdam quoting some German Press utterances regarding the German campaign in Poland, says that the "Vossische Zeitung" points out that the Russians are maintaining their hold upon the right bank of the Vistula, and warns the public not to over-estimate the importance of the capture of Warsaw as the Russian armies are again rallying.

The review "Schaubühne" accuses the patriotic Press as being responsible for the war, saying: "Our victories have cost us too dear. We could have obtained as much without going to war. The Press has been working on behalf of the ammunition factories, not in the interests of Germany."

SWEDEN AND THE WAR

GROWING HOSTILITY TO RUSSIA.

London, August 7.

The "Morning Post" says that the attitude of Sweden in regard to Russia and her Allies has for some time revealed a disquieting character.

Emboldened by recent German successes the latent hostility of Sweden, who has never forgiven the loss of Finland, has become strongly developed. Considerable preparations for warlike contingencies have been made in the north of Sweden, and the army is fully mobilised.

The paper says that if Sweden persists in her unfriendly attitude towards Russia she may rapidly drift into a war which would inevitably be a great obstacle to her future progress.

The "Standard," analysing at considerable length the situation as regards Sweden, says that the pro-war party in that country has lost importance. The people in general accept neutrality as the wisest course to pursue.

"GREYLAND"

GERMAN SOCIALISTS' FEAR OF GERMANY'S AFTER-WAR FATE.

New York, Aug. 7.

According to a despatch from Berlin, a serious split in the ranks of the German Socialists is indicated by a manifestation published in the "Chemnitzer Volkszeitung," part of which runs as follows:—

"Either victory or surrender, no other alternative is left to us. England would certainly treat us with consideration if you were to turn yourselves into Englishmen. Then Germany would become Greyland (an allusion to the British Foreign Secretary), and you would be left in the possession of all your household goods for yourselves.

"However, Germany is Germany, and we will defend her against every foe. We are no longer under obligation to consider the susceptibilities of any party whatsoever. We desire to live by our own right, not by the grace of foreigners, and be Bothland or Greyland.

"There is but one thing to do with the foreigner—our fist upon his eyes, our knees upon his chest. Let those who will offer up prayers for peace. As for us, we are off to join von Hindenburg."

CALLING UP THE AGED

MEN OF 50 TO ENTER GERMAN ARMY.

Paris, Aug. 7.

The Socialist organ "L'Humanité" says that it has information on the best authority that Germany is preparing to call to the ranks all men capable of bearing arms up to the age of fifty. The German Chancellor is preparing a Bill for the Reichstag authorising the measure, but there are fears as to the effect it will have on public opinion, and the meeting of the Reichstag may possibly be postponed.

"L'Humanité" adds:—"Doubtless the proposal will be accepted if von Bethmann-Hollweg declares it to be absolutely necessary."

CHOLERA IN HUNGARY

160 NEW CASES REPORTED.

Paris, August 10.

Despatches via Switzerland report that the latest official figures published in Austria show that there were 160 fresh cases up to August 3. Between July 25 and 31 there were 378 cases of typhoid.

According to information obtained from Trieste 123 Parliamentary delegates to the Austrian Reichsrath and Landtage have been imprisoned. These consists of 28 Czech Deputies, 16 Croats, 20 Italians, 30 Rumanians, 8 Dalmatians, 22 Serbians and 4 Jews.

ANOTHER IRON CROSS

DECORATION FOR HERR HEINEKEN.

New York, Aug. 10.

A radiogram from Berlin announces that the Iron Cross has been conferred upon Herr Philip Heineken, director of German Lloyd's.

WORK FOR GERMAN PRISONERS

RUSSIA EMPLOYS ARMY OF 208,000.

New York, Aug. 10.

Official reports from Petrograd show that upwards of 208,000 German prisoners were employed recently by various Russian Ministries on railways, agriculture and in other ways.

THE SPY M.P.

LINCOLN TO BE EXTRADITED FROM THE STATES

New York, Aug. 5.

It is announced that Ignatius Lincoln, formerly M.P. for Darlington, whose revelations in recent numbers of the "New York World" showed that he acted as a German spy while a member of Parliament, and caused a sensation in England, has been arrested in New York on charges of fraud and forgery, not for political offences. Each charge concerns large sums.

His extradition from America will be applied for by Scotland Yard, and an official will leave almost immediately.

It is understood here that the prosecution of the accused man will be a private one.

[The remarkable confession by Lincoln of how he acted as a German spy was published in a recent issue of "The Herald."]

AUSTRIAN VANDALISM

DANTE'S HOME WILFULLY DESTROYED BY GUN FIRE.

New York, August 6.

An act of vandalism on the part of the Austrians is reported by the correspondent of the "Evening Sun" who telegraphed from Rome that the Austrian artillery has destroyed the famous old castle of Lizzana near Roveretto, which place the Austrians are apparently preparing to evacuate.

The castle was the residence of the Count and Countess of Castel Barco in the fourteenth century, and of their descendants. Subsequently the poet Dante Alighieri, when banished from Italy, made it his temporary home. There was no military necessity whatever for the destruction of the building.

MURDERING CIVILIANS

HOW GERMANY RULES OCCUPIED TERRITORY

London, Aug. 6.

It is reported from Havre that the miners in the district of Mons have struck work, and have come into collision with the German soldiers. As a result seven miners and two Germans were killed.

It is also stated that at Charleroi the Germans charged on the peasantry killing ten men and wounding forty others.

NO HUN TOYS FOR U.S. CHILDREN

CARGOES VALUED AT THREE MILLIONS STERLING SEIZED.

London, Aug. 7.

German Christmas toys to the value of £3,000,000 which had already been shipped on board neutral steamers have been intercepted by British warships and the vessels are now being held at various ports.

DYNAMITE ON WHITE STAR LINER

TIMELY DISCOVERY ON THE ARABIC.

New York, Aug. 7.

Information has been furnished by the police that two tubes of dynamite were found on board the 16,000 ton White Star liner Arabic on July 28, before the vessel sailed from New York.

Experts who examined the tubes declared that they would have exploded with the slightest shock.

There appears to be no clue as to who were the persons guilty of the attempt to blow up the vessel.

BRITAIN AND ARGENTINA

Anniversary of the Reconquest

A GENEROUS TRIBUTE TO BRITAIN

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—In "La Nación" of the 2nd inst., can be read a notice under the title:—

"ANIVERSARIO DE LA RECONQUISTA. FESTEJOS POPULARES."

which says:—

"The commission presided over by Dr. Augusto Ibarra Pedernera works with great boldness to the end to obtain the greatest splendour possible in the feast arranged on the occasion of the Anniversary of the Reconquest to be commemorated on the 12th inst. To that effect the congregation of the army, the police band, the Security Squadron, the Cadet School, and one company of firemen has been requested.

The Minister of Public Instruction has also been requested to close the schools on that day, so that the children may go to the manifestation prepared by the pupils of the National College, Normal Schools, etc., etc.

Whether that event may or may not be worth while to celebrate is a question of personal opinion, and in that way anyone may think what he likes, but as to the purpose and significance of those celebrations there cannot nor must not be two ways of thinking.

In fact, if we—I refer to the Argentines—commemorate that army action, it only should be with one purpose, to rejoice about the event which showed us the value of liberty, the existence of which we had no idea in those days, being altogether, natives and country, mere property and patrimony of the reigning family in Spain.

Let us see what History, that equitable judge of past facts, says:—

"It had long been a favourite project of Mr. Pitt to aid the emancipation of S. America and to open a trade with that country. He had frequent conferences with the ex-Jesuit Juan Pablo Viscardí Guzman, a native of Peru, and an enthusiast in favour of the independence of America, who represented the country to be impatient under the Spanish yoke and ripe for revolt. He also published in London an appeal to his countrymen, using all the powers of his eloquence in attempting to bring them to a sense of their degraded condition. The British Ministry encouraged General Miranda in his designs to revolutionise Venezuela, and aided the premature expedition which he fitted out in 1801; and furnished the funds for that which he afterwards fitted out from the United States in 1806, though it was done without the assistance or sanction of Congress. This expedition failed without accomplishing anything, and a number of young men from the United States, falling into the hands of the Spaniards, became victims of their own credulity, and the cruelty of tyrannical power. It is said that during Mr. Adam's administration the British Ministry made proposals to the American Government to assist in the emancipation of the Spanish colonies which did not meet with a favourable reception.

The failure of Miranda's expedition did not discourage the British Government, for in 1806 Spain then being in alliance with France in the war which prevailed in Europe, they fitted out a squadron under Sir Home Popham which entered the Plata on the 25th of June, and anchored about twelve miles below Buenos Aires, where the troops disembarked without opposition.

The inhabitants and the Viceroy Sobremonte were filled with consternation. After experiencing a feeble

opposition at Rio Chivaco, three miles from the city, General Beresford entered the Capital and took possession of the citadel. Don J. N. Pueyrredon, afterwards director, at the head of a company of hussars, was the only officer who did anything to oppose the advance of the English. The Spaniards, on learning the small number of their enemies, determined to expel them. The Viceroy had escaped to Montevideo, and Liniers, a French emigrant, but an officer in the Spanish service, passed over to the eastern shore of the river, exciting the people to arms. The Viceroy collected one thousand regulars which he joined with those of Liniers, to whom the command of the united forces was given. With these troops Liniers immediately recrossed the river, when the inhabitants flocking around his standard, soon enabled him to attack the British with great effect, compelling them, after they had sustained a heavy loss, to surrender on the 12th of August, 1806."

It was during those two months that the natives of Buenos Aires knew what was freedom of religious opinion, liberty of the press, and political and civil rights, and also knew that their port was opened to the world trade. What did they obtain later on by the reconquest?

To return to the oppressed regimen to which they were accustomed, but which they would not support after they knew the good use of liberty, which they would lose if the heavy Spanish yoke could not be shaken off in the colony. Does he who knows the history of this land ignore the British action in the independence of Argentina? Have the Argentines forgotten the history of General San Martín, his action in Cuyo, and the support of the numerous English and Scotch communities there established?

Let us see what General Mitre says about it in his history of San Martín, I. Volume, IX. Chapter, relating the preparations for his expedition to Chile: "He stimulated the neutral foreigners to enrol, and the English residents were the first to respond to his call, requesting permission to form a company at their own expense with the privilege of appointing their own officers, declaring that 'Grateful for the great hospitality and full of enthusiasm for the rights of men, they could not look indifferently upon the risks which menaced the country and were disposed to take arms and shed their last drop of blood if necessary in its defence.'"

Fifty-six British subjects signed that declaration. The officers appointed on January 24, 1815, were:—Captain John Young, 1st Lieutenant Thomas Appleby, 2nd Lieutenant James Lindsay, Ensign John Hefferson.

It is really painful to see those today who should follow the steps marked by those who surrendered their lives and property in giving us home and liberty, united now with those which our National Hymn calls ferocious oppressors of the home, entertaining the repulse of a detachment of troops of the nation whose help we always asked for and whose friendship was our protecting shield not long ago to preserve the peace as precious as necessary for our country. It is really time to think that the commemoration of each of the martial actions occurred in our country is not the best way to honour the memory of the founders of our nationality.

The illustrious Argentine, Don Juan Bantista Alberdi, in his book about the life and industrial works of William Wheelwright in S. America says that it is a fact that every time one tries to write the history of a South American country the first thing left aside and forgotten is the history of its commerce, its industries, its conditions and economical advance. Undoubtedly its revolutions constitute the most interesting and useful part of their political history, but if in the United States of North America, the colonial history is one of its old liberties and antique civilisation, in South America instead the colonial epoch only records the

IN THE OFFICE CHAIR

"And in some corner of the hubbub couch
Make game of that which makes as much of thee."

OMAR KHAYYAM.

Rattling Rabshakehs.

Cold feeters, shouters of accusations against everybody in authority, and tattling mischief makers generally are, we are told, more feared than the Germans by the soldiers at the Front. To be told, even on the authority of the Godlike "Times," and "Daily Mail" (of Tsien Tsin Massacre celebrity) that the National Leaders are incompetent in every way, and that the Secretary of War is manifestly inferior to their own military critic, is not a pleasant experience for soldiers into whose hands these and other papers fall, nor in any way heartening to them. The Germans, on the contrary, crow for joy, and well they may, at the spectacle of the New Praetorians who are to set up and pull down Governments. Among the large number of men who have never done anything, but are anxious to do it now, there remains a residuum, the dross, which prompted the remark, attributed to an officer who had evidently been home on short leave that he never knew before that

abject darkness in which it was kept by the disgraceful government of the Metropolis.

But the real, the fertile revolution, the most worthy to recall, as a government school, does not consist in the substitution of an incapable Spanish Government by another one, likewise incapable though American, but in the substitution of an economical state of things which kept the colony in a state of backwardness and poverty by a new regimen of life, characterised by free trade with the whole civilised world, to which it owed in a very short time the augmentation of its population, of capital, industries, commerce, light and welfare, the Spanish America, than to its three centuries of colonial government.

Who brought this revolution to an end in our country? From where proceeded all the capital invested in our railways? What are our loans? Can anyone who meditates calmly and gives to God what belongs to God, and to Caesar what is Caesar's, believe that an Argentine could associate with those who up to 1810 were our masters, or commemorate the victory obtained by Liniers in the name of the Spanish Sovereign, over the hosts who with or without intentions helped our cause?

I would be very much obliged if I could get hospitality for these few lines in your esteemed paper.—Yours, etc.,

M. FERRARI OLAZABAL.

Junín 1047.



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there were so many men with brains like hens in the country. There are some in Parliament, the Byles Party, the Masons and Outhwaites, in fact, those who even now can only think of their dirty little Party squabbles or their own miserable personal profit. If those up to the age of 50 are ultimately swept into the military net, they may at last learn reason

— perforce, like those

Whom Gideon schooled with briars," though in their cases, fists and wholesome camp discipline will replace the briars.

The "Teufelszeitung" says:—

"Another glorious achievement has been scored by our German Hell-sausages, their latest flight resulting in the killing of one man, eight women, and four children on the East Coast of Perfidious England. 'Splendid, my Pre-eminent Prussians! Magnificent, my brave Bavarians! Iron crosses all round.' Against this truly noble feat is, alas, to be set the loss of one of our Valorous Gasbags and the heroes carried by it, all of whom were unfortunately immolated by the Hellish British foe, who violated all usages of war by dropping bombs upon it till the envelope exploded. The Empire mourns their loss, and will try to avoid British aeroplanes more than ever, although hitherto we have done our best to get away from them. Owing to the hasty departure of our dirigibles they had not time to squirt liquid fire and poison gas on two orphanages and a Blind Asylum selected for the purpose. This is to be done next time, for our noble heroes fear nothing, when there is nobody about."

"Oh, won't the pork be high,
When the pigs begin to fly."

The aforementioned fact is no doubt the reason why "La Union" has been annoying everybody within ten squares by bomb practice, with the benevolent neutrality of the Intendente. It is evident that British aeroplanes have behaved in the most brutal, inconsiderate, and ungentlemanly manner toward the German "flyers" (away). Inasmuch as Sir John French's despatch mentions over 60 aerial combats in which not one British avion was lost, while five Germans were destroyed, and many others chased, badly injured, and forced to descend, while one was captured. In every case therefore the magnanimous Teutons succeeded in scoring a defeat at least, and in at least 10 per cent. of the cases had the satisfaction of being "outed" as well.

"Fiat Justitia aut ruat"—(?)

Justice is currently supposed to be blind. Her ways are sometimes like unto those of "the four-handed mole," but in Argentina they may be compared at times to the small beasts which bury themselves in books and papers without achieving anything particular. Provincial Justice is of the Pede Claudio type; doing nothing rashly, and giving the suspects fair warning that if they do not clear they may be jailed, which means putting the authorities to charges for a month or two; most inconvenient. Señor Pérez, Correspondent of "La Nación," was murdered on the streets of Arrecifes weeks ago. Justice hobbled up about three days after, laid by her crutch, wiped her glasses, removed the bandage from the "other eye," not used for winking purposes, and called for paper, lots of it; for ink, gallons of it, and for 7 gross of best pens. Having completed these vengeful preparations, the Good Lady sailed in and compiled 1200 folios of closely written matter, depositions, expositions, impositions, comments, opinions, small talk, politics, politics, more politics. The ends of Justice are now vindicated, and criminals are assured that they can no longer remain within ten minutes' walk of the scene of their "indiscretion." Perhaps some day they may get captured accidentally for something else, so to save trouble they had better go up North and engage in the Cuatrero industry till the unpleasantness blows over.

BRITON.

GERMAN OR ARGENTINE?

Pointed Question to Chairman of British Society

MR. A. G. PRUDEN'S FRANK REPLY

Wednesday, Aug. 11

Apart from the record of a year's excellent work by the committee, last evening's annual general meeting of the British Society was chiefly interesting for an incident which occurred in its closing stages. The agenda had been gone through, and the closure was about to be moved when an interruption occurred in the form of a query to the Chairman (Mr. A. G. Pruden). The incident happened as follows:

Mr. L. Elliot: I am not a member, but can I ask Mr. Pruden to state why he has a German in his employ, and why at Rosario he represented him at the show?

Mr. J. Monteith Drysdale: Might I ask if this is included in the business of which notice has been given?

The Chairman: I may say it has not been included. However, I am delighted to have an opportunity of stating the case, and particularly of stating it to British people. In 1893 a man presented himself and asked me for employment. He came from Belgium, and I thought he was a Belgian. That man has been a most excellent mechanic from 1893 to 1915—22 years' service—and I do not think it would be just for me to throw him upon the street. When war broke out, I said to him, "Is it a fact that you are a German?" He said "Yes," but added, "I have papers of Argentine citizenship." I replied, "Recently taken out?" He then said "No, sir; in 1894, one year after arrival in this country." He added that he had left his own country because they forced him into conscription when he returned there from the United States. I have made money out of him for twenty-two years, and I do not see that now I should throw him on to the street. (Applause.)

Mr. Elliot: I thank you, Mr. Chairman; but don't you think that "once a German, always a German?"

The Chairman: He has married a Polish girl and has thirteen or fourteen children—all Argentine born. (Laughter and applause.)

The incident then terminated, and, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman and committee, moved by Mr. J. Monteith Drysdale and seconded by Mr. Vivian, the meeting ended.

Earlier in the evening, the Chairman announced that an undertaking to attend a Red Cross function at the Colon Theatre had prevented Sir Reginald Tower and Mr. H. G. Mackie from being present. Letters of regret were read from both gentlemen. The annual report and balance sheet were taken as read and formally adopted; the seven retiring members of the Committee were re-elected; it was agreed that life members should be admitted on payment of a single sum of \$50; and authority was given to the Committee to form, at any future date, a Grand Council whose office should be for the purposes of consultation. It was believed that this latter venture would allow of co-operation between the Society and many members of the Patriotic Committee when the war ended. Finally, it was agreed that members living in camp—beyond a radius of 50 miles from the Capital—should be enabled to vote by proxy. Each of these suggestions was carried without opposition, while a warm tribute by Mr. J. A. Aird to "The Herald," "Review of the River Plate," and "Standard" was

endorsed by those present. The Chairman delivered a lengthy address which is given below.

The Chairman, in declaring the meeting open said that the past year had been a memorable one, probably more so than any period recorded in history. When the Committee was elected the war had already been in progress some twenty days; a meeting of British residents had been called by H.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Norman, and they elected a special patriotic committee to deal with affairs arising from the war. Directly the Committee came into office they considered it of the first importance to support that committee by every means in their power and that would be their policy to the end. (Applause.)

Although the objects of the British Society were those of peace they could not remain inactive as regards the war. Their policy had been to hold high the flag of patriotism, and to foment in every possible way the supply of men and money and they were proud to believe that something had been achieved.

And they were now going to take the offensive. At the suggestion of one of their members they had decided to appeal for funds necessary to present an up-to-date aeroplane with machine gun to the British Government and he was glad to be able to inform them that the appeal was being responded to magnificently. (Applause). They had quite a large number of subscriptions and it afforded them a special pleasure to announce the recent arrival of one donation from Mr. Charles W. Drabble of \$3000. (Applause). He anticipated several important donations during the next few days. (Applause).

British subjects everywhere were straining to do their utmost and useful presents such as those were being subscribed from all parts of the world and he was sure the British residents in Argentina would not be behind those of other countries. It was proposed that the aeroplane should be called the "River Plate" and it was just possible that an Anglo-Argentine aviator may be found to man it. (Applause). They hoped all Societies and Clubs would assist them to get the subscription completed as quickly as possible.

Another appeal they had to make and that was to the ladies. Last year they had been able to send large quantities of socks and other comforts to the soldiers at the front and as a winter campaign seemed to be inevitable it would be as well to again take up this work.

Perhaps owing to the fact of this gigantic war, the British Society in the Argentine Republic had not been to forward as much as it would have desired those objects for which it was especially established, which were the fomenting of Great Britain's interests in the country and the interests and well-being of British residents there. Nevertheless, as the Report would tell them the Committee had not been idle.

The Chairman stated that when he came to the country some 28 years ago he found the interests of Great Britain and the interests of British residents being most excellently looked after by such men as Mr. John Drysdale, Mr. Charles Krabbé, Mr. Henry Gibson Anderson, Mr. Charles W. Drabble, Mr. Andrew Mackintosh, Mr. Robert Inglis Runciman, Mr. Thomas Bell, Mr. Edward Mulhall and a number of other gentlemen many of whom were now no longer with them. Owing to the good work of these gentlemen, when a British subject arrived here he found things fairly easy and comfortable for him. Since those days, however, conditions had changed. Men from other countries had come out in large numbers and were contesting keenly with them for influence and trade. He believed to-day they were still "top-dogs" but they must always remember that "Unity is Strength" and if they would combine and assist the Committee, he was certain that the British Society could do a very great deal towards promoting the well-

being of British people in the country. (Applause).

When he said combine he was not asking for British Societies or Clubs to amalgamate. On the contrary, he thought they had seen that amalgamation was impossible. Each club or society had its own sphere of utility and they thought it was better that each should persevere with its own programme. But that policy should not prevent all the members of such societies joining the British Society which would be ready and willing to extend a helping hand to every British institution in the country. (Applause).

It was not indispensable that the British Society should be a wealthy institution in order to achieve its aims but, naturally, as their wealth increased their influence would necessarily become greater. Judging from the support that had been accorded to them during the past twelve months he felt sure they might calculate on a very much increased revenue in future years, as also upon a large increase in their membership. After all it was the number of members that swayed the machine. The subscription was kept low for that purpose and he saw no reason why they might not confidently look forward to the time when the British Society in the Argentine Republic should have a total of not less than 10,000 members. (Applause).

British interests were spread all over the country and it was the intention of the Committee of the British Society to follow those interests, and at the present time they were engaged in fixing up organising centres where there was a reasonable number of British subjects. The world had seen recently what organisation could do and when the British Society was completely organised he thought they would be able to carry out efficiently the duties that lay before them.

Those present would notice by the Report that the Committee proposed to appropriate for the Building Fund \$1,500 of the present cash balance. If the report were adopted it would mean that the amount would be transferred to the Building Fund and this would bring that Fund up to a total of \$1,959.10. That was no doubt a very modest sum but everything must have a beginning and he hoped it would go along snow-ball fashion until it arrived at such a figure as would enable the British Society ultimately to have their own building as other nationalities had.

Upon the agenda they would see a proposition for the formation of Life Membership. To incorporate that rule into the Statutes of the Society it needed to be passed by three-fourths of the members present and he hoped when the proposition came along, that the majority would be obtained.

The fourth item on the agenda referred to the formation of a British Society Grand Council. That the Committee considered of very great importance. They did not wish to form the Grand Council that night. They asked for the consent of the General Meeting to its formation at an opportune moment. It was rather difficult to say when that moment would arrive. They believed that the Grand Council, composed of men representing wealth and influence in the British community, would prove to be a great acquisition to the British Society and to British interests in this country. It was not proposed that the Grand Council should take part in the day by day work done by the ordinary Committee, but that it should meet the Committee on certain special occasions, such as for instance, the celebration of peace, or the wedding of the Prince of Wales, or any other national event of importance, thus perfecting in that way the organisation of the British Society and making it fully representative of all classes. (Applause).

He wished to take the opportunity of publicly thanking His Britannic Majesty's Minister, Sir Reginald Tower, for the valuable assistance and support he had at all times extended to them. He had always listened to them with a sympathetic ear and had

LEGATION DESPATCHES

August 10 (7.40 p.m.)

August 10.—Sir Ian Hamilton reports that fighting at several points on Gallipoli Peninsula has taken place during last few days. Substantial progress has been made in southern zone. 200 yards on front of 300 yards has been gained east of Krithia Road and has been held in spite of determined counter-attacks which have been repulsed with heavy loss to enemy. Repeated attacks by Turks elsewhere in this zone have been beaten off. Several attacks by French Corps have been made and their whole-hearted co-operation has proved of greatest assistance in Anzac zone. A footing on Chunuk Bair portion of Sari Bair has also been gained and crest occupied after fierce fighting and successful storming of strongly held positions. Here too enemy's losses have been considerable. Advance was commenced at night under cover of searchlight from destroyer. Elsewhere fresh landing was successfully effected and considerable progress made. 630 prisoners have been taken, together with 1 Nordenfeldt gun, 2 bomb mortars, 9 machine guns and large number of bombs. Scattered about are quantities of enemy's rifles, ammunition and equipment.

ZEPPELIN RAID ON BRITAIN.

August 10, (7.55 p.m.)

August 10.—Admiralty makes following announcement:—"A squadron of hostile airships visited East Coast last night and this morning between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 12.30 a.m. Some fires were caused by dropping of incendiary bombs but these were quickly extinguished and only immaterial damage done. Following casualties have been reported: 1 man, 8 women and 4 children killed; 4 men, 6 women and 2 children wounded. One Zeppelin was seriously damaged by gun fire of land defences and was reported this morning being towed into Ostend. She has since been subjected to continual attacks by aircraft from Dunkirk under heavy fire and is now reported, after having had her back broken and rear compartments damaged, completely destroyed by explosion. Night was extremely dark accompanied by thick fog in places which rendered night flying by aeroplanes very difficult. It is regretted that Flight Sub-Lieutenant R. Lord, one of pilots sent up to engage enemy, was killed on landing in dark."

WITHDRAWAL TO NEW LINE AT HOOGE.

August 11 (2.5 p.m.)

Sir John French reports that north-west of Hooge and in ruins of village itself we have consolidated the ground gained yesterday, repulsing one weak infantry attack in night.

August 9.—There was no infantry fighting, but violent artillery engagement, as result of which all trenches in open ground south of Hooge became untenable by either side and we have slightly withdrawn the position of our line which lay to the south of village. This makes no material difference to our position. Total number of German prisoners captured yesterday was 150.

been a ready counsellor and friend.

He also desired to thank all those members of the British community who had assisted them in carrying out the past year's work. The support they had received had been most encouraging and had enabled them to be of the utility that they had been. Also his own thanks were due to all the gentlemen of the Committee who had so ably supported him on all occasions and especially he would mention that Giant of work, their Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. Watson. (Applause). His services had been given on all and every occasion in the most thorough and unstinted manner. (Applause).

In conclusion, Mr. Pruden thanked his audience for their kind attention and asked that the Report and Balance Sheet be adopted.

WASTED OPPORTUNITIES

ARGENTINA'S APATHETIC ATTITUDE

PREACHING VERSUS PRACTICE

To any newcomer to this Republic the lengthy discourse uttered by a well-known Deputy in the lower house of the Argentine legislative assembly, dealing with the general situation of the Republic, would convey the impression that at long last there was some hope of an immediate realisation of the great opportunities that have lain at the door of Argentina for over a twelve month, and that have been systematically neglected. In the final sections of Dr. Zeballos' great oratorical effort one finds various proposals covering measures calculated to remove sundry pressing disabilities, ranging from the faults of the present monetary system to the lack of an Argentine mercantile marine. Roads; mortgages; finance in general and in particular; national manufactures and national production; all are blended into one harmonious whole that at the first reading, and to anyone unacquainted with the financial history of the past decade, would appear to offer the magic panacea that Argentina has sought ever since the flood tide of prosperity began to ebb; a phenomenon that for practical purposes may be placed in the latter half of the Centenary year, 1910.

The Illusory Hope.

Unfortunately the whole fabric is to all intents and purposes on a par with the well-known fable of the serving wench and her basket of eggs, or pail of milk, according to which version of the story be taken. The duplication of the initial capital of which the damsel was undoubtedly possessed formed the base of her imaginative riches. Down came basket or pail, and with it went all hope of riches until such time as the initial capital was replaced. Now each and every project that has been brought forward by gentlemen who in the British Parliament would be termed "private members," contains somewhere or other within its multitudinous clauses an authority for the raising of the necessary funds by means of a loan. Sometimes the loan is to be sought abroad, frequently it is suggested that the Argentine investor may be induced to put up the money, and then again it is the Banco de la Nación that is to be asked to finance the particular business that its promoter firmly believes will set the wheels of trade humming once more. What none of these sanguine gentlemen will ever take into consideration is the fact that whilst foreign borrowing is almost impossible at the present time, save at rates that are prohibitive to any self-respecting state, the Argentine capitalist, who as a rule has made his money in local trade, is too shrewd to put up hard cash against visionary prospects emanating from the mind of well-intentioned legislators whose practical knowledge of trade is a blank.

Theory and Practice.

The almost universal belief in legislative circles that a doctor's degree and a seat in Congress fits any man to handle any problem connected with the commercial development of the country, is not confined to Argentina. It exists in the United States, and is not unknown in the French Chamber. But in both those countries the legislators are almost invariably willing to be guided by the permanent functionaries whose duty it is to know what they are talking about, and to examine each commercial measure on its commercial merits, having due regard naturally to its moral and material consequences to the state as a whole. Here, as far as may be judged from the official Diary of Sessions, the duty of the permanent official is to say "Aye, Aye!" to the

conclusions arrived at by his temporary superiors. This may seem a harsh criticism, yet on what other grounds can one explain the dense ignorance that weighs upon the legislators when hard facts are in question?

Argentine Shipping and Argentine Laws.

The case of the local mercantile marine is very much to the point. Again and again it is asserted that if Argentina could but put up the money and buy the ships she would not only be independent of foreign transportation facilities but would make huge profits for the lucky ones who put their money into the proposition. Facts show that save in the case of one concern which has virtually a monopoly of a special trade, the Argentine mercantile marine has gone from bad to worse, and that during the war, when it looked as though there was some chance of the tonnage under the blue and white banner at last earning a fair profit, the Argentine shipowner has been hit both ways, with the result that much tonnage is laid up that in any other country would be earning its cost twice over. Space prevents a recapitulation of the many clauses that cover the duties of the Argentine shipowner; chief among them is the duty of employing a large percentage of Argentine seamen, and an Argentine captain, even for deep sea voyages. The former is a rare and shy bird. He can occasionally be kept aboard as far as Montevideo, and then allowed to desert, but the commander is a different matter. Few and far between, knowing their own worth, if uncertain of their abilities, they are ready to ship for a smart consideration, the while their work is done by a Deputy, who also draws captain's wages.

All through the state the same conflict of official views and everyday commonsense is visible in matters commercial, and the object lessons of the past twelve months appear to have been utterly wasted in so far as Argentine officialdom is concerned. The impracticable and above all costly restrictions that have hampered the Argentine shipping trade are only one case in point among many. Nevertheless the legislators go serenely on their way, suggesting, amending their suggestions, criticising, and doing absolutely nothing towards freeing private enterprise from the myriad tentacles of bureaucratic nepotism that are the real stumbling blocks to rapid economic progress throughout the length and breadth of the Republic.

LIFE IN THE CAPITAL

JUNE STATISTICS.

The monthly bulletin of municipal statistics which has just been issued for the City of Buenos Aires, covering a period from the first to the end of June, shows 1020 marriages, 2776 births and 2023 deaths.

Passenger traffic on the tramways amounted to 28,154,573 persons, which equalled a gross turnover of \$2,697,310.65. The "tube" carried 2,681,463 passengers, and turned over \$268,146.30.

Traffic returns state that there are 970 private carriages on the streets, 1850 public carriages, 2188 private motor-cars, and 2,870 taxi-cabs.

The Post Office have received for dispatch 125,496,610 packages and letters. Entrances to the Zoological Gardens number 56,218, which equals \$5,621.80.

POACHING DANGERS

Poaching at Chacabuco, is supported vi et armis, and the ground proprietor interferes at his proper peril. Sr. Domingo Fourcade who owns camp there observed two men, Julio and Pablo Benvenuto hunting over it. He approached them to warn them off and was received with charges of shot, and slightly wounded. Sr. Fourcade drew his revolver and wounded Pablo Benvenuto. All concerned are under detention but none of the wounds are serious.

GRAIN FOR THE ENEMY

Argentine Shipments to Neutral Ports

THE QUESTION OF RE-EXPORTS

It is common knowledge in business circles that a very large amount of the cereal shipments from Argentina to neutral countries contiguous or adjacent to the Central Empires is evidently going to reach the enemy. Governmental restrictions cannot be enforced in many cases owing to various circumstances which need not be detailed here, and without in any way hinting at an official infraction of the laws of strict neutrality it stands to reason that the enormous increase in imports on the part of the smaller European nations is bound to excite suspicion. The case of cotton shipments to Denmark, sixty-five times more than her accustomed import, may be taken as fairly conclusive evidence that the increase is due to resales, not to any increase in the output of her cotton mills; as a matter of fact her spinning and weaving of cotton is normally infinitesimal, and mills do not grow up in a night.

Now there are equally suspicious circumstances surrounding the shipment of cereals from Argentina, and our esteemed contemporary "The Times of Argentina," in contending that the Scandinavian countries will do well to follow the policy of Holland and Sweden by placing all grain purchases in the hands of an association that shall be beyond suspicion as regards re-exports, hits a nail on the head that needs be driven home. The fact that cargoes are offered for Scandinavian ports at a freightage that of itself makes the merchandise shipped unsaleable save at an enormous figure above normal quotations, may not be proof positive that those very goods are bound to Germany, but it is strong circumstantial evidence to the effect that they are to replace earlier shipments. Denmark is particularly favoured by the dealers in this semi-contraband, and though it is true that Denmark — quite legitimately — early in the war sold everything she had to Germany, including her whole stock of leather boots and most of her edibles it cannot be maintained that she has not yet been able to re-stock her shop. In last week's issue the "Times" puts some very pertinent questions, and though its Editor has been described as unpatriotic and as acting counter to Argentina's interests in seeking to reduce the price of maize, no answer has as yet been made to the following requests for information. "Why," says the "Times of Argentina," "are the Scandinavians offering higher grain prices than other countries? Why, also, are only neutral steamers engaged in the trade? Why, also, are only neutral shippers able to carry out the business?"

The main point of the argument lies in the fact that reputable French and British firms refuse to touch the business, and, as the "Times" concludes: — "Under the circumstances we contend that our suggestion would be for the benefit of Scandinavian (as an example) consumers and ship-owners, and we really cannot see why certain of our friends have taken exception to what we have written on the subject. Honest trade can by no manner of means lose by a measure tending to throw the limelight on what may be called dishonest trade."

This is straight speaking and sound logic, and deserves support from all who really profess to be heart and soul with the Allies in their determination to bring this war to a successful close as soon as may be legitimately possible.

STUDENTS' RIOT IN CORDOBA

Skirmish With the Police

IVELY SCENES AND SEVERAL ARRESTS

The Juventud Estudiantil of Cordoba, has been indulging in what, among less educated and refined persons, might be termed brawling and riot. The law regulating the Profession of Engineers had raised their ire and a peripatetic manifestation through the streets naturally followed. The manifestants numbered some three hundred and carried the Bandera Nacional. They perambulated the principal streets, "dando gritos hostiles" also, howling, yelling and giving catcalls after the light hearted manner of student folk. When opposite the Social Club, the police suggested an indefinite adjournment, which being refused they proceeded to enforce it. A Holy Row ensued, hats were bashed in when hard, pulled over noses when soft. Blood, from the nose, flowed freely. Several policemen sustained severe bruises and black eyes, and there was great diversion entirely. At this point the Escuadron of Mounted Police charged and the heroic estudiantes were forcibly broken up and scattered. Being however highly pleased with the afternoon's "fun" they promised some more last night and the police occupied the angles of the University and National College. Local politicians had the customary happy inspiration, and put it about that the wicked "Rads" had let loose the young lions of the University. Deputies Tecera and Soaje therefore visited the Governor to solemnly protest against the calumny and state that "the Radical party condemn these disorders as most improper to our culture."

DRAINAGE NEEDS

PROVINCIAL ROADS DESTROYED BY FLOODS.

Indignant protests are again published on account of the total inactivity and almost contempt shown towards the importunate flooded districts of the Republic. Villages and small towns have been for months entirely cut off by the waters and their miserable situation is perfectly well known to the authorities who however appear to think that their only duty in the matter is to collect taxes and to spend them on matters remote from the places of collection.

Possibly the Government is of opinion that to endeavour to improve the roads of one section might cause jealousy and that it is best to neglect all. This policy has been carried out with exemplary thoroughness. Everyone knows the disastrous manner in which the road gangs were arranged (when they were any). In spite of all the enormous injuries inflicted by the rains, the Municipalities do nothing either. At Bragado for instance, vast quantities of water swept down from the Northern floods and formed a great sheet of water, cutting off communication to the North. Bridges were swept away and swift currents pouring through 25 de Mayo and 9 de Julio, played utter havoc with the roads of those unlucky districts now converted into scoured out channels of infathomable and slimy mud.

For three years Bragado has enjoyed these conditions but the official immobility is as complete as ever. Whether the people are expected to organise an air service or how their crops are to be got to market, are questions on the knees of the Gods and apparently likely to remain there.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE

FIFTY-FIRST LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$137,002.93
Frank Foster	100.00
W. B. Foster	10.00
Maurice Runnacles	30.00
John McCulloch	100.00
C. C.	100.00
Percy Grant	25.00
W. F. Nixon	10.00
J. E. Buchanan	10.00
W. F. Walker	10.00
Dixon and Hollins	10.00
Spanton and Co.	100.00
Ernest D. Drabble	100.00
Adrian Jones	30.00
P. H. S.	5.00
Juan Shaw é Hijos	20.00
James Warskitt	25.00
E. D. T.	5.00
W. B.	5.00
W. W.	5.00
Tucuman Branch, London and River Plate Bank	42.50
A 13	10.00
T. A. Kane	5.00
Fortune Douglas and Co.: For freight on eight horses sent by Mr. Holway	39.20
John Lloyd	20.00
E. P. Vint	10.00
Robert Vallance	20.00
B. A. Western Railway—Mechanical Staff at Liniers: W. Squire \$3, C. Lelevier 1, E. Hansen 3, G. Airth 5, G. C. Ferreira 0.50, C. R. Gabb 5, C. Chapuis 2, C. Ainsworth 1, A. H. Durdridge 3, G. James 3, C. W. Airth 5, G. Hopkins 5, J. McGough 3, J. Nicholls 1, L. Ruytinhk 2, A. B. Comber 3, J. A. Ranger 10, J. Rudolf 2, C. Jones, Jnr. 0.50, G. H. H. Culley 5, M. A. Gonzalez 0.50, A. Wareing 5, A. W. Bannatyne 20, A. Smith 5	93.50
Staff Messrs. Houlder Bros. and Co., Ltd.: Capt. H. F. Harrison \$10, do. (June) 10, W. E. Oates 5, W. L. Wright 5, A. T. J. Harris 5, W. R. Wilson 5, T. H. Braithwaite 5, C. A. Pellens 5, A. Scucimarre 5	55.00
James Dey	100.00
G. J. Logan	100.00
Philip J. Howes	20.00
Per London and River Plate Bank, Ltd.:—Harry Scott	100.00
J. E. Williams	5.00
J. Blamey	50.00
B. H. Blamey	50.00
Per Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.:—P. Furlong	5.00
Per London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd.:—A. S. Miles	50.00
Per British Bank of South America, Ltd.:—B. B. of S. A. Staff	240.00
G. W. Perry	25.00
English Staff Central and S. A. Telegraph Co.	25.00
F. W. W.	10.00
	\$138,778.13

NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	117,382.12
Per British Society—Mrs. Hoare	40.00
Mr. and Mrs. James Daw	20.00
Anonymous	40.00
B. A. and Pacific Railway Company Staff contribution for the month of June:—Accountant's Dept.	110.00
Administration	207.50
Electrical Dept.	87.00
Stores Dept.	158.00
Traffic Dept.	169.50
Traction Dept.	365.45

Acceso	10.00
Telegraph Dept.	48.00
Engineer's Dept.	653.80
Workshops	493.00
Cuyo District—Engineer's Dept.	15.00
Stores Dept.	25.00
Bahia Blanca District—Engineer's Dept.	11.00
Traction Dept.	20.00
Stores Dept.	38.00
Local Board	5.00
	2,416.25
Hopkins and Gardom	200.00
Spanton and Co.	100.00
Staff Messrs. Leng, Roberts and Co.	107.00
Tucuman Branch London and R. P. Bank, Ltd.	60.00
Bahia Blanca British Relief Fund	1,065.00
A. A.	10.00
A 13	10.00
Anonymous	5.00
B. A. Gt. Southern Railway, Accountant's Dept.:—10th monthly contribution, Book-keeper's Office, Books' Section \$8, Traffic Section 16, Workshops Section 6, Stores Section 19, Cash Section 8, Permanent Way Section 16, (Audit Office) General Section 50, Goods Section 44.45, Passenger Section 26.30, Parcels Section 15.40, Mileage Section 11.00	285.15
	\$121,740.53

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$4,096.10
P. H. S.	5.00
	\$4,101.10

RED CROSS FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$8,213.72
Anonymous	40.00
Collected by Comisión Vecinos de Ayacucho	300.00
P. H. S.	5.00
Bahia Blanca British Relief Fund	81.00
A 13	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hayward	100.00
J. L. Q.	10.00
E. S.	5.00
G. H. Billson	25.00
Proceeds from Bridge Party at the house of Mr. Gmo. C. Dunn	1,735.35
Per British Bank of South America, Ltd.	5.00
	\$10,530.07

Subscriptions should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, Calle Sarmiento 459, or paid in to the accounts opened with the London and River Plate Bank, Ltd., British Bank of S.A., Ltd., London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd., Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

For general information, subscription forms, etc., application should be made to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. E. Powell-Jones, Calle Sarmiento 643.

"UNITED CLUB BULLETIN"

The United Club Bulletin for August has just been issued, slightly altered in format. It is full of excellent matter. With the records of the events concerning the Club are:—Correspondence, Instructor's Notes, Trumpet Calls, Some Interesting Letters from the Front, and several articles which strike a high note of patriotism, are well written, and exceedingly unpalatable for all Huns. Demi-Semi Huns, their cousins from First to Forty-Second, and their sympathisers.

BAHIA BLANCA RELIEF FUND

The following is a list of donations, monthly subscriptions, etc., received towards the Bahia Blanca British Relief Fund, from June 30 to July 31, 1915:—W. Anderson \$5, J. H. Brewer 20, W. K. Birks 5, M. Blanchfield 5, D. C. B. 100, F. Brooks 2, W. Butler 5, E. A. Conran 100, R. L. Carpenter 10, G. Clark 10, W. Dennis 6, C. Dixon 1, W. Firth 30, D. Guillen 2, C. H. Graham 5, Mrs. J. Hilton 30, J. Hutton 10, T. C. S. Haslam 10, R. Hutton 10, Jas. Hilton 20, S. Iglesias 10, D. Jones 10, B. Jacobsen 5, C. Joliffe 8, C. E. Joliffe 2, R. G. King 10, A. H. King 6, W. H. Langlands 10, H. McCoubrey 2, A. McCoubrey 2, C. McKay 5, A. Morrison 20, J. McCoubrey 1, T. Marshall 5, L. W. Migotti 10, G. Moore 5, B. Nunn 5, H. Orzzi 2, F. C. Pearson 40, P. Powell 5, Port of Bahia Blanca Athletic Club 66, L. E. Quiney 19, J. Ronald 5, W. Ross 3, C. Rodgers 10, A. Sims 1, W. H. Sheriff 2, E. H. Shilton 32, F. O. Stevens 150, F. B. Tregarthen 15, G. Thomas 5, H. Theobald 10, J. Thomas 1, J. M. Vergara 20, H. Woodward 1, F. Woodward 2, A. P. Webb 5, H. Williamson 50, West and Murray 200. Total Collected \$18,828—53 Less Expenses 69

\$18,759—53

DISTRIBUTION.

Relief of Reservists' Families	\$ 252.00
Relief of Widows and Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors killed in the War	689.80
British Red Cross Society	1,018.57
Payment of Volunteer's Passages	100.00
Prince of Wales's Fund	16,699.16
	\$18,759.53

THE BRITISH SOCIETY

GIFTS FOR H.M.S. "GLASGOW."

The British Society forwarded six cases of comforts, books, magazines, etc., for H.M.S. Glasgow to Montevideo by the R.M.S.P. Amazon yesterday. In addition to the reading matter the cases contained 20 pairs of socks, 4 pairs of mittens, 2 pairs of wristlets, 3 cholera belts, 8 shirts, 8 mufflers, 4 pairs of pants, 1 pair of gloves, a sweater, and cigarettes.

Among those who contributed to the above and to whom the best thanks of the Society are due, were:—J. Anidjah, C. G. Bulman, Mrs. Bayne, the British Hospital, John B. Buchan, the Bahia Blanca Ladies' Patriotic Committee, F. H. Chevallier Boutell, G. H. Billson, Mrs. H. G. Bennett, Mrs. A. Auld, Miss F. S. Baker, Mrs. E. Broach, Mrs. C. A. S. de Bell, C. Wentworth Cumming, A. A. Cameron, D. and W. Cuff, A. H. Davis, F. A. M. Engelken, R. J. Farran, Mrs. Guppy, A. F. Hollins, Mr. Hunter, Mrs. Herbert K. James, Frank Kinch, Mr. Kimber, C. A. Mason, the Rev. W. C. Morris, Mrs. W. Matthews, Frank Pollard, Mrs. Percy, Mrs. Runciman, A. Rolfe-Rogers, E. B. W. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Wilson, Mrs. F. A. Williams, Mrs. K. I. Runciman, Miss D. M. Williams and Mrs. W. Widdowson.

PRESENTS FOR THE RED CROSS.

Through the kindness of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company the British Society forwarded by the Amazon, free of freight, a box containing two dozen sheets and a dozen and a half pillow cases made by Miss Yeomans, of estancia "La Norumbega," 9 de Julio (F.C.O.), for the Aston Branch of the British Red Cross Society. The material for one dozen sheets was kindly given by Messrs. Roberts and Co., of 31 Esmeralda, Buenos Aires, and the material for the other dozen by Messrs. Lorente Hnos., 9 de Julio.

TOBACCO FOR THE SOLDIERS.

The British Society forwarded by the last mail an order for 144 packets of tobacco and cigarettes to be distributed among the British soldiers in France.

TOBACCO FOR THE TROOPS

ACTION BY BRITISH SEAMEN IN B.A.

FORMATION OF A UNIQUE FUND

"What are Britain's seamen doing for the troops at the front?" This is a question that is being answered, locally, before it is asked. Probably the first man to whom it occurred was Mr. James Downey of the s.s. Skipton Castle. Within a few days he had asked it of many fellow seafarers, and, after an informal discussion on Monday, it was last night decided at a meeting at the Alexandra Tea Rooms to form a Buenos Aires British Seafarers' Tobacco Fund. Those present at the original discussion included:—Messrs. J. Downey, E. P. Molley, N. L. Williams, A. F. Macaulay, J. Cropper, R. L. Miller, C. A. Ward, G. Thompson and N. F. Keady.

Last evening's gathering was one of those functions out of which grow greater things. Mr. A. G. Pruden, Chairman of the British Society, attended by request and occupied the chair. He was accompanied by the Rev. H. Westby Brady. After the proposal had been duly explained, it was decided that the Fund be controlled by a committee consisting of both sea-going and shore members. The following were then elected: Sea-going: Capt. Kelly (s.s. Skipton Castle), Mr. Macaulay (a neutral vessel), Capt. Penwright (s.s. Verdi), Mr. L. F. Keady (s.s. Hesperides), Mr. G. L. Hunt (s.s. Socrates), and Mr. J. S. Edge (s.s. Verdi); Shore: Capt. Lewin, Mr. J. Gaul (Shore Superintendent, Nelson Line), Rev. H. Westby Brady, Mr. F. E. Beatty, and Mr. Neilsen.

As the sea-going members only stay in port for a limited time, it was decided that each should arrange for a successor before departure. This step ensures the committee maintaining its original strength.

Officers were elected as follows:—President, Mr. A. G. Pruden; Treasurer, Rev. W. Westby Brady; Secretary, Mr. F. E. Beatty; Assistant Secretary, Mr. H. Parry.

The committee are preparing subscription lists which will be available for distribution in the course of a few days. Meanwhile, the Rev. H. Westby Brady, Missions to Seamen, will be glad to receive donations. Even thus early—while the fund is still in the embryo stage—\$120 have been handed to the treasurer, and there can be little doubt that during the progress of the war the total receipts should amount to many thousands. The fund is one that should appeal to seamen. It enables them to show their practical sympathy with the men who are fighting for Britain; moreover, it relieves them of the difficulty usually experienced in the transmission of donations to the funds at home. Mr. Pruden, on behalf of the British Society, has undertaken to see that the sums collected are forwarded to England for the purchase of tobacco and cigarettes through channels already arranged. All that remains now is for the men on the vessels now in port to make the commencement of the venture a creditable one. They can do it—and they will.

The next meeting will be held in the Officers' Room at the Missions to Seamen Institute, Calle 25 de Mayo, at 8 p.m. on Saturday.

POLAND UNDER GERMAN RULE

APPOINTMENT OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

Zurich, August 10.

The Germans have appointed Von Agosadowiky Governor of Poland. They have also reorganised the police in Warsaw, and have appointed as Chief of Police Von Grascopp, a man who is notorious for his severity.

AEROPLANE "RIVER PLATE"

FIRST LIST OF DONATIONS

The following donations have been received towards the cost of the aeroplane which it is proposed to present to H. M. Government from the River Plate:—

Sir Reginald Tower \$100, The British Society 100, 2nd. Devon 15, H. S. Russell 5, Mrs. H. S. Russell 5, J. C. H. 10, A. G. Pruden 50, William Flint 114.50, Mrs. Hearn 1. E. D. T. 20, N. H. 5, F. C. 5, New Zealand 50, M. T. 5, H. D. M. and Co. 100, Juan B. Hall 114.50, N. H. Neilson 57.25, Captain Kilvert 34.35, Captain Jardine 11.15, Captain South 10, Captain Kelly 10, Henry H. Fisher 20, John Coulter 5, Sykes Wright 30, A. S. Hume 100, Managers and Staff of London and R.P. Bank 203, J. S. Maco 11.45, Mr. Rogers 20, Miss Fitz Patrick 5, A. E. G. 1, A. M. G. 1, V. A. C. 1, A. A. 1, A. H. 1, M. M. Venter 25, W. G. 10, J. Rees 10, A. Picken 10, E. H. Pons 10, S. P. Garfield 10, L. H. Hearn 10, B. W. Gardom 114.51, and Feeney and Co. 100. Total \$1522.04.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE'S
APPEAL.

The Local Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute desire to call the attention of Fellows to the appeal.

They state that the object is one well worthy of the support of Fellows, and they hope that interest in the proposal will be shown by the forwarding of contributions to the Hon. Treasurer, W. Watson, British Society, 536 Calle Cangallo, Buenos Aires.

ROYAL COLONIAL
INSTITUTE

ARGENTINE CIGARETTE FUND.

It having been suggested that the volunteers from this country would appreciate gifts of Argentine cigarettes, the local committee of the Royal Colonial Institute have pleasure in announcing that arrangements have been made through the kindness of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and Messrs. Houlder Brothers and Company, to convey by their steamers, free of freight, such quantities of cigarettes that may be available; and the latter Company, in England, will deal with the forwarding of same to intended recipients.

The Local Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute will arrange to ship the cigarettes in rotation, to all volunteers at the front and in training camps whose names and addresses are available, but any subscriber desirous of sending a gift of 10 packets to any special individual can do so provided address of volunteer is sent in writing with the subscription.

Subscription (open to the general public) for the R.C.I. Cigarette Fund from \$3 min upwards can be sent to Mr. B. Gwyn, Escritorio No. 200, Calle Balcarce No. 278.

The following is a further list of subscriptions: — Already acknowledged \$703.30, T. B. Morley 5.00, P. A. Grassick 5.00, Mrs. M. A. Clark 3.00, S. Williams 10.00, A. S. Turner 10.00, H. Darbyshire 10.00, E. A. Woodward 10.00, Hope Gibson 10.00, W. H. 10.00, C. H. Pearson 25.00, T. Lloyd Roberts 5.00, Residentes en Bahia Blanca 74.50, M. Miller 5.00, G. L. S. Wood 5.00, W. A. Harper 6.00, J. Leitch 5.00, S. Rossi 5.00, G. C. Burnand 10.00, T. H. Braithwaite 5.00, English Club 190.00, J. Briton Walker 5.00, W. B. 6.00, Pat. Cassery 5.00, J. W. G. 2.00, J. N. 2.00, V. W. 2.00, C. P. J. 2.00, L. Morlock 10.00, W. E. Seward 10.00; total \$1155.80.

The second shipment of 2,000 pkts. in boxes of 10 each, will be forwarded next week, and a list of volunteers to whom they are addressed will be duly published.

KILLED IN ACTION

DEATH OF AN ANGLO-
ARGENTINE

The death is announced of Lieut. A. F. Halstead, who was killed in action on June 28.

With a brilliant career before him in the profession of analytical chemist in the renowned firm of Messrs. Beyer, Peacock and Co., Gorton Foundry, Manchester, young Mr. A. F. Halstead shortly after the outbreak of war announced to his father, the present manager and secretary of Messrs. Beyer, Peacock and Co., Ltd. his desire to assist his country's cause. Idolised by his colleagues, his example electrified his fellow workmen many of whom left the foundry with him to enrol themselves at the same time.

Mr. A. F. Halstead was born in Rosario de Santa Fé, when his father was Locomotive Superintendent of the Cordoba and Rosario Railway. Prior to that the latter was Locomotive Superintendent of the Midland Railway of Uruguay, and now holds the responsible position of Manager and Secretary to Messrs. Beyer, Peacock and Co., Ltd.

Mr. A. F. Halstead almost immediately obtained a commission as Lieut. in the 15th Rifle Brigade, his aptitude and military intelligence being at once noticed by his superior officers, and he was drafted to the Dardanelles with the British Expeditionary Force, being attached to the 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 29th Division. He met his untimely death in that memorable storming of the heights of the Gallipoli peninsula in which his regiment distinguished itself with extraordinary gallantry, but paid such a heavy death toll in effecting that almost humanly insuperable but nevertheless brilliantly successful operation.

Lieut. A. F. Halstead was 22 years of age—the only and dearly loved son of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Halstead, Huntly Lodge, Sale, Cheshire. He is a nephew of Mr. J. H. Halstead, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent of the Central Uruguay Railway Company.

VOLUNTEERS FROM URUGUAY

LETTER FROM THE FRONT

The following letter has been received by Mr. C. W. Bayne, of the British Patriotic Committee, Montevideo:

"Last year I wrote to inform you that I had enlisted in the Royal Army Medical Corps. Since then I have been transferred to the Royal Field Artillery. My address now is: Driver R. E. Byrne No. 41812, "B" Battery, 46th Brigade, R.F.A., 14th Division, British Expeditionary Force, France. Would further inform you that J. W. Masters has also transferred to the Artillery, so that Masters, Callender and myself are still together, though in different batteries we often meet out here and talk about the old days in S. A.

We have all been here on active service for upwards of two months. We are getting more or less inured to the hardships of rough work and weather at the front.

We are all interested to know of doings in Montevideo, and I should be very pleased if you could send me an occasional Spanish paper to keep in touch against the time when I hope to return.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) R. E. BYRNE.

RED CROSS WORK

Address by Mr. F. H.
Chevallier Boutell

CONCERT AT AMERICAN CHURCH

A Choral and Instrumental Concert was given last night in the American Church Hall in aid of the British Red Cross Fund, and of the Benevolent Fund of the Church. With the generosity which characterises the Rev. Dr. McLaughlin and his congregation, the latter item was waived with the result that the entire benefit went to the Red Cross Fund. Mr. F. Chevallier Boutell, Agent for the British Red Cross Fund, was present, and spoke on behalf of that noble institution. The programme was as follows:

Pianoforte duet. Overture, "Ruy Blas" (composed 1839), Mendelssohn. Miss M. Millar and Prof. H. G. Wellby.

Part-song, "Old Tubal Cain," (C. A. E. Harris), choir.

Violin solo, "Hungarian Rhapsody," (Hauser), Mrs. A. H. Davis (accompanist, Miss McKinnon.)

Cantata, "The Wreck of the Hesperus," (T. Anderton), choir. Soloists: Mrs. J. B. Munks, Messrs. A. T. Nickson, Stanley Parker, and W. J. Burton. (Accomp. Miss M. Millar).

Part-song, "A Spring Choir," (Ciro Pinsuti), choir.

A short address by F. H. Chevallier Boutell, Esq., Agent for the British Red Cross Fund.

Collection in aid of British Red Cross.

Cello solo, "Romance," (J. B. Deane), Miss M. Wilkinson.

Part song, "Stay prythee, stay," (Sir H. R. Bishop), choir (accompanist, Miss M. Millar).

Violin solo, "Elfenfantz," (David Popper), Mrs. A. H. Davis (accompanist, Miss McKinnon).

Part-song, "Newquay Fisherman's Song," (D. McKenzie), choir.

Cello solo, "Mazurka," (Bosworth), Miss M. Wilkinson.

Part-song "Comrades of Glory," (T. Mee Pattison), a song of Anglo-Saxon unity, choir.

It was a feature that the vocal music consisted of part songs, vigorously rendered by the Choir, who had been carefully prepared by Professor H. G. Wellby. "The Wreck of the Hesperus," Anderton's Cantata, is Longfellow's well-known sea tragedy, set to music, and was very effective. Mrs. Munks and Messrs. Nickson, Stanley Parker and Burton doing justice to the solos, and Miss M. Millar accompanying this and the other choral music. Mrs. Davis displayed her marked ability as a violinist in the Hungarian Rhapsody with its wild measure, and "Elfenfantz" following the latter with St. Saens' exquisite "Mort de Cygne." Two delightful Cello solos, "Romance" and "Mazurka" were contributed by Miss N. Wilkinson, with a fine breadth and richness of tone.

Professor Wellby introduced Mr. F. Chevallier Boutell, who said that the greatest or one of the greatest Societies in the world, and which was doing the noblest work was the British Red Cross Society, first founded in 1870 by Lord Wantage, V. C. of the Alma. It did great work in the war of that year. In 1898 it was strengthened by the National Commission of the British Red Cross, and up till 1905, had collected two and a half million dollars gold, and spent it on the care of the sick and wounded. In that year Queen Alexandra

LOHENGRIN

Sunday night's performance of "Lohengrin" at the Coliseo, was on the whole, excellent. Señor P. Ballo Marin as the Knight of the Swan, was vocally competent and the malign figure of Frederick of Telramund was most efficiently filled by Sr. Marcolini. As the Emperor, Sr. Melocchi was most impressive both vocally and in person. The Herald of Sr. Alfieri was also excellent. Sra. Viscardi in Elsa, while she sang well was a trifle wooden, a difficulty perhaps belonging partly to the character. Sra. Garibaldi was a dramatic and rich voiced Ortruda. The scenery was good and the orchestration capital throughout, their attack and tempo being beyond cavi.

LANDSLIDE AT CULEBRA CUT

TRAFFIC THROUGH PANAMA
CANAL SUSPENDED.

Washington, Aug. 9.

The Department of War has announced another landslide in the Culebra cut of the Panama Canal, preventing the passage of shipping. It is expected that traffic will be resumed in three days.

convened a great meeting at Buckingham Palace, and in addressing it, said that ever since the South African war, it had been on her mind that more ought to be done. It was then further strengthened by the National Aid Society, and it was arranged that while in peace, it worked independently, it came in war under the authority of the War Office and the Admiralty. She appealed at that time to all the women of the Empire to assist, as it was preeminently women's work. The Patrons of the Society, are the King and Queen of Britain, and its scope is to provide those comforts which are beyond the ordinary provision of the War Department services. There are now at the war fronts, not less than 80,000 men and women engaged in this work and 1300 ambulances, motors, and motor kitchens are scouring the roads picking up and succouring the wounded, and conveying them to the Hospitals. In this unparalleled war, the percentage of deaths is the lowest known. Why? Because of the activities of the Red Cross Society. It was difficult at this distance to realise the horrors of the war, but if those who heard him had been at London Termini, and had seen the trains discharging their loads of wounded, many were remnants of men, they would understand. Mr. Boutell related the moving scene (referred to in a previous report) he had witnessed among the blind soldiers when visiting them with Mr. Pearson, President of the Blind Institute. He appealed to the meeting to give what they could to the Red Cross, not only then but whenever they could. Every day a great work was being done. A dollar might save a man's life, and this was a chance to do one's duty and to help with the greatest work now being done in the world, that of the British Red Cross.

The collection was taken up by four young ladies attractively garbed as Red Cross nurses, and so efficacious was their bearing of the plate, that the sum of \$166.40 was announced as a result. Of this only \$15 was to be deducted for printing, the net \$151 remaining for the Fund, which was considered satisfactory. After the conclusion of the programme, the Rev. Dr. McLaughlin proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Boutell and to Professor Wellby, the artistes and Choir who had given them such a pleasant evening. The result was thus successful financially and otherwise.

ROSS'S

Belfast
Ginger Ale

"WE SHALL WIN!"

Britain's Part in the War

INSPIRING MESSAGES BY B. A. BRITONS

THE VIEWS OF A NEUTRAL

(EXCLUSIVE TO "THE HERALD")

After twelve months of war the British people are even more optimistic than they were on the outbreak of hostilities.

This spirit of optimism prevails with equal warmth among the British community of the Capital.

To-day we are enabled to publish a series of messages to HERALD readers from prominent local Britons; together with a masterly expression of a neutral's opinion from the pen of the Rev. Dr. McLaughlin, Pastor of the American Church.

The statements in question appear below.

MR. F. H. CHEVALLIER BOUTELL

(BRITISH RED CROSS DELEGATE IN ARGENTINA).

"I believe what every Britisher believes, that we shall win, but I believe with Mr. Lloyd George that it will not be leaden bullets, but silver ones which will gain the victory.

"We know what we have done in holding the German army and their fleet. We know all about capturing their colonies and about the setting of our foot in the Dardanelles, but we must remember that even if we have done nothing, we have lost nothing. The Germans were 15 years in advance of us. Their generals and their officers were always up to concert pitch, whereas we had only arrangements for an army of some 150,000; we did not have thousands of officers, to command the vast army we soon shall have, but now we have the machine to do it and I believe we shall do it, but not yet. The war will go through another winter, another 18 months.

KITCHENER INTENDED TO VISIT B.A.

"To show how little we expected war, I may say that it was only on April 24, 1914, that I was dining with General French at the Automobile Club and a few days later with Lord Kitchener who promised to pay me a visit out here because he had nothing to do. General French also had ideas of a South American tour for the same reason.

"As for Russia, I believe very shortly, perhaps within two and three weeks, we shall have news of great developments. It is hard work following an unbeaten army and it cannot be followed for ever, we must have a change soon."

MR. A. G. PRUDEN

(CHAIRMAN OF THE BRITISH SOCIETY).

"I think that the Germans by their organisation have shewn their criminal intent and I believe that the British Government have earned a debt of gratitude from the whole world by their capacity in protecting shipping. England had an army of some 260,000 to 270,000 men. To-day it has an army of 3,000,000. This only shews what the British nation is made of."

MR. W. WATSON

(HON. TREASURER, THE BRITISH SOCIETY.)

We now realise that Britain must win this war. Six months ago it was "Business as usual." To-day this has completely changed "It is war first and business afterwards."

REV. DR. MC LAUGHLIN

(PASTOR, AMERICAN CHURCH.)

"I am impressed first of all with the spiritual and moral bankruptcy of Germany. From my childhood days I have known its people, its language, its literature and religion, and only a little before the war my admiration for all these led me to travel through the length and breadth of its Empire. The most painful disillusion of my life has been the death and disappearance of the old Germany and the unspeakable brutality and lack of conscience of the New. With the Editor of the North American Review I believe that England, with her allies, is fighting for Righteousness, Democracy and Liberty.

GERMANY BRANDED WITH ETERNAL INFAMY.

"It is hard for non-Americans to understand how the history and very existence of the United States are rooted in the tradition of non-interference in European wars. Still I should have rejoiced had my country officially protested against awful cruelties—the diabolical atrocities perpetrated against unarmed civilians, including helpless women and children, as shown in the Lord Bryce Report. The sinking of the Lusitania will brand the German Empire with eternal infamy. For President Wilson and his course I have confidence and admiration without limit. Christian America unanimously endorses him and should it come to the worst will stand behind him to the last man and the last drop of blood.

REV. DR. FLEMING

(ST. ANDREW'S SCOTCH CHURCH)

"Being so far away it is difficult to realise the immensity of the conflict. We must remember, that whenever a European war has occurred it has lasted some years and we must not, therefore, be surprised if the present war lasts longer than was originally thought."

REV. W. M. LAING

(ST. ANDREW'S SCOTCH CHURCH)

"I think much of the German news is as reliable as our own and that it will yet be a long time before the war is over."

REV. H. WESTBY RRADY

(CHAPLAIN, MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.)

"Twelve months of war have found the country stronger by far than it was in the beginning. We are more fully convinced of the justice of our aims and more ready to go on to the end in freedom's cause 'who lives if England dies, who dies if England lives'?"

We have seen what the strongest and best organised army in the world can do against Britain and her Allies. We have seen the wonderful resistance of an army of willing soldiers against an army made by compulsion. Germany has called up her reserves, Britain's new first line has yet to be given trial.

Her navy has by quiet wonderful work gained control of the seven seas.

Her merchant service carries on her work as though there were no war. This we see each day. Her methods are honourable and as far as war makes it possible, humane.

ENGLISH GOLD

AN INCREASED DEMAND

The demand for English sovereigns is on the increase, with the result that the exchange value of the sovereign is advancing. On the Argentine market the cause is unknown, but yesterday morning, there was a complete absence of gold circulation and none was offered for sale. Good purchasers had to pay increased prices, and gold now remains firm at a premium of 3 per cent.

Luis Costantini

Agriculturist & Seedsman

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HEAD OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE AT RIVADAVIA 6717 to 25.

U. T. 919 FLORES.

OFFICES AND GARDENS AT RIVADAVIA 5956.

U.T. 196 FLORES.

LARGE GARDENS IN LUJAN, F.C.O.

SEWER TRAGEDY IN B.A.

FIFTEEN MEN ASPHYXIAIED

CAPITAL'S UNWHOLESOME DRAINS

On August 5th several workmen engaged in underground sanitary works were asphyxiated. The bodies of two of them have already been recovered, while several others are stated to be in a grave condition.

A gang of workmen under a foreman were despatched to the corner of Venezuela and General Uruquiza for the purpose of cleaning up the main drain, which has been neglected of late and the main descent into which is situated at the corner of these streets. Five workmen descended into the drain, the foreman remaining above. All were furnished with lamps and cleaning instruments and were instructed to make the "round" of the drain, up to Belgrano, Rioja, Rivadavia, and back to the point of entry. After a considerable time the foreman, remarking the non-return of the peons, descended the drain and shouted to them. There was no answering call and the foreman noticing the fumes of gas, began to suspect a catastrophe. He went for assistance and ventured with a body of firemen. A preliminary search brought to light the body of a workman named Pedro Infantin. The fumes of gas forced them back to the surface for some time, but on again descending they came across two more bodies, those of Carmelo Scallievi and Nicolas Scato, both of whom were unconscious. Doctors were on the scene and immediately rendered first aid and artificial respiration. In the operation of continuing the search for the other two workmen, the head of Comisaria No. 10 Florentino Dominguez, the chief of the firemen Ambrosio Jara, and three other helpers Francisco Suarez, Antonio Romero and Juen Funes were also asphyxiated.

Later, steps were taken to ventilate the drain and after a period of two more hours, the bodies of the two missing workmen Pablo Brighato and Nicolas Pelossi were recovered. They were immediately taken to the Ramos Mejia Hospital where oxygen was administered. Pelossi has recovered. A police official (name unknown) and the firemen Manuel Paz, Augustin Aguirre, Silva Gonzalez and Fernando Vitullo are all of them in a more or less grave condition.

The affair has created no small sensation. It is a well known fact that the drainage of the city is none too carefully supervised and on many occasion the smell arising from some of them can be actually "felt." Although it is to be regretted that the

POLICE OFFICIALS IN COMBAT

TWO MEN WOUNDED.

An affair between two police officials, which has ended in the wounding of both of them, is reported from Rosario.

An inspector named Tomas Munez was on his rounds and discovered a vigilante, who was on duty at the corner of Avenida Pellegrini in a state of drunkenness and in such a condition that he could not fulfil his duties. The inspector arrested the man and was proceeding to the station when the latter drew his revolver and fired two shots at his superior. One of these was blank and the other took effect. In return Munez fired on his assailant and hit him in the chest.

More police and the ambulance was soon on the scene, and the two injured officials taken to the Asistencia Publica. The vigilante Segundo Lobos is in a dangerous condition and the inspector is considered to blame for not having disarmed him on arrest.

NO GERMAN TO BE TAUGHT

ENGLISH SUBSTITUTED IN RUSSIAN SCHOOLS.

Petrograd, August 10.

In compliance with an application from the educational authorities the Minister of Finance has ordered that in future the curriculum of most of the commercial schools in Russia

affair of yesterday afternoon was one of such a serious nature, it should have a most salutary effect upon the authorities controlling the sanitation of the city. The matter demands the closest investigation and the promptest of measures for the public safety.

Later information received states that an enormous gathering of people surrounded the place of the occurrence. Ten firemen were first on the scene, followed an hour later by 15 more, a body of police agents, 16 peons from the Municipality, 30 boys from the Coronel Ram6n Falc6n Asylum, eight ambulances, five doctors and 10 medical assistants. In all 15 persons are under treatment at the Ramos Mejia Hospital. Captain Blanco, although under treatment is stated to be out of danger, but Lieutenant Vinas is stated to be in a grave condition.

The affair has resulted in the death of Infantin, an Italian, 35 years of age, who was found dead and the others have been identified as Scarbagliatri and Giacatto, both Italians, 26 and 29 years of age respectively. They have since died.

A BRITON'S POINT OF VIEW

Facts and Fiction in the Argentine

By Addison Steele

Note.—The following is written without malice or evil intention. The characters drawn are purely imaginary.

PART II.

Speaking of pantomimes, when I perform in my modest way, I must have sole interest of my audience. Not long ago I was at a wedding reception, and afterwards there was an informal concert amongst the guests, and I was asked to recite a pathetic ballad, though of course I said "No, I really couldn't," and all that insincere rot. I had got well into the second verse, and had got my audience down with intense drama, when the door opened suddenly, and a manservant announced Mr. and Mrs. Montajutigg. There are times when swearing is the most appropriate, and the only thing to do, but when you are on the stage in the middle of a passionate monologue, the chances seem against you. I believe there were some people who were sorry for me, for they said, "Hush! Don't make a noise, etc.," but there were others who seemed delighted to see Mr. and Mrs. Montajutigg, and he had to explain the reason why he was so late. He even went into a long story of how his wife missed the train, and how and what he had for dinner in town. Of course, I couldn't stand there looking like a fool, so I said "Ladies and gentlemen, I will now give you an imitation of how Mr. Montajutigg lost his train." I felt greatly satisfied after this, and I am sure it pleased the bride. But in regard to the fiddlers and the noise of glasses and laughter, it seems a little sad upon the composers and upon the players, although even they see the humour of the thing when they count the paper dollars at the end of the month. Timber wanted to know how much the lady musicians in cafés got, and was going to ask the waiter. I am glad he didn't, because the waiter would have thought he wanted to borrow. Everybody borrows more or less in Argentina, and credit has been brought to a fine art. It is quite easy to live from month to month without paying anything. Naturally some are cleverer than others in this way, but now that the crisis has bitten them rather severely, they look for your money in advance. I personally dislike paying in advance for anything, because I never seem to get my money's worth. At a flat in which I once lived outside the city the landlady spoke of long courses and excellent variety of food, until I thought I had struck a Paradise, but after the first few days I found that the spinach and chopped sausage were separate dishes and there was no joint nor wine, very little fruit, no coffee, because she didn't think I liked it, and absolutely no comfort whatever, so the next night I got my meals served in the bedroom. This was really too much. I don't hold with meals by the bedside, so I carefully distributed the macaroni over the highly polished floor, and packing my bags, called the good lady in. Her screams must have been heard for miles, for I could hear many windows being opened. She barred the door with both hands. I was not to pass until I had cleaned it up, but I evaded her and darted down the three flights of stone stairs at top speed. I have never paid in advance since then, and I hope my words will be a warning. It is better to pay weekly, and I am sure the nation would be better off if it paid on that principle.

The dice box is a wonderful institution. South America without dice would be like a balloon without gas. There are many forms of gambling in this rollicking old world, but there

are none that hold such a complete satisfaction as the simple dice. To speak about this kind of gamble to the uninitiated is impossible, so to those who have never handled the shaker I trust that the day they may have the opportunity, then and only then will they understand the charm of their old fashioned sport.

The theatrical show that Timber affected was a production by the amateurs in the city. It was a farce got up to benefit and cheer the lives of the English residents, only the theatrical supporters had not been over enthusiastic lately, and it was up to me to pull them through, as I had acted before, in many theatres in London.

We said good-night to Timber and Perkins at their flat, and Smithers and I waited for the tram to take us to the station. Every tram in Buenos Aires has a number on the top in big figures, so you only have to learn your numbers to get all over the city. It is the greatest tramway service in the world, I should imagine, for there are over a hundred different routes running for miles out into the country and connecting up small villages on its way. Sometimes the only road is the tram track, where you splash along over the sleepers and tiny bridges, muddy paths and slippery banks. It is the only cheap thing in Buenos Aires, and in this, you get too much for your money. The great advantage is that they run all night. No sooner are you seated in the car than in comes a paper boy who shouts the late editions down your neck—a most hideous noise. I swore quietly under my breath.

The short railway trip to our suburb accomplished, we shake hands and go divers ways, and the policeman at the corner blows his whistle. It is not for our benefit; he is simply calling to his comrade; it is for the public safety, and this system of calling is good, for there are no side turnings in Buenos Aires, no little alleys, and courts in which the burglar can make his escape, so they guard the squares, and you can rest in peace unless the whistle wakes you up, and the sweeping carts are still, also. There is not a high average of burglaries to the amount of people, and the only robberies one suffers is from the local tradesmen, whose great desire is to rob you of ten cents or more, it may be.

The next day, Sunday, we decided to go up the river. Early morn found us down by the beautiful stream. The Lujan has a splendid charm of its own; it flows out of the River Plate at San Fernando, leaving the Tigre on the left. For boating parties and within easy rowing distance are Recreos—or houses of refreshment in which you can wander round amongst the peaches and oranges. Also you can amuse your-

self by cooking your own sheep, or joint, in the prepared stone fireplace built for the purpose. The whole place is more or less wild. There are no signboards marked "Private," or "Trespassers will be prosecuted." There are no iron railings, which tell you to keep off the grass. Here the undergrowth is thick, and with a sharp knife you have heaps of material for your fire. For a picnic it is ideal. You may be miles away from any living soul, yet within a stone's throw behind the trees, you are in touch with civilisation. All the recreos are not the same. Some are more advanced, even than those I've been speaking of; places more or less like hotels where you can spend the night in a decent bed, and get a very good dinner with every drink under the sun. On the other hand there are some old-fashioned places that you feel you are in the backwoods. I had just put a quantity of brushwood on the fire to get ready for lunch. As Timber and Perkins had gone to the Recreo to bring up the little things we had left behind, such as salt, mustard, etc., etc., Smithers was reading the newspaper, a Buenos Aires edition of news especially salted for their readers and which came out every morning except days after holidays, when they felt it their duty to give their employees a rest. When you read the "S——," said Smithers, "you never know exactly where you are. Look at this advertisement; it's upside down. I expect the man who 'set this up' is an Argentine; no one else would see the humour: here also are some words spelt wrongly. I wonder who the reader is? I once called on the "S——" and—"You are burning the meat!" This remark was addressed to me, for the fire had caught some of the fat and was fast devouring our mid-day meal. Timber and Perkins came up with the supplies, and seeing the situation, helped me to cut away the affected parts.

We thoroughly enjoyed our merry lunch, under the blazing sun. Who cares whether the flies eat your butter or the mosquitoes bite your ankles? Who cares whether you have a fork or plate to eat the fruit? No one bothers; everyone is happy. A meal with no ceremony, under the trees, up the Tigre, has its own blessing, and there's nothing like forgetting your troubles and thereby receiving the full flavour of the simple life.

We sculled about five miles, wending our way round the pretty channels that connect these rivers, and arrived back at the Tigre Boat Club to change and have tea. The Tigre Boat Club is splendidly situated, its lawn and landing stage runs down to the Lujan and makes an excellent spot to finish your day's labour. The boatman takes your skiff and you hie to your dressing room to bath and change. The active rowing men have good quarters in the *galpón* the last few years. When we got back the eight were about to take the water for a spin, a better set up crew one wouldn't wish to meet. I like the rowing man he is generally straight, and a good hearted cheerful individual, one who will make a good friend. Smithers can't stand them at any price, can't see any humour he says, in 8 strong men trying to pull their hearts out, "where's the sense?" "besides they never win anything." The Club house has a veranda on which tea is served and very well too.

For people like ourselves that don't tea, there's a bar in which, a complete assortment of bottles are shown to advantage. We ferried across to the station and soon steamed away to town. The carriage was full of holiday makers and lively girls and I watched Smithers giving the glad eye to the girl opposite she passed it on to her friend and soon the whole compartment was giving glad eyes to me and another, the whole atmosphere was one of concealed merriment, making the journey seem delightfully short. The conductor takes your ticket, he sways from one side to another as he passes through the corridor he slams the intervening doors, which make you jump out of your skin, the stations come and go, he keeps on doing it and so on and so on until you wonder if the rolling stock of any railway can ever stand the strain.

After some difficulty I got my three companions to come and live with me at Belgrano in a boarding house a few squares from the station. Timber wasn't over enthusiastic over boarding houses, for he found they were only places in which the landlady was out for blood, or else they had some evil design of getting one of their daughters off their hands. Smithers agreed with me, he said there was nothing like *casas de pensión* for humour. Perkins also had objections, but this was on account of dress, but when I informed them, there was no daughters eligible for marriage and that dress didn't matter except a collar for dinner, they seemed satisfied. They came in at the end of the month.

It was a big house and there were many boarders all of whom were pleased to see us. Round the festive board, starting from the right, were first, the bank clerk in his Club blazer and dancing pumps. I could feel he was wearing fancy socks to match by the way he stuck his feet out. He seemed to have had a busy day in B. Mitre, for every now and then, his eyes would half close, and a frown would come over his face. He never spoke, unless someone asked him a direct question. Next came another banker, a man who looked like a soldier, a merry fellow he also had had a busy day in the centre, for he was going to put his fish in his lap instead of his serviette. Opposite to him was a camp man up for the Palermo Horse Show, a most wonderful specimen and one of the greatest liars I have ever had the pleasure of hearing. I felt pleased Smithers sat next to him, he may by chance keep him under. Then came a thin fellow who looked like Wellington, only he was a jewellers assistant. Then there was a man called Bluebird, a round little thing who never eat sweets and who only drank water, in fact he had it for breakfast, with dry bread. Its remarkable how a habit clings to men after many years. But this man was intellectual, he could talk on any subject from a sparking plug to road making, and it was very interesting to hear his opinion, even on the simple diet. He told me in a quiet moment after dinner, that he had walked from Retiro station to Belgrano on the railway line with his coat off purely for exercise. Smithers who was close by, asked if they put the signals down for him to pass? I don't think he liked Smithers after that. Timber got into conversation with the camp man and I could hear bits such as.

(To be Continued).

FERNET-BRANCA

Tonic, bitter, appetizer and digestive

HOFER & Co., B. Aires.—Sole Agents

Mainly for Women

Conducted by "Egeria"

A PROMISE OF SPRING

"Everybody comes for a short time, but they stay forever" said a cheerful friend when I said I was only in Argentina for as short a time as I could make it.

"For-ever!" Surely not and if so why?" I asked.

"Well" said my friend.

"I don't know but you never get money enough to get away first as you would like to get away, and so wait the little longer and a little longer still, and presently you find you are here to stay."

Full of dislike of the place and its conditions, and full of the longing for one's own country, one feels sure that the cheerful friend must be wrong; but presently you meet another friend, who says he has been here nine years, although he came only for one; and yet another who has been going every year for six years, and now he is waiting until "the war is over."

And then you begin to ponder, and that far-away "home sweet home" looks farther away still, and then you decide to put the longing aside anyway until after the war. I read a story about Labrador recently, and remember that there is a class of people living on that uninviting coast called "livyerers," the word being a contraction of "live-heres," those who gave the name evidently finding that those people who could settle on such inhospitable shores, should be distinguished by a name of their own.

The "livyerers" were once enthusiastic young men who had gone to Labrador full of ambition and hope: but who postponing the fulfilment of their desires, also postponed their return; until the country got them in its grip; and they found themselves fast bound to the cold rocks of Labrador, never getting either enough energy or money to leave the place. So possibly the lure of impossible fortunes to be made in Argentina keeps us all chained here, waiting for the "good times" which never come, or for the end of the war, or any old excuse will serve to wear out the time which should be devoted to the effort of quitting; unless indeed the country has got its grip on us, and the desire to get away is a habit and nothing more. And, indeed, when one gets outside the city, and sees the many beauty spots to be enjoyed, the intensity of the longing to leave Argentina in the haze of distance becomes lost in the pleasure of sensuous delight. One of the many beauty spots is Vicente Lopez. A ramble through the pleasant grounds to the hotel is invigorating and tea on the patio where a fine view of Buenos Aires and districts is obtainable is still more so. One forgets the crowded streets the ever "chaotic" pavements, the endless noise, the smoke and the stir of the city when with elbow room and to spare, one is taking in deep draughts of eucalyptus-scented air, or drinking deep of oxygen purified by the sweet mimosa-blossom and the honey-laden pitosperum. One sees the promise of spring everywhere. The "broom" brushes are in bud, and the rose-beds, show the little green shoots on the thorny stems which will soon mean sweet-smelling bouquets of the queen of flowers. And the "livyerers" are not slow to take advantage of what offers beyond the city discomforts.

The tennis courts at Belgrano are well patronised, "Golf" station is a busy one, all the Sunday pastimes are much sought after for it is the day when the country gets its fastest grip on the stranger within its gates. The coming of spring is always a most happy time anywhere. In England after the dreary, leaden winter it is glorious—it is as if a heavy pall of gloom were suddenly lifted, and the

WOMEN TO THE FRONT!

At a recent meeting in London the significance of the change which war needs have wrought in the activities of militant leaders was emphasised by Mrs. Pankhurst's retort to a lonely interrupter in the gallery, who (after an apparent protest against well-to-do women volunteering "while other women are starving"), cried, "We want the vote first."

"Well, I am glad to think she is in a very small minority," said Mrs. Pankhurst, and the meeting cheered heartily. "The majority of the women who are suffragists wanted the vote in order that they might serve their country by using it and when their country is in peril the women suffragists of this country, who knew why they wanted the vote, are ready to work night and day—if need be, to die—in order to win this war, so that we may win new victories for liberty and civilisation in the future."

Those who spoke about the women's movement as an anti-war movement," she declared, "were greatly mistaken. They failed to understand that women were carrying on an agitation against anti-womanism. The women's movement never was anti-man, never has been, and never will be."

We were fighting, in Germany, a nation fully organised for war, and in that organisation, from the very beginning, the services of women had been taken into account. She gave the following figures to show the proportion of German women engaged in war work:

	Per cent.
Munitions	40
Harness making and leather goods	15
Tent-making	50
Drugs	33
Surgical appliances	15
Field-glasses	20
Tinned provisions	75
Textile goods	75
Tobacco	70

"If," she said, "we had the same number of women engaged there would be released for war service an overwhelming number of men who are now engaged in doing that kind of work for this country. We hope the National Register is going to accomplish that great work."

Mrs. Pankhurst spoke very effectively of what she saw in France, thanks to the kindness of the Minister of Munitions, M. Thomas, with whom she had an interview. She visited a large motor-car works which has been converted into a munition factory. "In that works," said Mrs. Pankhurst, "I saw women who, before the war, had had no training whatever, now making shells and fuses. I brought back with me some specimens of their work, and I was told, while I was there, that there

restrained things of Nature were given freedom, and bounding life had taken the place of suspended animation. In Argentina, the coming of spring is hailed with mixed feelings. It unfortunately, means that nasty things are to follow. The days when the clear, blue sky is almost white with the intensity of heat, when the mild breezes blow hot, and when the *bichos* that cease not their buzzing and their stinging are emerging from their winter fastnesses, to change their "fasts" into "feasts"; and we provide the feasts. But in the early days, when the trees and shrubs are in bud and blossom, when the dainty green of the fields is young; and the birds are twittering their love songs, nothing can be fairer than the suburbs of the Argentine Capital. And this may be one of the secrets why the "livyerers" live here!

are women making shells so heavy that it takes two women to lift them. They are making fine and delicate portions of mechanism which, it seemed to me, was work infinitely more suitable for women than men."

"These things are known to Mr. Lloyd George," she continued. "And so we may augur the very best from the fact that Mr. Lloyd George has appointed a day on which to receive our deputation."

Madame Clara Butt (speaking as Mrs. Kennerley Rumford) followed with a neat and effective speech. "Courage," she said, "is sexless. The days for men to work and women to weep are over."

Another statement made at a meeting of the Board of Agriculture in London recently was "Women must keep the farm going!"

The President, Lord Selbourne, made an appeal to the women of every class to assist the farmer with their labour.

Many are the lessons learned in Flanders. "When I was," he said, in France and Flanders a short time ago nothing struck me more than the complete manner in which agricultural operations had been carried out by the French and Belgian farmers right up to the British lines, and even within the zone of German shell fire, and yet there were no able-bodied men to be seen in the fields. The work had been entirely done by men incapable of fighting and by women and children. I am sure that in such a national crisis as the present the farmers of England and Wales will not fall behind those of France and Belgium in meeting war conditions, and that they will not only maintain, but actually increase, their output of agricultural produce.

"The appeal I would make to the women is not to go and work because they want the money which they would earn, but because it is the special contribution they can make to the success of our arms in the present war. The women who helps to keep the farm going by milking or hoeing will be contributing to the defeat of Germany as surely as her husband or son who is guarding the North Sea or fighting in the trenches.

"My appeal is not addressed alone to the wives and daughters of agricultural labourers, but to the women of every class, and the less a woman needs to earn money for the support of herself and family the more insistent would be my appeal to her patriotism—by organisation, by practical example, by counsel, and by influence to see to it that the women in the agricultural districts of England and Wales make their contribution to victory.

"To the farmers I would say: "Do not reject a form of labour to which you are unaccustomed because you have not proved its value." If your need is not urgent now it may very well become so next year, and the earlier the organisation of women's labour in each county is completed the sooner will that labour become efficient."

Miss Julia C Lathrop had the distinction of being appointed chief of a federal bureau. When it was decided to make the Children's Bureau a part of the Department of Commerce and Labour, Miss Lathrop, who had done excellent work in Chicago, was invited to come to Washington and organise the work for child welfare throughout the country. It had been estimated that at least 200,000 babies, half of whom might have been saved, died every year, and Miss Lathrop at once set to work to discover the reasons of this great mortality and to diffuse information, provide service and instruction, and otherwise set machinery to work to save the lives of babies and of older children, too.

Women have fairly established themselves as lawyers in America. Arkansas, Georgia and Virginia are the only States where women are not allowed to practice law.

SOME WOMEN AND MANY THINGS

A little time ago the whole of the front row of stalls at the London Alhambra was allotted to Tommies—blind Tommies blinded in that hell over in Flanders says Mr. Gossip in the *Daily Sketch*. They were led along, fumbling feeling their way, in single file. When, guided by kindly hands, they were settled in their seats, one called out, "Where are yer Bill?" "Ere I am, wot abaht it?" "Got yer opera-glasses with yer?" Spirit like this baffles comment.

Despite some years of strenuous platform work in two hemispheres, Mrs. Philip Snowden preserves her youthful appearance. Some years ago (says a writer in the *Manchester Guardian*), when Mrs. Snowden's name was less known in public work, she was lecturing in a small Lancashire town. The chairman was anxious to assure the audience that, though Mrs. Snowden might look youthful, her intellect was mature, and this is how he did it. "She may look a bit young," said the kindly man; "but looks is not everything, and I can tell you as Mrs. Snowden is no spring chicken!"

Lady Granard, whose husband has been appointed Vice-Admiral of the Province of Connaught, is one of the many charming American peeresses, being before her marriage Miss Ogden Mills, of Staatsburg. She takes a very keen interest in her Irish home, Castle Forbes, which she has greatly improved and beautified since her marriage six years ago. She has two very charming little girls.

Queen Elizabeth of Belgium has written and published books on a variety of subjects. She is very fond of household pets, and one of her books contains a series of animal anecdotes founded on her own experiences. She is a keen motorist, and she and King Albert have often mended a punctured motor tyre on the road when they have been driving alone in the country near Brussels.

Lady Carnarvon's hospital for officers at Highclere Castle is an ideal abode for convalescents. This stately Berkshire seat is a big, handsome mansion, with lofty central tower, standing nearly 600ft above sea-level in a grand park. In normal times there is usually a big party at Highclere for Newbury races, and shooting parties are entertained in the winter, for Lady Carnarvon figures largely in social life. She has also serious tastes, one being Egyptology, which she shares with Lord Carnarvon, an experienced and learned archaeologist, as well as a fine all-round sportsman.

Miss Betty Manners, elder daughter of Lord and Lady Manners, accompanied her twin sister, Miss Angela Manners, when the latter went to Dinard to resume nursing work. Miss Angela Manners, with Mr. Winston Churchill's sister-in-law, Miss Nellie Hozier, a doctor and five nurses, took an ambulance to Belgium in the early days of the war, and remained until the beginning of December, when the German authorities broke up the merciful little enterprise. The party suffered imprisonment, insult, and a considerable amount of hardship before it was permitted to travel home by way of Germany, Denmark, and Norway to Newcastle-on-Tyne. Lord and Lady Manners, who thus heroically lend their daughters, lost their elder son in France on September 1.

In conferring the vote unreservedly on women, as now held by men, Denmark has beaten her cautious dependency, Iceland, which gave the vote only to women of forty-five and upwards. But this discrepancy is automatically removed in leaps of five years until twenty-five, which is the male Icelandic's coming of age as a voter.

LAND OF LILLIPUT

Conducted by Egeria

My dear Lilliputians,

I have just returned from an afternoon at the Parque Lezama and I am wondering whether you all know of this beautiful place; because I have spoken of it to so many Lilliputians' mothers, and they say they have never heard of the gardens.

Some time ago I wrote about them and of the museum there; this has been closed for repairs for a very long time, and I did not enquire to-day, if it were open or not, because outside was so much nicer than inside, the air was so balmy, there was a breath of Spring in the trees, and the sun shone so brightly in the early afternoon that one could be satisfied to wander through the avenues, or to sit on one of the many seats under the trees, and just live. It seems such a pity to see such a large public garden and so few Lilliputians in them, to get the benefits it offers. There is so much to amuse and educate the young mind, the gardeners are busy turning over the soil for the young plants, all the winter flowers are in bloom, the camellia trees are crimson with their wax-like blossoms, and the red japonica flowers make gay many trellis works and fences. Then there are the many coloured irises, also the white, or as we used to call them when I lived in Lilliput—flags—and the golden marigolds, and even the pretty little heartsease, which cannot wait for the coming of Spring, before putting on their best velvet clothing, and showing their bright little pansy faces. The lawns are green as the fresh young grass knows how to be, and the trees are beginning to get their summer clothing ready. Everything is delightful in the shady walks, the birds sing gaily among the evergreens, and the goldfish in the fountain ponds on the lower terrace are busily darting hither and thither in the shallow waters, half hidden by banks of sweet clover and other green growth pleasant to the sight. Here and there are little groups of Lilliputians playing while the nurses and guardians or maybe the parents keep watchful eyes lest they stray on parterres marked "Es prohibido pasar." On one seat is an elderly lady busily knitting—maybe her thoughts fly more quickly than her needles, to the war-zone perhaps, where she may have relations or friends, for her knitting is—socks.

There are men sitting, some convalescing (do you know that word means getting strength after illness?) for their faces are pale and thin, they are wrapped up warmly despite the hot day, and as one passes one gets a whiff of that "hospital" odour, which there is no mistaking; others are reading, some the pages where the advertisements appear in the "Diarios"—this tells its own story. And there are old men smoking serenely in the balmy breeze, as if they had finished with the toil and toils of the busy world, to be seen on every side from the terraces of the Parque Lezama, and were content to pass their thoughts with the rest of their lives away in smoke! Then at the little tables there are a few couples, refreshing themselves with drinks and chat while the "music" of the merry-go-round entices the young folk to take a 10 centavos worth of ride. And which Lilliputian can visit this Parque and not notice two big white geese, which usually keep guard with the keeper at the entrance gates? They are part of the Parque, they are, I am sure, quite wise and know all about their little friends who pay them so many visits, they are as dignified as any human— whoever first called the goose silly? He or she

should pay a call to Parque Lezama, and make the acquaintance of this snowy pair, and correct his or her judgment. On the playground portion of the Parque there were several boys sailing their boats. The pond is a miniature of that in Kensington Gardens certainly; but the boys here seem to get quite as much fun as those in far-away London. They were sailing their boats and the little white wings responded to the breeze and simply flew their boats from one side to the other of the pond where their owners would start them on a fresh voyage across the waters. And the onlookers were interested, so interested, in what some wiseacres would term simply nothing! They were enjoying, truly, what the Italians would call "dolce far niente," which means the pleasure of doing nothing, which is not at all the same thing as that meant by the wiseacres. Then at the "sand" garden, there is quite another group of Lilliputians working hard for their living, as we are told Saturday's children must do. They are building castles, making tunnels and labouring at other architecture which also will result in nothing, for it will be all levelled down again, that "sand garden," for "mañana" and mañanas for many to come. But who shall say the work is nothing? It is everything to those Lilliputians who undertake it. It is work, it is play, it is health, it is the breath of life. And when Lilliputians cannot have gardens, real gardens of their own to dig in, and plant in, and grow in, the make-believe "sand gardens" where houses, castles, bridges, and tunnels of a day spring up with regularity is a good substitute. Where is one of you who does not enjoy his or her "sand-garden"? Now the sun is clouded over, the breeze has changed from its balminess to chilliness, and there is an exodus setting in; and we, with our Lilliputians, go too, saying not "Adios," but "Hasta la vista" to those beautiful things which are for all those who wish in the Parque Lezama. I wish it could be "Hasta mañana."

And now I will give you a story written by a little New Zealander called Violet Curtis, aged 13 only, which is all about a little bird—a native of New Zealand—called the tui. The story is called

"A TUI'S GRIEF."

I am a tui: the king of all the small birds. I have a beautiful voice. I am the songster of the forest. People stop and listen in wonder when they hear me sing for the first time. My loud piano-like peals ring through the forest and can be heard a mile away on a beautiful day.

Some people say that I am very pretty, while others say I am not. Presently I shall tell you how I came to know that I am pretty. Now you shall know what my colour is like. My back is a black greenish colour (very shiny), my tail is dark, and on my breast is the same colour as my tail, while under my throat are two tufts of pure white fibery-looking feathers. Around my neck the feathers are smaller than elsewhere, and more fibery.

I love to perch on the topmost twig, on the highest tree I can find, and puff out my chest, drag my wings, and dance a jig on the twig as I peal forth my beautiful notes.

But a tui's life is not always so gay as it seems to be—our worst enemy is a man with a gun. It is not always a man though, it is generally boys, and girls too take part in the cruel sport of killing tuis. I shall tell you a very sad story, which perhaps will teach you who read this, to be kind and leave us birds our happy life. I used to have many tui

friends and the ones I liked best were a family of three, whom I visited every day.

This family was the father and mother tui, and baby tui; the latter had just finished his task of learning to fly.

One day I visited them, as I had always done, and the father bird suggested: "Say we take a trip to Blackberry Valley. The ink-berry and flax flowers are lovely at this time?" (This feast plentifully on ink-berry and the honey in the flax flowers).

"Yes, yes. It will be lovely!" exclaimed we, and off we flew in high glee.

Such a feast we had, but before we had finished along came two men and a boy, with those horrid things, guns. But we silly birds went on greedily eating the nice berries, and presently I heard the boy exclaim: "Look, uncle, there are some tuis. They're fine an' fat, let's practise on them!"

"Yes!" answered the uncle, "we got no pigs or goats, so we will revenge ourselves on these fine birds!" And ere another word was spoken two shots rang out and the two oldest birds fell dead. I cried a warning to the sad young tui, and we flew a few chains off to rest in a green puriri tree. "Oh!" said I, for as we looked another man appeared who turned out to be a policeman, and right glad was I to see one come and find out what the men had done. "Where is your license?" asked he as he perceived the two parent birds.

"Why—er—well, we've got none," confessed the dejected looking men, whereupon the policeman blew a whistle and another man appeared.

"We arrest you for shooting protected birds! Do you know the fine for shooting a parson bird?" said the policemen as they led away the shooters.

Now you shall hear my own story—how I became the pet of a little girl only ten years old.

On a topmost twig one beautiful day I was peeling forth my notes of "Kong! Kong!" the woods echoing and re-echoing my song, when a party of hunters came under the tree, and I, silly bird, thinking to attract their admiration, I swooped downwards to get closer, but before I reached my lower perch a bullet from one of the shameless party passed through my foot and wing and I dropped helpless to the ground. I tried to hop to a shelter, a few inches away, but the pain was dreadful, and I lay cowering from the touch of the man. "Perhaps Mary would like to see it alive; I'll keep it to show her," he said. "Here they are now," he added, glancing up to see two big girls and a little one running down to them. The little girl, seeing me half dead in her brother's hand, cried: "Harold, how can you be so cruel!" and bursting into tears the kind little girl added, "Give the poor bird to me?"

"Why, Jessie, I thought you'd like a tui for a pet; now you have one you will not be contented!" answered her brother.

"Oh! Mary, isn't he cruel? He knew I would rather go without one than have it hurt like this. I hate you!" She looked fiercely at her cruel brother. She took me home and tended my wing and leg till they were quite well. In the mornings, too, I would watch from my cage in the kitchen and she would come to teach me words. It was she who taught me to say "Good morning, good day." Then one beautiful sunny day she opened my prison door and I flew out, but Jessie was delighted when she found out I would not leave so kind a friend. Soon I would leave her late in the mornings and go to the forest, coming always to dear little Jessie in the afternoon, to stay till the next morning. Now I have no more time to tell you more—I think I have told you all—for I must go to the bush as usual, Good morning!"

With love, from

"Egeria."

FROM THE DARDANELLES TO LONDON

STOWAWAY BUGLER WHO GOT TO THE FRONT.

A string of motor-buses loaded with soldiers in the blue coats of convalescents attracted general attention as they passed through London to St. Paul's recently.

They were part of a contingent of Australian and New Zealand troops who, wounded in the early fighting in the Dardanelles, were sufficiently recovered to visit London for the memorial service to their comrades. Singing snatches of song, their spirits appeared to be unaffected by the terrible experiences they had undergone.

A party were entertained by the Victoria League Club in Regent Street, and although most of them were limping, and not a few were on crutches, or still had Turkish shrapnel bullets in their bodies, they were the very reverse of depressed.

Among them was a lad, Bugler Cumming, who claims to be the youngest member of the Australian Expeditionary Force. He was wounded in the leg and in the lungs. The first shot caught him as he was half-way up the cliffs in the heroic landing, and he rolled to the foot and began climbing again, when he was bowled over by a lung wound, the bullet of which has not yet been extracted.

A Melbourne lad, he stated that he was refused by the authorities both there and at Sydney. "So I stowed away aboard a transport, and they were glad to have me when they found me and learned that I knew the bugle," he added. "I shall be eighteen in October," he said, and, with a touch of pride, "I am two stones heavier than when I left Australia."

A New Zealand infantryman exhibited as a curiosity a bullet dented by part of a Turkish bullet which had penetrated the muzzle of his rifle. "I had laid the rifle on the top of the trench," he explained, "and the Turkish bullet hit it, a portion flying off and wounding a comrade and the remainder entering the muzzle and striking this bullet inside."

Most of the men are filled with a vague wonder that they should have survived the appalling Turkish fire poured upon them in the course of the landing, but they assert that as soon as the enemy saw the British troops advancing they broke and fled from their positions. "Otherwise," said one man, "we might still be trying to land there."

POLITEAMA THEATRE

"FREGOLI."

Fregoli has re-appeared before the Buenos Aires public, after an absence of many years, and the only fault that can be found with him is his age. He has returned as fresh and merry as ever, but he is not quite the same idol of the public as formerly, perhaps because the sensation of surprise and novelty which were experienced the first time he was here has worn off. His programme, however, is attractive and draws full houses since the opening night. The famous sketch "Article 338"; the parody of Faust, "Crispino," in which Fregoli fills six characters; the comical scene called "La Honradez," and the variety turn, are all performed with the irresistible deftness which has made this artist famous. His ubiquity and quickness are as remarkable as ever. His voice still retains its faculty of fitting the character he represents, though age has robbed it of freshness. What Fregoli will never lose—his personality—is apparent in the interested attention of the audience.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

The appalling figure on our front page of illustrations this week is a German soldier arrayed for "protection against English gas-bombs," vide the official German description of his appearance. The "Illustrated London News" labels the picture "Colossal Impudence." Long before the British public knew that their men were being poisoned in the trenches, the Germans spread the report that the British were employing asphyxiating gases. The real explanation of the accoutrements of the gentleman in the picture is that frequently the Germans themselves are overcome by their own poisons, and the oxygen pump and other apparatus is kept handy. Great interest in the Dardanelles campaign has been aroused by the publication this week dealing with various phases of the fighting for the Straits. Despite the vigorous bombardment of the new and the ancient forts at the entrance, some of the old structures were not badly damaged. We give a picture of one of these old forts, with a collection of shells and fragments arrayed in front of it. The Turks are apparently as keen curio hunters as other people, but after some months British shells should be a glut in the curio market. Other pictures of the fighting at the Dardanelles deal with two exploits of British submarines. "E-15" was stranded in the Straits. To prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy she was torpedoed by her own fleet and rendered useless. The picture shows her in the hands of the Turks, with a German naval officer taking notes of her construction. The loss of "E-15" was avenged by "E-11," commanded by Lieut.-Commander Naismith, who won his V.C. for entering the harbour of Constantinople and blowing up the Turkish transport "Stamboul," and damaging the docks. By the surrender of the Governor of German South West Africa to General Botha, the brilliant campaign came to an end, and Britain took possession of a new territory larger than the whole of Germany. We give a picture of General Botha receiving the surrender of Windhuk from the burgo-master. In machine guns the German forces have had a decided advantage over the Allies. The type of gun used by them is shown in the picture, "A German Machine Gun and its Crew."

THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC

ADDRESS AT Y.W.C.A. BY
MRS. LIGHTON ROBINSON.

At the Y.W.C.A. yesterday afternoon Mrs. Lighton Robinson, the Buenos Aires Lady Worker and Agent for the National Vigilance Association, addressed a meeting of ladies, about forty of whom were present, interested in the work of the Association. Speaking of the sympathy, and the attitude of the Home Government, and the strong interest and encouragement manifested by His Majesty, Mrs. Robinson also acknowledged the valuable aid and tactful sympathy rendered by the Government of Argentina, and by the Police. Mrs. Robinson is an enthusiast in her mission, and a prodigiously energetic and successful worker. During the last year 71 cases have been assisted and 78 ships have been met, from which 40 girls were aided. Of these 25 were British. The yearly report is full of detailed interesting cases, some of which Mrs. Robinson related. The need would seem to be for some method of inflicting due punishment on the unscrupulous fiends of both sexes who make a trade of trapping girls and who are in some cases supported financially, veritable fortresses of iniquity. The speaker acknowledged the valuable assistance given also by the shipping companies and various local gentlemen. The meeting was concluded by prayers led by Mrs. Turner. Credit and expenditure accounts for the year show an output of \$2,710.82.

VICTORIA SAILORS' HOME

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT

The concert at the Sailors' Home on Aug. 7 was so much appreciated that encores stretched it out beyond eleven. The programme arranged by Miss Kathleen Knight, as given, was as follows: Pianoforte duet, "March," Miss Duxton and Mr. W. K. Griffiths; song, "Until," and "The Flight of Ages"; quartette, "Gipsy Girls," by the Misses N. Thomas, G. Robinson, R. Burton and M. Johnson; comic song, "Woolloomooloo," by Mr. P. G. Scott, followed by recital of the horrid happenings "When Father Pappered the Parlour." Songs, "Humpty Dumpty" and "Meet me to-night" at an indefinite place in Dreamland, by Mrs. Bowditch; "How we saved the barge," a heroic monologue by Mr. F. G. Lovett; and "Evins dawg Orspital," a pathetic tale. Violin solo, "Cavatina," by Mrs. Woodwell, and "Melody of Love." Song, "Up from Somerset," Miss Knight, and "My dear soul." After the refreshment interval Miss Burton and Mr. Griffiths gave a pianoforte duet, "Qui Vive." Mrs. Bowditch sang very charmingly, "The Silver Ring" and "Rose in Bud." An anonymous couple of young ladies rendered a coon duet, "Chloe and Sambo" with great applause. Mr. V. Reid sang, and Mr. F. W. Lovett gave another musical monologue, "The Street Watchman's Story." Then followed "Arabasken," a violin solo, by Mrs. Woodwell. Mr. P. G. Scott closed with another weird illuminated song, "I can't come out to-day," which is as well, for his habit of becoming sectionally lighted up, is much more becoming to a glow worm and the night. A most successful concert finished with "God Save the King." It is announced that a service will be held to-night at the Home at 7.30, conducted by Mr. Tom Laurie.

BRITISH AGED AND INFIRM FUND

A meeting of the British Aged and Infirm Fund Committee was held on August 3rd, at which Messrs. James Begg (Chairman), Hope Gibson, C. Manifold, F. P. Simpson, W. H. Logan, Somerville and N. F. Tribe were present.

Apologies for unavoidable non-attendance from Sir Reginald Tower and Mr. John Bramwell were received.

Various matters relating to the work of the Fund were discussed.

The Ladies' Sub-Committee reported everything to be in good order at Sunset House, which gives a comfortable home to several aged British women.

It was decided to hold the annual general meeting during the month of September.

ARGENTINE RAILWAYS

INDICATION OF IMPROVED CONDITIONS.

London, August 6.

Dealing with the subject of the traffic reports of the various Argentine railways, the "Westminster Gazette" says that there certainly are indications that an improvement is taking place in the earnings of these undertakings. The improvement however is at a very slow rate and the feeling is not one of great confidence. There have been so many disappointments. The expected recovery has been so long delayed, and so many fresh low records have been established that those who might otherwise take an active interest in the stocks are holding aloof pending further developments in regard to the immediate future. All that can safely be said is that the receipts are small in comparison with those of last year.

BRITISH CLUB, ALIANZA

DANCE IN AID OF PATRIOTIC FUNDS.

Hearty congratulations are to be accorded to the British Club, Alianza, on the success of the dance held on Aug. 7 at Santos Lugares. When one bears in mind the considerable number of members who have left for the front, it is all the more creditable that the Committee should be able to keep the Club's popularity to such a pitch as was evidenced at last evening's function. Augmenting the Patriotic Fund was the Committee's aim on this occasion, and success was fully attained. A splendid orchestra, who gave their services gratis, played delightful dance music throughout, tasteful programmes were presented, the printing of which was also done gratis, and the Club was, therefore, able to hand over the receipts without any deduction for expenses.

Thanks to the efforts of Mr. McGough, who is a member of the Committee, the rooms had been elaborately decorated with the Argentine and British colours, and presented a pleasing and animated spectacle. During the evening a slight diversion to dancing was made by a well rendered song by Mr. Kennedy, who was warmly applauded for his efforts.

The Committee responsible for the success of the evening was composed of the following gentlemen: Mr. Milne (President), Messrs. Prosser, Anderson, McGough, Kennedy, Stewart, Brown, and Dixon.

Among the ladies and gentlemen present were the following: Messrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Fare, Mr. J. McGough, Mr. G. Flowers, Mr. W. G. Kennedy, Mr. R. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. A. McLewin, Messrs. G. White, W. Gray, E. Henstead, P. Quinn, Picollo, R. Faulkes and J. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cox, Messrs. J. Moffatt, L. M. and I. Negretti, Freg. Mahlin, Meir, Costa, H. Browning, W. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. C. Brown, Mr. C. E. Dixon, Messrs. A. Fargon, C. Sebero, J. McClew, T. Barke, H. Crebbin, J. Smith, J. McLewin, J. Mulhall, T. Parke, G. McCarthy, J. Suarez, R. Proud, C. A. Prosser, C. Fagan, H. Opwell, Mr. and Mrs. Invernizzi, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Atkinson and Mr. J. Atkinson, the Misses K. Quinn, Cox, Moffatt, Mr. and Mrs. Vint, Mrs. R. Peroli, Mrs. Copeland, Mrs. McClew, Mrs. Coleman, the Misses Rosa, Teresa, Adela and Virginia Peroli, Miss Mortimer, Mrs. Negretti, Miss Fonthrop, Miss McDonnell, Miss Gaynee and Miss Colbourn.

The orchestra was composed of Messrs. A. Lavers, Fronthop, and J. Oporto.

PRESUPUESTO FOR 1916

REDUCTIONS OF OVER FORTY MILLIONS.

On Aug. 6th the Budget for 1916 was sent in for the consideration of Congress. As previously stated, the President is anxious that the *Presupuesto* shall be got through as speedily as may be. The amount of expenditure to be provided for reaches the figure of \$341,267,692.38; in the following detail: Administration Expenses \$297,418,900.28; Public Works \$31,538,254.54; Subsidies \$12,250,537.56. In comparison with the previous Budget this shows a total reduction of \$40,113,052.61.

To meet these *gastos*, the following resources are available \$300,807,318.60 and in this amount are included as new inspection and weighing \$12,000,000; sugar \$1,800,000. There are also: Importation (petroleum tariff) \$2,258,000; wines (1 cent per litre) \$2,267,000; beer (1 cent), telegraph tariffs \$1,500,000; property register \$800,000; lighthouses \$130,000; the lottery yields \$10,044,676; alcoholic drinks \$1,000,000; perfumers \$822,016.86; and other items \$383,845. The various reductions made in the public services from time to time have been previously noted and the Budget results were largely based on the reports of the Special *Presupuesto* Committee.

GRIEG ILLUSTRATED

REV. W. M. LAING'S LECTURE AT THE SCOTCH CHURCH HALL.

To anyone who is acquainted with the beauty, the creative ability and the weird ruggedness of Grieg's music, the illustrated and illustrative lecture given on Monday at St. Andrew's Hall under the chairmanship of Mr. Monteith Drysdale, by the Rev. W. M. Laing must have been a delight.

Mr. Laing was brief in his talk on Grieg, allowing the composer's music to say what he had left unsaid, but he treated his subject with charm and wrapt around it a truly Griegian or fjordian atmosphere, and his choice of expression could hardly have been more suited to his subject. He told how the composer's great grandfather was an Aberdonian; he told of the Norwegian mother, whose artistic taste descended to her son. He explained the solitary character of the man, as a composer.

The story of his impressive burial, in a cave in a rocky jutting, into the fjord he loved, and pointed out how closely this was in keeping with the man's character. Short but highly interesting, especially in its construction, was the lecture. The remainder of the evening was occupied with a musical representation of the composer's character, and the pianoforte playing of Mr. B. Treavett was magnificent. Whether it was possible for all his audience to agree with the form of his interpretation cannot be said; perhaps occasionally it was possible to differ, but Mr. Treavett's technique and general interpretation was of a high order, and was especially noticeable in his rendering of the last two illustrated pieces played before the Peer Gynt Suite.

Miss Mildred Cowes made her first public appearance by singing three of the composer's most representative songs. Miss Cowes possesses a voice of exceptional purity and has been excellently taught. Her rendering of "Hope" was especially pleasing and left nothing to be desired.

Mrs. Mohr Bell sang "Madgaret's Cradle Song" perfectly and shewed the fullest appreciation of its quaintness. Mr. G. W. B. Pott further illustrated the composer on the violin by the well-known Allegretto and the introduction to "Sigurd Jorsalfar."

The Peer Gynt Suite concluded the programme.

It would not be possible to speak too highly of the evening's music nor of the method in which it was produced, and, as Mr. Monteith Drysdale said when offering his congratulations to lecturer and artists alike, it can only be hoped that the opportunity would soon be forthcoming when another such evening would be offered. From beginning to end of the programme to a lover of music the entertainment was a treat.

The programme was as follows:—

Sonata in B Minor, Opus 7, Mr. B. Treavett, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M.

Songs, "I love thee," "Hope," Miss Mildred Cowes.

Song, "A Swan," Miss Mildred Cowes.

Violin, Allegretto, Opus. 8, Mr. C. W. B. Pott (of Conservatorio de Buenos Aires).

Violin, Introduction to Sigurd Jorsalfar (Play by Bjornson), Mr. C. W. B. Pott.

Piano, "To the Spring," "Butterfly," Mr. B. Treavett.

Songs, "Margaret's Cradle Song" (Ibsen's words), "The Old Song" (Heine), Mrs. Albert Mohr-Bell.

Piano, Peer Gynt Suite, 1 "Morning Mood," 2 "Aase's Death," 3 "Anitra's Dance," 4 "In the Hall of the Mountain King," Mr. B. Treavett.

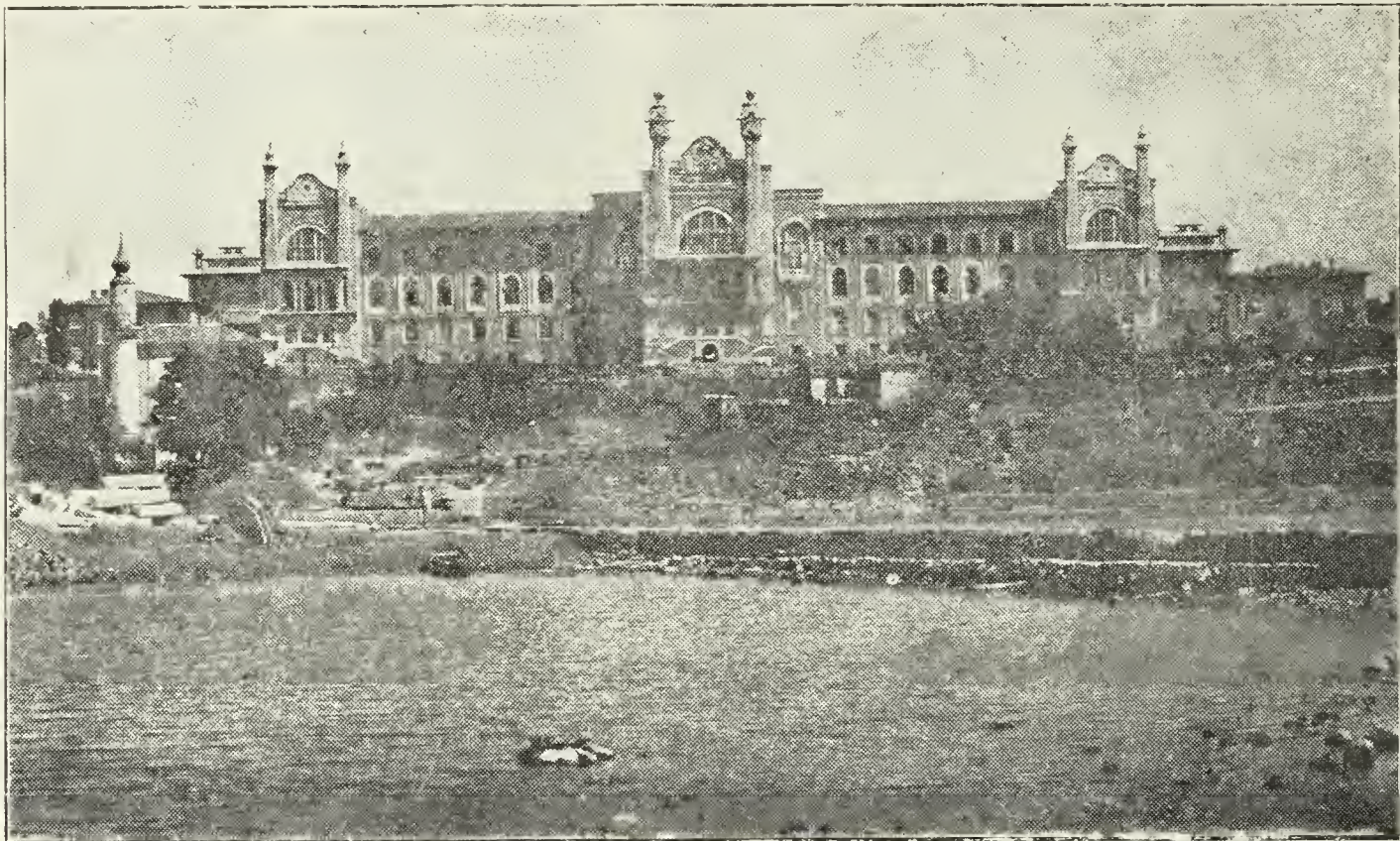
"Cheesemakers are in high spirits. They are finding a keen demand for newly made cheese at prices well over 80s. per cwt. and indeed the cheese is moving off as fast as it is made."

Glasgow Herald.

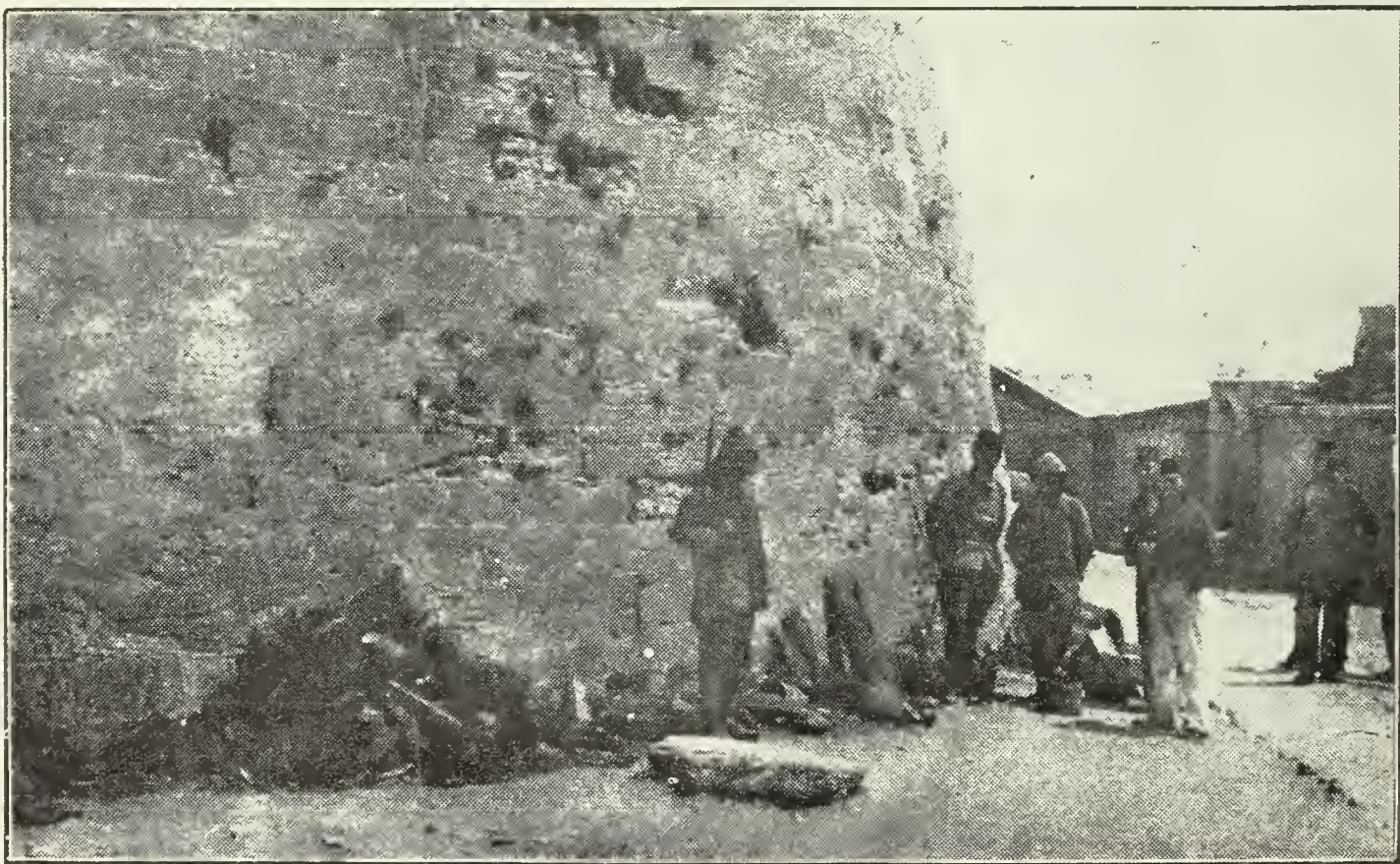
Headed by the Gorgonzolas, whose agility is well-known.—"Punch."



COLOSSAL IMPUDENCE.—A GERMAN SOLDIER "PROTECTED AGAIN ST ENGLISH GAS BOMBS."



THE TURKISH MILITARY HOSPITAL AT CONSTANTINOPLE.



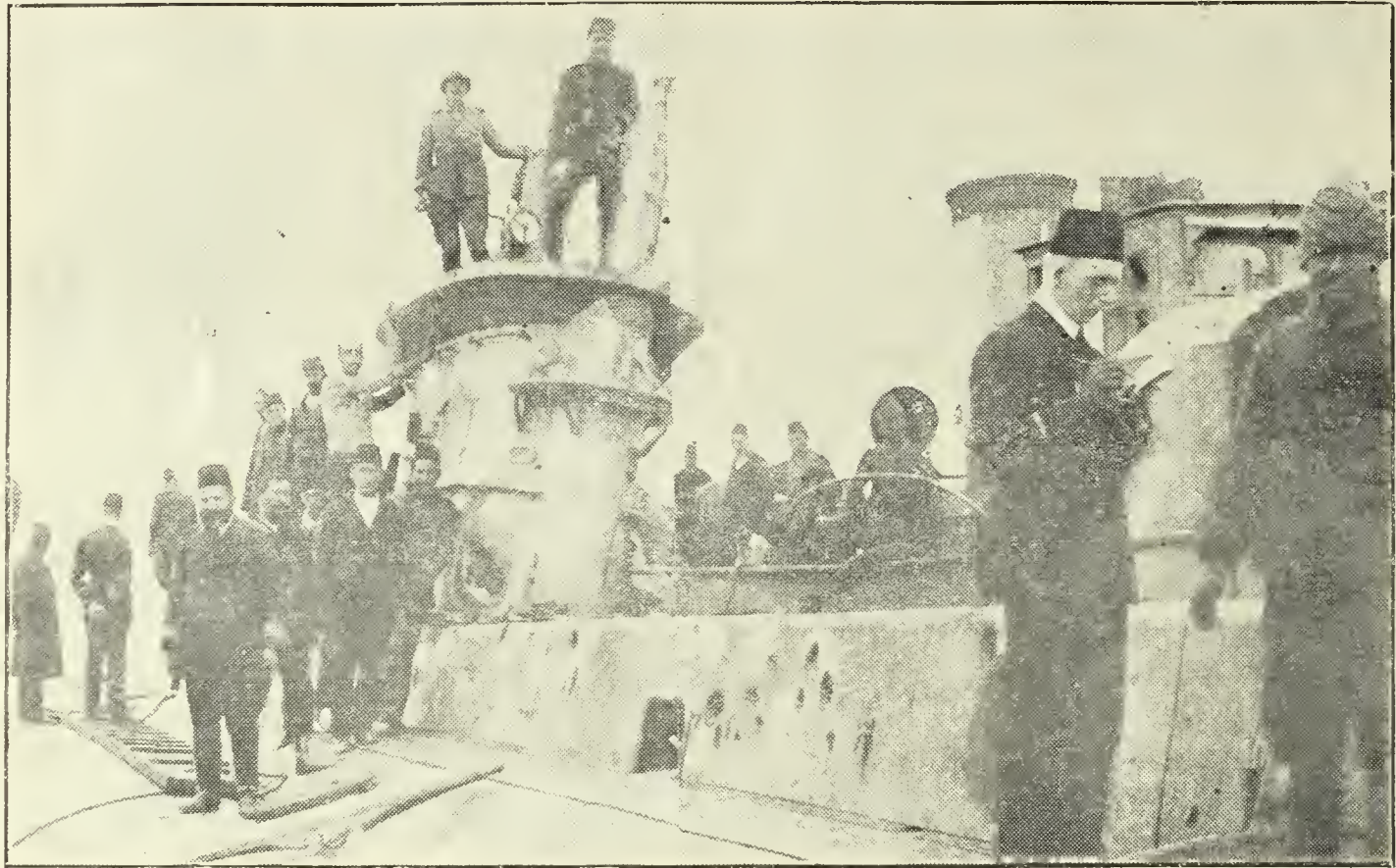
AN ANCIENT FORT AT THE DARDANELLES BATTERED BY THE ALLIED FLEETS.



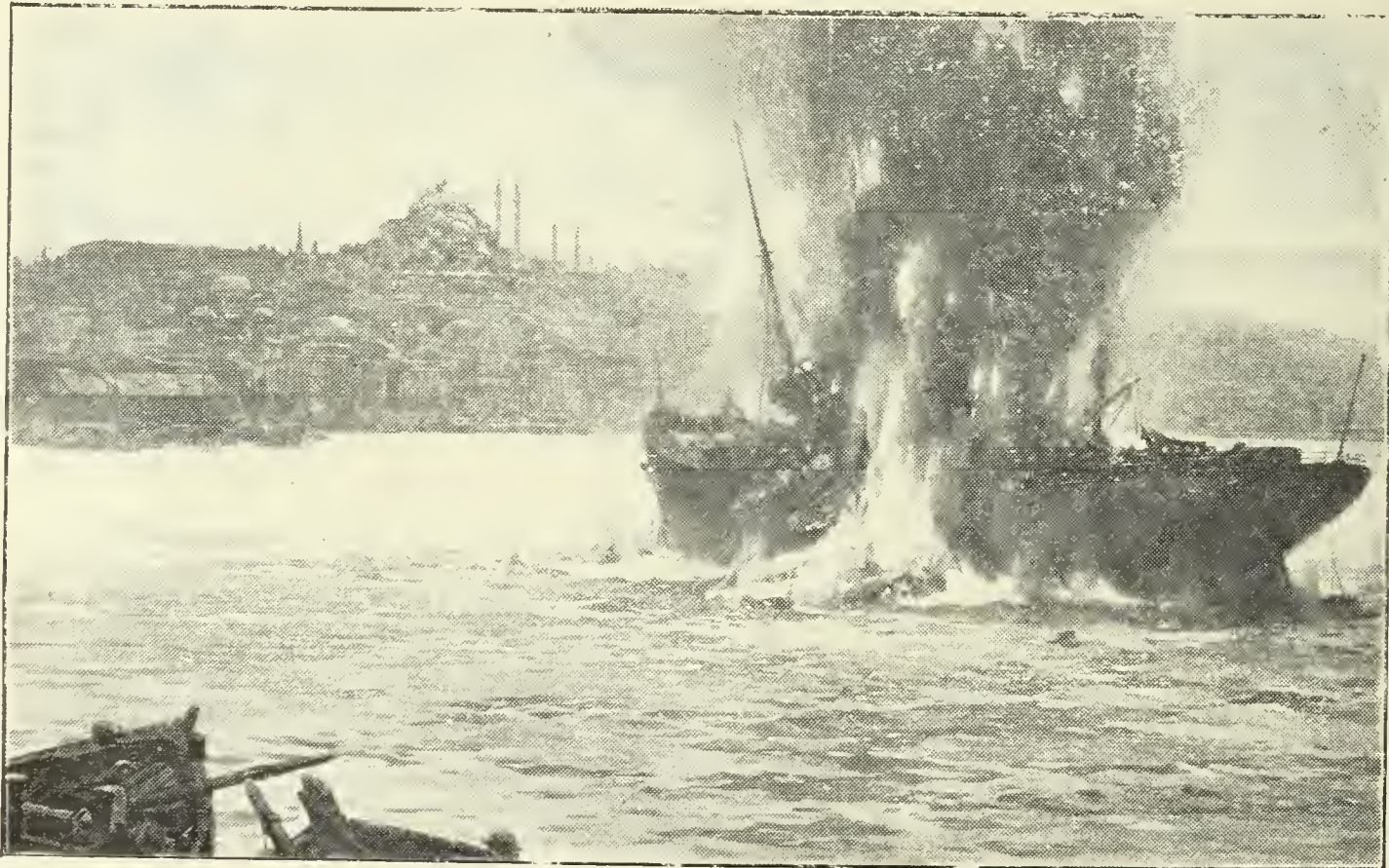
GENERAL BOTHA AT WINDHUK RECEIVING THE SURRENDER OF THE GERMAN FORCES.



A GERMAN MACHINE GUN AND ITS CREW.



BRITISH SUBMARINE "E-15" IN THE HANDS OF THE TURKS.



AVENGING "E-15." DESTRUCTION OF A TURKISH TRANSPORT BY "E-11" (SEE LETTERPRESS).

A YEAR OF NAVAL WARFARE

THE GAINS AND LOSSES

BY OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENT

After a year of naval and land war which for the fury of the fighting has never been surpassed, and in the appalling destructiveness of the engines of war employed has never been approached, it is instructive to consider the naval situation and make a rough summary of events. When Britain declared war, on August 4, 1914, the British Navy was fortunately in a state of the highest efficiency and preparation, and advantageously disposed to hold the enemy at almost all points. The German navy, although well prepared, was almost entirely concentrated at its base, whence it has never been able to escape since, except to make raids by squadrons, attended by disaster on two occasions. A number of fast light cruisers were in the North and South Atlantic or Pacific. They were nearly all of the City class, armed with ten to twelve 4.1 guns, and of high speed, 25 to 27 knots. The Pacific squadron had, however, the formidable support of the large and very heavily armed armoured cruisers Gneisenau and Scharnhorst. In the Mediterranean were the Goeben, battle cruiser, and the Breslau, of the City class. These, after attacking Bona and Philippeville, fled to the Dardanelles, from which they have never again issued. Then followed a period full of alarms and excursions. In the month of August the Emden began her depredations, the Amphion was sunk by a mine, the Glasgow was looking for the Bremen in these waters, the Gloucester pursued the Goeben and Breslau, Dar-es-Salaam was attacked by the Astron and Pegasus, H.M.S. Birmingham sank U.15, the Dresden took the Hyades; other German cruisers began to operate, and the Highflyer sank the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, while the Magdeburg perished in the Baltic; a strenuous first month. From thence up to Christmas, the fighting pace became furious. The Speedy and Pathfinder perished by mines, the Oceanic auxiliary was lost. Three armoured cruisers were sunk by submarines, and the successful Heligoland fight occurred. H.M.S. Pegasus was surprised and destroyed by the Konigsberg at Zanzibar; the Cumberland captured many German ships off the West African coast; the Hawke was sunk; the Badger sank a German submarine; a brilliant destroyer action took place off the Belgian coast; the Emden sank the Mousquet and Jemchug; the Hermes was sunk; the Minerva shelled Akaba; the first German raid was made on Yarmouth; the Yorck ran on one of the German mines and sank; the Sydney sank the Emden; the Konigsberg was disabled and afterwards destroyed; Admiral Craddock with the Good Hope and Monmouth perished off Coronel; the Garry rammed U.18. The Falklands battle, the East Coast raids, the bloody repulse of the last of these and sinking of the Blucher; the Carmania—Cap Trafalgar duel; explosions and torpedoings; the submarine campaign with its murderous attacks and sinkings of unarmed ships; the incessant fighting since March in the Dardanelles, where five battleships, none new but all useful, have been sunk by mine or torpedo, all these things are fresh in our minds. Nevertheless, while crediting the enemy with audacity and skill, apart from the abominable submarine murder policy, the fact remains unaltered that his fleet is still held fast in Kiel and can only operate freely in the Baltic, and even there is beginning to lose ships to Russian or British submarines. The Navy has well fulfilled its duty in most trying circumstances, and will do so. While cock-a-hoop shouting is out of place, there is every ground for resolute confidence.

British losses include: Battleships; Bulwark, Formidable, Goliath,

Irresistible, Majestic, Ocean and Triumph, seven in all; armoured cruisers: Aboukir, Cressy, Hogue, Good Hope, and Monmouth, five, or a total of 12 armoured ships, nearly all of similar classes. In cruisers we have lost from all causes, chiefly mines and torpedoes, the Amphion, Hawke, Hermes, Pathfinder and Pegasus, again five ships, of which only the Amphion and Pathfinder were recently built or of high speed. The gunboats Niger and Speedy, the destroyers Recruit and Maori have also been lost. What the submarine casualties are we do not know, but they are certainly much less than the ten alleged in a contemporary. Coming next to our friends and allies, the French Navy has lost, the battleship Bouvet the armoured cruiser Leon Gambetta, and the gun vessel Zélée. The destroyers Dague and Mousquet are also lost. Russian losses include the armoured cruiser Pallada and the light cruiser Jemchug, also the gunboats Donetz and Kubanetz.

German losses as far as definitely known are: the battle cruiser Goeben, which is so much damaged and in so hopeless a position for offence that she may be counted out; the armoured cruisers Blucher, Friedrich Karl, Gneisenau, Scharnhorst, and Yorck; in cruisers the Ariadne, Dresden, Augsburg, Emden, Karlsruhe, Koln, Konigsberg, Leipzig, Magdeburg, Mainz and Nurnberg, the auxiliary cruisers Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and Cap Trafalgar, the Breslau holed and useless in the Dardanelles, the Iltis and Jaguar gunboats; of destroyers G187, S116, S115, S117, S118, S119, S90, S124, and several others are known to have been destroyed. Among submarines U8, U12, U15, U18, U28, and a number of others, the names of which are either unknown or not announced, have been sunk. The battleship Pommern and a battleship of the Kaiser class have also been reported torpedoed recently.

Austria Hungary has lost the cruisers Kaiserin Elizabeth and Zenta. Some destroyers are believed to have been sunk in the Adriatic.

In the materiel side of the war, the big-gun ships have justified themselves. Swift, heavily armed battle cruisers, able to overhaul and maul the enemy and dodge his "untersee bootes" are the future capital ships. Destroyers get bigger and more powerful and should be strong at the bows to permit of ramming submarines (which mortally fear them) without injury. Another remarkable circumstance has been the rediscovery of the monitor, so useful on the Belgian coast for shallow water operations and apparently immune from submarine attack. The day of our own underwater swarms will come when, if ever, the Huns try an invasion and their crowded transports put to sea, or when the Great Imperial Fleet pulls its anchors out of the Kiel mud in which they are embedded. Then we shall see and hear of things. The enemy is ferociously cruel, but he is neither fool nor coward, except in the sense of being a murderer; but our seamen have established their ascendancy and will continue to hold it.

PROHIBITION OF COAL EXPORTATION

MONTEVIDEO'S PLIGHT.

Something like consternation was caused at Montevideo by the report that the British Government has forbidden the export of coal. Since the outbreak of war many ships have coaled at the port, taking away, it is computed, a total of 154,290 tons. The present stock available in the city is about 44,000 tons, and cargoes amounting to 20,000 tons are known to be en route. It is not stated whether the above figures include the cargo of the stranded steamer Boldwell, which has now been successfully floated by the efforts of the Russian fleet of salvage vessels.

MORE PEACE PROPOSALS

GERMANOPHILES IN HOLLAND

THEIR UNDERHAND DIPLOMACY

According to the cables, there is every likelihood of a re-occurrence of the peace talk that was so conspicuous a feature of the cables some three months ago. And without imagining for one moment that Germany is beaten, for she is not, one would do well to realise and provide for the fact that it is to her interest to call a truce, even though it may be but for a brief breathing space. Grant if you will that the great Consistory to be convened by His Holiness in favour of peace arises from a purely humanitarian motive that is in accordance with Christian charity, there is still the lurking fear that such influence as this gathering may have will be exerted on the side of the Central Empires. This danger is, however, as nothing when compared to the diligent efforts of the German emissaries in Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and, to a lesser extent, the United States.

Now Holland, as has been said on many occasions in these columns, is determined to avoid being drawn into this war if by any means she can keep out of it. Hence whilst the country is divided into two groups, pro-Ally and Germanophile respectively, both parties are against intervention in the strife, an early peace being equally acceptable to either side. Amsterdam and Rotterdam may be said to be the two centres of Dutch opinion in this matter, the professional and aristocratic party of the north and west being in complete accord with the aspirations of the Allies, whilst the commercial interests of Rotterdam, permeated with German ideas as they are at the best of times, are now almost openly proclaiming that if they are to survive and flourish, Germany must triumph. It is true, as was mentioned in yesterday's "Herald," that the formation of the Netherlands Overseas Trust will help to check a certain amount of contraband trade, and it is equally true that the Government of the Netherlands has shown strict justice in the matter of re-exports. But the control of trade bristles with difficulties, as even local experience shows, and with the ever-present temptation of high prices before them, the short-sighted attitude of the Rotterdam traders is at least explicable. Their interests are all for peace, peace at any price. Directly the guns stop, the great "Rijnaars," barges carrying anything from two to three thousand tons, will be despatched in long files away up stream to Germany. Can it be doubted that Germany would be only too glad to call for a cessation of hostilities under the guise of discussing peace terms? Has not her almost ineradicable success in drawing out the American discussion shown that in one branch of diplomacy at any rate she is unrivalled?

The world has been caught napping once, and if Germany succeeds in hoodwinking humanity a second time under the plea of peace talk, it may prove to be the turning point of the war in her favour. Again and again one must bear in mind the fact that Germany is not beaten, that she has still a vast reserve of energy, of superfluous energy, one might almost say, and that this fact is very clearly appreciated by the neutral countries in her immediate vicinity. In Holland, the chief fear is that Belgium will be formally annexed. If that is done, then Holland will certainly draw her sword. Belgium without Holland is useless to Germany, unless Holland cares to come into the German Zollverein, and it is certainly safe to assume that Germany has not dared to announce the annexation of Belgium owing to her certain knowledge that it would

RIO DYNAMITE PLOT

SUPPOSED ANARCHIST OUTRAGE

Contradictory reports continue regarding the character of the plot in Brazil. Ingeniero Souza Silva insists that the dynamite bombs found by the police were intended merely and solely for use in diamond mining. He expresses surprise at the number of bombs found, declaring that he had only had three or four charged. Senhor Magalhaes Costa however asserts that he had ordered the preparation of a great quantity of explosives. The detonation of any one of these bombs, he says would have sufficed to kill 200 persons and injure 500 more.

A man, arrested by the Police, named Abelardo Tavares, has stated that the explosives seized had relation to a plot and that the conspirators were accustomed to meet at the house of Dr. Felix Boayuva. He says that the committee directing operations employed him to find an expert maker of bombs and that in Magalhaes Costa an old Portuguese revolutionary, he discovered a suitable man.

Dr. Carlos Maximiliano, Minister of Interior, has stated in an interview that he considers the plot to have been less political than anarchical. The persons implicated will be expelled from the country when foreigners but if Brazilian citizens, will be tried for their crime. The servants at Ingeniero Souza Silva's house have been set at liberty as not having any guilty knowledge of the affair.

FROM PADRE TO PROFESSOR

A JUNIN SENSATION.

From Junin it is stated that Don Elitio Rosacruz Fernandez, Priest in charge, has given notice that he abandons his sacerdotal character habit and profession. The event which is much commented upon, is said to be due to disagreements with his parochial superior. Being a musician of exceptional ability, the ex-clergyman intends to open an academy of music in the city.

mean a fresh and by no means despicable foe on her flank.

The position as regards Denmark is somewhat different. As far as one can gather, the Danes are aware of the futility of any effort on their part to run counter to German scheming, whilst the commercial community is wholly given over to the advantages of trade. And it must not be forgotten that although the Allies fight in the cause of Humanity, all are not altruists, and the Danish traders, honeycombed with German influences at the best of times, certainly do not give a thought to the moral aspect of the situation when it is a question of lining their own pockets. Indeed, all cast aside, one very much doubts whether British traders would behave differently, were the positions reversed. It is the duty of the Allies to check this trade, and they may be relied upon to do it; but checking the insistent pro-German propaganda, especially when it takes the specious form of a call for "peace" is almost beyond them. Calling for peace at the present juncture reminds one of the unfortunate local habit of calling for the remission of the death sentence on convicted murderers. The more barbarous and far-reaching the crime, the more probabilities are there that a group of so-called sympathetic ladies will be found to wait upon the President and ask for a reprieve, which is never refused. *Absit omen.* To Germany's call for a cessation of the war, the best reply is surely that attributed to Voltaire: "*Que MM. les assassins commentent.*"

Sports and Pastimes

THE TURF

PALERMO

The classic event on Sunday's programme at Palermo resulted in one of the most wonderful races, as a race that has been seen at Palermo for many a long day. Twelve horses went to the tapes and after one of the most severe tussles that could possibly be witnessed, Picacero gained a head victory over Gontran, who was half a head in front of Melik with Packoy fourth an equal distance away.

The course was on the heavy side, and a strong wind blew up the straight, so that throughout the meeting times were very slow. It was all the more remarkable then that the winner of the great event should occupy only 1.37 2/5, while all other events were seconds outside of average times.

At the start of the race Sin Humo took the lead from Packoy, Melik, Gontran and Capullo, with Floripar last. The start was none too good. Entering the straight Melik and Gontran took the lead, with Packoy next, and a truly tremendous race was seen, in which the whips of the leading jockeys were going for all they were worth. Slowly but surely the strongest finisher crept up, although shrinking under his effort and running away from the whip in a diagonal course across the track. Picacero only just gained the verdict. As a race it was wonderful, but was not free from unpleasantness. Bastroqui had his license taken away for interference with Estribor, and it is rumoured that it is not impossible that the winner's jockey may have to answer a few pertinent questions. However be this as it may, the best colt won, and we can say definitely that none but Torterolo would have gained a place with Melik, and that a better and stronger jockey than Ardouin, would have had Picacero a winner by at least half a length.

There has been no finer race at Palermo this year, and in all probability it will be many months before another such is seen.

The first race was won by Tejuela, a length and a quarter from Broncina, and the winner's price \$5.30, was the smallest of the day's meeting. Novedad the favourite, ran a very poor race and could only get fourth place. The others might as well have been out of the event.

The surprise of the second event was the failure of Carmucha, who ran last but one. The event was won very easily by a handsome debutante, a daughter of Druid. Arene cantered home well in front of that poor filly, Inquisicion, who was ridden hard under the whip. Cabiria created a surprise by securing third place, while Guayabita, the favourite, and most unreasonable favourite, ran fourth. Her previous two outings had brought her nowhere, and it only shews what Torterolo can do when it comes to the betting. As before remarked, Guayabita is a fine filly with excellent action and will win, she is much better than Inquisicion, but still needs a little time or an easy course. The wind was enough to take the energies out of any horse but the very best, on Sunday.

Lefevre, Tamandar, and Dosel fought it out for premier honours in the third event, and finished in this order, with the winner half a length in front, due no doubt to the 'prentice allowance. Lefevre is improving, but was certainly not the best colt in the race. Juez de Raya will need watching, he will very soon be in winning form. Winer makes but little progress, and will not win, until there is nothing to beat or until he has a jockey on his back.

The combination of Zanguango and Aprile was a complete failure. The time of the race was painfully slow, although the efforts of the first three were energetic enough. The course

and the wind accounted for this, as is proved by the fact that all races were the same, and that even Chilca occupied 1.45 1/5 when she has run the race in much better time.

Weight told the expected tale in the fourth event for Petit Duc, the best 'in' at the handicap romped home a winner from Bolin and Bargain and paid \$26.49. Campichuelo, a scorching favourite ran hopelessly. It is hard to know why he carried all the tickets he did, because although undoubtedly better class than the others, he was not at all up to the mark and has done nothing whatever so far this year. It is one of the peculiarities of the game, but none too satisfactory for any others than the backers of the winner.

The surprise of the sixth event was the running of Chaica, who candidly did not try an inch, but we are quite prepared to admit that after the grueling Rivero got in the classic he could not be at his best.

The first three were logical enough, if we omit Chaica. Chilca only just won, a head from Perjura and Mingo is to be congratulated on riding another fine finish so soon after his run on Melik. Cosquilla and Simancas, quite possible, were sadly out of the race and there can be no doubt, that they were both poorly ridden.

With the scratching of Wotan in the seventh event, there was nothing else to it but Siete y Medio who ran a fine race and won by a length and a half from Mustafa. Troyano was clean out of the race and could reasonably have been reckoned an enemy to the winner. The race shews what a fine colt the winner is and how horribly mistaken have been the tactics of his owners.

When one thinks of it, it can hardly be wondered at that Inspector came nowhere in the last race. Torterolo must have had a very tiring time on Melik, then on Perjura and again on Mustafa and he can hardly be blamed for not feeling up to riding a horse like Inspector to victory, because he notoriously needs driving hard at the finish.

This last race resulted in a grand finish between Mojinete and Royal Drop. The latter just winning in the poor time of 3'12 1/5. Again Hidrato put up a fine finishing show, coming in third after being a long way in the rear on entering the straight. Podesta, as expected could do nothing at the weights and Inspector, although we knew he can, refused to budge from last all the way round.

This race finished the finest programme of the year and perhaps for a meeting or two some persons will need to rest, after the excitement occasioned.

LA PLATA

Although the major interest in the week-end racing programmes was naturally claimed by Palermo, the La Plata meeting was a fairly interesting one, although almost every race held some sort of surprise. In general, it was not a good day for the talent, who suffered in consequence. The results were as follows:—

Premio Mendigo, distance 1500 metres.—1st Fable, 49, J. Arlandini; 2nd Apiz 49; 3rd Glou Glou 54.

Also ran:—Didur, Bolvedere (4th) Mariposita, Coquin, San Gabino, Licinio, Saqueador, Pichuleta, Figurata, Heresy.

Dividends:—14.30 and 4.90, 13.70, 5.70.

Won by 2 lengths.

Time: 1'35 3/5.

Premio Micifús, distance 1300 mts.—1st Gorjion 51, A. Lhuillier; 2nd Saltarin 47; 3rd Effusion 52; 4th Sigfride 49.

Also ran:—Periwinkle, Pionono, El Triunfo, Quevedo II., Yankee II.

Dividends:—8.30 and 3, 5.50, 6.20.

Won by half a length.

Time: 1'21 4/5.

Premio Mitre, distance 1200 mts.—1st Rivadavia 53, J. Arlandini; 2nd Primauté 51; 3rd Galleguita 52.

Also ran:—Mal Palo, Prepay (4th), E. Rey, Seguidor, Dontcry, Iberia, La Suzana, Pitina II. ex Dictea.

Dividends:—12.90 and 4, 9.60, 5.30.

Won by a neck.

Time: 1'16 1/5.

Premio Macabeo, distance 1600 metres.—1st Perlino 52, J. P. Dufour; 2nd Fine Mouche; 3rd Juanuco 55.

Also ran: Guitry, Tower, V. Chief, Irenita, Cebada, Ehontée (4th).

Dividends:—10.60 and 3.90, 6.60, 4.10.

Time: 1'42 1/5.

Premio Mustafá, distance 2000 metres.—1st Normando, A. Lhuillier; 2nd Liberty 47, 3rd Renla 43.

Also ran:—Fox (4th), Paul Pons, Hirondele, Horniga Negra II., Guarapó.

Dividends:—4.40 and 3.20, 3.60, 7.80.

Won by three-quarters of a length.

Time: 2'7 1/5.

Premio Mistela, distance 1400 mts.—1st Herd, 51, A. Lhuillier; 2nd Torterola 53.

Also ran:—Mabille (4th), Farrista (3rd), Pilleria, Moredita, Duquesita, Driada.

Dividends:—19.30 and 5.40, 4.30, 7.80.

Won by a head.

Time: 1'27 4/5.

Premio Monigote, distance 1300 metres.—1st Puro 54, O. Callejas; 2nd Floweret 51; 3rd Villemil 53.

Also ran:—Manito de Oro, Montreal, Peugeot, Ica, Fécida, Cecilette, Finette (4th), Ténobra.

Dividends:—9.60 and 7.80, 10.10, 4.6.

Won by one and a half lengths.

Time: 1'21 1/2.

Premio Mérito, distance 1500 mts.—1st Gallego, 49 kilos, M. Vignatti; 2nd Electro 54.

Also ran:—Bamboche 53 (3rd), Menianto, Chambery (4th), Octavio.

Dividends:—21.60 and 9.10, 7.40, 7.40.

Won by half a neck.

Time: 1'35.

ROSARIO

The race meeting at the Hippodrome Independencia Rosario on Sunday was a most excellent one, was free from any unpleasant incident, and except in one race, "The Herald's" best horse selection came in every time, when a runner. The following were the results:—

Premio BABY, 1200 metres.

1 Ormilla 54, 2 Verdi 56. Won by a length. Time 1.15 1/5. Also ran, Gala Day 3rd, Monona and Scala. The winner paid \$7.75.

Premio LA PETITE, 1600 metres.

1 Afufa 48, 2 Tripailao 54, 3 Charny. Won by 2 lengths. Time 1.41 2/5. Also ran: Gallineta 4th, Kaid, Industrial, and Culata. The winner paid \$5.20 and \$2.35, the second \$2.25, and the third \$2.20.

Premio FLORENCIA III., 1400 metres.

1 Sandstorm 56, 2 Barcaldine 54, 3 Narvaez 56. Won by 2 lengths. Time 1.28 1/5. Also ran: Papagayo, Olazabal, Paraguay, Blondin, Tango, Profana, and Caminata. The winner paid \$6.70 and \$3.20, the second \$3.60, the third \$3.55.

Premio LA BULLICIOSA, 1200 metres.

1 Mi Nene 53, 2 The Libel 50. Won by 1 1/2 lengths. Time 1.13. Also ran: Suzana, American Boy, Ladkin, Leutress and Flashlight. The winner paid \$3.10 and \$2.80, the second \$3.70.

Premio VENTURA BRIGUARDELLO, 1600 metres.

1 La Bulliciosa 51, 2 Button Hole 51, 3 Gallana 48. Won by 4 lengths. Time 1.40. Also ran: Tric Trac, Eastwind, Cocairera, Socavona, and Sotte Voce. The winner paid \$4.95 and \$3, the second \$15.45, the third \$8.95.

Premio LA FLECHA, 1600 metres.

1 Everest 49, 2 Soldado III. 53. Won by a length. Time 1.41 4/5. Also ran: Don Gabriel, Vinicio II., Betrayer and La Giordetti. The winner paid \$3.65 and \$2.60, the second \$3.90.

Premio DEFENSA, 2500 metres.

1 Royal Nose 55, 2 Pan Duro 49, 3 Lucifer II. 44, 4 Opulento II. 59. Won by a length. Time 2.41 1/2. The winner paid \$3.80.

THE SEASON'S COLTS

A BRIEF SURVEY

Last Sunday we took a brief survey of this season's best fillies and now that the Gran Polla de Potrillos is so imminent, it might be of equal, if not of greater interest, to survey the colts. Amongst the fillies there are few that are worthy of attention. The very marked superiority of Ocurrancia has led to some of them which have been excellent performers, being kept in the background, as not daring to try conclusions with the "Pretty Polly of the South American Turf," but this is not the case with the colts.

On the whole they are a fair lot of animals but even on the morn of the Gran Polla, which is the exact equivalent to the Poule d'Essai des Poulains in Paris, but which has no equivalent on the English Turf, it is not possible to say which is the best animal. Bombazo has undoubtedly great claims. He has won five out of his seven races as a two year old, and came second in the others, and incidentally has netted the sum of \$39,300, which puts him a long way ahead of other colts. He has, however, not appeared in public since May 30, and there are several others which have come on since then, and which were not in condition so early in the season as he was, and furthermore have been successful over a mile, which Bombazo has not. Amongst these latter which call for special mention are Siete y Medio, Packoy, Picacero, Floripar, Melik, Don Federico, Sin Humo and company, including Espartillar and Rey de Leon.

The first four of these latter have without question the greatest claims to consideration. It can only be deplored that the owners, trainers, and jockey of Siete y Medio have played the fool with this colt, whom we believe has claims to be considered the best of this season's products. Under whose advice this colt was run against 3 year olds in ordinary common or garden handicaps, we cannot say, but whoever gave that advice had better go sharp back to school to learn the very elements of the business of horse racing, and it is impossible to too greatly deplore the fact that a colt which we can consider second to none has got into the hands of people who do not understand the A. B. C. of horse racing or the reasonable treatment of 2 year olds.

It is, therefore, with something akin to disappointment that we cannot compare Siete y Medio with the others, except in remarking that a 2 year old who can race against 3 year olds, carrying 51 kilos and win in a common canter from such animals as the record breaking Debutante, Rance and Red Jacket, at equal weights with the first, and giving pounds and pounds away to all except the latter, can be no poor beast.

Why he was not reserved for races in his own class, for classic events and the like, instead of ordinary handicaps, against older horses, is a question which we have no patience to answer, in any other way than we have already done.

In considering which comes next we find ourselves confronted with a host of difficulties, and perhaps it would be better to leave the question from a racing point of view to the Gran Polla de Potrillos to settle and regard the matter from a point of view of horse flesh. Packoy and Picacero have claims to be considered more than the others. Packoy a really exceptionally fine colt, but is given to in and out running. Were he always to run up to his best form he would take an immensity of beating, and in fact would be unbeatable, if he could always produce the class of race he ran against Ocurrancia, when he did the mile in 1.36 2/5 approximately. Daily Packoy improves but he has this one fault of uncertain running. It is a very close thing between him and Picacero, but our

preference lies with the latter and we believe that when it comes to the races over a distance, that this son of Bridge of Canny will always be able to more than hold his own—if wanted. The whole essence of the matter is contained in these two last words. We do not believe that the somewhat in and out form displayed by Picacero has been due to the colt's temperament, as has probably been the case with Packoy. We recollect races in which Picacero has not been all out to win and we firmly believe that he has never yet put up an exhibition of what he really can do. It will be interesting to see him when he makes the attempt, but the point is can he do his best when ridden by Ardoun? Melik and Floripar are hardly anyway behind these others, but they remain to be proved. The latter is a most consistent performer and a good stylish colt, but has shewn no properties for weight carrying or for distance running, whereas the others have already proved themselves. A point to be remarked is this, that Picacero and Floripar can travel well in heavy going and this is not always due to the particular action or build of a horse, but is very often due to stamina. It may perhaps be that in this last quality Melik is lacking, but the problem is none too easy to answer at the present stage. We have only seen Packoy and Picacero well tested, that is if we leave out Siete y Medio, the best of them all. Don Federico crumpled up under a severe test, and yet he has done the mile in 1.37. A colt that properly handled, well ridden and carefully treated must prove himself good, is Sin Humo. He has a peculiar temperament, and needs a "sympathetic jockey," but Sin Humo is very good, and up to date has not received the "nursing" treatment that a horse of his temperament requires. If such a colt had been under the direction of a Danny Maher or a Frank Wooton, we believe he would never have developed a temperament, but be that as it may, it is this that detracts from the racing value of Sin Humo to-day.

A colt that will prove himself of value to his owner is Gontran, clean limbed, strong, capable of carrying weight, and fast, Gontran has not yet been seen at his best.

Expressly left out of the above notes are two colts which deserve special mention, as being in the front rank of this season's produce and worthy of being included in the first six. These are Faucheur and Andrade, two of the finest upstanding colts in training. The former well over 17 hands, is a son of Greenan, and the latter a Lord Melton. For a colt of Faucheur's type it takes time for full development, and he will not be at his best until well on in his third year, although he may be reckoned with as a winner of races. Andrade, one of the very best, can win races that he will not win, and will be expected to win races that he loses, and then, when least expected, will prove himself a first class animal by running away with a race against the cracks. This has nothing to do with the colt or his temperament, it has only to do with the £ s. and d. side of the "royal game," and is a matter apart from these notes. This survey is written before many of the colts have been tested, before many of them have even been over a mile, but we would place Siete y Medio well ahead of this season's produce with Picacero, Packoy, Bombazo, and Andrade next, and Melik, Faucheur, Gontran, Sin Humo, Floripar and Don Ramiro well to the fore. Other useful colts will prove to be Espartillar, Proteo and Rey de Leon. Generally the season's colts are but an average lot. There is no Occurrence, no, nor even a Palanta amongst them, but the first six are a sound, healthy, strong, well boned, and well bred lot, and of only one are we doubtful, and that one is Bombazo—and his legs.

To-day commences another chapter, but we shall see as the book unfolds, that there is but little wrong with this summary of the 1915 produce

LAWN TENNIS

SAN ISIDRO ATHLETIC CLUB

LADIES' AMERICAN TOURNAMENT

The Ladies' American Tournament, arranged to be played at San Isidro on Sunday only brought a few entries. Although the weather interfered with play to some extent, the afternoon was an enjoyable one. Miss E. E. Hoevel took the first prize with a score of 35, which with her handicap of 9 gave her 44 points against Miss Heale's 42.

The results of the day's play was as follows:—

	Won	Hp.	Nt.
Miss E. E. Hoevel	35	9	44
Miss I. Heale	35	7	42
Miss A. Escalada	32	9	41
Miss C. Escalada	37	0	37
Mrs. O. G. Babington	13	18	31
Miss J. Neill	19	11	30
Miss S. Salas	29	0	29
Miss M. G. Keenan	11	17	28
Miss B. A. O'Connell	15	9	24

BUENOS AIRES L.T. CLUB.

During Saturday and Sunday afternoon play was reserved for a men's doubles American Tournament. The entries were on the small side. The winners proved to be Mr. L. Capdepon and Mr. A. R. Dodds, who finished up with the advantage gained by their handicap 3 points ahead of Messrs. Norman and Cassels. They were thus the winners of the silver cups and buttons given for the respective prize winners.

	Won	Hp.	Nt.
L. Capdepon and A. R. Dodds	46	7	53
Norman and Cassels	40	10	50
Le Bas and Rosenberg	40	10	50
Begg and Keen	22	25	47
Jenkins and Wait	36	9	45
Leslie and Colville-Jones	42	0	42
Gowland and R. Pero	31	10	41
Turner and Russell	24	17	41
E. J. Dodds and Schindler	7	29	36

QUILMES v. GASCON.

Played on the courts of the former club on Sunday, the first teams of their respective clubs met, while at Banfield the two club's second string encountered each other. The results at Quilmes were reversed by those of Banfield, for in each case the visiting team fared very badly. At Quilmes the last match had to be abandoned owing to bad light. The play throughout was enjoyable, and had the following results:

At Quilmes:

QUILMES.

H. E. Hetley and B. Hoare beat W. H. and G. C. Crispin, 6—4, 6—2; J. Edwards and E. den Hoed, 6—2, 6—3; J. Murray and J. L. Henderson, 6—0, 6—3.

S. U. Leonard and C. J. Bell beat W. H. and G. C. Crispin, 6—4, 6—5; J. Edwards and E. den Hoed, 6—4, 6—4.

A. M. Mackill and H. E. Marrs beat W. H. and G. C. Crispin, 2—6, 6—5, 6—4; J. Edwards and E. den Hoed, 6—2, 6—3; J. Murray and J. L. Henderson 6—5, 5—6, 6—5.

GASCON.

J. Murray and J. L. Henderson beat S. U. Leonard and C. J. Bell, 6—5, 6—1.

At Banfield:

A. D. Bell and C. E. Lovett beat H. Farnes and C. L. Makers, 6—0, 6—1.

B. G. Moverley and A. W. Woodhouse beat D. L. Chalk and D. T. Herold, 6—0, 4—6, 6—3.

A. D. Bell and C. E. Lovett beat D. A. D'Aguilar and R. Farren, 6—5, 6—1.

H. Farnes and C. L. Makers beat B. G. Moverley and A. W. Woodhouse, 1—6, 6—4, 8—6.

FOOTBALL

FLORESTA (1) v. BELGRANO (0).

The match between the above teams was marred by an unpleasant incident. The referee, early in the second half ordered Maller, a Belgrano player, off the field for disputing one of his decisions. The player refused to go, in spite of the order and the suggestion of his Captain, George Brown.

The result was that the Belgrano Captain withdrew his team. There is no object in discussing the matter, but it is as well to remember that the referee's decision is final and who ever denies it lays himself open to the charge of unsportsmanship.

At the time the Belgrano team withdrew, Floresta through Repetto were leading by one goal to none.

The teams were as follows:—

Belgrano.—T. Reddel, J. G. Brown, C. Morgan, J. Peña, A. Maller, H. Cox, F. N. Boyd, C. Oliva, J. Martin, A. L. Morgan and C. Palmer.

Floresta.—A. Cuomo, C. Frascoli, A. Chiappi, J. Boffi, M. Lopez, G. Spano, P. Pombo, Martinez, F. Flesias, C. Viora and A. Repetto.

Mr. F. Bastos was the referee.

ARGENTINO DE QUILMES (1) v. ESTUDIANTES DE LA PLATA (0).

This match was played on the ground of the former and resulted in a most exciting game. The best of it went to the winners, who for a period had two of their men unable to play. The referee exercised his right in ordering two of the spectators off the ground. The goal scorer was Cabana. Sr. G. Guasoni referred for the following teams:—

Arg. de Quilmes.—B. Martinez, A. Rotondo, J. Ortega, V. Cincotta, R. Posse, J. R. Pozzo, D. Arillaga, F. Cabana, and M. Ginebra.

Est. de La Plata.—A. Girotta, S. Pastor, Galup Lanús, A. Barcos, A. Lopez, J. Aranguren, O. Duarte, R. Leonardi, D. Lascano, R. Tolosa and P. Valenciani.

ARGENTINE ASSOCIATION v. THE ROSARIO LEAGUE.

This annual event was played on Sunday last, for the "Copa Reyna" on the ground of the Gimnasia y Esgrima Club, before a large number of spectators. It was an excellent game from start to finish and resulted in a victory for the Argentine Association by three goals to two. The game up to within the last few moments was evenly contested and was fast through. The goal scorers were E. Hayes, Airdi, Badalini, Rofrano and Marcovecchio. Mr. Daniel Green was the referee for the following selected teams:—

Argentine Association.—Rithner; Chiappe and Brown; Olivari, Garcia and Badaraeco; Fernandez, Ohaco, Marcovecchio, Roffrano and Perinetti. Roberts; Johnston. Revilla and Ve-

Rosario League.—Airdi; Diaz and

R. W. Croker and R. Veitch beat H. Farnes and E. L. Makers, 6—2, 6—1.

A. D. Bell and C. E. Lovett beat D. L. Chalk and D. T. Herold, 6—3, 6—3.

D'Aguilar and R. Farren beat R. H. Croker and R. Veitch, 6—5, 6—4.

B. G. Moverley and A. W. Woodhouse beat D. A. A. Aguilar and R. Farren 6—5, 6—1.

R. H. Croker and R. Veitch beat D. L. Chalk and D. T. Herold, 6—3, 6—3.

rolin; Gonzalez, Badalini, H. Hayes, E. Hayes and Viale.

SOUTH (1) v. NORTH (0).

The official opening of the new Porteño Athletic Club ground took place on Sunday at Palermo when the North met the South in a close and interesting encounter. There were a large number of spectators present when the following teams faced each other:—

North.—Wilson, J. A. Rossi, J. Idiarte, J. Ayala, O. Bacigalupi, N. Aladia, J. Rstano, C. Izaguirre, S. Sayanes, M. Garat and J. Alzua.

South.—S. Arduino, S. Ochoa, A. Reyes, A. Betular, L. Lanatta, A. Peruzzi, Z. Canaveri, A. Risso, A. Ameal, C. Comaschi and H. Rivas.

Referee: G. A. Jordan.

The result of the hard fought and level game was that the South managed to win by one goal to nil and they were lucky to do so for the North generally had the best of the game. Bad shooting lost them the match and indeed it can be said that both teams were at fault in this respect. The goal scorer was Comaschi.

The following shows the position of the teams in the First Division:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
San Isidro	14	14	—	—	28
Racing	12	11	—	1	23
E. de La Plata	16	10	2	3	23
Platense	15	9	3	3	21
River Plate	12	9	1	2	20
Independiente	16	8	4	4	20
Porteño	11	7	2	2	16
F. C. Oeste	13	5	2	6	16
Banfield	15	7	6	2	16
H. Argentino	17	6	7	4	16
A. de Quilmes	12	7	5	—	14
Estudiantes	16	6	8	2	14
Belgrano	18	6	10	2	14
E. Porteño	15	6	8	1	13
Huracan	11	5	4	2	12
Boca Juniors	15	4	7	4	12
Atlanta	17	6	11	—	12
Kimberley	15	5	9	1	11
Tigre	12	3	5	4	10
S. Lorenzo de					
Alma	14	4	8	2	10
G. y Esgrima	16	3	9	4	10
D. de Belgrano	17	4	11	2	10
Quilmes	11	2	6	3	7
Comercio	13	1	9	3	5
Floresta	15	1	11	3	5

RUGBY

LOMAS (8 PTS.) v. GIMNASIA Y ESGRIMA (0)

Played at Lomas on Sunday afternoon. The game was somewhat loose and scrappy, and "scrums" were numerous. Mr. Williams lined up the following teams:—

Lomas.—Adamson; Morris, Auld, Cribbes and G. H. Whyte; R. S. Whyte and Banham; Balme, Griffith, Hunter, McGaul, Flacquer, Clydesdale, Tausley and Rasmussen.

Gimnasia y Esgrima.—Rumbo; Islueta, Crespo, Ortuño, and Santamarina; Riobos and Garré; Henderson, Coulin, Berisso, Necol, E. Buzzo, R. Buzzo, I. Buzzo, and Casado.

Bob Whyte played a good game, as did Hunter, who was perhaps the best on the field. Both Harry and Bob Whyte scored, the latter's try being converted by Hunter. Generally the game was not a particularly good one.

BELGRANO v. BUENOS AIRES.

Belgrano in a friendly game on their own ground on Sunday proved victorious over Buenos Aires by a goal and 3 tries (14 points) to a try (3 points). For Belgrano the scorers were Desurro, Charlton twice (one converted by Fenwick), and Fenwick. For Buenos Aires Mold. The teams were as follows:

Belgrano.—Darch; Fenwick, Charlton, Sinclair and Bush; Van Deurs and Desurro; Scott, Bourne, Whittington, De Meyier, Troucaso, Delawain, MacCallum and Culierna.

Buenos Aires.—MacVern; Trillia, Beardware, Walker and Martin; Mold and Crawford; Wigg, Heriot, McCall, Macadam, Broome, Hunter, Bagueriza, and Icarne.

TE AGUILA ES EL MEJOR

GOLF

SAN ISIDRO v. LOMAS I.

For the third week in succession San Isidro had to admit defeat in the inter-Club Golf Championship. On Sunday last they entertained Lomas and came out with only 2 matches against 13. Mr. S. O. Marshall was the only successful player for San Isidro. The course was in good condition, although a strong wind prevailed which at times made play difficult. The scores were as follows:—

SINGLES.

Lomas.	San Isidro.
H. G. E. Hickey. 1	H. K. James. . . 0
W. A. Cowes. . . 1	F. Leitch. . . 0
E. Gibson. . . . 1	N. W. Cronhelm. 0
J. L. Carstairs. . 1	L. N. Thomas. . 0
W. Flint. 0	S. O. Marshall. . 1
D. J. Bellhouse. . 1	J. MacDonald. . 0
W. R. MacBean. 1	N. Campbell. . . 0
G. Whyte. 1	J. McGown. . . . 0
J. A. Hinds. . . . 1	C. H. Jukes. . . 0
J. M. Ahumada. 1	H. Torre. 0
9	1

FOURSOMES.

Hickey and MacBean. . . . 1	James and Leitch. . . . 0
Cowes and Flint. 0	Marshall and Thomas. . . 1
Carstairs and Ahumada. . 1	Cronhelm and Campbell. . 0
Gibson and Whyte. . . . 1	MacDonald and McGown. . . 0
Hinds and Bellhouse. . . 1	Jukes and Torre. . . 0
4	1
Singles. 9	1
Total. 13	2

LOMAS II. v. SAN ISIDRO II.

Equally disastrous was the fate of the San Isidro 2nd string, who visited Lomas on Sunday. They were unfortunate in not securing a single match either in the singles or foursomes, as the following scores will show:—

San Isidro.	Lomas.
W. B. Jones. . . . 0	J. G. Duncan. . . 1
A. R. Larreta. . . 0	T. Johnson. . . . 1
W. Oliphant. . . . 0	E. A. Brown. . . 1
G. F. Rae. 0	A. H. Gibson. . . 1
S. E. Frances. . . 0	A. J. McMorran. 1
J. E. Virasoro. . . 0	J. B. Campbell. . 1
F. H. Jones. . . . 0	R. K. Martindale. 1
F. Baillie. 0	G. H. Armstrong. 1
Dr. J. A. Malbran. 0	H. T. Mawson. . . 1
R. B. Gimenez. . . 0	W. A. Cowes. . . 1
R. King. 0	H. B. Gibson. . . 1
D. Bridge. 0	H. L. Stevens. . 1
Matches. 0	12

Jones and Rodriguez Larreta. 0	Duncan and Armstrong. . 1
Oliphant and Rae. 0	A. H. Gibson and Stevens. . . . 1
Frances and Virasoro. . . . 0	McMorran and Campbell. . . . 1
Jones and Baillie. . . . 0	Johnson and Martindale. . 1
Malbran and Gimenez. . . . 0	Brown and Cowes. . . . 1
King and Bridge. . . . 0	H. B. Gibson and Mawson. . . . 1
Matches. 0	6
Singles. 0	12
Total matches 0	18

THE ARGENTINE GOLF CLUB.

IN AID OF RED CROSS FUNDS.

The mixed foursomes played over the links of the Argentine Golf Club in aid of the Red Cross Funds brought an immense entry. The result of the play was as follows:—

Gr. Hp. Nt.	
Mrs. Dawney and E. Gannon.	99 17 82
Miss Mackenzie and E. Gibson.	93 11 82

Mrs. J. Carstairs and Carstairs.	93 11 82
Miss Prelyman and R. McCrum.	94 10 81
Mrs. L. N. Thomas and Thomas.	104 18 86
Mrs. W. D. Gardom and Gardom.	104 18 86
Mrs. Chantrell and B. Sauberman.	111 24 87
Mrs. Mohr-Bell and Mohr-Bell.	103 16 87
Miss C. Shaw and G. Guerrico.	107 19 88
Miss Gregory and R. Roberts.	112 24 88
Mrs. Lawrence and Lawrence.	108 20 88
Miss Paunero and S. Smiles.	99 11 88
Miss Mohr-Bell and Rev. Laing.	110 22 88
Miss McCrum and E. B. Gibson.	110 21 89
Mrs. Spanton and H. Mohr-Bell.	109 20 89
Mrs. E. Jacobs and R. Paton.	110 20 90
Miss Greaven and Woodhouse.	112 20 92
Mrs. Bailey and Bailey.	107 16 91
Mrs. G. E. Leslie and Leslie.	113 22 91
Miss V. Scott and H. Scott.	108 18 91
Mrs. C. Pearson and Mackenzie.	116 24 92
Mrs. Bradbury and Bradbury.	109 17 92
Mrs. Thompson and Cranwell.	110 18 92
Miss Scott and R. Milhanovich.	114 22 92
Miss Ballesty and G. D. Munro.	112 20 92
Miss Woodhouse and McMorran.	115 23 92
Mrs. Dulhunty and Dulhunty.	114 22 92
Mrs. Thompson and Thompson.	111 18 93
Miss M. Cowes and Bellhouse.	105 12 93
Mrs. Sauberman and Dr. Mollard.	121 28 93
Mrs. G. A. Leitch and Leitch.	111 17 94
Miss M. T. MacNab and Cerboni.	117 22 95
Mrs. Bellhouse and W. MacBean.	111 16 95
Mrs. J. A. Hinds and Hinds.	108 12 96
Mr. and Mrs. Barclay.	119 23 96
Miss Benitz and W. C. Dunn.	115 19 96
Mrs. Whyte and T. Gregory.	124 28 96
Miss Guerrico and van Peborgh.	120 23 97
Mrs. Gregory and G. Whyte.	120 22 98

QUILMES GOLF CLUB.

TREASURER'S PRIZE.

On Sunday afternoon the Quilmes golf course was animated by a number of players turning out to compete for the Treasurer's prize.

This was won by Mr. W. J. Shilton, who returned a card of 3 up on the "Colonel." Mr. Baenonger was the runner-up with a card "all square."

On August 15 the day will be devoted to mixed foursomes.

BOXING

MURRAY BEATS PRIANO

Jack Murray and Priano have met in a boxing contest at the Casino Theatre in Mendoza. Murray, who claims the Championship of South America at his weight, succeeded in knocking Priano out in the fifth round. The bout, which attracted a considerable amount of attention, was judged by Señores R. R. Brizuela, M. B. Gonzalez, and Ricardo Encinas and refereed by Mr. J. Williams. Priano put up a good fight, and shewed plenty of pluck, but from the first round to the last the match was generally in favour of Murray.

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THE UNWRITTEN LAW

LOVE TRAGEDY IN CONCORDIA.

From the quiet, industrious and peaceful town of Concordia, Entre Rios, comes information of a tragedy, which has considerably excited the population thereabouts, on account of the fact that such like dramas are practically unknown in the locality. The details furnished state that for some time past an Argentine named Rodolfo Lauzani, 28 years of age, and Salustiana Zapata, a young girl, had been lovers. Lately Lauzani tired of the girl and abandoned her, leaving her in the unhappy condition that she was unable to obtain work and assist herself. She is the daughter of poor parents, who were unable to support her. On several occasions she went to see Lauzani and begged him to fulfil his promise of marriage, but this he refused to do. The girl then asked him to take care of her for two months more, until she regained her liberty of action and was able to work. This request was also refused. The girl in desperation returned home and took her father's revolver and again returned to plead with her lover. This was, however, again without effect, and in his impatience the man struck her, telling her to go away, as he was shortly to be married to another girl. This was too much for Salustiana, who drew the revolver and fired. The bullet struck Lauzani in the forehead, and he died shortly afterwards. The girl then returned home, told her father what she had done, and together they went and gave information to the police. The girl was detained under the orders of the Criminal Judge. It is believed that on the completion of all inquiries, the girl will be given her liberty.

SHOTS AT A JOURNALIST

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF "LA RAZON" CORRESPONDENT IN CASILDA.

On Thursday evening, Aug. 5, the special correspondent of "La Razon" in Casilda was the victim of an attempt against his life, which fortunately was without consequence. On leaving the Café Canosa in that town, Señor Lac Prigeant, "La Razon" correspondent, was accosted by a chauffeur, one of the leaders of a political party in the town. Without warning the latter drew a revolver and fired it at the journalist, without, however, hitting him. The miscreant then threw the weapon away and bolted. He has not been arrested. The attempted crime is regarded as a political one, and a protest has been lodged with the Minister of the Interior.

FAMILY EXTERMINATED

ITALIAN'S GHASTLY CRIME

A sad tragedy has taken place in the South of the Province of Mendoza, in which according to information from San Rafael, an Italian named Mateo Delpoi, owing to want and misery, took the life of his wife, his three children and then committed suicide.

The details of the tragedy are painful in the extreme. Delpoi had for some time been out of work and despite all his efforts to obtain it, was unsuccessful. Slowly his savings dwindled away and unable to face the sufferings and hunger of his three little sons and his wife, he applied to various persons for assistance. He was, however, regarded as a professional beggar, of which there are so many scores in the country, and all assistance was refused him. Unable to support the strain any longer, his mind must have given way, for one night when his wife and family were asleep, he armed himself with a large and heavy knife, and proceeding to his wife's bedroom, he cut off her head with one blow of the weapon, and then proceeded in a like manner to kill his children. Lastly he plunged the knife into his own heart.

The affair has created an intense impression in this district.

PALERMO LAKE MURDERER

SENTENCED TO "INDETERMINATE IMPRISONMENT."

The criminal judge Dr. Jaime Llavallol, who has had in hand the Palermo lake murder, yesterday passed sentence of "indeterminate imprisonment" on the murderer Miguel Ernst. His summing up went carefully over the grounds, and all the details of the gruesome business and, in it he expressed the conclusion that Ernst did not commit the crime in self-defence, as he claimed to have done.

THE RIVADAVIA

NOW AT PUERTO MILITAR

Rear-Admiral Domecq Garcia, who is in command of the "Moreno," has forwarded to the Minister of Marine the information that yesterday morning the "Rivadavia" entered the basin at Puerto Militar.

The fact is regarded as being of importance, because it is the first time that a vessel of the tonnage of the "Rivadavia" has ever entered that naval station.

The work, began some time ago, of deepening the channel to the port, is not yet completed, but the "Rivadavia's" arrival has shown that there is a sufficient depth of water for large vessels. Her arrival has caused much jubilation.

THE PARAGUAYAN CHACO

An Ideal Pastoral Country

COMMENTS ON AN UNKNOWN LAND

The current issue of *Paraguay* says:—

We note that the American Press is making a great propaganda for Paraguay. We are naturally very pleased that Paraguay with its numerous opportunities and vast possibilities is made known, but we are at the same time anxious that the information which is published, should be exact and not give people a wrong impression of the country and we regret to say that some of the United States papers have not done this country any great service by its "recent and sensational discovery of Paraguay."

We have had a number of inquiries of late, mostly from parties interested in the "Chaco Paraguay" and its possibilities for cattle and agriculture, and we have endeavoured to give a little information about this country, in an article in the present issue.

One must remember that Chaco Paraguay is as yet practically unexplored, only the vicinities of the rivers and a few arms inland is all that is known.

The article in question reads as follows:—

The Western Paraguay or "El Chaco Paraguayo" is a flat, low lying land situated between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and with an approximate area of 20,000 square miles.

The Chaco is *par excellence* a pastoral country and millions of cattle could be bred on its vast grazing area, but in spite of this most of the land is lying idle. The few establishments on the Paraguay river carry an inadequate number of cattle, and are with a few exceptions run in a most primitive manner.

The pasture is as a rule of excellent quality, and in many districts, at least 1600 head of cattle can be carried per league, (4633 acres). Cattle pests are very rare, only in later years some herds have suffered from a mild form of foot-and-mouth disease. This, however, appears at long intervals, and only when the grass is very scarce do they suffer any ill effects. Garrapatas or ticks are not as common as in the Eastern Paraguay which may largely be accounted for by the salty nature of most of the interior streams.

The Chaco is also well timbered, and in the forests is found the quebracho colorado which is the most important commercial variety of timber produced in the country. This is a dense hard wood of dark red colour well known in Europe and the United States as a tanning agent, and considerable quantities of logs are shipped annually. To economise freights, several factories have been established in Paraguay itself for the purpose of extracting the tannin which is then bagged and shipped direct to the overseas market. Of other woods worthy of note to be found in the Chaco, may be mentioned Algarrobo, Guayacan and Palo Santo (Lignum Vita). The latter wood is of dark green colour, is very resinous and scented and is used in place of bronze bearings for shafts, etc. From the Chaco is also exported a considerable number of palms of which the only species of any commercial value is the "Caranday" or black palm.

Agriculture is still in an experimental stage, but the land ought in many parts to be well adapted for the cultivation of sugar cane, maize, cotton and possibly also for wheat and rice.

Certain difficulties will always be encountered in the Chaco, some parts of it being low and subject to floods, caused by the rising of the Paraguay and Pilcomayo rivers and from interior streams and swamps. A lot of drainage work would have to be done in order to exploit these lands properly and reservoirs would have to

The Palace of Gold

THE CLOSING CHAPTER.

Yesterday afternoon the President of the Republic and the Minister of Public Works signed an important decree concerning the Palace of Justice. In view of the fact that this structure is as yet uncompleted, and that the contracts of certain firms have not yet been fulfilled, the Executive Body feel themselves justified in rescinding certain of these contracts or calling upon the contractors to fulfil their contracts within 30 days.

The history of the "Palace of Gold," a nickname which has been given to one of the most expensive buildings in the world, and one of the finest in the city of Buenos Aires, thus comes to the end of a chapter that has called forth an immensity of criticism. The decree throws much official light upon a building episode that has not edified any other section of the Argentine public other than building contractors.

AMERICAN BANKS FOR B.A.

There appears to be some possibility that the example furnished by the National City Bank of New York in establishing branches in Buenos Aires and other important South American cities will shortly be imitated by the larger banking establishments in Boston, Chicago, and Baltimore. It is rumoured that the possibility has already passed the stage of mere resolution and that before the end of the current year other North American banking houses will be established in the city.

be built at convenient places to provide water for the dry season when most of the interior streams become brackish. Well water is as a rule of an unpleasant salty flavour.

The relatively narrow strip along the two main rivers, which is practically all that is known of the Chaco, is very valuable land and gives one a natural desire to explore the central regions, and find the best ways of communication essential to rational exploit. It is very probable, if not certain that the land is much higher and infinitely superior in quality, as one goes west. This was found to be the case, as regards the region watered by the river Bermejo.

Some of the timber companies which are established along the river Paraguay, thanks mostly to North American capital and enterprise, have built light railroads into the interior, but none reach further than 40 miles inland, and not far beyond that point the country is still unknown, with exception of some districts in the southern portion, due west of Concepción, where the South American Missionary Society, 20 years ago, established a station some 50 miles from the river. The Paraguay Land and Cattle Company owns about 4 million acres of land in the region west of Concepción, some of the larger blocks of their various properties bordering on the Pilcomayo and Paraguay river respectively. Mr. Rickard sent an expedition which went in some considerable distance on the Paraguay Land and Cattle Company's land to the west of the mission station, referred to above, but did not succeed in reaching the Pilcomayo.

In our opinion the only waterway that can be counted upon for traffic is the Rio Paraguay, which forms the eastern boundary of the Chaco zones, as the Pilcomayo presents too many difficulties to navigation to be of any practical use. It is however claimed that the latter river could also be opened up to traffic by an initial expenditure of some 22 million dollars gold, a figure given by Mr. Lange, who was sent by some Argentine capitalists to explore the Pilcomayo and report on the possibilities it offered for navigation. Mr. Lange, is the only explorer who has succeeded in surmounting the entire course of the river, passing the Patiño swamps where the Pilcomayo for a considerable distance loses itself in underground channels.

An Intendente Suspended

TENDER CARE FOR PUBLIC WEAL

It is reported from Colon, that much astonishment has been created there by the suspension of the Municipal Intendente, Sr. Michael Duffy, the reason alleged being that he has not been at his office for four days. In view of the well-known political views of powers that be, it is considered that Sr. Duffy's non attendance had less to do with the matter than the fact that, he has just been lectured President of the Radical Committee, and, is of course on that account anathema.

MERCEDES ORPHANAGE

A meeting of the general committee of the Mercedes Methodist Orphanage was held in the offices of the American Church on Monday afternoon. The President of the Committee, the Rev. Dr. McLaughlin, was in the chair, and the members present were: The Revs. M. L. Wolcott, Daniel Hall, Dr. Craver, C. J. Turner, E. N. Bauman, and Mr. P. B. Massey. Regrets for inability to attend were sent by the Rev. Dr. Thomson, and Mr. Henry Martin.

Reports from the director and visitors showed everything in connection with the orphanage and school to be in a flourishing condition. Several new boys were voted admission. The committee has the money to erect a building on the 26-acre plot in Mercedes, and is only waiting for equipment and working funds, some of which it is expected that Bishop Stuntz will raise in the United States. At present the boys are lodged in the school property, the Nicholas Lowe Institute, belonging to the Mission. Special mention is made by all visitors of the healthy and happy appearance of the boys, for there is nothing of "Dotheboys' Hall" about the institution. Hearty thanks were voted to all concerned in giving the boys such a delightful trip last Saturday where they enjoyed greatly the dinner, lunch and cinema entertainment provided for them. The Orphanage is entirely supported by the Methodist Churches of this region, the American Church being the largest annual contributor.

TRAGEDY IN MIRAFLORES

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

The police in the village of Miraflores in the department of Capayan are engaged in a case which has some exceptional features and in which one man killed another and then committed suicide, after a wild career down the main street on his horse. The details furnished state that the case was one of a \$100 debt, but owing to the peculiar behaviour of Julio Martinez who was responsible for the debt, the police believe it to be a case of insanity. Two friends, Luis Centeno Espeche, an ex-police officer and Julio Martinez a Spaniard, were neighbours and close friends, the former, after he left the police force was unable to obtain work, and to assist him Martinez lent him the sum of \$100.

Times did not improve and on Monday afternoon Martinez rode into the village and called at his friend's home and asked for the return of the money. Espeche said that it was impossible for him to pay up and a heated argument arose between the two, which ended in Martinez riding away.

Apparently he stopped at an almshouse at the street corner, where he purchased some cartridges for his revolver, a circumstance which attracted no attention whatever. Half an hour later, he again returned to Espeche's dwelling and repeated his request for the money lent. Again Espeche said he was not able to pay. The Spaniard therewith drew his revolver and fired at his friend killing him instantly. He then jumped on his horse and commenced a wild and headlong ride down the main street until he arrived opposite the post office, where he turned the revolver on himself. A few hours later he died.

Britain's Meat Prices

HEAVY INCREASES IN LONDON

London, August 10.

The report of the Superintendent of the Central Market says that the supply of meat of all kinds in July totalled 29,702 tons. Last June it was only 3833 tons.

The price of fresh beef has increased 43 per cent, while that of frozen beef has gone up 74 per cent, fresh mutton 13 per cent and frozen mutton 50 per cent.

"JUAN SALABERRY" HOSPITAL

PETITION FOR THE RE-APPOINTMENT OF DR. RAÑO.

The transference of Dr. Santiago Raño from the "Juan Salaberry" hospital at Nuevo Chicago, has brought forth an earnest and forceful petition from the most influential people in that district to the chief of the Asistencia Publica, begging that the doctor may be re-appointed to the hospital. They point out that during the period of his appointment, he has shewn himself singularly adapted for the position and that he has earned the gratitude of every one by his excellent work. They request his re-appointment on the basis that it would be in the interest of Nueva Chicago, that he should remain.

MENDOZA WINES

RISE IN PRICES.

A rise is reported in the Mendoza wine market which has for some time been very dead, but shows signs of resuscitation. During the past week, some activity has been noted and a sale of 28,000 hectolitres has been made. The price 9½ centavos a litre, buyer to pay carriage and dues is a marked improvement, as lately this class of wine has oscillated between seven and eight cents a litre. Noting this firmness of the Mendoza market and its effect on our own, the Buenos Aires wine merchants feel it due to their own interests to stick another three cents on their prices from Sept. 1, in addition to F.O.B. in Mendoza. Consequently from that date, the price of 25 cents will generally rule on the principal marks of wine in stock.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

(To the Editor)

Sir.—If it is prohibited by British Law to do business with our enemies—how is it that nearly every British vessel arriving from England brings large consignments of goods for German houses?

By doing this we are helping them to keep their doors open until such time as they can again (?) import from Germany.

Cannot our local "British Board of Commerce" do something in the matter?

It they will tell us how we can help, I have no doubt ever Britisher will "do his bit."

Yours, etc.

—BRITISHER.

Montevideo, Aug. 9.

TO COMBAT POISON GAS

SIR HIRAM MAXIM'S INVENTION.

Paris, August 10.

The London Correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" credits Sir Hiram Maxim with having invented a simple and cheap contrivance for protecting the troops against the effects of noxious gases. The invention makes the clouds of gas rise and pass over the heads of the men.

Agricultural & Pastoral

CAMP NOTES

(By Our Agricultural Editor.)

The annual show organised by the Santa Fé Rural Society is to be inaugurated on September 26.

The 9th Show organised by the Sociedad Rural de Refaela, is announced to be opened on September 5.

The yearly sale of high-class bulls, imported by Mr. Donald MacLennan is announced by the Messrs. Bullrich to take place on August 15. This important consignment has for many years been recognised as one of the most select lots of bulls coming to this Republic, while the high esteem in which its importer is held contributed to a successful auction. This year, it is understood, Mr. MacLennan will not be with us personally, though he can rest assured there will be nothing left undone that experience and skill can determine, in the preparation and presentation of this consignment, which are, as in former years, under the charge of Mr. James Scott.

A consignment of imported bulls, from that well-known Aberdeen-shire expert, Mr. Robert Duncan, are also announced to be put up for auction by the Messrs. Bullrich, on August 15. Mr. Duncan's extensive connection in the North of Scotland enables him to secure a really good class of bulls, which in previous years have been very favourably spoken of by their buyers.

The weather of the week has been milder than has lately been experienced, and the grass so ready to grow, appears already to bear a fresher green, after its blackening by the recent severe frosts.

The week's trade at Mataderos has been very firm for all classes of best quality steers, though cows and secondary quality animals have not been as keenly competed for as in the previous week.

The "Meat Trades Journal" speaks very favourably of the latest shipment of Brazilian beef, received on the Smithfield market. It is considered of superior quality, and bears evidence of having been handled in a manner more acceptable to London buyers.

Several shipments of meat from South Africa have also been favourably received by the trade in London. These shipments are reported as likely to increase very much now that the methods of handling meat, as required by the London trade, are being understood.

The outbreak of some cattle disease is reported from the Pampa Central, and, as is usual in such cases, the Government have been requested to send a Veterinary expert to adopt the necessary measures for its eradication. It is said to be foot-and-mouth disease, though the suddenness of death would not suggest that disease, generally known as "Aftosa" here. "Aftosa" is very rarely responsible for a big death-rate if the animals attacked are in fair condition to enable them to tide over the critical period. The epidemic in the case referred to will no doubt be something more virulent, but is likely to be localised, and its effects prevented by the inoculation of the proper serum.

LARGE DEPOSITS OF MAIZE.

Travelling by the Central Cordoba to Rosario gives one a splendid opportunity of testifying to the fertile zone intersected by this line. Sowing operations were being actively advanced, and the ground was evidently in a very good state for the seed bed, when I made the trip to the Rosario Show. It would be a great advantage

to roll the ground after sowing, thereby breaking all "clods," so generally seen, and pulverising the ground at the same time. The action of rolling is also most beneficial in firming the ground and thereby retaining the moisture, so necessary for the young plant. Leaving the ground in a rough "cloddy" state after sowing and harrowing allows the more easy penetration of the drought, and consequent damage to the tender sprout.

The very large deposits of maize at all the stations was a most reassuring sight, regarding the vast quantity of maize existing in the country, and only waiting a favourable opportunity for shipment. All galpones were built full while innumerable huge piles were most carefully stacked, and protected from the weather by suitable waterproof sheeting.

The Cordoba line passes through a very rich and evidently coming district for closer colonisation, where a man can live well and rear a family on a small area properly cultivated and intelligently handled. Large quantities of maize had evidently been retained for local consumption, as evidenced by the deposits invariably noticeable at all homesteads. This was the first occasion I have travelled by this line, and I only selected that route to enable me to study the agricultural resources of the country it traverses. The working of the soil appeared to be more carefully attended to than is noticeable in many parts of this Republic. The numerous settlements gave the country a more home-like and prosperous appearance than is generally to be seen in the Argentine. It is most noticeable that oxen are generally used in drawing the heavy carts of maize to the stations, for in these parts it is possible to pass with a heavy load, as the roads leading to the stations appear to be exceptionally good for this Republic.

THE COMING BREEDING SEASON

CONDITIONS FAVOURABLE.

From the cattle and sheep-breeding districts very satisfactory reports are coming in as to the prospects of the coming season. The harmful conditions lately in evidence through the excessive cold, the frost, and latterly through the want of good pasture, seem to have disappeared, and the majority of the farms are rapidly recovering and coming into condition again, due to the excellent weather conditions prevailing.

The fears that the poor pasturage would seriously affect breeding has been dispersed, and from all quarters comes the information that both cattle and sheep breeding is proceeding under the most favourable conditions.

ARRIVAL OF PEDIGREE STOCK

The s.s. Siddons brought a large consignment of pedigree stock for various consignees. Mr. R. T. Pears consigned 75 Lincoln rams, practically all bred by the Pears family in England, from their world renowned flocks. This lot of rams, have reached here in excellent condition, and will soon be on view at the local yards, where no doubt they will be readily sought after, as rams, so far, have been selling well this season. 75 head of poultry were also shipped by Mr. Pears, comprising many pens of high class birds. This consignment was in charge of Mr. James McCormick, whose reputation for attention to his charges is already favourably known.

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A NOTED BREEDER

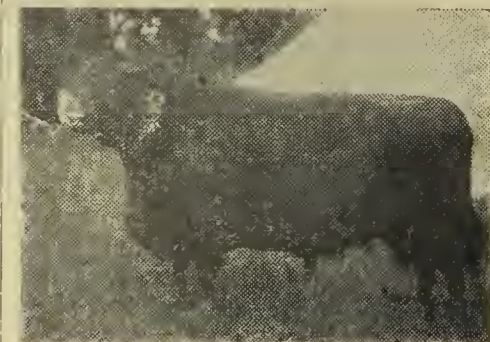
Mr. J. J. Cridlan, a noted breeder and exhibitor of Aberdeen-Angus stock, writes to "The Herald" as follows, from Malsmore Park, Gloucester, England:—

"I herewith have pleasure in forwarding you photos of my two great Aberdeen-Angus Show winners (champions of the year 1915). Owing to the war the number of shows have been greatly restricted, and our season is now finished so far as breeding shows are concerned. The sire of the Champion of the Royal Agricultural Society's Show last week at Nottingham is in the Argentine, making a record at the El Dorado Sale, 1913, so I trust you will deem it of interest to your agricultural readers and worthy of reproduction. "Tulip of Standen" was champion at the great Bath and West Show in May. There have been only four Shows held this year with Angus classes, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, the Bath and West, and the Royal, at all of which I had the honour of the championship awards. I will shortly be sending a valuable consignment of Angus bulls to your country, including prominent prize-winners and champions in this country, which I hope will forward the great interest of cattle breeding and raising for our home markets, the produce of the breed being held in the highest esteem here, where it always makes the top price in market quotations. I am pleased to learn from your valuable journal that agricultural and stock prospects are so good with you. I hope your coming show in Palermo may prove very successful notwithstanding the effects of this terrible war."

The beasts whose pictures are reproduced herewith are:—

"Everard 2nd of Malsmore," calved on April 3, 1911. He won the championship at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, 1915, and has also carried off five champion gold medals and ten first prizes. His sire was

"Rubelale of Malsmore," which made the record price (at the El Dorado



sale) in Argentina. The dam was "Evergreen 13th."

"Tulip of Standen," was calved on February 23, 1909. She has won 14 first prizes; the champion gold medal at the Bath and West Counties Show,



1915, and two champion silver medals in 1914. She was bred by Captain Cookson, and is owned by Mr. Cridlan.

WHEAT MARKET

Contracts for wheat for export are for the present arrested. According to exporters, prices for wheat are excessive, and leave no margin for foreign orders. This state of affairs, they say, is likely to continue until European demands becomes so extraordinary as to upset it. Meanwhile growers will suffer no harm as demand and consumption will keep prices at a firm and satisfactory figure.

LA PLATA POULTRY SHOW

(To the Editor).

Sir.—In reference to my letter regarding the above mentioned Show which you so courteously published on July 31, I have no desire to enter into controversy upon the subject.

I should wish, however, to point out that my remarks were justified, and not the petulantly expressed annoyance of a disappointed breeder. I did not exhibit either Black, White, or Buff Orpingtons, nor Wyandottes or Plymouth Rocks, consequently as "healthy criticism" is undoubtedly of benefit to the poultry industry, my remarks cannot have been actuated by envy, or ill will.

I enclose a letter from a well-known poultryman, with authority to publish it. This gentleman also "dares" to criticise the Show and exhibits adversely, and he was not an exhibitor.

I quite agree that it would be an admirable thing if poultry breeders could be brought to sink their differences and love their neighbours better than themselves, but fear that the old adage of "two of a trade, etc." is just as applicable to poultrymen as to people in other walks of life; neither do I believe that poultry breeders are more or less egoistical than other folks.

We all advertize our birds or eggs, or our special poultry mixtures, for those of our friends if we have sufficiently powerful reasons for doing so, and believe me Mr. Editor, that we do not advertize nor exhibit for the 'benefit of the poultry industry,' whether we breed as a means of gaining a livelihood, or as a so-called "hobby," we all are on the look out for probable purchasers (vide your advertisement pages),—so why so much cant regarding "bien de la avicultura?" What we all wish is to breed better birds and make better sales than the other fellow, be he who he may.

I shall not encroach further upon your valuable space, in order to comment upon your Agricultural Editor's criticism of my letter. To impartial readers it speaks for itself, especially as I am not aware that he either has been, or is, a poultry judge. Apologising for trespassing upon the patience of your readers.

Yours, etc.

P. A. LAMBE.

Maximo Paz, F. C. S.

The letter referred to by Mr. Lambe is as follows:

"Dear Mr. Lambe.—On Saturday last I read your letter in the "Agricultural Section" of the "Herald" in reference to La Plata Show. On many points I agree with you, such as the position of some of the exhibits which could have been avoided; the horrible crowd of "street boys," and above all wretched and poorly exhibited stock.

It is useless remarking on any of the exhibits as the majority of the birds there were only fit for the "pot." As a matter of fact my visit was cut extremely short, being absolutely disgusted with the blessed lot. A few days later I met one of the judges who asked my opinion of the class of birds exhibited. I told him what I have told you, to which he fully agreed, expressing himself in much stronger language.

As regards your exhibits, the trio of White Leghorns did not look so fit as when they won at Palermo, in fact none of the White Leghorns looked in good condition. The class must have been a difficult one for the judges to make a decision upon. Perhaps the judge did not care for your type of bird. You should mark the judge's name and the quality of bird he likes; then attack him with his "fancy." Three years ago, there was an English judge at home who at the beginning of the season continually overlooked my exhibits. Half way through the season I discovered his "wants"—quite a different type of bird to the actual standard—after which I continually won, following him with his "wants" even to the

Crystal Palace, where he picked this particular type out.

You must bear in mind that Poultry Shows are in their childhood in the Argentine, and that it will be a long time before exhibitors and judges become educated enough to handle first class stock. Personally I think you have done exceedingly well and should overlook the "errors" or misfortunes of the show; and above all "be satisfied."

Yours, sincerely,

DONALD C. BARGMAN

(To the Editor).

Sir.—Having read in "The Herald" of July 31, a contribution from Mr. P. A. Lambe, which contains a number of false statements to defend his personal interests, I should be obliged if you will publish these lines with the sole object of clearing his mistaken appreciations:

(1) No member of the "Asociación de Avicultores," has complained of the site or hall, nor of the organising committee of the exhibition; on the contrary everyone who visited the Show admired the work so generously realized by the committee, and congratulated the Director, the Secretary, and the Manager on the success achieved and the self denial they demonstrated in their labours.

(2) The funds at the disposal of the Association are very reduced and to enable them to hold the annual exhibitions, members of the committee have sometimes made payments out of their own pockets.

(3) It is absolutely false what that gentleman affirms that the White Wyandotte cock, winner of the first prize, had his comb cut or "pruned."

(4) It is absolutely false that the Champion Barred Plymouth Rock cock is a well known bird at Exhibitions, as he had only been previously shown at the Poultry Exhibition at Palermo, in the month of May.

(5) The Black Orpington cockerel, winner of the first prize is a perfect bird, and not defective as he affirms; considering that he is only eight months old he has all the growth that it is possible to expect from such a bird.

(6) That Mr. P. A. Lambe is not capable of proving any of the things that he affirms in his article.

(7) That I am ready to prove to him what I have written, for which purpose I have at his disposal at my poultry farm, the birds to which I have referred.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours, etc.,

ENRIQUE C. HARDOY.

Alm. Brown 747,

Temperley, F.C.S.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS**MORE RAIN WANTED.**

The lack of rain was, yesterday morning, making itself seriously felt in certain districts in the Republic. The amount that has fallen in Santa Fé and Entre Rios is small and only a minimum of benefit has been felt.

In the South from Pringles to Patagones and Choele-Choele the want of rain is seriously affecting the sowing, only 50 per cent of the land destined for certain forms of agriculture has been seeded.

Nearly all agricultural land in the Cordoba district has been put under wheat and the conditions there are favourable. Maize sowings have not yet commenced. In the west rain has fallen to the great benefit of the pasture, at the same time more is required. In Entre Rios the wheat sowings have also been completed and flax is now being seeded. A little more rain throughout the Republic will render conditions perfect, for the germination of all seed.

CASTING A HORSE

The usual methods for casting a horse are: by ropes; and by hobbles. The former is the better of the two for castration, removal of scirrhus cord, and operations for hernia; as the hind legs can be kept wider apart by it, than by the latter, which is more convenient for all other operations. I shall also describe a third method of casting which has many advantages. A piece of soft old grass land is in every respect the most suitable place on which to cast a horse. A ploughed field, sandpit, or failing these a bed of straw may be used. With ropes straw should not be generally employed, as it is impossible to tell within a few feet where the horse will fall; but with well managed hobbles he can be made to drop on the very spot on which he had previously stood. The twitch should always be put on before the horse is cast. As horses are liable to fracture their backs in this operation, we should be very careful about casting animals especially old ones which appear stiff in their backs.

(1) The ordinary casting rope is thick, soft, about 20 yards long, and provided with two metal eyes, at its centre, and about 30 inches apart one from the other, so as to form pulleys for the rope. The usual ways for using these ropes is as follows: (a) the first method is performed by knotting the rope, so as to make at its centre, a loop which will fit, when passed over the animal's head, like a collar round the base of the neck. The knot is placed uppermost, in a line with the withers; and each end of the rope is passed backwards between the hind legs, brought round its respective pastern and then passed through the eye of the improvised collar at its own side. The horse's head being steadied by a twitch, an assistant on each side pulls on the ropes and thereby draws his hind legs from under him; when a push is all that is needed to throw him on his side. An extra turn of the rope is taken round the pasterns, so as to prevent the hind legs getting loose. The ropes are tightened and the animal fixed securely, with his hind legs drawn closely to his sides, and well separated, so as to freely expose the testicles and under surface of the belly. If the loop of the rope presses unduly on the wind pipe, it may be pulled away from that part, or the uppermost hind leg may be drawn forward, which will also relieve it.

(b) By the second method, the loop is placed as before, over the neck, but the knot rests on the breast bone. The collar is prevented from slipping forward by a strap, which is attached to the pad of a surcingle, or the rope may be plaited into the mane at the withers. The free ends of the rope are passed between the fore and hind legs, over the hind pasterns, are brought to the front, one on each side of his shoulders, and passed through the eyes of the loop. It is well to put band-

ages, on the hind pasterns, to prevent them being cut by the rope. The animal is then thrown, and secured as before. Another method is to take a rather thin, though strong and flexible rope, and two iron rings about 2½ inches in diameter, which are included in the knot forming the collar. To prevent the rings getting out of place, it is necessary with the rope to make another knot behind them. The knot of the collar as in the first method, is placed near the withers, and the ropes, instead of going over the hind pasterns, are respectively passed through rings on hobbles, which have previously been put on the hind pasterns. The employment of these hobbles which are lined with felt, allows the ropes to run freely, and obviates all risk of their cutting the animal's hind pasterns. In all cases when on the ground, the horse's head should be kept down, and his muzzle well extended. If, when using the casting rope, we want to operate on one of the forelegs we may after having thrown the animal strap up the other

SOCIEDAD RURAL ARGENTINA**PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION.**

The Directive Committee of the Sociedad Rural Argentina has decided to institute a competitive exhibition of photographs and posters under the following conditions:—

1.—Each exhibitor shall present two positives 18x24 one on card-board mount, the other on paper of each of the animals which have won first prize in the cattle, horse, sheep and horse classes.

2.—Should there be on each category of the programme two or more exhibitors \$10, entrance shall be paid for the prize photograph and \$7 for the non prize, provided the Jury accept it.

3.—The negatives remain property of the contestants and the prints of the Society.

4.—Three points will be counted towards the prizes for each of the photographs of cattle and horses and two points in the case of sheep and pigs.

5.—Three prizes will be awarded to the contestants obtaining the largest number of points, namely:—First prize \$500 and gold medal; second prize \$300 and silver medal, and third prize \$200 and bronze medal.

The exhibition of competing photographs will take place on October 10 during the show of non-Pedigree Breeding Beasts and the prizes will be awarded at the same time.

CATTLE EPIDEMIC IN CORRIENTES**INCREASING ALARM AMONGST ESTANCIEROS.**

The alarm throughout Corrientes occasioned by the outbreak of an epidemic amongst the stock, is increasing. From Alvear information has been received that one large owner, out of 1800 fillies has only some 600 which have not died through the disease, out of 550 ewes only 5 remain and the 50 lambs of 2 months ago are reduced to nine.

The reported symptoms are as follows. The animal becomes dull and listless, he lies down and refuses all food. Later blackish-brown blood cozes from the nose and if he attempts to rise, he staggers and falls. Death occurs on the third day. A post mortem examination of the flesh reveals it full of ecchymosis (purple patches like bruises). The epidemic has been in evidence for some three months but the district is without the services of a veterinary surgeon.

fore leg, by its pastern to a surcingle, which had previously been put on. Care should be taken that the horse is not tied up too tightly, lest, during his endeavours to free himself, he may fracture one of the bones of his back or limbs.

(2) Hobbles in their simplest form are four strong leather straps, which are buckled on to the pasterns. Each of them is provided with an iron D for a rope or chain to pass through. One called the main hobble has a larger D than the others. To cast the horse on his right side, pass a loop of soft rope or webbing over the near fore leg, leaving the free end to hang over the animal's off shoulder. The main hobble is put on the near fore leg (or on the off fore if the horse has to fall on his near side), and the remaining three are put on the other legs, the buckles being on the outside. One end of a rope or chain is made fast to the D of the main hobble, its free end is passed through that of the hind leg on the same side, and so on until it returns through the D of the main hobble again. Two assistants hold this rope or chain, while one seizes that which passes over the shoulder. A steady pull on the hobble rope will bring all four feet together, and one on the shoulder rope, will serve to throw the horse on his side.

Our Point of View: "Herald" Leading Articles of the Week.

THE EVACUATION OF WARSAW

FRIDAY, August 6, 1915.

We see no reason in the evacuation of Warsaw by the Russians, and its occupation by the German forces, to alter the opinions we expressed when discussing the Russian situation on July 22. As a matter of fact the abandonment of Warsaw confirms the accuracy of the forecast we then made, that if the security of the Russian line in any vital part were threatened, there would be a general retirement, and the mistake would not be made of attempting to hold any isolated position. It is quite reasonable to suppose that Warsaw could have been held for a considerable period as a strongly fortified and well-garrisoned position, but modern strategy does not embrace as sound generalship, the locking up of considerable forces, and the sustention of prolonged sieges. The Franco-Prussian war demonstrated the folly of such. By the retirement of large French armies into Sedan and Metz, their doom was sealed, the initiative of the French forces was broken, and France was defeated. Apart from the action of the Austrians in holding Przemyśl, and suffering thereby the loss of an enormous force, the mistake has not been repeated on any scale by any power in this war.

It cannot be denied, of course, the evacuation of Warsaw being compulsory, that the Germans have secured an advantage. That they can compel the Russians to fall back indicates their strength, and the further they can force the retirement, the less danger is there of their own territory being invaded, and the more substantial becomes the task for the Russians when they are able to assume the offensive. These considerations, have, however, been anticipated. The Allies would regard a strong advance of the Russians as a success, and necessarily the advance of the Germans must be considered in the same category, from an impartial point of view as a success on their part. What will give the Allies satisfaction, however, is that failing success, as represented by an advance, the Russians have sustained no defeat. The cablegrams advise us that the evacuation was carried out in good order; that all stores were removed, and that the Russian armies have maintained contact and have retired to well-prepared positions. It would have been a disaster had Warsaw been held, and its garrison, no matter how strong, isolated from the rest of the Czar's forces, or had it been made impossible for the Russians to retire while maintaining an unbroken front.

As we have frequently pointed out, there can be no such thing as "a conquest" of Russia, but there could very easily be a smashing series of defeats if the commanders did not realise the necessity for retiring in unison, when the pressure on any part of the line became too strong. If the Germans could "crumple up" the line in any one part, by driving a wedge into the front, it would be a comparatively simple thing for them to defeat the Russian armies in detail. Such an operation actually occurred earlier in the war when von Hindenberg, advancing rapidly, got between the two main armies which had invaded Eastern Prussia, and throwing all his weight against Rennenkampf inflicted a defeat upon the Russians which was little short of a disaster. In this instance von Hindenberg was enabled to carry out one of Napoleon's favourite manoeuvres, but against the more modern strategy, of which General Joffre gave us the first demonstration, and which the Russians have since followed closely, such a manoeuvre can hardly be successful. Joffre linked up his armies, and retired and advanced them as circumstances dictated, al-

A GROTESQUE "OFFICIAL" STATEMENT

Saturday, Aug. 7.

We do not often burden our readers with figures, as we generally have sufficient opinions of our own to express freely and frankly, without being obliged to hide barrenness of thought in a maze of quoted statistics. Our excuse for dealing with figures to-day is the necessity for exposing what we consider to be about as absurd an "official" statement, as this war has yet produced. We refer to the figures relating to the casualties sustained by the combatant armies since the outbreak of war, and which we are told represent the official computation of the French War Office. We, in common with most papers, have printed this statement as a cablegram, but that does not prevent us pointing out its manifest inaccuracies, and again demonstrating to what foolish conclusions we would be led were we to accept as accurate every statement branded "official."

According to the statement referred to, the total casualties sustained by the various powers, exclusive of Italy, Japan, Serbia and Montenegro, have reached the enormous total of 14,398,000. Of this huge total the Allies have lost 5,664,000, and the Teutonic Alliance, 8,734,000. The figures would be worthless enough in all conscience even if they were smaller, and we were not apprised at the same time, of what proportion they bear to the armies engaged, but when they are worked out on known ratios, and fairly easily calculated estimates of the armies in the field, they are not only worthless, but positively absurd. As a matter of fact, one paper, accepting the figures as accurate, would lead us to believe that the Teutonic Alliance, has only 266,000 men left, unless many hundreds of thousands of its wounded have recovered and gone back to the battlefields. Following such figures to their logical end we would be forced to regard the Germans and their Allies as supermen indeed, if they could do what they are still doing, with such small numbers left

ways maintaining his mobility and his freedom of action.

Far more serious than the evacuation of Warsaw, if the news be true, is the capture of Riga by the Germans. It portends a determined thrust at Petrograd, and worse than that, the control of the Baltic coast, where the approach to Petrograd from the North Sea, narrows at Revel. If the Germans are successful here, they will shut Petrograd off from any communication with the outer world, because in a few weeks more Archangel will be ice-bound, and no supplies of munitions will be able to get in except by the long route from Vladivostok across Siberia. We do not wish to pose as military experts, and we are quite aware that the Russian situation in all phases is clearly understood and appreciated by those in whose hands the affairs of the Allies repose. It is, however, permissible to try and elucidate the meaning of the various operations, and in attempting this we do not see that there is any serious ground for believing that the fortunes of war are unduly favouring the enemy. Germany is making haste and seizing all the advantages she can, but those advantages are neither definite nor decisive. The Allies have yet to experience the turning of the tide directly in their favour. Meanwhile, as so often repeated, while they are not gaining they are not losing, and every month that passes witnesses their growing strength and the waning of that of the enemy.

as this precious "official" statement would lead us to believe.

The proportion which casualties bear to given numbers employed is something which can be gauged from military history. Taking a series of campaigns, and the most important battles in them, we can ascertain fairly accurately, what loss may be expected in a given force of men. A loss of 50 per cent in killed, wounded and prisoners, is exceedingly high, even for a desperate battle. For a campaign, that does not end in absolute disaster, 40 per cent is high. Similar percentages can be worked out when casualties are analysed. Roughly speaking, only one man is killed to four wounded, though, of course, in certain engagements the ratio may be seriously altered. At Waterloo the total forces engaged were 182,000 including Blucher's two corps. The total losses in killed and wounded were 62,000, or roughly 33 per cent, and Waterloo was a stubbornly fought battle. At Gettysburg, in the American Civil War, the percentage of losses was very much higher, but the battle lasted three days and was savagely fought. In our South African campaign the losses, out of a maximum force employed—that is of troops who took the field, and saw the campaign through, or were relieved—of 300,000, were approximately 20 per cent. The deaths were less than ten per cent, and enteric fever killed more than the bullets did.

Judging the French official figures by such standards, and striking 40 per cent as the average of losses for a war, we arrive at the astonishing conclusion that there are engaged in this war, 35,746,000 men! Where are they all? Even if we admit the French figures represent casualties as high as 50 per cent, the forces engaged are incredibly large. The absurdity of the figures, is, however, more clearly demonstrated when we look into the proportion of killed to wounded. One palpable fraud is contained in the statement that Belgium has lost 49,000 killed, and exactly the same number wounded. If this be correct, what then becomes of the known fact that more men are wounded than are killed, and why should Belgium alone of all the powers, have sustained an even balance? The figures relating to other powers are just as absurd. Britain for instance, is stated to have lost 181,000 killed, and only 200,000 wounded. It is only the other day that we read that Britain's official casualty lists gave a total of 330,000 odd, and that this "created painful sensation." The French figures make the losses of Britain 471,000 including prisoners!

The absurdity of the figures relating to killed and wounded is further emphasised when it is remembered, that thousands of men recover from wounds, and return to service, sometimes two and three times in the one campaign. This fact only increases the disproportion between killed and wounded. In no instance, so far as we can see do the figures show the right proportions. If it be argued that our ratios are not right, because this war is exceptional, we can quote specifically to demonstrate the accuracy of our hypothesis. The Australians on Gallipoli Peninsula number about 25,000. After terrible fighting, including hand to hand combats in trenches and wire entanglements, they have lost roughly 8,000 men; less than 33 per cent. Of this 8,000, less than 25 per cent have been killed. If we cut the French official total in half, we would probably be near the mark. To be asked to accept it as accurate, is to have our intelligence insulted.

"Sociable young fellow required to go half-shares in season's expenses in fully-equipped river camp, age about 25 to 30, good thing for someone suitable."—Advt. in *Daily Mail*.

As *Punch* says there are several other camps ready to welcome sociable young fellows of this age; "good thing for someone suitable."

THE DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN

SUNDAY, August 8, 1915.

The London press, headed by "The Times," has given that prominence to Sir Ian Hamilton's report on the Dardanelles operation, which such a remarkable military dispatch warranted. By a consensus of opinion the report is regarded as the most graphic and important official story of military operations ever published, and until it is remembered that Sir Ian Hamilton is an author and poet, the reader is inclined to question whether the brilliant story came from his pen, though of the authenticity of the data there is no doubt.

The British press has with almost one accord accepted the report as a stern indictment of the muddling methods of the people in charge of the conduct of the war, and this conclusion strikes us forcibly as being correct. Of the part played by Sir Ian Hamilton himself, and by the men under his command there is equal unanimity of opinion. No commander, and no men could have done more, and there is no page in Britain's military history more glorious than that on which is recorded the story of how the Allies got their grip on Gallipoli—and retained it. Only by reading the Commander-in-Chief's story can we realise what a desperate and tremendous task faced the Allies, and the cause for surprise is not that they have so far failed to force the Dardanelles, but that they ever landed. What success they have gained at terrible cost, only serves to emphasize the fact that under proper leaders the men of the Allied armies are invincible. Our own feeling of admiration for Sir Ian Hamilton, for his forces, and for what they have accomplished is so great, that we should consider it as something little less than a crime were we to offer one word of criticism regarding the operations so far as they have progressed under the guidance of this brilliant general.

For what transpired prior to his arrival on the scene we have nothing but criticism to offer. The general's own story is about as severe a condemnation of hopeless muddle and woeful incompetence resulting directly in fearful losses, and absolutely no gains, as anything the whole of the British press might write. Sir Ian Hamilton scorches with scarcely veiled sarcasm and contempt the blundering, theatrical recklessness of the Admiralty under Mr. Churchill's administration, the stupid apathy of the administrative staff at the War Office, and the general lack of control on the part of the Cabinet. Mr. Churchill appears to have had full liberty to do what he liked with the Navy. Apparently he thought he could send the ships through the Dardanelles without any preliminary reconnaissance of the situation. The War Office might have advised him to the contrary, but apparently the Cabinet had not the prescience to seek its opinion. The result was that the naval attack was made. To back up Mr. Churchill the official press bureau kept us primed with stories of great successes; of forts silenced; of panic in Constantinople, and of the Straits being swept for miles.

So circumstantial were these modern fairy tales that there was almost a panic in grain-buying circles which were convinced that Russian grain would soon be pouring into the Mediterranean. Then we had the reverse side of the picture. Several ships were sunk; Admiral Carden was made a scapegoat, and practically "sacked"; the guns ceased to boom, and the Press Bureau was silent. Sir Ian Hamilton takes up the story. He saw at a glance that the naval bombardment was futile and mischievous, and as events have disclosed, it did the Allies more harm than all the military genius of Hamilton and the heroism of his men could undo. He saw that nothing but a desperate land

CRITICISM AND COMMON SENSE

TUESDAY, August 10, 1915.

This morning's cables announce once again that Britain is preparing to provide Russia with munitions of war. No more gratifying news could have been received. Taken in conjunction with Mr. Lloyd George's statement that England now has ammunition supplies sufficiently large for the longest war within the memory of man, the intimation is one of the utmost importance; not only because it suggests that one of the greatest nightmares confronting the Allies has now been dissipated, but because it marks the closing phase of a gigantic newspaper campaign almost without precedent in recent history.

In the days of the Crimea, *The Times* held a monopoly of the dangerous work of vigorously criticising a Government for its mismanagement of a great war. During the present campaign, that honour has been shared by the *Morning Post* and the *Daily Mail*. If Lord Northcliffe were a vainglorious man, he would now be in a position to make unlimited capital out of the administrative changes which he has been able to bring into being. The probability however is that he will be content to remain satisfied with the knowledge that even though his papers have been burned on the Stock Exchange he has achieved no small thing for the good of his country.

We are not blind admirers of the Colossus of Carmelite street. There are many points on which we are in entire disagreement with him; but, at the same time, we deplore the tendency among a section of the public to allow irritation at the mistakes of the Northcliffe press to obscure the importance of the indispensable criticism in which it is occasionally prone to indulge. The fact is that in the present instance Lord Northcliffe has rendered an incalculable service to the nation. Whether or not his motives were disinterested

attack, combined with naval action could succeed. He found chaos and muddle everywhere. Transports were improperly loaded; troops were being "gallivanted" back and forth, and nobody had a sane idea of what the task before them was, nor of how to face it. Time, money and ammunition had been squandered, and the enemy had been advised with quite unnecessary ostentation to turn Gallipoli into a Gibraltar.

The story is merely another chapter of the pitiable history of the wicked bungling of the affairs of a grand and glorious nation whose record in peace or war should be nothing but one of orderliness and swift success. What sort of a Government is it that cannot in the first place keep men like Kitchener and Hamilton in the posts for which they are fitted? Where was Hamilton before the war? Like Kitchener he was banished to some obscure post. The man who could restore chaos at the Dardanelles and lead a forlorn hope; the man whose South African reputation was brighter than that of any save Kitchener and French, was Inspector-General of Oversea Forces, a post of no importance, and one generally flung like a bone to a hungry dog, to impecunious Royal relatives. No Briton worth his salt will complain or wince under losses. We have time and again pointed out that losses have to be expected and must be faced, but it goes against the grain to face losses that could have been avoided had common-sense and ordinary capacity been shown in the original conception of a campaign for the Dardanelles. And for the Government to claim that it should be free of criticism is farcical. There could be no graver criticism of the Government than its own action in handing over the Dardanelles contract to the man whom it has banished to obscurity. If there be any graver criticism, then it is found in that same man's brilliant and scathing report.

time alone can prove; but in any case it is desirable that he should be credited with the improvement which he, through the columns of his journal, has brought into being, and we can only admire the tenacity of purpose which enabled him to endanger circulation and advertising revenue in order to emphasise the need for reform in organisations which the public had been led to believe were sacred from attack. The probability is that in his anxiety to arouse the masses to the necessity for change he allowed his policy of aggression to become too sweeping in character. In no other way can we account for the campaign against Lord Kitchener. No man—not even the Secretary of State for War—is the embodiment of perfection; and, as a soldier out of touch for many years with the manners and customs of a nation, Lord Kitchener must of necessity be guilty, if infrequently, of actions which in normal times would call for condemnation. The fault of the Northcliffe Press lay in the fact that it led the attack when it was undesirable in the interests of the nation that anything should be done to tie the hands of a man who has evolved order out of chaos and placed the Empire in a position to meet the powerful Tenton adversary. That is the obvious truth, but it is not the only one. Unfortunately, however, the great mass of the people are invariably oblivious to all facts except the obvious one. Therein lay the germ of the anti-Northcliffe campaign. The recent instances of the banning of the Carmelite street publications from the majority of public institutions and the burning of the "Daily Mail" on the Stock Exchange were the natural outcome of the ordinary public attitude; nevertheless they were fatuous. In its rage against the man who had attacked a great organiser and a popular idol, the public forgot that the basis of the attack was the necessity for reform; they forgot that unless vital changes were effected the war would not last for three years, but might last for thirteen; they forgot that the attack was not a personal one, and that the Northcliffe Press, more than any other institution in the country, had constantly fought for the appointment of Lord Kitchener to the War Office. They even forgot that, had the advice of the same maligned Press been taken years ago, the country might have been saved enormous expenditure, both in money and lives. But that is the public habit; throughout the ages they have been accustomed to move with the passions of the moment and to demand the head of a victim. In the present instance, however, they are divided. One section regards Lord Northcliffe as a traitor who in a less merciful country would be shot. The other section, probably far greater in intellect and numbers, deplores an indiscreet attack on the outstanding organiser in the Empire, but at the same time recognises that it is frequently necessary to apply a sharp knife to the masses of departmental red tape which retard progress. The Empire is fighting for its existence; it is desirable that unnecessary chaos should be avoided; but timely criticism, based on common sense, is sometimes frequently necessary if disaster is to be avoided. Present indications show that healthy criticism of this type is found almost exclusively in the journals controlled by the remarkable figure to whom a humorist once referred as "Baron Comic Cuts."

A travelling menagerie had penetrated to a remote district in the Scotch Highlands, and the gorilla dying, he was left by the roadside, where he was found next day by two natives. "Neither of them had ever seen such a creature before, and were loud in their exclamations of astonishment. At last: 'It's no' a Macintosh, an' it's no' a Cameron," said one; "let's go up an' see if any of the English visitors at the Castle are missing."—*Royal Magazine*.

ARGENTINA AND HER MERCANTILE MARINE

THURSDAY, August 12, 1915.

Elsewhere in this issue is published a transcription of the new order drawn up by the Prefect of the Port dealing with the use of the Argentine flag by yachtmen. Comment thereon is inadvisable, seeing that every nation has a right to make such laws for the protection and maintenance of the dignity of its flag as it deems proper. It may, however, be said in passing that, whilst on paper these regulations appear exceedingly strict in actual practice the few sailing men who really go beyond the confines of the Lujan River or the outer Roads—and half a hundred would be more than ample to cover their number—always find the authorities with whom they come into contact not only courtesy itself, but also ready at all times to give the utmost help and assistance to the budding Argonauts, even at considerable inconvenience and expense to themselves.

Sailing is in its infancy here, and, for various reasons that do not come within the scope of this article, it is not likely to expand to any great extent for many a year to come. Hence the promulgation of imposing decrees is neither here nor there. What is interesting in the present case is the light that is thrown on the official attitude towards the Argentine mercantile marine in general. There has been of late a great agitation in favour of establishing, on a broad scale and at once, an Argentine mercantile marine embracing oceangoing vessels. "La Razón," foremost as ever in the advocacy of absolutely impractical schemes, cites the case of the gains made by the S.S. Centenario, an exceptional case at that, as a proof of the huge profits awaiting the country if a fleet of similar vessels is immediately put on the run to Europe and the United States, and completely overlooks the question of manning and management.

If Argentina wishes to have the blue-and-white banner flying above her cargoes of wheat and meat, the thing may be done, but only on condition that official interference is reduced to the absolute minimum. Outside the navy boats, the Argentine seaman is as rare as snakes in Ireland. The few naturalised Spaniards and Dalmatians who man the river craft are supplemented by a few, a very few, Correntinos and Entre-Rianes who have served with the fleet, but these latter can never be got to sign on for a deep water voyage. It is the recognised thing for any Argentine vessel bound foreign to sign on sufficient Argentine sailors to pass the requisites of the Port Prefect's office, with the express understanding that they shall be allowed to desert at Montevideo, when by law their places may be filled by foreigners, who are frequently shipped here *ad hoc*. The Argentine seaman cannot be blamed; he knows his limitations. Seamen, even in these days of steam, are produced by their environment, and it is not fair to expect the man whose only acquaintance with water has been confined to paddling a flat-bottomed canoe about the streams of the Parana to sign on with any enthusiasm for a voyage round the Horn.

Hence it follows that if Argentina wishes to build up a real sea-going mercantile marine she must go back to her policy in the days of Brown and his fellow adventurers. In the early days of Independence this country's ships were manned by seamen from half the nations of Europe, men who in many cases had been through the French, Spanish, and British fleets, and had been thrown out of service after the great peace that followed the downfall of Napoleon. Let Argentina put her multitudinous regulations aside, insist only on Argentine registration, and, if she will, on the employment of one officer as purser, commissary or whatever else he may be called, whose duties will

ORGAN RECITAL AT ST. ANDREW'S

At the invitation of the organist of St. Andrew's Church, Mr. J. Llewellyn Hawes, the Music Master of St. George's College, Quilmes, Mr. B. Treavett, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., will give an Organ Recital at the above church on Tuesday evening next, Aug. 17. A very choice programme has been arranged, Mr. Treavett having selected ten organ solos of a most varied nature. Madame de Mello should be heard to advantage in "Hark, O Israel" from the Elijah, which is admirably suited to her voice. Mrs. A. H. Davies will contribute a violin solo; and Mr. F. F. Bideleux the bass solo, "The Lord is my Light," by Allitson.

The Recital is timed to begin at 8.30 p.m. The programme is as follows:

Organ solo. (a) Tocata from 5th Symphony (Widor); (b) Reverie (Idle), Mr. B. Treavett.

Song, "The Lord is my Light" (Allitson), Mr. F. F. Bideleux.

Organ solo (a) Poet and Peasant (Suppé); (b) Hungarian Dance, (Brahms), Mr. B. Treavett.

Song, "Hark, O Israel" (Elijah), (Mendelssohn), Madame de Mello.

Organ solo, Fantasia Rustique (Wostenholme) Mr. B. Treavett.

Hymn.

Organ solo. (a) Variations on "Hanover," (Wendus); (b) Concert Overture in C Minor (Hollins), Mr. B. Treavett.

Violin solo. Mrs. A. H. Davies.

Organ solo (a) Russian Patrol (Rubenstein); (b) Finlandia (Sibelius), Mr. B. Treavett.

Postlude, Offertoire in F major (Wely), Mr. B. Treavett.

During the singing of the hymn a paper collection will be taken for the music fund of the Church.

HOMAGE TO DR. SAENZ PENA

CEREMONY AT RECOLETA CEMETERY.

Yesterday afternoon a ceremony of merited homage and respect was paid to the memory of Dr. Roque Saenz Peña who died on August 9, 1914. A very large assembly had collected in the Cemetery and were gathered round the mausoleum in which repose the remains of the late President of the Nation as he preferred to be styled. Among those present were delegations from the Unitarian Party, the Federation of Secondary Students, Argentine Scientific Society, Circulo de Armas, Expeditionary Society, the Circulo Italiano, French and Spanish Clubs and other organisations. At 2 p.m. a wreath of flowers was placed on the tomb. Shortly after Dr. Tarnassi spoke and paid a high tribute to the aims and achievements of the deceased statesman. Drs. Sivori, Carlos Petit Murat also spoke in laudatory terms of the late President.

include the handling of all ship's business in Spanish, give the ships special privileges in the shape of freedom from certain dues, and it is quite possible that shipowning in Argentina would pay, and even flourish exceedingly. Norway, to name but one country, has found this policy in every way satisfactory, and it is probable that even the United States, which through its system of nationalising shipping finds itself to-day worse off for shipping than it was fifty years ago, will also liberate its shipowners from the trammels at present attendant upon this investment. That many foreign firms would at once take advantage of any such step is certain, as certain as it is that such "Argentine" ships would be practically run and managed, and, above all, supplied, in Europe. The present generation might not see much immediate profit to the Republic, but the value of the step would lie in the gradual extension of Argentine capital interests to shipping ventures, whence ultimately the country might reasonably hope to have a truly national Argentine mercantile marine.

Public Opinion as expressed in the Argentine Press.

MEXICO

(La Prensa—August 5).

Once more there has issued from Washington a call to America, this time to save the destinies of Mexico from complete disaster. The descendants of a political regime that for forty years was supreme have in the short space of two years swept away the greatest material prosperity that was ever known in Latin America in a country governed without respect to constitutional principles. Whilst other nations were involved in strife, poor and discredited during their strivings after democratic principles, Mexico was at peace under the guidance of a strong man whose efforts were devoted to the promotion of material progress, and with such success that Mexico's bond stood very high in the investing markets of the world. "A Century; A People; and a Man;" thus, says "La Prensa," did a biographer style his work, dealing with the history of Mexico under Porfirio Diaz in the Nineteenth Century.

But the downfall of this regime of prosperous materialism was close at hand, surrounded as it was by a triumphant democracy. The concentrated passions that had for long been dominated by one man's will, burst forth volcano-like to take the most horrid reprisals for the forty years suppression. It has often been said, remarks "La Prensa," that recent events in Mexico have justified the rule of Diaz, and that his absence was the cause of the ills that have befallen the country. This belief is however based on superficial knowledge. Whilst refusing to stigmatise the memory of Diaz, "La Prensa" believes him to have been mistaken. Seduced by the vision of material greatness he founded his ideas of civilization on railways, palaces, and monuments, forgetting that civilization consists in political liberties and the rights of man. As yet the political reasons that led to the fall of Diaz are not properly understood in the countries of the Plate, hence it is impossible to say whether, had Diaz remained in power, he would have been able to contain the new forces that were surging beneath him. Following the light of political philosophy "La Prensa" prefers the supposition that the misfortunes of Mexico are due to a fundamental error, namely the substraction of the country's political system from the main principles followed by civilized states. General Diaz did not check the leaders of revolt by educating the people: he preferred to suffocate, to enchain them, standing athwart the path of progress that has been followed by all the Latin American nations who, through bitter experiences, have at last won to the advantages of a democratic republican government.

It is, says "La Prensa," the uneducated Mexican people that have revolted, and to get an idea of what this implies the best means of forming an opinion is to look back some fifty years in the history of Argentina, for that is more or less where Mexico stands to-day. Turning then to the call of the United States "La Prensa" declares that whilst no-one can refuse, in principle, to adhere to this generous initiative, it is necessary to think seriously about the form which diplomatic intervention will take, ere accepting definite and binding propositions. If there was a certainty of success Argentina ought to take part, but "La Prensa" states that it has its doubts. Recently the intermediation of the Argentine, Chilian and Brazilian governments conjured away the perils of war between Mexico and the United States, but their action did not leave the country any nearer a permanent internal peace. Bearing this in mind South American diplomacy, and that of Argentina in particular, ought to sound the Mexican situation ere pledging itself to anything. For it is quite on the cards that outside inter-

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES

(La Prensa—August 8).

The Budget Estimates do not create a satisfactory impression owing to the fact that the official figures and general attitude of the Government shows an economic debility and a vagueness that is inclined, says *La Prensa*, to treat the national fortune as if it were in decadence. From 1913 onwards there has been an imperative call to reduce public expenditure, and this tendency reaches its apogee in the Estimates for 1916. Diminished revenues correspond to a diminished private income, and logically speaking, the close connection between private and public expenditure, co-related in this manner, would lead one to the conclusion that the sources of production were not sufficient to meet the needs of the country's economic progress. *La Prensa* declares that it does not wish to cry "stinking fish," its faith in the potentiality of the Republic being unshakeable. But the situation has to be clearly faced, and on this account the Budget Estimates ought to have been franker, more explicit, more incisive; calling on the Argentine people to seek for their latent energy, adopt higher ideals, and prepare to face the crisis boldly, combining frugality and sacrifice with the ever-present idea of a continued progress.

Actually the 1915-16 Estimates are more pessimistic than those of 1914-15. This time last year, says *La Prensa*, the Government did not consider extra taxation necessary. Now, with a smaller Budget Expenditure in view, extra taxation to the tune of \$24,000,000 is thought to be essential, whilst salaries are to be reduced unless the revenue returns enable the Budget to be balanced without having recourse to this Draconian measures. Both items show that the Government was more optimistic in 1914 than it is to-day, and the economic decadence having augmented in the interval is a proof, says *La Prensa*, that the situation cannot be left to right itself. Undoubtedly the European war has affected Argentina's economic situation very greatly, but that does not excuse us for abandoning the field to the enemy; on the contrary, it ought to stir the country to renewed activity. What is going on, asks *La Prensa*, in the privacy of national finance, when despite exceptional crops, business is restricted, consumption small, revenues diminished, and the finances of the State in a condition of crisis. Everyone is alike affected: debtors and creditors, rich and poor, landowners and tenants, even the ordinary household budget comes under the general depression. Heroic measures are needed. With the expenditure of the state reduced to the minimum, it naturally follows that this expenditure must be met. Hence the need for increased taxation. But, concludes *La Prensa*, there have been many important economic and financial projects before Congress which bore on the crisis, projects of equal importance to the Budget Estimates, which merely serves to tell the country that the economic vitality of the Republic is lower than it was last year, which means less revenue and greater frugality coupled with heavier sacrifices on the part of the people. In other words the State is like a cautious navigator who jettisons precious cargo in order to head slowly towards port when by adopting bold measures he might bring all his goods to land.

ference might make matters worse seeing that this is not a party revolution, but a state of chaos. Without prejudice, says "La Prensa," it is inclined to think that the more correct course would be for the United States to act independently as mediator. Then, should any of the combatants suggest Pan-American intervention the way would be clear for the sister states to lend their aid without the risk of complicating still more the horrors of civil war.

NAVAL INSPECTION

(La Prensa—August 6).

On more than one occasion, says *La Prensa*, it has drawn attention to the need for inspection of the national navy, both as regards men, material, and administration. It is true that there are statements drawn up showing how the various vessels stand, whether they are disarmed, under repairs, or ready for action, the amount of stores aboard, and so forth, but the details therein set down ought to be checked by actual revision. It is well known that in the store-rooms of the ships there are frequently many useless stores, the while necessary things are lacking, and this state of affairs would cease if there was a general inspection, much to the benefit of the public economy. Moreover as regards the actual fighting material of the ship much might be done by responsible inspection. Suppose the case of an incompetent gunnery officer, aboard a vessel which was so unfortunate as to have a commander equally unfit for his post. How is the Minister of Marine to know anything about it?

Nor is this supposition exaggerated, declares *La Prensa*. Not so many months ago one of the battle-cruisers—the only vessels in fighting trim—broke down in her gunnery trials owing to a series of defects that only came to light when firing practice began, defects so serious that the trials had to be partially annulled, and yet the ordinary daily inspections had been held by the officer in charge, whilst the commander's weekly round had also been duly carried out. Given official inspection, the upkeep of the ships would benefit, small defects being remedied ere they had time to become serious. The present system of so-called "inspection" merely means going over the whole ship in a brief space of time and inspecting nothing in detail. What is needed is an expert revision, not between lunch and dinner, or the arrival and departure of a train, but a thorough investigation that would enable the inspector to form a sound idea as to what measures were needed to correct such defects as might come to light.

THE COMING WOOL CLIP

(La Nación—August 6).

Though two months must elapse, more or less, ere the wool clip begins, there is a general feeling, says *La Nación*, that prices are to be extraordinarily high, and that certain North American firms have made contracts at abnormal prices. As these rumours lack foundation, *La Nación* advises breeders to put them aside and study the actual position. The rumour quoted \$14 for delivery in October, and hence a spirit of undue optimism is abroad which ought to be checked. Undoubtedly this year's clip will be sold at better prices than that of last year, but it is not possible for them to reach the level talked of: for although the demand is certainly great, there are also other factors to be taken into account.

Last year freights were at a much lower level, and no-one knows what freights will be when this season's wool is ready for shipment, whilst Exchange is another item that must also be taken into account. Moreover, even though it is true that North America has entered this market as a buyer, it must not be forgotten that four of the leading manufacturing nations—France, Belgium, Germany and Austria—are notoriously unable to work on the same scale as before, and this is bound to have an effect on the market. Nor is it certain that the quality of the wool will be up to that of last year, which is another factor that may tend to reduce prices to a certain extent. *La Nación* concludes by saying that notwithstanding all these bear points, the prices, relatively speaking, will be good. It merely wishes to utter a warning against the dangers of undue optimism, and the inevitable disappointment that any reaction is bound to bring about.

ILLEGAL TAXATION

(La Prensa—Aug. 7.)

Despite the clarity with which the Argentine Constitution lays down the freedom of circulation of Argentine products in national territory, and of merchandise that has passed through the customs, infringements of this principle law have at times occurred, calling for the intervention of the Federal Judges. The lessons of the past have, however, not been sufficient to prevent a repetition of these errors, a case in point being the recent ordinance of the San Martin municipality imposing a tax on cattle brought into the district. As "La Prensa" indicates, if every municipality had the right to tax the passage of cattle, the damages would be so heavy that an immediate reform of the Constitution would be necessary; but, very fortunately, this danger has already been foreseen, and a study of Arts. 9, 10 and 11 of the Constitution leads one to the conclusion that the San Martin ordinance is an open violation of the principles there laid down.

Art. 9 prohibits provincial customs houses, whilst Art. 11 expressly stipulates that all merchandise and cattle shall be free from transit dues when passing from one province to another. Further, Art. 10 declares that in the interior of the Republic the circulation of national goods, or goods that have already paid tax at the customs, is free from all tax. This covers the case of San Martin, but even if this clause did not exist, the spirit of Art. 11 provides for it. It is ridiculous to suppose that the Constitution allows taxation on goods moved from one part of a province to another region of the same province, when interprovincial trade is expressly declared to be free. The ordinance thus violates constitutional precept, and, concludes "La Prensa," must be declared null and void. The pity of it is that at this stage of the national life the inhabitants of the country should be compelled to resist such attempts at extortion, that not only damage private interests, but at the same time are calculated to prejudice national economy.

PORTUGAL'S NEW PRESIDENT

(La Nación—Aug. 7.)

The election of Bernardino Machado to the Presidency of the Portuguese Republic is, says "La Nación," a good augury for that country, since the new First Magistrate is one of the leading members of the Republican party, and his character, combined with his past record of services for the cause, puts him in a better position than any other Republican statesman to bring together the necessary elements wherewith to draw up a stable, solid and generally respected government. Up to some twelve years ago, Bernardino Machado was a Monarchist, believing in all sincerity that reform was impossible under the existing régime, and he carried his beliefs into practice by accepting a portfolio in the Cabinet presided over by Hintze Ribeiro, whereof the notorious Juan Franco was a member.

At that time Machado brought in laws relative to the work of women and children, and proposed the establishment or arbitration courts for labour differences; but ere long he became convinced that the monarchy was unable to mould itself to the new pattern of thought, and joined the ranks of the Republicans, where he soon gained prominence. It may be mentioned that before entering politics he was a professor at the noted University of Coimbra. He devoted himself to the cause with the greatest enthusiasm, and when the moment for action came, in 1910, he was one of the leading promoters of the movement that brought down the incompetent monarchy. Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and later Minister to Brazil, his actions were in accord with his reputation. "La Nación" concludes by saying that his election to the supreme post has only borne out the general anticipation.

ARGENTINE FOREIGN TRADE

(La Prensa.—August 10).

The National Statistical Department has published the returns covering the first six months of Argentina's foreign trade for the current year, from which the salient fact is that the balance of trade shows a sum of \$210,782,458 gold in favour of this country, the heaviest trade balance that Argentina has ever experienced. Total foreign trade—reliance is placed on the statistics as published by *La Prensa*—is \$411,035,278, a total some \$26,000,000 more than was shown for the corresponding period of 1914. Imports are accountable for \$100,127,910 and Exports reach \$310,910,368 gold, and again comparing with 1914, the Imports show a drop of some seventy million dollars, whilst the Exports are up ninety seven million dollars. Imports subject to duties account for \$62,352,846 gold, or some forty-eight million dollars less than last year. Gold returns likewise show a diminution, there having been some thirteen million less imported and some nineteen million less exported than in the first half of 1914.

Imports generally have shown a diminution, the exceptions being oils, mineral oils, volatile oils, and fats, this section showing a marked increase owing to the heavy imports of crude petroleum and naphtha. Exports, as is to be expected, show an increase in all agricultural sections, even live-stock being a million dollars more than in 1914, owing to the increased shipment of horses, whereof \$2,685,000 gold were shipped. Animal products, show a falling off in \$6,183,919 gold, spread over the following branches:—Chilled beef, \$2,526,795 gold; mutton, \$1,068,794; uncleaned wool, \$1,333,718. Agricultural products on the other hand show \$98,854,290 gold more than in the first half year of 1914. Wheat being responsible for \$78,390,516 of this increase, oats for \$5,023,366, and maize for \$5,050,312 gold. Finally the timber trade also shows improved figures, for which the shipment of quebracho extract to the value of \$4,100,572 gold is largely responsible.

USEFUL LECTURES

(La Nación.—August 9).

The Sociedad de Beneficencia and the Patronato Infantil, two charitable organisations with vast ramifications, are setting an admirable example by giving lectures on practical subjects in the hospitals and schools, the topics treated embracing popular medicine, domestic hygiene, and first aid. This new tendency is, as *La Nación* remarks, of general interest, making the lecture-room something more than a mere intellectual pleasure for the few who go to listen to striking oratory or facts of artistic or literary merit. Widening the sphere of the popular lecture is bound to have an equally repercussive effect on general education in its broadest sense, and nothing is more pleasing than to see how much more practical philanthropy in this country has become of recent years. The old idea of almsgiving, based on sentimentality or simple instinct, now goes much further, and will eventually do away with the horde of rogues and parasites by enabling the unfortunate to make themselves of real utility, which is after all the only way to solve the problem of poverty. Equally practical are the schools of domestic science that are taking the place of the many useless labours to which women formerly applied themselves. After all their true place is in the home, and their true mission consists in knowing how to direct it profitably.

THE AGRICULTURAL BANK

(La Nación.—August 10).

In a lengthy and informative leading article *La Nación* traces the various plans that have been brought forward from time to time relative to the formation of an Argentine Agricultural Bank, beginning with its inception in 1898 and touching on the various initiatives of Senator Uriburu, Sr. Lahitte, referring to the creation of co-operative societies, the project of Dr. Lobos, then Minister of Finance, the scheme of Dr. Frers, presented in 1913, and lastly the idea of Senator Davila, which has recently been under discussion. There is no more urgent problem before the country than that relative to Agricultural Credit, says *La Nación*, and this is generally granted. The outstanding feature of Sr. Davila's plan is however the character with which the new institution is to be endowed.

After referring to the method whereby Dr. Frers purposed to raise the necessary capital—\$100,000,000 in shares of \$50 each, issued in series of \$200,000 payable by quotas, half to be taken up by the state—it touches on Sr. Davila's idea, which hinges on official support, but insists on the necessity of separating the new institution from the Banco de la Nación whilst deriving its capital from that very source. An imposing board, a large staff, new offices, and heavy expenses, will all be applied to working the new scheme, whilst as *La Nación* justly observes, all this new business that is talked of could be more cheaply efficiently handled by the parent institution that has already proved its efficiency. Why then should there be such resistance to the proposal to endue the Banco de la Nación with attributes that would enable it to handle the problem of agricultural credit. If the Agricultural Bank is to be a state bank, then the best method, concludes *La Nación*, is to turn over its management to the Banco de la Nación.

YACHTSMEN AND THE ARGENTINE FLAG

(La Prensa.—Aug. 11.)

In accordance with a proposal made by the Prefect General of Ports, a decree has been dictated dealing with the use of the Argentine flag by pleasure craft registered in the various recognised clubs, and by their members resident in the Republic, in accordance with Art. 5 of Law 8221. The said decree provides that the various craft inscribed on the national register as belonging to an Argentine club shall fly the ordinary merchant ensign without any additions whatsoever, exception being had of the boats registered in the Argentine Yacht Club. These latter shall hoist the war flag (the ordinary ensign surcharged with a golden sun) in accordance with the faculties already conferred upon the said club by the foregoing law.

No boat shall leave an Argentine port or harbour flying the national flag, war or merchant ensign, unless it has aboard an Argentine citizen as master or owner, whatever may be the club wherein it is registered, and he shall be responsible to the authorities for any infraction of the laws that may be committed by the vessel or her crew. Simultaneously with the national ensign, the boats registered in the various clubs shall hoist at the main topmast head the burgee that has been previously sanctioned as a distinctive mark by the marine authorities, and unless this is done the vessel is not entitled to the rights and privileges which the law concedes to pleasure craft. Three months grace is given to the various clubs to put their vessels within the terms of the new enactment. Members of such clubs who are not Argentine citizens, and who do not desire to take out naturalisation papers, may use the flag of the country in which their boat is legally registered, together with the club's burgee at the mast-

MORTGAGE DEALINGS

(La Nación.—Aug. 11.)

In replying to the recent interpellation addressed to him, the Minister of Finance has stated categorically that, in the opinion of the Government, there is no reason for alarm concerning the state of hypothecary transactions in this country, and that there is no support to be looked for in official circles for the heroic remedies demanded by certain agitators whose arguments are more calculated to impress the public than to elucidate the truth. This, says "*La Nación*" with much emphasis, is very tranquillising. It shows that there is no call for a moratorium to cover mortgage transactions, and the official figures of the Hypothecary Bank bear this reasoning out, only 10 per cent. of the service being in arrears; a very different thing to the terrifying situation that has been painted as being a justification for tampering with the law. The general conclusions reached by the Executive are final when they assert that any extraordinary measure would run counter to the desired end, which is presumably the uplifting of real estate value and credit based thereon.

Public confidence alone can do that, and confidence is just what would be killed by any special legislation such as has been proposed, the harm reacting even in the case of the National Hypothecary Bank which it is sought to aid, through depressing the value of its Cédulas. In other words, the remedy would be worse than the disease; in order to help a few debtors who are in difficulties, the majority, who are actually in a position to ask for credit based on real estate values, would be made to suffer heavily. The fact of the matter is that these legislative panaceas are all at fault when applied to the state of credit. There's no lack of money, nor does the state of the country inspire fears. The crisis is rather moral and personal. Confidence must be restored to the owners of the capital now hoarded in the banks, and anything in the nature of a moratorium, concludes "*La Nación*," would have just the opposite effect.

OIL FROM COMODORO RIVADAVIA

INCREASING OUTPUT.

Official figures have been issued concerning the output of oil from the wells at Comodoro Rivadavia, from July 25 to 31, and shew that 2406 cubic metres of the mineral has been produced.

This is some 200 cubic metres more than has been previously extracted, and brings the total for the last month up to 6300 cubic metres, which is the equivalent of 252,000 gallons.

The amounts produced from each working boring is as follows:

Well	Gallons
No. 2	22,660
„ 4	44,220
„ 8	76,340
„ 10	37,400
„ 11	1,320
„ 13	17,380
„ 14	27,280
„ 15	66,000
„ 16	31,680
„ 17	65,780
„ 19	53,460

Total for 11 wells: 252,000 gallons.

head. They will not enjoy the privileges covered by the use of the Argentine ensign. Managing committees of the various clubs are to see to it that these rules are faithfully observed by their members. Any infraction thereof will be punished by the withdrawal of the privilege of the flag.

NOTES FROM PARAGUAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 8.

The Weather.

Evidently our winter weather has taken its departure. The past ten days have been exceedingly warm—and still no rain. The river is very low—we hear the large steamers cannot touch the mole—passengers and cargo must be transhipped. Vegetables are scarce and very expensive. Everything green begins to look decidedly queer from the want of water.

Revolutions now Forgotten.

The rumours of revolution are now a string of the past. One thing has been accomplished by the state the state of siege has been prolonged, if that is an advantage—but if it prevents any disturbance, it would be will to have it permanently. Almost anything would be better than these revolutions which constantly throw the country backwards. If it gets these steps ahead, it slips back two, but still gains one—for in spite of all drawbacks—crisis, etc. Asunción is progressing.

Italian Red Cross Concert.

The leaders of the Italian Society are very active. Already they have given a concert with an excellent programme in the theatre in aid of the Red Cross, and it is to be hoped the result was as good as the cause deserved.

Cinema Entertainment for French Red Cross.

On July 14 a cinematograph performance was given in aid of the French Red Cross Society, judging by the crowded house, it must have been a most successful affair.

Tennis Tournament.

Last Sunday a tournament took place at the courts of the Asunción Lawn Tennis Club, a challenge from the Paraguayan "Lawn Tennis Club." Much to the surprise of many the Paraguayans won, easily. Others knew the English speaking club was at a disadvantage, many of its best players being gone to the war, and those remaining being out of practice. Some of the Paraguayan young men have recently returned from Europe, where they have been at school, and play an excellent game, and are in good practice. Next Sunday, we are told, the second tournament will take place.

American Minister's Holiday.

The American Minister, Mr. Daniel Miley, accompanied by the American Consul, Mr. Samuel Wiley, is taking an extensive trip up north, and does not expect to return for another week.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

A SATISFACTORY COMMENCEMENT.

The National Post Office Savings Bank entered upon the fifth month of its existence on August 5, and the figures published of the business done during the first four months appear satisfactory.

Deposits up to May 5 amounted to \$102,000, to June 5 \$281,000, to July 5 \$509,000, and to August 5 \$760,000.

The number of depositors on the latter date were 33,300. In conformation with the law the deposited funds are being invested in the internal loan of 1905, in which, already, some \$672,000 have been invested.

At the average rate of increase of these deposits, the savings bank will have some 40,000 depositors holding a million dollars in the bank at the end of the current month. This compared with the deposited amount for savings in the National Bank, which amounted to a million dollars at the end of the second year of working, appears to be highly satisfactory and shews that there was a public demand for such an innovation.

BAHIA BLANCA NEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 8.

Football Teams in the First Division.

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Pts.
Pacific ...	6	4	2	0	8
Argentine.	7	4	3	0	8
Portenians	6	3	2	1	7
Olympic...	6	3	2	1	7
Liniers ..	6	2	3	1	6
Sarmiento	4	0	4	0	0

Gift of X-Rays to the Hospital.

Some time ago the well-known hypnotist, Sr. Mapelli, when giving performances down here, promised to present to the local hospital an installation of X rays for the use of the doctors there. It is now reported that this gentleman is shortly coming down here again to make this presentation personally, which event will take place about the middle of this month.

Sale of Livestock.

At the sales held on Wednesday and Thursday last in Villa Borden, a large number of buyers were present and the following prices were obtained:—Half-bred steers from \$117 to 146 each, criollo steers fat \$83 to 102, fat cows \$85 to 100, bullocks \$116 to 159, young steers fat \$86 to 106, young steers for fattening \$66 to 94, criollo cows for fattening \$47 to 77, half-bred cows by the mob \$63 and 64 calves \$49 to 71, imported cows in calf \$190 to 275, bulls \$200 to 660. Fat wethers were sold at from \$9 to 13 each, Rambouillets \$8.10 to 8.90, ewes in lamb \$7.50 to 9.45, and lambs \$5.50 to 7.60. The total amount of the sales was \$129,971.

Departure of C.11.

After loading 1700 tons of grain here for the firm of Bunge and Born, this ship left here yesterday for Australia. At present there is not any ship either in Ingeniero White (with the exception of the "Neuquen" which is being put up for auction to-day) or Port Galvan, although several are expected to arrive here before the end of the month to load.

Items in Brief.

The sale of wool is fetching some good prices now. Good cross is selling from \$10.50 to 11. Cow hides from Neuquen are fetching \$15 each and special lots \$15.50; horse hides are selling for \$7.60. Wheat for Brazilian export is selling at \$12, but there is no demand whatsoever for oats on the market at present. Barley is being sold at \$6.50 and 6.60. The demand for alfalfa seed is very good and the price likely to go up, at present this is selling for \$7.60.

The term allowed for the payment of the municipal taxes on lighting, cleaning and sweeping of the streets finishes at the end of this month, after which the corresponding fine will be charged.

The National Government have granted the sum of \$2,000 for the port works to be constructed at Ushuaia.

The sale of the music hall called the Coliseo is taking place to-day, the reserve price being fixed at \$25,000. The buyer will have the option of making use of the present mortgage which was first taken for 33 years, and for which \$800 is charged every six months. The property is stated to produce a weekly rent of \$500.

There is now a great demand for plants and trees, and "remates" of these are being held every week. Several shops are open for the sale of trees, flowers and seed. In the streets about the centre of the town preparations are being made for the planting of several trees along the sidewalk and around the plaza, and the Intendente has presented the town with 600 trees which have come from his quinta "Santa Blanca," in Méndez.

A library is to be opened here to-morrow for the conductors of carriages, at which celebration the Secretary of the Socialist Federation in Buenos Aires, Sr. J. P. Balño, is to be present.

ROSARIO NEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 3.

The Show.

Except for the balance of the sales, there will be little left of the Rural Society's Show by the time these lines reach the reader. This year, of course, the trail of the war is over everything, and entries, attendance and sales have not been up to the average of previous years; among other things this shows that the departure of such numbers of young Britons from the camp to the trenches has proved to what an extent it is that they are responsible for the keeping of interest in cattle breeding up to the mark.

British Chamber of Commerce: Rosario Branch to be Suggested.

On Friday a meeting is to be held at St. Bartholomew's Club, Calle Uruguay 1520, to discuss the desirability of establishing a branch of the British Chamber of Commerce up here. It is time the initial mistake of confining the Chamber of Commerce movement to the Federal Capital was rectified. I understand that Mr. Powell Jones, the Secretary, will be present as representing the existing Chamber.

St. Bartholomew's Church Council.

The annual general meeting of the subscribers to St. Bartholomew's Church took place on Thursday in the schoolroom, and in accordance with Article 14 of the new Statutes was to have proceeded with whatever number made their appearance. As it proved there was quite a large attendance. The churchwardens presented their report, which was accepted and passed. The only discussion was in regard to the continuance of the School, and the meeting agreed that so long as something was contributed to the funds of the Church—or in other words, as long as there was no loss—the School might go on. The election of officers resulted in the appointment of Mr. C. C. Day as Vicar's warden, Mr. A. Murray Hudson as people's warden, Messrs. J. W. Topping and H. H. Spicer as members of Council, and Messrs. A. H. Clarke and H. A. Dale as *suplentes*. The following are extracts from the Report:—

The new Church Statutes were finally approved by the Provincial Government of the Province of Santa Fé under date of October 28, 1914.

The handsome stained glass Memorial Window subscribed for by the many friends of the late Mr. R. Gore Studdert has been placed in the central light of the West Window. Thanks are due to Messrs. H. S. Ferguson and Co. for kindly arranging with Messrs. Lamport and Holt for bringing out the window free of charge, as also to Mr. A. H. Clarke for despatching same through the Customs free of charge, and to Mr. J. W. Topping for kindly superintending its erection.

Services.—In common with all other English organisations St. Bartholomew's has to record a certain drop in numbers. In so far as this is caused by men having left to serve their country, it is as it should be members of the Church having been called upon to meet the demands of service, but certainly those who are forced to remain ought to do all that they can to support the Church and to cheer, by their presence at the Services, those who, like themselves, must stay behind.

A slight improvement in the numbers attending Evensong has resulted from the time having been changed from 8.45 p.m. to 6 p.m. The attendance at the Intercession Services during the week is most disappointing; they are held with the object of giving to the women members of the Congregation an opportunity of helping the men of their country in a very real way.

The Pyman Memorial Fund has a credit of \$431.40 paper, representing

CORDOBA NEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 7.

Church Notes.

The Rev. Cyril Moore conducted his farewell service at the English Church Hall on Sunday last, prior to his assuming his work in the camp.

Cordoba Athletic Club.

The Mixed Team match between the Captain's team and the Secretary's team will take place at the Cordoba Athletic Club on Sunday, August 15, play to start at 9.30 a.m. A cold luncheon will be served at the Club Pavilion and all the members who intend playing are requested to be on hand at the appointed time in order that the match may be concluded on the day mentioned.

English Club.

The postponed Annual General Meeting of the English Club will take place at the Club Rooms on Thursday, August 12, when it is hoped that as many members will be present as possible, as several important matters are to be discussed.

Sale of "Buenos Aires Herald" in Cordoba.

The daily edition of "The Herald" may now be purchased from the newsboys on the street, at the Central Argentine and Central Cordoba Stations and at Solaris.

Birthday Party at Athletic Club.

Little Marjory Guppy's eighth birthday was celebrated at the lawn of the Cordoba Athletic Club, when a children's party was given in honour of the event. Games were enjoyed and an excellent tea served. Among the youngsters present were the following: Dorothy Lewis, Jack Lewis, Donald Lewis, Violet Dunbar, Elvira and Willie Hughes, Hilda, Gerald and

contributions already received for providing a new Altar, complete, in Memory of the late Rev. R. F. Pyman, M.A.

Strangers' Club.

A meeting of this body was held the other evening, when a committee was elected and an auction held of books and periodicals. It was decided to send a quantity of books and periodicals to Montevideo for the men of the "Glasgow," the members bidding keenly for the privilege of contribution to the consignment. A meeting of the new committee is to be held to-morrow night for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year.

The Markets.

The wheat market has been uninteresting, and very small business has been done at more or less previous prices. In maize a moderate business has been done, but the tendency of the market is rather easy. At the beginning of the week prices were \$4.70 spot, \$4.85 September, and \$4.96 October. Business has been done at these prices, but the market closes with further sellers at the same prices. Exporters are not operating actively, as in importing countries generally prices are offering below the parity of these quotations. The chief business doing is by those houses which ship to the Scandinavian group. Freight rates are sparsely offered, and the little business done is at advancing rates. The latest charter reported is the "Wool Leigh" expected ready about the 19th inst., at 65/- U.K. basis.

Alfredo J. White

Solicitor and Accountant

Cordoba 1321, Rosario

Tel. No. 5191

Nunu Wright, Babs and the Boyd brothers, Elsie Wyatt Smith and others.

Farewell Reception to the Rev. Cyril Moore.

Last Thursday night a reception was held at the Church Hall, when the congregation gathered together to bid good-bye to the Rev. Cyril Moore who leaves town shortly to take up his work in the camp. The following were present: Mrs. C. C. Lewis, Miss Dorothy Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Morton, Miss Florence Morton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Robinson, Miss Doris Robinson, Miss Lily Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Babb, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lindemann, Mr. and Mrs. K. Struthers, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Cochrane, Mr. Arthur Hughes, Miss Elvira Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. George Lang, Mrs. Talbot Wright, Miss Bessie Hughes, Mrs. Hughes, Mr. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Guppy, Miss Blanche Guppy, Miss Gladys Guppy, Miss Marjory Guppy, Miss Gladys Symonds, Miss Phyllis Symonds, Mr. and Mrs. Walters, Mr. George Brigstocke and others. The Church Council made the retiring clergyman a present of a cheque with which to purchase a number of books. The Rev. Moore expects to leave town about the middle of the month and he carries with him the well wishes of all his congregation and friends.

Football.

The football match played last Sunday between the Central Cordoba and the University teams, for the benefit of Sr. Pontiggia, the newspaper man who has been sick for some time, resulted in a very interesting contest each team scoring two goals.

The Great Raymond.

Thursday night the Great Raymond Company left Cordoba for Tucuman, Salto and Jujuy and Santiago. After an absence of some three weeks the great magician will return to this city for a series of four performances on his way to Buenos Aires via Rosario. The last Sunday performance at the Rivera Indarte theatre was a record breaker, as there were more paid admissions in the house than there had been for more than fifteen years. The popular developer of mystery will no doubt enjoy a successful visit when he comes back.

Suicide in the Park.

At 11.45 a.m. on Monday a shot was heard in Sarmiento Park and one of the guardians of the park hearing the noise rushed to the spot and found a Spaniard named Valentin Mexias, lying on the ground suffering from a revolver wound which he had inflicted himself. A letter was found on the unfortunate man's person in which he wrote that there was no one to blame for his action except himself. Mexias was 35 years of age and poorly dressed.

Festival in aid of Belgian Orphans.

The festival held at the Rivera Indarte on July 25 in aid of the Belgian orphans resulted as follows: Sale of tickets, \$1,702; expenses, \$454; plus the following contributions: Sr. Oerterman \$20, Sr. Nort \$20, Sr. Bracke \$8; balance from banquet \$3; leaving a net amount of \$1,300, which has been sent to the Belgian Legation in London.

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

The following subscriptions for July 15, from British women at Campana have been sent to the British Red Cross Society: Mrs. Mullen \$3, Mrs. Spalding \$3, Mrs. Warrender \$5, Mrs. Brown \$5, Master H. Brown \$1, Mrs. E. Murray \$5, Mrs. Gibbs \$5, Miss Waddel \$5, Mrs. Windsor \$2, Mrs. Stalker \$5, Mrs. Nash \$6, Mrs. Mason \$5, Mrs. Sainsbury \$5, Mrs. Bateson \$2.90, Mrs. Duffy \$10, Mrs. Cunningham \$10, Miss G. Cunningham \$5, Miss M. Cunningham \$5, Mrs. Hooton \$5. Total \$92.

Fifth part proceeds of Concert given the 3rd of July by the Conservatorio Gorin in aid of Allies' Red Cross Society, amounting to \$115.62.

Mainly About People

Mr. J. S. Dillon, of Gaiman, Chubut, is slowly recovering from his severe illness.

Captain H. E. Wolden is progressing as well as possible after his severe accident and hopes to be up in a few days.

Mr. Connor Thomson, another former resident and business man of Buenos Aires, is an officer of the Fife and Forfar Yeomanry.

The latest arrivals at the Grand Hotel include Mr. and Mrs. Perisec, Doctors Tufante and Carvalho, Edward Tersaire, Dr. L. Silveti, A. Bordelais.

H.B.M. Consul-General, 25 de Mayo 611, will be glad of any information concerning the whereabouts of Ignatio Mandel, last heard of from Puerto Descado; also of Daniel Allan Cleghorn, engraver, late of Mexico.

Mr. Benson, who was one of the guiding spirits of the Buenos Aires Social and Dramatic Union, and who left for England at the end of last year, is serving with the forces at the Dardanelles.

The death took place in London on July 14, of Mr. Nicolas Patrick Williams, late of Buenos Aires, younger son of the late General James Edmund Williams.

At the Western Telegraph Company's Offices, there are messages for Giuseppe Ferro, Alsina 944, from Bologna; to Maria Torra, Pozos 140, from Las Palmas; to Tubio Gonzalez, 3850 B. Mitre, from London; from Iquitos to José Lazano, Irigoyen 379, and from Zaragoza to Carreras.

Mr. R. A. Norton, of Hurlingham, who has been an inmate of the British Hospital for the past ten days, as the result of a motor-car accident, is making splendid progress. Mrs. Norton is also recovering from her illness, which has kept her to her room for the past fortnight.

George McTavish of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, would like to know the present whereabouts of his brother, Lachlan McTavish, who worked for the National Carbide Co., in Buenos Aires, from 1907 to 1913. Any information regarding him would be received by Messrs. Mann, George Depots Ltd., Reconquista 424, Buenos Aires.

The American Consulate General, 341 Lavalle, has been requested by the Department of State at Washington to compile and forward a list of all Americans resident within the Buenos Aires Consular district. The Consulate General, therefore, asks that all Americans in question send in as soon as possible their full names, post-office addresses, and their former places of residence or business in the United States.

Madame Odette St. Lys, formerly of the staff of "The Herald," is at present in London, where she is contributing to various papers. Her son enlisted in April and is to be sent to Egypt with his regiment. Madame St. Lys, in a letter, in which she sends good wishes to all friends in Buenos Aires, says she believes she can lay claim to having given the Empire the youngest recruit, as her son was only 14 years of age when he enlisted.

Sub-Lieut. John Alaric Eva Tremayne, R.N.V.R., Hawke Battalion, R.N.D., who was killed at the Dardanelles on June 19, was the second son of the late Capt. William Tremayne and Mrs. Tremayne. When war broke out he was in Rosario de Santa Fé, South America, employed on the Central Argentine Railway, and in October arrived in England to enlist. He obtained a commission as sub-lieut., machine-gun section of the R.N.D., then at the Crystal Palace, and later as an officer of the Hawke Battalion. On May 10 the battalion left for the Dardanelles, and on June 23 news of his death was received from the Admiralty.

DAY BY DAY IN CORDOBA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Walters have returned to town from a trip to Buenos Aires.

The well-known conjurer and card manipulator Mr. Morris, is making a stay of several months in our city for his health.

Mrs. Donald McLeod of Alta Cordoba, is expected to return from Temperley (B.A.) where she is visiting her mother, on August 15.

The wedding of Miss Minnie O'Farrell to Mr. E. W. Marks, both prominent members of the English speaking community of Cordoba, is announced for August 28.

Mr. M. L. Zimmer, of the staff of the National Observatory, has returned to town from a vacation of several months in the United States. Mrs. Zimmer and the children will return later on.

Mr. C. C. Lewis, General Manager of the Cordoba Light and Power Company is absent from town on a business trip to the Capital.

Mr. Hicks of the Galea Oil Company is again among us after a trip on the line.

The construction of the buildings for the "Zoo" at Sarmiento Park is well under way.

The Rev. and Mrs. Sugden will arrive in Buenos Aires on Monday, August 9, from England. The Rev. Mr. Sugden will fill the vacancy at the English Church caused by the Rev. Cyril Moore taking up camp work.

Doctor Indalecio Gomez, ex-Minister of Buenos Aires, is a visitor to this city, with his family, the past few days.

Sr. J. Clement, the first secretary of the Belgian Legation of Buenos Aires has returned to the Capital after a short visit to this city where he has been entertained by the Belgian and French residents.

The Benefit Cine performance given at the Plaza last night in aid of the Swiss Red Cross was a pronounced success, many of our first families being present.

Last week the official inauguration of the new road from La Cumbre to Bosque Alegre took place, the commission making the journey from Cordoba in motor cars.

The Italian Red Cross Benefit held at the Jorge Newbery on August 5, was very well attended and a satisfactory sum realised in aid of the well deserved object.

DAY BY DAY IN BAHIA BLANCA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

August 8.

Mr. H. Williamson is leaving the Pacific Railway here and shortly going to England.

Mrs. P. Simpson left on Friday night for Buenos Aires.

A visit has been paid here by Mr. Brian, the assistant engineer of the Pacific Railway in Buenos Aires.

Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Keenan left here on Friday night on a visit to Paraguay.

Mr. Goudy, of the London and River Plate Bank, has now left here, having been transferred to this Bank in Buenos Aires.

Sr. A. Fortabat has left Olavarría and is now returning to France in order to join the colours there.

Another billiard tournament is being started in the Club Room of the Athletic Club at Inglaterra White, this week.

DAY BY DAY IN ROSARIO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 3.

Mr. Luis J. Anderson and family travelled up to Entre Rios last Friday.

Mr. Jaime Prats has returned from a short business visit to Buenos Aires.

The engagement is announced of Miss Anastasia Murphy to Mr. Thos. Lynch.

A banquet was given in the Hotel Mayo by a number of friends to Mr. Albert Saccone on the occasion of his approaching marriage.

General regret was felt on Friday last when the news of the death of Mr. Arthur Zinny became known. Mr. Zinny has been resident in this district for the last twenty years and has always taken a leading position in business and social circles. He was a member of the Concejo Deliberante and some years ago acted as Secretary to the Intendente Luis Lammas. He was a member of the Jockey Club and of the Sociedad Rural.

A very successful entertainment was given by the Swiss community in the Savoy Hotel on Saturday night to celebrate the 624th anniversary of the Swiss Independence.

A confirmation service is to be held by Bishop Every at Alberdi tomorrow evening.

Preparations for the Talleres Bazaar to be held on September 10th and 11th on behalf of the British Red Cross Society are proceeding with great rapidity. The attractions are many and numerous. The stalls, under the management of well-known local ladies, assisted by many willing young helpers, are daily receiving contributions towards the good cause. The gentlemen have many side-shows, such as shooting galleries, Aunt Sally, fishing pond, throwing the football, frog-racing, concerts, conjuring, etc., The refreshment room will, in addition to teas and refrescos, etc. provide cold suppers at moderate prices. All gifts, whether in money or kind, will be gratefully received.

The Rev. Canon Pepys left on Saturday for Montevideo en route for England, and the Rev. F. Middleton will act as Chaplain at St. Bartholomew's in his absence.

Mr. Dickson, thanks to the vagaries of steamers and other means of communication, is in a chronic state of being expected at the end of next week. The end of August should really see him amongst us again.

Capt. James Ormond, of the ss. "Aldersgate" who was taken to the Nursing Home suffering from concussion, as the result of an accident, is making favourable progress.

Miss Studdert, who in the absence of Mrs. Marston, is acting as President of Queen Mary's Club, is making a collection of books, comforts, etc., for the men of the "Glasgow," and will be pleased to receive and acknowledge contributions.

The British Patriotic Committee have a similar work in hand, but the nets dip in different waters.

The wedding of Mr. Santiago Orti, of Rosario, to Miss Sara Lucia Miles, daughter of Mr. Enrique E. Miles, of Estancia "La Porteña," El Trebol, took place on Saturday at St. Bartholomew's, the Rev. Canon Pepys officiating. A reception at the Savoy Hotel followed, with a small dance to finish up the evening.

I am indebted to "Artisticus," a correspondent to the Ladies' Column, for the definition of an artist, as "one who has found their soul." Plurality of personality has always interested me, especially when several races contribute to the making of one soul.

BELGRANO DOLLAR CONCERT

A REMARKABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

Wednesday, Aug. 11

There was one, and only one, drawback to the Dollar Concert given in St. Saviour's Church Hall last evening, and that was the size of the hall. It was totally inadequate. There was not even standing room, and it was indeed a wise provision that a marquee had been erected alongside the hall, so that quite a large number of persons who were unable to obtain inside accommodation were able to remain in comparative comfort.

The concert was as exceptional as it was remarkable. No trouble whatever had been spared by Miss Alice or Miss Lily Moss in their arrangements and their decorations, but even if all these matters had been neglected, the concert would have ranked, quite apart from its immense success, as one of the finest musical entertainments of its kind ever heard in South America.

Miss Lily Moss, Miss Gabriela Dreyfuss, Miss Lucy Menzies, Miss Anita Kilberg, each one of them individually could have held their audience the evening through with superb expression of their art. After listening to some of their items it occasioned no surprise to overheard a remark concerning the innumerable diplomas and gold medals that were held by certain of the artistes.

The programme in general was a classical one, differing immensely from the usual concert programmes, and another point was that there were practically no English songs included in it. The highest expression of art was forthcoming from the instrumentalists. Miss Gabriela Dreyfuss and her violin reminded one of the playing of Lady Halle (Madame Norman Nernda). At times she showed the technique of Miss Marie Hall, especially in the mass of difficulties that Vieuxtemps includes in his "Ballade and Polonaise," and only in expression was there a difference noticeable. It was a remarkable performance for a young lady. It was impossible to approach the concert room during the first part of the programme, so that any criticism of the early items must be foregone.

Miss Lily Moss is a pianist that would be in the very front rank, even amongst those professionals who in England have become to be regarded as the leaders in their art. She possesses expression and a touch of a high order, and is an exponent of remarkable ability.

In her singing of "For you alone," with a violin obligato played by Miss Dreyfuss, Miss Anita Kilberg was heard at her very best. Her voice is one of power and sweetness, and her production leaves nothing to be desired. She not only sings her songs, but enters into the exact spirit of the music and the sentimentality or fervour of the words. Her rendering of "The Nightingale" in Swedish was effective, but "For you alone" was magnificently sung.

Madame Bastianini sang in both Italian and French, and her singing was greatly appreciated. Miss Lulu Lumsden's mezzo-soprano was heard to advantage in "Poche," which she sang in Italian, but perhaps her choice of "Until" was the more attractive.

Mr. H. Waldron and Mr. Ellis Griffith were repeatedly recalled for their items which gave great pleasure and which were in delightful contrast to other items on the programme.

Congratulations are due to Miss Lily and Miss Alice Moss, not only on the excellence of their arrangements and the exceptional musical brilliance of the concert given, but also on account of the success with which their efforts met. Not in South America, let alone Belgrano, has an amateur concert of such excellence been heard.

Miss Lily Moss, Mrs. Cowlishaw and Mrs. Perez were the accompanists.

CATTLE MARKET

ENTERED: 3,289.

Pigs	561
Prices: 18 to 30 cents per kilo.	
Summary of Purchasers.	
La Plata	894
La Blanca	491
Sansinena	323
Armour	194

Total 1,902

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Juan Lalor—

From Giles: 18 steers at \$224.50 do. from Matanzas at 206; from Suipacha: 24 steers at 193, 8 at 158; from 9 de Julio: 10 young steers at 111.50; from Santa Fe: 24 steers at 160; from Trenque Lauquen: 19 steers at 185, 1 at 128, 6 cows at 116, 7 at 83.50; from Chacabuco: 6 cows at 124.50, 5 at 118.50, 3 at 98, 3 at 99, 13 at 119, 3 calves at 32; from Entre Rios: 3 calves at 59, 5 at 79, 7 at 53, 7 at 49.50, 2 at 26, 11 young steers at 82, 9 at 89, 7 heifers at 63, 9 at 100, 6 cows at 97, 1 steer at 131, 2 bullocks at 151, 2 at 165; from Santa Fe: 3 calves at 61, 5 at 47, 4 cows at 75, 4 young steers at 78, 7 at 60; from Corrientes: 27 steers at 103, 14 at 80, 15 at 80.50; from Santa Fe: 6 steers at 146, 1 at 143, 4 at 204, 4 bullocks at 175, 2 at 140, 4 cows at 116, 12 at 125, 13 at 94, 11 at 93, 2 heifers at 121, 2 at 86, 8 cows at 100, 13 at 59, 2 at 59.50.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Lincoln: 60 steers at \$198, 20 cows at 143; from Guido: 9 cows at 128, 15 at 117; from Trenque Lauquen: 20 steers at 175; from Chascomús: 33 steers at 185, 6 at 160, 1 at 170; from Cañuelas: 6 young steers at 79.50, 6 heifers at 80, 10 calves at 45, 16 at 57.50, 10 at 58.50; from San Martín: 5 heifers at 94.50, 3 at 70.50, 1 bullock at 77.50.

Salaberry y Berceche—

From Junin: 27 steers at \$214, 6 cows at 119.50, 4 at 110, 2 at 126; from Azul: 8 steers at 190, 27 at 200, 2 cows at 125.50, 1 at 128; from Córdoba: 16 steers at 155, 18 at 141, 16 at 139; from Tornquist: 12 steers at 176, 5 at 157, 2 at 150, 1 at 164, 2 at 142, 1 calf at 68.50; from Trenque Lauquen: 5 cows at 128, 4 at 113, 1 at 126, 1 at 105, 2 at 92, 5 heifers at 101; from General Belgrano: 14 cows at 107, 15 at 92.50, 15 at 86; from Cañuelas: 4 bullocks at 153, 8 at 163, 3 at 147, 1 stag at 131.50, 1 steer at 87.50.

Ceballos y Cufre

From Carlos Casares: 33 cows at \$120, 1 at 80.

Mihura Hermanos—

From Entre Rios: 2 steers at \$135, 8 young steers at 100, 29 cows at 100, 20 heifers at 90, 8 at 80, 14 calves at 48, 38 at 28.

Bunge y Born—

From Lincoln: 18 cows at \$98, 13 steers at 120; from Pehuajó: 10 cows at 114, 2 at 105.

Dodds y D. D. Ramsay—

From Santa Fe: 9 young steers at \$120, 1 at 80, 4 cows at 110, 6 at 135, 23 steers at 147.

Santamarina é Hijos—

From Pellegrini: 126 steers at \$185, 10 at 127, 30 at 120, 9 at 121; from Rauch: 54 steers at 85.

Tomás Devoto y Cia.—

From Entre Rios: 33 cows at \$71, 17 at 70.

Nale, Repetto y Cia.

From Matanzas: 5 cows at \$100, 2 at 62, 3 at 35, 1 heifer at 90, 24 young steers at 65, 5 at 53.

Gibson Hermanos—

From Santa Fe: 5 heifers at \$89, 5 young steers at 120, 22 at 73, 10 at 66, 22 steers at 120, 19 at 105, 20 at 109, 29 at 110, 18 at 100.50.

Uzué, Alzaga y Cia.—

From Bragado: 10 cows at \$125, 3 at 110, 1 steer at 180, 3 at 140; from 25 de Mayo: 32 young steers at 65,

45 at 40, 5 heifers at 55, 9 calves at 25, 66 steers from Rauch at 180, 21 do. from General Paz at 112.

Zenon Cuestas—

From Chascomús: 25 young steers at \$78, 7 at 60.

Nicolás A. Calvo—

From the Capital: 2 steers at \$135.50, 1 cow at 60, 2 at 138, 1 at 123, 1 bull at 139, 3 cows at 138, 2 at 125; from Arenales: 1 steer at 188, 19 at 197.

Nogueras y Avalos—

From Pellegrini: 30 calves at \$49.50, 18 heifers at 90.50, 20 at 110, 20 at 99; from Santa Fe: 14 cows at 120, 11 at 118, 9 at 117.50, 12 at 132.

Soc. Cooperativa de Hacendados—

From Pampa Central: 38 steers at \$180, 88 cows at 115.

Miguel Ardohain—

From Bahia Blanca: 20 steers at \$168.

Estrugamon y Cia.—

From Chacabuco: 20 cows at \$125; from Lincoln: 13 steers at 158, 4 calves at 55, 1 at 40, 3 heifers at 85, 3 bullocks at 140, 8 heifers at 65.50, 7 cows at 80, 6 at 100, 3 heifers at 50; from Pehuajó: 15 steers at 125, 6 at 138, 9 at 119.

J. M. Mendez y Cia.—

From Chivilcoy: 3 bullocks at \$225, 2 at 190, 3 at 175, 2 steers at 150.

A. Lartigan y Cia.—

From Suipacha: 4 cows at \$90, 7 young steers at 75, 2 calves at 30.

Enrique A. Thompson y Cia.—

From Tandil: 12 cows at \$120, 3 at 105, 11 at 100, 1 bull at 110.

Lourtet Hermanos y Cia.—

From Olavarria: 26 heifers at \$120, 3 at 105, 11 at 100, 1 bull at 110.

Lourtet Hermanos y Cia.—

From Olavarria: 26 heifers at \$85, 20 calves at 78.

Solis y Nivegro—

From Corrientes: 48 steers at \$95, 46 cows at 78.

Juan Chapar y Cia.—

From Pringles: 5 steers at \$140, 6 cows at 130.

Ernesto D. Ruiz y Cia.—

From Santa Fe: 75 steers at \$113, 5 bullocks at 132, 22 stags at 128.

Andrés Maraspín y Cia.—

From Pampa Central: 8 bullocks at \$190, 20 cows at 143, 7 young steers at 132.

Juan Anasagasti

From Brandzen: 46 cows at \$110.

Videla Hermanos y Cia.—

From Brandzen: 4 cows at \$25, 14 steers at 82, 13 bullocks at 90, 1 steer at 75, 16 at 62, 36 cows at 46, 6 at 73, 1 young steer at 55.

Lizarralde Hermanos—

From Lincoln: 25 young steers at \$150, 11 cows at 97.

Accame y Bellini—

From Chivilcoy: 18 steers at \$161, 16 bullocks at 185, 2 at 107, 8 heifers at 67, 7 young steers at 141, 6 calves at 75.

Crespo y Rodriguez—

From Chacabuco: 5 calves at \$50, 1 at 55, 5 cows at 55, 5 young bulls at 90, 1 bull at 112, 3 bullocks at 90.

Julio L. Peña y Cia.

From Santa Fe: 13 cows at \$138, 10 at 127, 30 at 120, 9 at 121; from Rauch: 54 steers at 85.



TRADE MARK

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SHEEP MARKET

ENTRIES: 8,178.

Local butchers	3,210
La Plata	3,168
Sansinena	719
Las Palmas	597
La Blanca	560

Total 8,254

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Rauch: 10 cap. mat. at \$18.50, 80 cap. frig. at 16.80; from Pringles: 358 cap. frig. at 16.20; from Tandil: 62 cap. frig. at 16, 31 ovejas mat. at 15; from A. Corti: 97 cap. frig. at 14; from Krabble: 106 bgos. frig. at 11.30, 14 cap. frig. at 15, 13 ovejas mat. at 14.80.

José Etcheverry y Cia.—

From Blandengues: 40 cap. mat. at \$19, 257 cap. frig. at 16.50; from Castellanos: 299 cap. frig. at 16.

Miguel Ardohain

From Cabildo: 179 cap. frig. at \$14.

Cucullu y Cavo—

From D. Aivar: 134 cap. mat. at \$19, 25 cap. frig. at 17.

Fernando L. Patron—

From 16 de Julio: 98 cap. frig. at \$15.50.

Gioja y Etchart—

From Rojas: 47 cap. frig. at \$17, 13 ovejas mat. at 16, 7 bgos. frig. at 14.

Juan Anasagasti—

From Catriló: 19 cap. mat. at \$21, 21 ovejas mat. at 24, 18 at 20.

Martin Urtasun é Hijo—

From Cabildo: 186 cap. frig. at \$15.50, 73 bgos. frig. at 12.30, 86 at 11.80.

Enrique A. Thompson y Cia.—

From Paraguil: 15 cap. mat. at \$17.80, 31 ovejas mat. at 17, 135 at 14.30.

Florencio y Alfredo E. Lanús—

From Murature: 98 bgos. mat. at \$10.

Antonio Errea é Hijo—

From Cabildo: 168 cap. frig. at \$16.

Coop. de Hacendados—

From Membrillar: 102 cap. frig. at \$13.80.

F. E. Arzeno y Hnos.—

From T. Uriburu: 35 cap. mat. at \$20.50, 48 at 19.

Francisco Ojan y Cia.—

From Casalins: 94 cap. mat. at \$18.50; from Rauch: 7 cap. frig. at 14, 110 bgos. inv. at 5, 10 at 3.50.

Antonio Ojea—

From Ojea: 40 ovejas mat. at \$11, 68 bgos. mat. at 10.50, 22 cord. mat. at 3.80.

Patron Costas y Peró

From Paraguil: 30 cap. mat. at \$20.40, 59 cap. frig. at 17.70.

Serantes, Caimi y Cia—

From Casalins: 92 cap. mat. at \$18.50.

Tomas Devoto y Cia.—

From Corrientes: 100 bgos. mat. at \$5.80, 50 at 5.30.

RAILWAY TRAFFICS.

The subjoined traffic returns for the week ended Aug. 1 are compared with the corresponding week of last year

Railway.	Gross Take	Increase or Decrease	Inc. or Dec. per mile	Miles Open	Aggregate from July 1st.	Increase or Decrease
£	£	£	£	1914	1915	£
Central Railway	112,400	+ 2,400	+ 0 5 4	3,262	3,792	+ 536,000
Southern Railway	76,000	— 7,000	— 2 4 4	3,729	3,307	— 422,000
Pacific Railway	90,000	+ 15,000	+ 4 1 4	3,505	3,534	+ 29,000
Western Railway	46,000	+ 4,000	+ 1 4 0	1,792	1,867	+ 75,000
Arg. North-Eastern Railway	6,700	+ 2,100	+ 2 0 2	667	752	+ 85,000
Central Córdoba	40,400	+ 198	+ 0 0 2	1,180	1,189	+ 9,000
Central Uruguay	15,836	+ 473	+ 0 9 8	978	978	+ 0
Entre Rios Railway	9,300	+ 1,400	+ 1 18 4	730	730	+ 0
Paraguay C.	378,084	+106,092	+ 416 00	255	255	+122,034

STOCK SALES

A series of sales of high-class stock was conducted by Messrs. Bullrich yesterday, several well known establishments being represented. Two pedigreed Shorthorn bulls were offered from "Chapadmalal." "Golden Crown 1st," a four-year-old sired by "Golden Arrow," brought \$2,600, and "The Duke 2nd," another four-year-old by "Mealsgate Jasper" realised \$1,800. On account of Messrs. J. A. and E. Aguirre, of the Cabaña "Chaja" three Shorthorn bulls were offered and brought fair prices. "Cihuca 3" was sold for \$1,700, "Cadel 3" for \$1,630 and "Tarquin 2" for \$1,500. Mr. J. B. Boero, of Cabaña "Aurora," submitted five beasts, the highest price realised being \$1,050 for "Boer's Frolic." The others brought \$1,600, \$1,500, \$1,350 and \$1,250. On account of Messrs. R. Mexia and Bengolea, six Shorthorns were sold at prices ranging from \$750 to \$1,600, the latter price being realised for "Humbolt" an 18 month bull sired by "Dunshah." Eleven pedigreed Berkshire boars, sold for the same account, brought good prices ranging from \$95 to \$165.

MEAT EXPORTS

La Blanca Company have forwarded 4,700 quarters of frozen beef to Liverpool by the Amazon.

The Sansinena Company advise shipment by the Elstree Grange of 14,085 carcasses of frozen mutton and 4976 quarters of frozen beef for Havre; for Liverpool by the La Rosarina 1074 quarters of frozen beef; to Liverpool by the Amazon 2890 quarters of frozen beef; and by the Hesione to Liverpool 1208 quarters of frozen beef.

Smithfield and Argentine Meat Co. Ltd. have despatched by La Rosarina to Liverpool 600 each, fore and hind-quarters of frozen beef. By the s.s. Hesione from La Plata the La Plata Cold Storage Company have sent 10,821 quarters of frozen beef to Liverpool.

The Sansinena Company advise despatch by the s.s. Desna to Liverpool of 1882 quarters frozen beef, and to Marseilles by the s.s. Pakeha of 10,466 quarters of frozen beef.

IMPORTANT SALE OF IMPORTED BULLS

Messrs. José M. Iriondo y Cia. announce their first important sale of the season, when a most select lot of bulls imported by the well-known firm of Sidey and Poels will be brought under the hammer. This select lot of 16 young bulls have all been personally selected by Mr. James Sidey in Great Britain and are specially adapted for this Republic. All young bulls, combining some of the most fashionable breeding, they are sure to be keenly competed for at the auction on Saturday. It ought to be mentioned that these bulls have recently been received from the quarantine depot, and no effort has been made to feed them up for sale, as so frequently happens here. They are a specially high lot of high class, active young bulls combining many most exclusive and fashionable strains, and sure to give satisfaction to their purchasers.

CANADIAN-ARGENTINE TRADE

Mr. H. G. White, special Trade Representative for the Province of British Columbia, Canada, arrived here on the "Desna" and expects to stay in Buenos Aires for some weeks.

He will investigate the possibilities for increasing trade between British Columbia and Argentina, in lumber, fish and fruit, and will be pleased to meet any interested inquirers, at his headquarters, the Canadian Trade Commissioner's office, Reconquista 46.

GRAIN MARKET

MERCADO de CEREALES a TERMINO

First Ring.

No operations.

Second Ring.

No operations.

REGISTERED CONTRACTS.

(Delivered in Buenos Aires).

Linseed.
For August—100 tons at \$11.00.
For September—100 tons at \$11.15.
Wheat.
For August—200 tons at \$12.30 and 400 at 12.40; total 600.
Maize.
For August—200 tons at \$4.95.
For September—200 tons at \$5.00.
For October—600 tons at \$5.15 and 200 at 5.20; total 800.

Official Prices.

Wheat.

For August Darsena. . . \$12.36
For September Darsena. . . 12.45

Linseed.

For August Darsena. . . 11.05
For September Darsena. . . 11.15
For October Darsena. . . 11.55

Maize.

For August Darsena. . . 4.95
For September Darsena. . . 4.95
For October Darsena. . . 5.15
For November Darsena. . . 5.25

CAMARA GRENIAL DE CEREALES QUOTATIONS.

Prices in the Bolsa de Comercio.

100 kilos waggon Darsena.
(Available).

Linseed. \$10.65
Wheat for bread. 12.40
Do Barletta for Europe. 11.40
Do for bread. 11.00
Do do (export, Europe). 11.00
Do do (export, Brazil). 12.10
Oats Bahia Blanca. 6.20
Yellow maize. 4.75

NATIONAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

(Rosario de Santa Fe).

First Ring.

No operations.

Second Ring.

Maize.
For October—600 tons at \$4.85.

Official Prices.

Wheat.

For August \$12.15
For September 12.15
For October 12.20

Linseed.

For August 10.70
For September 10.90
For October 11.20
Available 10.55

Maize.

For August 4.65
For September 4.70
For October 4.85
For November 5.00
Available 4.65

In Rosario.

Wheat No. 1 12.60
Wheat No. 2 nominal
Linseed n 10.50
Maize 4.57½

MAIZE STOCK

3 MILLION TONS IN HAND.

The total of the current year's exports in maize is computed to be 2,300,000 tons. The officials appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture have estimated that the maize harvest of the Republic has amounted to 5,300,000 tons in all.

The Deputy, Doctor Zeballos, if he brings his proposal, which is now before the Chamber of Deputies, into force, and it becomes law, will therefore have no need to fear that the exportation of maize from the country is being carried on at a rate sufficient to be detrimental to the country's interest. His proposal in general is that one million tons should be held in reserve, so that if the point becomes law, there are still 2 million tons to be exported in the coming five months.

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THE PRODUCE MARKET

THE WEEK'S OPERATIONS.

During the past week the produce and fruit markets have shown considerable activity. In some, prices have advanced while in general they have been firm with a rising tendency especially in the woollen market.

Sheep hides have changed hands at prices corresponding to last week, but for those in the best condition an increase in demand is noticed.

The cattle market returns show an entry of 26,004 head of cattle, and 6,152 of pigs, which is less than the previous week. The average prices are for bullocks \$205, for heifers \$210, half-bred \$145, for calves \$90.

In the market of Tablada only 24,078 head were registered, which was insufficient to supply the demands of the various frigorificos. The average prices for ewes approximated \$22.

CEREALS FROM SANTA FE

CONSIDERABLE DECREASE IN EXPORTATION.

Some exact data has been issued concerning the export of cereals from the port of Santa Fé from December 31 to July 31, and this shows a considerable diminution to previous period. Between these dates 121,628 tons of wheat, 73,742 of flax, 3,956 of rice, making in all a total of 199,278 tons, were exported.

There is nothing to lead to the belief or the hope that, for the remaining months of the current year there will be any increase above the average.

The figures in 1912 were 226,328 tons, and in 1913 466,582 tons of all cereals shipped.

It is difficult to explain the reason for this considerable falling off in shipments. The harvest has been good, in both quantity and quality. One explanation is the war, but this as a cause is hardly a sound one, because other ports do not show decreasing figures. The authorities might well inquire into the matter.

FLOODS IN SAN JUAN

The 25 de Mayo and Cancete districts in the Province of San Juan are seriously threatened by floods. Snow has fallen in great quantities in the Andes and as the thawing season will shortly arrive, great fears are entertained that the dams are not sufficiently strong to resist the flow of water from the mountains. If this danger materialises all the irrigation system will be destroyed with disastrous effect on the grape crop next season. As usual the National Government has been requested to provide funds for the necessary work.

PALERMO SHOW

ARRIVAL OF EXHIBITS.

This great annual show ranks as the most important event of the year for the great number of people engaged in the breeding and preparation of fine stock. Many stockmen also find their way to this exhibition for the purpose of selecting the necessary breeding animals that are put up for public competition after the judging. The breeding of fine stock has not, in many instances, given the financial result anticipated, hence the yearly lessening number of competing "cabañas." The late Don Manuel Cobo, for many years one of the largest exhibitors of Shorthorns and Lincoln sheep, has joined the great majority, while his famous herds and flocks have now passed into other hands. A shortage of imported bulls should be the means of ensuring a firm trade for all good quality animals. The present exceptionally high prices paid for all good quality beef cattle should also tend towards inducing breeders to purchase good quality young active bulls, than run the risk of a lower birth rate by the use of older sires, as not infrequently happens. The sales at Rosario, though by no means animated, were firmer than for some years. The sales by local auctioneers have been well attended and prices firm, while trade for cows and heifers in the local yards has also been satisfactory for all good quality animals.

At the exhibition grounds practically all the competing animals are already in their stalls and boxes, and, from what I did see, many of the classes will be well contested, especially the classes for Shorthorn bulls. Animals generally appear to be shown in remarkably good bloom, and in many classes the competition will be very keen. The heavy draught horse classes appear to contain many good animals of their breed, and the competitions will be well contested. The sheep classes, though entries are evidently not numerous, comprise many pens of outstanding merit. The judging is announced to take place on Friday, when a criticism of all winners will be published on the following day.

"Revs. Kerr and C. T. Bennett, B.A., will exchange pulpits next Sabbath morning. Evening services will be held in their respective churches as usual." "Welland Telegraph," Ont.

For choice we should have attended the morning service, in the hope that it might be more like "a little heaven below."—"Punch."

Buenos Aires Herald

Weekly Illustrated Edition

CORRIENTES 672

Proprietor: THOMAS BELL.

All communications for the Editorial Department should be addressed to The Editor. Business letters should be addressed to The Manager. It is particularly requested that correspondence of an editorial or business nature should not be addressed to Mr. Bell, or to anyone personally, otherwise delay and inconvenience will result.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

WEEKLY.

Town or Camp:

Yearly	\$ 14 00
Half yearly.	" 7 50
Quarterly.	" 4 00

Other Countries:

Yearly (£1.13s.0d.) . . .	\$ 19.30 ml
Half-yearly (17s.6d.) . .	" 10.00 "
Quarterly (9s.7d.) . . .	" 5.50 "

DAILY.

Town or Camp:

Yearly	\$ 20.00 ml
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Quarterly.	" 6.00 "
Per month.	" 2.00 "

Other Countries:

Per annum (£3.7s.3d.) . .	\$ 38.50 ml
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POST FREE; PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

PASSENGER LISTS

S.S. CROFTON HALL.

The following are amongst the passengers sailing on the s.s. Crofton Hall on Saturday, August 14:—Mr and Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. A. Wilson de Lopez, Miss Elvira V. Lopez, Dr. James Waddell Lloyd, Dr. Carlos Nye, Messrs. H. J. Teiper, Phil. C. Malcolm, L. Allerton, F. A. Storer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bentzein.

N.S.N.C. HIGHLAND GLEN.

The Nelson liner, Highland Glen, arrived on August 7th in the North Basin outward bound from London. Amongst the saloon passengers are:—Mr. John Woods, Mrs. E. Woods, Mr. Samuel Woods, Miss Mary Woods, Mr. Richard Woods, Mr. Ernest Woods, Miss Adela Woods, Miss Elisabeth Woods, Mr. Louis C. Cunat, Mr. Erik Johan Maurer.

R.M.S.P. DESNA

The following passengers arrived by the R.M.S.P. Desna on Aug. 7:—Paul O. Barendt, John Chapman, Daniel W. Coe, Mrs. Coe, Robt. Duncan, James Dobson, K. F. J. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Alfredo Ferrera, Sr. Albert Falles, C. Fabriani, T. L. Johnson, Harold W. Jones, Albert Marshall, E. Modino, Eduardo Modino, K. P. G. Nielsen, William Pritchard and family, Manoel Pinedo, Andres del Piano, Srta. Maria Romero, Ira A. Snyder, Sra. de Snyder, Luis A. Tornero, R. J. Urie, Srta. de Urie, L. Velez, Domingo Viscoin, A. G. Victoria, Harold White, B. Wenlock, R. J. Wilkinson.

R.M.S.P. ESSEQUIBO.

The following passengers arrived last night by the R.M.S.P. Essequibo:—Messrs. A. P. Chapman, Alex. D. Canning, J. Compton, Chas. Clarke, Geo. Gran, Natalio Blum, J. G. Dunn, Mrs. Jessie Donaldson, Miss Isabella Donaldson, Miss Annie G. Donaldson, C. S. Grace, W. T. Hayr, Rudesindo Iglesias, Mrs. de Iglesias, A. F. Kennard, Thomas J. Kennedy, A. W. Law, Miss M. Macmunn, Thomas Mcween, Thomas C. Nelson, José D. Oliveira, Herbert A. Roberts, R. H. Rowse, Mrs. J. Slaughter, Miss Dorothy J. Slaughter, Rev. W. J. Sugden, Mrs. Sugden, Master Kenneth H. Sugden, John Segui, A. de Salazar, Mrs. de Salazar, José H. Verlangori, Chas. Williams, and Mrs. M. Yonge.

HOMeward FIXTURES

The following vessels (says the "Times of Argentina") were fixed during last week to load homeward:

s.s. Woodleigh, 3500, 10 per cent., 15 Sept. can.; San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain; 65s.
s.s. Julia Park, 4000, 10 per cent., pr.; San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain; 65s.
s.s. Kingsgate, 5300, 10 per cent., 15 Oct. can.; San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain; 62s. 6d.
s.s. Vasilefs Georgios, 5500, 10 per cent., 5 Oct., cancel; B.A. or La Plata; U. K.; grain; 60s.
s.s. Azul, 4400, 10 per cent., 5 Oct., can., Bs. Aires rate; San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain; 62s. 6d. Buenos Aires; option; 60s. North of Spain; option; 2s. 6d. extra. Bristol Channel; option; 6d. less.
s.s. Ontaneda, 4000, 10 per cent., pr.; Santos and/or Rio Janeiro; Scandianavia; coffee; 97s. 6d.
s.s. Llanover, 6600, 10 per cent., pr.; San Lorenzo; Mediterranean; grain; 67s. 6d.
s.s. Febo, 3700, 10 per cent., Oct. can.; Bs. Aires or La Plata; U. K.; grain; 62s. 6d. Mediterranean; option; same rate.
s.s. Grangesberg, 10,000, 10 per cent., 10 Oct. can.; San Lorenzo; Holland; grain; 67s. 6d.
s.s. Tresillian, 5000, 10 per cent., pr.; San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain; 68s. 9d.
s.s. Parthenon, 6400, 10 per cent., pr.; San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain; 70s. N. Span., option, 2s. 6d. less.
s.s. Aeos, 3700, 10 per cent., 10 Oct., can.; San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain; 66s. 3d.
s.s. Farnham, 4500, 10 per cent., 10 Oct., can.; San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain; 66s. 3d.
s.s. Burcombe, 5500, 20 per cent., Sept. can.; Buenos Aires; U. K.; grain; 62s. 6d.
s.s. Normanby, 6500, 10 per cent., 20 Aug. 10 Sep.; Buenos Aires; U. K.; grain; 62s. 6d.
s.s. Leeds City, 6000, 10 per cent., 26 Sep. can.; San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain; 63s. 9d.
s.s. Bilswood, 5000, 10 per cent., 15 Sep. can.; San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain; 65s. 6d.
s.s. Nailsea Court, 4600, 10 per cent., 20 Oct. can.; San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain; 63s. 9d.
s.s. West Wales, 6400, 10 per cent., 15 Oct. can.; San Lorenzo; grain; 62s. 6d.
s.s. Ellavore, 5300, 10 per cent., Oct. can.; San Lorenzo; grain; 67s. 6d.
s.s. Carmarthenshire, 4800, 10 per cent.; pr.; Bs. Aires; U. K.; grain; 60s.
s.s. Deddington, 4000, 10 per cent., 15 Oct. can.; San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain; 65s.
Sailer Sterna, 2000, pr.; Buenos Aires; Marseilles; quebracho; 50s.

LONDON MARKETS

IMPROVEMENT IN ARGENTINE RAILS.

London, August 11.
Money rates remained steady to-day. A moderate amount of business was transacted. The Discount Market was weaker and business only trifling; Bills were scarce. Exchange markets have been more cheerful, prices in some cases improving sharply. Dardanelles and Mexican news were liked; the latter may it is thought lead to settlement and there was a burst of activity in Mexican securities. The new war loan is firm; the old loan steady. Rate hardened and Argentine rails are generally better, in spite of some disappointment. Traffics are expected to improve in view of the big harvest expected and larger gains are anticipated. Southern, Central and Westerns finished higher though the last declined towards the close. Foreign bonds were quiet in forenoon except a number of enemy stock transactions which caused prices to harden. In the afternoon enquiry was more general. Oils were listless, rubber firmer, Marconi's dull, shipping shares were active and higher.

ROSARIO RURAL SHOW

SALES \$322,000.

Sales at the Rural Show, Rosario, have been very successful in spite of "the Crisis," and the lack of outstanding animals. All the beasts exhibited have been disposed of at prices which, especially in the case of toros a galpon, are satisfactory. A feature of the sales has been the purchases made by the President of the Republic for his estancia, "Los Leones" at estacion Llorca. He purchased three animals for \$2500. Total sales have reached the sum of \$322,000, or, roughly, about the same as last year. As will be seen by comparison with previous fat years of the "Siglo de Oro," the present, while not too bad, is not exactly the zenith of prosperity.

1902	\$164,537.50
1903	257,863.00
1904	252,288.00
1905	287,929.00
1906	400,490.00
1907	437,137.00
1908	451,071.50
1909	427,372.00
1910	232,945.00
1911	207,053.00
1912	326,628.00
1913	632,410.71
1914	324,000.00
1915	322,000.00

FALL IN THE RIVER PARAGUAY

A CURIOUS AND SERIOUS PHENOMENON.

During the past few days there has been a marked lowering in the waters of the Rio Paraguay, which during the last 24 hours has been considerably accentuated, with the result that it is beginning to cause interruption to navigation. In order to form some idea of the greatness of the phenomenon, it will suffice to remark that even the Bay of Asuncion, which has always held sufficient water to permit of relatively large vessels entering, is in places almost dry and it is now very difficult if not impossible, to gain access to the port.

In marine circles it is feared that there will be a complete stoppage of all river shipping, and that considerable loss will be incurred thereby. Even now vessels cannot proceed above Villeta, which is only some 20 miles from Asuncion and cargoes are being discharged into small boats.

Latest information states that at midday yesterday there were only five feet of water in the port of Asuncion, and that only the smallest vessels can enter.

THE WEEK'S EXPORTATION

The exportation of cereals for the week ending August 5 shows 12,362 tons of wheat shipped, of which 9,341 tons are from Bahia Blanca. Of the 141,134 tons of maize, 73,101 tons were exported from Rosario, 45,426 from Buenos Aires, 12,545 from San Nicolas, and 7817 from V. Constitution.

Exports of flax amounted to 7891 tons, but there were no shipments of oats recorded. The total for the week reached 161,387 tons as against 164,839 of the previous seven days. Flour to the amount of 1675 tons, and barley to 4,400 tons was exported.

Wool shipments from October 1, 1914, to date, are registered at 291,380 bales, as against 303,392 bales of the Equivocal period of the previous year.

Teacher: "Yes, the ruler of Russia is called the Czar. Now, what is the ruler of Germany called?"

Young Bill: "Please, Miss, I know what me father called him, but I don't like to tell you."—"Sydney Bulletin."

THE MAILS.

TO ARRIVE IN AUGUST.

- 14.—British by HIGHLAND WARRIOR.
15.—Dutch by HOLLANDIA.

TO LEAVE IN AUGUST.

- 14.—West Indies, Central and South America by CROFTON HALL. Mails close at 8 a.m.
16.—Brazil and Europe by CORDOVA. Mails close at 8 a.m.
16.—Brazil and Europe by DESNA. Mails close at 8 a.m.
19.—Brasil, West Indies and North America by VERDI. Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage till 4 p.m.
20.—Brazil and Europe by HOLLANDIA. Mails close at 2 p.m.

BIRTH.

ASHER.—On the 9th inst., at 3085 Juramento, to Mr. and Mrs. James Asher, a son. 10h y11

DEATH.

SAVY.—Louis France Marcel Savy, B.S.C., C.P.E., formerly on staff of Southern Railway, and latterly on Engineering staff of Central Argentine Railway. Died on the 3rd ult. at Crooksbury, Farnham, England. 10h y11

SICKNESS AT CAMPO MAYO

ALLEGED SCANDALOUS CARELESSNESS.

Grave complaints are again made of the sanitary (?) condition of the Campo de Mayo. An excessive number of contagious cases of sickness are reported, and a scarcity of sanitary arrangements and medical necessities are alleged. A virulent form of measles, mumps and bronchial troubles (thrush, whooping cough and nettle rash are not mentioned) with pneumonia are among the diseases mentioned, and it is supposed that cases of typhoid are present. It is alleged that men suffering from these contagious disorders are brought into the city in vehicles used for public conveyance. A scandalous proceeding, especially from a military camp, which ought to be a model of cleanness and fore thought for public health. Of the 25 cases, 10 went to the Hospital Militar, and the rest to the Hospital Muiz, which means that they are bad cases, where one has since died. As the weather has not been recently very wet, and the camp need not be full of pantanos, there is less excuse for this epidemic, and if the Military authorities cannot provide either medical assistance, medicines or hospital accommodation sufficient for the case at the camp, the least they can do, is to take a reasonable amount of care in despatching the sick to the capital in properly disinfected vehicles, proper for the purpose and not in those for public ordinary use.

AT BARTOLOME MITRE AGAIN!

MURDER OF A POLICE AGENT.

"El Radical" states that the murder of St. Perez at Bartolomé Mitre has been followed by the killing of a policeman by a gang which it directly stigmatises as being in official pay. The agent, José Alberto Socalt, had endeavoured to arrest three notorious bad characters, Zenon, Amaro Rivero and J. Rufino Casas, who have previously been guilty of bloodshed. These ruffians had been causing by their drunken violence a reign of absolute terror in the township, which suffers at night from almost total darkness and an almost total lack of police supervision. It is stated that a Subcomisario who was ejected from Capitan Sarmiento by Inspector Condé on account of his violence, immorality and outrageous conduct, remains unmolested at his post.

Buenos Aires Herald

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY EDITION

39th Year. New Series, No. 579

Buenos Aires, Friday, August 20th, 1915

Price 30 Cents

ZEPPELIN RAID ON LONDON

Hostile Aircraft Bombard the Suburbs

10 PERSONS KILLED ; 37 WOUNDED

Raiders Succeed in Evading British Aeroplanes

London, August 18.

It is officially announced that a number of Zeppelins have made another attack on the English coast towns killing ten persons. One of the Zeppelins is believed to have been hit by the fire of the British guns.

NIGHT RAID ON LONDON.

London, Aug. 18.

On Tuesday night German airships passed over the eastern counties of England and made a raid on the outskirts of London. Ten persons were killed and thirty-six injured. The damage to property was slight.

RAIDERS ESCAPE.

London, Aug. 18.

The latest official statement regarding the German airship raid says that the British air patrols were active in pursuit, but owing to atmospheric difficulties, the Zeppelins were able to escape.

Some houses and other buildings, including a church, were damaged. The ten persons killed consisted of 7 men, 2 women and 1 child, while the wounded included 15 men, 18 women and 3 children. All of them were civilians.

A Central News despatch from Amsterdam says that four Zeppelins were sighted passing the Vlieland and Wieringer islands, travelling from the east in the direction of the English coast; but the hour of the appearance of the airships was not stated.

THE BERLIN VERSION

"COASTGUARDS GREATLY TERRIFIED."

New York, Aug. 18.

It is reported from Berlin that the Zeppelin raid on the English coast previous to the last resulted in much damage to the Harwich post office. A bomb pierced the roof and set fire to part of the building and to the correspondence bags.

Travellers who have arrived at Holland report that there were loud explosions at various points along the coast, but the British authorities are very careful to conceal the damages caused. The coastguards are greatly terrified and abandon their posts.

The result of the raid was 16 injured, but the exact number of killed is unknown.

Cotton as Contraband

BRITISH GOVERNMENT RESPONDS TO PUBLIC DEMAND.

London, August 18.

It is announced that the British Government intends at once to declare cotton absolute contraband of war.

LORD KITCHENER'S REQUEST

London, Aug. 18.

It is announced that to-night the Governments of France and Britain will declare cotton as unconditional contraband of war.

This measure is taken at the request of the British Secretary of State for War who alleges that the Germans are obtaining large quantities of cotton through the Scandinavian countries for the purpose of manufacturing explosives.

Cheers for Britain's Navy

GIVEN BY GERMAN FISHERMEN.

Copenhagen, Aug. 18.

Cheers given by Germans for the men of the British Navy were the subject of a report by the captain and crew of the German trawler Gudrun belonging to Altona, which has just arrived at Esbjerg.

The captain said that the Gudrun was stopped in the North Sea by a British squadron. He promptly got the boats ready and distributed life belts, and when the British seamen reached the trawler he begged for time to take to the boats.

He admits being staggered when he received the brief reply: "You can take the whole ship. We shall not harm you, Captain."

He adds that the British left the trawler amid hearty cheers from the greatly relieved Germans.

FRENCH AERIAL ACTIVITY

GERMAN TOWNS BOMBARDED

New York, Aug. 12.

Advices from Berlin state that French aviators have bombarded the towns of Zweibreecken and Saint Ingbert. Nine persons were killed, but damage done was of little importance.

Straight Talk to Germany

AMERICA'S VIEW OF THE WILLIAM P. FRYE CASE

Washington, Aug. 18.

The gist of the reply of the United States to the last Note from Germany relative to the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye, is as follows:

The Department of State of the Government of the United States notes that the suggestion for arbitration put forward by the Imperial Government is made with the express reservation that payment under this arrangement would not constitute an admission that American treaty rights had been violated, but will be regarded by the Imperial Government merely as fulfilling a duty or policy found on existing treaty stipulations.

A payment made on this understanding would be entirely acceptable to the Government of the United States provided acceptance thereof should likewise be understood to be without prejudice to the contention of this Government that the sinking of the William P. Frye was without legal justification. Provided also that an arrangement can be agreed upon for the immediate submission to arbitration of the question of justification, in so far as it involves the interpretation of existing treaty stipulations.

If this proves acceptable to the Imperial Government it will be necessary also, pending award by the Court of Arbitration, to determine whether that Government shall control its naval operations in accordance with its own interpretation, or with the interpretation maintained by the United States Government, as to the obligation imposed by their treaty stipulations; and the United States Government would be glad to have an expression of views on this point.

"Yser" ex-"Dacia"

CONDEMNED VESSEL SAILS FOR CHERBOURG.

Paris, Aug. 18.

The steamer Dacia which was captured by a French cruiser and subsequently adjudged by the Prize Court to be a good and lawful prize, has been sold to a French shipowner and renamed the Yser. She sailed to-day from Cherbourg for Cardiff to take on board a cargo of coal for Brest.

ITALY'S NATIVE TROOPS

PETITION TO BE ALLOWED TO FIGHT AGAINST AUSTRIA.

Rome, August 13.

The native troops in Erythrea and Somaliland have petitioned to be allowed to come to Europe and fight for Italy, but the Government decided that their participation was unnecessary.

Confidence in the Colonies

FLOURISHING TRADE AND SUFFICIENCY OF MONEY.

New York, August 18.

Communications from London state that the financial situation of the British colonies is most satisfactory, their trade, far from falling off, having increased, and their industries being in a flourishing condition.

Australia, Canada and New Zealand have at their commands the funds necessary to carry on administration in consonance with the aspirations of the people, and everywhere there is perfect confidence in the triumph of the Mother Country.

West African Liner Sunk

SEA HUNS STILL ACTIVE

London, August 18.

The British steamer Bonny, 2702 tons gross register, belonging to the British and African Steamship Company of Liverpool, has been sunk by a German submarine, twenty-one of the crew were saved.

The Spanish steamer Isidoro, of Bilbao, 2044 tons gross, has also been sunk, seven of the crew escaping.

The British sailing ship George was sunk by a submarine, all the crew being safe.

BRITISH FISHING VESSELS LOST

London, August 12.

Three fishing boats were attacked and sunk by Submarines in the North Sea. The crews escaped.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER CAIRO.

London, August 14

To-day a German submarine sank the steamship Cairo. The fate of her crew is unknown. A despatch also states that in the North Sea a submarine sank four fishing smacks. The fate of their crews is also uncertain.

NORWEGIAN VESSEL LOST.

London, August 16.

The Norwegian steamer Albis was sunk to-day by a German submarine. The crew were saved.

At the mouth of the Thames the British fishing smack White City, of Sunderland, has been sunk by a submarine. A Swedish steamer has been beached at Newcomb Sands in a sinking condition from damage caused either by a mine or torpedo. The crews of both ships were saved.

NORWEGIAN CREW SAVED.

London, August 16.

It is announced that the crew of the Norwegian vessel Albis which was sunk by a submarine have been saved.

FISHING BOATS ATTACKED.

London, August 16.

Three fishing boats were attacked and sunk by submarines this afternoon in the North Sea. The crews landed on the English coast.

BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK IN THE AEGEAN SEA.

Royal Edward a Victim to Austrian Submarine

1,000 OFFICERS AND MEN PERISH

Valuable Cargo of Munitions Lost

London, August 17.

AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE REPORTS:—

"On Saturday morning an enemy submarine sank the British transport Royal Edward in the Aegean, carrying 32 officers and 1350 soldiers with a crew of 220 men. About 600 were saved."

LONDON, AUG. 17.

IT IS BELIEVED THAT IT WAS AN AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE THAT SUNK THE BRITISH TRANSPORT ROYAL EDWARD.

THE VESSEL HAD ON BOARD A VALUABLE CARGO OF MUNITIONS.

ALLIES' IMPORTANT ADVANCE IN THE PENINSULA

New York, Aug. 18.

It is reported from Athens that the Allied forces on Gallipoli peninsula renewed the attack this morning and made important advances in the Erithia region. The Turks counter-attacked but were repulsed with heavy losses.

Tenedos reports that more British troops were landed on the peninsula to-day under the protection of the naval guns.

The Turks are offering a heroic resistance, but appear to be short of ammunition.

Dictator of Turkey

ENVER PASHA'S NEW ROLE.

Rome, Aug. 18.

Despatches from Salonica report that the Turkish Minister of War, Enver Pasha, has practically constituted himself Dictator of Turkey and is absolute master in Constantinople where he does not permit the mildest opposition to his will.

Every day his myrmidons present him with lists of the names of those who are his political opponents, and Enver Pasha pronounces upon them sentences of banishment or even heavier punishments. The whole city is under the yoke of the Minister of War.

An army of 60,000 men is encamped at Chataldja; but ammunition is very scarce and the commanders of batteries have orders only to fire a limited number of cartridges daily.

Turkish Collier Sunk

BY A RUSSIAN SUBMARINE.

Petrograd, August 18.

It is officially announced that one of the Russian submarines in the Black Sea sank a Turkish steamship loaded with coal.

Canadians for the Dardanelles

TRANSPORTS PASS GIBRALTAR.

Madrid, August 17.

It is reported from Algeiras that a large number of transports conveying Canadian troops have passed Gibraltar bound for the Dardanelles.

U.S. Protest to the Porte

AMERICAN GUNBOAT ORDERED INTO THE GOLDEN HORN.

London, Aug. 17.

A despatch received by Reuter's Agency from Sofia says that the Turkish authorities at Constantinople have ordered the American gunboat Scorpion, which has been in those waters for some time, to take up her moorings in the inner part of the Golden Horn.

The American Ambassador made a protest against this order, which however was unavailing; but he was able to utilise the occasion in settling some minor questions which had been pending.

MADE MUNITIONS FOR TURKS

GERMAN'S RESIDENCE BOMBARDED AT JAFFA.

Paris, August 14.

Last Thursday a French cruiser steamed to and fro off Jaffa and bombarded the house of a German subject, Wagner, who has manufactured arms and ammunition for the Turks and constructed boats for the attack on the Suez Canal. The place was destroyed, after due notice given to the Governor of the town and to people residing near that they might remove from the dangerous vicinity and avoid personal accidents.

TROUBLE IN TURKEY

OFFICERS REVOLT AGAINST TEUTON ARROGANCE.

Rome, Aug. 16.

A telegram from Athens reports that a few days ago, a serious rebellious movement took place among the Turkish officers on the Gallipoli Peninsula against the Germans. The Ottoman officers protested against the arrogance and despotic attitude of the Germans who have virtually taken the direction of military movements without paying any consideration to the opinions of the Turkish officers.

The subversive movement was almost immediately stifled and 45 officers were arrested and sent in irons to Constantinople, where they were placed for extra security on board the battleship Khayr-ed-din Barbarossa. Almost immediately afterwards, this vessel was attacked and sunk by an English submarine, and the majority of these Turkish officers perished. On board the ship were also the gunners of the Breslau.

20 WARSHIPS REPULSED

Austrian Failure in the Adriatic

ITALIANS PROGRESS SOUTH OF TRENT

Rome, August 18.

The Italian Admiralty announces to-day that twenty Austrian warships and one aeroplane attacked the Italian positions on the island of Pelagosa, but were repulsed by the Italian artillery. The Italians lost four men killed.

ITALIAN SUCCESSES AT TOLMINO.

Rome, August 18.

Official despatches report that at Montenero the Italians dislodged the Austrians from various trenches and repulsed all subsequent counter-attacks to regain them.

At Tolmino the Italians, after artillery preparation of the ground, delivered an attack on the enemy's trenches on the hills of Santa Maria and Santa Lucia which command an important position on the right bank of the Isonzo. The assaulting party succeeded in capturing two trenches on the eastern slopes of the hills.

The Austrians lost heavily in killed and wounded, the victors capturing 17 officers, 547 soldiers, guns and ammunition.

In the Carinthia and Cadore regions the fighting continues to favour the Italians. The artillery which the Italians have placed on the heights of Seikofel and Crodarossa silenced the Sexten forts, whereupon the batteries at once commenced a flank fire upon the Austrian trenches in the Sexten valley and drove the enemy out.

To the west of Sexten the Italians took the offensive between Oberbarber and Kanzel, the Austrians retreating hastily.

AUSTRIAN WITHDRAWAL FROM PLEZZO REGION.

The Austrians have withdrawn suddenly from the Plezzo region.

The Italians are now driving home an attack on the Popena valley west of Landro. Important actions are being fought beyond Plezzo and at other points south and east of Montenero.

However, the point at which the Italians are applying the greatest pressure is to the north of Tolmino where they are threatening the other forts of the stronghold advancing from Montenero.

The Italian aerial fleet is hovering over Nabresina, a dirigible dropping eight bombs at regular intervals on the railway station at the moment the trains are leaving, causing considerable damage to the Austrians.

ITALIAN PROGRESS SOUTH OF TRENT.

Rome, Aug. 18.

News from Verona published in the newspapers says that the Italian troops in the region south of Trent are progressing slowly. The artillery continues to bombard the outer forts of Roveretto and action continues in the Riva sector.

Operations will assume a livelier character when the progress made at other points of the western sector is more pronounced, particularly along the road from Valsugana.

On the eastern frontier, according to telegrams from Geneva, the Austrians have recently received further reinforcements both of infantry and artillery which were immediately sent to the front.

The same telegram states that the Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian forces in this region has sent urgent demands to Vienna for important reinforcements both of men and material in order to arrest the advance which the Italians are preparing to make along the whole of the sector with the object of forcing the enemy's second line of defence.

Italy and Turkey

IMPROVEMENT IN RELATIONS.

Rome, Aug. 17.

The Turkish Ambassador returned from Vallombrosa expecting some extremely important decisions at the Cabinet Council for yesterday which was postponed at the eleventh hour.

The Ambassador is now showing much optimism, relations having improved owing to Turkey's willingness to accede to Italy's demands.

TURKLY'S LATEST WEAPON

PATRIOTIC ODES FOR THE TROOPS.

New York, Aug. 14.

Enver Pasha is reported from Constantinople to be touring the battle front, haranguing the troops and accompanied by the principal Turkish poets and writers who are throwing off Patriotic odes and addresses, scattered throughout Turkey after the manner of D'Annunzio whom they wish to imitate.

DESTROYED BY SHELLFIRE

END OF AN AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE.

Paris, August 16.

Official despatches state that the Austrian submarine U.3 after attacking various ships in the Adriatic without success and Italian auxiliary cruisers, was chased by Italian and French destroyers during the whole afternoon of August 13. On the morning of August 13, she was surprised and destroyed by well placed shells, the gunfire of the French destroyer Bisson, which saved one officer and eleven sailors.

ITALY'S ARTILLERY

NEW QUICK FIRING GUNS

London, August 16.

A despatch from Berne says that the Italian army has more than trebled the number of artillery regiments. The new quick firing guns of the Deport model firing at full speed, forty rounds a minute have been found in every way better and more practical than the type previously in use. They are declared to be excellent for use on rough ground.

ITALIAN COAST BOMBARDED

BY AUSTRIAN DESTROYERS.

Rome, Aug. 12.

A despatch published by the Ministry of Marine states that two Austrian destroyers yesterday bombarded Bari, Santo Spirito and Molfetta, killing one and wounding seven persons. Little material damage was done.

TROUBLE IN ALBANIA

MONTENEGRIAN REVERSES.

New York, Aug. 17.

A delayed despatch from Scutari states that during recent attempts to subjugate the rebellious tribes in the vicinity, the Montenegrins have sustained serious losses. Albanians defeated the Montenegrins in a recent action at Sicala and Sciosa mountains, inflicting losses of 100 men. At Socala mountain the tribesmen captured an entire battalion which had invaded their country. At Slac, another expedition was defeated in spite of reinforcements brought up from Scutari. In order to conciliate the tribesmen, King Nicholas has promised that Scutari shall become the new capital of Montenegro. The Montenegrin National Bank is already opening its headquarters in the city.

ANGLO-BELGIAN ARMY ADVANCES ON THE YSER.

Important German Positions Captured

OFFENSIVE TO BE RESUMED AT LA BASSEE

London, August 18.

After several days of relative calm on the British front, very heavy cannonading recommenced last night, the Germans attempting to destroy some of the British defence works but without success.

According to despatches from the Commander-in-Chief, the British are about to renew the offensive in the La Bassée region, and operations in that direction have already begun.

A NIGHT OF RELATIVE QUIET ON FRENCH FRONT.

Paris, Aug. 18.

It is officially announced that last night passed in relative quiet along the greater part of the front, only artillery engagements being reported in the sectors north of Arras and between the Somme and the Oise, in the region of Roye and in the vicinity of Lassigny.

There was fighting yesterday with bombs and hand grenades in the Arbonne, at Haute Chevauchée, Fontaine-aux-Charmes and the forest of Cherpy.

The French bombardment yesterday of the German positions near Linge destroyed two heavy batteries and caused the explosion of several ammunition depots.

On the crest of the Sonderbach two fresh violent counter-attacks during the night against the position taken by the French yesterday were completely repulsed. The French made about fifty prisoners.

BELGIAN ADVANCE ON THE YSER.

London, Aug. 18.

It is reported from Havre that the Belgians are making a vigorous attack upon the German positions on the Yser and have already succeeded in capturing some advanced posts where the enemy was constructing defence works.

AIDED BY THE BRITISH TROOPS

The Belgians have been reinforced by several British battalions.

A later despatch from the same source states that the Belgian artillery is doing great damage among the German ranks along the Yser. It is known that the enemy has had to send with all speed reinforcements to the lines as the troops defending them are rapidly losing the power of holding out longer.

A NEW POISON GAS

FOR USE BY THE ALLIES.

Paris, Aug. 16.

Professor Daniel Berthelot says, in announcing his discovery of a method of using cyanhydric gas, that it is a most deadly gas, its effects being so poisonous as to cause instant death.

The Germans will have reason to regret that they began the use of asphyxiating gases. So far, none of the means which they have adopted to protect themselves against the asphyxiating bombs have been successful.

British Army Reinforced

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM CANADA AND AUSTRALIA

London, Aug. 18.

The War Office announces that the British lines in the north of France and Flanders have been reinforced by contingents from Australia and Canada, and by Irish regiments.

The whole of the firing line has recently been carefully reviewed by Field Marshal French who expressed himself highly pleased with the condition of the Expeditionary Army.

Every Man Required

GERMANY'S CALL ON HER CITIZENS.

New York, Aug. 17.

Despatches from Amsterdam say that Germany is about to call out every man in the Empire who is fit for service.

It is beyond doubt that Germany cannot recall any troops from Russia; moreover, she is contemplating offensive operations in the Balkans, is assisting Austria against Italy, and has to face the Allies in France and in Flanders. In this last instance fresh troops are urgently required, and it is probable that they will be drawn from the garrisons at Antwerp, Liege, Namur and other important towns in Belgium.

"LITTLE WILLIE'S" ORDER

"WE MUST AND SHALL TAKE VERDUN."

Geneva, Aug. 18.

The newspaper "La Suisse" says that in the pockets of German prisoners recently captured has been found an order issued by the Crown Prince containing the following words:—"We must and shall take Verdun. Then the war will be over by December at the latest."

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN THE BALTIC.

London, August 14.

A despatch from Petrograd reports the sinking in the Baltic, of a large German cruiser. Neither the name of the vessel nor any details are at present known.

WHEAT CONTRACTS CANCELLED

ALLIES' INTIMATION TO CHICAGO

New York, August 13.

Great interest is expressed in commercial and grain circles on account of an intimation from Chicago which states that the Allies have cancelled a contract for two million bushels of wheat. The reasons for this action are unknown.

No Annexation!

MEMORIAL TO THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

Paris, August 17.

The paper "L'Humanité" publishes the text of the memorial presented to the German Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, on the subject of territorial annexation. The document bears the signatures of eighty German persons of high political standing such as Herr Dernburg, Herr Harnack, Herr Delbrueck, Prince von Hatzfeldt and a number of Deputies.

The memorial protests against the proposal of annexation on the ground that it would do the Empire harm and would bring with it the enmity of nearly all the neutral countries. It declares that what Germany wants is an enduring peace which will permit her to develop her industrial and economic potentialities and place her above future aggression.

"GERMANY DID NOT ENTER UPON THE WAR WITH THE INTENTION OF MAKING CONQUESTS."

Paris, Aug. 17.

The memorial addressed to the German Imperial Chancellor by the 82 prominent Germans who signed it, according to the text published in "L'Humanité," declares that Germany did not enter upon the war with the intention of making conquests, but to preserve her existence against the threatened coalition of her enemies. The document states: "We declare ourselves partisans of the principle that the incorporation or annexation of a people politically autonomous or accustomed to autonomy must be condemned."

"The German Empire sprang from the idea of national unity and homogeneity. Elements that are racially foreign she could only assimilate slowly and incompletely. Annexation continues the danger that territories which Germany would have to evacuate as a condition of peace might become ramparts for her enemies, who could easily be provided against in some other way."

The manifesto concludes with the affirmation of confidence in the complete and final victory of Germany.

CONTROVERSY RAGING IN GERMANY.

Copenhagen, August 18.

The question as to whether Germany will annex Belgium or not is absorbing the attention of the people of Denmark in view of the increasing urgency of the militarist party in Germany who, emboldened by the recent successes in Poland, are pressing the Government to declare categorically the annexation of the country.

The argument of this party is that Germany ought not to tamely abandon what has cost Germany so much to conquer. To this however a large part of the population of Germany, especially the industrial classes, are opposed on the grounds set forth in the memorial presented recently to the Imperial Chancellor.

The question seems likely to result in the formation of two separate parties in Germany.

CALLING UP THE UNFIT

GERMANY'S RECKLESS WASTE OF MEN.

New York, Aug. 11.

From Geneva the Germans are reported to be organising in the greatest haste, bodies of volunteers to send to the Polish and French fronts. Many refused for defects at the beginning of the war are now accepted. In a few days the principal factories must begin to feel the want of workers, all available men having been sent to the front. Extraordinary activity is shown in the organisation of these volunteer corps, and recruits are incessantly at drill at the permanent camps.

GERMANS SURPRISED

BRITISH VICTORY AT HOODGE

London, Aug. 17.

Wiring from British Headquarters in Flanders, the "Morning Post" correspondent says that at the capture of trenches at Hooze, the Germans were undoubtedly surprised.

Expecting the cessation of the British bombardment, they were waiting comfortably in their dug outs, and did not realise that the artillery attack had ceased till the infantry were upon them.

Some German officers refused to surrender and barricaded themselves in the dug outs. Sand bags and planks were torn from the roofs and bombs hurled into the interior, followed by shots, deafening explosions and yells.

One by one the dug outs were destroyed and their inmates blown to fragments. Our men drove the Germans back and still back. In some places the bottom of the trenches were so filled with dead and dying that the Germans stood upon the bodies of their fellows to fire. To form traverses they piled up their dead. The British troops pushing up a slope reaches a point, whence they could see crowds of Germans in the hollow below. Being unable to reach them, they signalled to the guns which opened on the hollow, searching it with salvos of rapid fire shrapnel and swept them to destruction. On the right of the redoubt a trench had been carried as far as the old crater, which was full of Germans, apparently a reserve. When the British troops gained the edge of the crater, their position became desperate and they were most anxious to surrender, clambering up the side to yield themselves.

Time, the Victor

GERMANS WEAKENING UNDER FRENCH ARTILLERY FIRE

London, Aug. 18.

A telegram from the north of France says that the French artillery is inflicting severe punishment on the Crown Prince's army, causing very heavy losses in its ranks, destroying defence works and preventing the Germans from making fresh attacks, despite the indifference with which the Crown Prince sacrifices the lives of his soldiers without gaining any advantage thereby.

Whilst the German forces are becoming weaker daily the French are gaining in strength and improving their positions. In the trenches the opinion is predominant that the end of the war is not far off. Germany cannot go on replacing the losses she has suffered, and the climax will soon come when, for want of reserves, the Germans are compelled to leave part of their lines insufficiently defended. The moment when that will be the case is not very remote.

U 12 SUNK

..JUBILATION IN ROME

Rome, Aug. 12.

Great satisfaction is felt in Rome on account of the official notice of the sinking of an Austrian submarine, the U 12. The Press regards this as a brilliant revenge for the recent destruction of an Italian submarine, in which case the Austrian vessel also perished.

Naval critics, before commenting, await with interest the details of the action, but the skill and energy of the well trained Italian personnel is already recognised. They have not failed to seize every opportunity which the enemy has offered at sea.

RUSSIANS RETREATING FURTHER EAST

Civilian Population to Evacuate Riga, Vilna, and Bielostok

German Losses Reported to be 3,500,000

PETROGRAD, AUG. 18

IT IS SEMI-OFFICIALLY STATED THAT GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS HAS ORDERED THE EVACUATION OF VILNA, RIGA, AND BIELOSTOK BY THE CIVIL POPULATION TO BE CARRIED OUT IMMEDIATELY.

WHILE THE TSAR'S ARMY BEFORE RIGA WILL CONTINUE TO DEFEND THE BALTIC PROVINCES, IT IS NOW REGARDED AS CERTAIN THAT BIELOSTOK AND VILNA WILL BE ABANDONED TO THE GERMANS, AND THE RUSSIAN FORCES WILL CONTINUE THEIR RETREAT EASTWARDS.

THE TSAR HAS GIVEN UP THE WINTER PALACE AS A HOSPITAL FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS, GREAT NUMBERS OF WHOM ARE ARRIVING DAILY IN PETROGRAD.

NEW YORK, AUG. 18.

AN OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM BERLIN REPORTS THAT AFTER AN OBSTINATE RESISTANCE ON THE PART OF THE RUSSIANS THE FORTRESS OF KOWNO WITH 400 GUNS HAS FALLEN INTO THE HANDS OF THE GERMANS.

BOMBARDMENT OF VILNA

Probable Capture of the Town

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS FOR EVACUATION

Petrograd, August 18.

German aeroplanes are persistently bombarding Vilna. The possibility of the capture of the town is foreseen, and the operations preliminary to its evacuation are progressing.

The Governor-General of Vilna has ordered the removal of the equipments of the factories and banks, together with supplies of metals, including church bells, leather and everything which might be useful to the invaders. Horses and other live-stock are being taken away.

The preparations for the evacuation of Bielostok also continue. The town is in darkness on account of the attacks by German aircraft.

Reports are reaching here from Poland that the Russians who remained in Warsaw after its capture were removed to the interior of Germany.

The Winter Palace has been converted into a hospital with a thousand beds in each row. The gorgeous state chambers facing the Neva will be used for wards, and only the Tsar's personal quarters will be undisturbed. The beautiful Pompeian gardens will be utilised for baths.

The English and American hospitals have been requested to increase their operations as far as possible. The American hospital is negotiating for additional room for hospital facilities.

The city is overtaxed owing to the removal to this city of the wounded from Bielostok, Vilna, Kowno and Riga.

FAILURE OF OPERATIONS AGAINST RIGA.

Petrograd, August 18.

An official communication issued to-day says:—

"In the region of Riga the enemy's

endeavours to advance have failed completely.

"Towards Dvinsk violent fighting continues. We have repulsed all attacks.

"Round the fortress of Kowno a desperate battle is developing. The enemy, after a very violent bombardment with all his heavy artillery, tried to take by assault the fortifications on the left bank of the Niemen, but only succeeded in capturing a small fort.

"On the left bank of the Narew and in the direction of Bielostok and Bielsk we repulsed several series of attacks.

"On the Nustry and Bug rivers we continue to hold in check the enemy's offensive.

"In the Novo Georgievsk region a violent artillery duel is going on."

Warsaw to Lille

GERMANY'S NEW TRAIN SERVICE

New York, August 18.

A telegram from Berlin reports that eleven days after the fall of Warsaw the Lille-Warsaw express train has been inaugurated, thus establishing communication between the extremes of the territory occupied by the German forces.

The train is booked to start from Lille at 6.40 a.m., passing Brussels at 8.30 and arriving at Berlin at midnight. She is due to reach Warsaw at midday the following day.

The first train carries seven American war correspondents who will be present at the bombardment of the fortress of Novo Georgievsk.

FLIGHT FROM AUSTRIA

200,000 ITALIAN CIVILIANS PASS THROUGH SWITZERLAND.

Berne, Aug. 14.

Over 200,000 Italian civilians have passed through Switzerland, on their way home from Austria. Many special trains were employed to convey them to Rome.

2,002,000,000 MARKS

Germany's New War Credit

TO BE VOTED TO-DAY

New York, Aug. 18.

Despatches from Berlin via the Hague report that, despite the activity of the Socialist leader, Herr Liebknecht, the majority of Socialists in the Reichstag are prepared to vote a war credit of 2,002 million marks when Parliament convenes tomorrow.

Herr Liebknecht will probably vote against the proposal to grant further credits for war purposes, and a few other Socialists may leave the House as a silent protest, but the majority, following a three-day conference, have announced their determination to support the vote.

As a spectacle, to-morrow's session will rival the famous meeting of a year ago, when the first credits for the prosecution of war were voted amidst unparalleled scenes. The diplomatic corps is making arrangements to attend.

PARTY DIFFERENCES.

It is reported that the coming session will bring to light several party splits, principally in the ranks of the National Liberals and the Socialists. The Socialist and Labour leaders, for instance, will insist that action be taken against the alleged food speculators, and are also prepared to oppose certain new orders respecting the Landsturm.

The executive committee of the National Liberal party, meeting to-day in advance, adopted a resolution demanding that Germany agrees only to a peace that will guarantee her, both from a military and an economic viewpoint, immunity from attacks in the immediate future.

Cholera in Galicia

STATEMENT OF AUSTRIAN MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

New York, August 18.

It is reported from Zurich that the Austro-Hungarian Minister of the Interior has officially announced the prevalence of cholera in the Empire, especially in Galicia, but that the necessary steps have been taken by the health officers to prevent it from spreading, and the danger may be expected soon to have vanished.

LIBAU A NAVAL BASE

GERMAN BALTIC SQUADRON'S NEW BASE.

Copenhagen, Aug. 12.

The German Baltic squadron is occupying Libau as a naval base. Experts are superintending the works, which go on day and night, of repairing, adapting and fortifying the harbour works.

U.S. REPLY TO AUSTRIA

EXPORTATION OF MUNITIONS NOT A VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY.

Washington, Aug. 13.

The Government has forwarded the reply of the White House to the Austro-Hungarian protest against the export of ammunition to the Allies. It is set forth therein that such export is entirely in accord with international law and does not constitute a violation of neutrality which the United States has carefully maintained throughout the conflict. The whole text will be published shortly.

Three and a Half Millions

GERMANY'S CASUALTIES IN THE KAISER'S WAR.

Paris, Aug. 18.

A telegram from Petrograd says the Germans have intensified the bombardment of the forts to the west of Kowno. Their losses have been very heavy.

It is estimated that the German losses, including Prussians, Bavarians, Saxons and Wurtembergers, both at sea and on land, amount to 3,500,000 men, to which must be added 120,000 more who have fallen in the last engagements. These figures have disquieted the German General Staff who have had to recognise the failure of their plan and have been obliged to withdraw six army corps from the line of battle in order to form fresh reserves.

A Russian General states that Novo Georgievsk is able to withstand a long siege and has ammunition for a year.

THE GENTLE GERMAN

BECOMING POPULAR IN WARSAW

Amsterdam, August 14.

Various reports show that the Germans are making the greatest efforts to secure the sympathy of the Polish population especially in Warsaw. Since the publication of the amnesty decree, nearly all political prisoners have been freed, among them many imprisoned by the Russian Government some years ago. The Poles appear pleased with the gentle and benignant treatment of the Germans but wish to see autonomy in force as soon as possible.

RUSSIAN TAXES REPEALED.

Amsterdam, August 14.

In Warsaw and other Polish cities the Germans are distributing literature in favour of their interests. Several Russian taxes in Poland have been repealed. Newspapers, under a mixed Germano-Polish personnel are being issued.

Serbia's Gallant Stand

AUSTRIAN INVASION EFFORTS FOILED.

Nish, August 18.

It is announced that the Serbian troops on the Danube frontier have foiled all the efforts of the Austrians to invade the territory. The Serbian artillery not only silenced the enemy's batteries but destroyed several fortifications inflicting losses of importance on the Imperial army.

Confirmation has been obtained of the statement that German divisions are with the Austrians on the Danube.

Retribution!

DESTROYER OF THE LEON GAMBETTA SUNK BY ITALIAN SUBMARINE.

Rome, August 18.

It is stated that the Austrian submarine which was sunk a few days since by an Italian submarine was the vessel which sank the French cruiser, Leon Gambetta, last December. The statement is corroborated by the German Press.

Venizelos Accepts

REQUEST TO FORM A NEW CABINET

London, Aug. 18.

A Central News telegram from Athens announces that M. Venizelos has informed King Constantine that he is prepared to undertake the formation of a new Cabinet.

WRECK OF THE IRISH MAIL

TRAIN CRASHES INTO DERAILED ENGINE

London, August 14.

A terrible disaster occurred to the forenoon Irish mail from Euston to Holyhead.

The traffic was heavy and the train ran in two portions. The second portion worked by two 4-4-2 engines had covered about a quarter of the distance to Holyhead and was emerging from Stoke Tunnel when the leading engine was struck by the connecting rod of a train coming in the opposite direction and which had apparently broken.

Both engines of the Irish Mail became derailed and parted from the train; the first four passenger coaches and Post office vans were hurled to either side of the line.

Eight passengers were instantly killed and over thirty injured, of whom four died later. Luckily none of the derailed carriages took fire but both lines were blocked for some hours. Doctors and ambulances were speedily on the scene from neighbouring towns.

Among the injured are Lord Mounteagle. Mr. Dominich Spring Rice, nephew of the Ambassador to Washington, and Colonel Lynch, M.P., formerly of the Irish Brigade of the Boer army and now an energetic and loyal Nationalist member.

There were a number of Irish soldiers on furlough including one who had gained the Distinguished Conduct Medal. He had a miraculous escape from injury, as had Lady Lees Knowles and Sir Lees Knowles, who were only married on Thursday. Both were thrown down the embankment but unhurt.

HOLIDAY MAKERS IN THE DISASTER.

London, August 15.

The latest information available of the wreck of the L. and N. W. Irish mail near Stoke tunnel says there are between six and ten dead and severely wounded. These figures were overstated at first. The mail train, running in two parts, was carrying holiday makers away from London. The first part ran into an engine which had overturned owing to the breaking of the piston rod. The second part following crashed into the wreck. Some soldiers were among the victims.

COTTON AS CONTRABAND

GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

London, Aug. 12.

A large meeting has been held here with the object of impressing upon the Government the immediate necessity for declaring cotton, contraband of war. It was pointed out that cotton is indispensable to Germany for the manufacture of explosives.

"COTTON NOT NECESSARY FOR WAR PURPOSES!"

Amsterdam, Aug. 12.

"The Frankfurter Zeitung" says that the British proposal to declare cotton contraband will not resolve any problem of victory for the allies because German Technical Science has already made cotton unnecessary for war purposes.

HUNGARY'S COTTON SUPPLIES

AN INVENTORY TO BE TAKEN.

London, Aug. 11.

A despatch from Zurich states that an inventory of all cotton supplies has been ordered throughout Hungary and restrictions are being placed on the sale and manufacture of cotton textiles.

TWO DAYS' SIEGE

ANTI-REGISTRATION AFFRAY

Dublin, August 16.

A sensational affair which has kept Lurgan, County Down, in an uproar for two days, ended to-day by the suicide of David Johnson, who shot himself with a magazine pistol.

Johnson, who is believed to have been mentally deranged, resented the visit of the Royal Irish Constabulary to get his name for National Registration, supposing it meant conscription. He barricaded his house and opened fire on the police. His house being in the main street and ammunition plentiful, he stopped traffic for two days and killed himself when further resistance became impossible.

LORD KITCHENER AND CONSCRIPTION

London, Aug. 13.

In a Press interview, Lord Kitchener said that the Government had come to no definite decision as to compulsory service, but were about to consider the matter with the greatest attention. He said that the Government were very well satisfied with the volunteer recruiting system results, and that the excellence of the divisions organised showed that the country had responded to the official call.

COMPULSORY TRAINING

London, August 14.

The Singapore Legislature has passed a bill making military instruction obligatory on all British residents in the Straits Settlements between the ages of 18 and 55 years.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS

ORGANISATION OF NEW CORPS.

London, Aug. 13.

Telegrams from Dublin state that the organisation of corps of volunteers is actively proceeding.

It is expected that in a short time a number of new regiments completely organised and equipped will be sent to the fighting line.

BRITAIN'S FINANCES

POSSIBILITY OF LOAN IN THE STATES.

New York, Aug. 14.

It is stated that on London Stock Exchange, exchange fell to 4.69 1/2, a figure hitherto unknown. New York financial circles believe that Great Britain must shortly contract a loan of £100,000,000 in the United States in order to meet the expenditure on munitions ordered from American firms.

GOLD RESERVES.

London, August 15.

Thursday's statement of the Bank of England is regarded as highly favourable by contrast to preceding days. The gold holding has increased to £35,000,000, the largest amount yet held. Six months' loans public and private were heavily reduced. On the whole the return was the best since March. The improvement was largely due to the freer use of currency notes. Much interest was shown in the Bank of France return of Thursday. It had accumulated £12,000,000 gold in one month through its patriotic campaign, and its holding of metal is now a record. All indications point to easier money in the United States on account of gold shipments now en route, which may continue some months. Indications point also to your (Argentine) financial operations abroad increasing for same reason. Mexican securities are better on prospect of U. S. and Latin-American combine intervention.

GOVERNMENT NEGLIGENCE

RESPONSIBLE FOR LOSS OF LIFE

LORD BERESFORD'S INDICTMENT

London, August 12.

At a meeting in the city on the subject of declaring cotton contraband, a letter was read from Lord Charles Beresford, in which he stated that had certain advice which he tendered Mr. Asquith been followed the Lusitania might have been saved. In it he said, "I wrote to the Prime Minister showing how inefficiency had been brought about by want of organisation and forethought and was causing the loss of invaluable lives. I further stated that all these disasters were avoidable and that men's lives were being sacrificed through criminal negligence. I have it my power to prove this statement; in fact when the proper time comes I will do so."

COLONIAL TROOPS FOR EUROPE

NEW CONTINGENTS FROM CANADA AND AUSTRALIA.

London, August 13.

Advices from Ottawa state that several transports are preparing to leave Canada with fresh bodies of troops for Europe.

Similar reports are received from Melbourne.

BOTHA'S MEN FOR THE FRONT

CONTINGENT LEAVES CAPE TOWN.

New York, August 13.

Reports from London state that a body of troops have already embarked at Capetown for Britain. General Botha is of opinion that these seasoned troops are no longer needed in South Africa, and that their good organisation and discipline fit them for taking effective part in the lines in France and Flanders.

The Secretary of State for War has telegraphed expressing his conformity and satisfaction to General Botha.

GOLD FOR THE STATES

TO BE SENT FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

New York, August 13.

A London despatch says that it is intended to send 200,000,000 dollars of bullion from the South African mines to the United States, in order to establish a definite gold credit—to meet the Foreign Exchange situation. The gold will be conveyed on British warships, but which or when is not definitely known. It will be landed either at New York or at a Canadian port for transshipment.

RELIEVING PRESSURE ON RUSSIA

WHY BRITAIN UNDERTOOK THE DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN.

Petrograd, August 16.

In reply to journalists, the British Ambassador to Russia said that, when Turkey declared war on her, Russia turned to Britain and requested her to divert some part of the Turkish force in the Caucasus by a counter demonstration against some other point.

Operations in the Dardanelles were undertaken with the double object of reducing Turkish pressure in the Caucasus and forcing the opening of the Straits to enable Russia to export grain and to receive the stores and foreign produce which she so urgently requires.

MUKHTAR'S MISTAKE

STATES CENTRAL POWERS ARE EXHAUSTED

RECALLED AT REQUEST OF THE KAISER

London, Aug. 14.

The "Evening News's" Athens correspondent wires that Muckhtar Pasha, the recently appointed Ambassador to Berlin, has been recalled at special request of the Kaiser. It is said that the reason is Mukhtar's candour in informing his Government that Germany and Austria were in the last days of exhaustion; that a serious defeat on either frontier or a heavy repulse will precipitate their destruction, and warning the Porte that the utmost discretion is necessary, as undoubtedly, if defeated, Germany will seek to make Turkey a scapegoat and to make terms at her expense.

FRANCE'S MUNITIONS SUPPLIES

WORKERS RETURN FROM THE FIRING LINE

Paris, Aug. 13.

M. Thomas, the Under Secretary for War in the Munitions Department has made some interesting declarations concerning the supply of war material. He states that 10,000 expert workmen have returned from the front, by order of the Government, in order to place themselves at the service of the heads of the various factories. M. Thomas states that if absolutely necessary women and children will assist in the work. He states that the French army is now sufficiently equipped not only to defend themselves but to take the offensive. He adds that the English and French armies are daily increasing in strength and that complete confidence is felt as to the final result.

345 MUNITIONS FACTORIES

HOW BRITAIN HAS FACED THE PROBLEM.

London, August 13.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, has declared that there are 345 factories at present engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war. He further states that the output of war material has increased rapidly and will continue to increase.

MUNITIONS FROM BELGIUM

GERMANY'S NEW SUPPLY BASE.

Amsterdam, August 14.

The Germans have established 14 large ammunition factories in Belgium from which most of the projectiles used on the German front in France and Flanders are turned out. The original German factories supply material for the campaign against the Russians. This is the explanation of the enormous output of ammunition which the Teutons have produced, so much in excess of the Allies' calculations. German experts only are engaged for the Belgian factories, none of any other nationality being admitted. The Germans have also established factories for poison gas in Belgium. These works are running at full pressure and new installations arrive daily.

U.S. CONSUL AT RIGA

TAKES CHARGE OF BRITISH INTERESTS.

Washington, August 14.

The American Consul at Riga has taken charge of British interests at that port. The Ambassador at Petrograd has reported to that effect, but gives no explanation.

Our Point of View: "Herald" Leading Articles of the Week.

THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW

SUNDAY, August 15, 1915.

Despite conditions which by no stretch of imagination could be described as favourable during the past two years, the annual exhibition of the Rural Society, which is to be formally opened to-day, can claim to be a big success. The conditions referred to are those which must tell materially on any exposition of agricultural products, particularly the live-stock, for it needs little knowledge of rural matters to understand that what is seen in the show ring is but a reflex of what has transpired in the rural industries for the two or three years preceding. If, therefore, weather has been unfavourable and disease has been present, there is bound to be a visible effect on the show.

This year, the stated cause has resulted in the entries being small in number, though, to the great surprise of many who foretold a serious effect on the quality, the exhibits have been quite up to standard in quality, and in some sections superior to what was seen in former years. When this can be said, while remembering that many valuable areas of camp have been flooded during the past two years and there has consequently been more than an ordinary prevalence of disease in stock, it proves that the primary industries of Argentina cannot seriously be disturbed by adverse circumstances, and so far as the breeding of high class stock is concerned, the leading enthusiasts are not to be discouraged nor put out of court by any difficulties.

Now that the Show is on, it is well to bring home once more to the general public the importance of such expositions, not only to the breeders and exhibitors, but to the people of the cities. The Palermo Show and others of its kind are factors of immense value in educating the estancieros and farmers in their own professions. By such expositions they are enabled to apprise themselves of what strides are being made, not only in this country, but abroad, for through the instrumentality of the imported judges the exhibitors practically receive lessons in the higher culture of the stock they desire to produce, and also learn which way the breeds are developing abroad. There are many advantages to camp men in the holding of such shows, but it may be said that the greatest of all is their educative value.

From the city man's point of view, the Palermo Show is generally regarded as affording him the opportunity to learn what it is the farmer needs, so that he may supply that need. This is certainly one desirable way of looking at it, but there is another and more important point of view, and that is that such shows should give the city business man occasion for reflection and profitable thought along the line of national economies. In comparatively small compass he should be able to glimpse the whole and vast wealth of the primary industries of the country, upon whose welfare and development his own successful existence depends. He should be able to realise, after seeing such a show, that the land and what it produces constitute our wealth in the first and last instances. Having realised this, and having seen, as he must have seen if he has been a regular attendant at Palermo, that our real wealth shows no diminution in quantity and quality, he cannot fail to be an optimist and to feel completely confident in the welfare of the nation that has behind it the immense capital of such productive-

The Rural Society of Argentina is deserving of the thanks of the country and the city for the work it is

THE NIGHTMARE OF THE BALKANS

TUESDAY, August 17, 1915.

Unless the press correspondents in the nerve centres of Europe are hopelessly wrong in their anticipations, and unless they have been grievously misinformed, it is safe to assume that, as in the case of Italy, the rumours will shortly give place to the realities of Balkan intervention on the side of the Quadruple Entente.

The present war has been particularly noteworthy for the kaleidoscopic rapidity with which various situations have changed, and probably in no instance has change been so rapid or so complete as that in the Balkan attitude. It was assumed in the early days of the war that anxiety to fall upon Turkey would cause an immediate upheaval; but the Balkan nations remained neutral. Subsequently it was stated that the intervention of Italy would precipitate the entry of countries which were merely awaiting an opportune moment. At one time it did appear that the opportune moment had arrived. Then came the Russian retreat from Bukovina and Galicia. So far from assisting the Entente, the Balkan States at this period appeared to be more inclined to throw in their lot with the Central Empires. In taking this stand they were not so much influenced by the temporary failure of the Russian arms as by individual obstinacy. Bulgaria, apparently the key to the situation, was adamant against assisting Serbia's allies unless Serbia and her partners restored the territory taken under the Treaty of Bucharest. Without the support of Bulgaria, the remaining nations deemed intervention an operation too precarious to be undertaken without grave consideration, and the only path open to the diplomats of the Entente was to persuade Serbia and Greece to modify their unyielding attitude.

The process would, in the ordinary course, have been a lengthy one; apparently, however, the Central Powers and their Turkish ally have succeeded by intimidation in forcing a crisis for so long beyond the capacity of the diplomats of the Entente. Fear, it seems, has conquered where argument failed. Whether or not Austria and Germany made due allowance for the fact that the driving of a wedge through Serbia to the assistance of Turkey would precipitate an upheaval in the Balkans, is not at the moment known. Possibly the super-egotism of the Teutonic race led Berlin diplomacy to believe that the crushing of Serbia would be followed by the gaining of Balkan aid far the Central Empires. On the other hand, the successes in Poland and Galicia may have strengthened the Kaiser and his counsellors in the belief that the German arms are invincible. However, it is immaterial which view was held, the result must be the same. The small states in the Near East realise that the success of the Teuton arms means the aggrandisement of Austria and the expansion of Turkey. This naturally means the end of the independence of the Balkan nations. They would suffer the fate of Belgium.

The obvious fact is that the rulers of the Balkan countries have arrived

doing, and of which the great and successful expositions at Palermo are only the outward and visible signs. We trust that the Show which is to be formally opened this afternoon by His Excellency the President, will in every way gratify the committee of the Society, and in that sense repay them for the strenuous work they have had in guiding the destinies of our great industries through the past two or three "lean" years.

at the decision that united action is necessary if they would save themselves from the aggressor! Serbia knows full well that unless her immediate neighbours can come to her aid she must be crushed. For that reason, if for none other, she is stated to be willing to accede to the demands of Bulgaria. Greece is expected to adopt a similar course. Her attitude will, no doubt, be defined by M. Venizelos in the course of a few days, but it cannot be doubted that in the meantime she is being subjected to considerable pressure by the Ministers of the Quadruple Entente. Here again, self-interest must be the deciding factor, and the spectre of an Austro-German advance to the shores of the Aegean is one that Greece cannot view without anxiety.

Bulgaria's point of view has been made clear time and again. She was stripped of her belongings while she lay bleeding after the second Balkan war and she seeks for an opportunity of re-adjusting the balance. Had Turkey not been an ally of the Central Powers it is conceivable that she might have allied herself to their cause. The presence and avowed object of Turkey places a different complexion on the case, and Bulgaria, consequently, has little for which she can hope from that direction. By joining the Quadruple Entente she can not only retain her place as an independent state, but, in addition, if her late enemies can be coerced by the powerful western allies into returning the territory which they took from her by force of arms, she will have succeeded in gaining that on which she has set her heart.

When intervention will come is a point on which we cannot be dogmatic. We believe, however, that the next few days will witness a change in the Balkan situation; moreover, we are reasonably confident that the change will mean the resuscitation of the Balkan League and the addition of the League to Germany's ever growing number of enemies.

THE SMALL LANDOWNER IN ARGENTINA

WEDNESDAY, August 18, 1915.

In view of the studied indifference with which men of importance in this country treat the practical affairs of every day life in so far as they concern the small man, and especially the small landholder, one frequently feels that comment on a position such as that revealed by the letter from a Chubut farmer published in yesterday's "Herald," is mere waste of time. The facts are there, nobody disputes them, and certainly nobody in political circles deems it worth while to give the practical side of colonization any real support. Stated baldly there is no getting away from the fact that the smaller settler is not wanted in Argentina by the men who have the control of the only land available for real settlement, the unoccupied, officially unoccupied, tracts of fiscal land. This may appear a bold statement, and one that calls for justification. Is not the country always crying out for more labour, more 'colonos,' and are not elaborate arrangements made for the housing and subsequent distribution of such labour when it arrives? This would be the natural query of any newcomer, after a few days perusal of the Argentine press, especially if his landing coincided with the near approach of harvest. "Hands for the Harvest," is almost a standing headline during September and October, but apparently the official mind can see no connection whatever between this cry and that of the bitter plaint of those men who, gulled by specious promises, made their home in the outlying territories in the sure belief that their development work would be given the seal of official approval, and a fair commercial value at one and the same time,

through the extension of good titles, valid against all comers.

In plain language serfs rather than settlers are what official Argentina has sought and has obtained up to the present. That owing to the richness of the soil and the climatic advantages of the country, many of these erstwhile serfs have managed to save sufficient money to buy out their masters, is not a proof that the system of servitude,—for that is all that the average "colonia" amounts to—is desirable. It merely makes one regret that a more intelligent method of development was not undertaken years ago. Broadly speaking, the settlers in Chubut for the past twenty years have had their difficulties in the matter of land titles increased rather than decreased as time went on, for the simple reason that land down south has become more valuable, thanks to the efforts of those selfsame settlers. It may be that the Chubut valley gets more than its proper share of attention, and that the government have some reason on their side when they say that the Welsh settlers are never satisfied. From the point of view of the second generation, they never will be satisfied until the outlying lands they have taken up are secured to them and to their children by definite titles. The government looks at matters in quite a different light. As far as one can see their reasoning is based on the fact that other 'squatters' in other parts of the republic do not complain as long as they are left unmolested, and that the Chubut 'squatters' ought to follow this eminently pacific example.

Admittedly this refusal to grant titles is general. What is never admitted is the fact that from time to time large tracts of fiscal land are put up for sale on conditions that render it impossible for the small man to buy, even if he would. There have been various cases in the past of men who after years of work on land reclaimed and settled by their own unaided efforts have been forced to recognise the rights of a recent buyer direct from the state, and either pay rent, or quit, losing the labours of a lifetime. It would perhaps be going too far to say that the presence of settlers on fiscal land is added to its other attractions when the same comes under the official auctioneer's hammer, but obviously, to anyone knowing the area for sale, the fact that a nucleus of population is present, must weigh in the balance. The settler's argument naturally stands for nothing against the official papers. Weak men go on in the hope that their precarious tenancy will not be disturbed, but such men are not good settlers. Men of sterner mettle prefer to face the facts. And if, as has happened on more than one occasion down south, those facts resolve themselves into the unpleasant certainty that no permanent tenure is obtainable, the settler with grit and a reasonable care for the future of his family, frequently prefers to cut his losses, sells up what he has, and emigrates. His loss is heavy, but it is as nothing in comparison with that suffered by the Argentine republic, with its vast uncultivated areas calling for development. The pity of it is that her leaders cannot see the suicidal folly of their so-called land policy.

OFFICERS' FAMILIES FUND

BRITISH WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

The net amount realised in aid of the Officers' Families Fund at the entertainment at the Plaza Hotel organised by Mrs. C. S. Edye and Miss Stubbs was \$1803.50. The Patriotic Association record their appreciation of the efforts of all concerned in the achievement of such a satisfactory result, the organisers, the performers, the artists whose assistance was so generously given, the manager of the Plaza Hotel, and many others who helped by the sale of tickets and in other ways.

Public Opinion as expressed in the Argentine Press.

SOLVING THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS

(La Prensa.—August 16).

Officially, says "La Prensa" nothing was done on Sunday towards solving the ministerial crisis. H.E. the President passing almost the whole afternoon at the Rural Show, retiring to his private apartments after dinner and seeing no-one. Various interviews with sundry ministers led "La Prensa" to suppose that nothing official was known regarding the new holders of the portfolios of Finance and Justice and Education, no-one having any fixed conviction as to the course which the forthcoming nominations would take. Nevertheless, it is said, and that on very good authority, that H.E. the President intends to make it very clearly understood that he does not favour any special political party when seeking out the best men for the posts rendered vacant, and as a proof thereof will offer the vacant charges to gentlemen who at the present moment are in no way connected with political manoeuvres which are being carried on throughout the republic.

Added to this statement comes a well founded rumour to the effect that Dr. de la Plaza does not think there is any immediate hurry in so far as filling the vacancies left by the resignations of Drs. Cullen and Carbó are concerned. In the meantime he will meditate on the claims and capabilities of the various possible candidates for these important posts. In so far as the interim holders are concerned, this point has already been decided upon. The Minister of Agriculture will act pro tem as head of the Finance Department, whilst the Minister of Foreign Affairs will look after the matters appertaining to his colleague of Justice and Instruction.

BUDGETS AND TAXES IN THE PROVINCE

(La Nación.—August 16).

The government of the Province of Buenos Aires has declined to prepare estimates for the coming year, deeming such a course inadvisable seeing that no alterations in existing taxation can be thought of. "La Nación" agrees with this decision, whilst admitting that a Budget of \$56,000,000 is exaggerated when compared with the resources of the taxpayers; the plain fact is that for the present the money has to be found. Of the \$56,000,000, or 40 o/o, goes to pay the service of the public debt, the balance being spread over the following items; schools, \$10,500,000; police, \$7,800,000; justice, \$3,000,000; roads, \$1,200,000; upkeep and equipment, \$1,200,000; hospitals and hygiene, \$1,600,000; telegraphs, \$850,000. Remains \$8,000,000 for ordinary administrative expenses, of which the legislature takes a cool \$2,000,000. Hence it will be seen that there is not much room for real economies.

In so far as taxation is concerned, the government thinks, continues "La Nación," that at a time like the present it ought not to be altered. True the actual system of taxation is bad, but that the government and the taxpayers both known, and any thorough revision would only result in fresh trouble. A new system of collection introduced at the present time would in all likelihood disturb the actual collection of revenue, as always happens when novelties in tax-gathering are first introduced, with the result that the province would not be able to make both ends meet. The year is already far advanced and there would not be time to apply any new regime with success in 1916. Hence, concludes "La Nación," given the actual situation of the province, one fails to see how its rulers could do anything save continue with the existing system for the present at any rate, merely introducing such modifications as immediate circumstances may call for.

PROFIT-SEEKING EMPLOYEES

(La Prensa.—Aug. 14.)

The frequent use that is made of the municipal automobiles by employés who take them for their own private ends has been previously commented upon, remarks "La Prensa," and constitutes a grave administrative offence. But the abuse does not stop there. For whilst employés of superior rank are able to get a motor when they need it, the underlings also look to get free passes for everywhere. In short, says "La Prensa," municipal administration appears to be one vast abuse that ought to be checked. Even the porters are supplied with free tramway passes, on the ground that their services often include journeys outside the office, despite the fact that such journeys ought to be paid for from the funds allocated to that end. The free pass on the trams ought only to be conceded to those employés charged with the duties of tramway inspection, and certainly cannot be regarded as the attribute of practically all the employés of the administration without an admission that such a thing is not right.

Free passes given under such conditions may be, and perhaps are, in the nature of a bribe, and at the same time are a charge on the public exchequer since it implies a diminution of vigilance on the part of the authorities, to say nothing of the tax that should be received on these fares. "La Prensa" points out that it is not the correct thing for the companies to be able to distribute free passes to all and sundry, inclusive of the magistrates who are responsible for the pronouncement of judgment when the companies are charged with faults or omissions on the part of their personnel. In this connection "La Prensa" quotes the findings of the Congress committee of the United States in 1885, charged with the investigation of abuses committed by the railways. Among the observations recorded there was one that fits the present case of Buenos Aires. "A privileged class has been created through the granting of free passes, and owing to the manner in which this has been abused, the cost of fares for the general public has been largely increased."

COASTAL NAVIGATION

(La Nación.—Aug. 14.)

The superior functionaries of the Port Prefect's office having been recently changed, it was to be expected, says "La Nación," that, in accordance with immemorial custom, the newcomers should at once upset all the rules laid down by their predecessors. This is the reason, "La Nación" further observes, why in this country nothing is ever set on a permanent base. The intention may be good enough, but in practice this system is often found wanting. Hence the regulations dealing with the navigation in the Delta now shows a complete ignorance of the way in which work is carried out in that region, and between the provincial taxation, the rapacity of the municipal charges (San Fernando and Las Corchas) and the new regulations of the Prefect of Ports, all industry in that part of the world stands a fair chance of being extinguished.

The new rules state that boats without gear, i.e. lighters or boats in tow, from 10 to 200 tons must carry a crew of four. Now there are daily boats of 10 tons being towed hither and thither, with but one man really required to take the tiller. On a round voyage these boats make \$50,

PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN QUILMES

(La Prensa.—Aug. 18.)

"La Prensa" states that it has always regarded as of primary importance the question of national training in the private schools of this country, believing that the formation of national character is something towards which the foreign communities here established ought to assist. Hence it regards as of serious importance the report of Señor Atanasio A. Lanz, member of the Quilmes School Committee, on the deficient patriotism of the teaching carried out in these private establishments, where some thirteen hundred children are educated. This gentleman, when elected to the aforesaid committee, declared his intention of looking into the matter of the private schools, and now states that the teaching of Argentine history and geography is deficient, and the same applies to the "idioma nacional" and to civil instruction. The heads of these schools, "La Prensa" continues, prefer to teach their pupils subjects that have no bearing on Argentine life and history, in a foreign tongue, whilst the scholars have little or no knowledge of Argentina's forbears, her symbols, her geographical characteristics, or her tongue.

Sr. Lanz has, so he states, met with cases that call for the intervention of the Argentine Government. Children of three and four years' school attendance hardly speak a word of Spanish, and, when asked what nationality they belong to, reply that they are English, despite the fact that they have been born in Buenos Aires, often of Argentine families, who also describe themselves as English. True these schools have a national teacher, but he only teaches for an hour a week in each grade, thus making the national teaching a mere farce, since the other teachers are all foreigners, many of whom do not understand a word of Spanish. Moreover, various schools have made futile pretexts to avoid being present at the national celebrations of the 25 de Mayo and 9 de Julio. Sr. Lanz also charges the directors of certain schools with trying to delude the inspector by telling the children that they ought to say they are Argentine, when as a matter of fact they have replied that they were "English born in Argentina, Chile, Peru, and so forth." In short, this gentleman finds a pronounced foreign tone in the Quilmes schools, and has urged the Quilmes School Committee and the educational authorities of the province to take such action as is called for in defence of Argentine nationality.

and the crew's wage is usually \$40. How can they be expected to carry four men? And what is still more ridiculous is the order that vessels propelled by sail must carry but two men, including the "patron." In regard to small passenger boats, the same lack of all proportion applies. A boat of ten tons must have four men, also a boat of a hundred tons. Add to this the municipal charges and the business becomes impossible. A boat of 30 tons, a small passenger steamer, pays on an average \$70 per month for entry dues in the port of San Fernando. Add a couple of hundred dollars for annual inspection of machinery, and it will be seen that such a vessel pays close on \$1000 per annum in dues alone. This, concludes "La Nación," is proof of the difficulties with which trade in the Delta has to contend, despite the fact that many circumstances point to the necessity for quite other treatment if it is ever to develop on normal lines.

RAILWAY COLONIZATION

(La Nación.—Aug. 18.)

The Administrator General of the State Railways has laid before Government a scheme for colonising the lands adjacent to the lines under his charge, urging that such a scheme is necessary to the development of traffic. "La Nación" agrees in the main with the suggestion, and points out that whilst private enterprise and the lines specially planned to this end have failed in their object, this is due to the fact that all such plans were based on the rapid valorisation of the land, and its subsequent realisation at high prices. Moderate prices ought, however, to be the object of any such scheme, and the Administrator General proposes to take over the land required at a dollar a hectarea, re-selling in agricultural lots payable in five yearly quotas, with interest at 6 per cent., and the strict obligation to live on and cultivate the land bought on these conditions.

If this eminently sensible plan is carried out, both the line and the colonist will benefit, at the same time doing away with the speculative schemes of those who propose establishing colonising enterprises that are merely founded on a plan of selling the land at fictitiously high prices. Now that the scheme of special lines destined to populate the outlying regions has been definitely abandoned, the Government cannot do better than utilise the existing State railways for a continuance of the experiment, since it risks no capital outlay and the sale of the land at cheap prices can do no harm. The lines are there, also the land, and the only thing needed is the colonist, who will undoubtedly be attracted by favourable conditions.

THE SALE OF EGGS, FOWLS, AND FISH

(La Prensa.—August 17).

A recent decree of the Municipality states that on and after the 23rd instant, the sale of eggs, poultry, fish and similar articles of food, will be carried on wholesale at the new market, Adolfo Bullrich, situated in the Paseo Colon, and "La Prensa" proceeds to give some details of the scope and objects of the new measure. It states that the sanitary inspection department will revise all the merchandise at this market before it is placed on sale. Once such inspection has been carried out, the crates or boxes will be duly labelled by means of an adhesive stamp which will bear the date of the said inspection. No goods can be taken to another market for retail despatch unless this certificate of suitability for consumption is present, nor will it be permissible for goods to be sold retail in any market unless they have first gone through the hands of the inspectors at the Adolfo Bullrich depot.

The punishment for an infringement of this decree will be a fine of \$100, without prejudice to the right of the municipality to destroy the merchandise. There is moreover ample room in the new market for carrying out the inspection of all these products commodiously and at stated times. The fish market, in particular, is admirably adapted to the handling of all classes of fish on a wholesale scale, whilst there will also be stalls for retail salesmen, fitted with every convenience for keeping the goods in first rate condition. Fowls will also be very carefully revised, a permanent veterinary expert being present, aided by six employees, whilst the superintendent of markets has been asked to provide for the permanent attendance of the aviculturist attached to the department in the special building set apart for this trade.

IN THE OFFICE CHAIR

"Upon my tongue continual slanders ride,
Stuffing the ears of men with false reports."—Henry IV.

Rumour is currently referred to as "a lying jade." She is as busy as a German on the Bolsa and the Stock Exchange. "Enter Rumour, painted full of tongues," says Shakespeare's stage Direction, but sometimes Rumour speaks truly. There are three rumours, recently current in England which one hopes are true. One is a modest rumour which it is no boot to publish in the presence of German spies. If true they will learn it too soon for their comfort. Another is that the submarine (U39) which sunk the Lusitania has been captured, her officers sent to Edinburgh, tried for their crime and shot in the castle, and a third that an individual of German extraction who had served on both the Bulwark and Princess Irene, but escaped both catastrophes, was apprehended on the Queen Elizabeth and shot after trial and condemnation. All these are highly interesting and rather picturesque, the latter quality is the most suspicious feature about them.

Men, and Wind Bags.

Among the most remarkable features of the present House of Commons is the little knot of mean-spirited pacifists, the extremist Rump of rabid Radicalism and Socialism, whose purblind folly and wind swollen conceit makes them every day snap and snarl at the heels of the Government. Sir Arthur Markham, more fool than knave, and Sir Henry Dalziel, are with, but not of them. Indiscreet babblers they, but Sir William Byles, Ramsay Macdonald, Snowden, Keir Hardie, Mason and Outhwaite have the genuine whine of those covert traitors who have for years tried to thwart Government plans of defence. The imbecility of these men is staggering. In the case of Snowden, it is probably something worse, for the man has a crooked mind, but Sir William Byles repeatedly questions the Government about negotiating "the Germans out of Belgium!! Gracious Powers! Negotiate! Mr. R. Outhwaite was contemptuously rejected by several constituencies before Hanley, in a lunatic moment elected him. He might well sit for Hanwell. Ever since then his feeble mind and preposterous vanity have made him, like his fellow nulsance, Mr. D. Mason, a perfect pest to the House, an obstruction to business and a rejoicing to the enemy. Last month the Coventry Liberals, Unionists and Labour parties collectively informed Mr. Mason that they considered him a disgrace as representative. A man with self respect or a thin skin, would resign, but that is not the way of these promoted Bumbles. As long as they can get on their legs, "Mr. Speaker, Sir," their wearisome cry can only be suppressed by carrying them forcibly out. Men of this sort make one sympathise with Cromwell and his methods, the vain, impotent, noisy, bleating self-important nobodies who are the curse of Democratic assemblies, into which a small number of them generally penetrate by ill luck, persistence or fraud. If, however, these gentlemen are painful, one has the consolation of seeing the fine spirit in which Mr. Ben Tillett has harangued the workers. Not the workers generally by any means are to be blamed for slackness. In fact there is very little slackness anywhere, but there are unfortunately the usual greedy, grabbing "men of means and position," a small minority fortunately, who only see in the country's need a chance for gratifying their rapacity, or those stodgy creatures who as an indignant Yorkshire lady, farming her own land as she has sent her men folk to the war, says spent several weeks and employed many men cutting brush and fencing in their fox coverts; said foxes in the meantime playing havoc

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN CONCERT

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT

The Missions to Seamen Concerts maintain a remarkable level of excellence, not of uniformity merely. One does not recollect a single case in which the function could be described, even approximately, as "a frost." Last night's was no exception, and if the audience, which was a good one, were not quite so thronged as some predecessors, it was because comparatively few ships are in port at present. Mrs. Eidelberg is always a draw. Miss Knight's songs are for their rending thoroughly appreciated, and the infectious cheerfulness and espièfnerie of Mrs. Richards never fail to hit her hearers. Last night Mr. Scannell, whose Hibernian humour of a dry and caustic quality, and Mrs. White of Quilmes, well known as a clever and sympathetic pianist, were also present, and the Rev. H. W. Brady was in good voice and his happiest vein. The programme was as follows:—Piano solo, "Retour de Printemps," Mrs. White. "True till Death," by Mr. Parry. This fine old song is seldom heard, and is of superior merit to many of those which have replaced it. "On the Mississippi," "The Silvery Moon," and "Tipperary up to date," by Mrs. H. R. K. Richards. "The Student" and "The Brahmin's Paradise," recitations by Mr. Scannell, whose restrained humour they suit admirably. "Love the Pedlar," "Little Grey Home in the West," Miss Knight. "Stone-cracker John" and "Sympathy," by the Rev. H. W. Brady. Interval. "A Geisha's Life" and "The Amorous Goldfish," by Mrs. Eidelberg. "Swallows" and "Up from Somerset," Mrs. Knight. "Gunga Din" and "A Dream," by Mr. Scannell. This vision was an unpleasant interview with St. Peter, terminating in Mr. Scannell's (provisional) perdition. "Boys in khaki, boys in blue," and "Sue, Sue, Sue," by Mrs. Richards. "Angus Macdonald," Mrs. Eidelberg, with a "Cakewalk" as encore. The concert terminated with cheers for the artists and "God Save the King" by all hands.

with the poultry round. These unpleasant features, however, on the whole, only show up the solidity and good spirit of the kingdom as a whole, and the speeches of Mr. Tim Healey, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and other Nationalists, warm one's heart to read.

Brussels and Warsaw—A Contrast.

There is a kind of hideous humour about the German idea of conciliating Warsaw and the Poles with one hand, while Brussels and Belgium are ruthlessly ground in the talons of the other. Yesterday's reports relate further ferocities and that systematic ill-treatment of a generous and high-spirited people which is so delightful to mean and spiteful minds of the Von Bissing and German official type. It is curious and demonstrative of either a certain amazing credulity in the German composition or a cynical audacity and contempt, that they should think it is possible to deceive the Poles by their shallow artifices. The very name of Freedom or Autonomy is hateful to Prussian ears, and no sooner had the specious bait been displayed than Junkerdom, which ought to know how its Government can lie, and that there is as much chance of German autonomy for Poland as of Heaven for Wilhelm II., raised a scream of protest, pointing out how inconvenient all this would be, and how opposed to all the traditions of Prussia. Truly like Caliban, whom it resembles in its base and ugly disposition, the German Government is of "four legs and two voices, a most delicate monster."

BRITON.

CORDOBA NEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 16.

Annual Meeting of the English Club.

The adjourned Annual General Meeting of the English Club was held at the Club Rooms on August 12th, at 9 p.m. The meeting was presided over by the Hon. Chairman, C. C. Lewis, Esq. After the reading of the minutes of the previous annual meeting, the reports of the Hon. Secretary, George Lang, Esq., and the balance sheet of the Hon. Treasurer, E. W. Marks, were read and accepted. The election of Honorary President, four new members of the Committee and three "suplentes" then took place, and the following members were duly elected: Committee, Messrs. R. J. Cochrane, C. Davis, P. P. Schultz and V. R. Sadler; Suplentes: Messrs. G. E. Morton, Arthur Hughes and A. D. Dunbar. W. Robinson was unanimously re-elected Honorary President.

Football.

The following are the results of the league games played on Sunday last: First Division: After a most exciting match the University team were successful against the champion Belgrano team by the close score of 1-0. The game was played at Sarmiento Park and Referee Robert Barnes had charge of the whistle, and as usual gave satisfaction to both teams. In the Second Division: Argentino Peñarol beat Central Cordoba 1-0; Juniors (A) defeated Alta Cordoba 3-2. Matches were also played in the third and fourth divisions. The complete tables are as follows:

First Division—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts
Central Cordoba	4	3	1	0	7
Belgrano	4	1	2	1	4
General Paz Juniors.	4	1	1	2	3
Universitarios	3	1	0	2	2

Second Division—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts
Central Cordoba	7	5	1	1	11
Juniors (A)	6	4	2	0	10
Alta Cordoba	5	4	0	1	8
Belgrano	5	3	1	1	7
Juniors (B)	5	1	2	2	4
A. Peñarol	5	2	0	3	4
Universitarios	6	1	0	5	2
San Martin	7	0	0	7	0

Third Division—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts
Los Andes	7	7	0	0	14
A. Peñarol	8	6	0	2	12
Juniors	6	4	2	0	10
Central Cordoba	6	3	2	1	8
Belgrano	7	3	1	3	7
Atlantic Sportsmen	7	2	2	3	6
San Martin	4	2	1	1	5
Vélez Sársfield	5	2	1	2	5
A. Cordoba	5	2	0	3	4
Independiente	6	1	2	3	3
Victoria	4	0	2	2	2
Provincial	8	1	0	7	2
La Voz del Interior	4	0	0	4	0

Farewell to the Rev. Cyril Moore.

When the Rev. Cyril Moore took his departure from Cordoba on the Friday night train for Junin, where he will be located for the future, many of the congregation were on hand to bid the popular parson "bon voyage." Among those present at the station were: Miss Florence Morton, Miss Doris Robinson, Miss Lilly Robinson, Mrs. Talbot Wright, Miss Bessie Hughes, Mrs. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. K. Struthers, Mr. T. F. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lindeman, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Babb, Mr. and Mrs. George Lang, and others.

Tennis Team Match at Cordoba A.C.

Another enjoyable tennis event took place on last Sunday at the Cordoba Athletic Club, when the team selected by the Captain defeated the Secretary's team by the score of 22 sets to 16. In the absence of the Tennis captain (G. E. Morton), who was detained at home on account of illness his team was taken in charge of by the Vice Captain (E. W. Marks). The teams were made up as follows: Captain's team: Mrs. Walters and Mr. Dunbar, Miss

LEGATION DESPATCHES

Mobilising the Nation

WONDERFUL INCREASE IN MUNITIONS OUTPUT

FIGHTING AT THE DARDANELLES

The following telegrams have been received by His Britannic Majesty's Minister at Buenos Aires from the Foreign Office, London:—

August 17th (2.35 p.m.)

August 17th.—Admiralty makes the following announcement:—"British transport 'Royal Edward' sunk by enemy submarine in Aegean Sea last Saturday morning. Transport had on board 32 military officers and 1350 troops, in addition to ship's crew of 220 officers and men. Troops consisted mainly of reinforcements for 29th Division and details for Royal Army Medical Corps. Full information not yet received, but it is known that about 600 have been saved."

August 17th (7 p.m.)

Summary of past week's events:—August 15th was the day appointed for returning National Registration form. Everyone between 15 and 65 is being now registered, with details necessary for complete mobilisation of nation. Industrial mobilisation also proceeds.

Minister of Munitions announced on the 12th that 345 establishments had been declared to be controlled under Munitions Act. As result profit of employers in these is limited, excess being paid to State and similar rules or shop customs limiting output are suspended.

Mr. Lloyd George interviewed by "Temps" said figure one representing output September, 1914, figure fifty represents output July, 1915. It will be a hundred times greater in August and curve will thenceforward rise precipitously. 12,000 skilled workers had been brought back from the front, and 40,000 new workers have been enlisted. "Times" publishes a series of articles entitled "Workshops of War," showing that enormous establishments in various parts of England are now full going concerns, with gigantic and increasing output.

Gladys Symonds and Mr. P. P. Schultz, Miss Florence Morton and Mr. E. W. Marks, Miss Gladys Guppy, and Mr. R. J. Cochrane. Secretary's team: Miss Doris Robinson and Mr. L. G. Babb, Miss Minnie O'Farrell and Mr. M. L. Zimmer, Miss Glancy and Mr. K. Struthers, Mrs. George Lang and Mr. Hudson. The ladies of the club are to be congratulated on the excellent luncheon and tea which they provided.

The luncheon and tea arrangements which were in charge of Miss Lilly Robinson, Mrs. L. G. Babb and Mrs. V. R. Sadler left nothing to be desired. It is anticipated that a monthly tournament may be arranged with luncheon served at the Club grounds.

The new tennis court is now receiving the final touches, and will be ready for play either on Sunday or a week later.

Blackheath Golf Cup Contest.

The Sub-Committee appointed for the arrangement of the contest to be held this year for the Blackheath Cup, composed of Messrs. Dunbar, Ferguson, and Harris Smith, are making preparations to have the contest held during August or September. Due to the courtesy of General Manager C. H. Pearson of the F.C. Central Argentine Railway, an extra train has been added to the time table between Cordoba and Alta Gracia, leaving Cordoba at 8.20 a.m. and returning from Alta Gracia at 6.30 p.m., making it possible for golfers to enjoy a day's golf at Alta Gracia, and return in time for dinner.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

BRITISH WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION

The monthly meeting of the Association was held on Friday morning last, at the Plaza Hotel, Mrs. Tom Bellin in the chair.

The Red Cross Fund has benefitted to the extent of \$300, being the proceeds of a raffle of a horse donated by Mrs. James Taylor; the winning number was 91, and was held by Mr. José García. A vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Taylor.

The two Bridge afternoons organised by Mrs. Gamburg produced the sum of \$470 for the Officers' Families' Fund.

Mrs. Mackie has arranged an Ice Carnival to be held at the Palais Glacé, the proceeds to be for the benefit of the Red Cross Fund. On this occasion a general entrance charge will be made of \$2.00; boxes will be charged for at \$8 and \$5 plus the general entrance fee. Further announcements in regard to the nature of the Carnival and sale of tickets will be made in due course.

The date originally suggested was Saturday, September 4th, but as this day is found to be inconvenient, another date will be arranged and advertised as soon as possible.

An earnest appeal is made to all patriotic British women to attend the meetings of the Association, which are held on the 2nd Friday of each month at the Plaza Hotel, at 10 o'clock. Many a mickle makes a muckle, and it is by the co-operation and assistance of individuals that great results can be organised and achieved.

PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged \$35,331.80
Further June contributions 651.00
Contributions for July 1,296.00

\$37,278.80

PIPE AND TOBACCO FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged \$1,019.20
Mrs. N. Pimlott 1.00
Mrs. Seward 10|00

\$1,030.20

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged \$2,824.65
Mince Pies 10.00
Mrs. Neilson 10.00

\$2,844.65

OFFICERS' FAMILIES' FUNDS.

Amount previously acknowledged \$3,905.65
Mrs. Gamburg (Bridge) 470.00

\$4,375.65

BRITISH RED CROSS FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged \$1,185.95
Ladies' Stroke Competition, Hurlingham (per Miss Boadle) 25.00
Mrs. Raynes 10.00
Cakes 16.00
Mrs. James Taylor (raffle of horse) 300.00
Mrs. R. Walker 10.00
Mrs. John Runnacles (fowls and eggs) 28.60

\$1,575.55

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Mrs. Robert Paton, 6 cholera belts.
St. Saviour's Guild (per Mrs. Chantrell), 8 prs. socks.
Mrs. R. N. Mackenzie, 9 prs. socks.
Miss Mary Rowley, 3 prs. socks, 1 flannel shirt.
Miss Dawney, 3 slings.
Mrs. E. Clifton Carne, 12 prs. socks.
Mrs. Maurice Garrett, 2 feather pillows.
Mrs. John Runnacles, 2 feather pillows; 2 pillow-cases.
Mrs. C. H. Shardlow, 2 prs. socks.
Miss Dina Runnacles, 3 feather pillows, 10 pillow cases, 3 prs. socks.
Parcels of Clothing for Refugees have been sent by the following:—
Mrs. Robert Paton, Mrs. J. M. Sewell,

Mrs. Richards (Rosario), Mrs. Charles Pearson, Mrs. Maurice Garrett, Miss Daly, Miss Dorothy Garrett.

Socks and shirts are urgently needed in view of the possibility of a winter campaign.

The following is a selection of letters of thanks which have been received by the Association:—

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Milton House,
8 and 9 Chiswell Street,
London, E.C.
24th June, 1915.

H. E. Powell-Jones, Esq.,
Hon. Secretary,
British Patriotic Committee,
Calle Sarmiento 613,
Buenos Aires,
Argentine.

Dear Sir,

Your kind letter of the 10th March has been handed to me by His Excellency the Belgian Minister, and I have great pleasure in acknowledging the safe arrival of the generous gift of clothing which you have sent on behalf of the British Women's Patriotic Association.

The two cases reached me in good condition, and I cannot tell you how delighted I am with the contents. This splendid contribution to the Fund will go a long way to alleviate the distress of my poor compatriots and I am sure the gifts will be thoroughly appreciated. I am sending them at once to the proper quarters for distribution.

May I ask you to be good enough to convey my sincere thanks to all the members of the British Women's Patriotic Association, who have so generously contributed to the gifts. I greatly appreciate these practical proofs of their sympathy with my distressed kinsmen.

Again thanking you,
Yours very faithfully,
(Sgd.) J. NAVAUX.

Benbow Battalion,
Royal Naval Brigade,
Blandford, Dorset.
5/3/15.

To the Ladies of the
British Women's Patriotic
Association,
Buenos Aires.

Ladies,

On behalf of the men of the Royal Naval Division stationed here, I beg to tender our very sincere thanks for your kind gifts which will help materially to mitigate the discomforts of camp life in this climate.

I remain, yours gratefully,
J. OLDFIELD,
Col. R.M.L.I.
Camp Commandant.

General Buildings,
Aldwych,
London, W.C.
30/6/15.

British Women's Patriotic
Association,
Mrs. Agnes Gibson,
Buenos Aires.

Dear Madam,

Tobacco Fund.

Please accept our sincere thanks for your generous help by sending £30 4s. 1d. to our Tobacco Fund for Soldiers and Sailors at the Front, and your wishes are having our best attention.

The aim of our Tobacco Fund is, as you know, to keep them well supplied with Cigarettes and Tobacco during the whole time of the war, and your kind interest and co-operation is very much appreciated.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) EVELYN WRENCH,
Hon. Sec. and Organiser.

FEDERATED COUNCIL OF SCOT-
TISH ASSOCIATIONS IN LONDON.
Douglas Wharf,
Putney,

London, S.W.
March 16th, 1915.

Mrs. R. McClure,
73, Gloucester Terrace,
Hyde Park, W.

Dear Madam,

I have very great pleasure in acknowledging the second generous contribution which you have sent for our soldiers on behalf of the British Women's Patriotic Association of Buenos Aires, comprising:—

4 scarves.
6 helmets.
2 pairs hose tops.
3 pairs knicker socks.
6 pairs socks.
2 jerseys.

Owing to the very generous support we have received from so many contributors, we have been able to overtake all the urgent requirements, and we feel confident that supplies will be forthcoming for the requisitions in front of us. The chief wants now are for shirts and socks.

Up to the present we have distributed 28,904 articles or pairs of articles, and we know that these have been deeply appreciated by the soldiers who have received them.

Please accept and convey to the ladies of the Association the grateful thanks of the Committee and myself for their renewed kindness.

Believe me, etc.,
(Sgd.) JOHN DOUGLAS,
Chairman.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Milton House,
8 and 9, Chiswell Street,
London, E.C.
February 25, 1915.

Mrs. McClure,
73, Gloucester Terrace,
Hyde Park, W.

Dear Madam,

I beg to acknowledge with very many thanks the five cases of clothing which you have sent on behalf of the British Women's Patriotic Association, Buenos Aires, which is very highly appreciated.

These cases will be sent over to Holland as soon as possible, and from thence, under the protection of the American Flag, will be conveyed into Belgium and carefully distributed in the various towns and villages by responsible committees.

Such practical expressions of sympathy with my unfortunate and suffering countrymen enable me to render very material help to those in need, and I hope I am not troubling you too much in asking you to forward the enclosed letter of thanks to the ladies of this Association.

It is very gratifying to note the widespread interest taken by the kind English people in almost every corner of the world, for donations of garments have been received from all parts of America, the United States, Canada, South Africa, Australia, India, China, Japan, Straits Settlements, etc., etc.

Thanking you for your kind interest in the matter.

I am, dear Madam,
Yours faithfully,
p.p. J. NAVAUX, V.S.

EXPORTATION OF JUTE

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S PROHIBITION.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has given notice that the British Government, by a decree dated July 8 has prohibited the exportation of jute in any form and to any country whatsoever and furthermore. The Minister has given notice that the Danish Government prohibits the exportation of all any every kind of fat.

"HERALD" READERS THANKED

BY CREW OF H.M.S.' MACEDONIA

[MORE BOOKS NEEDED]

Since the latter days of February "The Herald" office has been a receiving house for reading matter to be despatched to the British warships on the South American station. Our appeal to our readers at that time received a magnificent response and supplies have arrived with automatic regularity ever since. Thanks to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and Nicholas Mihanovich and Company, the packages have been carried to Montevideo free of charge, and distribution from that city has been undertaken by the British Patriotic Committee of Uruguay and Messrs. Moor Brothers.

A further chapter in the story was reached on Aug. 13, when the following letter was received from Captain B. E. Evans, R.N., commander of H. M. auxiliary cruiser Macedonia:—

The Manager, "B. A. Herald."
H.M.S. Macedonia,
at sea, July 29, 1915.

Dear Sir,

The ship's Company greatly appreciated your present of reading matter.

The petty officers and men whose signatures are given below—a representative committee of the ship's company—are anxious that you should understand, by their signatures, that all portions of the ship's Company wish to be associated with this letter of thanks.

I am, dear Sir
Yours very truly,
B. S. EVANS,
Captain R.N.

WALT. J. SAUNDERS, Petty Officer — JOHN EVANS, Sbs. Corporal — W. O. MEECH, R. Marines — JOHN RILEY, Stoker — GEORGE ROBINSON, Asst. Steward — A. H. HARDACRE, Seaman.

The letter speaks for itself. No doubt many of those who contributed to the "Macedonia" gift will be glad to send us further supplies, while others who have not yet despatched their surplus reading matter will now be glad to do so. Theedium of long spells at sea can only be relieved by the provision of a sufficiency of books and magazines to occupy the spare time of the men on board the vessels engaged in the present patrol work.

H.M.S. GLASGOW AT MONTEVIDEO

BANQUET TO OFFICERS AND CREW.

H.M.S. Glasgow was at Montevideo on August 11, and left within the 24 hours. The far sailing and hard fighting cruiser will it is said, shortly leave for home, and on the occasion of this visit, officers and crew were publicly entertained by the British community with the hearty co-operation of the allied residents. At the banquet were present with the British Minister, the representatives of France, Belgium, and Russia, the Italian Minister being unable to come owing to family bereavement in the war. The principal members of the British colony were present including those prominent in commercial and banking circles. Sir Reginald Tower sent a telegram regretting his inability to be present. Numerous patriotic toasts were given and honoured with the greatest enthusiasm and at the conclusion the national hymns of the allies were vigorously rendered. All the officers were in full dress and their pleasant manners and those of the men made the most agreeable impression everywhere. "Our own" ship, left as stated, again yesterday, *con rumbo desconocido*.

ROSS'S

**Belfast
Ginger Ale**

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

CIGARETTE FUND.

Boxes containing 10 packets of cigarettes are being forwarded to the following list of volunteers at the front and in the training camps.

Donations may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. B. Gwyn, No. 278 Calle Balcarce.

Further addresses are required for the next shipment, and subscribers are requested to register the names and addresses in full of volunteers at the British Society, 536 Calle Cangallo, where a register book is kept for that purpose.

Sapper J. Carrol, Alex. Cruden, Robt. A. Cotman, C. Coombes, W. A. Clark, 2nd Lieut. C. Carter, 2nd Lt. A. L. Chantrill, Ernest Chambers, Lt. H. R. Cotterill, E. P. Colson, 2nd Lt. Cronhelm, Lt. Bowser, 2nd Lt. H. M. Browne, Robert Carrigan, 2nd Lt. J. L. Barr, 2nd Lt. C. O. Bolton, J. G. Burchett, 2nd Lt. C. H. Baryne, Hugh Baldock, Percy J. Boxall, Aurelio J. Buzaglio, Charles Brookes, Frank Beaumont, Capt. N. H. Brierley, H. R. Bauham, A. Beauchamp, G. L. Back, Walter S. Browne, C. Alngarth, Lt. Edward Akerman, Stoker S. Ansell, 2nd Lt. F. G. Catty, Stoker S. C. Britton, A. C. Dobson, Sergt. G. R. Danson, George Duncan, Patrick M. Delamer, 2nd Lt. John F. King, Trooper G. J. C. Knapp, Edgar Lane, Lt. J. B. Lawton, Fred. W. McChesney, 2nd Lt. Ronald V. Maudslay, Ellis Merryweather, G. W. S. Merri-man, 2nd Lt. L. Leasmore N. Mortlock, Alexander U. MacMichael, Ken-neth C. MacKay, Sergt. W. A. Mac-Kenzie, Lt. W. A. Nicholson, R. E. Neale, Douglas Nairn, T. H. Nicols, Arthur H. H. Oliver, 2nd Lt. Harold Dare, H. C. Dignasse, Capt. A. Percy Elwell, H. Eaton, W. G. Eldred, Harold G. Elias, 2nd Lt. A. P. Ever-shed, Lt. A. H. Egginton, J. H. Elliot, 2nd Lt. F. H. Fuich, Wm. Noel Green, 2nd Lt. Thomas E. Gilmore, R. V. Gracey, Corp. W. Garrett, Percy W. Harrison, Pte. Neville Hughes, W. J. Horner, 2nd Lt. I. J. V. Haddock, 2nd Lt. W. W. Haddock, L. C. Hillman, Fred. Hutchinson, J. Hove, James B. Herbert, Lance-Corpl. S. H. Harris, C. Hayward, J. B. Herbert, Stoker C. Hayward, Lt. R. J. Docking, H. A. Falcoer, Charles Farran, Sapper J. W. Harris, Pte. H. Howard, Lt. H. H. Jacobs, 2nd Lt. H. W. Jennings, W. E. H. King, Lt. J. H. Adkin Knight, 2nd Lt. Walter Kemp, 2nd Lt. Thomas A. Owen, Harold Pennock, A. H. Poulton, T. Patterson, John McPrestley, 2nd Lt. A. A. A. Paterson, James Prior, G. L. Parsons, F. Peacock, 2nd Lt. Fitzroy Roose, Walter J. B. Rae, 2nd Lt. J. J. Ryan, Lt. Llewelyn Roberts, Sapper S. Rayner, N. J. Seline, George L. Smith, 1st Lt. Eric Smith-ers, Lt. H. C. Stone, E. Smith, 2nd Lt. L. W. E. Shaw, Corpl. Bands Swin-burn, 2nd Lt. W. F. B. Shaw, James Stewart, Stoker Alf. Sherlock, Pte. W. Smith, Arthur Turner, S. E. Tar-rant, 2nd Lt. W. C. Thomson, 2nd Lt. C. K. Tindall, Pte. L. F. Tribe, Sap-per J. W. Tiernau, C. R. Vick, Pte. A. J. Woolner, Lce.-Corpl. James Waddle, Lce.-Corpl. F. Walter Wind-sor, Lce.-Corpl. Wm. George Wind-sor, Sergt. H. E. Woods, Lt. T. C. Wood, I. J. Windsor, 2nd Lt. James H. Ward, 2nd Lt. Eric Withington, J. L. Wood, 2nd Lt. Thomas H. Wood, 2nd Lt. Herbert D. Williams, 2nd Lt. L. C. Wood, 2nd Lt. Eric Walker, H. S. Walker, Lt. W. F. Young, Pte. G. W. Whidborne, Pte C. H. Whid-borne, C. V. Clarke, G. R. Thomson, Basil Hall, Capt. H. R. Pausette, Lt. Frank Lewis, Corpl. C. R. Evans, Lt. H. L. Straban, Capt. C. F. Rathbone, Lt. J. D. Gardom, Capt. Gea Gonsalves, Driver Jack Brooker, Driver Ed. War-den, Lt. W. O. Christie, Lt. Ralph L. Cobham, S. Herbert Goudie, Kenneth Henderson, Aubrey W. Henton, L. M. Maxwell, G. E. Maxwell, Lt. F. J. Mills, F. J. D. Montgomery, Norman Parr, Lt. G. F. Reid, Lt. R. W. Seldon, Lt. W. Sharp, Lt. J. P. Wright

TOBACCO FOR THE TROOPS

INGENIERO WHITE DONATIONS.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—I attach the sum of \$38 col-lected by us, drivers of the Ingeniero White shed, for the Tobacco Fund.

It is our wish that the tobacco should go to the men of this shed at the front, and if possible a card be placed in showing whence the tobacco came.

The following are the men who are at the front from this shed:—

Pte. J. Hughes, No. 17299, Cameron Highlanders.
Sapper P. Crane, No. 55686, Royal Engineers.
Sapper P. Gallagher, No. 55788, Roy-al Engineers.
Sapper B. Dyke (in same company as above).
Sapper J. Whiston (in same company as above).
Sapper T. Lovett, No. 86739, Royal Engineers.
Sapper J. Prickett, No. 86735, Royal Engineers.
Sapper P. Peary, Royal Engineers.
Sapper C. Billings, Royal Engineers.
Pte. A. Shrewsbury, No. 1439, 16th Middlesex.
Pte. R. Mackie, No. 1897, Army Med-ical Corps.
Pte. W. Adamson, No. 555, H. D. Cycle Corps, Dundee.

I also attach a list of the sub-scribers.

Thanking you in anticipation,

HENRY GREEN.

Ingeniero White, Aug. 12.

[In order to carry out the wishes of the subscribers, we propose send-ing the money direct to the Overseas Club in London, which is in a posi-tion to see that the individual parcels are made up and dispatched separate-ly to the volunteers mentioned.—Ed. B. A. H.]

List of Subscribers to Fund for to-bacco for the Ingeniero White men now at the Front:—

Messrs. J. Williams \$2, F. Attwood \$1, J. A. Robertson 2, R. Clutton 2, A. Adamson 1, F. Whitby 1, H. Helle-well 1, J. W. Kelly 1, W. Robertson 1, G. A. Thompson 1, T. Pye 1, E. Gardiner 2, J. Mallas 1, A. Clayton 1, T. Johnstone 1, W. Hall 1, J. Fore-man 1, J. H. Sompson 2, S. E. Grif-fiths 1, J. R. Anker 1, J. White 1, T. Marshall 1, H. Green 2, T. Murray 1, W. Finnigan 1, F. Cruickshanks 0.50, J. Mallard 0.50, McCall 0.50, A. V. Selby 0.50, G. Meads 0.50, F. Rossi-ter 0.50, Mrs. Orman \$4.—Total: \$38.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE AMERICAN CHURCH HALL

"JUDITH OF BETHULIA."

Last evening the American Church hall, Corrientes, was filled to over-flowing by an interested audience, who had gone there to see a most remarkable film, "Judith of Bethula" and to enjoy the musical programme which opened the programme and filled up the interval.

The film was one which favourably competes with the best productions such as "The Last Days of Pompeii" and the like. It is a thrilling story of ancient days and perfectly produc-ed and its interest and length can be gathered from the fact that it occu-pied, apart from the musical items, the whole evening, in the giving.

It was excellently received, as such a masterpiece of photographic art deserves to be.

The musical programme consisted of pianoforte selections by Miss Nen-mann, who also supplied the inci-dental music for the film and of songs by Mrs. J. B. Munks. The lat-ter was in excellent voice and her singing greatly appreciated. Owing to illness Mrs. Jessie Pamplin was unable to sing.

Luis Costantini

Agriculturist & Seedsman

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HEAD OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE AT RIVADAVIA 6717 to 25.

U. T. 919 FLORES.

OFFICES AND GARDENS AT RIVADAVIA 5950.

U.T. 196 FLORES.

LARGE GARDENS IN LUJAN, F.C.O.

SCOTTISH RED CROSS FUND

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF THE RIVER PLATE THANKED.

The following letter acknowledg-ing the proceeds of the Scottish Red Cross Concert has been received by the Society and has been sent to "The Herald" for publication, as it is thought by the Committee that mem-bers, wellwishers, and all who have helped would be glad to learn how very much the efforts made in Bue-nos Aires are appreciated at home.

The St. Andrew Society,
65 Castle Street,
Edinburgh,
June 22, 1915.

David C. Anderson Esq.
President

St. Andrew's Society of
the River Plate.

My Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 22nd ult. with draft for £108.2.9 on the London and River Plate Bank, Ltd., London, being net proceeds of your concert held on April 17. In accordance with your expres-sed wish we are sending this sum to the Treasurers of the Scottish Branch of the British Red Cross Society, and shall write to you further as to its allotment.

I need scarcely say that the help you have given and are giving to this special work is greatly appreciated by all, and we of the St. Andrew's So-ciety, Edinburgh, are delighted to be the medium of communication. You have already equipped two beds in France, and we think it probable that our Scottish Branch will want to de-vote your present remittance to the equipment of two beds for Scottish in-valid soldiers in Glasgow. However, you will hear definitely as to this.

We thing that the arrangements for your concert must have been very complete, to become such a splendid success. All who took part in the af-fair will be gratified to learn that they have been the means of alleviating the sufferings of many of our brave Scottish lads, who have fought so well in this war. It is a comfort to think that by the best of medical care and by good nursing so many of our wounded are able to return to the front when called upon, or (in the cases of permanent disablement as soldiers) to take up other duties. The four beds established by your Society will be the means of restoring to health a large number of our good men before the war is over.

Your gift will of course receive due acknowledgment from the Red Cross Society. In the meantime, please ac-cept the thanks of my colleagues and myself for your very welcome and timely gift.

Believe me sincerely yours.

DAVID MACRITCHIE,
President of the St. Andrew
Society.

AEROPLANE "RIVER PLATE"

FOURTH LIST OF DONATIONS.

Amount previously acknow- ledged	\$6,798.54
M. L. Munro	10.—
Catherine Friend	50.—
J. Hugh Payne	10.—
C. W.	10.—
R. J. Runnacles	20.—
Mrs. Runnacles	20.—
Miss Runnacles	10.—
A. C. McCarthy	100.—
Snooker	50.—
Fred. C. Haddock	10.—
Captain Lewin	10.—
M. B. P.	20.—
Miss H. J. Forbes	5.—
Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Boyer	50.—
Collected by H. R. Graham: H. R. Graham \$20, P. J. Macken 5, R. J. Hore 5, W. Voget 1, W. Voget jr. 1, R. M. McGelf 5, J. Shaw 5, Bruce Ford 1, John Murtagh 1, D. W. 1, W. MacKenzie 3, L. R. Nicol 5, A. E. Webb 1, W. Shur- rock 1, S. V. D. 1	56.—
J. W. Chiswell	50.—
Miss Hughesden Smith	10.—
Chas. C. Cumming	20.—
J. B.	10.—
A. B. Stark	10.—
F. Jones	10.—
Frank H. Bowers	10.—
James Warskitt	25.—
H. E. R. R.	5.—
J. R. Williams and Co.	100.—
MacIver Line	100.—
Cia. "La Forestal"	1,000.—
J. E. Green	10.—
Collected by N. H. Neilson: Capt. P. Bisson \$25, P. F. O'Connell 5, A. J. S. 1, Percy Carrick 5, J. F. 5.	41.—
E. H. C. Harper	100.—
Robert Lakin	15.—
Total	\$8,745.54

Donations will be received and ac-knowledged by Mr. W. Watson, Hon. Treasurer of the British Society, 536 Cangallo, and it is requested that they may be forwarded without un-necessary delay. It was hoped that the money needed might be raised within a month, and if this hope is to be realised no effort must be re-laxed now.

A man who was very vain of his personal appearance went to the doc-tor one day and asked him to explain a singular circumstance. "Doctor," he said, "my hair is perfectly black, but my whiskers are turning white rapidly. Now, how do you account for that?" "Well," replied the phy-sician, "I don't know, unless it is be-cause your jaws have worked a great deal harder than your brains."

Mainly for Women

Conducted by "Egeria"

WOMEN AND A WORLD'S FAIR

No. 1.

"Lovely Woman at the Exposition" is the title of an article written by Frances A. Groff, for the "Sunset Magazine," and it contains much that is interesting about the work of women exhibited at the San Francisco Wonderland.

At first the writer questioned herself owing to the "keen flick of the editor's whiplash." "This," he said, "is a contemporaneous position. We have heard much of late of women's progress. What can you show for yourselves? Go and find out." Hence this question: "Apologist or champion?" And her answer: "Champion, if we haven't a rag or a stick or a stone!" The writer found comfort in the last word, for she saw some sculpture on the outside of the Exposition—wonderful work of women. "All were of a respectful commanding quality, but Mrs. Burrough's "Morgiana"—well—men had done beautiful and sublime things, but she was a beautiful and sublime, and subtle, Morgiana Ali Baba's faithful slave, who smothered thirty-seven thieves in the fumes of hot oil! She appears embracing the cover of one of the fateful jars, a still smile on her face; no mere man could have so blended her loyalty, craftiness, and charm."

Then the writer went within to hunt for "lovely woman's" work. She found, she says: "Nothing in Machinery. Nothing in Mines. I had counted, at least, on Dr. Rose Burgham, of the Yellow Aster. Nothing in Transportation. Yet Woman had invented the first vehicle, the perambulator! Nothing in Agriculture. No evidence there had ever been a human female on the farm; and later, . . . the only hints of woman on the farm were a few jams and jellies and a toy model of a lady in slippers ease on a farmhouse porch, rocking a baby."

"The Palace of Food Products—not a woman entrant there? The spirit of championship was fighting a death struggle. Liberal Arts? Nothing worth mentioning. Manufactures? Nothing. Varied Industries? Quite a bit. I began to revive. At Education and Social Economy . . . few entries in women's names. Horticulture promised quite a story, and Fine Arts confided the secret of a woman's room. It was, upon the whole, a frosty outlook. Then, suddenly . . . 'Lovely Woman' sprang up everywhere, bringing with her light, warmth, colour, gaiety. She came with her sacred, dear, domestic virtues, to be hostess in the state buildings of the south and east. She brought her achievements as voter and business woman to her reign in the western state buildings. She filled the Palace of Food Products with the tempting odours of her cooking. She took possession of the Palace of Education, to advise, instruct, uplift. She blossomed among the flowers in Horticulture; she was Ceres among the fruits. She officiated in a hundred capacities in Manufactures, Varied Industries and Liberal Arts. She helped her husband in the exhibit booth when she was not running the booth alone! She brought her young boys to Machinery Hall and understood the technical explanations. In dignity and broadcloth she welcomed all comers to the California Host Building. Her countenance of wholesome hospitality beamed in the Y.W.C.A. She shuffled on her little sandalled feet in the Japanese tea-house. Her camera-shy face was to be seen of all who frequented the Chinese Pavilion. She rang the bells of a thousand cash registers. The keys of the office piano hummed under her nimble fingers. She presided at the telephone

switchboard. She examined visiting babies and gave medical advice to mothers. She waited in the cafés. She sang in front of the Tower of Jewels on opening day. One hundred thousand of her rubbed elbows with one hundred thousand of him in the crowd that reached from the tower to the gates. She sold buttermilk and peanuts and souvenir watches and postcards and chewing gum from gaily ornamented kiosks. She gyrated in the hula-hula. She bound up wounds in the Emergency Hospital. She answered a million questions. She asked ten million. Wrapped in a serape, she lectured in the Grand Canyon. She trumpeted from the balcony of Alt Nuremburg. She was a giant policewoman in Toyland. She danced in the Jintown dance halls of the '49 camp. She trained leopards and lions and put horses through their paces in Selig's Wild Animal Show. Her veiled face, bold-eyed, looked out from the "Mysterious Orient." She sat, white-uniformed, silent and antiseptic, behind glass partitions in the "Infant Incubator" exhibit. She was a geisha girl in "Japan Beautiful." She was a cow-girl in the 101 Ranch. She was a window dresser for the Japanese Government. She told fortunes. She dived. She made candles. She rolled cigarettes. She mounted great fish for souvenirs. She was a silver-smith. She was a modeler. She was a bacteriologist. She was the manager of a mine.

Every day, in the shifting kaleidoscope of the Exposition, Lovely Woman appears in some new and startling phase. She rounds the race-track with an auto-devil. She flies over the Exposition with Christofferson. She is ever the bright spot, the attractive bit of colour, decorating and adorning life. Arrayed in velvet, fur, jewels, and plumes, she is the dominating spectator at all the great events. She takes part in some of these events. She comes from the rural districts of California, bearing violets in her arms. So throughout the Fairtime Lovely Woman will be there, brightening, vivifying, serving, amusing, beguiling, instructing.

What of Lovely Woman's work? What shows she to justify herself?

As exhibits were gradually set in place woman's work appeared so inextricably mingled with that of man it was nearly impossible to say where one left off and the other began. Masculine threads and feminine were all woven in and out of the modern social fabric. Then I re-discovered something I had forgotten. Governments, states, industries, corporations, were without gender; but the control of them had been so long in the hands of man we had grown accustomed to thinking of them as his sole estate. The woven silks and cottons, the knitted silks and wools, the laces, the pottery, the tapestries, the jewellery and ornaments, whether machine-made or hand-wrought, exhibited in the names of Governments, states, corporations, and individual men, were either partly or wholly the work of women. To cite one instance—the laces exhibited by one man and one firm of men had back of them the skilled labour of sixteen hundred women. Those rich, hand-embroidered kimonos, pictures and screens—in the Japanese exhibit in the Palace of Manufactures, how much woman's work is back of them? Truly, as man slowly, surely, filched from Lovely Woman her industries and took them out of the home, just so slowly and surely she is following them and him out into the world, for, though he may think he can get along without her, she is not happy except by his side. Not only in America, but in the older countries she is going out. I talked with men and women

from Asia and Europe, and found that oceans could not stop an idea. As the palaces filled with exhibits, on every hand and from every lip came evidence of woman's part in them. Think then of all the household tasks she performs, here absolutely unrepresented. Think of her arduous labours on the farm, and nothing to show at the end of years made of days except a few jellies and a model lady in a toy rocking chair!

Fully half the world's labour must be performed by woman. Yet when we spell Labour with a capital L, we think of Man Labour and not of that mass of woman labour unpaid, unrecognized, or underpaid and underestimated. With Labour with a capital L, the law of associative suggestion brings the word Capital with a capital C. That furnishes the key to the situation. Capital with a capital C is Man Capital. That gives him the supremacy; that subordinates her—a situation not likely greatly to change, for many reasons.

Working along the line of delving beneath the surface, of finding the woman back of the machine and the fabric and the man, I came upon exhibits of the telephone and the telegraph, the sewing machines, the paper patterns, the adding and calculating and book-keeping machines, the electrical companies. Behind all these man exhibits my mental vision beheld a mighty army of women. In a world chorus the sweet voice of "Central" was heard and my ears were deafened with the whir and buzz and click of millions of machines with women and girls sitting at them all day long.

The pitifully small part that women were playing in the Exposition and the world was becoming wonderfully large. And the men see it. That Exposition is making us all think; it is directing our thoughts into new channels; it is revising many of our ideas, for it is cosmos in a nutshell. I talked at different times to broad-minded generous men who believe Lovely Woman should be allowed to do any work she is capable of doing, without repression or thwarting or interdiction; and three of them said, "Woman made the Exposition." This view I could not share; those glittering palaces were almost entirely the product of man's planning and were erected in the sweat of his brow. Yet women may have inspired the architects, may have eliminated from their lives the small worries and obstacles, just as the workmen's freedom to do their work was made possible by the women who stayed at home and swept and furnished the house and cooked three meals a day and washed and dressed the children.

Women's careers are subordinated to their glorified potentialities as mothers of the race; and even when they do not function they are, at best, incapable of man's greatest achievements, greatest daring, greatest brutalities. When it comes to cities that float on the wave and sky-penetrating towers and monstrous and soul-deadening machinery and all the panoply and horror of war, women can only regard men in marvel, worship and fear, as demi-gods and semi-devils; and when they look at that beautiful Exposition feel something akin to adoration for the men who built it. And when man takes a thinking look at the work Lovely Woman has done within the Exposition walls, and what she does outside, and then thinks of how she tecters around on her high heels and wears skirts that wrap about her in a wind and changes styles every week and powders her nose and has hair to do up and no pockets to put things in and is constantly trying to please him in looks and words and deeds, he must think woman a wonderful sex, which she is. In fact, there is only one sex more wonderful!

No, women did not make the Exposition, but they helped; and speaking of them in this connection let us drop the abstract woman behind the fabric and the machine and the man; and take up the concrete woman who helped and is helping to fashion the Exposition.

(To be continued.)

SOME WOMEN AND MANY THINGS

A masculine correspondent says in a contemporary, Financially, woman is doing well out of the war, and looks like doing better. It has given her an industrial start. If she is any sort of an efficient at all, Armageddon is her time to prove it. Within two weeks of its commencement 22,000 women in England alone had volunteered for jobs left vacant by men. Exchanges and labour bureaux are now at work adding to the number. Where the work is technical, facilities for becoming acquainted with it are offered; and where the woman shows capacity she is paid on the same scale as the man whom she has supplanted. Women clerks have been engaged in thousands in London, and in the big industrial centres. They are being employed in increasing numbers in the railway offices, and as bus and tram conductors. The woman policeman has arrived, and the woman taxi-driver and railway-guard are coming. Regiments of women who never had a profession before are doing well and spending happy and interesting lives as nurses. Up to the beginning of last month over 1700 women had got well paid jobs in ammunition factories. The shopwalker is being ousted in large quantities; likewise the waiter, the hall porter, the butler, the footman, the boots and other anomalies and excrescences. Very few of these jobs are going to revert to man when the war ends, if woman shows that she is capable of holding them.

Mrs. Margaret Ash has been employed for the last fifty-one years in the Treasury Department at Washington.

Mrs. Harriet C. Adams, the noted ployed for the last fifty-one years in tains four times in the saddle.

In Victoria public opinion is advanced enough to warrant the formation of a Council of Sex Hygiene and Morality. Its objects are to advance right teaching on sex, and combat adverse social influences. Affiliated with it are the Victorian Lady Teachers' Association, Women's Christian Temperance Union and Victorian Neglected Children's Aid Society.

Miss Shirley Martyn, an attractive young lady of good address, recently offered her services as a motor-van driver in London, to replace some man at the war. She was accepted, and a new occupation for women was created that day. Miss Martyn found the men motor-van drivers respectful and kindly.

Mrs. Belle Van Dorn Harbert, a practical farmer of Colorado, is the president of the International Congress of Farm Women. The object of the congress is to help women to a higher statue and more consideration in country work, where the life has often degenerated into mere hopeless drudgery. It has asked for the establishment of a farm woman's bureau in the Agricultural Department at Washington.

Miss Edith Downing, an English sculptor, has modelled a charming set of doll's head and limbs, which is being made of china and wax, with stuffed body, by the workers in the toy factory started by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes. This doll is entirely English in manufacture, and its appearance is essentially so.

Roumanian women rejoice in the decoration of Madame Eugenie Jancovlesco, President of the Roumanian Woman Suffrage Society, who has received the Bene Merenti, first-class, in recognition of her literary and social work. She has been devoting herself to the care of orphan girls, and is directress of the only school for them in Roumania.

Land of Lilliput.

Conducted by Egeria

My dear Lilliputians,

Of course you all know the British National Anthem, also the Argentine National Anthem; and since the War, you probably know that of Belgium, and maybe, of the Allies altogether.

Do you ever think why nations have their own particular anthems, or a certain song set to sacred music, whereby each nation may publicly give utterance to loyalty and patriotic sentiment? "God Save the King" and "Rule, Britannia" are, of course, sacred to all Britishers; and it is said that it will take a long time before "It's a long way to Tipperary" is forgotten after the War; as it is the ideal marching song, which the others are not; and it is "a little masterpiece in its way"; besides, it is a real soldier's song. There is a great deal of doubt as to the authorship of the music of "God Save the King," which came into public favour at the same time as "Rule, Britannia," in 1740, the latter being written by Dr. Arne, as the finale to his masque of "Alfred." But the other nations—Germany, Denmark, Switzerland, and at one time Russia—have all made use of the same music for the singing of their national anthems. The air of "God Save the King" was sung as the German National Anthem under the title of "Hail, thou with victory crowned," but it is only "Die Wacht am Rhein," now, I suppose, for them. The poem of "Die Wacht am Rhein" was born in 1840, when the left bank of the Rhine was threatened by the French troops, and the music of Carl Wilhelm is that to which it is sung; but it only became popular in 1870.

Perhaps the most stirring war song which is also the National Anthem, is that of France. "La Marseillaise," so-called because it was first sung in Paris by the battalion of volunteers from Marseilles. Its composer was Rouget de Lisle, a young captain of engineers in the French army; and the year was 1792. It is the most glorious of war songs, and it not only inspires the soldiers to war; but Governments with alarm on account of its revolutionary associations; and for a long time it was not permitted to sing it in public throughout Europe.

The national hymn of Belgium is "La Brabanconne," and it, like the French anthem, had its origin in stirring times, namely, the revolution of 1830, when Belgium separated from Holland, and became an independent state. The words, written by a soldier called Fenneval, who lost his life fighting near Antwerp, in 1830, are better than the music, although the work of a trained musician (Francois Van Campenhout), which proves perhaps that the martial or warlike spirit of the soldier can produce more suitable music for soldiers than can the professor. Russia's National Anthem is "God the All-Terrible," the work of Lvov, composed in 1833, up to which time the tune and time of "God Save the King" had served Russia.

The Austrian hymn had Haydn as its composer, and the time was in 1797, when the country was astir over the French outburst. And this is also used by the Germans as a patriotic song beginning, "Deutschland, Deutschland, uber Alles." The aged Haydn was on his deathbed when the French occupied Vienna in 1809. His last performance was to play over the hymn three times, his servants carrying him to the piano. Now you will see that a war song and a National Anthem are not the same thing at all except in the case of the "Marseillaise." And it is much better not, because war is uncivilised, and when on public occasions the national song is sung, it is better that it should convey patriotism and loyalty to one's country without that

warlike spirit which suggests that the British bulldog is going to bite all who venture into his yard, don't you think so?

And now the poor Belgians cannot worship in their churches or sing their national hymn; for the Germans are their masters. Freedom has gone—ground out of the country by the Prussian machine which is still grinding, grinding—not only Belgium, alas! May it soon be stopped.

Now here is your story, which is called—

KING WIND'S FROLIC.

King Wind was in a mischievous frame of mind, and he bellowed and roared like a mad bull and rushed along at a terrible pace. "I'll make somebody smart to-day before I have finished with them," he said in his mirth, and he roared again louder than before, frightening everybody almost out of their senses.

The leaves fled in all directions out of his path, the trees bent their bodies, and groaned aloud in pain, because King Wind stung them so much. Their branches waved to and fro in utter bewilderment, striking and scratching each other as they did so.

Some chickens had been lazily pecking away on the hillside before King Wind became frolicsome, and as he raced down upon them, shrieking with delight, they rushed off helter-skelter to get out of his way; some had trousers on and some had none, and those with them seemed in a terrible state. Their trousers flapped and banged round their legs until they didn't know what to make of it all, and as they rushed to and fro in a terrible state of excitement, old King Wind laughed aloud in delight at having made the poor little chickens so frightened.

"Ho! Ho! Ho!" roared King Wind. He was so amused that he couldn't contain himself, and yelled at the top of his voice in delight, at which a bough broke off a tree and fell into a pond in which some ducks were swimming, and frightened them so much that they fell over each other in their excitement and eagerness to get out of the way of the monster. A short distance along the road the windows of a cottage rattled so violently that Master Thomas Cat, who was asleep in front of the fire, woke up in a terrible state of mind, jumped quite three feet in the air out of sheer fright, and rushed off down the cellar into the darkness with his tail in the air.

"He! he! he! this is lovely!" said the Wind, as he looked through the window, and saw Master Thomas Cat scampering away, and again the windows rattled as he laughed, frightening Master Thomas so badly that he wished he had never been born. He ran down the cellar steps at such a rate that he got his feet mixed up at the fourth step and fell headlong to the bottom, hitting each step with a bump, and at last dropped into a bucket of water standing at the side of the last step. This sudden water shock brought Master Thomas round a bit, and he climbed out of the water looking awfully miserable because he had wetted his best Sunday suit right through.

"Oh, dear! oh, dear!" said the Wind. "What a commotion I am making all over the place. I will give them a rest for a little while," and he chuckled to himself, highly amused at all the excitement he had caused.

There was a lull in the storm, and everybody and everything breathed freely for a time. Poor Master Thomas was in a very bad temper, and commenced at once to lick off all the water he could, so as to make himself presentable to the family. He felt very sore at having to spend all the afternoon in cleaning himself, and had to be very careful how he licked, for his poor back and head were covered with bruises through bumping down the stairs. He felt so miserable that he hadn't the heart even to chase a little mouse who ran in front of him just then.

While Master Thomas was grumbling away to himself, Fido, the dog, was having rather a bad time with the children. They could not go out to play because the wind was blowing so hard, so they turned their attention to Fido. He had to sit up and beg for a piece of sugar for ever such a long time. After that they bandaged one eye up, and one of his legs, and then put the bandaged leg in a sling, and made him sit up like that for quite two minutes. Poor Fido felt so miserable. He thought they were tired of him then and tried to get out while they looked through the window, but they were after him like a shot and treated him again very badly. They pulled his ears, his whiskers, pushed him over, tickled him in the ribs, and made him cry out by their tricks. He began to get a bit cross, and no wonder, for the children teased him until he didn't know what he was doing. He tried so hard to stop them by talking to them in dog language, but they didn't understand what he said, so he caught hold of one of them gently with his mouth. The child screamed with fright and said Fido had bitten her, but he had done nothing of the kind. The child's mother didn't think so, however, and poor Fido got a whipping and was sent out of doors to get over his bad temper. That was too bad, for he was quite happy until the children teased him. He found himself out in the cold, and went off down the garden grumbling that he was a badly used dog. As he was walking quietly along, someone opened a door and threw a nice bone at him, hitting him just on the side, near the tail. Poor Fido was so alarmed that he gave a terrific bound and then turned round quickly to find out what was the matter. Seeing something sticking out at the end of his body, he made a grab at it, and missed, but kept on trying, spinning round and round after this little thing like a top, until he became so giddy that he fell over on to a chicken that stood by laughing at him for being so stupid; for he had been rushing round after his tail.

The chicken was laughing so heartily that tears ran down his cheeks and prevented him from seeing Fido falling. When he fell over with Fido on the top of him he gave one long screech of surprise, and startled the dog so much that he got up on to his feet, and with his ears pricked up, sat down to think what this awful noise was. In front of him, racing along, and wobbling from side to side as it ran, was the chicken, shrieking at the top of his voice.

As he watched it still wobbling along he espied the bone lying a few yards away, and immediately snapped it up, and ran off to a quiet place on the roadside to enjoy his meal.

King Wind woke up from his short sleep feeling quite pleased with himself, and looking round to see whom he could tease saw Fido worrying a large bone on the side of the road. He smiled, then laughed, and then raced down the road toward little Fido with a terrific screech in all directions. Fido was so frightened at the awful noise that he dropped his bone and raced down the road as fast as he could, followed by this roaring monster. Oh, how frightened

he was! In his hurry to get away he tried to run a little faster, but in doing so fell over his feet, turned six somersaults, and at last fell in a great puddle of "slosh" left by the road-sweeper on the side of the road.

Poor Fido! He crawled out of the puddle covered with astonishment and mud, and sat down on the pavement to think things over. When everything was quite quiet he found himself alone in the street. He looked down and counted his feet to see whether he had lost any, and then turned round to see whether his tail was in the same place as it was when he became so alarmed and rushed off down the road, leaving his bone behind him. Finding everything all right, he crawled miserably along to his kennel to try and get rid of the sticky mud.

In a tiny little cottage down the road two little children huddled together over the dying embers of a small fire.

"What an awful wind it has been," said their mother, "and so cold, too," and she looked at her two children trying to get warm over the tiny fire. "Here," she said, "run out and find some wood now the wind has dropped. It has blown so hard that it must have broken some branches off the trees."

They jumped up, pleased at the chance of running out to get warm, and in a short time came back with quite a lot of dry wood. Mother took it from them, and made a lovely fire, and soon they all sat round, warming themselves, while mother told them nice stories.

Creeping by the window slowly and quietly came King Wind, and as he looked in he felt quite pleased.

"How strange it is," he said. "I thought my boisterous fun was going to upset everybody and make them cross; but I see that I have been the means of providing warmth and comfort for these poor people."

He came up to the other cottage, and there was Master Thomas Cat, perfectly dry, asleep again in front of the fire; while Fido, in the kennel, was eating his bone in perfect contentment.

And King Wind, seeing everybody happy and calm, crept away to sleep.

With love to you all, Lilliputians,
from—
EGERIA.

TO GERMANY.

Germany, in arrogance of thy folly
Pause, and look around:
Strewn at thy feet, thy friends,
Before thee, armed in wrath
Those thou hast made thy foes!
Those that wished thee well, but
Naught wouldst thou heed, thy pride
hath blinded thee.

Thy hope—One onward rush
Through hearts and homes of unoffending souls.

Destruction and barren waste,
Burnt hearts and ruined homes
Still following in thy wake.
Thy pride shall be thy ruin, sinking thee

Unto the bottommost depths,
Crushing thee as thou hast crushed
The innocent ones,
When wilt thou stay thy hand and cease

Thy senseless murders on the outraged world?

But nay! Thy pride hath blinded thee, and thou

Must rush onward to thy fall. . . .

Which speedily awaits thee!

See glittering in the hands of enemies,—

God's vengeful sword
Thine hour shall come, and soon

And ever stand recorded in the page of history,

Thy deeds of shameful guilt.

And thou shalt fall hurled to thy just deserts

By the world remembered
Only with shuddering horror.

SIRA.

TE AGUILA ES EL MEJOR

BAHIA BLANCA NEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 15.

Dance in Aid of the Red Cross.

On Saturday night a dance was arranged by the Port Athletic Club. The proceeds are to be devoted towards the Red Cross Funds. It is not yet known what this amount is but no doubt it will be considerable, as a large number of tickets were sold and there were more people present than on former occasions. The decoration of the hall had been left in the hands of Mr. Mortimer and looked very nice with the rows of different coloured flags stretched across the room. The stage, on which was the orchestra, was hung with the English flags as well as with those of Argentina. The refreshments were given by various people and sold in aid of the funds. As on the former occasion the catering was in the hands of Messrs. Pollard, Bennett, Simpson, Robertson and Haliwell assisted by Messrs. Bennett Anker and Simpson. Flowers were sold by Lizza Robertson, and a cake bearing the Red Cross Flag was raffled for over \$20 and won by Miss Laspuir. All the committee worked hard to make the dance successful. A large number of people were present from Bahia Blanca, a special train taking them back at 3 a.m. in the morning. The pleasure of many was somewhat marred by the notice that within an hour of the dance commencing a robbery had taken place in one of the railway company's houses. Some people coming to the dance saw three had tied the servant up before stealing everything of value they could take away. The alarm was at once given, so that the police were on the spot within an hour. In the intervals between the dances various songs were given. Mr. Mortimer sang "Farmyard Ragtime"; Miss Thelma Simpson, "My Treasure," and Mr. Alfredo Duc, whose voice sounded very nice in the large hall sang "After the Ball" in Spanish and received an encore.

Items in Brief.

Within the last few days several men dressed as Priests have been going about the streets and to different houses asking for charity, but it now appears that these people are not genuine priests and have no connection with the Catholic Church or authority for what they are doing.

A policeman living in Villa Mitre has been arrested and imprisoned for thrashing his 9 year old son with a belt, the buckle of which was used on the boy head, making some very nasty wounds.

A new sub-comisario has recently been appointed here in the police force, and much to the surprise of the men on duty at night they were all visited by him. Five of those on duty were found asleep and were at once discharged.

During the first six months of the year the exportation of cereals from the Republic has been 2,287,260 tons of wheat, out of which 841,692 tons have been sent from Bahia Blanca, or 36.8 per cent of the total amount, and out of 476,017 tons of oats exported from the country, 80.7 per cent of the total, 284,002 tons have gone from here.

The registration of foreigners closes to-day and up to yesterday the total amount who had taken advantage of this was 87.

The offices of the District Farming Expert have now been moved from Calle Soler 377 to Calle Alsina 221 (at the side of the Tribunales).

The Police Station at Ingeniero White does not seem to be improved in anyway. The four tins of kerosene given by the residents have long since become exhausted and no other steps have been taken for the lighting of the building. The brooms in use are said to be made out of tamarijka shoots although according to common reports the B. Blanca Municipality have voted the sum of \$2,000 per month towards this place. The policemen are still obliged to do

their work on foot as no horses have yet been provided to them.

Fire in a Flour Mill.

Late last night, the alarm was given that a fire had broken out in the Flour Mill known as the Molina America, which is situated below the Southern Railway near the level crossing leading into Villa Mitre. The firemen were shortly afterwards on the spot, and subsequently they succeeded in putting out the fire, which broke out in the top story caused, it is said, by a short circuit in the installation of the building. Four lines of hose pipe were put on and the fire was eventually got under before it got to the machinery in the lower part of the mill. The manager and watchman have been arrested pending inquiries into the cause of the fire.

Fatal Accident on Board Ship.

On Sunday evening last as the carpenter of the s.s. Tavian from London was fixing up the shifting boards in the ship's hold in order that the work of loading might be begun there on the following morning, he had the misfortune to slip and fall to the bottom of the hold. He died shortly afterwards from the injuries received and was buried in the cemetery here. His name was Eynon Philips, age 38 years and living in Cardigan, Wales. He was a widower and leaves three young children, for whom a collection has been "got up" around the ships and at the seamen's concert last Thursday.

Visits of the Deputies Escobar and Arce.

These two gentlemen, who have taken such interest in pushing forward the question of the sale of the fiscal lands in Ingeniero White, arrived here yesterday and accompanied by Mr. Coleman and others from Bahia Blanca paid a visit to Cuatrecaseros. They returned in the afternoon by special train on the Pacific line. In the evening a banquet was held in the South American hotel. To-day a banquet is being given to these two visitors and several others from Bahia Blanca by the Port residents at the Bar Ida, the arrangements being in the hands of the South American Hotel.

Bahia Blanca Volunteers.

The following have left Bahia Blanca since the outbreak of the war, in order to volunteer for active service: W. Adamson (555, H. D. Cycle Corps, Dundee), R. Barker, Berry, C. Billings (Sapper, Royal Engineers), V. C. Bovet (Artists' Corps), E. J. E. Boys H. Campbell (Royal Field Artillery), J. Checkley (Royal Engineers), Clark, N. Cobbold, F. H. Colvin, P. Crane (Sapper, 55686 Royal Engineers), E. S. David (Welsh Guards), J. S. David (Welsh Guards), L. Dennis (1476, 3rd Hussars, 24th Service Batt.), B. Dyke (Sapper, Royal Engineers), W. Ellis (53276, Motor Transport Corps), P. Gallagher (Sapper, 55788, Royal Engineers), W. Green (Hon. Artillery Corps), J. Greig, A. G. Hall (Royal Engineers), A. Hardy (7353, Seaforth Highlanders, C Coy., 3rd Batt.), M. Horan (R.A.M.C., 18th General Hospital, France), J. Hughes (17299 Cameron Highlanders), Harvey, R. Ivory, M. Keegan, G. Kelly, P. Kitchen (Royal Engineers), S. Lacey (5266 Army Ordinance Corps, 27th Coy.), H. Leeds (1479 Royal Engineers, 2nd London Field Co., 29th B.), J. Lemming, T. G. Lovatt (Sapper, 86,739, Royal Engineers), J. Lyall (3368, Highland Light Infantry, 16th Service Batt.), A. Mackie (1879, Royal Medical Corps), Mathews, (Royal Medical Corps), V. McKay (Transport Corps), D. McCordale (9th Lancers), H. L. Penrock (Royal Engineers), F. V. O. Piper (Transport Corps), P. Peary (Sapper, Royal Engineers), J. Prickett (Sapper, 86,735, Royal Engineers), W. Rae (17719 Cameron Highlanders, C Coy., 3rd Batt.), T. B. Rae, Raker (Royal Engineers), C. Richardson, F. C. Sawyer (Lieut., Royal Engineers), A. Shrewsbury (1439, 16th Middlesex Regiment), J. Shrive (55386, Royal

Engineers), P. J. Sleightholm, 93rd Field Artillery), R. A. Spaaner (captain, Welsh Fusiliers, 11th Service Batt.), J. Syme, R. Small (Royal Engineers), F. Thorpe (Royal Engineers), J. Williams, H. Williamson, J. Whiston (Sapper, Royal Engineers), G. Wooley (64763, Royal Engineers), Warren (39423, Royal Engineers), W. York-Elliott (Rifle Brigade).

District Notes.

At the auction sale held on Thursday, at Villa Borden, fat half-bred cows were sold at from \$116 to \$162 each, cows for fattening \$88 to \$98, steers from eighteen months to two years fetched from \$114 to \$127 each, half bred Jersey steers \$120, criollo bullocks \$123.50, wethers for killing \$12.50, the total amount of the sales being \$28,718. The next sale of livestock will be held there on September 9th.

The men sent from Port Militar to Choele to help the residents in the recent floods there have now returned on the government tug "Ona."

At a bazaar recently held in Santa Rosa in aid of the poor people of the town, the sum of nine hundred dollars was obtained.

A committee of ladies in General Pico have applied to the Public Authorities for a grant of ten thousand dollars for the building of a Centeno Hospital in that town, consisting of thirty beds. They have also asked for a monthly grant to be made to this building when it is completed.

A gentleman of the name of Harris, accompanied by a friend, was badly hurt by his motor-car turning over between Quemu Quemu and General Rico.

In the neighbouring estancia of General Alca, foot and mouth disease has broken out very badly amongst the cattle there. The Municipality of the town have asked the Minister of Agriculture to send a veterinary surgeon to that part in order to help them to combat the sickness.

The residents of the town of Gonzalez Chaves have asked the Government for permission to form a municipality. There are over four thousand inhabitants, and the town is a big business centre.

BAHIA BLANCA SHIPPING.

(From Our Correspondent.)

August 15.

Ingeniero White.

Charley, discharging coal for the Southern Railway.

Neuquen, awaiting orders.

Port Galvan.

Margam Abbey, left on August 15, for Australia, with wheat.

Bland Hall, discharging coal for the Pacific Railway.

Tavian, loading for. Bunge and Born.



PERFECT FENCING

— from the —
ONLY Factory for Wire
Moulding.

C. DELVEAUX,
Rivadavia 2247, Bs. As.

U.T. 3618 Mitre

CONCORDIA NEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 11.

Weather.

Conditions at present are somewhat changeable, fine weather on the whole but at times cold and cloudy days follow north winds. Last Saturday was so depressing on account of the damp north wind that very few turned out to the tennis courts, those that did giving up after a few games. Rain that was badly wanted fell heavily last week and apparently there will be more.

Dance.

The first dance to be given by the new Dance and Concert Committee will be held on Saturday in the premises of the Argentine Social Club. As the price of admission is quite reasonable good support is promised. Part of the Imperial Club Orchestra will play the dance music.

Tennis Tournament.

The American tournament held by the Tennis Club is almost finished, play taking place during the last two weeks-ends. Miss Ida Birdsall and Mr. Williams ran out winners of the doubles, though they were hard pressed for points by Messrs. Fiedler and Harrison. The singles will be finished by next Saturday. Three were in the running but Mr. Fiedler resigning owing to a "tennis elbow" took away a certain amount of interest. Some good matches were watched at times by a large gathering of enthusiasts but it must be said that play never reached a high standard.

Military Matters.

Over a week ago two trains of Infantry and officers from Buenos Aires arrived in Concordia and proceeded later to Kilometro 6 on the N.E.A. Ry. for shooting practice. The major portion of the soldiers came from the Military School of shooting in Buenos Aires. Several big guns were taken out also as a month's training will be gone through. It was reported that manoeuvres would take place later round Concordia but they have been cancelled, it is said, on account of the expenses in bringing up troops.

Bishop Every's Visit.

The Right Rev. Bishop Every paid a visit to Concordia last Saturday and held Divine Service in St. Thomas's Church on Sunday in the morning and evening. His many friends were glad to see him looking so well. On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Sketch kindly lent their house where a reception was held, many invitations being issued by the Rev. Mr. Bate. Amongst those who were present were, Mesdames MacKenzie, Bell, Palmer, Dickinson, Fiedler, A. G. Walton, G. Walton, Cain, Neville, Petersen, McClean, Lammernuir; Misses Birdsall, and Roberts; and Messrs. Paterson, Williams, Bell, Colls, Dickinson, Neville, Bentzen, Petersen, G. Walton, Fiedler and others whose names have not been recorded. A most enjoyable afternoon was spent. Miss Roberts and Messrs. Bentzen, Williams and Colls kindly provided music.

H.M.S. Glasgow.

In view of the arrival of the Glasgow at Montevideo it was suggested by Mr. J. Petty that as a small recognition of the splendid services the officers and men of the Glasgow have rendered to King and Country gifts of tobacco and literature would be gladly received by him to be forwarded to H.B.M. Minister, Sir Reginald Tower who kindly promised to send them to their destination. The support given to the idea was most satisfactory a large assortment of cigarettes and cigars being forwarded to Buenos Aires.

BRITISH TRADE IN ARGENTINA

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ANNUAL MEETING

Addresses by Sir Reginald Tower and Mr. Hope Gibson

The annual general meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce in the Argentine Republic was held on Friday afternoon in Prince George's Hall. Mr. Hope Gibson, the Chairman, presided over the meeting. The agenda consisted of the financial report, an address by the Chairman, some remarks by Sir Reginald Tower, British Minister in the Republic, the election of new Council members, auditors and general business.

The meeting was attended by some 60 members, representing the most important of British commercial houses in the Argentine.

The Chairman, in the course of his address, said that they met under circumstances that were unprecedented in the history of mankind. Millions of men were engaged in the most bloody struggle the world had ever known, and millions more were ready, or nearly ready, to enter the conflict. The narrative of the atrocities and of the outrages that had been committed not only on combatants but on civilians, and evidence of which had been but lately supplied to members of this Chamber, was so horrible that it was almost possible to conceive that some of the very inmates of Hell have been let loose in Europe. But that was not a subject on which to dilate. When men were in grim earnest they did not talk. Britons were in grim earnest, and if fate had willed it that some of them could not take part in the bodily struggle it was for those to help their kinsmen and friends engaged in it by every means in their power. That brought him to the subject that remarks had been made that the Chamber had had nothing to say in the public press about its doings in relation to the war. He wondered if there could be among them men who would actually advocate the Chamber doing such a thing, or whether the criticism was not prompted by outsiders to whom it would be of great moment to get information of their plans. Personally he was not inclined to treat such criticisms, if they were intended as criticisms, very seriously: for he was quite sure it would be obvious to anyone who would give the matter a little reflection that the adoption of such a policy—that of rushing into the Press with announcements of what they had done, what they were doing, and what they proposed to do—would be suicidal. It would be to play directly into the hands of her enemies, and would be opposed to the very interests for which they were working. He would feel very much more uneasy if, as their Chairman, he had to face them to defend such action and give reasons for having adopted such a policy than he did in the position of asserting that it had not been their policy and that, in so far as he could speak for his colleagues in the future, it was not going to be their policy while present conditions lasted.

They would remember that the Chamber had been originally founded as the result of a feeling that there was necessity for an institution whose function would be to act as a kind of watch-dog over the interests of British commerce in the Republic: to extend and encourage those interests; and to act as a mouthpiece for giving expression to the needs, the difficulties and the ambition of those interests. "Well, gentlemen," said the

Chairman, "we had to feel our way. We had, I think, very little experience of the actual working of a Chamber of Commerce. But we knew what we wanted, and we had to devise the best means of getting what we wanted done. Incidentally I would like to repeat what I hinted at last year: that it would be most helpful if our members would tell us as often and as emphatically as they can, any directions in which they would like to see the energies of the Chamber turned. It is the duty of your Council to administer the Chamber of Commerce for the best advantage of the greatest possible number, but it is not easy in these early stages to find out unaided everything that might be done. We have been on trial now for two years, and it is true that we have gained strength numerically, financially and in influence. But we are not satisfied. The membership ought to be much larger, there ought to be, and I myself believe that it will not be long before there will be, a membership double of that of to-day. But about one thing let us be quite clear: we do not want members for the mere sake of their subscriptions. Subscriptions are necessary to enable us to pay our way, but we are not out to make a profit. We want members because we want more strength, more influence, more weight to our recommendations, and more power to do good in the interests of the British commercial community as a whole as well as of our Empire trade. In addition to which it is not equity that merchants and others here should profit by the general measures effected in the general interests by a Chamber in whose upkeep they do not share. And while admitting that more members are desirable if partly to swell our income, what we much more desire is the co-operation, the advice and the support of those among our community who have hitherto stood aloof,—some, I am sure, through forgetfulness,—(I know firms who have been surprised to find they are not members)—and some from indifference. There are others, I am sorry to say, who have not yet joined the Chamber from a feeling of distrust, and it is rather amusing to find that the distrust arises from two entirely different view-points. On the one hand there are those who fear the Chamber will prove to be to the detriment of those already established here in trade, on the other hand there are those who actually think the Chamber is a selfish institution promoted for the self-protection of its members. Or, to put it another way, that the Chamber will either be the means of introducing a flood of competition or will endeavour to confine British trade to those who are fortunate enough to be its members. I need scarcely say that neither of these views is well founded. It would be as unreasonable to expect local traders to pay for the support of an institution working solely to assist and to encourage the entry of possible competitors as it would be to permit the Chamber of Commerce to become a local concern confining its energies within the narrow limits of the self-protection of its members."

The symbol on the seal of the Chamber was not merely an heraldic one, it was a living thing. They were there to uphold it. The Chamber had

for its field a country whose every industry needed for its development what the British Empire was prepared to supply in exchange for the products of those industries. Theirs is the policy of the full measure, true and sound to the bottom of the bowl. To obtain a just recognition of that policy what they asked for was plain honesty. They had been too long shadowed by imitations of their own handicraft. They had no stomach for the trade of thrusting discredited goods on an unwilling market by means of false pretences and under various disguises. They wanted to open the door still wider to the sterling goods of British make and to ensure that those were handled by local British traders, and to direct the return flow of the country's produce—that was the abiding mission of the Chamber. They had both to attack and to defend. Let them make no mistake about the need for defence. Nothing was more certain than that their present enemies were already organising themselves for an effort to return to the neutral markets from which they had been to a certain extent ousted, thanks in no small measure to the British Navy. They would use every means they could to re-capture the trade they had lost. They were already making in Germany hundreds of thousands of labels with "Not made in Germany" for the use of their own manufactures, as well as designing wrappers for packages which were to convey the impression that the goods they contained had come from countries held in greater esteem. And but lately they had petitioned the Argentine authorities to endeavour to get them a free permit to import into the country goods of their own manufacture which, with amazing effrontery, they claimed were of vital necessity. Those attempts must not find British commercial men and local trustees of millions of pounds of British capital, unprepared and unorganised. They required and counted on the co-operation and support of every British subject in the Republic who recognised the magnitude of what was at stake. This concentration of energy was of the greatest importance, because individual action was usually ineffective whereas the opinion of a really wide and representative section of the business community was bound to carry weight. It was the business of the Chamber of Commerce to note and to sift the information which came its way, and it would be but little trouble, especially when the offices of the Chamber were transferred to a more central point, for members to report more freely matters that were lost sight of in the rush of daily affairs. He did not wish them to misunderstand his meaning. With the private and personal business affairs of the members the Chamber had nothing whatever to do, but during the exceptional conditions which obtained during the war they ought to combine their energies and pool their information so as to deal with circumstances that were for the time being abnormal. He was sure that in whatever they did they would use discretion, keeping in mind that they were in a neutral country. But he could not help reminding them that again and again during the last few months the British Government had urged the industrial community to capture German trade, and that they could strengthen their people at home by efforts in Argentina. They were the experts on the spot, they could supply information, advice and guidance. They could, in short, act as an Intelligence Department and make their influence felt to their own benefit and that of British trade in general. For after the war was over there would be great changes in commercial matters which would be reflected out here. Among others would be an end to the monopoly too long usurped by other countries of the manufacture and the supply of goods which could have been quite as economically produced in Great Britain, but had hitherto been neglected. For there was no country in the world so well situated and equipped as Great Bri-

tain for the production of goods of all and every kind, and the war was awakening Great Britain to the fact.

The Chairman's concluding remarks were as follows: "I have the privilege as your retiring Chairman to offer some suggestions or recommendations for the coming year. The most important, to my way of thinking, is the matter of new offices, the Chamber requires more commodious accommodation, and that situated still closer to the business centre of the city. I am confident that this change is not only necessary, but that it will be beneficial. We are too cramped where we are just now, and we are a little too much out of the way. Members do not frequent the Chamber as they ought to do, and would if it were in a more convenient position. I also recommend that our Secretary should have an assistant, a man well qualified in every respect. The work is more than sufficient for one alone as it is, and our Secretary cannot undertake the increasing work of the Chamber unaided. There is still another suggestion which I hope will meet with your support, that of the publication of the Chamber's Journal.—I need scarcely say I do not mean a journal of the nature of the popular Edinburgh magazine of that name. I wish we had been able to start this journal before. It would have been very useful in the past year, dealing in a general way with what was occupying the attention of the Council and Executive, the essential points of Government notices affecting trade, and containing, as all such journals do contain, matters of commercial interest with especial reference to those affecting local trade. These suggestions, if they are adopted, spell increased expenditure. But we need not take heed of that. Our financial position is perfectly healthy. If we were to frame a budget on our revenue of the incoming year and our expenditure on what the present monthly expenses amount to, we should show a balance to the good at the end of the year.

During the past year we have had occasion to make heavy demands on the time and patience of Sir Reginald Tower and of his staff at the Legation, demands which have been met with unfailing courtesy and attention. Sir Reginald knows, without any assurance, that we in our work of the Chamber rely upon his co-operation and support of our recommendations, and I shall leave him to speak of the relations that should exist, and which in our case I hope do exist, between the Legation and a Chamber of Commerce. But I welcome this opportunity of expressing on behalf of the British Chamber of Commerce in the Argentine Republic our sense of appreciation of the work which Sir Reginald has accomplished unassumingly, untiringly and ungrudgingly for British interests during these difficult days. If we, in our turn, have been able to add our quota of assistance in various technical matters which have arisen, we shall only have paid a small portion of the debt which the British community here owes to the Honorary President of our Chamber, H.M. Minister.

It is also a pleasure to refer to the cordial relations that exist between the Chamber and H.M. Consul General, Mr. Mackie, relations which have been much strengthened within the last few months by arrangements which have brought the Consulate General and the Chamber into still closer touch one with the other.

I take this opportunity of mentioning that within the last fortnight our Secretary has attended two meetings at Rosario at the invitation of the British business circle there who have resolved to throw the weight of their influence into the scale by joining hands with the Chamber. It is too early yet to speak of the details of the organisation for the establishment of this, our first Branch. But I am sure you send a cordial welcome to Rosario with an assurance of goodwill and good fellowship. I hope we shall have other commercial com-

munities following the example of Rosario, and coming forward to offer their co-operation towards the realisation of the work of the Chamber, so that perhaps by the end of next year we shall have representatives from more than one Branch at our annual meeting.

In England the Chamber has been most fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Donald Begg as its representative there. Mr. Begg, in his capacity as our delegate, attended the annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce where, I may add, he spoke in support of a resolution to bring pressure to bear on the British Government in favour of a general and immediate adoption of the metric system as a means of assisting British firms in their competition in countries where that system is in vogue, a resolution that was adopted. Mr. Begg has been doing good work for the Chamber at home, the benefit of which we are now beginning to reap.

After paying a tribute to the work of the Secretary, Mr. Gibson added:

"It is my duty to make a brief allusion to the close association of the Chamber with the work of the British Patriotic Committee. I wish it to be clearly understood that even if the Chamber has put patriotism before commerce in the past year, it has nevertheless served both. Had the Chamber not existed, the great war for freedom and justice to which our Empire is committed, would have called it into being. I need not tell you in how many ways a body of practical business men, united to uphold the prestige and to widen the scope of British commerce, can support the cause and strengthen the power of the Empire. The British Chamber of Commerce has done everything that lay in its power to assist the work of the British Patriotic Committee, and I hope that you will express your approval that it should continue to do so.

The statement of accounts for the year were then approved and unanimously adopted. On completion of this introductory business, Sir Reginald Tower addressed the meeting.

Sir Reginald Tower, in reply, stated that: "It was with sincere pleasure that he availed himself of the opportunity of replying to the kind words used by the Chairman, and of expressing very briefly his personal views upon the relations which had existed for two years between H.M. Legation and the Chamber of Commerce in the Argentine Republic.

When the question of founding a British Chamber was first seriously discussed, he remembered saying on more than one occasion that what they wished to see was a body composed exclusively of British merchants, whose duty it should be to watch British commercial interests in general, so that by the united counsels of such a body, they could be assured that advice, assistance or what not which might at any time be required to protect or foster British trade could be given, not only with a far greater prospect of success, but what was still more important, with a security that the question dealt with was equitable and just.

He added on that occasion that, if the British Chamber were called into existence, as he sincerely hoped it might be, he would have no share or part in it or its deliberations, as he was convinced that they, the British Legation on the one side, and the Chamber on the other, must work on parallel lines, helping each other to achieve the common object, viz., a constant increase and development of British trade in the Argentine Republic. For those two parallel lines, he was prepared to be a sort of convenient bridge, by which approach from the one to the other could be readily effected. He did not think the bridge has been much obstructed during the twelvemonth which they were reviewing. It had been a constantly increasing pleasure to him to know that matters of vital concern to their country formed the subject of deliberations in the Chamber, and the carefully reasoned opinions of the

Chamber as a whole which came to him with a suggestion for action, whether by submission to the Government at home or by means of representations to the Government of Argentina, had in his opinion, and he trusted in the opinion of all thinking minds of the community, fully justified the establishment of their body corporate. It had been to him a source of strength and reliance to have the experience of the members of the Chamber at his back, and he did feel that they had no reason to be ashamed of several questions which had been materially advanced during the past year by a free use of the bridge which he desired should always continue to unite them with the Legation.

The results had been encouraging, and the promise for the future was great. There was a wide field open to them in Argentina, but calculations were apt to be somewhat upset by the abnormal conditions which obtained at the present unhappy moment. It was easy to talk glibly of capturing enemy trade, but for that they required not only all their energy and intelligence, but also the hands to operate. Men could not be in both places at the same time. They could be fighting in the trenches and at the same time fighting in the commercial market of Buenos Aires. Those whose fate it was to stay behind had to multiply themselves to carry on the work which would otherwise have been done by those younger and more fortunate compatriots who had returned to the motherland.

The Patriotic Committee which, as the Chairman reminded them, had for the whole year been working in the closest collaboration with the Chamber of Commerce, had done and was still doing all that was in its power to assist those who desired active employment at home, but the feeling of splendid enthusiasm for the cause should not make the community blind to the fact that there was many a British subject who showed deep loyalty to his King and his country by remaining at his post in the Republic, even if that duty be stigmatised as merely commercial. Where would they be at the present moment without their overseas trade, and where would that trade be without the patient workers who for one reason or another were convinced that their place was here? Let them be grateful to the others for their participation in their national life as worthy descendants of the builders of British trade abroad.

And to whom had they to look for guidance in executing the trust reposed in them for keeping the flag flying in Argentina? The answer was surely those who formed the British Chamber of Commerce in Buenos Aires, and he would be sadly lacking in his sense of right were he not to record his keen appreciation of the work they had done during the last trying year, with a special tribute of grateful acknowledgment to their Chairman, Mr. Hope Gibson, to whom so much of the successful accomplishment was undoubtedly due.

Questions and notices on any particulars of the Chamber's business were then invited, and a member inquired whether the election of the Chairman was the duty of the general meeting or the Council. On the reply that the Council elected their own chairman, the meeting proceeded to

the election of new members of the Council, in which there were seven vacancies and eight candidates. The retiring members eligible for re-election were Messrs. D. G. Anderson, Hope Gibson, W. E. O. Haxell, Robert Paton, H. C. Thompson, and Harry Tudor. The two new candidates proposed were Mr. C. Wentworth Cumming and Mr. H. H. Slater. All these members were elected with the exception of Mr. Harry Tudor.

Mr. Leng, of Messrs. Leng, Roberts, and Company, who had been acting as Honorary Accountants to the Chamber, proposed that Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co. should be elected accountants, and the proposal was duly seconded.

A member asked the reason of the appointment of new auditors, without any explanation being forthcoming as to the necessity for the change. The Chairman replied that Mr. Leng quite recognised the honour of acting as accountant to the Chamber of Commerce, and remarked that it was a most graceful act on his part in proposing another firm and voluntarily retiring. (Applause.) The member then proposed that there should be no change in the honorary auditors, but as the motion was not seconded, the meeting continued to the formal election of Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co. The Chairman then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Thomas Lloyd, the Hon. Treasurer, who, he said, seemed to be the most successful treasurer of almost every institution in the Argentine. (Laughter and applause.)

Further business consisted in the election of sub-committees for the various branches of the Chamber. All these were selected en bloc, and there were no further proposals from members to the Chairman's suggestion that they had the right to propose any extra sub-committee for any purpose desired.

A most hearty vote of thanks was then proposed to the Chairman for the excellent and energetic work of the past. In his reply Mr. Hope Gibson remarked that the Chamber of Commerce had yet much to do, and that they were only beginning their work, but that he looked forward with perfect confidence to the future, and believed that he would see in future meetings the hall quite full of members at their annual general meetings. The proceedings then terminated.

RECONQUISTA

A DYING FESTIVAL.

The celebration of the Reconquista anniversary is not what may be called a popular festival, every year that passes makes this plainer; this year's ceremonies were overlooked by the great majority of the residents of the city. A small number of houses had bunting out, of these the greatest number were German who seemed to be trying to be more Argentine than the Argentines.

Some of the evening papers waxed wrath because the Chief Magistrate was not present at the religious ceremonies, also with the exception of the Minister for War, the Cabinet was missed. Business went on as usual and four blocks distant from Santo Domingo church no one could detect any sign of festival.

UNITED STATES UNIVERSITIES CLUB

DANCE AT THE MAJESTIC HOTEL

A most successful dance organised by the United States Universities Club was held last night at the Majestic Hotel. The evening was arranged to celebrate the sixth anniversary of the founding of the institution. It could not have been a more pleasant evening, either in organisation or entertainment. Amongst the large number of guests who were present were:—Mr. and Mrs. Stimson, Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. John Denton, Miss K. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Honeycomb, Mr. Sutherland R. Haxton, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Brown, Messrs. Fermin Urutia, John R. Stanford, A. E. Bast, C. W. Town, H. W. Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford, Mr. and Mrs. Rueda, Engineer Rincanson, Engineer Bell Horne, Engineer J. H. Williams, Messrs. John Backer, M. M. Renwick, L. Prettyman, Best Thomas, Dr. and Mrs. Prettyman, Engineer C. J. Cohn, Dr. Modesto Caroga, Engineer Rowike Rueda, Mr. A. Loheed and Mrs. Loheed, Mr. Pedro René, Miss Antonia René and Miss Sara René, Dr. D. G. Turnbull, Mr. Gordon Dukes, Messrs. M. A. Marino, Louis Colby and Prescott, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Miss Dixon, Miss Blanch, Felix Romero and Stas. de Romero, the Misses Finney, Miss Boote, Messrs. E. Finney and Boote, Sr. Carlos Reisig, Sr. Robinson and Sra. Robinson de Colson, Sr. and Sra. de Carabajal, Sres. R. Sanmartino, A. Sifo, Enrique Wulff, C. P. Dickerman, A. Rizzieri, M. D. Rowe, F. Decaso, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Finney, Mr. MacComble, and Mr. Kuhlert.

SERIOUS FIRE AT CAMPANA

AN OIL TANK EXPLODES.

Alcohol to burn, burning and burnt may possibly be a red letter day in the calendar, so far as Campana is concerned. On Saturday, shortly after 12 o'clock a serious outbreak of fire occurred in a distillery in the town. It is quaintly reported by telegrams that a fire broke out after the explosion of a tank, but no explanation is forthcoming as to whether the tank contained water or whiskey and the facts state that the fire occurred at a distillery and caused an immense amount of alarm. The distillery was situated near some petroleum oil tanks which caused the whole of the town's fire brigade to be called out, together with a number of sailors, whom after the burning alcohol had done an immense amount of damage were able to quench the flames. A petition has been sent to Sr. Mujica, the Chief of Police, concerning the matter. When the fire broke out all the workmen engaged upon the premises fled. Vast columns of smoke poured upwards, which subsequently broke into flames, until the sight of burning oil and alcohol was stupendous. Already a request has been formed that the town should be granted a more efficient number of fireman so that sailors should not have to be relied upon to help extinguish alcoholic fires.

FERNET-BRANCA

Tonic, bitter, appetizer and digestive

HOFFER & Co., B. Aires—Sole Agents

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

One of the most thrilling stories of the British Merchant Marine during the War is that of the escape of the London steamer *Anglo-Californian*. She was off the Irish coast, homeward bound from Quebec, when she was signalled to stop by a German submarine. Captain Parslow refused to surrender, and for some time was under shell fire until he was killed. His son, second mate of the vessel, took Captain Parslow's place, and steered the ship, with shells bursting all round him, until assistance arrived. The captain and eight men were killed and others wounded. A vivid conception of the episode is the subject of our first picture. The second picture was taken at the time of the conference at Calais between the principal Ministers of France and Britain, and the French and British generalissimos. Severe fighting has taken place in Alsace, where the French have more than held their own. A photograph is included in our illustrations of a captured German machine gun manned by French Alpine Chasseurs, and employed against the enemy. The Government and the people of New Zealand have provided their own hospital ship for the wounded among the colonial contingents of the forces at the Dardanelles. The vessel was formerly a crack passenger liner. The provision of such a vessel will obviate the crude arrangements which exist on the ordinary transports such as that shown in the second picture. Germany has gone in for immense aeroplanes as well as Zeppelins, and the sketch we give shows one of these craft with its two sets of engines and propellers, with the car between, on which machine guns are mounted. General Botha's two sons shown in the last picture are officers in the South African forces.

BANFIELD CRICKET CLUB

A SUCCESSFUL DANCE.

When the committee of the Banfield Cricket Club decided, at their general meeting early last year, upon important and necessary improvements, they little knew of the difficulties they would later have to face in carrying out their project.

All arrangements had been completed for the purchasing of a new ground, erection of pavilion and the provision of other necessities when war broke out, and cast its destructive work on the peaceful and progressive efforts of the committee. The majority of the Club's members have long since joined in the sterner game and left the remainder with the by no means light task of settling the arrangements of the Club. With the loss of a number of members the financial position of the club was seriously jeopardised, but this difficulty the committee hope to dispose of by aid of a number of dances, and judging by the success of that which took place on Saturday night, at the Italian Hall, they seem in a fair way to attain the desired result.

The hall had been tastefully decorated with floral effects and presented a very animated scene. A splendid dance programme had been prepared which was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone present. Mrs. Christian again proved her ability in providing excellent music. Among the ladies and gentlemen present were the following:—Messrs. Robinson, Ambrose and Alfred Jutton, Mr. and Mrs. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Messrs. W. K. Griffith, W. Scorey, W. and B. Pentreath, Kelly, Jones, Prince, Pehl, Mr. and Miss Nugent, Mr. and Miss Perrins, Mr. and Miss Thomas, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Lennie, Mr. Caldwell, the Misses L. and F. Triggs, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Jutton, Miss Pentreath, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. and Miss Duffy, Mrs. Duncan, Mr. Paliza, Mr. Remonte, Mrs. and Miss Johnston, Miss Grater, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Mrs. B. Tabor, Mr. Halliday, the Misses Tabor, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. and Miss Langley, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Hanson Mr. Hanson, Mr. John Mussey, Mr. and Mrs. Roxall.

JUVENILE CONCERT

AT ST. SAVIOUR'S, BELGRANO.

So highly enjoyable and successful was the juvenile concert held last night at the Parish Hall, St. Saviour's, Belgrano, that it is to be repeated, with a few changes, on Monday afternoon, at 4 p.m., August 23.

The concert had been arranged by the ladies of the Sunday School, and in conjunction with San Isidro, and with the assistance of Mr. James Lee, who was the artist responsible for the "paint and powder," and Mr. F. Philips, who most ably controlled the light and shade effects. Financially, too, the entertainment was a success, and the excellent idea of setting on one side a tithe of the receipts to worthy objects has enabled the Patriotic Fund to benefit to the extent of \$20. This plan will be continued in future, so that ten per cent. of the takings of these evenings will always be devoted to the Patriotic Fund.

So large a number attended last night's entertainment that many had to be turned away without accommodation.

The feature of the evening was little Jack Caminos, the youngest artist on the programme, who with the assistance of six little wives, most daintily dressed, sang Yen How's famous song and chorus, which had to be repeated three times. Each item was splendidly done by the children, and throughout the evening encores were loud and frequent.

Master Arthur Brown was unfortunately ill with cold, and so his place had to be taken by Miss Mabel Ridley, who in a little Dutch costume sang "Zuyder Zee." The remainder of the items of this thoroughly excellent entertainment were as follows:—Piano solo, "Wedding Day," Doris Marr; song, "What is in your eyes?" Winnie Lee; dance, Julia Palmer; recitation, "Empire Day," Ernest Perkins; dance, Gladys and Karl van Wassenaar; recitation, "Little Orphan Annie," Miriam Wharton; action song, "Little Dame Trot," accomp. Ala Davies, Dorothy Davies and Alice Palmer; song, "Zuyder Zee," Mabel Ridley; piano solo, "Murmulo del Bosque," Phyllis Plant; quartette, "When Life is Brightest," Miriam, Kitty and Zillah Wharton, and Mabel Ridley; recitation, "Bravo!" Winnie Lee; dance, Miriam and Kitty Wharton, Mabel and Blanche Ridley; recitation "Big Steamers," Herminia Marval; solo and chorus "Yen How" (soloist, Jack Caminos), chorus of six wives: Winnie Lee, Dorothy Blackburn, Alice Palmer, Mabel Ridley, Zillah Wharton, Dorothy Davies.

SAN ISIDRO SALE OF WORK

IN AID SUNSET HOUSE QUILMES AND "LOS COCOS" HOMES, CORDIBA.

The following is the result of the entertainment and sale of work, held in San Isidro, in aid of the above homes. The amount will be equally divided between the two institutions,

Receipts	\$835.45
Expenses	62.15
	\$773.30

Thanks are due to the performers, to those who kindly gave donations in money and cakes, to "The Buenos Aires Herald," and to "The Standard," for publicity, and also to the following who gave goods for the stalls, Messrs. Mitchells, Auld, Bagley and Co., Bradford, "Paulista" Coffee Company, Machardy, Moody, Gibson, Cassels, Moore and Tudor, Robert Grant and Co., Guy, Heger, Feeney and Co., Simons and Co., Las Palmas Produce Co., Perlander, La Blanca Argentine Freezing Company.

The successful winners of the raffles were: Mrs. W. Cowlshaw, clock; Miss Ivy van Wassenaar, doll; Mrs. Ireland, cushion; and Mrs. Collins, cruet.

BOHEMIAN CONCERT

AT BELGRANO CLUB.

A successful and enjoyable Bohemian concert was held on Saturday evening at the Belgrano Athletic Club before a large and appreciative audience. The Belgrano Club has not only the knack but the talent to make these entertainments most pleasant, and last night was no exception to their rule and their possibilities.

An excellent programme was provided, at which Mr. H. C. Thompson did the honours of the evening, assisted immensely by the talent at his call, and truthfully to such an extent that the chairman was entirely obliterated by the audience when certain artists sang. This will only describe only how excellent was the concert, the artists, how appreciative the audience, and how essential a chairman.

Apart from Mr. Ellis Griffen, whose songs attracted such an amount of welcome—they always do so—there was Mrs. Evans, who came all the way from the British Hospital to do her kindness in another sphere. She was appreciated almost as fully as her kindness as in another sphere.

Every item on the programme went well, and deservedly so, so that the Belgrano Club's Bohemian concert was a great success.

The programme was as follows:—

1. Pianoforte duet, Mrs. Heslop and Mr. Cowlshaw.
2. Song "The Trumpeter," Mr. F. F. Bideleux.
3. Violin solo, Mrs. Cowlshaw, "A swing song."
4. Song, Mr. W. H. Forget, "Give me a Garden."
6. Song, Mrs. Evans, "There is a land."
7. Song, Mr. Fairfield Magrane, "Love could I only tell thee."
8. By special request, "A village concert," Mr. R. W. Cassels.

Part II.

1. Duet, Spanish Dances, Mrs. Heslop and Mr. Cowlshaw.
2. Song, Sympathy and the curate's song, from a "Trial by Jury," Mr. Magrane.
3. Songs, Mr. Ellis Griffin, four times encored.
4. Violin, Mrs. Cowlshaw, "A Romance."
5. Song, Mr. W. H. Nye, "Star of my soul."
6. Song, Mrs. Evans, "My own folk."
7. Song, "Chorus gentlemen," Mr. F. F. Bideleux.
8. Mr. R. W. Cassels in the "Soup up to date." God save the King.

INCREASING TRAFFIC ON ALL THE RAILWAYS

AN ENCOURAGING AUGURY.

It is interesting to compare the railway returns for the past week in comparison with the same period of last year, which was the first week of the European war. Throughout the Republic there is an increase in traffic, with a corresponding increase in profits. The figures are as follows:—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Central	£ 101,000	£ 84,000	£ 17,000
Pacific Rly.	92,000	76,000	16,000
Southern	£ 77,000	£ 76,000	£ 1,000
Railway	77,000	76,000	1,000
Western Rly.	45,000	38,000	7,000
Midland Rly.	1,700	1,587	113

Other railways also show an increase for the above period in their returns. Such as the Central Cordoba £235, Rosario and Port Belgrano \$14,300, Provincial (Santa Fe) \$63,000, General of Buenos Aires \$60,402, the North Central \$50,942, Northern Argentine \$10,913, Argentine and North-western Cordoba \$6,607, Buenos Aires Central \$7,030. Furthermore the Central Uruguayan shows an increase of \$175,084.

The State railways again return figures for the first seven months of the present year, which show an appreciable increase over the first seven months of 1914. The North Central shows an increase of trade done at \$5,807,886.61, as against \$5,757,796.15 for the previous year. The Northern Argentine at \$2,417,537.80 as against \$2,326,616.06.

This shows an increase on these two railways of \$141,149.80, which is regarded as satisfactory.

FOR THE ALLIES

PROPAGANDA IN URUGUAY.

The introductory article of the twelfth number of "Por la Civilización" reviews the war under its latest phases, and by a series of cogent arguments justifies the optimistic chord of the article "Los Aliados Triunfarán." It says the hordes for some time past have been held up and do not advance one yard more in the original object of their campaign, and for them to be effectually checked and not allowed to advance, is to be defeated. The triumphal march and smashing victory anticipated by the German Army Staff was to be effected by living on the conquered enemy's country and to be sustained by the produce and food stuffs robbed from and the formidable contributions and confiscations levied on the conquered. All these dreams are being dissipated. The Germans begin to feel the pangs of hunger and misery. With their ships unmoveable in ports, factories at a standstill (except those engaged in the production of war material) no markets for their commerce, their people drained of resources, capital non-productive, and the banks striving to exist on discredited paper money, the handwriting is on the wall. The universal reprisals for Germany will be terrible, for the whole world views Germany as a hypocritical, treacherous and dangerous nation. Its products and manufactures, and the selling agents for same will be regarded with suspicion, and for a long time there will be no possible quotable price for the word of a German or his honour. The horrors of the vandalism practised in Belgium, Serbia and Poland will live in the memory of civilised peoples as an unpardonable crime in this hour of human history.

In a few months more—and there are indications already—the imperious sovereigns will be humbly begging forgiveness of the allies and of the world. But, it is hoped this will not be lightly accorded, because for years the martyrdom of Belgium, its massacred inhabitants, maltreated prisoners, the use of poisonous and asphyxiating gases are indelible stains on German character. No, the heart that has not the fibres of a Hun will not forget for years to come the women and children victims of the Zeppelin bombs and the Lusitania outrage.

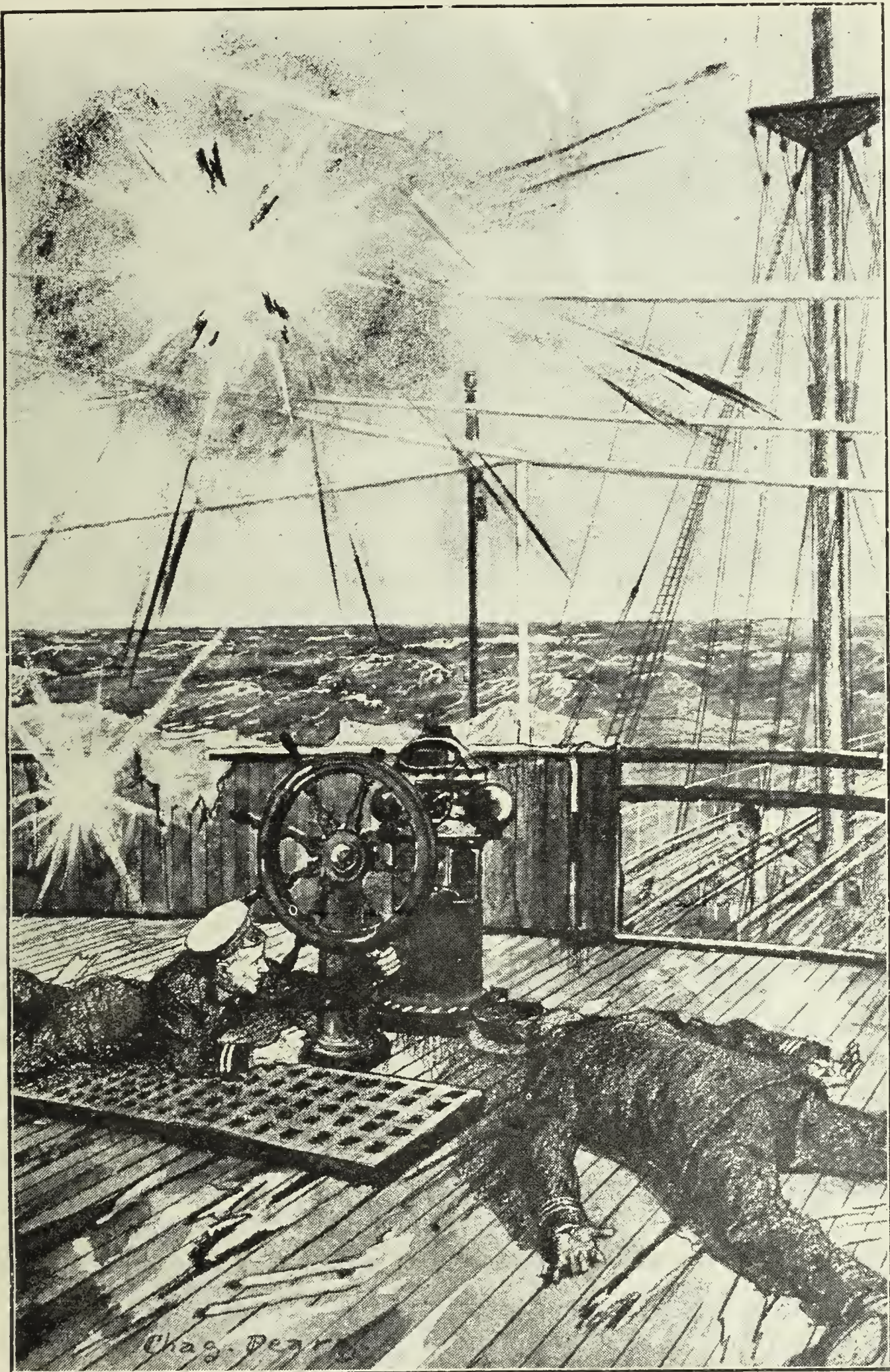
Other interesting subjects are:—"Alemania Juzgada por un Alemán," "Los Francófilos Españoles," "El Desgaste Humano en Alemania," "Como los Alemanes han Saqueado Amberes," "Digna Contestación," "La Escasez en Alemania," "También Austria Sufre Hambre," "Por qué son Bárbaros," "El Boycot a los Productos Austro-Alemanes," "Dice el Académico Francés, E. Bouteux," "Menudencias" and "La Opinión de una Norte-Americana de Sangre Teutona." This good lady who had donated \$1,000 to the German Red Cross, visited Germany and returned disgusted. She was not able to cash her American cheque and returned to the States with five pfennigs. She made a declaration thanking God she was a citizen of free America. She was convinced from the letters of soldiers she had seen in Germany, that the atrocities imputed to the Germans were far worse than had yet been published and she hoped for the emancipation of the German people from its infamous Government, by a general revolution, and that the Germany army might be annihilated for the greater welfare of the German people.

Copies of "Por la Civilización" may be obtained gratis from the Comité Franco-Anglo-Belga-Urugayo, Casilla de Correos No. 84, Montevideo.

NOT SERGEANT O'LEARY.

Incredulous Friend (to soldier invalidated home): "What—you captured four Germans by yourself? Good gracious! How did you do it?"

Tommy: "I just shouted out 'Waiter!' and they came along."—"Punch."



THE STEAMER ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN UNDER FIRE FROM A GERMAN SUBMARINE.



MEETING OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH WAR CHIEFS AT CALAIS. SIR JOHN FRENCH FACING THE CAMERA.



FRENCH TROOPS IN ALSACE WITH A CAPTURED GERMAN GUN TURNED ON THEIR ENEMY.



THE HOSPITAL SHIP PROVIDED BY THE PEOPLE OF NEW ZEALAND FOR THEIR CONTINGENTS.



WOUNDED FROM THE DARDANELLES ON A TRANSPORT.



A MONSTER GERMAN BI-PLANE, WITH TWO SETS OF ENGINES, AND MOUNTING GUNS.



THE BRILLIANT CHIEF OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN FORCES. GENERAL BOTHA AND HIS FAMILY.

Sports and Pastimes

THE TURF

PALERMO

The particular adjective that could be used to describe Sunday's meeting at Palermo is a matter of opinion. Perhaps it might be said that the programme with the exception of the Classics, was an ordinary one, and that the classics themselves were poor events. With this point of view we would disagree, because, apart from the two chief events which deserve a criticism all their own, the other six races on the programme were events of interest from one or another viewpoint, as we shall see in due course.

The course was in excellent condition, and the going easy, and it was quite within the range of possibilities that some good times would be registered on account of the strongish wind blowing down the course, which could be accounted good service to a horse when making his finish.

The result of the Premio Belgrano was a win of threequarters of a length for La Natita over Aventurero the favourite. Although Aventurero was the book candidate, the prospective winner, it was no surprise whatever to see this crack beaten. The result of the race in no way makes any alteration in our opinion concerning this son of Druid, who is not only a beautiful animal, but who should never have lost a race this season. Jockeyship has lost his races, and although one cannot possibly blame Laborde, who is now hardly of the age to compete with the vigorous riding of his younger adversaries, and who did his best, one can criticise his tactics and at the same time be permitted to wonder why the owners or trainers of this great horse do not provide him with a jockey who has natural advantages to enable him to compete with his fellows.

La Natita won, after allowing Pan Pan to make the running to the home straight. Aventurero to win should have taken the lead, should have made most of his remarkable powers and not relied on his finish, which he can make equally as well after making all the running, as when he runs a waiting race.

It was somewhat noteworthy to remark Pan Pan on the 1400 metre mark, working for his head, and we firmly believe that the event would have doubled in interest had Rivero allowed Pan Pan to go ahead as he wanted to go, he could only have lost, which was his final fate, but it would have ruined La Natita's winning chance, and perhaps have bettered Aventurero's. Be this as it may, the total result was a somewhat poor race, run in the slow time of 2.38½, and throughout to the advantage of the winner.

The Premio Olavarria, Ocurrencia's classic, held its surprises, especially in the betting. She was allowed to pay \$2.85, thanks to one section of the public believing her unbeatable and refraining from purchasing tickets, which were adjudged to be worth 2.10 or 2.20, and again to another section of the public, being so extremely foolish as to believe that Portaña had any chance at all. Our opinion that 1400 metres, 1600 metres, 2000 metres and more will not make the slightest difference to this wonderful filly, was in some degree proved.

She was never out of a canter, and when asked the question close to home came out with superb ease, and won as she liked, with her jockey sitting up on her, without the smallest effort to ride. The time was highly respectable though not wonderful, but that is really a thing apart, because the filly was never pressed. What a wonder, a world wonder, she is!

The first event was easily won by Bolin by a length and a half from Nitrico, with Zio third, in the remark-

ably fast time of 2.3, which is only fractions outside the record. Bolin was one of the favourites to flatter his supporters. Campesino was most unconvincing, and put up a really weak performance. Nitrico looked very fit and well, but showed unmistakable signs of leg weakness. However, Nitrico should win in due course.

Floridora cleverly beat the favourite, Maria Leczinska in the sprint race for youngsters, getting home by half a neck, with that strapping and useful filly. Sada Yacco, third. Perhaps the surprise of the race was the poor exhibition put up by Carmucha, of whom, at least, something was expected, but there was nothing doing. Hermosa, a debutante and a nice-looking filly, was installed third favourite, but did not run up to expectations. She got none too good a start.

Farol easily beat the favourite, Callejas, in the third event, with Tamandare showing up surprising weak in the fourth place, just behind Fint. The public had a few remarks to make concerning Papeleta's running on the previous Thursday, which created considerable amusement.

Again in the fourth event the favourite (Englander up) could do no better than run second, a length and a half behind that exceedingly useful Andrade. Espartillar could not give the weight, and the result of the race only showed what a really fine animal the Santa Teresa people possess in Andrade.

Grey Eyes won the very best event of the day at the expense of Debutante and Wotan. He was left at the post, and was shut in for the rail position in the run home, and yet even with all these disadvantages he scored a truly fine victory. Chucker Out did not by any means do his best, but we are very doubtful as to whether he could have made the least impression upon Grey Eyes. The time, too, of the event was highly creditable, 1.43 3/5 takes some doing for the 1700 metres.

In the last race of the day, the favourite Lusitano scored easily enough from Mustafa and Dijital, both the latter in spite of their 62 kilos, ran well and strongly. It was a race to the exclusion of prentices, which led to some miscalculation. This event brought to a close an afternoon's racing of entertainment and sport, and by far the most interesting event was the one that Grey Eyes annexed.

ROSARIO

The results of the meeting at Rosario on Sunday last, provided one big surprise in the victory of Nervaez, in the third race, but apart from this the public had a good and satisfactory day, although Ambicioso a hot favourite for the Premio Malicia, let them down rather badly when beaten by Miruca.

The general results were as follows:

PREMIO MARENGO, 1100 mts.

1. Verdi 56; 2. Gala Day 47; 3. Juncal II. 56; 4. Jellicoe 52. Also ran: Galupin 52 and Scala 47. The winner paid \$5.25 and \$2.75; 2nd, \$2.65. Half a neck. Time 1.8.

PREMIO MALICIA, 1400 metres

1. Miruca 55; 2. Ambicioso 57; 3. Vogler's Melody 52; 4. Don Gabriel 54. Also ran: Pagare 57, Breccaneca 55, Sotto Voce 55 and Betrayer 54. The winner paid \$13.15 and 2.55; 2nd, \$2.30; 3rd, \$4.05. Three-quarters of a length. Time 1.27½.

PREMIO MALICIA, 1400 mts.

1. Narvaez 56; 2. Apple Tart 54; 3. Tango 56; 4. Hermetica 56. Also ran: Silvano, Galliard, Marco Antonio, Blondin, Don Clorindo, Potcholo, Avelina, Barcaldina 54, Redoblona 54, Caminata 54. The winner paid \$22.95 and \$5.70; 2nd, \$2.65; 3rd, \$6.80. Three quarters of a length. Time 1.7 4/5.

PREMIO REMATE, 1600 mts.

1. Everest 57; 2. Duna 44; 3. Picador 49; 4. Lingera 44. The winner paid \$2.05; 2nd, \$2.05. Several lengths. Time 1.41½.

PREMIO MANDARIN, 1300 mts.

1. Cleipan 57; 2. Leuctress 49; 3. Suzana 52; 4. American Boy 62. Also ran: Italy, La Bulliciosa, Ladkin, Galana, Flashlight. The winner paid \$15.25 and \$7; 2nd, \$12; 3rd, \$7.10. A length. Time 1.20.

PREMIO MANOLITA, 1600 mts.

1. Lord Bramble 51; 2. Formosa 46; 3. Sopeton 51; 4. Suplente 45. Also ran: Everest, La Gordetti, Pantomina, Vinicio, Don Gabriel. The winner paid \$3.95 and \$2.90; 2nd, \$3.75; 3rd, \$7.90. A length. Time 1.41.

PREMIO MANOTON, 2200 mts.

1. Opulento 55; 2. Sunchales 52; 3. Farward 60; 4. Pan Duro 45. Also ran: Button Hole, Macabeo, Petimetre, Gigantea, and Lucifer. The winner paid \$15.10 and \$3.20; 2nd, \$2.70; 3rd, \$2.70. A half neck. Time 2.20 1/5.

LA PLATA

Sunday's meeting at La Plata provided some unexpected results, which were not exactly in favour of backers, but the racing in general provided some good sport and a few excellent finishes. Two dead heats were registered when, in the first event, Mabile and Saqueador disputed for first past the post, and again in the Premio Nota, when neither Perlino nor Juanaco could get his head in front. This Perlino succeeded doing in the run off. This event was the most exciting of the day, because Diorita who ran 3rd, was only half a head behind the dead heaters. Another good finish was when Finette beat Camorsito by a head. Mal Palo was the great surprise of the meeting and paid out the highly respectable figure of \$74.80. The results were as follows:

PREMIO NAVARRO, 1600 mts.

1. Mabile 54; 1. Saqueador 43; 3. Renta. A dead heat; 1½ lengths. Time 1.41. Dividends: Mabile \$9.80 and \$10.70. Saqueador \$8.40 and \$7.80. Also ran: Effusion, Divino. Glou Glou (4), Edgardo, Licinio.

PREMIO NERICIA, 1400 mts.

1. Variacion 45; 2. Grandval 52; 3. Coquin. Won by half a neck; 2½ lengths. Time 1.28 1/5. Dividends: Variacion \$25 and \$8.50; Grandval \$5.40. Also ran: Didur, Fable, Pirincho, Macaulay (4).

PREMIO NEUTRAL, 1600 mts.

1. Puro 53; 2. Saltarin 46; 3. Farrista 49. Won by 2 lengths; 2½ lengths. Time 1.41 1/5. Dividends: Puro \$13.70 and \$10; Saltarin \$8.10. Farrista \$10. Also ran: Forajido, Periwinkle, Gorrión, Alta Mar II (4), Monarch, Pionon, Chiquitina, Condarco, Ibicuí, Duquesita, John Wood, Sigfrido.

PREMIO NIKEL, 1300 mts.

1. Mal Palo 53; 2. Galleguita 51; 3. Weyman 53. Won by 4 lengths; 3 lengths. Time 1.21 2/5. Dividends: Mal Palo \$74.80 and \$11.90; Galleguita \$3.80; Weyman \$6. Also ran: Don Paul, El Rey, Seguidor, Bayonne, V. Flower (4), Hirmita, Pitina II.

PREMIO NONDINA, 2200 mts.

1. Pretty Boy 47; 2. Normando 62; 3. Liberty. Won by a head; 4 lengths. Time 2.18 1/5. Dividends: Pretty Boy \$4.30 and \$3.30; Normando \$4. Also ran: Fox and Paul Pons.

PREMIO NOTA, 1500 mts.

1. Perlino 54; 1. Juanuco 55; 3. Diorita 47. A dead heat; half a head. Time 1.36 1/5. Dividends: Perlino \$8.60 and \$6.20; Juanuco \$8.20 and \$5.60; Diorita \$5.40. Also ran: Nubifer, Bonci, Matatias, V. Chief, Marabú, Per Baco, La Tubau, Cata Adair, Isolina II, Cebada (4), Fine Mouche, Ehontée.

PREMIO NINICIE, 1400 mts.

1. Finette 55; 2. Camorsito 57; 3. Villemil 54. Won by a head; 1½

DAVID ENGLANDER--JOCKEY?

Why Papeleta Lost

SEVEN MONTHS' RECORDS

(By Our Racing Representative.)

The criticisms that have been passed upon the jockey, David Englander, in more than one of our contemporaries, for his exhibition of riding on Papeleta last Thursday may or may not be well deserved. It is perfectly possible to agree with much that has been said concerning Englander, but there is one point, and perhaps this of paramount importance, that has been forgotten and neglected, and that is his utter incapacity in the saddle, when mounted on young horses, and his doubtful capacity on other horses.

Every racegoer is aware that no jockey grows wings--least of all David Englander--but at the same time it will be interesting to carefully inquire into his record for this year, before we pass sentence of utter roguery upon him, and we shall see that while there are cases, perhaps a number of them, in which he has ridden to advantage--his own probably--we shall observe in general that rank, bad riding, especially of youngsters, is at the bottom of many failures, which without careful judgment might appear to be fraudulent.

In the first place an expert racing man (and by this term we do not only mean a racegoer, but an actual rider of race-horses) from England would point out the nature of Englander's seat on a horse and would logically prove it faulty. Secondly, one has only to remember this seat to know what poor hands he must have because every rider knows that one depends upon the other, and that bad hands used on young horses are infinitely more effective than on old stagers. That Englander should be warned off the Palermo track we can almost agree, but from a different point of view to that which generally obtains. To a great number of racegoers the very fact that this jockey is riding in a race takes the pleasure clean out of the event, because he has earned for himself such an unenviable reputation which is summed up in the phrase, "What about Englander, can he put it across us?" This "putting it across" the public shows exactly the spirit of the public, and the nature of the jockey. How and why this feeling has arisen can be best answered by the man himself, and at the same time even his own figures may surprise him. But before we pass to these we should say that Englander might well be dispensed with at Palermo, not only on account of the manner he takes the pleasure out of a race in which he rides, but mainly because he cannot ride and ruins many a good two-year-old and young horse. We can point to many examples and why the owners and trainers of these animals tolerate him it is impossible to prove, though it can be guessed at. Let us glance at his 1915 record:--

During the month of January he rode 34 times with 11 wins. He won 3 times on favourites, which paid \$3.15, \$5.80, and \$6.50 respectively. He lost four races on favourites, while on the other hand he won on outsiders some very surprising races, paying \$18.80, \$44.15, and \$19.60. On

lengths. Time 1.28 2/5. Dividends: Finette \$9.10 and \$4.10; Camorsito \$7.20; Villemil \$13.70. Also ran: Floweret, Copete (4), Estambul, M. de Oro, Hamburgo, Genia, Fécida, Sagonia, Herb, Jolle Jeu.

PREMIO NOVEDAD, 1600 mts.

1. Menianto 47; 2. Pilleria 48; 3. Divagadora. Won by half a length; 1½ lengths. Time 1.40 4/5. Dividends: Menianto \$5.60 and \$4.20; Pilleria \$3.40. Also ran: Charlotte, Electro (4), Neleo, Sibarita.

Perlino won the run off of the dead heat by 1½ lengths from Juanuco and paid \$2.90, Time 1.35.

second favourites he won three races, paying \$7.55, \$7.60, and \$8.60. He never had a ride on a two-year-old. This is perhaps an average record.

In February he had 30 rides and four wins, out of which he rode the favourite to victory three times and the second favourite once. He lost races on seven favourites, and got no wins or places on outsiders. He rode six two-year-olds, of which five were made favourite. He won on 2 of these.

March saw him out 13 times, riding two favourites, on both of which he lost. He rode two winners, both outsiders, paying \$14.40 and \$30.90. He rode five two-year-olds and failed with all of them. Peculiar!

April was a month which has much to say. 27 rides, four wins, seven times on a favourite; six defeats; six times on a second favourite; six defeats. He won three races on outsiders paying \$7.95, \$13.30, and \$9.25. The favourite he rode paid \$5.35. He had three mounts on two-year-olds and failed every time. May saw him out 34 times with 9 wins, 4 times winning on the favourite, 6 times losing on the favourite. Three times winning on outsiders which paid \$10.85, \$12.85, and \$11.50. He rode twelve two-year-olds, winning on one of them. Out of these twelve he was on the favourite two-year-old four times, and never won once.

June: 39 rides; nine wins. Thrice home on the favourite, and seven times a loser on the favourite. Six wins on outsiders, which paid \$17.35, \$6.35, \$12.95, \$8.75, \$8.40, and \$9.05 respectively. He rode 16 two-year-olds, won on three of them (two favourites) lost on 13 of them (five favourites).

July: 31 rides; three wins. Seven times on the favourite, twice winning on them, but it should be noted what they paid, namely \$16.50 and \$7.85. He rode one outsider to victory paying \$14.30.

His two-year-old record was appalling. 15 rides, 0 wins. Five times on the favourite, five times on the second favourite. The month of August has been more appalling still, so far as young horse flesh is concerned.

Therefore, excluding August, we have the following record of 208 rides, 42 wins, 16 wins on favourites, 37 losses on favourites, 26 wins on outsiders.

These facts are interesting, but still more so is England's record on two-year-olds, and it will prove our point concerning his incapacity to ride.

55 rides, 7 wins, 5 wins on a favourite, 13 losses on a favourite, 0 wins on an outsider.

There is one thing to point out which cold figures do not give. England loses on a favourite or wins with it, and then reverses the proceedings with any marked difference in weight, but it is to his riding of two-year-olds that we can point out that he loses on them and other jockeys win on them. We will furnish two concrete examples. Estribor versus Faucheur. Estribor is the better, England acknowledges it by riding it win he has his choice. A favourite, it loses, and yet he tried for all he was worth. There was no pulling Sun-Yat-Sen. When ridden by England a 3-year-old, but as few know some six months younger than other three-year-olds. He has never won yet when pounds in the best of the weights, yet Denna, a baby boy and a very decent little rider, can win on him and it was not the 'prentice allowance that did it as a reference to the book will prove.

At the end of three weeks of married life, a Southern dandy returned to the minister who had performed the ceremony and asked for a divorce. After explaining that he could not grant divorces, the minister tried to dissuade his visitor from trying out his intention of getting a saying:

You must remember, Sam, that I promised to take 'Liza' for better or worse."

"Sir, I know dat, boss," rejoined the dandy; "but—Liza she wuss I took her for."

GOLF

SAN ANDRES v. ARGENTINE G.C.

A team of Argentine Club golfers visited San Andres on Sunday for playing in the Inter-Club Championship, and after an enjoyable day's golf returned the losers by 8 matches to 10.

Morning play consisted of the singles, in which play was even, each side gaining 6 points. It was in the foursomes that the home team came out on top, and thus succeeded in winning by a margin of 2 matches. The course was in perfect condition.

The scores were as follows:—

SINGLES.			
San Andres.		Arg. Golf C.	
J. A. Brown.....	0	S. Smiles.....	1
J. May.....	1	F. Elortondo.....	0
C. A. M. Watt....	1	Dr. M. J. Petty.....	0
A. K. Green.....	1	A. Leslie.....	0
A. Kidd.....	1	S. W. Lewis.....	1
E. J. Drysdale....	1	W. Agar.....	0
C. H. Bartlett....	0	G. A. Leitch.....	1
A. Livock.....	1	M. G. Guerrico.....	0
H. Dornning.....	0	C. G. Dodds.....	1
C. Bradbury.....	1	G. C. Dunn.....	1
R. Paton.....	0	C. G. Palmer.....	1
V. G. G. Scroggie..	0	A. J. Wilson.....	1

FOURSOMES.

Brown and May.....	1	Smiles and Leitch.....	0
Watt and Bartlett.....	1	Leslie and Elortondo.....	1
Green and Kidd.....	0	Petty and Lewis.....	1
Drysdale and Livock.....	1	Agar and Dodds.....	0
Dornning and Scroggie.....	1	Wilson and G. Guerrico.....	0
Bradbury and Paton.....	1	Dunn and Palmer.....	1
Matches.....	4		2
Singles.....	6		6
	10		8

ARGENTINE G. C. II. v. SAN ANDRES II.

The second string of the above Clubs met on the Argentine Club's links at Palermo, and as in the case of their first team, the San Andrians proved successful, but by just double the homesters' score. 12 matches to 6 was the result. The weather was ideal, but the most accurate golf was none too easy on account of the wind, still play was good and was thoroughly enjoyed.

The results of the matches were as follows:—

SINGLES.			
San Andrés.		Arg. Golf C.	
H. L. Kidd.....	1	J. G. Galvez.....	0
H. D. McMaster..	1	F. Dowling.....	0
H. K. Loos.....	1	R. N. Mackenzie..	0
W. C. Knightley..	1	G. E. Leslie.....	0
A. M. McCrum.....	1	H. Mohr-Bell.....	1
F. W. Dodd.....	1	H. Hueyo.....	0
J. Pillitz.....	1	R. H. Roberts.....	0
J. J. Pratt.....	1	H. C. Thompson.....	1
H. F. Bulman.....	0	Dr. Mendes.....	1
Lee Prettyman....	0	A. Sansinena.....	1
D. F. McKittrick..	1	Geo. Munro.....	0
H. L. Prettyman..	1	Dr. R. C. Cranwell.....	0

FOURSOMES.			
Crum and Knightley....	1	Leslie and Mohr-Bell.....	0
Kidd and Loos.....	1	Galvez and McKenzie.....	0
Lee Prettyman and McKittrick..	0	Sansinena and Munro.....	1
Dodd and Pillitz.....	0	Hueyo and Roberts.....	1
McMaster and Prettyman....	1	Dowling and Thompson.....	0
Pratt and Bulman.....	0	Cranwell and Mendez.....	1
Matches.....	3		3
Singles.....	9		3
	12		6

PACIFIC RAILWAY v. JUNIN.

Junin golfers visited the links of the Pacific Railway on Sunday last, and although Messrs. J. Wilkinson and R. Allen were the only players to

meet with success for their side, the various rounds were voted enjoyable, and were somewhat closer than the final scores indicated. These were as follows:—

SINGLES.			
Junin.		P. Railway.	
H. Brodhurst....	0	J. G. Clayton.....	1
T. F. Griffiths....	0	H. Nicholls.....	1
J. Wilkinson.....	1	A. H. Barnett.....	0
R. W. Allen.....	1	C. O'Ryan.....	0
W. Barker.....	0	A. Mayne.....	1
E. Moore-Wilson..	0	F. A. Chiswell.....	1
C. Downes.....	0	J. G. Bryans.....	1
W. Hovel.....	0	E. W. Wilson.....	1
Total.....	2		6

FOURSOMES.			
Griffiths and Wilkinson.....	0	Clayton and Nicholls.....	1
Brodhurst and Allen.....	0	Barnett and O'Ryan.....	1
Barker and Downes.....	0	Mayne and Chiswell.....	1
Moore-Wilson and Hovel.....	0	Bryans and Willson.....	1
Matches.....	0		4
Singles.....	2		6
Total.....	2		10

QUILMES GOLF CLUB.

THE KELLY CUP.

Further play for the Kelly Cup was indulged in by a few members of the Quilmes Golf Club on Sunday, and sufficient progress was made to leave only the finals and semi-finals to be played. Mr. W. J. Shilton defeated Mr. P. A. Grassick, and Mr. H. C. Simmons disposed of H. E. Hetley.

The winners of these matches, together with Messrs. W. C. Patterson and S. W. Croker will, in due course, meet in the semi-finals.

Afternoon play was devoted to mixed foursomes.

SAN ISIDRO GOLF CLUB.

MONTHLY HANDICAP.

On the links of the San Isidro Club on Sunday, play was indulged in for the honour of heading the list of the monthly handicap. Mr. S. O. Marshall was the successful player, as he returned an excellent gross score of 87. A large number of players took out cards, and the following were the scores of those returned:—

	Out.	In.	Tot.	Hp.	Nt.
S. O. Marshall.....	47	40	87	10	77
C. H. Jukes.....	43	45	88	10	88
A. M. Haynes.....	48	48	96	18	78
E. Pueyrredon.....	45	51	96	18	78
H. E. Laurence.....	54	49	103	24	79
A. R. Larreta.....	49	46	95	16	79
F. Leitch.....	46	46	92	12	80
E. Virasoro.....	49	47	96	16	80
S. G. Follett.....	47	51	98	18	80
G. F. Rae.....	50	46	96	15	81
H. K. James.....	45	42	87	4	83
A. H. Wade.....	51	53	104	20	84
G. Lewis-Jones.....	50	59	109	24	85
W. J. Boddy.....	51	48	99	13	86
G. Alexander.....	49	46	95	9	86
F. H. Jones.....	50	52	102	15	87

HURLINGHAM CLUB.

MONTHLY COMPETITION (HANDICAP.)

The above competition took place at Hurlingham on Sunday last, the winner being Mr. R. W. Denton, with a net score of 81. 23 cards were taken out, of which the following were returned:—

	Gross.	H'cp.	Score.	Nett
R. W. Denton.....	96	15	81	
G. C. Drysdale.....	91	8	83	
T. B. Birmingham..	102	18	84	
J. W. Barclay.....	89	5	84	
A. Courtenay Luck..	94	8	86	
N. W. Jackson.....	96	10	86	
H. Tully Grigg.....	92	5	87	
B. G. Guy.....	99	12	87	
A. N. Guy.....	97	10	87	
H. E. Powell-Jones..	101	14	87	
E. R. Gifford.....	105	18	87	
E. L. Rumboll.....	98	10	88	
F. J. Mendl.....	110	18	92	
A. G. Erskine Shaw..	110	16	94	
J. R. Garrod.....	109	12	97	

LAWN TENNIS

AMERICAN TOURNAMENT AT QUILMES.

Some twenty members of the Quilmes Lawn Tennis Club turned out to play in the American Tournament which had been arranged for Sunday afternoon. Messrs. Sinclair and Veitch came out the best, both with their net and their gross scores, which were 54 and 66 respectively. The details of the scores are given below. A thoroughly enjoyable day's tennis was indulged in, and there were no few surprises when play concluded.

Won. H'cp. Tot.

Geo. Sinclair and R. Veitch.....	54	12	66
G. C. L. East and S. Rennison.....	35	23	58
R. J. Buck and E. Sinclair.....	31	25	56
S. U. Leonard and P. J. N. Rowstron.....	50	4	54
H. W. Williams and W. R. C. McKelvey..	26	28	54
A. W. Woodhouse and B. G. Moverley.....	46	0	46
Reginald Lee and F. W. Steed.....	39	5	44
A. J. Avery and A. S. Hawtree.....	13	30	43
A. D. Bell and G. S. Hall.....	30	12	42
T. G. Steed and J. S. Wood.....	36	5	41

RUGBY

THE KNOCK OUT CUP FINAL.

BELGRANO (5 PTS.) v. BUENOS AIRES (14 PTS.)

The Lomas Ground was, on Sunday afternoon, the venue of the final match for the Knock Out Cup between Buenos Aires R.F.C. and Belgrano.

After a fast game and somewhat severe struggle, Buenos Aires ran out the winners with a score of two goals and a dropped goal (14 points) to a goal (5 points). Mr. H. B. Heatlie refereed the match.

For the winners a fine game was played by Gahan and Mackern, and for the losers Scott, Bourne, and Watson were prominent.

The game was a fast and open one, the forwards generally controlling most of the game. At the commencement play favoured Belgrano, but the B. A. defence was very sound. First score was registered by Darch, who cleverly ran over for Bush to convert. Up to this time play strongly favoured the Belgrano Club, but from now onwards the tide turned in favour of B. A. The second half saw Macadam dribble over and score, Smyth converted, and a little later Gahan repeated these tactics and again scored for Smyth to convert. The last score was a clever dropped goal by Smyth, who thus put his side well ahead, and it was incidentally due to his kicking that the match ended in the score already noted.

The teams were as follows:—

Buenos Aires.—Mackern; Trillia, Martin, Walker and Beardmore; Mold and Smyth; Wigg, Gahan, McCall, Heroit, Macadam, Cox, Etchandy, and Drysdale.

Belgrano.—Bush; Fenwick, Sinclair, Charlton, and Van Deurs; Watson and Piper; Scott, Bourne, Nisbett, Darch, De Meyier, Whittington, Troncoso, and Cullerne.

SAN ANDRES.

An open mixed foursome (medal play) will take place at San Andres on Saturday, August 21, in aid of the British Patriotic Fund. The prizes are presented by Mr. James Marjoribanks. Entrance fee \$5 m/n for each couple, which can be paid on the ground before starting. Members of all clubs are invited to take part. Entries close on Thursday, August 19 and should be sent, mentioning players' handicaps, to Mr. V. G. Scroggie or Mr. B. W. Gardom, Club Ingles, 478 Bme. Mitre. A time sheet can be seen at Mr. Robert Grant's, 536 Cangallo, where entries can be made, and players are requested to mention their handicaps.

FOOTBALL

ARGENTINA V. URUGUAY

COMPETITION FOR THE LIPTON CUP.

The great interest taken in the destination of the Lipton Cup this year was evidenced in the large number of spectators; not since the visit of Swindon has such a large crowd been present, the lowest estimate is 18,000, and this must rather be below the actual figure. The formation of the Argentine team was, as usual, the cause of much argument, and public opinion placed it as strong in defence, but weak in attack; whilst the Uruguayan combination was better balanced. Greeted with rounds of applause the two teams made their appearance at 2.40 and after the usual preliminaries a start was made at 2.45, the Argentine captain electing to defend the upper end facing the sun. Wind was not strong enough to be of any consequence.

From the kick-off the visitors made two attacks, both being dealt with by the home backs, then the home forwards came along and should have scored twice in the first eight minutes but for ill-luck. On the first occasion Viale from the wing missed an open goal, on the next Marcovechio fell over the ball within a yard of the line and Varela cleared. The Uruguayans now took charge of the game, and attack followed attack, the passing of the forwards being magnificent. After 25 minutes' play their efforts were rewarded, Pendi-bene beating the backs in a sprint, shot hard giving Rithner no earthly chance.

After this score the Argentines made an effort to regain control, but were soon again on the defensive, while Rithner was called on to save on various occasions. Ten minutes from half-time, Hayes got through and looked all over a scorer, but Saporitti saved in a magnificent manner, reaping a well-earned harvest of applause. Half-time arrived with the visitors pressing, and the score

Uruguay 1; Argentina 0.

On resumption it was seen that the Argentine team was a changed body; they went to work in a business-like fashion and the spectators were treated to some beautifully directed passing, while the backs and half-backs broke up their opponent's attempts at combination. The enthusiasm of the crowd was slowly roused and came to fever heat, 17 minutes after the restart when Marcovechio scored the equalizing goal. This point was the result of a pretty piece of work by the whole line, and the goalie had no chance. From now on the Uruguayans began to slack, while the home team improved, Saporitti made some fine saves, and corner followed on corner. Thirty minutes had passed before the winning goal was scored, when a beautiful centre from the right wing was taken on the hop by Hayes and a roar of applause announced that Argentina was leading. No further scoring took place, though both goalies were called on and found at home. The end came with the home team on the war path. Final result:

Uruguay 1; Argentina 2.

There is no doubt that Sunday's match was one of the best played for the Lipton Cup, and although one or two individual parts of the Argentine team might be improved on, still the whole was strong. The defence was the best and at all times proved capable, John Brown specially was a tower of strength. The halves were a magnificent line, Badaraco being a shade better, though Garcia's head was very prominent. The forwards did not understand one another, and at first many passes went begging; during the last forty minutes of the match, however, they were worth watching. Viale is not the outside left of former years, and both Ohaco and Marcovechio are inclined to hang on to the ball when passes

SERBIAN RED CROSS FUND

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT

On Friday last a successful concert was held in Prince George's Hall in aid of the Red Cross Funds of Serbia and Montenegro. Mr. E. Stein, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, at the opening delivered a lengthy address in which he pointed out that while, quite rightly, Belgium had occupied so much attention, the other allies who were not so strongly represented in the Argentine should not be forgotten.

The musical portion of the programme was excellent, Signorita Gilda dalla Rizza, from the Colon Theatre, sang Santuzza's recitative from Cavalleria Rusticana for which she was encored. Mdlle Chalot again delighted her audience with her harp playing, while the instrumental music given by Mdlle. Romaro was perfect. Madame Chambroux on the piano, Madame Coemme Cestier with her recitations, gave other items on the programme which were greatly appreciated. While successful financially, and while musically perfect in its art, the concert in general was cold and flat, and the organisation left much to be desired. Amongst those present were the Ministers and representatives of France, Belgium, Russia, etc. including Sir Reginald Tower, British Minister, and Mr. H. G. Mackie, H.B.M. Consul.

The programme was as follows:— Part I.—1. Address by Mr. E. Stein, Russian Chargé d'Affaires; 2. Violin Solos, "Reverie" (Vieuxtemps) and "Souvenir" (Drdla), Mdlle. Nerina Romaro; 3. Songs, Signorita Gilda dalla Rizza; 4. Harp Solos "Ballade" (Zabel), "Pres du Moulin" (Tedeschi), Mdlle. Heléne Chalot.

Part II.—1. Trio (four movements) Azensky, Mdlle. Romaro; 2. Recitations, Mdlle. Coemme Cestier; 3. Piano solos, "Estudio" Op. 10, Chopin, "Arlesienne" Bizet-Delaborde, "Dance Rustique" Dubois, Mdlle. Pouja de Chambroux; 4. Violoncello, "Czardas" Fischer, "Gavotte" Popper, Mdlle. Fernanda Romaro.

The accompanist was Signor Martino.

COAL FROM CHILE

UNDER CONSIDERATION BY THE RAILWAYS.

Amongst the latest telegrams from Chile reference is made to the fact that certain Argentine railways are considering the adoption of Chilean coal. At the commencement of the war there was an almost complete paralysis of mineral output and in Argentine circles the possibility of an increasing trade with Chili, which is thought would be possible if the railways give orders for coal, is looked upon with satisfaction.

would be more beneficial to their side. Rithner in goal was the great goalkeeper he always is. The Uruguayans were one and all good, they were faster than the home side and evidently have played together a good deal, as their combination was splendid. H. Alfano had charge of the whistle and the teams were:

Argentinos: Juan José Rithner (Porteño); A. A. Chiappe (River Plate) and Juan D. Brown (Quilmes); Alberto Olivari (San Isidro), Cándido Garcia (River Plate) and Jerónimo Badaraco (San Isidro); A. Fraga Patrao (River Plate), Alberto Ohaco (Racing), Alberto Marcovechio (Racing), Harris Hayes (Rosario Central) and José Viale (Newells Old Boys).

Uruguayans: Cayetano Saporitti (Wanderers); José Benincasa (River Plate) and M. Varela (Peñarol); Jorge O. Gacheco (Bristol), B. Saporitti (Peñarol), B. Saporitti (Peñarol) and A. Banzino (Nacional); José Pérez (Peñarol), Pablo Dacal (Nacional), José Pendi-bene (Peñarol), Angel Romano (Nacional) and A. Lázaro (Nacional).

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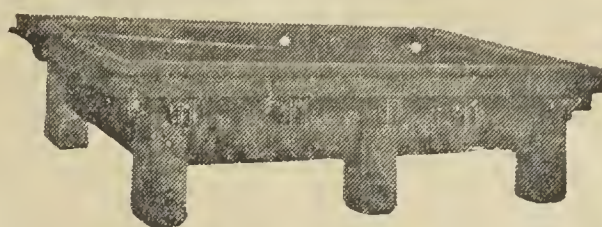
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GRAIN FOR THE ENEMY?

Exportation to Scandinavia.

"TIMES OF ARGENTINA'S" CAMPAIGN

"The Times of Argentina" is still pursuing its sane and soundly reasoned campaign in favour of the regulation of the grain export trade with Scandinavia.

In yesterday's issue, "The Times" published tables demonstrating the enormous and probably unjustifiable increase in the maize exportation to the Baltic nations, and, commenting on the subject, said:—

"We have to thank our esteemed contemporary, "The Buenos Aires Herald" for some kindly words regarding our small campaign to obtain fair competition for the Scandinavian business. It was in no spirit of antagonism to the Scandinavian peoples that we commenced our arguments on this subject, but in a desire to have all grain exporting firms of Argentina placed on a parity of condition. At the present moment the Anglo-French firms are not allowed to, or are afraid to, transact business with Scandinavia, owing to the risk of the shipments eventually finding their way into German ports. We contend that a system should be evolved whereby all firms be allowed to compete for orders going, and we have suggested, as a means to this end, that an arrangement be come to whereby legitimate Scandinavian business be proved and thrown open to free competition, whilst that which is not so proved be advised as suspicious and the firms carrying it out be warned of the probability of the closure of their London offices, which would imply the destruction of their chartering business. The adoption of such a suggestion would benefit the importing nations by freeing the ships engaged in their legitimate trade from possible capture and delay, it would materially simplify the task of the British navy and it would throw honest trade open to free competition. Surely in such a suggestion there can be nothing derogatory to the countries which border Germany, for we do not confine ourselves to the Scandinavian nations but include Holland, Switzerland and Roumania. At present there is considerable cause for friction. Injustice is unwittingly committed, a spirit of antagonism prevails and mutual confidence is lacking. Yet such should not exist, for it is recognised that Great Britain has the right to capture and revise, whilst the Governments of the countries bordering Germany have expressed their willingness to prevent contraband."

NELSON LINER'S ESCAPE

Highland Corrie Attacked

SUCCEEDS IN REACHING TILBURY

London, August 16.

The Nelson liner, Highland Corrie, which left Buenos Aires on July 20, is reported to have been badly damaged by a torpedo discharged by a German submarine, when within a day's sail of London. The ship was due on Saturday, but has been detained by her injuries. No details are available at present.

The Nelson liner, Highland Corrie, has been docked at Tilbury, after a narrow escape from destruction by a submarine.

THE FORESTAL CO.

A FLUTTER IN THE DOVECOTE

"Santafecino" writes as follows:—

"The complete and two-sided report of the ordinary general meeting of the Forestal Company in London, which has lately come to hand, will be scrutinised with interest by those who read an article published in "The Herald" on July 29, criticising certain statements made by the Baron d'Erlanger, and published in the report under the heading "Far Reaching Measures."

Had this criticism been more exhaustive, and had it extended itself beyond the limits of the Buenos Aires offices of the Company, it would have come across rich supplies of German jobs in the Santa Fé and Chaco establishments of the Forestal Company, where, I am informed 75 per cent of the higher administration officials, mechanics and workmen (excluding the *peonada*) are German, or at best Swiss of German extraction. Many of these men are not technical experts, and they could have been replaced without a stoppage of the factories occurring.

However, I learn that the Company's Inspector General, Herr Augusto Rohr, has left on a visit to Buenos Aires to arrange with the board as to what is to be done prior to the arrival of the London Managing Director, Mr. Baldwin. This gentleman had the misfortune to lose a brother by the sinking of the Lusitania, and consequently has every reason to have no sympathy towards the enemy. But as he has so large a hostile majority to contend with it is to be hoped that his endeavours to get some practical patriotism into the concern, will not meet with the same fate as those of his predecessor and co-director, Mr. Ogilvie."

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW

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FRIDAY

It may not be strictly correct to speak of the Agricultural Exposition at Palermo as the "annual festival" of the swing, as the "annual festival" of the Sociedad Rural Argentina, because that body holds a number of annual shows every year, but for the majority of camp men, and certainly for the city dwellers, it is the one and only "annual show." It is the occasion when the Society brings before the public in complete array the many and varied products of the country's great rural industries, and generally it is an exhibition which for quantity and quality rivals the most important agricultural shows of England, after which it is fashioned and managed.

This year's show at Palermo, although not officially opened till Sunday last, which is "the" day for the general public, was really inaugurated on Friday, when all the exhibits were on the ground and the judging commenced. The weather was favourable, though overcast and somewhat bleak towards the end of the day, and there was a very large attendance. Breeders and exhibitors, as well as estancieros and farmers from all parts of the Republic, were present, and there was also a fair sprinkling of visitors from neighbouring countries and the United Kingdom. The judging by the gentlemen brought from the British Isles to undertake this onerous task, was followed with critical eye. Generally speaking, it gave entire satisfaction, although, of course, there was some difference of opinion brought about quite naturally by each critic's judgment being based on his own accepted standards, which might not be those of the particular judge.

As is usual in this great cattle-breeding country, the Shorthorn classes attracted most interest, and the judges wasted no time in proceeding to allot the awards. The entries, though not as numerous as we have seen them, were of good quality. Many visiting experts said they had never seen such a representative and uniformly good collection of high class Shorthorns at any previous show. That such praise could honestly be given speaks well for the class of cattle in this country, and the skill and care of breeders, seeing that many establishments have suffered heavily during the past two years through bad seasons and the prevalence of disease. As a matter of fact, the effects of "aftosa" were plainly visible yesterday in some of the stock.

Among the Herefords, considerable interest was shown, though it did not equal in strength the interest shown in the Shorthorns.

The judging started at nine a.m. with Shorthorns, Herefords, Percherons and sheep, and before the day closed a fairly large portion of the judges' task had been got through.

OFFICIALS AND JUDGES

Chief steward: Emilio Meyer Pellegrini.

Steward for cattle: Carlos M. Duggan.

Steward for horses: Jacobo J. Paravicini.

Steward for sheep: Eduardo Lan Yaniz.

Shorthorns "a galpon."—Judge, A. W. Law; secretaries: Sebastian Casares, Manuel J. Guiraldes jr.

Shorthorns "a palenque."—Judge, Guillermo B. Whigham; secretaries: German Petersen, Alejandro Casares.

Herefords "a galpon y palenque."—Judge, J. Compton; secretaries: Juan D. Nelson, Carlos German Frers.

Aberdeen Angus "a galpon y palenque."—Judge, George Cran; secretaries: Luis T. Nelson, Carlos German Hoevel.

Milch breeds.—Judges: Angel Leanes, Enrique Fynn jr., and Cayetano Martinoli; secretary, Mauricio Perez Catan.

Hackneys and light horses.—Judge, W. T. Hayr; secretaries: Celedonio V. Pereda, Jaime Gomez.

Percheron and Boulonnais. — Judges: Emilio Herrera R. Lanus.

Clydesdale and Suffolk Punch. — Judge, George Cran; secretaries: L. T. Nelson, Carlos G. Hoevel.

Shire.—Judge, W. T. Hayr; secretaries: Celedonio V. Pereda, Jaime Gomez.

Merino Argentino. — Judge, Julian Frers.

Lincoln. — Judge, Charles Clarke; secretaries: Raul Caldwell, Saturnino Zemborain jr.

Black face sheep.—Judge, J. Compton; secretaries: Juan D. Nelson, Carlos German Frers.

Pigs.—Judge, Charles Clarke; secretaries: Raul Caldwell, Saturnino Zemborain jr.

ald, was placed at the head of the line from which position his superiority was never seriously challenged. From the ring side he appeared to be a beautifully well fleshed bull and deserving of his place. The runner-up in this class was Normando, who won in his class at Rosario. The third ticket went to an exhibit of Messrs. C. E. and B. Duggan, which was considered to be one of the most typical bulls on parade. The mentions went to exhibits of Messrs. Francisco and Arturo Molina, La Plata, "San Agustin," and Sr. Celedonio Pereda for two meritorious specimens of the breed.

The second class brought out 28 entries, and the first prize was awarded to Sanquhar's Mowbray, a beautifully backed bull which showed well on parade. This bull was possibly not as good on his shoulders as he might have been, but notwithstanding he was a magnificent animal. The second ticket was awarded to Quilmes Shenley, 5, the property of Sr. Leonardo Pereyra, and was considered by many experts to have the makings of a great sire. The third award fell to a beautifully presented specimen from "Las Palmas," the property of Sr. Urquiza.

The following class comprised 41 entries, and for a considerable time that sweet, though somewhat small red bull shown by Sres. Vivot headed the line, but to be afterwards displaced by Storm Signal, shown by Sr. B. Gimenez Paz. The third winner in this class was a most meritorious example from the well-known Cabaña of Sr. Villatte Olaguer, beautifully shown and likely to be again heard of.

In the fourth class the competition was exceptionally strong, when some 52 superb specimens of the Shorthorn breed were submitted for the judge's verdict. The numbers entering the ring were not as numerous as the entries catalogued, but the few remaining animals were left in their stalls suffering from lameness or effects of their recent railway journey. The first animal to be placed in the leading position was that magnificent specimen of the Shorthorn breed shown by Messrs. Ignacio Goñi e Hijos. The judge, after a thorough scrutiny of the leading animals, finally selected the compact though smaller bull, the property of Sr. Julio Peña. In no small way this bull deserved his triumph to that well-known expert Mr. George Matheson, who showed his triumph to that well-known expert applauded for his well merited suc-

SATURDAY

Saturday morning broke clear and fine, but cold, and with a strong wind blowing, the latter making matters none too pleasant for the judges, who had to resume their duties at the Palermo showground.

Mr. A. W. Law commenced operations in the Shorthorn ring a few minutes after 9 o'clock, there being quite a large gathering of interested spectators to witness the first lot of bulls entering. Mr. W. T. Hayr made a beginning with the Shire horses in the small ring situated between the horse and bull galpones, while Mr. Charles Clarke was busy awarding the prizes in the pig section.

After breakfast Mr. W. B. Whigham placed the winners in the a palenque Shorthorn classes, selecting the large ring to work in. From start to finish there was a large assemblage of visitors, the surrounding spacious grand stands being requisitioned to provide comfortable seating accommodation. It was only natural to find the largest attendance around the enclosure in which Mr. A. W. Law was working.

JUDGING THE SHORTHORNS

in the principal pedigree classes, and the first lot to parade before him were the 137 bulls comprising the 7th class for two-year-olds. There was no outstanding winner at first examination, but it was not very long before Sr. M. A. Martinez de Hoz's "Favourite 2nd," a good thick roan son of that grand bull, Lord Douglas, was placed at the head of the line, a position he rather easily held at the finish. Next to him stood a good useful bull in "Sanquhar's Vulcan Santa Ana," by Ascott Vulcan, and third ticket went to a shapely good-coloured roan "King's Seal," coming from the herd of Dr. J. M. Malbran. Messrs. C. E. and B. Duggan's "Gold Clip," by Strowan Archduke out of Gilliver 36th, was a close fourth, while the next best of a big lot of real good bulls was "Azucenaga Regent," nicely presented from Sr. Carlos V. Aloguer's Olivos Cabaña.

Class 8 was not so strong numerically as some of the previous lots, and of the 96 parading, there was an outstanding winner in Messrs. Ignacio Goñi and Son's "New Year's Gift," called on Jan. 1, 1914, by Sunbeam's Pride out of a Daybreak cow. This bull is perhaps one of the best ever seen at Palermo, and were he to possess a better and bolder gait he would be hard to beat in any showground in the world. Later in the day he was fittingly awarded the Championship. Messrs. Ginnochio and Sons showed a very nice bull in "Golden Morn" and took second prize, while "Lunatico of Espartillar" boasted so many good points that he gained Sr. Alberto de Bary third ticket. Messrs. Tomas de Anchorena, with "Broadhook's Champion," worthily filled fourth and fifth places, respectively.

The ninth class was the last for Shorthorn bulls, and between 60 and 70 animals paraded. There has, perhaps, not been a better lot of calves seen at Palermo for some time, and Sr. Pages gained pride of place with a nicely-grown roan get of Mendel and Sanquhar's Favourite. Messrs. Nicolas Bruzone and Sons showed a nice red and white Lavender bred calf that took second prize, while Sr. L. Palacios got third ticket with a thickly built roan that should improve with age. The next two places were filled by representatives from the "La Josephina" herd.

The judge's next task was to find

THE CHAMPION BULL,

and nine candidates lined up for the verdict, being representatives from such famous breeding establishments as those of Messrs. Miguel A. Martinez de Hoz, Executors of the late Narciso Vivot, Tomas E. de Anchorena, Ignacio Goñi e Hijos, the late Benjamin Gimenez Paz, the late Manuel José Cobo (now Sr. Julio Pena).



Champion Shorthorn Bull—"New Year's Gift," exhibited by Estancias Ignacio Goñi e Hijos.

SHORTHORNS

FRIDAY'S JUDGING.

Class No. 1 comprised ten entries, and that beautiful white son of a former Palermo winner, Master Do-

cess. If the man in charge of the former leader had understood how to show his animal to the same advantage, the placing of the awards might have been different.

The fifth class might justly be described as one of the strongest ever seen at Palermo, and occupied the judge for a considerable time before finally placing the awards.

Eduardo Healy and Pedro T. Pages. What a brave show these nine bulls made! "A picture in itself; a proof of what the Argentine can produce," as one visitor remarked. It is safe to say that no better nine specimens of the Shorthorn breed have been seen at many a Royal of England, and there has certainly never been a finer lot placed before a judge outside of Great Britain.

The first two to be pulled aside by Mr. Law were "New Year's Gift," belonging to Messrs. Ignacio Goffi e hijos, and "Paragon," the property of the Executors of the late Señor Narciso Vivot. The former kept his position to the end, but the latter had to give way to "Best Chief," by Best of All, a former Palermo Champion, coming from the herd of Sr. Eduardo Healy. After a most careful examination of every candidate, the judge's verdict was given in favour of "New Year's Gift," amidst loud applause, and Sr. Healy's bull was awarded the Reserve ticket.

AMOS CRUICKSHANK PRIZE.

From a breeder's point of view this is one of the most coveted honours at the Show, and when Sr. Emilio Meyer Pellegrini framed the conditions under which the award was to be made, he clearly demonstrated that he was familiar with the art of breeding, and what a breeder's aim should be. The prize is given to the best group of five Shorthorns, irrespective of sex or age, but to be bred and shown by the exhibitor, and to be won three times, but not necessarily at consecutive shows, before it becomes to property of any one breeder. In 1913 it was won by Sr. Miguel A. Martinez de Iloz, of estancia Chapadmalal; in 1914 the honour was secured by that veteran breeder, Sr. Leonardo Pereyra, while thus far it has gone to Messrs. Bartolomé Ginocchio and Sons for 3 bulls and 2 cows, one of the latter carrying a beautiful red heifer calf at foot by the \$80,000 bull "Americus"—and a right good calf it is too.

FAMILY GROUP PRIZE.

This is another very valuable prize for any breeder to win. It is given to the owner of the best group of three Shorthorns, a cow and two of her progeny which have to be bred and reared in the Republic. Sr. Bartolomé Ginocchio is the donor, and in 1913 and 1914 it was won by Sr. Pedro T. Pages, while by a strange coincidence this year it goes to Messrs. B. Ginocchio and Sons.

JUDGING THE COWS AND HEIFERS

occupied the time of the visiting expert during the greater part of the afternoon. Females this year are an extremely good lot, there being an entire absence of that "tail-end" so frequently seen at former Palermo Shows. Championship honours went to Messrs. Bartolomé Ginocchio and Sons for that grand wealthy, breedy, good-coloured and characteristic roan get of Golden Fame, a bull bred by Sr. M. A. Martinez de Iloz and the winner of the Championship for bulls at the International Show held in the Centenario year at Palermo.



Champion Aberdeen Angus Bull—"Pride of Barreto," exhibited by Messrs. Barreto Bros.

JUDGING THE SHEEP

occupied the various judges throughout the whole day on Friday, and yesterday morning the final verdicts were given in all classes. The long-wooled and black-faced sheep classes at Palermo this year are rather disappointing in some respects. Firstly, entries show a big decrease on figures of many former years, while, comparatively speaking, there are a greater number of inferior sheep. However, on the other hand, taking the principal winners, they are thorough good specimens of the breeds, and should be eagerly sought after when the auctions begin.

It was quite an education for anyone to watch Mr. Charles Clarke judge the Lincolns. A more careful and painstaking judge it would be impossible to find, and therefore it is only natural that his verdict throughout gave entire satisfaction, not a murmur being heard against his decisions. The older ram class provided two pens of grand bodied sheep belonging to Sr. Villafane, and both lots possessed so much quality that it was not an easy matter for the judge to separate them. The fourth prize pen in this class, shown by Celedonio Pereda, were also good sheep, but the trio were spoiled by one of the lot having a badly-shaped jaw.

The young rams were quite the strongest class of the show, and gave the judge a lot of work to separate them properly. Sr. Juan B. Yraizoz

proved breed of sheep as the Romney Marsh, a breed that is both popular and in demand in this country at the present time. Messrs. Cipriano Newton and E. St. C. Haydon were the only exhibitors, the former obtaining, with his two-shear rams, both Champion and reserve prizes. Mr. Newton's sheep are true to type, while Mr. Haydon's sheep have been greatly admired for their wool.

The Corriedale breed is only represented by one solitary ram, but we can, upon revising this ram, realize the great popularity these sheep have in New Zealand, the country of their origin. They must have a future in this country, not only on account of their wool and mutton propensities, but for crossing with the coarser Lincolns, thereby at once arriving at a lamb well covered and with fine wool. The Corriedale breeders maintain that these rams breed true to type, whereas a half-bred or Lincoln Merino cross, will not do so.

Mr. Crompton, who so ably judged the black faces, informs us that he finds the sheep well grown and with excellent skins. He also says that he cannot understand how we grow the wool so well and good as in England one does not find such length of staple. Mr. Haydon obtained both Champion and Reserve Champion for Shropshires. The first prize pen of this exhibitor are very even and of great wool and frames. The Champion indeed would be hard to beat.



Dr. Victorina de la Plaza, President of the Republic, witnessing the parade of the prize-winners last Sunday afternoon. On his right is Dr. Calderon, Minister of Agriculture, and on his left Dr. Abel Bengolea, President of the Argentine Rural Society.

gained first and second awards here, and his sheep were full of quality and, in addition to having good sound bodies, carried an abundance of wool of the right sort. It will be remembered that Sr. Yraizoz gained premier honours in the ram class last year also, and the fact that the Champion and Reserve Champion were found in the one pen of his sheep this year speaks for itself. An equal of this year's champion has not been seen at Palermo since the late Manuel José Cobo's palmy days.

Ewes were quite a good display, and the first prize and champion animals were taken from a pen in the young class belonging to the Estancias Cecilio Lopez, Ltd. These were a specially good pen of females, a well-grown and even lot with good backs and bodies carrying plenty of first-quality wool all over. There should be keen competition for these sheep when they enter the sale ring. The first prize pen in the older class were ewes that were afterwards awarded reserve championship. They are the property of Sr. Julio Pena, but bred by the late Manuel José Cobo.

It was rather disappointing to see so few entries in such a grand im-

SUNDAY Official Inaugural Ceremony

The 1915 Agricultural Exhibition held under the auspices of the Argentine Rural Society was duly inaugurated at the well-appointed and spacious grounds at Palermo Sunday afternoon. The weather by no means benignant was nevertheless quite favourable to the occasion and long before the hour appointed for the arrival of His Excellency the President of the Republic and his party all available seating accommodation in the members' and other grandstands was fully taken up, while there was not standing room to be had at any point of vantage around the large show ring; in fact all the drives and sidewalks in the vicinity were thronged with visitors, and never before have we seen such a bumper attend-

ance at the showground. "The crowd has exceeded our most sanguine expectations," said a leading official of the Society to our representative, "but it is about time that the public realised the importance of this exhibition to the country and gave their patronage to it." There is indeed more than a modicum of truth in what this gentleman said, and, to gain some knowledge of what live-stock raising means to Argentina, one has only to digest the speeches made during the afternoon, the main portions of which are embodied in this report.

Almost to the minute of half-past two o'clock, Dr. Victorino de la Plaza, President of the Republic, accompanied by Dr. Calderon, Minister of Agriculture, arrived at the grounds, being met and escorted to the Presidential box, situated in the centre of the members' grandstand, by the President and leading officials of the Rural Society. There were also present the Minister of Public Works, Ministers of War and Marine, the President of the Legislative Assembly, officers of the Supreme Court, the Lord Mayor, the President of the Banco de la Nación, the Chief of Police, various members of the Diplomatic Corps, the visiting Judges from Great Britain, and a large number of specially invited guests from the Capital and Provinces of the Republic.

After the President and his party were comfortably installed in that part of the members' stand specially set apart to accommodate them, Dr. Abel Bengolea made the following speech:—

"In these Expositions we have always relied on the benevolent assistance of the high authorities, both National and Provincial, and of a select and numerous attendance to inspect the products of cattle-breeding. These shows are highly interesting to the public spirit, as demonstrating the country's principal industry, and the improvement that has taken place during the year.

"Agriculture and cattle-breeding belong to the country: they constitute the axle of the country's economy and finance, consequently their successes have a powerful influence on the national prosperity. These of us who have the honourable charge of fomenting and extending these industries, are quite conscious of the responsibility laid upon us, and for that reason we always anxiously await the verdict of the public.

"Although the grave economic problems caused by the crisis, and further complicated by the war, have not as yet been satisfactorily solved, the internal commercial horizon is beginning to clear. Agriculture and cattle have aided in no small measure to bring about this improvement. During the last half year, our exports amounted to \$310,910,368, gold, of which agriculture was responsible for \$208,869,852, gold, and cattle for \$90,592,457, gold, giving a total for both industries of \$299,462,309, gold, which represent 96.50 per cent of the general exportation. The decrease of \$6,168,362, gold, in the figures for cattle exportation as compared with the first half of last year, is principally due to the effect of the war on certain businesses, and the decreased facilities of shipping, and not to a lack of production on this side. It is therefore apparent that these industries have amply responded to public expectations, and we may count on a production next year that will powerfully influence the re-establishment of the economic-financial equilibrium, provided no prejudicial climatic conditions intervene.

"This exhibition, gentlemen, presents the results of intensive work in cattle-breeding. You see here the seed prepared by expert hands, that is to be diffused all over the country, so that we may later gather the fruits, enormously increased, of our labours. The effort on the part of breeders to perfect their pedigree stock is colossal. It entailed much sacrifice, investment of huge capitals, work on scientific lines and many difficulties

that gradually but surely had to be overcome. Fortunately the country can count on having energetic and intelligent men who personally attend their breeding establishments and they in turn are aided by those breeders on a large scale who require pure-bred sires to improve their stock. From this combination of breeders associated with the worthy energy displayed by the Cold Storage Companies, results the organisation of our meat business that preponderates in the world's market.

"In mentioning these points it would be unfair to forget the help accorded by the public authorities and the credit establishments. We are gratefully aware of the interest displayed by all governments, and of the welcome our projects receive from the Honourable Congress. The present moment is not, unfortunately, appropriate for the fulfilment of agrarian legislation with the object of organising production and finance, so we are reluctantly compelled to postpone the realisation of these great schemes that have merited the applause of the public, to a future date, as it entails considerable outlay.

"On the other hand, it is satisfactory to note that the law of agrarian values, as regards cattle, for example, which was promulgated at a critical moment in the business world, had a most beneficial effect. The credit institutions gladly fell in with the arrangements, and, as a result, financial operations are carried out with greater facility, and will continue so while the debtor observes honesty in complying. I do not know the total amounts lent by private banks on live-stock guarantees, but, as regards the Banco de la Nación, I am authorised to state that 507 loans have been granted of a total value of \$16,721,000, and further requests are being attended to.

"The organisation that this innovation is responsible for, apart from the direct facilities it affords, is of great value in other directions, as the compilation of agricultural records are very useful. Loans are granted on breeding stock only, and in this way breeders are prevented from disposing of this class of live-stock, though at other times financial difficulties may have tempted them to do so."

After making a few more praiseworthy remarks with reference to the Banco de la Nación, the speaker went on to say that they were not in agreement with the projected law for the postponement of the payment of interests on mortgages, and was of opinion that it would cause grievous harm. He said it was also necessary to take precautions so that too large a number of cattle were not exported from these shores, and, in this respect, their opinion had been expressed to the Executive Power, which doubtless would take the steps that were obviously required. The speaker concluded with the following important statement:—"The Argentine Rural Society thinks, gentlemen, that as it is charged with the vigilance of the two great industries which have such a preponderating influence on the Nation, the Society's views on public matters that concern it should be brought to the knowledge of the national authorities. As to the rest, breeders and agriculturists



Champion Lincoln Sheep, exhibited by Cecilio Lopez Estancias, Ltd.

would continue to work with the energy shown heretofore and with the Society's motto ever before them—"To cultivate the earth is to serve the country."

The Minister of Agriculture, in the name of the Executive Power, then made the following speech of inauguration:—

"I have the honour to assist, for the second time as Minister of Agriculture, to this act of inauguration, which is the most solemn annual ceremony in our country, and demonstrates externally our material progress obtained by the triumphant efforts in the oldest and noblest of industries.

"This year's inauguration is of exceptional importance, as it takes place at a time when the European countries are engaged in a great war, and it should mean for us a new era in our international commercial relations."

He insisted on the necessity of introducing pure blood into the thousands of herds of bad cattle all over the country in order to elevate the general standard of quality, and also to improve the pasture for these animals, instead of allowing them to roam over camp of natural pasture of little value. With the object of aiding this proposition, he mentioned that the Government is actually considering the means of modifying the sanitary regulations referring to the importation of sires. These arrangements which the Government was discussing with England will prove of great advantage to estancieros here.

As regard horse-breeding, the Minister said that the Executive Power had named a commission in which were represented the Argentine Rural Society, the Jockey Club, the Ministers of War and of Agriculture, with the object of studying the sub-



Champion Shorthorn Cow, "Baronesa Santa Aurelia," with heifer calf at foot, by the \$80,000 bull "Americus." Owners and breeders: Messrs. Bartolome Ginocchio and Sons.

The Minister observed that the country's phenomenal progress in a century was such that the founders of the Society, were they to behold it to-day, would think they saw a vision. We had not, however, reached the point we were obliged to occupy, and it was imperative that we should strive to obtain that high position in as short a time as possible. Our cattle-breeding is a long way off producing the maximum we are capable of, and the average quality of our live-stock may be improved, except in some honourable cases, and greater attention should be paid to sanitary arrangements. His remarks did not apply to those worthy estancieros by whose constant efforts the animals now in exhibition were produced. The result of carelessness in breeding was apparent in some provinces where the rate of increase instead of standing at about 80 per cent was really about 40 per cent.

ject extensively. The pig-breeding industry, which up to now had been very backward, showed signs of considerable improvement, thanks to the action of two freezing establishments that had commenced slaughtering. In this, as in the other industries, the projected law of agrarian credits of the Executive Power should prove of incalculable benefit.

Referring to the damage caused by diseases amongst cattle, His Excellency said that much could be averted by judicious vaccination. The Ministry kept posted in all matters relating to the various diseases, and improved the methods of combating them. It had been proved that the "tristeza" was conveyed by the "garapata," or tick, and, as the latter could be cured, with perseverance the former would disappear. On the other hand, no certain remedy had been yet found for tuberculosis, though experiments were constantly

taking place. The figures for this disease in Argentina were below those of other countries, and in 1913 they were 3.5 per cent., in 1914 8.2 per cent., and in 1915 (six months) 10 per cent. The Government, through the Argentine Rural Society, requested breeders to strive to lower even this proportion of disease.

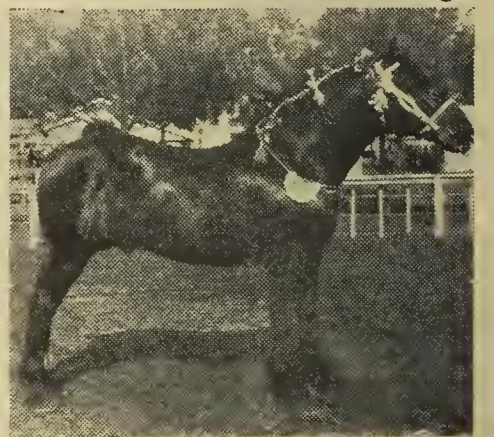
After further remarks concerning diseases of cattle and the work of sanitation that was practised, the Minister concluded:—"I have tried to convey to you, gentlemen, the opinion of the Government regarding these great industries. I have wished to convey to you the highest homage that is justly yours, and I have stated with frankness the deficiencies that are apparent. I feel sure that you will thank me for speaking plainly instead of restricting myself to the laudatory expressions that are generally employed. We desire to crown our efforts with success, and in this respect the Argentine Rural Society will give its decided and efficacious co-operation. With these high ideals, I declare, in the name of His Excellency the President of the Nation, this National Exhibition inaugurated."

Dr. Calderon's speech was concluded amidst loud applause, and the Chief Steward of the Exhibition, Mr. Emilio Meyer-Pellegrini, to whom has fallen the bulk of the work of organisation, then ordered that the exhibits be passed before the presidential box.

Parade of the Prizewinners

Immediately after the conclusion of the speeches, the parade of the prize-winning animals in their respective classes was proceeded with. The first to enter the ring was the champion Shorthorn bull "New Year's Gift," bred and exhibited by Messrs. Ignacio Goñi & Hijos. On arrival in front of the members' stand, a halt was made, and Dr. Plaza rose from his seat to get a good view of one of the most perfect champion Shorthorns that has ever paraded at Palermo. On expressing a wish to be allowed personally to compliment the breeders, His Excellency was informed that Sr. Ignacio Goñi was absent from the country, but his sons Antonio, Eulogio and Ignacio were brought forward to receive the congratulations so richly merited. After the Shorthorn bulls had completed one round of the show ring, the Herefords came next. The parade was concluded with an exciting ten minutes with the Hackneys, an event that annually provides much merriment and applause from spectators.

After partaking of tea and refreshments in the restaurant, the President and his party visited the principal sections of the show, it being after half-past-five o'clock before the departure was taken.



First Prize and Champion Bouillonnais Stallion "Emperador." Owner and breeder: Dr. Angel Velaz, of estancia "El Placer," Las Marianas, F.C. G.B.A. This stallion was also 1st Prize and Champion of French Breeds at the Rosario Show on the 1st instant.



Champion Hackney Stallion "Saint Moritz," exhibited by Mr. A. I. de Eila.

THE PRIZE LIST

CATTLE

SHORTHORNS

CHAMPIONS AND SPECIAL PRIZES

Champion Shorthorn Bull. — New Year's Gift, exhibited by Ignacio Goñi and Sons.

Champion Shorthorn Cow. — Baronesa Santa Aurelia, exhibited by Bartolomé Ginocchio and Sons.

Reserve Champion Shorthorn Bull. — Best Chief, exhibited by Eduardo Healy.

Reserve Champion Cow. — Princess Pye of Josefina, exhibited by P. T. Pagés.

Premio Conjunto. — (Shorthorns) Oxford Baron Undine, Diamond Prince 2nd and New Year's Gift (I. Goñi and Sons).

Narciso Vivot Cup (for the best Shorthorn bull from 14 to 20 months sired and calved in Argentina). — New Year's Gift.

Leonardo Pereyra Cup. — Cameronian 44th, exhibited by C. Pereda.

Felipe Senillosa Prize. (Object of art to the exhibitor of the best group of 5 Shorthorn bulls bred in the country and shown by the breeder. To be won three times, but not necessarily at consecutive shows, before becoming absolute property of any one breeder.) — Won this year by the Executors of the late Narciso Vivot.

The Shorthorn Society's Cup. — (Champion) — "New Year's Gift," I. Goñi and Sons).

P. and A. Lanusse Cup. — Best Chief (Reserved Champion).

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association Prize (Champion).

MacLennan Cup. — New Year's Gift (for the best three Shorthorn bulls from the same sire and calved in Argentina). — Highland Chief, Paragon, and Eytan Crown, sired by Eytan Statesman and exhibited by the successors of N. Vivot.

HEREFORDS

CHAMPION AND SPECIAL PRIZES

Champion Hereford Bull. — Cameronian, exhibited by Celedonio Pereda.

Reserved Champion Bull. — Maximus, exhibited by C. E. and B. Duggan.

Hereford Breeders' Cup. — Cameronian.

P. and G. Hughes Cup. — Cameronian.

Cipriano J. Quesada Cup (for the best bull and cow of Hereford bred. — Cameronian 44th and Alfonsina C.5, exhibited by C. Pereda.

Gregorio Villafañe Prize. — Maximus, exhibited by C. E. and B. Duggan.

Vicente Pereda Cup. (For the best Hereford Bull from 14 to 20 months, sired and calved in Argentina). — Centennial Marvel, exhibited by Leonardo Pereyra.

The Hereford Herd Book Society's Cup. — Cameronian 44th (Champion).

ABERDEEN ANGUS

CHAMPION AND SPECIAL PRIZES

Champion Aberdeen Angus Bull. — Capin Pride, exhibited by Barreto Hnos.

Reserved Champion Bull. — Pride of Barreto, exhibited by Barreto Hnos.

Champion Aberdeen Angus Cow. — Tatay's Rosary, exhibited by Samuel B. Hale and Co. Ltd.

Reserved Champion Cow. — Duchess Bella, exhibited by Samuel B. Hale and Co. Ltd.

Group Prize Aberdeen Angus Cattle. — Won by Barreto Hnos. with the three bulls Capin Pride, Prince of Cordoba and Pride of Barreto.

Aberdeen Angus Society Prize. — Capin Pride.



Champion Hereford Bull—"Cameronian 44th," exhibited by Mr. C. Pereda.

MILCH BREEDS.

Luis Teodoro Cerantes Cup (for the best Holstein bull of two years and over). — Aurora 2nd, exhibited by successors of L. T. Cerantes.

B. A. Pacific Railway Cup (for best bull of milking strains). — Aurora 2nd.

GENERAL AWARDS

SHORTHORNS.

Class 1 (bulls calved from January 1 to June 30, 1912). — Royal Master Ronald, exhibited by Tomás E. de Anchorena, 1; Normando, (B. Wisch) 2; Prince Collynie (C. E. and B. Duggan) 3; Bronze (F. and A. I. Molina) 4.

Class 2 (bulls calved from July 1 to September 30, 1912). — Sanquhar's Mowbray (Pedro T. Pagés) 1; Quilmes Shenley (Leonardo Pereyra) 2; Viceroy of Broadhooks (A. F. de Urquiza) 3; Umpire (Viuda de B. Gimenez Paz) 4; Quilmes Victory (L. Pereyra) 5.

Class 3 (bulls calved from October 1 to December 31, 1912). — Storm Signal (Gimenez Paz) 1; Highland Chief (N. Vivot) 2; Victor Royal (C. C. Olagner) 3; Vigo of Duchess Nancy (A. F. de Urquiza) 4; Grand Duke 1 (B. Ginocchio é Hijos) 5.

Class 4 (bulls calved from January 1 to March 31, 1913). — Superb (Julio Peña) 1; Prince Rupert (M. A. Martinez de Hoz) 2; Oxford Baron Undine (Ignacio Goñi) 3; Coreli of Mantalini (A. F. de Urquiza) 4; Proud Fancy (P. and G. Hughes) 5.

Class 5 (bulls calved from April 1 to June 30, 1913). — Paragon (N. Vivot) 1; Dorado's Pride (A. E. Castex) 2; Waterloo Warrior (C. V. Olagner) 3; Volta (L. Palacios) 4; Baron Oxford 55 (R. C. Etcheverry) 5.

Class 6 (bulls calved from July 1 to September 30, 1913). — Best Chief (Eduardo Healy) 1; Golden Fame (B. Ginocchio é Hijos) 2; Best Challenger (E. Healy) 3; Ascott Ranger 47 (Duggan Bros.) 4; Champion of Espartillar (Alberto de Bary) 5.

Class 7 (Bulls calved from Oct. 1 to December 31, 1913). — Favourite

(M. A. Martinez de Hoz) 1; Sanquhar's Vulcan Santa Ana (Pablo Spinola) 2; King's Seal (José M. Malbran) 3; Gold Clip (C. E. and B. Duggan) 4; Azcuenaga Regent (Carlos Villate Olagner) 5.

Class 8. (For bulls calved from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1914). — New Year's Gift (Ignacio Goñi é Hijos) 1; Golden Morn (B. Ginocchio é Hijos) 2; Lunatico of Espartillar (A. de Bary) 3; Royal Master Donald (Tomás E. de Anchorena) 4; Broadhook's Champion (Pedro T. Pagés) 5.

Class 9. (For bulls calved from April 1 to June 30, 1914). — Camp Hero (Pedro T. Pagés) 1; Lavender Calomei (Nicolás Bruzone é Hijos) 2; Chiddingstone Conqueror (Sucesión de N. Vivot) 3; Oxford Prince (Pedro T. Pagés) 4; George Newbery (Pedro T. Pagés) 5.

Class 49. (For cows calved before Jan. 1, 1913). — Baronesa Santa Aurelia (Bartolomé Ginocchio é Hijos) 1; Lady Stanley (Pedro T. Pagés) 2; Jess (Julio Peña) 3; White Flower (Samuel B. Hale Cia. Lda.) 4.

Class 50. (For cows calved from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1913, in calf). — Lovable of Espartillar (Alberto de Bary) 1; Industry 23 (Bartolomé Ginocchio é Hijos) 2; Gentianella (Duggan Hnos) 3; Nieves 2 (Viuda de B. Gimenez Paz) 4.

Class 51. (Cows calved from July 1 to September 30, 1913). — Princess Pye of Josefina (Pedro T. Pagés) 1; Eglantine Ruddimore (Emilio Meyer Pellegrini) 2; Baronesa Augusta (Viuda de B. Gimenez Paz) 3; Princess Marion of Josefina (Pedro T. Pagés) 4.

Class 52. (Cows calved from Oct. 1 to December 31, 1913). — Sweet Maid (Leonardo Pereyra) 1; Orange Blossom of Josefina (Pedro T. Pagés) 2; Princess Royal of Josefina (Pedro T. Pagés) 3; San Blas Ruth (Viuda de B. Gimenez Paz) 4.

Class 53. (Cows calved from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1914). — Lady Ideal Archer 87 (Tomás E. de Anchorena) 1; Queen of Espartillar (Alberto de Bary) 2; Inca's Beauty (P. y G. Hughes) 3; Christmas Carol (C. E. and B. Duggan) 4.

Class 54. (Cows calved from April 1 to June 30, 1914). — Lady Clara 107

(Leonardo Pereyra) 1; Flirtation (Viuda de B. Gimenez Paz) 2; Countess Clara 4 (Viuda de B. Gimenez Paz) 3; Nonpareil of Josefina (Pedro T. Pagés) 4.

Class 77. (Group of five Shorthorn bulls calved from January 1 to June 30, 1913). — Acotts (Juan P. Hearne) 1; Bronces (F. and A. I. Molina) 2; José M. Malbran's exhibit 3; Tomás de Anchorena's exhibit of Keystone of Cluny, 4.

Class 78. (Groups of Shorthorn bulls calved from July 1 to December 31, 1913). — Eduardo Healy's exhibit 1; P. and G. Hughes' exhibit 2; exhibit of Estancias de Cecilio Lopez 3; P. T. Pagés' exhibit 4.

Class 87. (Groups of five Shorthorn heifers calved from July 1 to December 31, 1913). — Tomás E. de Anchorena's exhibit 1; R. Bunge's exhibit 2.

HEREFORDS.

Class 13 (bulls calved from January 1 and June 30, 1912). — Cameronian 44th (Celedonio Pereda) 1; Cameronian 39th (same exhibitor) 2; Coral King (Gregorio Villafañe é Hijos) 3.

Class 14 (bulls calved from July 1 to September 30, 1912). — Eggleton 13th (Ricardo Quesada and Co.) 1; Quilmes Vanguard (L. Pereyra) 2; Quilmes Archer 38th (R. Herrera Vegas and Sons) 3; Eggleton 13th (Quesada and Co.) 4.

Class 15. (Bulls calved from Oct. 1 to December 31, 1912). — Maximus (C. E. and B. Duggan) 1; Paul (R. C. Quesada and Co.) 2; Hero (C. Pereda) 3; Cameronian 57th (C. Pereda) 4.

Class 16 (bulls calved between January 1 and March 31, 1913). — Monarch (G. Villafañe and Sons) 1; A-16th (Alfonso Ayerza) 2; Plutarch (G. Villafañe and Sons) 3.

Class 17. (Bulls calved from April 1 to June 30, 1913). — Quilmes Claim (L. Pereyra) 1; Quilmes Torse (L. Pereyra) 2; Mistie (R. C. Quesada and Co.) 3; Cameronian 61st (C. Pereda) 4.

Class 18 (bulls calved from July 1 to September 30, 1913). — Quilmes Champion (L. Pereyra) 1; Centennial Quilmes (L. Pereyra) 2; Maximus 8th (C. E. and B. Duggan) 3; Eggleton 17th (R. Quesada and Co.) 4.

Class 19. (Bulls calved from Oct. 1 to December 31, 1913). — Cameronian 64 (Celedonio Pereda) 1; Hero 59 (Celedonio Pereda) 2; Hero 56 (Celedonio Pereda) 3; Quilmes Toast (Leonardo Pereyra) 4; Quilmes Truth (Leonardo Pereyra) 5.

Class 20. (Bulls calved from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1914). — Centennial Marvel (Leonardo Pereyra) 1; Quilmes Dauntless (Leonardo Pereyra) 2; Donovan Arin (Marcela D. de Torres) 3; Quilmes Rival (Leonardo Pereyra) 4; Baron Ladas (Leonardo Pereyra) 5.

Class 21 (bulls calved from April 1 to June 30, 1914). — Quilmes Baronet 1st (L. Pereyra) 1; Heros 1st (C. Pereda) 2; Newport Erin 26th (Marcela D. de Torres) 3; Hercs 2nd (C. Pereda) 4; Shraden Welldone (C. E. and B. Duggan) 5.

Class 57 (cows calved before January 1, 1913, in calf or with calf at foot). — Lefty 8th (C. E. and B. Duggan) 1; Wild Eyes 21st (same exhibitor) 2.

Do not wait for the last moment to treat your Horses against the STOMACH BOT

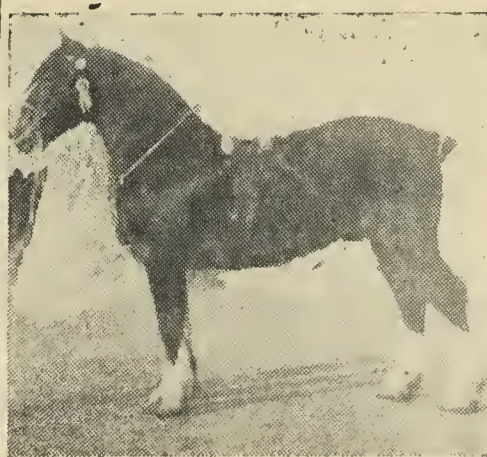
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Champion Clydesdale Stallion—"King's Choice," exhibited by Messrs. Bartolomé Ginocchio and Sons.

Class 58 (cows calved from January 1 to June 30, 1913, in calf or with calf at foot).—Cachapa 17th (L. Pereyra) 1; Marjory (R. C. Quesada and Co.) 2.

Class 59 (cows calved from July 1 to September 30, 1913).—Plum 29th (C. E. and B. Duggan) 1; Miss Polly 47th (C. and E. B. Duggan) 2.

Class 61. (Cows calved from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1914).—Alfonsina C.5 (Celedonio Pereda) 1; Plum 41 (C. E. and B. Duggan) 2; Ringlet 74 (C. E. and B. Duggan) 3.

Class 62. (Cows calved from April 1 to June 30, 1914).—Snowdrop Arin (Bernardo L. Duggan) 1; Wild Eyes Arin 3 (Bernardo L. Duggan) 2; Katinika 36 (C. E. and B. Duggan) 3.

ABERDEEN ANGUS

Class 24 (bulls calved from October 1 to December 31, 1912).—Baron Edward 91st (Cia. Rural Bremen) 1; Carlotta's Earl (Dr. G. Alston) 2.

Class 25 (bulls calved from January 1 to March 31, 1913).—Black Prince 182nd (Henry Brown and Sisters) 1.

Class 26 (bulls calved from April 1 to June 30, 1913).—Black Prince 184th (Henry Brown and Sisters) 1.

Class 27 (bulls calved from July 1 to September 30, 1913).—Capin Pride (Barreto Hnos.) 1; Pride of Barreto, 2; Prince of Cordoba, 3; Baron Edward 99th (Cia. Rural Bremen) 4.

Class 28 (bulls calved from October 1 to December 31, 1913).—Darius 68th (Cia. Rural Bremen) 1; Black Prince 20th, (Henry Brown and Sisters) 2; Black Prince 197th 3; Darins 71st (Cia. Rural Bremen) 4.

Class 29th (bulls calved from January 1 to March 31, 1914).—Tatay's Bishop (Samuel B. Hale and Co. Ltd.) 1; Tatay's Baron (same exhibitor) 2; Carlotta's Black Label (G. Alston) 3.

Class 30 (bulls calved from April 1 to June 30, 1914).—Burn (S. B. Hale Ltd.) 1; Chito Ombu (R. Hogg) 2; Jack Ombu (R. Hogg) 3.

Class 63 (cows calved before January 31, 1913, in calf or with calf at foot).—Duchess Bella (S. B. Hale Ltd.) 1; Annabel Luna 2nd (Barreto Hnos.) 2.

Class 65 (cows calved from July 1 and December 31, 1913).—Black Princess 172nd (Henry Brown and Sisters) 1; Tatay's Dona (S. B. Hale Ltd.) 2; Black Princess 175th, 3.

Class 66 (cows calved between October 1 and December 31, 1913).—Tatay's Rosmary (S. B. Hale Ltd.) 1.

Class 67 (cows calved between January 1 and March 31, 1914).—Manola Luna 2nd (Barreto Hnos.) 1.

MILCH BREEDS

Class 40 (Holstein bulls, calved before July 1, 1913).—Referee (La Martona Soc. Anón.) 1; Hendrick 6th (Sac. L. T. Cerantes) 2.

Class 41 (Holsteins bulls, calved between July 1 and September 30, 1913).—Aurora 2nd (L. T. Cerantes) 1; Hendrick 7th (same exhibitor) 2; Senator (La Martona) 3.

Class 43 (for Flamenca bulls, calved before July 1, 1913).—Bombolini (C. Pereda) 1; Walhalla (Fox and Otero Lozano) 2; Piccolino (Lozano Hnos.) 3.

Class 46 (for Jersey bulls, calved July 1, 1913).—Glorioso 8th (Barreto Hnos.)

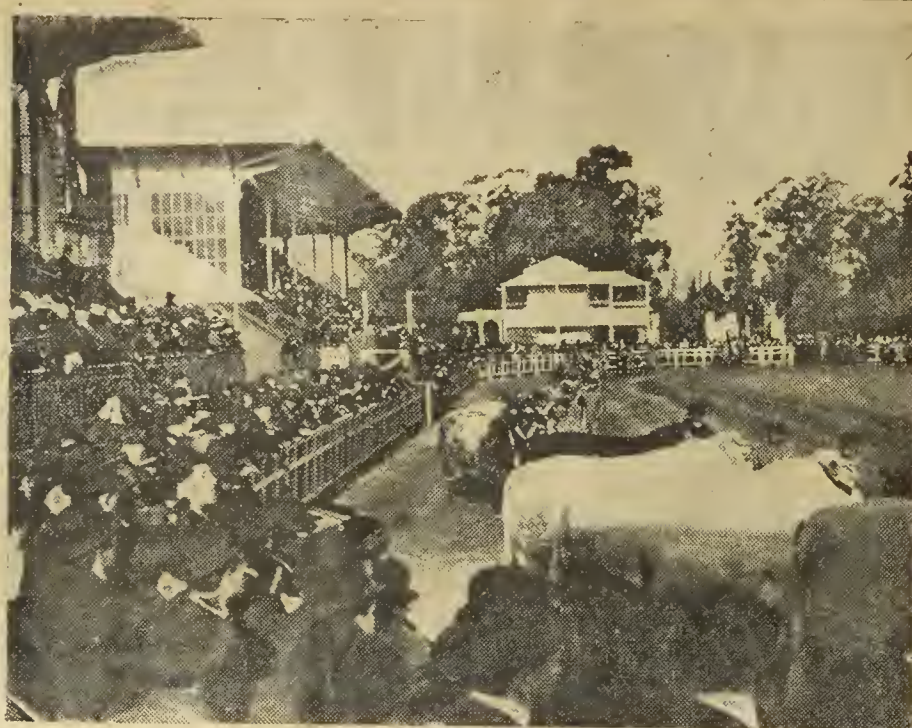
Class 47 (for Jersey bulls calved between July 1 and December 31 1913).—Glorioso 10th (Barreto Hnos.)

CATTLE IN GROUPS.

Class 79 (for Hereford bulls in groups of five, calved between January 1 and June 30, 1913).—G. Villafañe and Sons exhibit.

Class 80 (for Hereford bulls in groups of five calved between July 1 and December 31, 1913).—C. Pereda, 1; R. Herrera Vegas and Sons, 2; C. E. and B. Duggan, 3.

Class 82 (for Aberdeen Angus bulls calved between July 1 and December 31, 1913).—Cia. Rural Bremen.



A snapshot of a section of the main show ring during the parade of prize-winners last Sunday.

SHEEP

CHAMPION AND SPECIAL PRIZES

Champion Lincoln Ram.—No. 550 from pen No. 1261, exhibited by Juan B. Yraizoz.

Reserved Champion Lincoln Ram.—No. 557 from pen 1263, exhibited by Juan B. Yraizoz.

Champion Lincoln Ewe.—Pen 1315, exhibited by Estancias Cecilio Lopez Ltd.

Reserved Champion Lincoln Ewes.—Pen 1306, exhibited by Julio Peña.

Champion Rambouillet Ram.—No. 223, from 1206, exhibited by M. A. Ocampo.

Reserved Champion.—No. 225, from 1208, by M. A. Ocampo.

Champion Rambouillet Ewes.—Pen 1241, by R. Taurel.

Reserved Champion.—Pen 1245, by C. Pereda.

Champion Romney Marsh Ram.—No. 1302, from pen 1327, by C. I. Newton.

Mariano Acosta Cup (for the best three Rambouillet rams).—Pen 1206, by M. A. Ocampo.

Tomás de Anchorena Prize (for the best group of Lincoln rams in classes five and six).—José M. Malbran with pen 1277.

The Lincoln Breeders' Cup (for the best ram of the long-wooled breeds).—No. 550, of pen 1261, by Juan B. Yraizoz.

P. and A. Lanusse Cup (for the Lincoln ram winning the reserved championship).—No. 557 of pen 1263 by Juan B. Yraizoz.

The Miller Challenge Cup (for the best three Lincoln rams).—Pen 1261 by Juan B. Yraizoz. This breeder has to win the cup once more to become perpetual owner of the trophy.

Champion Shropshire Down.—No. 60 of pen 1334 (Ernest St. C. Haydon).

Oxford Shire Down.—No. 37 of pen 1336 (Samuel Roseti).

Oxford Shire Down Champion Ewe.—From pen 1348 (Samuel Roseti).

Hampshire Down Ram.—No. 2 of pen 1355 (Fox and Lozano).

Hampshire Down Ewe.—From pen 1361 (Fox and Lozano).

Reserve Champion Shropshire Ram.—No. 61 from pen 1334 (Ernest St. C. Haydon).

Reserve Champion Oxford Ram.—From pen 1336 (Samuel Roseti).

Reserve Champion Oxford Ewe.—From pen 1349 (N. Vivot).

Reserve Champion Hampshire Ram.—No. 54 from pen 1354 (N. Vivot).

Reserve Champion Hampshire Ewe.—From pen 1359 (N. Vivot).

Reserve Champion Romney Marsh Ram.—No. 1301 from pen 1327 (C. I. Newton).

Oxford Shire Down Prize.—No. 1336 (Samuel Roseti).

LINCOLNS.

Class 5 (rams lambled before April 1, 1914).—Pen 1257 (G. Villafañe Hijos) 1; Pen 1256 (same exhibitor) 2; Pen 1247 (Tomás de Anchorena) 3; Pen 1252 (Maximo Paz) 4.

Class 6 (rams lambled after April 1, 1914).—Pen 1261 (Juan B. Yraizoz) 1; Pen 1263 (same exhibitor) 2; Pen 1271 (M. A. Martinez de Hoz) 3.

Class 7 (ewes lambled before April 1, 1914).—Pen 1306 (Julio Peña) 1; Pen 1305 (Patrio A. Smith) 2; Pen 1307 (Julio Peña) 3.

Class 8 (ewes lambled after April 1, 1914).—Pen 1315 (Estancias de Cecilio Lopez) 1; Pen 1320 (Patricio Smith) 2; Pen 1316 (Cecilio Lopez) 3; Pen 1321 (Julio Peña) 4.

MERINOS.

Class 1 (rams lambled before January 1, 1914).—Pen 1206 (M. A. Ocampo) 1; Pen 1217 (Vicente Bó) 2; Pen 1222 (C. Pereda) and Pen 1202 (M. Fraga) 3; Pen 1213 (R. Taurel) 4.

Class 2 (rams lambled after January 1, 1914).—Pen 1233 (M. Ocampo) 1; Pen 1236 (Vicente Bó) 2; Pen 1237 (C. Pereda) 3.

Class 3 (ewes lambled before January 1, 1914).—Pen 124 (R. Taurel) 1; Pen 1242 (Maximo Paz) 2.

Class 4 (ewes lambled after January 1, 1914).—Pen 1245 (C. Pereda) 1; Pen 1246 (S. B. Hale Ltd.) 2; Pen 1244 (L. Pereyra) 3.

ROMNEY MARSH.

Class 13 (rams lambled before April 30, 1914).—Pen 1327 (C. I. Newton) 2. (No first given).

Class 14 (rams lambled after April 1, 1914).—Pen 1328 (C. I. Newton) 1; Pen 1329 (Ernest St. C. Haydon) 2; Pen 1330 (same exhibitor) 3.

Class 15 (ewes).—Pen 1331 (C. I. Newton) 1.

HORSES

CHAMPION AND SPECIAL PRIZES

Champion Hackney Stallion.—St. Moritz, exhibited by Agustin J. de Elia.

Champion Hackney Mare.—Miss Shenston, exhibited by S. B. Hale, Ltd.

Reserved Champion Hackney Mare.—Gipsy Love, exhibited by Peralta Alvear Hnos.

Champion Clydesdale Stallion.—King's Choice, exhibited by B. Ginocchio and Sons.

Champion Clydesdale Mare.—Pride of the Glen, exhibited by the executors of N. Vivot.

Reserved Champion Clydesdale Stallion.—First Choice, N. Vivot.

Champion Suffolk Punch Mare.—Bentley, exhibited by Estancias de Curumalan.

Reserved Champion Suffolk Punch Mare.—Wise, exhibited by Estancias de Curumalan.

Champion Light Harness Stallion.—Rincon's Slasher, exhibited by Arturo Tomás Bell.

Champion Percheron Stallion.—Fraisier, 10th, exhibited by Rivero Hnos.

Reserved Champion Percheron Stallion.—R.P. 29th, exhibited by B. M. Barreto.

Silla Stallion Champion.—Serpigo (Juan B. Yraizoz).

Silla Champion Mare.—Epacta (Tomás B. de Anchorena).

Tiro Liviano Champion Mare.—Coker's Gem (Tomás B. de Anchorena).

Shire Champion Stallion.—"San Blas Warrior," exhibited by Messrs. Rivero Bros.

Shire Champion Mare.—"Lady Jameson 2nd," bred and exhibited by Sr. Carlos Villate Olaguer.

Silla Reserve Champion Stallion.—Coup de Vent (Bullrich and Barreñechea).

Silla Reserve Champion Mare.—Regañona (Tomás E. de Anchorena).

Tiro Liviano Reserve Champion Stallion.—Kinpling (Tomás E. de Anchorena).

Shire Reserved Champion Stallion.—Drabble Fisherman (A. Drabble and Bros.).

Carlos Casares Prize.—San Blas Warrior (Rivero Hnos.).

Jockey Club Prizes:—

Silla.—Serpigo (Juan B. Yraizoz).

Hackney.—Saint Moritz (A. I. de Elia).

Tiro Liviano.—Rincon's Slasher (Arturo Tomás Bell).

Hackney Horse Society's Prize.—"Saint Moritz" (A. I. de Elia).

The Shire Horse Society's Prizes.—(Stallion), San Blas Warrior. (Mare) Lady Jameson (C. V. Olaguer).

Yorkshire Coach Horse Society's Prize.—Rincon's Slasher.

National Pony Society's Prize.—Rincon's Bon Ton (Arturo Tomás Bell).

GENERAL AWARDS.

SADDLE BREEDS.

Class 2. (Arab stallions, foaled between July 1, 1912, and June 30, 1913).—Haurran (Hernan Ayerza)

Cabaña 'Lujan' y 'Las Hermanas'

= DE =

R. HERRERA VEGAS É HIJOS

LUJAN, F.C.S.

J. M. GUTIERREZ, F.C.S.

Carneros Lincoln y Oxford Down.

Toros Hereford y Durham. :: ::

FLORIDA 832 - BUENOS AIRES

1; Hesid (same exhibitor) 2.

Class 4. (Arab mares or fillies, foaled between July 1, 1912, and June 30, 1913.)—Harrakat (Hernan Ayerza).

S.P.C. STALLIONS.

Class 6. (Foaled between July 1, 1909, and June 30, 1912.)—Sir Pigo (Juan B. Iraizos) 1; Coup de Vent (Bullrich and Barrenechea) 2; Gambinus (G. Lerena) 3; Merry Henry (E. Gath) 4.

Class 9. (Mares or fillies, foaled between July 1, 1912, and June 30, 1913.)—Epacta (Tomás E. de Anchorena) 1; Regañona (same exhibitor) 2; La Dulce (same exhibitor) 3.

Class 17. (For polo pony stallions of less than four years of age.)—Cricket (M. A. Martinez de Hoz) 1; Cobalto 2nd (Tomás D. de Anchorena) 2.

Class 3.—(Arab Stallions) Hanz (A. Ayerza).

Class 7 (S.P.C. Stallions foaled from July 1, 1912 to June 30, 1913.)—Cornell (Manuel Fraya).

Class 13 (Hunter stallion foaled from July 1 to December 31, 1913.)—Master Hand, 1; Chachao 2 (both exhibited by R. C. Quesada and Co.)

Class 19 (Polo Pony Mares).—Mordorra (Tomás E. de Anchorena).

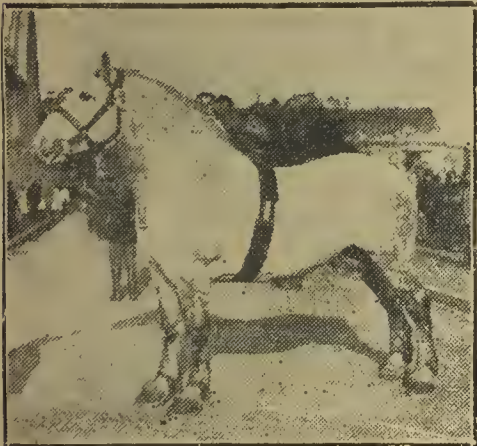
HACKNEYS.

Class 25. (Stallions foaled between July 1, 1909, and June 30, 1912.)—Camelias Count Orry (Astrada Brothers) 1.

Class 26. (Stallions foaled between July 1, 1912, and June 30, 1913.)—St. Moritz (A. I. de Elia) 1; Beau Brummel (same exhibitor) 2; Lochiel Jubilee (S. B. Hale, Ltd.) 3; Winchester (E. Gath) 4.

Class 27 (Stallions foaled from July 1 to December 31, 1913.)—Tatay's Fire Away (S. B. Hale Ltd.) 1; Sir Humphrey (T. E. de Anchorena) 2; Young Man (Peralta Alvear Bros.) 3.

Class 29 (Mares foaled from July 1



Champion Percheron Stallion, exhibited by Messrs. Rivero Hnos.

to December 31, 1913.)—Miss Shenston (S. B. Hale Ltd.) 1; Gipsy Love (P. Alvear Bros.) 2; Mercedes (T. E. de Anchorena) 3.

Class 31 (Pony stallions foaled from July 1, 1912 to June 30, 1913.)—Lord Hamlet (T. E. de Anchorena) 1; Camelia's Sportsman (Astrada Bros.) 2.

Class 32 (Pony stallions foaled from July 1 to December 31, 1913.)—Falstaff (T. E. de Anchorena) 1.

Class 33 (Pony mares foaled from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.)—Firefly (J. J. Parravicini) 1; Evening Star (T. E. de Anchorena) 2.

YORKSHIRE COACHING

Class 35. (Stallions foaled between July 1, 1909, and June 30, 1912.)—Rincon's Slasher (Arturo Tomás Bell) 1; Kipling (Tomás E. de Anchorena) 2; Rincon's Bon Ton (A. T. Bell) 3.

Class 36.—Lobos Master (T. E. de Anchorena) 1.

Class 37.—The Duke (T. E. de Anchorena) 1.

Class 3.—Coker's Gem (T. E. de Anchorena) 1.

PERCHERONS.

Class 65. (Stallions foaled between July 1, 1909, and June 30, 1912.)—



Mr. A. W. Law, who so ably judged the Shorthorn Pedigree Classes.

Fraisier 10th (Rivero Hnos.) 1; Diabolo (N. Vivot) 2; Lameth 5th (R. H. Vegas and Sons) 3.

Class 66. (Stallions foaled between July 1, 1912, and June 30, 1913.)—R.P. 29 (B. M. Barreto) 1; R.P. 25 (same exhibitor) 2; R.P. 28, 3.

Class 67. (Stallions foaled between July 1 and December 31, 1913.)—Decide (N. Vivot) 1; Infernal (P. Estanguet) 2; Jocelyn 1st (A. Lanusse and Co.) 3.

Class 68. (Mares foaled between July 1, 1912, and December 31, 1913.)—Prevenda (Chapara Bros.) 1; Glory (Dolores de la S. de Anasagasti) 2; Estrella (F. A. de Toledo) 3.

BOULLONNAIS.

Class 69. (Stallions foaled between July 1, 1909, and June 30, 1912.)—Arus (Carlos Angulo) 1; Danton (Angel Velaz) 2; Argus (Carlos Angulo) 3.

Class 70. (Stallions foaled between July 1, 1912, and June 30, 1913.)—Emperador (Angel Velaz) 1; Carolus 2nd (Carlos Angulo) 2.

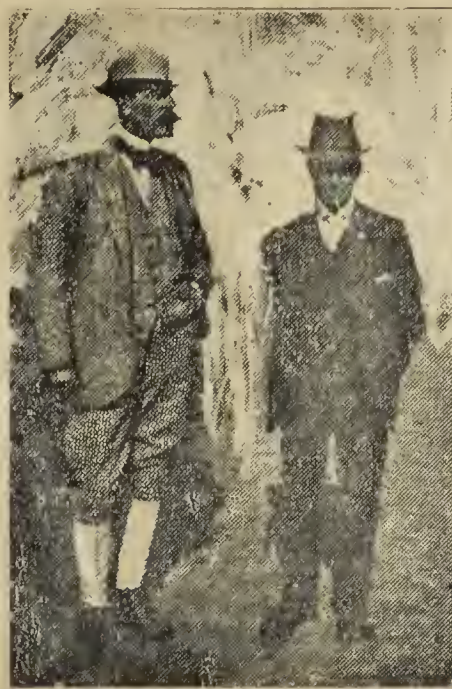
SUFFOLK PUNCH.

Class 78. (Stallions foaled between July 1, 1912, and June 30, 1913.)—Desideratum (Estancias de Curumalan.)

Class 80. (Mares foaled between July 1, 1912, and December 31, 1913.)—Bentley (Estancias de Curumalan) 1; Wise (same exhibitor) 2.

CLYDESDALES.

Class 81. (For stallions foaled between July 1, 1909, and June 30, 1912.)—Bill (T. de Anchorena) 1; Rincon's Balm (Arturo Tomás Bell)



Mr. W. I. Hayr, Visiting English Judge, who made the awards in the Hackney Classes. On the right is Mr. Compton, who judged the Pedigree Herefords.

2; Rincon's Mister John (A. T. Bell) 3.

Class 82. (Stallions foaled between July 1, 1912, and June 30, 1913.)—King's Choice 19th (B. Ginocchio and Sons) 1; Prince Charles (G. Villafañe and Sons) 2; Haddo 14th (executors of V. Viale) 3; Wallace (N. Vivot) 4.

Class 83. (Stallions foaled between July 1 and December 31, 1913.)—First Choice 1st (N. Vivot) 1; Prince of Chacabuco (G. Villafañe and Sons) 2; King's Choice 25th (B. Ginocchio and Sons) 3.

Class 84. (Mares foaled between July 1, 1912, and December 31, 1913.)—Pride of the Glen (N. Vivot) 1.

SHIRES.

Class 85 Stallion foaled from July 1, 1909 to June 30, 1912.)—King Blossom (R. Mexia and Bengolea) 1; Ayudante (C. Fage) 2; Profeta (C. Fage) 3.

Class 86 (Stallions foaled from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.)—San Blas Warrior (Rivero Hnos.) 1; San San Carlos Chief (C. V. Olaguer) 2; Musician of San Carlos (C. V. Olaguer), Drabble Chieftain (A. Drabble and Bros.)

Class 87 (Stallions foaled from July 1 to December 31, 1913.)—Drabble Fisherman (A. Drabble and Bros.) 1; San Blas Admiral (B. Gimenez Paz) 2; Gustavo (Estancias de Curumalan) 3; San Carlos Beau (C. V. Olaguer) 4.

Class 88 (Mares foaled from July 1, 1912 to December 31, 1913.)—Lady Jameson (C. V. Olaguer) 1; Etelvina (Estancias de Curumalan) 2; Catteral Emerald (S. B. Hale Ltd.) 3; Charming Lady (R. Mexia and Bengolea) 4.



Champion Blackface Ram, exhibited by Mr. E. St. C. Haydon.

PIGS

CHAMPION AND SPECIAL PRIZES.

Champion Middle White Berkshire Boar.—Robles Imp (John E. Stent).

Champion Sow.—Margarita (E. M. Pelligrini).

Champion Berkshire Boar.—Sir Bold (Carlos C. Olivera and Sons).

Champion Sow.—Pink (C. Olivera and Sons).

Champion Large Black Boar.—R. P. 1008 (Viuda de B. Giménez Paz).

Champion Sow.—R. P. 911 (same exhibitor).

Reserved Champion White Yorkshire Boar.—Robles Imperial (J. E. Stent).

Reserved Champion Sow.—339 from pen 1373 (A. Lozano).

Reserved Champion Berkshire Boar.—Capitanejo (C. C. Olivera and Sons)

Reserved Champion Sow.—Aurora (C. C. Olivera and Sons).

Reserved Champion Large Black Boar.—R. P. 949 (Viuda de B. Giménez Paz).

Reserved Champion Sow.—R. P. 883 (same exhibitor).

GENERAL AWARDS

MIDDLE WHITES.

Class 2 (Boars six to 12 months).—Exhibits of Viuda de B. Giménez Paz 1 and 2.

Class 3 (boars 12 to 18 months).—Exhibits of John E. Stent 1 and 2.

Class 4 (groups of three sows, six months).—E. M. Pelligrini 1, Viuda de B. Giménez Paz 2

Class 5 (sows six to 12 months).—Exhibits of Antonio Lozano 1, 2, and 3

Class 6 (sows 12 to 18 months).—Margarita (E. M. Pelligrini) 1; Roble's Impulsive (John E. Stent) 2; exhibit of Viuda de B. Giménez Paz 3.

BERKSHIRES.

Class 13 (three boars six months).—Exhibit of B. Ginocchio and Sons 1; Exhibits of S. A. Salas 2 and 3.

Class 14 (boar six to 12 months).—Capitanejo (C. C. Olivera and Sons) 1; Gladiador 2; Principe Reserva 6th 3 (Tómas L. Arabia).

Class 15 (boar 12 to 18 months).—Sir Bold (C. C. Olivera and Sons) 1; Roble's Herald (John E. Stent) 2; Bold Baron (C. C. Olivera and Sons) 3

Class 16 (three sows, six months).—Exhibits of S. A. Salas 1, 2, and 3.

Class 17 (sow 6 to 12 months).—Ueda (C. C. Olivera and Sons), 1; Mermaid Record (B. Ginocchio and Sons) 2; Moundsmere Primrose (N. Brizone and Sons), 3.

Class 18 (sow 12 to 18 months).—Exhibits of C. C. Olivera and Sons, 1, 2, and 3.

LARGE BLACK.

Class 19 (three boars six months).—Exhibit of Viuda de B. Giménez Paz 2.

Class 20 (boar, six to 12 months).—Exhibit of Viuda de B. Giménez Paz 1; Astor 1 (R. C. Quesada and Co.) 2; exhibit of Viuda de B. Giménez Paz 3.

Class 21 (boar 12 to 18 months).—Exhibit of Viuda de B. Giménez Paz 1; Duke of Italia (P. Spinola) 2; exhibit of A. Lozano 3.

Class 22 (three sows, six months).—Exhibit of Viuda de B. Giménez Paz 1.

Class 23 (sow six to 12 months).—Exhibits of Viuda de B. Giménez Paz 1 and 2.

Class 24 (sow 12 to 18 months).—Exhibits of Viuda de B. Giménez Paz 1, 2, and 3.

POLAND CHINA.

Class 38.—Exhibit of Juan Benitz 1.

Class 39.—Exhibit of Juan Benitz 1.

SOLD FOR \$60,000

Champion Shorthorn Bull

BOUGHT BY MR. CARLOS W. DRABBLE

WEDNESDAY

A quarter-past-two o'clock yesterday afternoon was the advertised hour at which Messrs. Adolfo Bullrich and Co. had notified the public that they would submit to auction this year's champion Shorthorn bull, "New Year's Gift," bred and exhibited by Messrs. Ignacio Goñi é Hijos, but long before the specified time every available seat was occupied in the spacious selling ring situated behind the members' grand stand, while standing was not to be had in the gallery, neither on the stairways, nor near any part of the ring commanding a view of the proceedings. Hundreds of people were unable to get near enough to hear what the auctioneer was saying, whilst speculation was rife as to what figure Messrs. Goñi's bull would bring. The crowd was greater than that present on the 16th of September, 1913, when all world's records were broken by Mr. Leonardo Pereyra's "Americus" being bought by Messrs. Bartolomé Ginocchio and Co. for \$80,000.

Prominent breeders from all parts of the Republic were present, and there was quite a good attendance of the fair sex, who seemed to take a great interest in the proceedings. Punctually at the advertised hour, Don Eduardo Bullrich mounted the rostrum, and, after making an appropriate speech in which he specially eulogised the work done by Mr. A. W. Law, the visiting judge from Great Britain who made the awards in the pedigree Shorthorn class, ordered that "New Year's Gift," the champion Shorthorn bull, should be brought into the ring. With the assistance of several "bomberos" and "vigilantes," assisted by the Chief Steward of the show ground, Sr. Emilio Meyer Pellegrini and his assistante, a passage was made through the eager and anxious crowd and the bull entered to the clapping of hands and prolonged applause.

Strange to say, the first bid was exactly the same as that made in the

case of "Americus," \$10,000 being called out from the gallery. This was increased by a \$5000 nod from Mr. Vivot jr., but Sr. Bernardo Wirsch winked his eye and \$20,000 was called; but 22, 25 and \$30,000 offers came within the space of four minutes, and after receiving three more nods and winks Don Arturo Bullrich called \$40,000 amidst loud applause. At this stage of the proceedings it was difficult to prophesy what the next bid would be, or what the bull would ultimately realise, but \$42,000, \$45,000, \$48,000 and \$50,000 were called, loud cheers greeting the last mentioned bid of Mr. Charles Drabble. From this forward, it was plainly evident that the struggle rested between him and Sr. Bernardo Wirsch, the latter gentleman evincing more than usual interest in becoming the purchaser, and at \$58,000 it looked as though he was to get the bull, but after some persuasive remarks from the auctioneer, Mr. Carlos Drabble became the proud owner of the 1915 Palermo champion at \$60,000.

if ever they are it will be done in this Republic. There is no one that will gainsay this statement.

The sire of this year's Palermo champion is "Sunbeam's Pride," bred by Mr. James MacWilliam, of Garbity, N.B., (who acted as judge at Palermo some few years ago), and was imported to this country and sold to the Messrs. Goñi by that well-known importer of pedigree farm live-stock, Mr. George Campbell. "Sunbeam's Pride" is a half-brother to that famous sire "Pride of Tees," and both were sold in this country for large sums of money. However, Messrs. Goñi have got more than their purchase money back, as they only paid \$36,000 for the sire of this year's champion. By a strange coincidence, "Daybreak 6th," the mother of "New Year's Gift," was also imported by Mr. George Campbell.

And now, to return to the sales of yesterday afternoon. After the champ-

pause. At \$38,000 Sr. Wirsch retired, and at \$40,000 the bull became the property of the Executors of the late Sr. Narciso Vivot. The buyers were heartily congratulated on their purchase.

As showing the high esteem in which Mr. Healy's herd is held by breeders, it is only necessary to mention that the 15 bulls sold during the afternoon returned their owner an average price of just over \$9,232 each.

The first-prize bull in class I, "Royal Master Donald 4th," belonging to Sr. Tomás de Anchorena, was sold by auction during the afternoon to Sr. Felix de Alzaga for \$14,000, and "March On," bred and exhibited by Mr. Eduardo Healy, was taken by the same buyer for \$13,000. But these were the highest prices, though demand was firm and trade good. There is every prospect of good prices being paid throughout for good quality cattle.



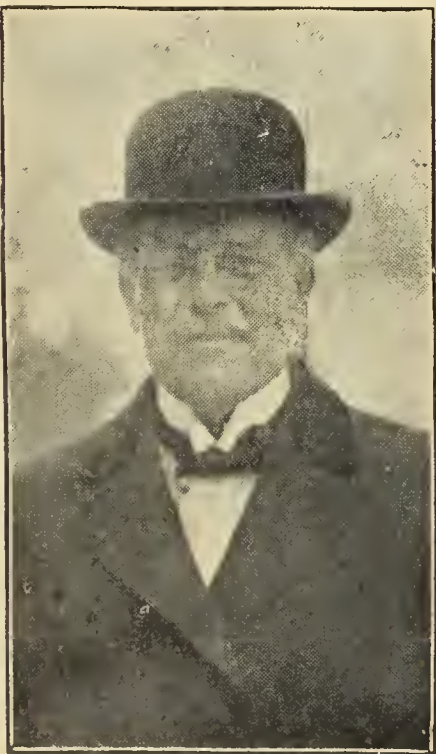
THE CHAMPION SHORTHORN BULL IN THE SHOW RING AT PALERMO YESTERDAY.

There was immediately great excitement. Cheering, clapping of hands, embracing, hand shakes and congratulations were followed by calls for the breeders, but it was found that only one of the brothers had managed to gain admittance to the ring. The other two were standing some distance away chatting to the judge, Mr. A. W. Law, who with his brother confrères was also unable to get within earshot of what was transpiring. However, when it became known that the figure was \$60,000, Mr. Law shook hands with the brothers Goñi, saying: "It's a grand price for a bull mon, but there's nae doubt he's a guid un. I would'na mind haeing a dozen of his sort to tak back wi' me."

Up to the present time, the highest price ever paid for a bull—or a sire of any class for that matter—in any part of the world was \$80,000 paid for "Americus," and now yesterday's sale is the next best figure, while the 4,500 guineas sterling paid by Lord Fitzhardinge for the Booth bull "Duke of Connaught" at Lord Dunsmore's sale in England at the time when Shorthorn breeders in the United Kingdom of Great Britain were what was commonly termed "Booth mad," comes next. Will these figures be beaten? We think not! But

ion was retired from the ring and the excitement had calmed down, the sale of other bulls from Messrs. Goñi's herd was proceeded with, but the next best price obtained for any individual animal was \$11,000, paid by Messrs. Boero Hnos. and Lanfranke for "Diamond Prince 2nd," a grand roan sired by Newton Prince out of Polonaise Zarina.

Mr. Eduardo Healy, through having bred and exhibited the Reserve Champion bull, was the next breeder entitled to submit his bulls to auction. His first animal into the ring was the 1st prize and reserve champion "Best Chief," a grand red and white get of a former Palermo champion, "Best of All," out of Countess Waterloo 4th. Undoubtedly this is a grand bull, and had he been correct on his back would have made things rather unpleasant for the champion. However, he did not lack admirers, no less than twelve different breeders competing for him. From a first bid of \$10,000, a rapid advance was made to \$25,000, at which sum he stood to Sr. Bernardo Wirsch. After exactly four minutes talk by the auctioneer, a move was made to \$27,000, then the even thirty, and the bid of \$35,000 by Sr. Wirsch was greeted with loud ap-



Mr. Charles W. Drabble, buyer of the Champion Shorthorn Bull, "New Year's Gift."



Mr. Drabble, Jr., son of Mr. C. W. Drabble, and Manager of the Estancia where the Champion Shorthorn Bull will find his future home.

THE SHEEP AND HORSE SALES

MONDAY

TRADE AND PRICES GOOD

It was not far off the stroke of ten o'clock yesterday morning when Don Emilio Annoni entered the rostrum in the sheep "galpon" to sell on behalf of his firm, Messrs. J. M. de Yriondo and Co. The first ram to come in was the champion Lincoln, No. 550 from pen 1261, bred and exhibited by Sr. Juan B. Iraizos, who also showed the champion last year and has won numerous honours at the principal shows throughout the Republic. \$2,000 was the first offer and this was quickly crowned with another thou, the ram finally becoming the property of Sr. Toribio Sanchez at \$5,100, which is quite a good price considering the present scarcity of money.

The reserve champion ram, also bred and shown by Sr. Iraizos, was bought by Sr. Diogenes Ruiz, the well-known auctioneer of Tandil, for \$4,000, the same buyer paying \$2,900 and \$2,800 for two ram lambs from another first-prize pen shown by Sr. Iraizos. These were the highest prices realised for sheep during the day, and left the breeder the handsome average price of just over \$2,762 for the eight sold.

\$700 to \$600 were the highest prices fetched by young rams from the Estancias Cecilio Lopez, Ltda., while Sr. Miguel A. Martinez de Hoz's lot sold up to \$1,450, \$1,300 and \$1,200.

Señor Patricio A. Smith got \$2,100, \$1,700 and \$1,600 for some of his prize-winning rams, while Messrs. Villafañe and Sons' exhibits made up to \$1,200, \$1,150, and \$900; but nothing else in Lincoln rams sold during the day reached the above figures.

The following are the results of the sheep sales:—

BY MESSRS. J. M. DE YRIONDO AND CO.

Account Sr. Juan B. Iraizos, Estancia "Los Pinos," Balcarce, F. C. Sud:—

Ram No. 550 from pen 1261 in \$5,100 to Sr. Toribio Sanchez.

Ram No. 557 from pen 1263 in \$4,000 to Sr. Diogenes Ruiz, bought on commission. The same buyer took ram 552 from pen 1261 at \$2,800 and ram 551 from same pen at \$2,900.

Sr. Toribio Sanchez bought the following rams at the prices mentioned:—Ram 558 from pen 1263, \$2,400; 554 from 1262, \$1,800; 553 from 1262, \$1,600; 555 from 1262, \$1,500.

BY ADOLFO BULLRICH AND CO.

Account Cecilio Lopez Ltd., Estancia "Dos Marias," Lopez, F.C.S.:—

One ram from pen 1282 at \$700 to Sr. Toribio Sanchez; 1 from same pen at \$550 to Sr. Ipinia; 2 from pen 1283 at \$600 each to Sr. Adolfo Ene-ro; 1 from same pen at \$400 to same buyer; 1 from pen 1282 at \$450 to Sr. Samuel Anasagasti.

Account Sr. Julio Peña, Estancia "La Fortuna," Bosch, F.C.S.:—

One ram from pen 1255 at \$750 to Celestino Pages; 1 from same pen at \$600 to Pedro Spain; 1 from same pen \$250 to José Bustamante; 1 from pen 1294 at \$250 to Eugenio Ferro; 1 from same pen at \$370 to Federico M. de Hoz; 1 from same pen at \$400 to Toribio Sanchez; 1 from pen 1292 at \$420 to Ricardo Gariga; 1 from same pen at \$400 to Luis Piedrabuena; 1 at \$400 to Jorge Lane; 1 from pen 1293 at \$420 to Julian Frers; 1 from same pen at \$400 to Manuel Uribe-larra; 1 from same pen at \$370 to Jorge Lane.

Account Messrs. Villafañe é Hijos, Estancia "San Gregorio," Chacabuco, F.C.P.:—

One ram from pen 1257 at \$1,150 to Juan Labure; 1 from same pen at \$750 to V. Llorente; 1 from same pen at \$650 to Horacio Stegmann; 1 from pen 1256 at \$900 to Diogenes Ruiz;

1 from same pen at \$1,200 to Sra. Maria de Pradere; 1 from same pen at \$600 to Carranza Velez; 1 from pen 1258 at \$350 to Juan Labure; 1 from same pen at \$350 to Jorge Lane and one from same pen at \$370 to the same buyer.

Account Sr. Patricio A. Smith, Estancia "La Mariana," Mira Mar, F. C. Sud:—

One ram from pen 1290 at \$2,100, 1 from same pen at 1,700 and 1 at \$1,600, all to Sr. Toribio Sanchez; 1 from pen 1291 at \$1,100 to Sra. Maria de Pradere; 1 from same pen at \$700 to same buyer, and 1 from same pen at \$500 to Julian Althabe.

Account Sr. Miguel Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, estancia "Chapadmalal," F.C.S.:—

One ram from pen 1272 at \$1,450 to B. and Larazeta; 1 from pen 1271 at \$1,300 to Juan Terrarosa; 1 from same pen at \$1,000 to Adolfo Zububuller; 1 from same pen at \$700 to R. Taranus; 1 from pen 1272 at \$1,000 to Sr. Mearille; 1 from same pen at \$700 to R. Taranus; 1 from pen 1273 at \$1,200 to Miguel Hispana; 1 from same pen at \$800 to Delfino Hnos.; 1 from same pen at \$900 to T. Alsina; 1 from pen 1274 at \$600 to Ricardo Garita, and 1 from same pen at \$450 to B. and Zarate.

Account Sr. Peralta Alvear Bros., Estancia "19 Agosto," Villa Dorna, F.C. Sud:—

One ram: lamb from pen 1265 at \$500 to Guillermo A. Udaondo; 1 from pen 1264 at \$500 to Rodolfo Gauke; 1 from same pen at \$550 to José Newton; 1 from pen 1265 at \$400 to Rodolfo Gauke; 1 from same pen at \$400 to Julian Althabe; 1 from same pen at \$350 to J. Gournie Hno.; 1 from pen 1263 at \$400 to Juan Elordi; 1 from same pen at \$300 to J. Gournie Hno; 1 from same pen at \$500 to Julian Frers.

Account Sr. Rodolfo Taurel, Estancia "Martin Fierro," Capilla del Señor, F.C.C.A.:—

3 rams from pen 1267 at \$700, \$600 and \$400, respectively to Sr. Roman Taranus; 1 from pen 1268 at \$500 to Carlos Gutierrez; 1 from same pen at \$450 to R. St. C. Haydon; 1 from same pen at \$400 to Iribarne Hnos.; 1 from pen 1269 at \$430 to R. St. C. Haydon; 1 from same pen at \$450 to Julian Frers; 1 from pen 1270 at \$250 to Manuel Uribe-larra; 1 from same pen at \$200 to R. St. C. Haydon; 1 from same pen at \$400 to the same; 3 from pen 1312 at \$150 each to Luis Yriondo and Co.; 3 from pen 1311 at \$160 to same buyers.

Account Messrs. R. Herrera Vegas and Sons:—

One ram from pen 1249 at \$420 to Eugenio Ferro; 1 from same pen at \$350 and one at \$370 to Juan Fernandez; 1 from pen 1275 at \$370 to Luis Pradere and one at same price to Francisco Berscon.

Account Sr. José M. Malbran, Estancia "San Juan," Guanaco, F. C. Oeste:—

Two rams from pen 1277 at \$700 each; 1 from same pen at \$400; 2 from pen 1276 at \$500 each; 1 from same pen at \$400; 1 from pen 1250 at \$850; 1 from same pen at \$450 and one at \$400; 2 from pen 1251 at \$300 and one from same pen at \$350.

Messrs. A. Bullrich and Co. sold sheep to the total value of \$50,520.

HORSE SALES.

Messrs. Adolfo Bullrich and Co. were the first to commence selling in the horse sale ring. There was a splendid attendance, but bidding was inclined to be very slow, trade being anything but in favour of sellers during the morning when the Percherons were under the hammer.

Shortly after two o'clock in the afternoon the sales were continued, when some of the Shire and Clydesdale stallions were offered. There seemed to be more interest shown for the latter breed and some fairly good prices were realised. The total amount realised throughout the day by Messrs. Bullrich and Co. for stallions of all classes sold was \$67,500.

The following is a list of animals sold, and prices obtained:—

PERCHERON STALLIONS

Account of Cabaña "La Luna,"

property of Sr. B. Muñoz Barreto:—1 stallion, No. 1062 at \$3,200; buyer, Sr. Emilio Herrera. No. 1064 at \$2,200 to Fidel Ezeiza.

Account Cabaña "El Retiro," Sucesión de N. Vivot:—No. 1055 at \$1,200 to P. Christophersen; No. 1084 at \$1,100 to M. del Castillo; and No. 1085 at \$600 to Juan Plate.

Account Cabaña "La Unión," Sres. Chapar Hnos.:—No. 1066 at \$1,600 to Juan Gonzalez Calderon.

Account Cabaña "La Epifania," Sr. Pedro Estanguet:—No. 1074 at \$3,000 to Juan Lalor, and No. 1095 at \$2,000 to Juan Gonzalez Calderon.

Account Cabaña "La Barrancosa," Sra. D. de la S. de Anasagasti:—No. 1075 at \$1,600 to Alberto Ortiz; No. 1076 at \$1,100 to Alberto Arocena.

Account Cabaña "Las Hermanas," Sres. R. Herrera Vegas é Hijos:—No. 1048 at \$800 to Juan José Etcheverry, and No. 1047 at \$700 to the same buyer.

Account Messrs. Alberto Lanús and Co., Estancia "Loncoy," Macedo:—No. 1072 at \$1,000; No. 1070 at \$1,200; No. 1073 at \$800; No. 1071 at \$900.

Account Sr. José M. Malbran, Estancia "San Juan," Guanaco, F.C.O.: Nos. 1067 and 1069 at \$1,000 each, and No. 1063 at \$850.

Account Sr. Enrique Santamarina, Estancia "La Fortuna," Corazzi, F. C. Sud:—No. 1056 at \$1,100 and No. 1088 at \$800.

Stallion No. 1057, bred and shown by Messrs. Bouneserre and Sons, of Estancia "San Juan," General Pinto, F.C.S., was sold at \$900 to Sr. Arturo Gomez.

SHIRE STALLIONS.

Account Sr. Carlos Villate Olaguer, of Estancia "Azcuenaga," Olivos:—Stallion No. 1171, "Musician of San Carlos," at \$1,200, and No. 1172, "San Carlos Stamp," at \$1,000 to Sr. Felix Ducche.

Account Messrs. Alfredo Drabble Bros., Estancia "Drabble," F.C.O.:—No. 1173 "Drabble Cashier," at \$4,200 to Sr. Miguel A. Martinez de Hoz; No. 1175, "Drabble Chieftan," at \$1,400 to Neville W. Jackson; No. 1174 "Drabble Challenger" at \$1,500 to Guillermo Rodger.

Account Messrs. Ramos Mejia and Bengolea, Estancia "Miraflores," Seguro, F.C.S.:—No. 1163 "King Blossom," at \$2,000 to Sr. Vicente Chas.

Account Vinda de Benjamin Gimenez Paz, Cabaña "San Blas," Cazón, F.C.S.:—No. 1186 "San Blas Lion," at \$1,400 to Barreto Bros; No. 1176 "San Blas Rambler" at \$1,100 to same buyers; No. 1177 "San Blas Rover" at \$800 to Pedro T. Pages.

Account Estancias and Colonias Curumalan, F.C.S.:—No. 1178 "Fenelon" at \$200 to Juan T. Lopez; No. 1179, "Filiberto" at \$1,600 to Juan G. Girado; No. 1180 "Florindo" at \$1,800 to Sra. Maria L. de Pradere.

CYDESDALE STALLIONS.

Account Messrs. Bartolomé Ginocchio and Sons:—No. 1137 at \$2,500; No. 1138 at \$1,200, and No. 1139 at \$1,850.

Account Sucesión de Narciso Vivot:—Nos. 1160 and 1151 at \$1,500 each; No. 1149 at \$1,200, and No. 1150 at \$1,000.

Account Sr. Arturo Tomás Bell, "El Rincón," Villa Elisa, F.C.S.:—No. 1123, "Rincon's Balm," at \$1,600 to Lanusse Bros; No. 1153, "Rincon's Lawrence," at \$1,500 to Francisco Barondo; No. 1154, "Rincon's Paragon," at \$1,400 to Messrs. Farran and Zimmerman; No. 1125, "Rincon's Mr. John," at \$1,250 to Cia. La Belgica, and No. 1156, "Rincon's Stormer," at \$1,050 to Messrs. A. and E. Aguirre and Co.

TUESDAY

There was quite a large concourse of people at Palermo again yesterday and the sheep galpones were well crowded, when Messrs. Bullrich and Co. resumed their auction, while around the sale ring in which the horses were being sold, there was

a large number of interested spectators.

Most interest was shown in the sheep sales, and bidding was quite brisk throughout the day, and occasionally competition was keen for rams of good to fair quality. At the conclusion of their auction yesterday afternoon, Messrs. Bullrich and Co. reported having sold 205 sheep for a total value of \$113,350, or close on \$554 each, figures comparing very favourably with previous years; and more especially so when it is taken into consideration that there are a lot of very medium quality sheep shown this year.

The highest price paid for any single ram during the day was \$1,600, Mr. J. C. Ruiz giving this figure for Sr. Ciprano J. Newton's Romney Marsh Champion. As a proof that this breed is becoming more popular both in this Republic and Uruguay, we may mention that the reserve champion ram, also bred by Mr. C. J. Newton, brought \$600, another out of the same pen fetching \$400, while practically all Mr. E. St. C. Haydon's rams were bought at good prices with Montevideo as their destination.

In Lincolns, a ram from pen 1284, bred by Sr. Celedonio Pereda, made \$700, Sr. Miguel Alcurna being the purchaser, while 2 rams bred by F. Miller and shown in pen 1299, were taken by Sra. Maria de Pradere at \$600 each. Sr. José Maria Imaz, who is also making a name for himself as a breeder of good quality pedigree Lincoln sheep, got \$800 from Sr. José Aguel for a ram from pen 1287, and \$490 from the Executors of the late Sr. R. Liebel, and \$450 from Sr. José Luis Bustamante for two other rams from the same pen. Moreover, none of these sheep were mentioned in the list of prize-winners. Strange to say, but nevertheless true, ewes do not seem to be in demand this year, and what have been so far sold have brought very small prices in comparison with the figures realized by the males.

Up to yesterday afternoon Messrs. Bullrich and Co. report having disposed of 109 stallions of various breeds for a total sum of \$123,900, or an average of \$1,137 per horse, these figures being generally considered very satisfactory. The Hackney stallion, "San Miguel," belonging to Sr. Agustin de Elia, and which won the Championship at Rosario Show this year, was sold yesterday to Sr. H. A. de Leloir for \$2,100, at which figure he may be considered to be a good bargain. Sr. Arturo Tomás Bell, of estancia "El Rincon," F.C.S., who has for years past won fame in the prize ring as a breeder of first quality Yorkshire Coaching horses, sold one of his stallions to Sr. Alzoda for \$2,100, and one to Mr. Guillermo Whigham for \$1,300. In shire stallions sold yesterday, Sr. Miguel Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, the popular owner of estancia "Chapadmalal," F.C.S., easily headed the list by selling his 3-year old unplaced "Latest Sort," by King's Sort, to Sr. Rocha Martinez, for \$2,500. Nothing else sold in horses yesterday calls for special mention.

Whether or not the opportune remarks made by Dr. Calderon, Minister of Agriculture, in his opening ceremony speech last Sunday regarding the improved outlook for pig breeding in this country were seriously taken to heart by any of his vast audience, we know not, but it is pleasing to record that there was considerably more animation shown at the pig sales yesterday afternoon than has been the case for some time past. Berkshire boars coming from the herd of Messrs. Carlos Olivera é hijos made such satisfactory prices as \$440 and \$420 each, while Middle White Yorkshires, bred by Mr. John E. Stent, fetched up to \$260. Many Berkshire boars also at \$320, \$240 and \$200, and the 36 boars of various breeds sold during the afternoon realised the handsome total of \$6,300, or an average of about \$191 each.

There should be a bumper attendance at the showground this afternoon to witness the sale of the

CHAMPION SHORTHORN BULL,

"New Year's Gift," the property of Sres. Ignacio Goñi & hijos. There were insistent rumours afloat yesterday that he would not enter the sale ring to-day, but we have it on fairly good authority that he will come under the hammer this afternoon at 2.15 p.m. However, should his owners decide at the last moment to withhold him for use in their own herd—not an unlikely matter—there will still doubtless be keen competition for many other leading prize-winners in the Shorthorn classes. Everything points to a good trade this year, and it would not at all surprise us to have to record a better all-round average than that obtained the last two years.

On Thursday afternoon there will be another general parade of prize-winners, after which a programme of Hippic Sports will be proceeded with, and, given fine weather, there should be another large attendance of the public.

The following are the principal sales reported yesterday by Messrs. Adolfo Bullrich and Co.:

SHEEP.

Account of Cabaña "La Josefina," the property of Sr. P. T. Pages.—Three ewes from pen 1307 at \$120, to Srs. Luis Yriondo y Cia.; 2 from pen 1304 at \$120 to same buyers.

Account Cabaña "San Blas," the property of Viuda de Gimenez Paz.—1 ram lamb from pen 1295, at \$900, to Sr. Federico Duffy; 1 ram lamb, from pen 1295, at \$900, to Sr. Miguel Assuina; 1 ram lamb from pen 1295, at \$550, to Sr. Federico Duffy; 1 ram lamb from pen 1295, at \$350, to Srs. Angel Velaz and Coy.; 1 ram lamb from pen 1296, price \$500, to Sr. W. Indart; 1 ram lamb from pen 1296, price \$350, to Sr. Luccro y Llavalle.

Account of Sres. Manuel A. Ocampo, "La Rabona":—1 merino ram, from pen 1206, at \$600, to Sr. Federico Gobby; 1 merino ram from pen 1206, at \$550, to Sr. Mananita; 1 merino ram from pen 1206, at \$600, to Sr. Adolfo Jenequel; 1 merino ram from pen 1206, at \$300, to same buyer; 1 merino ram from pen 1207, at \$350, to Sr. Federico Gobby; 1 merino ram from pen 1207, at \$300, to Sr. Pedro Spain; 1 merino lamb, from pen 1233, at \$250, to Sra. Maria J. de Pradere; 1 merino ram lamb, from pen 1237, at \$250, to Sr. D. Darodinta; 1 merino ram lamb from pen 1233, at \$380, to Sr. D. Darodinta.

Account of Cabaña "Martin Fierro," the property of Señor Rodolfo Taurel:—1 merino ram lamb, from pen 1213, at \$150, to Sr. S. Rodriguez; 1 merino ram lamb, from pen 1213, at \$200, to Sr. Ernesto Irandu.

LINCOLNS.

Account Messrs. Hurtado, Costa and Coy., estancia "La Petite Belen," Coronel Dorrego, F.C.S.:—One ram from pen 1297, at \$360, to Sr. Antonio Leloir; 1 from same pen at \$320, to same buyer; 1 from pen 1298, at \$370, to Sra. Pastora Q. de Barcia; 1 from same pen at \$320, to Sr. Luis B. Suarez; 3 ewes from pen 1325, at \$120 each, to Sres. Luis Yriondo and Coy.; and 3 ewes from pen 1326, at \$120 each, to same buyers.

Account Sr. Federico Muller, cabaña "La Elisa," Lezama, F.C.S.:—1 ram from pen 1299, at \$500, at Sra. Maria de Pradere; 1 from same pen at \$600 to same buyer.

Account Sr. Caledonio Pereda, estancia "Villa Maria," Maximo Paz:—1 ram from pen 1252, at \$650, to Sr. Miguel Alcurnia; 1 from same pen at \$370 to Sr. Luis Yriondo; 1 from same pen at \$320, to Sr. Antonio Leloir; 1 from pen 1253 at \$340 to Sr. Julian Fres; 1 from same pen at \$280, to Sr. Mariano Casares on commission; 1 from pen 1284 at \$700 to Sr. Miguel Alcurnia; 1 from same pen at \$380 to Sr. N. Zapiola; 1 from same pen at \$270 to Sr. Horacio Stegmann; 1 from pen 1285 at \$280, to Sr. Antonio Leloir, and one from same pen at \$240 to Sr. Horacio Stegmann.

Account St. Jose Maria Imaz, cabaña "Aldecoa," Las Martinetas, F.C. Sud.: 1 ram from pen 1287, at \$450, to Sr. Jose Luis Bustamante; 1 from same pen at \$490 to the executors of the late R. Liel; three ewes from pen 1303, the property of Sr. Pedro T. Pagés, estancia "La Josefina," Chascomus, F.C. Sud., at \$120 each.

RAMBOUILLETS (MERINOS).

Account Señor Cipriano J. Newton, estancia "El Verano," Balcarce, F.C. Sud.:—One ram, No. 1302, from pen No. 1327, First Prize and Champion, at \$1,600, to Sr. J. C. Ruiz; 1 ram No. 1301, from pen 1327, 2nd Prize and Reserve Champion, at \$600, to Señor José Luis Bustamante; 1 ram, No. 1300, from pen 1327, Second Prize in his class, at \$400, to Señor F. E. Perez.

PIGS.

Account Messrs. Carlos C. Olivera and Sons, of estancia "Las Acacias," Lujan, F. C. Oeste:—

One Berkshire boar from pen 1400 at \$420, to Mr. Henry W. Bingham. One from pen 1424 at \$400 to Señor José Luis Iriondo; 1 from pen 1425 at \$240 to Sr. Fortunato B. Arzeno; 1 from pen 1426 at \$170 to Sr. Esteban M. Petersen.

Account Mr. John E. Stent, estancia "Los Robles," Lincoln, F. C. Oeste:—

One Berkshire boar from pen No. 1421 at \$310 to Sr. Antonio Etcheverry; 1 from pen No. 1422 at \$190 to Sr. Carlos G. Gutierrez; 1 from pen No. 1423 at \$180 to Sr. Benito Ledworth.

Account Messrs. Raul C. Etcheverry and Co., of estancia "La Celia," Navarro, F. C. Sud.:—

One Berkshire boar from pen No. 1398 at \$320 to Mr. William Angus; 1 from pen No. 1397 at \$240 to the same buyer.

Account Messrs. Bartolomé Ginocchio and Sons, of estancia "Santa Aurelia," Meridiano 5:—

One Berkshire boar from pen 1402 at \$200 to Sr. Agustin Ligarth; 1 from pen 1403 at \$180 to Sr. Sebastian Duarte; 1 from pen 1403 at \$130 to the same buyer; 1 from pen 1388 at \$190 to Sr. Agustin Ligarth; 1 from same pen at \$160 to Sr. E. Schneider; 1 from same pen at \$155 to Sr. B. Lebere.

Account Sr. S. A. Sales, estancia "San Eugenio," Rojas, F.C.C.A.:—

One Berkshire boar from pen 1392 at \$130; 1 from same pen at \$110, and 1 at 100; 1 from pen 1393 at \$100, and 2 from same pen at \$95; 1 from pen 1410 at \$145, and 1 from Pen 1409 at \$130.

MIDDLE WHITE YORKSHIRES

Account Mr. John E. Stent, estancia "Los Robles," Lincoln, F.C.O.:—

One boar from pen 1307 at \$260, and one sow from pen 1381 at \$80.

HORSES.

Account Cabaña "Azelain," the property of Sr. Enrique Rodriguez Larreta.—Clydesdale Stallion, "Ramiro," sold to Sr. Fortunato Ulzeno, price \$1750.

Account Cabaña, "Martin Fierro," the property of Sr. Rodolfo Taurel.—Clydesdale Stallion, "Roman Fierro," sold to Sr. Luis Bafferrari, price \$1300.

Account Cabaña, "Cochico," the property Rural Bremen.—Clydesdale Stallion, "Baron Abercorn 29," sold to Srs. Tomas Devoto and Coy., price \$1,000. Clydesdale stallion, "Baron Abercorn 28," sold to Sr. Enrique Graham, price \$950. Clydesdale stallion, "King Cedric 37," sold to Sr. F. Dolleman, price \$800.

Account Cabaña, "La Carolina," the property of Sr. Carlos Anguiot. Bullois stallion, "Carolus 2," sold to Sr. Pedro Penold, price \$1700.

Account Cabaña, "El Placer," the property of Sr. Angel Veliz.—Bullois stallion, "Danton," sold to Messrs. Tomas Devoto and Co., price \$1200.

Account Cabaña "Yamahuida," the property of Sr. Augustin de Elia.

Hackney stallion, "San Miguel," sold to Sr. H. A. de Leloir, price \$2100. Hackney stallion, "San Luis Bottran," sold to Sr. Miguel C. Figuera. Hackney stallion "Santa Domingo," sold to Srs. Tomas Devoto and Cia, price \$850. Hackney stallion, "Saint Cyr," sold to Sr. Felix Dueche, price \$350.

Account Cabaña, "El Tatary," the property of S. B. Slate Coy., Ltd.—Hackney stallion, "Satay's Fire-away," sold to Srs. Galt. Storente and Coy., price \$1250.

Account Cabaña, "Las Camelias," the property of Srs. Astrada Hnos.—Hackney stallion, "Camelias Count Orry," sold to Sr. Manington in commission, price \$1000.

Account Cabaña, "San Angel," the property of Sr. Enrique Gath.—Hackney stallion "Winchester," sold to Sr. Felix Dueche, price \$1350.

Account Cabaña del "Rincon," the property of Señor Arturo Tomas Bell. Yorkshire coaching stallion, "Rincon's Bon Tom," sold to Sr. A. Alzada, price \$2100. Yorkshire coaching stallion, "Rincon's Slasher," sold to Sr. Guillermo B. Whigham, price \$1300.

Account Cabaña, "Azelain," the property of Sr. Enrique Rodriguez Larreta. Clydesdale stallion "Ramiro," sold to Sr. Mariano Casares, price \$600.

Account Cabaña, "Chapadmalal," the property of Sr. Miguel A. Martinez de Hoz. Shire stallion, "Latest Sort," sold to Sr. Rochia Martinez, price \$2500.

Account Cabaña, "Las Camenas," the property of Srs. Astrada Bros.—Hackney pony, "Camelias Sportsman," sold to Sr. Raul L. Rodriguez, price \$400.

Total sales in this section, \$26,250.

WEDNESDAY**ADOLFO BULLRICH AND CO.**

On account of Sres. Ignacio Goñi and Sons, Cabaña "Chapaleofú, Tandil:—

One Shorthorn bull, "New Year's Gift," sold to Sr. Carlos Drabble, price \$60,000.

One Shorthorn bull, "Diamond Prince 2," sold to Sres. Boero Hnos. and Lanfranchi, price \$11,000.

One Shorthorn bull, "Prince of the Roses," sold to Sr. Francisco Bonadeo, price \$6,500.

One Shorthorn bull, "Prince Pride," sold to Sres. Pradere Bros., price \$6,500.

One Shorthorn bull, "Cordelias Pride," sold to Sr. Pedro Urruty, price \$6,500.

On account of Sr. Eduardo Healy, Cabaña "Las Rosas," Salta:—

One Shorthorn bull, "Best Chief," sold to Suc. Narciso Vivot, price \$40,000.

One Shorthorn bull, "Best Challenger," (Reserve Champion) sold to Sr. Jorge Andant, price \$11,000.

One Shorthorn bull, "March On," sold to Sr. Felix G. de Alzada, price \$13,000.

One Shorthorn bull, "Graceful Prince," sold to Sr. Armando G. Wilkon, price \$10,000.

One Shorthorn bull, "Pride of Roses," sold to Coronel Alfredo de Urquiza, price \$6,000.

One Shorthorn bull, "Orange King," sold to Sr. Felix G. de Alzada, price \$9,000.

One Shorthorn bull, "Best Man," sold to Sr. Santiago Magnini, price \$9,000.

One Shorthorn bull, "Best Conqueror," sold to Sr. Matias Errazzuris, price \$5,500.

One Shorthorn bull, "Best Empeador," sold to Sr. Felix G. de Alzada, price \$8,000.

One Shorthorn bull, "Best Rufus," sold to Sres. Mihura Bros., price \$6,500.

One Shorthorn bull, "Best Orator," sold to Sr. Miguel Ardohain, price \$5,000.

One Shorthorn bull, "Royalist," sold to Sr. José G. Balcarce, price \$3,000.

One Shorthorn bull, "Fruitful," sold to Sr. Prospero Baurin, price \$3,000.

One Shorthorn bull, "Ronald," sold to Sres. Engelbert Hardt and Co., price \$6,000.

One Shorthorn bull, "Rainbow," sold to Sr. Manuel Uribe Larrea, prices \$3,500.

On account of Sr. Tomás E. de Anchorena, Cabaña "Santa Clara," Lobos:—

One Shorthorn bull, "Royal Master Donald," sold to Sr. Felix G. de Alzada, price \$14,000.

One Shorthorn bull, "Montford Useful 1," sold to Sr. Jaime Bric, price \$4,500.

One Shorthorn bull, "Ideal Archer 73," sold to Sr. A. M. Torres Fladera, price \$3,500.

One Shorthorn bull, "Montford Useful 14," sold to Sr. Jaime Briu, price \$8,000.

One Shorthorn bull, "Royal Master Donald 23," sold to Dr. Pedro Torres, price \$4,500.

One Shorthorn bull, "Ideal Arches 87," sold to Sres. Antonio Alliere and Sons, price \$2,500.

One Shorthorn bull, "Ideal Archer 88," sold to Sr. Miguel Ardohain, price \$3,700.

One Shorthorn bull, "Ideal Archer 90," sold to Sr. Gustavo Dedeken, price \$2,200.

One Shorthorn bull, "Montford Useful 3," sold to Sr. José L. Bustamante, price \$2,200.

One Shorthorn bull, "Royal Master Donald 28," sold to Sres. Bunge and Born, price \$2,500.

One Shorthorn bull, "Keyston of Cluny 19," sold to Sr. Alberto Noan, price \$2,400.

One Shorthorn bull, "Keystone of Cluny 18," sold to Sres. Cesar Gonzalez Guerrico, price \$4,000.

One Shorthorn bull, "Royal Master Donald 25," sold to Sr. José Porta, price \$2,300.

One Shorthorn bull, "Ideal Archer 85," sold to Sr. A. M. Torres Cladera, price \$2,100.

One Shorthorn bull, "Ideal Archer 93," sold to Sr. Mariano Lopez Sew, price \$1,600.

One Shorthorn bull, "Royal Master Donald 21," sold to Sr. José Gil, price \$2,100.

One Shorthorn bull, "Keystone of Cluny," sold to Sr. Juan M. Garcia Fernandez, price \$3,000.

One Shorthorn bull, "Royal Master Donald 32," sold to Sr. Javier Lamreng, price \$1,700.

One Shorthorn bull, "Ideal Archer 84," sold to Sr. Ramón Arceno, price \$2,100.

One Shorthorn bull, "Royal Master Donald 18," sold to Sr. José Porta, price \$2,200.

Total sales \$310,100

YRIONDO AND CO.

On account of Sres. Ignacio Goñi and Sons, Cabaña "Chapaleofú," Tandil:—

One Shorthorn bull, "Oxford Baron Undine," sold to Sociedad La Pastoral, price \$9,500.

One Shorthorn bull, "Warbler," sold to Sr. Alberto Leloir, price \$3,500.

One Shorthorn bull, "Prince Togo," sold to Sociedad La Pastoral, price \$3,700.

LEVEL CROSSING FATALITY**WOMAN KILLED ON F.C.O.**

Another level crossing fatality occurred yesterday morning, just before 6, when Señora Maria de Gastidú was cut down by a fast train from Once while crossing the metals at Caballito. So severe were the injuries inflicted on her that she died instantly. The customary sagacious practice of arresting the driver and fireman for failing to pull up within forty yards, has been followed.

Mainly About People

The marriage of Miss Lizzie W. Gomes to Mr. William C. Currie will take place at the home of the bride's parents on Thursday, August 26.

The Canadian Trades Commissioner announces the removal of his offices from Balcarce 278 to Reconquista 46.

The wedding of Miss Rita Baines and Mr. Eric Hudson will take place on August 30 at St. Saviour's Church, Belgrano, 8.30 p.m.

Miss Adela Verne is making rapid progress towards recovery, and hopes to give a pianoforte recital early in September.

Mr. J. G. Honor of Quilmes, who is shortly leaving for England, has presented the local Chess Club with a silver cup, to be awarded to the winner of the present tournament.

Mr. Maurice King, of the Escuela Naval and the Colegio Nacional Bartolomé Mitre, has been appointed Professor of English in the Central Argentine Railway Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ricardo Sinnott, from "La Favorita," wish to advise their friends that in future their address is Estancia "Adela," Puerto Piramides (Chubut).

H.B.M. Consul-General, 25 de Mayo 611, will be glad of any information concerning the whereabouts of Daniel Allan Cleghorn, Ignatio Mandel, Leonard Stanley Rosier, and Alexander Sewall.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Walter R. Walters who left his home in Mount Vernon, State of Washington, in January, 1912. Any information about this man may be sent to the American Consulate General, 341 Lavalle.

DAY BY DAY IN CORDOBA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 16.

The wedding of Mr. Eric Hudson, of this city, to Miss Rita Baines, will take place on August 30, at St. Saviour's Church, Belgrano, (Buenos Aires), at 8.30 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Harris Smith have left town for the camp where they will spend a three weeks vacation.

The wedding of Miss Violet Baxter to Mr. H. C. Ditlevsen is announced for August 24.

Mr. Hamilton, of the Central Argentine staff of Buenos Aires, has arrived in town to take the place of Traffic Manager Harris Smith during the latter's absence from the city.

Mr. George A. Briggstocke anticipates going to Buenos Aires to be present at the wedding of Mr. Hudson with Miss Baines on August 30.

Mr. Manuel Ordoñez, Jr., son of the National Deputy, has made application for membership in the Cordoba Athletic Club.

Mr. Donald Smith is still confined to his bed by illness, but is steadily improving and expects to be out again the latter part of the present month.

Mr. Rowe, the Manager of the Midvale Steel Company of Buenos Aires, spent last Tuesday in Cordoba on his way to Rosario and Buenos Aires.

Mr. Scriebler who injured his hand and arm recently is much better and expects to resume his tennis playing in another week's time.

A number of friends and fellow employees of Mr. E. W. Marks who is to be married on August 28, are giving him a banquet on the 21st at the Roma Hotel.

The work on the new market at General Paz is again under way after the suspension on account of an error in the plans.

DAY BY DAY IN ROSARIO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 11.

Captain J. J. Ormond of the s.s. Aldergate is still in the English Nursing Home. He is making slow, but sure progress.

Mrs. Wortley, of Cañada de Gomez, a patient of Dr. Frend, is another inmate of the Home and is going on favourably.

Mr. D. W. Phillips, of the s.s. Trevoze, is recovering satisfactorily from an attack by typhoid.

The F.C.C.A. Cup competition will take place on Sunday at Rosario Golf Club.

Many and varied attractions are in preparation for the Talleres Bazaar to be opened on the evening of the 10th proximo by Mrs. C. H. Pearson.

Mr. William Dodds, of Chascomús, passed away on the 9th inst. at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Weir, in Funes. Mr. Dodds was 80 years of age, having been 58 years in this country. He was a member of the Scotch Church of Chascomús, and during 18 years held the post of preceptor. The funeral took place on Tuesday. The body was removed to the British cemetery, Rosario, where the committal service was taken by the Rev. J. A. Rickards.

The marriage of Miss Florentina Temperley to Dr. Segundino Signo Oughterson took place in the house of the bride's parents on Saturday. The bridal party consisted of Mrs. Mercedes Oughterson and Mrs. Blanca Temperley de Marcus, Mr. Juan Signo Oughterson and Mr. Edgar Marcus. After the wedding a reception was held which was largely attended.

On Saturday of last week the marriage of Miss Maria Luisa Vidoleto and Mr. Edmund Homan was celebrated in the house of the bride's parents. Presbyter Natalio Bertolo officiating. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Homan left for Mendoza.

On Sunday afternoon and evening at the Palace Theatre the film showing the opening of the Rural Show the previous week was given and received with great enthusiasm.

The wedding of Miss Isabel Urdapilleta to Mr. Peter Currie Hearnett, announced some time back, was celebrated at Coronel Dorrego, F. C. Sud. on the 10th instant. The bridegroom, a well-known figure in Irish-Porteño circles, has been acting as secretary to the constructing engineer Rosario F.C.C.A. for the last few years, during which time he has earned the esteem of his fellow-employees, from whom he was recipient of a handsome present.

DAY BY DAY IN BAHIA BLANCA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

August 15.

The many friends of Mr. H. Bobby, who was a resident down here a few years ago, will be pleased to hear of his well-being. He is at present out in Egypt, having joined B Battery of the Hon. Artillery Company.

Mr. T. B. Rae, son of Mr. Walter Rae, contractor, is leaving for England at the end of this month in order to volunteer for active service.

A letter was received by a very well-known gentleman here a little while ago from one of the officers of H.M.S. Glasgow, then in Montevideo, in which the writer wished to be remembered to old friends both in Bahia Blanca and in the Port.

Mr. H. Williamson left here a few days ago en route for England.

Mr. Chevallier Bouteff, Mr. Haxwell, and Mr. G. D. Jones are expected down here at the end of this week.

OBITUARY

MR. WILLIAM DODDS.

The death is announced of Mr. William Dodds who passed away early on Monday morning, Aug. 9, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Weir, of Funes (F.C.C.A.), after a severe and protracted illness. The deceased who had attained the age of 80, left his home at Arroyo Medio about a month ago and entered a Rosario sanatorium, being subsequently removed, after a short stay therein, to Funes, apparently in an improved state of health. His condition, however, rapidly changed for the worse, and following an attack of pneumonia, he succumbed. The funeral took place on Tuesday at the Protestant Cemetery, Rosario, Rev. J. A. Rickards officiating at the burial ceremony. The late Mr. Dodds, who migrated from Scotland 58 years ago, was attached to the Scotch Church at Chascomús, acting as preceptor thereof for over 18 years. Sincere condolences are tendered to his children and relatives on the occasion of their bereavement, the latter of whom are requested to kindly accept this notice as the only intimation of death.

THE LATE MR. N. P. WILLIAMS.

We regret to record the death which occurred suddenly on July 14, of Mr. Nicholas Patrick Williams, formerly of Buenos Aires, which event took place at his residence in London, (Eng.), 37 Hyde Park Gate, W. The deceased gentleman was 58 years of age, and was the younger son of the late General James Edmund Williams, of Dublin. He was at one time an estanciero, and was a big stock breeder in the Argentine, in which he took a keen interest. Since leaving the Argentine some time ago, he had lived considerably on the Continent.

The funeral took place at Kensal Green Cemetery, on Saturday, July 17. Father A. Jackson, of the Carmelite Chapel officiated. The obsequies were of a quiet character, and only a small attendance was present, including Mr. J. Blair Williams, Second Lt., Basil J. Williams (City of London Yeomanry Roughriders) (sons); Mrs. Frank Haydon, Col. James Macartney, Mr. F. Tetley, Miss Lucy Freeland, Miss Close and Miss Grace Sanders. A large number of choice floral tributes were sent as a last token of respect.

FUNERAL OF DON EDUARDO DUGGAN.

The funeral of Mr. Eduardo Duggan, whose lamented death at the early age of 34, from nephritis induced by a severe cold took place on Monday, proceeded to the Cementerio del Norte yesterday at 3.30. The great popularity of the deceased gentleman and the wide esteem in which he was held was evidenced by the very large gathering of friends and mourners at the Cemetery. The assembly was representative of the many activities with which the deceased gentleman was so prominently identified and was as may be perceived composed of many well-known men in the cattle business, commerce, athletics, legislature art and literature. Among those who assisted at the funeral service were:—

Messrs. C. M. de Alvear, A. M. Wilson, E. J. Frias, A. W. Boote, General Uriburu, H. Wilson, E. F. Lynch, L. Pereyra Iraola, C. T. de Alvear, E. Bengolea, R. A. Warner, G. E. St. J. Peters, S. J. Unzué, A. J. Vivot, F. de Alzaga Unzué, P. A. Ham, C. Saiguier, J. Hunter, M. Livingston, B. H. Zapiola, S. J. Milberg, C. H. Pearson, J. Althabe, E. Acosta, J. M. Olmedo, J. Castex, F. E. Llavallol, R. M. Dodds, T. H. Mulhall, E. Revnaud, H. C. Thompson, P. G. Bell, A. Z. Paz, R. H. Gogarty, Sr. B. Villanueva, J. A. Mulhall, T. Cunningham, F. Rivadavia, Maitland Heriot, J. A. and L. Argerich, J. F. Dowson, C. M. Islas,

DANCE AT THE PLAZA HOTEL

IN AID OF THE KEATING INSTITUTE.

Last night's dance at the Plaza Hotel, which had been arranged by the ladies of the St. Patrick's Society was a most successful and well enjoyed function, in spite of the fact that there were not quite the same number present this year as last, for reasons which are obvious. The proceeds of the dance had been already dedicated to the funds of the Keating Institute, and amongst the ladies who were responsible for this fully appreciated dance, Miss Morgan, Miss Macdonald, Miss Hutchinson, and Miss Harrington are to be mentioned for their untiring efforts in assisting to make the evening a success.

There were a large number of ladies and gentlemen present to enjoy the dancing to the strain of the Plaza orchestra, and amongst them were the following:—Misses Villanueva, Rosa Harris, Cortejarena, Gladys Jacobs, McKeon, Lucy McCruden, Adeline Maguire, L. Dixon, L. Macdonald, Elena Kenny, Nelly Boote, Maisie O'Brien, Bella Morgan, Toya Fernandez, Sra. Miguel Murphy, Sra. R. J. Lisowski, Alice Gaynor, Rosa Kenny, Maria de Sosa, Lucy Moore, Lillian Gahan, May Kenny, Margaret Tormey, Maggie McGregor, Misses D. Simons, Given, Elba Sadavi, Drabble, Harrington, Lily Harrington, E. G. Mujica, C. S. Laspir, Maria G. de Murray, Luisa Morgan, Villanueva, Dinorales Aguilo, Clara Beyrue, Luisa Harris, Chila Cortejarlua, L. Hardie, Nancy Finney, Dorothy Finney, Gladys Baillie, Esther G. Borovnimi, Lila O'Farrell, Ruth O'Farrell, E. Macdonald, Stella Macdonald, R. Franklin, Timma Lisowski, Mesdames N. P. Murphy, George Morgan, L. H. de Kilmuery, C. M. Drabble, Miguel P. Duffy, José O'Farrell, T. B. Kenny, A. Kenny, Michael Murray, Portesia Smart, Andrea A. de Wust, Harper, Isabel de Tormey, MacLoughlin, M. J. Fleming, Manuela T. Ulivo, Messrs. Pedro Garcia, Raul Uolina, A. Rosenberg, Santiago Kenny, Dr. Garcia Arias, Carlos Menhuit, Zapiola Acosta, Fernando de Marotte, Juan Sheridan, Kenneth McDonald, J. A. Mulhall, Alberto Doyle, Fco. Boote, J. S. Wood, A. Walsh Dillon, Lloyd Roberts, John Macdonald, Jerome Tormey, Eduardo Lalor, Juan Lalor, Santiago O'Farrell, Eduardo Maguire, Santiago Doyle, E. M. Hearne, R. Tezanos Pinto, Juan O'Farrell, A. J. Harrington, Tomas E. Sheridan, Vincent Kenny, R. H. Trillia, Harry O'Connor, P. L. Moore, A. J. Jacobs, George A. Young, R. S. Trillia, Mauricio Kenny, Eduardo Morgan, Tom Kirk, Alberto Kenny, Jermyn Brooks, Arturo P. Boote,

T. P. Macdonald, I. Mohr Bell, C. Dose, G. P. Pasman, C. A. Tornquist, C. Kay Robertson, B. Feeney, W. H. Krabbé, R. Herrera Vegas, Mi Duggan, K. Macdonald, Arturo Kenny, P. E. Duggan, Lorenzo Casey, Juan Lalor, D. Gordon Anderson, Stanley Gibson, M. F. Gilderdale, C. M. Heriot, C. Kenny, A. Webster, Daniel Mackinlay, S. F. Leyden, A. F. Rooney, Ed. Kenny, Emilio N. Casares, J. Macdonald, J. E. Anchorena, Fred. and Chas. Ham, E. Schlieper, J. Budgen Clark, A. E. Castex, M. Ocampo, A. R. Bullrich, J. J. O'Farrell, L. P. Carrahan, T. L. Mullally, B. Feeney, C. M. Pradere, S. Ayarragaray, J. Malbran, A. G. Nicholson, Col. A. F. Urquiza, F. Dowling, John and Ed. Lalor, W. A. McCallum, F. Senillosa, R. Rogers, M. Murphy, H. Cobo, E. Zuberbuhler, E. de Anchorena, Arf. Casey, J. V. Uriburn, J. M. Cantilo, M. T. de Alvear, M. Sastre, J. Artayeta, L. Castells, A. Bengolea, L. C. Duncan, J. Ebonald, G. A. Frederking, A. Guerrero, T. Juarez Celman, P. and J. N. Drysdale, M. Z. O'Farrell, Ed. Morgan, M. A. Duffy, J. T. Murray, I. Hearne, M. G. Basavilbaso, D. Morgan, A. Calvo, A. Echague, R. E. Cranwell, Th. Murray, B. Artayeta Castex, J. P. Hearne, E. Cunningham, H. Mackinlay, W. A. Robinson, E. A. Warren, G. Keen, and many more.

CATTLE MARKET

ENTERED: 5,137.

Pigs	626
Prices: 22 to 32 cents per kilo.	
Summary of Purchasers.	
Sansinena	829
La Plata	833
La Blanca	829
Armour	414
Argentino	189
Smithfield	97

Total 3,221

Prices for Wednesday**SALES.***Juan Lalor—*

From Lujan: 1 steer at \$288, 38 do. from Pellegrini at 235; from Matanzas: 16 steers at 200; from Giles: 15 steers at 246, 3 bullocks at 200; from Casares: 16 bullocks at 186; from Azul: 2 steers at 160, 4 at 152; from Lujan: 8 steers at 190, 5 cows at 181, 3 at 133, 1 stag at 133; from R. Paz: 4 cows at 146, 8 at 138.50, 3 at 90; from Entre Rios: 8 cows at 136, 4 steers at 141, 20 at 101, 1 bullock at 204, 2 at 90, 2 at 77, 5 heifers at 86, 2 calves at 73, 4 at 73; from Santa Fe: 10 heifers at 90, 11 at 84, 4 at 76, 4 heifers at 57.50, 7 calves at 40, 1 cow at 150.50; from Santa Fe: 1 cow at 110, 9 at 88.50, 2 steers at 98, 4 calves at 25, 2 at 53; from San Vicente: 3 calves at 22, 3 steers at 126, 2 at 85, 10 cows at 123, 5 heifers at 79.50, 4 at 64.50, 12 cows from Rauch at 134.50; from General Pintos: 8 cows at 127, 7 at 140.50; from Bahia Blanca: 14 heifers at 72.50, 9 at 93.50, 8 at 65, 9 calves at 55.50.

Salaberry y Bercetche—

From Junin: 22 steers at \$245, 1 at 186; from Villegas: 24 steers at 160; from Suipacha: 6 steers at 193, 2 at 166, 2 bullocks at 167, 4 cows at 116, 3 heifers at 135.50, 2 calves at 17; from B. Aires: 17 steers at 150.50, 5 at 145, 12 at 140, 6 at 106.50, 10 at 117, 13 cows at 100, 15 heifers at 45.50; from Coronel Pringles: 1 heifer at 115, 4 at 125, 5 at 94.50, 3 cows at 108, 1 at 169, 1 steer at 160, 5 at 140.50, 5 at 113, 5 at 113; from Tornquist: 6 steers at 192, 8 at 171, 3 at 137, 1 at 109, 3 cows at 112, 6 bullocks at 190; from Bragado: 9 bullocks at 83, 16 heifers at 97, 6 at 87, 14 cows at 100.50; from San Martin: 6 cows at 51, 5 calves at 28, 2 at 54, 2 bullocks at 71, 4 heifers at 51; from General Belgrano: 15 heifers at 123.50, 8 cows at 110, 2 at 131, 14 at 95, 5 steers at 84.50; from Santa Fe: 9 steers at 104, 5 cows at 98.50, 4 heifers at 95, 7 calves at 63.50, 11 at 40; from Matanzas: 1 bullock at 110, 2 at 70, 1 cow at 140, 1 at 104, 1 calf at 61; from San Martin: 1 calf at 56, 1 cow at 91.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Lincoln: 63 steers at \$253, 45 do. from Azul at 214; from Cordoba: 90 cows at 157, 11 at 139; from Brandzen: 8 cows at 153; from Chascomús: 11 steers at 242, 1 cow at 137, 1 heifer at 139; from Corrientes: 22 do. at 68, 22 cows at 80, 10 at 130, 20 at 91, 10 at 128.50; from Casares: 21 steers at 158, 3 calves at 80, 12 at 71.50, 10 at 65.

Santamarina e Hijos—

From Trenque Lauquen: 5 steers at \$180, 11 at 130, 30 cows at 120, 4 young steers at 100, 1 stag at 145, 3 cows at 35; from Pellegrini: 19 steers at 103; from B. Mitre: 44 cows at 132, 52 steers at 145, 1 calf at 70, 5 young bulls at 40, 6 bullocks at 175.

Fortunato B. Arzeno y Hnos.—

From Cordoba: 2 calves at \$160, 15 cows at 148, 78 heifers at 125, 12 cows at 123.

Angel Velaz y Cia.—

From Maipú: 40 cows at \$130, 40 at 100; from General Pintos: 13 steers at 70, 13 at 124, 7 at 124; from Santa Fe: 5 heifers at 40, 1 calf at 46, 2 bullocks at 110, 1 stag at 110.

SHEEP MARKET

ENTRIES: 5,686.

La Plata	1,794
Local butchers	1,520
Argentino	695
Sansinena	679
La Blanca	478
Las Palmas	468
Armour	90

Total 5,724

Prices for Wednesday**SALES.***Patricio Ham—*

From Cambaceres: 120 cap. frig. at \$17.30; from Triunvirato: 37 cord. mat. at 7.50, 112 at 6.40, 8 bgos. frig. at 13.50.

Beltran Sansot—

From 18 de Julio: 83 cap. frig. at \$16.20, 7 at 16.20.

Miguel Ardohain

From Cabildo: 187 cap. frig. at \$14.10, 174 at 13.80, 21 bgos. frig. at 13, 18 ovejas mat. at 16.60.

Pedro Arancet y Cia.—

From Maza: 26 bgos. mat. at \$11, 40 ovejas mat. at 13.80, 20 at 19.80.

Unzué Alzaga y Cia.—

From Chapalcofú: 90 cap. mat. at \$19.50.

Martin Urtasun e Hijos—

From Pellegrini: 108 cord. mat. at \$6.20, 10 cap. frig. at 18.

Cooperativa de Hacendados—

From Hidalgo: 46 cap. frig. at \$15.50, 96 at 13.50, 38 at 11.70.

José Echeverry y Cia.—

From Blandengues: 16 cap. mat. at \$20, 184 cap. frig. at 16.60.

Juan Lalor—

From Cabildo: 61 cap. mat. at \$20.80, 99 at 19.90; from Mercedes: 68 cap. frig. at 18.10.

Juan Chapar y Cia.—

From Estomba: 82 cap. frig. at \$13.50, 25 at 19, 99 at 16.

Mendez Hnos. y Cia.—

From A. Corti: 205 bgos. frig. at \$11.70.

Francisco Ojam y Cia.—

From Gironde: 269 bgos. mat. at \$9.00.

Leandro Lynch y Cia.—

From Solanet: 160 cap. frig. at \$19, 30 cap. mat. at 20.

Lorenzo y Alfredo E. Lanús—

From Murtature: 43 bgos. frig. at \$14, 45 cap. frig. at 15.80.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From America: 68 cap. frig. at \$18.80, 70 ovejas mat. at 17; from Udaquiola: 99 cap. frig. at 17; from 9 de Julio: 90 cap. frig. at 15.70.

Salaberry y Bercetche—

From Krabble: 70 cap. mat. at \$24.30, 81 at 22, 8 at 22, 8 cap. frig. at 17; from Maipú: 20 ovejas mat. at 17, 41 at 16, 21 cap. frig. at 16.30; from Matanzas: 62 bgos. frig. at 13, 47 bgos. mat. at 90.

Suc. Martin Iraizos—

From Nueva Roma: 32 cap. mat. at \$19.80, 92 cap. frig. at 19.

Bunge y Born—

From D. Alvear: 50 ovejas mat. at \$19, 108 at 17.50; from Chasicó: 50 cap. mat. at 22.50, 97 at 20.

Lourtet Hnos. y Cia.—

From Chillar: 93 cap. frig. at \$19.

Gioia y Etchart—

From San Antonio: 142 cap. frig. at \$18.

Estrugamou y Cia.—

From Passo: 38 cap. mat. at \$21.60, 40 cap. frig. at 15.50, 31 bueyes mat. at 15, 71 at 13.50; from Gonzalez: 80 ovejas mat. at 22.50, 78 cap. mat. at 19.50.

Cucullu y Caro

From Azcuenaga: 50 ovejas mat. at \$13.50, 47 cap. frig. at 13.50, 30 cord. mat. at 3.70.

Alfredo J. White*Solicitor and Accountant***Cordoba 1321, Rosario**

Tel. No. 5191



TRADE MARK

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VACCINE for CARBUNCLO, MANCHA, TRISTEZA, ENTEQUE, TUBERCULINAS, LOMBRIZ - TIFUS EQUINO. Etc., Etc.

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ORDERS AND INFORMATION TO:

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Local Representative:

Mr. A. Machattie,**San Martin 254, Buenos Aires.****MEAT EXPORTS**

Smithfield and Argentine Meat Coy. report despatch of 235 carcasses of frozen mutton and 148 fore with 308 hind quarters of frozen beef by the R.M.S.P. Desna.

The Armour Frigorifico, La Plata, advises despatch by the Elstree Grange for Havre, of 6567 fore and 6592 hindquarters (1060 tons) of frozen beef. The Sansinena Company has shipped for New York by Verdi 7285 quarters of frozen beef.

By the Desna for Liverpool the La Blanca Company have shipped 2502 quarters of frozen beef and 3227 of chilled. The same company sends to New York by the Verdi 2463 quarters of frozen beef.

The Armour Frigorifico, La Plata, has sent by the Desna for Liverpool, 2441 each fore and hind quarters of frozen beef.

Smithfield and Argentine Meat Company Ltd. has forwarded by s.s. Zone from Zarate for Liverpool 3500 each fore and hind quarters of frozen beef.

La Plata Cold Storage Company sent to New York by the Verdi 1366 fore and 2000 hind quarters of frozen beef and 2254 quarters of chilled beef.

La Plata Cold Storage Coy. advises despatch by the s.s. Desna for Liverpool of 10,876 quarters of frozen beef; 4,433 carcasses of mutton; 435 carcasses of lamb and 4,159 quarters of chilled beef.

Sansinena Company notify despatch by Highland Glen of 1000 carcasses of frozen mutton and 5,000 of frozen lamb.

The Armour Frigorifico sent by the Verdi to New York: 1150 each fore and headquarters of frozen beef. By the Highland Glen, the La Blanca Company is despatching 4249 carcasses of mutton and 3922 quarters of chilled beef to London. Las Palmas Company advises by s.s. Zone for Liverpool 10,361 fore and 8616 hind quarters frozen beef, and by Desna to Liverpool 155 fore and 825 hind quarters frozen and 678 fore, 767 hind quarters chilled beef.

The Frigorifico Armour has shipped for Marseilles by the Voltaire 8792 fore and 8902 hind quarters of frozen beef, a total of 1469 tons.

"MILLER" BULLS AND RAMS**A RECORD SHIPMENT.**

Mr. Frederick Miller, famous in the first ranks of British live-stock importers, landed yesterday from the s.s. Highland Brigade a record shipment of stock—inasmuch as it comprised, practically, all the Lincoln ram-winners at the last Royal Show held in Nottingham from June 29 to July 3 last.

The total shipment numbered 192 rams and 3 bulls, of which two of the bulls and the pick of the rams will be sold by auction by Messrs. Bullrich and Co. on September 8. The famous Shorthorn bull "Gainford Royal Champion" was first at the Royal Show last year and is the winner of 9 first and several champion prizes.

Perhaps the most notable rams are the 1st and 3rd Royal Show winners in the two-shear-ram class, since they are the very last of the late Mr. Dudding's own breeding that will ever land on Argentine shores. "Dudding" was indeed a name by which to conjure in every mart where Lincolns were shown in any part of the world, and Mr. Dudding's death at Christmas-time the year before last closed a brilliant page in the history of British breeders.

The ram-prize-winners, all of which will be put up to sale on September 8, comprise the following:—1st, 2nd, and 3rd in the 2-shear Class; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th in the Shearing Class; 1st and 2nd "Pens of 5." and champion and reserve champion, a total of 17 animals, the most highly honoured Lincoln rams in the world, bred by Dudding, Wright, Howard, etc.

The Highland Brigade made a quick passage, as she left Liverpool on July 19 and arrived on August 12.

FROZEN MEAT FROM THE STATES**FRENCH RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.**

Paris, August 18.

The Provisions Commission recently appointed by the French Government has decided to recommend the cancelling of restrictions on the sale of frozen meat from the United States. Hitherto only certain dealers have been permitted to sell it. Of late the price of the meat has averaged 15 cents the pound.

GRAIN MARKET

MERCADO de CEREALES a TERMINO

First Ring.

Maize.

For September—200 tons Darsena at \$4.86 and 400 at 4.85. Total 800.
For October—200 tons darsena at \$5.00.

Second Ring.

No operations.

REGISTERED CONTRACTS.

(Delivered in Buenos Aires).

Linseed.

For October—100 tons at \$11.30.

Maize.

For September—400 at \$4.87.
For October—400 tons at \$5.00 and 400 at 5.03. Total 800.

Official Prices.

Wheat.

For August Darsena. . . \$12.30
For September Darsena. . . 12.40

Linseed.

For August Darsena. . . 10.80
For September Darsena. . . 10.95
For October Darsena. . . 11.35

Maize.

For August Darsena. . . 4.85
For September Darsena. . . 4.85
For October Darsena. . . 5.00
For November Darsena. . . 5.10

CAMARA GREMIAL DE CEREALES QUOTATIONS.

Prices in the Bolsa de Comercio.

100 kilos waggon Darsena.

(Available).

Linseed. \$10.50
Wheat for bread. 12.40
Do Barletta for Europe. . . 11.40
Do for bread. 11.20
Do do (export. Europe). . . 11.00
Do do (export. Brasil). . . 12.00
Oats Bahia Blanca. 6.20
Yellow maize. 4.67½

NATIONAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

(Rosario de Santa Fe).

First Ring.

Maize.

For November—1000 tons at \$4.90.

Second Ring.

Maize.

For September—400 tons at \$4.68.
For November—200 tons at \$4.90.

Official Prices.

Wheat.

For August. \$12.15
For September. 12.05
For October. 12.10

Linseed.

For August. 10.30
For September. 10.30
For October. 10.60
Available. 10.30

Maize.

For August. 4.60
For September. 4.65
For October. 4.80
For November. 4.90
Available. 4.60

In Rosario.

Wheat No. 1. 12.50
Wheat No. 2. nominal
Linseed. 10.35
Maize. 4.55

CEREAL EXPORTATION

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 12.

During the past commercial week which closed on Thursday evening the following exports have been registered:—

Wheat.—9,164 tons, of which 3,360 tons were exported from Buenos Aires and 4,078 from Bahia Blanca with the amount of 7,438 tons for Brazil and 1,726 for South Africa.

Maize.—93,728 tons, of which Buenos Aires exported 38,546 tons and Rosario-San Lorenzo 45,820 tons. The amounts were divided into shipments of 52,451 tons to the United Kingdom, 13,543 tons to the Continent, 25,536 tons to U.S.A.

Flax.—13,409 tons, of which 9,732 tons from Buenos Aires and 2,857 tons from Rosario; 3,077 tons were shipped to U.S.A. and 5,997 tons to the United Kingdom, and 2,236 tons to the Continent.

Oats.—70 tons only.

Flour and butter shipments none.

Barley.—2,514 tons.

PHILIP & CARRUTHERS

Camp and Live Stock Agents

Calle Cangallo 456

BUENOS AIRES

U.T. 3881 Avenida

WANTED: Heavy Horses
suitable for Exportation.



On Sale: Imported and Camp Bulls of
all Breeds, Rams, Pigs, etc.

IMPORTED PEDIGREE SHORTHORN BULLS

Successful Sale by Bullrich
and Coy.

AVERAGE OF OVER \$9,371 FOR
21 BULLS

This year and for the first time in our recollection, Messrs. Adolfo Bullrich and Co. held an auction of imported pedigree stock in their yards at Calle San Martin 254, on a Sunday, and, strange to say, the "breaking of the Sabbath" was done on account of two Scotsmen, (a nation so respectful of the holy day), wishing to sell their imported animals prior to the annual auctions at the Palermo showgrounds. The saleyard was crowded by interested spectators, seating accommodation being fully taken up long before the advertised hour for selling. Don Eduardo Bullrich wielded the hammer on behalf of his firm, and right well did he do so, securing no less an average than \$9,961. Liquid for Mr. Donald MacLennan's 13 bulls, and \$8,400 for Mr. R. P. Duncan's 8.

The first bull to come under the hammer was "Redgorton Cruiser," a well-grown 20-months-old roan get of Royal Crest out of Dorothy 12th, and coming from the herd of Mr. A. J. Maxtone Graham, Redgorton, Perth, Scotland. This bull took first prize in his class of 128 at the Perth Show and Saic, also winning the MacLennan Challenge Cup at the same exhibition from 400 other bulls; furthermore, the sire of this bull was bought at Mr. MacLennan's sale in Buenos Aires two years ago by Sr. Leonardo Pereyra for \$40,000.

The first offer was \$3,000, but this sum increased by substantial bids to \$25,000, and after considerable perseverance Don Arturo managed to get the figure to \$29,000, the buyer being Sr. Raymundo Pineyro. The next best prices realised for Mr. Donald's bulls were \$14,500 paid by Sr. Juan B. Migniqui for "Ranuncula," a dark roan sired by Pride of Edgcote, and \$13,500 given by Sr. Narciso Stegmann for "Royal Favourite," a very nice roan bull calf from the herd of Mr. J. E. Kerr, of Harviestoun Castle, Dollar, N.B. The thirteen bulls imported by Mr. MacLennan this year give him an average price of \$9,961. The following are particulars of the sales:—

"Redgorton Cruiser," roan, by Royal Crest out of Dorothy 12th.—Price, \$29,000; buyer, Sr. Raymundo Pineyro.

"Ranuncula," roan, by Pride of Edgcote out of Lady Ramsden.—Price, \$14,500; buyer, Sr. Juan B. Migniqui.

"Royal Favourite," roan by Prime Favourite, dam Butterfly Bell.—Price, \$13,500; buyer, Sr. Narciso Stegmann.

"Garbity Proud Champion," by Collynie Chieftan dam Proud Rosebud, bred by Mr. James McWilliam, Garbity Orton, N. B.—Price, \$10,000; buyers, Messrs. Mauras e Hijos.

"Golden Broadhocks," by Royal Prince Goldie dam Rose of Underley 8th, bred by Lord Lovat, Beaufort Castle, Beaulieu.—Price, \$9,000; buyer, Mr. J. E. MacDonald.

"Ulstermann," red, by Proud Victor dam Waverly Eliza 2nd, bred by Mr. J. J. Moubray, Naemour, Rambling Bridge, N. B.—Price, \$8,500; buyer, Sr. José M. Ituralde.

"President of the Herd," roan, by President of the Mint out of Beaufort Queen 6th, bred by Mr. Duncan Stewart, of Millhills, Crief, N. B.—Price, \$8,500; buyer, Sra. Maria E. de Salvo.

"Golden Ducat," by Pride of Edgcote out of Golden Lady, bred by Mr. R. Mylie Hill, Balhayock, Perth, N. B.—Price, \$7,500; buyer, Mr. John Byrne.

"Redgorton Commandant," red, by Royal Crest dam Crocus Fairy, bred by Mr. A. G. Maxtone Graham, Redgorton, Perth, N.B.—Price, \$7,500; buyer, Sra. Maria L. de Bellocq.

"Meteor," roan, by Lex of Cluny out of Carnation 6th, bred by the Hon. James Sievwright, N.C.M.G., Tulharian.—Price, \$5,500; buyer, Mr. John E. MacDonald.

"Umpire," roan, by Star of Dawn out of Collyrice Rosaline, bred by Mr. J. J. Moubray.—Price, \$5,500; buyers, Messrs. Mauras e Hijos.

"Cluny Prince Windsor," red, got by Nimmo of Cluny out of Windsor Belle 21st, bred by Lady Cathcart, Cluny Castle, Aberdeenshire.—Price, \$5,500; buyers, Messrs. Mauras e Hijos.

"Balmakyle Proud Prince," red, by Proud Morning dam Princess Helena, bred by the late C. M. Cameron, Balmakyle, Munlocky, N.B.—Price, \$5,000; buyers, Messrs. Angel Velaz and Co.

MR. R.L.P. DUNCAN'S BULLS

AN AVERAGE PRICE OF \$8,400.

Immediately after the last bull belonging to Mr. MacLennan had left the ring, the sale of the first eight bulls brought to the country this season by the above-mentioned importer was proceeded with. The highest figure realised by Mr. Duncan was \$15,500, paid by Mr. Arthur O'Connor for "Admiral," a grand roan get of Royal Crown out of Augusta 62nd, and a padre fit to head the herd of any es-

The World's Crops

RECORD YIELD IN AUSTRALIA

London, Aug. 18.

Messrs. Broomhall's circular report on the world's crops contains the following information:

United Kingdom.—The crop prospects are distinctly unfavourable, continuous rain delaying the harvesting.

France.—The wet weather which has prevailed during harvesting has further affected the yield, which will be much under that of last year. Quality also is poor, and importation will be large.

Germany.—Officials still claim that the harvest is excellent both in yield and quality.

Russia.—The harvest generally both of winter and spring crops has been good. The Minister of Agriculture reports that supplies are abundant, and there will be a large amount available for exportation.

Rumania.—The harvest is good, but the lack of facilities for exportation is causing much trouble.

India.—Some rain has fallen in the Punjab, but elsewhere the fall has been insufficient. Holders of wheat are very reserved, offering little even at an advance.

Australia.—Sydney reports further beneficial rain in places. The yield of wheat in the Commonwealth is 148 million bushels, the previous record having been 100 million bushels.

Italy.—The weather is fine and harvesting is progressing rapidly. It will be necessary to make arrangements for the importation of only 20 million bushels, as it is reported that the present reserves are liberal.

Spain.—Complaints are general of poor yields.

North Africa.—Good yield, export movement moderate.

Scandinavia.—Weather more favourable, but yield smaller than last year.

establishment. Two other splendid bulls sold on behalf of Mr. Duncan were "Orion of Cluny," \$14,500, and "Royal Marshall," \$12,000. The latter, in our opinion, was a particularly cheap bull. The following are particulars of the animals sold:—

"Admiral," roan by Royal Crown dam Augusta 62nd, bred by Mr. John J. Reid, Cromlybank Ellen, N.B.—Price, \$15,500; buyer, Mr. Arthur O'Connor.

"Orion of Cluny," roan, by Edgcote Jester dam Daisy 5th, bred by Lady Cathcart, Cluny Castle, Aberdeenshire.—Price, \$14,500; buyer, Sra. Maria de Pradere.

"Royal Marshall," roan, by Royal Stamp out of Spley May, bred by Mr. Wm. Anderson, Saphock, Old Meldrum.—Price, \$12,000; buyer, Sr. Bernardo Wirsch.

"Oscar," red, by Dunglass Marshall dam Orange Blossom 17th, bred by Messrs. W. and J. Peterkin, Dunglass, N.B.—Price, \$7,500; buyer, Mr. E. Baker, on commission for Mr. Carlos A. Brown.

"Polmaise Pacha," roan, by Proud Massa out of Lady Dora, bred by Major A. B. Murray, Polmaise Stirling, N.B.—Price, \$5,500; buyer, Messrs. Angel Velaz and Co.

"Boquhan Sovereign," red by Proud Monarch out of Pure Gold, bred by Mr. Stephen Mitchell, Boquhan Kippon, N.B.—Price \$4,800; buyer, Sr. Manuel Ballester.

"Rosewood Prince," red, by Collynie Golden Prince dam Rosewood 94th bred by Mr. Robert L. P. Duncan, Harthill, Whitehouse, Aberdeenshire. Price \$4,200; buyer, Sr. Eugenio Rosa.

"Augusta's Pride," roan, by Collynie Golden Prince out of Augusta 114th, also bred by Mr. Duncan.—Price, \$3,200; buyer, Mr. Nicholas P. Murphy.

The eight bulls made an average price of \$8,400.

PASSENGER LISTS

R.M.S.P. DESNA.

Among the passengers who left yesterday by the R.M.S.P. Desna, were the following:—Thomas Hunter, Mrs. Florence E. Honor, Master Dudley S. Honor, Josiah G. Honor, Herbert Sharrer, Mrs. Elena G. Reynolds, William Reynolds, William Bell, John L. Mulhall, Aurelia R. de Mulhall, William Mulhall, Stanley G. Williams, Mrs. Wanda Williams, William H. Kernan, Adolfo Monkes, Moise Lantardo, Doreen Maria Reynolds, Sidney G. Barch, Carlo Magrini, Mrs. Mercedes N. Nogueira, Florence Crimmin, Mrs. Bremer, Khalil Zarzur.

R.M.S.P. ESSEQUIBO.

Among the passengers who left on August 13, by the R.M.S.P. Essequibo, were the following:—

Mrs. A. Gaudis, Mr. and Mrs. McCune, Mr. F. J. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Bohm, Miss Sara Bohm, Mr. G. Herbert Smith, Mr. C. A. de Moura, Mr. and Mrs. Company and family, Mr. S. H. Edwards, Mr. S. Bonbow, Miss Rosa Goldchino, Mr. G. G. Bullmore, Mr. F. C. de Paulo, Mr. J. Celestino, Mrs. and Miss Celestino, Mr. Ch. A. Lopinot, Mrs. Julia O'Higgins, Miss and Master O'Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Mazar, Mr. J. J. Nicholl, Miss Mary Bradford, Mr. E. W. Wunen, Mr. Th. O'Higgins, Mr. A. R. Brownless.

N.S.N.C. HIGHLAND GLEN.

The Nelson liner Highland Glen will sail this afternoon from La Plata homeward bound to London. A convenient train for passengers will leave Plaza Constitucion at 1.45 p.m. Amongst the salon passengers are:—Colonel E. W. Bowack, M.P., Messrs. Robert Leslie Polson Duncan, Walter B. Starky, Chas. H. Manson, Mrs. A. Courtenay Luck, Miss Joan Courtenay Luck, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Urquhart, Mr. Arthus Lawrence, Miss Paula Haendler, Mr. Antonio Miram, Messrs. M. A. Navajas Mira, George Willats, Edward Diver, Robert Jackson, Miss Mary Owen, Mr. Henry Herrings.

L. AND H. BYRON.

The Lamport and Holt s.s. Byron, from New York, is expected to enter the North Basin this morning with the following passengers:—

Mr. Richard Moncure, Mr. Winship Moncure, Mr. Charles Bronson, Mr. R. Richard, Mrs. Lilian McLeod, Messrs. John McLeod, Antonio Duplat, Charles Mills, Jeremiah Darmody, Florentino Pogliano, Ricardo Escada, Henry Plaut, Edward Feely, Cesar Bartotto, Misses Molly McLeod, Nancy McLeod, Amy Richard, Elizabeth Richard, Mrs. Florence Matthews, Mrs. Josefina Bartotto.

Doctor Mulcahy commences tonight a series of lectures on first aid at Presidente Roca at 8.30 p.m. The lectures, which will be in Spanish, will be continued weekly at the same hour, and should be of invaluable service to those interested in the subject.

R.H.L. HOLLANDIA.

The following passengers arrive today by the R. H. and L. steamer Hollandia: Alberto Saenz Valiente and family, Clotilde Boettner, Sophie Lau, Helene Mosen, Mme. Cileri, Carlos E. Von Bernard, Emile Dusard, Elisa Fancovici, Emma de Saverda and family, Cleto Diaz Romero, Dr. José Antonio Martins, Juan Carlos Garcia Gonzalez, Remichiro Okamoto, Mercedes Muñoz, Aldo Calligari, Constantín Almeida, José Cantel, Ernestina Cantel, Antonia Haase, Mauricio Rio, Benito Ocampo, Ilia H. Ferraria, José Gonzalez Criollito, Edith Morton, Sara Morrio, Lola da Pereira de Belange, Irene Teran, Isaac Cohen, Eva Cohen, Martine Menotti, Attilia Vianello and sons, Maria A. R. Rodriguez, Maria T. Lopez.

HOMEWARD FIXTURES

The following vessels (says *The Times of Argentina*) were fixed during last week to load homeward:—

S.s. Salvatore, 3700, 10 per cent, September, from San Lorenzo to Genoa, loading grain, at 73/6; s.s. Drumcliffe, 5600 tons, 10 per cent, prompt, from La Plata to Mediterranean, loading grain at 65/-; s.s. Blackfriargate, 4200 tons, 10 per cent, September, from San Lorenzo to United Kingdom; loading grain at 67/6; s.s. Ocean Prince, 6600 tons, 10 per cent, September, can. n/a. from Rosario to United Kingdom, loading grain at 67/6; s.s. Brittany, 400 tons, 10 per cent, prompt, from Rosario to Liverpool, loading grain at 65/-; s.s. Echuंगा, 7000 tons, 10 per cent, September, from San Lorenzo to U.K., loading grain at 65/-; s.s. King Idwal, 5200 tons, 10 per cent, September 15, from San Lorenzo to Liverpool, loading grain at 68/9; s.s. Liegeoise, 4500 tons, 10 per cent, prompt, from San Lorenzo to New York, loading grain at 42/-; s.s. Corby, 5500, 10 per cent, September, from Buenos Aires or La Plata to United Kingdom, loading grain at 63/-; s.s. Neuquen, 5200 tons, 10 per cent, October 25, can. from Buenos Aires or La Plata to United Kingdom, loading grain at 61/6, to Bristol Channel option at 6d. less, two ports, option at 2/6 extra; s.s. Santos, 3000 tons, 10 per cent, September, from San Lorenzo to Spanish Mediterranean, loading grain at 63/-; s.s. Dochra, 500 tons, 10 per cent, prompt, from Buenos Aires and Montevideo to Marseilles, loading grain at 72.50 francs; s.s. Bizkargi Mendi, 4000 tons, 10 per cent, September 15, from San Lorenzo to United Kingdom, loading grain at 70/-; s.s. Vittorio, 4700 tons, 10 per cent, September, from San Lorenzo to West Italy, loading grain at 70/-; s.s. Barbary, 4000 tons, 10 per cent, September, from Rosario to Liverpool, loading grain at 64/-; s.s. Città di Porto Maurizio, 4000 tons, 10 per cent, from San Lorenzo to Barcelona, loading grain at 70/-; s.s. Rothley, 6000 tons, 10 per cent, September, from Buenos Aires to Hull, loading grain, berth terms: A 5500, 10 per cent, s.s. September 15-30, from San Lorenzo to United Kingdom, loading grain at 67/6; s.s. Brockby, 5000 tons, 10 per cent, October 5, can. from San Lorenzo to United Kingdom, loading grain at 67/6; deckspace s.s. Globe, pr., from Buenos Aires to La Pallice, loading horses at £9.10.0, deckspace s.s. Queen, prompt, from Buenos Aires to La Pallice, loading horses at £9.10.0;

L. AND H. VERDI.

The Lamport and Holt liner Verdi will sail this afternoon from La Plata on the arrival of the 10.53 train from Plaza Constitucion station, with the following passengers for New York:—

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Baird, Mr. J. Patterson, Mr. Harold Patterson, Mr. F. Laspoumaderes, Mr. Albert Strupler, Mr. James Spelman, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Harding, Master Frank Harding, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Custer, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McCune, Mr. J. R. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Liebrecht, Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Ebert, Mr. W. H. Kernan, Mr. E. Rochette, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, Mr. Chas. d'Emery, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bensabat, Misses Marion and Dorina Bensabat, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Best, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Krag, Mr. Wm. Cunningham, Mr. Mario Sanchez, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Colwell, Mr. C. F. Glavin, Mr. K. H. Lassen, Mr. G. C. Franck, Mr. Levi van der Sluis, Mr. Renato Thierry, Mr. Gregorio Iturriza, Miss Florence Cripe, Mrs. Vincenzina Stranzo di Gastaldi, Mrs. Mary B. San Grey, Mr. J. L. Consiglio, Mr. Andrew R. Nimmo, Mrs. E. W. Gardner, Miss M. C. Lancaster, Mr. Eduardo Eckhardt, C. A. Puttlitz, Mr. C. Ramagli, Mr. Carlo A. Dalmaso, Mr. and Mrs. Lino M. de la Barrera, Master Marco de la Barrera, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad van der Bluis, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kroet, Miss Carolina Eysman, Mr. J. Novelli, Mr. Minor Haney.

AN OCEAN TRAGEDY

BARQUE'S CREW ATTACKED BY BERI-BERI

New York, August 17.

A Peruvian barque, the Alliance, laden with sugar, has arrived in port from Callao. The entire crew except the captain have been attacked by Beri-Beri. Five died and were buried at sea.

THE NEW PORT WORKS

JULY PAYMENT.

The Government Executives have yesterday afternoon authorised the payment of \$444,436.36 to the management of the New Port Works for the amount of construction and work done during the month of July. The amount as stated will be paid over to the New Port Works in paper value.

ACCIDENT AT AVELLANEDA

MAN KNOCKED DOWN BY TRAIN

Alfonse Letreve, a Frenchman, aged 42, who was walking on the Southern Railway yesterday morning, was knocked down by a fast train for La Plata, just outside Avellaneda Station. More fortunate than most who suffer such accidents and who are almost invariably killed on the spot, Letreve escaped with his life but, was removed to the Fiorito Hospital, where he is being treated for serious internal injuries.

CULTIVATION OF RICE AND CAPERS

A BOOM IN CORRIENTES

In the Province of Corrientes a stimulus has been given to the rice and spurge (caper) harvest. Owing to the excellent results obtained last year from the small holding, it has been decided to lay down these cereals in much greater abundance and the encouragement received by the present price of the latter commodity, namely \$7 per 10 kilos has caused quite a number of planters to increase their sowing.

STATE RAILWAY REVENUE

A SMALL INCREASE.

A report received from the management of the State Railway Department, in which is given the returns for the past week shows an appreciable increase over the amounts of the equivalent week of the previous year.

Up to the fourteenth of August of the current year the turnover represented \$328,430.48, which is an increase of \$70,004.11 on the last twelve months. The North Central Line has produced the best returns, and this turnover leaves but a small margin for the other State Railways. The figure officially reported is \$248,115.71.

The total turnover for the year is \$8,553,890.89, which shows a small increase of \$211,153.31 over the corresponding seven months of 1914. There is yet much improvement to be made on the State Railways.

GENEVA EXPRESS DISASTER

4 PERSONS KILLED; 48 INJURED.

Geneva, August 18.

A telegram from Zurich announces that the Geneva express came into collision last night with a local passenger train at Dietikon near Zurich with the result that four persons were killed and forty-eight injured.

Buenos Aires Herald

Weekly Illustrated Edition

CORRIENTES 672

Proprietor: THOMAS BELL.

All communications for the Editorial Department should be addressed to The Editor. Business letters should be addressed to The Manager. It is particularly requested that correspondence of an editorial or business nature should not be addressed to Mr. Bell, or to anyone personally, otherwise delay and inconvenience will result.

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THE MAILS.

TO ARRIVE IN AUGUST.

- 20.—British by HIGHLAND PIPER.
- 21.—Spanish by I. I. DE BORBON.
- 22.—British by ARAGUAYA.

TO LEAVE IN AUGUST.

- 20.—Brazil and Europe by HOLLANDIA. Mails close at 2 p.m.
- 21.—Brazil, Senegal and Europe by PAMPA. Mails close at 8 a.m.
- 24.—London direct by HIGHLAND WARRIOR. Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage till 4 p.m.

BIRTHS.

ANIDJAH.—August 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. Anidjah, a daughter.

COWARD.—At Bernal, F.C.S., to Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Coward, a son, George Arthur Charles. z h2'

FAIR.—On 12th August, at 780 Sa. Marín, the wife of T. B. Fair, of a son. 514 h13

HARRISON.—On 16th inst., the wife of Donald D. Harrison, of Monte Comar, of a son. 732 h18

LACE.—On August 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lace, of Rosario, of a daughter. h17

DEATHS.

DODDS.—On the 9th inst., at Funse, Mr. William Dodds, of Chascomús, aged 80. For 18 years precentor of the Scotch Church of Chascomús.

DUGGAN.—On the 16th inst., at 2458 Bartolomé Mitre, fortified by the rites of the Catholic Church, Edward L. Duggan, fourth son of the late Thomas Duggan, aged 34 years.

RITCHIE.—In Rio Janeiro, on the 17th inst., Hugh Alexander Ritchie, of Quilmes and Bangor, Co. Down, Ireland.

SCARISBRICK.—At the British Hospital, on the 18th inst., suddenly, Louisa Scarisbrick.

THE SUGAR HARVEST

INCREASE DEMAND TO BALANCE POOR SUPPLY.

Throughout Tucuman Province the greatest activity exists in the various sugar mills which are already coming to the end of their season's milling. This year on account of the severe frosts the production has been poor and inferior to previous years. It is firmly believed that the actual financial loss will be infinitesimal, because an increased demand is expected, which will bring higher prices.

Buenos Aires Herald

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY EDITION

39th Year. New Series, No. 580

Buenos Aires, Friday, August 27th, 1915

Price 30 Cents

WHITE STAR LINER "ARABIC"

SUNK WITHOUT WARNING

More American Lives Lost

English and Foreign Press Comment

London, August 19.

The report that the steamship Arabic has been sunk by a German submarine has been confirmed.

The vessel was bound from Liverpool to New York and was sunk at 9.15 a.m. to-day off the Irish coast, going down in eleven minutes.

It is understood that fifteen boats loaded with passengers and crew have reached the coast.

BOATS MAKING FOR QUEENSTOWN.

New York, August 19.

A message to the office of the White Star Line states that the Arabic was sunk this morning. Fifteen or sixteen boatloads of people are making for Queenstown. No other direct news have been received by the Company and it is inferred that the greater number of people on board were rescued.

FOUNDERED IN ELEVEN MINUTES.

London, August 19.

It is reported that the Arabic was sunk off the Fastnet, four miles south-west of Cape Clear. It is said that she foundered in eleven minutes. Later advices are doubtful that there was no loss of life.

400 SURVIVORS PICKED UP BY PASSING STEAMER.

London, August 19.

Information have been received from Central News says that the crew of the Arabic succeeded in launching eleven life boats which picked up many passengers. The number of those drowned is as yet unknown. An Exchange telegram says that a rescuing steamship has 400 persons on board. Weather condition are favourable.

London, August 20.

Forty-eight of the passengers on board the White Star liner, Arabic, at the time she was torpedoed are still missing. Four of these are of American nationality.

The report appears to have been confirmed that the vessel was torpedoed without warning.

WOUNDED SURVIVORS IN HOSPITAL.

London, August 20.

A telegram from Queenstown reports that many survivors of the liner Arabic arrived there yesterday evening. Many of them are suffering from wounds and contusions and

thirty have been taken to the hospital.

The survivors declare that the vessel was attacked suddenly and those on board had barely time to put on the lifebelts and throw themselves into the sea before she sank.

FOUR HOURS IN THE BOATS.

Some of the passengers say that they were walking about on deck watching a ship in the horizon and discussing the possibility of being attacked when without any previous warning the explosion took place. Ten boats and all the rafts were immediately lowered, and many who had thrown themselves into the sea were soon picked up. Most of the passengers were four hours in the boats until they were rescued. The injured suffered greatly during that time.

TWO AMERICAN LIVES LOST.

London, August 20.

At noon to-day an official report denies the report that four American passengers by the Arabic are missing and still unaccounted for; but those who are known to have been lost are Mrs. Josephine Bruguere of New York and Edmund Woods of Janesville, Wis.

Thirty persons of other nationalities are reported missing and are believed to have been drowned, making the total deaths thirty-two.

Queenstown advices despatched early to-day said that a revised count has shown that 391 survivors were landed there by the salvage steamers last night.

\$15,000,000 OF U.S. SECURITIES ON BOARD.

London, Aug. 20.

It is understood that the Arabic was carrying from ten to fifteen million dollars' worth of American securities, all insured with the underwriters at Lloyds. Various financial institutions were busy this afternoon looking up details and arranging for claims.

DIRECTORS' ALL-NIGHT VIGIL.

Liverpool, August 20.

The scenes that occurred when the Lusitania was sunk were repeated when the sinking of the Arabic was announced, many of the relatives of passengers by the latter vessel hastening to the offices of the White Star Line to learn what news was to hand. One of the passengers is a survivor of the Lusitania tragedy.

The directors of the company remained in their offices all night.

According to the Captain's records, the passengers aboard the Arabic consisted of 143 British, 25 Americans, 3 French, 1 German, 1 Belgian, 3 Russians, 1 Swiss and a Spaniard.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT ON THE ARABIC MURDERS.

London, August 20.

The "Daily Telegraph," "Daily News" and "Daily Express," voicing the consensus of British opinion, say, in effect:—

"The torpedoing of the Arabic without warning was a more flagrantly illegal and inhuman act than was the sinking of the Lusitania.

"The Arabic was outward bound from Liverpool. She carried no munitions and was unarmed. Among the passengers was a number of American citizens.

"After the Lusitania tragedy Washington advised Berlin that a repetition of such an illegal attack would be regarded by America as a 'deliberately unfriendly act'."

"WHAT WILL WASHINGTON DO NOW?"

After denouncing the attack on the Arabic as a "twice-damned deed calculated to murder," the "Daily Telegraph" asks "What will Washington do now?"

The financial editor of the "Daily Telegraph" says that the White Star fleet is owned by the Ocean Navigation Company, which was turned in 1902 into the International Marine Company of New Jersey, otherwise known as Morgan and Company.

The latest outrage by German submarines was therefore a direct attack on American property, and the loss of the vessel will depreciate the value of the shares which are held by the American company.

VESSEL'S COMMANDER INTERVIEWED.

London, Aug. 24

"The Times" publishes a telegram from Liverpool containing the opinions of Capt. Finch, of the Arabic, interviewed at his residence in Liverpool. He states that there is not the slightest doubt that his ship was sunk by a deliberately fired torpedo.

It was not remarkable that the periscope was not perceptible, but the foaming wake of the torpedo through the water was distinctly visible. There was no possibility of error for as soon as the track reached the ship's side the explosion followed. The first and second officers and many passengers saw the wake of the torpedo. Captain Finch is certain that those on board the submarine saw the Arabic clearly when they discharged the missile. As to why none of the passengers saw the submarine, these vessels can sink leaving only a small fraction of the periscope visible when discharging their projectile, and in such circumstances it is impossible to see the submarine and scarcely possible to distinguish the periscope. The idea of the explosion being due to a mine, is absurd.

AMERICA AND THE ARABIC

Little Danger of Rupture with Germany

AUSTRIAN PRESS COMMENT.

New York, Aug. 25.

Radiograms from Berlin continue to assert that the Arabic was sunk by striking a mine, or probably had explosive bombs on board which destroyed her. There is no news of any German submarine being on the spot where the affair occurred.

The German Government will make a careful investigation of the occurrence and send their official finding to the American State Department.

DANGER OF RUPTURE DIMINISHING.

Washington, Aug. 25.

The opinion gains ground daily that the danger of a rupture of relations between the United States and Germany is diminishing. The State Department accepts the German Ambassador's proposal that the White House shall await the German explanations of the sinking of the Arabic before forming any resolution.

The fact has caused an excellent general impression, and the anxiety regarding a possible conflict is disappearing.

It is rumoured that the recent complications arising out of the submarine campaign between Germany and the United States has roused too many delicate questions to permit President Wilson to act the part of mediator at present.

"AN ACCIDENT TO ONE OR TWO AMERICANS."

Zurich, Aug. 25.

The Austrian Press has begun to give opinions on the Arabic question. The "Neue Freie Press" says that one thing is quite certain: the American Government has now every ground to consider the grave perils to peace involved by its policy.

It is absurd that an accident to two or three Americans in the war zone should endanger peace between two great nations. Germany has made reasonable proposals which would absolutely prevent such threatening incidents.

Should the Arabic affair develop further difficulties, the Dual Monarchy would deeply deplore it.

Possibly when the affair is cleared up, America may be led to revise her policy.

GERMAN SUBMARINE AGROUND

BELIEVED TO BE A TOTAL LOSS

London, Aug. 24.

Petrograd despatches insistently declare that a German submarine is aground on Dago Island. The total loss of the vessel is believed to be imminent.

WELSH MINERS AGAIN "DOWN TOOLS"

Government Fail to Restrain the Men

GRAVE FEARS OF TROUBLE SPREADING

CARDIFF, AUG. 25.

ONE THOUSAND MINERS HAVE STRUCK AT HAFOD.

THEY GIVE AS THEIR REASON THAT THE TERMS RECENTLY CONCEDED AND ON WHICH THEY RETURNED TO WORK, HAVE NOT BEEN CARRIED OUT.

THE STRIKE THREATENS TO SPREAD.

BALKAN MINISTERS IN ROME

Rome, Aug. 25.

All the Ministers of the Balkan States in the Italian Capital paid visit to-day and conferred with Baron Sonnino, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The various meetings were separate and private confirming the opinion that the Balkan affair has entered on a separate and definite phase.

The Press says there is nothing new but that the Allies have lost no ground in the Diplomatic conflict.

Latest opinions are that Rumania will enter the war on the first days of September when the Dardanelles conflict will have taken another aspect.

Territory for Bulgaria

SERBIAN MINISTERS DISCUSS ALLIES' PROPOSALS.

New York, Aug. 25.

Reports from Nisch state that a Council of Ministers is taking place in that city to decide on the proposals put forward to Serbia by the Triple Entente in respect to territorial concessions to Bulgaria with a view to reconstituting the Balkan League.

DECISION WITHIN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

New York, Aug. 25.

A London despatch reports that the Serbian Council met to-day at Nisch to consider their reply to her proposal that Serbia secure Bulgaria's assistance by ceding certain territories. Some quarters confidently predict Bulgaria's entry into the war, and the Serbian decision is expected to be made known within forty-eight hours. The London Press appears optimistic to-day on the Balkan situation, although these views are not entirely shared in diplomatic circles.

Effect of Intervention

1,000,000 TROOPS FOR THE ALLIES.

London, Aug. 25.

A despatch from Rome, published by the "Daily Telegraph" says that if the Balkan League can be reconstituted, it will bring a million of troops to the aid of the Allies. No despatches have arrived from Athens, from which it is presumed that pending the outcome of the Council at Nisch, the Greek Government is exercising a strict censorship.

Will Remain Neutral

BULGARIA'S POSITION IN THE GREAT WAR.

New York, Aug. 25.

From Athens it is stated that the Bulgarian Minister there, has given assurances that his country will take no action hostile to Greece.

The Bulgarians will remain neutral in the conflict and await the fulfilment of their desires.

TREATY WITH TURKEY REGARDED AS TRIUMPH FOR TEUTONS.

New York, Aug. 25.

It is reported from Berlin that the Turco-Bulgarian treaty is regarded as a triumph for the Central Empires. Full confidence is expressed that the benevolent neutrality of Bulgaria is assured.

DEAF EAR TO RUMANIAN PROPOSALS

Sofia, Aug. 25.

It is said that Rumania desires to ensure Bulgarian support in case of a conflict with the Central Empires. It seems that the Bulgarian Government has rejected all overtures of this nature hitherto made to it.

Italy's Offensive

EFFECTIVE ARTILLERY FIRE

Rome, Aug. 25.

"La Tribuna" says the artillery fire against the hollow of Plezzo is giving excellent results, and that the fortifications are sustaining such damage that the Austrians cannot possibly repair them during the night while the infantry watch incessantly for opportunities for successful attacks on the enemy's positions. The enemy has been obliged to evacuate his advanced trenches lest the occupants should be annihilated by the Italian fire.

Rising in the Yemen

POSSIBLE OVERTHROW OF TURKISH RULE.

Rome, Aug. 25.

A telegram from Assab to the "Corriere della Sera," of Milan, says that the rebellion in Yemen is assuming proportions dangerous to the Turks who, in their conflict with the Allies cannot spare forces to subjugate Said Yovios, who is receiving promises and assistance on all sides, having greatly strengthened his position and influence with the tribes in the last two years. He has made great preparations and his vanguard is near Hodeida, which being feebly garrisoned, he hopes to take by assault. One or two defeats of the Ottoman troops will bring all the tribes of Yemen against them and produce complete independence from the rule of Constantinople and Turkey.

BATTLE IN THE BALTIC

GERMAN FLEET BEATEN

SINKING OF THE MOLTKE

Petrograd, Aug. 23.

An official notice just published states in detail that on August 16 the German fleet in strong force renewed operations against our positions along and at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga. On the 16th and 17th, our ships repulsed the initial attacks of the enemy, whose preparations for entering the gulf had been singularly favoured by misty weather. Taking advantage of the prevalence of this and of actual thick fog, the enemy in considerable numbers entered the gulf on Wednesday 18th. Our vessels retired continuously firing on the enemy with their batteries and without losing touch with him. On Thursday and Friday, the enemy reconnoitred in various directions, at the same time keeping up the fight with our ships, which inflicted material losses on them and especially on their torpedo destroyer flotilla. We lost the gunboat Sivoutchy, which perished gloriously in an unequal fight with a German cruiser which was escorting the destroyers and engaged her at a distance of 400 yards. Although burning fiercely and in parts enveloped in flame, the Sivoutchy worked her guns to the last, firing shot for shot until she sank, having previously accounted for one of the enemy's destroyers.

In view of the losses suffered and the evident futility of his efforts, the enemy evacuated the Gulf on Saturday the 21. Between August 16 and 21, two cruisers and at least eight destroyers were either sunk outright or put out of action.

Simultaneously, our gallant Allies succeeded in torpedoing in the Baltic one of the most powerful Dreadnought units of the German fleet. This is now known to have been the Moltke.

GERMAN FLEET OUTMANOEUVRED AND DECEIVED.

Paris, August 23.

Despatches from Petrograd insistently declare that the battle cruiser Moltke was destroyed by a British submarine in the Gulf of Riga. It is also reported that the Russian squadron is pursuing and harassing the retreating Germans in their precipitate retreat to the south. It is supposed that several Russian ships obtained this signal success supported by some British submarines. The enemy was outmanoeuvred and deceived, having supposed that the Russians were in flight.

BRITISH SUBMARINES EXPLOIT.

Petrograd, August 23.

Information from an official source in the battle in the Gulf of Riga states that the destruction of the Moltke was not due to the fire of the Russian ships but to the action of a British submarine operating in those waters.

DENIED BY BERLIN.

New York, Aug. 25.

Radiotelegrams from Berlin state that the sinking of the Moltke is denied there. A German detailed account of the naval operations in the Baltic will be published shortly.

[It will be remembered that, in addition to the ordinary Press cables, the British Foreign Office despatch to Sir Reginald Tower also contained the news of the sinking of the Moltke—Ed "The Herald"]

BRITISH TRANSPORT ON FIRE

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN ABLAZE OFF MONTREAL.

New York, Aug. 24.

The steamship Anglo-Californian, with 1100 horses on board for the British Government, is on fire off Montreal. There are no details as to the damage or losses suffered.

SUBMARINE BASE WRICKED

40 BRITISH WARSHIPS BOMBARD ZEEBRUGGE

London, August 24.

The Admiralty has received details of the bombardment of Zeebrugge and amplification of the first reports.

The British squadron attacked Zeebrugge and a portion of the Bruges Canal, in which the Germans had constructed covered shelters to conceal submarines, and from which the latter were wont to sally to pursue their inhuman work in the North Sea and British territorial waters.

The British aviators located these concealed vessels in every case under their protecting covers and indicated the range to the warships which opened an increasingly fierce fire upon the positions from their largest guns. The results were most felicitous. In every case the cover, sheds or protection was entirely destroyed. Fires and terrific explosions occurred, and the submarines and destroyers concealed in these shelters have been entirely destroyed. Several tried to escape up the canal, but were observed and either sunk or blown to pieces. The Admiralty believes that not one of these boats has escaped without the severest injuries.

40 WARSHIPS ENGAGED.

London, Aug. 24.

The "Daily Mail's" Rotterdam correspondent reports that at daybreak yesterday a British squadron of forty cruisers and destroyers bombarded Zeebrugge and the adjoining coast. As soon as the grey twilight of the dawn showed the chimneys of the Solvay works against the sky, the cruisers opened fire from a distance of nine miles. The flare of the shells could be seen bursting on the mole and in the works which supply the German submarines with electric power. As the light improved the cruisers found their target more surely still, and proceeded along the coast under easy steam well beyond the mine area firing incessantly. The coast was bombarded also from the Oster Knocke. Shells burst among the dunes where the German 16-inch guns defending Zeebrugge are supposed to be concealed. A destroyer daringly went close in shore to draw the fire of the German batteries, which opened all along the coast. The fire was most violent at Knocke and Zeebrugge, where the new big guns have recently been laid in concrete emplacements. The Garrison of Zeebrugge remained in their specially prepared shelters, but the marines at Knocke paraded behind the Grand Hotel, as their officers plainly feared a British attempt to land. A German aeroplane ascended, but the British directed their fire on the enemy's batteries. During the bombardment, which lasted several hours, eyewitnesses state that the British shells fell with remarkable accuracy and rapidity. The British fire thoroughly searched the dunes and their batteries were repeatedly hit. The shore batteries seemed to make no impression on the ships, most of their shells falling short. Some of the British shells exploded in the country behind Zeebrugge. The bombardment resembled in power of fire developed and duration that on November 14 last year, and many guns at Knolhe and Heystand were put out of action.

REWARD FOR MURDER

KAISER CONFERS ORDER OF MERIT ON VON TIRPITZ.

Amsterdam, Aug. 20.

It is reported from Berlin that the Kaiser has bestowed upon Admiral Von Tirpitz the Order for Merit on account of the splendid results of the submarine campaign.

TURKS LOSE MORE TRENCHES

Spirited Fighting by Allies on Gallipoli Peninsula

RUSSIAN AIRMEN RAID CONSTANTINOPLE

Allies' Cruisers Again Bombard Dardanelles Forts

Athens, Aug. 25.

Reports from Tenedos state that fighting at Gallipoli has been favourable to the British who have inflicted heavy loss on the enemy by fierce bayonet charges.

Many soldiers and Turkish officers have remained prisoners in the hands of the British.

The struggle continues with the utmost fury at various parts of the line.

British warships continuously cannonade the enemy from the Gulf of Saros.

RENEWED BOMBARDMENT BY ALLIES CRUISERS.

Paris, Aug. 25.

The newspapers publish telegrams from Athens announcing the fact that two cruisers of the allied squadron have penetrated into the Dardanelles and have bombarded Kastanea with

MORE TURKISH TRANSPORTS SUNK.

Athens, Aug. 25.

United Press messages report that several allied warships entered the Dardanelles yesterday and bombarded the Kastanea batteries with considerable effect. Dispatches also say that a British submarine sank four Turkish sloops carrying troops from Lapsayi to Gallipoli. Heavy fighting has been resumed in the Krithia and Aviburnu region. A Mytilene report says that the Australians at Suola Bay took a Turkish trench yesterday after a fierce encounter.

TURKS LOSE 800 YARDS OF TRENCHES.

Paris, Aug. 25.

An official report says, the period of five days since issuing the last Dardanelles communication has been marked by further progress of the British left wing in the northern zone.

These British troops occupied another 800 yards of enemy trenches in the southern zone. Other operations have been confined to artillery actions and fighting between patrols.

On the night of August 23-24 a French company completely surprised some Turkish positions used by the enemy for listening purposes. On the morning of August 25 a detachment of Turks tried to recapture the position but were repulsed.

On August 20 our squadron successfully bombarded the point of debarkation at Achachilman on the European side of the strait north of Nagara.

In spite of a violent fire from the hostile batteries one of four aviators also sank a large Turkish transport lying at anchor.

TURKISH ARMY REINFORCED.

New York, Aug. 25.

Communications from Constantinople via Berlin state that the Turkish army on the Gallipoli Peninsula have just received re-inforcements to the number of 40,000, fully equipped and organised.

Marshal von der Goltz has inspected the new army and expressed his complete satisfaction with their organisation.

Constantinople Raided

VISIT BY RUSSIAN AIRMEN.

London, Aug. 25.

Telegrams from Athens are published stating that Russian aviators have bombarded the environs of Constantinople. These despatches state that 41 persons were killed or wounded and that the raid of the Russian aviators has caused an intense panic in the Turkish capital.

PANIC IN THE CAPITAL.

Petrograd, Aug. 25.

After the first attack, the Russian aviators made other flights over Constantinople, renewing the intense panic reigning among the Turkish populace. A heavy artillery fire opened on the aerial squadron proved entirely ineffective.

Gold in Gallipoli

AUSTRALIAN TRENCH-DIGGERS DISCOVER NUGGETS.

New York, Aug. 25.

From Athens it is announced that the Australian troops in the Gallipoli peninsula while digging trenches have discovered numerous gold nuggets.

The discovery has caused a sensation, as it is believed that the find is a valuable one. General Hamilton has ordered experts to enquire into the matter and report upon in the briefest space of time possible.

Sweden Protests

AGAINST DETENTION OF MERCHANT VESSELS.

Stockholm, Aug. 25.

The Swedish Government protests against the carrying of the steamer Gotland into Cuxhaven, as she was not laden with contraband of war.

Steamship Profits

HEAVY INCREASE CAUSED BY WAR.

New York, Aug. 25.

In financial circles it is stated that the Dutch-American line of steamships has accumulated profits of over 30 million dollars since the commencement of the war. Other steamship companies, too, have made fabulous profits.

GERMAN DESTROYER SUNK

BY FRENCH VESSELS OFF OSTEND.

Paris, August 23.

The French Government officially announces that two French destroyers sank a German destroyer off Ostend. The communication adds that both destroyers returned to port undamaged.

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE

Troops Concentrating at La Bassee

FRENCH SUCCESSES NEAR ARRAS

London, Aug. 25.

The British in the La Bassee region are developing the most extreme activity, having concentrated large bodies of troops there.

The British artillery has scourged the entire front of the enemy with intense shell fire, with only slight intermissions and has established what appears to be a distinct and permanent superiority over the enemy.

SUPERIORITY OF FRENCH ARTILLERY FIRE.

Paris, Aug. 25.

Recent reports state that artillery duels of intense violence are proceeding in the Meuse and Moselle districts. The French pieces prove increasingly their superiority over the German guns, and have caused severe ravages in the enemy's ranks.

FRENCH PRESSING HOME OFFENSIVE NEAR ARRAS.

Paris, Aug. 25.

A despatch to the Ministry of War states that the French are concentrating to the north of Arras, to strengthen the already powerful offensive which has not been checked in spite of the enemy's counter attacks. It is known that the French troops have pushed the Germans back during the last battles and have captured numerous prisoners and great quantities of material.

ARTILLERY WARFARE IN ARTOIS

Paris, Aug. 25.

Official despatches state that in Artois, in all sectors north of Arras, sharp cannonading took place during last night. Some fighting with bombs and grenades took place round Souchez and Neuville. In the district about Roye and Lassigny violent artillery duels continue. Only minor conflicts are reported in the Vosges. There was fighting with grenades at Barrenkopf. Last night one of our aeroplanes bombarded Torrach station in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Peace Proposals

BY GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

New York, Aug. 25.

Berlin telegrams state that the Socialist Press publish the results of conferences among the members in the Reichstag and the Party Committee on Peace aims. These are that a peace must be permanent leading Europe into closer inter-relations.

Germany's opponents must not be permitted to acquire any German territory.

The "most favoured nation" clause should be inserted in all treaties and all Belligerents' Tariff walls as far as possible removed.

Freedom of the seas should be established and right of capture abolished; all straits important to the world's commerce should be internationalised.

Austria and Turkey must not be weakened by annexation nor must the rights of other people's to self government be violated by the annexation of foreign territory. Such action weakens harmony and strength of the German nation and is therefore opposed. All schemes of the kind by short sighted politicians favouring conquest are bad.

Sunk by the Sea Huns

BRITISH FISHERMEN DONE TO DEATH.

London, August 21.

A German submarine has attacked and sunk two fishing boats in the North Sea. The crews perished.

DUTCH TRAWLER SUNK.

Amsterdam, August 21.

The Dutch trawler, Ymuiden, has been sunk in the North Sea off Ameland by a mine or German submarine. The crew has been landed.

TEN SEAMEN DROWNED.

New York, August 23.

A telegram from London reports the sinking of the British steamer Diomed of 4000 tons by a German submarine and the drowning of ten members of her crew.

BRITISH SCHOONER SUNK.

London, August 23.

The British three-masted schooner, Martha Edmonds, has been sunk by a German submarine. The crew escaped and have been landed.

PASSENGERS SEIZED FROM NEUTRAL VESSELS.

New York, August 24.

A correspondent recently returned from Scandinavia says that the German submarines have of late adopted the practice of detaining neutral ships in the North Sea and demanding the surrender of enemy passengers of military age. These proceedings, at a hundred miles from the Norwegian coast may, or may not, be legal but add much anxiety to the passage.

FISHERMEN LOST IN THE NORTH SEA.

London, Aug. 24.

The fishing vessel Boyle has been attacked and sunk by a German submarine in the North Sea. Three of her crew perished.

London, Aug. 25.

Lloyd's Agency confirms the report that the British steamer Silva has been sunk by a German submarine. The crew escaped.

Submarine Victims

FUNERAL SERVICE IN DENMARK

London, Aug. 25.

An Exchange Telegram from Copenhagen says that the steamship Vidal has sailed for Hull carrying the corpses of fourteen men killed by the German fire after the British submarine grounded in Danish coastal waters. A funeral service was held before the ship sailed, at which several Ministers and Commander Layton R.N. of the submarine, were present, also the remaining survivors and Danish Naval officers and representatives of the British Legation. The coffins were reverently carried on the shoulders of Danish sailors, carried between decks and placed in an improvised chapel. They were covered by the British and Danish flags. A great crowd on the water front, respectfully saluted the flag and the coffins. As the Vidal steamed out, minute guns were fired in salute.

Oufenburg Raided

FRENCH AIRMEN'S SUCCESS.

New York, Aug. 25.

Radio-telegrams from Berlin confirm the statement that French aviators have bombarded Oufenburg, and that 12 persons were killed and several injured.

In Berlin it is announced that the Germans by way of reprisal will bombard Paris, and other important towns.

RUSSIAN ARMY'S GROWING DANGER

German Commanders Continue Flanking Movements

RUMOURED APPEAL FOR JAPANESE AID

Story of German Failure to Land at Pernau

New York, Aug. 25.

Berlin despatches say that the German advance on Brest Litovsk continues without interruption.

The Austro Hungarian troops are now less than ten kilometres from the exterior defences and have begun to bombard them.

It is added that Marshal von Hindenburg is making an enveloping movement on the strong places of Grodno, Vilna and Dvinsk.

TURNING THE RUSSIAN FLANKS.

New York, Aug. 25.

A United Press dispatch from Berlin via the Hague says that the German advance is now only held back by rearguard actions. Marshal von Hindenburg is closing in on Vilna, and the Slavs are again retreating after fruitless attempts to stop the German forward movement by heavy counter attacks. The capture of Vilna is looked for in a few days.

Both Kovno and Kovel, the extremes of the Russian defensive line which has its centre at Brest Litovsk, are now in the hands of the Austro-Germans. Grodno and Bielostok are also expected to be taken in a few days.

Possibly the Russians may make a stand behind Brest Litovsk, despite the swampy nature of the ground around the fortress.

The enveloping movements on the Western and South-Western fronts are proceeding satisfactorily. The Russians have been driven to cover in the outer works, which are now actually being attacked.

The Bavarians have fought their way several miles east of the railway to Bielsk, and occupy the eastern part of the bailowienka forest. The Russians are falling back on the Lake district, and it is reported that the Austrians have made numerous prisoners.

RUSSIAN ARMY IN DANGER.

New York, Aug. 25.

A London telegram says that the Russians defending Brest Litovsk are placed in a very dangerous position by the arrival of a force of German cavalry at Kovel as part of a manoeuvre to turn their flank. German Austrian sources announce the actual capture of Kovel by the Teutonic forces.

The German Failure

TO LAND TROOPS AT PERNAU.

Petrograd, Aug. 25.

A Russian official just arrived from Pernau says that on the evening of August 19, the elite of the city were assembled in the Naval Park listening to a band concert when a policeman advised them to disperse. A German ship was then observed on the horizon where she remained for some time making observations.

It appeared later that the Russians signalled her to stop, not knowing her nationality. The signals were not answered.

The people were in no way alarmed until the thunder of cannon woke

them in the night. The smoke was visible of seven German ships, of which three seemed light cruisers and four large transports. The Russian shore batteries then began to fire, and the cruisers replied. The noise rose into a continuous crescendo roar, a very chaos of sound. Owing to the shallow water in shore the German ships were quite three miles away. Their fire was heavy but their practice poor and inaccurate. Nobody in Pernau was killed, although a few deaths occurred at Oretors. The railway line was damaged but quickly repaired. The Germans kept up an incessant fire from eleven at night until three the next afternoon.

People of all classes ran to the station in a panic and crowded the trains to excess. Many were carried away even on the roofs, and as the trains moved slowly through the suburbs, passengers climbed up as they passed. The hulls of three German transports crippled by the Russian guns were plainly visible from the railway. On the enemy's repulse the people returned with the Postal and Telegraph officials.

Another account states that the Russians captured the German transports and sloops laden with landing parties. Two torpedo vessels were sunk.

Ossowetz Garrison

EVACUATES FALLEN FORTRESS.

Petrograd, Aug. 25.

In accordance with orders received from the army authorities, the garrison of Ossowetz on August 22 joined the Russian field army, evacuating the fortress after blowing up the permanent fortifications, burning the wooden structures and removing or rendering useless all guns thus concluding a gallant defence of the place which commands the principal crossing of the Bobr River.

Commenting on the abandonment of the fortress, War Office officials say that though peculiarly adapted for defence by the marshes surrounding it, that fact also operated as a disadvantage as being cut off by marshes, neither manœuvres nor sorties were feasible. Its importance disappeared with the abandonment of the line of the Bobr River.

Bialostok is still in Russian hands but the Germans hold large part of the railway to the north-west and will make every effort to extend their lines towards Grodno. Meanwhile the Austro-Germans press on the flanks of Brest-Litovsk from north and south. Serious battles are developing near Pishica and Kovel, on the extreme south the Russians are inactive but to the far north minor actions have taken place on August 23 about Jacobstadt and Dvinsk with alternating success.

The Emperor has received the President of the Duma and this with repeated Ministerial Councils has produced much lively speculation in the lobbies of the Duma regarding the possibility of formation of a Ministry of National Defence including representatives of the several parties in the Duma.

Aid from Japan

REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ASKED BY RUSSIA.

Petrograd, Aug. 25.

In well-informed circles it is said that Russia has asked military assistance from Japan. Tokio has forwarded large quantities of war stores and the War Departments are arranging the despatch of numerous officers and trained artillerymen.

GOVERNMENT'S PRACTICAL SYMPATHY WITH RUSSIA

Paris, Aug. 25.

The Japanese Ambassador in this capital, Count Ishii, declares that the work of the Japanese is to give all possible assistance to the Russians. He states that in this the Government are sparing no efforts and that they are dispatching large consignments of ammunition to the Russian army. Count Ishii is the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his declarations are considered to be of an official nature.

Paris, Aug. 25 (Later).

The statement of the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs has created an excellent impression in this capital. The expert opinion is that the Japanese assistance will be of immense value to the Russians.

Peace far Distant

GERMANS ANTICIPATE WINTER CAMPAIGN WITH RUSSIA

London, Aug. 25.

The "Morning Post" has received despatches from its correspondent which states that the Germans are preparing with immense activity for the winter campaign in Russia. All the German factories are working at full pressure in order to furnish the army with all necessities at an early date, so as not to interrupt the operations and so that the army shall not experience the same severe hardships as last winter. The "Morning Post" consider these statements as tending to shew that Austria and Germany will continue the campaign indefinitely and that prospects of peace are as far off as ever.

The Teuton Armies

NEARLY 3,000,000 MEN OPPOSE THE RUSSIANS.

London, Aug. 25.

A semi-official statement says that on July 31, the Germans had, on the Western front 1,800,000 men; on the Eastern front 1,400,000 men, while 1,120,000 Austrians also opposed the Russians. There were also numerous German troops of various kinds in garrisons, fortified positions and on lines of communication, without taking account of convalescents or sick.

German Socialists

ISSUING MANIFESTO ON THE WAR.

New York, Aug. 25.

Radiotelegrams from Berlin state that the Parliamentary deputation of the Socialist party and the executive committee are issuing a manifesto setting forth their views on the European situation. They declare that the Socialist party desire that the efforts of the Central Empires in the present struggle may result in a lasting and definite peace, with assurance of the territorial integrity of the German and Austro-Hungarian empires.

Cotton as Contraband

ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES

Washington, Aug. 25.

The British statement declaring cotton contraband of war is interpreted as placing the onus of proving that the cotton is consigned to neutral countries, on the shipper and that it was not intended for Germany.

If this be the intention of the British Government, the State Department will take the ground that it is contrary to all practice to make the shipper responsible for proof of destination. Burden of Proof should be upon the Belligerent Government desiring to stop the cotton from entering hostile ports.

In the ordinary way the United States Government would object to any Foreign Government dictating how much cotton might be shipped to a neutral country.

In the present instance however, it is believed that the United States will not object to neutral countries being restricted to normal amounts.

Forty Seven Million Dollars

RECEIVED BY THE STATES FOR MUNITIONS

New York, Aug. 25.

According to information recently published, the United States has exported during the year of war, explosives to the value of forty-seven million dollars, 20,000 automobiles of various descriptions and 152 aeroplanes.

The amounts of foodstuffs and various articles for war purposes are fabulous.

Financial circles say that the present is the greatest period of monetary circulation experienced in North America as all the gold in Europe is pouring into the coffers of the United States exporters.

The ammunition factories have increased their plants in order to be able to deal with all orders, and to produce enormous quantities of war material.

Cholera in Prussia

GOVERNMENT COMBATting THE DISEASE.

Amsterdam, Aug. 25.

Insistent reports are current that a virulent form of cholera is raging in East Prussia. The German Government is taking measures to abate the ravages of the scourge.

Another Air Raid?

ZEPPELIN PASSES OVER DUTCH TERRITORY.

London, Aug. 25.

An Amsterdam dispatch says that the "Telegraaf" reports from Vlieland that a Zeppelin has passed over the island from the East, heading in a north-westerly direction.

PETROGRAD'S IMPATIENCE

CRITICISM OF ALLIES CENSURED BY THE PRESS.

London, August 21.

Reports from Petrograd state that a certain sense of injury is felt there against the Allies for small activity in the West. It is evident that the Russian General Staff does not share these views as there the German efforts are understood but among the populace, knowledge is not complete. The Press points out that such opinions are very unjust. In the West the enemy has been held and unable to advance for many months; very shortly a new offensive will demonstrate the real power of the allied forces fighting in France and Flanders.

BRITAIN DISCOVERS WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL EXPLOSIVE

Paris, August 19.

Instructions have been given at all base hospitals near the fighting zone to clear out their patients at once and send them into the interior.

A great offensive is preparing against the Germans, and will begin almost immediately.

Lord Kitchener and M. Millerand have finished their inspection of the front whither large numbers of British reinforcements, including 45,000 Canadians have gone. The long deferred drive is about to take place.

The postponement has already caused much surprise, but a well informed recent arrival from London attributes it to Lord Kitchener, who has a surprise for the Germans. This is a new shell, which will, it is believed, entirely revolutionise all artillery operations and greatly facilitate the Allies' road to Berlin.

The importance of high explosive shells being recognised, British chemists have devised a shell filled with an explosive of enormous destructiveness, and much more powerful than any previously used. It will supersede all existing types.

Experiments were made with heavy ordnance at Woolwich, but every gun was either fractured or blown to fragments. Finally last November experts discovered an alloy steel which will stand the strain and a 17-inch weapon was produced. The experiments made were entirely successful. The shell carried 25 miles, and the havoc occasioned was appalling, and utterly unprecedented. This is the reason why no movement was made even when Warsaw was about to fall and the bulk of the German troops were on that front.

It is also the reason why nothing was attempted after the great reinforcement in June, as nothing was to be done till these guns were delivered in sufficient quantities at the front. The result may soon be apparent.

BOTHA'S MEN FOR FRANCE

ENTHUSIASM AT THE CAPE.

London, August 23.

It is announced from Cape Town that General Botha has ordered the organisation of several regiments proposing to send them to France in accordance with the instructions received from the British Government.

Intense enthusiasm reigns amongst the troops and both officers and men are desirous of an immediate departure for the scene of action.

ZEPPELIN WRECKED

RUSSIAN GUNNERS' SUCCESS AT VILNA.

Petrograd, Aug. 21.

An official statement says that near Vilna the Russian gunners burst four shells against a Zeppelin approaching the city and brought it down. It contained a pilot, engineers, eight soldiers, machine guns, bombs, incendiary darts and photographic apparatus.

WAR IN THE AIR

AUSTRIAN AIRCRAFT DESTROYED BY ITALIANS.

Paris, August 21.

"Le Figaro" publishes a telegram from Turin to the effect that a severe aerial combat between Austrian and Italian squadrons took place over the Adriatic coast. The Austrians fled but three of their craft were destroyed and their pilots captured. The Italian airmen returned safely to their base.

BRITAIN'S GOLD RESERVES

REGULATION OF SHIPMENTS TO THE STATES.

London, August 21.

After the Arabic, the principal subject of conversation is the fall of sterling Bills at New York to a new and important discount. Though means to remedy the situation are at hand, this procrastination has been the feature of our conduct since the war began, and conspicuously so during the last fortnight in applying correctives to the upset in the New York sterling market.

The explanation of delay must be that the money market is so cramped by restrictions as to have lost its initiative, for the only real development in the last fortnight has been the bringing to an understanding of the Treasury and the Banks, and in all probability, our allies also, concerning financial policy.

The chief pre-occupation just now is to remedy the shipping of gold to New York, which may occur too freely. The best quarters strongly advise relief measures other than gold shipments. These cannot be divulged, but are presented by a deputation of practical bankers who are going to New York to discuss the situation. This is considered advisable for various reasons. One is that Wall Street is not sufficiently informed of financial conditions here as free interchange of news has been prevented from the commencement of the war.

It is freely recognised that New York is thinking of the ambition to make the U.S. an increased Monetary Power, and it is felt that, within limits, these ambitions must be accomplished. Nevertheless it is felt that the men with biggest views in the United States will realise that, the Republic's greatest wealth and power lie in its productive capacity and ability to supply the requirements of Europe.

E 13 LOST

FOUNDERS WHILE ON WAY TO THE BALTIC.

London, Aug. 20.

It is announced that the British submarine E 13 has foundered near the island of Saltholm while on the way to the Baltic Sea. Fifteen of the crew were saved and fifteen are missing.

GROUNDED ON AN ISLAND.

London, Aug. 20.

The text of the official report of the loss of the British submarine E. 13 says:—

"Submarine E 13, commanded by Lieutenant Leyton, on its way to the Baltic Sea, grounded yesterday morning on the Danish island of Saltholm in the Sound. Fifteen officers and men are reported saved while fifteen more are missing. Full details will be made known as soon as received."

A NEW ZEPPELIN

GERMANY'S LATEST MODEL.

Geneva, Aug. 23.

The latest Zeppelin built at Friedrichshafen differs somewhat from its predecessors in some details. The important features are a small platform provided in the top of the envelope for cannon to defend the gas bag from aeroplane attack. The speed is increased by extra propellers and the motor power also, but the extra weight has diminished the lifting power. The airship is slate coloured and cost \$500,000 or double the cost of the first type. It is reported from Germany that the chief difficulty with Zeppelins is lack of capable pilots as most of the competent men have been killed or captured.

KITCHENER AT THE FRONT

MEETING WITH M. MILLERAND

CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY OF THE ALLIES.

Paris, Aug. 19.

On the night of Tuesday last Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, after a very interesting visit to Woevre, arrived at Bar-le-Duc, where he received a particularly warm welcome from the inhabitants.

A supper was given in honour of the British Secretary for War, at the conclusion of which the French Minister of War, M. Millerand, made a speech welcoming his British colleague. He said that after a year's warfare the enemy no longer entertained any illusions about a victory over the Allies on the field of battle, and is trying to gain his purpose by other means, endeavouring to prejudice the neutral nations against the Entente and even to sow seeds of disension and doubt among the Powers constituting the Alliance so as to obtain peace. However the nation, the Parliament and the Government of France are more firmly than ever resolved not to lay down their arms until the day on which the object desired has been attained.

ENGLAND'S RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

Lord Kitchener in replying stated that after having seen the magnificent army of which General Joffre is Commander-in-Chief, he was more than ever convinced of the ultimate certainty of victory. He said that England was determined to do everything that was necessary to help her faithful ally France, and to continue to the very end.

On Wednesday Lord Kitchener and M. Millerand proceeded to Saint Omer where, in a conference with Field Marshal French, various matters pertaining to the allied armies were arranged, the two Ministers then leaving for the British battle front. The defence works were inspected and the French Minister of War reviewed some of the troops, expressing admiration for the soldierly bearing of the men and the impression of solid strength conveyed by the British troops.

M. Millerand returned to Paris this morning.

TRIBES IN TRIPOLI

WATCHED BY FRENCH FORCES.

Rome, Aug. 24.

Telegrams to the "Giornale d'Italia" from Tunis state that the French military authorities here adopted all the necessary means to prevent the rebel tribes in Tripoli from establishing outside communications or receiving aid in arms or money. All the French garrisons on the frontier between Tunis and Tripoli have been reinforced as a precaution.

The journal agrees that the French and Italian Colonial authorities are acting in perfect accord to prevent any massing or rising of the tribes or the spreading of a propaganda declaring a holy war against the infidels.

SPIES IN HOLLAND

GERMANY'S NETWORK AT THE HAGUE.

New York, Aug. 20.

It is reported from the Hague that the whole of the Netherlands is permeated with German espionage, the object being to obtain information regarding the naval operations of the Allies, to influence the Dutch Press in favour of Germany, and to find out how the Belgians manage to get out of their country in spite of the measures taken by the German authorities.

The "Telegraaf" says that the Hague is the centre of operations and that many of the spies are women.

GERMANY'S WAR CREDIT

ADDITIONAL VOTE AFTER ALL NIGHT SITTING.

New York, Aug. 21.

A despatch from Berlin says that the Reichstag has voted a third loan of 10,000 millions (marks) early today after an all night session. This increases to 300,000,000, the total war credit. The Reichstag endorsed the Government's conduct in the great conflict and approved the Secretary of the Treasury's report.

GERMANY'S VICTIMS

APPALLING CASUALTY STATISTICS SUBMITTED TO FRENCH SENATE

Paris, August 20.

The following official list of killed, wounded and captured, summarising the total losses of both sides has been submitted to the French Senate:

Allies — Killed 1,919,000. Wounded 2,589,000. Prisoners 1,135,000.

Teutons — Killed 3,500,000. Wounded 3,885,000. Prisoners 1,795,000.

Distributing the number of killed among the respective nations engaged in the war, the number of French casualties are 460,000; English 160,000; Russians 1,250,000; Belgians 49,000; Germans 1,630,000; Austrians 1,610,000; Turks 100,000. (Query: 200,000.)

VON BISSING, THE BRUTE

INTIMATES THAT JOCLAR BELGIANS WILL BE MURDERED.

New York, August 21.

From Brussels it is reported that General von Bissing, the German Governor has threatened that the German troops shall fire upon the populace if there be any repetition of the jocular insults in the streets when men and women called derisively after German patrols and demonstrated banging pots and saucepans and blowing whistles. All shops were closed and civilians forbidden to pass through the streets.

MORE BREAD FOR BERLIN

New York, Aug. 21.

Berlin reports state that the daily bread ration has been increased from 200 to 225 grammes per head, as result of careful estimate of the wheat supply. The populace of the capital made a demonstration outside the Imperial Palace, where the Chancellor spoke from the balcony. He said that the Russian forts were smashed like earthenware. The Reichstag had strikingly displayed the unconquerable spirit of the Germans in voting ten billions of marks at a single sitting for the prosecution of the war. The fight was still unfinished, but if it was God's will, the day would come when they could say that what would not bend, must break.

SULTAN'S REPRESENTATIVE

LEAVES TRIPOLITANIA.

Rome, Aug. 24.

A Stefani Agency telegram says that General Ameglio, Governor of Tripolitania, announces the departure of the Sultan's representative, Sheikh Eddin Nabul, with his suite for Constantinople, on the declaration of war by Italy. The General has sent to Rome proofs of the Turkish representatives' arbitrary behaviour and of his complicity in recent tribal risings.

TWO MILLIONS A WEEK COST OF GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN THE STATES

New York, Aug. 19.

Continuing its revelations of the machinations of German agents in the United States, the "New York World" has published further correspondence which has passed between officials in Germany and their agents in America, showing, *inter alia*, the amounts spent by the German Government in employing these agents.

The documents in particular throw light upon the activity displayed by a German commercial traveller named Waetzold, who has been for some months in the country. From a report furnished by this man to the German Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, it appears that while the Chancellor was inveighing against the measures adopted by the British Government against German commerce, he was recommending his Government not to send goods to the United States even under a British safe-conduct, with the object of thereby increasing the tension existing between Washington and London.

The papers show that the German propaganda in the United States was costing the German Government somewhere about \$2,000,000 a week. Special reference is made to the payment of a sum of \$1,200,000 which was made through the German Bank to the credit of the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff.

One of the documents published by the "New York World" is a letter from a Mr. William Travers Jerome to a well-known American of German extraction named Arthur von Vriesen, wherein the former applies for a gratuity of \$10,000 for the performance of some task the nature of which is not disclosed.

The "Providence Journal" declares that the German Government availed itself of the services of Mr. Kuhn, of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, to obtain the voting of the Bill sanctioning the purchase of the German merchant shipping lying in American ports, in the hope that the United States Government would take them over.

The "Journal" publishes proofs that the German Government attempted to obtain the control over all the wireless stations in the Philippine Islands through the Telefunken Company; and it alleges that Dr. Frank, chief of the Sayville station, tried to get hold of a system of secret signals used by the American Navy.

It is reported from Washington that proceedings are to be taken against those American subjects who have been intriguing on behalf of the German Government.

SPIES IN THE STATES

CLOSE WATCH ON SAYVILLE WIRELESS STATION.

Washington, Aug. 20.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, after a conversation with Mr. John Rathom, manager of the "Providence Journal," in which paper sundry revelations have recently been made concerning German machinations in the United States, has given orders for increased vigilance at the Sayville wireless station. In future all messages which give the slightest grounds for suspicion are to be subjected to special scrutiny at Washington before being allowed to pass.

CARDINAL VANNUTELLI DEAD

DOYEN OF COLLEGE OF CARDINALS

Rome, Aug. 19.

The death is announced of Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, Prefect of Ceremonials at the Vatican.

The Cardinal, who was 81 years of age at the time of death, was doyen of the College of Cardinals.

GERMANY DOOMED?

BETHMANN-HOLWEG'S ADMISSION

Amsterdam, August 24.

It is stated that last Thursday before the reassembling of the Reichstag, the Imperial Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, convoked a secret conference of Ministers, political leaders and influential writers. The Secretary of the Treasury explained that the New Loan would completely exhaust the Empire's resources and the issue of Exchequer bonds would precipitate bankruptcy. He therefore urged that it was needful to prepare to seek honourable terms of peace. The Chancellor also stated the enormous difficulties confronting the Empire, which were increasing, and advised his hearers to employ their influence to soften the bellicose tone and annexation policy in the Reichstag and the Empire, and pave the way to peace proposals acceptable to the members of the Quadruple Entente. Herr Dernburg's report of the failure of his mission in the United States and other neutral countries, made a strong impression on the Conference. General Von Moltke is said to have declared that he fully agreed with the Chancellor, and added, that only those not fully informed of the situation could hope for the possibility of a complete Russian defeat. In spite of these declarations, says the report, the meeting refused to adopt a resolution advocating moderation in the Reichstag upon which the Chancellor declared that if the majority did not display more conciliation and abandon their extreme Chauvinist attitude, he would be obliged to resign, as he could not accept responsibility for the ensuing disaster to Germany.

2,500,000!

GERMANY'S LARGE ARMY OPERATING AGAINST RUSSIA.

Petrograd, August 23.

Information from headquarters authorises the belief that the total of troops which Germany has at present concentrated against the Russian front cannot be less than two and a half millions. This enormous force is thoroughly equipped and accompanied by all the services and elements needful to the prosecution of the campaign. Notwithstanding the terrific pressure of this numerical superiority of the enemy, the Russians have succeeded in retreating in good order, and without suffering any crushing disorder at the hands of the pursuing Germans. Even allowing for the fact that the defence has lost many men and quantities of warlike stores, these losses are not considered of extreme seriousness, when it is considered that the enemy is continually wasting his strength.

ATTEMPT TO CRUSH RUSSIAN RESISTANCE.

Petrograd, August 23.

More than 2,500,000 Austro-German troops are being massed and hurried up against the Grand Duke's armies on the front extending from Galicia to Riga, in an attempt to crush the Russian resistance. A semi-official statement estimates these at 120 divisions of infantry, 20 of cavalry, and the usual divisional services and details operating on the Russian front. This is about forty per cent. of the total German forces, and seventy per cent. of the entire Austrian strength.

PIRATES OFF SPAIN

Madrid, Aug. 24.

Reports have reached San Sebastian that several German submarines are off the Spanish Coast. It is supposed that these vessels are on their way out to the Dardanelles.

A TURKISH ROUT

WAR CORRESPONDENT'S STORY

New York, Aug. 21.

A despatch from Louis Edgar Brown, Special Correspondent to the "New York Globe," and the "Chicago Daily News" from Mudros, near the Allies eastern base on August 20 via Athens, says that the complete demoralisation and surrender of the Turkish army defending the Gallipoli Peninsula is predicted for the near future.

"The opening of the Dardanelles and the eventual fall of Constantinople are now inevitable.

"It is only a matter of time that the 20th century Crusaders will raise the standard of Christianity over Saint Sophia.

"Minor military difficulties may prevent the Allies actually reaching Constantinople before the spring, but the startling results of the latest British military achievement, eclipsing anything of a similar kind in history, assures to the Allies a full eventual victory over the Turks, and appears to indicate that the European side of the Dardanelles will be under the control of the Allies within a few weeks, through a bold stroke dealt to the Turks by the British Army, inflicting a humiliating and disastrous surprise and defeat.

"This has resulted in the capture and destruction of the main line of communications between Constantinople and the troops defending the Gallipoli Peninsula, entirely cutting off ammunition and food supplies. It is considered, as a strategic success equal to the fall of Warsaw, and was achieved by a ruse.

"Completely equipped forces were concentrated by the Allies at various inland bases near the coast of Asia Minor, and a great demonstration of intention to invade the latter was made. The Turks rushed all available troops to the defence of Smyrna, Adramyt and other points, weakening the real point selected for attack.

"During the night of August 13, many thousands of troops from half a dozen bases embarked in all sorts of craft, transports, destroyers and trawlers, which steamed off to an unknown rendezvous. The greatest secrecy was maintained, and even staff officers were ignorant of the true objective.

"On learning that the British were in motion, the Turks prepared to give them a warm reception at any point on the coast of Asia Minor. Like a thunderbolt the British invasion fell upon them at Suvla Bay, where the Turks were quite unprepared for such an assault. During the night a large fleet gathered in the Gulf of Saros. The expeditionary force was flung against the Turks when least expected. The landing was orderly and rapid, and quite unopposed. A speedy march followed with the seizure of a position four miles inland which was immediately fortified, entirely severing the enemy's communications. Some 10,000 Turks, the remains of seven army corps, defending the Peninsula are virtually besieged. They cannot retreat and must fight or surrender. The only question is how long their present supplies will last.

The landing was splendidly executed under supervision of the Navy. A multitude of boats, launches and pin-races carried the troops ashore. Each man carried entrenching tools and rations for three days.

Fifty Turkish outposts surrendered and were the only enemy soldiers seen during the day. The whole affair was as quiet as manœuvres. Not a shot was fired till dark. Turkish reports state that 60,000 British troops landed within twenty-four hours.

TURKISH TRANSPORT SUNK

"BOMBED" BY A BRITISH AEROPLANE.

London, August 23.

It is reported that a British hydroplane, of the Dardanelles squadron, has attacked and bombed a Turkish transport. As a result of the ensuing explosions the Turkish vessel sank.

MUNITIONS SENT TO THE BOTTOM.

London, August 23.

The Turkish collier Spahan has been torpedoed by a British submarine off Haidar Pasba. The German steamer Bndos, of the Levant line, loaded with munitions and provisions for the Turkish fighting line, has also been sunk in the Sea of Marmora.

TURKEY'S GROWING BURDEN

TROUBLE IN THE YEMEN.

Rome, Aug. 23.

The Press comments on the news that the Shereef Said Idriss, cousin of the Chief of the Senoussi, has again risen against the Turkish Government in the Yemen, as he did in the last Turco-Italian war. Said Idriss, whose desire it is that the Arabs of the Arabian Peninsula should be independent of the Caliph of Constantinople, will undoubtedly obtain support from the Quadruple Entente. This rebellion is a serious menace to the Turkish power, which appears likely to lose these provinces finally and for ever.

DANGER IN CONSTANTINOPLE

PAPAL REPRESENTATIVE TO RELY ON U.S. PROTECTION.

New York, Aug. 23.

A United Press telegram from Rome says that the situation in Constantinople has become so acute that the Papal representative has considered it advisable to assure His Holiness that he has obtained assurance of Austro-German influence to protect the Catholic clergy. The Envoy, however, adds that he is disposed to rely more upon American protection, which will be indispensable should a coup d'etat lead to the overthrow of the Young Turk régime and their influence.

CONSTANTINOPLE'S PLIGHT

COAL SHORTAGE CAUSES LIGHTING BY PETROLEUM.

Sofia, August 23.

A telegraphic communication from Sofia states that the gas works at Dolabotchie which supply Constantinople have shut down owing to lack of coal. Constantinople is now lighted by petroleum.

According to the latest advices the police have instructed the proprietors of hotels, cafés and other establishments to place oil lamps outside their buildings. For the same reason the trains on the Anatolian Railway are running at half speed.

STILL MORE REGRETS

VON JAGOW'S MESSAGE TO DENMARK.

New York, Aug. 25.

A Reuter despatch from Copenhagen says that the Danish Legation at Berlin has received a communication from von Jagow regretting the violation of the Danish coastal waters by the attack made on a stranded British submarine. He states that repeated orders have been sent to German commanders to respect the rights of neutrals.

Mainly About People

The marriage of Miss Lizzie W. Gomes to Mr. William C. Currie will take place at the home of the bride's parents on Thursday, August 26.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ricardo Sinnott, from "La Favorita," wish to advise their friends that in future their address is Estancia "Adela," Puerto Piramides (Chubut).

Information is wanted by the American Consulate General, 341 Lavalle, of the whereabouts of Charles Petersen, formerly steward of the American schooner "Edgar W. Murdock."

The Central and South American Telegraph Company has messages from Merida to Alfredo Erasa, Buenos Aires. Also from Saupildarena to Angela Merlini, Santa Fe 1861, Buenos Aires.

Mr. Andrew Elliot, from Barreta, is so far convalescent, as permitted his visiting the show yard. He received a most hearty welcome from his many friends who were deeply concerned regarding his well fare.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Walter R. Walters who left his home in Mount Vernon, State of Washington, in January, 1912. Any information about this man may be sent to the American Consulate General, 341 Lavalle.

In the absence of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Every from the diocese upon the Pacific Coast, the clergy and laity are requested to note that Rev. Canon Stevenson is in charge in the Republics of the Plate as representing Archdeacon Hodges), and Ven. Archdeacon Bleg in Brazil; and matters of importance may be referred to them. By the kindness of the Western Telegraph Company, however, he himself may usually be communicated with, for which purpose it will be well to consult Rev. H. W. Brady, Chaplain, Paseo de Julio 693, Buenos Aires.

DAY BY DAY IN BAHIA BLANCA.

(From Our Correspondent).

August 22.

Extreme regret has been felt at the sad news of the death of the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, of Port Militar. Only a short while ago he left school and was apprenticed to the s.s. Scottish Monarch, which was torpedoed and lost with all hands (with one exception) on his third voyage.

Mr. Beeles of the firm of Messrs. Leng and Roberts, is spending a few days down here in connection with the Gas Company.

Amongst the passengers of the Highland Corrie, which was damaged by the German submarines, were Mr. and Mrs. Quincey and family, who were going to England in order to live there.

Mr. Marrs returned from Buenos Aires on Thursday after an absence of three weeks. Mrs. Marrs is expected to arrive out from England about the middle of next month, having left on the s.s. Bogota on August 18.

Mr. Sheephanks is in town for a few days from the "El Prado" estancia.

Mr. G. D. Jones arrived here on Friday last and returns back to Buenos Aires to-night.

On Saturday last Mr. Chevallier Bontell accompanied by Messrs. Thompson, Peeston, Haxwell, Chambers and Bennett arrived here from Buenos Aires, and with the exception of the latter gentleman they are all returning to-night.

A golf tournament in which several visitors from outside clubs will be competitors is to be held here next Sunday.

DAY BY DAY IN ROSARIO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Aug. 18.

Mr. Spencer S. Dickson, British Consul, is expected to arrive in Rosario next week.

Mr. Dolbey, Manager of the London and Brazilian Bank, is about to take up his residence at Roldan.

There is something afoot in connection with the Rosario Athletic Club. The weather is certainly veering round to the Gymkhana quarter.

The Rev. P. Hill Nicoll will be a visitor to Rosario this week-end and on Saturday night will give a lecture on ex-President Roosevelt's Tour through Brazil. On Sunday morning Mr. Nicoll will preach in the First Methodist Church, Boulevard Oroño, and in the evening at the Talleres Church Hall.

By a printer's error last week Miss G Fones' name was written Jones in the account of the duet in which she took part.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lace on Sunday, August 15.

On Tuesday, August 24, St. Bartholomew's day there will be a celebration of Holy Communion at 8 a.m. in St. Bartholomew's Church, and a special evensong at 8.45 p.m.

Contributions will be gratefully received at the British Consulate, General Mitre, for the Prince of Wales' Fund, the Overseas Tobacco Fund, the River Plate Aeroplane Fund, and the Talleres Bazaar. Tickets are available for the Rosewood piano and for the Bazaar.

On Saturday evening, the new premises of the Traffic Institute were formally opened. Mr. D. S. Martin presided, and Mr. J. P. Crouch and Mr. T. G. Russell were present. Mr. Martin spoke of the aims and objects of the Institute, and mentioned that the membership nears one thousand.

Mr. William Day and family left for Rio Cuarto on Saturday of last week.

News was received yesterday from Casilda of the death of Mr. Joseph Valentin Gay. He was buried in the local cemetery yesterday afternoon.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Bury, Los Molinos, on Tuesday.

On September 29, the wedding will take place in Cordoba of Miss Maria Josefa Yofre to Santiago Bergallo, of the firm of Agar Cross and Co., Ltd. in Rosario.

FLOODS IN CORDOBA AND SANTA FE

FUTURE GOVERNMENT PROVISIONS.

In the National Loan for 1916 the Minister of Public Works has included a sum of \$100,000 to be set aside for the work of draining the "Cañada" of San Antonio, which covers a considerable amount of land in the Departments of San Martin and Belgrano, in the Province of Santa Fe, and also of San Justo and Marcos Juarez in that of Cordoba.

The damage done by its overflowing during the recent floods was considerable and it is alleged in the evening Press that this sum would not have been set aside by the Government had it not been for the inundation of the property of Dr. de la Plaza at Flores.

Two years ago the Government sanctioned the drainage of these waters acting in agreement with the Government of Cordoba but up to now nothing whatever has been done in the matter and it is due to this that some 300,000 hectares of land are in an unfit condition for cultivation or pasturage, owing to the overflow of this "Cañada," which with a good system of drainage to the River Carcarañá would have been entirely avoided.

YOUNG PEOPLES SOCIAL

AN ENJOYABLE EVENING AT THE AMERICAN CHURCH HALL.

A most entertaining time was spent at the hall of the American Church in Calle Corrientes last evening. All kinds of amusements, games, and songs were included in a varied programme of an informal character. There was a goodly attendance and the "social" was excellently organised. Some of the games were most humorous and created plenty of laughter and gaiety. No better name could describe the evening than that of a "young people's social." Everyone was sociable and even the elderly were young in the enjoyment of the music and games. First of all came a game called "Publicity Puzzles" each person was given pieces of a cut advertisement and had to search for the rest and piece the whole together. During the hilarity which followed Miss Beatriz Penny played selections on the piano. Then came a song by Mr. Sydney Brown "The Dear Little Shamrock," which was followed by the most entertaining game of the evening which was christened "The Observability Test" in which the aptitude of the competitors (of which there were eight) for observation was highly tested. Needless to say there was Sherlock Holmes present amongst the company and such questions as "How Many Columns has the Cathedral in the Plaza Mayo" and "Does a cow get up on its hind or its fore legs first" were found awkward problems. Even the question of observability concerning the number of times the word "Peso" occurred on a dollar bill was a question, surely, that should have been answered and which only shewed how careless young folk are with their money! It was an enjoyable game which preceded a recitation by Miss Lilian Gamble "The Owl Critic." Then came a youthful rush for refreshments.

The second half of the evening was occupied by "Musical Arms" a game similar to musical chairs and differed only in the forwardness of the young ladies in clutching a gentleman's arm, by songs, loudly encored, by Mr. Victor Ried "Until" and "As-thore," by a musical story game and a song by Miss Zelaya "To-Night."

The winner of the first prize for the observability test was Mr. A. T. Nixon and for the other prize event the musical story, a game in which the title of a story had to be guessed from the music played was won by Miss Malloy and Mr. Harrison. The social evening voted a success and a thorough enjoyment then broke up.

NO TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

HOW BRITISH TRADERS ARE TREATED IN GERMANY.

Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons have been notified by the Board of Trade that an announcement has appeared in the "Reichsanzeiger," the official Gazette of the German Empire, that the branch business established by the firm in Berlin some eight years ago for the sale of their postcards and other British publications has been sequestered, and the business and assets sold by the German authorities. It appears that soon after the outbreak of war the Berlin branch was taken over by the German Government, and an official administrator placed in charge. Shortly afterwards violent attacks directed against the firm appeared in a leading Berlin journal calling upon the German public to boycott the art productions of this British house, and similar articles were published in 200 journals throughout the German Empire, these attacks finally culminating in the sequestration of the business by the authorities.

The firm's reply to this official information intimated to the Board of Trade that it would naturally look for the intervention of his Majesty's Government with regard to this sequestration of their property at the conclusion of the war.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN

The successful concert last evening at the Seamen's Mission was arranged by Mrs. Ballantyne and was highly appreciated by a good audience. In spite of the absence of Mr. Soane and another gentleman, who were unable to be present, the affair went well. Mrs. Richards is always, figuratively, a tower of strength, and with the agreeable tenor songs of Mr. Charles Gabb, Miss Knight, and the dry humour and music of Mr. Wilberforce, with the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Brady, gave an unflagging entertainment. The programme was as follows. Mrs. White played accompaniments in her usual sympathetic manner, and it may be seen that Mrs. Richards was very hard-worked indeed, the penalty of popularity.

Rev. Mr. Brady, "Rolling down to Rio." Miss Knight, "In the sunshine of your smiles," and "My Hero" as encore. Mr. Wilberforce, humorous sketch "The choir boy," with encore. Mrs. Richards, "I like your apron and bonnet" from "The Quaker Girl." Encore, "On the Mississippi," "Tipperary up to date," and "Don't blame me for loving you." Mr. Gabb, "The last watch." Miss Knight, "Up from Somerset," encore "Cooee!" Mr. Wilberforce, "Silver wedding," encore "Anecdotes," humorous sketches. Mrs. Richards, "Mandy Lane," encore "Love me just a little Sue." Mr. Gabb, "Sweet early violets," encore "Until some day."

Cheers for the artistes and "God save the King" terminated the concert.

PREPARATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS

DR. FLEMING'S ADDRESS AT ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH HALL.

Last night at St. Andrew's Scotch Church Dr. Fleming gave an address on the preparation of teachers before a select and interested audience. It was an address full of sound common sense and advice and to the attentive one of invaluable service. The lecturer explained how the teacher's preparation came under the four headings of the preparation of Nature, Grace, Knowledge and the Weekly Lesson and explained how a successful teacher must have the adaptability of temperament acquired or from natural gifts.

Particularly did Dr. Fleming lay stress upon the Preparation of Grace which included Conversation, Love—love of the world, love of children; perseverance, not enthusiasm and emotion for these quickly wore out. Faith and the Ideal End and in this latter it was pointed out how knowledge was not the ideal end of the Sunday School teacher as it was of the day school teacher. The ideal end of the former was to win the children to Christ's service.

Dr. Fleming then continued his address with the technical preparation of the teacher. The necessity for knowing the road along which to travel and the necessity of a knowledge of Bible History was explained and he advised that essential works to be consulted should include, "Modern Commentary, a Concordance, an Encyclopædia, the Century and the Cambridge Bibles.

In the preparation of the weekly lesson the need for anticipation and thoroughness were clearly indicated and Dr. Fleming advised upon these points and the works to be studied and read.

In conclusion the need for the preparation of the body (one must not be tired to assist young children) and for the knowledge of children, by which latter it was meant that one child might be lazy, another impatient, another fidgety and that the teacher's adaptability to these various and ranging moods and characteristics was all essential if success was to crown the effort.

The address was one of considerable interest to all present and highly appreciated for its lessons, its soundness and the method in which Dr. Fleming treated his subject.

ROSARIO NEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 18.

Sailors' Appreciation.

To show how small things are appreciated, Mr. T. H. Marston has received the following letter acknowledging the receipt of a small present of fruit which was sent on board the "Macedonia" from Montevideo last month:

"H.M.S. Macedonia,"
at Sea.

July 29th, 1915.

Mr. T. H. Marston,
Rosario de Sta. Fe.

Dear Sir,—The ship's company greatly appreciate your present of fruit.

The petty officers and men whose signatures are given below, a representative committee of the ship's company, are anxious that you should understand by their signatures that all portions of the ship's company wish to be associated with this letter of thanks.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) B. S. Evans, Capt. R.N.

(Sgd.) Walter J. Saunders, Petty Officer John Evans, Lce.-Corpl. N. O. Meeck, Royal Marines, Jno. Riley, Stoker, Geo. Robinson, Assist. Steward, A. H. Hardacre, Seaman.

Maize Markets.

The maize market has been extremely slow this week, and prices have sagged. As a consequence sellers do not appear to be in any hurry to meet the market at the decline, so that shippers who have interests to fill freight have to pay prices which are high on present values in the home markets. Last week I called attention to the accumulation of maize stocks in this port, and this has continued during the past week, so that to-day it is calculated that the stock of maize in this port approaches 140,000 tons.

The River Falling.

The river continues falling, 21 feet being the maximum to which steamers can safely load to cross the bars between here and San Pedro, whilst the Engineer's Department of the Rosario Port forecasts that by about the 23rd there will only be 20 feet on the bars, owing to advices of falling river at Corrientes. Freights, in view of the poor demand for maize, are quieter.

An acknowledgment from the "Glasgow."

The following letter has been received from Captain John Luce of H.M.S. Glasgow:

H.M.S. Glasgow,
Montevideo.

August 12, 1915.

Dear Mrs. Murray Hudson,

Your letter and cheque for \$105 gold Oriental has just reached me and I thank you and the ladies of Rosario for the great kindness and generosity shown us. I hope to spend the money in providing fruit and other little luxuries for the men, as opportunity offers when we visit a port, it is very much appreciated.

Please thank the ladies of Rosario for their kind wishes and thoughts for us.

Yours very sincerely,

JOHN LUCE.

"There's a whisper down the field."

A whisper has reached me that the Rosario Athletic Club under the energetic presidency of Mr. George Middleton has a surprise or two in view for the benefit of one or other of the Patriotic Charities. That any entertainment organised by this old-established club will be a huge success is, of course, a foregone conclusion. Talking the other day to one of the oldest members of the "Plaza Jewell" Club he wistfully lamented the absence in recent years of the Social Meetings, Gymkhanas, Sports, etc. for which the Rosario Athletic Club used to be so famous. "In those days" he said, "We youngsters used to take our exercise and recreation properly, but now the as-

phyxiating wave of golf seems to have overcome us. Nowadays we don't seem to have a soul above an occasional dance, which however enjoyable to the younger members of the club rather leaves us old boys in the cold." Perhaps he was rather hard on the youngsters, but if funds are wanted for any charity, the organisation of a dance which usually swallows up a good deal in expenses does seem rather misplaced energy and certainly leaves the old unsung out of it. However with a President who knows what's wanted, backed up by a strong Committee, whatever eventuates is sure to be the right thing. More power to "Plaza Jewell"—and perhaps more anon.

Stallholders at the Talleres Bazaar.

Judging by the efforts that are being put forward by those arranging the Bazaar in aid of the British Red Cross Society, to be held on the 10th and 11th of September next, in the Talleres Church Hall there is little doubt that the affair will be a huge success. All arrangements are well under way and from the programme we should imagine that Rosarinos who miss this function will have missed the event of the year. As usual the Central Argentine Railway Company and its chiefs are giving their very willing help towards this noble and humane effort.

I understand that Mrs. C. H. Pearson and Mrs. J. P. Crouch have kindly consented to open the sale on the respective days.

Apart from the stalls which are to be furnished with useful articles, there are to be a number of side attractions which will be well worth a visit, reminding one of the old English Fairs:—

Miniature Rifle Range, Aunt Sally, Goal Scoring Game, Fishing Pond, Competitions, Lucky Bran Tub, Concerts and Cinematograph also a well arranged Tea and Supper Room.

There is ample time for those who have not already done so to contribute and the following ladies will gratefully acknowledge the receipt of any goods towards their stalls Tie and Handkerchiefs Mrs. J. P. Crouch, "La Quinta" Rosario; Flowers, plants and sweets Mrs. C. H. Montgomery, Fisherton, F.C.C.A.; Toys, Mrs. Deacon, Porton 3, Los Talleres, F.C.C.A.; Plain and Fancy Goods, Mrs. Rickards, 716 San Luis Alberdi; Provision Stall, Mrs. Roberts, 3379 San Luis, Plaza Jewell; Tea and Supper Room, Miss Studert, 86 Calle España, and Mrs. Every Miller "Dalswinton" Fisherton. Or subscriptions may be sent to the Hon. General Secretary, Mr. J. W. Challen, London and River Plate Bank, Rosario.

First Methodist Church.

A special song-service was held last Sunday evening, a large congregation attending. The choir rendered two special anthems: "What are these" by J. Stainer and "Know, therefore that the Lord" by J. L. Hatton. Sacred Solos and duets were also given. As the singing took up so much time it was impossible for the Pastor to give the address on "Harmony." He will deliver this next Sunday evening when the choir will again render special hymns.

On Sunday morning the Rev. P. Hill Nicoll will preach.

Golf Notes.

The Ladies match for two prizes offered by Mr. J. P. Crouch was played on Saturday, the 14th. The winner was Mrs. H. Middleton with a net score of 114; Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Gross tying for 2nd place with a net score of 115. The tie was played off on Sunday. Mrs. Lee winning with a score of 105 net.

F.C.C.A. Cup.

The match for the F.C.C.A. Cup took place on Sunday, the 15th. Mr. H. Buchanan, Mr. A. Watson (Jr.), and Mr. J. A. Murray, tying with a score of 5 down to Bogie in 4 rounds. The tie will be played off on Sunday, the 22nd.

Northern Club Championship Cup.

The Northern Club Championship Cup is to be played for on Sunday.

NO AID FOR B.A.!

The Embarrassed Municipality

GOVERNMENT IGNORES APPEALS

It is stated that the rumours of Dr. Gramajo's possible resignation of the post of Municipal Intendente are discredited from an authoritative source—himself, but the afternoon Press insists that there is foundation for the statement and that his resignation is not only inevitable but justifiable and necessary. "La Razon" observes "Dr. Gramajo entered in his duties in the midst of serious financial difficulties of the Municipality, over which he presides. It was thought that from the very beginning he had sought and obtained from the National Government security that he would receive pecuniary aid where essential to overcome obstacles which otherwise rendered administration impossible. All efforts however made to obtain a remedy for the situation have failed in view of the refusal of the National Government to supply funds indispensable to carry on the business of the City." The proposal to raise a loan has been discountenanced by Dr. de la Plaza, both on account of the state of the country's business and for its credit abroad. Meanwhile the Intendente fails to obtain the hoped for aid, rates and receipts diminish and debts accumulate. It is not only the heaped up collections of unpaid "expedientes" and overdue accounts which have brought the Communal authority to this direful pass, but actual judicial executions and embargos, which have piled ridicule and discredit on the City Administration, especially when it lacks funds to pay its employees and elementary necessities. When it is added that this lack of resources is so extreme that the sick in the hospitals are short of food and medicines, some idea of the painful posture of the Municipality may be realised. The salaries of the medical men were docked to supply medicines, drugs and dressings, but not a single extra kilo of medicated cotton or a thermometer has been delivered to the hospitals as a result of this saving. Dr. Gramajo's unpleasant position may therefore be appreciated. Besieged by duns, urgent and pressing creditors, refused any assistance by the National Treasury, even by making reductions and economies, his chances of efficient work are poor indeed, and if he resigns no one need be in the least surprised.

the 29th. It is open to members of all River Plate Clubs. The conditions are 4 rounds of 9 holes medal and scratch play.

Rosario Football League.

The matches played for the Championship of the first division on Sunday last were:—

Tiro Federal 1 v. Belgrano 0.

Central Cordoba 2 v. Rosario Atletico 1.

Provincial 5 v. Atlantic Sportsmen 0.

Sparta 1 v. Nacional 0.

A friendly match was played between Newell's Old Boys and Rosario Central. A large number of spectators turned out to watch the game, which resulted in a draw, there being no scoring on either side, with the utmost interest.

Alfredo J. White

Solicitor and Accountant

Cordoba 1321, Rosario

Tel. No. 5191

NOTES FROM PARAGUAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Asunción, August 22.

Fiestas.

There have been quite a number of feast days—fiestas—lately August 15 was the day of the Patron Saint of Asunción. The programme for the day was quite an elaborate one. Masses in the Cathedral, a procession with the Saint, a military review—ending with a gala performance in the theatre. To-day San Roque was celebrated in the Church of that name, the procession being quite imposing.

Tennis.

This was the day set for the tournament (the revenge) of the "Asuncion Lawn Tennis Club," and the Lawn Tennis Club, but for some reason has been postponed until next Sunday.

Spring time.

Spring is with us. By the end of July the peach trees were in bloom, and at the beginning of this month the orange trees laden with blossoms. Even so, the new season has been without rain until to-day when there was a short but hard shower. Much more is needed but even this will do a world of good if only to the plants. Everything green has been carried with dust, and now has the appearance of having its face washed. Asunción itself has that appearance after one of the hard rains. Being hilly and sandy, the water runs off leaving the streets clean (which are never washed in any other way) and no mud on account of the sand. This rain to-day must have been our "Santa Rosa" which as often comes eight days before the 30th, as eight days after. But it is to be hoped that this is only the beginning, not only the river is lower then we never even see it, but very few aljibes are left with water. "It is an ill wind," etc., the water carts are doing a brisk business. This drought seems to agree with the strawberries, such beauties are on the market just now. Visitors.

The hotels are full of visitors from the Argentine. The mild weather must be the attraction, after the long continued cold of Buenos Aires.

Mrs. John Wright made a flying visit to Asunción and San Bernardino, accompanied by her son, Mr. Sidney Wright.

Mrs. Raynel O'Connor is stopping at San Bernardino with a little granddaughter, a few English among the many Argentines.

Our Chaplain, Rev. F. Middleton, whose health was not all that could be desired, was sent to Mendoza for a rest and change. He has since been appointed to Rosario de Santa Fé, a much more desirable place than Sapucay, a small village on the R. R. about 90 kilometres outside of Asunción. His friends and those of his wife regret their departure, but are pleased at this change for the better. Mr. Limb has returned to take charge of the work here, and has been warmly welcomed by his many friends.

Mr. Daniel Mooney, the American Minister, and the American Consul, Mr. S. Wiley, have returned from their trip up north. We all regret that Mr. Mooney is ill in bed. He has out best wishes for his speedy recovery.

Mrs. Stanley Barnes, of Patiño, has been visiting friends in town.

A SEPARATE PEACE

GERMANY'S PROPOSAL TO RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

Petrograd, Aug. 24.

To a publisher of leading journals, who called to urge facilities for the transport of paper supplies, M. Sazonoff stated plainly that Germany had twice attempted to open pourparlers for a separate peace, once with France and once with Russia.

POVERTY IN THE CAPITAL

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION

A SOUND INVESTMENT

The unemotional, matter-of-fact, and eminently sensible remarks of the gentleman who is at the head of the *Salvación Army's* work here, on the subject of Poverty, real and pretended, in the city of Buenos Aires, must have met with a warm echo in the hearts of all practical people. For there is no denying the fact that vagrancy and misery are far more common in this country than they were a few years ago, and even admitting that many of the most pathetic cases, outwardly at any rate, are merely professional *lazzaroni* from the south of Spain and Italy, there is evidently room for definite social work on the lines that Col. Palmer has laid down. Indiscriminate almsgiving in the streets is irrepressible in the Latin Lands, in so far as the giver is concerned. Customs that date back for centuries cannot be altered in a day, and whereas England and the Anglo-Saxon races generally have always been peremptory in their treatment of "beggars, rogues, and vagabonds," to use the Elizabethan classification, in southern Europe, as in the East, begging is almost classed in the light of the honourable professions.

Hence whilst some good may be done by reasoning with the more enlightened givers of public alms, more permanent benefit will be derived by rounding up the beggars and classifying them in accordance with their age, sex, infirmities, and character. This is done from time to time by the police, but their action is merely disciplinary, very temporary, and utterly useless as a means of social prophylaxis. The police are in the very same difficulty that confronts the charitably inclined individual who finds a beggar at his door. They have nowhere to send the case for examination and eventual treatment, if, as is often the case, real want and misery are proved. It may be urged that there are already many societies formed for the purpose of looking after the poor, but in their majority these societies are sectarian, and, rightly enough, have all their work cut out in helping what for want of a better phrase one may dub the chronic cases, people who have fallen in the struggle for life, and who manage to keep their heads above water by gifts of money, food, or light work, accompanied by friendly supervision. There is also the care of the sick, a work that is admirably undertaken by various bodies, notably the old-established *Sociedad de Beneficencia*, which, despite the mud that is occasionally thrown at it, has a noble record. All these societies are doing good work in their own sphere, but their sphere is not that which has been so clearly outlined by the Army. There is no call to argue as to the ability of the *Salvación Army* in this field to-day; their successes in regions as remote from each other as the East End of London and the slums of Yokohama speak for themselves. What they have done elsewhere they can do here. Eminently practical, painfully economical in their administration of social schemes, the officers and privates of the *Salvación*, through Col. Palmer, are offering to this country a magnificent investment. Leave the moral side of the question entirely apart, and it must surely be admitted that \$10,000 a year is cheap as a means of financing a scheme that will turn even a small percentage of the city's wastrels into sound, healthy, working members of the community. If it pays in the overcrowded cities of Europe, surely in Argentina, where population is the crying need, reclamation work such as is proposed pleads its own cause. Even if the proved successes do not average more than ten per cent of the total number of cases passed

HURRICANE IN PAMPA CENTRAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Telen, F.C.O., August 15.

On the night of August 13, a violent hurricane from the S.W. swept across a part of the Pampa Central. It touched sections 25, 24, 19 and 18, and passed on to the Province of San Luis. It appears to have wrought most destruction in the neighbourhood of Colonia Emilio Mitre, where several houses were wrecked, and a little further to the N.E. the roof of the house of Estancia "La Gloria" was entirely stripped, being carried some distance by the wind, and on its way smashed the roof of a large galpon. Fortunately no lives were lost. The wind lasted for nearly 24 hours, and such a violent storm has not been known in these parts for very many years.

HOSPITAL FOR THE PAMPA

THE GOVERNOR IN BUENOS AIRES.

The Governor of the Pampa has been engaged with various Ministers during the course of yesterday, on matters appertaining to his Province. An important interview was one he had with Dr. Cabred, concerning the building of a hospital in the province. The President of asylums and hospitals is interesting himself in the matter. Dr. Centeno also interviewed Dr. Escalante Posse concerning certain bridge repairs, and also Dr. Ortiz, to impress upon the Minister the necessity of increased telegraphic services which the Governor pointed out were at present totally inadequate.

PARK OF ARMS DESTROYED

A PRIVATE ARSENAL IN CORRIENTES.

There has been much excitement in La Plata recently regarding the armed forces which the Provincial Government has in pay. Recently a meeting was held demanding the disarmament of these forces and the Government of the Province was indicated as the head of the organisation.

It appears that the Province of Corrientes has had a very arsenal in its midst. "La Razon" affirms that the destruction of a private house, the Chalet "La Eloisa" the perty of Sr. Senator Vidal in the barrancas del Parana, has reduced, to cinders and mislaid metal a number of rifles and other weapons sufficient to equip a very formidable force. Among those are said to have been 1000 Mausers, Paraguayan model; 800 Wetterli rifles; 1000 Remingtons, besides a mixed multitude of revolvers, magazine pistols, rifles of a more or less uniform bore and great quantities of ammunition. It is said that these were bought from Paraguay but the telegram making the report adds that it is not understood why any private individual should be permitted to have in his possession, so large a store of arms.

through the Army's hands, the grant is justified. Times are hard, but the sum named ought to be obtainable between public and private aid. But to be of real benefit it must be a permanent subscription, and one can only hope that Col. Palmer will keep pegging away until his ambitions are attained, and the suggested system of investigation and aid for the poor now on the streets is a practical money-making scheme. For after the first year's working that is what the proposal really amounts to, since the whole community benefits by the measure.

IMPORTATION OF JUTE

EFFECT OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT PROHIBITION.

It is stated that the British Government's prohibition of the export of jute will only have the minimum effect upon the Argentine, and it is pointed out that sacks employed for the carrying of wheat, maize, barley and other cereals are manufactured from jute which is exported from Calcutta and is not under the published prohibition of the British Government. It is, however, not easy to realise that the prohibition will not sooner or later make itself felt even in South America. Jute has been quoted at 17 shillings, but to-day reaches 31 shillings, and it may be considered that within a brief period even this latter price will show a rise. Under such probabilities, in spite of the optimism felt in certain business circles, it would seem that any country which finds it necessary to employ sacking for the packing of commercial commodities must feel the prohibition in time to come. Furthermore the British Government have been making considerable purchases to which is doubtless due the enhanced prices of jute.

AUTOMOBILE SMASH

FURIOUS DRIVING AT MIDNIGHT.

When a chauffeur hands over the control of his machine to a passenger, he must not be surprised if things happen. Many things do happen at the vague time known as *ma drugada* from midnight on, for as the streets are relatively clear, the various Jehus drive furiously, and frequently come to grief. Yesterday morning about one, taxi no. 4010, was proceeding at top speed towards Cavia, under the guidance of Jose Gentile, to whom the chauffeur Saturnino Escudero, had surrendered control. Unfortunately at the corner of Cavia, a large hole in the road had been left open for work on the drains. The adventurous Gentile driving the car at its limit of speed, observed this danger when only a few metres distant. He made a frantic effort to turn, but at so violent an angle that the car overturned and fell on its left side in the street. Both Gentile and the chauffeur were badly hurt, as were also Angelina Rivas, Rosa Marques and Gerardo Rivas, who were in the tonneau. All were carried to the Juan Fernandez Hospital, where the police are also taking an interest in the two first named, by reason of their causing the accident.

STATION MASTER ASSAULTED

AFFRAY AT DIQUE LUJAN.

A violent affray has taken place at Dique Lujan station of the F.C.C.A. Five bad characters, Matias, Antonio, Juan, Pedro and Umberto Cerilo went to the station armed with clubs and revolvers and attacked Sr. Constantino Sayanes, the stationmaster, who defended himself, receiving severe blows on his left arm, which had been aimed at his head. Other station officials came to his assistance, and the scoundrels, who intended robbery, fled pursued by the Customs police.

RICE SEED FOR THE NORTH

DISTRIBUTION IN SEPTEMBER.

The Government Department which is engaged in fostering and encouraging agriculture and distributing seeds has received a number of requests for rice from agriculturists in the Northern provinces and the coast, and from certain parts of the Chaco, Misiones and Formosa.

The total of these requests amount to a sufficiency of rice to put under seed, 10,000 hectares of land.

The distribution of the seed will commence at the end of September.

BRAZILIAN NEUTRALITY

ALLEGED VIOLATION BY BRITISH WARSHIP.

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 21.
From Santos is reported the departure of the cruiser *Tymbira* to the South to investigate the report that a British warship has been violating Brazilian neutrality by cruising for prizes in Territorial waters. The affair was spoken of some days ago, but no one had any reliable information and the Government is exceedingly reserved concerning the *Tymbira's* mission.

(The *Tymbira* is a small cruiser of 1,014 tons, 22 1/2 knots with two 4.1 and 6in. 2.2 guns, built at Kiel in 1897).

ARGENTINE PETROLEUM

COMODORO RIVADAVIA STATISTICS.

The Chairman of the Board controlling the oil fields of Comodoro Rivadavia forwarded during the course of yesterday afternoon to the Ministry of Agriculture statistics relating to the latest output of the oil fields dating his returns as from Aug. 15 to 21 inclusive. The production is only normal and as far as the figures shew, not particularly encouraging. The amount of produce from all the wells between these dates is 1854 cubic metres, made up as follows:

Well No. 4 . . .	224 c.m.
" No. 8 . . .	330 c.m.
" No. 10 . . .	161 c.m.
" No. 11 . . .	3 c.m.
" No. 13 . . .	64 c.m.
" No. 14 . . .	114 c.m.
" No. 15 . . .	312 c.m.
" No. 16 . . .	136 c.m.
" No. 17 . . .	270 c.m.
" No. 19 . . .	240 c.m.

THE SUGAR HARVEST

THE END OF THE MILLING.

All the notices which are being received from the north of the Republic concerning the sugar harvest, confirm the previous published statements, that the returns will fall much below those of 1914. It is stated, however, that in spite of this there will be no appreciable increase in the price of sugar owing to the stock on hand, which will be included in this year's output.

Such a statement is difficult to credit in the face of the figures published in these columns a few days ago, when it was shewn that the stock was insufficient to supply the demand. The milling and working of the sugar will be concluded throughout Tucuman in a few days and it is interesting to note that while in 1914 the work occupied 130 days, that this year the time occupied has been but 100 days from 20 mills working against the 30 of last year.

MR. REDMOND AND HOME RULE

SUSPENSION DURING CRISIS.

Mr. John Redmond, M.P., has sent a reply to the vote of confidence in the Nationalist party passed by the Dublin Corporation, in the course of which he says:—"In my deliberate judgment, any attempt to bring pressure to bear on the Government to bring the Home Rule Act into operation while the war is in its present critical stage would be an act of bad faith on our part. It could not possibly succeed, and would, on the contrary, inflict a deadly blow on the national cause and play right into the hands of its enemies. The times are extremely critical. Although in my judgment full of hope for Ireland's cause, a single false step might ruin the work of thirty-five years, and I think I may with confidence appeal to the record of the Irish party during the last fifteen years in justification of the attitude adopted by the Corporation of Dublin when they carried the resolution which they have forwarded to me by 2 to 1."

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE

53rd LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

A remittance of £500 has been sent to the

OFFICERS' FAMILIES' FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$140,685.63
Rev. J. W. Fleming	5.00
J. Coakley	10.00
J. MacAllister cjs 7.56	17.18
Staff Messrs. Neild and Co.	40.00
Geo. J. W.	100.00
Per London and River Plate Bank, Ltd.:—	
C. H. P. Dashwood	100.00
T. B. T.	25.00
Per British Bank of South America, Ltd.:—	
A. Ferrari Olazabal	5.00
	\$140,987.81

NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

A further remittance of £1,000 has been sent to this Fund, making a total to date of £11,000.	
Amount previously acknowledged	\$123,083.08
Alfred W. Towse \$5.04 o/s	11.45
Engineer in Chief and Staff, F.C. Sud.	430.50
Directors and Staff, Agar, Cross and Co., Ltd.	569.00
Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Gardner	30.00
Ramón Fernandez	10.00
	\$124,134.03

RED CROSS FUND.

A further remittance of £600 has been sent to the British Red Cross Fund.	
Amount previously acknowledged	\$11,205.02
Miss D. Slater	20.00
Women's Patriotic Dollar Fund	751.60
	\$11,976.62

Subscriptions should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, Calle Sarmiento 459, or paid into the accounts opened with the London and River Plate Bank, Ltd., British Bank of S. America, Ltd., London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd., Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd. For general information, subscription forms, etc., application should be made to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. E. Powell-Jones, Calle Sarmiento 643.

WOMAN'S PATRIOTIC DOLLAR FUND.

Mrs. C. H. Pearson has supplied the following further list of subscriptions to the "Woman's Patriotic Dollar Fund"; the total amount of \$751.60 m.l. has been donated to the "Red Cross Fund":—	
Proceeds of Raffle of Clock, donated by J. N. Muir, Esq., Rosario	\$240.00
Proceeds of Raffle of Golf Clubs donated by J. C. Hopcraft, Esq.	120.00
Bowden, Mrs.	3.00
Greene, Mrs. Annie	50.00
Case, Mrs. Charles	88.60
Concert and Dance held at Roldán	200.00
1 Collecting Card (Sender's name omitted)	50.00
Total	\$751.60

BRITISH PATRIOTIC FUND, URUGUAY

FINANCIAL STATEMENT ON JULY 31, 1915.

Receipts:—

Gross receipts to 31st May, 1915	\$34,819.48
Donations in June, 1915	55.19
Subscriptions in June, 1915	2,700.85
Bank interest to June 30, 1915	263.55
Surplus of Army Remounts Fund transferred to British Patriotic Fund.	38.18
Surplus of Admiral Sturdee's Reception Fund transferred to British Patriotic Fund.	184.20
	\$38,061.36

Expenditure—

Gross expenditure to 31st May, 1915.	\$ 9,872.48
Subscription to British War Loan at 4 1/2 per cent. £5,000	23,300.97
1,500 packets cigarettes bought for fleet	127.50
4 packages paid for volunteers and expenses for volunteers	206.52
Subscription to Russian Red Cross	50.00
Expenses of entertaining crew of H.M.S. Glasgow Fruit, vegetables, etc., sent to crews of H.M.S. Glasgow, Macedonia, and Edinburgh Castle	699.42
Printing and sundries	58.21
	\$34,652.10
Balance in British Bank of South America, Ltd.	\$ 3,409.26

LIEUT. F. J. OERTON, R.E.

Mr. Stanley Lewis informs "The Herald" that Mr. F. J. Oerton, who since his return to England has been gazetted to a lieutenancy in that distinguished corps, the Royal Regiment of Engineers, has been in France for



Lieut. F. J. Oerton.

the last four months. He was sent to the Front about a month ago, and his address is given as Lieut. F. J. Oerton, Royal Engineers, R. E. Details, 5 General Base, B. E. F., Rouen, France.

PATRIOTIC RAILWAYMEN

THE BRITISH SOLDIER AND HIS URUGUAYAN FRIENDS.

Since the outbreak of the war, the Uruguayan employees of the Central Uruguay Railway have worked most assiduously in the cause of the Allies. On their own initiative they started a monthly subscription amongst themselves to the British Patriotic Fund, a round sum of £50 being handed in monthly. Their interest and generosity have never abated one cent. They have independently collected money for tobacco for the British soldiers and considerable sums have been remitted for the Tobacco Fund on their account. A large number of the subscribers have received grateful acknowledgments from soldiers at the front. The following are two examples of such letters:—

15, General Hospital
Alexandria, Egypt.

Sr. Bertrand,
Inspección Tráfico,
F.C. Central del Uruguay.

Dear Mr. Bertrand,
You will be a little surprised to get this letter from me. Well I got your name and address from the Overseas Club Tobacco list. I am at present in hospital, wounded from the Dardanelles. I expect you will have read all about us forcing a landing on to the Dardanelles before you get this letter.

I am starting to make a collection of old used stamps and would like to get a few of America or any other country. Hoping to hear from you soon.

Yours respectfully,

SERGT. J. MUNRO.

Australian Expeditionary Force.
Sr. Bertrand has sent Sergt. Munro a supply of stamps with a very cheerful letter.

Turnchapel, Plymouth.
August 2, 1915.

Sr. P. J. Rontin,
Calle San Martin,
Uruguay.

Dear Sir,
Thank you very much for your kind typewritten letter which I gladly received this morning. I was very ill when I received it and it did cheer me up, and now I am so pleased that I am answering it. I am very sorry that I can't tell you anything about the war, but still I would only be too pleased to tell you. We are going on all right. I had a severe dose of frost bite but I will soon be fit again. We are putting all our hearts and souls into this big war and I am sure it can't last much longer. I am very sorry that I can't tell you any more this time, so will conclude.

I remain,
Yours most sincerely,
(Signed) GEORGE ARKLEY.
Private, 9081 C. Company,
3rd. Batt. The King's Own.

BRITONS RESIDENT IN URUGUAY

BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE'S CENSUS.

The Committee of the British Patriotic Fund, Uruguay, has decided to compile a register of persons of British nationality in the Republic, and to this end a circular is being issued.

The fly leaf contains the form to be filled up, name, date of birth, where born, profession, present residence and address, etc.

In order to make this census as thorough and complete as possible, the members of the British community in Uruguay are invited to give their co-operation to this end. Forms may be obtained on application, to the Hon. Secretary, British Patriotic Fund, Administración, Ferro Carril Central del Uruguay, Montevideo.

"HERALD" BELGIAN FUND

Amount previously acknowledged	\$2,642.40
Mrs. E. W.	6.00
J. Manning	2.00
F. S.	2.00
A. L.	1.00
F. C. H.	0.50
J. Wyllie	10.00
Joseph J. Brooking	9.00
Mary Esther and Betita (6th donation)	4.60
W. K. Cunningham, for May	50.00
Mrs. Cochrane (for May)	5.00
Miss Cunningham (for May)	5.00
J. Manning	2.00
H. B. (for May and June)	10.00
Pito-Pico	20.00
E. W.	2.00
F. S.	2.00
A. L.	1.00
"Jam"	50.00
A. L. L.	10.00
G. A. Scharenberg	20.00
George Clarke	10.00
Miss Z. S.	10.00
W. K. Cunningham (for June)	50.00
Miss Cunningham (for June)	5.00
Mrs. Cochrane (for June)	5.00
Mary Esther and Betita (7th donation)	4.60
J. Manning	2.00
"Jam"	25.00
F. S.	2.00
A. L.	1.00
W. K. Cunningham (for July)	50.00
Miss Cunningham (for July)	5.00
Mrs. Cochrane (for July)	5.00
H. B. (for July)	5.00
Mary Esther and Betita (8th donation)	4.60
J. Manning	2.00
Total	\$3039.70

TO HELP THE BELGIANS

THE ARGENTINE SOCIETY AND ITS WORK.

A committee formed for the purpose of giving help to the distressed Belgians and which is under the presidency of Dr. Benito Villanueva has received an anonymous gift of \$5855 from a "business house" in the city. It has also been announced that a further sum of \$24,889 had been received from a sub-committee, operating on the Corn Exchange, and again that the committee in Rosario had collected a sum of \$13,294. The amount now collected by the Society and its branches amounts to some quarter of a million dollars. Some little time ago two cargo vessels of 4300 tons each were sent to Europe with a shipment of all kinds of merchandise and goods likely to be needed by the Belgians, and their arrival is daily expected. The Society in aid of Belgium in this Republic is still continuing its excellent work.

RED CROSS EVENING AT QUILMES

It is announced that the net proceeds of the dance and bridge evening at Quilmes, organised by the "Old Girls" of the Quilmes High School, amount to £85. One of the old girls has arranged a raffle for some very handsome needlework, and the result of this, together with some donations, bring the final total to exactly £100. Of this it has been decided to give £70 to the British Red Cross Fund per Mr. F. H. Chevallier Boutell, and divide the remainder between the French, Belgian and Serbian Funds. The "Old Girls" and the committee of the Quilmes Musical and Dramatic Society wish to take this opportunity of thanking all those who responded so generously to their appeal for refreshments, the whole of which were given. Also to the ladies committee for invaluable assistance. Mrs. A. G. Lovett, Mrs. J. A. Oldham, and Messieurs H. W. Walter for prizes, and the Press for publicity given to the various notices regarding the evening.

\$1,000 A DAY NEEDED!**For Aeroplane "River Plate"
Fund****EXCELLENT PROGRESS REPORTED**

Amount previously acknowledged	\$15,088.04
M. M. C. Henderson	100.—
A. W. Allen	10.—
Collected by Miss E. K. Bronghton: 70 subscribers	152.—
F. Lamacraft	10.—
John O. Hall	100.—
Eggs	5.—
Mrs. McRobert	20.—
Management and Staff Banco Anglo-Sud Americano	138.—
Arthur G. Hicks	40.—
Collected by Vernon Lindop (La Plata): — Valentine A. Brown \$10, W. B. Hunt 10, U. Fletcher 5, N. S. Waustrolls 5, F. K. Vigor 5, R. C. Osborn 5, A. Ortiz de Rojas 5, Juan Santamaria 5, I. Coquet 5, J. M. Eddy 20, J. A. Shoemsmith 10, J. M. Alurralde 10, J. C. Baldwin 50, B. H. Adams 10, Puleston, Boas and Co. 57.27, various \$213	425.27
N. E. A.	5.—
E. Walch	5.—
N. N.	3.—
N. N.	5.—
Mrs. Lofthouse	10.—
A. Stuart Turner	25.—
Mrs. J. N. Hirst	100.—
H. R. Warneford Thomson	10.—
E.	1.—
	\$16,252.31

An urgent appeal is again made for donations to the above fund. If a thousand dollars a day are received during the next ten days, it will be possible to close the list and the money needed will have been raised within a month of the publication of the first notice. This was the time limit suggested.

So far, as will be seen, the response has been a splendid one. The subscribers to the fund already number nearly seven hundred, and it is expected that this number will be doubled by the time the total is reached. The exploits of the "River Plate" aeroplane will be watched with particular interest if some 1500 British residents in Argentina have contributed directly towards its purchase. It is asked, however, that the subscriptions may be sent in without delay. They will be received and acknowledged by the Hon. Treasurer of the British Society, Mr. W. Watson, 336 Cangallo, Buenos Aires.

N.S.S.O. CLUB

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—The N.S.S.O. Club would be very much obliged if you would publish this letter, as they consider it only fair that the friends whose kindness helped them to raise \$1000 cl by the Living Pictures given in June, and the Beehive Sale, held this month, should know how the money has been applied. The Club have distributed it as follows:—

N.S. Cot, British Hospital	\$500
Quilmes Orphanage	150
Belgrano Children's Home	75
Keating Institute	100
R. Plate Aeroplane Fund	115
Special Case assisted	60

Thanking you for your kindness,

Yours, etc.,

RUTH C. M. FLEMING,

Pres., N.S.S.O.

1020 Ituzalngo, Buenos Aires,

August 21.

UNWANTED LUXURIES**Crisis Compels Economy****LESS CHAMPAGNE CONSUMED**

After a year of war it is becoming apparent that the demand for many articles of luxury is at a low ebb. The necessity which has been felt for the general reduction in expenditure, both public and private, is making itself felt and is daily attracting more attention as the official figures of this or that commodity, as effecting importations, are issued. Articles of luxury are naturally the first to be affected. The official figures furnished concerning the importation of champagne vividly point to the truth of the fact that personal expenditure on luxuries in the Argentine is being considerably reduced.

During the first six months of this year only 9014 cases of champagne were imported, while during 1914 the number was 18,807. The difference of 9,793 cases is equal to approximately 115,000 bottles, which at a low estimate is equal to \$800,00.

MODERN ITALY**LECTURE BEFORE LOMAS
LITERARY SOCIETY.**

It was "hat night" at last evening's meeting of the Lomas Debating Society. A paper on "The making of modern Italy" by Mr. H. H. Roger was also included in the programme. Owing to considerable pressure of work, Mr. Roger was only able to run briefly over the points of his interesting subject, at the close of which he was specially requested to repeat at length his paper during the course of next session.

The lecturer briefly pointed out that the founder of modern Italy was Joseph Mazzini, and he traced the work and character of this celebrated Italian Republican statesman, comparing him with Cavour and pointing out how different were the two, one an Imperialist and the other a Republican.

The lecture was immensely appreciated by the few members present, and owing to its brevity the remainder of the evening was spent in miscellaneous subjects, including "Does the average woman overdress?" "Does the average business man work too many hours?" "Is the cinema of real value in modern education?" a subject which lent itself to the best discussions of the evening. "Has the modern woman too much liberty?" was the closing subject which was ably discoursed upon by Mr. Herald. Whether or not it was possible to agree with his views, was a question of only minor interest. Amongst the speakers were Messrs. Herald, Shepard, Triggs, Smythe, Yorston and Thompson, and Mrs. Herald.

A vote of thanks to Mr. H. H. Roger was proposed by Mr. Shepard and duly carried.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES**BRAZILIAN MINISTER TO LEAVE.**

The probable retirement of Doctor Luis Martins Souza Dantas, present representative Minister of Brazil in Argentina, is considered probable, as overtures have been made to him to accept the post of Secretary to the Foreign Office under Dr. Lauro Muller. The post is rendered vacant by the retirement of Señor Carvallo. In Rio, the matter is regarded as settled, but the Brazilian Legation in Buenos Aires has no official information of the change. Owing to the unfailing courtesy and charm of the Minister, the departure of Dr. Souza Dantas will be a subject of regret to all with whom he has come in contact.

**THE RAILWAY PENSION
LAW****SERIOUS DEADLOCK****MINISTER'S CONFERENCE WITH
RAILWAY REPRESENTATIVES**

Representatives of the various railways established in this country were called together a couple of days ago by the Minister of Public Works, the official object of the meeting being to arrive at an understanding as to the best means of working the new law relative to railway pensions. The meeting was not exactly a success, seeing that the railway representatives stated that not only had they no suggestions to offer, but that it was their intention to submit the legality of the decree to judicial proof. All of which everyone knew beforehand. Yet none the less the mere fact of the meeting being held, and the categorical reply of those most immediately concerned, warrants a further exposition of the main point at issue, which, be it carefully remembered, is something quite apart from the admitted right of every worker to be able to count on sufficient means for subsistence when his working day is done.

There may come a time when the social millennium is an actual fact; a time when every labourer will know that each day that passes adds to the sum standing at his credit as a capital addition to the fund that will one day reach such proportions as shall warrant him retiring on a pension, which in truth will be no pension at all, but the fruit of his savings in the shape of deferred pay. This idea, coupled with various political considerations into which it is scarce necessary to enter here, is undoubtedly at the back of the proposed Pension Law for railwaymen in Argentina, and no-one, least of all the directors and shareholders of the lines concerned, can object to the principle involved. What they do object to is the arrant injustice of thus arbitrarily selecting one particular branch of economic effort for experiment at the cost, not of the state, but of the subject experimented upon, the more so since everything indicates an early and complete breakdown of the proposals made by the Government. Added taxation, quite contrary to the clauses of the Mitre Law, have increased the cost of railway management until dividends and capital are alike seriously threatened, and now, on top of this comes a forced contribution to a philanthropic scheme drawn up by Government officials on such sketchy lines that although money is already being collected in accordance with the law, the ultimate destination of such funds is still the subject of discussion. There is indeed something Gilbertian in the idea of imposing an unpopular levy on the companies and then asking them to give the Government the benefit of their aid in the due disposal of the money thus obtained, but doubtless the Argentine Government, never conspicuous for its sense of humour, has missed that aspect of the affair.

It also failed to note the bad effect that the passing of the Railway Pension Law has had on the immature economic knowledge of our legislators. If the railways can be made to provide pensions for all and sundry of their employes, why not carry the idea further, and bring in the banks; the gas and electric light concerns; the telephones; in fact anything and everything that employs large quantities of labour. Contributions will be forthcoming from the employes and from his employer, but the state also does its share. It keeps the funds, and promises to augment them and pay interest on the same. What more can anyone ask? That, at any rate appears to be the reasoning of the official mind which is utterly oblivious to the fact that in every civilised nation the utmost attention

THE FLIGHT FROM CHUBUT**WHY WELSH SETTLERS
ARE LEAVING**

(To the Editor).

Sir.—A few weeks ago I saw in "The Herald" about the Welsh people leaving for Australia. Perhaps I can give one reason for them doing so.

I have been 12 years in this territory—7 years in Chubut Valley, and 5 years up here in 16 de Octubre—and have not got land yet, and it may be another 12 years, if the land laws remain the same as they do now. This is the law here as regards the land: The other day a friend of mine applied to the land office in Esquel, the town of 16 de Octubre, for land outside the town. "Oh, yes, certainly you can have the land," the Government agent said. "Go and put a fence up and house where you want the land. If anybody comes along and wants the same land, tell him to clear out. Nobody except the Government can turn you out." "But can't you give me papers to that effect? And what will happen if the Government turns me out?" my friend asked. "And shall I receive any compensation when they do?" "I cannot give any documents nor papers of any sort," the agent replied, "but you may be there for years."

I personally know people on land in the Colony—on leagues of land—on the same conditions for at least 10 years, keeping blood suckers in Buenos Aires who are trying to get the land, and if even they do get it, the price of the land is gone, paying those gentry in 100 dollar bills.

There are large families of Welsh people here, and down in Chubut Valley, and the children all want and will want land, but not on the "go and put a fence and house" system. So that in a few years most of the Welsh young people must clear out, and some are already on the way.

Go to Australia? Why not? There the conditions are good and the land becomes their property in a year or two at all events, and not such a slipshod system as there is here.

These are facts that cannot be disputed, if anyone cares to hunt them up.

Yours, etc.

John Botwood.

16 de Octubre,
July 26.**FRENCH BANK'S OBLIGATIONS****A THIRD PAYMENT TO
CREDITORS.**

The directorate of the French have decided upon a further payment to their creditors on September 1 of ten per cent. This is the third payment that will have been made since the closing down of the Bank. The statement of account is carried up to August 31. All the amounts which are not claimed or not in deposit as ordinary accounts in the Bank, will be subject to an especial account at a later date. These will not carry interest.

is paid to the security of the capital fund. This point has been entirely overlooked; the collection of current subscriptions is apparently of far greater moment. And however true it may be that the Government ultimately responds for the due payment of the pensions, the parlous plight of its own pension fund for State employes, a fund that *La Prensa* declared must perforce collapse within eight years unless bolstered up by treasury contribution, it is hardly to be wondered at when serious businesses object to associate with costly experiments of a pseudo-socialistic kind, chaotic in their inception, and most evidently foredoomed to be a costly failure.

CONCORDIA NEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 17.

Concert and Dance.

The first concert and dance given by the Concert and Dance Committee was held on Saturday night in the Argentine Social Club. Over 120 tickets were sold, and, as the profits will be given to a Patriotic Fund, every satisfaction is felt at the enthusiastic support given to the Committee. About 80 were present at the concert and 60 remained for the dance, which was a great success. Splendid music was supplied by the Imperial Club Orchestra. The following was the concert programme:—National Anthems played by Mr. R. A. Colls (piano) and Mr. Dutry (violin); pianoforte duet: "Hungarian Rhapsody" of Liszt by Misses Birdsall and Totterdell; quintette, "Sweet and Low," by Messrs. Bentzen, Colls, Spencer, Todd and Williams; song: "Corporal's Ditty" by Mr. R. A. Colls; violin solo: "Souvenir" (Franz Drdla) by Miss M. Kelso; song: (humorous) "Row, Row, Row" by Mr. C. Tedd; duet song: "Larboard Watch" by Messrs. Colls and Williams; song: "In Zanzibar" by Mr. G. W. Neville; violin solo: "Souvenir de Moscow" (Wieniawsky) by Mr. F. F. Dutry; song: "Two Grenadiers" by Mr. T. H. Bentzen; song: Selected by Mr. J. Petty; song: (comic) "P.C.49" by Mr. Williams; song (comic) Selected by Mr. W. J. Helmore. Neither Mr. Petty or Mr. Helmore were able to be present due to unavoidable circumstances. The items on the programme were highly appreciated but special mention must be made of Mr. Dutry's performance on the violin. Acknowledging an encore he was accompanied on the piano by Mr. Colls, and Mr. Dutry fairly excelled himself and well deserved the applause he received. Also that well known song "Larboard Watch" was well rendered by Messrs. Colls and Williams. Mr. Bentzen was not heard to such good effect as on previous occasions. Later dancing was indulged in until near 4 a.m. The arrangements made by the ladies for tea and light refreshments were excellent. A handsome profit it is reported was made and the Committee can feel justified in looking forward to a successful and profitable season.

Tennis.

The new tennis court, the making of which has been undertaken by Mr. H. P. Taylor, whose services are given gratis to the Club, is well in hand and in the near future will be at the disposal of the members. It will be a great addition and will no doubt go a long way towards helping to avoid the long waits which at times have happened when a large number of members turn out for play with only two courts going. The thanks of the club are due to Mr. Taylor for his coming forward and giving his professional services free. The Singles were finished on Sunday. Mr. Williams who was going strong being beaten 6-0 by Mr. Larkby, consequently Mr. G. Neville comes out first with 41 games out of a possible 54.

THE RIVER PARANA

CONTINUED EXTRAORDINARY FALL OF THE WATERS.

The River Parana continues to fall and although this has been but slightly noticeable of late, the appearance of sandbanks, hitherto unknown, is being remarked upon. Navigation is practically at a standstill, and in some places is entirely impossible. In the Port of Santa Fé the fall of the water continues, and no movement of shipping of any kind has been possible for some days past.

It is suggested that no better opportunity will ever exist for the Government to busy themselves with dredging operations, and at a minimum of cost.

BAHIA BLANCA NEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 22.

Masonic Church Parade.

This morning there was an exceptionally large attendance at the service in the Anglican Church, when the English Masons attended in full regalia. Owing to the annual meetings have been held here on the previous day, there were quite a large number of visitors present both from Buenos Aires and other places. The Church Hall was fuller than it has been for some time past, and a very interesting sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Sanderson, the lesson being read by Mr. Chevallier Routell.

Proposed Paper Factory.

At present considerable discussion is taking place with regard to the manufacture of paper from materials brought from the Neuquen district, where the necessary material in its raw state is said to be very plentiful, and could be easily brought up to wherever the factory may be built. It is suggested that the building should be erected in Bahia Blanca, which would form a good centre from which to send the finished material. Moreover, it is not too far away from where the raw article is produced.

In order that speculation in the fiscal lands at Ingeniero White may not be indulged in now that the new law with regard to their sale has been passed, the Intendente has given instructions to the municipal representative there that no one shall be allowed to erect any building on any of the land which is at present unoccupied until after the law has been brought into force.

The local inspector for the boring of the well that it has been proposed to make in the Mayo Park here, is to be Sr. Pronato, who is said to have had considerable experience in this type of work. The boring operations are to be started towards the end of this month.

Daylight robberies are becoming common here now. On Thursday one occurred in a house in Calle Colon at 10 a.m. when the thief was seen and arrested whilst taking money out of a sideboard. Again at three o'clock in the afternoon two men entered a house in Calle Las Heras and took clothes and other things said to value \$125. The police are taking active steps to put a stop to the large number of robberies that are constantly taking place here now.

The management of the Race Course here have decided to give the receipts at to-day's meeting to the society known as the Damas Pro-Hospital.

The Department of Health have lately sent some twelve tubes of anti-diphtheria vaccine to the municipal hospital here.

The body of a man was found on the line between Tandil and Azucena recently, death having been due to a stroke.

District Notes.

A good deal of indignation against the government is being expressed at Guaminí in regard to the manner in which the residents are being treated there. It appears that even when there is no rain the town is threatened with being flooded owing to the over flow of water from other parts, and as a preventive against this it was first proposed to make canals to run off the water. It was afterwards found that the funds in hand were not sufficient to finish this work and it was stopped. After this the Intendente, a local man, caused an embankment to be erected around the lower side of the lagoon there and besides using the government money for this work, spent a considerable sum of his own. This was partly successful, but even yet some of the houses in the lower part of the town are standing in water. Now that there is a prospect of a good harvest, the Intendente is to be taken away and another man sent down

OBITUARY

MRS. LUISA SCARISBRICK.

On August 19, the funeral of the late Luisa Scarisbrick took place with the Rev. C. R. Bassett, of Quilmes, as the officiating clergyman. Amongst the deceased lady's friends who sent flowers were:—Mr., Mrs. and Miss Recknell, Miss Howard, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Thornburn, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert J. Dobson, Mrs. A. A. Stevens, Mrs. Marrs and family and "all at 509 Mitre, Quilmes."

There were a number of friends at the graveside and with those who sent cards of deep sympathy were included:—Mr. Percy Marrs, Miss Marrs, Mr. Cecil East, W. Pritchard, Miss Percy, Miss Murdoch, Frank W. Steed, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Yonell, Reginald Lee, Mrs. A. A. Stevens, Mr. Herbert J. Dobson, Mrs. Reginald Lee, Mrs. Marrs, Mr. Ernest J. Karvey, Mrs. Frank W. Steed, Mrs. J. Harvey, Mr. Arthur J. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Steed, Rev. C. R. Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Recknell and Miss Recknell.

JUAN REGINALD JEWSBURY NEILD.

There were a large number of friends of the late Mr. Reginald Neild present at the British Section of the Chacarita Cemetery on Aug. 23. Mr. Neild died at Cordoba at the early age of 34 years and his loss will be deeply felt by his many friends and acquaintances. The Rev. W. H. Spanton conducted the service at the Cemetery. Numerous floral tributes and wreaths were sent amongst which were the following:—

From John Bramwell, Mrs. and Mrs. Geoffrey W. H. Spanton, La Primavera, Compañía Nacional de Tabacos, W. E. O. Haxell, George E. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Cook, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pearson, J. E. Lies, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Sampson, Miss Lilian Simpson, William Thompson, Hector Bozetti, Mr. and Mrs. Montague Law Wishaw, Mr. A. Faller, E. P. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Crane, Mrs. Krabbe, Mrs. Williamson and Mrs. Lough.

Amongst those who attended the

from La Plata to take charge, and the residents fear that this will make considerable difference to their prospects. As a protest they are proposing to shut up their business houses for some days. Last season it was said that over one million and a half dollars were lost through the threshing machines not being able to get to harvest when it was stacked on account of the condition of roads or the lack of them.

The government of the Pampa are now discussing the question of building a hospital at Santa Rosa.

It is now proposed to create a pueblo to be known as "Mariano Moreno" in the XI section of the Neuquen territory.

Within the last few days two chacareros in Realico (Sres. Rose and Farina) have sold a large quantity of wheat at the exceptional price of \$15.30 the 100 kilos to Sres. Mellado and Bridge.

It has now been proposed to build a large prison at General Acha in which are to be interned the prisoners of the Pampa, Neuquen and Rio Negro. This building is to be opened by the beginning of next year, if the necessary funds are obtainable for the work.

In Quemu Quemu the butchers are now selling meat at 40 cents the kilo.

The telephone company at Quemu Quemu are proposing to lengthen their lines from that town to Baron and Villa Mirasol.

In the town of Neuquen the epidemic of whooping cough is said to be very bad amongst the children there.

Large numbers of cattle robberies have recently been taking place in Zapala, and several people of good standing are said to have been concerned in them.

THE WAR SPIRIT

SIGNIFICANT MOVE BY ARGENTINA.

The National Government has presented to the consideration of the Congress a Bill which will cause much discussion, not only in this country, but also among our neighbours. Briefly, the proposed law is destined to facilitate a prompt mobilisation of all the country's available strength. It also provides for the raising of an inventory, renewable every three years, of all available horses, mules, vehicles, harnesses and tools required for the use of a modern army.

The Bill goes on to arrange the rapid gathering together of all these military adjuncts within the shortest possible space of time in the case of a general or partial mobilisation being decreed.

While not calling into question the advisability of being prepared for all eventualities, it is pertinent to ask to whom is this veiled warning directed? Is the world at large to understand that Mexico will not stand alone in the event of an armed intervention, or is it the politest of polite hints to Brazil that, A.B.C. notwithstanding, Argentina will not be caught napping? On the other hand, has the upkeep of a regular army by some of the provinces, in direct contravention of the Constitution, any bearing on the matter?

funeral or sent cards of sympathy were the following:—Montague Law Wishaw, Foster O. Franks, William Thompson, Norman Leslie, Edward W. Jacobs, T. S. Boadle, H. C. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. F. de C. Matitland Heriot, John W. Barclay, J. Kennedy Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Withington, George T. Crane, Charles Lockwood, Murray Hudson, Claud F. Kennard, Frank Keeling, Darsie Gordon Anderson, José P. Celasco, E. W. S. Thompson, Edward P. Crane, Gerald C. Drysdale, A. H. McCulloch, Douglas King, W. H. Krabbe, E. H. Grimdsitch, Charles Curtois, Frank J. Mendl, Santiago Brian M.I.C.E., W. Gill, A. Faller, Robert Paton, J. Chevallier Boutell, J. Francis B. Neild, Hugo Wilson, José A. Frias, H. H. Leng, Andrew M. Wilson, P. B. Attardico, J. M. A. Barker, W. Pritchard, Arthur George Pruden, Eduardo E. Toso, Albert J. Davis, Ernest Jewell, E. F. Bideleux, Wilfrid J. Lamli, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Beeston, Charles H. Pearson, Alvan Penrice Little, J. F. Macadam, John P. Kavanagh, Mr. and Mrs. Eustace J. Haddock, William Flint, Charles A. White, Bartle Goldsmid, J. W. Gilbert, José E. Companiani, James T. Weston, Norberto R. Fresco, Sydney H. Pinsent, E. Marsh Simpson, R. E. Bailey, Esteban Toso, G. D. Jones, Hector Bozetti, F. H. Chevallier Boutell, José Barrista, H. H. Reaty, Enrique J. Antonio Ferrar, Frank Gracie, Herbert Coupe, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Cook, Mrs. Darsie Anderson, F. H. F. Hamilton, Thomas Lloyd, Mrs. M. F. Gledrdale, R. N. Mackenzie, M. F. Gilderdale, Antonio N. Sanchez, R. William Denton, Robert Fraser Jr., Mr. H. Mohr Bell, Geoffrey W. H. Spanton, W. E. O. Haxell, G. Leigh McMorran, J. Hugh Payne, Robert Bruce Glog, H. Bulkeley O'Meara, E. H. Theobald, J. Aitken Pearson, E. B. Macadam, Thomas Bell, Alex. G. Mackinnon, E. Laweston Conder, C. Kay Robertson, Mrs. G. C. Kennard, Mrs. Charles Trevor Mold, Joseph P. Kelly, C. T. Mold, Margarita B. de Norton, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. H. Anderson, Richard A. Norton, G. C. Kennard, Eric D. P. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lodi, A. F. Hollins, J. M. Wigg, Feliciano Rivadavia, Horace W. Botting, Mrs. F. Hollins, Officers and Brethren of the Victoria Lodge No. 2329, L. H. Knight, G. A. Brougham, W. Hollins, J. H. Atterbury, W. L. Gilbert, John C. Bellamy, Mrs. G. A. Brougham, J. R. Moss, A. J. McMorran, Herbert H. Grant, A. R. Yeomans, Mrs. B. M. Gardom, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Gardom, B. W. Gardom, Mrs. F. W. Gardom, Maitland Heriot, Jack E. Watson and Mrs. Gardom.

A BRITON'S POINT OF VIEW

Facts and Fiction in the Argentine

By Addison Steele

"You never heard of the foot-and-mouth disease? A wonderful thing. Ah, yes, pills are the best thing, and plenty of them come up to the stables. I'll show you what I mean. Riding—yes they can ride. Some time back they sent German officers over here to teach them, but the Argentine officials took offence and resigned en bloc. — You can't teach them much out here."

Then one was asked to play the piano, and play he did—very well indeed. This revives Perkins, who thought we had struck a debasing society.

The landlady opened the cupboard at the other end of the room and got the whisky bottles. We hadn't ordered any, so we helped the others to drink theirs. All sorts of weird marks were scratched on the bottles, and they explained to Smithers that these were the owners' private monograms. This didn't matter to the camp man, who managed to get through a bottle of his own a night, and anybody else's that was lying about. We could have bought whisky off the landlady but she had run out, which pleased her very much, as the importers gave her ten cents on every cork she showed with their label. I then understood why the Bluebird's pockets were so bulgy, he had brought a few from town. We turned into our respective bedrooms about twelve feeling very refreshed.

I had a large front room with a balcony, and they generally charge extra for a window and balcony in Buenos Aires. There was no carpet. Rugs and carpets are not encouraged for obvious reasons. That is the worst of these Latin countries. A few chairs, the everlasting chest of drawers of semi-yellow colour with a glass mirror on one side and a cupboard on the other went to make my abode of peace. The walls in the Argentine always attract me more than anything else. They are seldom papered, but left in a bluish grey colour, with an artistic flower pattern at each corner stenciled on with paint or distemper. It is all very clean, but it has its disadvantages, especially when you drive in a nail at the wrong place.

There were about a dozen of these holes over my head, where some former boarder had tried to knock up his mosquito net, and if there is one thing more than another that tries the patience of an English visitor, it is the mosquito net. I managed to get off to bed at last, and was just off to sleep, when suddenly the sweet dreamy Buzz of a mosquito came settling close to my ear. I slapped myself severely, but it was no use. They bear charmed lives. I know Smithers says it's a great existence—flying, and buzzing, and sucking the blood of your greatest enemy, when he's fast asleep. There was nothing else to do but to sit up and get a candle and wait for it to come round. If you don't set fire to your net and you don't use bad language, you can consider you've won the game.

We played tennis at the Belgrano ground the following Sunday, and Smithers was highly pleased with its general appearance. I should think if you had plenty of money and a decent position you would go rather well. Unless you know somebody's sister, or somebody's friend, they don't know you.

When you hear in the distance a noise like a penny trumpet, this indicates the coming of the monkey nut seller on his daily round. His barrow takes the form of a model railway engine, where inside the coal

box a fire is burning. This is where he roasts them like chestnuts, and as everybody eats monkey nuts in South America, he does a good business. They are sweet and nourishing, and are in great demand by restaurant keepers, where they serve them with your cocktail. The English people are very keen on them, as you observe by the amount of empty shells under the tables. Strangely enough, you get quite a meal at some "confiterias," bars and cafés, where they place before you potato salad, olives and biscuits.

At that moment the milkman made his début. Then we knew we were abroad. Three merry cows with two merry calves all muzzled came lazily on, with the tinkle, tinkle, tinkle of their neck bells.

As we were negotiating the next street, Timber was going to say something to Perkins, when he tripped up over a heap of stones left by untidy workmen. This is one of the great drawbacks to the country; wood and materials are left all over the place—they never seem to finish anything, the roads especially. Talking of roads, there are a very few worth speaking about. Ordinary streets outside the city are laid with small oblong stone cobbles about the size of English bricks; the pavement is made up of square tiles of artistic design, and has the advantage of drying quickly after rain. In nearly every street there are trees planted 6 yards apart, which agreeably shade the houses during the hot summer months.

The market we had just come to was unfortunately closed. However, we could see how the Buenos Aires residents did their marketing. In the centre there was a large open cage like the zoological gardens, full up with meat of every description, sausages, hams, beef and mutton, hanging for the flies—which thoroughly enjoy themselves buzzing from one joint to another. Next to this comes the greengrocer's stall, next the fruiterer's, and last of all the live-stock, in which there is a great variety: chickens, ducks, rabbits, dogs, cats, pigeons, and all things alive, even white mice. At the early hours of the morning, when the people come and buy, the whole scene is full of animation; afterwards it is washed down and all is quiet. Perhaps a few proprietors remain open for the slight evening trade.

As to house styles, I don't suppose there are six places alike in Belgrano. You never saw such a motley assortment, although not exactly motley. There are all shapes and sizes, high walls and low walls, massive doors and no windows, houses where you could not see how the people got in. Then we have a mansion with great iron gates with marble steps—although marble steps are not much considered, as every mean house has steps of some kind of marble. Next to this great building comes a poor man's dwelling, where perhaps a dirty card is exhibited. Ironing done here, or it may be a small dingy drinking den, with some men playing cards or taking wine over a leaden counter. One moment—amongst the rich, the next amongst the poorest, who are, on the whole, better dressed and better kept than the English of the same class. The rich houses are beyond my description; also it would be impossible to describe their imposing grandeur. It would be an education to stroll round and see some of the buildings in this southern clime. I have often tried to find out who lives in these quaint castles, but have never

been successful. I know who has the prettiest, and those are the Germans. Smithers says they came over with their shovels on their backs at the time when the Argentine was young. They first of all made mud huts—that's why there's such a lot in Belgrano. Later on, when they got rich by robbing every one else, they got the best draughtsmen to come down to dinner, and after the bad wine they asked them to design something original; hence they got their weird ideas.

February is the gayest month in Buenos Aires, especially for the children, for it spells Carnival, and around this magic word many chapters have been written, but no author has ever been brave enough to write of King Carnival in this city. When the ordinary person thinks of Carnival, they immediately imagine Nice or else they have read the romantic pages of Ouida. It commenced on Saturday morning at sunrise. I was awake by hearing guns, trumpets, whistles, and all kinds of musick coming in at my open window.

We stood and watched them for a few minutes and it was certainly curious to see how the Argentine starts its revelling. The girls were in waterproofs, the men wore pyjamas and, both were soaked to the skin, however they were in their element; mixed bathing may be all very wrong in Europe, but it doesn't come near Carnival in the back garden in Buenos Aires. Everything is forgotten in these hours of merriment, for it's the only time men may dress as women and women as men. Naturally the police must interfere, and in this case they are particularly officious. Before donning any costume, you must first of all get a permit, stating what you are and who you are, and before a carriage goes into the procession, an entrance fee is charged. No water is supposed to be thrown, or squirted in your eyes, as the authorities found that respectable people went to see the masqueraders and, as some of these respectable people came home like drowned rats, they put their foot down, and the police have instructions to lock up anyone discovered in the street with water globes, etc. They did their duty well, for after our ramble round all day, we stood outside the police station and watched them bringing them home like lost sheep, every few minutes and it was very amusing to see how sadly forlorn they came away after an hour's detention with a clean face, which made a miserable contrast to their festive robes. What they see in crowding a coach up with fat and hot women dressed in all colours of the rainbow, is beyond me! how they can pass up and down hour after hour throwing reels of scented paper into faces that nobody knows, is a mystery. They sit like mummies the whole time from 9.30 to 12, and then when they are pushed off by the police who are very cross and very tired, they clap their hands and say what a glorious time we've had. Some go on to the masked ball which is held in nearly every theatre. The gentlemen pay 5 or 6 dollars, and the ladies are allowed free. This goes on for two days, when the following Sunday comes it ends, and a good thing too! Such is the humour of B. A. One evening I felt a continual pain in my left side, I had been feeling rather mean lately, in fact Smithers had made a special cocktail, thinking to do me good. Timber advised the British Hospital, and he said he would get a letter of something. As every British subject is expected to go to the British Hospital sooner or later, I didn't object. I got my introduction and away I went. The doctor as soon as he saw me, said come inside; we will operate on Thursday, and if there are any spare parts you want removing, just let us know before hand, nothing like getting all done at once. However, I went along with my bag, and a spare toothbrush. I was taken to my new home amongst the sick and left in charge of a strong nurse, whom I shall not forget. What is your name? the lady said. Alf. I said.

Alfy what? she returned. I told her to sit down for an hour or so because you will never be able to understand it. Well, we got over that and several other difficult questions, as where I was born, and how I was born, its wonderful how you forget these little things when called upon, she asked me if I could write, my telephone number, the person to be called if anything happened, and what is your religion? was the next question. I told her I was a Bhuddist. Bhuddist, that's not a religion, that's a new kind of soap we use in the Charity Ward, however I didn't argue, so she put me down Protestant. Now you must have a bath, she said sweetly and go to bed. But, my dear lady, I said, I have bathed! You didn't expect me to come here dirty, did you? No, but it's the rule of the Hotel, I mean Hospital.

Then after the bath they gave me some horrid stuff that was even worse than Smithers' cocktail. Nevertheless, I said, good health! and tried to sleep. Of course this was impossible, strange places are not conducive to sleep, so I lay still, letting my eyes wander to the centre screen, where the night nurse sat knitting, or was it reading. She looked a peaceful picture. The man next to me had a horrible cough and once he started, he seldom left off. The other man had been asleep for some time, when he looked at me he groaned. I don't know whether it was I or his leg that seemed to be broken. I felt miserable, away from all my friends. Soon the nurse appeared and spoke so softly to the man with the leg, that I wished it had been I. I must have been bad.

Next morning when the sister came, I managed to hold her attention. Darling I said if you love me, move me to some quiet monastery and let me ill alone—she said you mustn't talk like that, aren't you comfortable here? I explained my objections, so after a while they took me to another room, only occupied by another man. I was happy then. The doctors examined me, and told me Thursday was my Bank Holiday, so when Thursday came, I smoked my last cigarette, and put on the horrible coloured stockings, and went forth like Martin Harvey in the "only way." They laid me low on the smooth white table and all was still. When I awoke I was swearing softly with the sister smacking my face and telling me to be sick if I could. My first words were full of scorn for the language I used, but I would now get out of bed and have a smoke, alas, when I tried I discovered the games they had been playing me, so thinking it a beastly shame, I dropped off to sleep. Some men have told me they have thoroughly enjoyed the British Hospital, and I can believe it, for the homeless fellow out here, it must be a change. However, I certainly can't agree with them, not that I have any complaint, for everyone was very attentive, and gave me everything I asked for in reason.

When I was there the outside world was violently agitated — Smithers, Perkins, and Timber had come to my bedside and told me of the news—There was war in the air, war with Germany, so I cursed my luck that held me in bed during the early part of August. Timber spoke of great meetings of men in the Avenida de Mayo, the shouts of enthusiasm as the late news came up on the sign boards outside the newspaper offices. I lay there alone for no longer did the boys come no longer did nurses sit on my bed and chaff. All was changed, at last! we heard the siren go. It is a noise they have in B. A. which represents important news. Everyone heard it within 3 miles, it consists of a long horrible scream.

Since the time I speak of much has happened. Poor old Timber was killed at Ypres. Smithers has only one hand to shake with, and is at home with his family. Perkins is in his dug out somewhere in the north of France, having a spirky time, and sincerely trusts I don't feel out of it with my little blue paper from Dr. O'Connor.

Mainly for Women

Conducted by "Egeria"

WOMEN AND A WORLD'S FAIR

No. II.

Probably sixty-five per cent of the enormous volume of pro-exposition clerical work was performed by women, quietly, faithfully, without ostentation or applause. Take that force of splendid salaried women in the exploitation department who have handled great masses of publicity matter with neatness and dispatch. Consider those efficient women in the other departments who by sheer force of merit have climbed to positions of authority and importance second only to those of the chiefs. Several of the chiefs ungrudgingly state that they can leave their departments in the hands of their women understudies. Condescend to cast a glance on the humble stenographers and switchboard girls who have kept their tempers under the most trying circumstances.

It would be difficult indeed to measure the value of the unpaid work of the Woman's Board, composed of prominent club, society and professional women of San Francisco.

The interior of the Host building where the welfare of women employees is looked after by the National Y.W.C.A. is the only architectural work of any importance in the Exposition entrusted to a woman architect.

The Poppy Room in the California Counties display possesses decided psychological interest. Here is a woman who did it not because she had to, but because she *must*, worked from an impulse within and not an impetus from without. Mrs. O. P. Posey, wife of a millionaire mine owner has toiled unceasingly three years and spent a small fortune preparing the contents of her concession, having spent just a year in Boston at a technical school studying jewels and stone and hand-wrought work. She has set in silver and gold Redondo moonstones and flower-stones abalone pearls, amethysts and a rare blue chrysoprase on which she has a corner, having bought the entire output of a Mexican mine which is the only known place in the world where they are found. Mrs. Posey also shows applied Oriental work, Indian baskets, metal filigree work, verses and painting all her own output. Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Parker show a wall exhibition of mounted fish and seaweed. Miss Berta Groth has charge of the educational work, woman's hand-work and art work of 16 counties. Miss Anna Durkee, of the Varied Industries Section, is secretary, general manager and controlling stockholder of the Alaska Garnet Mining and Manufacturing Company. Going to Alaska 7 years ago to investigate a proposition in copper, she heard of a garnet mine nine miles from Wrangell, at the mouth of the Stikine river. She looked over it, liked it, went home and interested fifteen of her women friends in it. Starting with one claim, they now own a mountain and have a million-dollar corporation entirely officered by women. Miss Lottie M. Crafts, for 25 years librarian of the Minnesota University being President. Their camp, a favorite haunt for artists and sportsmen, has model cook and bunk houses for the men employees.

Miss Durkee says the greatest value of their mountain consists in a by-product of garnet-waste which she discovered 'by accident.'

Miss Durkee's accidental discovery came while she was working with a chemist. She noticed that garnets, when melted did not fuse with iron or brass and following this up, found a new use for the waste garnet, of which they had hundreds of thou-

sands of tons. Ground to a certain mesh, put through a certain secret process, with certain special machinery, the waste garnet makes a valuable separating powder, or parting compound, for use in foundry work. This parting compound, which Miss Durkee has patented, takes the place of lycopodium, an importation from Russia, and can be produced at a much smaller cost. The composition of Miss Durkee's parting compound is about twenty per cent alumina, forty-five per cent protoxide of iron and thirty-five per cent silica. Whenever the garnet company can employ women it does so, and Miss Emily Williams was architect for the booth, and Miss Balmer designer for the electroliters.

In Mr. Ingerson's section of "thoroughbred" Arts and Crafts is the overglaze decoration of porcelain, using enamels, of Mrs. H. Elling of Berkeley, and of Miss Dorothea Warren O'Hara; the wood-block printing on chiffon and embroideries of Mrs. Ralph Johnston of New York City and of Miss Laura Mattoon; book-binding by Miss Belle McMurtry; cross-stitch work, using old designs on linen, of Edith Allen Hall; the Burclay baskets, woven from pine needles, maidenhair fern stems and swamp grass, of Mrs. M. B. Clayton, of San Antonio; the basketry and weaving in old patterns from Berea College, Kentucky; the overglaze porcelains of Mrs. M. E. Cherry, St. Louis; the exceedingly modern porcelain of Maude Mason of New York City; the embroideries of Claire O'Rourke; the copper of Miss Palmer; hand-wrought jewelry, book-binding, china decoration and weaving of Mrs. Mary J. Coulter; the exhibit of the Society of Blue and White Needlework of Deerfield, Massachusetts, organized by two wonderful women, Miss Margaret Whiting and Miss E. Millar; and the high fire porcelains of Adelaide Allsop Robineau of Syracuse. Concerning the last—the decoration of porcelain with high fire colored glazes is so complicated a problem, the results in firing so uncertain and erratic, that it is a process impracticable in modern commercial work with its high-priced labor. Such work as Mrs. Robineau's is seldom bought except by the collector or connoisseur. In approaching her difficult task, Mrs. Robineau learned early to throw vases on the wheel, and all the details of glazing and firing of all pieces marked with her carved monogram have been made entirely by her from the throwing to the glazing. Her favorite process is carving in the dry paste, technically called excised decoration. The scarab vase here shown required about one thousand hours' work for carving alone.

The Indiana Woman's Exhibit, in charge of Mrs. Robert H. Strong, shows ceramics, needlework, leatherwork, book-binding, book plates, artistic photography and sculpture; the Portland, Maine, Arts and Crafts displays embroidery, basket-work, copper work and ceramics. Mrs. Stanley Fleetwood of New York City has charge of the exhibit from the Herter Looms of the wonderful hand-woven tapestries and transparent tapestries of Alfred Herter and his associates. Many of the cartoons for the tapestries and much of the actual work is done by women. The Singer Sewing Machine Company's exhibit is a Man Exhibit, in charge of women and with the hint of a world of women's patient acquiescent work behind it, in home, in shop and in factory. In the inner "Art Gallery" alone there must be a million stitches done on the sewing machine, and all that embroidery on the foreign dolls would deceive almost any one into thinking it hand-work.

No woman can pass the Butterick display without a backward glance

and were there a penalty similar to that paid by Lot's wife numberless pillars of salt would clutter the aisles. The display on figurines of dresses, hats and lingerie made from miniature patterns cut to scale and correct to the last notch was the idea of a woman and carried out under her direction. She searched the doll shops to match up for each costume all the little accessories which help so much the total effect and even went to manufacturers for advance samples of the latest goods.

Feminine influence is strong in the Palace of Education. Here in a warm glassed-in corner of the United States Children's Bureau organized by Miss Julia Lathrop, Dr. Frances Sage Bradley conducts a Children's Health Conference in which grown-ups become so interested they fairly flatten their noses against the panes; in another corner is a play-room demonstration under Dr. Anna Louise Strong, with the cutest living models; in another corner the Infant Mortality Model consisting of one hundred lighted houses the stork has visited, the lights going out to show the number of deaths at birth, the first week, the first month, the first year. There are also in the Children's Bureau displays of school children's lunches, with their caloric and financial value; Miss Julia Lathrop's statistics on causes of infant mortality showing the staggering ratio of deaths in rich and poor sections of a city; a demonstration of the care of baby in the home by means of doll models; and a case filled with soothing syrups, cough remedies, etc., with analyses to show why they should not be used.

Not far from the little rooms for helping babies to be healthy is the saddest spot in the Exposition, where the story of Child Labor is graphically told in black on white screens so he who runs cannot avoid reading. Here Mrs. Helen Mabry, the eloquent, youthful, pretty woman who has charge of this display and that of the Consumer's League, becomes a flame incarnate when talking of children's rights and children's wrongs.

Miss Louise Brigham of New York City shows all her inventions in the way of appliances and space-saving devices for children such as a two-story play-room swung inside a closet-door and a window balcony which by a motion may be converted from an indoor to an outdoor play-place; also camping outfits, space-saving devices for apartments and artistic furniture made of common packing boxes.

The Smithsonian Institute shows how lovely Woman in savage tribes free from the influence of civilization, has all the industries in her hands; for example, in Borneo she makes spears, plants, cultivates and prepares the rice, dresses the meat and game, weaves from grasses the few clothes worn by the tribe, and cares for toothless youth and toothless old age, while the men go hunting. Not far away from this exhibit are all those type-writing, telephoning, book-keeping and calculating machines which speak so eloquently of modern woman's exemption from labor, "I do not think!" Also nearby is that radio-therapeutic exhibition which shows how Mme. Curie discovered radium "by accident;" and an ardent young man explains to all comers that men, since the accidental discovery, have done much more wonderful things with radium than Mme. Curie. Probably he is right; and man's justification for taking woman's industries and discoveries out of her hands is that he has improved on them. Miss Clays appears to be the only woman capitalist, the only woman who can afford a booth all her own,—a very small one at that—in Liberal Arts. She shows exquisite novelties in Oriental applied art: Chinese embroideries, brocades, lamps, mirrors, baskets.

Over in Food Products, a flour company, a Man Corporation, shows women of all nations making breads and cakes in different languages. It would not appear from this and other exhibits that woman's ancient business of cooking has been en-

tirely wrested from her. Those "darned three meals a day" are still pretty much Woman's Sphere. This building fairly buzzes with femininity behind the counters and in the aisles; yet it took two women to take the one little feminine booth—success to them! They are Mrs. Norman McLaren with her international Pan-Pacific Cook Book of "Savory Bits from the World's Bill of Fare;" and Mrs. F. E. Garritt of San Mateo with her good jam and jelly and cheese pots and very ornamental steamer baskets filled with her goodies.

In the Fine Arts Palace the work of women can stand right beside that of the men and not suffer from the comparison.

In Horticulture a model cannery is conducted by Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Bitting, technologists. Katharine Golden Bitting is far and away the most remarkable woman I have encountered at the Exposition. She is a micro-analyst and has also specialized on biology. She is so learned she makes you quake and so witty she makes you shake! She is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and many of her papers have been translated into French and German.

Elbert Hubbard has said of Mrs. E. W. Ehman that she is one of the big women of America. She started pickling ripe olives on her back porch at Oroville and is now head of one of the biggest industries in California.

Other women represented in the Horticultural Palace are Mrs. T. D. A. Cockerell, who, with her husband, Professor Cockerell of Boulder, Colorado, has developed the red sunflower; Mrs. Myrtle Shepard Francis of Ventura, who has developed a double seed-bearing petunia, all previous double petunias having been pollenized by hand from single blossoms; Mrs. Wright of Oakland, who conducts the business end of the Wright jams and jellies while "husband" supervises the making; Miss Davis, head demonstrator for Hunt Brothers, a woman of unusual ability and a practical psychologist; Mrs. J. L. Cooksley, who makes exquisite flowers in butter for table decorations; Mrs. Marcus of the Artificial Plant Company, who preserves plants and flowers by a process discovered by herself; Miss Florence Manor, who has done modeling and decoration for the Idaho exhibit here and in the Palace of Agriculture; Mrs. Anna Coleman Ladd, designer of the fountain and sun-dial and the architecture and garden furniture for the Massachusetts garden laid out by Stephen Child.

To conclude the writer says: "Our Exposition increases the mutual respect of the sexes for each other; and she mentions hundreds of other things women are doing there and their names and 'Sometimes Art and Nature combine and produce by their joint efforts such triumphs as Lovely Woman and the Exposition.'"

Madame Melba, who has recently returned from Australia, will start as soon as possible a series of Red Cross concerts throughout Great Britain (says a London newspaper). She has already been helping the Red Cross in Australia. Somebody sent her a little bag of farthings from London. The coin is a rarity "down under," so Melba put them up for auction. For the first farthing she wheedled a bid for £100! The value of Madame Melba's offer may be gauged from the fact that five charity concerts given by her have realised a total of £16,000. She has also been paid as much as £1,000 for singing four songs. This was at the Astor house at Clivedon, and the singing was at the rate of £50 a minute.

A remarkable record is that of Mrs. Duffy, Burnley, who has just celebrated her 34th birthday. She has nearly a hundred direct descendants serving in the forces. Her grandfather was a soldier, her father fought at Waterloo, and all her male descendants of military age are wearing the King's uniform.

Land of Lilliput.

Conducted by Egeria

"Recreo," Martin Chico.

August 18, 1915.

My dear Lilliputians,

You will see by the heading of this letter that I am once more in this beautiful Uruguayan country and now indeed it is beautiful. There are no "bichos" to be seen or felt, they have all been killed by the cold spell of weather; and everything in Nature is just reviving after the Winter rest.

A party of five came here on Sunday last, the river was so calm, we had a glorious trip from Buenos Aires, and a fine drive through the Campo to the Estancia. Every season of the year has its own peculiar beauty in the country, and now the ploughed fields, the budding trees, and here and there a green field make the panorama a very diversified one. Ever since we have had cloudless skies with just the morning mists hanging like soft muslin curtains over the transparent river which is ever reflecting the bluest of blue skies. A walk to the River Uruguay was enjoyed in the coming dusk, and later our ears heard nothing but "the trailing garments of the Night, sweep through her marble halls." The marble halls were white with the clear light of the young moon, and after the noises of that noisy Capital of Argentina, the trailing of these garments of the sable queen was music indeed. The sable queen likes her accustomed light too, and the stars seemed to be shining with extraordinary brightness, as if to accentuate the warmth of the welcome extended to us by the Majordomo of "Recreo."

The days since Sunday, how many? Why only three, and they have flown on butterfly wings; they have been as gay and as bright, too, as those of the gay little butterflies which "foil not, neither do they spin." Señor Lorenzo has been the magician for our holiday, he has waved a magic wand, or spread a magic carpet, or done one or other of those things which magicians can do; and he has carried us to that land "where the rainbow ends." Where you know, my dear Lilliputians, there are jars of golden happiness, for those lucky ones who are taken, or who can ever reach that land. When we leave the land of Lilliput we seldom get opportunities to go to the land where the rainbow ends; but to us came the opportunity, and we have found all the jars of golden happiness full and running over; and we have filled our hearts with it, as we have filled our senses with the sights and sounds which make us all physically better and stronger. All those night sounds which make such a chorus in Spring are absent. There are only those mysterious, religious silences, with now and again the hoot of an owl, the bark of a dog, and the falling of the waters from their many sources into the eternal river which inspire the unaccustomed visitor with thoughts and feelings hitherto absent from his environment. And it is not yet the time of birds, although there are many. The Viente-veos, and the Cardinales (always in pairs) never seem to leave the estancia. And now the flowers are all different. There are beds of violets and mignonette, there are antirrhinums, or, as you know them better perhaps, snapdragons; there are jonquils and irises, and in the fields trees laden with the golden mimosa, or wattle-blossom.

We have been to so many places that I cannot tell you of them all in this letter; but I will do so next week. We visited Carmelo, and had tea at the house of a friend of Sr. Lorenzo. The house was so big and quite Spanish, and the patio was full

of singing birds, parrots and cardinales, plants, etc. Then we visited the pretty waterfall, and saw a huge hornets' nest. None of us had ever seen such a big one. It hung from a tree like a long mud basket; and the hornets were buzzing very busily around. You may be sure we did not disturb the creatures. They were doing no harm in their natural home. We picked lots of maiden-hair fern and gathered the scarlet verbenas or rather the Lilliputian of our party did so, and then followed a drive to the ruins of the monastery of which I told you something on my first visit here, now nearly a year ago. We had tea outside the old, broken-down church, which looks as if it might be blown down at any time in a storm. We had some excitement on our return journey, because of a young horse which was the leader in our coach. He was of a naturally inquisitive disposition, I think, and wanted to see us, and hear what we were talking about, for he would turn around and look our way, instead of looking ahead and taking us to our destination. Coming home, he turned to gratify his curiosity again, just as we were crossing the river Juan Gonzales, and tangled us up, so that we stuck in the mud, and we had to get out until he was brought to order. But as nobody was hurt, and little damage done, it was as Señor Lorenzo said "nada." One of our party was busy all the time with his camera, and he has some lovely views of our picnics and of "Recreo," and I will tell you about them soon. Another was busy with his gun, and he found sport enough killing the hawks which are only pests, and partridges which are so good to eat when tender and fresh.

To-day we had lunch "al fresco," which is, you know, out of doors. We were in a field by the river in view of the Homestead, and it was all delightful, not even an ant to annoy us. Didn't that "billy" tea taste good? And the chicken and turkey disappeared like magic also the bread and butter and the lemon "dulce" made by a funny little cook who came to Argentina some years ago now, from beautiful, snow-capped Switzerland. She speaks German and Spanish and also English but is much more skilful in her cooking than in her languages, which you will agree with me, is so much the better for us. And after this wonderful lunch, a trip to "Santo Domingo," and more sport, more snapshots, more from those jars of golden happiness. First we drove along the pretty slopes of the river, then Sr. Lorenzo got as many plants of the beautiful maiden-hair fern and others as we could carry, also we all gathered huge bunches, most of it will go to Buenos Aires to-morrow; and then afternoon tea with delicious English scones and marmalade, a feast for the gods! And to-morrow half the party will return to work, the other half and the Lilliputian are to remain in this fairy land for a few weeks, over which this evening a web of grey has been woven by those clues, who guard the weather portals; but through which King Sol sent radiant meshes to bid us remember the coming of the morn when once again everything will be blue and shining and merry and gay. So must I draw the veil over my thoughts, and leave you for another week, as happy as the past one perhaps; and perhaps you will be glad to read of others' happiness and enjoyment. Any way I have tried by my pen-picture to make you share it, which is all I am able to do. This week I send you two little stories, one about a butterfly and the other about a flat-fish, and written by Luey Murray, for a New Zealand paper.

With love from

EGERIA.

THE TRUE COLOR OF A BUTTERFLY.

It flew blithely into the air, and was there ever such a piece of brilliant loveliness?

"Oh, how vivid its colours are!" cried Harold, as he watched it with bulging eyes. "It must feel all one glow, surely, like the fire when it burns so brightly."

But the butterfly smiled to itself as it rose in the sunshine.

Not only were the child's words impossible in the sense that all such colours are, like that on the rose's breast, cool and calm, but it knew also that in its case there was simply no gay hue at all.

Like many a fine lady it liked well to allow people to consider it beautiful, while realising that to the privileged few it was known to be merely a soft dark insect.

Had it told its little history, it might have done so nicely in this manner:—"Long ago I was just drab and plain-looking enough, but because Mother Nature said I was of a kind and generous disposition she worked a pretty miracle on me.

"With her curling-tongs—boys may not understand that expression, but girls will—she twisted my skin into little scales, which catch the beams of light in such a way as to break them into different colours, and so make me appear to be red, purple, gold, blue, or black, as the case may be.

"The peacock she treated in like manner, and he and I, my friends, often enjoy a real good laugh when we hear people rave about our lovely hues.

"Remember, it is the scales (tiny, yet real) with which we are covered that, by breaking up the light, make us appear the gorgeous creatures we do."

THE HISTORY OF A FLAT-FISH.

"I am going to lie down," said little Miss Fish to her companions, one lovely morning, as they basked in a sapphire-blue ocean. "I am sick and tired of trying to rough it like the others. Here goes." And she promptly lay on her side, while her mates at once followed her example.

Time went by. Every day, almost every hour, some mocking fish came up to disturb, or rather to try to disturb, their rest.

"You'll grow so flabby that you won't be able to get up when you want to!" jeered one.

"Like the jelly-fish yonder," taunted another.

"Say, tell us," put in a third merrily, "where did you find and eat lotus under the sea?"

This fish had once swum beneath a pretty row-boat, wherein two young lovers were reading Tennyson's "Lotus Eaters," and he felt proud now of this opportunity to work his knowledge into the conversation.

Our small heroine knew nothing of the verses, however, and she cared less.

"I am going to rest myself," she kept answering them, one and all. "Just you leave me alone, will you? I'll move when it pleases me, but not an inch before."

So presently her advisers gaily left her and her companions to peaceful solitude.

Miss Fish rested for a long, long time. Then one morning she decided to get up.

But—"Why, I can't!" she cried, excitedly; "I can't move off my side! Oh, dear me!"

"I told you so," laughed some fishes, sailing by.

"A tiny wee movement would have saved you from this, you silly," said a second detachment, with less politeness than truth. "No need for what even you would call real exertion, my friend. But it's too late now, I'm afraid."

"Well, lying down is good enough for me!" snapped little Miss Fish, and her fellows echoed her words.

And they lie there on their sides in the midst of ocean's dash and glitter to this day.

But Mother Nature, in whose great, steadfast bosom there is final hope for every deformity or variance in body, mind, or spirit, came imme-

SOME WOMEN AND MANY THINGS

Mrs. Angela Rose Canfield, of Warren, first woman Mayor in Illinois, who was elected over two other candidates by a plurality of four votes, has ideals for her little city.

Warren, situated within a half-mile of the Wisconsin State line, is not a bad place at all, she says. She will try to make the city even more attractive than it is during the two years she will oversee its municipal affairs. The first woman Mayor in Illinois, and, incidentally, the second in the United States, is seventy-four years young.

"Young as I certainly am," she said, "I am confident that I have reached years of discretion. I know I can run Warren's affairs better than they have been in the past. That's the chief reason why I wanted to be Mayor—for the effect—for it would have to help to gain self-government for the millions of women who will come after me. I wanted to show all these 'doubting Thomases' that a woman can understand and guide in municipal affairs as well as any man."

Sir James Barrie adopted five children, the sons of Sylvia Du Maurier, daughter of the great novelist, who married Mr. Arthur Selwyn Davies, says the *Ladies' Realm*. Mrs. Davies was the original of "Grizel of the Crooked Smile," who won the heart of Sentimental Tommy. Gerald du Maurier, the actor-manager, is the boys' uncle, and so, too, was Lieutenant-Colonel Guy du Maurier, the author of "An Englishman's Home," who was killed recently in the fighting at Neuve Chapelle. The famous play-wright adopted the boys on the death of their mother, and has treated them exactly as if they were his own. The sad fate of the eldest, Second Lieutenant George Llewellyn Davies, must have been a great blow to Sir James, coming, too, as it did, after the recent wounding of one of his nephews, and the tragic death of his close friend, the late Captain Scott.

Certain newspapers are mistaken, however, in saying that the young soldier who has just been killed was the original of "David" in "The Little White Bird," and, incidentally, of "Peter Pan." This was the second of the brothers, "Tommy" Davies, who also collaborated with Sir James in "Little Mary"—i.e., supplied the famous "I'll be sick to-night" line, and who received a royalty of a farthing on every performance of that famous "spoof" play.

The attempt of the Post Office in England to employ telephone girls at 22s. a week for night work (for which men have always received 30s.) is being met with vigorous opposition by postal telegraph and telephone employees, both men and women.—Says *Votes for Women*.

diately to the relief of the little band. Before very long the under eye, which owing to the owner's attitude, always glared down into the water, began to move slowly upwards, till presently it could gaze on the sky as well as did its twin brother.

"Ah, see how grand we are now!" cried Miss Fish in triumph, and her mates echoed her words, as they had done all along.

"You foolish creatures!" laughed their audience, gathering round. "Nature has only taken such pains with you because you are different from the rest of us! What would we do if our eyes were both on the same side, do you think? Yes; Nature knows better than to fancy that she would do us a kindness if she made us ridiculous so."

But little did the contented flat-fish care for these words. The kindness of their tender, great-minded mother, was a very precious thing in their lives.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

As the war is prolonged the interest in it grows keener and keener, and the events of the past week have sharpened it. By courtesy of several exchanges we are able to produce this week a number of pictures dealing with various phases of the war. The frontispiece of our illustrated section presents a pleasing picture showing a French cavalry regiment's methods of crossing a deep stream. The horses are driven into the water, to swim across, and the men are ferried over in the pontoons provided by the engineers. For the passage of streams by the mass of an army other means are required than the simple expedient of the French cavalry. In the German advance against the Russians the engineers have had ample scope for their energy and ingenuity. The Russians have destroyed all the bridges behind them, and the Germans are forced to build temporary structures such as that shown, for the passage of their guns and other impedimenta. The ever-popular Joffre is shown in our third picture visiting the advanced trenches of his army in Northern France. We have frequently spoken of the splendid co-operation of the Army and Navy in the operations at the Dardanelles, and this week we are able to give a unique photograph showing the men of the Naval Division leaving the trenches on Gallipoli Peninsula at the moment of a headlong charge against the Turkish positions. A fitting companion picture is that depicting Turkish prisoners captured by the Allies. Although it has never been officially announced, there is ample evidence that British troops are fighting with the Serbians, and the picture showing a heavy Serbian gun being mounted, clearly depicts the unmistakable British "Tommy" at work with the Serbian artillerymen. The last picture is that of the German battle cruiser Moltke, sunk in the Gulf of Riga, during the battle with the Russian squadron. The Moltke was a first-class ship.

VICTORIA SAILORS' HOME

The splendid concert and programme arranged by Mr. Arthur H. Lavers was given on Saturday at the Victoria Sailor's Home, Calle Independencia. There were present the usual appreciative audience and every item was thoroughly enjoyed. Young Master Burke deserves special mention for his piano playing, but all the other musical items went excellently. Miss Gundrod and Miss Wilkinson both received a full measure of applause.

Mr. Lavers acted most ably as the accompanist of the evening.

The programme was as follows:

Part I.

1. Trio, violin, clarinet and piano, "Overture Junon," Messrs. Oporto, Frontroth and Lavers.
2. Song, "Anchored," Mr. W. Kennedy.
3. Piano solo, Impromptu in A Flat, Master Frank Burke.
4. Song, "They all love Jack," encore, "Barney take me home again," Miss Gundrod.
5. Cello solo, "Mazurka (Witten Lecker), Miss M. Wilkinson.
6. Song, "The last Watch," encore "The Snake Charmer."
7. Violin solo, "Nocturne," (Chopin) Sr. R. Oporto.

Part II.

9. A Musical trio, Messrs. Oporto, Frontroth and Lavers.
10. Song.
11. Cello solo, "The Monk's Prayer," (Lecker), Miss Wilkinson; encore "Romance."
12. Chorus.
13. Piano solo, "Blue Bells of Scotland," Master Frank Burke.
14. Recitation, "The Swallowed Frog," (by special request).
15. Violin solo, "Romance and Bolero (Danela), encore, "Czardas," Mr. R. Oporto.
- Trio, "Idylle," and "Elena," Messrs. Oporto, Frontroth and Lavers.
- God save the King.

BRITISH HOSPITAL

THE DEATH OF MR. DUGGAN.

The Committee of Management of the British Hospital held their usual monthly meeting on August 18, the following gentlemen being present:—

Mr. C. H. Pearson (Chairman), Messrs. Thomas Lloyd, A. G. Thornton, R. de Candolle, J. Dey, Horé Gibson, W. E. O. Haxell, A. M. Wilson, A. W. Boote, G. Lloyd Davies, J. Begg, Rev. Dr. Fleming, Rev. H. W. Brady, and C. Manifold.

Before the business of the meeting commenced, the chairman referred to the loss which the Hospital has sustained in the lamented death of Mr. E. L. Duggan, who for so many years had taken a warm and active interest in the management of the institution, both as Hon. Secretary and member of the Committee. The Secretary was requested to convey an expression of the members' sympathy to the late Mr. Duggan's relatives.

The Hon. Treasurer reported that the expenditure for the month of July had been \$25,012.55, making the aggregate for the seven months \$161,976 and 85 cents.

The number of patients treated during July was 333, as compared with 295 in the same month last year.

The following subscriptions and donations were received during July:

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Paper	Gold
Farran and Zimmermann	150.—	
L. J. Hutton	25.—	
Wilson, Sons and Co.		50
G. J. Logan	100.—	
Cory Bros. and Co.	100.—	
G. C. Dickenson	100.—	
H. H. Hipwell	10.—	
Juan Simons	100.—	
G. McHardy	100.—	
Ramsay, Bellamy and Co.	100.—	
J. R. Williams and Co.		50
F. H. Boxwell, £2	22.90	
P. A. Grassick	50.—	
Mann George Depots Ltd.		50
Rev. J. W. Fleming, D.D.	15.—	
Great Southern Railway Company, £500	5,727.27	
R. Caldwell	25.—	
W. G. Mackern	100.—	
Mrs. J. M. Thompson	100.—	
Mrs. R. O. Watson	25.—	
J. Russel Watson	25.—	
District Grand Lodge	150.—	
T. R. Alnsough	20.—	
H. H. Leng	100.—	
P. D. Drysdale	100.—	
G. H. Drysdale	500.—	
J. A. Drysdale	100.—	
J. and J. Drysdale and Co		500
H. H. Drysdale	100.—	
Las Palmas Produce Co.		100
J. A. Fleming	100.—	
F. Lodi	50.—	
Hope Gibson	200.—	
Stanley W. Lewis	50.—	
A. J. Avery	10.—	

DONATIONS.

	\$	Paper
W. McGarva	20.—	
M. Wynne	25.—	
John J. Robinson	30.—	
Employés F.C. Central Cor-		
doba, Almacenes	30.—	
H. R. Dashwood	25.—	
Haydée M. Cazalá	50.—	
Miss A. M. Samuel	13.—	
General Donation Boxes	47.30	
Ward Donation Boxes	25.—	
"Guaraja"	30.—	

THE NEW MINISTERS

TAKE THE OATH.

In the "Salon Blanco" of the Presidency yesterday afternoon the newly appointed Ministers of Home Affairs and Justice, Drs. Oliver and Saavedra Lamas, respectively, took the oath necessitated by their appointments.

The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of people, Senators, Deputies and public alike. The President of the Republic accepted the oath of the new Secretaries of State. After the ceremony the new Ministers received the congratulations of their numerous friends.

ST. ANDREW'S SCOTCH SCHOOL

FORMER PUPILS' CLUB SOCIAL.

There was a splendid turn out of former pupils of St. Andrew's Scotch School, Calle Ituzaingo, last evening, when their usual monthly social was held. The energy displayed by Messrs. Drysdale and Rasmussen in making the necessary arrangements went far to make the evening an entirely enjoyable one.

Various musical items were included in the first part of the evening's programme, before the refreshments and these, judging by the vociferous manner in which they were received, gave great pleasure. There was one little fellow and a violin who deserves special mention. Master From is only eleven years of age, and yet without any assistance from the piano he played, and played with a most accurate ear, Gounod's "Ave Maria" and "The Broken Melody," and was most heartily applauded. So were the many other items both applauded and encored. Mr. W. P. Hardy made an excellent chairman and called upon the following ladies and gentlemen, amongst others, for musical items:— Miss Rosita Bell and A. Estela, a pianoforte duet; Liszt's No. 2 Rhapsody, Mr. Victor Reid; song "Until" and as an encore "Sympathy"; Messrs F. and J. Uteda, with a violin and piano interpretation of "Bohemian Airs"; Zarazate and Chopin's No. 2 Nocturne. Miss Briggs sang very charmingly both "Somewhere a Voice is calling," and "In Memory's Garden." Mr. Valentine Porodsky was splendid with his cello solos, and throughout the early part of the evening only time prevented many an encore being taken.

The remainder of the social was occupied in dancing, and as there was a "bevy of perfect beauty" present, the evening passed away only too quickly, and once again a thoroughly enjoyable time was spent, which only made many, who were there last night look more eagerly forward to the next social of the St. Andrew's Former Pupils Club.

On the first Friday in September there will be a members' "Hat" night.

ST. ANDREW'S LITERARY SOCIETY

CLOSING SOCIAL OF WINTER SESSION.

There was an excellent attendance last night in 352 Peru to listen to the programme submitted at the final meeting of the Society for the present winter. The programme which had been arranged by Mr. J. Llewellyn Hawes, organist of St. Andrew's, was of the most varied character, and of the highest quality. The Chair was taken by the Rev. Dr. Fleming. During the interval, tea and refreshments were served to audience and artists.

At the close of the meeting the Rev. Dr. Fleming moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Hawes for all his work and trouble in connection with the programme, to the artists, many of whom had come at considerable inconvenience to themselves, and to the ladies who had supplied the material for the refreshments. He also mentioned the excellent course of entertainment that had been submitted to the Society during the past winter. This was due to the energy and zeal of the Committee, under trying circumstances, and thanks, not only of the Society, but also of the community, were due to them.

The programme was as follows:—

Pianoforte selection, Rachmaninoff's Prelude, Mr. J. Llewellyn Hawes; Cello Solo, Le Reve, Mr. W. Davies; Song, "Song of Hybris the Cretan," Mr. F. F. Bideleux; Duet, Two little Birds, Mr. and Mrs. de Mello; Violin and Cello Duet, Barcarolle, Tales of Hoffmann, Miss E. E. Woodwell and Mr. W. Davies; Song, Loves Coronation, Mr. David T. Neil; Song, Cingalee Love Song, Mrs. de Mello; Song, Sympathy, Mr. F. F. Bideleux; Violin Solo, Arabesque (Carl Bohm), Miss E. E. Woodwell; Song, A Rumanian Tent Song, (Gordon Temple), Mr. David T. Neil; Song, Annie Laurie, Mrs. de Mello.

RED CROSS DANCE

AT LIBERTAD (F.C.M.)

The success which attended the efforts of those who organised Aug. 21st's Red Cross dance at Libertad (F.C.M.) is now a matter of ancient history; unfortunately it has not been possible to record the event until to-day owing to the lack of a night train service between the outlying suburb concerned and the Capital. The following description of the proceedings has been provided by a correspondent:—

As we approached Puente Alsina, we formed a procession of some "twenty taxis" all bent for the same destination, the Midland's station, where we were met by the Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. George Handley, in charge of a special train kindly granted free (which goes to show that the General Manager of the Midland's Railway is also a "sport"). The train left punctually at 9 o'clock.

"Tipperary" and songs of a similar nature were indulged in all the way out to Libertad, where the train was switched off to the Company's principal building, at which the dance was held. There we were met by the ladies and gentlemen responsible for the evening's enjoyment and conducted to our respective cloak-rooms. The principal room, in which the dancing took place, deserves special mention for the artistic manner in which it was decorated with flags, palms, etc. Four large electric lights, one in either corner, neatly covered with shades, represented the Red Cross.

At midnight a cold supper was provided in one of the adjoining rooms and was greatly appreciated. Light refreshments were served throughout the evening. Non-dancers were not left out in the cold, as several of the offices were furnished with card-tables, "cozey corners," etc. At 4 a.m. the first special train left the siding, conveying many of the dancers back to Buenos Aires. Some 40 couples still remaining kept the ball rolling till the second special left at 6 a.m. The whole population of Libertad, with the exception of a few "slackers," were on the platform to cheer us off.

The M. C., the committee and the ladies of Libertad responsible for the function deserve every credit for the excellent manner in which everything was carried out from the beginning to the end without the slightest hitch. Professor Ross' orchestra was everything that could be desired. Little Miss Stickles (aged 5) was neatly got up in the uniform of a Red Cross nurse, and Miss Baby Handley with her basket of flowers considerably augmented the funds of the Red Cross to which the total receipts from the dance are to be allocated.

TELEGRAMS TO BRITISH ISLES

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has been informed by the British Government that the senders of telegrams from this country, which have been detained by the censor, will receive compensation in part or in whole for their detained telegrams under the following conditions:—

"That no re-imbursement will be made of less than five shillings."

"That re-imbursement will only be made by a request from the remitters through the administration of the country of origin and that all applications must be accompanied by a written declaration from the sender."

"That for no amount of re-imbursement will reasons be given nor any reason for withholding it altogether."

"That only telegrams to the British Isles are included."

"That all telegrams must conform to the instructions issued by the British Government on August 3 and that re-imbursements will only be made for those sent after July 15, 1915."



FRENCH CAVALRY CROSSING A RIVER.



THE GERMAN ADVANCE IN GALICIA. A BRIDGE TEMPORARILY REPAIRED.



GENERAL JOFFRE VISITING THE TRENCHES.



A CHARGE BY NAVAL MEN AT THE DARDANELLES.



TURKISH PRISONERS CAPTURED ON GALLIPOLI PENINSULA.



BRITISH ARTILLERYMEN, WITH THE SERBIANS, ASSEMBLING A HEAVY GUN.



THE GERMAN BATTLESHIP MOLTKE, SUNK IN THE BALTIC.

THE SCOURGE OF EUROPE

EMIR EMIN ARSLAN'S INDICTMENT

POWERFUL ARTICLE FROM THE NEW REVIEW

In a relatively long and able review of the past year of war, the Emir Emin Arslan, in "La Nota," considers the general position. Himself a Turkish diplomatist of experience and widely read, he is well qualified to form opinions on the subject. Among other observations, he says:—"The Pacifists, with characteristic simplicity believed that no man could be found who would be responsible to humanity and history for such a war. The experts likewise assured them, that modern means of defence and the marvellous inventions of science had for ever buried the possibility of a general outbreak. The financiers also prophesied the bankruptcy of every State involved, inside of six months. All these illusions of indestructible Peace have been cruelly deceived, and War, in its sinister reality has shown us three things: A new Germany, which in the full expansion of prosperity treacherously lay in ambush, disguised with perfidious care to assail Europe with its powerful army and formidable fleet.

THE HYPOCRISY OF THE HUN.

"This same Germany, after having systematically opposed in the Peace Congresses the idea of general disarmament, or even of compulsory arbitration, has endeavoured to subdue the world by terror, and not content with having trampled on all conventions, guaranteed by her own signature, has horrified the Universe by waging a war utterly devoid of honour. There is no record since the invasions of the Huns of a war so cruel and so savage as that now waged by the Germans. To the inventions of an implacable science they add the ideas of a delirious barbarism. Unable to astonish the world by their victories they seek to impress it by the horror of their crimes. Their fury bombards undefended cities; atrocities unnumbered have been committed on poor women and feeble aged; they have hurled incendiary bombs from aloft on the unhappy villages; they destroy systematically the architectural marvels of civilisation; they employ destructive gases or asphyxiating and tormenting vapours; and sink with torpedoes the peaceful vessels of neutral States. This return to murderous barbarism, rapine and incendiarism in the midst of Europe, which appeared tranquil and solidified by noble labours, in an age too, when all peaceful triumphs might be expected, is like the memory of the scourge of the vandals, a sinister vision.

HEROIC BELGIUM.

"Belgium on the other hand, has given a splendid example. This little State has inscribed its political morals in letters of blood; has raised its national honour to the greatest heights and placed it on the highest definite level, of conscience, faithful endeavour and human valour. It has in a word, gone to sacrifice to save the world from a Teutonic yoke. It is said that when Cardinal Mercier was in Rome at the last conclave, someone, probably a colleague of the Sacred College, asked him what the Belgians could possibly gain in their sterile encounter with the Germans. Looking fixedly at his questioner, the worthy Prelate replied: "They gain the knowledge that honour is indispensable." A sublime reply. The Belgian people and their King knew quite well that in giving them two hours only to reply to an ultimatum, they were placed between suicide and disgrace. King Albert, interpreting the unanimous will of his people, never hesitated. To leave the Bel-

gian roads open for the German troops would be iniquitous treason. When King Albert pronounced an emphatic "No!" he spoke with the heart of all his people.

THE REJUVENATION OF FRANCE

"The war has revealed an unexpected France, a new France to us and to herself, and never has she given the world a finer spectacle nor had a more glorious page in history.

"For 44 years France endured with calm stoicism the rudeness, the impositions of Germany, and when the war ends and we can read the truth in diplomatic archives, the world will be astounded at the fine example of patience given by this great people, so proud of their traditions. France had not believed in an imminent conflict. Here was manifest her want of military preparation.

THE ADMIRABLE JOFFRE.

"The great soldier reputed impetuous and terrible in the assault, was known to be mediocre in defence, yet he had to fight retreating constantly for a fortnight. Ever retreating the French army reached the banks of the Marne, and then it was that its Chief, the Admirable Joffre, one of the Great Captains of History, said: "Enough; tell the men they must advance or die where they stand."

BREAKDOWN OF GERMANY'S WAR MACHINE.

"Thrilled with enthusiasm, the Republican Army turned on the enemy often fighting one against four, they hurled them back from the environs of Paris. The German soldiers were obliged to hide themselves in trenches and in this pusillanimous posture, for eleven months they have remained, unable to advance a single step. Thus did the famous War Plan of Germany, elaborated during 45 years, break down helplessly. During all that time Germany has been preparing, with laudable perseverance and method, the most powerful army in the world. Thoroughly trained, competent officers and competent classes of men composed that army, whose smallest administrative arrangements moved with mathematical precision. It is not needful to insist in the excellence of the German armament, the efficiency of the auxiliary services, nor the "Kolossal" abundance of munitions. The War Plan was a minute study by all the chiefs of the general staff; it consisted in reducing France to impotence without delay, and it was necessary to succeed constantly and not to give any time for recovery. As the Vosges frontier line opposed impregnable fortresses, the Kaiser's army made their attack through Belgium. All this, including the violation of that heroic land, had been foreseen and provided for in the German War Plan. The enemy had not counted on the reaction of France nor upon Joffre's military genius. The revulsion could not have been hoped for, and under the deadly fire of the enemy, this illustrious commander, after having returned eighty incompetent generals, formed a staff of his own choice.

THE MORALE OF THE FRENCH.

"France did more yet. Undermined by Heweism (anti-militarism), her forces advanced to the firing line with unanimous enthusiasm, and from the first moment all the old military virtues of the French soldier of the First Empire, reappeared. In Civil Order also the transformation of France is also miraculous. All political parties are united in the sacred love of country, and the extremists of the Right and Left, have forgotten their rancour and remember only the danger and the defence of the nation. None of the allied countries has confronted the rigours of war with

greater and closer unanimity, but what is above all astonishing is the high morale of the French nation. This land, which was said to be dissolved in the grossest materialism shows itself spiritualised by its prodigious love of justice. Not one French family has shrunk from the agonies of the war, not one citizen of the Republic has rebelled at this mandate of the national conscience. Victory alone must bring peace! Radical transformations have taken place in the French character in this war. With the iron discipline of the camps, the French soldier to-day shows himself an austere and stoic warrior, who uncomplainingly endures the severe rule of the censorship, which weighs upon and imposes science on all. In his book "La Politique Alemana," Prince Von Bulow, Ex-Chancellor of the Empire, has said, "More than once Europe believed France definitely broken and crushed by her military reverses, and more than once also France has risen to her feet, towering before an amazed Europe." Germany is now feeding on her own flesh, the truth of her statesman's words.

THE HONOUR OF ENGLAND.

"And Britain? Britain has shown herself worthy of her traditions. The English of our time are the Romans of antiquity. After Sir Edward Grey had sought by every means in his power to ensure peace, proposing a friendly arrangement of the Austro-Russian Serbian trouble, to the German Empire; after having repulsed with scorn and righteous indignation the shameful proposals made by Germany as the price of neutrality, England never hesitated to join her allies to defend her signature and the inviolability of Belgium territory. The unexpected alliance with France was a mortal blow for Germany, and this alone is enough to explain the ferocious hate which the Germans bear to England. From the moment when the first shots resounded, Lord Kitchener predicted a three years' war, "but," he added, "if needful that it last ten years, England will fight for ten years to ensure the triumph of Right and Justice."

KING EDWARD'S GENIUS.

"The Great King, that man of genius whose name will be held in reverence in the history of his age, Edward VII., is unfortunately no longer here to behold the fruit of his political labours. He is was in effect who raised the first voice in Europe against the German tyranny. Profoundly peaceable, he was obliged to think of war. Edward VII. thought it possible to crush that tyranny without danger to European peace. This is the historic reason of the ententes and cordial agreements formed with France and Russia which had been the traditional foes of Great Britain. He recognised, nevertheless, the possibility of war with Germany, for he, a profound student of men, had seen to the bottom of the soul of his nephew William II. "We may expect anything from him," said he, "for he is not a gentleman." One must render justice to the clairvoyance and foresight of that great King."

INSURRECTION IN ANGOLA

PORTUGUESE CONFLICT WITH NATIVES.

Lisbon, Aug. 21.

An insurrection is reported in Southern Angola, where a conflict has taken place in which twelve Portuguese were killed and thirty wounded but the natives were defeated.

Troops have gone to crush the rising.

COLONEL HARRISON'S OPINIONS

AGREEABLE PREDICTION OF U.S. MILITARY EXPERT.

Prophets have been constantly sought in times of trouble, and the opinion of the prediction by the seeker is generally in proportion to the pleasantness or the reverse of the forecast. In Richard II. the Queen says: "For God's sake, uncle, speak comfortable words." Colonel Harrison, the American military expert, has for some time been speaking words not altogether comfortable, but, it is asserted, singularly accurate as predictions of probabilities. The opinions he has recently set forth in the "New York Herald" are distinctly interesting, and for the Allies increasingly comfortable and optimistic after September. For July he expected: "In the West, no change. French movements begin. Italy: Amplification of the Italian front, engaging a double number of the enemy. Russia: Great German offensive in Poland. In the East: Very slow progress in the Dardanelles, in Armenia, in Mesopotamia and the Black Sea region. Collaboration of the Italians in the Dardanelles.

For the rest of the year, Colonel Harrison forecasts as follows:—August.—In the West: Without change. Expenditure of ammunition increases. The British line reinforced and extended. Italy: Attack on Trieste and Istria (Pola). Russia: The German advance contained (for want of reserves). In the East: Local Serbian attacks. Constitution of the Balkan League; active intervention of Rumania and Bulgaria.

In September.—General violent offensive by the Germans. Tremendous expenditure of munitions. Italy: Junction of the southern line of Italy with Serbia and Rumania, and general assault upon Austria. The Russians advance again on both wings. In the Orient: Final collapse of Turkey; fall of Constantinople; opening of the Dardanelles.

October.—The German offensive held. The Germans themselves begin to withdraw their lines, accelerated by the French attack. Slight detention at the end of the month in the French line from Ostend-Maubeuge-Ardenne-Luxembourg-Metz and Strasbourg. Italy and Russia: Reconquest of Galicia by the Russians; Hungary invaded at three points; flight of the Austrian Government, which takes refuge in Germany; retreat of the Germans from Courland and East Prussia. Orient: Conclusion of Turkish operations. Bulk of expeditionary forces return to the West.

November.—Germans retreat afresh. Their line pierced and broken into three or four fragments. Italy and Russia: Retreat of the Germans from Poland; Silesia abandoned; invasion of Germany.

December.—French armies reach the Rhine. Germany asks an armistice, (which will not, one hopes, be granted).

Colonel Harrison evidently regards the present enormous effort of Germany on all fronts as a sort of "dead lift," the final effort, which, resisted as it is being resisted, can only precede the final gradual collapse of the whole atrocious organisation, leaving Germany exposed to the righteous vengeance of outraged Europe.

BRITISH OFFICERS DECORATED

BY FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR

Paris, August 19.

The French Minister of War after having reviewed the British forces in the north of France conferred upon General Yarde-Buller the distinction of Knight of the Legion of Honour. Colonel FitzGerald, Aide-de-camp to Lord Kitchener, was made an Officer of the Legion of Honour.

ROSS'S Belfast **Ginger Ale**

Sports and Pastimes

THE TURF

PALERMO

Generally speaking the racing at Palermo on Sunday was disappointing. Not only from the point of view of the general public, who were always selecting the wrong horse to make favourite, but from a sporting point of view also. There was but one really good finish and that when Campesino managed to beat Petit Duc by a head, and a fair finish was seen between Nitrato ex-Americano and Fidelio II. Apart from these events sport fell flat, and there was a "jaded" impression given by the general display and the results. Nitrato and San Simon were the only favourites to get home, if we exclude Smasher, in whose race there was only the minimum of betting. This event, the classic, was a weak affair and practically without interest. Smasher made all the running and ultimately won as he liked; and never gave Mustafá a chance. It was somewhat surprising to see that the latter was fancied as much as Smasher, because Mustafá had no chance over this distance, and cannot be said to be good above 1700 metres, which we believe is his ideal distance.

The first event was interesting if only on account of the fact that La Loca shewed the limit of her capacity. She failed to give the weight to Ermita, who made all the running and try as she would, La Loca could make no impression upon her, although she ran strongly and gamely.

If the race did contain anything of a surprising nature, it was in the utter failure of Broncina to come anywhere and furthermore in shewing how Scheherazade has gone off.

It would be interesting to have some technically sound reason to account for the fact that so many mares, when once "let down" in their training rarely if ever come on again to the fulness of the form they possessed before resting. In this first event Tejuela ran fairly well, but not so strongly as could have been expected.

The fillies' event was won by Cabiria from Gallina Ciega and the favourite Guayabita. The result makes one ask the question, what was the winner doing when last out? She ran nowhere, and in spite of a nice third the time before. Thus when she was out on Sunday she was hardly expected to do so well, because the majority of people thought her third was only a flash in the pan. One lives and learns and the more you learn at Palermo the less likely are you to live. Gallina Ciega was a surprise. She has often been expected to do things but has never done so until Sunday.

Nitrato was installed a favourite for the colts' event, but not by public money altogether. His running was not a surprise altogether, if one remembers what he has done in the past, but Winer's performance did surprise. This colt is steadily improving, and on Sunday put up the best performance that he has done so far. El Es upheld our good opinion of him, by running fourth, although we must say we think T. N. Fernandez could have ridden him better than he did. We must look out for Fidelio, who ran second, as a future winner in a very short time to come.

The going, although on the heavy side, was not heavy enough to favour Ave Cesar. This latter is no great shakes as a piece of horseflesh.

Dosel utterly failed and strictly speaking this is not surprising, considering the amount of work this colt had to do lately. He will win after a rest. This event was the third in which the winner made all the running.

The same thing almost happened in the Premio Mouchette. Petit Duc got away and was only just collared on the post by Campesino. Banderale,

although third ran weakly. Querido should not be long in winning again. He did not appear to be in the fulness of good training, and seems to need hardening up, before he can be expected to win.

The event after the Classic ended in a surprise win by Gefé from Matchbox. Sin Humo shewed how difficult he is to ride and to get going, and Arcuri could do nothing better than secure fourth place. Faucheur's exhibition was what might have been expected by a thoughtful public, but in spite of it they installed him favourite even while greeting his jockey with the same and tiresome cry of "Papaleta." It was a listless event.

San Simon had a very easy win over Solicitud in the seventh event, after making all the running. The public made their choice quite accurately, the first three coming in, in exactly the order the betting indicated.

Makaroff, the more he runs the more difficult he becomes, and if he does win again, he most certainly will create a surprise.

The final event of the day went to Penitelo in the hollowest of fashions. Tamarindo was installed a warm favourite and stuck to Penitelo, who made the running, like a leech, until nearing home when he utterly tired and failed to be seen again. Despite his 59 kilos, Walter Scott came along with a great rush at the finish and beat Inspector out of a place.

In this event the winner certainly ran a fine race, and it struck us that the tactics displayed were those which are most likely to favour this horse, whose reputation for uncertainty may be due to the fact that he dislikes being kept back and loses heart. By the way he won on Sunday, he has kilos in hand above the others.

And so came to an end a listless and "weak" day's sport.

Irigoyen, one of the most famous of South American race horses, has gone to the stud. This son of Jardy was sold to Señor Carlos Reyes, the well known breeder, by the Los Cardos Stud. The price paid was \$60,000.

LA PLATA

Racing at La Plata on Sunday was most disappointing from the point of view of sport. Nearly all the events ended in processions, and were of a funeral order. The course was heavy and times bad.

Kiddy by winning with 58 kilos up shows that he should never have lost the event the other day when carrying 57. He won in a hack canter by 4 lengths. It is stated he returns to Palermo for the races on Thursday next. He should do well. The day was a cold one, and but few enjoyed themselves. Prices and faces in general were long, which showed that but few favourites got home. Altogether it was a disappointing meeting. The results were as follows:—

Premio ORIGINAL, 1600 metres.

1 Licinio 49, 2 Carabinero 52, 3 Belvedere 52, 4 Focida. Also ran: Floweret, Villemil, Peugeot, and Herb. Won by half a length; 2½ lengths. Time 1.47 2/5. Dividends \$23.60 and \$4.20, 2 \$2.50, 3 \$5.50.

Premio OQUENDO, 1300 metres.

1 Kiddy 58, 2 Belgrado 49, 3 Cebada 45. Also ran: Trocatintas, Tower, Diorita, Fine Mouche (4), Ehontée, Isolina II., Monica II. Won by four lengths; 2 lengths. Time 1.27. Dividends 1 \$11 and \$5.90, 2 \$5, 3 \$7.10.

Premio ON KO, 1400 metres.

1 Pionono 51, 2 Electro 57 3 Herd 49, 4 Farrista 51. Also ran: Neleo, Menianto, H. Negra II., Monarch, Per Bacco, Jolie Jeu, Macauley, 1. Brava. Won by 2 lengths; 2 lengths. Time 1.23 1/5. Dividends: 1 \$25.30 and \$5.50, 2 \$4.50, 3 \$4.50, 4 \$4.20.

Premio OCRE, 1600 metres.

1 Capete 43, 2 Divino 44, 3 Pirincho 4 Matille. Also ran: Effusion, Edgardo, El Triunfo. Won by several lengths. Time 1.47. The race was in the nature of a procession. Copete won by some 8 lengths from Divino, who was six lengths in front of Pirincho. Dividends: 1 \$6.30 and \$3.30, 2 \$3.50.

Premio OREGON, 1400 metres.

1 Heressy 52, 2 Poco á Poco 54, 3 Cunbey 53. Also ran: Apiz, 8 de Diciembre (4), Quiroguita, Festolin, C. de Foudre, Cap. Piazza, Quevedo II. Marguerite, Loterie. Won by a length; a neck. Time 1.36 1/5. Dividends: 1 \$41.70 and \$8.30, 2 \$10.50, 3 \$24.40.

Premio ORGALTA, 1400 metres.

1 Pitina II. 54, 2 Bayonne 51, 3 Ardilla III. 56. Also ran: Chillar, Tropical, Buril, Real Envido, Ginebron (4), Malambo, Ongara, V. Flowert. Won by 4 lengths; 1½ lengths. Time 1.37 1/5. Dividends: 1 \$15.10 and \$4.50, 2 \$8.40, 3 \$3.60.

Premio ORUGA, 2000 metres.

1 Sigfrido 47, 2 Manito de Oro 50 3, Fable 4, Chambrey. Also ran: Nubifer, Condarco, Coquin and Saltarin. Won by threequarters of a length; several lengths. Time 2.13 1/5. Dividends: 1 \$11 and \$5.90, 2 \$4.50.

Premio OCURRENCIA, 2000 metres.

1 Pretty Boy 47, 2 Foragido 47, 3 Sibarita 43. Won by 2½ lengths. Time 2.18 1/5. Dividend: 1 \$3.20.

ROSARIO

There were one or two unpleasant surprises for the mass of the G. P. at Rosario on Sunday last, especially in the last event of the day, when Petimetre beat Sunchales by a neck.

They also made a mistake when they selected Mi Nene to beat Lord Bramble at the weights. With a difference of 7 kilos she only just failed by a head to catch the leader.

If Mi Nene comes down to Palermo, which is suggested as probable, she will certainly be worth watching. She is a strong runner and courageous. The meeting at the Hippodrome Independencia was a pleasant one, and good sport was enjoyed, in excellent weather. The results were as follows, and it should be remarked that in the last race Opulento was disqualified.

Premio CORRECTA, 100 metres.

1 Gun 56, 2 Juncal 56, 3 Ganadero 56. Also ran: Paraguay 52, Lucila II. 54, Galupin 49, Espiral 47, Silk Stockings 52. Won by a length. Time 1.4 1/5. Dividends: 1 \$10.10 and \$3.50, 2 \$2.65.

Premio MERRY SINGER, 1300 metres.

1 Ormilla 55 2 Verdi 57, 3 Betrayer 54. Also ran: Culata 55, Dorando 57. Orono 57. Won by a neck. Time 1.22 2/5. Dividends: 1 \$5.20 and \$3.30, 2 \$4.30.

Premio PARLAMENTO, 1200 metres.

1 Tango 56, 2 Galliard 56, 3 Apple Tart 54. Also ran: Nenito 56, Potcholo 55, Blondin 53, Silvano II. 56, Profana 54, Helix 54, Rey Negro 56. Won by a length. Time 1.16. Dividends: 1 \$9.40 and \$3.55, 2 \$7.80, 3 \$2.75.

Premio CLAIRETTE, 1600 metres.

1 Everest 50, 2, Sopeton 45, 3 Freyre 44. Also ran: Don Gabriel 41, Gigante 60, Ladkin 55, Galana 51, Galardon 47, Ambicioso 43. Won by 2 lengths. Time 1.40½. Dividends 1 \$7.45 and \$3.95, 2 \$4.90, 3 \$9.35.

Premio CORONEL S DOMINGUEZ, 1600 metres.

1 Lord Bramble 52, 2 Mi Nene 59. 3 Cocainera 55. Also ran: Audax 52, The Libel 55, Tric Trac 50, Trinchera 50. Won by a head. Time 1.40 1/5. Dividends: 1 \$12 and \$4.20, 2 \$3.25.

Premio RAPP, 1300 metres.

1 Gallardia 54, 2 Poupoule 54, 3 Socarrona 51. Also ran: Industrial 56, Facundo IV. 56, Marobe 53, Sandstorm 56, Sigomar 53, Suplente II., Darica 55. Won by ½ length. Time 1.20 4/5. Dividends: 1 \$7.40 and \$3.15, 2 \$4.05, 3 \$5.70.

Premio PETITE CHOSE, 2200 metres.

1 Petimetre 53, 2 Sunchales 56. Also ran: Macabeo 55, Opulento II. 59, Buton Hole 46, Itaty 49, Royal Nose 56. Won by a neck. Time 2.23. Dividends: 1 \$20.30 and \$6.85, 2 \$3.70.

FOOTBALL

COPA DE HONOR

SEMI-FINAL.

RACING (5) v. SAN ISIDRO (2).

An immense amount of spectators were present on the Gimnasia y Esgrima ground at Palermo on Saturday, to witness the defeat of the League champions in the semi-finals of the "Copa de Honor." The following teams turned out:—

Racing.—S. Arduino; A. Reyes and S. Ochoa; A. Betular, F. Olazar and R. Pepe; Z. Canaveri, A. Ohaco, A. Marcovecchio, J. Hospital and J. N. Perinetti.

San Isidro.—Wilson; Idiarte and Rossi; Badaraco, Morroni and Olivari; C. and J. Fernandez, Sayanes, Marini, and Alzua.

The referee was Señor Alfano.

The game from start to finish was a good one, and free from any unpleasant incidents. It was fast and well contested, and Racing undoubtedly won with their superior combination. Marcovecchio was prominent as a goal getter, but the better game was played by Hospital. Perinetti scored Racing's first goal, and immediately afterwards Hospital put the ball through again. Then San Isidro through Elias reduced their opponents' lead, so that at half time the scores were 2—1 in Racing's favour. Very even play followed, with the superiority on the side of Racing, especially towards the end of the game. Ohaco, Hospital and Marcovecchio scored for them, and Marini for San Isidro. The game came to an end in the defeat of the champions.

SEMI-FINALS.

BOCA JUNIORS (2) v HURACAN (0)

Boca Juniors played the better game on Sunday afternoon, when they met and defeated Huracan by 2 goals to nil. Cola scored first goal from a scrimmage in front of the posts, and Bertolini added number two.

Cola, Alberti, and the two custodians all played well. Señor G. Guassosi refereed for the following teams:—

Boca Juniors.—Zacevich, Lamelas, Ochoa, Frottini, Peralini, Cappelini, Gelom, Bertolini, Cola, Galeano, Fagino.

Huracan.—Paso, Alberti, Palacio, Ciute, Basadone, Laurenzano, Acevedo, Laguna, Santanglio, Salvarridi, Caldera.

POSITION OF THE CLUBS.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Sau Isidro	14	14	—	—	28
E. de La Plata	17	10	3	4	24
Racing	12	11	—	1	23
River Plate	13	10	1	2	22
Independiente	17	9	4	4	22
Platense	16	9	4	3	21
Porteño	12	8	2	2	18
Hispano-Argentino	18	7	7	4	18
F. C. Oeste	14	5	3	6	16
Banfield	16	7	7	2	16
Estudiantes	17	7	8	2	13
Estudiantil Porteño	16	7	8	1	15
Argentino de Quilmes	13	7	6	—	14
Belgrano	19	6	11	2	14
Huracan	11	5	4	2	12
Boca Juniors	15	4	7	4	12
San L. de Almagro	15	5	8	2	12
Atlanta	17	6	11	—	12
G. y Esgrima	17	4	9	4	12
Kimberley	16	5	10	1	11
D. de Belgrano	18	4	11	3	11
Tigre	13	3	6	4	10
Quilmes	12	3	6	3	9
Comercio	14	1	10	3	5
Floresta	16	1	12	3	5

FIRST DIVISION CHAMPIONSHIP.

SAN LORENZO (2) v. BELGRANO (1).

Played on the ground of the F. C. Oeste at Caballito on Sunday, a slow game resulted in the defeat of the Belgrano team by 2 goals to 1. The teams were:—

San Lorenzo.—J. Coll, A. Coll, A. Berrat, N. Romeo, F. Monti, J. Monti, L. Gianella, G. Urío, F. Xarau, A. Etchegaray, M. Perazzo.

Belgrano.—J. Reddel, G. Brown, C. Morgan, J. Pena, H. Morgan, H. Cox, F. N. Boyd, A. Young, J. Martin, A. L. Morgan, C. Palmer.

Referee, J. Vaccarezza.
The scorers were Etchegaray and Perazzo for San Lorenzo, and Martin for Belgrano.

Play was even throughout, and Belgrano were exceedingly unlucky in not being able to cry quits, because it is doubtful whether Perazzo's goal was not scored when off-side.

QUILMES (2) v. PLATENSE (0).

The feature of this match played at Quilmes on Sunday was the victory of the homesters, nearly bottom of the league, and with only 9 points over a team in the sixth place with 21 points. Quilmes deserved their win by their superior play, and especially by the brilliance of C. T. Pearson in goal.

Mr. H. W. Lambrecht refereed for the following teams:—

Quilmes.—C. T. Pearson; A. Cerutti and J. D. Brown; H. Reid, J. C. Pollini and P. N. Rowstron; B. Hoare, P. Raggi, J. B. Morgan, C. F. Ginsani and Durante.

Platense.—A. Perez; A. Ansaldo and E. Berti; F. Annaratone, J. Zacheo and A. Felisari; N. Spinelli, J. Colombo, T. Sinigalia, J. Praggio and M. Balmaceda.

John Brown and Morgan were the scorers.

The full results of Sunday's matches are as follows:—

COPA DE HONOR.

Semi-Finals.

Racing..... 5 San Isidro . . . 2
Boca Juniors... 2 Huracan . . . 0

Championship.

River Plate.... 2 A. de Quilmes . 1
Estud' til Porteno 4 Banfield . . . 1
Hispo-Argentino 2 F. C. Oeste . . 0
S. L. de Almagro 2 Belgrano . . . 1
Estudiantes.... 3 Comercio . . . 1
G. y Esgrima... 5 Kimberley . . . 3
Porteño..... 5 Floresta . . . 1
Independiente.. 3 Tigre . . . 0
Quilmes..... 2 Platense . . . 0
E. de la Plata.. 2 D. de Belgrano 2

RUGBY

LOMAS (3 PTS.) v. BUENOS AIRES (nil).

The last match of the season, played by Buenos Aires resulted in their first defeat, when on Sunday the following teams met at Lomas, under the command of Mr. Duncan.

Lomas.—Adamson; Brown, Morris, Cribbes and G. Whyte; R. Whyte and Auld; Griffith, Balme, Hunter, McGaul, Flaquer, Clydesdale, Tansley and Rasmussen.

B. A.—Mackern; Mills, Walker, Trillia and Macadam; Mold and Smyth; Wigg, Gahan, McCall, Etchandy, Drysdale, Cox, Bagueriza and Broome.

It was a fine, hard and strenuous match, and the try, the only score, was to the credit of Griffith. Harry Whyte and Adamson played a good game for Lomas, but perhaps Cribbes was the best on the side. Gahan, Walker and Mackern were the best for the losers.

GOLF

LOMAS GOLF CLUB.

MONTHLY COMPETITION.

The Lomas Athletic Club held their monthly competition on Sunday to the advantage of Mr. R. S. Whyte, who with the aid of his 18 handicap, returned a card of 80, which was one stroke better than Mr. McGall. Mr. H. G. Hickey returned the best gross score by going round in 85. During the afternoon subscriptions were collected for the aeroplane, "River Plate." The list is still open, and those desiring to subscribe are asked to communicate with the Treasurer of the Club.

The following 11 cards were returned as the result of the day's play:—

	Out	In	Tl.	Hp.	Nt.
R. S. Whyte . . .	51	47	98	18	80
J. McGall . . .	46	49	95	14	81
D. Macmillan . .	49	53	102	18	84
H. G. Hickey . .	44	41	85	0	85
W. A. Cowes . .	45	46	91	5	86
Geo. Whyte . .	48	47	95	8	87
G. H. Armstrong	53	53	106	16	90
H. L. Stevens . .	48	57	105	15	90
G. M. Comber . .	52	60	112	20	92
H. T. Mawson . .	50	57	107	12	95
J. R. Gregg . . .	59	60	119	24	95

QUILMES GOLF CLUB.

SECRETARY'S PRIZE.

Play over the Quilmes links was indulged in on Sunday for the Secretary's prize. The prize was won by Mr. J. Y. Stanfield, who with a 16 handicap, returned a card of 78.

The result of the play of the last monthly handicap resulted in a tie between Messrs. Grassick and Hetley and this was played off on Sunday, when Mr. Netley won. The same player also beat Mr. Croker by 5 and 4 in the Kelly Cup competition.

The returns for the Secretary's prize were as follows:—

	Out	In	Tl.	Hp.	Nt.
J. Y. Stanfield . .	48	46	94	16	78
P. A. Grassick . .	42	41	83	2	81
W. C. Paterson . .	49	53	102	16	86
H. E. Hetley . .	51	47	98	9	89
W. Boennonger . .	53	47	100	10	90
L. J. Massa . . .	15	50	101	10	91
T. N. Leslie . . .	48	51	99	7	92
W. J. Shilton . .	48	56	104	5	99

OPEN MIXED FOURSOMES AT

SAN ANDRES.

In Aid of the Red Cross Funds.

These above foursomes should have been played on Saturday last on the San Andres links, but had to be postponed on account of the weather. The competition will now be played on Saturday next, August 28.

MIXED FOURSOMES.

A mixed foursome competition, open to lady members of all River Plate golf clubs, will be held at Links, on Monday next, the 30th instant. A large entry is expected.

OPEN MIXED FOURSOMES AT

AT SAN ANDRES.

This competition was postponed on Saturday on account of rain, and will take place on Saturday next, August 28. The same time-sheet will hold good, but further entries will be accepted till Thursday, August 26. Entries can be made on the time-sheet at Mr. Robert Grant's library, 542 Cangallo, and intending competitors must attach their handicaps.

LAWN TENNIS

BELGRANO OPEN TOURNAMENT.

The annual open Tennis Tournament of the Belgrano Athletic Club will commence on Sunday, September 12, and will continue on Saturdays and Sundays, and holidays until concluded. The finals are due to be played on October 3.

Entries will close on Monday, September 6, at 6 p.m. All members of Argentine Clubs are invited to compete. The following are a list of the events:—

	Entrance.
Gentlemen's Singles	\$4
Ladies' Singles (handicap) . . .	3
Ladies' Doubles (handicap) . . .	6
Mixed Doubles (handicap) . . .	8
Gentlemen's Doubles (handicap)	6
Gentlemen's Singles (handicap)	
class "A" and "B"	3

Entries should be forwarded to Mr. H. F. Prescott, Cangallo 682. The committee is composed of the following:—H. F. Prescott, captain; F. L. H. Maitland, J. de Meyier, S. S. Mackinnon, J. W. Mitchell.

QUILMES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

OPEN SPRING TOURNAMENT.

A tournament will be held on the courts of the above Club during the months of September, 1915, open to all amateur players in the country, when the following events will be contested:—

Gentlemen's Singles Handicap.
Ladies' Singles Handicap.
Gentlemen's Doubles Handicap.
Ladies' Doubles Handicap.
Mixed Doubles Handicap.

The Committee reserve the right to refuse any entry.

Entrance fee, \$2 per player per event.

Intending players are requested to send their entries, together with corresponding fees, before 6 p.m., on Wednesday, September 1st, 1915, to A. H. Woodhouse, Hon. Sec., Alsina 888, Buenos Aires. Forms may also be had on application to Mr. Woodhouse.

EXPLOSION ON THE RAILWAY

AMMUNITION TRUCK BLOWS UP.

Late yesterday afternoon a railway truck in a siding on the Buenos Aires Central Railway, which was filled with ammunition, suddenly exploded, causing the greatest alarm amongst the persons in the immediate neighbourhood. The truck was standing on a siding just outside Federico Lacroze Station and the ammunition it contained was consigned to Parana for the coming manoeuvres.

Immediately upon receiving the alarm two detachments (Nos. 21 and 29) of the fire brigade were despatched to the sight, where they found the truck in flames, and the fire spreading to other trucks. The explosion caused a most deafening noise, and several windows in the locality were shattered. Considerable damage was done to the railway line. One man Bernardo Zambrano was seriously injured, and at once taken away to the Asistencia Publica. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM

PEACE DELEGATE SAYS AMERICA DID NOT GUARANTEE BELGIUM'S NEUTRALITY.

Previous to his departure for Montevideo Mr. Joseph Wehless, the accredited agent of the Carnegie Endowment Society for International Peace was interviewed by a representative of the "Herald" at the Phoenix Hotel.

Mr. Wehless, it will be remembered, has been travelling through Paraguay, Uruguay and the Argentine, with the view of making a scientific study of the effects of the European war and collecting the necessary data for the publication of a report on the subject. This report will not only deal with the effects of the war, but will endeavour to establish the world's necessity for universal peace.

Mr. Wehless returns immediately to the United States to commence the publication of this work, on behalf of the Carnegie Endowment Society.

There was one point which he was desirous of making clear previous to his departure.

He said, "During my stay in this city I have had to deal with a considerable amount of criticism on the action of the United States in not interfering in the question of the neutrality of Belgium, it being believed in many quarters that the United States were signatories to the convention guaranteeing the neutrality and arranging the neutralisation of Belgium. Now this is not so. Belgium became independent in 1836 and in 1907 I believe it was, she became, under agreement of some 44 powers, a "neutralised" kingdom, which meant that she was to be free from attack and was furthermore to be free from taking up arms on behalf of other nations.

"My attention has been drawn to a supposed treaty signed in those days between Mr. Roosevelt and the then English Prime Minister. I may say that no such document is in existence and furthermore that the United States were not signatories to any convention in respect to Belgium's neutralisation.

"In order to clear up a misunderstanding, which appears to me to be fairly widespread, I took the trouble to obtain copies of the convention signed by the States and extract from them the following:

The Convention is one "respecting the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers or Persons in War on Land."

It is dated October 18, 1907. In Chapter 1, Article 1, it states that "The Territory of Neutral Powers is Inviolable."

Article 2 states "Belligerents are forbidden to move troops or convoys of either munitions of war or supplies across the territory of Neutral Powers."

"Furthermore a reservation was made by the United States by declaration, in plenary session dated October 16, 1907, (apropos of Convention 1) stating that "Nothing contained in this Convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon nor interfering with nor entangling itself in the political questions of policy or internal administration of any foreign state, nor shall anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of its traditional attitude towards purely American questions."

"Now in view of this, how can it be said that the United States has anything to do with the question of Belgium? It definitely points to the opposite."

Mr. Wehless after having pointed this matter out and cleared up an impression which he said had obtained in several circles in South America, said that in the few days of his visit to Buenos Aires he had met with much courtesy and assistance in his task. He liked the Argentine and its people and believed that there was a great future for them.

FERNET-BRANCA

Tonic, bitter, appetizer and digestive

HOFER & Co., B. Aires.—Sole Agents

NEED FOR SANATORIA

Consumption and the British Community

PRESENT MEASURES TO SAFEGUARD THE FUTURE

Elsewhere in this issue is paraphrased a long, important, and eminently sensible article published by "La Prensa" dealing with the widespread measures necessary to fend off the threatened increase of the White Plague in this republic. It is a matter which interests everyone, the government included, and, as the writer of the article justly observes, the scope of the subject is so vast, and the various factors of the problem are so varied in their nature, that mere departmental work is helpless unless supported by individual effort throughout the length and breadth of the land. You can inoculate against smallpox, and, 'pace' the fanatics of the anti-vaccination school, the results in a generation are sufficiently marked to enable one to say that this erstwhile scourge is capable of eradication. You can remove the insidious evil of malaria by prophylactic treatment and the sterilization of all possible breeding places for the anopheles mosquito, and here again results prove the absolute efficacy of the theories of the modern medical schools.

In the case of human tuberculosis, the same certainty does not apply. Inoculation has been tried, with very small success; the cure of tubercular lesions has been accomplished in a very reduced number of cases, usually by lengthy and complete periods—more or less prolonged, of rest in a suitable atmosphere, conditions attainable to the full only by wealthy patients. Hence, broadly speaking, the cure of tuberculosis is still to seek. There is however one ray of hope for those in the earliest stage of the fell disease. It has been proved time and time again that immediate treatment, combined with rest and good food, will in the majority of cases effect a complete re-establishment of the body that through various causes has become affected with the specific bacillus which is proved to be the root trouble in the disease commonly known as consumption or phthisis.

The unfortunate thing is that in so many cases the disease is so slow and so insidious that the patient can continue doing his or her normal work for a long time, even for years, after the existence of the evil has been clearly determined. Hence the patient, especially in cases where money is an object, is tempted to carry on the ordinary routine of life until this becomes impossible. Then he seeks a cure, frequently without result. Now it is quite true, as the writer in "La Prensa" observes, that the question of prophylaxis against consumption is a matter for the whole community, but that does not prelude special and immediate action on the part of certain sections of the community who are perhaps better equipped for the fight than some of their fellows, and it is this special and immediate action that ought to receive the attention of the British community in Argentina. The doctors alone can tell us how many tubercular cases, or persons predisposed to receive the infection, are living and working in our midst to-day, simply and solely because they have no other alternative. In all likelihood the number is not very large, in proportion to the British community as a whole, but, given proper measures, it might be very much diminished and in course of time brought down to vanishing point.

What is wanted is a suitably planned and staffed sanatorium, available for both sexes, limited to those in the earliest recognisable stage of

the disease, capably managed, and financially endowed in such a way as to enable the patients to have the best of attention and food at the minimum cost to their purses. A sliding scale of payments would probably be the solution of this part of the problem in so far as the running expenses are concerned, but foundation and equipment must be looked for elsewhere. Admittedly the calls on the purse of the community are many to-day, but one believes that such a sanatorium as is suggested would take far less than is generally supposed, and now that the government are being stirred on the matter, it ought to be feasible for the British community to draft a workable plan, showing its ability to cope with the problem, in so far as its own people are concerned. There are many subsidies granted for far less worthy objects, and the allocation of, let us say \$10,000 per annum, would be of real utility in the initial stages. Someone will be certain to hint that it is the duty of the British community to look after its own sick or infirm, but inasmuch as those whom it is desired to help are in the majority of cases Argentine born, this argument would not hold water if brought up in discussion. That there is any likelihood of immediate government action in regard to the question of consumption in Argentina is doubtful, but there can be no doubt whatever as to the certainty that it is one of the great social questions which this country must tackle in the near future. Hence it behoves the British community to follow all mention of the matter in Congress and in the Argentine press as closely as may be possible, proceeding, if means permit, on their own account, until such time as they are to amplify their radius of action through the timely aid of a governmental grant.

SCARE IN CORDOBA

ALARMING INCREASE IN TUBERCULOSIS

Great alarm has been caused among the residents of the city of Cordoba by the statements made by a well-known local doctor in the Provincial Senate.

Dr. Pitt, in an able speech, called attention to the alarming increase in deaths due to tuberculosis in that city. Statistics show that while 426 persons died from this dread sickness during 1912, 616 were registered during 1914, and in the first seven months of this year 352 fatal cases have been reported. This gives the alarming percentage in relation to population of 18.61. Dr. Pitt goes on to show that in the other large cities of Argentina tuberculosis is decreasing while in Cordoba it is increasing at the rate of 2 per cent. annually. As an immediate step towards meeting this serious plague, the speaker moved that a sanatorium should be built by Government.

The statistics referred to are pertaining to the city, and not to the surrounding district such as the hills and Alta Gracia.

DROUGHT IN THE SOUTH

Reports from the South of the Province allege that there, as in the Bahia Blanca zone, there is distinct uneasiness among cultivators by reason of the long-continued and persistent drought. In Pampa Central, where sowing is almost finished, some light rains would be welcome. Generally the impressions of farmers are favourable, and if rain comes in reasonable abundance, the outlook would be considered very hopeful.

B.A. IN DARKNESS

Municipal Council in Default

OVER ITS LIGHTING CONTRACTS

The sad state into which the financial affairs of the Municipality of Buenos Aires have been allowed to drift since the beginning of the year is revealed by the fact that the Compañía Primitiva de Gas and the Compañía Alemana de Electricidad, which have the contracts for lighting the public offices, and buildings, as well as the city streets, have been forced to institute legal proceedings to secure payment for services rendered.

The first step was taken on Aug. 23 when the Municipal Council was duly and formally notified, that in default of payment of accounts owing for seven months, the companies mentioned intended to apply to the courts for an order, failure to comply with which will mean that the two concerns will cut off all light to the Municipality, and leave the city in darkness, except so far as light, bought and paid for by individual tax-payers, may illumine the Capital.

For months the municipal affairs have been going from bad to worse so far as the two companies are concerned. Up to the end of last year the accounts were paid fairly regularly, but since January the city has failed to meet its lighting bills. Up to the end of July the amount owing to the two companies was over \$2,000,000. All efforts to secure payment, or to arrive at some arrangement for the liquidation of the debts, have failed. The council has been approached several times and pressed for payment. The best it could do was to make an offer recently to give promissory notes for the payment of the outstanding accounts, with two per cent interest added. This offer was naturally refused by the companies which would have to discount the bills at eight per cent. Furthermore such an offer was a shabby one in view of the fact that the Municipality has never failed to collect its impost of ten per cent of the gross monthly collections of the companies. This impost is collected every three months, and the Municipality has refused to allow the companies to withhold payment, as a partial set-off to what is owing to them by the city. The impost has been collected up to the end of June, and as it amounts to close on \$300,000 per month, the Municipality has had the advantage of handling this cash while neglecting to pay its own dues. In the case of the Gas Company the affair is particularly bad, seeing that the Company has been forced, owing to war conditions to pay for its coal double what it paid twelve months ago, while at the same time it has not been able, under the terms of its concession to increase the price at which it supplies gas.

The two companies have evidently had enough of municipal procrastination coupled with incompetent administration, and grasping conduct, and they have determined to assert their rights. Unless they are paid, or some equitable and satisfactory arrangement for payment is made, they will secure from the courts the justice which apparently a bankrupt municipality cannot, or will not give them.

"Thompson has made a discovery. 'Indeed?'"

"Yes. He says that he has discovered that the more buttons there are on a woman's coat the greater the probability that it really fastens with hooks and eyes."—Puck.

"CONFIDENCE" PLOT

JAPANESE ROBBED OF \$ 3,000

A Japanese resident, Mr. Muta Jamasiro was the victim of an impudent theft on Saturday morning in a café at the corner of Lamadrid and Almirante Brown.

The proceeding had a strong resemblance to the hoary confidence trick, and is a warning not to play cards with strangers. This good advice does not seem to have reached Mr. Jamasiro, who was invited by three affable strangers to have a drink, and subsequently to play cards. Unfortunately he accepted, and they then proposed that as all were perfect gentlemen that they should place large sums on the table. They themselves placed something like money, and poor Jamasiro put down \$3000. It did not stay there long before being snatched up and the table upset, while the rogues fled through the door, vainly pursued by the victim. The police are looking, but not too hopefully, for the abusers of guilelessness and good faith.

BAND - MASTER MURDERED

TRAGEDY IN TUCUMAN.

On Wednesday afternoon the city of Tucumán was suddenly excited by the report of the murder of Sr. Gaspar Signorelli, the leader of the famous municipal band, at the hands of one of the ex-musicians of that body named Juan Porcio.

This band was not only one of the attractions of the city but had become famous throughout the interior, for its music. At one time, just previous to Sr. Signorelli receiving the appointment of conductor, the present head of the municipal band of this city, Sr. Malvagni, was its leader. The details of the crime which is exciting the city are as follows. On Wednesday afternoon at 5.30 p.m. the whole of the Plaza Independencia was crowded with people who had congregated to hear the music which was due to commence at that hour. The bandmen were in their places awaiting the arrival of their leader, when a newsboy brought word that Signor Signorelli had been assassinated in Calle Las Piedras just as he was leaving his house. On hearing the news all the bandmen left their stand and ran to the scene of the crime, followed by a great number of persons, who were as yet ignorant of the cause of this apparently strange behaviour. On arrival at the scene of the tragedy the body of the murdered man had already been taken into his house by the orders of the police. A witness and a friend of Signorelli's stated that the murdered man had many enemies amongst the musicians of the district owing to a number of injustices which had caused a considerable amount of misery. One of the sufferers was the murderer Porcio.

It is stated that want and misery had driven him temporarily insane and that he waited outside the bandmaster's house to speak to him. Hot words arose and Porcio drew a knife with which he stabbed his enemy again and again and even when the latter had fallen dead he continued to hack at the body. He was detained by a passing civilian and handed over to the police. Immediately afterwards the murdered man's wife and family arrived upon the scene. Medical examination exposed 19 wounds nearly all of which were fatal. The motive of the crime is unknown, but it is stated that Porcio was driven to the deed by injustices and that he was an excellent musician who had held a position in the band for many years. Some time ago the local papers of Tucumán made several and various accusations against the deceased, which at the time excited attention.

Sr. Signorelli was previously in Salta before becoming the leader of municipal band at Tucumán. The case is exciting the greatest interest and excitement.

TÉ AGUILA ES EL MEJOR

Agricultural & Pastoral

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

IMPORTANT CATTLE SALE.

Messrs. Pradere Bros., have just sold to La Blanca, one thousand steers at the record price of \$250. These steers have been fed near Quequen, and will be costing the purchasers well over thirty cents per pound dead.

Señor Guillermo Petersen, has resigned from the local Directorate of Frigorífico Armour.

The well-known consignatarios, Sres. Raul C. Etcheverry and Co., are in treaty and anticipate closing the business, within the day for the sale of 5,000 novillos selected from a mob of 7,000, at \$250 each. This price is based on novillos giving 740 lbs. of clean meat.

An important sale of cows is announced a local Frigorífico having paid \$180 each for over 500 head to select from 1,100.

Mr. S. W. Burgin, left by Sunday's boat, to be present at the opening of the Sociedad Rural Uruguay, where he has consented to judge various classes of poultry and dogs.

Messrs. Law and Compton who were judges at the Palermo Show, left by last night's boat for Montevideo, where they will judge at the Agricultural Show.

Mr. Thomas Bett, has returned to the camp after being present at the successful auction sale of the produce from Cabaña "Santa Narcisa," General Belgrano.

OPENING OF ENGLISH PORTS FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF ARGENTINE CATTLE.

This Government has on many occasions moved in trying to influence the home Government in again opening certain ports for the introduction of this country's live-stock. It has been officially announced that at certain ports cattle from this country will be received into quarantine, where they will be slaughtered under the old regulations which allowed about fourteen days for slaughtering the shipment. Since the war began many new factors have to be considered such as the great rise in the price of cattle and the excessive *fletes* demanded for the conveyance of live-stock to Europe. The more economical freight in shipping dead, will make competition on the hoof, impossible for some time at least. The decree takes effect from September 21.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN SAN LUIS

CONDITIONS FAVOURABLE.

"Most favourable" is the report received concerning the agricultural and farming prospects in the most important districts in the Province of San Luis. Prices are firm for cattle and stock. In Villa Mercedes market sellings show the following good prices:—Oxen \$180 to 200, half-breeds \$122, cows \$135 to 155, young oxen and heifers \$38 to 75, sheep \$13. The agricultural prospects are also reported to be equally as promising, and in districts such as Villa Maria alone more than 100,000 hectares of land are already under wheat, barley, oats and flax. Last year sowings were but small. Although rain is required, it is stated that they are in excellent condition. Wheat in the districts north of El Mono, Naschel, Renca and Concoran is reported to be in better condition than in many other parts of the country.

POULTRY BREEDING

MR. BARGMAN REPLIES TO MR. HARDY.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—As regards Mr. Hardy's letter of Saturday last, it would take a longer time than I have at my disposal to deal fully with this gentleman's remarks, but there are a few points on which I may perhaps comment.

Mr. Hardy apparently holds that poultry breeding could go on perfectly well, even without the work of those who make their living by it. This argument hardly strikes me as sound; and it must surely be admitted that the professional has as much—if not more—right to criticise, than an amateur, no matter how thoroughly the latter may have studied the subject.

Mr. Hardy is incorrect in saying that I "entirely agreed" with Mr. Lambe, my wording being that I agreed with him "on many points," and I purposely refrained from commenting on any individual exhibit.

With regard to the Black Orpington Cockerel, to which Mr. Hardy refers as winner of the first prize at the "Royal Counties Show," held at Nottingham on the 29th June last. At this Show, the first prize was won by a bird exhibited by Mr. Bacchus, and catalogued at £1. If this bird was sold in trio for £50, it would seem that the trio was made up during the declaration of awards and the auction; and as such a procedure is entirely contrary to the rules of any show, I cannot conceive the possibility of it having been followed in this case. Perhaps Mr. Hardy would kindly confirm the title, place and date of the show he has in mind, especially as I cannot trace any trio class in the award list of the Royal Counties Show.

It certainly seems strange that a bird originally catalogued at £1 should subsequently be sold in trio for £50.

Mr. Hardy agrees that the poultry industry in Argentina is in its infancy, but adds that many children of today know more than the adults of former years. True, but Mr. Hardy surely cannot contend that the many years of practical experience of the British poultry farmer are overshadowed by the theoretical knowledge possessed by the amateur breeder in Argentina, no matter how complete the latter may be. Theory sometimes fails against practice.

However, personally I shall be happy to accept Mr. Hardy's invitation to visit his stocks of Leghorns and Rocks, when no doubt some nice birds will be viewed, though I can hardly anticipate seeing some of the best I have ever met. As for Mr. Lambe accompanying me, I cannot say; I knew he is a very, very busy man, but if he can spare time, I am sure he would be pleased to accompany me.—Yours, etc.,

DONALD C. BARGMAN.

ROSARIO DE SANTA FÉ

SLACKNESS IN THE PORT.

The port of Rosario Sta Fé is said to become daily slacker. An absolute paralysis is said to be creeping over it. Ships are few in the cereal trade, and the arrivals in cargo also compare badly with last year. Only almacén requisites are coming from Italy, and these in small quantities while from the U.S. a small quantity of agricultural elements only are noted. The bulk of arrivals are ships with coal, either British or American. So great has been the falling off that it is estimated that by the end of the year the port dues of Rosario will have diminished to the extent of \$4,000,000 as compared to last year.

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DO IT NOW

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CALASTREME & RATTI

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THE SUGAR HARVEST

A POOR OUTLOOK.

A careful study of the possibilities of this season's sugar output from the province of Tucuman has been made and which, as published, reveals the fact that the weather has seriously affected the harvest and as previously reported in these columns the prospects are none too bright. To begin with, the cane itself has been severely damaged by frost, which has not only considerably reduced the amount grown, but has caused what there is of it to be of a much inferior quality than usual. In general, the cane is impoverished. The last amount produced, on the latest estimates, is 17,000 kilos per hectare. Last year the amount was 32,000 kilos. Again the available produce from the cane is only six per cent.

The total harvest is estimated at 135,000 to 140,000 tons, while last year it amounted to 330,000 tons. So far as Tucuman is concerned in this harvest, there is but 90,000 tons available as against 278,000 of last year.

June 1 of this year showed stock on hand of 102,000 tons, of which 90,000 tons was refined sugar and the rest milled sugar. This amount is included in the 235,000 to 240,000 tons of this year's produce and as the average consumption is 210,000 to 220,000, it will be observed that this year's stock in hand will amount to about 20,000 tons, which is approximately only some 10 to 15 per cent above the consumption.

Sugar exportations from August 1, 1914, to August 1, 1915, have been 106,000 tons and the price between 150 to 160 pesos loaded and at the mill. Here is another point of interest concerning sugar prices. Before the war prices in Cuba ruled around 35 cents gold and to-day have risen to 120 cents gold, which is a rise of some 400 per cent.

With the exclusion of Russia the world's production of sugar is estimated at 15,300,000 tons and the consumption at 16,900,000. Thus the supply is some million and a half tons below the consumption. There is a further consideration necessary. Germany, Russia and Austria, will not be sending supplies to the open market this year, thus will the demand still further increase above the supply.

Some little time ago a tax of one cent per kilo was put upon the exportation of sugar, with a view to a return of \$1,800,000, but this amount will not be realised and again, apart from the poor harvest if a note is taken concerning the alcohol tax, it is possible that the same thing may happen with sugar as with alcohol and thus further reduce the export. One dollar per litre is the alcohol tax and the result of it shews a reduction of output from 35 to 17 million litres in 20 years.

Such taxes as these are a serious impediment in the way of natural development. The comment is freely made, that the wrong moment has been chosen for this sugar tax and that it will do much to jeopardise the future welfare of the trade.

ALONG THE B. A. P.

(By Our Special Representative.)

In Southern Cordoba, probably more than in any other part, the prevailing draught has retarded the bread; but the beneficial rain of last week has gladdened the hearts of the agriculturists, who now see favourable prospects. The rainfall, which was accompanied by very mild weather and lasted for the greater part of the day, was generally recorded as about 40 mm; and was considered as having saved the wheat in many parts of this zone. The earlier sowings appear to have "come away" all right, but later sowings on such a dry seed bed and no moisture to promote the growth have languished till the recent rain. I inspected many large areas which were beginning to show the beautiful green bread out of a very "cloddy" and badly handled class of soil. I asked the proprietor how the land had been worked, and he said no less than three harrowings had been given, but he recognised that the ground had been left very rough, which in this particular case was a somewhat light sandy class of soil, and without any clay or adhesive matter would have been very easily pulverised by "rolling." My friend admitted that better results which would have been obtained by pulverising and at the same time forming his soil, which retains the moisture and does not permit the draught to penetrate so freely. The question of expenses incurred by the extra "working" evidently did not meet with my friends' approval, though I hold that by harrowing less and passing a wide roller instead, the increased cost would be far counterbalanced by the improved crop, and better levelling of the soil, which is left shamelessly rough on many properties. Grass in the generality of cases was very bare, and many estancieros were giving a supplementary ration of alfalfa hay to the breeding stock. Several good mobs of steers were to be seen at various points, on very good pasture, which had evidently been thoughtfully reserved for the better fattening of these now most valuable animals. Considerable areas are still unfortunately under water, though nothing in comparison with what one sees on other lines in the Province of Buenos Aires. The roads leading to the stations appeared to be generally in very good condition, while the large number of motor cars at many stations testify to the general popularity of this means of locomotion. All grades of motors appear to be represented, though from private inquiries the light and ever reliable little "Ford" appears to be a very popular and handy car for the camp man. Agricultural prospects are very encouraging in this zone, and all storekeepers and others depending on the harvest anticipate favourable prospects.

THE NATIONAL SHOW

Sale of the Stock

Good Demand and Satisfactory Prices

SALES FOR AUG. 19

FIRM DEMAND FOR BULLS

Auction sales commenced yesterday with the products from La Josefina, the property of Señor Pedro T. Pages, and as the sale list shows, realised most satisfactory prices. Following the entries of Sr. Pages, came the San Blas lot, now for a number of years recognised as embracing many of the most celebrated strains of Shorthorn blood, possible to bring together. This lot also met a very firm trade, the top price being secured for "Umpire," which passed to the ownership of Sr. Lopez Lecuba, at the handsome figure of \$17,000. In affecting this notable sale Don Eduardo Bullrich demonstrates his exceptional abilities as an auctioneer in trying to effect the most advantageous sales for his clients. The forenoon sales concluded with the lot from San Blas. Sporting events distracted a certain part of the attendance in the afternoon, but this in no way was prejudicial to the bull sales which fortunately for sellers, continued with unabated confidence and enthusiasm, and some very good prices have to be recorded. The preparation and quality of the Retiro bulls, the property of Suc. Narciso Vivot, was very favourably commented on, and most satisfactory prices were realised, when brought under the hammer.

CONCURSO HIPICO

The interest in the affairs of the Sociedad Rural Argentina were increased yesterday afternoon, by the addition of several interesting sporting events. The first of these, the Premio Equitation, was decided in favour of "Hongroise," a six year old horse, the property of Señor M. Peña and presented by Cesar Peña. The second prize was taken by "Presidente" an eight year old horse, the property of Señor H. Peleson, and presented by Hector Peleson. The third was "York," a five year old, belonging to Major Fauché, and presented by Oscar Maldonado. There were 11 competitors, all of whom competed in the Show trials. The prizes were given for show trotting, galloping, and the like. The second contest was a steeplechase, consisting of eleven jumps (water jumps included) also, for animals presented by members of the Hurlingham Club, the Sociedad Rural, Jockey Club, Club Hipico Argentino, and resulted in "Pistola" securing the honours, second "Aviador," third "Indio."

The winner was presented by Lieut. Acuña, who received much applause. Time 1.5. "Pistola" is a nine year old. Fernandez Bazan presented the second an eleven year old, the property of Capt. Righetti, and "Indio," eight years, was presented by Lieut. Trotz. The event was enthusiastically received.

Judges: Messrs. Manuel Ocampo, Parravicini, Hasperg and Dr. Anchorena; Secretary, Molina Campos; Timekeeper, Carlos Campos.

SALES

ADOLFO BULLRICH & Co.

On account of Sr. Pedro T. Pages, "La Josefina," Chascomus:

1 Shorthorn bull, "Sanquhars Mowbry," sold to Sr. Felix G. de Alzaga, price \$7,000.

1 Shorthorn bull "Mendel Super-

ior," sold to Sr. Federico Martinez de Hoz, price \$12,500.

1 Shorthorn bull "Mendel Special," sold to Sr. Juan Ocampo, price \$7000.

1 Shorthorn bull "Sanquhars Blucher," sold to Sr. Casamiro Gomez, price \$8000.

1 Shorthorn bull "Mendel Adolphus," sold to Sr. Grant, price \$4500.

1 Shorthorn bull "Great Scot," sold to Sr. Ricardo Newton, price \$6000.

1 Shorthorn bull "Mendel Flying," sold to Sr. Celestino Fages, price \$5000.

1 Shorthorn bull "Ascot Bracken," sold to Sr. Manuel F. Arza, price \$6500.

1 Shorthorn bull "MacLennan Vulcan," sold to Sr. Adolfo Zuberbiller, price \$5500.

1 Shorthorn bull "Donald Vulcan," sold to Sr. Francisco Aispurud, price \$6000.

1 Shorthorn bull "Hand Rye Conqueror," sold to Dr. Ireneo Moras, price \$5000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Daisy Conqueror," sold to Sr. Antonio Robirosa, price \$5500.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Sargento Vignola," sold to Sr. Miguel Ardohain, price \$3500.

1 Shorthorn bull "Red Conqueror 2," sold to Srs. Boto and Altbabe, price \$5500.

1 Shorthorn bull "Great Conqueror," sold to Sr. Pedro Errecaborde, price \$7000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Fighting Vulcan," sold to Suc. Federico Roth, price \$4500.

1 Shorthorn bull "Oxford Prince," sold to Sres. Lamarca and Lavalle Cobo, price \$6200.

1 Shorthorn bull "George Newbery," sold to Drabble Bros, price \$5000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Briton Grand Vulcan," sold to "Las Petacas," price \$8000.

1 Shorthorn bull "Broad Vulcan," sold to Sr. José Poggia, price \$5200.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Mister Hopewell," sold to Suc. Federico Roth, price \$3500.

1 Shorthorn bull "Scotland Vulcan," sold to Sr. Gustavo Dehen, price \$4000.

1 Shorthorn bull "Blue and White Flag," sold to Suc. Federico Roth, price \$5000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "General Roca," sold to Sres. Arrieu Bros., price \$4200.

On account of the Suc. Gimenez Paz:

1 Shorthorn bull "Storm Signal," sold to Sr. Juan Byrnes, price \$13,000.

1 Shorthorn bull "Umpire," sold to Sr. Ramon Lopez Lecube, price \$17,000.

1 Shorthorn bull "Benedict's Star," sold to Sr. Lorenzo Torres, price \$12,000.

1 Shorthorn bull "Momento," sold to Sr. Ramon Vecini, price \$7500.

1 Shorthorn bull "Shylock 57," sold to Sr. Felix de Alzaga, price \$5500.

1 Shorthorn bull "Benedict Prince," sold to Sr. Torres Iladina, price \$3500.

1 Shorthorn bull "Proud Benedict," sold to Sr. Juan Marriescurena, price \$3700.

1 Shorthorn bull "Another Benedict," sold to Dr. Juan Roth, price \$3000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "All Blue," sold to Sr. Juan Marriescurena, price \$4000.

1 Shorthorn bull "San Blas Flourish," sold to Sr. Martin Murphy, price \$7500.

1 Shorthorn bull "Ramson 3," sold to Sr. Juan Marriescurena, price \$4000.

1 Shorthorn bull "Ornament 2," sold to Sr. Juan F. Berluc, price \$3500.

Cabaña 'Lujan' y 'Las Hermanas'

= DE =

R. HERRERA VEGAS É HIJOS

LUJAN, F.C.S.

J. M. GUTIERREZ, F.C.S.

Carneros Lincoln y Oxford Down.

Toros Hereford y Durham. :: ::

FLORIDA 832 - BUENOS AIRES

SALES FOR AUGUST 20.

BIDDING BRISK

At yesterday's auction, bidding was brisk, and values were well sustained. The principal Cabañas to be represented in the ring were: San José, the property of Señor Bernardo Wirsch; San Juan, belonging to Señor Leonardo Pereyra. The products of both these establishments were entrusted to the Messrs. Bullrich, while a considerable part of the large consignment from El Dorado, the property of Señor Alberto E. Castex, were disposed of before lunch. The latter consignment were in the hands of the Messrs. Iriondo, who were unfortunate in taking over the ring just as a considerable part of the public were leaving for lunch. Notwithstanding this unfortunate disadvantage, very satisfactory prices were obtained, especially for those animals sold after lunch. The bulls from El Dorado were well brought out and shown to advantage in the ring. In the afternoon the attendance of interested spectators was very large, and bidding was brisk. One of the features of the afternoon sales was the spirited competition for Sanquhars Vulcan Santa Ana, the property of Señor Pablo Spinola, which was claimed, amidst applause, by Messrs. Nicolas Bruzzoni and Sons at the handsome price of \$13,500. Trade throughout was firm and most satisfactory from a seller's point of view.

The following is the complete sale list:—

ADOLFO BULLRICH and CO.

On account of Señor Bernardo Wirsch, San José, Roberto Cano:—

1 Shorthorn bull, "Remo 16," sold to Srs. Lanusse and Olasiegui, price \$3700.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Remo 14," sold to Sr. Manuel Molinero, price \$3000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Royal Ashley 3," sold to Sr. Francisco Sazretti, price \$1900.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Royal Ashley 12," sold to Srs. Milhura Bros., price \$1700.

1 Shorthorn bull, "King 5," sold to Sr. José Garie, price \$2300.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Barrington Boy 28," Srs. Barrio Bros and Lanfranchi, price \$1800.

On account of Señor Leonardo Pereyra, San Juan, Quilmes:—

1 Shorthorn bull, "Quilmes Shen-

1 Shorthorn bull "Primrose Duke," sold to Srs. Botti and Althabe, price \$4700.

1 Shorthorn bull "Royal Banner," sold to Sres. Bunge and Born, price \$4500.

1 Shorthorn bull "Conductor," sold to Sres. Dorado Bros., price \$3000.

1 Shorthorn bull "Pat Conrad," sold to Srs. Chiappi Bros. price \$3700.

1 Shorthorn bull "Climax 2," sold to Sr. Santiago Lastra, price \$2600.

1 Shorthorn bull "Enterprise," sold to Sr. Juan Mariscurena, price \$3800.

ley 5," sold to Sr. Pedro S. Pages, price \$11,000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Quilmes Victory," sold to Srs. Murino and Sons, price \$8000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Royal Victor," sold to Sr. Juan Lalor, price \$8000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Imperial Proud Victor," sold to Sr. Roberto Marsia, price \$5000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Quilmes Augustus 2," sold to Sr. Juan Couvert, price \$3000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Quilmes Collynie Pride," sold to Sr. Manuel V. Arza, price \$6200.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Imperial Robertson Pride," sold to Sr. Juan Lalor, price \$3000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Quilmes Killacoona," sold to Sr. Pascual Palacia, price \$6500.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Quilmes Diamond," sold to Sr. La Pastoril, price \$6500.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Lora Victor," sold to Sr. Adolfo de Bruyn, price \$5500.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Victoria Favourite," sold to Sr. Pedro Erresalorde, price \$5000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Rollas Victor," sold to Sr. José de Apellaniz, price \$5100.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Ash Pan," sold to Sr. Pedro Gauduglia, price 6200.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Quilmes Royal Calomel," sold to Srs. Engelbert Hardt and Co., price \$6000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Quilmes Hope," sold to Sr. Maximo Perez, price \$4500.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Victor's Favourite," sold to Sr. Guillermo A. Aceredi, price \$3000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Centennial Dream," sold to Sr. José Vidal, price \$3300.

On account of Srs. Bartolomé Giocchin and Sons, Santa Aurelia-Meridiana V.:—

1 Shorthorn bull, "Golden Fame 24," sold to Sr. Faustino Pafuamonte, price \$10,900.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Grand Duke 1," sold to Sr. J. A. Campbell, price \$7000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Golden Fame 22," sold to Sr. Javier Laurenz, price \$5000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Royal Bustard," sold to Sr. Federico Grobby, price \$4000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Golden Fame 20," sold to Sr. Edwards Boynes, price \$3200.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Golden Fame 19," sold to Srs. Ituralde Bros., price \$3000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Golden Fame 26," sold to Sr. Aurdie del Torre, price \$3000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Diamond Red," sold to Sr. Jorge Ham, price \$2500.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Golden Light," sold to Sr. Benito Lejeron, price \$2300.

On account of Señores Nicolas Bruzzoni and Sons, La Esther, Esther:—

1 Shorthorn bull, "Colling's Coronet," sold to Sr. S. de Cobo, price \$7000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Harvieston Raja," sold to Sr. Patricio Smith, price \$5000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Prince of Fash-

ions 9," sold to Sr. Aurelio del Terro; price \$4500.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Lavender Calomel 49," sold to Sr. Manuel Molinari, price \$3000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Lavender Calomel 48," sold to Sr. Guillermo Seri, price \$2500.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Harrieston Rajah 10," sold to Sr. Narcisso Gargamino, price \$2500.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Lavender Calomel 47," sold to Sr. Guillermo Elliot, price \$2000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Harvieston Rajah 16," sold to Sr. Augustin Belaustique, price \$2100.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Lavender Calomel 53," sold to Sr. José Inispoint, price \$1800.

On account of Messrs. C. E. and B. Duggan, Cabaña Sittyton, Duggan:

1 Shorthorn bull, "Prince Collynie 13," sold to Sr. Teodore de Bury, price \$7500.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Champion Nonpareil," sold to Sr. Juan Macdonald, price \$4500.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Gold Clip," sold to Sr. Eduardo Boynes, price \$7200.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Orange Prince," sold to Sra. Angla N. de Pastame, price \$4700.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Gold Reef," sold to Sr. Christopher Hofe, price \$4000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Ascot Stamp 16," sold to Srs. Suc. de Salzur, price \$4000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Gold Ring," sold to Sr. Alyandro Laredo, price \$3600.

MESSRS. IRIONDO AND COY.

On account of Señor Alberto E. Castex, El Dorado, Vedia:—

1 Shorthorn bull, "Dorado Pride," sold to Sr. Enrique Santamarina, price \$13,000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "First of All," sold to Sr. Jacob Schindt, price \$7,200.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Earl of Yewden F," sold to Sr. José Indart, price \$6200.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Equinox," sold to Sr. Julio Gananglia, price \$3300.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Earl of Yewden 8," sold to Srs. Bueno Hnos. and Laufranco, price \$4000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Meteor," sold to Sr. Juan B. Reheto, price \$4500.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Adams," sold to Sr. Benjamin Barreto, price \$3000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Earl of Yewdon 5," sold to Sr. Geronini Roca, price \$8200.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Rear Admiral," sold to Sra. Augustina Luro de Sansinenna, price \$4000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "The Swordsman," sold to Sr. Eduardo Virne, price \$3800.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Red Prince," sold to Sr. Francisco Cobo, price \$1800.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Viceroy," sold to Sr. Miguel Figueroa, price \$3900.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Earl of Yewdon 6," sold to Sr. Miguel Aizpurrua, price \$2700.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Young Earl," sold to Sna. Pastora S. de Varsi, price \$3800.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Montedonico," sold to Chavarri, price \$2900.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Young Barclay," sold to Sr. Benjamin Barreto, price \$3100.

1 Shorthorn bull, "The White Knight," sold to Srs. Mathew and Co., price \$1900.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Winston," sold to Sr. Sobral, price \$1600.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Tip Top," sold to Chavarri, price \$2000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Lucky Lad," sold to Sr. Lliberto Gibson, price \$2000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Bashful Hero," sold to Srs. Boero Bros. and Laufranco, price \$1700.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Happy Earl," sold to Sr. Anlagastl, price \$2000.

On account of Señor Pablo Spinola, Cabaña Italica, Lomas de Zamorra.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Sanquhars Vulcan St. Ana," sold to Srs. Nicolas Bruzzoni and Sons, price \$13,500.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Pride of Tees 55," sold to Srs. Tomas Devoto and Co., price \$2700.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Minmore Quirnal

12," sold to Srs. José Valeri Gastamide, price \$3000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Minmore Quirnal 14," sold to Sr. Ricardo Gaviña, price \$1700.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Minmore Quirinal 18," sold to Sr. Juan Beheran, price \$1600.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Pride of Tees 71," sold to Sr. Bernardo Beistche," price \$1600.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Sir Gilmer," sold to Srs. Bobio Bros., price \$3200.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Provost," sold to Sr. Luis G. Lanusse, price \$4100.

On account of Señor M. A. Martinez de Hoz, Chapadmalal:—

1 Shorthorn bull, "Prince Rupert," sold to Sr. Adolfo Luro, price \$18,500.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Cock of the North," sold to Sr. Juan Peynal, price \$6500.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Lord Cluny 3," sold to Sr. José Drysdale, price \$8000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Royal Duke," sold to Sr. Casamino Gomez, price \$4500.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Celtic Baron," sold to Sr. Benjamin Zorilla, price \$5700.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Cupid 3," sold to Sr. Rudolfo Bunge, price \$3000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "May Star 2," sold to Srs. Rossi and Palacios, price \$2200.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Albion 3," sold to Srs. Drabble Bros., price \$7000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Sir George 1," sold to Sr. Luis Ferrari, price \$4000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Golden Sunrise," sold to Sr. D. Mujica, price \$2500.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Prince Royal 1," sold to Sr. Benjamin Zorilla, price \$4200.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Count Alfred 1," sold to Sr. Julio O'Dwyer, price \$4200.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Earl of Cluny," sold to Srs. Drabble Bros., price \$3500.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Favourite 1," sold to Sr. José Vidal, price \$3400.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Madician 1," sold to Sr. José D. Noguera, price \$3200.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Judge 1," sold to Sr. Eduardo Paillette, price \$3000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Flagstaff," sold to Sr. Gabriel Olariaga, price \$2400.

(THURSDAY.)

On account of Señor Julio Peña, La Fortuna, Bosch:—

1 Shorthorn bull, "Superb," sold to Francisco and Arturo Idoia Molina, price \$18,000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Hoar Frost," sold to Sr. Juan Martin, price \$10,500.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Surprise," sold to Sr. Eduardo Cabain, price \$5000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Twin Roan," sold to Sr. Faustino Ripamonte, price \$3000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Sir John," sold to Sr. Ines Salas de Cobo, price \$7000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Belens Cream," sold to Sr. Ponce de Leon, price \$7500.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Ving Gwynne," sold to Sr. Nicasio Etcheparebordd," price \$4,000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Bright Juan," sold to Sr. Hector Cobo, price \$4500.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Belen's Luck," sold to Sr. Juan Ocampo, price \$5700.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Belen's Champion," sold to Sr. Juan Ocampo, price \$4000.

On account of Suc. Narciso Vinot, El Retiro, Villanueva:—

1 Shorthorn bull, "Paragon," sold to Sr. Juan B. Boero, price \$21,000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Highland Chief," sold to Sr. Matias Errazuriz, price \$15,000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Criddingston Conqueror," sold to Sr. Juan Duggan, price \$9500.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Liveryman," sold to Sr. Antonio Roca, price \$10,500.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Royalist," sold to Sr. Juan Otilio, price \$6000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Bondman," sold to Las Petacas, price \$6000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Inspector," sold to Col. Urquiza, price \$3000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Gold Dust," sold to Sr. Teodoro de Bary, price \$4500.

SALES FOR AUG. 21.

The commencement of the sales on Saturday was marked by a tendency on part of the buyers to have their animals cheaper, and consequently trade was somewhat slower and bids more difficult to get. The demand improved somewhat as the sales proceeded, and expositors were quite satisfied with the prices realised. The most noteworthy lot to pass through the ring was the very level, well-brought out lot from Cabaña Azcuenaga, which property has for a considerable number of years earned a very high reputation, not alone for its high class animals, but also for their excellent preparation. The afternoon sales were well attended despite the rain, and a good selling trade was experienced.

MORE EXPEDITIOUS SELLING.

English judges are yearly brought here to demonstrate the English ideals of the various classes of domestic animals imported from that country. Not only is the adoption of English systems of benefit in this direction, but could also be advantageously adopted for the disposal of the animals at auction. There is no gain-saying the fact that most excessive expenses are incurred due to the time the animals are retained in the yard, while the most valuable time of many business men is wasted waiting for certain animals or lots to enter the ring. The salesmen may not be directly to blame for this state of affairs, but that does not alter the fact that some more expeditious system is urgently required for the more rapid disposal of the animals at auction. Why not have two rings and submit different classes of stock, thereby enabling interested parties to attend both rings as circumstances require?

ADOLFO BULLRICH AND CO.

On account of C. E. and B. Duggan, Cabaña Sittyton, Estacion Duggan:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Gold Fame, sold to Sr. Pedro Sarciat at \$3600.

1 Shorthorn bull, Crocus Plover, sold to Sr. Benjamin Zorrilla at \$4000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Gold Dust, sold to Srs. Boero Bros and Lanfranchi at \$3100.

1 Shorthorn bull, Orange Pure, sold to Sra. Catalina P. de Brown at \$3500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Don Llowrie, sold to Srs. Perez and Ipharragurri at \$2900.

1 Shorthorn bull, Orange Pip, sold to Sr. Martin Larrumbe at \$2000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Orange Duke, sold to Sr. Samuel Anasagasti at \$110.

1 Shorthorn bull, Gold Mine, sold to Sr. Raul Etcheverry at \$1600.

1 Shorthorn bull, Gold Tip, sold to Sr. Adolfo Zuberbuhler at \$2100.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Mentor," sold to Sr. Eduardo Paillette, price \$3200.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Nobleman," sold to Sr. Benjamin Zorrilla, price \$4000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Beardsman," sold to Sr. Juan E. de la Fuente, price \$4100.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Golden Shamrock," sold to Sra. Maria J. de Pre-dere, price \$4200.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Rufus," sold to Sr. Juan Roth, price \$3200.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Royal Chief," sold to Srs. Franchino and Lupotti, price \$3600.

1 Shorthorn bull, "General Hector," sold to Sr. Juan Lerregle, price \$4200.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Robin Hood," sold to Sr. W. J. Grand, price \$3800.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Eytan Crown," sold to Srs. Quintana and Co., price \$7000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Weathercock," sold to Srs. Henderson and Co., price \$4800.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Seafield," sold to Sr. Julian Frers, price \$3600.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Delhi," sold to Sr. Santiago Lastria, price \$2500.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Just in Time," sold to Sr. Luis G. Lanusse, price \$3100.

On account of Sr. Alfredo F. de Urquiza, Las Palmas, Las Palmas:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Viceroy of Broadhooks, sold to Sr. Ricardo Newton at \$5700.

1 Shorthorn bull, Vigo of Duchess Nancy, sold to Sr. Juan Gregoria Girade at \$4500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Corelli of Mantaline, sold to Sr. Alberto Naon at \$5200.

1 Shorthorn bull, Victorious of Europa, sold to Sr. José E. Uriburu at \$3000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Cyrano of Mantalini, sold to Dr. Facundo Largaia at \$2700.

1 Shorthorn bull, Duke of Mantalini, sold to Sr. Arturo Egaña at \$3400.

1 Shorthorn bull, Colling of Mantalini, sold to Srs. Boero Bros. and Lanfranchi at \$2900.

1 Shorthorn bull, King of Mantalini, sold to Sr. José Luis Castamante at \$3000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Collings Scottish Prince, sold to Sr. José J. Beristayn at \$2000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Champion of Mantalini, sold to Sr. José Luis Bustamante at \$2000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Chief of Mantalini, sold to Sr. Juan J. Chanat at \$2800.

On account of Sr. Villate Olaguer, Cabaña Azcuenaga, Olivos:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Victor Royal, sold to Sr. Eugenio Alvear at \$5200.

1 Shorthorn bull, Waterloo Conqueror 2nd, sold to Sr. Gustavo Barreto at \$4000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Waterloo Warrior, sold to Sr. Teodoro de Bary at \$5200.

1 Shorthorn bull, Royal Charmer, sold to Suc. de Salazar at \$4300.

1 Shorthorn bull, Cardinal, sold to Sr. Salvador Viale at \$5500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Azcuenaga Regent, sold to Srs. Degregory Bros. at \$4000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Duke of Azcuenaga, sold to Sr. Ramon Benegas at \$3000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Spicy Victor, sold to Sr. Roberto Dowdall at \$4000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Protector, sold to Sr. José Beristayn at \$2700.

1 Shorthorn bull, Field Marshal, sold to Sr. Guillermo Seré at \$3200.

1 Shorthorn bull, Roan Victor, sold to Sr. Guillermo Seré at \$3500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Intendente Azcuenaga, sold to Sr. Guillermo Seré at \$5100.

1 Shorthorn bull, Roan Rover, sold to Sr. Gali Llorente at \$3700.

1 Shorthorn bull, Juez de Paz, sold to Sr. Guillermo Seré at \$3000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Florentino 3rd, sold to Sr. Antonio Eandi at \$3100.

On account of Sr. José M. Malbran, San Juan, Guanaco:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Proud Favourite, sold to Srs. Franchino Lupatti at \$5600.

1 Shorthorn bull, Favourite Ruby, sold to Sr. Santos Gutierrez at \$5000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Favourite King, sold to Sra. Catalina F. de Pearson at \$3500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Commander Favourite, sold to Sr. A. Prenderhorst at \$3000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Broadhooks Favourite, sold to Sr. Sebastian Casta at \$3500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Royal Favourite, sold to Sr. L. Colombet at \$3600.

1 Shorthorn bull, Laughton Baron 6, sold to Srs. Ferrari and Copello at \$2400.

1 Shorthorn Bull, Roan Favourite, sold to Sr. Jaime Vieyra at \$2100.

1 Shorthorn bull, Laughton Baron 46, sold to Sr. O. Duckwitz at \$1900.

1 Shorthorn bull, Favourite Marquis, sold to Sr. F. Hourcade at \$2100.

1 Shorthorn bull, Laughton Baron 22, sold to Sr. J. Bernasconi at \$2500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Chiddington 76, sold to Sr. Eduardo Brignes at \$1700.

On account of Sr. Guillermo Alston, La Carlota, Remeco:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Carlota's Rose

Baron 5, sold to Sres. Boero Bros. and Lanfranchi at \$2800.

1 Shorthorn bull, Carlota's Rose Baron 7, sold to Sr. M. Larumbe at \$1800.

1 Shorthorn bull, Carlota's Rose Baron 13, sold to Sr. E. Maguire at \$2300.

1 Shorthorn bull, Carlota's Rose Baron 2, sold to Sr. Eduardo Brignes at \$1600.

On account of Sres. A. and E. Aguirre, El Chaja, Monsalvo.—

1 Shorthorn bull, Achili 3, sold to Sr. Miguel Echeperre at \$5200.

1 Shorthorn bull, Sikh, sold to Sra. Ana B. de Caseaux at \$2600.

1 Shorthorn bull, Parsee, sold to Sr. Eduardo Maguire at \$3900.

MESSRS. YRIONDO AND CO.

On account of Sr. Alberto de Bary—
1 Shorthorn bull, Lunático de Esparitillar, sold to Sr. Juan J. Baurin at \$7700.

1 Shorthorn bull, Famous of Esparitillar, sold to Sr. Juan Aphega at \$2700.

1 Shorthorn bull, Ministro of Esparitillar, sold to Sr. Cesar Gonzalez Guerrero at \$3600.

1 Shorthorn bull, Bellaco of Esparitillar, sold to Sres. Perez and Ipharaguirre at \$3100.

1 Shorthorn bull, Leader of Esparitillar, sold to Sres. Boero Bros. and Lanfranco at \$3400.

1 Shorthorn bull, Tiberio of Esparitillar, sold to Sr. Jaime Vieyra at \$3200.

1 Shorthorn bull, Lucero of Esparitillar, sold to Sr. Benjamin Barreto at \$2800.

1 Shorthorn bull, Lavender of Esparitillar, sold to Sr. Juan Aphega at \$2300.

1 Shorthorn bull, Almirante of Esparitillar, sold to Sr. Francisco Achirica at \$2100.

1 Shorthorn bull, Jubilee of Esparitillar, sold to Est. and Colony Walker at \$2000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Bleriot of Esparitillar, sold to Cia. La Economia at \$1400.

1 Shorthorn bull, Best of Esparitillar, sold to Sr. Joaquin Madariaga at \$2700.

1 Shorthorn bull, Little of Esparitillar, sold to Sr. Pedro Tornout at \$1500.

On account of Sr. Manuel Fraga, La Candelaria, Salvador Maria.—

1 Shorthorn bull, Blooming Star, sold to Sr. Jaime Vignes at \$3000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Scottish Fancy, sold to Sr. Juan Marti at \$2200.

1 Shorthorn bull, Claret Cup, sold to Sr. Aurelio del Cerro at \$2100.

1 Shorthorn bull, Beauty Star, sold to Sr. Raul Echeverry at \$1800.

1 Shorthorn bull, Lily Boy, sold to Sr. Eduardo Brigne at \$1700.

1 Shorthorn bull, Royal Day, sold to Sres. Boero Hnos. and Lanfranco at \$1700.

SALES FOR AUG. 23

At yesterday's sales no lots of conspicuous merit were presented, but trade has to be quoted firmer than any of the preceding sales. Estancieros appeared to have been waiting for a good class of camp bulls before operating, and in consequence a very firm demand was experienced. The attendance was not nearly as large as at the previous auctions, but every one round the ring appeared to be interested in the acquisition of bulls.

The following is the complete list of yesterday's sales:—

ADOLFO BULLRICH AND CO.

On account of Sres. R. C. Etcheverry and Co., La Celia, Navarro:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Baron Oxford 55, sold to Sres. Ramos Mejia y Bengolea at \$16,500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Baron Oxford 48, sold to Suc. de Aureliano Bosch at \$5,000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Baron Oxford 54, sold to Sr. Diego de Alvear at \$6000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Baron Oxford 46, sold to Sr. Eduardo Gamen at \$2900.

1 Shorthorn bull, Baron Oxford 41, sold to Sra. Ana P. de Elizagaray at \$5000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Majestic, sold to Sr. Benjamin Zorrilla at \$3500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Sanquihars Waterloo, sold to Sr. Luciano Lopez at \$2600.

1 Shorthorn bull, Aristocrat 2, sold to Sra. Maria S. L. de Goñi at \$7500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Mirror 4, sold to Sr. F. M. Trelles at \$1500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Baron Oxford 61, sold to Sr. Juan Bancalari at \$2300.

1 Shorthorn bull, Baron Oxford 63, sold to Sr. Juan M. Albolguirre at \$3200.

1 Shorthorn bull, Aristocrat 4, sold to Sr. Ramon Izaguirre at \$2400.

1 Shorthorn bull, Golden Hind, sold to Sres. Botti and Althabe at \$1800.

1 Shorthorn bull, Mirror 2, sold to Sr. Bernardo Cristeche at \$2000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Climber, sold to Sr. Juan Pedro Passicot at \$2100.

1 Shorthorn bull, Aristocrat 8, sold to Sr. Juan Bancalari at \$2100.

1 Shorthorn bull, Aristocrat 11, sold to Sr. Ramon A. Beltran at \$1800.

On account of Reid Estancias Ltd., Los Trebolares, Trebolares:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Decorator, sold to Sr. Carlos Boero at \$5500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Logic, sold to Drabble Bros. at \$4000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Hassar, sold to Sr. Juan B. Laffouret at \$3800.

1 Shorthorn bull, Delicenter, sold to Sr. Rafael Crespo at \$2900.

1 Shorthorn bull, Legislator, sold to Sr. Manuel Miguez at \$2600.

1 Shorthorn bull, Laureate, sold to Sr. Manuel Miguez at \$2900.

1 Shorthorn bull, Halberdier, sold to Sr. Niel Black at \$2400.

1 Shorthorn bull, Haymarket, sold to Sr. Francisco Lopez Seci at \$2700.

1 Shorthorn bull, Lictor, sold to Sr. Jacinto Fuentes at \$1700.

On account of Sres. R. C. Etcheverry and Co., La Celia, Navarro:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Aristocrat 12, sold to Sr. Antonio Aragones at \$4100.

1 Shorthorn bull, Aristocrat 5, sold to Sr. Agustin de Elia at \$3500.

On account of Sr. Lorenzo Casey, Las Lillas, Lujan:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Lavender Prince, sold to Sr. Becker at \$4900.

1 Shorthorn bull, Dorme Lal, sold to Sr. Simon Tristeche at \$2600.

1 Shorthorn bull, Golden Treasure, sold to Sres. Giralt y Amadea Lastra at \$1600.

On account of Sr. H. C. Fenwick, Los Molles, San José de la Esquina:—

1 bull, Christian of Molles 2, sold to Sres. Caso, Ferrando and Copello at \$2000.

On account of Cia. Rural Bremen, Cochicó, Guaminí:—

1 Polled Angus bull, Baron Edward 99, sold to Sr. H. von Bernard at \$2400.

On account of Sr. Carlos A. Brown, Marion, Volta:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Pride of Strength, sold to Sra. Viuda de Iturraspe at \$5000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Favourite Prince, sold to Sr. Guillermo Mac Innes at \$3500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Favourite Blucher sold to Sr. Becker at \$3200.

1 Shorthorn bull, Favourite Augusto, sold to Drabble Bros. at \$2700.

1 Shorthorn bull, Favourite Ruby, sold to Sres. Gustavo y Teófilo Effens at \$1600.

On account of Messrs. Peralta Alvear Bros., Cabaña 19 de Agosto, Videla Dorna:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Lancer Bean, sold to Sr. Niel Black at \$1600.

On account of Messrs. Fco. and Arturo Idoia Molina, Cabaña La Plata, San Agustin:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Bronce 47, sold to Sr. Juan Monclar at \$4500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Bronce 40, sold to Sr. José T. Goenaga at \$5000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Bronce 33, sold to Sra. viuda de Iturralde at \$3500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Bronce 17, sold to Sr. Miguel P. Salaberry at \$3600.

1 Shorthorn bull, Bronce 30, sold to Sres. Dasso and Ferrando Lopez at \$2500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Bronce 39, sold to Col. Alfredo de Urquiza at \$3600.

1 Shorthorn bull, Bronce 56, sold to Sr. Gustavo Barreta at \$3800.

1 Shorthorn bull, Bronce 55, sold to Sr. B. Zorrilla at \$4000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Bronce 38, sold to Sr. Juan J. Mujica at \$4000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Bronce 53, sold to Sr. Norberto Thabarri at \$2900.

1 Shorthorn bull, Bronce 52, sold to Sr. Juan J. Barthe at \$2500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Bronce 57, sold to Sr. Esteban Dasso at \$2600.

1 Shorthorn bull, Bronce 60, sold to Sr. F. Lage at \$1800.

1 Shorthorn bull, Bronce 59, sold to Sres. Iturralde Bros. at \$2600.

1 Shorthorn bull, Bronce 63, sold to Sr. Norberto Ipaharri at \$2200.

1 Shorthorn bull, Bronce 62, sold to Sr. Juan Row at \$3500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Bronce 67, sold to Sr. Jorge Ham at \$2400.

1 Shorthorn bull, Bronce 68, sold to Sr. José Indart at \$2400.

1 Shorthorn bull, Bronce 78, sold to Sr. Pedro Turrique at \$2000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Bronce 81, sold to Sr. Jorge Ham at \$2400.

1 Shorthorn bull, Newton Stone 18, sold to Sr. Pascual Palma at \$2000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Bronce 88, sold to Sr. Jorge Ham at \$2500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Bronce 85, sold to Sr. Lorenzo Aguirre at \$2200.

1 Shorthorn bull, Bronce 89, sold to Sr. Federico G. Lomax at \$1900.

1 Shorthorn bull, Newton Stone 54, sold to Sr. Manuel Moreno at \$1600.

1 Shorthorn bull, Newton Stone 53, sold to Sr. Eduardo Brynes at \$1600.

1 Shorthorn bull, Newton Stone 57, sold to Degregory Bros. at \$1200.

1 Shorthorn bull, Bronce 93, sold to Sr. Antonio Raffo at \$1400.

1 Shorthorn bull, Newton Stone 59, sold to Sr. Raul Etcheverry at \$1200.

On account of Messrs. Chapar Bros. Cabaña Chacabuco, Gral. Belgrano:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Swain, sold to Sr. Patricio Smith at \$4500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Short Rock, sold to Sr. D. Franz at \$2300.

1 Shorthorn bull, Adrie, sold to Sr. Pedro Errecaborde at \$3000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Comet, sold to Sr. Manuel Miguez at \$1800.

1 Shorthorn bull, Cromwell, sold to Sres. Dasso, Fernandez and Tofelli at \$2400.

1 Shorthorn bull, Ascott Stuart, sold to Sres. Boero Bros. at \$2400.

1 Shorthorn bull, Adviser, sold to Sr. Jorge Ham at \$2900.

1 Shorthorn bull, Sarmiento, sold to Sres. Lanusse and Olasiereguy at \$1200.

On account of Messrs. A. and E. Aguirre and Co., Santa Narcisa, General Belgrano:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Prince Alexander,

sold to Messrs. Gibson Bros. at \$2600.

1 Shorthorn bull, Emblem, sold to Sr. Juan J. Mujica at \$2800.

1 Shorthorn bull, Ameer, sold to Sr. Joaquín Molaska at \$2200.

On account of Sr. José A. Newton, San Ramon, Fair:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Topsman, sold to Sr. B. Alberdi at \$4300.

1 Shorthorn bull, Calabash, sold to Sr. Juan Kelly at \$2300.

1 Shorthorn bull, Caliph, sold to Sres. Boero Bros. and Lanfranco at \$2500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Brampton, sold to Sres. Boero Bros. and Lanfranco at \$2300.

1 Shorthorn bull, Aspirant, sold to Sr. E. Iturralde at \$1800.

1 Shorthorn bull, Rustic, sold to Suc. J. Menta at \$2000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Aportman, sold to Sr. Eduardo Brynes at \$1700.

1 Shorthorn bull, Victory, sold to Sr. Juan Kelly at \$2000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Trafalgar, sold to Sr. Esteban Dasso at \$1900.

On account of Sres. Ramos Mexia and Bengolea, Miraflores, Seguro:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Reliance, sold to Sr. B. Tarrikat at \$2500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Jolliffe, sold to Sr. Andrés Piaggio at \$1900.

1 Shorthorn bull, Old Tom Gin, sold to Sr. José Uriburu at \$2800.

1 Shorthorn bull, Manfred, sold to Sr. Jorge Low at \$2000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Fairfat Hero, sold to Sr. Antonio Egaña at \$2100.

1 Shorthorn bull, Darwin, sold to Sr. José Garret at \$1900.

1 Shorthorn bull, Knight of Miraflores, sold to Sr. M. Miguez at \$1800.

1 Shorthorn bull, Alphonso, sold to Sr. R. Etcheverry at \$1600.

1 Shorthorn bull, Aladin, sold to Sr. Javier Laurenz at \$1400.

On account of Sr. Ricardo Hogg, El Ombú, Vicente Casares:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Ascott Ranger 42, sold to Sr. Jorge Low at \$1850.

The total sales realised \$281,650.

SALES FOR AUG. 24

LARGE ATTENDANCE: FIRM PRICE

The sales were well patronised by a large concourse of interested spectators; and competition for all classes of bulls was animated. The better quality animals would possibly be relatively cheaper than the general run of animals presented at yesterday's auction. Messrs. P. and G. Hughes, La Inca, secured the very satisfactory average of \$3311 for 13 bulls sold. This was a very level lot, of well bred bulls and deserved the satisfactory trade they experienced.

The following is the complete sale list:

MESSRS. BULLRICH AND Co.

On account of Señores A. A. and J. Diehl, "La Criolla," Chacabuco.

1 Shorthorn bull, King Ilec 26, sold to Sr. Ricardo Aldao, at \$2700.

1 Shorthorn bull King Ilec 25, sold to Sr. Juan B. Beheran, at \$1900.

1 Shorthorn bull King Ilec 39, sold to Sr. Juan T. Lopez, at \$2300.

1 Shorthorn bull, King Ilec 34, sold to Sr. Emilio C. Coquet, at \$1900.

1 Shorthorn bull, King Ilec 28, sold to Sres. Coquet and Lisiaga, at \$1800.

1 Shorthorn bull, King Ilec 27, sold to Sr. Martín Villanueva, at \$1600.

On account of Sr. Silvano Bouson, Deheza, Papin:—

1 Shorthorn bull Colling's Chief 78, sold to Sr. Pedro Souret, at \$1800.

1 Shorthorn bull, Allarston Marksman 66, sold to Sr. Salvador Perez, at \$2000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Allarston Marksman 64, sold to Sr. Eduardo Brynes, at \$1600.

1 Shorthorn bull, Allarston Marksman 76, sold to Sr. Pedro Souret, at \$1600.



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1 Shorthorn bull Bold Butterfly 18, sold to Sr. Eduardo Brynes, at \$1600.
1 Shorthorn bull, Bold Butterfly 20, sold to Sr. Bernardo Duhan, at \$1800.
1 Shorthorn bull Bold Butterfly 26, sold to Sr. Samuel Anasagasti, at \$1900.
1 Shorthorn bull Bold Butterfly 24, sold to Sr. Samuel Anasagasti, at \$1800.

On account of Señor Pedro Torres, San Enrique, Pergamino:

1 Shorthorn bull, Bashful Prince, sold to Sr. Pedro G. Mendez, at \$1400.
1 Shorthorn bull Atahulpa, sold to Sr. Juan José Mujica, at \$2200.

On account of Sr. Juan B. Boero, Cabaña Aurora, San Jorge:
1 Shorthorn bull, Boers Confessor, sold to Sr. Gustavo Barreto, at \$3500.

On account of Sr. F. A. Martinez de Hoz, "El Araza," Castelli:

1 Shorthorn bull Cabin 2, sold to Sr. Antonio Terranova, at \$2300
1 Shorthorn bull, Rufus 13, sold to Sres. Barreto Bros., at \$2100.
1 Shorthorn bull, Rufus 21, sold to Sr. Eduardo Brynes, at \$1700.
1 Shorthorn bull Rufus 12, sold to Sr. Antonio Raffo, at \$1300.
1 Shorthorn bull Rufus 14, sold to Sres. Mihura Bros., at \$1500.

On account of Messrs. P. and G. Hughes, "El Inca," Bonafacio:

1 Shorthorn bull, Proud Fancy, sold to Sr. Pedro Estanguet, at \$8000.
1 Shorthorn bull Viola's Pride, sold to Sr. Pedro Estanguet, at \$8000.
1 Shorthorn bull Fearnought, sold to Sres. Enrique H. Ansades and Sons, at \$5200.
1 Shorthorn bull Secret Signal, sold to Sr. Robert Hope, at \$3000.
1 Shorthorn bull Cherry Wake, sold to Sr. Pedro Estanguet, at \$3700.
1 Shorthorn bull Troubadour, sold to Sr. Pascual Groudina at \$2900.
1 Shorthorn bull Spendthrift, sold to Sr. Walter Naughton at \$2600.
1 Shorthorn bull Trusty Inca, sold to Sr. Robert Hope, at \$3600.
1 Shorthorn bull The Bard, sold to Sr. Enrique Gath, at \$3000.
1 Shorthorn bull Broadhook's Duke, sold to Sr. Juan Lalor, at \$2600.
1 Shorthorn bull Gilted Victor, sold to Sr. Juan O'Farrel, at \$2500.
1 Shorthorn bull Scarlet Rider, sold to Sr. Carlos Boerr at \$3600.
1 Shorthorn bull True Broadhooks, sold to Sr. Roberto Hope, at \$2400.
1 Shorthorn bull Pinglass, sold to Sr. Lorenzo Aguirre at \$1900.
1 Shorthorn bull Kilspindie, sold to Sr. Etelban Garré, at \$2000.
1 Shorthorn bull Maisgwyn, sold to Dr. Ramon Beltran, at \$2100.
1 Shorthorn bull True Shot, sold to Sr. Eduardo Brynes, at \$2200.
1 Shorthorn bull, Silver Spray, sold to Sr. Pascual Grandona, at \$2300.

On account of Sr. Tomas B. Serantes, "Mari Huincul," Lozano:

1 Shorthorn bull, Baron Regent, sold to Sr. P. Zaralta, at \$5000.
1 Shorthorn bull Young Archer, sold to Sr. E. Coquet, at \$2400.
1 Shorthorn bull Tuyuti, sold to Sr. P. Amondarani, at \$2700.
1 Shorthorn bull Lord Lonsdale, sold to Sr. B. Dulzan at \$1500.
1 Shorthorn bull, General Hornos, sold to Sr. Eduardo Brynes, at \$1700.
1 Shorthorn bull Regent Junior, sold to Sr. B. Dulsan, at \$1700.

On account of Messrs. Duggan, Bros., "San Marcos," San Patricio:

1 Shorthorn bull Ascott Ranger 47, sold to Sr. Adolfo Luro, at \$7500.
1 Shorthorn bull Ascott Ranger 44, sold to Sr. S. Elizagaray at \$3300.
1 Shorthorn bull Ascott Ranger 36, sold to Col. Alfredo Urquiza, at \$4400.
1 Shorthorn bull Ascott Ranger 56, sold to Sr. J. Mauras, at \$3200.
1 Shorthorn bull Ascott Ranger 52, sold to Sr. E. Perez Alcerro, at \$4000.
1 Shorthorn bull Ascott Ranger 60, sold to Maria J. de Pradere, at \$5100.

1 Shorthorn bull Shylock 55, sold to Drabble Bros, at \$4200.

1 Shorthorn bull Ascott Ranger 54, sold to Suc. Juan Mentor, at \$3000.
1 Shorthorn bull Ascott Ranger 48, sold to Sr. Juan Apheca, at \$2000.
1 Shorthorn bull Ascott Ranger 62, sold to Sr. M. A. Chiappe, at \$1800.
1 Shorthorn bull Eden's Pride, sold to Sr. Andres Piagio, at \$1600.
1 Shorthorn bull Shylock 51, sold to Sr. Luis Colombo, at \$4000.

On account of Estancias "Cecilio Lopez," Ltd. and "Dos Marias," Lopez:

1 Shorthorn bull Hampton King 9, sold to Sr. Pedro Bercetche, at \$8500.
1 Shorthorn bull Proud Baron 37, sold to Sr. Miguel Indart, at \$4700.
1 Shorthorn bull Hampton King 16, sold to Sr. Pedro Bercetche, at \$3400.
1 Shorthorn bull Hampton King 13, sold to Col. Alfredo Urquiza, at \$4200.
1 Shorthorn bull Hampton King 15, sold to Sr. J. Apheca, at \$2600.
1 Shorthorn bull Hampton King 18, sold to Sr. Juan Marriescorena, at \$3000.
1 Shorthorn bull Proud Baron 44, sold to Sr. J. Apheca, at \$2300.
1 Shorthorn bull Hampton King 17, sold to Sr. Adolfo Luro, at \$3500.
1 Shorthorn bull Proud Baron 47, sold to Sr. J. Apheca, at \$2600.
1 Shorthorn bull Hampton King 20, sold to Sr. Juan Marriescorena, at \$2800.
1 Shorthorn bull, Hampton King 24, sold to Sr. Benjamin Alberdi, at \$3600.
1 Shorthorn bull Proud Baron 53, sold to Sr. Rodolfo Jaurel, at \$1800.
1 Shorthorn bull Hampton King 23, sold to Sr. E. Alahourron, at \$5000.
1 Shorthorn bull Hampton King 27, sold to Sr. Rodolfo Taurel, at \$3200.
1 Shorthorn bull Proud Baron 48, sold to Sr. Federico Erduem, at \$1700.
1 Shorthorn bull Hampton King 25, sold to Sr. L. Lopez, at \$2000.
1 Shorthorn bull Proud Baron 53, sold to Sr. F. Erduain, at \$1700.

On account of Sr. Pedro Hita, "La Belgica," Solanet:

1 Shorthorn bull Flat Dragon, sold to Sr. Bautista Aranziaga, at \$3500.
1 Shorthorn bull Merry Eyes, sold to Sr. Manuel Hurtado, at \$2200.
1 Shorthorn bull Delfin, sold to Sr. Jorge Low, at \$1800.
1 Shorthorn bull Regente, sold to Sr. M. Hurtado, at \$1900.
1 Shorthorn bull Goldsmith, sold to Sr. M. Hurtado, at \$2000.
1 Shorthorn bull Merry Martinet, sold to Sr. E. Dasso, at \$1700.
Total sales—\$235,700.

JOSE M. DE YRIONDO & Co.

On account of Sr. Juan B. Iraizo, Cabaña los Pinos:

1 Shorthorn bull Royal Envoy, sold to Sr. Pascual Grandona, at \$5300.
1 Shorthorn bull Royal Gift, sold to Sr. Pedro Gandugio, at \$3200.

On account of Sr. Lopez Lecuba, Cabaña San Ramon:

1 Shorthorn bull Silver Stone, sold to Vda. de Ascami, at \$2900.
1 Shorthorn bull Oxford Prince, sold to Sres. Roo and Sons, at \$2100.
1 Shorthorn bull Golden Shenston, sold to Suc. Juan Menta, at \$1900.
1 Shorthorn bull Sage Lad, sold to Sr. Francisco Gonzalez, at \$1900.
1 Shorthorn bull Red Star, sold to Sres. Juan B. Repetto and Sons, at \$1600.

On account of Sr. Cipriano Newton, Cabaña El Verano:

1 Shorthorn bull Royal Present 15, sold to Sr. Luis Colombo, at \$2200.
1 Shorthorn bull Royal Sweetmeat 3, sold to Sr. Tomas Viera, at \$12,000.
1 Shorthorn bull Rubi 3, sold to Sr. Antonio Raffo, at \$1500.

SALES FOR AUG. 25.

MESSRS. ADOLFO BULLRICH AND CO.

On account of Sr. Celedonio Pere-da, Villa Maria, Máximo Paz:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Carabineer 14, sold to Sres. Lamarca and Lavallo Cobo at \$3000.
1 Shorthorn bull, Golden Primrose, sold to Sr. F. Ortiz at \$2100.
1 Shorthorn bull, Carabineer 26, sold to Sres. Boero Bros. and Lanfranco at \$2200.
1 Shorthorn bull, Prince 2, sold to Sr. Juan Apheca at \$1900

On account of C. E. and B. Duggan, Cabaña Sittyton, Duggan:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Orange Boy, sold to Sr. Manuel Miguens at \$1300.

On account of Sr. Juan P. Hearne, San Antonio, Chacabuco:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Ascott Bruce 3 sold to Sr. Juan Roth at \$5000.
1 Shorthorn bull, Ascott Bruce 8, sold to Sr. Tomás Hearne at \$3200.
1 Shorthorn bull, Ascott Bruce 12, sold to Sr. Carlos Olmos at \$1500.
1 Shorthorn bull, Sea King 19, sold to Sr. Aliserti at \$1800.
1 Shorthorn bull, Sea King 21, sold to Sr. Eduardo Hearne at \$1600.
1 Shorthorn bull, Sea King 20, sold to Sr. Juan J. Martis at \$1400.

On account of Sr. Leonardo Palacios, Dos Marias, Asturias:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Volta, sold to Sr. Pedro T. Pagés at \$7500.
1 Shorthorn bull, Don Pascual, sold to Sr. J. R. Alonso at \$3000.
1 Shorthorn bull, Kaiser, sold to Sr. Felix Azastuay at \$3000.
1 Shorthorn bull, Don Juan, sold to Sra. de Esounur at \$2000.
1 Shorthorn bull, Baron Butterfly, sold to Sr. C. Mefetia at \$1700.
1 Shorthorn bull, Talisman, sold to Sr. B. Dusau at \$1500.

On account of Sr. Rodolfo Bunge, El Socorro, Chillar:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Golden Star, sold to Sr. D. Pratt at \$1950.
1 Shorthorn bull, Diamond Jubilee 28, sold to Cia. La Económica at \$1500.
1 Shorthorn bull, Marcelino Ugarte, sold to Sr. Juan Muchia at \$1200.
1 Shorthorn bull, Newton 2, sold to Sr. Pedro Basart at \$900.
1 Shorthorn bull, Newton, sold to Sr. A. Estanguire at \$1100.
1 Shorthorn bull, Figueroa, sold to Sr. A. Estanguire at \$1300.
1 Shorthorn bull, Roberto Garcia, sold to Sr. Pedro Basart at \$3950.
1 Shorthorn bull, Silver Prince, sold to Sr. Pedro Basart at \$850.
1 Shorthorn bull, First Dunglass sold to Sr. G. Hess at \$1100.
1 Shorthorn bull, Dunglass 4, sold to Sr. G. Hess at \$900.
1 Shorthorn bull, Dunglass 5, sold to Sr. P. Basart at \$850.
1 Shorthorn bull, Diamond Jubilee 26, sold to Sr. Juan Bastis at \$1100.

On account of Sr. Maurice Garrett, La Dorita, Cachari:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Ivanhoe, sold to Suc. J. Menta at \$2400.
1 Shorthorn bull, Woodstock, sold to Sr. José Cunide at \$2500.
1 Shorthorn bull, Pretender, sold to Sr. J. Gibson at \$1800.
1 Shorthorn bull, Vanguard, sold to Sr. Alejandro Estrugamou at \$2000.
1 Shorthorn bull, Ravenshoe, sold to Sr. F. Ganduglia at \$2150.

On account of Sr. Roque M. Quinteros, La Notadmiras, Maipú:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Fancy 39, sold to Sr. Pedro Basart at \$1400.
1 Shorthorn bull, Fancy 39, sold to Sr. P. Newton at \$1600.
1 Shorthorn bull, Fancy 37, sold to Sr. Juan Frigera at \$1400.
1 Shorthorn bull, Fancy 47, sold to Sr. Bruno Arceio at \$1700.
1 Shorthorn bull, Homero, sold to Sr. J. Troza at \$1600.

On account of Samuel B. Hale and Co., Ltd., Yatay, Parada Yatay:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Yatay Prince Albert, sold to Sra. Inés Salas de Idez at \$4500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Yatay Red Lord, sold to Sr. Eduardo Macquire at \$5000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Yatay Courtier, sold to Sr. José Guerrero at \$4300.

1 Shorthorn bull, Yatay's Prince Consort, sold to Sr. Juan Partez at \$2000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Yatay Village Crown, sold to Col. Alfredo F. de Urquiza at \$2700.

1 Shorthorn bull, Orphan Augustus, sold to Drabble Bros. at \$4200.

1 Shorthorn bull, Orphan Marquis, sold to Sr. José E. Darré at \$2600.

1 Shorthorn bull, Yatay's Royal Count, sold to Sr. Jacobo Schwindt at \$2600.

On account of Sr. P. A. Dawney, La Carlota, Remecó:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Carlota's Globe, sold to Sr. C. Muichiu at \$1150.

1 Shorthorn bull, Carlota's Billy, sold to Sr. J. Bartes at \$1200.

1 Shorthorn bull, Carlota's Mason, sold to Sr. N. Figueroa at \$1300.

1 Shorthorn bull, Carlota's Doctor, sold to Sr. Antonio Paffi at \$1250.

1 Shorthorn bull, Carlota's Crown, sold to Sr. Miguel E. Figueroa at \$1300.

1 Shorthorn bull, Carlota's Brutus, sold to Sr. Olasariqui at \$1200.

1 Shorthorn bull, Carlota's Earl, sold to Sr. G. Hess at \$1000.

On account of Sres. Villafañe and Sons, San Gregorio, Gregorio Villafañe:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Newmore Champ-ion, 18, sold to Sr. A. Egaña at \$4400.

1 Shorthorn bull, Newmore Champ-ion 19, sold to Sr. A. Schwindt at \$2100.

1 Shorthorn bull, Chancellor, sold to Sr. Raul Etcheverry at \$2200.

1 Shorthorn bull, Crown Prince, sold to Sr. E. Bryne at \$1700.

1 Shorthorn bull, Newmore Champ-ion 17, sold to Sr. A. Egaña at \$2100.

1 Shorthorn bull Recorder, sold to Sr. J. Laurens at \$2500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Rembrandt, sold to Sr. José M. Eliseche at \$2100.

1 Shorthorn bull, Richmond, sold to Sr. Lorenzo Colombet at \$1900.

1 Shorthorn bull, Grandmaster, sold to Sr. E. Castelli at \$1700.

1 Shorthorn bull, Majestic, sold to Sr. Gustavo Barreto at \$2400.

1 Shorthorn bull, Newmore Champ-ion 15, sold to Sr. José M. Costa at \$1200.

1 Shorthorn bull, Lowther, sold to Sr. Juan Bartes at \$1600.

Total sales: \$146,500.

MESSRS. YRIONDO AND CO.

On account of Sres. V. R. y J. Ca-sares, La Martona, Cañuelas:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Royal Chief, sold to Sr. E. Macquire at \$5700.

1 Shorthorn bull, Royal Choice, sold to Sr. A. Housereti at \$1700.

1 Shorthorn bull, Sir Alister, sold to Sr. Zandalvini at \$1600.

1 Shorthorn bull, Rosales, sold to Sr. M. Hurtado at \$7500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Maipú, sold to Sr. Alejandro Larrinaga at \$3700.

1 Shorthorn bull, Almirante Togo, sold to Sr. Adolfo de Bruyn at \$2300.

1 Shorthorn bull, Dado, sold to Suc. de A. Zeite at \$2200.

1 Shorthorn bull, Lord, sold to Sr. Fermin Ortiz at \$2200.

1 Shorthorn bull, Lamadrid, sold to Sr. Fermin Ortiz at \$5600.

1 Shorthorn bull, Foeman, sold to Sr. Viera at \$2200.

1 Shorthorn bull, Tirano, sold to Sr. Marcelino Gonzalez at \$1500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Rotterdam, sold to Sr. Adolfo de Bruyn at \$1300.

On account of Sr. José M. Imaz, La Aldacea, Martinet:—

1 Shorthorn bull, American Boy, sold to Sr. Olasaragui at \$1200.

1 Shorthorn bull, Walter Scott, sold to Sr. Olasaragui at \$1300.

1 Shorthorn bull, Waterloo, sold to Sr. G. Hess at \$1400.

On account of Sr. Arturo Tomás Bell, Cabaña Rincon, Villa Elisa:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Rincon's Crown 6, sold to Sr. Juan Apheca at \$2500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Rincon's Crown 9, sold to Sr. Juan Apheca at \$2500.

Public Opinion as expressed in the Argentine Press.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW

(La Prensa.—August 19).

Despite numerous promises, says "La Prensa," the legislative committee of the Chamber of Deputies has not brought forward the proposed reform of the Bankruptcy Law, and it will be a great pity if this matter is delayed for yet another year. Two reasons call for an alteration in the existing system, continues "La Prensa;" the deficiencies of the actual legal protection afforded to trade, and the chaotic condition of our jurisprudence, which is a perpetual check on the rapidity of action that ought to characterise this class of judicial procedure. Acting in strict accordance with logic the law promulgated in 1902 abolished the judicial tutelage of the old code, replacing it by a meeting of the creditors, to whom, under certain conditions, the management and liquidation of the debtor's affairs is entrusted. The judge presides over the meetings, but his intervention is confined to seeing that the conditions of the law are duly met.

Nevertheless, this legislation, from which much was expected, has not satisfied the hopes of its promoters, practical experiment proving that there are deficiencies, latterly much increased owing to the number of bankruptcy cases before the courts, and it is just these deficiencies that commerce wishes to see removed. Moreover the interpretation of the terms of the law are by no means consistent, various courts interpreting similar cases in a divergent manner, and this too must be corrected. The government favours the reform, and the idea has been generally supported in the chambers, yet, says "La Prensa," revision is still withheld. It is time for the Chamber of Deputies to move in the matter, bearing in mind the important interests involved through delay, and the legislative committee will do well to bring forward its report, which was said to have been almost completed at the end of last year.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS

(La Nación.—August 19).

There is as yet nothing definite known with regard to the new ministers of Justice and Finance. "La Nación" states that there are several rumours floating about the government house, but none of them have been confirmed. Dr. Carlos A. Aldao, mentioned as a probable candidate for the post of Finance Minister, declares that he has not had the refusal of the portfolio. According to "La Nación" one of the most likely candidates for either post is Dr. Julio Botet, Attorney General of the nation, though which post will be offered to him is as yet doubtful. What does appear probable is that this gentleman will be raised to cabinet rank. He is said to be a close friend of Dr. de la Plaza, and also shares his politics, in common with the governor of the province of Buenos Aires. In this connection "La Nación" recalls the fact that he was appointed national interventor in the province of San Luis during the latter part of Dr. Figueroa Alcorta's term of office, and that during his discharge of this duty he showed himself a clever politician.

"La Nación" hints that the question of choice between the two posts now vacant ought not to be a difficult matter, since the Attorney General of the nation ought to be just as ready to administer the department of Finance as that of Justice. Indeed the former will probably fall to his lot since it is said that Dr. Botet is averse to signing the document which appoints Dr. Figueroa Alcorta to the Supreme Court.

DOWN WITH THE SPARROWS?

(La Prensa.—August 20).

Señor Onelli, the well-known Director of the Zoological Gardens, has addressed a note to the Municipality drawing attention to a flaw in the local equivalent of the Wild Birds Protection Act. It relates to the sparrow, and points out that whereas this bird used to be sold for food in the markets, the present prohibition protects it, strings of small birds being now rarely seen owing to the heavy penalties attaching to their sale. The idea of the measure was to prevent the undue slaughter of the insectivorous birds, in view of their benefit to agriculture, and quite by accident the European sparrow, who feeds solely on grain was included in the prohibition.

The sparrow is admittedly a great destroyer of all seed crops, and though it is true that as yet he has done comparatively little damage here, this is merely because his radius of action only extends to within about a hundred kilometres of the Federal Capital. Señor Onelli states that there are places near La Plata and Buenos Aires, where it is absolutely useless to sow small seed crops, since the sparrows eat up all the harvest. Moreover the cheeky and pugnacious Cock-Sparrow, has easily made his place in the sun by the simple process of ousting the insectivorous birds such as *horneros*, *ventevras*, *urracas*, *calandrias*, *zorcales*, and other indigenous specimens, a proceeding that renders it doubly essential that he should be suppressed. As a means to that end Señor Onelli suggests that small birds be again sold in the markets, with their feathers on, in order that they may be easily recognised as sparrows. Trapping and netting them would keep down their numbers, and give the native birds an opportunity to breed once more in the neighbouring camps.

WORKMEN'S DWELLINGS

(La Prensa.—August 21).

The Government recently laid before the Chamber of Deputies a proposal dealing with the construction of workmen's dwellings in accordance with Law 7102, which establishes that so much per cent of the takings at the races held on working days is to be allocated to this end. *La Prensa* adds that the Government has in hand \$2,870,590.95 ready for this work, which is to be entrusted to the Municipality, since that body is said to have ample land available for such construction. Undoubtedly the project reaches the Chamber somewhat late in the session, and it is more than likely that it will not come up in turn, owing to the fact that the subject is far more complicated than at first sight appears. The very question as to where the new buildings are to be put cannot be solved off hand, distance and hygiene having to be taken into consideration.

Then someone over and above an architect must be consulted, says *La Prensa*, if the new homes are to be healthy, yet the Municipality systematically despise the advice of hygienists, and nevertheless they are to have the charge of this most important work which ought to be carried out with especial care in order that it shall not only be successful, *per se*, but also serve as a strengthening bond between classes. It is not enough to make "cheap houses for workmen"; they must also be adequately designed. Not like our schools, which in many places are exceedingly badly built. *La Prensa* concludes by saying that this matter is deserving of very thorough attention, and hopes that this will be remembered.

THE SOLUTION OF THE CRISIS

(La Nación.—August 21).

H.E. the President has got over the difficulties incidental to the acceptance of the portfolio of the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction by the nomination of Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas. There are two reasons that make this appointment acceptable, says *La Nación*. In the first place Dr. Lamas was the official apologist of Dr. Figueroa Alcorta in the Chamber, whilst, secondly, he belongs to the conservative party in the Province of Buenos Aires, even though he has not been a very pronounced party man, but rather a free-lance. Only on special occasions, such as the memorable 25th of January (when he supported Dr. Alcorta's closure of Congress by force) has he come out definitely on any particular topic. A studious man, of formed intelligence, it is to be hoped, continues *La Nación*, that deserve the way he broke up the Budget Committee, he will be a useful addition to the Cabinet in his new sphere. Incidentally he has some acquaintance with the theories of education, and published a dissertation on the results of a study of the subject in Europe.

Dr. Oliver, who takes up the portfolio of Finance, is a theoretical student of finance. A text book of his is in use in the University, and his reputation on the various financial committees has always been marked by the exhibition of deep knowledge of the subject. The times may call for something more pronounced, for other qualities that are more individual in a Minister of Finance, but the fact of his competence leads one to hope that these qualities will show themselves in course of time. Politically Señor Oliver is neutral, and Dr. de la Plaza concludes *La Nación*, deserves praise for the clever way in which he has appointed two cultured and distinguished men to the vacant posts, without favouring any of the various parties that are bidding for public opinion.

LIQUIDATING THE CRISIS

(La Nación.—August 22).

In an interview with the new Minister of Finance, Dr. Oliver, "La Nación" has elucidated some very sensible opinions relative to the much-talked of 'crisis,' and its gradual elimination. Whilst stating that he has naturally formed his opinion as to the merits of the various proposals relative to governmental interference in matters such as the mortgage situation, the liquidation of personal indebtedness, and the mobilization of the conversion funds, Dr. Oliver believes that the first necessity of the government is to discuss and dispose of these various schemes, since the crisis, in his opinion, is more or less a state of mind, a moral phenomenon, a fictitious crisis in short, seeing that the country has all its sources of activity in full tide of production, with a firm demand for its products, as the state of the bank balances clearly shows. It is only among the speculators, those who bought property merely to resell at a profit as rapidly as possible, often without even taking possession of their purchase, that the limitation of credit has spelt disaster. The workers, those whose camps and other properties are being exploited, find no crisis to speak about, nor do they see the need for any special action on the part of the government. Hence all these schemes, in the opinion of the new Minister, ought to be decided upon without delay, being accepted or rejected definitely, since their mere existence is a weight on the market, helping to maintain illusions that hinder rather than help the wiping out of unsound business. Help agriculture, and expand agricultural credit, but leave on one side the proposed reform of the monetary system and other allied schemes. Argentine currency Dr. Oliver believes to be perfectly sound, and any brusque change is to be deprecated.

THE CATTLE SHOW

(La Nación.—August 20).

The success of the Cattle Show, says *La Nación* has this year been something extraordinary. Had anyone prophesied twenty years ago that the cattle trade of this country would have reached such a height in so short a time, he would have been regarded as a dreamer. Yet the delegates of the Royal Agricultural Society declare the Argentine show to be of a class that would do honour to any country, and the native breeders are naturally proud, both of the praise and of the fine lot of animals that occasioned it. There have been many sacrifices, many difficulties attendant upon the raising of the Argentine herds to their present standard, but the results are there and are bound to have a beneficial effect on the future. At the same time, adds *La Nación*, the work is not ended, but is rather at its beginning.

All the world is seeking our products, and the outlook is in every way promising. The National Government, through the Minister of Agriculture, says that it will help breeders, and repeats these promises every year at the opening of the show. Yet up to the present these speeches have been but empty words, and despite the essay on veterinary pathology to which the Minister treated his hearers on Sunday last, the actual protection of the cattle from disease becomes less and less customary. Dr. Calderon, says *La Nación*, was pleased to reveal the existence of ills for which the Government is the only person really responsible. If, as this gentleman said, the herds of the country are all affected with tubercular disease, why should the Government take the frigorific statistics only as a means to judge the state of the cattle, when it is well known that but a thirtieth part of the herds pass through their hands? The Cattle Show was not the place to make such startling declarations, based on imperfect statistics. Bovine tuberculosis does exist here, and *La Nación* does not maintain the contrary. But the same terrible scourge is common in England, France, Germany and North America. All these countries have studied the question scientifically, and have decided against extreme measures. Why then should Argentina see fit to take an opposite opinion, concludes *La Nación*.

THE SCOURGE OF CONSUMPTION

(La Prensa.—August 23).

"La Prensa" returns to the charge against the White Plague, in a powerful leading article, declaring roundly that what is wanted is not so much a special "campaign" as a continuous policy of attack on the part of the public, the authorities, and private charity. It is however to the crowds themselves that one must look for the major portion of the effort required. Governments can do little or nothing unless in this matter they are ably seconded by the masses, and however large may be the sums spent by any country on anti-tubercular measures, the results will be negligible unless the people themselves take the matter up with decision, and education is one of the principal, though not the only factor, in the vast programme that effective effort demands. The general health of the community must be one of the main objectives, especially among the poorer classes, whilst at the same time the war against the germ must be carried out implacably. Fresh air, pure water, light, space, personal cleanliness, good food, reasonable labour; all these points must be borne in mind. For the essential idea is to strengthen humanity to resist attack in its natural surroundings.

In France and in Italy, consumption gains rather than loses ground. In England alone is it diminishing to any extent, and that is due, says "La Prensa," to hygienic measures rather than to direct attack. In Ger-

many, the country wherein the chief efforts have been directed to stamping out the germ, the progress has not been quite as good. What is beyond dispute is the need for educating the multitude as to the proper precautions to be taken against infection, and until the public collaborates heartily with the authorities little real and permanent good can be accomplished. This will certainly not be brought about by the projected special commission which has been suggested to the Chamber of Deputies, composed of distinguished gentlemen doubtless, but without any special preparation or aptitude for the great work involved. Once that commission is appointed, concludes "La Prensa," there still remains the need for carrying on the campaign against infection, poor food, bad habits, and so forth, and in the meantime, to paraphrase the words of Galileo, consumption continues to increase!

THE U.S.A. IN ARGENTINA

(La Prensa—Aug. 24.)

Very few years have elapsed since the United States first took an intelligent interest in South America, remarks "La Prensa." North America, absorbed in its own progress, ignored what was going on in the south, and not until eminent diplomats and important visitors declared what they had seen, did the bandage fall from the eyes of the United States citizens. Then came the business invasion, in the shape of committees and delegations of industrial and commercial bodies desirous of putting trade on a permanent footing. All these considerations, says "La Prensa," have moved it to take up the theme anew, reproducing certain extracts from the "New York Sun," which begin by declaring that the idea that Argentina is a backward or uncivilised country is absurd; the city of Buenos Aires is evidence to the contrary. And it must be remembered that owing to its lack of fuel Argentina can never become a manufacturing country.

This language, continues "La Prensa," was unknown in the United States five years ago, and of itself shows the vast strides that have been made in the comprehension of this part of the world by the North. The same may be said of the remarks dealing with immigration and capital, twin keys with which to open the treasure house of South America, as the "Sun" puts it. If the United States can invest its surplus capital in the development of South America in a similar way to that which has characterised European action, then repeated profits are assured. But there are difficulties in the way, namely, the ignorance of American exporters as to the habits, customs, and languages of the people with whom they would deal. Talk like this, says "La Prensa," is touching the wound on the spot, and goes on to say that the psychological moment for the American trader in this Republic has arrived, provided that he realises that this country needs something more than a purveyor of immediate wants. Reciprocal interests are required if the new ideals of continental fraternity are to take on actuality.

LOANS TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

(La Nación—Aug. 24.)

The greater part of the numerous projects before the Government, says "La Nación," will probably have to be held over till next session, owing to the delays caused by diffuse and digressive debates on side issues. The ordinary session, according to official rumour, will not be prorogued, and, in order to avoid the inconvenience of repeated delays, it is imperative that both Chambers co-operate with a view to ratifying those projects on the programme which call for urgent despatch. Amongst these, says "La Na-

PUBLIC SERVICES IN DEBT

(La Prensa.—August 25.)

A company supplying lighting service to the Municipality has threatened to cut off the supply if the latter does not pay the sum due for six months service, a matter of a million dollars or so. In Municipal circles, says "La Prensa," the threat is put down to the lack of success that attended a recent attempt to raise the price, and it adds that whilst admitting the fault of the Intendente in letting such arrears accumulate, the procedure of the company is equally worthy of blame, and deserves the strictest censure, since the right to collect payment is quite distinct from the public services rendered, seeing that these latter have nothing whatever to do with personal differences. The courts are open to the company if it seeks judicial aid, and the courts are also empowered to fix the interest that ought to be paid for any delay in settlement of accounts, but this mode of action is a very different thing to threatening a cessation of supplies. This would mean the rescission of existing contracts, the consequences of which would weigh on the company and on the Municipality with equal force.

Moreover the 1907 contract between the Gas Company and the Municipality is, says "La Prensa," quite a *rara avis* of its kind. The original concession had elapsed; the works and their appurtenances ought to have become the property of the town; yet the Municipality gracefully chose to forego its rights, and prorogued the concession. The facts of this case have not been made public, and "La Prensa" thinks that now would be an opportune time to do so, in order that the public might see how its rights are safeguarded. The threats of the company have done nothing to improve their rights; they have merely served to show that the Municipality is practically in a state of moratorium, at the same time throwing on the latter the onus of showing how its accounts have come to fall so dreadfully in arrears. In short the whole matter calls for investigation, and the question as to whether the dues charged for lighting actually cover the cost of the service ought to be settled once for all, together with many other things directly connected with the economic administration of the Municipality.

"La Nación" is the question of loans to the Government employés. The project deals with some slight modifications of the law already existing which places the Government employé in a precarious position by debarring him from compromising his credit with ordinary moneylenders. It has been proposed in order to assist the personnel of the Government, and to protect them against usury, to authorise the Banco de la Nación to advance such sums as they may require, proportionate to the amount of salary earned. This measure, which "La Nación" characterises as opportune and beneficial, has already been sanctioned and only awaits the official seal to become operative. If passed over to the next session, the delay will place the Government employés in a very grave position. To the increased cost of living must be added the further aggravation of a reduction of 10 per cent. on salaries, which the Government have found it expedient to levy in furtherance of their policy of economy.

In common justice, says "La Nación," the Chambers should at once sanction the modifications to the law re "embargo" of salaries of the officials, and enable employés to avail themselves immediately of the benefits of the measure, and thus extricate themselves from a position of extreme difficulty into which they have been forced by the Government itself.

THE MONETARY CIRCULATION

(La Nación.—August 25.)

The suspension of gold deposits in the legations, followed as it has been by a fall in the exchanges, shows, says "La Nación," that the exchange market has been artificially stimulated by the law closing the Caja de Conversión, a law originally intended to prevent a drainage of gold and a consequent attenuation of the paper currency. Practice has shown the inutility of this law, since the emissions provided thereby have not been required, whilst the money lies in the banks, still further embarrassing a situation that is already sufficiently complicated. This concentration of currency has led to exceptional pressure on the market, and government intervention in matters that ought to have been left entirely free to trade has led to unstable rates, owing to gold being tied up and drafts monopolised by the government thanks to the legation deposits.

As things stand to-day exports outweigh imports very heavily, yet exchange rates make it appear that the conditions are just the reverse, and it is also stated that this balance of trade does not rightly correspond to a country owing dividends, and is also a reason which mitigates against the importation of capital, the while floating capital is being withdrawn by the nations that have in the first instance supplied it. Granting this, says "La Nación," this money ought not to be retained here by force, but ought to be allowed to go ere its retention brings about other difficulties, and the whole situation suggests that a revision of the laws dictated on the outbreak of the European war is advisable. As things are to-day, the emission of notes against the legation deposits has flooded the banks and the market the while the retention of the gold has upset the exchanges and through them the whole routine of commerce.

ARGENTINE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

NEED FOR REORGANISATION.

Vigorous comment has, from time to time, been made in the native Press of the country concerning the necessity for a reorganisation of the Argentine Diplomatic Corps in foreign countries. It has been pointed out that more initiative, greater and firmer efforts are required when representing a country such as the Argentine, not only to accentuate the prestige of the nation, but to more definitely represent the progress it is making.

It would appear that the authorities now intend to study a project of diplomatic organisation, but without definitely deciding at present the form that this reorganisation will take. A decree appertaining to this matter will shortly be forthcoming.

SALE OF FOOD STUFFS

REDUCED PRICES FROM GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

The sale of the articles of consumption and of prime necessity is being carried on in the new markets established by the Government with considerable briskness. In Calle Herrera 742, the first market opened some time ago, followed by those in Calle Linia and at Constitucion. Bread, meat, milk, vegetables, birds, eggs and fruit are being sold at prices equalling 10 per cent. less than the current prices in the open market. The price of meat is as follows: beefsteak 55 cents a kilo, veal 70 cents, loin 80 cents. Of mutton the price is 45 cents a kilo. Bread 24 cents a kilo and eggs 50 cents per dozen. A large consignment of oranges from Corrientes is due to-day.

Shortly the markets will include the sale of fish from Mar del Plata at greatly reduced prices.

IN THE OFFICE CHAIR

"Verboten!"

Ultra patriotic Germans—and where is the unpatriotic German?—are seeking to eliminate, eject, excise, erase, and utterly efface from the Dictionary of so Good German Words all the accursed expressions borrowed, in moments of misplaced trustfulness, from the Base Briton, the Guileful Gaul, the Ruffianly Russ and the Intriguing Italian. This may make the language poorer, but what matter? They will at least live or perish (probably the latter) among their native ungs, achs, schlaects, schlicts, schafsts, snorts, hissings, explosions and gutterals. There are, however, difficulties in the way. Take the word Schnurrbarbe (which is in the moustache or bigote line). Schnurr is good German, and might acclimatise itself in Scotland by becoming civilised and forswearing its sanguinary habits, but, barbe is undoubtedly French. La Barbe, the beard, see Gasc's exercises, Ahn's drivelling compilation of alleged French Grammar or Chardenal. What then, is to do? Why, the judgment of Solomon, of course. Hew Agag in pieces! Cut the word and its ships and throw barbe out among the rejected British, French, Italian and Russian words, while the patriots fix up some sort of a jury rig to take its place. But to think that the sacred whiskers of the Allmostwonderfullest should be contaminated by a word half French—what an insult! Help, ye professors!

A persuasion against hatred.

It is not desirable to cultivate a deliberate hate towards the Germans, just a strong distaste, a certain loathing; they will give us all necessary assistance, and we acquire a fixed persuasion that they are sons of Perdition, men of Moab, accursed Edomites, uncircumcised Philistines, bloody and deceitful Doegs, men of Harosheth of the Gentiles, whose horsehoofs shall be broken in their prancings. This is the proper spirit to chasten them in for their good, and one should wait with patience the moment when the smiting of them shall be greater than ever previously. King David, who was a stout soldier and a tall man of his hands, had got the thing fixed up absolutely right. He referred to his Huns thus: "When the wicked, even mine enemies, came upon me to eat up my flesh, they they stumbled and fell." They were his enemies, consequently most certainly "the wicked." This is the spirit of the Ironside trooper. And the Hun likewise naively observes that as the Arabic was torpedoed she must "have been a warship." Do not let us hate them, but cultivate the above defined disposition. It will do just as well, or better. In the meantime the Admirable Crichtons of the Berlin Press have raised an unanimous chorus of yelps in denials. Denials that the Moltke is sunk; denials, for fear of the United States, that the Arabic was deliberately murdered by their assassins. This last proceeding is, unfortunately for them, justified in the same breath by the Hamburger Nachrichten, whose slaving and rabid fury does not permit it to remember either reason or policy. They are quite at home on this sort of work, and the denials are of about as much value as those of the Louvain, Dinant, and Aerschot horrors.

WELCOME RAIN IN SANTA FE

The notices which are being received from the agricultural regions of Santa Fe, after the recent rains, are extremely encouraging, especially those concerning the state of the seedings. Both in Rosario and Santa Fe considerable animation reigns, and most optimistic opinions are being expressed. The occurrence of frost at certain places along the Central Argentine Railway has retarded in some degree the growth of the wheat, which is stated to be advantageous in view of possible eventualities, which the wheat might have to suffer from the weather when sprouting.

Our Point of View: "Herald" Leading Articles of the Week.

BOASTFUL OR MYOPTIC?

FRIDAY, August 20, 1915.

Insincerity is the lifeblood of diplomacy and politics, consequently it is difficult to say whether Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech before the Reichstag yesterday was delivered "for home consumption only" or whether it was intended to be an exposition of the belief which lay within him. In either case the address was not without interest for the peoples of the Quadruple Entente.

The German Chancellor informed his audience that Germany is in a condition to continue the war successfully, that she can face the future with confidence, and that the Governments of the countries at war with the Central Empires are concealing the truth from the world. Certainly, we should have been surprised had any statement in the Reichstag indicated that Germany was not confident that she could pursue her campaign with success; nevertheless, we feel that Bethmann-Hollweg was swayed by a desire to please the German people rather than to give a plain survey of the Imperial view of the trend of events.

It is not necessary to point to any success which has fallen to the allied arms to emphasise the gradually strengthening position of the Quadruple Entente. We frankly admit that were that the only evidence on which it be possible to base conclusions, the outlook from the point of view of the allies would be less bright than it actually is. The war has now been in progress for more than twelve months; the German armies are still entrenched in Belgium and Northern France; moreover, the Russian offensive has given place to a prolonged retreat. The most easily satisfied member of the community could not pretend that, surveyed superficially, the picture is a pleasant one. We prefer, however, to place German achievements side by side with German intentions; Germany's resources with those of the Entente; and, after having done so, we can only express the opinion that not even an anti-Teuton bias is responsible for our conviction that the march of time will see the breakdown of militarism and the complete rout of its exponents. The reasons for this view are apparent to all. While Germany's plans had been in preparation for a period of forty-five years, her present antagonists were unready for war. The whole success of German strategy was dependent upon the rapidity with which success could be gained. Time is the Entente's great ally. The dash for Paris was abandoned; the crushing of France has not yet occurred; furthermore, although the Russian General Staff has ordered a retreat from Poland and Galicia, it has not witnessed the rout of its armies. In effect, Germany has to commence again at the point at which she arrived in August of last year. Is she sufficiently strong to do this with success? We think not. Every day that the war lasts adds considerably to the obstacles in the path of the Teuton. Sir John French's "contemptible little army" has been succeeded by a nation in arms; the ill-prepared French forces are now a powerful army supported by the enthusiasm of an organised people; Russia's failure in the East has been compensated for, to some extent, by the pressure of the Italian armies on Austria's south-western frontier. Meanwhile, Germany's losses in men, munitions, and money increase from day to day. Even though it be admitted that the allies are paying dearly for every slight success gained, it must be remembered that their resources are greater, that they have larger reserves of men, and that they control the seas. Under these conditions, time, as we have said, must be the deciding factor. And time is Germany's greatest enemy.

SOUTH AMERICA AND U.S. TRADE

Saturday 21

In certain ill-informed quarters the idea seems to prevail that the United States trader, chock-a-block with orders from the European markets, and faced with a tide of ever-increasing prosperity in his own country, has decided to let the South American trade go by default, for the time being at any rate. One hears of dissatisfaction on the part of Argentine firms with the American insistence on cash payments, the while Americans are reputed to be equally dissatisfied with the scant profits and long delays that import business in Argentina implies at the present time. All this may be perfectly true, but though it is evident that the Yankee trader no longer expects to come down here with a couple of cases of samples and return in a month or so with his orderbook bulging with fat commissions, to those who look a little below the surface it is equally evident that the American commercial attack has not weakened, but on the contrary is now being carried out on lines that are far more efficient, and may be far more deadly to its rivals than the big drum methods of a year or so ago.

One is impelled to these reflections on studying the official organ of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, entitled "The Nation's Business," the mid-June number being especially illustrative of the new spirit that characterises America's commercial outlook on the Latin-American field. The issue consists of two parts, one of which is entirely devoted to the Pan-American Financial Conference, the various discussions that were held, and the definite results of the meeting. The other portion is more general in its matter, but the outstanding feature of the whole publication is the "dead seriousness" of the tone adopted by men of the highest financial and commercial standing in the United States when discussing South American affairs. Gone is the old idea that this is a Tom Tiddler's Ground, where gold and silver are to be had for the gathering. In place of this undue optimism, founded on sand in the shape of breezy generalities that were often glaringly inaccurate as a presentment of local conditions, one observes a determination to lay a sure base for a future trade that shall be both permanent and expansive. The terms of the Arbitration Treaty made between the Chamber of Commerce of Buenos Aires, and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, are likely to have a very far-reaching influence on future relations between the United States and Argentina. Briefly summarised, it may be said that this document provides for mutual and amicable settlement of all commercial differences that may arise between individuals, on the basis of the find-

ings of a joint committee. And when once this innovation has got to work it will undoubtedly remove one of the prime factors of distrust between traders on both sides of the Equator. The American shipper fears claims for goods that are not in accordance with sample or specification—in the eyes of the consignee—whilst the latter is equally doubtful of being able to obtain a just rebate or concession should the merchandise he has ordered and paid for turn out unsuitable to his needs.

Viewed in the light of known facts, Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg's optimistic discourse before the Reichstag is absurd. It may serve the useful purpose of heartening the German people and of persuading them to vote unlimited war credits. On the other hand, it is just possible that the rapid advance in the East may have temporarily blinded the Chancellor to the greater truths; but whichever assumption be correct, we insist that the address is a perversion of facts and that the truth will be realised by Bethmann-Hollweg and his Imperial Master before many months have passed. Germany has had her opportunity and has failed to utilise it to the fullest advantage. That opportunity will not come again.

This is however but one point among many. The question of transportation, of improved postal facilities, including parcel post and money order services, of fomenting financial interchange through the medium of improved banking facilities; all these are points to which America is evidently giving very serious and skilful attention. There is every reason to fear that the British trader is not sufficiently awake to the danger that awaits him. He is above all things else a conservative in his methods, and he cannot or will not understand that owing to the vast influx of profit to the United States that has characterised the last twelve months, that country is now in a position to handle many matters connected with overseas trade in a manner that was impossible, literally impossible, two years ago. The growing preponderance of New York influence in the money markets of Europe is bound to react, if it is not already reacting, on the exchanges between what one may term subsidiary countries, such as Argentina and Brazil, and the old world. Direct Exchange between Rio de Janeiro, or Buenos Aires, and New York, would have been scoffed at, and rightly, in 1913. Even the passing of the Federal Reserve Law, with its clauses allowing the establishment of branches of American banks abroad, would not have had any great effect on the existing conditions of South American trade. But, given the huge balances that the New York Money Market is piling up, and the increased volume of exportation from South America to the northern Republic that has resulted from the war, direct exchange becomes not only feasible but even profitable, *per se*. Without going into technicalities one may be allowed to state categorically that this change will eventually be a great factor in favour of the American exporter, and this is the point that the British trader does not appear to have taken into sufficient account.

One fact is gradually becoming more and more prominent in the commercial upheaval that attends the present war, namely the complete revulsion of pre-bellum trading conditions that is bound to ensue on the cessation of hostilities. Leaving aside the German and Austrian threats of a vast avalanche of cheap products flung on the consuming markets of the world at any price *para hacerse de dinero* as the liquidating draper remarks on his signs, it becomes clearer and clearer that competition will be keener than ever on the part of the industrials all the world over. Semi-virgin markets, if the phrase be permitted, such as South America offers, are certain to be inundated with advantageous offers. The Baudin Mission was evidently an intelligent attempt to put France well to the front at the time when the Huns shall be swept from the metallurgical regions of that country, whilst America, equally keen to enter the field in force, is certainly not relaxing one atom of its energies directed to the same end. And if British traders imagine that because the seller of cheap soaps, manicure sets, candy, and pop-balls has returned to "God's Own Country," loudly proclaiming that there's no money in South America, and that his superficial observations are being acted upon, he is lulling himself with false hopes. America is not asleep, nor is she despondent, in so far as the South American trade is concerned. Are we equally ready to meet her with success in the commercial lists?

ITALY'S DECISION

SUNDAY, August 22, 1915.

For the second time in three years Italy is at war with Turkey. The campaign of 1912 resulted in a complete victory for the Italian arms without there being any necessity for the invasion of Turkey proper. That of 1915 however will see the Italian troops as comrades in arms of men from France and Britain; moreover the course of the war will be largely affected by events which must take place on land contiguous to the Dardanelles.

The intervention of Italy in the struggle in Eastern Europe is of the utmost importance; indeed, we regard the event as being of much greater significance than is generally supposed. Viewed from the least satisfactory standpoint, the coming of Italy into the conflict involves a large addition to the allied naval and military forces at the Dardanelles and on the Gallipoli Peninsula. In our opinion, however, it also foreshadows an upheaval in the Balkans.

Many months have elapsed since we suggested that Italian and Balkan intervention in the Great War would be simultaneous. The opinion was based on the assumption that Italy would assist the Entente against the whole of the Tonton Alliance and that the interests of the Balkan States in the future of Turkey in Europe would not allow them to stand idly aside. Italy however contented herself with declaring war only against Austria, and the spread of the conflagration was deferred for a time. What prompted her to take such a step can be merely a matter for speculation. Possibly she wished to test the strength of her Austrian adversary before committing herself to heavier liabilities; or she may have been influenced by the advice of her General Staff which, it has been stated, was against embarking on adventure in the Dardanelles. In our opinion however Italy's delay in opening hostilities against Turkey was determined by a desire to await a settlement of the Balkan problem. While the future of Macedonia and Albania was the subject of heated discussion and none could say with any certainty of being accurate what the final attitude of Turkey's neighbours would be, there appeared to be every reason why Italy should stand aloof from a venture which did not guarantee her any real gain. The recent sitting of the Serbian Skupstina, the return of M. Venizelos to power, and the anti-German attitude of Rumania however seem to have dissipated the clouds which obscured the situation. If the statements made in the cablegrams of the past week can be relied upon, then Serbia has yielded to the pressure brought to bear upon her by the representatives of the Quadruple Entente. The result of her decision must necessarily be far reaching in its effects, for not only does it satisfy the demands of Bulgaria, but it also gives Italy full guarantees of a footing in Albania; moreover, it removes the last great obstacle to Rumanian intervention—a hostile Bulgaria.

While we admit that to don the mantle of a prophet is a task fraught with danger, we are sufficiently optimistic to express faith in the imminence of the great change in the course of events in the Near East. The addition of forces from Italy to those of the Allies already in the Dardanelles area will be of the utmost value, but more important still would be the application of pressure on Turkey's northern frontier by the armies of Bulgaria. Turkey is not sufficiently strong to detach any large body of men from the Gallipoli Peninsula and the Caucasus to defend Adrianople; therefore the contest could barely resolve itself into a question of whether Constantinople should be taken by one of the armies of the Entente or whether the Sultan and his advisers should sue for a separate peace. Either event would witness the downfall of Turkey in Europe.

A MISMANAGED MUNICIPALITY

TUESDAY, August 24, 1915.

It is high time the Municipal Council of the City of Buenos Aires set about reconstructing itself, and putting the affairs of the municipality in proper order. For a year or more conditions have been going from bad to worse, and at the moment everything seems to be in a state of hopeless muddle. The case reported in our news columns this morning of two companies being forced to take their claims for payment on account of lighting before the law courts, is striking evidence of what can only be described as a scandalous state of affairs. The companies in question have not been paid for months, and apparently all their efforts to get their accounts liquidated, or compromised in some business-like manner have failed. The consequence is that the Council is to be brought before the courts like some petty defaulting tradesman, and its shame is to be publicly paraded, because it has neither the decency, nor the sense of justice which should characterise such a body.

The worst feature of the particular case referred to is, in our opinion, the fact that the Municipal Council has regularly insisted on the fulfilment by the companies of their obligation to pay promptly the imposts which the Council is in a position to levy. In ordinary trading operations it is customary, when conditions become difficult, for parties having contra accounts to waive all, or portion of the mutual obligations. Under such arrangements it would be most improper for one party to insist on payment while at the same time he refused, or was unable, to make his own contra payments. Apparently, however, the Municipal Council has no scruples. While refusing to meet its own obligations, or while unable, through mismanagement, or incapable financing, to pay its just dues, it nevertheless greedily insists on the payments due to it from the other parties.

The unfairness of such a policy is aggravated by the fact that while the non-payment of the imposts would entail no direct loss to the Municipality, which has not outlaid any money to earn such revenue, the non-payment of the lighting bills entails on the two companies, considerable direct loss represented by the amounts already spent by the companies to earn what is due to them. The attitude of the Council is so obviously unfair and indecent that we doubt if the courts will hesitate a moment to declare their emphatic opinion that such conduct is dishonest.

What concerns the general public is not, however, the particular case of these two lighting companies, although they are necessarily seriously interested, especially if the companies carry out their determination to plunge the city in darkness in default of payment of their just claims. What is more important is the question of why the affairs of the city should be in such a state that the Council cannot meet its debts promptly? The inevitable reply will be: The Crisis. Our answer is that there should be no crisis so far as a well-managed municipality is concerned. We are not aware that the Municipality has suffered any serious revenue through the conditions which have existed during the past eighteen months. That these conditions have affected the city's finances to some extent is obvious, but that they have done so to an alarming extent, or to such a degree as to throw the city into bankruptcy we do not believe.

In any case it was, and still is, the imperative duty of the Council to meet such conditions, and at all costs protect its good name and credit. What, for instance, has it done in the way of affecting the economies of which we have heard so much talk for months past? In what direction has it endeavoured to live within its reduced means, and eliminate from its administration of city affairs waste, and extravagance? There has been no retrenchment in the staffs,

THE RESTORATION OF CONFIDENCE

WEDNESDAY, August 25, 1915.

When asked recently what was, in his opinion, really wrong with the commercial situation in Argentina, a leading bank manager replied tersely, "Want of Confidence." There can be no doubt that in this answer is to be found the true statement of the economic position of the Republic. Confidence, or optimism, and depression or pessimism, are really merely fashions, or better still, they may be described as epidemics. When a "boom" is on, everybody is optimistic, and everybody becomes pessimistic just so soon as the "boom" has passed. It does not matter whether the "boom" benefits them, or the depression injures them, the mass of the people are affected in spirit just the same. For proof of this statement we have only to consider the thousands of salaried servants of commercial concerns whose positions are generally not in the least affected by the alternating periods of buoyancy and depression which characterise all business in any part of the world. These employes talk prosperity or gloom without being touched by either to any appreciable extent, and their talk is merely a reflection, not a result.

Argentina has a history made up of fluctuation between wonderful prosperity and appalling depression. Through one of the latter eras she has undoubtedly passed. At the bottom this depression has consisted of nothing more than a reaction from the preceding period of great optimism and prosperity. The country's resources have not seriously been affected, and in fact in many directions while everyone has talked and felt depression, conditions have really been better than they were in the times when it was fashionable to be optimistic. In the rural industries, for instance, and they are the mainstay of the country's prosperity, prices and supplies have never been better than they have been during the past eighteen months. There has been no serious shortage of cattle, and prices have been steadily rising until to-day phenomenal records are

To those who study conditions closely, there is evidence on every hand of a rising tide of confidence, and an awakening from the lethargy and stagnation which have made the past eighteen months a period of which the people will presently be speaking as one of economic nightmare. Some authorities do not hesitate to pronounce the country to be on the verge of a "boom," and they predict that an early closing of the war, which has affected Argentina rather mentally than physically, would bring about an era of prosperity such as the country has never seen. It cannot be said that so far as business conditions in the Capital are concerned there has as yet been any noticeable improvement, but it is clear that there is a definite tendency towards an amelioration of the stagnant spirit which has pervaded all commerce for well nigh two years. The cities follow closely the trend of affairs throughout the country districts, and as conditions in the camp have improved considerably, it is safe to say that before very long those conditions will show a marked influence upon commerce and general trade in Buenos Aires. Confidence is rapidly returning, and gathering momentum and volume with every day that passes.

and we defy anyone to point to a single economy. The new regime has certainly shown great activity in a number of unessential details, but in the broader, bigger affairs of real administration along careful lines, it has reproduced only the faults of its predecessors, and none of their virtues. The result is that to-day the city's affairs are in a worse state than ever they were, and a remedy, other than the occurrence of the fortuitous "boom" for which the Bumbles in office hope, seems impossible.

AMERICA AND GERMANY

THURSDAY, August 26, 1915.

In view of what has happened during the past six months in the relations between the United States and Germany, or it might be more correctly stated has not happened, it is a matter of very great difficulty to forecast what is likely to occur in the near future. The country that quickly went to war over the sinking of the battleship Maine in Havana harbour has seemingly tolerated with remarkable patience, if not complacency, a dozen affronts to her dignity and prestige at the hands of Germany, and if we are to believe the American press the United States should more than once have accepted as a sufficient *casus belli* occurrences of greater importance than the destruction of the historic battleship.

We have the pronouncement of such a paper as "Leslie's Weekly" that the sinking of the Lusitania was more justification for a war than the destruction of the Maine represented. On top of this colossal crime have occurred the deliberate torpedoing of vessels flying the American flag, and the loss of lives of American citizens in such circumstances as those attending the sinking of the liner Arabic. Every such occurrence has provoked an exchange of Notes in which the Government of the United States has shown a determined front, followed by a contradictory quiescence of spirit. In view of what transpired after the Lusitania horror, for the perpetration of which Germany was able to present a plausible justification, alleging that the vessel was armed and carried munitions of war, it would have appeared inevitable that the destruction of the Arabic must have led to an immediate declaration of war.

In the case of the Arabic Germany can plead no justification other than the pursuance of her policy of destruction of everything British, regardless of the declaration of President Wilson that in following out this policy she must not jeopardise the life of a single American citizen. The destruction of the Arabic with the attendant loss of American lives, can be construed in no other light in the United States than as a direct pronouncement by Germany that she has no respect for American opinion, and is prepared deliberately to flout it. The situation is just that of a bully having been dared to continue his bullying and then having struck in defiance of the threats of what would happen to him did he continue. Up to the moment of writing there is no substantial indication of what the United States will do. There is a report that the army and navy have been placed under orders for immediate action, but the decision still rests with the diplomats. President Wilson is reported to be considering the urgency of an immediate cessation of diplomatic relations with Germany, but it is added that he would not necessarily consider such action equivalent to a declaration of war.

From the point of view of the Allies there is no desire that the United States should go to war. As a matter of fact their interests are best served by the United States remaining ostensibly at peace with Germany. Under such conditions, and by reasons of the superiority at sea of the Allies, the United States contributes more to their success by supplying them with munitions, food-stuffs, cotton, and other necessary commodities, and by according them moral support, than she could do by actually declaring war. In the latter event she would be impotent, at least for some considerable time to render them any material assistance. There would be nothing for her first-class navy to do, and her army, from a military point of view, would be equally useless. At the moment practically all her military strength on a peace basis is required to handle the Mexican situation, and like Britain it would take her many months to raise, train, and equip an army for service on the Continent.

But apart from these material con-

LEGATION DESPATCHES**KITCHENER ADDRESSES SPAHIS IN ARABIC**

The following telegrams have been received by His Britannic Majesty's Minister at Buenos Aires from the Foreign Office, London:—

August 20 (6.40 p.m.)

Lord Kitchener has just returned from visiting French Army at invitation of French Government. Accompanied by Monsieur Millerand he passed down the whole line. Everywhere enthusiastic reception. Above all British Orders he wore medal of Franco-Prussian War, and was evidently moved at being with the French army again. At one spot he came face to face with Cavalry Division whose General saluting him was recognised at Baratier of Marchand Mission. Both greatly pleased, held long conversation. Lord Kitchener addressed soldiers, including Spahis, astonishing the latter by speaking Arabic. At dinner, proposing his health, Monsieur Millerand said the enemy was seizing and exaggerating ephemeral incidents and prophesying among his adversaries the dissensions which he desires. He tries to excite among neutrals and even belligerents tendencies towards pacific manifestations. "Marshal, if you only see France of the armies, remember that the rest of France is of the same spirit." Lord Kitchener said that the splendour of the armies of France surpassed even their magnificent reputation, and he assured them that Britain to the uttermost effort was with them and our heroic allies. It was understood at a long interview with Monsieur Millerand and General Joffre that important questions were settled.

THE ARABIC CRIME.

August 20, 7.45 p.m.

White Star Lines announce that passenger steamship Arabic, on voyage from Liverpool to New York, was torpedoed about latitude 50.49, longitude 8.29. She was torpedoed without warning on starboard side, about 100 yards from stern, and sank about 10 minutes later. Total number on board, 424. Latest reports say eight passengers and 25 crew missing, but further reports are awaited from Queensdown.

Considerations there is a strong moral reason why the United States should definitely cast in her lot with the Allies. She is the greatest of the neutral powers, and it ill befits her dignity, and does not add to the respect in which she is held, for her to submit to repeated insults. We believe we are right in stating that the majority of the American people are with the Allies in sympathy. We know that the United States has straight and strict views on international law and usage, and that the statesmanship of the country is entirely opposed to Germany's free disregard of all the canons of civilisation. We also know that the United States is not lightly disposed to enter into war, or to become involved in European affairs, and that a peculiar repulsion to fighting Germany arises from the fact that the German influence in the States is large and influential, but nevertheless it seems to us, after honestly endeavouring to clear our minds of all bias, that there is no course open to the Northern Republic save that of declaring war against Germany. Had the United States Government remained silent all along; had it not practically dared Germany to repeat her offences, then perhaps we might have been able to say that the United States was not called upon to engage in the struggle. As things are, however, the United States is committed, and out of self-respect and for her national honour, she is bound to step in. In the expressive language of the country she is now called on "to make good," or for ever to hold her peace.

CATTLE MARKET

ENTERED: 6,636.

Pigs 1,056
Prices: 25 to 34½ cents per kilo.

Summary of Purchasers.

La Plata 1,166
Sansinena 817
Armour 794
La Blanca 578
Argentino 343
Smithfield 331

Total 4,009

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Estrugamou y Cia.—

From Vedia: 54 steers at \$390, 25 do. from Matanzas at 300, 38 do. from Pampa Central at 250; from Chacabuco: 40 cows at 143, 4 heifers at 90, 4 calves at 75, 26 calves at 70.

Juan Lator—

From Santa Fe: 41 steers at \$230, 3 cows at 145; from Venado Tuerto: 26 cows at 148, 13 steers at 239, 8 at 212, 2 cows at 143; from Pehuajó: 15 cows at 138, 2 steers at 150; from Entre Rios: 140 steers at 180, 45 do. from Venado Tuerto at 162; from Lincoln: 38 steers at 175, 2 at 158.50; from Cordoba: 26 steers at 160, 4 at 124; from Santa Fe: 12 cows at 133.50, 3 at 119, 4 at 111; from Azul: 19 cows at 138, 11 at 132, 17 at 134; from Cordoba: 19 cows at 139, 11 at 127; from R. Paz: 15 steers at 135, 15 at 130; from General Pintos: 4 cows at 143, 1 at 103, 2 at 115, 2 at 138; from Santa Fe: 10 steers at 110, 1 at 140, 1 at 122, 5 at 90, 7 cows at 78.50; from Entre Rios: 2 steers at 140, 26 at 143, 19 at 137, 10 heifers at 107, 2 at 75, 2 steers at 111.50; from Santa Fe: 17 cows at 114, 15 at 127, 15 at 92.

Salaberry y Bereche—

From Mar Chiquita: 20 steers at \$247; from Maipú: 28 steers at 234, 4 cows at 143.50; from Pellegrini: 24 bullocks at 233, 1 at 174, 10 at 100, 8 at 172, 50 steers at 183; from Tornquist: 15 steers at 156, 5 at 117.50, 2 calves at 56; from Casares: 7 calves at 50, 14 at 75, 7 cows at 140, 3 at 45, 14 heifers at 95, 15 at 81.50, 2 at 54.50; from Villegas: 11 heifers at 130.50, 4 cows at 139, 2 young steers at 131, 1 steer at 157; from Entre Rios: 10 steers at 142, 3 at 104, 22 at 160, 5 at 127, 1 cow at 116, 8 heifers at 90.50.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Tandil: 44 steers at \$229; from Lincoln: 80 do. steers at 251, 20 cows at 166, 24 do. from Vecino at 131; from Laprida: 16 steers at 143, 10 at 126; from Tornquist: 10 steers at 149; from Entre Rios: 2 steers at 127.50, 10 at 123, 8 at 112; from Las Fierres: 2 steers at 100, 8 at 146; from Santa Fe: 1 cow at 108, 7 at 88.50, 13 young steers at 92, 10 at 82, 3 stags at 129, 6 heifers at 64.50, 5 calves at 45, 14 calves at 57; from Quilmes: 1 cow at 135, 6 at 106, 1 young steer at 168; from Casares: 2 young steers at 68.

Manuel y Rodolfo Beazley—

From Chascomús: 18 cows at \$145, 2 at 120.

Unzué, Alzaga y Cia.

From Pellegrini: 54 steers at \$268; from Olavarria: 1 cow at 115, 1 steer at 180.

Soc. Cooperativa de Hacendados—

From Viamonte: 60 steers at \$158; from Pampa Central: 63 cows at 130

Bauona y Ferrazzini—

From 9 de Julio: 25 bullocks at \$175.

Francisco Ojam y Cia.—

From Lincoln: 17 steers at \$155, 1 bullock at 175.

Mihura Hermanos—

From Entre Rios: 28 steers at \$145, 36 at 139, 5 cows at 125, 31 calves at 40, 12 heifers at 105, 19 cows at 100.

Reneo Ganadero Argentino—

From Santa Fe: 6 steers at \$235, 1 at 210, 6 at 175, 18 at 150, 8 at 125.

Santamarina e Hijos

From Tandil: 23 steers at \$190, 11 young steers at 130, 1 steer at 190, 13 calves at 45, 8 at 15; from Pellegrini: 126 steers at 205; from Trenque Lauquen: 48 cows at 110; from Cañuelas: 60 steers at 240.

Bunge y Born—

From Entre Rios: 24 steers at \$113, 11 at 130, 5 young steers at 88; from Chacabuco: 7 cows at 133, 1 heifer at 115, 2 steers at 180.

Fernando L. Patron—

From Carlos Casares: 25 steers at \$210, from Entre Rios: 26 steers at 175, 2 cows at 110.

Crespo y Rodriguez—

From Chacabuco: 48 steers at \$135, 1 stags at 128.

Bargo, Lascorain y Etchegaray—

From Mercedes: 22 steers at \$160, 1 stag at 115, 1 young steer at 115, 11 heifers at 102; from Entre Rios: 20 cows at 110, 16 at 102, 10 heifers at 98, 10 at 87, 15 young steers at 85, 11 calves at 68.

Rodolfo Guillon y Cia.—

From Urdinarrain: 2 calves at \$30, 2 young steers at 52, 24 calves at 40; from Chacabuco: 18 cows at 96, 14 heifers at 105, 1 young steer at 95, 4 cows at 138, 1 calf at 40, 5 bullocks at 150.

Martin Urtazun e Hijos

From Pellegrini: 6 cows at \$135, 2 at 105.

Martinez de Hoz Hermanos—

From General Belgrano: 1 cow at \$150, 4 steers at 110, 4 cows at 95, 1 at 85.

Podestá y Cia.—

From Lincoln: 60 steers at \$222.

Miguel Ardohain—

From La Plata: 42 steers at \$195, 14 at 130, 7 cows at 98, 1 at 130, 11 calves at 64.

Ignacio Goñi e Hijos—

From 9 de Julio: 15 steers at \$152, 4 at 165.

Bellran Sansot—

From Pringles: 32 steers at \$172; from Olavarria: 38 steers at 215.

Lizarralde Hermanos

From Amenabar: 400 steers at \$186, from Lincoln: 14 steers at 145, 3 young steers at 110, 1 calf at 10.

Martinez, Grande y Saharrea—

From Tandil: 19 steers at \$200, 91 young steers at 132, 42 do. from Matanzas at 125.

Julio L. Peña y Cia.—

From Tandil: 6 bullocks at \$170, 4 steers at 155, 6 young steers at 122, 7 cows at 138; from Merlo: 1 steer at 150, 1 young steer at 110, 2 cows at 115, 5 calves at 80; from Carlos Casares: 2 steers at 120; from Matanzas 57 steers at 90.

A. Schoo y Cia.—

From Junin: 19 steers at \$250, 127 at 223.

A. Lartigue y Cia.—

From Navarro: 13 steers at \$242, 1 at 158.

J. M. Mendez y Cia.—

From Tornquist: 68 steers at \$145, 32 heifers at 120.

Ayerragaray S. y Gowland—

From Santa Fe: 16 cows at 133, 5 at 115.

José C. de los Santos y Cia.—

From Lamadrid: 2 steers at \$155, 4 at 138, 2 bulls at 152, 2 cows at 142.

José Maria Trelles—

From Laprida: 22 steers at \$232; from Marcos Paz: 14 cows at 120.



TRADE MARK

BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

LIGNIERES HERMANOS

(Adolfo Marcelo & Luis Lignieres)

Vaccine & Serums for Stock

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Local Representative:

Mr. A. Machattie,

San Martin 254, Buenos Aires.

SHEEP MARKET

ENTRIES: 4,894.

Local butchers 1,530
La Plata 1,167
La Blanca 1,155
Sansinena 760
Argentino 715
Las Palmas 46
Armour 22

Total 5,394

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Santamarina e Hijos—

From M. Miro: 43 cap. frig. at \$18, 21 bgos. frig. at 12, 20 ovejas mat. at 10.50, 96 bgos. mat. at 9.50.

José B. Casas—

From Laprida: 135 cap. frig. at \$17.30.

Unzué Alzaga y Cia.

From San Jacinto: 295 cap. frig. at \$15.50, 1224 ovejas mat. at 1s; from Laplacette: 49 ovejas mat. at 13, 82 eord. mat. at 6.40.

Estrugamou y Cia.—

From Cucha-Cucha: 34 cap. mat. at \$21.70, 124 at 19.40.

Juan Curutchet—

From A. Dulce: 80 cap. frig. at \$19, 179 at 18.

Douls y D. D. Ramsay—

From Vedia: 198 cap. mat. at \$20.70.

Juan Apeca y Cia.—

From Cereales: 44 bgos. frig. at \$12.50, 45 cap. frig. at 14.50.

Soc. Martin Iraizos—

From Iraizos: 51 cap. mat. at \$21.50, 82 at 21, 108 at 20.70, 296 cap. frig. at 19.50, 28 at 19, 10 ovejas mat. at 18.00.

Bargo, Lascorain y Etchegaray

From Rawson: 14 cap. frig. at \$15.30, 63 eord. mat. at 4.50, 29 at 4.50.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Tandil: 174 cap. mat. at \$21, 65 at 21, 139 cap. frig. at 16.20; from A. Corti: 96 ovejas mat. at 14.40.

Florencio y Alfredo E. Lanús—

From Murature: 83 ovejas mat. at \$16.30.

Miguel Ardohain—

From Cabildo: 225 cap. frig. at \$13.30, 62 bgos. frig. at 12.90.

Juan Lator—

From Cabildo: 40 cap. mat. at \$21, 199 at 19.80.

Salaberry y Bereche—

From Krabbe: 60 cap. mat. at \$21, 54 at 20; from Santa Elena: 30 cap. mat. at 20, from Krabbe: 17 cap. mat. at 20, 112 at 19.50; from Eladio: 89 cap. frig. at 15.30.

Martinez de Hoz Hnos.—

From Madero: 20 ovejas mat. at \$22.50, 20 at 18.50, 119 eord. mat. at 6.00.

Mendez Hnos. y Cia.—

From A. Corti: 98 ovejas mat. at \$12.60.

A. Lartigue y Cia.—

From Stegman: 132 cap. frig. at \$16, 42 cap. inv. at 11.50, 20 cap. mat. at 29.

Belloq e Hita—

From Krabbe: 41 cap. frig. at \$19, 59 bgos. frig. at 11.80.

RAILWAY TRAFFICS.

The subjoined traffic returns for the week ended Aug. 19 are compared with the corresponding week of last year

Railway	Gross Take	Increase or Decrease	Inc. or Dec. per mile	Miles Open	Aggregate from July 1st.	Increase or Decrease
	£	£	£	1914	1915	£
Central Railway	106,200	+ 26,200	+ 7 11 9	3,262	3,307	+ 72,200
Southern Railway	85,000	+ 27,000	+ 6 17 3	3,729	3,792	+ 16,851
Pacific Railway	85,000	+ 30,000	+ 8 8 3	3,505	3,534	+ 59,000
Western Railway	45,000	+ 18,000	+ 9 0 9	1,792	1,867	+ 29,000
Arg. North-Eastern Railway	7,106	+ 2,235	+ 2 2 11	667	752	+ 6,043
Central Cordoba	36,150	+ 841	+ 0 11 2	1,180	1,189	+ 4,397
Central Uruguay	16,755	+ 1,500	+ 2 1 1	978	978	+ 12,702
Entre Rios Railway	8,700	+ 2,905	+ 2 19 5	730	730	+ 2,600
	\$	\$	\$			\$
Province of Buenos Aires	120,720	+ 68,291	+ 86.44	790	799	+ 330,709

HIGH PRICED NOVILLOS**HERD OF \$1000 AT \$250 EACH.**

As an illustration of the remarkable prices being obtained now for fat steers, a deal was made on Saturday with a certain Frigorifico in which, the quantity was one thousand and the price \$250 each. In the last two or three years there has been a jump of about \$100 in the value of this class of beast, for not so long ago the sale of an individual at \$200 caused a tremendous sensation, whereas the last records are \$300.

SALE OF STEERS**ANOTHER RECORD.**

What is probably the best lot of frigorifico steers ever presented for sale at the Liniers market was that sold yesterday by Messrs. Estrugamou and Co. for the magnificent price of \$390 apiece, this is the highest amount paid for steers in any market, and is an advance of \$90 on last week's highest bid.

The lot was composed of 54 first class steers, the product of the "San Carlos" estancia, property of Mr. Edmund B. Perkins, and after keen bidding were purchased by the Frigorifico Smithfield.

MEAT EXPORTS

La Plata Cold Storage Company advise despatch by Highland Glen for London of 2,273 carcasses of mutton, 864 carcasses of lamb and 11,139 quarters of chilled beef.

The Smithfield and Argentine Meat Company have sent to London by the same steamer 1,068 fore and 1,087 hind-quarters of chilled beef and to New York, by the Verdi 1,295 each fore and hind-quarters of beef chilled.

Las Palmas Produce Company reports despatch by Highland Glen to London, of 1729 carcasses of frozen mutton, 1641 of frozen lamb, 203 frozen fore quarters of beef, 1999 fore and 2968 hind quarters of chilled beef.

By Verdi to New York, the same Company sent 152 each fore and hind quarters of frozen beef and 1449 each fore and hind of chilled beef.

The Sansinena Company advises that they have shipped by the Highland Brigade for Liverpool 4459 quarters (375 tons) of frozen beef.

By La Negra they despatched to Liverpool 4678 quarters frozen beef (417 tons) and to London, by the Highland Warrior, 4709 carcasses of frozen lamb.

La Blanca Company report despatch by Highland Warrior for London of 4,400 carcasses of mutton and 3,541 quarters of chilled beef. By La Negra for Liverpool the same Company has sent 12,719 quarters of frozen beef.

The Las Palmas Produce Company sent 16,814 quarters of frozen beef to Liverpool by La Negra. To London by Highland Warrior Las Palmas Produce Company shipped from La Plata 1,274 carcasses of frozen mutton.

THE WOOL SEASON**GOOD PROSPECTS FOR THE SECOND SHEARING.**

According to the latest information received there is every promise of a satisfactory termination to the coming shearing season.

The "estancieros" consider that the prices paid in the central wool market are very good, and for good class wool of the second shearings the price has risen to \$14.

Shearing is about to commence, but the amount of wool expected on the market during September will only be small, and the large sales will not commence until October.

In the South buyers are showing much activity in their purchases, and in Ayacucho several small lots have already been sold at \$12.

GRAIN MARKET**TERMINAL CEREAL MARKET.****First Ring.**

No operations.

Second Ring.

Maize.

For October—200 tons darsena at \$4.85.

REGISTERED CONTRACTS.

(Delivered in Buenos Aires).

Maize.

For October—200 tons at \$1.83.

Official Prices.

Wheat.

For August Darsena. . . \$12.45

For September Darsena. . . 12.50

Linseed.

For August Darsena. . . 10.85

For September Darsena. . . 11.05

For October Darsena. . . 11.30

Maize.

For August Darsena. . . 4.75

For September Darsena. . . 4.75

For October Darsena. . . 4.85

For November Darsena. . . 4.90

CHAMBER OF CEREALS QUOTATIONS.

Prices in the Bolsa de Comercio.

100 kilos waggon Darsena, (Available).

Linseed . . . \$10.70

Wheat for bread. . . 12.40

Do Barletta for Europe. . . 11.40

Do for bread. . . 11.00

Do do (export. Europe). . . 11.20

Do do (export. Brazil). . . 12.20

Oats Bahia Blanca. . . 5.80

Yellow maize . . . 4.60

NATIONAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

(Rosario de Santa Fe).

First Ring.

Maize.

For September—200 tons at \$4.57

and 800 at 4.56. Total 1000.

For October—2000 tons at \$4.65.

Second Ring.

Maize.

For November—200 tons at \$4.60.

Linseed.

For October—100 tons at \$10.73.

Official Prices.

Wheat.

For September . . . 12.15

For October . . . 12.15

For November . . . 12.15

Available . . . 12.10

For January . . . 10.50

For January No. 1 . . . 11.10

Linseed.

For September . . . 10.35

For October . . . 10.70

For November . . . 11.10

Available . . . 10.30

For January . . . 11.60

Maize.

For September . . . 4.50

For October . . . 4.60

For November . . . 4.70

Available . . . 4.50

In Rosario.

Wheat No. 1 . . . 12.55

Wheat No. 2 . . . nominal

Linseed . . . 10.40

Maize . . . 4.45

EXPORTATION OF CEREALS**THE WEEK'S SHIPMENT.**

During the past week ending Thursday night, the official figures for the export trade of the Argentine are as follows:—

Wheat to the amount of 15,471 tons have been shipped of which quantity 9,552 tons were for Brazil. Maize shipments equalled 118,384 tons, including 52,475 from San Lorenzo and 37,645 from Buenos Aires. Flax amounting to 12,615 tons were exported of which 11,520 were from Buenos Aires, most of which was shipped to the United States. Oats 2,158 tons nearly all for England. Flour 1,022 tons and barley 7,195 tons.

The wheat exportation totals for the year are 2,363,102 tons. Maize 2,428,695 tons. Flax 721,717 and oats 491,340 tons. It will be remarked that but a very small amount of any of these commodities are destined for the British Isles.

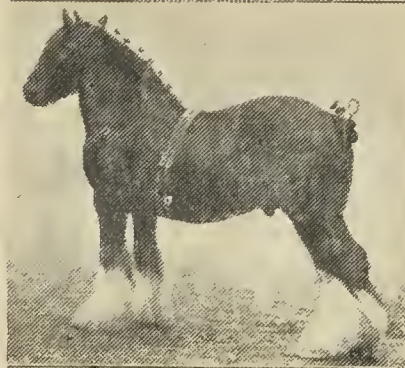
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CAMP NOTES

(By Our Agricultural Editor.)

The Palermo Show, that great annual event, especially for all camp men, has already been reported in these columns, and many of the principal exhibits have changed ownership at very satisfactory prices. The opening sales for imported bulls, held last Sunday, by the Messrs. Bullrich, when the consignments of Mr. Donald MacLennan and Mr. Robert Duncan, met a very firm trade, clearly demonstrated that this season's bull trade would be very animated. The bulls bred in the country and which were fortunate in winning prizes at the Show have also participated in the good trade. The price of \$60,000 realised for the Champion could not be considered otherwise than a most satisfactory price for a young bull, considering that this animal is not fully matured and the attendant risks to run before it reaches maturity. The reserve Champion acquired by the Messrs. Vivot, was also a great Shorthorn, and his progeny are likely to fill many honourable posts at future shows, as he has gone to where they know how to bring out a bull, and utilise him to the best advantage. It has been quite noticeable this year the success which has attended those properties who realise that it pays best to have competent men to show their animals to the best advantage.

The rumours about foot and mouth disease having made its appearance do not appear to have been well founded, or the disappearance of some bulls from their stall may have been the means of checking the spread of this disease, which fortunately has not caused owners and buyers of pedigree animals the trouble experienced in former years, when this disease passed over practically all the animals within the grounds.

The horse sales, especially the heavy draught classes, have been somewhat disappointing to sellers, and prices were only fair. Considering the firm demand for all classes of heavy draught horses for export, I was hopeful that heavy draught stallions would be in demand, but such is the vicissitudes of prognostications in this Republic. The light-legged varieties did not appear to be any more fortunate, and only moderate prices were generally realised.

The demand for all classes of sheep appeared to be firm, while the record was broken by the sale of the Champion Lincoln ram, which was an exceptionally good specimen of the breed, and likely to prove a profitable investment for its purchaser, as blood will tell.

THE WORLD'S CROPS**FAVOURABLE REPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

New York, Aug. 25.

Broomhall's report states that throughout the United Kingdom the weather is very favourable for harvesting which is now progressing. The yield is of excellent quality but short in quantity. New wheat will be moving shortly. In France the weather is now more favourable but want of labour is against successful harvesting. Both quality and quantity are disappointing and importations will be important. From Germany it is stated officially that wheat is a good average with liberal reserves, rye is a bare average while the average of barley and oats is large. Potatoes 50 million tons. In Russia the weather is severely against harvesting therefore the quality is lowered. The winter return is generally good, while spring crops are improved except in the districts where prospects are greatly lowered. The arrivals are large and prices lowered, practically nothing being exported from Hungary. The official report concerning the yield of wheat is 50 million. Broomhall says that this estimate is excessive. A large quantity has already been contracted for. The Balkan shipments over land have commenced and ideal weather continues. Practically no wheat has been offered for export, and prices remain high. Italy's harvesting is disappointing, and importations are on a liberal scale from Scandinavia. In Finland there is a moderate improvement in the prospects of the crop over last year's. Spain's yield is disappointing, but the official statement is that the wheat yield is 20 millions larger than last year.

GERMAN OPINION OF THE STATES

(To the Editor)

Sir,—A Dutch friend of mine who has quite recently visited the Rhine Provinces tells me that he found on all sides and amongst all classes, feelings of absolute contempt and disdain for the Washington Government. The common belief in Germany is that arising out of the conglomeration of races in North America, with conflicting interests, there cannot exist that which the German calls solid patriotism, and that, consequently, the Wilsonian Cabinet may be kicked, cuffed, or fooled to any extent with impunity.

President Wilson is regarded by Germans as a Sunday School politician whose motto is: "The Lord will provide," and who may therefore be safely ignored.

Yours, etc.

CH. L. CRAUSTOUNY.

Bm. Mitre 476, Aug. 23.

PASSENGER LISTS

N.S.N.C. HIGHLAND PIPER.

The Nelson Liner, Highland Piper, on her outward trip from London arrived on August 20, in the North Basin, amongst the saloon passengers were:—Mr. Harris Walpole Arundall, Miss Sarah Garrett, Miss Isabel King, Mr. Ralston Sharpe, Mr. Vloebergs, Mr. Jules, Mrs. Margaret Bathgate, Mr. Deo Coimbra, Mr. F. Peach and Mr. R. Peach.

S.S. HIGHLAND WARRIOR

The Nelson liner, Highland Warrior, on her return voyage to London will sail to-day from La Plata with the following saloon passengers:—Miss Annie Danvers, Mr. Joseph Charles Voak, Mr. Thomas Cash Bette-ridge, Mrs. M. R. MacNeill, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tindall, Miss H. Caulfield, Miss Paula Haendler, and Mr. C. Currie.

R.H.L. HOLLANDIA.

The following passengers sail to-day by the R.H.L. s.s. Hollandia:—

Messrs. Ricardo Lanus jr., Luis de Olivera Cezar, A. Pacheco, A. Alfaya Perez, Miss A. Alfaya, Mrs. M. Mau, F. Mau, J. E. Mau, M. Fuhrmann, I. von Pollackoff, Miss M. Juillard, Mrs. H. Ferchaud, J. M. Rodriguez Acal, Mrs. H. N. Crivelli, E. J. Schiele, Mrs. Schiele, Mrs. Orenstein, Miss A. Lefevre, Mrs. and Miss Schrey, D. Couto Costas, Mrs. Couto, Miss L. Couto, A. D. Couto, Miss M. Iglesias, J. Posadas, R. Carballo, Mrs. P. Grau, L. Schevenlenbos, Misses J. Alonso and A. Tuinlet, G. Beijerinch, M. Btesh, V. S. Rolaina, Mrs. and Miss Rolaina, Misses C. Cabany and C. Prandais, Mrs. R. B. Halstead and Misses D. B. and C. Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. Wichers ten Hoeve, Mrs. M. Raab, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, I. Cohen, E. Rey jr., Mr. and Mrs. Rey, J. W. Kerr, J. S. Sangster, Misses M. Prat, E. Iancovich, E. Zenker, L. Zenker and F. Lima, A. Garrido and Miss L. Garrido.

HOMEWARD FIXTURES

The following vessels (says "The Times" of Argentina) were fixed during last week to load homeward:—

s.s. Westgate, 3700, 10 per cent., pr. San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain; 67/6.

s.s. Panaghi Drakatos, 4000, 10 per cent. Oct. 5, can.; San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain; 65/- Completing, n/a Villa, same rate. Excluding San Nicolas.

s.s. Gronland, 3700, 10 per cent., Sept.; San Lorenzo; New York; grain; 38/-.

s.s. — 4500, 10 per cent., Oct. 20 can.; San Lorenzo; Bristol; grain; 62/6.

s.s. Itahki, 5400, 10 per cent., Oct. 15 can.; San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain; 67/6.

s.s. Parisiana, 7000, 10 per cent. pr.; Buenos Aires; London; grain; berth terms.

s.s. Celtic King, 5500, 10 per cent. pr.; Buenos Aires; London; grain; berth terms.

s.s. Erroll, 5400, 10 per cent., Sept. 5-30; San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain; 67/6.

s.s. Chorley, 6200, 10 per cent.; Rosario; Mediterranean; grain; 70/-.

BAHIA BLANCA SHIPPING.

(From Our Correspondent).

August 22.

At Ing. White:—Chorley, left in ballast for Rosario on August 18; Bland Hall, loading at the elevators for Huni and Wormser; Anglesea, loading at the elevators for Dreyfus and Company.

At Port Galvan:—Margam Abbey, sailed on August 16; Parahyla, left on August 18; Santos, left on August 20.

Steamers expected:—Celia, Silks-worth Hall and Clowston.

THE LOTTERY HABIT

The Chances Against Winning

A POPULAR FALLACY EXPLODED

The majority of Britons arriving in Argentina are at some time or other lured into purchasing lottery tickets.

In course of time, most people cease to tempt fortune; others, however, extend their purchases over a period of years.

The following little sketch, contributed by a business man who shields himself behind the initials "P.P.C." possesses distinct interest in that it shows how bad a bargain is made each week by the unsuspecting gambler who does not trouble to calculate the odds. Few racing men would accept the terms laid down by the lottery.

THE LURE OF THE LOTTERY.

"How much would you have to-day, if, instead of buying lottery tickets every week, you had placed the money in the bank?"

Smith shot this question at me as I was buying a "quinto" from a one-armed man in the street. Smith I may mention is one of those aggravating individuals who are for ever launching searching questions, the answers to which they already know, and which they intend to inflict on you whether you are interested or not. I had no idea how much I spent on the lottery, and was on the point of saying so, when he forestalled me.

"You don't know," he said. "Well I'll tell you. You would have had £100,—about twelve hundred dollars."

"Rot," I said.

"One hundred pounds," he repeated. You have been here seven years and have played regularly, to my knowledge. You haven't played heavily, it's true, but you've played steadily. Let's put it at 15 dollars a month, say £15 a year for seven years, £105. Now during that time you once took out fifty dollars."

"You seem to know all about it," I said.

"It would be funny if I didn't know about it. All Buenos Aires knew about it. You went about telling everyone, as if you had done something clever."

"Well, what if I did," I replied, somewhat nettled.

"Nothing," said Smith. "Suppose though I took it into my head to go to the races and were to lose a thousand dollars. You might probably think I was a fool. If however I went again the following Sunday, and came home bragging to you that I had an exceptionally good day, because I had won fifty dollars, you would not only think I was a fool, you would know I was. That is exactly what you were doing."

"Any way," said I, to change the subject, "if I have lost that money it went in such dribblets that I never missed it."

"My dear boy, you might just as well have saved it up till you had £100 and then thrown it into the fire."

"Nothing of the kind. You forget the fact that during all that time I've had a run for my money. I've had the chance of taking out—

"Taking out what," asked Smith.

"The 'grande'" I replied.

"Let's have a look at that ticket for a minute. Now let's see what it says. Here we are. There is one prize of \$80,000."

"That's the little boy I'm after," said I.

"Well let's reckon up your chances of winning it. Now there are 25,000 tickets. If you select a certain number, and keep on buying it every week, there is a probability, almost

amounting to a certainty, of that number taking out the 'grande' once in every 520 years. Looks as if you would have a fairly long run for your money, doesn't it? Let's take it another way. Imagine a field on which there are spread 390 chessboards. Let us further imagine that a single drop of rain is about to fall within the area covered by those chessboards. Would you bet five shillings that you could guess not only on which board, but on which square of the board that drop of rain will fall? I don't think you would. But presuming you made the bet once, and lost, would you be fool enough to keep on betting five shillings every week on the same proposition? That is precisely what you are doing every time you buy a lottery ticket when there are 25,000 issued."

"You are still overlooking the fact," said I, "that there are other prizes besides the 'grande.'"

"Let's examine them," said Smith, consulting the ticket. "Here we are. After the first prize of \$80,000 we drop away down to \$10,000. One prize of \$10,000! Your chances of taking out either one of those two top prizes, are 2 in 25,000, or in other words, there is a probability of your ticket taking out one of those two prizes once in every 260 years. After the 10,000 prize we come to 2 of 5,000. There is every—

"Oh, stow all that," I broke in. "At least you'll admit that I have 1 chance in 10 of doubling my money."

"Wrong again," said Smith. "Although it distinctly states that it is illegal to cobrar more for this ticket than its 'valor escrito' which is \$3.15, I saw you pay \$3.50 for it. If it takes out a termination you get back \$5, which means to say that having won a wager in which the odds were 9 to 1 against, you are content to receive odds of 7 to 3 on. To win \$1.50 you have had to stake \$3.50. Waiving aside the other prizes, you should have received back something like \$30. However you appear to be quite satisfied with whatever you get. Now let's step in here for a minute. This is where I buy my cigarettes. Manuel who runs the place, also sells lottery tickets."

"Ah, good morning, Manuel." My friend here wishes to ask you a question or two. He wishes to know," continued Smith, before I could interrupt, "how long you have been selling lottery tickets."

"Seven or eight years," said the man.

"How many tickets do you expose for sale every 'jugada.' My friend wants the information merely to settle a little argument."

"I get 50 tickets," said Manuel. "I could sell more, but I can't get them. They're all apportioned out to the different Agencies."

"Now, this is what my friend wishes to ask you. How many times, in those seven or eight years, has any one of the tickets sold by you taken out the 'grande.'"

Manuel hesitated.

"I see you don't like to give the information away," said Smith. "Well, I'll make a guess. During all that time not one of your tickets has ever taken out the 'grande.' I'll go further and say that not one of your tickets has ever taken out as much as \$10,000. Am I correct? Come, it won't go any further."

Manuel looked at us questioningly for some time, smiled sheepishly, and then nodded.

"Many thanks, Manuel, that's all my friend wanted to know." Adios."

"So you see," said Smith, when we were once more in the street, "our friend Manuel has been selling 50 tickets every week for seven years and hasn't sold anything worth having yet. Of course every 'jugada' one or two of his tickets take out a termination, or termination and "suerte," which is what they call the lowest possible prize. I may mention that Manuel himself never plays. He knows the game too well for that. If he is left with a ticket on his hands on the day of the drawing, he sends his boy into the street mighty quick to try and get rid of it there."

Buenos Aires Herald

Weekly Illustrated Edition

CORRIENTES 672

Proprietor: THOMAS BELL.

All communications for the Editorial Department should be addressed to The Editor. Business letters should be addressed to The Manager. It is particularly requested that correspondence of an editorial or business nature should not be addressed to Mr. Bell, or to anyone personally, otherwise delay and inconvenience will result.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

WEEKLY.

Town or Camp:

Yearly \$ 14 00
Half yearly. " 7.50
Quarterly. " 4.00

Other Countries:

Yearly (£1.13s.0d.) . . . \$ 19.30 m/l
Half-yearly (17s.6d.) . . . " 10.00 "
Quarterly (9s.7d.) . . . " 5.50 "

DAILY.

Town or Camp:

Yearly. \$ 20.00 m/l
Half-yearly. " 11.00 "
Quarterly. " 6.00 "
Per month. " 2.00 "

Other Countries:

Per annum (£3.7s.3d.) . . \$ 38.50 m/l

POST FREE; PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THE MAILS.

TO ARRIVE IN AUGUST.

29.—Dutch by FRISIA.

TO LEAVE IN AUGUST.

30.—Malvinas, Punta Arenas, Chill, Central and North America by ORONSA. Mails close at 4 p.m.

BIRTHS.

ANGUS.—On the 21st inst., at Calle Uruguay 1247, the wife of William Angus, of a son. h22

KING.—On the 19th inst., at Campana, to Mr. and Mrs. William C. King, of a son. 882 h22

MUIR.—At La Providencia, San Pedro de Jujuy, to Phyllis, wife of George W. Muir, a son. (Peter George). 19hy h20

RAMSAY.—At Wardlea, Howard St., Kilmarnock, on the 19th July, the wife of James Ramsay, of a daughter. 972 h25

DEATH.

THOMPSON.—On the 25th inst., of pneumonia, Elizabeth Thompson (née McClymont), aged 89 years.

Common sense tells him that his assured commission on that one ticket is safer business for him than his chance of taking out the 'grande' with it. On his commission, and that extra charge which you and others are willing to pay, Manuel has been able to buy a snug little house and a small piece of terreno. Still, he is a deserving chap, and if as you say, you don't miss the money, and intend keeping on at the game, you might do worse than help him towards acquiring another little piece of land I know he's got his eye on."

"Smith," said I, for I had been thinking the thing over, "I don't know whether your figures are right or not, and I don't care anyway, but if that lottery man is right when he admits that in all those years he's never sold a single prize of any size at all, I'm convinced. I play no more. From to-day onwards, I'll put a big black cross against the lottery."

"Good," said Smith, "you should have done it years ago. The lottery is what the Yanks would call a 'skin game,'—you stand to lose all the time. Now if as you say you don't miss the money I can tell you of something in which you can invest a little of it at least. You won't take out any prizes, but every time you 'play' you'll get back more satisfaction than if you had taken out the 'grande'—that is if you are serious in what you say about that "big black cross."

"I am serious," said I. "What is it."

"The little 'Red Cross,'" said Smith.

Buenos Aires Herald

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY EDITION

39th Year. New Series, No. 581

Buenos Aires, Friday, Sept. 3rd, 1915

Price 30 Cents

MURDERS BY SUBMARINE TO CEASE

Bernstorff's Assurances to Washington

CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE OF BERLIN PRESS

Arabic's Destroyer Believed Sunk

Washington, Sept. 1.

It is announced that the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, has informed the Secretary of State that Germany accepts the principle that the German submarines shall give notice to steamers before attacking them, and that aid should be given to non-combatants, provided the vessels do not attempt to escape or to attack.

The communication was delivered orally.

Mr. Lansing replied that it could not be taken into consideration unless made in writing.

PRO-SUBMARINE ARTICLES IN BERLIN PRESS.

New York, Sept. 1.

A telegram to the United Press from the Berlin correspondent, Mr. Ackerman, says that the most significant feature in the situation between Germany and the United States is the appearance of articles laying stress upon the value of Germany's submarine war on British merchantmen.

The articles are apparently inspired, as they carried statistics relating to the number of boats sunk and their tonnage. It is argued that Admiral Von Tirpitz's submarine blockade has proved a success.

Whether these articles had their origin in a group of officials who oppose any change in the German submarine policy is unknown, although it is felt in Berlin that what had threatened to be a crisis has now passed. Official circles are still somewhat uncomfortable in anticipation of the next American Note, in view of what was considered the bluntness of the last communication from Washington.

The officials of the German Admiralty have not fully accepted the theory that the submarine that torpedoed the Arabic has been sunk by a British warship. The Press is refraining from lengthy comment on the subject; but all the newspapers print the report that President Wilson has cancelled his vacation plans because of the German-American negotiations.

CONCESSION TO THE STATES.

New York, Sept. 1.

A telegram from Berlin says that it seems to be settled that the German Government will accede to the desires of the United States and will issue orders for the suspension of the attacks by submarines on merchant shipping.

BERLIN PRAISES PRESIDENT WILSON

New York, Sept. 1.

A telegram from Berlin says that the "National Zeitung" in a long article gives warm praise to President Wilson. The paper deplores the stand the President has taken against German methods of submarine warfare; but it gives unstinted commendation to his patient diplomacy. It compares the President with Messrs. Roosevelt and Bryan, to the great disadvantages of the two last, whose political methods it condemns.

Murderers Sunk?

RUMOURED END OF ARABIC'S DESTROYER.

London, Sept. 1.

Rumours are current in London that the German submarine which sank the Arabic has herself been sunk by a British patrol while trying to torpedo the British steamer Nicotian.

The last-named vessel arrived at Liverpool on August 24, from New Orleans.

Another rumour which is circulating in Liverpool is to the effect that the submarine was not sunk but was captured.

So far these rumours have not been either confirmed or contradicted by the Admiralty.

CONFIRMATION BY U.S. AMBASSADOR.

Washington, Sept. 1.

The official despatches of the Department of State show that the United States Ambassador in London, Mr. Page, has reported that on the day following the destruction of the Arabic a German submarine was sunk near the scene of the disaster.

Three Months' Piracy

RESULT IN LOSS OF 68 BRITISH STEAMERS.

London, Sept. 1.

In the quarterly report issued by Lloyd's Agency it is stated that during the three months ended August 12 the British merchant marine had lost through submarines or mines 68 steamers of a total displacement of 180,713 tons, and nine sailing ships.

Miners Still on Strike

WILL NOT RESUME WORK UNTIL AGREEMENT IS SIGNED.

London, Sept. 1.

Although the miners' strike in South Wales is virtually over there are still about 40,000 men who refuse to return to work until the agreement arrived at has been signed by all parties concerned.

GENERAL RESUMPTION TO-MORROW.

London, Sept. 1.

The terms of the settlement of the Welsh coal dispute were accepted at a conference between the miners' delegates to-day. Despite this, 42,000 colliers are still idle, having struck work in protest against the delay in signing the agreement. A general resumption of work will take place to-morrow.

An "American" Citizen

GERMAN BARON ARRESTED AT ALEXANDRIA.

London, Sept. 1.

Further particulars concerning the arrest at Alexandria of a German agent state that the person in question was Baron Otto von Gumpenberg who had been employed in rousing the Arabs of Tripoli against the Italians and in doing the same with regard to the Egyptians against the British. He was found on board a Turkish sailing vessel which was stopped by a British cruiser, being the only passenger. The Baron protested that he was an American citizen and produced a passport to prove his statement. The British officers however conveyed him to Alexandria where he was identified.

Trouble in Somaliland

NATIVES DISTURBED BY TURKISH PROPAGANDA.

Rome, Sept. 1.

A despatch from the Governor of the Italian colony of Benadir reports that all is quiet in Italian Somaliland, the Ascaris being faithful and obedient to discipline.

In British Somaliland, however, there have been some disturbances fostered by Arabs who are the agents of Turkey.

Spain Aroused

GERMANY REFUSES SATISFACTION FOR SINKING STEAMER.

Madrid, Sept. 1.

It is reported from Bilbao that the crew of the Spanish steamer Esadara, which has been torpedoed by a German submarine, have landed.

The German Government refuses to give any explanation of this attack. The Madrid newspapers call upon the Government for energetic action.

Zeppelin Raiders

RETREAT FROM EAST ANGLIAN COAST.

London, Sept. 1.

Several Zeppelins were observed to-day off the East Anglian coast. A squadron of British aeroplanes at once went in pursuit and compelled the enemy to retreat. One of the Zeppelins is believed to have been injured by the fire from the British flotilla.

German Incendiaries

DESTROY ALGERIAN HARVEST.

Paris, Sept. 1.

A despatch from Algeria reports that in many places the harvest had been destroyed by fires caused by incendiaries. The authorities there have set on foot an inquiry and believe that the fires were due to individuals in the pay of Germany who were trying by this means to bring discredit on the French Government among the natives.

Cholera in Germany

BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN CAUSED BY RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

New York, Sept. 1.

According to a despatch from Rotterdam, the cholera which has appeared in several parts of the German empire is believed to have been introduced by Russian prisoners.

In future, the Russian prisoners are to be disinfected before they are interned, and those in the concentration camps will be subjected to special treatment.

Instructions have been issued to the population as to the precautions to be taken in order to avoid the malady spreading.

It is believed that there is no fear of an epidemic breaking out in the empire.

Zinc Coins

FOR USE IN BELGIUM.

Paris, Sept. 1.

A telegram from Amsterdam says that owing to the scarcity of nickel in Belgium the German Governor there has ordered coins to be made out of zinc.

MENACE TO RIGA AND VILNA

Fall of Friedrichstadt Believed Imminent

GERMANS CHECKED AT VARIOUS POINTS

Russian Army Captures 5,000 Teutons and Many Guns.

New York, Sept. 1.

It is reported from Berlin that according to the latest despatches from headquarters the fall of the city of Friedrichstadt is imminent.

Experts consider that the capture of this stronghold will seal the fate of Riga and Vilna.

5,000 TEUTONS CAPTURED.

Paris, Sept. 1.

According to despatches from Petrograd, the Russian forces in Eastern Galicia which counter-attacked and drove back the Austro-German forces on the Strypa captured 5,000 prisoners and thirty guns.

GERMANS CHECKED ON THE STRYPA.

London, Sept. 1.

Telegrams from New York re-transmitting news of German official origin respecting the campaign against Russia admit that the advance of the Teuton armies on the banks of the Strypa, in eastern Galicia, has been checked by the furious counter-attacks of the Russians, and the invaders have had to fall back upon the second lines of reinforcements which had fortified themselves in case of some such reverse. This check, although a partial one, has had the effect of detaining the advance of the rest of the line.

ALL GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

Petrograd, Sept. 1.

An official communiqué issued today by the War Office reports as follows:—

"In the Riga region on Monday night the enemy assumed the offensive from the railway to Gross Ekau and Neuhut northward. This offensive was held in check.

"Up the river Missa northwest of Friedrichstadt an attempt by the enemy to cross the Dvina was repulsed on Monday and the Germans who had crossed to the right bank were thrown back under cover of artillery fire of hurricane intensity. There were further German attacks on Sunday and Monday nights upon the Russian bridgehead, all of which were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

"On the right bank of the Viliya we assumed an offensive which developed successfully on the 30th. Between the Viliya and the Niemen we continue to hold the enemy's offensive.

"On the upper Bobr we again repulsed attacks by the enemy in the regions of Lipsy and Sidra in the course of Sunday and Monday.

"There has been no essential change on the front between Grodno and the Gorodok district. On Monday in the Gorodok region we repulsed two enemy attacks, and in the region of Vladimir Volynsky we took about 200 prisoners, repelling the enemy's attacks.

"On Sunday, east of Sviniechy in Galicia, after a prolonged lull, the Austro-German troops made a series of energetic attacks along the whole front. This offensive was preceded by a very violent fire from both light

and heavy artillery. The attack was particularly fierce to the north of Zloczow in the region of Pomorzany and in that of Zboro, as well as in front of the river Strypa. During Sunday and Monday the enemy made eight separate attacks between the railways leading from Owar to Tarnopol and to Czorkow. All these attacks were repulsed with such heavy losses to the enemy that in some districts he was compelled to make a precipitate retreat.

"Thanks to our counter-attacks we had great success along an extensive front, capturing thirty guns, twenty-four machine guns and about 3,000 prisoners, half of whom were Germans."

KAISER'S CONGRATULATIONS TO GERMAN ARMY.

London, Sept. 1.

A message from Berlin reports that the Kaiser has sent a telegram of congratulation to the German army operating in the east on the devoted bravery and endurance displayed in the capture of Brest-Litovsk. The Commanding officers also are complimented for the great marches and fighting achievements of every section of the army.

Burning of Brest-Litovsk

GERMAN JOURNALIST'S STORY.

New York, Sept. 1.

According to a telegram from Berlin, the special correspondent of the "Vossische Zeitung," who is with the German troops on the eastern front, gives a description of the burning of Brest-Litovsk, picturing the scene as one of ghastly and senseless destruction. He says:—

"The entire space between the outer forts and the centre of the town is a waste of ruins upon ruins.

"In the market place I encountered a scene of chaos. The factory district is filled with blackened heaps of masonry and a jumble of debris, in the midst of which crumbling chimneys belched forth smoke and flame.

"The railways tracks were covered with the ruins of demolished cars, while cattle wandered near by. The principal church stood with its blue dome and glittering gold cross destroyed.

"A newspaper despatch from Petrograd says that the evacuation of Vilna is being continued, and the inhabitants are leaving the city in thousands.

"Refugees from the Kovno district who have reached Petrograd tell of their homes having been reduced to smoking ruins by the Russian soldiers.

"The despatches also state that feverish energy is being displayed in the manufacture of munitions. The students of the technical schools have been included in the ranks of the munition workers.

"The question as to whether the Germans intend to advance upon Petrograd, beginning with the seizure of Riga as a naval base, is discussed. It is pointed out that the equipment of the German army operating in Courland indicates preparation for a campaign on an extensive scale."

Russia's Finances

HEAVY BURDEN CAUSED BY WAR

Petrograd, Sept. 1.

The Finance Committee of the Duma has presented a Bill for extending the rights of the State Bank to issue paper money.

The report of the Committee discussed the problem of meeting the war expenditure, stating that the amounts needed are so large that all possible sources of revenue must be used, including taxation, internal credit operations, the issue of paper money and foreign loans.

The report stated that the estimated war expenses came to 7,242 million roubles (9.46 roubles are equal to £1). Other expenses are estimated at 2,847 millions. Revenue from ordinary receipts were estimated at 2,796 millions, while credit operations up to the present have yielded 4,181 millions, leaving over 3,000 million roubles yet to be provided. The Government must prepare the ground for another important loan on foreign markets to pay for material purchased abroad; but in view of the agreement with Russia's allies no doubt was entertained as to success.

The report adds that in the whole financial history of Russia she has never for a moment delayed in paying her creditors.

Regarding the proposed development in the issue of paper the report said that compared with other nations Russia held the greatest gold cover for her paper money, with the possible exception of Britain.

The Minister of Finance in supporting the report of the Committee said that in spite of the exploitation of internal credit to a degree hitherto unprecedented, amounting to more than three million roubles, Russia possesses immense reserves of savings, of which the Government intends soon to make use, increasing the number of savings banks and simplifying and facilitating their use.

1,100,000 Russian Prisoners

SAID TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN FOUR MONTHS.

New York, Sept. 1.

Berlin reports that it is officially announced that since the Teuton offensive on the Dunajec river began on May 2 up to the present 1,100,000 Russian prisoners have been captured, their losses in killed and wounded amounting to 300,000 men. Full particulars of the booty taken from the Russians have not yet been published.

MUNITIONS FOR RUSSIA

HEAVY ORDERS PLACED IN THE STATES.

New York, Aug. 28.

The Russians have placed large orders for munitions which have begun to be forwarded.

The factories are working with feverish haste to fill the Russian Government's orders which have been paid on account.

Several vessels are ready to sail for Russian ports as soon as their cargoes are complete.

SUPPLIES FROM JAPAN.

New York, Aug. 28.

Tokio papers, commenting on the sending of great quantities of munitions and war material to Russia, say that they entirely approve of such action, and that the Russians must be helped as much as possible.

As to the proposal to send troops, it is plainly declared that the proposal is fantastic. The Russians do not want unarmed men, and when they get the arms they can organise all the armies they require.

It is certain that the Government has not proposed to send troops which would be completely absurd.

WILL RESIST TO THE LAST

Serbian to Face Army of 700,000

VON DER GOLTZ IN COMMAND

New York, Aug. 31.

Despatches from Nish declare that the Serbians are prepared to resist the Teuton offensive to the last.

The latter will advance with an army of not less than 700,000 men including several divisions of Bavarians.

The Commander-in-Chief will probably be Marshal von der Goltz who will return from Constantinople for the purpose of taking over the command. He will be accompanied by several Austrian princes and Turkish chiefs.

INVASION, OR NO INVASION?

New York, Aug. 31.

The London diplomatic correspondent of the "Evening Mail" says that it would be fulfilling the malicious intentions of the Central Powers to accept the present military demonstration on the frontiers of Serbia and Rumania at its face value. Its purpose, under the most favourable circumstances, must be more political than military. The expense suggested by the German plan to break through Serbia and Bulgaria to Constantinople, even if the attempt proved successful, which is decidedly improbable, would be out of all proportion to the military value of the achievement. Any fresh attack upon Serbia would certainly recreate the Balkan League; and such a contingency as bringing into action against the Teutonic Powers of over a million and a quarter men German diplomacy cannot possibly have contemplated.

It seems most likely, as a trustworthy authority remarked yesterday that the latest military move by the Austro-Germans was intended as a sinister support of the political projects which their agents are assiduously advancing at Sofia, and a further menace against Rumania who is steadfastly rejecting the alternately coercive and conciliatory advances of Germany to obtain the transport of munitions into Turkey.

The Rumanian army would certainly co-operate with the Balkan States in resisting invasion of Serbia; and Bulgaria, with her army of 600,000 men, will render a vigorous account of herself.

Swiss Imports

AGREEMENT WITH THE QUADRUPLE ENTENTE.

Rome, Aug. 31.

It is officially announced that the question at issue between Italy and the Swiss Confederation in regard to the importation into Switzerland of cereals, alcohol and other goods has been settled in a friendly manner.

The Swiss Government admitted that Italy and the other Powers of the Quadruple Entente had good reason for the action they took in prohibiting the despatch to Switzerland of goods which unscrupulous traders sent to Germany or Austria.

The terms of the agreement reached have not been published; but it appears that Switzerland and the Powers of the Entente will jointly proceed to the designation of an international commission which will keep a watch over the manner in which the goods imported into the Swiss Republic are dealt with.

Under these circumstances the Italian Government has taken off the embargo on the exportation into Switzerland of grain, alcohol and drugs.

M. Des Plantes, the Swiss Minister in Rome, has called on the Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Sonnino, to thank him for his valuable assistance in the solution of the problem.

DECIDING CAMPAIGN OF THE WAR

About to Commence in Flanders

TRANSFER OF GERMAN ARMIES FROM POLAND

Turks Driven-back on Gallipoli Peninsula

New York, Sept. 1.

Communications from Berlin state that it is fully expected there that the Germans will take the offensive in the West before the winter sets in.

By that time the General Staff estimates that a large part of the forces of the Empire will have been transferred to the north of France and Flanders.

The operations are to be conducted by the Kaiser in person, and there will be several commanding officers who are at present in Poland and Galicia.

It is stated that troops are already on the way from the East to the French lines.

In German military circles it is fully anticipated that this will be the deciding campaign of the war.

Pegoud Killed

END OF "LOOPING THE LOOP" EXPERT.

Paris, Sept. 1.

It is announced that the famous French aviator Pegoud, who has been serving in the Military Aviation Corps since the commencement of the war, has been killed. No details have yet been given as to the manner in which this well-known aviator came by his death.

(Note—It will be recollected that Pegoud was the first man to appear before the British public in the performance of the sensational feat of "looping the loop" in the air).

ALLIES' MONEY RESOURCES

ENERGETIC MEASURES BY FRANCE AND BRITAIN

Paris, Aug. 27.

M. Ribot has instructed M. M. Octave Homberg and Ernest Vallet to leave for New York as delegates on Monday, to confer, together with the British representatives, on the best means of obtaining French and British credit balances and to stabilise Exchange Rates.

M. Ribot has published a decree requiring travellers leaving France to declare how much coin, over the sum of fifty francs, is in their possession and obliging them to exchange the excess for paper.

At Marseilles a Swiss named Schweitzer, has been arrested on a charge of exporting money to the value of thirty millions to Germany, through Switzerland.

THE BRITISH COMMISSION.

London, Aug. 27.

It is announced that Lord Reading, Sir Henry Babington Smith, and Sir Edward Holden are about to proceed to New York to confer with American bankers on exchange business.

DELIBERATE THEFT

WARSAW BANKERS INTERNED BY GERMAN BRIGANDS

Amsterdam, Sept. 1.

It is reported that thirty bankers of Warsaw who declined to accept promissory notes have been arrested and interned in Germany.

PEACE OR ANNEXATION

REMARKABLE MANIFESTO BY GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

New York, Aug. 28.

Advices from Rotterdam give reports from Berlin that the German Socialists will shortly issue another manifesto declaring that they will give the government all their aid to finish the war, which they consider an indeclinable duty in view of the attitude assumed by the enemies of the Central Empires.

The signatures of the document say that further continuation of the war is solely due to a desire to smash Germany and that a time may come when the German Socialists can no longer oppose the annexation of the territories conquered by the German armies, the only means of lightening for the nation, the damage it has received. They say if peace is made now Germany will annex no territories but, if the war continues, annexations are inevitable.

NO DESIRE FOR PEACE

ALLIES' VICTORY ONLY POSSIBLE SETTLEMENT.

London, Aug. 28.

In this Capital it is believed that all efforts for peace at present are fruitless.

It can only be possible when the Allies have obtained a definite and assured victory.

NO THOUGHT OF PEACE

DETERMINATION OF THE BELLIGERENTS.

New York, Aug. 27.

Communications from The Hague state that for the moment there is no thought of commencing any effort whatever in favour of peace, because it is considered all such effort would be wasted. It appears evident that the belligerents intend to continue the struggle and that all persuasions to suspend hostilities would be in vain.

PESSIMISM IN STOCKHOLM.

Stockholm, Aug. 27.

Considerable pessimism is evidenced concerning the question of peace and the Government is abstaining from any mention of it. The papers also make no reference to peace, probably due to the orders given by the authorities.

"MODELS FOR OTHER COUNTRIES"

GERMANY'S BELIEF IN HER WAR ORGANISATIONS.

New York, Aug. 27.

Berlin reports say that at a meeting of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag, speakers of all parties including the Socialists, heartily acclaimed the achievements of the various war organisations which were, they asserted, models for the imitation of all other countries.

The Disease Spectre

BERLIN RESIDENTS WARNED OF CHOLERA DANGER.

Zurich, Aug. 31.

A telegram from Berlin reports that the Chief of Police of that city has published a proclamation warning the public of the danger of cholera. He states that cases have been discovered on the Oder and Spree rivers, and advises the population to boil the water before using it for drinking purposes.

Journalist Condemned

RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT TO BE EXECUTED AS SPY IN VIENNA.

Bucharest, Aug. 31.

It is reported that Dimitri Sancheski, correspondent of the newspaper "Novoe Vremya" of Perograd, has been courtmartialled in Vienna, and found guilty of espionage, being condemned to death by hanging.

Ghent Raided

SUCCESSFUL ATTACK BY ALLIES' AIRMAN.

London, Aug. 31.

A telegram from Rotterdam announces that an aviator from one of the Allied armies raided Ghent and destroyed by means of bombs the aerodrome established by the Germans in the vicinity of the city. A number of German soldiers also were killed and wounded.

German Agent Arrested

ACTION BY EGYPTIAN AUTHORITIES.

New York, Aug. 31.

A telegram from Alexandria reports that the British authorities in Egypt have arrested a German agent named Cumpenberg who has been particularly active in inciting the Arab tribes, especially in Lybia, to rebellion. In his possession were found documents of great importance implicating several members of the Grand Mussulman Committee of Egypt which, during the Italian campaign in Cyrenaica, lent its influence and sent aid of all kinds to the Senussi of Kufra, Italy's enemy.

Another "Scrap of Paper"

GERMANY'S VIEW OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

London, Aug. 31.

A despatch from New York to the "Daily Telegraph" says that according to the Press of the Southern States of America, those States favour the Allies. One of the leading papers declares that if by any chance Germany were to prove the victor in the present fray, the United States would be attacked before five years were over, and that as Germany has so strong a footing in South America, the Monroe Doctrine would be regarded and treated as a "scrap of paper."

POLAR PAINTER DEAD

New York, Sept. 1.

A telegram from Vienna announces the death of the celebrated Hungarian Polar explorer and painter, Julius Payer.

Turks Reinforced

FOR STRUGGLE AGAINST THE ALLIES.

London, Sept. 1.

Despatches from Athens state that the Turkish forces on Gallipoli peninsula have been strengthened by the incorporation of contingents of reservists. Various regiments have been despatched from Constantinople; and now that good relations have been established with Bulgaria it is probable that the troops garrisoning Adrianople will also be sent to the peninsula.

TURKS RETIRE

ALLIES' OFFENSIVE ON GALLIPOLI PENINSULA.

New York, Sept. 1.

A telegram from Tenedos announces that the Allies have renewed the offensive, attacking the enemy at various points.

The Turks have retired slightly.

JAPANESE AID

POSSIBILITY OF ITS USE IN THE DARDANELLES.

Paris, Sept. 1.

The "Petit Parisien" publishes a telegram from its correspondent at Rome containing the gist of an interview with the Japanese Ambassador at Rome, M. Hayashi, whence it appears that Japan may co-operate with the Anglo-French troops in the Dardanelles.

The correspondent however says that the Ambassador declared that he was not in a position to say much about the movements of the Japanese troops. Discussing the part played by Japan in the war, the Ambassador said:—

"We have not ceased to collaborate with our Allies to the extent assigned to us. The world will be astonished when it knows what we have done, are doing and are willing to do."

"The Russians are nearest to us and we can be most useful to them; but you may rest assured that the greatest desire of Japan is to assist in every way the sacred cause of civilisation."

THE HOLY WAR

ASSIDUOUSLY PREACHED IN TERRITORIES OF QUADRUPLE ENTENTE.

New York, Aug. 26.

Information from various sources states that in consequence of orders from Constantinople the Ulemas are preaching a Jihad in all the territories occupied by Powers of the Quadruple Entente.

These activities are specially noticeable in Lybia and in Egypt. Orders, money and threats have been sent by the Turkish Government under the influence of Enver Pasha who hopes good results and that the Allies will have to send troops to their African possessions to quell the insurrections.

Reports of the attitude of the chief of the Senoussis are conflicting, but telegrams from all sources agree that the Holy War propaganda is not making proselytes and the isolated risings are being crushed by the measures adopted by Britain, France and Italy.

BLOCKADING THE TURKS

FRENCH OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Paris, Aug. 27.

"Le Journal Officiel" publishes the declaration of a blockade of the entire coasts of Asia Minor and Syria from the Isle of Samos to the Egyptian frontier. The blockade has now been made effective.

GERMAN ULTIMATUM TO RUMANIA

Again Alleged to have been Despatched

BALKAN PROBLEM STILL OCCUPIES EUROPEAN DIPLOMATS.

ROME, SEPT. 1.

THE "GIORNALE D'ITALIA" PUBLISHES A TELEGRAM FROM ITS CORRESPONDENT IN SOFIA DECLARING THAT AN AUSTRO-GERMAN ULTIMATUM DEMANDING PASSAGE FOR MUNITIONS TO TURKEY HAS BEEN PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF RUMANIA.

BULGARIA'S BARGAIN

Turks Evacuating Ceded Territory

TREATY NOT YET CONFIRMED FROM BULGARIA SOURCES

London, Sept. 1.

Advices from Turkish and German sources declare that a Bulgarian agreement with Turkey has been secretly concluded.

A belated despatch from Sofia to the "Morning Post" dated Saturday, says that according to information from Adrianople the Turks are preparing for the evacuation of the territory ceded to Bulgaria, demolishing the forts on the right bank of the Maritza and pulling down the doors and windows of the barracks at Karagatch. The Bulgarian occupation of the territory ceded will follow soon.

Serbia Gives Way

RUMOURED CONCESSION TO BULGARIA.

Paris, Sept. 1.

"Le Matin" publishes a telegram from Athens which announces that the Serbian Government has informed Greece of its intention to accept the proposals of the Quadruple Entente in regard to concessions to be made to Bulgaria.

FAMINE IN TURKEY

Sofia, Aug. 26.

Well founded reports show that famine is making fearful ravages in Turkey. Some regions are utterly desolated and the inhabitants are fleeing in crowds to seek sustenance in other districts.

The excessive military demands have produced so great a labour shortage in agriculture that there is scarcity of produce in Constantinople itself.

The situation grows worse as the Russians entirely command the Black Sea and have cut off all supplies of provisions and fuel.

FLIGHT FROM THE TURKS

New York, Aug. 27.

The Navy Department announces that the cruiser Chester has sailed from Beirut with 540 refugees who have fled from different parts of Palestine.

Essad Pasha Defeated

New York, Sept. 1.

A telegram from Athens reports that an engagement has been fought in Albania between the Mirdite tribe and the Turkish troops commanded by Essad Pasha. The encounter, which took place at no great distance from Scutari, resulted in the Pasha's troops being all killed or taken prisoners by the Mirdites. The fate of Essad Pasha is unknown.

The news was transmitted from Scutari to the commander of the Italian forces occupying Valona.

NEARING A SOLUTION

BALKAN MINISTERS VISIT BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE.

London, Sept. 1.

It is expected here that the diplomatic representative of the Powers forming the Quadruple Entente will soon be able to show success for their work in the Balkans.

A call at the Foreign Office to-day by the Bulgarian Minister was followed by visits from the Ambassadors of the Entente and the Serbian Minister.

DISAGREEMENT IN THE CABINET.

Paris, Sept. 1.

A telegram from Sofia reports that the members of the Bulgarian Cabinet have failed to come to an agreement as to the reply to be given to the proposals of the Quadruple Entente.

KAISER'S KULTURED ALLY

MASSACRES THOUSANDS OF ARMENIANS

Rome, Aug. 26.

All the dailies comment extensively on the news of massacres of thousands of Armenians now taking place in Turkey.

The Catholic organs are horrified at the new phase of anti-Christian persecutions and that the Papal Chancery is soliciting the good offices of the United States that it will interpose its influence to save the unfortunate Armenian populations.

Italy's Secret

NO INFORMATION AS TO OPERATIONS AGAINST TURKEY.

Rome, Aug. 31.

The military authorities preserve an impenetrable silence as to the operations to be entered upon against Turkey. The news as to the landing of Italian troops in the territory of Smyrna and of the movements of Italian squadrons in the Aegean must be accepted as mere rumours.

That energetic action will be taken by Italy against Turkey is beyond doubt; but when and at what point the demonstration is to be made is at present a secret.

5,000 Turks Captured

RUSSIAN VICTORY IN THE CAUCASUS.

Petrograd, Aug. 31.

It is officially announced that in the recent fighting in the Caucasus the Russians captured 5,000 Turkish soldiers and 84 officers with twelve guns and large quantities of war material.

TWELVE TURKISH GUNS TAKEN.

Petrograd, Aug. 31.

An official despatch issued to-day reports:—

"Along the entire front in the Caucasus there have been only minor engagements and changes.

"During the recent fighting up to August 22 we made prisoners 84 officers and 5000 men, while our cavalry pursuing the Turks on the roads to Boutak sabred over 2000 of them. We also captured 12 guns and a quantity of material."

TURKISH VESSELS SUNK

Petrograd, Aug. 27.

An official report from the Caucasus coastal region states that

"On Wednesday our scouts crossed the Arkhave River and destroyed a Turkish blockhouse, by attacking it with hand grenades. One of our motor boats, accompanied by a torpedo boat, sank two sailing vessels with their cargoes.

The Track of the Hun

WILFUL DESTRUCTION BY RETREATING AUSTRIANS.

Rome, Sept. 1.

The Austrians are treating the towns that they evacuate in such a manner as to show that they have not the slightest hope of recovering them.

At Pieve Livinallongo the Austrians bombarded the hospital where the women, children and aged had taken refuge and killed many of them.

In the Sugana valley the Italian troops purposely did not occupy a village abandoned by the Austrians in order that it might escape bombardment; nevertheless the Austrians dropped about a hundred shells on to it.

At the present moment Piezzo is paying the penalty for the occupation by the Italians of the surrounding heights although they have not entered the town.

CHIVALROUS FRANCE

ORDERS M. GILBERT TO RETURN TO INTERNMENT.

Lausanne, Aug. 30.

The "Nouvelle Gazette" of Zurich pays a tribute to the spirit of justice of the French Government which has instructed Lieut. aviator Gilbert to return to his internment in Switzerland, whence he had escaped. This had produced the best impression. The Swiss Ministry has formally thanked M. Millerand for the French Government's courteous and chivalrous action.

Carpentier Injured

MISHAP TO FRENCH BOXER-AIRMAN.

Paris, Aug. 31.

The champion heavy-weight boxer, Carpentier, who is serving as military aviator met with a slight accident on alighting recently, but will soon be able to return to the front.

READY FOR WINTER

ITALY'S STEADY PREPARATION

AUSTRIANS WELL HELD

New York, Sept. 1.

The correspondent of the "Evening Sun" telegraphs from Rome that a high official said to him:—

"We hold every important peak dominating the Adige valley section. The Germans might throw half a million men down the valley, but we could hold them off with ease for months.

"Besides, winter is approaching, and by December military operations in the Alps will be out of the question. Before the spring England, France and Russia will be keeping the Austro-Germans busy elsewhere.

"Weeks ago the Government contracted for large supplies of wool, and every weaving and knitting factory in Italy is now engaged in turning out heavy clothes for the winter campaign, extra heavy garments being made for the troops in the Alps on the Trentino frontier.

"On the highest peaks structures are being built in the shelter of the rocks and heavily provisioned, the War Office anticipating that many positions on the summits will be shut off from the outside world by heavy snows."

ITALIAN ADVANCE

HUNGARIANS EVACUATE PREDIL

Rome, Sept. 1.

A despatch from the front announces that the Hungarian military authorities are evacuating Predil and transferring their quarters to Brascho in view of the Italian advance in that region.

Italian Aerial Activity

AUSTRIAN STRONGHOLDS BOMBARDED.

London, Sept. 1.

The Milan correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" states that the Italian aviators are displaying remarkable activity, ascending from stations established on Lake Garda.

A flotilla of hydroplanes subjected the Austrian stronghold at Riva, at the upper end of the lake, to a devastating hail of bombs, while another flotilla of aeroplanes on the Isonzo paid a third visit to the enemy's extensive aviation headquarters at Aisovizza, completing the havoc already wrought there. The Italian airmen rained 120 large bombs upon the camp crumpling up the principal aircraft sheds, setting afire the benzine depots and destroying all accommodation for the machines.

The aerial crews returned to their base unscathed despite the heavy firing to which they were subjected.

In addition to this, the Italian aviators bombarded the besieged city of Roveretta to such effect that they forced the Austrian garrison and the civilian population to abandon the town.

ITALY'S ARMY

STRONGLY REINFORCED BY RESERVISTS.

Rome, August 27.

Information which is arriving from the Provinces states that in all military districts the operations of incorporating new contingents of troops from the various classes of reservists is proceeding with great activity and perfect regularity. All those who are presenting themselves for service are doing so with the greatest enthusiasm. With the incorporation of these new elements the army staff will be in a position to send reinforcements at any time to all parts that they may be required.

KITCHENER'S ARMY MORE DIVISIONS FOR FRANCE

London, Aug. 26.

Mr. Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, has declared that the British army which is now being actually organised will be of a numerical strength and power unprecedented hitherto.

He says that Britain has put forth great efforts to provide such an army as circumstances demand and in a very short time the success achieved by the Minister of War in that gigantic task will be evident.

NEW DIVISIONS FOR FRANCE.

London, August 26.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech has been received with enthusiasm in all circles as setting forth the potentialities of the British army now in training.

It is stated that many new divisions perfectly organised, disciplined, trained, and equipped under thoroughly competent officers will leave for France very shortly.

62 FRENCH AIRMEN RAID GERMAN SHELL FACTORY.

Paris, Aug. 26.

An official report says:

"A lively exchange of artillery fire took place last night, also fighting with grenades and bombs in the Artois district in the vicinity of Souchez and Neuville.

"Around Roye the enemy's artillery and our own were very active yesterday in the Argonne.

"At Laflillemoate yesterday there was severe hand-to-hand and bomb fighting, but nothing important from the remainder of the front.

"During the day a French aviator threw bombs on the railway station at Offenburg, seventeen miles from Karlsruhe. There is an important railway junction at this point of the Grand Duchy.

On August 25 a squadron of four groups, or in all sixty-two aviators, flew over the heights of Dillingen, where is an important shell and armour plate factory. It lies north of Saarlories in Rhenish Prussia, thirty miles S.E. of Treves. They dropped with great precision over one hundred and fifty bombs of large size.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF ALL FACTORIES FOR MANUFACTURE OF WAR MATERIAL.

London, Aug. 27.

A Royal decree is published placing all private factories at present in use for the manufacture of army and war material, under Government authority.

Mr. Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions has full powers to act as he thinks best and to organise the means of production until projectiles are accumulated in such quantity that no possibility of shortage need be feared.

APPROVAL OF THE PRESS

London, Aug. 27.

The Press publishes and applauds the Royal Order, placing all factories of munitions under State control throughout the war and authorising the Minister of Munitions to organise production.

All the papers declare that these means will produce excellent results.

ASQUITH'S DIFFICULT TASK

London, Aug. 27.

The question of Nationalisation of the Mines is the subject of comment everywhere in the Cabinet.

It is believed that Mr. Asquith is firmly convinced of the necessity for the reform, but he will encounter intense opposition in many quarters.

FIGHTING GAS BY FIRE SIR HIRIM MAXIM'S UNIQUE DISCOVERY

London, Aug. 29.

By means of an invention of Sir Hiram Maxim, the British army is arranging to fight the German gas attacks by fire. The inventor in explanation says:—

"German gas of one atmosphere pressure is two and a half times as heavy as air. On escaping into air it quickly becomes mixed with it so that when it reaches the trenches it is less than one per cent. heavier than the surrounding air.

"That is extremely light but quite strong enough to prove fatal in most cases as we find that air with one-thousandth part of chlorine is capable of harm.

"It occurred to me months ago that if fire could be produced between our trenches and the gas, the rapid upward movement would take the chlorine along with it, and it proved quite true.

"The bombs I made were thrown by hand, but I found that to throw any distance they must be quite small and could not be thrown as far as I wished. I delivered 100 to the Government for experimental purposes. A few were tested and it was found the effect of the fire would be greater farther away. They were therefore designed in a simpler and larger form.

"My firm has designed a machine throwing them with great accuracy to a distance of 300 yards, which will be quite far enough. By this means, a fire of any size can be produced, and if the fire be large enough the gas must be dissipated; it cannot be otherwise.

"The first bombs designed involved the use of petrol, but the consumption would be so large that it might produce a shortage. We have therefore found by experiment another liquid which does just as well, costs only half and is unlimited in supply."

GERMANS COURT - MARTIALLED

INDIGNANT PROTESTS AGAINST HAND-CUFFS.

London, Aug. 28.

Trial by Court Martial at Chester is reported of three German officers who escaped from Duffryn camp on August 14.

They indignantly protested against being handcuffed when captured and passed in view of their comrades, of British soldiers and civilians. This was degrading to a German and should only be done to criminals. The escaped prisoner of an enemy country who wished to rejoin his army was not a criminal.

The Tribunal made no reply to or comment on these protests and judgment was deferred.

NEW ZEALAND'S BUBGET

50 PER CENT SUPERTAX ON ENEMY'S GOODS.

Wellington, N. Z., Aug. 27.

In introducing the Budget of the New Zealand Government, the Minister of Finance has announced to Parliament the proposal of a super-tax of fifty per cent to be in future imposed on all goods, imported from the countries hostile to the British Empire.

LIEUT. ROTHSCHILD WOUNDED

London, Aug. 26.

From Tenedos it is reported that Lieutenant Anthony Rothschild, son of Baron Leopold de Rothschild, has been seriously wounded in the fighting at the Dardanelles.

GERMAN "TRUTH"

SIR EDWARD GREY REFUTES STORY OF ANGLO-BELGIAN AGREEMENT.

London, Aug. 26.

All the Press publish a circular by the Foreign Minister, Sir Edward Grey, in which he flatly contradicts the German Chancellor's assertions respecting a secret agreement between Britain and Belgium.

Referring also to documents published in Germany on an alleged conversation with a British Military Attaché, Sir Edward Grey says that no such matter is known to the British Government nor is there any knowledge of it either at the War Office or Foreign Office.

The German publication was the first notice of the affair which the British Government has had.

He adds emphatically that no Convention nor agreement existed between the British and Belgian Governments.

BRITAIN'S GIFT TO ITALY

25 AMBULANCES SENT TO THE FIGHTING LINE

Rome, Aug. 30.

The arrival of 25 ambulances sent as a gift from Britain and a sign of sympathy and friendship to the Italian Army, has given occasion to a great Italo-Anglo manifestation in which the military and civil authorities, the local authorities and an enormous crowd of people, took part. The British officers in charge were greatly pleased that Signor Nathan, late Mayor of Rome, now an officer of volunteers, was sent to Modane to meet the ambulances.

These will at once be sent up for use to the fighting line.

ALLIES' AIR RAID

150 AVIATORS VISIT GERMAN TERRITORY.

Paris, Aug. 27.

Confirmation is forthcoming that 150 French, Belgian and British aviator last night made a flight over the six railway stations and the factories of the towns of Ianbausan, Essey, Divoir, Nornach and Mulhouse, and dropped numerous bombs. The damage done is stated to be of great importance. A number of officers and soldiers were killed and wounded.

CAUSES GRATIFICATION IN PARIS.

Paris, Aug. 27.

A most excellent impression has been caused in all circles on receipt of the news of the raid made by the allied aviators over the cities in the Grand Duchy of Baden. Information concerning it is yet fragmentary but the enemy are known to have suffered heavy losses.

TRANQUIL SOUTH AFRICA

MANY OF BOTHA'S TROOPS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

London, Aug. 30.

Reports from Capetown state that the South African situation is again quite normal.

General Botha has given leave of absence to many of the troops whom it is not necessary to maintain on a war footing, as the enemy is quite broken and can by no means gather any force capable of taking the field.

AN ANXIOUS ADMIRALTY

BRITISH SUBMARINES IN THE BALTIC.

Copenhagen, Aug. 26.

The increasing number of British submarines which have found their way into the Baltic and their daring has caused considerable anxiety to the German Admiralty. Trawlers are being equipped with guns for protection.

WAVE OF PATRIOTISM

SWEEPS ASSEMBLY OF NOTABLES IN RUSSIA.

Petrograd, Aug. 30.

An assembly of notables and important persons is notified from Moscow, where they have assembled to discuss the future and the state of the country. A strong feeling of patriotism pervaded the meeting, and speeches were made in praise of the Tsar, the army and the Cabinet.

It was unanimously resolved that the war must continue till the last extremity, in accord with the engagement made with the Allies, and that all propositions of peace from the central Empires must be rejected.

It is added that the act was of remarkable importance, in view of the strong representation of the Russian nobility. A great crowd surrounded the meeting hall and widely cheered the delegates as they entered and left the building.

FLIGHT FROM POLAND

"PERSECUTED" PEOPLE'S FEAR OF GERMAN RULE.

London, Aug. 27.

Despatches from Petrograd say that quite four and a half million of Poles have fled from their homes in the region occupied by Germans. They are travelling East intending to seek refuge behind the Russian lines. Interminable processions of old men, women and children are traversing the plains east of the Vistula, following the march of the army in order to escape the terrors of German rule. These poor people have lost all that they possessed and their plight is pitiable and terrible in the extreme. Many have fled to the forests and deaths from hunger are numerous as the whole country has been laid waste.

It is added that the Germans are making great efforts to prevent the exodus of the Poles, making all manner of promises but the people prefer the miseries of flight and are following the armies of the Czar. It is believed that the Germans will issue ordinances similar to those which they have enforced in Belgium to prevent the flight of the natives.

RUSSIA'S CROPS

ABOVE AVERAGE OF LAST FIFTEEN YEARS.

London, Aug. 30.

The "Daily Mail" Petrograd correspondent quotes the Minister of Agriculture as stating that, not only are crops better than in 1914, but greatly above the average of the last fifteen years.

The total yield is estimated at two billion bushels of which 571 millions are wheat. In the fifteen years before 1914 the average was only 478 millions. Only in the regions of Vilna and Grodno, largely occupied by the Germans, are the crops deficient. Siberian crops are below average but the abundance of East and Southern Russia offset the deficiency.

RUSSIA'S DEJERMINATION

Petrograd, Aug. 26.

During the visit of Mons. Jean Cruppi His Majesty the Czar conversed with him for some time, assuring him: "France may count on my unconquerable determination to fight until we obtain a definite victory."

INTERCESSION SERVICES

ORDERED IN RUSSIA.

Petrograd, Aug. 27.

The Holy Synod has fixed a period of three days, beginning on September 8, as a time of National Prayer and Intercession. Consequently the Minister of Interior publishes a notice requesting that people will during that time forbear entertainments, the playing of music, festivals or banquets, although ordinary business or work may go on as usual.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE

54th LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

GENERAL FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$140,987.81
J. E. Traill	25.00
Entre Rios and Corrientes Patriotic Committee	147.10
E. A. P. Sainsbury	25.00
H. C. Arkell	10.00
G. L. S. Wood	25.00
Per British Society—	
Billiard Tournament	40.00
F. J. Pickthall	10.00
Mrs. J. J. Andrews	10.00
F. T. Lamacraft	5.00
Traffic Department, F. C. Sud.—	
General Purposes: F. B. \$1, P. Fagan \$2, C. A. Kladt \$1, F. MacMahon \$1, A. M. Tallon \$3, J. T. Targett \$3. Local Assistance to British subjects: D. J. Bleasdale \$5, T. J. Gouk \$10	26.00
H. M. Fitzgerald	50.00
Per London and River Plate Bank, Ltd.—J. Soady	10.00
Per British Bank of South America, Ltd.—Officers and Staff British Bank of S. America	277.00
	\$141,597.91

BRITISH RED CROSS FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$11,976.62
Result of a raffle of a shrapnell shell from one of the battle-fields in France, per S. W. Roberts, Concordia.	132.00
The New Port Works Athletic and Social Club—Result of concert and football match	101.00
Per Mrs. J. C. Wigg—Progressive games	329.00
Mrs. M. Campbell	5,000.00
	\$17,538.62

NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$124,134.03
Per British Society—	
C. H. W.	45.00
H. H. Fisher	20.00
Mr. and Mrs. James Dow	20.00
A. Chiswell	50.00
E. K. B.	25.00
Traffic Department, Gt. Southern Railway—C. Barrow \$15, A. V. Bennett 5, G. E. Brown 10, H. W. Brown 10, F. Coupe 2, H. Cruise 5, C. H. Jones 2, J. G. 1, W. George 5, R. Giraffi 5, W. B. Grant 10, T. Gregory 25, C. A. Hall 10, H. E. Hopson 10, Mrs. H. E. Hopson 5, A. Mackintosh 10, H. MacLuskie 10, A. E. Martin 2, E. A. Mathews 5, S. A. Mathews 2, P. Migueu 5, E. D. Moffatt 1, W. J. Morris 5, C. Page 10, P. T. Philp 10, A. G. Porter 2, G. H. Shepherd 5, J. B. Simpson 5, D. Sinclair 10, S. A. Vanoli 2	207.00
Mrs. Campbell	5,000
	\$129,501.03

Subscriptions should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, Calle Sarmiento 459, or paid into the accounts opened with the London and River Plate Bank, Ltd., British Bank of South America, Ltd. London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd. Anglo South American Bank, Ltd. For general information, subscription forms, etc., application should be made to the Honorary Secretary, Calle Sarmiento 643.

ROSARIO AND DISTRICT SUBSCRIBERS

The following is the "Ninth" list of contributions received by the British Patriotic Committee of Rosario for the "Prince of Wales's Fund."

PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

Amount already acknowledged	\$49,310.95
Proceeds of "Patriotic Rug" and Handkerchief case	500.00
John H. Marshall	100.00
A. Watson (Quarterly subscription)	30.00
Robert Hope, San Eduardo, F.C.C.A. (May, June, July, August)	400.00
J. E. Traill, Traill, F.C.C.A. (May, June, July, and August)	100.00
Rev. Charles Peppys (April, May, June and July subs.)	200.00
Edward M. Shaw (May, June, July and August)	200.00
A. Lace	30.00
A. E. Milner, Santa Fé, F.C.C.A.	5.50
T. Pride, Stores Dept., F.C.C.A.	100.00
T. G. Russell, Stores Dept., F.C.C.A. (2nd sixth monthly sub.)	120.00
E. M. Pixton (Empire Day donation)	50.00
Joseph Fogg	20.00
Miss L. Pride	20.00
H. Girling and Sra. de Armstrong	50.00
Misses Mary and Ann Miller (June, July and August)	12.00
Mrs. J. Van Oppen	20.00
Alfred E. Milner, Santa Fé	11.00
P. C. Bury, Los Molles, San José de la Esquina	20.00
Alberdi English Church	200.00
A. Watson (Quarterly)	30.00
J. E. Weeks, Santa Elena, Entre Rios	10.00
A. Lace (June, July, and August)	90.00
Raffle of Grand Piano donated by Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Day	1,250.00
Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Karek	100.00
H. J. J. Bury, San José de la Esquina	100.00
C. W. Godwood	5.00
Alberdi English Church	36.10
Lynch and McGarrell (Sale of Catamarco wine)	70.00
Funes Lawn Tennis Club	40.00
Proceeds of Patriotic Bazaar at Methodist Church	247.25
Proceeds of Patriotic Bazaar at Methodist Church	12.80
Proceeds of Patriotic Buttons on Empire Day and King's Birthday	214.40
Masonic Service on July 18	225.90
Collected by Douglas Martin, Supt. Traffic Dept., F.C.C.A.—C. R. Symonds, Canada de Gomez (8th monthly) \$12, J. F. Smith 10, T. J. Farrel 1, E. Palmer 1, J. Tudor 1, J. Groves 5, J. Morris 5, J. Mackintosh, Galvez 10, M. O'Driscoll, Casilda 10, T. H. Howe 5	60.00
Collected by British Consulate during April:—Thomas C. Taylor, Alberdi \$100, Tallares Church, per Rev. J. Rickards 7.20, Hudson Fiddler 0.60, G. H. Burbush, Entre Rios 30, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. S. Filliter 10, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Nolan 10	157.80
Collected by H. H. Knowles, Stores Dept., F.C.C.A.: F. Fielder 5, E. P. Bowling 5, H. D. Emery 5, J. Wieland 1, F. Barton 4, W. Harvey 4, N. Kehoe 1, B. Tarling 4, C. Juchli 2, W. R. Gardiner 5	36.00
Collected by William J. Martin, Aguas Corrientes: A. Andresen 5, A. Thorkelsen 2, M. Villar 1, A. Ensinnck 1, J. Andresen 1, S. Hansen 5, O. S. Wendel 3, J. Rabbia 2, L. Holling 1, C. Pedersen 1, M. Richard 1, M. Nielsen	

5, E. Kulp 2, B. Ranieri 2, F. Olsen 2, Miss F. O. Martin 10, H. Buchanan 20, G. Schaub 5, T. Thomson 50, T. Sullivan 50	169.00
Collected by C. M. Thomas:—Capt. E. J. Lloyd, s.s. Winnfield 5, Capt. Lewis Roberts, s.s. Treasury 5, Capt. W. S. Luke, s.s. Tipton 3, Capt. E. W. Lawson, s.s. Lawson 5, Capt. A. E. Dobbing, s.s. Mary Ada Short 3, Capt. A. Taylor, s.s. Trevese 3, Capt. G. Thompson, s.s. Parkgate 5, Capt. Henry Hopper, s.s. Brantingham 5, Capt. N. Smith, s.s. Westbury 5, Capt. Sidney Forsyth, s.s. Katanga 3, Capt. J. T. Jones, s.s. Antar 4, Capt. W. T. Baker, s.s. Dowgate 5, Capt. Hook, s.s. Neilrose 5, Capt. G. Arthur, s.s. Capenor 5, Capt. J. Nowell, s.s. Adriatic 5, Capt. N. Bowling, s.s. Enosis 5, Capt. T. Hesketh, s.s. Rustington 5, Capt. J. Jackson, s.s. Kariba 3, Capt. T. Grainger, s.s. John H. Barry 5, Capt. A. O. Welsh, s.s. Tredegar Hall 5, Capt. A. E. Lawson, s.s. Farley 5, Capt. W. Venning, s.s. Edale 5, Capt. Harry Scott, s.s. Cluden 5, Capt. W. Lundberg 5, Capt. T. H. Helms, Bideford 5	114.00
Collected by F. W. Boardman: Dr. J. A. Frend 100, F. W. Boardman 50, F. J. Leburn 20	170.00
Collected by A. G. Krell (May): M. L. Gonzalez 10, S. G. Burch 25, A. G. Krell 30	65.00
Collected by William J. Martin, Aguas Corrientes (May): A. Andresen 5, O. Thorkelsen 2, M. Villar 1, A. Ensinnck 1, J. Andresen 1, S. Hansen 5, O. S. Wendel 3, J. Rabbia 2, L. Holling 1, Chr. Pedersen 1, M. Richard 1, Miss F. O. Martin 20, M. Nielsen 5, E. Kulp 2, B. Ranieri 2, P. Olsen 2, A. Miller 2, H. Buchanan 20, G. Schaub 5, T. Thomson 50	131.00
Collected by M. Lowndes, F.C.C.A.:—Elisa and Geo. Wanck 25, M. Lowndes 30	55.00
Collected by Douglas Martin, Supt. Traffic Dept., F.C.C.A.: J. F. Smith 10, J. Tudor 1, E. Palmer 1, T. G. Farrell 1, R. W. Symonds 10, C. E. Symonds 2, A. Stewart 30, J. Mackintosh 10, M. O. Driscoll 10, T. G. Howe 5	80.00
Collected by H. H. Knowles, F.C.C.A. Stores Department:—E. P. Bowling 10, D. Balbi 5, L. Heinert 5, A. Walmesley 2, C. J. Moore 4, W. Gallacher 10, G. Huntington 5, C. Jarrett 10, W. Harvey 2, F. Barton 2, Gonzalez 15, H. G. Horne 10, W. French 9, E. Jones 10, F. Seddon 10	109.00
Collected by H. H. Knowles, F.C.C.A.:—Proceeds of Chess Tournament Contaduria Almagones, F.C.C.A. H. B. Thomson, Campana, F.C.C.A. 10, A. L. Macfarlane 10, G. B. Neele 10, C. T. Bailey 30	60.00
H. L. Smith, Rosario Works Accounts, F.C.C.A.	20.00
F. G. Bird, Campana, Almagones, F.C.C.A.	15.00
Collected by F. W. Boardman (June): Dr. J. A. Frend 100, F. J. Leburn 20, F. W. Boardman 30	150.00
Collected by George A. Middleton (May and June):—E. F. Sylvester 10, W. Stocks 20, T. S. D. Walley 20, G. A. Middleton 10	60.00
Collected by Douglas Martin, Supt. Traffic Dept., F.C.C.A.: F. J. Smith 10, J. Tudor 1, E. Palmer 1, T. G. Farrell 1, R. W. Symonds 10, C. E. Symonds 2, J. Mackintosh 10, M. O. Driscoll 10, T. G. Howe 5	50.00

Collected by British Consulate during May and June: P. F. 1, G. H. Burbush 30, R. Reynolds 5, Talleres Sunday School 3.25, D. F. Filliter 30, A. S. Nolan 20, F. H. 1, Masteh S. S. Southville 1	31.25
Collected by H. H. Knowles, Stores Dept., F.C.C.A.:—E. Jones 10, C. J. Moore 4, W. Gallacher 5, C. Juchli 2, E. P. Bowling 5, A. Postel 10, H. Hurden 10	46.00
Collected by G. A. Middleton (July): E. F. Sylvester 5, W. Stocks 10, T. C. D. Walley 10, G. A. Middleton 5, G. C. Francis 10, J. Brooke Fea 100	140.00
Collected by A. G. Krell:—M. L. Gonzalez 10, A. G. Krell 30	40.00
Collected by William J. Martin, Aguas Corrientes (June): E. Kulp 2, B. Ranieri 2, P. Olsen 2, A. Andresen 5, O. Thorkelsen 2, M. Villar 1, A. Ensinnck 1, J. Andresen 1, S. Hansen 5, O. S. Wendel 3, J. Rabbia 2, L. Holling 1, Chr. Pedersen 1, M. Richard 1, H. Buchanan 20, G. Schaub 5, T. Thomson 50, F. Caranti 5	109.00
Collected by William J. Martin, Aguas Corrientes (July):—Miss F. O. Martin 20, A. Andresen 5, O. Thorkelsen 2, M. Villar 1, A. Ensinnck 1, J. Andresen 1, S. Hansen 5, O. S. Wendel 3, L. Holling 1, Chr. Pedersen 1, M. Richard 1, E. Kulp 2, B. Ranieri 2, P. Olsen 2, H. Buchanan 20, F. Caranti 5, G. Schaub 5, T. Thomson 50	127.00
Collected by British Consulate (July and August):—G. H. Burbush 60, D. F. S. Filliter 20, A. S. Nolan 20	100.00
Collected by F. W. Boardman: J. A. Fhiend	100.00
Collected by H. H. Knowles, Stores Dept., F.C.C.A.: E. P. Bowling 5, F. G. Bird 10	15.00
Collected by Douglas Martin, Supt. Traffic Dept., F.C.C.A. (July and August):—F. C. Groves 10, D. Morris 10, F. J. Smith 20, J. Tudor 2, E. Palmer 2, T. G. Farrell 2, R. W. Symonds 20, C. E. Symonds 4, T. G. Howe 5, J. Mackintosh 10	85.00
	\$56,218.95

RED CROSS DANCE

RECEIPTS AT LIBERTAD.

Below appears the statement of accounts for last week's dance at Libertad in aid of the Red Cross Fund. The amount of \$570.35 has been handed to the Secretary of the British Benevolent Society, to be conveyed to Mr. F. H. Chevallier-Boutell, who is the local agent for the British Red Cross Society.

Receipts:—

Sale of 106 tickets at \$5 each	\$530.00
Donations	4.00
Sale of Flowers	5.80
Collected by "baby" Sticks	9.15
Bar Sales	103.20
Found by Mr. Berry, in ballroom	10.00
Cloak-room Receipts	16.20
	\$654.35
Expenses:—	
Music	60.00
Printing Programmes	17.00
Printing tickets	4.50
Tuning Piano	8.00
Preparing Floor	4.50
Breakages, General Expenses, etc.	20.00
	\$114.00

Balance handed to Red Cross Fund \$570.35

(Mrs.) GEORGE HANDLEY,

Hon. Treasurer.

(Miss) FANNY FRANCOVICH,

Hon. Secretary.

OVER SUBSCRIBED!

Aeroplane "River Plate" Fund

ANGLO-ARGENTINES' GIFT TO BRITAIN

END OF A MONTH'S CAMPAIGN

Funds sufficient to purchase the River Plate Aeroplane have now been raised. The amount has already been over-subscribed; moreover, there is still more to come as many subscription lists are outstanding.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. PRUDEN.

The news of the successful conclusion of the campaign was first conveyed by Mr. A. G. Pruden, chairman of the British Society, to THE HERALD. "We have raised the amount necessary for the purchase of the aeroplane," he said, "and the fund is now oversubscribed by about four hundred dollars.

"Thank the British community on behalf of the British Society and say that we are more than grateful to them for the splendid result achieved.

"As you know, only one month has elapsed since the appeal was issued, and the response has been excellent."

On being asked what the Society intended to do with the surplus, and whether or not it was intended to purchase a second craft, Mr. Pruden intimated that nothing had been settled. "Give us time to cool down," he remarked, "we have had an exciting time to-day."

In conclusion, Mr. Pruden added, "We think the reason for the spontaneity with which the innovation has been supported has been due to the nature of the appeal. This aeroplane gives every subscriber a personal interest in the Great War. Each one can, and probably does, feel that this is a direct blow at the enemy."

How exciting a time the officials of the British Society had during the "last lap" may be gauged from the fact that contributions in large and small amounts were being received in the British Society's offices from early in the morning until six o'clock at night, with scarcely a moment's pause.

At five o'clock there was a shortage of some \$800, but this sum was more than realised during the next half-hour.

By six o'clock the fund had been over subscribed by \$400!

The result is very gratifying; all the more gratifying by reason of the fact that there has been no delay in raising the amount required. British subjects from all parts of the country have responded splendidly, and several, when handing in their donations, have expressed their willingness to give again if further help was needed. But such additional help was not required. When so many take part the burden is lightened and it is calculated that 1500 to 2000 British residents in Argentina have contributed something.

The first appeal was published on Aug. 2, and yesterday, Sept. 1, a record in the number of donations was established.

Donations for Sept. 1

Amount acknowledged yesterday	\$22820.28
Archie Grassick	5.00
P. M. P.	5.00
F. C. \$2, A. J. C. \$2, C. C. \$3, W. F. M. \$5, R. H. M. \$5, W. E. K. \$10, W. D. R. C. \$10, C. H. R. C. \$10 . .	52.00
F. Moffatt	50.00
Argentino	5.00

F. H. Jones	10.00
Mitchell's Bookstore	100.00
P. X. (per A. N. Guy)	20.00
J. Clark \$10, A. Beaven \$10, R. N. Johnstone \$10, H. J. Hussey \$10, H. Hussey \$10	50.00
R. W. Parsons	25.00
W. D. Potts	10.00
W. J. S.	10.00
W. B.	5.00
W. W.	5.00
Alfred Miles	50.00
S. Smiles	20.00
Arthur W. L. Cassini	10.00
Staff of the F.C.B.A.P. (Bs. Aires)	661.00
Staff of the United River Plate Telephone Co. Ltd. . . .	249.00
An Unloyal Englishwoman. . .	10.00
W. H. Dack	10.00
Collected by Miss Percy . . .	26.00
W. J. B.	5.00
Mrs. Erasmus Jones	10.00
Mrs. Max Cooper.	5.00
P. H. S.	10.00
Harry Burton	5.00
G. C. Cheverten	1.00
E. de L.	5.00
Collected by R. Grant—C. S. Jenkins \$5, D. C. Grant \$2, Roy L. Grant \$1, A. Perkins \$5, W. Shaw \$1, W. E. Egerton \$5, I. M. Grant \$1, K. Grant \$1, James Barclay \$1, Miss Juanita Bruce \$1, James Grant \$5, Mrs. R. Grant \$5, R. Grant \$10, R. M. Grant \$1, G. E. Grant \$1 . .	45.00
C. J. Baker	5.00
H. W. Hastings	5.00
Mrs. Hearn	10.00
Mrs. Lindsell (per British Patriotic Committee)	20.00
H. D. Lett	25.00
C. H. Marshall	10.00
A. Marshall	10.00
Collected by Stuart Plowright—"Ars et Caritas" \$30, Poor Irishman \$2, R. K. Mitchell \$5, J. W. Black \$10, E. M. Roche \$10, T. F. Haddelsley \$5, E. Y. \$2, F. L. T. \$3, Stuart Plowright \$33	100.00
Stores Dept., F. C. S.—David Duncan \$10, "Suffolk" \$5, H. J. Streeton \$5, T. W. Ludlow \$3, David Howie \$2, A. Lambden \$2 . .	27.90
B. J. Ebsworth	100.00
Collected by R. T. Farran . .	72.00
J. A. Raggar	10.00
Mrs. J. A. Ranger	5.00
Employees of Construction South Dock, etc., 2nd list, per W. Andrews "Woolwich,"	16.00
J. E. Turner	15.00
J. W. B.	25.00
Mrs. F. Richards	75.00
Collection at the Britannia Bar	10.00
William Coleman	51.00
William Reid	5.00
Collected by R. Oliphant . .	5.00
F. C. Franks	29.00
Stores Department, F. C. P.—Charles Fare \$10, B. A. Lynn \$5, C. Voss \$5, J. T. Stuart \$5, J. F. Bcsley \$5, C. G. Brown \$2, S. A. White \$2, W. Mulhall \$2, J. E. O'Ryan \$2, A. H. Lavers \$2, Ed. Bryans \$5, J. Macandrew \$5, W. Picton \$5, H. Meier \$2, A. Heilman \$4, A. Saporiti \$2	100.00
Belgrano Day School Boy Scouts	63.00
A. B. Quant	25.00
Brown	5.00
D. Young	5.00
D. C. Anderson	10.00
Mrs. C. W. S. Hopson	25.00
Mrs. Florence Gatis	10.00
M. Gaydon	10.00
J. W. Bowes	5.00
W. M. Cordes	30.00
G. D. Hughes	20.00
Mrs. Withington (per A. N. Guy)	500.00
English Literary Society, Members of	10.00
Messrs. Harrods, Ltd., Managers and Staff	70.00
E. Finn	500.00
Collected by P. C. Fenwick .	5.00
	56.00
	\$26,403.28

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

LIST OF DONATIONS.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—Allow me to acknowledge through your valuable columns the following donations to the British Red Cross Society:—

N. H. Neilson	50.00
Miss F. Ralfs	11.45
Lecture, Quilmes (net).	292.00
Donation	30.00
Courtney, Captain	10.00
Dodd	10.00
Couch	10.00
Symmers	10.00
Armstrong	10.00
Lightfoot	10.00
Clark	10.00
Moss	10.00
Francis	10.00
Stopher	10.00
Verrion	10.00
Jolly	10.00
Lloyds	10.00
Stubbs	10.00
Westcott	10.00
Howe	10.00
Marychurch	10.00
Cafferata	10.00
Isdale	12.00
Totney	10.00
Baker	10.00
Jenkins	10.00
Sim	10.00
Armstrong Farry	3.00
Tom Norris	50.00
Lomas Athletic Club	250.00
Wm. Neilson	10.00
Chaba's quota	202.37
Adv. Tea, Quilmes	32.00
H. A. Jacobs	104.00
A. Fleming	100.00
"Enfants d'Beranger" Society	1,012.75
Capt. A. Adam	10.00
Capt. Hitchings	5.00
Capt. Sewen	5.00
Capt. Remer	10.00
Capt. Simpson	5.00
Capt. Williams	5.00
Capt. Logie	10.00
Capt. Clements	5.00
N. N. Neilson	20.00
F. M. Williams	54.00
F. Bridge	10.00
Cordoba Bridge	11.00
	\$2,529.57

paper, handed to Treasurer of British Patriotic Committee, in sight draft on London and River Plate Bank at 47 5/8—£220 17s. 3d.

One-fifth part of proceeds of Red Cross entertainment in Concordia, remitted by Sr. Thays, Chairman of the French Patriotic Committee

108.00	
Collection taken by Rev. Baumann	17.20
Donation from C. H. W. E. M. Pixton	46.00
Krabbe, King and Co.—Collected at estancia "Espartillar"	2.00
Juan Tapia, Las Gatitas, G.O.A., per James Bennett	122.50
Concert American Church, 10/8/15	10.00
Arthur Geo. Pruden	151.10
"Old Girls" of Quilmes High School, per H. W. Williams	100.00
Produit d'une fete donnée per la Société La Fraternité de Daireux au benefice de Croix Rouge Anglaise	801.50
Société Francaise de Socours Mutuels de Rojas, produit des fetes du 14 Juillet au benefice des Croix Rouges des Allies, part de la Croix Rouge Anglaise	336.00
Fete organisée a Chacomus au benefice des Croix Rouges des Allies, part de la Croix Rouge Anglaise	50.00
Committee of the Fair held at Villa Ballester .	282.17
Capt. Osbone, s.s. San Onofre	1,166.66
	10.00

GIFTS FOR THE SAILORS

VISIT OF H.M.S. EDINBURGH CASTLE TO MONTEVIDEO.

The British Patriotic Fund, Montevideo, Aug. 24, 1915. Captain Marshall R.N.

H.M.S. Edinburgh Castle, Dear Sir,—On behalf of the above Society and Mr. Marston of Rosario de Santa Fé, we are forwarding you the following for distribution amongst the ship's company, and we trust you will accept the gift as a mark of our appreciation:—

800 lbs. cabbages, 50 lbs. tomatoes, 50 endive, 300 lettuces, 43 celery, 50 bunches radishes.

Wishing you success, we remain, yours very truly,

(Signed) E. M. MOOR. For the British Patriotic Fund,

H.M.S. Edinburgh Castle. Aug. 24, 1915.

E. M. Moor, Esq., Dear Sir,—Will you kindly express to the members of the British Patriotic Fund and to Mr. Marston our great gratitude for their kindness in sending off this magnificent gift of vegetables for the ship's company.

I need not tell you how welcome such a gift is to men who have been on shore once in the last nine months.

With very many thanks for your kind wishes, believe me, yours very truly,

(Signed) J. B. MARSHALL, Captain R.N.

THE TRANSANDINE ROUTE

SNOWSTORMS RENEWED.

It had been hoped that with the approach of milder weather, rail communication with Chile could have been resumed by the clearing of the snow-blocked lines, which have been impassable for about three months. Unfortunately a renewed fury of snowfall has necessitated the suspension of the work of removing the snow, and for the present nullified the efforts of the working gangs.

On the other side of the Cordilleras, it is understood that at least 39 kilometres of the permanent way are snow buried, and much of the rest of the line requires careful examination and repair.

Even though the Argentine portion of the international route be speedily in running order, conditions on the other side of the Andes are likely to make rail communication a matter of some weeks distant yet.

Capt. Pollard, s.s. Bute-town	10.00
N. H. Neilson	20.00
H. H. Fisher	25.00
D. M. Munro	50.00
M. L. Tranmar	15.00
	\$3,323.13

Handed to Treasurer British Patriotic Committee (1/9/15)	362.50
Remitted direct to British Red Cross Society in draft by the British Bank of South America on London Joint Stock Bank for £101 17/4, at 47 5/8	1,166.66
Remitted direct to British Red Cross Society in draft by the British Bank of South America on London Joint Stock Bank for £157 9/2, at 47 7/8	1,793.97
	\$3,323.13

Anticipating my best thanks, Yours, etc.,

F. H. CHEVALMIER BOUTELL, Delegate of the British Red Cross Society in the Argentine Republic.

25 de Mayo 158, Bs. Aires, Aug. 31.

Mainly About People

Mr. Ernest Gibson returned to Buenos Aires from England this week. Messrs. Mullally and daughters leave to-morrow for Trelew on the s.s. Argentino.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jeanie Sinclair, of quinta "San José," Quilmes, to Mr. Roland J. Buck, of Horsham, Sussex.

Mr. J. F. A. McKittrick has forwarded a parcel of literature to "The Herald" for the use of the sailors of the Fleet.

Mr. Middlebrook, Manager of the Frigorifico La Blanca, and Mrs. Middlebrook returned to Buenos Aires by the s.s. Vestris after a visit to the United States.

Mrs. C. R. Tobitt, Master Leslie Tobitt and Miss Mabel Tobitt are among the saloon passengers due to arrive by the Nelson liner Highland Rover to-morrow.

Mr. M. M. Venter, of Comodoro Rivadavia, intends returning South at the end of the present month, after a residence of some weeks in Buenos Aires.

Mr. M. Roberts of the Mission Evangelica San Fernando, F.C.C.A., desires it to be known that he can be found at that address and will always be glad to be of service to any Welsh friends.

The wedding is to take place on September 8 in Buenos Aires of Miss M. Arnoll, who is at present staying in Villa Mercedes, and Mr. C. A. Mason, of the engineers department of the Pacific Railway. Mr. Mason leaves here on Tuesday night for Buenos Aires.

Col. W. B. Palmer states that the Salvation Army Territorial Congress will take place in Buenos Aires from October 14 to 20 inclusive. The hall of the Society "Margherita di Savoia," in Salle Independencia 2540, has been secured for the Sunday night meeting, Oct. 17, and the Prince George's Hall for the Wednesday night meeting, Oct. 20.

DAY BY DAY IN BAHIA BLANCA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 29.

Mr. Hurst, of the firm of Messrs. Dreyfus and Co., left here on Friday night for Buenos Aires in order to leave by the Corinthic for England, where, if he is passed by the doctor, he will volunteer for active service.

Two other volunteers are leaving during the coming week. Mr. T. B. Rac goes up to Buenos Aires on Monday night en route for England, and Mr. Foot, of the Pacific Railway, is departing with his family on Tuesday.

Mr. Migotti left here for Buenos Aires on Saturday morning.

Mr. P. Hardcastle has been down here for a few days on business and left again on Friday night by the Pringles train.

DAY BY DAY IN CORDOBA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 23.

Miss Doris Robinson expects to leave Cordoba during the present week for a holiday in Buenos Aires.

Mr. Arthur S. Gibbs, representative of the Argentine Tobacco Company, of London, England, spent several days in this city last week.

The news from the Cordoba hills of the death of Mr. Jack Nellid has been received here with the deepest regret by the many friends of the deceased.

Mr. McDonald, from Devoto, Buenos Aires, was a visitor in town last week.

Mr. Roland Hunt, from Buenos Aires, spent a day in Cordoba the past week, on his way to the Capital.

The banquet given to Mr. E. W. Marks in celebration of his coming marriage with Miss Minnie O'Farrell took place at the Hotel Roma on Saturday night. The following invited guests were present: — Messrs. A. Ancherlone, Harry McCulloch, Jas. O'Connor, Walter Williams, Antonio Centanaro, E. Luna, N. Cuello, J. Bernardi, Severo Denes, A. Martinez Diaz, J. M. Garcia, E. Garcia, V. Vergara, R. G. Barbosa, J. Campesi, S. Cuso, H. Della Porta, and Rodolfo Valdez.

The Rev. and Mrs. Sugden, who arrived in town last week, have left for Tucuman, where church services will be held. The Rev. Sugden will conduct the services at the English Church hall on Sunday, September 5.

The next knock-out tennis tournament at the Cordoba Athletic Club will take place during the month of September.

The many friends of Mr. Jack Perkins are pleased to see him back in town once more.

Mrs. Kenneth Struthers expects to spend the next three months at Alta Gracia.

Mr. V. R. Sadleir, who has been absent from town some days on a business trip to the Capital, returned to town on Saturday last.

A "kitchen tea" was held on Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Sadleir in San Vicente, in honour of Miss Minnie O'Farrell, who is to marry on August 28. Among those present were Mrs. G. E. Morton, Miss Florence Morton, Mrs. L. G. Babb, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Struthers, Mrs. George Lang, Miss Mayne and Miss Phyllis Symonds.

Mr. Norman was a visitor in town from Pilar on Tuesday.

Y.W.C.A.

A JOINT SOCIAL.

Wednesday, Sept. 1.

Last evening the Young Woman's Christian Association extended their hospitality once again to their brother association, and a most enjoyable evening resulted.

After a long absence Miss Shepherd was the conductress of the proceedings and as she expressed herself at the close of the musical programme, as surprised at the social progress made and the pleasure it gave her to be able to thank the persons who had given their aid, if she had only known of the many pleasant social evenings arranged by the Association during her absence, she would have understood, as did all present, what progress had been made and what pleasurable evenings had been jointly spent by the Y.W.C.A. and the Y.M.C.A.

Last night commenced with a light and voluntary musical programme at which Miss Mier and Miss Kenworthy opened the proceedings with a piano-forte duet and a very necessary encore. Mrs. Chantrell sang a song and was requested to sing another which she did and then Mr. Adderley told a fishing story entitled "The Sandwiches" or perhaps better the sand which was not.

Two songs "The Little Grey Home in the West" and "Rose in the Garden" by Mr. Hazleton concluded the first and musical part of the programme. Afterwards followed games in which all joined and plenty of amusement was caused by the varying humours of these. The result was very much as usual, that all and sundry voted the evening a pleasant one, perhaps even more pleasant than its predecessor.

MENDOZA NEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 27.

Red Cross Dance.

A successful dance was recently held in the Gran Hotel, Mendoza, the organizers being Mrs. Burrows, Miss Mayne and the Misses Pettygreave. Among the British community diverging views existed as to whether it was quite legitimate to arrange for pleasures of the nature of a dance in time of war, but the ladies persisted in their endeavours and ultimately succeeded in surmounting all opposition, the results being most gratifying and far in excess of all expectations. The product reached the handsome sum of \$700 which will be remitted to the British Red Cross Society for the relief of the needy. The attendance at the function numbered 100, many well-known Argentine families assisting.

Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Nellie Henderson of London, to Mr. Jack Last has just been announced.

Departure of English Volunteers.

Messrs. Wilfred Vignoles and Leslie Williams took their departure from Mendoza yesterday to volunteer for active service at the front. They will proceed to England by the steamer Highland Piper. To-day Mr. J. Last leaves for home; he will join the Flying Corps.

Obituary.

The news of the sudden death of Mr. James Noakes, which occurred on the night of August 20, in the San Antonio Hospital, was received with pained surprise. Mr. Noakes had resided in Mendoza for a number of years and his loss is mourned by a large circle of friends. The funeral was largely attended.

News in Brief.

Visitors: Among the visitors to Mendoza during the past eight days may be mentioned Mr. W. H. Orr and Mr. J. L. Brown, both from Buenos Aires.

Departures: Mrs. Webster accompanied by Miss Henderson, leave for the Federal Capital to-day for a week's holiday.

English Church, Calle Perú.

The committee advise that the Rev. Cyril Moore, the Camp Chaplain at Junin, will visit Mendoza early in September and that the usual services will be held in the Church Hall on September 5.

CONCORDIA NEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 24.

Weather.

Rain fell heavily on Saturday and as it has been very badly wanted it was most acceptable. Everything now has a brighter side and the entry of Spring does not appear to be far off.

Football.

To say that there has been a football season in Concordia would be flattery. Matches have been played but in a number of cases players failed to turned up. The fact is there has been no league this year due to the disappearance of the League Cup (at the hands of a member of the Committee, so it is reported). Little or nothing has been done to regain possession of the Cup. A strong supporter of the game has said that next year things will be on a different basis as some influential gentlemen in the town are taking the matter in hand. There is plenty of sound material in Concordia and good games have been given to visiting teams from Buenos Aires. The Salto (R.O.) men have done better this year. Whenever they have visited Concordia they have taken the points and generally show superiority, plainly

SEAMAN'S MISSION

Wednesday, Sept. 1

Why there were not more persons present at the excellent concert given at the Seaman's Mission last evening, it is impossible to say, but the enthusiasm of the audience for the excellent programme—each and every individual item—provided by Miss Emily Lett who arranged the evening, was quite beyond all question.

When such amateur talent comes forward, as Mr. Ellis Griffen, Mr. Morrey Jones and Mr. Huppler a concert of no mean calibre can be expected and such was the case last night.

What small breakdown there might have been in the arrangements owing to colds and illness were responded to in a most generous manner by Miss Dorothy Stuart Small and Mr. Brady, while last but not least came Master von Wassener from San Isidro.

The only lady on the programme was Miss Small, who strictly against all orders was generous enough to come forward and delight her audience with her piano solos from Chopin and her songs, light and dainty productions of an eastern character, which thoroughly pleased her bearers. Naturally she was encored and therefore pleased the more. Both her last two songs were strangers and quaint and so were all the more entertaining.

Mr. Morrey Jones was great on his banjo and whether more appreciated with his songs it would be impossible to say.

Mr. Ellis Griffen was just as inimitable as ever which can be summoned up in the word splendid with a capital S. Mr. Brady was in better voice than for some time and was enthusiastically encored and little Master Van Wassener was a surprise to many who have not had the good fortune to visit San Isidro concerts.

It was in general a good concert and a jolly one and Miss Lett and Miss Small deserve every congratulation for what they did. Everyone knows the capacity of Mr. Huppler as an accompanist and to him much of the general success was due.

The programme was as follows:—

Pianoforte solo: Mr. Huppler.

Song: "Somewhere a Voice is Calling" Rev. H. W. Brady; encore: "Sincerely."

Banjo solo: Rev. Morrey Jones.

Song: "Happy Land," "A Naughty Little Twinkle in her Eye," Mr. Ellis Griffen.

Song: "Here's a Health unto His Majesty," "Johnny Ludlow," Rev. Morrey Jones.

Dance: "The Hornpipe," encored, Master Van Wassener.

Part II.

Song: "Jack Briton," "Up from Somerset," Rev. H. W. Brady.

Songs: "Accidents," "That's all," Mr. Ellis Griffen.

Song: "Dumblie Dum Derrick," "Mountain o Morn," Rev. Morrey Jones.

Miss Stuart Small sang a Japanese song and a recitation from light opera as the concluding item of the programme.

proving that the friendly matches to which the Concordia Clubs have been accustomed to this year have not improved their play.

Langosta.

Last week end a large "manga" of langosta reached Concordia, settling in the northern part of the town, where much damage has been caused. Strange to say the southern part has scarcely been affected. The "chacareros" feel the visit more than any one and are selling off as much as they can their vegetables in order not to lose the whole profit on their season's work. Plenty of work has been done to destroy the pest but although a large number of dead is recorded the damage caused to trees, vegetables, etc. would make one believe that it is not worth while to kill any.

FIGHTING CONSUMPTION

The Need for Sanatoria

BRITISH COMMUNITY'S DUTY

A Correspondent writes:

In a recent issue of your paper, statistics were given regarding the alarming increase of tuberculosis in the City of Cordoba, whilst in your publication of 24th August, a long and interesting article appears under the above heading. The writer wisely remarks that Governments can do little to combat the White Scourge without the energetic support of individuals and the intelligent co-operation of the masses, but before either can be looked for, it rests with the few to dispel the apathy with which the majority regard the fight being waged. Ignorance accounts largely for the indifference of attitude, for so little cognizant is the man in the street of the ravages effected by tuberculosis that, even at this hour of the day, he will ask when the subject is brought up "And what is tuberculosis—and why all this talk about it?" In Europe, for some years past, the battle with consumption has been fiercely fought, but in Argentine the "powers that be" are only awaking to the fact that here, too, more energetic steps are necessary to combat the spread of the disease, and it is the duty of every resident in the country to loyally support any measures the Government may adopt towards that end.

Your contributor points out that it ought to be feasible for the British community to draft out a workable scheme for a "suitably planned and staffed sanatorium, available for both sexes, limited to those in the earliest stage of the disease, capably managed and financially endowed in such way as to enable the patients to have the best attention and food at a minimum cost," and who with a knowledge of conditions prevailing in the Hills of Cordoba will deny that such a place is urgently needed, not only for sick but to safeguard the healthy and stay the spread of the disease? Individual effort has lately brought into existence a small Home for a maximum number of six people, and it is hoped that it will do service until the British community awakes to its responsibilities—with anticipated better times. Through lack of funds, the Home in question falls far short of what it ought to be, but its aim is as described by your contributor, and when the time comes it will be handed over gladly to a Committee of Management for enlargement and improvement. At present, patriotism absorbs all spare cash, but it is hoped that soon the time will come when the raising of a Fund for the endowment of a Home may be successfully attempted.

Some years ago, the British Hospital tried to start a Convalescent Home in the La Cumbre, San Esteban District, but public opinion was against its establishment because its presence would spoil the Hills for holiday-makers. Thus the scheme fell through, but, unfortunately, the number of arrivals in search of health did not decrease, so, now, thinking people realize that the lesser evil would have been the Home. Of course, it is admitted that a more advisable course would have been the establishment of a Home in Cosquin where Sanatoria already exist, thus confining the disease to one District, but meantime, as numerous sick people continue to go higher up, the only safeguard to the public is a place distinctly for their reception. The attempt towards this end is purely philanthropical, and while it is anticipated that the Home will meet a need, it is hoped that, as indicative of the public fitness, the limited accommodation will not be unduly taxed.

With the dawn of more prosperous

THE NEXT PRESIDENT

Hopes of Governor of B.A.

EX-PRESIDENT APPOINTED TO SUPREME COURT

The Senate, during the session held on Saturday, approved by a small majority of the appointment of Dr. Figueroa Alcorta, ex-President of the Nation, to the vacancy on the Supreme Court of the Republic.

This nomination has been the cause of a storm of indignation and protest which has spread all over the country from Jujuy to Tierra del Fuego.

The Argentine Press, with few exceptions, has taken up the attack; the students of the Capital and La Plata have organised mass meetings and one and all have denounced not only the nominee but also the nominator, who is no less a personage than the Chief Magistrate himself. In the face of all this opposition it is indeed surprising that Dr. Figueroa Alcorta himself has not rejected the appointment.

The causes of this campaign are many and varied. The person who broke the Constitution by forcibly closing Congress should not, it is held, be given a seat on the Bench whose primary duty is to safeguard that self-same Constitution. A more serious and stronger cause for apprehension, lies in the fact that the nomination of Dr. Figueroa Alcorta is believed to have been made by the President at the instigation of the Governor of Buenos Aires.

It is no secret that Don Marcelino Ugarte desires to succeed to the Presidency, and it is asserted that to obtain the goal of his ambition, he is prepared to use every means at his command. However, it is generally believed that the chances of Don Marcelino ever sitting on the Presidential chair are small. His influence extends over only two Provinces, and with the example of Buenos Aires Province before them it is not likely that the other States will meekly submit to a victory for the Ugarte ticket.

The triumph obtained by the Radical member on the occasion of the election of Vice-President in the Chamber of Deputies last week is a sign of the times not to be ignored. It proves that in so far as concerns the Lower Chamber the Ugarte domination is at an end, and it is to be hoped that the present majority in the Senate will soon be overpowered.

A significant fact is that Dr. Villanueva withheld his vote.

The blue and white band of office no doubt looks tempting, but Don Marcelino is urged to remember Juarez Celman, the year '90!

TRIP BY URUGUAYAN PRESIDENT

CIUDAD DE MONTEVIDEO AS YACHT.

The magnificent new river steamer, Ciudad de Montevideo, which arrived yesterday left last night for Montevideo where it was intended to embark the President of Uruguay who is taking a trip with several prominent gentlemen to Paysandú and Salto. Among these who left by the steamer were the Uruguayan Minister in Argentina, Dr. Weigel Muñoz, and Sr. Nicolas Mihanovich with the committee of the excursion. This vessel is expected to be absent from her usual run about five days.

days, it is expected of every individual in the country, without distinction of nationality, that he take up the battle-cry against the scourge, tuberculosis, and fight it "to the death," on behalf of the sufferers, with every means in his power. The call to the fray has been sounded in nearly every land, and no thinking, humane person may avoid the ranks.

"SPARE" PRESIDENT

Election on the Senate

DON BENITO VILLANUEVA APPOINTED

Yesterday's session of the Senate was an occasion of profound importance as the election of "Presidente para la Acefalia" had been arranged to take place and the result was looked forward to with the greatest interest. The result of the voting was at first a tie between Dr. Benito Villanueva and Dr. Davila. The former was in a majority of one, on a second vote being taken and is therefore the successor to the Presidential Chair in case of any unforeseen event depriving the Republic of its present Chief Magistrate.

There was a quorum from 3.40 onward, and twenty-four senators voted. Don Benito Villanueva thanked the Chamber for the honour conferred upon him. The evening Press hails the result as a defeat of the bloque, saying that it is not Dr. Davila who has been defeated, and whose high personal character alone made the figures obtained possible, but the Vidal-Ugarte Combination.

INDEPENDENCE CENTENARY

TUCUMAN SEEKING "THE NEEDFUL" FOR FIESTAS.

Dr. Ernesto Padilla, Governor of Tucuman, yesterday visited Dr. Oliver, Minister of Finance, on the important subject of obtaining funds to defray expenses at the forthcoming Centenary festivities which are to be worthy of the hundredth year after the Oath of Independence.

Congress has the matter under consideration, and its assent is necessary to the granting of resources.

Another question, that of the Obras de Salubridad in Tucuman, was considered and discussed. On the financial side of the scheme the Governor of Tucuman held that his Province should not be required to pay interest on moneys advanced in connection with the works. The Minister of the Treasury's opinion is not recorded.

OFF FROM ARGENTINA!

IMMIGRATION FIGURES FOR 1915.

The Immigration figures for the first seven months of the current year have been published, and shows a steady stream of departures from the country. There is not any occasion for alarm, however, as the deficit amounts to less than 50,000. Still, the tendency is at present outward, and not inward. Undoubtedly the war is both directly and indirectly a principal factor in this, as great numbers of all nationalities have left for military service.

The figures for August were: Arrivals 2300, a very small figure; departures 11,200; deficit 8,900. In August, 1913, the figures were records, for there entered 15,415 immigrants, and 12,889 left, balance for the country 2256. From January 1 this year until July 31, 23,620 immigrants have reached, and 72,977 have left the country; deficit 49,357.

In the first months of 1913, the official figures show a total entry of 177,764 immigrants, and a balance in favour of 46,187, as only 131,581 left.

The feature has its compensations, and undoubtedly when the current of immigration again sets Plate-wards it will be in the nature of a tidal wave.

CHILDREN HELD TO RANSOM

Daring Operations by Kidnappers

ALARM IN BUENOS AIRES

Considerable anxiety is felt in a number of the principal families in Buenos Aires as to the safety of their children. Owing to the disappearance of the children of wealthy parents in Brazil and Chili, who are abducted by an organised band of men who hold the little ones to ransom, it is feared that these men may have members of their gang operating in Buenos Aires.

Lately abductions have occurred in Rio de Janeiro which have terrorised the population and caused the greatest consternation and excitement. One of the younger children of the Minister Ayarragaray was stolen from his nurse, Señora Saavedra, and held to ransom some little time ago, and now information is forthcoming that the latest victim of an attempt is Dr. Leonardo Pereyra Iraola, a National Deputy, and an exceedingly wealthy man.

One day, Señor Iraola, his wife and children were visiting a local agricultural show, and the deputy wishing to inspect certain of the buildings, left his wife and children for a few moments. Shortly afterwards a man approached and politely spoke to Señora Iraola, saying that her husband wanted the youngest child to join him to see something that would amuse him. The unsuspecting mother would have allowed her child to accompany the stranger, but the little one himself refused and commenced to cry, whereupon the man retired. A few minutes later Dr. Iraola returned to his wife and was astounded to hear of the incident. All the efforts of the police failed to discover the stranger, and for a time the exhibition was in an uproar.

Dr. Iraola is rousing the police to action, but the uneasy feeling still exists in the Brazilian capital, and has furthermore infected this city.

TROUBLE IN RIO GRANDE

SERIOUS FEARS OF POLITICAL OUTBREAK.

The state of political affairs in Rio Grande is becoming more alarming as the elections approach and so serious is the outlook that fears of a revolt are entertained.

The trouble has arisen through the proposed election of Marshal Hermes de Fonseca to the National Senate. The latest telegrams from Salta containing information from the Rivera frontier are sufficiently alarming concerning the manifest unrest. A large number of people have already left camp driving with them their cattle and horses, which are the first to suffer in the rigours of a revolt. Suspicious movements of bands of men have been noticed and General Galarza with a strong detachment of troops is in Rivera, with strict instructions to preserve order. On Saturday last the President of the Republic and his Ministers held a conference with the military chiefs.

The revolt is naturally against the Government, but is directed chiefly against the influence of Senator Pinheyro Machado, whose brother Salvador has been acting Governor at Port Alegre in the absence of Sr. Borges de Medeiros.

The mobilisation of the state troops has been carried on with great rapidity.

Information from Libres confirm these serious reports and state that Señor Joao Francisco Pereyra da Souza is at the head of the revolutionary movement and that the whole country in this region of Rio Grande is under arms.

The government have full confidence that they can deal with the matter.

Mainly for Women

Conducted by "Egeria"

WAR HEROINES

In a recent article by Mary MacDonald Brown, on "A Malady of Public Taste" taken from a London Daily, and which appeared in my column, the lady begins by asking, "Has the War affected the heroines of fiction? Five or six recently published novels picked up at random answer the question in the affirmative. And Miss Brown herself affirms that the "interesting" heroine who is not beautiful, so popular before the war, has been almost completely ousted by "faultlessly beautiful" and "preposterously beautiful" heroines who are not mentally or psychically interesting.

I do not wish to argue the point with the well-known writer of this article. Those books which she says she "picked up at random" may contain heroines who are "silly and incompetent," "weak and ignorant," "thick-skinned and complacent" or "sentimentally romantic"; but I think perhaps the lady is in error in her first assumption that the war is responsible for such heroines. And I base my assertion on the fact that one novel of the six, at least, was written before the war, many months before the declaration of war or the causes which were said to be responsible for that declaration. Miss Alice Grant Rosman wrote her book "Miss Bryde of England" in the effort to secure a big prize of some hundreds of pounds, offered by a well-known London publishing firm; but which prize was won by the writer of "The Lure of the Little Drum." The judges, however, were so impressed with the excellence of Miss Alice Grant Rosman's book that it was decided to publish it and terms were entered upon between the authoress and the firm.

The writing of the book was finished some months before a decision was made in April, 1914, to publish "Miss Bryde of England" in August, 1914; for the authoress and her family, being personal friends of mine, I was told the glad news of the book being accepted for publication before I left London last year in May. So in one case it may be accepted as proved that the heroine has not received her qualities as a result of War. She may be "preposterously beautiful" as a change from the many previous interesting heroines who are not beautiful; and she may be pathetic because of being "unusually thick-skinned and self-complacent"; but the War, although responsible for so much that is more reminiscent of the middle ages than of the Twentieth Century, is not responsible for "Helen."

I believe the war is responsible and will be responsible for a different sort of heroine. We read about them in our daily papers, and I fancy the next batch of novels, written as well as published since the War will portray heroines of flesh and blood and soul. There will be no necessity for authors to give us imaginary heroines; they may give their imaginations a rest, and draw their heroines from life. The war is, although no woman would choose such an ally, the best ally her sex could have. It is truly a sacrifice of blood that is to redeem the soul of womankind. Not knowing the time when those other novels were written, I cannot say that their heroines have not been conceived since the European conflagration; but considering the direction in which writers' imaginative powers are likely to go, it is hard to believe that the heroines of the other five novels, taken indiscriminately, should be such poor specimens of womanhood. And two of the writers are men! If these men and these women wrote their books while the thrilling deeds of other men and women were electrifying the world around them, it is

KITCHEN MAGIC

After hearing that my hints for the Kitchen are being found so useful the following article on "Kitchen Magic" taken from the "Ladies' Home Journal" must interest:—

While many labour-savers represent considerable money outlay. I have found that several of the most helpful devices in my kitchen cost a shilling each or less. At my preparing-table I use every day the little glass measuring-cup holding half a pint, or one exact cupful. It has ridges indicating half, third, and quarter, and, as it is transparent, I can easily see and measure accurately instead of guessing with a common china-cup. Then there is the triple measuring-spoon, or three spoons riveted together, each a "standard" teaspoon, half-teaspoon and tablespoon, so that I can measure easily without picking up and laying down each one. Near them hangs a new egg beater operating on the turbine principle, which is lighter, has fewer parts and beats more rapidly than the old style beater.

Then I have several devices helping toward better sanitation. One is a glass dish-cover consisting of a crystal disk with parallel rings moulded in it. This cover fits any bowl, pitcher or jar with a circular mouth. When I lay away a bowl of gravy or an open jar or pitcher of cream I place this disk as a cover which keeps the air out and prevents odours in the refrigerator. Another device is a stopper for opened milk bottles. It is made of aluminium, is easily fastened or removed and has an opening through which the milk can be poured without removing the whole cap. A third device which makes for refrigerator neatness is a white enamelled egg-holder. This is a little tray with twelve openings to hold one dozen eggs so that they will not become broken in a bag, or roll about, keeping each egg visible as well as preventing breakage.

Every time I work at my sink I am glad I have a faucet soapdish. In many kitchens tin soapdishes are tacked to the wall or ledge, are hard to clean and unpleasant looking. My dish is of heavy, retinned wire, hung by a handle to the faucet so that the drippings all fall into the sink, and there is no dish to wash nor splashing on the wall. Then there is my paper dish-rag, which I find more sanitary than a cloth or rag. It is firm and cleans well; I merely burn this

safe to presume that they are unpresentable beings, very much like their own heroines indeed—"silly and incompetent," "weak and ignorant" and even "sentimentally romantic"—but nothing more, unless the stringing of sentences and words on a chain, with about as little care as a small maiden bestows in weaving her daisy chain, be counted as a virtue unto them, the result merely of a County Council education. The C.C. did its best evidently with the material at hand.

"A Malady of Public Taste" indeed! The Public Taste is not ill, except with nausea at being served with such literary dishes may be, it has too much starched common-sense since the war. It finds more palatable the saying of the woman into whose mouth the authoress put the words, "If life were longer, I would devote as many hours to my body, as I now do to my mind; but I had to make a choice and my very love of beauty makes me turn to that which does not fade." This heroine may be faultlessly beautiful; but the reader is allowed to clothe her with loveliness, a reflex of the beautiful soul which is not allowed to fade, a string of words is unnecessary.

and use another after a few weeks' use of the old one.

Placed also near my sink is my invaluable wooden plate-scraper. Many women carelessly use some pieces of silverware in scraping soiled dishes. This scraper looks like a thin paddle, the size of a hand, and is made of fine hardwood. I use it for scraping soiled dishes, removing food fragments from utensils and pots, and it does more to lessen the labours of dishwashing than any one other article.

Three more labour-savers are grouped near my stove. One is a rack for baked potatoes, which has wire pins sticking up at intervals. Instead of putting potatoes in the oven in any position I stick a potato on each pin, place the rack in the oven, and the potatoes brown evenly and need no turning. The extension cover adjusts itself to the opening of any pot or pan. It looks like a conical candle-snuffer, and, owing to the space it allows between food and cover, is excellent in any cooking in which grease and steam are present. The large double fork mounted like a pair of scissors is excellent for picking whole vegetables or eggs from boiling water, or I use it chiefly to draw hot pans from the oven, or move heated dishes about, as it lessens danger of burned fingertips.

Every woman knows the usual unpleasant method of cleaning metals like brass and copper. I have a new polishing cloth which is a large square of feltlike material; this is so impregnated with chemicals that the cloth need only be rubbed briskly over the tarnished metal to develop a good lustre.

My novel nutmeg-grater also saves me scraped fingers. This little machine is a revolving perforated drum worked with a small handle. The nutmeg cannot fall out and is much more easily grated than in the old way. An orange-peeler is an old-shaped, pointed piece of metal, with a hole in the handle, which deftly slips the peel from an orange. The pineapple-snips which hang near it look like a pair of scissors with tiny scoops at the points. With these I can cut out each "eye" so there is little wasted juice. In season the strawberry huller does good service by nipping out the hulls without staining my fingers, and the corn-scraper cuts each row of kernels readily so that the pulp is prepared for cooking.

While not strictly a kitchen device, the little glass combination service for an invalid's tray is efficient as well as attractive. This consists of a tiny flat sugar-bowl, a small pitcher and a butter-plate, of pressed glass and so made that they "nest" together. The sugar-bowl is at the bottom, the pitcher fits on it and the butter-plate covers the pitcher and holds a pat of butter. It saves space in preparing food on a tray and is quaint enough to tempt any appetite.

In the great war at the beginning of the last century the public was asked to subscribe, not merely for relief funds, but for the actual raising of forces. And by no means everybody subscribed even for that. Dean Ramsay, of Edinburgh, reckons as the best of his stories of the old ladies of Montrose the one concerning the maiden lady who was canvassed for funds to organise a volunteer corps for the King's service. "Indeed," she replied, "I'll dae nae sic thing; I ne'er could raise a man for myself, and I'm not gaen to raise men for King George."

Major-General Thomas Fraser, who has published a volume of recollections, was sent out on secret service to the Russo-Turkish war. He tells a story of an old lady whom he met in the train as he was setting out on his journey. She had forgotten to bring her footstool and she asked Sir Thomas whether she might have his "small box" as a footstool. "I knew," Sir Thomas says, "that if anything happened it would make no difference to either of us where the box was in the carriage; so I let her have it. The 'small box' contained sufficient detonators to blow up any town we might be travelling through!"

SOME WOMEN AND MANY THINGS

"The Divine Rosa of Luxemburg" ended a fiery career recently—being shot by the Germans because she declared the soldiers of her country were being maltreated. Her death is said to be a tragic climax to a life of strenuous revolt. Among the workers of Europe she was known as "The Divine Rosa" and is thus described:

She was one of the women workers of the Red International, and was playing her part in permeating the world-movement of revolutionary socialism with the feminine spirit. She ranked with such as Josephine de Gros, a world-famous revolutionary artistocrat; Maria Rygier, the heroine of the Italian students and workmen; Soledad Villa France, the beautiful Spaniard and lover of Francisco Ferrer; Vera Figner, the Russian political martyr; and many another. Shaw Desmond has given us a striking picture of Rosa. "A dainty little creature," he calls her, "with masses of dark hair, and a retiring almost diffident manner. Rosa Luxemburg, the Divine Rosa, is actually the flaming torch of German Socialism, whose speeches are reported in the Press of the world, who is feared and loved and hated by the authorities in a breath. Ponderous officials with ponderous notebooks always foregather wherever Rosa is to be found, ready to take her down or take her up at a moment's notice, for underneath that winning exterior is concealed one of the cleverest brains in the movement. Such a fragile little thing, who dresses in white frocks like a schoolgirl, with the innocent smile of a child. In a moment this shrinking little thing has changed into an electrical being who magnetises her audience with those dark eyes and fine white hands of hers. Her voice is like a violin—now pleading, now declamatory—with an undertone of fierceness running through it which brings to mind one of the battle psalms of the Bible. A terrible little creature."

A description of the "White Hall" hospital shows the work of women. The women have painted the doorways, scrubbed the floors and attended to the decoration entirely, and in addition there is a special staff which is constantly employed in making shirts for the wounded soldiers who will shortly be occupying the wards of the hospital.

The special work-room where the shirt-making progressing daily is lined with businesslike shelves, which are piled with garments for the fighters from the front. The nurses sit round the businesslike tables at their patriotic sewing, and very smart they look in their special uniforms. The women belong to the Order of St. John, and have had years of skilful tuition in nursing, and are fully qualified to nurse cases of the most critical nature arriving from the battlefields across the Channel.

This is not the only case of women becoming house painters and decorators for the benefit of the wounded since the war began. Somewhere in France there is a smartly-equipped hospital which was made fit for occupation entirely by women, who left London at the invitation of the French Government to do this work.

The hospital, which stands on a hill about 17 miles from certain trenches where the fighting has been very fierce, was at one time a convent, but had not been occupied for ten years. Its owner presented the building to the French Government, and the military authorities immediately saw its possibilities as a hospital provided someone would undertake the work of renovating and the like.

It took weeks to clear the walls of cobwebs and dust, and the women worked early and late to get the place in hygienic order. The hospital is now regarded as one of the finest in France, and it is equipped with the newest appliances science can provide.

Land of Lilliput.

Conducted by Egeria

"Recreo"

Martin Chico.

My dear Lilliputians,

I take it for granted you are with me in spirit in this lovely corner of the Uruguayan Republic, and I feel sure you want to know how we pass the time still. Although when I wrote to you last I seemed to have told you of so many things, that there was nothing more left to do or to talk about. But the resources of "Recreo" are many when there is such a majordomo as Señor Lorenzo. He thinks of all sorts of way in which to extract more of that golden happiness from those jars of which I told you last week.

On the evening before half of our party left for Buenos Aires, he arranged that a peon who sings and plays the guitar very well, should entertain us while we dined. The peon was delighted to sing and play, and the Spanish love songs and dances were very pretty and we enjoyed them all, although some of them were weird, and we didn't understand the words. But neither do we (or most of us) when we go to the Colon. Still music is independent of words — or should be, although some words are music! And the day before our friends bade us adieu, we had a real picnic — not afternoon tea, but lunch in the most delightful spot, amongst wild scrub, amidst which we discovered a charming spot, and facing the river Uruguay. Was ever chicken so delicious, cakes so light or tea so refreshing? Everything was the food for the gods — nectar and ambrosia. — For food taken with deep draughts of fresh air is very specially fine; and the Lilliputian of our party now dally asks for another picnic.

Have you all seen the cows milked? This is another treat and surprise for the Lilliputian. And then the golden butter! She of course is mystified by this, because she does not understand the process; but it is good to see the big pats of yellow butter, which tells of the richness of the grass on which the cows feed. Another day when walking to the river beach, we discovered banks of maidenhair fern within easy reach, and in five minutes a walk from the house takes us to this spot where we can get as much of this pretty decoration as we wish; and the table and rooms look dainty with bowls of fern, violets and mignonette and this is especially pleasing when flowers are scarce at the end of winter. And we are busily pressing some maidenhair, to take back to Buenos Aires, when the inevitable day for returning arrives.

And now I must tell you of another picnic — the last for some time, because just as we had finished our lunch, the rain fell in torrents and it will take some time before the water dries up sufficiently for an enjoyable "al fresco" meal. We took quite a new road to us — that which I understand eventually ends at Montevideo. And we turned into an estancia called "Carufa" one of the prettiest spots in the country. We camped on a hillside; beneath us we heard the murmuring of water, which is I believe a river; but just then looked like a brook; the timid voices of the sheep, with the continual cry of their lambs, broke the silence, which was very intense; for a thick haze veiled the fields giving warning of the approaching storm. And soon the silence gave place to the roar of thunder and rain, the latter blotting out the harmonies of the fields and sending every living thing to shelter. We climbed into the coach — the men-folk underneath, and finished our lunch with cups of hot tea in defiance of the elements. We were not waterproof altogether even in and under the coach; but we were

weatherproof, which I am sure you will agree with me is better.

To-day while writing to you, everything is bathed in dewy sunshine, for the sun is shining brightly as if it would drink the very breath of its earth-child, which rises in warm currents, telling of its copious libations from the cloud-cups of yesterday. And in return the sun is lending a most glorious variety of colours to the yielding child, to render her attractive for the outpour of the wealth of the coming clouds; and the birds are cooing, and whistling, and warbling, as if they, too, are rejoicing in the beauties of Nature, and so unconsciously adding to them. There is another beautiful estancia near "Recreo." It is "Martin Chico." And one gloriously fine day we drove there. The drive was one of unmixed pleasure, and when nearing the estancia it was through long groves of eucalyptus trees whose never-to-be-forgotten perfume scented the air. What happiness it is to visit when in the country, for the welcome ever seems to be more sincere and deeper than in the city. Such a hearty greeting from Majordomo Perrott and from Mrs. Perrott and such delicious tea and home-made cake! And then the stroll over the estancia near the homestead of course! The gardens are beautiful, and hyacinths, polyanthus (or should I say polyanthi?) pansies, roses, candytuft, sweet Alicia, and other Old World flowers grow quite as luxuriantly in this new world of America. And as the date under the name on the front balcony is "1869," this garden is not so very young either! Then in the fields were great trees laden with the golden mimosa, and weeping-willows guard the waters at the end of the eucalyptus avenues. The Lilliputian who was with us asked if the willows were crying, when she heard talk of the "weeping-willows," and I think she puzzles her little brain about the matter still. Perhaps you all know why these trees are so called. And her joy to pet a little motherless lamb, and to be told that one is coming to "Recreo" for her to gambol with; and to feed the wee chickens, just out of their shells a day or two; and to play with other children who spoke English. The whole visit was a delight to her as to her elders.

I spoke of the work of the elves in my last letter to you; but the printer made it read "clues." You must have wondered what I meant. The elves are Lilliputians, too, I believe, who make you other Lilliputians very happy sometimes; for only Lilliputians can understand the Lilliputian elves, and the elves love children because they can go with them to the land of make-believe, but when the Land of Lilliput is left, the land of make-believe is left too, to the elves and fairies, and those other Lilliputians who come after. But the camp is no land of make-believe. It is real and beautiful, and those who help to fill those jars I told you about last week with golden happiness, are not elves, but real people, who love all the beautiful things here and try to give some of their store of human kindness and human happiness to others. I wonder could you enjoy my story better, if you could see some of these pretty spots where we are so enjoying life? I will ask Mr. Editor if I may send some photos for the paper, and then you can see for yourselves how true all I tell you is.

Although, when one is happy, and life seems far removed from trouble and care, from war and even rumours of war, as I am here, still when the mail arrives, one is taken mentally into the midst of those awful things that are going on in Europe. Who is there, even in the Land of Lilliput, who has not read about some of the many terrible happenings to the human beings who, unfortunately are in the midst of them? Just recently I heard the story of a poor Australian student. He was a violin student in Vienna — of course you all know now where Vienna is! — and came from a place called Newcastle in New South Wales. When war was declared he was imprisoned with another man who was suffering of consumption, and they were locked up together in a small cell for many months, the cell having a very tiny window which did not give them enough fresh air, and consequently the sick prisoner got worse, and the well prisoner got sick. After many appeals to be released, the poor young student was let out, by which time he was so fearfully weak, however, that he could not walk. After many attempts to get the young fellow away from the foreign land, now so hostile to everything British, he at last succeeded in getting permission to leave, other prisoners of war, also, interceding on his behalf, and when I heard about him he was in England, but so ill that the doctors think he cannot possibly live, he is so tubercular or consumptive, having caught this terrible disease from his cell-mate in Vienna.

Another story about a Lilliputian is that of a little English girl, only eleven years of age, who, after hearing how the little girls and boys of Belgium had been treated, was determined to do something to help in the Big War; so she got her mother as enthusiastic as herself, and soon she was walking about London with a broad red ribbon worn over her shoulder and round the body were the words "Join the Army and become one of the heroes of the day. Avenge the murder of little girls like me." And numbers of men decided to join the army and do something to help, too, even to give their lives for their country and so avenge the murder of those other Lilliputians, and the little girl, whose name is Muriel Phillips, escorted her recruits to a sergeant who enrolled them as soldiers.

And another little story for you is about birds in the trenches. A writer at the front sends the following little bit of chat about the feathered tribe in the trenches:—

"We have," he says, "a favourite black bird who sits up in the trees above us and answers when the men whistle to him, no matter how heavy the firing may be. The crop of grass inside this dug-out is growing very long and white, but otherwise there are few signs of spring yet. I see plovers flying overhead here sometimes. I was amused to watch two old magpies the other day. They wanted to cross over from this side to the German lines, but every time they started to leave the row of poplars just below my shelter there would be a crack from some rifle, and back they would turn, and perch again to chatter about it, until they had picked up courage to make another try, and then the same thing would happen all over again."

The conduct of the magpies we can understand: they are always meddling some birds. But why blackbirds should care to linger so near the lines is not so apparent.

And now "adios" again for yet another week.

With love from

EGERIA.

SOME WOMEN AND MANY THINGS

Now that thousands of refugees are settled in Britain, we are reminded of the benefits conferred by the refugees who found at various times a home in that land of freedom. Ox-tail soup, for instance, is a dish which we owe to the French Huguenots who fled to England in the reign of Louis XIV. after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. In those days, evidently, just as now, the domestic economy of Frenchwomen was far superior to that of Englishwomen. Before the Huguenots arrived, butchers had been accustomed to sell to the fellmongers their ox hides with the tails on them. The Huguenot women astonished at such waste, enriched their stock pots with rejected ox tails. This soup was tried by Englishwomen, and approved of in English households, and has since then figured in our cookery books.

Queen Mary is wonderfully faithful to her old friends, and, without any flourish of trumpets, she has given £500 for the erection of a "Bricka Lift" in the Clergy Home of Rest at Margate, an institution in which her late governess was interested. Madame Bricka was the Queen's medium of intercourse with the middle-class world. For instance, when "tango teas" were the rage in London hotels the ex-governess attended them for the purpose of giving an unbiased report to Buckingham Palace. During Madame Bricka's final illness the Queen visited the flat in Earl's Court every Saturday, and nothing pleased her more than to have a chat upon things domestic in the kitchen with the invalid's cook-general, a typical Cockney, who treated Royalty with a good deal of freedom.

One of the most surprising results of the war is the large number of grey-haired women of fashion whom one now sees both in London and Paris. This, the "World" has discovered after some investigation is not due wholly to personal distress or patriotic motives. The truth is that the best hair dyes hitherto have been made in Germany. The supply has been cut off by the war, and the women fear to take the risk of producing some weird effect by changing their dyes. If you put one sort of dye on the top of another, it is said that the conflict of chemicals may produce anything from sea-green to spontaneous combustion. So grey is becoming a fashionable colour.

Every week, generally on Fridays, a Royal courier may be seen at Victoria Station, London, checking packages, weighing in the aggregate anything between half and a ton, of comforts for some regiment at the front. These comforts are collected or made in one of the Royal residences. Queen Alexandra never misses sending a bundle. Princess Victoria supports her mother's efforts, and most of the work in Marlborough House is done under her personal supervision. Moreover, many of the articles are made at her own expense by the girls' working guilds with which she is associated.

The daughter of Colonel Deport, the inventor of the famous 75 gun, is a nurse in one of the French military hospitals. The soldiers call her "La fille du 75."

Gwydyr Castle, the seat near Betws-yeddy of the Marquis of Lincolnshire (known in Australia as Lord Carrington, Governor of New South Wales), is to be sold "as it stands." One of its treasures is a screen worked by Mary Queen of Scots.

Women porters are being employed experimentally on the Great Central Railway in England. It is thought that they will not find the work at the country stations too heavy, and they may also be employed in assisting women passengers at the bigger stations.

TÉ AGUILA ES EL MEJOR

OBITUARY

MRS. ISABEL McClymont. THOMPSON.

On Aug. 26, at British Cemetery, Chacarita, the funeral of the late Mrs. Thompson took place. The Rev. Dr. Fleming conducted the service.

A great number of floral tributes and wreaths were sent by the deceased lady's friends, amongst which were those from Alice and Lilly E. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas King, Mrs. A. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Herman Krabbé, Mrs. McClymont, Mrs. Enriqueta Terrero de White, Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Drabble, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Drabbie and Miss Drabbie, Ernest and Aita, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Drabble, Mrs. Charles Trevor Mold, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Deresford W. FitzHerbert, Mr. and Mrs. Frances Yeomans, Lucinda Sterling, McClymont Brothers and Sisters, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hume, Juan B. Mazzina, Bessie, Annie, Harry and Katie, Jack and Frank, Charlie and Lottie, Eric and Connie, Edie and Foster, Mary, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Withington and Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Brown.

Amongst those who were present at the funeral or who sent cards were:— G. Leigh McMorran, J. L. Mackinnon, Beran R. Chantrill, George Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Boyd, Robert Begg, Diego Brash, Patricio Browne, F. Ingouville, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Trevor Mold, Charles Manifold, Carlos D. Scott, F. Ingouville, Mr. and Mrs. Arturo W. Boote, F. H. Chevallier Boutell, G. Pedriali, John Bramwell, Oliver C. Large, George T. Crane, T. St. J. Gebbie, Ernest Cooper, A. J. McMorran, Robert Boyd, Douglas King, Albert W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Boyd, Mrs. McClymont, Luis Maffiorette, Mr. and Mrs. George O'Connell, Juan Mazzina, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bell, Charles W. Drabble, Carlos Conrant, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dawson Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. George Corbett, Edgar N. Davies, Robert T. Farran, Carlos Cernadas, G. H. Drysdale, Juan Colombo, T. S. Boadle, José Matti, Ricardo Cernadas, W. A. Watson jr., Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Mold, E. J. White, Thomas Bell, J. C. Wigg, E. W. Jacobs, Mrs. Beran R. Chantrill, J. C. Zimmermann, A. E. Frostwick, J. F. B. Nield, J. R. Moss, Miss Ramsay Thompson, Mr. Lumb, Richard Rumboll, A. M. Wilson, Mrs. Charles Baynes, J. P. Kavanagh, J. W. M. Corbett, R. G. Shearer, W. T. Grieg, Mrs. and Miss Corbett, E. R. Urny, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Norton, R. A. Curlew, J. M. Wigg, Mrs. Allan Withington, Pedro J. Castells, Mrs. J. R. Farran, Allan Withington, Hugo Wilson, James Dimalow, H. U. Sosa, M. J. Peira, Mrs. Mulhall, Mr. and Mrs. Gamburg, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Maitland Heriot, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Mendl, Charles Lumb, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Rumboll, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Krabbé.

CHARLES ERNEST RUSCOE.

The funeral of the late Mr. Charles Ernest Ruscoe took place at the British section of Chacarita Cemetery, with the Rev. F. O. Spanton officiating at the services at the house and graveside. The deceased gentleman who died at the early age of 39, was well known in Buenos Aires, and his death is a great grief to his many friends. Beautiful wreaths and floral tributes were sent by:

Mrs. Burgis and family, his beloved wife, his loving children, Dorothy Allcot, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Furness, W.M. Officers and Brethren "Lodge Victoria 2329," friends at 607 San Martin, Lodge "Buenos Aires," No. 481, of Mark Masons, "Silver River Chapter," 2329, Recuerdos de sus Empleados, Mr. and Mrs. Wuy, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Murray, Mr. Herbert H. Grant, Mr. A. L. Samson, Mr. R. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jared, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Jennings and family, Mr. and Mrs. MacHannaford.

Amongst the large number of persons who attended the funeral or sent cards of sympathy were:

Sir Reginald Tower, George E. Leslie, Albert E. Smythe, K. M. Mac-

leod, Rafael Carrillo, Mrs. Ernest Baxwell, St. George's Lodge, Henry D. Murray, Miguel D. Alsenezo, Mrs. George Ran, Pedro Forbes, A. F. Hollins, Jason Edwards, Edith Wright, Edward Ash, Carlos Tyler, T. St. J. Gebbie, John A. Maranz, J. M. Jared, Mrs. James Joyce, Mrs. R. W. Macdonald, William Watson, Mrs. J. A. Murray, Edward A. M. Adamson, James H. Joyce, Charles Knox, E. L. Justician, D. Arrol Macfarlane, A. J. McMorran, T. H. Hornsby, Mrs. Westbrook Farmer, William H. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Dee, G. H. Millichamp, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lett, N. J. Wiener, Charles F. A. Bristow, John Wright, Owen Smyth, W. E. O. Haxell, Ralph Kirby, A. H. Durbridge, Mrs. W. M. McKechnie, Sydney Wright, J. H. Dowson, J. W. Gilbert, George H. Clarke, R. Fraser, Miss McKechnie, Mrs. John Wright, David Hogg, Domingo Marquez, Mrs. George Tipping, Sydney Plant, T. S. Kransabul, Hugo D. Lett, Wilfrid L. Gilbert, J. Wesley Gilbert, A. L. Samson, Thomas White, John T. Thompson, A. C. Gilchrist, Herbert C. Mattson, J. O' Sullivan, Frank P. Oliver, John Bradford, Charles C. Wardrop, William A. Sturgeon, Mrs. Thomas White, Victoria L. Allen, Samuel J. Moyle, A. Worthington, J. C. Luna, Ernest S. Boxwell, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Barton, John Richards, Trang Hoch and family, R. M. Bishop, Mrs. Marrs, Diego C. Grant, J. Westbrook Farmer, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Battley, H. G. Spanton, Catalina G. McLean, A. S. Gibson, Guillermo Neill, Tomas Ross, Trang Hoch, E. Lesslie Wilson, Juan Feenery, Albert A. Willett, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Lister, William Barr, Manuel Arauz, H. A. Barr, H. Coupé, Guillermo Neill, Vicente Orofino, John Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Dudbridge, Adam C. Gilchrist, Francisco de Lorenzo, Nugal Ascendo, George C. Passo, Carlos E. Bolderin, The Brighton, E. de Lorenzo, G. W. Folley, Mr. and Mrs. John McKechnie, M. Hansem, R. W. Macdonald, Roberto Grant, E. D. Greenwood, Enrique Gallishaw, E. H. Grimsditch, Mr. and Mrs. James Warskit, Francisco Piso, J. H. MacHannaford, H. W. Warskitt, H. Pott, Julio Langlois, Miss Lillian Macleod, Capt. J. L. Lewin, Henry Marrs, Enrique J. Jennings and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Smith, James Porteus, Pedro Gallo, Pedro Gallishaw, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Matthews, A. McLeod, Sydney A. de Mello, Rev. F. O. Spanton, Percy Marrs, J. Dailey, James B. Auld, T. R. Furness, H. Valentine, Carlos Wurz, James H. Lister, W. H. Owen, Percy Marrs, Mrs. E. D. Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Mayne, C. B. Hillman, Mrs. C. Hopkins, Archibald Hopkins, J. Eccles, F. Horwill, Mrs. Burgis and family, C. MacHannaford, Mrs. Steele, Vicente Cappazo, Enrique B. Gibson, R. W. Cassels, Herbert E. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Colquhoun, José de Lorenzo, Antonio Gallino, R. Cary Lett, Richard G. Pilliner, E. H. Theobald, Carlos H. Manson, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Perkin, Rafael Carrillo, J. H. MacHannaford junr., Valentin Sanchez, G. Burgis, Jack Boam, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred T. Drysdale, Mrs. Morton, Walter Shaw, F. W. Olditch, Nicolás Stratico, Valentine A. Browne, Edward M. Ash, Mr. and Mrs. George Bell, Alexander Grant, J. Colpas Clark, Spencer Williams, E. T. de la Faste, Mr. and Mrs. Hillman, William K. Lauder, F. C. M. Heriot, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Lee, Roque de Lorenzo, Eric D. P. Shaw, Sebastian Trucco Seduc, Saint Yves, Fischer and Co., Mr. and Mrs. A. Smith and family, Andres H. Gibson, George Bennett, E. H. Grimsditch, Samuel Kay, G. G. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Joyce, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand F. Bideleux, Charles A. Auld, James B. Auld, Randolph Harrison, Mrs. J. M. Jared, Mrs. Harry Hayward and

LA FORESTAL LTD.

ONE OFFICIAL'S HUN INTERESTS

"Deutsch La Plata Zeitung" of August 27 contains a report of a meeting held at the German Club, Buenos Aires, to consider the question of helping Germans in need in the Capital. From a German point of view, or from a humanitarian point of view, of course the object of the meeting is laudable, but the only thing about the report which interests British people is the fact that Mr. A. H. Simon, of the Cia La Forestal Ltd., is named as Acting-President of the Committee formed at the meeting.

Mr. Simon is a German. He is also Chief of the Maritime Department of the Forestal Company, as stated in our article of July 29. As a German he is at liberty to help his fellow-countrymen, but the Company whose Chairman of Directors can stand up in London and talk about his patriotism, and incidentally make the assertion that all Germans, except technical experts, had been dismissed from the company's service, should consider the question of disclaiming that it is a British concern.

DISOWNS HERR SIMON.

The following letter was received yesterday with reference to an article which appeared in Sunday's issue of "The Herald":—

(To the Editor.)

Sir, — Referring to your issue of yesterday (Sunday) and to the paragraph headed "La Forestal, Ltd.," I beg to let you know that there is evidently a mistake in the publication made by the German paper you quote, in mentioning Mr. A. H. Simon as belonging to the Forestal Company.

Mr. Simon is not a member of our staff.

Yours, etc.

(Signed) G. BRANDEIS,
General Manager.

August 30.

HORSE SHIPMENTS

ACTIVITY IN MILITARY REQUIREMENTS.

Large shipments of horses to Europe are leaving the port during the present week. On Thursday the steamer Highland Brigade is to leave for Liverpool with 200 picked animals. On Friday or Saturday the steamers Globe and Queen will sail with loads of 550 and 520 horses, all for La Pallice, Rochelle, and intended for the use of the French army. The s.s. Hortensius left yesterday with 140 mules for the West Indies, and in the ensuing week other ships will leave with horses for England and France.

family, J. Clark, H. Bolland, Anzulone, A. V. Bennett, F. E. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Welby, P. E. J. O'Sullivan, Reginald Mold, L. C. Cunat, Herbert H. Grant, W. Cooke Vance, Mateo M. Kay, Capt. and Mrs. James M. Jared, Arturo H. Quirk, Mrs. Jack Boam, John McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Blight, L. C. Cunat, Edward Crispin, David C. Anderson, Salvador Vitullo, A. Lomer, G. Turnbull, Robert W. McGrindle, J. V. Holam, Alexander Murray, A. C. McCarthy, Egrino Benarita, Ernesto Stein, Joseph Stein, Alex. E. Murray, J. McMillan, junr., Norman G. Forrester, John Murchison, Annie M. Macleod, James Marr, Brothers of the Lodge Eureka, T. R. Furness, David Caparulo, Santos Paradiso, F. Sinclair Peuroso, Sydney Englefield, Miss Macleod, Carlos Arnholter and family, José Chamorro, Mrs. Colin Weir Macleod and family.

DEPUTY KILLS DEPUTY

FATAL DUEL IN CHILE.

Quarrelsome legislators or would-be legislators who appeal to arms in disputes, are not by any means extinct. Some of their encounters are farcical but a sufficiently serious one has just taken place in Chile. The customary cause "Cherchez la femme" was lacking and the fight has evidently resulted from injured 'dignidad' or the appropriation of benefits or profits. It was in fact caused by the question of who should appoint a "Jefe Político" to the City of Tomé. So inveterate were the principals that pistols were discarded and heavy revolvers selected. The parties were Deputy Guillermo Bahamonde, a member of the Radical Party, and Deputy Leon Inco. They met with two seconds apiece, and the usual Asistencia detachment at El Salto outside Santiago. Twenty-five paces was the distance measured and in the course of the first rounds Deputy Bahamonde was badly wounded by a bullet in the left side. He was removed to Hospital in a dangerous condition and last night's papers record his death. Thus do the members of a Congress set an example of disobedience to the Laws.

NATIVES IN RIVADAVIA

FEAR OF A RISING.

According to the latest reports, considerable alarm exists amongst the populace of Rivadavia on account of their fear of a rising of the natives of the district. Rumours of the unsettled state of these parts have from time to time been current, but the latest telegrams contain the information that the fear of trouble has lately considerably increased. Help from the provincial authorities has been requested, and it is further more stated that there is a strong desire to request the National Government to send troops to the district to cope with the disturbance.

The aggressiveness of the natives is most marked, and their late ill-treatment of engineers and workmen in the Chaco and in Salta has given rise to the present alarm.

COLLECTOR--INSPECTORS

ALLEGED UNIFORMED THIEVES.

La Razón states that a scandalous state of things exists at Avellaneda (which it may be recollected, is regarded by its Intendente as an exceptionally moral community).

The Fiscal Inspectors are, it is declared committing all sorts of outrages and "indiscretions." A concrete instance is given of a jeweller's traveller who was detained by an Inspector because he had not his *patente* with him. He subsequently wished that he had no samples with him either as these honest officials going thorough his stock, helped themselves liberally to *recuerdos* of the occasion. The unfortunate traveller protested but in vain, nor have his complaints to the police produced any result and the thieves remain in possession of their booty with absolute impunity. There is little difference between the conduct of these officials and that of Luigi Vampa except that the latter was a professed bandit and the former are inspectors with an official status.

MUNITIONS BY ZEPPELIN

GERMANY'S CLEVER SOLUTION. OF TURKISH DIFFICULTY.

Amsterdam, Aug. 27.

It is insistently stated that the Germans are establishing a line of aerial navigation between Austria and Turkey. A dozen Zeppelins are said to have made several voyages, transporting a hundred tons of machinery for ammunition manufacture to Constantinople as well as great quantities of projectiles. Germans declare that Turkey can thus be provided with all necessities of war in spite of the Allies' vigilance.

ROSS'S Belfast **Ginger Ale**

BOER LOYALTY TO THE EMPIRE

Real Causes of the Recent Revolt

THE OBJECTIONS TO GERMAN RULE

Lessons of 300 Years Ago

(BY D. M. BRESLER.)

The following interesting article has been furnished to THE HERALD by Mr. D. M. Bresler, a Boer colonist in Neuquen, who fifteen years ago was bearing arms against the British forces in South Africa.

Mr. Bresler, who claims to know intimately the feelings of his fellow-countrymen, throws new light on the cause of the recent revolt; and, at the same time, severely criticises German rule in South Africa.

The loyalist views expressed in the article, as well as the survey of German history during the 17th century, should be of distinct interest to HERALD readers.

Some months ago I was so bold as to predict that the Boers were proudly merging into a loyal unit of the British Empire and I still maintain the same opinion, though I confess that I could not foresee at the time that German intrigue could brew (and Germans are good brewers) out of the Botha-Hertzog political crisis in the South African Union, a so-called armed demonstration which was a natural preliminary to a rebellion. But like the Johannesburgers in 1896 who failed to come to Jameson's relief at Doornkop in time, so Maritz failed to bring the much needed ammunition to De Wet in time. However it be, the result would have been the same for the evidence of so many rebels and loyalists shows that there was no idea of a rising against the Empire—it was against Botha and his 1st lieutenant Smuts.

With regard to General Botha, Mr. Editor, I agree with all you say, and he has played his part as Prime Minister of the Union in the way that will satisfy the most sanguine loyalist, but, as a Boer I tell you that had General Botha gone to reason personally—as he did at the time of the Rand trouble—with the armed demonstrators, there would have been no rebellion. Botha knew that the rising was against him, but like the Reformers in 1899 took refuge behind the Union Jack.

Now I hope I have a right to believe that Boer loyalty generally had undergone a very severe test. Remember: Germany at the time was driving the Allies before her. There was a strong two-year old feeling against Botha, whom an increasing Boer section wrongly or rightly was considering as feeding his conciliation policy too strongly and neglecting (in fact treating with contumely) the traditional rights vouchsafed at the Peace of Vereeniging, and corroborated in the Constitution of the Union. And thirdly: The movement was fostered by De Wet, Beyers and (as is believed by many) also General De la Rey—all of them leaders dear to the Boer ideal. When I read your article on General Botha I thought I had a right to remind you that I was right with regard to South African loyalty, and more so after the test applied through German brewery.

Don't please for one moment think that Boers prefer German domination in South Africa to British. In Argentina, I know a Hollander and a Boer who left Cape Colony for German West Africa, they remained there and prospered but left and their reasons for doing so were: that they could not put up any longer with the domineering spirit of the German officials. Another instance: In April 1901, about the time I was made a prisoner of war in the O.F.S. there was a rumour in the Boer ranks that Germany would likely send an expeditionary force via Ger-

man West Africa to assist us. Naturally there was unfeigned delight at the news amongst us Boers, but what surprised us was that the Germans (of whom there were several in almost every commando) displayed no delight over the news, and imagine our surprise when one of them—Knothe to wit—openly declared that if the report be true, it were preferable to make peace with the British and help to drive the Germans back after which we could again continue our fight with the British because under German administration he did not care to remain in South Africa, he'd prefer to emigrate to America or some British Colony where a man can live in freedom, and not in bondage like in Germany! As I have heard this opinion expressed by so many Germans in South Africa, in Chile and other parts I am surprised that Germans to-day in S. Africa are so loyal to the Vaterland under the Prussian regime. Probably the fact that it is a national struggle explains why every true-born German sides even with Wilhelm II. A German said to me the other day "We dislike the Kaiser as much as you Boers do, but the fact is that we are not fighting for the house of Prussia to-day; we are fighting for our commercial existence and principally against England. Whether we win or lose the Kaiser must go, it is his fortune to-day that the war takes a commercial importance; if not Germany would have made peace long ago."

Maybe Mr. Editor you or some of my acquaintances would like to hear what forecasts or opinions I may have with regard to the European conflagration, but I regret that I am not in a position to venture into that field conscious of my weakness to form an idea that may be of any interest to your readers. To conclude I may add something in the hope that it may not be inappropriate to take a short look in to the past and refresh our memories of events that happened 300 years ago when warlike passions took possession of the Germanic nation and their rulers, and lit up the whole of Europe for thirty years; and the saying striking-

ly illustrated, that whatever mad pranks kings choose to play, the people must pay the piper. I have no doubt that the Kaiser's aim is that all should be ultimately prosperous and happy; but they must learn to seek their prosperity and happiness in his way, and not in their own, and it is on that point to-day the same as three hundred years ago that we disagreed, and are prepared to shed our blood and treasure to be at liberty to seek our prosperity and happiness in our own way.

On the 23rd of May, 1618, certain deputies assembled in arms at the German Emperor's palace in Bohemia, forcibly entered the room where the counsellors were sitting, dragged two of them to a window and flung them down a height of eighty feet, but a dung hill on which they had fallen, saved their lives. This incident was the commencement of the 30 years' war, which was brought to a conclusion by the Peace of Westphalia on the 24th of Oct. 1648.

In this war the whole of the German Empire, Sweden, Denmark, France and Austria were directly involved while in the ranks of Wallenstein were found, besides German and Frenchmen, also Scotchmen, Irishmen, Cossacks, Croats, Poles and Hungarians.

It began as we know as a contest for liberty of conscience—Protestants against Catholics, but it ended in a confused medley of elements: German Catholics and German Protestants fighting side by side against Swedish Protestants, French Catholics and German Protestants. As one historian puts it: "Commenced with noble purposes and distinctly marked designs, it became a mere blind melee perpetuated by the obstinacy of men who did not know how to conclude an affair once begun, and directed by the cunning of other men who wished to fish in troubled waters."

The result of the war of thirty years was most disastrous to Germany, it had cost such an enormous price, hurried so many hundred thousands to their graves and occupied like now the thoughts of all the statesmen of Europe. Sweden obtained the duchy of Pomerania, the town of Wismar in Mecklenburg, the Archbishopric of Bremen, the Bishopric of Verdun and five millions of thalers. France obtained as her share the full sovereignty of Upper and Lower Alsace, the bishoprics of Metz, Toul and Verdun, and a number of minor properties. The Netherlands and Switzerland were recognised as independent states. This so-called religious war inflicted great horrors on Germany. Some historians reckon that the half, and others that two-thirds of the whole population perished in it. The atrocities which were committed were unexampled. "The famine," says one writer, kept pace with the pestilence. Wheat was sold, more times than once, for three pounds 18s. a bushel. Guards were posted to protect the newly buried from being devoured. . . . The face of the earth was ruined for want of agriculture; and every animal eatable was so greedily searched after that the beasts of prey missed their daily food."

"Ah, God!" says an old chronicler, "in what a miserable condition stand our cities! Where before were thousands of streets, there now were not hundreds. The burghers, by thou-

sands, had been chased into the water, hunted to death in the woods, cut open, and their hearts torn out, their ears, noses, and tongues cut off, the soles of their feet opened, straps cut out of their backs; women, children and men so barbarously and shamefully used, that it is not to be conceived. How miserable stand the little towns, the open hamlets, there they lie, burned, destroyed; so that neither roof, beam, door, nor window is to be seen. The churches? They have been burned, the bells carried away, and the most holy places made stables, etc., etc."

Now history repeats itself, and it is so coincidental that the spark which set Europe ablaze three hundred years ago, started in the same quarter of Europe as that which caused the present conflagration.

Sweden at the start, did not participate in the quarrel, but when she did, she carried off the laurels of the war in behaviour and valour, and against the brutal generals of Ferdinand II. namely Tilly and Wallenstein, but what did Germany after all give her after bearing the whole weight of the war?

"Called in originally to assist the German Protestants, the Swedes found themselves, after years of hard fighting and the loss of their great King Gustavus Adolphus, all at once deserted by the very men for whose liberties they had been shedding their blood, and regarded as aliens and intruders whom it was expedient to get rid of as speedily as possible." Then however France interposed in the affairs of the Empire, and eventually enforced the reward due to Sweden. There are rumours of Sweden again going to the aid of Germany, and in the face of what happened in the past, how they were eventually bereft even of what was their due share after the 30 years' war, one wonders how they forget past behaviour. I feel sure that Germany's worst enemies to-day do not wish her the same fate she experienced after the 30 years' war, neither do we for one moment imagine that she desires to bring that on any of her adversaries, although reports as to the portions of Belgium and France occupied by her forces go to show that there is no difference between the behaviour of the legions of Ferdinand II. under Tilly and Wallenstein and those of Wilhelm II. under Von's (please supply the names of any of those brutes that destroy churches and slay women and neutrals), and one can't help to hope that mindful of the devastation and ruin which such a war brings in its trail that every one taking part in the fray will leap at the first opportunity to make peace with honour.

D. M. BRESLER.

REJOICINGS IN THE REICHSTAG

New York, Aug. 29.

Advices from Berlin state that the fall of Brest Litovsk produced great rejoicings in the Reichstag. Many deputies made eulogistic and patriotic speeches, acclaiming the victory and expressing the opinion that the Russians cannot renew the offensive with any probabilities of success.

FERNET-BRANCA

Tonic, bitter, appetizer and digestive

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"R. C. I."

Meeting at the Phoenix Hotel

Addresses by British Minister & Mr. Warden

An important meeting of the local branch of the Royal Colonial Institute was held at the Phoenix Hotel on Aug. 26, under the Presidency of Sir Reginald Tower (H.B.M. Minister to the Argentine) for the purposes of hearing read the report of Sir Harry F. Wilson, to listen to most encouraging remarks upon the year's working, to bid a hearty farewell and quick return to certain departing members and incidentally for the purposes of sociability and fraternity.

Proceedings opened with the singing of the National Anthem in which every one present joined with fervour.

SIR HARRY WILSON'S REPORT.

Mr. E. Millington Drake then read the following report from Sir Harry Wilson, K.C.M.G., Sec. to the Royal Colonial Institute, to the Honorary Secretaries in the different parts of the world:—

"My last quarterly communication to you on the 19th March, 1915, was of a more brief character than usual, owing to the full statements of the Institute's work published in the 'United Empire.' I now take the opportunity of giving you a comprehensive report upon what has happened at the Institute during the last three months.

"Lt-Gen. Sir J. Bevan Edwards, who has for the past five years been Chairman of the Council, and has done so much to promote the interests of the Institute in various ways, retired from that office at the Annual Meeting, and received the signal compliment of being elected a Vice-President by the assembled Fellows. During his tenure of office our membership has grown from 4,450 to over 10,000, and great strides have been taken towards the fulfilment of the Institute's aims and objects. Sir Bevan Edwards has been succeeded as Chairman by Sir Charles P. Lucas, for many years one of the Permanent Under Secretaries at the Colonial Office, and a well-known leading authority on Colonial History, whose ripe experience, gained during many years of public service, will be of great value to the Council at a time when the Institute is developing fresh activities in so many directions.

"You will have observed from the Journal, that for reasons of health, Mr. Boosé has retired from the position of Secretary, and has accepted the newly created appointment of Travelling Commissioner. He will devote his whole time to increasing the membership of the Institute and to the establishment of Local Committees and Branches both at home and overseas—a task for which his experience gives him unique qualifications. At the Council's invitation, I have succeeded him as Secretary of the Institute, and at the same time have become Joint Editor of 'United Empire,' with Mrs. Archibald Colquhoun. I am sure that I shall not ask in vain for your kind co-operation and assistance in performing the duties which are now laid upon me as Secretary.

"At the Annual Meeting of the Institute, which was held on the 20th April, the Council was granted authority to purchase from the South Eastern Railway Company, on favourable terms, a property consisting of five houses adjoining the Institute in Craven Street. For this purpose a loan of £20,000 is being raised with the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Ltd., at 4½ per cent. on the security of the existing building, £15,000 of which will be required for the purchase, and £5000 will be drawn

later on as required for any alterations of the property. The transaction is not yet complete, but it is hoped that possession may be obtained in a few weeks' time. This purchase will afford an opportunity for the much needed extension of our premises, but nothing will be probably done in this direction until the conclusion of the War. The possession of the houses in question gives the Institute a commanding position in the island site, on which our building stands, and, in the opinion of our Surveyor, considerably enhances the value of our present holding on Northumberland Avenue.

"A full report of the proceedings at the Annual Meeting will be found, as usual, in the Year Book of the Institute, the publication of which has been somewhat delayed owing to the changes in the Staff above mentioned. A short summary of them was included in the May number of the Journal, and I would particularly draw your attention to the weighty speeches of our President, Earl Grey, and of our late Chairman of Council, Lt-Gen. Sir Bevan Edwards, both of whom dealt with matters of great importance to the Institute. I would also refer you to their remarks upon the necessity of increasing our membership both overseas and in the United Kingdom.

"The council has taken the important step of sending one of its members, Mr. Harry Brittain, on a mission to the United States of America, where, partly owing to the War, pro-British feeling is at present strongly in evidence, and where very large numbers of British subjects permanently reside. Mr. Brittain, who has an intimate knowledge of the United States, and was one of the founders of the Pilgrims' Club, (of which he is the President on this side of the Atlantic) has met with gratifying success. At the time of his departure we had only two Corresponding Secretaries in the United States—at New York and Chicago. Since his arrival, with the assistance of these two gentlemen, Mr. Alleyne Ireland and Dr. G. Cooke Adams, who have thrown themselves most enthusiastically into the work, he has materially increased our membership, which was practically confined to New York and Chicago, and has recommended the appointment of Honorary Corresponding Secretaries in Boston, Los Angeles and San Francisco. He has addressed meetings in these and other cities, and has laid the foundation for a large extension of the Institute's work in both the Eastern and Western States.

"The activities of the Institute connected with the War have gone on continuously, and have been reported in successive numbers of the Journal 'United Empire.'

"The Journal still presents, as far as possible, a faithful and connected picture of the leading events of the War in Europe as well as in other parts of the world. The co-operation of many well known writers has been obtained, and their contributions have admittedly been of great interest and importance. I would specially draw your attention to the various well-informed papers on the subsidiary campaigns in which the British Empire is engaged, and to the series of articles entitled 'Kindred Societies. Past and Present,' which has attracted considerable notice, and is of permanent value. The Council feels much satisfaction in the retention of the services of Mrs. Colquhoun in connection with the Journal,

which was the creation of her distinguished husband, its late editor.

"As announced in the July number of 'United Empire,' the Council has taken another new departure which is expected to have far-reaching results. To quote the words of the editorial note in question, 'The main, if not the whole, burden of the lecture work of the Institute has so far fallen upon Mr. Garrison; and, while retaining his services for the Popular Lectures on Empire subjects, in which he has achieved such remarkable success, it is now proposed to broaden and deepen the basis of our educational efforts.' It is hoped to accomplish this by linking up to the Institute the 'Imperial Studies Movement' connected with the University of London; and Dr. A. P. Newton of King's College, to whose energy and ability the movement owes much of its satisfactory progress, has been appointed 'Organiser of Imperial Studies Lectures for the Institute. Active operation will be commenced in the Autumn by the delivery of lectures by highly-qualified experts in several University centres, beginning with Bristol.

"Mr. Garrison, our Official Lecturer, has addressed over 100 meetings on the subject of the War in different parts of the country, and his audiences at the Royal Albert Hall and the London Opera House were exceptionally large. A considerable amount of money has been raised in this way for the various War Funds, and the enlistment of numerous recruits has also resulted from these meetings, for which Mr. Garrison's services were given gratuitously.

"The War Services Committee, of which Mr. Coleman P. Hyman is Honorary Secretary, has done useful, if unobtrusive work, in introducing to the military and civil authorities Fellows and their friends arriving from overseas and desiring employment. A large number of commissions in the Army and various other appointments have been obtained by the efforts of the Committee and its Honorary Secretary.

"The Voluntary Assistance Department of the War Office continue to occupy two large rooms placed at their disposal by the Institute; and it has been the means of enlisting over 10,000 men for special trades required by the Army. A letter of cordial thanks for the accommodation and assistance given has been received by the Council from the Chief Recruiting Staff Officer of Scotland Yard.

"Owing to the War, it has been resolved by the Council not to renew for the current year the Monograph Competition which is open to candidates of all ages, and which includes a prize of One Hundred Guineas and a Gold Medal, together with the Life Membership of the Institute. The same procedure has been adopted in regard to the Essay Competition for University Students, but the School Competition has not been dropped, and has met with an exceptionally good response from educational authorities in all parts of the Empire. As you are aware, the subject selected for the present year's competition is 'The probable influence of the War upon the relations between the Mother Country and the Dominions.'

"A meeting of the Joint Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute and the Victoria League was held on Tuesday, July 6th, when subjects of interest to both bodies were discussed. This Committee has also the benefit of an informal association with the Over-Seas Club and the National Patriotic League of Britons Overseas, owing to the presence of Mr. Evelyn Wrench, who represents both these institutions, as well as being a member of the Council of the Institute.

"I am glad to be able to report that, in spite of the exceptional conditions created by the War, the increase in the Membership of the Institute which has been such a marked feature of recent years, shows but little diminution. Up to June 30th no less than 631 Fellows and Associates were added to the roll, and almost

every post which arrived in Northumberland Avenue brings letters from new candidates and enquirers.

"In conclusion I have to thank you, on behalf of the Council, for the efforts you have made, and are making, to assist them in the great work, and to express the hope that you will use your best endeavours to increase our membership in the future as you have done in the past. At this great and grave crisis in this history of the Empire, the co-operation of all its parts, which was so gloriously evidenced in the military and naval operation of the last twelve months warrants an ever-brightening hope for that Closer Union of the Mother Country and the Dominions which it is the main object of the Institute to foster and achieve. (Applause).

There were a considerable number of members present and their appreciation of what Sir Harry Wilson had said was fully manifest.

Sir Reginald Tower then called upon Mr. W. Warden, the Hon. Secretary of the local branch of the Institute to address the meeting.

Mr. Warden said that recently they had been deluged with pamphlets from the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas, also from the Overseas Club and the British Empire League which were all doing good patriotic work. What he wanted to point out was that the Royal Colonial Institute, which co-operated with all these Societies had been established for nearly half a century doing the excellent work of uniting Britons overseas and it was therefore 'The real MacKay.'

Every loyal Briton should feel, that to belong to it, was a privilege and should associate himself with an Institute carrying on the various activities referred to in Sir Harry Wilson's report.

Dr. Parkin's words well described the ideal of the Institute, 'The Colonial Institute was founded and lives upon intense conviction. It stands for the great central idea of a 'United Empire'; its full realisation we believe will be for the good, not only of our own race but, of the whole world, one third of whose population lives under the shelter of the liberty, safety and justice of the British flag.'

Those words were spoken before this great war and how much more significant were they to-day, when the spirit of self-sacrifice had shown itself in the heart of the Empire and in all parts of the Empire and beyond the limits of the Empire? The Britons in South America had done, were doing their share by sending volunteers whose lot was formerly cast in Argentina, Brazil, Chili and Uruguay.

Words failed to describe the spirit of patriotic self-sacrifice. Historians would describe the part that Britons had taken in the great war, as the most glorious page in the history of the British Empire.

Some splendid men had gone from Argentina and members honoured four of their Fellows who had fought and died for them and the Empire: Harold Percy Clarke, C. René Harrow, J. H. A. Wailer, and S. H. Cripps.

"What more can a man do than lay down his life for his friends."

Mr. Warden then read a letter from one of the Fellows, R. H. Austin Sparks, (to a friend, Mr. Baxter) who like many other volunteers was pluckily fighting for the justice, liberty and rights of humanity.

This letter, among other things, said:—

"To make things clear I must tell you that since last writing you I have been attached to the Royal Flying Corps as an Artillery Observer, one's job being to range big guns—through the medium of 'wireless' on to enemy positions.

"At 5.30 p.m. on the 10th instant I went over the enemy's lines at an altitude of 6500 feet or so, and about 7 p.m. the machine was hit by an 'Archie' (shell from anti-aircraft gun) they had been pasting us the whole time we were on their side, which amongst other damages knocked the petrol tank to bits. It was a high explosive shell, and a fragment caught my leg. We commenced planeing towards our own lines, but were

falling rapidly, which resulted in our crossing the "Hun" trench line pretty low. These gentry being opportunists turned loose a very hell of machine gun and rifle fire which was not improving. However, we got over to our own side, but the machine being more or less out of control made a bad landing, hit a cow, then a hedge, and finally capsized on to a deep sunk road.

"I was slung some distance and landed in a battery emplacement of the Canadian Division. The Huns started sending over shrapnel to the spot where we fell. (Some joy ride.) The greatest piece of luck, though, was not catching fire up in the "blue" after being hit. In the Flying Brigade one gets "war" full and plenty. My personal damage is of little importance. I am supposed to be suffering also from "shock," but that's piffle, and I am looking forward to going back to my job.

"Are there any Britishers left out yonder who are of an age to serve?"

"Don't fret about the outlook. It's uphill and likely to last some time yet, but we'll fix them. The spirit of the troops is wonderful and they're keeping very healthy."

SIR REGINALD TOWER

Sir Reginald Tower, who followed, said that he had but a remark to add. Sir Harry Wilson had addressed his report to all the Secretaries of the Royal Colonial Institute, in the world, but had addressed those concerning the 621 new Fellows to one person only. Everyone knew what Mr. Warden had done in gathering in Fellows for the Institute. (Applause) Since his (Sir Reginald's) return from England he had had no opportunity of telling how he had received an invitation from the Institute to a dinner in London. At this dinner Dr. Parkin proposed the toast of "The Dominions Beyond the Seas," and it was at the time that he used the words that Mr. Warden had quoted. Prince Alexander of Teck, who had just about then received the appointment of Governor General of Canada in place of the Duke of Connaught, a position which he had not yet taken up owing to his services being demanded elsewhere, replied on behalf of the toast, after which he (Sir Reginald) was called upon. He had explained how he did not know the Dominions Beyond the Sea, but could speak of three or four years' experience in Buenos Aires, a dominion beyond a dominion of the seas.

Sir Reginald told his hearers how they would blush if they only knew what he had said of them, and said that the applause with which his remarks had been greeted was even greater than he had expected.

The British Minister, in conclusion, referred to the Fellows who were leaving, three of whom were present amongst them last night. He hoped for cheery news from them and wished them "God speed and good luck." Everyone knew what Mr. Darbyshire had done, and would continue to do to keep up the reputation of the British Nation, and he would be welcomed back with the others with every heartiness. Then would be the time for a meeting to arrange a celebration to all those who had gone and to all those who were doing what they could. Sir Reginald hoped he would be present, and that it would be a worthy celebration. (Loud applause).

MR. HENRY DARBYSHIRE

On the Chairman calling upon Mr. Henry Darbyshire, that member asked "Sir Reginald, have I to talk? (cries of Yes). I came here for a smoking concert and to meet my Fellows. I can't talk, but I can tell you this, why have we only got a miserable 600 of new members, why not 6000, because I have roped in some 24, and not one of them have ever gone back on me. I got one member with the aid of a poker. (Laughter and cries of "name.") It is quite true isn't it Mr. Secretary? And this member would now tell you

how proud he was of being a Fellow if he would only own up. (Laughter). Now if all would do the same thing as I have done, we should not have a new membership of a miserable 6000, I mean 600. (Loud laughter). I mean it. There should be nothing in a cypher, but don't let it come before, but after the others. Everyone at home is working for the Empire, and we are helping the Empire too. There are plenty of men in this country and in Paraguay. Dr. Stewart, I roped him in when over there, and tried my best to get him to become a life member, but he was not on to that. He is 80 years of age, and preferred to pay his subscription year by year. (Loud laughter). Now if all you Fellows would get Fellows and fellow Fellows we should double our membership in no time and it was in the noble head of our noble Secretary that that came out of. (Laughter). I met a man in Entre Rios, who would not join because he said we were all swells. What with Sir Reginald Tower and Mr. Henry Darbyshire—. . . (loud laughter). But we must get rid of that feeling, that swelled feeling and—I really have no more to say. (Loud applause and laughter).

MR. W. A. McCALLUM.

Mr. W. A. McCallum, replying for those who were going away, returned his thanks for all the kind things said of them. It was sufficient to be a member of the Institute, sufficient honour, without additional kindness. Mr. Darbyshire had said all that could be safely (loud laughter) said about getting new members. The speaker re-thanked all for their good wishes.

MR. A. G. PRUDEN

Mr. A. G. Pruden spoke of the success with which the aeroplane, the River Plate, had met. They had now \$18,000, and before the end of the month would have their total, and if persons did not subscribe now, they would be too late. He thanked Sir Reginald Tower and Mr. Warden for the great assistance given.

MR. B. GWYN.

Mr. Basil Gwyn spoke of the Cigarette Fund, and said that they wanted addresses and more addresses. Subscriptions which were already over \$1200—could be sent with addresses to himself at 278 Balcarce.

Mr. Millington Drake then proposed the singing of "For they are jolly good fellows," and the meeting closed with "Auld Lang Syne."

ARGENTINE CONSULAR SERVICE

IMPORTANT CHARGES.

The President of the Republic yesterday signed a decree of reorganization of the Argentine diplomatic and consular service. The decree provides for the promotion and transference of officers according to merit and length of service. The details of the decree have not yet been officially made public nor have the legations in foreign countries been notified of the change, but it is possible to give some of the promotions and changes brought about by the new law.

Sr. Alejandro del Carril is promoted from a consul general of the second class to the first class and goes to Asuncion, Paraguay.

Sr. Theobald Checchi goes to Odessa as consul general of the third class, instead of the fifth class which he held previously.

Sr. Saguier, recently appointed to Rio de Janeiro, leaves a vacancy of the first class in Rotterdam, which position will be filled by Sr. William MacCarthy, lately in England.

Messrs. Arthur Healy, Carlos Carrasal, Vidal and Romulo Casal become consuls of the third class and Sr. Torromé is appointed consul general of the first class in Liverpool and Sr. Aramburu to a similar position in Southampton.

THE COLON SCANDAL

A MISMANAGED SEASON

COMMENTS BY THE MUNICIPALITY

Interesting and instructive is the report of the Municipality on the results of the past season of grand opera at the Municipal Theatre, more generally known as the Colon. Without wishing to lay undue emphasis on the fact, it may be said that the report bears out almost in its entirety the criticism expressed in these columns a month or so ago. Briefly, the impresarios are charged with studying their own personal profit to the detriment of the public, and it is declared that many operas were staged without sufficient preparation, and that the subscribers were practically forced to pay extra for performances that ought by rights to have been included in their subscription in the shape of "first nights." The artistes, with a few notorious exceptions, were not up to the advertised level of the theatre, the orchestra and the chorus were at times depleted to such an extent as to detract from the value of the spectacle, and generally the theatre was not managed in accordance with its tradition and the terms of the concession.

This, of course, only bears out what everyone interested in things theatrical knows already. Given the great "clou," Caruso, with a few other stars of well-deserved fame, the management were "out for the dollars," to use an expressive Americanism. A well covered subscription list ensured against loss, and the policy appears to have been summed up in an attempt to get in ready money as quickly as possible by the sale of every available seat in the house. That the Press were badly treated goes without saying. Admittedly in a season such as that of the Colon, some discrimination must be shown by the management if it would avoid having its profitable seating accommodation filled by "deadheads." But inasmuch as the true critic does not as a rule expect to have guaranteed to him a seat for every performance, whilst he has a right to demand entry on such occasions, first-nights and so forth, when special interest attaches to the show, the management have been very short-sighted in their behaviour. There is a well-founded opinion that similar tactics will be tried next year, but it is to be hoped that this municipal exposé will prove effective. In so far as the Press is concerned, it may be trusted to look after its own interests, but in other matters the Municipality will be well advised to tighten the bonds. The evergreen question of the re-sale of seats was a scandal during the past season. The management, when but a few operas remained to be produced, declared that they knew nothing about it and instituted an active "investigation," thereby apparently believing that they could throw dust in the eyes of the authorities. Next year, one understands, there will be closer control of the box-office by the Municipality, while the artistic side of the organization will also be followed very closely by an honorary committee of well-known gentlemen interested in opera. This is all to the good. What the musical public now awaits with anxiety is the promised series of symphonic concerts billed for September and October. Under the direction of M. Messager they should be good, but—*qui vivra verra*.

A WINTER CAMPAIGN

GERMANY CLAIMS TO BE EFFICIENTLY EQUIPPED.

New York, Aug. 27.

From Berlin it is stated that the German Army and Naval Departments announce that they hold a sufficient supply of woollen garments, shawls, underwear, socks, gloves, fur and skin coats as protectors for all the requirements of a winter campaign.

AFFRAY IN LA PLATA

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES STREET FUSILADE

An unpleasant light is thrown on some aspects of social life in La Plata by an occurrence which took place on Aug. 27 in broad daylight in a public place. The affair is the more discreditable as the persons concerned are or should be, so far removed from the type of mere "Ché boys" that they were considered competent to hold public office.

One is Tomas Andrade and the other Ramon Isel, of the Registration of Properties, both young men of respectable position. Having quarrelled violently at a Social gathering on Aug. 27, the "conocidos" met next morning about 11 in the Plaza San Martin. The language on both sides was exceedingly strong and free and Isel losing any self-control he ever possessed, struck his opponent a violent blow with his fist. The latter being like all young gentlemen of any pretensions to social standing as well as all ruffians, provided with a revolver, instantly drew and hastened to sacrifice his opponent to his injured "dignified." His aim was even worse than his intention so that Isel, having also the usual loaded weapon also drew and returned the fire wounding his adversary in the stomach and intestines. His condition is desperate. There is another brilliant example set to the public by Public Employees.

COLISEO THEATRE

CIRCUS NELKY.

The inauguration of the equestrian and variety circus at the above theatre was attended with great success. The Coliseo Theatre was packed to its utmost, and the great majority of the audience consisted of the juvenile element, who were well catered for in the programme. The clowns were all extremely comical, and special mention must be made of Szedt and Borella, who kept the audience amused for twenty minutes with humorous patter. The performing dogs of Sta. Emerita was a clever number, as was also the six ponies belonging to Sr. Nelky. This turn was one of the best, and was only equalled by the magnificent African Lion act, in which Sr. Nelky showed a complete mastery over some of the finest specimens of wild animals ever seen in a cage. Quite another kind of turn was that given by Mr. Max Norton, the human aquarium, who drinks fifty glasses of beer with the greatest ease, following it up with the swallowing of live frogs and fishes, all of which he returns unharmed and whole to the tank from which they came. An original act was that of the Four Buckleys, who, after some smart juggling, introduced a novelty in electrical creation, which we are sure has never been seen here. The whole show, in fact, is well worth a visit, and both grown-ups and children will find it to their interest and amusement.

CATTLE FROM ARGENTINA

MAY BE LANDED IN ENGLAND.

London, Aug. 28.

The Minister of Agriculture has published an order, to take effect on September 21, after which date subject to the inspection of the Veterinary Authorities, cattle on the hoof from Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil may be disembarked at Cardiff or at Avonmouth.

The beasts will be killed at the port of arrival. This order will remain in force until three months after the war.

HELP THE AGED!

BRITISH AGED AND INFIRM FUND

DEFICIT ON YEAR'S WORKING

A deficit is reported in the year's past working of the British Aged and Infirm Fund. Unless the public cover the amount \$1,868.02—pensions will have to be reduced. The following appeal has therefore been issued by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. James Begg:—

"Revenue.—Owing to the many calls on the community, receipts have fallen off somewhat and a choice had to be made between reducing the amounts voted to the old people or incurring a small deficit. The Committee decided not to decrease the grants but to trust to the generosity of the community to cover the shortage of income over expenditure for the year, amounting to \$1,868.02 cl— it would have been cruel to have reduced the pensions during such a bitter winter.

"The rule we have laid down is that the expenditure should not be allowed to exceed the income, but the Committee hopes that the community will 'see them through,' for several reasons.

"In the first place, the amount is so moderate that a very small general donation will square the accounts, and every one who can, would undoubtedly rather give a few paper dollars than have one poor old person left unaided.

"Secondly.—It would have been really cruel to increase the hardships of the aged poor by reducing their allowances.

"Thirdly.—Although other calls are numerous and great our old people must be attended to; they cannot be entirely neglected because of the war.

"Fourthly.—The sufferings of a few old people may seem a small matter compared to the prevailing pain and grief, but each individual suffering is as great in degree as that of one million persons—the point I wish to make is, that it is, after all, only by alleviating each separate case that the pains of humanity can be lightened.

"The general meeting will take place during September, and the Committee hopes to be able to announce at the Meeting that the deficit has been wiped out and so save the new Committee from the painful obligation of cutting down the pension list; such a very little is required that it would be a shame to the community if such a course had to be adopted.

"Please send your donation as soon as possible (no matter how small it is, it will be gratefully acknowledged) to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. F. P. Simpson, 750 Moreno."

BANQUET TO DON MARTIN GIL

As a testimonial of the high esteem in which he is held by all sections of the community (Germans answer for themselves) especially among highly cultured and intellectual circles, Don Martin Gil, the eminent astronomer, whose weather predictions are of marvellous correctness was entertained to a banquet at the Ateneo Nacional on August 26. Many gentlemen connected with the universities, literature, science and art were present. Dr. Dardo Rocha who presided, Señores Eliseo Canton, Ernesto Quesada and the President of the Ateneo Dr. David Peña with very many others with numerous ladies. Dr. David Peña proposed the guest of the evening in a felicitous and eloquent speech which was much applauded. Sr. Martin Gil who was much gratified replied in a polished and scholarly address and sat down amid a perfect ovation of applause and *vivas*!

RED CROSS DANCE

AT THE PLAZA HOTEL.

A most brilliant and successful dance was held at the Plaza Hotel last evening in aid of the British Red Cross Funds, which was organised by Mrs. Robert Bowen, assisted by Miss Boote, Miss Lisouski, Miss Baillie, Miss Gallacher, Miss Morrison, Miss Caminos, Miss Hardie, Miss Gibson, and Miss Boyd, and several gentlemen.

The function was, apart from its immense success, a social gathering such as has rarely been seen amongst the British community in Buenos Aires, and the organisers may well feel flattered with the result of their efforts. There were some 497 persons present amongst whom were the following:—Misses Bowminster, Boyd Scott, Vera Scott, Liskowski, Egaña Isabel Egaña, Dolan, Deuton, Luisa Dixon, Stella MacLoughlin, Hirst, Boote, Cowes, Bridges, Lena Cowes, Caminos, May Bridge, Moore, Vera Moore, Ocantes, Elena Cabo, Clutterbuck, Bulman, Browne, de Sosa, Helena Smart, Harding, McGregor, McGaul, Melida McGaul, Aquilo, Baillie, Campbell, Cribbs, Woch, Lalanne, Morgan, Elsie Morgan, Rodman, Gibson, Esther Gibson, Maude Gibson, David, Lazos, Vignoles, Goodliffe, Connie Goodliffe, Heale, Mujica, Maquire, Dodds, Lisowski, Simons, Barues, Gildea, Kitching, Boddy, Stockdale, Ward, Peard, Aphia Peard, Dorothy Boyd, Derk Levin Tagle, Gorgales, Viola Ritching, Avelina Kitching, McMillan Boyd, Cappi, Gorgolas, Crawford, Chantrell, Jacobs, Harris, Luisa Harris, Ethel MacGaul, Emila MacGaul, Isabel Roberts, Bonorino, Miro, Rivadavia, Spraggan, Celia Spraggan, M. and T. Bisset, Florrie O'Brien, Maisie O'Brien, Jennie Young, Amelia Young, Maria Sosa, Lily Harrington, Osborn, Roberts, Miss Gallacher, Bush, Ethel Gallacher, Almon, Nina Atwell, Elsie Norris, Burr, H. B. Burr, Louie Curtois, Berta Grassa, Cowan, Messrs. Jermyn Brooks, M. J. Fleming, Albert Chiswell, W. E. Bach, Dodds, Adolfo Cabo, H. Besada, Arthur Cook, J. M. Pini, Doctor Comotti, J. R. Boyd, C. A. Browning, T. H. Cromwell, F. H. Lynch, T. K. Beck, J. A. Mulhall, Ed. Firm, A. M. Dinwoodie, George J. Morrison, A. L. Jacobs, Gordon Rouquette, M. A. Bunge, Hirst, J. J. Wheirs, H. A. Fraser, W. L. Fraser, Harry Scott, B. Penard, Duley, Silong, F. Esquimo, R. Williams, Luis Hughes, Newbery, Trillia, Robert Trillia, Curtois, Carlos Penard, Egana Roberts, Morgan, Mohr Bell, Dodds, Wilm. Dodds, Gorgolas, Chas. Stockdale, Toledo, Rosenberg, Young, Boyd, Brown, Macquire, Edwd. Maquire, Lalor, J. Lalor, junr., Carlisle, C. M. Young, Farran, Pinto, C. E. Rogers, R. T. Boyd, Rich, A. E. Warner, Heriot, Maitland, Hunter, J. C. Darch, Frank Tribe, McCrum, Geo. Morgan, Pizar, M. Hearne, Aquillo, Black, Duffield, W. Gallacher, Harrington, Tormey, Hunter, Puleston, O'Connor, Gary, Hughes, J. S. Wood, de Campo, Nothwanger, Hay, Garvahan, C. A. Young, Fuschini, O'Farrell, Dillon, Kenny, Kavanagh, Wilfred Cowes, Crawford, Waugh, Cullerne, Colmegna, Cappi, Prettyman, Thomas Bell, Ed. Barker, R. W. Cassels, C. H. Roberts, F. W. Brooker, Cowall, Dukes, Chavarria, junr., Gimenez, Buxton, Charlesworth, Groumac, Love, Pregoni, Castilla, Falkenberg, Cossi, Sastre, Turner, Millington Drake, and many others.

TRAGEDY ON THE THAMES

SIXTEEN TRAINING SHIP BOYS DROWNED.

London, Aug. 30.

An officer and sixteen boys of the training ship Cornwall have been drowned in the Thames near Purfleet while engaged in boat practice. A tug ran into and sank the boat.

VICTORIA SAILORS' HOME

SATURDAY NIGHT'S CONCERT.

An excellent concert was arranged by Mrs. F. P. Hansen which took place at the Victoria Sailors' Home on Saturday. It was unfortunate that neither Mr. Victor Reid nor Mr. Ernest Gough could appear, both of them being ill. It fell to Mrs. Herald and to Mr. Stanley Parker to fill their places and thoroughly well did they do so. Encores from a good audience were frequent and Mrs. Herald was untiring in her successful efforts to please. Miss Beatrice Tabor, Miss Lucy Grater and Miss Minnie Purdue were recalled on each occasion as was Mrs. Hansen and Mr. Parker.

Mr. H. W. Crispin is an excellent accompanist and was by no means easily worked and his playing did much to make the concert the success it was.

The programme was as follows:—Piano solo, Star Dust, Master Frank Hansen. Duet The Belle of the Earber's Ball, encore, Why are they laughing at me?, Misses Beatrice Tabor and Lucy Grater. Recitation, Brier Rose, encore, Kittens and Baby, Miss Minnie C. Purdue. Song, The Bandolero, and Nita Gitana, Mr. Stanley Parker. Duet, Trust her not, Mr. and Mrs. Herald. Song, The Nightingale, and Songs of Araby, Mrs. Hansen. Recitation, How young Hokev enlisted, and The Nut, Mrs. Herald.

Part II.—Piano solo, In the Night, Master F. Hansen. Song, My little wet home in the trench, and Sister Susie sewing-shirts for soldiers, Mrs. Herald. Recitation, The well of St. Keyne, Miss Minnie Purdue. Song, Somewhere a voice is calling, and Poor wondering one, Mrs. Hansen. Song, Maid of Malabar, and The Trumpeter, Mr. Stanley Parker. Duet, Oh you beautiful doll, and Tipperary, Misses Beatrice Tabor and Lucy Grater. Recitation, The old crock, and The cruiser, Mrs. Herald. God save the King.

IN AID OF RED CROSS FUNDS

DANCE AT THE ITALIAN HALL, QUILMES.

A highly successful function in aid of the Red Cross Society was held at the Italian Hall, Quilmes, on Aug. 30.

The early part of the day was dedicated to the children, for whom were provided a cinematograph entertainment and a dance. The evening "bill" was filled with a dance and Bridge Drive.

Nothing could have been better than the arrangements made, and the success which attended the efforts of the ladies and gentlemen organisers was exactly what one has become accustomed to expect at Quilmes, whose entertainments in aid of patriotic or other funds have always met with such an excellent response.

The hall was beautifully decorated and the floor in perfect order.

Mrs. James Dey, Mrs. Pite, Mrs. Lovett, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Steed, and Mrs. Driver were responsible for much of the evening's success. No estimate of the amount by which the Fund would benefit was possible, but some 300 to 400 tickets were sold, and success assured.

Miss Ross presented two prizes for the Bridge competition, and Messrs. George Brown and company, and Mrs. Dey provided others.

Mrs. Lovett, assisted by Mrs. Bate, Miss Rouse, Miss Cater and Mrs. Dalrymple were other ladies who took upon themselves the burden of making the function a success, and who are to be congratulated upon the success achieved.

Messrs. Gath and Chaves gave an unlimited supply of sweets and dainties for the children, which further assisted in the general enjoyment.

OVER-AGE EX-VOLUNTEERS OR EX-TERRITORIALS

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—In the River Plate Republics there must be a number of Britishers who are over the prescribed age limit for active service, but who, having had some years of volunteer or territorial training, would be useful in the preliminary drill training of recruits for Kitchener's army.

It is only through the good offices of our British Press in the River Plate that some idea could be obtained as to what number of men there are here, coming under this category—willing to serve. I would, therefore, invite an expression of opinion through your columns, to, if possible, obtain some concrete idea of what number of men who have had military training, there are over the age of 40 but under 50.

If present indications of the progress of the operations in Europe offer any criterion, the time may possibly come when the services of such men would be acceptable.

Yours, etc.

AN OVER-AGE
WOULD-BE VOLUNTEER.

CHILDREN IN FAIRYLAND

The hall of the American Church on Aug. 30, was packed with little folks at the fortnightly cinema matinée. The splendid programme was given without a moment's hitch or delay from beginning to end. To say that the children were delighted would be putting it mildly. They were rapturously enthusiastic. One of the most notable and beautiful of the films was "A Day in the United States Military Academy." It showed most elaborately in every detail the drilling and working of the cadets in Uncle Sam's great school at West Point. All the films were so good that it would require a description of every one to do justice to the occasion. The next matinée will be on the afternoon of Saturday, September 11.

PRO-ALLY PROPAGANDA IN URUGUAY

"POR LA CIVILIZACION."

The 13th number of *Por la Civilización* has now been issued. Its circulation is rapidly increasing and now extends over Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, Argentina and Bolivia.

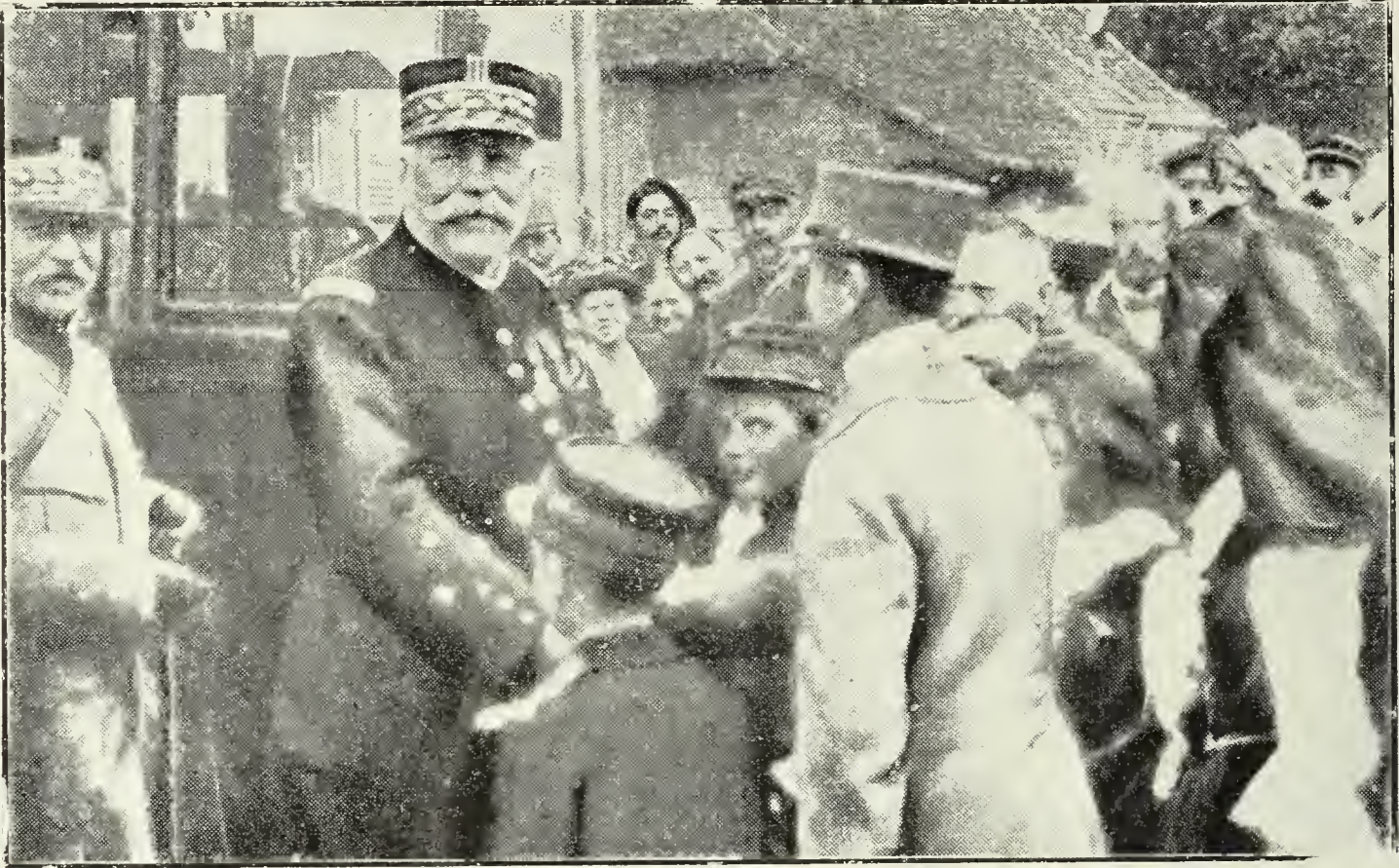
The introductory article "Socorriendo a los Pelgas que Sufren" is an eloquent eulogy on the initiative of the local British Patriotic Committee in appealing to Uruguayan estancieros to donate steers and cows in aid of the Belgian refugees in the United Kingdom. Interesting results of this appeal up to date are given. Some £10,000 worth of beef is being shipped at present, and from reports to hand the final result bids fair to reach the magnificent value of £30,000—a proof that Uruguay with its population of slightly over a million is one of the most generous countries in the world. A great tribute is paid to the Hon. Secretary of the British Patriotic Fund for the thorough manner in which the appeal was organised and worked.

"Los Alemanes en Estados Unidos" gives interesting statistics respecting the German population in the United States. There are 8,282,618 Germans in that country. Of these 3,911,847 were born in the United States, 1,869,590 are of German extraction and 2,501,590 emigrated from Germany. British nationality counts with 10,037,420; Italians, 2,151,422; French, 1,357,169; and Russians Poles, 1,707,640.

This number of *Por la Civilización* bristles with short but extremely original informing articles, drawn from authoritative sources—a striking contrast to the second childhood effusion of local German "kultur" which are simply an insult to the discerning intelligence of the shrewd calculating Latin-American.



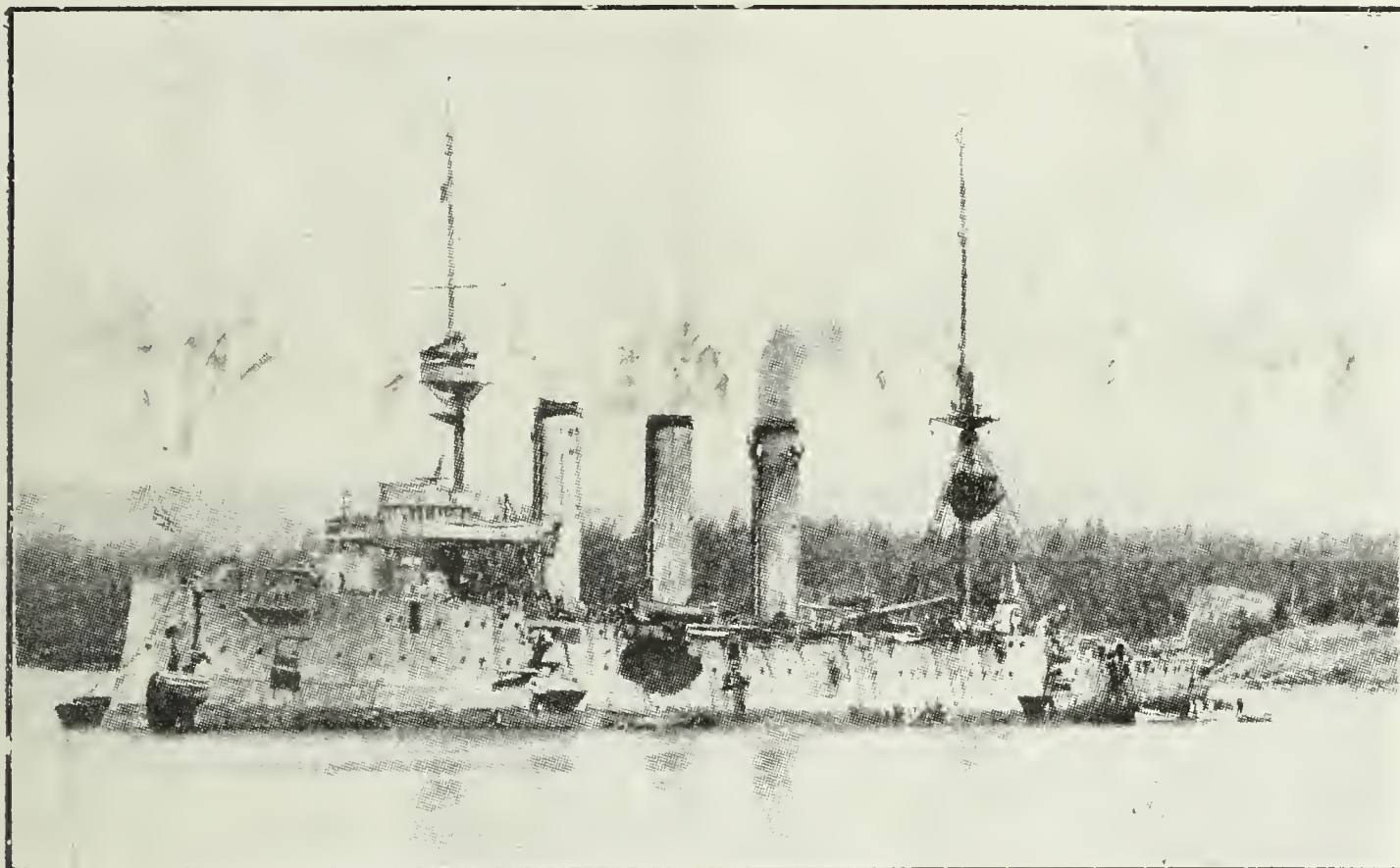
A STRANGE WAR MISSILE. . A FRENCH TORPEDO-SHELL BEING FIRED INTO A GERMAN TRENCH



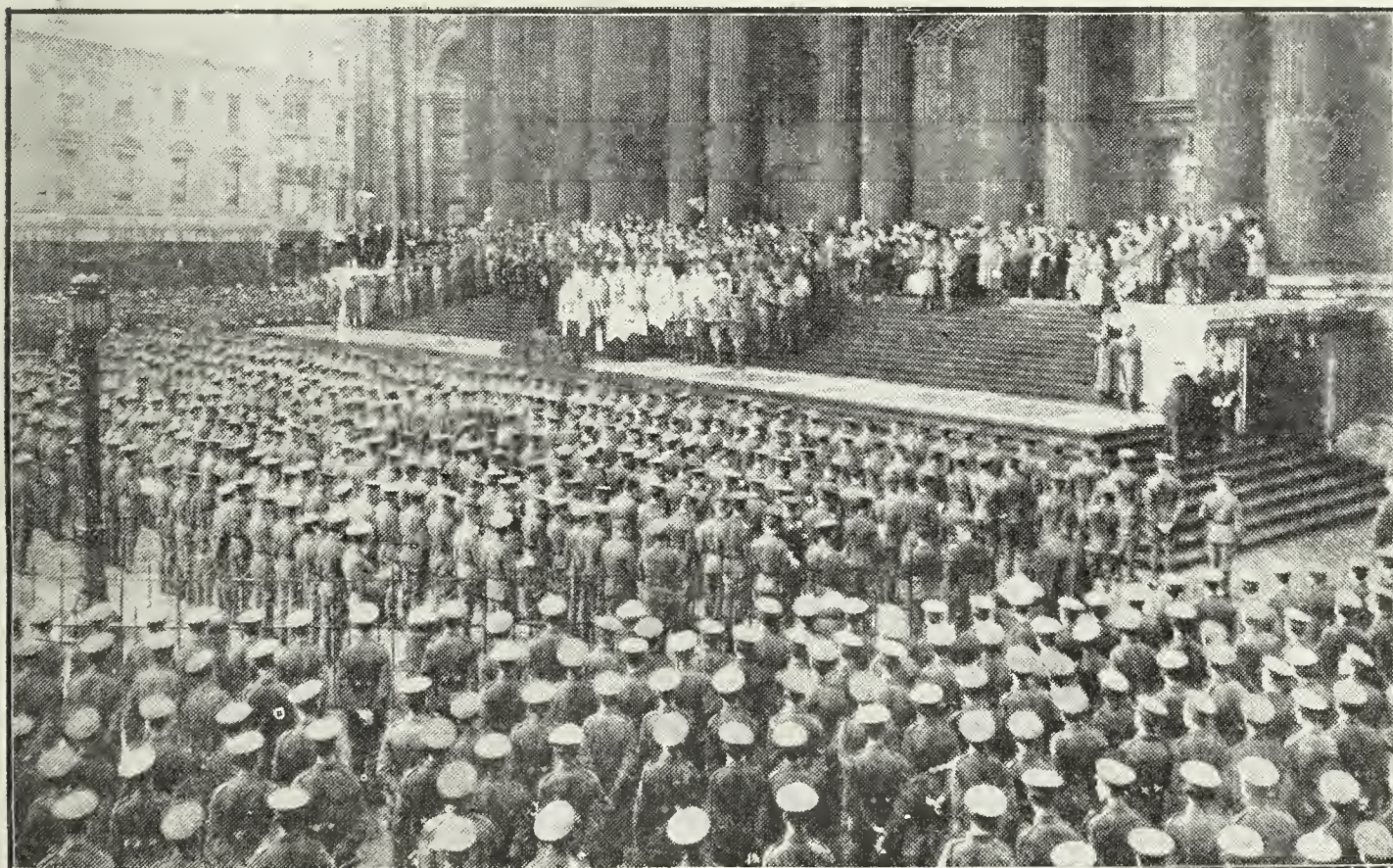
GENERAL JOFFRE WELCOMED IN ALSACE. "YOU ARE FRENCH; I REMAIN FRENCH, MY CHILDREN," HE SAID.



FIGHTING IN THE ARGONNE. FRENCH TROOPS RAISING A BARRICADE.



THE BRITISH CRUISER "KENT" IN ESQUIMAULT HARBOUR (BRITISH COLUMBIA) AFTER MONTHS OF CRUISING AND FIGHTING IN SOUTH AMERICAN WATERS.



THE BISHOP OF LONDON, CONDUCTING A MILITARY SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.



ARMoured MOTOR CARS SHELTERING IN A "DUG-OUT" AT THE CARDANELLES.



LANDING TROOPS AT THE DARDANELLES.

CORDOBA NEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 24.

News in Brief.

The Honorary Secretary of the Cordoba Athletic Club has received a copy of the bye-laws of the Lawn Tennis League of the River Plate from Harry F. Prescott, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the League.

The work on the new Central Argentine Station is progressing favourably. The portion under construction is now being plastered outside, and the interior work is well advanced.

Chief of Police, Colonel Gonzalez, has resigned his post, and Colonel Belisario Villegas has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

A new Plaza is being projected to be situated in front of the Hospital de Clinicas.

Dr. Juan F. Cafferata, National Deputy, arrived in town to-day from Buenos Aires.

Football.

The most important football match played on Sunday was between the first division teams Belgrano and General Paz Juniors, the former winning a close and interesting game by 2-1.

The General Paz Juniors scored the only point in the first half when Petit kicked a goal from a foul committed by Everdich near the Belgrano goal.

Eight minutes after play started in the second half Lazcano passed to Figueroa who shot a pretty goal. 12 minutes later Alonso beat Paz with a sharp corner shot. This was the last goal of the day.

Many games were played in the second and third divisions.

Circus Comes to Town.

The Jockey Club Circus has arrived in town and are doing a good business on the lot at the corner of Santa Rosa and Sucre. The "6 Merry Girls," English Acrobatic Dancers, are one of the best items on the bill. The animal part of the programme has been seen here before when Keller's circus played here.

New Dique San Roque.

The Legislature have passed the decree to build the new San Roque Dam, at a cost of \$5,458,080. Engineers A. Gonzalez, Jorge Duclout and E. Gavier have prepared the plans for which they are to receive 2-12 per cent. of the total cost namely \$136,452.00.

Surprise Party.

A very pleasant surprise party was held on Saturday night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Babb, in General Paz, the following being among the "surprisers":—Miss Doris Robinson, Miss Phyllis Davis, Miss Bessie Hughes, Mrs. Talbot, Mr. Arthur Hughes Wright, Miss Phyllis Symonds, Miss Gladys Symonds, Mrs. Baxter, Miss Gracie Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lindemann, Mr. and Mrs. Walters, Mr. Charles Davis, Mr. Castellanos, Mr. Schultz, Mr. Brigstocke, Mr. Scriebler and Mr. Prince. Dancing was enjoyed until the "wee small hours."

AID FOR WAR VICTIMS

BRITAIN SPENDING FORTY MILLIONS STERLING ANNUALLY.

London, Aug. 26.

Information published by the Government indicate that the British authorities are paying the sum of £40,000,000 sterling annually to the families of soldiers serving in the war.

The Government attends to the needs of the wives and children of those in the camps and spares no expense.

Remember the Boys At the Front!



The Trench Rubber Socks
\$4.00 m/n. per pair.



Special Short Trench Overboot
13 in. high. Strap and Buckle
round Top and Ankle.
Price \$6.50 per pair.



All Rubber-uppered Snow-Boot,
with special warm lining.
Price \$5.50 m/n. per pair.

Here is an opportunity to help in their comforts

Just picture in your minds what it means to a friend at the front to receive a gift from you of something useful like the articles illustrated here.

By a SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT with our own factory, we will accept orders for any quantity of the items shown and deliver to any place in Great Britain or at the front, charges prepaid

A WORD ABOUT THE NEW TRENCH RUBBER SOCK

The continued reports from the Front of the discomfort our brave defenders were suffering by standing in the Trenches for hours on end in deep water and oozy mud, suggested to us that Rubber would help to alleviate the discomfort and subsequent suffering.

The wearing of two pairs of woollen socks simply meant that more dampness was retained once the socks became saturated with water. What was required was something to prevent the water getting to the foot.

It is very thin, therefore takes up but little additional room in the boot, and keeps the foot warm and perfectly dry.

The method of wearing the Sock is to put an ordinary woollen sock next the skin, then the Trench Sock over this, and a second woollen sock on top of the rubber sock.

With a pair of Trench Rubber Socks inside his boots the soldier can stand water for hours without experiencing cold feet or the slightest dampness.

N.B. Be Sure to Give Name of Regiment and if possible Regimental Number.

The North British Rubber Co., Ltd.
Lavalle 1776 -- Buenos Aires

BAHIA BLANCA NEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 29.

The Football League.

The position of the various teams in the first division of the football league at present are:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.
Pacific	8	6	2	0	12
Portenians	7	4	2	1	9
Olympic	6	4	2	0	8
Argentines	8	4	4	0	8
Liniers	7	2	4	1	5
Sarmiento	6	0	6	0	0

Items in Brief.

An illuminated address is to be presented to Sr. J. M. Arrechea on his retirement after thirty years of service in the custom house here. It is to be signed by all the principal firms in Bahia Blanca, and will be accompanied by a present of a dinner service.

Last week in the district of Tandil a stock breeder named Sr. Salaberry, received news of the theft of some of his cattle and with his two sons and men went out after them. Finding four men driving out a herd of 35 heifers, who instead of stopping when called on to do so, fired on them with their revolvers, they in return started to shoot at the robbers with revolvers and carbines. One of the thieves

was killed. The rest however managed to make good their escape and have not since been arrested by the police, although Sr. Salaberry and his men have been detained until after the inquest on the body of the one killed.

The commission of public works have decided to suspend the limit fixed by the law for the constructions on the Pacific Railway at Port Galvan, Lujan branch, Cuyo branch and the Guatraché and Remeco branches.

Street improvements are still being carried out in various parts, trees are being placed on the sidewalks in Calle Donado and La Plata, and in the plaza the concrete pavement greatly improves the walks there.

A decree has been signed by the Government of the Republic appointing Señor E. Elordi, Governor of the Territory of Neuquen. This is the fourth occasions on which Sr. Elordi has occupied the position.

The market for oats is again very slack the present price being \$5.60. There is scarcely any demand at all for barley as none of the merchants are buying this at present. The last price quoted was \$6.70.

A Sailing Vessel under Steam.

An uncommon sight was seen at Bahia Blanca on Thursday, that of a sailing vessel approaching the port without any of her sails set and smoke apparently issuing from her

mainmast. The ship is a Danish schooner, four masted and besides her sails she has a 240 horse power engine driven by crude oil, astern, as well as a donkey boiler amidships. Her boats are carried aft, and the bridge is amidships. When the wind is fair she is propelled by sail but when it is otherwise the engine is started astern and she is driven by her propeller, and can thereby attain a speed up to seven knots. The crew on deck only consist of four men, as the sails can be hoisted and rigged by means of the steam winches, which are also used for the working of the cargo. The vessel has one hold running the whole length of the vessel with three hatches and carries 700 tons when loaded. Her ballast is water, which is contained in three tanks and when light she only draws eight feet. She is able to carry forty tons of fresh water besides her oil supply. Her name is "Hjalmar Sorensen" and her home port Nykjobing, Denmark. She was launched only six months ago, and is the first ship of this type that her owners have possessed. The exhaust from the oil engine goes up the mainmast and is given off some twenty feet above the deck. When the engine is not in use the propeller is disconnected. The accommodation on board although limited as to space is quite sufficient and very comfortable and clean. The Captain has his wife and child with him as passengers.

Sports and Pastimes

THE TURF

SUNDAY'S RACING AT PALERMO

Ocurrencia has lost !

It is a somewhat extraordinary tale that we have to tell of Sunday's racing at Palermo, and its sad results. Chief interest centres round the Classic event, the Premio Rivadavia, for which Melik, Packoy, Ocurrencia, Capullo, Gontran, and Palanta were entrants, and as was only natural, Ocurrencia was again the great attraction. For the first time in the parade she passed down along the public enclosures, and it must be said although seemingly well enough, she gave, immediately, the impression of just a shade of listlessness and was sweating slightly. However this in our opinion did not affect the result of the race, which Melik won a head from Packoy, with Ocurrencia only third three-quarters of a length behind !! It was a most amazing result, and one which we can definitely say should never have taken place. No horse in its racing career is entirely free from errors of judgment on the part of its jockey. So far as Palermo is concerned perhaps they are more free from these when Torterolo is in the saddle than with any other jockey, but our firm opinion is, that yesterday it was Mingo's mistaken tactics that lost the race. Over confidence had something to do with it no doubt, and bad luck too (such luck as a jockey of Mingo's calibre should have eliminated) also played its part in this way. At the start Gontran got away with Packoy following, then Capullo, Palanta, Ocurrencia and Melik. After running 500 metres, Palanta passed into third place and Melik came ahead of the favourite, who was lying some eight lengths behind the leader. This to our minds was a mistake, Ocurrencia should have been a little closer. On coming round Belgrano bend, and for quite 200 metres of the straight, Ocurrencia was shut in, and this was the bad luck referred to above. Fast as Ocurrencia is she could not expect to slide away from such strong runners as Packoy and Melik in the same way she could with some others, and in the last distance give them a couple of lengths and a beating, for this is exactly what it would have come to. Torterolo had to pull out and then when he got going he was too late. Here especially it was that we suggest he was over confident and relied too much on Ocurrencia's finishing powers. She "came" alright when she got through (perhaps with not quite the same power as usual), but could not get up, and so, we have to record a defeat by three-quarters of a length. Not an inglorious defeat, because if one reckons what it means to pull out 700 metres from home, when a dead last, and try to catch Melik who was some four lengths ahead, one can realise, that Ocurrencia ran well enough and was not ingloriously defeated. But a defeat is a defeat, and in Ocurrencia's case we regret we have to record it. The time was only average time, and Ocurrencia herself has beaten it when only in a common canter, so it is quite palpable something was wrong, and what that was we believe we have accurately described.

It was a magnificent race and a gruelling finish, and although Melik won, the honours were Packoy's, who did all the hard work and stuck to his task in a remarkable way. There is one other point to be noted which tends to confirm our opinion of Ocurrencia's running, and that is that she was a full length and three quarters behind Melik, when they passed the betting board opposite the paddock stands, and yet in the distance from there to the finishing post she gained over a length. So she was not disgraced, and we believe next Sunday's race for the

Jockey Club Stakes will prove this. The first event brought a horrible shock to the public, when Ermita lost to Sincera. The former was backed as though the race was a foregone conclusion, but she lost and once again Sincera scored a surprise win, and though not another \$134 touch, she paid out handsomely enough.

The second event was a popular win for the debutante Pas-si-Mal from Mandolinata and Primera Pura. Murana on the latter was fined for not keeping a straight course, but it had no effect on the result. Pas-si-Mal is a nice Diamond Jubilee filly, and her victory was a most convincing one, but was not so good as that of Faruco in the next race, who won in a hack canter by three lengths from Juez de Raya and General Godly, with the favourite Fidelio running fourth. Furthermore this winner's time was considerably better than Pas-si-Mal's, and so we may expect to hear from him again very soon.

Campichuelo scored in the fourth event, and it is not uninteresting to notice that on Thursday he ran nowhere with 1688 tickets, and Navarro, and yet was well backed in fact had nearly 10,000 winning tickets on him for this event. Petit Duc was a hopeless failure and ran like a pig, losing ground all the time at the finish, to such an extent that one could hardly believe it possible. However such are the mysteries of the turf, and such the game.

Gefe proved himself once again by scoring a nice win over Full Hand in the sixth event, with Valenton running third. It was only interesting from the point of view of the winner's clean running, and even yet we don't think Gefe quite at the top of his form.

With Rotterdam out of the way, Last Reason was the only paper winner of the seventh event, which he secured from Tresor by three-quarters of a length in good time. Incidentally he brought the public their second win of the meeting, but only slightly assisted in putting matters straight, and with Dijital winning the last race from Lusitano, an event that the public had only a suspicion of, it cannot be said that they had a good day. Alsacia's running in this race was a surprise to many, who expected her to beat Dijital at equal weights, and it does not seem that the talent have yet got into their heads how good Dijital is. Kick II. was not in condition.

MONDAY'S RACING AT PALERMO

"Problematically interesting" was yesterday's meeting at Palermo, but little else. The public got it in the neck even worse than on Sunday, and the only favourite to score for them was Bolin in the seventh race. The two classics, as horse races, were not of much interest except as problems, which the public did not solve. The Premio Rio de la Plata was won by Diamant in hollow fashion from Andrade, and with Lauzun the favourite third. Cardoso on the latter did not ride a race of judgment, he went forging ahead and beat himself when it came to the struggle. Lemá rode a good race on the winner, who was so far neglected (and reasonably so on past performances), as to pay \$19.55. The Asteroide people certainly got a nice little scoop for their patience.

The point in the other classic was the failure of Chaica and the very easy way in which Gosse the winner, after lying a good last all the way round, came through the lot at the finish and made hacks of the field. Another point was Arene's feeble performance in coming in dead last. Neither of these classics were deserving of the name, and there were more interesting races on the programme.

After his win on Sunday, Campichuelo was made favourite for yesterday's first event, but could only manage to run third to Banderalo, who won fairly easily from Zio, in the good time of 1.37 1/5. Beethoven did not put up a good race and the same, but even more, could be said of Palo Errao, considering his second to Campichuelo on Sunday. Chiribiribi made the running, only to fade away when the effort was made.

In the Premio Normando the running of Peñas Arriba was a great disappointment to many, but we incline to the view that so far as this horse is concerned it would be better to ignore the event. Without question he could have been been more prominent. The race was won by Deyanira, a reasonable candidate from Rumbosa and Encore, with Espinita, most unreasonably a favourite, running fourth. Rumbosa ran the best race she has yet done, but she is really not much good, nor is the winner, and we still think Peñas Arriba the best filly in the race.

A fearful public shock was witnessed with Pandillero winning the colts' race. Aluvion, a great tip, had a real hard try to score, but without avail. Englander must be beginning to think he is out of luck, it is quite some time since he had a win. El Es put up a good race and will yet run into first place. So neglected was the winner in the betting that he returned the handsome figure of \$114.40 and apart from this his time was quite reasonably good. Strap, the favourite, surprised many by his sorry exhibition, and was not seen during the race. The winner got away first with a long lead and could not be caught. Duc de Rovigo ran fourth.

In the fourth event La Loca was once again beaten by a head, this time by Brigola, and it was the four kilos that did the trick. La Loca's loss was a nasty jar for the public especially following upon Pandillero's win. There was little to interest in the event except the finish, which was thoroughly well contested and Brigola can be called lucky to have won.

The two classics then brought further shocks to the public so that it was something of a relief when Bolin's number was hoisted, as the winner of the seventh event. It was a near thing and he only just managed to catch Rotterdam on the post after an exciting race, led as far as the populars by Stagno, who then gave up trying and was not even placed at the finish. Red Jacket, nicely in at the handicap, ran third. San Paulo was palpably not out for anything but a trial gallop, as his heavy shoes indicated, but despite this he ran fairly well, and may soon again be adding fresh laurels to those already gained.

Walter Scott at last scored again when it came to the running of the last event. This time at the expense of Prologo by three-quarters of a length. Royal Drop the favourite, ran a good last, and shewed once again that he is no use against decent horses. Podesta made the running from Prologo, and Walter Scott as usual brought up the rear, but at the distance he had the race well in hand, and won easily. Blanco rode a good race, certainly a better one than did T. N. Fernandez on Prologo. So ended a most disastrous day for the talent. The results were as follows :

PREMIO YOUNG FELLOW, 1600 metres.

1 BANDERALO, 52, by Orange and B. Grande, Stud Orange, M. Lema	2613	2353
2 Zio 45, T. Fernandez.	1533	1666
3 Campichuelo 51, Rivero	3904	1739
4 Beethoven 45, A. Quinteros	3357	2537
0 Danton 52, R. Rodriguez	2346	1746
0 Caustico 53, F. Arcuri	741	675
0 Palo Errea 45, Cichetti	3783	2364
0 Chiribiribi 46, Acosta	3384	2177
	21667	15257

Did not run : Querido, Trésor, Chopin, and As de Bastos.

Dividends: Banderalo \$14.90 and \$4.25; Zio \$5.20; Campichuelo \$5.05. Time 1'37" 1/5. Won by three-quarters of a length.		
PREMIO NORMANDO, 1400 metres.		
1 DEYANIRA 53, by D. Jubilee and Directriz, Stud La Alberada, T. N. Fernandez	5130	3851
2 Rumbosa 56, A. Navarro	775	726
3 Encore 56, A. Sánchez	1533	927
4 Espinita 56, D. Englander	6010	2956
0 Evasiva 56, M. Lema	1570	1068
0 Penitenta 56, J. M. Sanchez	481	402
0 Salvatierra 53, Blanco	571	518
0 Peñas Arriba 56, F. Arcuri	5595	4470
0 Melody 53, P. Cichetti	1420	1241
	23085	16159
Did not run: Primera Pura, Pas si mal, Vanity, Alvu and Hermosa. Dividends: Deyanira \$8.10 and \$3.55, Rumbosa \$3.30, Encore \$8.50. Time 1'27" Won by three-quarters of a length.		
PREMIO TRESOR, 1400 metres.		
1 PANDILLERO 53, by G. Levalle and Nove-dad, Stud Lavalle, T. N. Fernandez	544	523
2 Aluvion 56, D. Englan-der	3228	2103
3 El es 56, R. Rodriguez	3417	2652
4 Duc de Rovigo 56, J. Etchichurry	6017	4028
0 Saint Moritz 56, D. Torterolo	5577	3225
0 Lord French 56, E. Muraña	707	698
0 Gen. Godly 56, Sormani	542	685
0 Pick me up 56, Blanco	829	539
0 Dolfo 56, A. Amoroso	2267	1670
0 Guayacol 56, Ardouin	633	670
0 Scarron 56, J. Bastias	443	514
0 Strap 56, R. Rivero	10024	6535
	34571	23848
Did not run: Chasco, Dondiego, Fint, Repique, and Maneco. Dividends: Pandillero \$114.40 and \$22.65; Aluvion 7.15; El es \$6.05. Time 1'26" 1/5. Won by three-quarters of a length.		
PREMIO UTOPIA, 1600 metres.		
1 BRIGOLA 50, by Druid and Briona, Stud Nau-tilus, D. Torterolo	8246	2859
2 La Loca 54, R. Rodri-guez	18109	4521
3 La Commune 52, R. V. Lanatti	7333	2517
4 La Once 46, M. Lema	1669	865
0 Old Maid 43, P. Ci-chetti	774	409
	36031	11160
Did not run: Thamar and Ermita. Dividends: Brigola \$7.85 and \$2.95; La Loca \$2.60. Time : 1'38" 1/5. Won by a head.		
PREMIO RIO DE LA PLATA, 2000 metres.		
1 DIAMANT 57, by Dus-ty Miller and Diaman-tina, Stud Asteroide, M. Lema	3701	1522
2 Andrade 57, E. Mutio	14596	4234
3 Lauzun 57, D. Car-doso	17627	4863
4 Vicente Lopez 57, F. Arcuri	2025	1071
0 Milia Cura 57, Rivero	2271	988
	40220	18679
Did not run: Sin Humo, Bob, Sun-day, Pecado, Para Rayo and Love-lace. Dividends: Diamant \$19.55 and \$5.70; Andrade \$3.35. Time: 2'4 3/5. Won by two lengths.		
PREMIO RIO PARANA, 2000 metres.		
1 GOSSE 55, by Pearl River and Jurea, Stud Los Yuyos, A. Navarro	4678	2174
2 Chaica 55, F. Arcuri	15319	6203
3 Chilca 55, D. Cardoso	10248	3337
4 Perjura 55, D. Tor-terolo	2478	1569
0 Insania 55, M. Acosta	3387	1740
0 Arene 55, R. V. Lanati	7438	3645
0 Nail 56, R. Rivero	2240	1396
	45798	21482
Did not run: Carona, Gerona, Des-ventura, Malona, Sugestiva, and Mar-tingala.		

Dividend: Gosso \$17.60 and \$7.05; Chaica \$3.75.
Time: 2'5" 1/5. Won by a length and half.

PREMIO PISCUETA, 1700 metres.

1 BOLIN, 51, by Druid and Bonita III. Stud Nautilus, D. Tortorolo	16347	6122
2 Rotterdam 50, Acosta.	12585	4290
3 Red Jacket 50, T. N. Fernandez	8140	2700
0 Debutante II. 55, R. Rivero	3636	1424
0 Stagno 53, R. V. Lanatti	2880	997
0 San Paulo 60, E. Murraña	1366	570
0 Lil Artha 41, A. Quinteros	1072	728

46023 16831

Did not run: La Commune, Nondina, Cantarina and Tresor.
Dividends: Bolin \$505 and \$2.75; Rotterdam \$3.10.
Time: 1'44" 3/5. Won by a head.

PREMIO FELPILLA, 3000 metres.

1 Walter Scott 54, by Old Man and Walkyrie Stud Carlitos, Blanco	111300	2909
2 Prologo 54, T. N. Fernandez	10734	13998
3 Inspector 56, Tortorolo	8619	2094
0 Podestá 56, M. Lema	8350	1806
0 Royal Drop 43, Cichetti	17901	4209

56904 13016

Did not run: Tamarindo.
Dividends: Walter Scott \$9.05 and \$4.35; Prologo \$5.40.
Won by three-quarters of a length.
Time \$3.10 3/5.

SUNDAY'S RACING AT LA PLATA

The two particular points of interest in the racing at La Plata on Sunday was the win scored by Buri in the second race, and the complete and utter failure of Kiddy to even get placed in the last event. This race was won by Periwinkle, who turned on an amazing amount of speed at the finish and won with ease. If Periwinkle was capable of this, how is it that he had not won at times, when even more favoured than on Sunday? And Kiddy? Perhaps his journey to Palermo and back upset him, but carrying the weight he did on Sunday he has won by four lengths from a similar field, and again has put up two seconds better time on a heavier course when a winner by several lengths! However, there you are, and there you are likely to remain, in blissful ignorance and incomprehension of such peculiarities.

The day was a good and sporting one, as were the majority of the prices. The results were as follows:

Premio Paco, 1,000 metres.—1 Bonci 47 (J. M. Pena), Saqueador 47, 3 Cebada 48.

Also ran: Guerra, V., Chief, Mal Palo, Sajonia, Isolina II., Apiz, Quiriquita, Jolie Jeu.

Dividends: 10.00 and 3.80; 5.80; 4.20.
Won by a length and a half. Time 1.2 4/5.

Premio Pagaré, 1,300 metres.—1 Buri 53 (S. Caro), 2 Primauté 51, 3 Galleguita 54.

Also ran: Ardilla III., Moizo, Weyman, Chillar, Icelandic, Don Paul, Doncry, Bayonne, Iberia, Ongar.

Dividends: 75.40 and 14.60; 5.90; 4.70.

Won by a length and a half. Time 1.24.

Premio Pasquin, 1,300 metres.—1 Pichuleta 52 (N. Lopez), 2 Chiriguano 54, 3 Agorera 52.

Also ran: 8 de Diciembre, C. de Foudre, Poco a Poco, Homérico, Nochero, Iru, Macaulay, Marguerite, Loterie, Rasqué.

Dividends: 12.40 and 5.30; 5.60; 19.50.

Won by a length. Time 1.24.

Premio Palmita, 1600 metres.—1 Troca Tintas 52 (S. Ruiz), 2 Diorita 47, 3 Per Bacco 52.

Also ran: Juanuco, Tower, Marabu, Belgrado.

Dividends: 11.20 and 4.70; 4.00; 8.50.

Won by threequarters of a length. Time 1.41 4/5.

Premio Podesta, 2,000 metres.—1 Paul Pons 50 (C. Fenucci), 2 Forajido 47, 3 Pretty Boy.

Also ran: Clora, Alta Mar II.
Dividends: 6.90 and 3.50; 3.60.
Won by a length. Time 2.7 1/5.
Premio Pataleo, 1,200 metres.—1 Gaje 54 (J. Arismendi), 2 Kotter 48, 3 Torterola 47.

Also ran: Farrista, Effusion, Sigfrida, Torre del Oro, Chaná, Saltarin.
Dividends: 3.60 and 2.60; 3.40; 3.20.

Won by a length and a half. Time 1.15.

Premio Piba, 1,400 metres.—1 Neleo 54 (J. M. Pena), 2 Coquin 51, 2 Camorsito 55, 3 Floweret 51.

Also ran: Belvedere, Monarch, Manito de Oro, Licinio, Villemil, Hamburgo, Ibicui, Tenebra.

Dividends: 18.60 and 7.00; 7.50; 3.10; 6.50.

Won by half a length. Time 1.29 4/5.

Premio Pegaso, 1,200 metres.—1 Periwinkle 53 (T. Grigera), 2 Hormiga Negra II. 50, 3 Mabilie.

Also ran: Kiddy, Herd, Chambery, Divagadora.

Dividends: 9.20 and 4.30; 6.30.

Won by two lengths. Time 1.14 4/5.

SUNDAY'S RACING AT ROSARIO

Generally speaking the results of the races at the Hippodrome Independencia on Sunday afternoon, were in favour of the public, and a good day was experienced. La Bulliciosa, a HERALD selection, paid the best price of the day in the last event bringing in \$21.40 a ticket. The meeting was free from any unpleasant incident and racing took place under excellent weather conditions and before an unusually large crowd of spectators.

The greatest surprise the public experienced was the failure of Afufo in the second event, and it must be said she ran a very poor race. Apple Tart was another excellent HERALD win and paid \$10.10 when a winner by a comfortable half length from the favourite Borrachin.

The results were as follows:

Premio MAGO, 1200 metres.—1. Yankee II., 4 yrs. 56 ks., C. Alvarez, \$3.85 win and \$3.20 place; 2. Jellicoe 52, \$25.15 place; 3. Juncal III. 56.

Also ran: Cascajo Boy 56, Galupin 52 and Gala Day 50.

Won by 3 lengths. Time 1'15" 1/5.

Premio MARGOT, 1400 metres.—1. Tripailao, 55 ks., O. Suarez, \$7.95 win and \$2.40 place; Diabolina 52, \$3.10; 3. Afufa 50, \$2.15 place.

Also ran: Sigomar 56, Sotto Voce 55, Verdi 54, Dinita 54, Colla 52, and Culata 51.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths. Time: 1'27 1/2.

Premio MARISE, 1300 metres.—1. Apple Tart, P. Barraza, \$10.10 and \$3 place; 2. Borrachin, \$2.55 place; 3. Nenito \$2.60 place.

Also ran: Marco Antonio II., Blondin, Papagayo, Don Clorindo, Avelina, Espiral, and Hélix.

Won by a length. Time: 1'22".

Premio REMATE, 1200 metres.—1. Flashlight, 5 yrs, 54 kilos, J. Bagú, \$8.40 and \$3.85 place; 2. Miruca 51, \$2.90 place; 3. Vogler's Melody 49.

Also ran: Galardón 53, Lingera 50, and Pantomima 50.

Won by three lengths. Time 1'14"

Premio MARTE, 1400 metres.—1. La Gordetti, 4 yrs., 51 ks., P. Claverie, \$11.55 and \$3.60 place; 2. Duna 47, \$3.20 place; 3. Vinicio II. 51, \$3.05 place.

Also ran: Gigantea 60, Ladkin 55, Galana 50, Ambicioso 45, and Ormilla 44.

Won by a head. Time: 1'26" 1/2.

Premio MASCARITA, 1600 metres.—1. Trac, 53 ks., O. Oliva, \$12.60 win and \$5.20 place; 2. Audax 55 ks, \$3.45 place; 3. Formosa 57.

Also ran: Marobé 56, Trinchera 52, Sandstorm 55, Dárica 53, and Socarroña 53.

Won by a neck. Time: 1'41" 1/2.

Premio MANON, 2000 metres.—1. La Bulliciosa, 4 yrs., 43 ks., P. Claverie, \$21.40 and \$4 place; 2. Tommy Atkins 53, \$4.80; 3. Macabeo 51, \$3.15 place.

Also ran: Opulento II. 50, Petimetre 53, Popular 53, Royal Nose 52, and Cleipan 50.

Won by 2 lengths. Time: 2'7" 1/5.

A HINT FOR PALERMO

FAMOUS AUSTRALIAN JOCKEYS DISQUALIFIED.

Recently disqualifications affecting two of Australia's prominent jockeys, J. Killorn and W. Black, were recorded. At Flemington Linrose ran unplaced in the Iramoo Welter on July 3, and then won the Gooparle Welter four days later. She was ridden by J. Killorn in each race, and the stipendiary stewards, after an inquiry into the filly's alleged inconsistent form, disqualified that rider for three years. The owner and trainer, F. Foulsham, was exonerated from blame. Killorn has given notice of appeal to the V.R.C.

Subsequent to Sheila's Pat's win at Moorefield, a few days later, the A.J.C. stipendiary stewards decided to go into her running at Warwick Farm the previous Saturday, and the outcome was the disqualification of that filly, P. D. O'Brien (lessee and trainer), and W. Black (jockey) for two years each. Black has given notice of appeal, and presumably O'Brien will take a similar step, if he has not done so already.—"Referee."

BUENOS AIRES L.T.C.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

At the Phoenix Hotel on Aug. 27, the 24th annual general meeting of the Buenos Aires Lawn Tennis Club was held, with Hr. H. H. Woodgate in the chair.

Mr. H. Waite, the Secretary, was called upon to read the notice concerning the meeting and also the minutes of the last general meeting, which were approved. The 24th annual report was taken as read, and approved.

The agenda comprised the election of President, Vice-President and Secretary, Treasurer and three members of Committee in place of those retiring.

Mr. Waite proposed the re-election of Mr. H. H. Woodgate as President, which was seconded by Mr. A. Pero and carried with acclamation.

Three names, those of Messrs. A. Fero, J. C. Gallegos and C. Manifold, were duly proposed and seconded for the Vice-Presidency, and a ballot being taken resulted in the election by 22 votes of Mr. J. C. Gallegos.

Mr. H. Waite was unanimously and with acclamation re-elected Secretary, and Mr. R. W. Cassels Treasurer, Mr. Gibson signifying his inability to continue in that office.

Messrs. D. E. Cerboni, James Begg, W. Russel, A. Pero, R. Leslie and G. Capdepon were the members proposed and seconded for the three Committee vacancies, which on a ballot being taken resulted in the election of Messrs. D. E. Cerboni 31 votes, R. Leslie 29 votes, A. Pero 23 votes, and Messrs. James Begg, W. Russel and G. Capdepon as "suplentes." The meeting then closed on the usual vote of thanks one also to the scrutineers, Messrs. W. A. Mackinlay and E. D. Norman.

B. A. LAWN TENNIS CLUB

LADIES' GENERAL MEETING.

With Mr. H. Waite in the chair, the ladies of the Buenos Aires Lawn Tennis Club met to elect their Committee and a Secretary. By ballot the following ladies were elected:—Miss M. C. Goni, Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss Capdepon, Mrs. Woodgate, Mrs. Knight and Miss Thompson; Mrs. Keen and Miss Norman as "suplentes." Mrs. Mackenzie was with acclamation and unanimity elected the Secretary.

The meeting closed with the usual vote of thanks.

FOOTBALL

V.D.E.S. v. BELGRANO DAY SCHOOL.

The Villa Devoto English School and the Belgrano Day School met at Belgrano, on Saturday, the result being one goal all.

Play was even at the outset, both forward lines attacking in vain, till Llew. Williams scored Devoto's first and only goal. Both sides pressed in turn until half time arrived with the score:—Devoto 1, Belgrano 0.

Ten minutes from the re-start James sent in a low shot, which went into the corner of the net. Each team tried hard to get the winning goal, but nothing further was scored. Extra time was played with the same result. Thus ended the game a draw—1 all.

QUILMES v. KIMBERLEY.

The following teams met at Quilmes on Sunday when after a fairly good game the result was a pointless draw.

Quilmes.—C. F. Pearson; A. Cerutti and Levanti; W. Wilson, J. Pollini and H. Reid; B. Hoare, P. Raggi, J. Morgan, C. Guisani and E. Durante.

Kimberley.—F. Diez; S. Florentino and J. Pianaroli; A. Spigardi, C. A. Couch and C. Aguirre; R. Caviglia, M. Garcia, A. Perez, P. Boide and E. Pianaroli.

Referee: A. Guzman.

The play perhaps was mostly in favour of the home team who were decidedly unlucky in not scoring. But their shooting was none too good and to this must be laid the blame of their failure.

Kimberley played a good game both Caviglia and Pianaroli being prominent. Raggi played well for Quilmes.

RIVER PLATE (3) v. BELGRANO (0).

Played on the ground of the first named club on Sunday this match resulted in a victory for River Plate team as expected. They have throughout the season played well and only lost one match. The teams were:—

River Plate.—C. Isola, A. Chiappe, A. Lanata, H. Simons, C. Garcia, A. Elli, R. Fraga Patrao, A. Risso, A. Ameal, N. Rofrano and H. Rivas.

Belgrano.—T. Reddel, G. Brown, C. Morgan, J. Peña, H. Morgan, H. Cox, F. N. Boyd, C. Oliva, A. B. Cullerne, A. L. Morgan and C. Palmer.

Referee: Mr. Gil.

The scorers were Chiappe from a penalty kick, Ameal from an excellent pass by Fraga and another similar goal by the same player from a pass by Rofrano.

For Belgrano G. Brown played an excellent game.

B. A. HURLING CLUB SPORTS.

A good day's sport was indulged in at Saenz Peña on Sunday when the annual sports of the Hurling Club were held. All the arrangements were excellently carried out by Mr. M. E. Ballesty, the secretary, and resulted as follows:—

200 Yards Flat Race.—1st, R. Mullen; 2nd, J. E. Gleeson; 3rd, J. Nally.
80 Yards Backward Race.—1st, J. M. Costa; 2nd, J. E. Gleeson; 3rd, P. J. Ballesty.

Pucking the Hurling Ball.—1st, T. Mullany; 2nd, S. O'Riordan; 3rd, P. Harte.

440 Yards Flat Race.—1st, J. E. Gleeson; 2nd, P. J. Kelly; 3rd, S. O'Riordan.

Cigarette Race, 100 Yards (for ladies and gentlemen)—1st, P. J. Kelly; 2nd, P. J. Ballesty.

Blindfolded Race (with paper sack on head).—1st, J. M. Costa; 2nd, S. O'Riordan; 3rd, S. Leyden (h.)

Mile Race.—1st, Aristides Pagliere; 2nd, P. J. Kelly; 3rd, S. O'Riordan.

Potato Race.—1st, J. M. Costa; 2nd, S. O'Riordan; 3rd, V. Berra Pagliere.

80 Yards (for young ladies).—1st,

Anita McCarthy; 2nd, Alicia Moloney; 3rd, Lola Ford.

High Jump.—1st, Joseph Gibbons; 2nd, P. J. Ballesty.

100 Yards Flat Race (for boys and girls under 10 years.—1st, Catalina Smith; 2nd, J. Harte.

Egg and Spoon, 80 Yards (for ladies).—1st, Lola Ford; 2nd, A. McCormack; 3rd, Carmen Ford.

Egg and Spoon (2nd, for ladies).—1st, M. Ballesty; 2nd, A. Moloney; 3rd, J. Kearney.

Tug of War (inter-club).—Almirante Brown's men won.

FIRST DIVISION CHAMPIONSHIP.

POSITION OF THE CLUBS.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
San Isidro	14	14	—	—	28
River Plate	14	11	1	2	24
De La Plata	17	10	3	4	24
Racing	12	11	—	1	23
Platense	17	10	4	3	23
Independiente	18	9	5	4	22
Porteño	12	8	2	2	18
Estudiantes	18	8	8	2	18
Hispano-Argentino	19	7	8	4	18
F. C. Oeste	15	5	3	7	17
Banfield	16	7	7	2	16
Estudiantil Porteño	17	7	9	1	15
Huracan	12	6	4	2	14
A. de Quilmes	13	7	6	—	14
Gimnasia y Esgrima	18	5	9	4	14
Belgrano	20	6	12	2	14
Boca Juniors	16	4	7	5	13
S. L. de Almagro	15	5	8	2	12
Atlanta	17	6	11	—	12
Kimberley	17	5	10	2	12
Def. de Belgrano	18	4	11	3	11
Tigre	14	3	7	4	10
Quilmes	13	3	6	4	10
Comercio	14	1	10	3	5
Floresta	16	1	12	3	5

GIMNASIA Y ESGRIMA (3) v. HISPANO ARGENTINO (1).

This match played on the ground of the former at Palermo on Sunday, resulted in a win for the home team. Señor Cursach refereed the match, which was played between the following teams:—

Gimnasia. — J. Sagastume, A. Apraiz, A. Reparez, J. Bertani, A. H. Malfino, J. Pedacci, C. Aguilar, C. F. Fraola, M. Hiller, L. M. Acosta, L. M. Darrichon.

Hispano-Argentino. — A. Cabellero, L. Otin, E. Caramés, A. Voglino, R. Montenegro, A. Lopez, M. Martinez, A. Martin, G. Dannaher, L. Gianetto, V. Roldan.

The game was well contested and fast, and Pedacci had the good fortune to secure all three goals for his side. Dannaher was the scorer for the losers.

LAWN TENNIS

QUILMES AMERICAN TOURNAMENT.

The American Tournament arranged by the Quilmes L.T.C. was played on Sunday, and after an enjoyable day's play it was won by Miss Percy and Mr. East with best score of 55. Miss Peckwell and her partner played good tennis, and although on the scratch mark looked at one time as though they would be the winners. The full scores were as follows:—

	Won.	Hcp.	Nt.
Miss C. Percy and G. C. L. East	26	29	55
Miss F. Hall and A. D. Bell	37	15	52
Miss L. Recknell and R. Veitch	51	scr.	51
Miss G. Jacobs and R. H. Crooker	34	12	46
Miss D. Williams and W. J. Williams	19	24	43
Miss M. Rogers and G. Sinclair	23	19	42
Miss M. Davenport and R. J. Williams	6	32	38

GOLF

PACIFIC RAILWAY

STROKE COMPETITION.

On the Railway Links at Saenz Pena on Sunday, a stroke competition was indulged in, with the result that Mr. J. G. Bryans returned an excellent winning card of 80. Even in the gross he only played one more stroke than Mr. H. Nichols, who went round in 97. Only nine cards were returned, which shows that several of the players got into difficulties, which was probably due to the strong wind blowing. The cards returned were as follows:—

	Tot.	Hcp.	Nt.
J. G. Bryans	98	18	80
A. E. Gostling	103	18	85
J. Bauer	111	24	87
E. Tebbutt	106	18	88
G. W. Thomas	106	18	88
H. Nicholls	97	8	89
J. B. Clarke	104	14	90
G. W. Munday	111	17	94
S. D. Barnwell	127	20	107

SAN ANDRES II. v. LOMAS II.

While the club's first string were contesting their match at Lomas the second teams met at San Andres, and exactly reversed the results of their first team, by Lomas winning by 9½ matches to 8½. It was in the foursomes that San Andres were the stronger and pulled themselves out of the fire. The result of the day's play leaves these clubs with a win each, so that to decide the matter a match will have to be played on neutral territory.

Sunday's score at San Andres was as follows:—

Lomas II.	S. Andres II.
T. Johnson ½	H. L. Kidd ½
H. K. O. Martin 0	H. D. McMaster 1
A. H. Gibson ½	R. McCrum ½
H. T. Mawson 1	W. Knightley 0
T. B. Campbell 1	F. W. Dodd 0
H. B. Gibson 1	H. K. Loos 0
A. J. McMorran 1	J. Pillitz 0
McGaul 1	H. Bulman 0
G. H. Armstrong 0	J. J. Pratt 1
E. Brown 0	J. A. McKittrick 1
W. A. Cowes 1	Lee Prettyman 0
H. L. Stevens 0	H. L. Prettyman 1
7	5

FOURSOMES.

H. G. Gibson and H. L. Prettyman	
McMorran 1	and Kidd 0
Johnson and McMaster and	
Martindale 0	Loos 1
A. H. Gibson and McCrum and	
Mawson ½	Knightley ½
Campbell and Pratt and Lee	
Armstrong 0	Prettyman 1
Cowes and Billitz and	
McGaul 0	McKittrick 1
Brown and Dodds and	
Stevens 1	Bulman 0
2½	3½
Singles 7	5
9½	8½

SAN ANDRES v. LOMAS.

A match between the above clubs took place on the Lomas Club's links on Sunday, and after some very level play, the visiting club won by 9½ matches to 8½. The singles were most evenly contested, and finished with the scores 6 all. The result of Sunday's play had no effect upon the inter-Club championship, which had already been won by San Andres.

The scores in the match were as follows:—

San Andres.	Lomas.
J. May 0	H. E. G. Hickey 1
A. J. Brown 1	J. A. Carstairs 0
C. A. Wall 0	W. A. Cowes 1
R. E. Bailey 1	A. A. Cowes 0
E. Drysdale 0	W. R. McBean 1
A. A. Kidd 1	E. Gibson 0

B.A. CRICKET CLUB

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Buenos Aires Cricket Club was held on August 26, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. C. Thompson. The business included the adoption of the Annual Report and Accounts and the election of officers for the coming season. Some 23 members were present when these matters came up for discussion.

Sir Reginald Tower was unanimously re-elected the Hon. President of the Club, and Mr. Thomas Lloyd seconded by Mr. T. G. Broome, proposed the re-election of Mr. H. C. Thompson as President. This motion was unanimously accepted amidst acclamation. The election of Vice-President was proceeded with, and Mr. H. C. Thompson proposed Mr. Thomas Lloyd, which Mr. Percy Grant seconded. Mr. Lloyd proposed Dr. Stetson, but on no seconder coming forward, Mr. Lloyd was unanimously re-elected amidst applause.

Mr. T. G. Browne was unanimously re-elected captain, and a vote of thanks was offered him by the President for his past services. Mr. Sheridan proposed the election of the old committee en bloc, with the exception of Mr. H. D. Williams—who had volunteered for the front—and proposed in his place the name of Mr. H. D. Lett. The motion having been duly seconded, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

It was proposed that the second XI. captain should be elected by the members of his own XI.

The decision was arrived at that the B.A.A.C. should enter for the League Championship to be played during the coming season.

The President, Mr. H. C. Thompson, then drew attention to the accounts which showed a balance in the bank of \$361.72, and explained that this was somewhat misleading on account of the fact that there had been a loan of \$1657.95 to the Club by the Treasurer. It was necessary that this should be wiped off. Some discussion followed, but Mr. Colpas Clark, the Hon. Treasurer, desired that the matter rest as it was at present, and that the Club arrive at a stronger financial point before worrying about it. After some further discussion of ways and means, the President drew attention to the concert to be held on September 7, at the Swiss Hall, and invited the co-operation of all members in making it a financial success.

The meeting then concluded after a proposal (unanimously accepted) had been made that a letter of sympathy should be written to the New South Wales Cricket Association in the loss they had sustained in the death of one of the world's most famous cricketers and batsmen, Mr. Victor Trumper, whose early decease the mother cricket club of the Argentine deeply regretted.

H. T. Grigg 0	J. A. Hinds 1
A. Livock 0	G. Whyte 1
C. H. Bartlett 1	D. J. Bellhouse 0
R. Paton 1	W. Flint 0
H. Dornier 1	L. G. Rodds 0
V. G. G. Scroggie 0	Dr. J. N. Ahumada 1
Matches 6	6

FOURSOMES.

May and Hickey and	
Brown 1	W. Cowes 0
Wall and A. Cowes and	
Bailey ½	Carstairs ½
Dorning and Gibson and	
Bartlett 0	Whyte 1
Kidd and Hinds and	
Grigg 1	McBean 0
Drysdale and Bellhouse and	
Livock 1	Dodds 0
Paton and Flint and	
Scroggie 0	Ahumada 1
Matches 3½	2½
Singles 6	6
9½	8½

AIR, SEA AND LAND

OLD JUNINITES AT THE WAR.

The above photograph of four old Juninites will doubtless prove of interest to "Herald" readers. Reading from left to right the figures which compose the group are:—

1. W. A. Chapman (late Assistant Manager of the Coach and Wagon Dept. Pacific Railway, Junin) Royal Flying Corps.



2. J. Haslam, (late of the Locomotive Shops, Pacific Railway, Junin) Petty Officer, Royal Navy.
3. J. Betteridge (late of the Locomotive Offices, Pacific Railway, Junin) Army Ordnance Corps.
4. (seated) P. W. Redfearn (late accountant, Pacific Railway Offices, Junin) Royal Engineers.

Mr. Chapman is well known in Argentine sporting circles, having played rugby, soccer, tennis, golf, hockey and cricket. He took part in the Inter-Railway Sports in 1910, when the Pacific Railway won the Railway Cup with ease. He is now attached to the Fourth Flying Squadron, and once trained, will doubtless prove a great success.

Mr. J. Haslam, too, has been connected with Rugby and Association football and other branches of sport. He was also a prominent number of the team which won the Inter-Railway Cup at Caballito in 1910. Although he has not long left Junin, he has risen to the rank of Petty Officer in the Royal Navy, where he is training for submarine work.

Mr. P. W. Redfearn, another sporting man, was an enthusiastic golfer and cricketer, and supporter of all kinds of athletics in Junin. He is at present attached to the Royal Engineers.

Mr. Betteridge is with the Army Ordnance Corps in London, and though not as widely known as the others which form the group, is well known in Junin.

A large number of "Old Timers" from Junin are serving with the colours, but it is difficult to obtain information concerning their movements.

Among those already on active service are:— H. A. Parsons, C. N. Chadwick, R. G. Kendall, E. Smithers, A. Mordecai (all in France), J. H. Theyer Barton (Egypt), S. P. Tindle and R. M. Rankin (East Africa), and many others.

Among those who are still in England preparing for active service are:— 2nd Lieut. P. J. M. Richardson (R. E.), 2nd Lieut. Cyril S. London (S. Staffs Regt.), 2nd Lieut. Dunlap (R. E.), 2nd Lieut. A. J. Read (Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry), D. E. Langdon (Public School Corps), S. R. C. Fraser (Public School Corps), H. Merriman (Public School Corps), J. Campbell (Public School Corps), J. Clark (R. E.), F. W. Farnish (R. E.), etc., etc.

Agricultural & Pastoral

CAMP NOTES

(By our Agricultural Editor).

The weather during the week has been most favourable both to camp and town folk alike, and for the first time for many years it has proved a boon to the Sociedad Rural Argentina. It is understood that the gate receipts are far in advance of the most sanguine expectations.

There is every prospect that prices will be good for this season's clip, and an advanced sale is reported of 400,000 kilos at the handsome figure of \$14 the ten kilos. Buyers are said to be busy outside in the camp trying to get growers to sell forward, though it would seem to me, that to exploit the central markets will be the wisest plan.

Conversing with a well-known estanciero from the Chacabuco district the other day, he informed me that he had been offered the remunerative price of \$270 per head, for a thousand head of Durham novillos that he has about ready for killing. Consequent on the present firm demand and the high values ruling at the Mataderos market, he refused the offer, preferring to hold for a while longer.

For years past it has been the custom for people requiring camp bulls to await the sales of the "palenque" cattle at the Palermo Show, in the hope of picking up some cheap bulls, but on many occasions they have sorely disappointed. Those who have hung back this year have been equally served, as the bulls sold yesterday brought very good prices, and in fact in some cases values in comparison were higher than those paid at the sale of the pedigree "galpon" animals. The first "palenque" bull into the ring yesterday afternoon fetched over \$4000, while very many passed the three and two thousand dollar line, before the hammer fell. Perhaps it is only fair to say that the bulls in this section this year, are a very great lot.

Figures paid at the Mataderos market some ten days ago were considered exceptional, so much so that a contemporary waxed eloquent over the fact that \$310 was secured by a certain salesman for a few steers and prophesied that it was doubtful if ever that figure would be beaten, and felt sure that if the feat was accomplished it would be by the same salesman. A few days ago steers were sold by the Messrs. Estrugamon at \$390 for 54 animals sent into market by Mr. E. Perkins, and on Thursday last Messrs. Guillon sold a couple of Aberdeen Angus cross steers at \$400, thereby holding the record for the mataderos market. This does not constitute the world's record for fat steers as the "Standard" of yesterday informs its readers. Our contemporary comes out with the startling head lines, "A World's Record Sale," which is absurd and untrue. To prove this assertion, I quote the following extracts from the market reports appearing in "The Scottish Farmer," of July 24: "At the Ayr market on Tuesday, late prices were easily maintained. Cattle: Cross bullocks made up to £45 15s; heifers £27 15s.; Black polled bullocks to £43 15s. At Perth on Monday heavy bullocks made up to £48 12s. 6d., and handy weight cattle were £26 to £24; cows to £40 10s. At Coupar on the same day the highest price for bullocks was £51; heifers to £42; and fat cows to £28 5s. At Edinburgh on Tuesday, bullocks sold to £48 10s.; cows to £35 10s., and at this sale 16 cattle averaged £41 each." It is almost needless to say that the figures obtained at Mataderos on Thursday work out at about £35.

Mr. J. Rawes, the popular partner of the firm of Messrs. J. and J. Rawes, importers of pedigree live stock, arrived in Buenos Aires last week looking quite his old self, and was present at the judging of the pedigree Shorthorn classes at Palermo. The Messrs. Rawes have imported some very fine specimens of the breed this season, and in referring to some of them our contemporary the "Penrith Observer" of July 27, says:

"Messrs. John and Isaac Rawes, Stainton, sent their last consignment of 27 shorthorn bulls from Penrith Station on Wednesday evening for South America. The animals, some of which scaled upwards of 25cwt., were undoubtedly the best out of the three shipments which Messrs. Rawes have sent this year to the Argentine. The consignment consisted chiefly of Scotch-bred bulls with the exception of six, which were bred in Cumberland and Westmoreland."

The boom experienced a few months ago in the horse trade appears to have cooled down somewhat, as horses for the moment are not in nearly so firm enquiry. Several of the stronger houses still continue shipping, though not so heavily as heretofore. Rumours are current that a very large draft somewhere near 30,000 rejects from the British lines in France will shortly be placed on the British market. This will undoubtedly cause a slump in prices recently paid for second class animals, though good quality heavy draught horses will always be wanted, and likely to meet a good trade; only they are getting more difficult to find in this Republic.

The Messrs. Rivero Bros. "Sanquico," Rocha, F.C.S., have received by the s.s. "Barbary," the remainder of the animals selected and purchased by Mr. Harry Blunt, during his recent visit to Great Britain. One exceptionally good Shire mare goes to strengthen the "Sanquico" stud. Three Shorthorn bulls combining the most desirable strains; and purchased at long prices, are now in the "embarcadero." Two pens of Lincoln ewes, bred by Messrs. J. H. Dean and Sons, and which were first and third at the last Royal of England Show, are very favourably commented on by the home press. Four Lincoln rams bred by Mr. F. Ward, Quarrington, are also included in the consignment, while one boar and three gilts, of the Large Black breed, have been brought by Mr. Blunt to the order of Mr. Melville, of Drabble, F.C. Oeste.

A contemporary in Uruguay has been trying to discover why cattle values were lower in that Republic than in the Argentine, and the following opinion was given by the manager of the Frigorifico Uruguayo. "In the first place, owing to the superior breeding of Argentine cattle, they yield a larger percentage of meat, and a corresponding lesser weight of bone; in the second place to better transport facilities available in the Argentine, against the long delays frequently experienced in Uruguay before the cattle reach the slaughter yards, thereby causing a very serious shrinkage in weight." This authority also explained that the Argentine freezers could utilise 80 per cent of their animals as "chillers," while similar establishments in Uruguay could only class 40 per cent as "chillers" the rest having to go as frozen meat. This meant that a lower value had to be accepted on the European market.

To win last year's Championship in the Shire classes and again repeat the success this year with another horse and to buy, prepare, and parade the Percheron champion stallion this year, is truly a great record, and

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EXPORTATION OF LIVE CATTLE

OPENING OF THE ENGLISH PORTS.

The latest telegrams from England report the decision of the Board of Agriculture to re-open certain ports for the reception of Argentine cattle and sheep. The conditions are somewhat changed from first notices, as the latest resolution specifies that the animals must be slaughtered within four days of their arrival. This time is somewhat short, but will prevent congestion at British ports. Congestion there may be, in other branches of imports or exports, though the excessive freights demanded for deck space will be quite a deterring factor, for this trade assuming any proportions, while the high prices being paid by the freezing company's will make competition very difficult, especially the latter as can land the dead meat so much cheaper on the English markets, than shipping live. This decree has been expected for some time, in well-informed circles, while more than one strong English firm attempted to place contracts here for the supply of a certain number of live cattle to be shipped monthly. These contracts were offered to several of the strongest houses here, but these understanding the possible rise in cattle values, declined to make any offer. If such houses here declined to make any contract or offer, some months ago, they are more likely now to adhere to their former decision, considering the present high values ruling for all classes of fat stock.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED

1,500,000 KILOS OF WHEAT FOR MENDOZA.

Engineer Vallejos, the Government expert, charged with the business of distributing the wheat to the agriculturalists of Mendoza, which distribution is in the nature of a Government loan, had an interview with Dr. Calderon, the Minister of Agriculture, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of furnishing the Minister with details of the result of his work in Mendoza. Señor Vallejos explained that an amount of 1,500,000 kilos of wheat for sowing had been distributed by him, and that some 20,000 hectares of land had in consequence been placed under this commodity.

Everything had been done, and the distribution made in a most satisfactory manner.

more especially so when the exhibitor has only three nominations, and a feat not likely to be equalled for a long time to come. A most noteworthy point is that these animals were purchased at previous Palermo Show sales, and afterwards prepared for future show by Mr. Harry Blunt, Manager for Messrs. Rivero Bros., "Sanquico," Rocha, F.C.S., to whom all honour is due for this unique record.

IMPORTED PEDIGREE SHORTHORNS

MR. JOSEPH SHEPHERD'S SELECT CONSIGNMENT.

Messrs. Adolfo Bullrich have fixed Friday, September 3, as the sale day for a very important consignment of Pedigree Shorthorn bulls selected in Great Britain and imported to this country by Mr. Joseph Shepherd. This gentleman's name is a household word in English live-stock circles, whilst his extensive connection all over Great Britain and Ireland, amongst the leading breeders, places him in the position of being able to secure the cream of Britain's production for this Republic. Mr. Shepherd has through his local representative, Mr. Adam Machattie, been the largest exporter of horses from this country, since the outbreak of the war, and has by the grand quality of his importations, combined with straight and honest dealing made good with many of the leading estancieros of Argentina. It may not be out of place to remark that this extensive connection has been built up through the business like methods at all times followed by Mr. Machattie, who is ever ready and willing to devote his time and experience with a view to giving satisfaction to his customers. The twenty bulls catalogued for next week's sale comprise many notable animals, several of which cannot be passed over without some reference. "Linkfield Conqueror," is a very deep fleshed roan bull, a typical *padre de Cabaña*, and looks all over a stock bull. He was two years in succession, 1st prize winner and Champion at Elgin, besides winning innumerable prizes in strongly contested classes at other leading North of Scotland Shows. "Sanquhar Christmas Gift" is a beautiful young red bull, not yet two year old having been calved on December 25, 1913; and, as his pedigree shows, combines the best blood for which the Messrs. Law are world-famous. This bull is from the celebrated Uppermill Rachel family, got by the great breeding and show bull "Sanquhar Dreadnought," which gained Championship at the Royal Northern Aberdeen, Championship at Elgin, and Championship at Nairn, also second to the Champion at Royal and Highland Shows. The grand sire "Hawthorn Champion," left many celebrated winners, and his stock have been much sought after. Sanquhar Christmas Gift, is a good red bull and highly bred, as the foregoing references will prove. "Rocelli," is a deep fleshed dark roan, with a very good back and nicely rounded about tail head. "Red Rufus," this bull has the makings of a great sire, as he is very good on his back, deep fleshed, and handles very well, while his pedigree is also exceptionally good.

"Gladiator" possesses a very nice coat, and is altogether a very good stamp of the breed, at his age, being remarkably well grown. "Ronald" is a very well fleshed level sort of bull, and boasts a lot of undine blood in his veins, which ought not to be overlooked by those looking for this

THE NATIONAL SHOW

Thursday, Aug. 26.

To date 574 Shorthorns have been sold, giving a total of \$2,188,900, a considerable sum in these times. This season's Shorthorn sales have been very well attended, and not a single animal has been withdrawn from the ring for want of competition. Yesterday's sales were commenced with the Herefords, when Cameronian 44 realised the handsome sum of \$12,000, being claimed by Messrs. Aramendia Bros., at this satisfactory price, for their property in Uruguay. Many of the better quality animals were purchased for Uruguay, where the Herefords are favourably known for their hardiness. Towards the finish of the sale prices fell considerably, very little interest being shown by the public for the more ordinary specimens. In the afternoon the Aberdeen Angus had their turn of the ring, when very fair prices were realised. That lot of nice level, well brought out young bulls from Tatay, the property of the Samuel B. Hall Coy., were the first to be put up for auction. These animals were splendid specimens of the breed, and admirably shown by Mr. William Forbes, though their youth and smaller frames were adverse to their sale, as buyers of bulls in this Republic too frequently look for something that fills the eye in preference to quality. The winner in the younger class realised \$1400, while the older bull and winner of the second ticket in the old class changed hands at \$1500. This bull was reserve champion at Rosario, and both were sired by Burma, a very nice specimen of the breed, imported by Mr. George Campbell, who has imported so many winning sires at this year's shows. The Cochico lot were possibly more keenly competed for than any other, as their animals had the advantage of age, and more attractive to the public, being well grown. The first prize animals in the older class was sold for \$2100, while the winner in the two-year-old class made the satisfactory price of \$1400, which is a very good figure for an Aberdeen Angus sire, bred in the country. Several other lots passed through the ring experienced only a fair inquiry. To-day's sales will comprise the milk breeds, and Palenque bulls, while a clearance is expected to be effected by Saturday afternoon, of the remaining animals still within the show grounds.

RECORD SALE

A TRIUMPH FOR THE ABERDEEN ANGUS.

At Mataderos yesterday the record established the previous day was broken by the sale of two Aberdeen Angus bullocks at the record price of \$400 each. These animals were along with others consigned by Messrs. Carlos Guerrero from his estancia La Primavera, and sold at this most satisfactory figure by the well-known salesman Messrs. Rodolfo Guillon and Coy. This notable achievement will go a long way towards popularising the Aberdeen Angus in this Republic, where their supremacy as beef producers is comparatively unknown. This triumph is a very fitting tribute to the perseverance of the Messrs. Guerrero, in utilising the "Blacks" in the improvement of their beef cattle, than whom none are better nor equal when quality of meat is considered.

famous strain. "Red Prince," this is another very well bred bull, being sired by the famous "Prince Matadore," bred by Mr. W. Duthie, Collynie, "Tullyhogue Volunteer," is a nice fleshed red bull "Oliver," is a compact sort of bull, and a nice dark roan colour. Besides the already mentioned bulls, this consignment also comprises many very nice quality youngsters, whose pedigrees embrace most notable strains. This important sale is announced to take place on September 3, at 2 p.m.

SHORTHORN JUDGE INTERVIEWED

TRIBUTE TO ARGENTINE BREEDERS

(By Our Special Commissioner)

For the past eight years it has been my privilege to witness the judging of the live-stock classes at Palermo, and, naturally, the most important section, that of the pedigree Shorthorn cattle has claimed most of my time at the show-ground. Since 1907, each succeeding year has seen a big improvement in the quality of cattle exhibited, but undoubtedly there has never been such a fine show of really first-class cattle as were paraded this year. From first to last, the bull classes were well filled and, although some were numerically stronger than others, nevertheless quality abounded in one and all; while throughout there was a complete absence of that big "tail-end" experienced in former years. Female classes, though not so strong in numbers as on former occasions, abounded with quality and many of the heifers shown were a credit to both breeder and the country. I could fill columns of the HERALD were I to deal individually with the exhibits, but such is not my intention, what I want to convey is what

MR. A. W. LAW, THE SHORTHORN EXPERT.

told me during a half-hour's conversation with him. First and foremost, it might not be out of place to mention that the Rural Society have at last followed the course so strenuously advocated over a year ago by the BUENOS AIRES HERALD, and petitioned the Breed Societies of Great Britain to select the judges for this year's exhibition. The Royal Agricultural Society of England has well and faithfully carried out the important trust reposed in it, inasmuch as the visiting judges this year have given universal satisfaction in all the different classes of live-stock.

But more particularly has this been so in the case of Mr. Law, though this is hardly to be wondered at when his career as a breeder, judge and business man is taken into consideration. He has been associated with the care and breeding of Shorthorn cattle all the days of his life, and, apart from owning one of the best herds in Scotland at the present time, he was for many years manager of the famous Sanouhar, Mains of Sanouhar, herd. During his 40 years' show-yard experience he has exhibited the champion at the Royal of England, Highland, Aberdeen and principal County shows; while for four years in succession he took the coveted prize at Aberdeen for the best group of 4 Shorthorn cattle. In making a speech at the last draft sale at Mains of Sanouhar last October Mr. William Duthie, the world-famous Shorthorn breeder, in referring to Mr. A. W. Law and his brother, said:—"Gentlemen, it affords me great pleasure to see such a representative attendance of breeders here today at this sale but it does not surprise me. The Messrs. Law have not only made their name famous as breeders and judges, but they are both good sportsmen. They never hesitate to give a good price for a good animal, therefore it is no wonder that they breed good cattle."

Such an expression of opinion coming from a prominent Shorthorn breeder like Mr. Wm. Duthie, was a guarantee in itself that breeders here in Argentina were to get both fair play and good judgment, and it is safe to say that Mr. A. W. Law has given entire satisfaction in his awards and, what is more, placed his cattle as well as any other judge who has ever visited these shores—and far-and-away better than a great many.

After he had concluded his work at Palermo I asked him if he would care to give me his impressions of the cattle that had come under his notice,

and on ascertaining with what object I sought them he said:—

"I am delighted to be able to say, through the columns of THE HERALD, that I never expected to see such a quantity of first-class cattle as have been paraded before me. Mind you, for many years past, it has been my wish to come to this country to see for myself what your breeders have been doing with all the fine cattle they have imported from Great Britain. Naturally, I fully expected to see a good display amongst the Shorthorns, but candidly speaking, I never for one moment thought to judge amongst such excellent quality. Argentine breeders have displayed both pluck and energy from the outset, and, in their determination to secure the best that Great Britain could produce with a view to the improvement of their herds, they have not spared their banking accounts. I have always taken a lively interest in the doings and happenings in this country on account of the enthusiasm shown by its breeders in their profession of live-stock breeding.

"When I term it a profession, I mean to convey to you that it is not anybody with plenty of money that can become a successful breeder. It calls for a man, or men, with brains as well as money, and they must be sportsmen at the same time: as to be a good breeder and exhibitor one has to be a good loser as well as a good winner. You've guid cattle here and you've guid men to breed them: mair power to them, they're gran chaps. There's na one of them but it's a pleasure to shake hands wi' and talk to. Man they're gran fellows and ye might just tell them so from a humble soul like myself. I wish you could print it in braw Scotch. It's a pleasure to hae met them."

It was quite an easy matter to see that the visiting expert meant every word he said and he mentioned that in one way he regretted to have to go away to judge at the Uruguayan show, as it prevented him from accepting the many kind invitations extended him to visit several of the leading breeding establishments and see something of what he described in his own words: "A magnificent country. Just think of a young country like this producing such a fine show of cattle. It's simply marvellous. I cannot get it out of my mind, and never will."

Questioned as to the different classes judges by him, Mr. Law replied:—"Men you've asked hut two minutes wi' me, but it's as many days you'll want if I were to tell you all I'd like to. There's one thing I will say though. I thought I'd found a champion after the 6th class in bulls came before me, but I was mistaken. After witnessing the parade in class 8, I just thought to myself how I'd like to take a dozen of the wee bullies back wi' me. To see such a grand lot of low-legged cattle, with such backs and fore-ends and with such great compass in rib, and so far away from the home o' the breed was a sight seen ne'er to be forgotten."

"When I stood before the nine bulls paraded for the championship I almost fancied I was back again at Collynie in the days of Scottish Archer. It just wanted Mr. William Duthie to complete the picture. There was no getting away from the Collynie blood. I only wish Mr. Duthie had been present to see the descendant from his herd that so easily won his place as champion at Palermo. I've heard a lot about "Americus" and other of the Argentine champions but the Palermo champion this year is a grand calf, a great promising bull. A good handler with grand back and fore-end great compass of rib good in his lines and with plenty of true breed character."

"Mind you, the reserve to him was also a well-grown good bull and, had he been more correct in his back would have been a former. They're two bulls that could enter any show-ground in the world. But there's a score or more great typical bulls I've got in my minds eye but I've no catalogue and I couldn't tell you their names or who they belong to."

"After witnessing such a parade of males, it was only natural that I expected great things from the females, and in this I was not disappointed in so far as quality was concerned. But the classes were not so strongly contested, more especially in number, though the champion, reserve and prize-winners in their classes were a credit to many mair o' our ain breeders at haem."

Mr. Law said that in his opinion some breeders were inclined to spoil the horn and general appearance of the head by interfering with the growth by weighting the horn when the animals were young. The question of weighting a horn to get a desired curve, or straightness, called for expert attention and great discretion had to be employed. The distinct downward point on the end of horn noticed by him in several instances was sufficient to spoil the winning chances of any otherwise really good animal. "I am always willing to give points to a good head and horn," said the visiting expert.

Notwithstanding his short stay in the Republic, our visitor managed to find time to run up by train to estancia "Tatay," Parada Tatay, F.C.C.A., the property of Mr. Samuel B. Hale Pearson, and he expressed himself as highly delighted with all he saw there. "It was an eye-opener to me to see such fine drafts of cattle running in the open fields," said Mr. Law, "and to see them in such grand condition at this time of the year. I could hardly believe that they had been running out the whole winter. Why, they were even looking better than our housed cattle at home do at the end of winter. I saw both grand Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and I feel sure that Mr. Pearson is breeding on the right lines. If some calves of both breeds that I saw do not make a name for their breeder at some of your future shows I shall be very much mistaken in my judgment. Another thing that impressed me greatly was the typical modern dairy established on the estancia. Everything hygienic, scrupulously clean and every care taken to prevent contamination. In the homestead itself, I felt I was back in Scotland. I never expected to sit before such grand log fires as those burning in the rooms, and more as because I have not seen any in the city of Buenos Aires."

Speaking about the Palermo show-ground, the judge remarked that it was undoubtedly a long way ahead of anything to be seen in Great Britain. "The Royal of Dublin is the only ground that comes near it," said Mr. Law, "and that because every thing there is so rural, big displays of agricultural machinery, dairying requisites and so forth, and in these you are lacking at your show."

"There is one thing your breeders do not lack here though, and that is good cattlemen, good showmen, skilled grooms if you like to put it that way. Here, as in Great Britain or elsewhere, the breeder is forced to look to his men to bring his animals into the show ring in the best possible condition and show them to advantage. I am convinced from what I have seen at your Palermo show that in certain breeding establishments in this country there are men just as expert in their work as you will find anywhere on the face of the globe, and it is extremely pleasing to me to find out that very many of them are Scotchmen who have learned their business in the Highlands."

"And now in conclusion, I would like you to do me a favour. Will you, in the columns of THE HERALD, thank the exhibitors and the public generally for the splendid manner in which they have treated me and my decisions. I cannot adequately return thanks for the handsome manner in which the officials of the Rural Society have treated me, neither can I find words in which to fitting describe the pleasure afforded me in meeting such a fine lot of enthusiastic breeders. The generous treatment meted out to me on all sides has fully recompensed me for any sacrifice I have had to make in coming out here, and,

should I be afforded an opportunity after we have emerged successfully from this present terrible war, I hope to pay another visit to this young but glorious and prosperous country."

THE HEREFORD JUDGE INTERROGATED.

Mr. James Compton, who has spent some 35 years of his life among the breed, and who for many years so ably managed the celebrated herd of Captain Ileygate, from which came that great stock bull "Cameronian," now serving in the herd of Sr. Leonardo Pereyra, was the gentleman asked by the Royal Society of England to come this year to Palermo to make the awards in the pedigree Hereford classes, and right well did he perform his duties.

Spoken to by me the day after he finished judging, Mr. Compton expressed himself as both agreeably surprised and disappointed. "I saw some typical white faces," said the judge, "but for the life of me I cannot see why the classes, generally speaking, were so numerically weak, especially in females. Some grand sires have come to this country, and I should have thought the breed would have been quite as popular in some parts of Argentina as it is in North America. But I see now, or rather judge from what I have seen, that it is not. This is essentially a Short-horn country.

"Yet, as I have told you, some splendid specimens of the breed came under my notice at the show. The champion bull, for instance, is a typical stock bull, well-grown, well-furnished, with good top and rib, grand quarters, grand depth at heart and a great fore-end. He was, however, closely followed by the bull that I gave Reserve to, and had this animal been better furnished it would have been mighty difficult to separate them. As it was, it was no run-away win for the Champion. The classes for older bulls were much stronger than the younger ones, but still I came across some promising youngsters.

"I was rather disappointed with the females. They were weak in numbers, and also in quality, taken as a general lot, though there were some individual exhibits of great merit, some of the heifers being nicely topped and boasting breed character."

Dr. Compton expressed himself as simply astounded at the wonderful display made by Shorthorns, and spoke in highly eulogistic terms of the appointments generally at Palermo. Taking time by the forelock he managed to make three trips to the camp. First of all he visited estancia "El Inca," Bonifacio, F.C.S., the property of Messrs. P. and G. D. Hughes, where he told me that he saw an interesting lot of pedigree Shorthorn cattle being bred under most natural conditions. "I was surprised to see cattle in the open fields in winter time in such splendid condition, and to find the cows calving out and with calves at foot in the long grass rather stunned me. I have never seen cattle reared in such natural conditions before, and it should give them rare constitutions.

"I was specially interested in my visit to Mr. Leonardo Pereyra's estancia," said the Hereford expert, "for I bred and sold (to Mr. P. Hughes) 'Cameronian,' his stock bull, and I also bred his sire and dam, and his grandmother, and the latter was indeed a grand cow. 'Cameronian,' though now 12 years old, looks fresh and well, and fit to work for some time to come. Mr. Pereyra has an estancia to be proud of, whilst his herd of both Shorthorns and Herefords in both quality and quantity, would be hard to beat in any part of the world.

"Another visit that afforded me a lot of pleasure was that paid to Mr. Hale Pearson's estancia, and I was particularly struck with the herds of reds, whites and roans, and the Aberdeen-Angus cattle. I also saw some splendid horses here, and in my opinion Mr. Pearson is utilising both his brains and money to good purpose.

"I don't think I can tell you much

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more about my visit. It is my first time away from Great Britain, and it has been most interesting and instructive to me. I would like to express my thanks through the columns of THE HERALD to the Rural Society, and all those who have been so kind and attentive to me. I have been asked to judge at the Montevideo Show, where I trust to see a big display of my favourite breed. Good-bye."

A CHAT WITH THE ABERDEEN- ANGUS JUDGE.

A renowned breeder of the blacks is Mr. George Cran, and he expressed himself to be as being generally disappointed with the display made in such a grand beef breed as the Aberdeen-Angus. He said that he never expected to see huge classes, but he certainly hoped to find the quality better in a country where breeders and feeders should by now have been educated to know the value of the breed.

"Individual exhibits there were quite typical of the breed," replied the delegate from the Royal Society, "and the champion bull was quite a good specimen, level in flesh, with smooth sweet bone and a good head, but not as well brought out as he might have been. The champion female was a good typical short-legged beastie, well-fleshed up in her thighs, with good underline, straight on the back, well covered with nice mellow flesh, and boasting plenty of character. The winner in the yearling bull class is a promising youngster and likely to be heard of again. I really think there was a bigger tail-end in the black cattle than in any other breed exhibited at the show. It hurts me to say this, but nevertheless it is true."

Recognising the fact that Mr. Cran, who is regarded as a leading breeder

in his native country, was not anxious to talk about the display made at Palermo by his favourite breed, I questioned him concerning the Clydesdale horses, a section which he also ably judged. He was not favourably impressed with the exhibits generally that came under his eye in this section either, or that was certainly what I gathered from what he had to say.

On being pressed for an expression of opinion he ventured to remark that the champion stallion was an outstanding winner. "He's a stylish horse," said the judge, "with a grand top and nice flinty bone, but I should have liked to have seen him better in the ankles and feet. Speaking candidly I think the breed merits more attention than is evidently devoted to it, and should I come here again I trust to see a truer and better lot. By the bye, I should really say that the champion mare is a rattling fine female, it's a pity that there were not more of her quality in the stallion classes."

Mr. Cran said it was a privilege, nothing less, to be permitted to see such a fine lot of Shorthorns at any one Show, and it spoke volumes for the enthusiasm and energy shown by breeders of the red, white and roan.

COMPETITION FOR MILK COWS.

The Sociedad Rural Argentina, has organised a competition for milch cows. The milking trials will last eight days, three of preparation, and five for the test. The Sociedad Rural have carefully studied, this question and many different classes are open for the better classification of the different competing breeds. They also pay a daily gratuity for each competing cow, so as to enable the small farmer to compete and popular-

THE LOCUST SCOURGE

APPEARANCE OF THE PEST IN IN THE NORTH.

From Northern agricultural zones comes the report that the locust has made its appearance and commenced its depredations just at the time when everything was reported to be doing well, when crops had been favoured with rain and warm weather. The fact of this appearance of the locust once more brings the problem of effectively treating the scourge before the Agricultural Department of the Government. It is stated efficacious measures are simple enough if carried out on a large and general scale, but to attack one or two odd places where the pest appears is insufficient and the question is one of systematic destruction.

The experts state that measures against the locust when in a flying state are not half so valuable as when in an earlier stage of development and they appeal to the Government to take the necessary steps. Barriers and pits have already been constructed in many places, but at present only defensive measures have been taken and to deal with problem in a proper manner it is essential that any attempt to really benefit must be of an offensive character.

TUCUMAN SUGAR HARVEST

SMALL CROP REPORTED.

From Tucumán it is reported that at the termination of the sugar harvest some of the ingenios inform the Government that they have ground 1,630,500,000 kilos of cane, obtaining 87,770,000 kilos of sugar. The entire output is rather under 110,000 tons.

If the state of the ingenios is bad, that of the cane growers is worse as the weaker of them are faced with urgent need of credit or ruin. It is calculated that there are about 2,500,000 tons of cane in the province of which a million are in the hands of strong capitalists.

Dr. Padilla is expected to be able to make arrangements with the Governor of the Banco de la Nación.

SHOTS AT THE RAPIGO

ROSARIO EXPRESS THRICE FIRED UPON.

Some idiot with firearms has been in the habit, for it amounts to that, of firing at the Rosario express, and this has happened three times in the last month on the stretch between Baradero and San Nicolas. This atrocious proceeding has always been noticed at the same place, and it would not appear impossible for the Provincial Police to take effective action against what are evidently criminally foolish, or deliberately murderous attacks.

ise this most praiseworthy competition and its attendant stimulus to the dairy industry here, which in other parts of the world has been the forerunner of many closer settlement schemes, so urgently required in this Republic.

STOCK SHOWS.

The 9th Annual Show, organised by the Sociedad Rural de Rafaela, is announced to take place on the 5, 6 and 7 of September, when the following gentleman have consented to act as judges:—

Shorthorns (*a galpón*) Mr. W. E. Wigham; Shorthorns (*a corral*) Dr. Daniel Inchauste; Horses (*a galpón y a corral*) Drs. Jorge Durrien and Humberto Accini; Sheep and Pigs, Dr. José Ochoa; Poultry, Sr. D. Sixto Sandaza.

The Bahia Blanca Rural Society will hold their show on October 24-27; whilst entries close on September 24 at 6 p.m.

COAL FOR THE ENEMY

Mr. Sutherland's Protest

THE "T. R. THOMPSON" CASE

THE MOST SENSATIONAL "TRADING WITH THE ENEMY" CASE WAS FIRST BROUGHT TO LIGHT BY REVELATIONS IN "THE HERALD" ON NOVEMBER 27, 1914. THAT CASE—IN WHICH THE SUNDERLAND STEAMER T. R. THOMPSON WAS INVOLVED—WAS SUBSEQUENTLY, THE SUBJECT OF A STRONG CAMPAIGN BY "THE HERALD" AND ITS VIGOROUS CONTEMPORARY, "THE TIMES OF ARGENTINA."

AFTER A SERIES OF CHARGES, SEMI-DENIALS, AND OFFICIAL INTERVENTION, THE "T. R. THOMPSON CASE," AS IT BECAME KNOWN, WAS PRACTICALLY FORGOTTEN BY THE LOCAL PUBLIC. IT HAS NOW BEEN DRAMATICALLY RESURRECTED.

FROM CORRESPONDENCE FURNISHED TO "THE HERALD" YESTERDAY, IT APPEARS THAT MR. R. W. J. SUTHERLAND, UNTIL RECENTLY A DIRECTOR OF MESSRS. AMARAL, SUTHERLAND AND Co., (MANAGER OF THE ANGLO-ARGENTINE COAL COMPANY, LTD., OF CARDIFF), WAS CALLED UPON BY THE CARDIFF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO EXPLAIN HIS ACTION IN REGARD TO THE SALE OF THE T. R. THOMPSON CARGO TO THE GERMAN COAL COMPANY (D.K.D.)

MR. SUTHERLAND'S EXPLANATIONS OF HIS OWN ACTION WERE DEEMED SATISFACTORY. APPARENTLY, HOWEVER, HIS ATTITUDE TO THAT COMPANY OF WHICH HE WAS FORMERLY A DIRECTOR, HAS NOW BECOME SEVERELY STRAINED, AND HE HAS TAKEN STEPS TO DISSOCIATE HIMSELF PUBLICLY WITH THE POLICY OF THE COMPANY WHICH HE ASSISTED TO CONTROL.

TO THIS END HE HAS FORWARDED COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HIMSELF AND HIS COMPANY TO "THE HERALD" AND TO "THE TIMES OF ARGENTINA."

THE ESSENTIAL PORTIONS OF THAT CORRESPONDENCE APPEAR IN OUR COLUMNS TO-DAY.

The following letter, dated May 25, 1915, was addressed by Mr. R. W. J. Sutherland to the Anglo-Argentine Coal Co. Ltd.:—

"You will undoubtedly remember that on November 4 last I wrote you the following letter:—

From private information given to me and which I also read myself, I understand that one of the steamers consigned to the Anglo-Argentine Coal Co., Buenos Aires, recently discharged coal for the Deutsche Kohlen Depot. There was other information supplied which it is not necessary for me to refer to.

It has always been supposed that the Deutsche Kohlen Depot has been subsidised and run to a certain extent for the German Government. I may further mention that it has been known for some time that the German cruisers in South America have been supplied with coal from Buenos Aires, and as a Shareholder in the Anglo-Argentine Coal Co., I think it my duty to inform you that I dissociate myself entirely from any transaction of coal supplied that possibly might be made by the Deutsche Kohlen Depot to the German cruisers, which coal might in the first place be supplied by the Anglo-Argentine Coal Company. I do not assert that the coal has been supplied in this way but I refer you to what is known above, and I think that before any coal is supplied to the Deutsche Kohlen Depot that it should be known for what purpose it is required.

I may here say that other large firms have been approached for coal through third parties but have first made enquiries as to what purpose the coal is required. My only object in writing this letter is to suggest that very strict injunction should be given on this point and further, that if anything is found out I have put it on record that I was not a party to it.

"This letter demonstrates that I had nothing whatever to do with the transactions referred to below, not having taken part as Director or Manager of your Company for some ten months previously owing to a serious illness. My reason for sending you

the letter was, that having a friend in the Monmouth, I know from letters received from him that the particular squadron of which the Monmouth formed a part had cut off the supply of coal to the German Squadron, which Squadron, you will remember finally sank the Monmouth and Good Hope. I feared that this German Squadron would obtain coal from Buenos Aires and I desired that no coal should by any means be supplied by your Company to the Germans which had left Cardiff for your depot at Buenos Aires.

"You will notice in my letter that I referred to your having supplied the German Coal Company with coal becoming known, which fact, was afterwards published in consequence of the Captain of the steamer refusing to deliver your coal to our enemies.

"The deliveries you made were made public by the BUENOS AIRES HERALD, Times of Argentina and Fairplay.

"I was further justified in my fear of being connected with your Company's action by statements in the Times of Argentina, dated December 7, 1914, and referred to in Fairplay of January 14, 1915.

"I call your particular attention to the paragraph from Fairplay as follows:—

We have been informed that a German lawyer engaged in the case openly remarked that the coals so received will be placed on board German cruisers as soon as convenient or impossible.

"During the early part of this year I was frequently asked to give a personal explanation in regard to this transaction by friends in London, Manchester, etc., and among the many incidents that took place I will mention one: Having to see some friends in London, I was requested not to enter their office until I furnished them with a personal explanation regarding the supply of coal made by your Company to the German Coal Company.

"It became clear to me that it was necessary to place on record, for the sake of my four boys, the fact that I was not in any way connected with the foregoing supplies of coal. I

therefore consulted my Solicitor in February, and received advice to wait until you had sufficient time to combat the most detrimental remarks in the above quotations about the conduct of your Directors.

"In consequence of the above-printed statements and, I believe, of the action of the British Consul at Buenos Aires (it was reported at the Cardiff Docks) that your Company was called upon by the British Admiralty to render an explanation of your action.

"After your interviews with the Admiralty you received a letter from them which your Secretary is credited with having stated exonerates your Company from any blame in the matter.

"I have therefore waited since February, as already stated, in order to give you sufficient time to publish in the Buenos Aires Press the letter you have received which exonerates you, as it would take three to four months before it arrived out and the paper reached here.

"Up to the present you have not to my knowledge done this.

"You can readily understand that it is my name and personality that will suffer in this transaction and for a matter that I had nothing to do with and I cannot allow myself to be branded as a Director of a concern that during one of the greatest struggles in the history of the Country supplied its enemies with coal.

"I repeat that my name is the only British name mentioned in the English papers in connection with the supply and although your Directors naturally prefer to hide behind the name of the Anglo-Argentine Coal Company, Limited, yet my name of Sutherland is the only British name published. You are aware that your two principal Directors and Proprietors, Mr. D. A. Thomas, of the Cambrian Coal Company, and Mr. T. J. Callaghan, of L. Gueret Limited, have no sons, (neither has Mr. Amaral, but being a Brazilian subject the matter does not affect him) and whatever investigations and recriminations are made after the war is ended, finish with them.

"During the recent visit of Mr. Amaral, I asked him why he had made the supply referred to and his reply was that he had, he thought, taken every precaution and when he made the sale he advised you by letter of the sale of a cargo to the German Coal Company, which letter arrived about ten days after the T. R. Thompson had sailed from Cardiff. Mr. Amaral stated that you took no steps to advise the British Government of this cargo being en route for the enemy's Coal Company. Of course had you done so, he says the steamer could have been intercepted and the coal prevented from reaching the Germans.

"Personally I think that immediately you received a letter stating that you had a cargo on the way to such dangerous enemies as the German Coal Company, especially a cargo of coal, your Directors should have informed the British Admiralty forthwith and not have allowed the matter to be exposed only from the loyalty of the Captain of the T. R. Thompson.

"I should like here to state that it is my intention to give my share of the profit on these German transactions to one of the Red Cross Societies.

"Mr. Amaral added that he left Buenos Aires on November 17 and had nothing to do with your further sales of coal to the German Company, one *ex* the Diciembre mentioned in Fairplay of February 4.

"After perusal of the above you will readily see the necessity I am under for calling upon you to furnish me with a copy of the letter you have received from the Admiralty exonerating you from the transactions referred to so that if at any time my sons or myself are connected or blamed for it they, as well as I, will be in a position to refute the charge. This is the more important now in view of the increasing and justifiable bitterness held by all Britishers throughout the world towards the German nation."

To this the Anglo-Argentine Coal Co., Ltd., sent the following reply, dated June 2:—

"We acknowledge receipt of a very long letter from you in the matter of the T. R. Thompson, which was considered by our Directors at their Board meeting yesterday.

"You are fully aware, from information which we learn you obtained from Mr. Amaral when he was in England, and from inquiries which we find you have caused to be made, that His Majesty's Foreign Office was fully satisfied with the *bona fides* of our action in the matter you write about, and if we could have obtained evidence substantiating the information which was given us as to statements made by you to members of the Chamber of Commerce, we should have taken steps against you to protect our interests.

"You say that the extraordinary letter which you have written to us has been written by you in the interest of your children; but we believe it to have been written with a view of trying to assist your defence of the action which is being brought against you by Messrs. Amaral, Sutherland and Company, Limited, for your serious breaches of your agreement with them.

"In the circumstances, we do not propose making any further reply to your letter than to say that we must ask you, if you desire to continue this correspondence, to do so by your Solicitor to our Solicitors."

Mr. Sutherland then despatched a further letter, dated June 10, to the Company:—

"In your letter you inform me that His Majesty's Foreign Office were fully satisfied with the *bona fides* of your action, but owing to the publicity given to the fact of your Company having made a supply of coal to the German Coal Company, which supplies according to information published, were not confined to the T. R. Thompson, and owing to the fact that my name is unfortunately connected with the affair, I again ask you to please furnish me with a copy of the letter which is reported you have stated to have received from the Government. Please note that I am not disputing your word as to the Government being satisfied, this is not the point at issue. The point at issue is, that I wish to make it as publicly known, the fact that I had nothing to do with the transaction as it was as publicly known that mine was the only British name in connection with the affair.

"I have very clearly stated to you that I cannot hide behind the name of your Company, and have to think of others who bear my name which does not apply to your two principal Proprietors.

"With regard to your reference to the Chamber of Commerce, you are probably aware that I was asked to give personal explanations by a large number of the Members of the Chamber, and further I was asked by one of the Members of the Committee of the Floor Control, to write a letter to the Committee expressing my willingness to attend their meeting and give a personal explanation as regards my personal position. Your remarks evidently therefore refer to the explanation that I was compelled to give, that I had nothing whatever to do in selling coal to our enemies. It is for this purpose, which has continually arisen, that I wish to receive a copy from you of the letter above referred to from the Government, as I apprehend that the commercial world will judge your statement as to your *bona fides* in the same light in which it will judge your having made the supplies.

"With regard to your statement that I have not written you in the interest of my children, but to assist my defence in an action brought against me by the firm of Amaral, Sutherland and Co., Ltd., which I founded and established, I wish to say, in the first place, that I cannot help thinking that your opinion of British law must be very peculiar if you imagine that such a matter as

the present subject is likely to affect another matter which has nothing to do with it. However, as you think that the publicity which is going to ensue of the present matter will affect judgment in the other, I will ask the Court to leave the present subject entirely out of their minds, as I do not wish this matter to affect the judgment of the Court for what you term the serious breaches of my agreement with Amaral, Sutherland and Co., Ltd. Fortunately, I am in a position to prove by an official document that I commenced to take up my present position in December.

"I refer for a moment to your remark that I am not continuing this correspondence in the interests of my children. I only wish to add that recently, when two of my sons in their preliminary nomination for Sandhurst College to be trained as officers for the British Army, the fact of their name being *Sutherland*, and from Cardiff, was at once brought up and their connection with the supply of coal by your Company to the German Coal Company. I am sure that this fact alone will prove beyond a doubt the necessity that I am under of again asking you to place me in a position that I may exonerate you from the transaction, which, in so doing, exonerates myself.

"Your last paragraph asks me to communicate with you through a solicitor. I cannot see that there is any legal point at issue. My request is a personal one and one which any reasonable Board of Directors would immediately accede to. I am sorry that I have been so persistent, but you will see that it is a matter of necessity."

The Company did not accede to Mr. Sutherland's request, but sent the following letter on June 15:—

"We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., and in reply can only confirm what we wrote you on the 2nd instant. We omitted to advise you in our last communication that our solicitors are Messrs. Vachell and Co., Cardiff Docks."

The final letter in the correspondence was, on July 9 last, from Mr. Sutherland to the Company:—

"It is evident, I think, judging by your request that I should communicate with your Solicitors, that you do not thoroughly comprehend the purport of my letters and I therefore repeat that I have asked you to supply me with a copy of the letter you state you have received from the Foreign Office with regard to the supply of coal you made to the German Coal Company, *ex* the T. R. Thompson. You are aware, however, that according to published reports, you have supplied coal *ex* other steamers so that if the letter from the Foreign Office refers to the case of the T. R. Thompson *only*, it would not be satisfactory to me from my point of view as it is my name that is connected with the whole affair.

"I may say that your opponents are reported to have stated that your excuse for making supplies is, that they were the repayment of loans. This would not cover me even if it were true, and you know as well that you have made an actual sale of coal to the German Coal Company to supply them with Welsh Coal since the war began. My authority for this is Mr. Amaral who made the sale and advised you of it. I have asked you to kindly furnish me with the letter referred to, and I have pointed out to you that I am not able to hide behind the name of the Anglo-Argentine Coal Company, Limited, and have to bear the brunt for years and my sons after me, for a transaction done by you with which I had no connection. You must not expect me to allow the matter to be hushed up, and I am determined to make as widely known as possible that I had nothing to do with the transaction.

"I should like to add that as recently as May the 27th, the following appeared in the *Times* of that date:—

"Some resentment is felt that American coal was carried in British bottoms for delivery here to a German Coal Company which coal-

THE VICIOUS WELSH

Attacked by "La Razon"

LUDICROUS AND UNJUST CHARGES

"La Razon," while admittedly one of the most widely circulated journals in the Capital, is far from being the most reliable.

Not long ago, a number of Welsh settlers in Chubut announced their intention of transferring their allegiance to Australia. They took the step, it was alleged by "La Razon," as a result of the extensive propaganda by Australian emigration agents.

Chubut settlers, however, in the course of communications to *THE HERALD*, stated that the unsatisfactory state of the Argentine land laws was solely responsible for the departure of the younger generation.

The next step in the controversy was taken by "La Razon" last evening, when a communication from that journal's travelling correspondent at Port Madryn was published. In the course of his article, the "La Razon" correspondent made the following remarkable assertions, which however, are not difficult to disprove. The views of the Welsh settlers should be interesting:

"Many Welshmen often arrive at Madryn; these are the popular residents of Chubut, concerning whom fantastic legends have been forged, representing them as the pioneers of progress in the Territory.

"Nothing is falser nor more absurd than this halo of legend.

"Nor is the Welshman the man of initiative and sound judgment he represents himself to us; neither are his colonies model gardens of industry, well-being and thrift.

"Any nucleus of people of different origin triumphs over them and imposes itself on them with the characteristics most acceptable to the National interests.

"These Colonies are indeed, as seen here, centres of idleness and vice.

"Nature has done everything, and has given to these Welshmen situated in the richest parts of the territory, spontaneous production of incalculable value.

"It is better that they have not adapted themselves to their surroundings.

"The vices, congenital to their race, have here remained imprisoned like themselves, in their colonies, and while they have not corrupted the life of their surroundings have centuplicated the work of the police and of the Government."

FIRE IN INDEPENDENCIA

ALMACEN ALMOST GUTTED.

Early yesterday morning people passing 1999 Calle Independencia observed a dense smoke issuing from the premises. The police woke the proprietors of the house, an almacén, and sent for the bomberos. On arrival the latter got several lines of hose to work, to isolate the house and prevent the fire from spreading.

After an hour's work, the outbreak was quelled and the losses were computed at \$25,000, on a total capital of \$30,000. The injury to the premises has not yet been estimated. Neither the building nor the almacén are insured. Nevertheless, the proprietor, Juan Bautista Camerona, and his assistants, have been provisionally detained.

ed German cruisers off this coast." If the resentment referred to is in consequence of carrying coal for the Germans, what must be the resentment felt against my name being connected with the supply of Welsh coal to the same Company?"

TRADE AND BANKRUPTCY

The Returns for August

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DECREASE

There is a natural feeling of satisfaction in commercial circles at the marked diminution in the monthly some \$89,000,000, together with two return of failures and settlements for August. Compared with this time last year the difference is naturally most marked, "Liabilities" then figuring at \$86,000,000 against the \$11,000,000 of the recent returns. But it ought not to be forgotten that part of the \$86,000,000 was made up of the liabilities of the French Bank, or three other big firms totalling at least \$5,000,000. Thus analysed, the improvement is not so marked, but nevertheless the August figures are the second lowest for the current year. Where the most hopeful signs are to be found are in the classified statements of the various debtors whose affairs are awaiting legal settlement. Trade in general, wholesale and retail, figures much lower down the list than it has done for several months, the chief proportion of the \$11,000,000 aforementioned being chargeable to property owners (in many cases this may be read as *speculators*) builders, and bakers. This last item may at first appear strange, seeing that bread is always in demand, but their presence on the list for over a million dollars may probably be put down to the adoption of the "cash on delivery" system by the millers instead of the lengthy credits formerly granted to the trade. Spot cash at the mill, together with reduced or cancelled credit in the banks, has brought many bakers to a realisation of the fact that they were merely working with other people's capital.

No value whatever attaches to the statement that assets exceed liabilities by some \$3,000,000. It is absolutely safe to say that this superavit exists only on paper, and until the bankruptcy statistics of this country can show against the failures, the amount eventually recovered by creditors, all reference to these much-lauded superavits is mischievous and useless. It is indeed a very great pity that the responsible sections of the Argentine Press do not refrain from repeating month after month the same story. Taking an average it is very doubtful whether 50 per cent would not be too high a proportion to assign to the results of a month's failures when eventually liquidated, and that without taking into account the loss of interest on the original debt. Moreover, however much one may feel that trade is slowly mending, it is as yet too early to hail the August figures as a proof that all is over. There is far too much indebtedness in suspense, and one is giving away no secret when one maintains that a part of the reduction in the total failures is due to the determination of creditors to keep their debtors out of the courts at all costs, experience showing that whilst private assiduity may get part at least of the amount outstanding, once the affair is in judicial hands, private enterprise is helplessly bound by legal red tape, and official action is hopelessly incompetent to obtain what the creditor needs, which is cash in some shape or other.

There is now no longer any attempt made in official circles to bolster up the theoretically perfect and practically useless Bankruptcy Law of this Republic. Its reform was decided upon two years ago, and doubtless, had not politics intervened to take the minds of our popular representatives from practical affairs, it would have been re-drafted ere this. Summary procedure for small firms, with sharp punishment for sharp practices, would do much to improve the tone of a certain class of retail traders, whilst the more important failures as regards the amount in-

RUMANIA STANDS FIRM

No Munitions for Turkey

DESIRE FOR ITALY'S FRIENDSHIP

Rome Sept. 1.

The Rumanian Government has decided to stand firmly to its policy not to permit ammunition from Germany or Austria to pass through the territory of Rumania for Turkey.

In a statement that has been published explaining the attitude of the Government it is stated that Rumania desires to maintain strict neutrality, and has been confirmed in her attitude by the existence of war between Italy and Turkey, it being her desire to preserve the relations of friendship existing between herself and Italy.

TOBACCO FOR THE TROOPS

THE BRITISH SOLDIER AND HIS URUGUAYAN FRIENDS.

The following letters have been received from grateful "Tommies" at the front:

To Mr. R. Galain,
Mercedes,

Dear Sir.—I have received my allowance of cigarettes, for which I thank you. Wishing the members of the Overseas Club every success.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) THOS. ALLBUT.

To Mr. R. Galain,
Mercedes,

Dear Sir.—I wish to express my thanks for your gift of cigarettes and tobacco, which came yesterday.

Our Major served them out to us, much to the delight of all. I must say they were more than welcome as I was just longing for a smoke. I shall be most pleased to have a line from you, and I hope to have the opportunity of writing you a letter soon.

I remain, yours truly,

(Sd.) GUNNER B. C. MARSHALL.

To Mr. R. Elhoriburu,
Mercedes.

Dear Sir.—I now take the pleasure to write and thank you for the cigs. you sent out to us, and I must say they were very acceptable, and I hope this card will find you in the best of health and wishing you every success I now conclude with best regards.

No. 10536, Pte. D. SULLIVAN, B. Company, 2nd Batt. Welsh Regt. Expeditionary Force, France.

involved ought to be given into the charge of a functionary corresponding to a Public Trustee, when a lengthy liquidation is likely to best serve the interests of the creditors, or be adjudicated upon out of hand when, as in the case of a purely commercial firm, the majority of trading interests favour a rapid settlement. In this case, as in that of the small trader, dishonest practices ought to be stigmatised by punishment, and the individual or firm undertaking fresh responsibilities involving further indebtedness when actually insolvent ought to be specially penalised. At present this is quite a Utopian idea. The popular expression *el que no debe no tiene* is far too general. It will have to give way to more conservative and more thrifty ideas in course of time, but reading into the August returns does not lead the skilled observer to believe that the much needed lesson has already been learnt, much less put into practice.

Our Point of View: "Herald" Leading Articles of the Week.

CONSCRIPTION FOR BRITAIN

SATURDAY, August 28, 1915.

The political mind of the people of England must be in a peculiar state of indecision or chaos when Ministers of the Crown are permitted continually to worry and threaten the manhood of the country on the question of conscription. Ever since the British people awakened from the slumber into which they had been lulled by the Government itself they have been alternately frightened and bullied. We can find no more fitting description for the policy which appears to have been pursued, and evidently is still to be followed.

Following on the period, marking the first few months of the war, during which the Government's main purpose seemed to be to keep the people blissfully ignorant of the seriousness of the problem of beating Germany, there was a brief epoch—the public having discovered the truth or having had it thrust before them by the Northcliffe press—when the ministers chased one another around the country admitting the danger and offering amazingly contradictory excuses why Germany had not been beaten. Mr. Lloyd George admitted a shortage of munitions, and attributed it to the drunkenness of the British workman; Mr. Asquith declared there was no shortage, and praised the workman. Another minister declared that volunteering had fallen off alarmingly. He was immediately contradicted and the people were informed that the recruiting had been purposely "slowed down," because men were forthcoming in such numbers that they could not be handled or equipped for the fighting line.

Out of this weird demonstration of ignorance or cross-purposes there emerged two or three salient facts, and facing these with apparent determination the Government seemed at last to know where the Nation stood; what was wanted, and what policy was imperative. For a brief time only was this fixity of purpose apparent, and then arose the question of whether volunteering was sufficient, or conscription essential. That such a question should arise was, of course, perfectly natural. Nobody could say definitely at one time whether all the men needed by Britain could be secured under the voluntary system, because it was impossible then to gauge exactly what the requirements were. The situation is different now, and nobody is in a better position, or should be in a better position, than the Government to say what numbers of men are required, and nobody should know better whether those numbers can be secured under the voluntary system, or not. Now it is quite evident that the Government has made up its mind on these points; just as clear as it is that it lacks the purpose of courage to do what it knows should be done.

If there is one minister who has declared that conscription must be considered, a dozen have done so. One after the other, from Lord Kitchener to Lord Selborne, has threatened it. Even the old-avowed opponents of conscription, men like Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Asquith himself, have let the public know clearly that the voluntary system must fail, or at least there is some doubt of it proving sufficient for all requirements. For the past three months ministers have been engaged in what we may call a campaign of "compulsory volunteering." In other words they are forcing "volunteers" by threatening the people with conscription, or they think they are doing so. It is obvious that they must fail. The man who wants to volunteer, or considers doing so later on, cannot possibly be touched by threats of conscription. If he wants to fight, he will fight. The man who does not want to fight will not enter the army

THE COALITION FARCE

SUNDAY, August 29, 1915.

Mr. Asquith and his advisers have forfeited the confidence of the British nation. Since the formation of a Coalition Ministry in May last, they have had opportunities of remedying the ills produced by the maladministration of their predecessors, but, except for the creation of a Ministry of Munitions, they have entirely failed to grapple successfully with a situation that demands drastic treatment if Britain is to emerge from the Great War with a maximum of success and a minimum of loss. What is the position in Britain today? Those who follow the columns of the home newspapers—or at any rate that section of the press which places state before party—can only come to the conclusion that chaos reigns where order is essential and that the Government is incapable of dealing with the great problems which confront the nation from day to day.

We have already emphasised the absurdities of the recruiting question; the ludicrous attitude of Britain's rulers towards the Welsh mining dispute and the contraband cotton controversy has been equally obvious. The painful fact is that out of the Greatest Tragedy in History, the men in charge of the affairs of the nation have succeeded only in extracting farce—a pitiful farce for the contemplation of Britons; an amusing one for the entertainment of the enemy.

We are now nearing the end of the thirteenth month of war. The wonderful solidity of the people has given place to labour disputes; the recruiting boom has been superseded by the threatening of the able-bodied members of the community; and public agitation alone has made possible the declaration of cotton to be contraband. That unpreparedness for war which was, in some respects, a credit to Britain in the autumn of last year is now in process of becoming a stigma on the capacity of the Cabinet. They were unprepared in August 1914; they are unprepared to-day. The press and public essay to lead; the Government unwillingly follow. This was true of the late Liberal Ministry; it is equally true of the Coalition Ministry at the present time. Apparently, to the elements which mismanaged the Dardanelles adventure, are added the elements of another party which grievously bungled the South African campaign fifteen years ago. Chaos is at a premium; common sense at a discount.

The plain truth is that the nation is ruled by a body of incompetent optimists. The policy of "muddle through" has proved so successful in the past that the Ministers of to-day believe, or affect to believe, that fate will again guard the interests of Britain. Insufficient attention is

because the Government threatens conscription. He naturally says: "I don't want to fight; therefore I don't volunteer. Your threat is empty. I may as well wait and be driven into the army. I escape nothing now by volunteering. When I can't help it, I will submit."

The Government has one clear and courageous course before it. The declarations of ministers are sufficient proof that conscription is felt by them to be necessary. Their duty then is to introduce it. They are, or should be, the governors and rulers of the people, as they are presumed to be their leaders, but apparently they are afraid to govern, and will not lead. If the people of Britain could speak with one voice there can be no doubt they would prefer to be brought under conscription, whether they like it or do not like it, than to be continually lectured and threatened.

paid to the fact—announced in yesterday's cablegrams—that Germany's war organisation "is a model for other countries"; yet that proud boast in the Reichstag is not without considerable justification.

Germany has, from the outset, assumed control of every phase of industry essential to the proper conduct of a great war; no private interests are allowed to subordinate those of the state. The calling-up of recruits, has, under a system of compulsory service, been automatic. The Berlin Government understands its requirements and pursues the most rational path in order that they shall be met. The converse to that picture is to be found in Britain, where we have had the Munitions Scandal, the Dardanelles Muddle, the Welsh Coal Dispute, and the Contraband Cotton Controversy. The British public are paying for the war; they are sacrificing their sons and friends for the glory of civilisation and the Empire. Much of that sacrifice has been unnecessary, and, unless a great change be effected, the wastage will continue.

The facts, so far as can be made out, are that the nationalisation—if only temporary—of the means of production are essential, and that the manhood of the Empire must be called upon to serve the needs of that Empire. A strong Premier would have made these facts plain to the public months ago; a weak Premier surrounded by strong lieutenants would have been compelled before now to take a firm stand. As it is a weak Premier is supported by a wavering ministry and such a structure must fall.

What is the remedy? We have already suggested that nothing short of a dictatorship can place the country on a firm administrative footing. We still incline to that view. At the moment, however, it is scarcely possible either to find the right man or to assure him the support of the country. Improvements must therefore be sought in another direction; and despite the failure of the Asquith Ministry we believe that a Coalition Ministry could be formed successfully and could control the affairs of the nation in a manner much more satisfactory than they are controlled to-day.

The principal obstacle appears to be Mr. Asquith; consequently Mr. Asquith must go. Admittedly a clever politician, he has failed to prove himself to be a great statesman. Always a party man, ever ready to seize upon a point in favour of his administrative lieutenants—whether they be right or wrong—he has yet to show himself to be a man who could rise above party interests and who would be prepared to risk a cabinet crisis provided the country knew the truth. Had the war occurred fifteen or twenty years ago, the possibility is that Mr. Asquith would have guided Britain's destinies with consummate success. To-day however he is approaching the age of retirement and he lacks the courage or inclination to create a political revolution.

After the departure of Mr. Asquith, the first great step involves the installation of Lord Fisher as First Lord of the Admiralty. That must be followed by a plain recognition of Lord Kitchener as Britain's War Lord and immediate conformity to his wishes, whether they include conscription or no. Lords Selborne and Derby, who have both been in close touch with the recruiting movement and each of whom has stated clearly that the voluntary movement has not been entirely successful, should be found places in a reconstructed Cabinet; while Mr. Balfour, whose administrative ability is unquestioned, Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Grey would also be found to be of value. These gentlemen, with possibly the addition of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, would form a Council of Six. The small army of time-serving politicians who cling to office primarily because of the prestige and salary which it brings should be afforded an opportunity of serving the nation in some other way. Russia is forming a National Defence Cabinet. Britain must follow a similar course; otherwise only the

GERMANY'S LATEST PROPOSAL

TUESDAY, August 31, 1915.

Germany is reported to have proposed, in response to protests from the United States, to abandon her submarine policy, provided the States will undertake to break down the blockade of Germany established by the Allies. It is no surprise to learn that such a proposition has been described in America as "inacceptable." The basis of America's position as placed before the world, is the recognition of international law, and an insistence upon its observance by all belligerents. Did the United States accept Germany's proposition, she would violate her own conceptions of what is right, and at once admit the abrogation of the law on which she has made her stand.

There is a clear difference between the positions of the Allies and Germany as they appear before the bar of the International Court of Right. The Allies have conformed to the letter and spirit of the law. Germany has not, and in her attempts to put herself right, she only aggravates her offence, and must finally irritate the world which judges her. There is such a thing as a blockade, recognised by convention as a legitimate weapon of warfare. The conditions under which it may be established, and how it may be used are clearly written. Britain and her Allies have put a blockade into force against Germany. That they were in a position to do so, or were fortunate in being able to do so, or that Germany suffers heavily by their success, does not alter the position. So long as they have conformed to the law, the law allows them the right to continue to employ the weapon they have forged against their enemy.

In asking that the United States should mediate to break the blockade Germany is asking what it is impossible to grant. She is asking in effect to have a legitimate and recognised weapon of war rendered useless because its employment injures her, and her prospects of defeating her enemies. In return, she promises not to employ a weapon she never had the right to employ. Putting her for a moment in the position of an individual suitor at the International Court of Right, she is making just as ridiculous a request as would be that of a private individual who entered a court of ordinary justice, and demanded that a certain law be annulled because its observance or enforcement against him, injured him, or pressed heavily upon him, and in return promised not to kill—not those who forced the law against him—but people in no way concerned with his grievance.

Germany, of course, recognises this clearly. She has deluded nobody with her plea of justification for her submarine campaign against merchant shipping. The United States might well say to her: "You complain that a blockade imposed in accordance with law, and in the observance of which there is nothing legally wrong, injures you severely. That is one of the penalties of war; the result of the use of a legitimate weapon against a belligerent who cannot, or will not attempt to overcome it by using another weapon, equally legitimate. You have your fleet. That should be your weapon against the blockade. You say you are not strong enough to meet the one weapon with the other, and you claim the right to employ a third, which is neither legal, nor legitimate. We cannot admit your claim."

This argument would admit at once the sincerity of Germany. As the Government of the United States is not a coterie of imbeciles no such waste of time is indulged in. It is

courage of her people and their refusal to be defeated will save the nation from disaster. In the latter event, however, the cost would be heavy; indeed, so great that immediate steps are necessary in order that it may be averted.

merely stated that Germany's proposition is "inacceptable," and quite possibly Germany expected that answer. She knows very well that there is no question of right or wrong about her policy. Questions of right and wrong do not count with her. If there were ninety-nine legitimate and humane methods of overcoming the blockade, and only one illegitimate, brutal, and cruel way of doing so, and she fancied the employment of the latter, she would employ it. That is Germany's character; that is the spirit which has been cultivated in the nation since the Prussian Germans became predominant. All the talk about right and wrong is so much cant and humbug, and the United States is right not to waste time in arguing about it. Whether America does, or does not, fight the outlaw of civilisation, is daily becoming of less importance to civilisation, except in a moral sense. The question is now one of importance for America herself. With her is the decision.

BULGARIA'S DECISION

Wednesday, Sept. 1.

It is now authoritatively reported that the treaty between Bulgaria and Turkey has been signed. So far as we know the treaty imposes on Bulgaria no other obligation than that of remaining neutral, but in all probability it means a benevolent neutrality which sooner or later will emerge into active support of the Germanic alliance. There was a time when such action on the part of Bulgaria would have disturbed seriously the equanimity of the Allies, but to-day it is not so vital, except to Bulgaria herself. The idea of that country being bought off by her old enemy, Turkey, is about as difficult to understand, as would be the statement that oil and water had been brought to coalesce, and no doubt the world will yet see the consequences of the attempt to bring about such an unnatural union.

Bulgaria herself will be the first to experience these consequences, and certainly in the event of the Germanic allies proving successful will she regret her action. In that dire case Bulgaria's dreams of power and the peaceful pursuit of her ambitions, will be cruelly shattered, for no one who has studied the deep things underlying this war, can believe for a moment that Bulgaria will ever be permitted by Austria and Germany on the one side, and Turkey on the other, to enjoy any fruits of her own apostasy. The Germanic aim is world dominion. That aim will be shattered for ever if the Allies are crushingly victorious in this war. Should they, however, fail—and God forbid it—then neither Bulgaria, nor any others of the Balkan states, nor even Turkey herself will endure for any longer time than it takes Germany and Austria to recoup their strength and smash down the last barriers that will stand between them and their domination of the world.

The course decided upon by Bulgaria was probably taken primarily with the object of winning the friendship of Germany and Austria. Such friendship will prove valueless, as we have shown. Other considerations unquestionably were antagonism to Serbia and Greece. The decision itself might possibly have been avoided had the present Prime Minister of Greece had more time at his disposal in which to have brought the Balkan powers together. The whole story of the position of the Balkans in the Great War will some day furnish the most interesting history of political intrigue, and German underground engineering, the main plot concerning the manner in which M. Venizelos was disposed of for a convenient space of time, and the democracy of Greece was rendered powerless through the German sympathy of the King, and the corruptibility of the political opponents of M. Venizelos. In this connection an interesting story, which is fully credited in French official circles, states that at the mo-

PRO-ALLY PROPAGANDA

THURSDAY, September 2, 1915.

Is it possible to get together a representative committee to undertake the work of Pro-Ally propaganda in Argentina, to counter the industrious efforts of the German organizations? That is the question which has been put to us by a prominent member of the vigorous and successful propaganda organization in the neighbouring Republic of Uruguay. The letter in which the question is embraced is one that we would like to be able to publish, but which we cannot because the views expressed and criticisms offered, are given us in confidence. We are, however, able to say that the organization with which the writer is connected, has received ample proof that there is every necessity for the British people in Argentina to bestir themselves unless they wish to find their cause undermined, and all sympathy in this great struggle directed where it is least deserved.

We feel that we should quote certain passages from this letter because they serve to explain what course of action is felt to be necessary. The writer says that an important French firm in Buenos Aires communicated the news that the feelings of the clergy, military and high Government officials in Argentina were more or less antagonistic to the Allies, and letters from other correspondents in this country confirmed this view. "As previously remarked," says the writer, "there appears to be no really organized nucleus for effective, discriminate and judicious pro-Ally propaganda in Argentina. There seems to be a general apathy and a want of appreciation of the necessity for such by the patriotic institutions. A perusal of the applications we have received from British, French and Argentines would at once convince you that the individual ally feels intensely this neglect. They in isolated parts of the provinces have to suffer the lying aspersions of the strenuous German propaganda all over the Republic.

ment of the ousting from office of the Greek Prime Minister, Greece was at the point of declaring war against Turkey, and that in expectation of her assuming land operations at once, the bombardment of the Dardanelles by the Allied fleet was commenced. However, before M. Venizelos could secure from the unwilling King, the necessary decree setting the armed forces of Greece in motion, the German influence prevailed, and M. Venizelos fell. If the story be true it certainly furnishes some explanation of why the Dardanelles were attacked solely by warships, instead of warships and land forces in co-operation, which all experts have agreed was the only way to force them.

There can be no question in the minds of those who have followed the political history of the Balkans, and have studied the character and achievements of the strong man of Greece, that the failure of M. Venizelos was a severe blow to the cause of the Allies, but it was a blow to the consequences of which they had become resigned. All hope of the Balkans taking sides with the Allies vanished, or if any remained, the Allies ceased to place any reliance on aid from this quarter. When M. Venizelos returned to power it was believed that there was every chance of the old Balkan Alliance being reconstructed, and to some extent events have taken the character of a race between the German diplomatists on the one side and the Greek Prime Minister on the other. Time, however, has favoured the Germans. They have managed to keep Bulgaria out of any entente favourable to the Allies. They are welcome to their success. The only real sufferer will be Bulgaria herself. The Allies have long since realised that they must win the war themselves, and not rely on the precarious chance of assistance from the Balkans. It is well that it is so.

The Germans have implanted in the minds of the country people that their nation is the wronged one, and to some considerable effect."

We believe that what is stated above is fact. The effect of the cleverly organised and well sustained publicity of the Germans, is, we are sorry to say, just what we feared it would be when our own efforts last October to stir the community to action, proved almost resultless. We argued then in the face of opposition, official and private, that it was the bounden duty of the British people to counter the German propaganda. We have rather sad remembrance of the complete official indifference which greeted our effort, and the tired endeavour to belittle the German activity as ridiculous. Since then, however, our position has been completely vindicated. We have had the pleasure of reviewing and distributing a good deal of British official literature, and we know that largely as the result of our own efforts the British Government actually established a department in the Official Press Bureau, to supervise the dissemination of pro-Ally literature throughout Latin America.

So far as it has gone the official effort to meet the German publicity has been good, but as our correspondent points out, much more is required. We have no mouthpiece such as the Germans have in "La Union," though we should have. "La Union" is entirely the result of a united German community, determined to disseminate German views broadcast in the Spanish language. In addition the Germans distribute tons of circular matter all over Latin America. Go where you will German circulars are in the hands of the Argentine people. The conservative Englishman who knows this invariably satisfies himself that all this mass of literature is lies, and can produce no effect satisfactory to the German. This idea is entirely erroneous, even if it be granted that the German literature is nothing but fiction. No people can stand being bombarded with German views year in and year out, without ever hearing a word from the other side, and not be influenced by the bombardment. But this phase of the question we have dwelt upon many times.

Something must be done to place the point of view of the Allies fairly and squarely before the people of Argentina. The Allies have the best case in the world, and little argument is needed for that case to be accepted. All that is wanted—but it is the essential "all"—is organization. It is surely possible to secure a committee consisting of active and representative men, which will undertake the work of thoroughly canvassing the people of Argentina, through the post, for their sympathy. Such a committee, if formed among the British community, would soon give rise to a French, a Russian and an Italian committee. The welding of all would produce a central organization that in influence and effectiveness would be more than a match for the German organizations. A highly successful working model of such an organization already exists in Uruguay. Its excellence and effectiveness have attracted attention in Argentina among people who would heartily welcome a similar organization in this country. Why cannot the idea propounded in this article be carried out?

SUPPLIES FROM ARGENTINA

PROTECTED BY BRITISH WARSHIPS.

Madrid, Sept. 1.

It is reported from Las Palmas that four British transports loaded with frozen meat and grain from Argentina called there under the escort of warships in order to obtain supplies, after which they left for Liverpool.

IN THE OFFICE CHAIR

"And in some corner of the hubbub coucht

'Make game of that which makes as much of thee.'"

Balkan Uncertainties.

The Balkan situation is more extraordinarily mixed than ever; plot and counter-plot, intrigue and double intrigue are tangled in a maze. There must be enough material furnished every day for half a dozen Le Queux novels. Serbia is willing to make concessions to Bulgaria; but Bulgaria has signed a treaty with Turkey and cannot accept (at least cannot collect) concessions from both sides. One fact is certain. Ferdinand of Bulgaria has not that tremendously long, straight nose, the nose of Francois I. of Valois, of Louis XI., and of Leopold II. of Belgium, for nothing. It is a feature indicative, if one may judge by its possessors, of extraordinary cunning and duplicity, sometimes allied with sensuality and cruelty, but one never hears of those unfashionable qualities now. Therefore the said Ferdinand is in his element, and the deep and wily game is one he greatly delights in. However, he may be too clever; Russia made Bulgaria, and will never forget or forgive the treachery of turning on her. Thimble rigging and the three-card trick are not in it.

Writing in English and in ———?

Mr. G. K. Chesterton is a joy for ever, and a refutation of the erroneous idea that a man of corpulent habit must be gross witted. His subtlety is delightful and had one the choice, this is the portly Gamaliel at whose feet I would sit and gather the (badly needed) wisdom. After reading some of Mr. Chesterton's incisive and delightfully written articles, it is positively painful to fall on some of the later and baser efforts of Mr. Jack London. Abandoning his former style this writer is constructing a hideous hybrid language, or at least he is using the worst sort of American he can find, which bears only a distant resemblance to English, and reminds one of certain horrible cinematograph posters. By converting nouns into verbs (brilliant expedient) he gets such delightful terms as "he featured," "he sensed," "he pleased," "and such abominable words as no Christian can endure to hear." Even were the subject not almost entirely confined to the Lust of the Eye and the Pride of Life, such language is atrocious, and it is regrettable to see a writer of such ability and force decking his style with these ridiculous affectations and objectionable mannerisms. If every writer is to coin words at his pleasure, "the well of English undefiled" will soon become little better than a common drain.

De Te Fabula.

Mr. Chesterton is at his best in scarifying British Insularity and Snobishness, and it is impossible to hit these hateful qualities too hard or too often. We know the ladies who "don't like foreigners," and think that outside Wimbledon, Finsbury, or Croydon everybody is "foreign." That a man should be dark complexioned and have black hair is an offence to them, and the lady quoted by G. K. C. who "didn't feel sure of the French because they didn't play football" is quite a mild example. Football in the intervals of fighting is all right, but at home, more thinking and less football would be a good thing. He is quite right in pointing out that while the Hun is hated for his many objectionable qualities which he imagines to be all virtues (some of them are virtues distorted), the British have what he justly terms an air "of vulgar and insular condescension." He is quite right, too; the writer has deserved kicking many times for this very state of mind, and he is not singular in this respect. With a broader outlook and a better opinion of other peoples, we shall be even more popular and more deservedly so, than we now are.

BRITON.

Public Opinion as expressed in the Argentine Press.

THE FUNCTIONS OF PUBLIC OPINION

(La Prensa.—August 26).

The Argentine Republic has been going through one of the severest trials that it has experienced in the course of its history, remarks *La Prensa*. Two long and difficult years stand in evidence against the ultra-optimism of those who would leave the situation to the curative effects of time, and to-day, as in August of 1912, or the same month last year, *La Prensa* maintains the need for doing something. Official argument, it continues, is based on the agricultural and pastoral statistics of the Republic, colossal doubtless, but nevertheless in themselves a denunciation of the official policy which leaves a country possessed of such resources to suffer as this country has suffered. This Republic is not good ground for pessimism, yet after two years pessimism prevails, a proof that the present crisis is not mere panic. Panic does not last for two or three years, hence the real causes ought to be sought for.

Capital is not capricious; it is subservient to the laws of interest. Hence, continues *La Prensa*, enquiry ought to be made into the reasons that keep its circulation within such narrow limits, despite the good returns of the agricultural and pastoral products of the country, now selling at such high prices. Here is where the force of Public Opinion ought to make itself felt. Unfortunately in this country, Public Opinion is not sufficiently jealous of its rights; in all probability this accounts for its trifling influence, and the fact that it is never taken into account in political circles. Were it not for the independent Press, there would be no expression of Public Opinion to speak of, yet there are many means whereby it might make itself heard if it wished. Latterly the public addresses and debates have shown a complete disregard for the facts about us, says *La Prensa*. "All's for the best in the best of all possible worlds," is their invariable keynote, and with the presidential election but a few months off, no one has spoken as though the crisis was worthy even of being noticed, much less of being included in any definite programme of reform. This is more than Public Opinion ought to tolerate; it is its duty to place itself superior to all party or partial manifestations. The crisis and its terrible effects ought to have first place, and the public authorities must be brought to a sense of their duties in this matter. Given the course affairs are taking, *La Prensa* calls on Public Opinion to rise in its might and insist on the Government taking such steps as may be necessary for the protection of the general interests of the community.

HANDS FOR THE HARVEST

(La Nación.—August 26).

Notwithstanding the great diminution in the stream of immigration, calculations based on the figures obtained by the Department of Public Works go to show that there are in the country a sufficiency of hands available to cope with the next harvest. It is reckoned that 200,000 hands will be required and that this number can be made up by recruiting from the large number of men thrown out of work owing to the economy forced on many trades and industries by the commercial condition of the country. The railway companies, for instance, says *La Nación* have had to suspend their programmes of extension owing to the war, thus releasing thousands of hands who will naturally gravitate towards the capital in search of work. These will all help to augment the number available, and will counterbalance the

effect of the decreased immigration. The question which presents itself is that of transporting the hands to the agricultural districts as soon as they are required. These men, says *La Nación*, are naturally without means of any kind, and facilities must be afforded them to enable them to reach the camps. This question claims the attention of Congress and of the railway companies. The companies should be induced to arrange special regular trains for transporting the hands at reduced rates, and Congress should vote the funds necessary. The project already presented to the Chamber authorising the sum of \$500,000 from which to advance the train fare to those workmen without funds, is says *La Nación* efficacious, and will conduce to the rapid mobilisation of the peons. It falls short however of meeting the necessity fully, owing to the condition imposed that this benefit be restricted to the native peon only. To be effective the privilege should be extended to all native and *extranjero*, alike who are required for the harvest. The project stipulates that the cost of the fare advanced must be refunded. The *Nación* points out that in the majority of cases the refund of the money is problematical, notwithstanding which it is of opinion that these losses must be faced without alarm, and the hands given every facility for reaching the agricultural centres, thus avoiding the serious consequences of a shortage of harvest labourers, such as happened in 1912.

A NATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE

(La Prensa.—August 27).

Yet another project has been laid before Congress for its consideration dealing with the creation of a subsidised shipping company that shall realise the dream of an ocean going Argentine Mercantile Marine, says "La Prensa." The latest scheme has behind it the weight of Sr. Pedro Mihanovich's name, and draws attention to the advisability of Argentina improving its position afloat, both as a means of building up a reserve for the navy, and as an aid to the national export trade, at present subordinated to the exigencies of foreign shipowners. Without state aid this desired end is unattainable, declares Sr. Mihanovich, pointing out that under his scheme, official contributions will not prove a heavy drain on the treasury, whilst there is every prospect of interesting Argentine capital in the venture. The principal clauses of the project deal with the domicile and nature of the company; the former is to be in Argentina, and half the board of directors must be made up of Argentine citizens. A line of 10,000 ton boats, beginning with six vessels, is to be created, fitted with storage capacity for chilled meat, built under Argentine government supervisors in accordance with plans that will make the ships suitable for transport. Minimum speed to be ten miles per hour.

Exemption from all taxation, direct or indirect, is asked for, government cargo to be carried at 10 o/o less than current rates of freight, mails and specie for the government to be carried free. The wages of captain and crew are to be paid by the state, the latter having the right to ship conscripts for the navy as part of the regular crew, engineers to be taken from the fleet's personnel, and officers appointed by the Minister of Marine, exception had to the pursers. Captains to be appointed by the Board of Directors, but they must be selected from the roster of naval officers, active or on the reserve list. Within six months of the decree being promulgated, the concessionaire must give guarantees and sign the necessary contract, same to be transferred to the government, and the ships to be built within a year from the approval of the plans of the vessels.

THE RIGHT OF MEETING

(La Nación.—August 27).

The present social law was drafted, says "La Nación," under the impression caused by the anarchist attempt in the Coion, as a species of general protest, and "La Nación" admits that it supported the measure at the time, whilst drawing attention to the need for future revision. It was certainly never supposed that a law designed to protect the community against the lowest form of expressing an opinion would have been made use of five years later to throttle a students meeting, and incidentally to annul for all intents and purposes a constitutional and individual right to meet for the expression of spontaneous opinions in the shape of public meetings. The clause under which previous notice of ten days must be given cannot be applied with any commonsense to the case of the students meeting in a public place and marching through the streets of a civilized city, the more so when sufficient notice has been given to the police to enable them to take such steps as are necessary for the maintenance of order. To class the students as though they were on a par with rabid anarchists is not only an unwarranted insult, but also shows ineptitude on the part of the police, who moreover have always been supposed to be able to use their discretion. Hence the present case, according to "La Nación" smacks of officiousness, and a wish to stand well with the government. The right of public meeting ought not to be at the mercy of subaltern officials, and the point ought to be settled once and for all.

THE COMING OF THE LOCUST

(La Prensa.—Aug. 28.)

In the North of Santa Fe, South-West part of Corrientes, and the North-East of Entre Rios, there has been, declares "La Prensa," an invasion of heavy swarms of locusts. And notwithstanding that the scourge is almost endemic in the northern and central regions of the Republic, where climatic conditions are favourable to its development, special attention ought to be given to the defence of the crops at the present time. The orange groves of Corrientes, round Empedrado, Saladas, Lavalle and Goya are seriously threatened, whilst in Entre Rios and Santa Fe wheat, maize and linseed are all likely to suffer severely, the swarms being favoured by the drought and the high temperature that prevails. Given these antecedents, "La Prensa" very rightly maintains that the action of the Agricultural Defence Commission, as well as that of private individuals, ought to be persistent and well controlled, both on account of their own personal interests and also in order to prevent the spreading of the plague.

The information to hand does not state the direction that is being taken by the swarms, but, given the prevalence of northerly winds, the danger of other regions being invaded is very real. Little can be done to harm locust when in flight, the only practical measure being to kill off those that settle, and at the same time destroy their eggs. It is, says "La Prensa," a moot point as to whether it is not better to let the swarm settle on one spot to lay, and thereafter destroy all the eggs at once, but much depends on the ground. Wooded country and orchards are notoriously difficult to keep clear. What must be done is to provide abundance of barriers in the shape of zinc sheets, and these ought to be served out now in order that no time may be wasted in administrative procedure when the swarms are almost on the camp. The early appearance of locust ought to warn the Defence Commission that they are in for more work than usual if the scourge is to be stayed.

THE AGRICULTURAL BANK

(La Nación.—Aug. 28.)

Ere long the Chamber of Deputies will have to consider the committee's report on the projected Agricultural Bank, and "La Nación" feels that it is its duty to draw attention to some of the salient features of the scheme, owing to the double importance that attaches to it, politically and economically. The whole affair is on a false foundation. Sr. Dávila's project is admittedly founded on the investigations of Dr. Lobos, made in 1911, wherein it was established that an agricultural bank ought to combine the function of diffusing credit with that of aiding in the work of colonisation. This important factor justified the creation of an autonomous body, but the scheme as passed by the Minister of Agriculture does not include this function. Hence the new bank will be merely an ordinary commercial establishment, receiving deposits and making loans, the fact of its clients being drawn from the agricultural class having nothing to do with its manner of working. This is made still clearer by a study of the sources whence the new establishment is to derive its funds.

The initial capital will be formed by a loan from the Banco de la Nación, plus the proceeds of the liquidation of the old National Bank, plus the rent from fiscal land. Of these sources, the only one that will actually bring in anything is the advance of the Banco de la Nación. This establishment is to receive bonds for \$20,000,000 against which it will lend a similar amount to the Agricultural Bank at 4% per annum, amortisable in three years. From this sum the new bank will have to pay interests and amortisation, working expenses, and bad debts, with the ever-present menace of having to renew its borrowing after three years, failing which it must close its doors. Hence, says "La Nación," unless something akin to the miracle of the loaves and fishes takes place, the rural industries can hope for but little assistance from the new concern. Agricultural loans call for very liberal terms, both as regards interest and amortisation; hence what advantages the new bank can offer "La Nación" fails to see, since if it is to cover the 4% interest it must pay on its capital, it must perforce charge high rates; in which case the borrower will be better off by having recourse to a mortgage, or a loan guaranteed by pledges. The problem of agricultural credit is undoubtedly urgent, but, concludes "La Nación," it calls for a more practical and less brilliant scheme than that which is now to be discussed by the Chamber of Deputies.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM IN BUENOS AIROS

(La Prensa.—Aug. 30.)

Commenting on the building regulations of Buenos Aires, Sr. Augusto Bunge again exposes the utterly utilitarian and absolutely unhygienic methods that characterise this Municipality. After remarking that architects are put in the second place in comparison with builders and engineers, their signature being sufficient to warrant the plans of various classes of buildings, the writer draws attention to the height of the various edifices allowed by the Buenos Aires authorities, and adds that in comparison to the width of the streets, the 21 metres allowed in a street less than 10 metres wide, or the 32 and 40 metre buildings allowed in avenues and open places, is proportionately higher than the skyscrapers of Broadway. Moreover, these lofty buildings may be put up anywhere, darkening still further the central thoroughfares and cutting off what little air remains.

After citing the German building regulations, admittedly based on hygienic principles and aimed against

the exclusion of those two great disinfectants, Light and Air, Sr. Bunge shows that the ordinance increasing the permissible height of buildings in Buenos Aires at a stroke doubled land values, and that in a fictitious manner. There is also the question of interior air space to be considered. "Patios" bring no rent, hence they are discouraged, whereas in Paris and Berlin from 30 per cent. to 70 per cent. of the ground built upon must be left open. Here courtyards must be left before living rooms, but the minimum area is, not eighty metres, but four metres square. And the minimum width must also be noted: one metre! In other words, light and air for living and sleeping rooms that are immured at a depth of 30 to 40 metres from the sky is to be derived from a space of 4 metres by 1. To show what this implies, Sr. Bunge gives graphic comparisons with the various zones of Berlin. In the central area of that city the proportion of air and light per 100 metres frontage is 3,100 sq. metres; in the suburban area it is 3,900 sq. metres. In Buenos Aires, anywhere within the municipal limits, there are 960 sq. metres air and light to the 100 metre frontage. Thus by authorising excessively high buildings and unduly compact construction, the health and well-being of the population is sacrificed for the benefit of some speculators.

THE ROADS

(La Nación.—August 31).

For what is perhaps the hundredth time, the question of the roads is made part and parcel of a project destined to be buried in the abyss of parliamentary procedure, remarks *La Nación*. It is fathered by a group of deputies who, though animated by motives of undoubted patriotism, have not been able to distinguish between what is and what is not feasible. Hence talk, reports, and nothing more. The new project would imply the reform of the Mitre Law; it would further affect provincial and federal rights; would need the consent of the communes; and, last but not least, would have to meet with the approval of the Treasury, since it calls for 10 per cent of the Internal Taxes, plus a minimum \$3,000,000 to be found from general revenues. Undoubtedly when working on purely technical, judicial, or legislative grounds, a scheme can be drawn up, but this does not say that it can be as readily translated into practice. Moreover, adds *La Nación*, the idea ought to be combatted owing to its inherent ignorance of the various phenomena that affect viability in this Republic. It is assumed that roads do not exist, indeed the whole project is too general, and does not take into account the systems now in force.

The promoters forget that they are dealing with Argentina, a country with its own special problems. All questions of transit and traffic in this country turn on its exports and imports, the road being an affluent of the rail. This system is already in operation. What is needed to-day is not a complete change to some other system but rather money to perfect existing plans. The building and the upkeep of the roads must always be borne in mind as two separate problems. Centralisation is suitable for the former, since it cheapens cost, and makes for uniformity. As regards upkeep, a matter of immediate needs and local application, the aid of the municipalities and other local bodies is more directly indicated as the best means of maintaining the traffic and making the best use possible of the Mitre funds. Culpable negligence has led to the destruction of roads that were built after much sacrifice, and it is here that the spirit of reform ought to get to work. For to think of planning macadamised roads such as those that cover Europe is merely megalomania, and quite beyond realisation in a country with an area of 3,000,000 kilometres and a population that certainly does not exceed 10,000,000.

A COMMISSION IN DIFFICULTIES

(La Nación, Aug. 30.)

The San Francisco Exhibition has, says "La Nación," given the Argentine Republic an excellent opportunity of showing up what it can do in the way of natural exports, and that at a time when general attention has been turned hither in the northern markets. To bring about this very satisfactory result no details have been spared, and the prizes and honourable mentions that have been conferred upon Argentine products prove that the effort has been appreciated. Everything has gone off perfectly and the Argentine Commission has been feted and congratulated in official and commercial circles. Unfortunately, however, continues "La Nación," this favourable opinion is likely to be put in peril just when the good impression that it was sought to create appeared to be consolidated. Cable advices state that the commission is short of money; not merely of sufficient funds wherewith to maintain the dignity of its position, but lacks actually enough cash to pay its debts, the wages it owes, fares, freights, and similar items. True, \$20,000 dollars was remitted on Friday last, and \$30,000 more is to be sent shortly. But it is doubtful whether even this will meet the needs of the situation. Already Dr. Angel Gallardo, President of the Commission, has had to resign owing to the difficulties created by the shortage of funds, yet the matter is treated in official circles with the greatest indifference. It was known at the outset that the cost of attending the exhibition would run into some \$700,000, yet but \$400,000 was voted, and the shortage of \$300,000 still remains. In conclusion "La Nación" calls on the Minister of Agriculture to take some steps to remove this disgrace and help the Argentine Commission out of a position that, according to last reports, could scarce be more unpleasant than it is to-day.

CATTLE SHIPMENTS TO ENGLAND

(La Nación.—September 1).

Necessity rather than inclination has led the British Government to open its ports once more to Argentine cattle, and, as *La Nación* remarks, so many years have gone by since the palmy days of the trade that capital, fleets, and installations in general, have been turned to other uses. For the Argentine cattle trade, the export of cattle on the hoof is of secondary importance, but is useful as a control on the possible monopoly of the industry by the freezing companies. This is the chief advantage, but the British Government, by stipulating that the freedom of its ports will only rule until three months after the cessation of war, nullifies the effects of its own decree, since it is evident that capital will not enter into a costly trade which may be stopped at any time.

Hence *La Nación* is of opinion that the new measure will have little effect on the Argentine cattle trade, and declares that it would have been better for the permit to have been given without a time limit, the British Government reserving to itself the right to control the import of cattle in accord with the degree of competition it inflicted on the home herds. As it stands the decree will not help British ends, and is entirely illusory in so far as Argentine shippers are concerned. Moreover it shows, says *La Nación* that the so-called sanitary protection which Great Britain has always alleged as the reason for the closure of her ports, is merely commercial, a fact that renders it advisable to revise our own laws, which were based on the probability of these ports being re-opened.

THE NOISES OF BUENOS AIRES

(La Prensa.—August 31).

In this country it is far too frequently seen that rules and regulations are made of no account almost as soon as they are decreed, and the worst of it is, says *La Prensa*, that the very authorities do nothing to see that rules are observed. Most people have no idea of the innumerable laws, regulations, ordinances and instructions, that surround our social state, merely because most of them are never enforced. It may be said that in theory everything in Buenos Aires is regulated, always with the understanding that everyone may do as he likes until such time as someone in authority happens to turn up a musty old ordinance and applies it for the first time. Summed up, *La Prensa* states that the conclusion one reaches is that everything is regulated that is not susceptible of regulation, whilst things that ought to be controlled are left at liberty, including the right of personal action, which at times ought to be prudently checked.

These paradoxes are readily proved, and can only be explained by the lack of all practical commonsense in our legislation, coupled with the vicious custom on the part of the authorities whereby it is assumed that the public are not going to obey such rules or regulations as are formulated from time to time. The immediate occasion of these reflexions is the absence of any symptoms tending to show that the recent ordinance of the Intendente designed to check useless noise in Buenos Aires is being enforced. The riot of sound goes on as before; motor horns, street sellers, gramophones, all contribute their quota; people are still waked by sirens and steam whistles; tramway bells are banged as much as ever; overseers shout as much as ever at their gangs during the still, small, hours; and all with the tacit consent of the police and the Municipal inspectors. There is a vast difference between the enthusiasm with which this measure was passed, and the manner of its application recalls to "La Prensa" the ridiculous situation of paterfamilias when he calls a noisy child to order without effect and then pretends to laugh at the infant's tricks.

THE OUTLOOK FOR PASTORAL LAND

(La Prensa.—September 1).

Referring again to the paralysation of all dealings in land on an extended scale, *La Prensa* enlarges once more on the inaction of capitalists in this country, commenting on the curious fact that they prefer to let their funds lie in the banks rather than employ them in the purchase of land. Yet never was the demand for agricultural and pastoral products greater. Next year's crops will be just as much sought after as were those of the current year; indeed prices may even be higher. Moreover what will happen after peace is declared? *La Prensa* indulges in gloomy vaticinations as to possible political convulsions that may continue to disturb labour—and incidentally keep up the demand for Argentine cereals.

Moreover however permissible it may be to have a doubt as to the future of agricultural land, there is no reason, so says *La Prensa*, to have the slightest fear for the future of the pastoral area. Markets that prior to the war were closed to chilled meat have now thrown their doors wide open. Formerly England alone was accustomed to eat frozen meat, now its use has extended throughout the whole of Europe. It must also be remembered that the war has swept the fields bare of stock, and only by eating imported meat can the herds be built up once more. Horses too will continue to be shipped from Argentina for a long time after war is definitely over. What clearer proof could there be of the increase in value that is bound to set in for pastoral land, asks *La Prensa*. Land devoted

STRANDED VESSELS IN THE PARANA

LOSSES TO SHIPPING.

The shipping business appears to have almost been brought to a standstill as far as the River Parana is concerned and unless there is a quick rise in the waters of the river the losses that will be occasioned will be very considerable. For some weeks past, the river has been falling and shipping has daily been carried on under increasing difficulties. In consequence of this abnormal fall an English vessel, the "Lowne," ran ashore last week in the channels called the "Paso Paraguayo." She was proceeding from Rosario to this port preparatory to a voyage to England. The result of this accident was the detention of a Danish vessel the "Wladimir Reitz," an Italian ship the "Salvatore" and another English steamer the "Chorley," which were all fully loaded and waiting to proceed to their ports of destination. All efforts to refloat the "Lowne" were failures. This accident was sufficiently serious to shipping at Rosario, but worse followed yesterday afternoon when in the same channel the "Thessaly" went ashore close to where the "Lowne" has been hung up for a week.

It has been proved impossible to float either of them and the result of the last accident has been to detain the "Sanmanger," the "Rakura," the "Polynesia," the "Tresillian" and the "Bilswood."

The "Thessaly" was built in 1909 by Messrs. Richardson, Denek and Company of Stockton-on-Tees, for the MacIver Line.

Due to these vessels running ashore navigation is practically at a standstill in Rosario and the rise in the river is the only possibility of saving considerable losses to shipping.

Much comment has been expressed that dredging operations have not been more rigorously carried out and the problem is regarded as a serious one.

A later report arriving yesterday afternoon states that a slight rise of the river Parana is reported in Corrientes and that hopes are now expressed that the river is beginning to resume its normal depths.

Information of a later hour concerning the stranding of vessels in the Parana states that the "Thessaly" has been floated but that an equivalent accident has occurred in the stranding of the "Dawlish" stated to be an English cargo vessel. The "Lowne" is still a fixture and must remain so until the river rises. No information as to the stranded "Dawlish" has yet been received.

THE ALCORTA APPOINTMENT

PRESIDENT SIGNS THE DECREE.

Yesterday afternoon, in accordance with the vote of the Senate, Dr. Victorino de la Plaza, President of the Republic, signed the decree appointing as Minister of the Supreme Court of Justice, Dr. José Figueroa Alcorta.

to cattle breeding is certain to go up. Capitalists who state that they are waiting for the situation to become normal are but stultifying themselves. Now is the time to buy, for normal prices mean higher figures than at present rule the market. Contrast the activity in the cattle market with the paralysation in dealings in camp. The reason is said to be that camps abound and cattle are scarce, but *La Prensa* thinks that the extraordinary amount of pasturage now found on the camp is not normal. A hectarea of camp was formerly looked upon as giving pasturage to a cow; to-day two or three animals can be fed on that area. But let there come a return to normal conditions, or a drought, and the value of grazing camp will perforce go up.

CATTLE MARKET

ENTERED: 4,522.

Pigs	1,184
Prices: 20 to 33 cents per kilo.	
Summary of Purchasers.	
La Plata	810
La Blanca	511
Sansinena	338
Smithfield	261
Armour	169
Argentino	60

Total 2,149

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Juan Lalor

From Carmen de Areco: 7 steers at \$158, 4 at 90, 4 heifers at 91, 7 calves at 69.50; from Entre Rios: 24 calves at 63, 27 at 55, 30 at 53, 30 at 47, 38 at 31.50, 18 at 26.50, 27 at 49; from Mar del Plata: 6 calves at 65, 2 cows at 110.50, 2 at 100.50, 5 young steers at 88, 5 heifers at 87; from Maipú: 3 steers at 132.50, 6 at 181, 1 at 115, 19 at 170, 2 at 105; from Cordoba: 14 heifers at 75, 19 at 86.50, 7 at 58; from Azul: 1 cow at 123, 7 at 120, 3 at 136, 10 steers at 237; from San Vicente: 42 steers at 229, 5 cows at 14, 11 at 120; from Cordoba: 44 steers at 205; from Rojas: 15 steers at 212, 2 at 137, 3 cows at 135.50, 2 at 133, 1 steer at 135.50; from Azul: 10 steers at 150; from Cordoba: 6 steers at 140, 7 at 107, 3 cows at 111; from Santa Fe: 18 cows at 98, 5 at 74.50, 15 at 113, 1 steer at 164, 1 at 151, 7 calves at 63.50, 11 at 67; from Giles: 6 bullocks at 215, 2 at 162, 2 cows at 92.50, 4 steers at 147; from La Madrid: 1 steer at 151, 1 at 130, 3 cows at 120.50, 3 at 124.50.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Lincoln: 80 steers at \$255, 20 cows at 153; from Pergamino: 14 cows at 255, 1 at 90; from Tandil: 14 steers at 200, 21 at 155, 5 cows at 132.50; from Olavarria: 20 steers at 200, 65 at 180, 3 stags at 136; from Santa Fe: 10 do. at 267, 22 at 134, 7 at 120, 38 cows at 146, 4 at 95, 5 at 97, 6 steers at 94.50, 4 at 100, 4 bullocks at 163, 4 at 151.50, 4 at 110, 5 calves at 50, 10 at 55, 10 at 48.50, 14 at 41, 8 steers at 68.50, 4 at 60, 3 at 70, 1 stag at 144; from Santa Fe: 5 cows at 131, 4 at 137, 2 heifers at 60, 21 steers at 110, 13 at 106, 9 at 110.50, 14 at 111.50, 13 at 90, 5 at 149.

Santamarina é Hijos—

From Tandil: 19 calves at \$48, 28 at 30, 24 young steers at 120; from Pehuajó: 14 cows at 108.

Eltran Sansot—

From Cordoba: 22 steers at \$217.

Fernando L. Patron—

From Carlos Casares: 15 steers at \$105, 2 calves at 65, 3 at 25.

Dubox y Rivera Ocantos—

From Cordoba: 14 cows at \$150, 8 at 137.

Martinez, Grande y Saharrea

From Matanzas: 10 heifers at \$65, 46 young steers at 70, 10 heifers at 90, 48 steers at 122; from Tandil: 11 cows at 115, 6 calves at 60, 1 steer at 200, 1 at 195.

Mathieu y Cia.—

From Pringles: 15 steers at \$170, 9 young steers at 150; from Tornquist: 1 steer at 200, 1 cow at 125, 10 bullocks at 190.

Estrugamou y Cia.—

From Pampa Central: 19 steers at \$234; from Pehuajó: 15 steers at 170, 10 at 150.

Scrantes, Caimi y Cia.—

From Rauch: 9 steers at \$210, 9 at 180.

Fortunato B. Arzeno y Hnos.—

From Cordoba: 110 steers at \$220, 50 cows at 145.

Angel Velaz y Cia.—

From Cordoba: 119 steers at \$165.

Sababerry y Bercetche

From Santa Fe: 36 steers at \$211, 4 at 196; from Cordoba: 90 steers at 201, 3 bullocks at 205; from Tornquist: 93 steers at 188, 7 at 132.50;

from Pehuajó: 10 steers at 215, 16 at 190, 1 cow at 139, 2 at 117, 1 stag at 127, 4 calves at 70, 1 cow at 148, 7 young steers at 118, 5 heifers at 114, 1 steer at 137.50; from Cordoba: 20 cows at 125; from Olavarria: 3 steers at 150, 11 at 161, 7 young steers at 117; from Florencio Varela: 1 cow at 140, 2 at 128, 2 heifers at 114; from Tornquist: 8 heifers at 103, 2 cows at 105, 3 at 142, 9 at 105.50, 2 young steers at 87.50, 8 steers at 154, 3 at 152, 7 bullocks at 173, 1 at 126, 10 heifers at 119; from Rauch: 1 heifer at 11, 9 cows at 125, 2 steers at 95.50, 9 heifers at 107, 3 bullocks at 136, 20 steers at 127, 19 at 123.

Pargo, Lascurain y Etchegaray—

From Cordoba: 20 cows at \$143.

Julio L. Peña y Cia.—

From Brandzen: 4 cows at \$170, 4 at 160, 8 at 140, 1 at 100.

José Maria Trellés—

From Laprida: 23 steers at \$203.

Juan Chapar y Cia.—

From Juarez: 16 cows at 138, 6 at 115.

Lourtel Hermanos y Cia.—

From Olavarria: 2 steers at \$155, 1 cow at 125, 12 heifers at 88, 2 calves at 90, 9 at 68, 14 at 65, 3 at 50.

Ignacio Goñi é Hijos

From Bahia Blanca: 22 steers at \$185; from San Luis: 14 steers at 200, 6 at 160.

Pedro Cordoba é Hijo—

From 9 de Julio: 14 steers at \$128, 4 at 255.

Miguel Ardohain—

From Bahia Blanca: 19 steers at \$235, 23 young steers at 160.

Enrique A. Thompson y Cia.—

From Magdalena: 16 cows at \$140, 14 at 135, 18 at 112.

Juan Anasagasti—

From Brandzen: 19 steers at \$190, 1 at 125, 60 cows at 120; from Bahia Blanca: 15 steers at 152, 10 young steers at 130.

Andrés Maraspin y Cia.—

From Pampa Central: 50 steers at \$235, 34 at 217, 1 at 132.

Carriquiry, Cascaux y Cia.

From Pampa Central: 38 heifers at \$78.

Nicolás A. Calvo—

From G. Alvear: 40 steers at \$210, 20 at 240.

A. Robredo y Cia.—

From Santa Fe: 54 steers at \$230, 10 at 260, 1 stag at 150, 1 bullock at 230.

Martin Urtazun é Hijo—

From Alvear: 2 cows at \$160, 6 at 134, 7 stags at 180, 5 young steers at \$120.

Juan Terrarossa é Hijo—

From Pilo: 40 steers at \$205.

Mantel y Cia.—

From Santa Fe: 21 steers at \$185, 24 cows at 107.

Crespo y Rodriguez

From Cordoba: 1 cow at \$103, 3 steers at 175, 2 at 140, 19 at 115, 44 at 120, 5 at 146.



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HEAVY DRAUGHT-HORSES SUITABLE FOR
EXPORT PURCHASED

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Mr. A. Machattie,

San Martin 254, Buenos Aires.

SHEEP MARKET

ENTRIES: 5,782.

La Plata	1,900
Local butchers	1,290
Sansinena	1,131
La Blanca	942

Total 5,263

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Ignacio Goñi é Hijos—

From Cabildo: p9 cap. frig. at \$16.40, 65 bgos. frig. at 13.50.

Aecame y Bellini—

From A. Corti: 60 cap. frig. at \$16.50, 74 bgos. frig. at 1p.40, 10 ovejas mat. at 13.

Ayarragaray S. y Gowland—

From Laprida: 54 cap. frig. at \$18.50, 97 bgos. frig. at 13.50, 25 ovejas mat. at 19, 13 at 24.50.

Dubox y Rivera Ocantos—

From Vedia: 50 cap. frig. at \$14.50.

Antonio Errea é Hijo—

From A. Corti: 17 ovejas mat. at \$21.50, 28 at 18, 34 cap. frig. at 17.

Santamarina é Hijos—

From Udaquiola: 78 cap. frig. at \$19.

Mendez Hnos. y Cia.

From Mar Chiquita: 96 ovejas mat. at \$13.00.

Francisco Ojam y Cia.—

From Gironde: 20 bgos. mat. at \$10, 157 at 8.80.

Palacios Hnos.—

From E. Rios: 140 cap. frig. at \$18.00.

Sababerry y Bercetche—

From Sta. Elena: 50 cap. mat. at \$21, 128 cap. frig. at 19; from Condarc: 21 cap. frig. at 18.50, 18 ovejas mat. at 16.10; from Peralta: 95 cap. frig. at 17.50; from Saldangaray: 149 bgos. frig. at 13.50; from Pringles: 117 cap. frig. at \$13.80.

Coop. de Hacendados—

From 16 de Julio: 70 cap. frig. at \$19.40, 19 ovejas mat. at 16.50.

Juan Chapar y Cia.—

From A. Corti: 185 ovejas mat. at \$15.50.

MEAT EXPORTS

La Plata Cold Storage Company advise despatch by Highland Warrior to London of 4,978 carcasses of mutton, 98 carcasses of lamb and 10,162 quarters of chilled beef. By the Amiral Zede to Bordeaux they have sent 15,672 quarters of frozen beef and 4,890 carcasses of mutton.

The Smithfield and Argentine Meat Co., Ltd., have sent from La Plata by the Highland Warrior to London 1,213 fore and 1,227 hindquarters of chilled beef.

La Blanca reports despatch by Araguaya to Liverpool of 3752 quarters of frozen beef.

By the same steamer 2892 quarters of frozen beef were sent to Liverpool from the Sansinena company.

The Armour Frigorifico advise that they have shipped by El Uruguayo for Liverpool, 4551 each fore and hind quarters of frozen beef, or 727 tons in all.

Las Palmas Produce Company report shipment for London by Highland Piper of 240 fore quarters frozen beef, 3893 fore and 4062 hind quarters of chilled beef.

Smithfield and Argentine Meat Company have despatched by the Highland Brigade to Liverpool, 3814 carcasses of frozen mutton, and 5234 each fore and hind quarters of frozen beef.

La Blanca Company have sent by El Uruguayo to Liverpool 8591 quarters of frozen beef, and by the Highland Piper to London, 2844 carcasses of mutton with 4304 quarters of chilled beef.

STOCK SALES

Messrs. Pedro and Antonio Lanusse report as result of a remate at Estacion Mapis, F.C.S., on August 29:—

Two-year-old steers cross Durham for wintering at \$113. Young steers of 1 year crossed Durhams for wintering at \$75 and 74. Good crossed cows served from \$125 to 101. Good crossed heifers of 2 years \$101. Toros a campo \$320 to 101. Total of sales: \$109,679. Purchasers Messrs. E. S. Gahan, Vicente J. Capurro, Cesar A. S. Galli, Villar Hermanos, Gabriel Hardoy, Vicente Iturregui, Lorenzo Berto, Marcos Labin, and Pablo Azuaga.

SALE OF IMPORTED BULLS

MR. A. J. MARSHALL'S
CONSIGNMENT.

Yesterday afternoon the Messrs. Adolfo Bullrich and Co., disposed of a select lot of Shorthorn sires, imported by that well-known breeder, Mr. A. J. Marshall, Bridgebank, Straanraer, whose reputation as a breeder and importer is most favourably known in this Republic. Several of the magnificent specimens of the Shorthorn breed submitted deserved a firmer competition than that with which they met yesterday afternoon, at the hands of the large assemblage present at the sale. This is the first sale of pedigree Shorthorns, at which the bidding could be described as slow, considering the high quality, and splendid pedigrees of many of the bulls catalogued. One noticeable point was the good serviceable condition the bulls were shown in; but this is rather the reverse to a successful sale in this country, where a large percentage of the buyers are not really judges of Shorthorn bulls; but recognise those animals carrying a lot of fat as good specimens of the breed, when very frequently an animal, not so much over fed is a far better sire, and can be utilised at the time of purchase. Mr. A. J. Marshall's bulls gave an average of \$4,272.72. The following is the sale list:—

1 Shorthorn bull, "Dunglass Pocket," sold to Sres. Farran and Zimmerman; at \$9,000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Dunglass Archer," to Sres. Farran and Zimmerman at \$8,500.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Prince Adino," sold to Sr. F. Leloir, at \$5,500.

1 Shorthorn bull, "On Guard," sold to Estancias y Colonias Curumalan, at \$5,000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Aikbank Marksman," sold to Estancias y Colonias Curumalan, at \$5,000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Garbity Golden Chieftain," sold to Sres. Farran and Zimmerman at \$6,000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Proud Viscount," sold to Sr. Vicente Scala at \$4,500.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Pride of Polmaise," sold to Sr. L. James at \$1,700.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Doune Commodore," sold to Sres. Jandain Bros. at \$4,500.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Golden Rod," sold to Sr. N. J. Rodriguez at \$4,200.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Red Fern," sold to Sr. V. Scala at \$4,000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Ballymail Autocrat," sold to Sr. Edmundo Perkins at \$4,000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Royal Lanvander," sold to Sr. E. Besenant at \$3,600.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Dunglass Broadhooks," sold to Sr. Diehl Bros. at \$4,000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Lothian Leader," sold to Sr. A. Smith at \$3,800.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Beauford Flashlight," sold to Sr. E. Emersen, at \$3,500.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Rocksand," sold to Sr. A. Smith at \$3,000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Silverwood," sold to Sres. Farran and Zimmerman at \$2,500.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Mendoza," sold to Sres. Farran and Zimmerman at \$2,600.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Fortune," sold to Sr. S. Rousssem at \$2,400.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Vovageur," sold to Sr. V. Planteuse at \$2,000.

1 Shorthorn bull, "Meridian," sold to Sres. Farran and Zimmerman at \$1,700.

GRAIN MARKET

TERMINAL CEREAL MARKET.

First Ring.

Maize.

For November—200 tons in Darsena at 4.85.

Linseed.

For October—200 tons in Darsena at 11.30.

Second Ring.

Maize.

For October—500 tons in Darsena at 4.72.

For November—200 tons in Darsena at 5.80.

Linseed.

For October—100 tons in Darsena at 11.25.

REGISTERED CONTRACTS.

(Delivered in Buenos Aires).

Maize.

For September—200 tons at 4.60, 200 do at 4.90; total 400.

Linseed.

For September—100 tons at 11.35.

Official Prices.

Wheat.

For September Darsena. . \$12.45

Linseed.

For September Darsena. . 11.15

For October Darsena. . 11.25

Maize.

For September Darsena. . 4.60

For October Darsena. . 4.70

For November Darsena. . 4.80

CHAMBER OF CEREALS
QUOTATIONS.

Prices in the Bolsa de Comercio.

100 kilos waggon Darsena,
(Available).

Linseed \$10.80

Wheat for bread. 12.40

Do Barletta for Europe. . . 11.40

Do do for bread. 11.20

Do do (Export. Europe). . . 11.00

Do do (Export. Brazil). . . 12.00

Oats Bahia Blanca. 5.80

Yellow maize. 4.55

NATIONAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

(Rosario de Santa Fe).

First Ring.

Maize.

For October—600 tons at 4.58.

For November—800 tons at 4.67, 600 do at 4.68. Total 1400.

Linseed.

For October—100 tons at 11.10, 100 do at 11. Total 200.

Second Ring.

Linseed.

For October—100 tons at 11.05, 100 do at 11; total 200.

For November—100 tons at 11.30.

Official Prices.

Wheat.

For September. \$12.40

For October. 12.40

For November. 12.40

Available. 12.35

For January. 10.50

Linseed.

For September. 10.50

For October. 10.95

For November. 11.25

Available. 10.50

For January. 11.80

Maize.

For September. 4.50

For October. 4.60

Available. 4.50

Available. 4.55

In Rosario.

Wheat No. 1. 12.55

Wheat No. 2. nominal

Linseed. 10.60

Maize. 4.35

EXPORTATION OF CEREALS

WEEKLY RETURNS.

The official statement concerning the exportation of cereals for the past week shows that wheat to the amount of 2388 tons has been shipped, all for Brazil. Maize shipments equalled 105,201 tons, of which 48,468 went from Rosario, San Lorenzo, and 41,655 tons from Buenos Aires. Oats shipped were only 226 tons, and flax 8473. Barley shipments were recorded. 1685 bales of wool were exported from Buenos Aires. These above shipments show a very great falling off from previous weeks, and are even lower than were expected. The present flatness in exportation of all kinds, it is hoped, will soon alter.

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suitable for Exportation.On Sale: Imported and Camp Bulls of
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LONDON MARKETS

"PALL MALL GAZETTE" ON
ARGENTINE CROPS.

London, Aug. 28.

Exchange reports: money in quiet demand; discount rates harder and rather more business passing particularly short bills, Bourse markets remained firm with restricted trading. Gilt edged securities maintained their previous firmness. Home Rails continued dull owing to Labour Troubles in the Welsh Coalfield. Argentine rails again showed to advantage in traffic and crop prospects though less business recorded. Most leading lines are higher; Cordoba Central four per cent. debentures firm; sixty-six four and a half per cent. finished fifty-eight. Foreign Bonds remain listless. Rubbers are idle and Marconi's easier.

Referring to Argentine conditions the "Pall Mall Gazette" says, the recent improvement in climate has been advantageous in handling the maize crop, the quality of wheat shows further improvement. Various traffic returns look well. While the fine weather is excellent for grain it does not assist the growth of the young wheat. Oats and linseed now need rain and the lack of moisture is causing anxiety in some districts as to the condition of the crops. In Central and Northern Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Cordoba and Entre Rios a decided change of weather is badly wanted. The market here is being favoured at present. The buoyancy of Argentine rails is one of the most hopeful features of the market.

TO REGULATE EXPORTATION OF FLAX

EXPERT CALCULATIONS OF
STOCK IN HAND.

In order to regulate the exportation of flax and the demand for this commodity in the Argentine and with a view of preventing over exportation at the expense of home demand experts have been busy with calculating the amount of flax in stock and the probable amount of the year's export. They conclude that some 850 to 950 thousand tons will be the amount of the current year's export and base their conclusion on the fact that up to August 19 725,000 tons had been exported.

The amount of flax in the various centres in store either in the hands of the agriculturalists, at the ports, in the "galpones" or at stations is stated to be: at Rosario 85 to 90 thousands tons, 42,000 of which are lying in the port. At Parana 15,000 tons, at San Nicholas 910 tons and at Santa Fe 32,000 tons. It is stated that this amount may be insufficient.

HOMEWARD FIXTURES

The following vessels (says the *Times of Argentina*) were fixed during last week to load homeward:—

S.s. Sophia, 5300 tons, 10 per cent, October 10, can. from San Lorenzo to United Kingdom, loading grain, at 63|9, no reduction; to Holland, option at 5| extra.

S.s. Unita, 5000 tons, 10 per cent, October, from San Lorenzo to United Kingdom, loading grain at 62|6, no reduction.

S.s. Evangelos, 5000 tons, 10 per cent, October 5, can. from San Lorenzo to United Kingdom, loading grain at 63|9, no reduction.

S.s. Duncutha, 5700 tons, 10 per cent, prompt, from San Lorenzo to New York, loading grain at 38|, no reduction.

S.s. Verdun, 7000 tons, 10 per cent, prompt, from San Lorenzo to Birkenhead, loading grain at 63|9.

S.s. North Wales, 6200 tons, 10 per cent, prompt, from San Lorenzo to United Kingdom, loading grain at 63|9, no reduction.

S.s. Eolo, 5500 tons, 10 per cent, prompt, from San Lorenzo to Holland, loading grain at 72|6, no reduction.

S.s. Lania L., 3300 tons, 10 per cent, from San Lorenzo to Marseilles, loading grain at 62|6, berth terms.

S.s. Borgland, 4000 tons, 10 per cent, from San Lorenzo to Scandinavia, loading grain at 82|6; from Buenos Aires, option at 80| bran at 5| extra.

S.s. Denewell, 5500 tons, 10 per cent, from San Lorenzo to Mediterranean, loading grain at 66|3.

Deckspace s.s. Brodliffe, prompt, from Buenos Aires to France, loading horses at £9.10.0.

INCREASE IN WEEK'S SHIPPING

RENEWED ACTIVITY AT THE
DOCKS.

There has been a lively increase in shipping, in vessels entering this port, during the past week, which is causing considerable satisfaction. For the past few weeks business at the docks, shipping exports and imports has been very dull, and this sudden and very appreciable increase of incoming vessels is regarded as a sign of renewed activity.

The net tonnage of vessels entering the port during the past week has been registered at 96,300 tons, which is practically an increase of 30,000 tons, for the amount registered for the previous week was only 65,018 tons.

Exports have been but slight and inclusive of wheat, flax, maize and oats has only reached 130,000 tons but this is exclusive of a fair quantity of other agricultural shipments.

Alfredo J. White

Solicitor and Accountant

Cordoba 1321, Rosario

Tel. No. 5191

PASSENGER LISTS

S.S. BYRON.

The Lamport and Holt s.s. Byron will sail from the North Darsena at 10 a.m. this morning with the following passengers for New York: Mr. H. E. Orchard, Mr. John Domenjoz, Mr. Frank A. Sullivan, Mr. Juan M. Pastor, Mr. F. L. Saenz, Mr. M. O. de Magalhaes, Mr. Samuel Brown, Mr. B. Eidelberg, Mr. Joaquin Cano, Mr. Cabel L. Horne, Dr. J. F. Emerson, Mr. C. J. Haskell, Mr. C. S. Colhouer, Mr. E. M. Goddard, Mr. L. C. van Vleck.

N.S.N.C. HIGHLAND ROVER.

The Nelson liner Highland Rover, from London, arrived in this port Saturday evening last with the following passengers:—Mrs. Violet Shaw, Miss Vera Anita Shaw, Miss Margaret Shaw, Miss Muriel Alice Shaw, Miss L. Hazelgrove, Miss Elen Sellers, Mr. Albert Owen Davies, Mr. Edward T. Puleston and Mrs. Puleston, Miss Edith E. Rae, Mr. Francis Arnout, Mr. W. James Collier, Mr. A. B. S. Taylor, Mrs. T. W. Clarke, Mr. E. W. Clarke, Mrs. Ada Bramwell, Mrs. E. L. Tobitt, Miss Mabel E. Tobitt, Master L. C. Tobitt, Mr. Vicente Velez, Mr. Wilfred Knight Clarke, etc.

S.S. AND A. CORINTHIC.

The following passengers left Montevideo on Aug. 31, by the Shaw Savill and Albion's R.M.S. Corinthic: First Saloon: Mr. Lionel Hicks, Mr. John S. Hunter, Mr. Cedric M. Imlach, Mr. Douglas Lockwood, Mrs. J. M. Niven, Miss Nora Niven, Mr. Leonard G. Tippinge. Second Saloon: Mr. Morgan Bowen, Miss Eveline A. Farnes, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gallagher, Mrs. Winifred Forrest, Miss Jean Forrest, Mr. Edgar V. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Hood, Mr. Reginald G. Hurst, Miss Anne G. Lewis, Mr. Alex Lee, Miss Jessie C. MacBean, Miss Anne W. Macdonald, Mr. George Mackay, Miss Eugenia Oliver, Mr. Francis S. Ryan, Mr. James Sinclair, Mr. Samuel Taylor, Miss Elsie Taylor. Third Class: Mr. Corrado Del Carlo, Mr. Stewart Lindsay, Miss Emily Merry, Mr. Enrique M. A. Spittle, and Mr. Arthur H. Wilkinson.

P.S.N.C. ORONSA.

The following passengers leave by the P.S.N.C. Oronsa from Montevideo:—Mr. and Mrs. Maclean, Mr. J. R. Christie, Major Okamoto, Mr. S. Bus-ton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Planos, Mr. L. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Pedro Doxaran, Mr. and Mrs. J. Faller, Mr. M. Pinedo, A. Rosenberg, Rev. P. Fernandez, Rev. A. Mendoza, Mr. H. A. Fenton, Rev. Viviani, Rev. Larrain, Mr. and Mrs. Naf, Rev. P. Mendigorria, Rev. F. Cifuentes, Mrs. Ofelia Gonzalez, Mrs. Modesta Iturralde, Mr. Ernesto Apianini, Mr. Mario Apianini, Mr. Pablo Barreta, Miss M. Rodriguez, Luigi Sisci, Mrs. G. Schuler Keller, Henri Myard and family, Mrs. de Nikkelsen, Mr. and Mrs. M. Le Guin, Mr. and Mrs. Salazar, Mr. A. Faller, Miss S. Faraggi, Mr. J. Richards, Miss M. Young, Harold G. White, Mrs. and Miss Slaughter, Miss Sara Bennett, Mrs. A. Solar, Mr. C. de Estrada, Miss Isidra Redondo, Mr. G. Lomazzi, Miss Marion Boyer, Mr. D. R. Lethaby, Mr. S. Pellerano, Mr. David Smith, Dr. J. Drover, Mr. P. Peschiera, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and Mr. M. Venezuela.

R.H.L. FRISIA.

The following passengers leave by the Royal Holland Lloyd s.s. Frisia to-morrow, at 4 p.m., for Montevideo, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo and Dover:—Mr. Manuel Aguirre Mrs Florinda de Aguirre, Miss Lila Aguirre, Mr. Alex. Macdonald, Mrs Ana F. R. de Macdonald, Mr Carlos Wuy, Mr David C. Phillips, Mr Severino Fayanas, Mrs Fanny de Fayanas, Miss Beatriz Fayanas, Mr Vicente Cappadona, Mrs Filomena Roveda Mr Salvio M. Zugasti, Miss Eugenia della Donna, Mrs

Toni W. de Oercke, Mr Antonio M. de Champourein, Mrs Christine Baumann, Mr Fritz Baumann, Miss Ana Baumann, Mr Emilio Jacques, Mr A. Arroyo, Mrs Molly Henderson, Mr Patricio Henderson, Mr Pedro Garcia, Mrs Genoveva Garcia, Mr Pedro Garcio (son), Mr Carlos Michels, Mr Blas Cantisani, Mr Arturo Arias, Mrs Claudia Arias, Mrs Martha Rotgans, Mrs Achien Tamines, Mr Jacobo Etcheny, Miss Georgette Hadot, Mrs Luisa Contadini, Mrs Angela Contadini, Miss Angelita Contadini, Miss Sara Guillot, Miss Lola Broackes, Miss Doris Vernon Harcourt, Mr José Nino, Mr Gerolamo Riva, Mr Juan Cruces and Santos, Miss Adelita Marmol, Miss Madeline Lambert, Mr Wladimir Correa, Mrs Margarita Ximener de Correa, Mr Salomon McCall Rough, Mr. Cayetano Pignataro.

L. AND H. VESTRIS.

The Lamport and Holt s.s. Vestris entered the North Darsena on Aug. 30, with the following passengers from New York:—Mr. Robert Dunlap, Mr. Thos. Carroll, Mr. B. Garat, Mrs. V. Garat, Mr. John S. Cattela, Mr. Lionel D. Hargis, Mr. Ray D. Ellis, Mr. Edward P. Merritt, Mrs. Elizabeth Merritt, Mr. Raphael P. Schenck, Misses Mary and Rachel Schenck, Miss Dorothy Elliott, Mr. Joseph Alex Mayers, Mr. Robert Blankenship, Mr. John Linehan, Mr. O. P. Anthony, Mr. David D. Thompson, Mr. Joseph Clohessym, Mr. T. Carlos Leon, Mrs. Linda Leon, Mr. James A. Hoggsette, Mr. Rex F. Tranbarger, Mrs. Annette Tranbarger, Mrs. Ruth Chandler, Mr. Charles D. Middlebrook and Mrs. Agnes Middlebrook, Mr. Albert G. Baumgarten, Mr. Stanley D. Allchin, Mr. James Ricalton, Mr. Th. H. Foley, Mrs. Marion Bodwell, Master Vivian Bodwell, Mr. William A. Reid, Mrs. Helen G. Reid, Mr. Francisco Garay Cochen, Mr. Juan Carlos Mendoza, Miss Henriette M. Tabarand, Mr. Enrique Etchecopar, Mr. Humberto de Lima, Mrs. Yale de Lima, Mr. Henry Palmer Lewis, Mr. J. A. Khoury, Mr. Roscoe T. Baer, Mrs. Clara B. Baer, Misses Lilah M. and Evelyn B. Baer, Master Frank L. Baer, Mr. Fred Morgan, Mrs. May B. Morgan, Mr. Luis P. Barros, Mrs. B. Barros, Mr. John Calvi, Mr. Gilman H. Tenney, Mrs. Gerda F. Tenney, Mr. Raphael Lopez, Mr. Arthur L. Stang, Mr. Jacob Goldstein, Mrs. Elvira Goldstein, Master Moses Goldstein, Miss Rosa Goldstein, Mrs. Cecilia David.

R.M.S.P. ARAGUAYA.

The following passengers left by the R.M.S.P. Araguaya from North Basin on Aug. 27: Mr. Walter Mochi, Fraustino da Rosa, Mr. E. Bonacchi, Mr. R. Francioli, Mr. A. Francioli, Mr. B. de Muro, Miss M. Roggero, Mr. R. Prosperoni, Miss R. Raisa, Miss M. Frascani, Miss E. Felicher, Mr. S. Lazaro, Mr. S. Caronna, Mr. G. Danisi, Mr. G. Cirino, Mr. B. Berardi, Mrs. Berardi, Mr. T. Teubale, Mr. G. Nigla, Mr. G. Paltimiere, Mr. L. Nardi, Mr. D. Lussardi, Mr. A. Tedeschi, Mr. U. Bausi, Mr. T. Ruffo, Mrs. Ruffo, Mr. U. Salvini, Miss A. Galli Curci, Mr. L. Curci, Miss F. Perina, Mr. L. Pollastri, Miss I. Maunarini, Miss A. Giacomucci, Mr. G. Vix, Miss G. da Rozzo, Miss M. Ross, Mr. M. Ross, Miss M. Caleffi, Miss M. Ranolo, Miss F. Rona, Mr. G. Marinuzzi, Miss A. Marinuzzi, Miss I. Bossi, Miss G. Dregebus, Mr. R. Dallera, Mr. G. Sturani, Mr. A. Martino, Mr. E. Romero, Mr. L. Ballevono, Miss F. Deschamps, Miss E. Poser, Miss C. Fornoroll, Miss M. Melza, Miss C. Melza, Mr. E. Potrumieri, Mr. T. Amore, Miss E. Amore, Mr. L. Bisolari, Mr. M. Mariotti, Mr. V. Campisil, Messrs. R. Felipani, G. Gargano, C. Guarini, G. Fabbroni, G. Fanti, F. Roveri, L. Bornoli, V. Lodi, D. Arnaldi, Padrazzi, A. Minelli, N. Cartone, U. Tripiciano, Sposito, U. Bruni, R. Trotta, G. Broggi, G. Koch, L. Branvitta, D. Pignigonoli, V. Cataparo, E. Cloos, E. Galeazzi, P. Marineli, D. Lafranchi, M. Carcano, A. Leni, A. Villani, M. Vichi, C. Missiroli, S.

Buenos Aires Herald

Weekly Illustrated Edition

CORRIENTES 672

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THE MAILS.

TO ARRIVE IN SEPTEMBER.

- 3.—Spanish by CADIZ.
- 3.—Italian by PRINCIPE DI UDINE
- 3.—Australasian by RUAHNE.
- 3.—British by HIGHLAND SCOT.

TO LEAVE IN SEPTEMBER.

- 3.—Brazil and Europe by FRISIA. Mails close at 2 p.m.
- 4.—Brazil, Senegal and Europe by DIVONA. Mails close at 8 a.m. (Registered mail only).

BIRTHS.

MASSEY.—At Andonaegui 2185, General Urquiza, on the 26th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Philip B. Massey, a daughter. 1029 h27

MOFFATT.—To Mr. and Mrs. Hugh E. Moffatt, of Henderson, F.C.M., on the 28th August, a daughter. 1227 k1

RAMUS.—On the 25th inst., at Calle Washington 2649, Coghlan, the wife of Albert E. Ramus, of a daughter. 1023 h27

SMITH.—At San Fernando, on the 1st inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Smith, of a son. 54 k2

WEDDINGS.

CURRIE-GOMES.—At Suipacha 629, by the Rev. J. H. Fleming, D.D. of St. Andrew's, Buenos Aires, William Cowan, second youngest son of James Currie, Esq., of "Alderglen" Worsley, Manchester, to Elisa Wilhelmina, eldest and only surviving daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Gomes, late of Funchal, Madeira. zh29

EGAN-HIGGS. — August 28, 1915, Civil Registry and afterwards at all Saints' Church, Quilmes, by the Rev. C. R. Bassett, Dorothy Annie, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Higgs, to Charles J. Egan, Roscommon, Ireland. 1157 h29

GOMES-CURRIE.—At Suipacha 629, by the Rev. J. W. Fleming, D.D., of St. Andrew's, Buenos Aires, Elisa Wilhelmina, eldest and only surviving daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Gomes, late of Funchal Madeira, to William Cowan, second youngest son of James Currie, Esq., Alderglen, Worsley, Manchester. 1058 h27

DEATH.

ANGUS.—In July, at "Mira Mar," Skelmorlie, Lillian, age 22, only child of John and Jane Angus, of Skelmorlie, Ayrshire, late of Belgrano, Buenos Aires. 1246 k1

PERCY.—On the 28th inst., at Villa Devoto, Alberto Walter Percy, aged 69 years.

RUSCOE. — On the 26th inst., at Calle Bucarelli 2312 (Villa Urquiza), Charles Ernest Ruscoe, aged 39 years.

SMITH.—At 7 Saint Bernard's Crescent, Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 28th August 1915, John James, aged 51 years, son of the late Robert Sinclair Smith and late Catherine Spence, late of Buenos Aires. (By cable). 54 k2

KILLED IN ACTION

LT. ERNEST C. LESTER.

The following announcement appears in English newspapers which arrived by the last mail:—

"LESTER.—On the 3rd July, killed in action at the Dardanelles, Ernest Charles Lester, Lieutenant, 10th Battalion, attached 1st Border Regiment, aged 31 years, second son of the late Tom Lester, of Stoke Newington, and of Mrs. H. M. Lester, 11 Clissold Road, Stoke Newington. Argentine papers please copy."

BAHIA BLANCA SHIPPING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 29.

Ingeniero White:—Anglesea, loading for Dreyfus and Company.

Port Galvan:—Bland Hall, sailing to-day. Dalmata, left for Rio on Aug. 28. Cotovia, loading for H. C. Ehlert. Hjalmar Sorensen, loading for Burge and Born 700 tons for Santos.

Buenos Aires Herald

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY EDITION

39th Year. New Series, No. 582

Buenos Aires, Friday, Sept. 10th, 1915

Price 30 Cents

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN BELGIUM

Fighting With Bombs in the Argonne

WOMEN AND CHILDREN MURDERED
BY ZEPPELINS.

French Liner Sunk by a Submarine

Paris, Sept. 8.

An official communiqué issued by the Government this afternoon says:—

"Last night was marked by artillery action in Belgium to the north of Ypres, in the Artois region to the north of Arras, in the region of Roye and on the plateaux between the Oise and the Aisne.

"At various points in the Champagne district between Rheims and the Argonne there was fighting with bombs and rifle firing with the artillery occasionally intervening; but there were no infantry actions.

"In the sector of La Harazee in the Argonne region there was a violent cannonade, also on the northern Woivre. Elsewhere along the front the night passed quietly.

"Five German aeroplanes bombarded the Malzeville plateau without effect. They also bombarded Nancy where there were several victims.

"In co-operation with the British flying squadron our aeroplanes bombarded the German hangars at Ostend, and another French squadron did the same to the aerodrome at Saint Medard."

Belgian Coast Shelled

BRITISH SQUADRON IN ACTION.

Paris, Sept. 8.

A telegram from Dunkirk states that a British squadron has shelled the German positions along the Belgian coast as far as Ostend.

Belgian Minister's Wife

ARRIVES AT BASLE.

Paris, Sept. 8.

A telegram from Basle announces the arrival there of Mme. Carton de Wiart, wife of the Belgian Minister of Justice, who had been imprisoned by the Germans for writing to her husband and was recently liberated.

The lady was the object of numerous demonstrations of sympathy.

Murdered by Zeppelin

10 CIVILIANS KILLED IN EAST ANGLIA.

London, Sept. 8.

The Government has issued a bulletin concerning a Zeppelin raid last night upon part of the East Anglian coast.

The casualties caused were 10 killed, 3 injured and 3 missing. All but one are civilians.

Material damage consisted in the destruction of fifteen buildings.

The British aerial flotilla was unable to determine the position of the enemy.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN KILLED.

London, Sept. 8.

The latest official announcement regarding the Zeppelin raid of yesterday says that two men, three women and five children were killed and a man and two women are missing, probably buried under the debris of the buildings destroyed by the explosions. Thirteen men, sixteen women and fourteen children were injured and fifteen houses destroyed.

Back at the Front

JOFFRE RETURNS FROM ITALY.

Paris, Sept. 8.

General Joffre arrived in this city yesterday from Italy and departed at once for the front.

SUNK BY THE SEA HUNS

LOSS OF FRENCH LINER
GUATEMALA.

London, Sept. 8.

It is announced that the steamer Guatemala, 6,000 tons, belonging to the Compagnie Transatlantique, has been sunk by a submarine off Belle Isle. The crew landed at Saint Nazaire.

ALLAN LINER HESPERIAN SUNK WITHOUT WARNING

MANY LIVES LOST

London, Sept. 6.

The Allan liner Hesperian, 10,920 tons gross register, was torpedoed on Saturday evening by a German submarine off the southern coast of Ireland.

The vessel, which was bound from Liverpool to Montreal, was attacked without previous warning.

The passengers and crew have been taken to Queenstown.

CAPTAIN REMAINS AT HIS POST.

New York, Sept. 6.

A telegram from London reports that, according to advices from Queenstown, the steamer Hesperian with 700 passengers on board was struck by a torpedo at dusk on Saturday evening southwest of the southernmost point of Ireland. Twenty persons were injured. Three of the lifeboats capsized on being lowered.

The captain, W. S. Main, and twenty sailors remained on board awaiting the arrival of a tug from the Admiralty to take the vessel to port.

Many of the passengers and crew have already reached the shore.

The United States ambassador in London has opened an inquiry in order to ascertain whether there were any American subjects on board, and if so whether any of them were injured.

THE HESPERIAN SINKS.

London, Sept. 6.

The Allan liner Hesperian sank this morning while being towed to Queenstown. Those on board her were removed to the steamer Berlin.

U.S. CITIZENS SAVED.

New York, Sept. 6.

It is reported from London that the United States consul at Queenstown has telegraphed to the embassy that there were a few American subjects on board the Hesperian but that all have been saved.

WOUNDED CANADIANS ON BOARD

New York, Sept. 6.

From Queenstown it is announced that among the passengers aboard the Hesperian were many wounded Canadian soldiers who were going home.

On Saturday evening when the twilight was nearly replaced by night the Hesperian was travelling at full speed, the captain hoping to get clear of the danger zone before nightfall.

A slight mist was hanging over the water, and the captain had therefore ordered the men on the lookout to keep a specially vigilant watch. The men were called down on deck and the officers continually scanned the surface of the sea with their glasses but observed nothing alarming.

They had begun to believe that the ship was out of danger when the explosion of the torpedo threw those on board into a panic. The vessel's bows

were lifted out of the water by the force of the explosion, and for some time it was feared that she was about to founder.

The first orders given by the captain were to lower away the boats and for the officers and crew to take their places. He then had the leak examined and it was found that the ship was capable of floating for some time provided the weather continued calm. The S.O.S. call was sent out, and picked up by several vessels which hastened at full speed to where the Hesperian was still floating.

A MURDERED WOMAN.

Queenstown, Sept. 6.

One of the bodies of the women who died of injuries has been identified as that of a Miss Carberry, probably of Newfoundland.

Washington, Sept. 7.

The report of the United States Ambassador at London on the loss of the Hesperian is as follows:—

"The Hesperian sank at 6.41 this morning, Monday, near the place where she was torpedoed. No further loss of life occurred.

"The Allan Line officially reports that there were no American passengers, but there were two American stewards both of whom escaped uninjured. Both were below when the torpedo struck the ship.

"The total loss of life is probably about twenty.

"The British Admiralty states that the Hesperian was sailing as an ordinary passenger liner. She has never been in the Government service since the war began.

"There were no troops aboard, but there were some wounded Canadians travelling on individual tickets as passengers."

The Department of State announces that the Ambassador has not stated whether the Hesperian was warned or not.

"NEVER USED FOR MILITARY PURPOSES."

Washington, Sept. 7.

The United States Ambassador in London has telegraphed to the Department of State that the First Lord of the Admiralty has officially announced that the Hesperian was an ordinary passenger boat and had never been utilised for military purposes.

THE BERLIN VERSION.

New York, Sept. 7.

According to a despatch from Berlin the German newspapers refer to the torpedoing of the Hesperian as follows:—

"A big steamer of the British Allan Line suffered such severe damage off the southern extremity of Ireland in a manner which has not yet been made clear, that she sank before she could be brought into harbour."

SUNK BY A TORPEDO.

New York, Sept. 7.

It is reported from London that the officers of the Hesperian have stated that the fragments of steel which fell on the vessel's bridge indicated that she had been torpedoed.

117 TRANSPORTS LEAVE ITALY

Great Expedition to the Dardanelles

ESCORTED BY 16 WARSHIPS

Turkey's Sultan Complains of Desertion by Germany.

Geneva, Sept. 8.

It is reported that a fleet of 117 transports with troops and munitions of war have left Taranto under the escort of sixteen Italian warships.

The Duke of Aosta was present at their departure.

It is conjectured that the transports are conveying the Italian expedition for the Dardanelles.

TURKISH VESSELS SUNK

BY RUSSIA'S BLACK SEA SQUADRON.

Petrograd, Sept. 8.

A despatch from Tiflis reports that during the last few hours the Russian warships in the Black Sea have sunk over twenty Turkish sailing vessels.

SULTAN'S COMPLAINT

DESERTED BY GERMANY.

London, Sept. 8.

The "Times" has been informed from Mitylene that the Sultan of Turkey, when receiving Prince Hohenlohe, the new German Ambassador to Turkey, complained bitterly that Germany had left him without aid and without funds in a desperate and unequal combat.

KAISER'S EMISSARY EXPLAINS.

London, Sept. 8.

A despatch from Mitylene says that the new German Ambassador to the Sublime Port, Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe, was completely taken aback by the outspoken vehemence with which the Sultan complained of having been deserted by his allies in the Dardanelles and the Caucasus in spite of the Kaiser's promises of assistance.

The Prince explained that the action of Germany in the Balkans had been delayed because the Central Powers had been compelled to concentrate their main strength on the eastern front.

Cargo of 11 in Guns

SUNK BY BRITISH SUBMARINE.

London, Sept. 8.

The newspapers announce that a British submarine in the Sea of Marmora has sunk a Turkish transport which was conveying a number of 11 inch guns for the Dardanelles.

HAS NOT RESIGNED

VON TIRPITZ STILL CHIEF PIRATE

Amsterdam, Sept. 8.

Despatches from Berlin deny that Admiral von Tirpitz has resigned, or that there has been any disagreement between him and the Imperial Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg.

War Profits

LLOYD GEORGE REASSURES TRADES UNIONISTS.

Bristol, Sept. 8.

The Trade Union Congress assembled here received yesterday afternoon a telegram from Mr. Lloyd George commenting on the speech of Mr. James Seddon, President of the Congress, in which he emphasised the desire of the workers to assist the Government but hoped that the Government would do its share towards limiting the profits made by the employers.

Mr. Lloyd George stated in his telegram:—"In every instance the benefit of the suspension of the Trades Union regulations will accrue to the State, not to the employers. I beg to make this clear."

LLOYD GEORGE ASKED TO ATTEND THE CONGRESS.

London, Sept. 8.

The Trade Union Congress in session at Bristol has passed a resolution inviting Mr. Lloyd George to attend the sessions and give information which is lacking in his telegram with reference to the disposal of the profits of industries now under the supervision of the Government.

CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

Another resolution to support the Government in the successful prosecution of the war was carried by 600 votes to 7.

Kaiser's Lost Grand-daughter

DEATH OF PRINCE ADALBERT'S DAUGHTER.

London, Sept. 8.

Berlin advices report that Princess Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen, wife of the Kaiser's third son Prince Albert, has given birth to a daughter which died soon afterwards. The Princess is in a satisfactory condition of health.

Leman of Liege

STILL ALIVE AT MAGDEBURG.

New York, Sept. 8.

A wireless telegram from Berlin says that the Paris papers have announced the receipt of information from Belgium that General Leman, the brave defender of Liege, has died of a broken heart in a German prison.

The message says that as a matter of fact the General is living at Magdeburg with other officers in the prisoners' camp where he is being treated according to his rank. He is suffering from an attack of gout, but otherwise is in excellent health. He read his obituary notice with much amusement.

VIGOROUS OFFENSIVE

By Allied Armies

ONLY WAY TO RELIEVE RUSSIA

New York, Sept. 8.

The "Evening Sun" of to-day publishes a despatch from its correspondent in Tokio who gives the result of an interview with Japanese military men.

The latter say that Japan can undoubtedly be of much use to Russia in the present emergency; but what is really essential is that Russia's allies in the West commence a vigorous offensive and drive the Germans out of France and Belgium, threatening Germany with invasion. This will be the only way to relieve Russia of the weight of the concentrated attack which Germany is now delivering upon her. Unless this is done soon the Germans will continue to strengthen themselves in Poland and make it increasingly difficult to dislodge them.

All now depends on the potentialities of the Franco-British armies. This no doubt is enormous, seeing that for a long time they have been preparing for the war, and are provided with skilful leaders and strategists, and thousands of highly competent officers.

Spain and the War

ALFONSO SAYS "ONLY I AND THE RABBLE ARE FRANCOPHIL."

London, Sept. 8.

The "Times" gives the substance of a report from a French correspondent regarding the division of opinion in Spain over the war.

The report says that very few Spaniards know France well. Among the enemies of France must be numbered those who have been won by the skilful and systematic German propaganda which has been carried on in Spain for the last ten years.

Fault is found with the attitude of France in regard to Morocco, which has sometimes offended Spain. The correspondent quotes King Alfonso's saying:—"Only I and the rabble are really Francophil." He says that Spain is scantily and badly informed. The attitude of the Spanish Press is at bottom merely a pretext for continuing the domestic war between Republicans and Radicals.

Persecuted Armenians

PROPERTIES CONFISCATED AND PILLAGED.

Athens, Sept. 7.

There are increasing fears that the persecution of the Armenians by the Turks is continuing.

According to diplomatic reports, the Armenians in the regions of Angora, Erzerum and Sivas are being deported to the interior and their properties confiscated and pillaged.

"Within Three Weeks"

RUMANIA MAY INTERVENE.

Paris, Sept. 7.

A despatch from Zurich says that M. Pherekides, President of the Rumanian Chamber of Deputies, made the following statement to an employé of an Austrian company at Bucharest:—

"I am persuaded that the Dardanelles will fall within two or three weeks, and then we shall intervene in the war. We would advise you to leave the country."

Plot Against Enver

DISCOVERED IN THE TURKISH NAVY.

Amsterdam, Sept. 7.

The Information Bureau in this city state that a widespread plot has been concocted in the Turkish army for the overthrow of Enver Pasha, and for driving the Germans out of the country. The capital was to be seized, and the opponents of the Young Turk party were to be installed in the Government.

The Germans are known to be in a critical position, as the responsibility for the war is laid upon their shoulders.

The Government is taking great precautions, and has made numerous arrests with the intention of stifling

Turkish Torpedo Boat Sunk

BY ALLIES' SUBMARINE.

London, Sept. 7.

A telegram from Athens announces that a submarine belonging to the allied forces in the Dardanelles sank the Turkish torpedo boat Yar Hissar in the Sea of Marmora.

Sunk by the Sea Huns

London, Sept. 2.

The British steamer Savona has been sunk by a German submarine. Three of the crew are missing.

The Savona was a vessel of 1180 tons gross displacement, built at Greenock in 1881 and registered at Leith.

LOSS OF BRITISH STEAMER WHITEFIELD.

London, Sept. 3.

A telegram from Hartlepool announces that a German submarine has sunk the British steamer Whitefield.

The vessel was of 2422 tons gross displacement and belonged to Messrs. W. Maclean and company of Hartlepool.

BRITISH SEAMEN LOST IN DISASTER TO STEAMER CYMBELINE.

London, Sept. 6.

The British steamer Cymbeline, 4505 tons gross register, belonging to Liverpool, has been sunk either by a mine or a torpedo. Twelve of the crew perished and several others injured. The survivors, 31 in number, have reached land.

LOSS OF A HARRISON LINER.

London, Sept. 7.

It is announced that the British steamer Dictator, 4000 tons gross, has been sunk by a submarine. All the crew escaped and have landed at a British port.

LOSS OF LARGE FRENCH STEAMER.

Paris, Sept. 7.

The French steamship Bordeaux, 4530 tons gross register, of Havre, was torpedoed and sunk twelve miles off the mouth of the Gironde. The crew were taken on board a pilot boat.

Missing Pirate

NO NEWS OF SUBMARINE WHICH SANK BRITISH AUXILIARY CRUISER.

New York, Sept. 7.

It is reported from Berlin that the German Admiralty announces that the submarine which sank a British auxiliary cruiser last August off the Hebrides must be considered as lost, as no news has been received of her since.

RUSSIA'S GENERALISSIMO REMOVED

Grand Duke Nicholas Sent to the Caucasus.

GREAT RETREAT ALMOST ENDED

Petrograd, Sept. 8.

It is officially announced that the Tsar has appointed Grand Duke Nicholas, Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Army.

THE IMPERIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Petrograd, Sept. 8.

An Order of the Day signed by Tsar Nicholas has appeared saying:—

"I have to-day taken over the supreme command of all the forces operating by sea or by land in the theatre of war.

"With firm faith in the clemency of God and with unshaken assurance in our final victory we shall fulfill our sacred duty to defend our country to the last. We shall not dishonour Russia."

TSAR'S MESSAGE TO THE GRAND DUKE.

Petrograd, Sept. 8.

The communication of the Tsar to the Grand Duke Nicholas relieving him of the supreme command, reads as follows:—

"At the beginning of the war I was unavoidably prevented from following the inclination of my soul to put myself at the head of the army. That was why I entrusted you with the Commandership-in-Chief of the land sea forces.

"Under the eyes of all Russia Your Highness has given proof of a steadfast bravery which caused a feeling of profound confidence, and called forth the sincere good wishes of all who followed your operations.

"But through the inevitable vicissitudes of war, my duty to my country, which has been entrusted to me by God, impels me to-day, when the enemy has penetrated to the interior of the Empire, to take the supreme command of the active forces, to share with the army the fatigue of war and to safeguard the country.

"The ways of Providence are inscrutable; but my duty and my desire have determined me in my resolution for the good of the State.

"The invasion of the enemy on the western front, which necessitates the greatest possible concentration of the civil and military authorities, as well as the unification of the command in the field, has turned our attention from the southern front at this moment. I recognise the necessity for your assistance and counsels on the southern front, and I appoint you Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the valiant Caucasian Army. In doing so I express to Your Highness my profound gratitude and that of the country for your labours during the war."

THANKED BY THE TSAR.

Petrograd, Sept. 8.

The Tsar has issued a manifesto congratulating and thanking Grand Duke Nicholas for his services to the country during the war.

His Majesty declares that so long as the operations were being conducted in the south in the enemy's territory the appointment of the Grand Duke fulfilled all the aspirations of the Russian nation; but now that it is a question of repelling an invasion and defending the nation it is for the Sovereign to unsheathe the sword and lead the army to victory.

The Tsar trusts that the Grand Duke will continue to give the coun-

try the benefit of his talents in that theatre of the war whither he has been appointed.

The presence of the Tsar at the battle front has caused intense enthusiasm throughout the Empire, and perfect confidence prevails.

GRAND DUKE'S FAREWELL TO HIS TROOPS.

Petrograd, Sept. 8.

The following is the text of an Order of the Day issued by the Grand Duke Nicholas to the army and navy:—

"Valiant Army and Fleet:

"To-day your august Supreme Chief, His Majesty the Tsar, places himself at your head.

"I bow before the heroism you have displayed for more than a year, and I express to you my cordial, warm and sincere appreciation of all you have done.

"I believe steadfastly, because the Tsar himself, to whom you have taken oath, conducts you, that you will accomplish achievements hitherto unknown. I believe that God, from this day, will accord to His elect His all-powerful aid and will bring to his Majesty the victory."

WHAT WILL THE TSAR DO?

London, Sept. 8.

The greatest interest is taken in London in the question as to what sector of the firing line will be chosen by the Tsar for his first personal efforts against the Germans, and where his Majesty will establish his headquarters.

SUCCESS OF GENERAL RUSSKY.

In view of the fact that General Russky is holding Von Hindenburg in check with remarkable success on the northern front, it is generally believed that the monarch's energies will for the present be directed towards rallying the Russian central army, which is now fighting from a point east of Brest-Litovsk to the north-east of Grodno.

Petrograd Chief of Police

ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN ASSASSINATED.

Athens, Sept. 7.

A despatch from Petrograd, announces the assassination of the Chief of Police of that city. No further details have as yet been forthcoming.

German Propaganda

NEWSPAPERS FOUNDED IN NEUTRAL CAPITALS.

Amsterdam, Sept. 7.

The Germans are stated to be working actively in Holland and the Scandinavian nations in favour of the Governments of those countries endeavouring to obtain from Britain a diminution of the severity of the blockade of the German coast, on the ground of the heavy losses which neutral commerce is suffering. With this object in view the Germans have started newspapers in the capital cities of each country and have commenced the publication of articles upon the subject.

The campaign is however believed to be a futile one as the British Government is determined to keep up the pressure on Germany at all costs.

ALMOST ENDED!

Russians Approaching Close of Great Retreat

PROBABLE BREAKDOWN OF GERMAN PLAN

London, Sept. 8.

All the newspapers here publish specials from Petrograd which express the belief that the Russian retreat is practically ended, and that, with the Tsar in the front and the army again well supplied with munitions, the Russian general offensive will soon be renewed.

The "Times" correspondent reports that the careful linking up of the Austro-German movements betrays the most important object of the enemy, which is to obtain possession of the railways between Riga and Lemberg in order to cope effectively with the transport problem which is hourly growing more acute.

Along a front of nearly 700 miles the tentacles of this gigantic combination embrace Drinck, Vilna, Libau, Baranowitz, Luliniec, Varmy and Rovno, forming a semicircle along which the enemy would be able to bring supplies by sea to Riga and establish direct communication with his main international lines.

After commenting on the enemy's grandiose strategy and discussing the Russians' power of resistance, the correspondent adds that the enemy's sole opening for activity now lie to the north and south of the Poliesie forest, but the d  nouement must be enacted, not in the Poliesie's but on the flanks of Riga, Vilna and Kieff. However, as Von Meckensen has been unable to press further north the enemy has been forced to deploy about 18 army corps in order to force the Russians back from the Rumanian border, and the successful completion of the great German scheme now appears improbable.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE HELD IN CHECK.

Petrograd, Sept. 8.

The Russian War Office announces to-day:—

"In the region of Koval Sarny the Russian cavalry executed several desperate charges on the enemy, with very successful results.

"Between the Sienowka and Ikwa rivers there has been obstinate fighting. Under the pressure of the enemy our troops proceeded to the occupation of stronger positions on the Gorinia, Stubel and Ikwa rivers.

"South of Friedrichstadt our troops repulsed repeated and energetic attacks by the enemy.

"In the Riga region, between the Sventa, Viliya and Niemen rivers there has been no change in the situation.

"On the middle Niemen the enemy is continuing operations.

"In the Wolkouky region between Hasselda and Acina a fierce combat is in progress. Our troops are holding the enemy's offensive in check."

RAIN IMPEDES GERMAN ADVANCE.

London, Sept. 8.

Official despatches from Russia report that military operations are completely interrupted over a large extent of the line of battle in consequence of the torrential rains that have ushered in the autumn.

All the rivers running in a northerly direction, which are the largest and most numerous, as well as their tributaries, are over their banks and a wide extent of country is inundated by the flood waters. The low swampy flats which for the most part constitute the theatre of operations are transformed into shallow seas.

In consequence of this change in the weather a large portion of the German forces are not only unable to continue their advance but will be in serious danger if the rains continue.

Joffre Decorated

ON VISIT TO KING OF ITALY.

Rome, Sept. 7.

Last Friday, the French Commander-in-Chief, General Joffre, visited King Victor Emmanuel, who bestowed upon him the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoy.

General Joffre stayed two days at the headquarters of the General Staff, during which time he visited various points of importance on the front.

Rust-proof Steel

MANUFACTURED BY KRUPPS.

London, Sept. 7.

A despatch from Berlin states that the German poet Rudolf Hans Bartsch, at the conclusion of a long series of articles on the subject "Germany as seen by Austrian Eyes," gives a vivid description of the works at Essen, wherein he reveals the interesting fact that Krupps have developed a process for making steel absolutely proof against rust, and even against the action of nitric acid.

Cruiser's Golden Cargo

SOVEREIGNS AND BONDS DESPATCHED TO THE STATES.

Portland (Maine), Sept. 7.

A train from Halifax going to New York has passed this city conveying 11,650,000 English sovereigns, 7,850,000 United States coins and bonds to the value of 13 million dollars, all of which were brought in the British cruiser Argyll.

Gold for Cuba

20 MILLION DOLLARS ON BOARD FRENCH VESSEL.

New York, Sept. 8.

A cable message from Havana says that the steamship Navarre, due today from France, is bringing twenty million dollars' worth of French gold for the Havana banks.

"Watchful-Waiting" Wilson

ATTACKED BY EX-PRESIDENT TAFT.

New York, Sept. 8.

It is reported from San Francisco that the ex-President, Mr. William Taft, addressing the California Commonwealth Club, criticised the policy of President Wilson in Mexico, and denounced his rule in the Philippines. The gist of his speech was as follows:

"Our policy, so called but misnamed, of 'watchful waiting,' has dragged on, greatly to the detriment of all concerned, and now the anarchy for which in part we are responsible has developed into raids into the United States and the killing of our own people with the very weapons which our unwise lifting of the embargo furnished to our assailants.

"I only refer to our Mexican policy by way of illustration, warning you that the policy which is now being pursued in the Philippines is likely to return to plague us and to command our attention as much as the Mexican affair is thrusting itself upon us now."

Serbian Artillery

PREVENTS AUSTRIANS FORTIFYING THE DANUBE.

Nish, Sept. 8.

The Serbian Government announces that during the 3rd and 4th inst. the Serbian artillery was very effective in preventing the Austrians from fortifying themselves on the left bank of the Danube.

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR'S PLOT

Widespread Strikes in the States

TEXT OF THE LETTER TO VIENNA

President Wilson's Ominous Intervention

Washington, Sept. 8.

Official circles consider that the explanation given by the Austrian Ambassador, Herr Dumba, to the Secretary of State for having written to the Austrian Foreign Minister, Baron Burian, offering to get up industrial strikes in the United States so as to hinder the supply of munitions to the Allies, only makes the matter worse.

The Ambassador's explanation was that he had instructions from his Government to distribute among the Austrian and Hungarian residents of the United States the decree issued at Vienna prohibiting the subjects of the Empire from working with establishments which produced munitions for the Allies.

President Wilson is known to have visited Mr. Lansing this morning; and as this is a departure from the recognised practice in White House the matter is regarded as serious.

A SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

Washington, Sept. 8.

A sensational development to-day in the situation with regard to the incident in which the Austrian Ambassador is concerned was the fact that President Wilson has taken the unusual step of cabling through the Department of State for a copy of the letter from the Austrian Ambassador to Baron Burian.

No official statement has yet been made on the subject.

ARCHIBALD'S EXPLANATION.

Rotterdam, Sept. 8.

Prior to sailing to-day for America, the man Archibald, who was arrested in England and was found to be in possession of a letter from the Austrian Ambassador in Washington to the Austrian Foreign Minister, Baron von Burian, made the following statement to a Central News representative:—

"I am absolutely innocent, and know nothing of what the papers charge me with. I spoke to nobody about plans for disturbing the Austrian labour situation in the United States.

"I am an English American, and am of neither German nor Austrian origin. The contents of the letter which I carried were absolutely unknown to me. Shortly before I left New York, the Secretary of the Austrian Embassy in Washington came to me to say farewell. During our conversation he remarked casually:—'Will you oblige me by handing this note to the Vienna Bureau?' I had no reason to suspect that serious or base secrets were hidden in a simple unscaled letter, and I put it among some other papers in my possession. I learned the contents only when the British authorities intervened. It is obvious that if I had known its contents I would have destroyed it before my arrest. Nothing was said to me in New York by the Secretary of the Austrian Embassy to indicate that I should observe any mystery."

Archibald admitted that Herr Dumba knew that he had a letter of recommendation from the German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, because of his intention to travel in the war zone. In conclusion he said:—

VICTIM OF TEUTON CUNNING.

"To you and to my American compatriots I declare that I have nothing

to do with German or Austrian plans. I am under arrest and forced to return to New York simply because I am a victim of their cunning methods in making me the bearer of an incriminating document."

AMERICA NOT "A MENTAL INCOMPETENT AMONG THE NATIONS."

London, Sept. 8.

The "Times," endorsing the editorial remarks of the "New York Herald," says that forbearance has ceased to be a virtue in the case of Herr Dumba. The United States cannot afford to be regarded as a puerile, inferior and pusillanimous country, to be treated alternately as a coward or as a mental incompetent among the nations.

The paper expresses confidence that the American Government and people can be trusted to deal with the blundering Ambassador as he deserves.

The "Daily Telegraph," "Daily Chronicle" and others hold that Herr Dumba's action is a direct insult to the United States, and an unpardonable breach of neutrality, and express the conviction that the Ambassador will be told to go.

The Ambassador's Letter

A WIDESPREAD PLOT.

Washington, Sept. 8.

The contents of the letter from the Austrian Ambassador to the Foreign Minister in Vienna have been cabled by the United States Ambassador in London to the State Department which has published them. The context is as follows:—

"New York, Aug. 20,

"My Lord:

"Yesterday evening the Consul General, Von Nuber, received the enclosed *aide to memorie* from the chief editor of the newspaper locally known as the 'Szabadsag,' after a previous conference with him, and in pursuance of his proposals to arrange for strikes in the Bethlehem Schwal steel munitions of war factory, also in the Middle West.

"Dr. Archibald, who is well known to Your Lordship, leaves to-day at 12 o'clock on board the Rotterdam for Berlin and Vienna, and I take this rare and safe opportunity to warmly recommend the proposal to Your Lordship's favourable consideration.

"It is my impression that we can disorganise and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions at the Bethlehem works and in the Middle West, which, in the opinion of the German Military Attaché, is of great importance, and amply outweighs the expenditure of money involved.

"But even if the strikes do not come off it is probable that we should extort, under the pressure of the crisis, more favourable conditions of labour for our poor downtrodden fellow-countrymen in the Bethlehem works. These white slaves are now working twelve hours a day for seven days in the week, and all weak persons succumb and become consumptives.

"So far as the German workmen found among the skilled hands are concerned, the means for leaving will

AIR AND SEA WARFARE

EXCELLENT WORK OF FRENCH NAVAL AND AERIAL ARMS.

Paris, Sept. 3.

The Department of Marine has issued a report as to the action of the French fleet and aerial flotillas during the war.

The report says that since the commencement of hostilities the French naval squadron and the aeroplanes have co-operated in the defence of the Suez Canal, the operations in Syria, the actions in the Gulf of Trieste and the watch along the coast of France with the object of destroying the German submarines and Zeppelins.

During the last week they have bombarded the German positions at Bruges, Zeebrugge and Ostend; and last night, notwithstanding heavy artillery fire and the glare of rockets, our aviators dropped more than three hundred 90 mm. bombs on the German bases along the Belgian coast, besides taking an effective part in the bombardment of the Mont Huist forest. All the machines returned to their bases, although several were damaged severely.

In Egypt, Syria and Venice our hydroplanes displayed great activity. Engagements occurred recently with Austrian hydroplanes which were put to flight and pursued by a French machine as far as Pola.

MUNITIONS SCANDAL

BRIBES OFFERED IN FRANCE.

Paris, Sept. 3.

M. Leblond, manager of the Carmaux munitions factory, has been arrested for offering bribes to the inspectors of the War Office and the Marine Department appointed to take over the ammunition, not to be too particular in examining the quality of the ammunition.

It is believed that this will be followed by other arrests.

POISON GAS SEIZED

BY RUMANIAN CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

Paris, Sept. 3.

It is reported from Bucharest that the Rumanian Customs officers have seized six wagons from Germany loaded with cylinders of asphyxiating gas for the use of the Turkish army.

ANGRY ITALIANS

ASSAULT STATION AUTHORITIES IN THE STATES.

New York, Sept. 6.

A telegram from Brookfield, Mass., reports that a number of Italian reservists who were travelling in a special car from Boston to New York were deprived of their flag by the authorities. Indignant at this they drew their knives and attacked several persons on Brookfield station.

In the melee that followed the station master and his assistant were both wounded. Their assailants regained the car escaping arrest and the train proceeded. A telegram was then sent to Springfield warning the police to prevent a repetition of these acts.

be provided for them. Besides this a private German registry office has been established which provides employment for persons who have voluntarily given up their places, and it is already working well. They will also join and the widest support is assured.

CORRESPONDENCE BY WIRELESS.

"I beg that Your Excellency will be so good as to inform me with reference to this letter by wireless, replying whether you agree."

The letter is signed by Herr Dumba and addressed to His Excellency Baron von Burian, Vienna.

TURKISH TROOPS BLOWN UP

BY BRITISH SUBMARINE'S CREW

Athens, Sept. 4.

Part of the crew of a British submarine in the Dardanelles is reported to have landed at Kretzno in the Sea of Marmora and blown up the Haidar bridge with the Turkish troops upon it.

The British were however obliged to return without completing the destruction of the defence works owing to the arrival of Turkish reinforcements.

A DARING EXPLOIT.

Athens, Sept. 4.

Under cover of the darkness the crew of a British submarine made a daring attack on the important Gebze railway bridge and succeeded in blowing up one of the spans.

Despatches received to-day said that the submarine's crew returned to their base without detection.

The same submarine is credited with having sunk several Turkish transports in the Sea of Marmora and bombarded the docks in Constantinople harbour.

The vessel entered the Gulf of Ismid at dusk and disembarked several of her crew with dynamite bombs and then stood close into the shore. The men made a detour round the Turkish military encampment, having several narrow escapes of detection by the Turkish patrols. They planted bombs upon the bridge over which passes the chief railway connecting Constantinople with the interior of Asia Minor. One bomb exploded and wrecked the middle span of the bridge, but the others failed to go off.

TURKEY'S ARMY

NOW CONSISTS OF 850,000 MEN.

Paris, Sept. 6.

A telegram from Dedeagatch says that, according to data of Turkish origin, the Ottoman Empire has at the present moment 850,000 men under arms. Since the beginning of the war she has lost altogether 500,000 men.

The troops are distributed as follows:—190,000 in the Dardanelles, 300,000 in the Caucasus, 70,000 in Constantinople, 50,000 at Adrianople, 40,000 at Tchataldja and 200,000 in Asia Minor.

TURKISH TRANSPORTS SUNK

MORE VICTIMS TO BRITISH SUBMARINES.

Paris, Sept. 2.

A despatch from the Dardanelles states that four Turkish transports have been sunk by British submarines.

TURKEY AND PEACE

CONSTANTINOPLE PRESS OBJECTS TO CONCLUSION OF SEPARATE COMPACT.

New York, Sept. 3.

According to a despatch from Constantinople, the official organ "Tanin" resents the idea suggested by M. Gustave Hervé in "L'Humanité," the Paris Socialist newspaper, that the Quadruple Entente should offer to make peace with Turkey separately.

PAYING FOR PROFITS

KRUPP'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR LOAN.

London, Sept. 4.

The Exchange Telegraph Company announces having received a despatch from Amsterdam which states that the firm of Krupp has subscribed 40 million marks to the new German war loan.

GENERAL JOFFRE VISITS ITALIAN FRONT

CONSULTATION WITH GENERAL CADORNA

Rome, Sept. 6.

It is stated that the French Commander-in-Chief General Joffre, is visiting Italy. The news of his coming had been kept secret.

INSPECTION OF ITALIAN POSITIONS.

Rome, Sept. 6.

"L'Idée Nationale" announces that General Joffre accompanied by General Cadorna has visited many of the Italian advance posts and inspected the troops, expressing admiration for the behaviour of the men in such difficult country.

GIGANTIC OPERATIONS IMMINENT.

The paper says that the French Commander-in-Chief is consulting his Italian colleague and General Staff on the general plan of operations including those on the Gallipoli peninsula. It adds that the armies of the Quadruple Entente will probably commence operations before long of which no one had dreamed at the commencement of the war.

BATTLE OF THE MARNE

CELEBRATIONS IN FRANCE.

Paris, Sept. 6.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the victory of the Marne, the occasion was celebrated by a religious service in the afternoon at the Meaux Cathedral.

The building was decorated with the flags of the French and allied nations, and the service was attended by an enormous congregation.

The Bishop of Meaux pronounced a benediction for those who fell in the battle.

GERMAN OFFICERS SENTENCED

GAOL FOR RECAPTURED PRISONERS.

London, Sept. 3.

Three German officers who escaped from the detention camp at Denbigh and were recaptured have been sentenced to confinement in a military prison.

This is the first time that prisoners of war have been sentenced to gaol.

SIR E. GREY'S HEALTH

ANOTHER TEMPORARY REST FROM OFFICE.

London, Sept. 3.

It is announced that the British Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey will take a few days' holiday, his place being temporarily filled by Lord Crewe.

STRIKE-MAKING SPY

ARRESTED IN LONDON.

London, Sept. 6.

A telegram from London states that a man named Archibald has been arrested as a spy. He tried to pass himself off as an American subject.

Among the papers found upon him was a letter addressed to the Austrian Minister Baron Burian offering to organise a strike movement in the United Kingdom so as to impede the manufacture of munitions.

The letter was written on August 20, after the request of the Austrian Foreign Office to the United States Department of State to lay an embargo on munitions from that country was presented to Mr. Lansing.

ALLIES' DETERMINATION NO PEACE BEFORE VICTORY

U.S. NOT TO INTERVENE

Washington, Sept. 3.

It is authoritatively stated that the United States Government will abstain from opening negotiations in favour of peace until it is quite certain that such action will be well received by all the belligerents.

In official circles it is considered that the intimacy which is noticeable between the Central Powers and the Vatican means that the former are anxious to discuss the conditions of peace now; but it is also known that the Allies are determined to continue war and to reject all the petitions of the Central Empires until their ultimate victory makes peace practicable.

The United States will take no step which might compromise relations with any of the belligerents.

BRITAIN HAS TAKEN NO ACTION TOWARDS PEACE.

London, Sept. 3.

It has been learned authoritatively from high official circles that the recent rumours of peace are unfounded. No steps to that effect have been taken by the Government, nor have any statements been issued on the subject from authoritative sources.

BRITAIN'S PEACE TERMS

ENTIRELY DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF GERMANY.

London, Sept. 4.

From what is stated by those who are in a position to speak with authority, when the time comes for consideration of the terms of peace the minimum conditions upon which Britain will insist are those which were enunciated by the Prime Minister on November 9, 1914. Those conditions are, the restoration of the Belgian and French territory occupied by the enemy, the adequate safeguarding of France against any future aggression, the right of the small nations to exist, and the destruction of Prussian militarism.

For the rest, the terms upon which peace will be celebrated depend upon the other allied nations as well. France for example will have to determine what she considers an adequate safeguard against future aggression. In any case the Governments of the Allies are all resolved not to make peace separately, and recent events in Russia will have no effect whatever upon that resolve.

It is also stated that the change introduced by the German Government into its submarine campaign will in no way affect the blockade established by Britain on German overseas commerce. It is considered that it is perfectly legal to prevent the importation of foodstuffs into Germany. Were the British Government convinced of its illegality it would stop the blockade at once.

FUTILITY OF PEACE TALK

PARIS PRESS AND CARDINAL'S INTERVIEW.

Paris, Sept. 4.

"Le Temps," discussing the interview between Cardinal Gibbons and President Wilson, does not consider that the President is likely to be influenced to take a futile step towards bringing about peace at a time when, upon the statements of the highest authority, Russia, Britain and France are affirming their fixed resolution to continue the war to the sole logical conclusion admissible for peoples who had war forced upon them, and are defending their moral dignity and independent existence.

BRITAIN'S LATEST CASUALTIES

INCLUDE MEMBERS OF ARISTOCRATIC FAMILIES.

London, Sept. 6.

Recent casualties at the front include Lieutenant the Hon. Charles Alfred Lister, only surviving son of the 4th Baron Ribblesdale. He was born in October, 1887, and was educated at Eton.

The list also includes Major-Genl. Thomas Packenham, 5th Earl of Longford, aged 50. He served with the Imperial Yeomanry and Household Cavalry, in South Africa. Also Major Knollys, nephew of Baron Knollys.

HEAVY LOSSES AT THE DARDANELLES.

London, Sept. 6.

The last lists of casualties issued by the Government contain the names of 194 officers and 4,000 men, including army and navy. Most of the casualties were in the Dardanelles.

LOSSES ON THE ROYAL EDWARD

London, Sept. 6.

The last British casualty list referred to in a previous telegram contains the names of 194 officers and 4,000 men including army and navy. The roll of privates includes 851 who are missing and are believed to have been drowned in the transport Royal Edward.

The majority of the casualties among the officers is still from those who are serving in the Dardanelles.

GREECE AND THE ENTENTE

CONCLUSION OF COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT.

Paris, Sept. 3.

A despatch from Athens says that a final agreement has been signed by Greece and the Powers of the Quadruple Entente regarding commerce and navigation.

Greece undertakes to adopt strict measures for the suppression of the trade in contraband; while the Entente consents to the free exportation of tobacco and grapes on the basis of exportation before the war. All goods imported from British colonies are to be exclusively reserved for individual consumption in Greece.

The despatch adds that the searching of Greek vessels trading between Greek ports is to cease at once.

KING OF SPAIN'S AID

SECURES RELEASE OF BELGIAN MINISTER'S WIFE.

Havre, Sept. 4.

The Belgian Government announces that, in deference to the wishes of the King of Spain, the wife of the Belgian Minister of Justice, M. Dewiert, who was arrested by the Germans in May last for having written to her husband, has been liberated to-day. She however will not be allowed to return to Belgium.

HOW PEGOUD DIED

IN COMBAT WITH GERMAN AIRMAN.

Paris, Sept. 2.

The Paris newspapers state that the French aviator Pegoud met his death in a combat with a German aviator at an altitude of 6000 feet.

All the papers pay tributes to the memory of the famous airman whose skill and daring frequently drew forth admiration from the enemy.

"Le Matin" proposes that one of the principal streets in the capital be called after him in order to perpetuate his memory.

ALLIES AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE

FRANCO-BRITISH DELEGATES' MISSION TO NEW YORK.

Paris, Sept. 3.

A party of French and British delegates are about to leave for New York with the object of conferring with the American bankers on the abnormal situation with regard to exchange. They will propose that the American bankers advance sufficient sums to stabilise the exchange market. American securities will be offered as guarantee, and the proceeds of the loan will be used for the settlement of bills for American exports now due.

It is believed that the French and British Treasury Departments will find it impossible to acquire a sufficient amount of American securities either by exchanging for them Treasury bills or national bonds on the basis of their realising prices in New York or by simply borrowing them from the European holders. The opinion is held here that the American financiers would prefer to advance the money on American securities rather than have the securities sold in the open market. The sales of American obligations in the United States in this manner would constitute an obvious means of paying American bills, and it is believed that the depreciation on account of heavy sales would be less than the losses now incurred in exchange transactions.

The Paris banks recently arranged among themselves to place fifty million dollars worth of American stocks and bonds in New York to be sold for the credit of their account.

The opinion expressed by Paris bankers is that unless effective measures are taken quickly to stabilise the exchange market importations from the United States to Europe must fall off to such a point that only war materials will be brought over; and the French will prefer to do without these importations rather than pay six francs to the dollar.

ISLAND ANNEXED

FRENCH TROOPS LAND AT RUAD.

Paris, Sept. 2.

An official despatch received by the Marine Department states that a detachment of French marines has occupied the island of Ruad, off the coast of Syria between Latakia and Tripoli.

The troops occupied a fort on the island without meeting with any resistance and hoisted the French colours. The population was friendly.

PRESIDENT WILSON THANKED

BY MERCANTILE MARINE SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

London, Sept. 2.

The Mercantile Marine Service Association has cabled to the American Secretary of State their thanks and congratulations to President Wilson on behalf of the masters and officers of British ships for the success of his humane efforts to safeguard the lives of non-combatants at sea.

SWISS NEUTRALITY

REPEATEDLY VIOLATED BY GERMAN AIRMEN.

Geneva, Sept. 4.

German aviators continue to violate the neutrality of Switzerland making frequent incursions into the territory despite the protests of the Confederation to Berlin.

This morning three German aviators were hovering about near the frontier and let fall a number of bombs which caused damage to buildings belonging to Swiss subjects.

In consequence of these repeated breaches of international law the Swiss Government has decided to mount several batteries of powerful guns on the frontier to stop aviators who persist in these acts.

"GET TO WORK"

TSAR'S ADDRESS TO RUSSIAN NOTABILITIES

THE TASK CONFRONTING THE EMPIRE

London, Sept. 6.

Despatches from Petrograd announce that great importance was attached to the first conference of Russian notables, held yesterday, to settle what measures to adopt for the defence of the nation, especially with reference to the organisation of the output of munitions and the means of transport.

His Majesty the Tsar, who presided at the conference, after declaring that Russia would continue the war until victory had been won, proceeded to say:—

"The problem before the Conference is one of the utmost importance. The Conference will have to examine the methods of accelerating the supply of munitions for the army. It is one of those things for which our brave troops are waiting in order to check the foreign invasion and give afresh the triumph to our arms.

"Parliament has given me without the slightest hesitation and with perfect decision the only reply worthy of Russia, the reply which I looked for; Russia will go on with the war until a complete triumph has been gained.

"This, I doubt not, is the cry of all Russia. Nevertheless this resolve implies the utmost efforts on our part. The idea is universal, but it is necessary to put it into practice without delay, and this Conference must determine the manner in which to go about it.

"This Conference comprises, in its common labours and in solidarity, the Government and the delegates of Parliament, of public institutions and industries, in short, the representatives of the whole of Russia. You are invested with exceptional powers. I for my part shall follow the results of your labours with the most lively interest, and I shall personally take part in the work if necessary.

"Great is the task we have to fulfil, and upon it we shall concentrate all the efforts of the country. Let us for the time disregard all else, no matter how important, even if it affects the State, provided it does not affect the defence of the nation. Nothing must distract our thoughts, and we must strive to reach a single end—to drive the enemy beyond our frontiers.

"With this ever in view we must produce complete equipments for our active army, and for the troops that have been called to arms. Such is the task confided to you, gentlemen; and I am confident that you will devote all your strength and love of country to carrying it out. Get to work, then, and may God grant you His aid."

ANTICIPATING THE HUNS

ART TREASURES REMOVED FROM PETROGRAD TO MOSCOW.

New York, Sept. 2.

Communications from Petrograd state that in view of the possibility of the Germans menacing the capital all the artistic treasures of the museums and private galleries are being removed elsewhere. The Tsar's Palace is being dismantled and the furniture taken to Moscow or other cities inland. Whole trainloads of valuables have already left Petrograd. Meantime the work of erecting region is being rapidly pushed forward.

TRANSFERRED IN SECRET.

London, Sept. 2.

A wireless message from Berlin says that Russia is sending all the art treasures from the Hermitage and Alexander museums in Petrograd to Moscow. The transference has been concealed from the public.

Since last Thursday only three of the customary eight trains a day have been operating between Petrograd and Moscow.

IMMENSE SEA OF FLAMES

RUSSIAN DEVASTATION OBSTRUCTS GERMAN ADVANCE

Geneva, Sept. 4.

The "Lausanne Gazette" publishes a letter from an Austrian officer who is fighting on the eastern front, who says:—

"The Russian retreat is a masterpiece of terrifying and systematic devastation which recalls the retreat of 1812, when Napoleon invaded Russia. Behind the retreating Russian armies is an immense sea of flames, caused by burning houses and crops.

"General Mischenko is followed by a well organised detachment of Cossacks, whose duty it is to burn everything left behind the army; and they accomplish their task implacably.

"When the Austrian Honveds tried to enter Krylow in pursuit of the Russians, every street was aflame. They were unable to pass through the huge furnace and lost many precious hours going round the town by indirect roads and across fields.

"When the Austro-Hungarian forces arrived at Vladimir Volynskri they found the town burning, also Verva, and every village on the Volynski plain as far as Kovel. They had no shelter for days.

"The roads are indescribable cut up and obstructed. Convoys have arrived a day and a half late. It would take fifty soldiers to drag one cart out of a mudhole.

"Thousands of men worked at the repairs to the Sokel-Vladimir-Volynski railway. If the line had not been repaired in time we should have met with disaster."

PETROGRAD'S DEFENDER

APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL RUSSKY.

Petrograd, Sept. 3.

General Russky has been appointed commander of the Russian northern army, and upon him will devolve the duty of defending the capital in the event of a Teutonic invasion. The appointment gives general satisfaction, and is said to have been made by the Tsar at the instance of the Grand Duke Nicholas.

PARTING COMPANY

AUSTRIAN ARMY TO ACT INDEPENDENTLY OF THAT OF GERMANY.

London, Sept. 3.

According to a despatch received from Amsterdam by the Exchange Telegraph Company, the German and Austrian armies on the Eastern arena of war are about to part company.

The despatch quotes a message from Vienna as announcing that the Archduke Frederick to-day made an official farewell visit upon General von Mackensen, and henceforth the two armies will cease operating together. It adds that it is believed that the Austrian armies which have been operating in Poland will soon be removed in the direction of Serbia.

AUSTRIA'S BOLD PLAN.

Copenhagen, Sept. 3.

A despatch from Berlin states that the Austrian General Staff contemplates a great invasion of Southern Russia from East Galicia.

The Austrians will attempt to reach Odessa and Sebastopol, whence they can aid Turkey.

KITCHENER'S NEPHEW

LEAVES FOR THE FRONT.

London, Sept. 2.

Lieutenant H. H. Kitchener, whose commission has just been announced, has gone to the front in France. This officer is a nephew of the Secretary of State for War.

FRANZ JOSEF'S HOPE

"HONOURABLE AND PERMANENT GUARANTEED PEACE."

New York, Sept. 4.

A telegram from Vienna says that Emperor Francis Joseph, when addressing a delegation of Hungarians and Croats which his Majesty received a few days ago, said:—

"One of the greatest joys of my life has been that the leading Hungarian statesmen have succeeded in bringing Crown and Nation into complete accord. The good feeling in the Hungarian State and other parts of the Empire has also given me unqualified pleasure, by thus laying a firm foundation for the removal of any misunderstanding among the States and ensuring their harmonious relations for centuries to come.

"We now see more clearly than ever that the present great trials are proving the completeness of the work of reconciliation and adjustment which has permeated the hearts of all the nations under my sceptre.

"When our enemies, driven out by just conquest, fell upon us Hungarians, the Croats responded loyally to my call to defend the nation, and devoted their entire strength to the task.

"We are confident that the heroic troops of the Empire and of our loyal allies will succeed in bringing an honourable and permanent guaranteed peace."

The Emperor concluded his remarks with an expression of heartfelt thanks for the loyal and heroic conduct of the people.

HUNGARY'S CASUALTIES

250,000 MEN LOST IN WAR WITH ITALY.

Rome, Sept. 4.

A Hungarian statistician has calculated that in the war with Italy the Hungarian losses up to August 1 have amounted to 250,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

CHOLERA IN GERMANY

DEATHS IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

Amsterdam, Sept. 3.

According to news from Berlin, cases of cholera have occurred in the concentration camps in Brandenburg, Silesia and Posen, many of them having been fatal.

23 CAMPS AFFECTED.

Washington, Sept. 3.

Twenty-three prison camps in the provinces of Silesia, Brandenburg, Posen and Ziska are infected with cholera, according to the announcement of the United States Public Health Service.

A worldwide investigation just completed by the Service shows that cholera has been found in Austria, Russia, Ceylon, Egypt, Dutch East Indies, the Philippines, the Balkans, and near Venice and Leghorn. As a result, vessels from infected places will be denied landing at any American port.

DON'T ANSWER QUESTIONS

NO INTIMACY WITH FOREIGNERS IN GERMANY.

New York, Sept. 6.

It is reported from Berlin that an official warning has been issued to the population of the Empire not to answer questions asked by foreigners about the status of German industries until the War Ministry has decided as to the propriety of such questions.

The heads of all industrial establishments are likewise urged to exercise care, in the interests of the Fatherland, in conversing with strangers who are residing in Germany.

GERMANS DEFEATED

IN FIGHTING IN THE KAMERUNS

Paris, Sept. 2.

The French Colonial Office has published the following despatch regarding the progress of the campaign in the Kameruns:—

"The French forces in the eastern and southeastern Kameruns are continuing a vigorous offensive in the direction of Yaunde, the capital of the colony. The German troops have been defeated in a series of engagements and are retreating in disorder. Many of the native German troops surrendered with their arms and other equipment.

"A party of these deserters, while on their way to our post at Aradma-kei, encountered a company of Germans which attempted to bar their way. The deserters defeated the Germans and also attacked the German post of Sangermelina.

"From July 23 to 25 a column of our troops coming from the north attacked the strongly fortified positions at Dume station simultaneously with an attack by a column from the south. The Germans, completely defeated, abandoned the positions, and in their retreat threw most of their supplies into the river, allowing the natives to pillage the other stores they abandoned.

"On evacuating Dume the enemy set the place on fire, making a stand on a hill overlooking the town. This position, which was defended with artillery and machine guns, was carried by assaults by one of our officers at the head of a body of prisoners."

OCCUPATION OF GASCHAKA.

London, Sept. 2.

An official statement issued to-day by the War Office says:—

"The town of Gaschaka, in the Kameruns, was occupied by us on August 16 without opposition.

"On the 29th ult. an enemy position near Gaschaka was taken by surprise and the enemy forced to retreat. Our casualties were one native soldier killed and two wounded. The enemy is reported to have lost one European and five men in the ranks killed."

SEVERE GERMAN LOSSES

IN BOMBARDMENT OF ZEEBRUGGE.

Paris, Sept. 2.

Details received from Amsterdam concerning the recent naval bombardment of the German positions at Zeebrugge show that the German casualties included 600 killed. Several of the military establishments suffered considerable damage.

GERMANY'S GIANT BIPLANE

WONDERFUL NEW WAR-ENGINE.

Copenhagen, Sept. 6.

A new type of giant biplane which is undergoing its tests in Germany is said to have a measurement of 42½ metres across the plane. Its motors develop 300 H.P. Each of them works three propellers.

These biplanes carry sufficient fuel for eight hours and are equipped with wireless installations and searchlights. Each carries twelve bombs weighing 22 lbs. apiece, and five machine guns. They will have crews of eight men and will be able to travel to London and back in five hours.

PRICE OF VICTORY

GERMANS ADMIT HAVING LOST 110,000 MEN IN RECENT FIGHTING

Amsterdam, Sept. 4.

Semi-official estimates published in Berlin of the casualties suffered by the German troops, in the eastern campaign during the month of August fix the number at 110,000.

ROSARIO NEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The Methodist Church: Lecture by the Rev. P. Hill Nicol.

September 7.

There was an encouraging attendance at the Methodist Church, Bd. Oroño esq. Salta, on Wednesday evening, when a short musical programme led up to a lecture by the Rev. P. Hill Nicol, on Roosevelt's trip through the Amazon basin. A pianoforte solo by Miss Millan opened the proceeding. Mr. Robert Watt contributed a song entitled "When the ebb tide flows," and a violin solo "Cavalliera Rusticana," with much acceptance; and Mr. J. J. Taylor gave a good rendering of "Macgregor's gathering." Mr. Nicol based his talk on the book in which the Big Sticker described his discovery of an "unknown" river, and showed that there was after all very little to bring about in the achievement which the Ex-President so insistently drummed into his readers' ears. "I am a little critical of Roosevelt," said the lecturer, "because he in turn is so critical of Mr. Savage Landor. He practically says Mr. Landor's statements are misstatements, but the arguments he gives are very paltry indeed.... I think the remarks of Roosevelt about his brother explorer should have been left out. If every explorer calls the man who went before him a liar, we shall never get on." Speaking of the great man's book as an effort in literature, Mr. Nicol added: "Roosevelt's style is not very intelligible, but some of his descriptions are very good indeed. If you are a sort of millionaire and are able to take a caravan a mile long it is good to take his advice. I cannot understand why he is not able to provide better maps; I never saw two such wretched maps. He also has some very curious spelling, he spells *maté* with two 't's'—that may be the Portuguese way." I am sorry I cannot give further extracts from the interesting talk: one felt grateful to Mr. Nicol—as Mr. Werner afterwards stated—for saving one a dollar, the price of the book.

A meeting of the committee of members of the Scottish Church was held subsequently, "in camera." I understand that a decision to dissolve the committee was reached.

Speaking of the Methodist Church I may mention that a final statement of the receipts and expenditure in connection with the recent Grand Patriotic Bazaar has been issued: and other organisations please note for a total receipt of \$4,334.55 only \$75 was written off for expenses, leaving a handsome balance of \$4,259.55, which was duly handed over to the British Patriotic Committee.

"Fiddlewink's"

Everybody has heard of the unintentionally paricalid barber. The local "Tiddlewinkses" have unfortunately attracted the attention of the powers that be, and have had framed for them a serious of regulations as to how they must set about the disinfection of their various tonsorial armaments. This means that for a little space they will have to suffer the attentions of the Maternal Municipality: and I can only hope that intentional matricide may not become an added stain on the profession. They may, however, take comfort in the thought that the authorities will soon tire of enforcing the regulations.

How the Poor Live!

A general inspection of "conventillos" has been ordered by the Intendente and many have been found in very bad repair. Orders have been given that they shall be put in repair and made thoroughly hygienic. In the meantime owing to the number which have been closed many people have found themselves homeless and special provision has had to be made by the Chief of Police.

Unreasonable Beef.

Once more the price of beef has been raised by the dealers no less than six cents a kilo. The Municipality

are said to be seriously considering whether it would not be possible to approach the frigorificos with the idea of getting them to undertake to supply the Municipal Market with meat to be sold at a fixed and reasonable rate.

Prison Abuses.

Many complaints of the ill-treatment of prisoners in the gaol have been brought to the notice of the Juez de Instrucción, Dr. Claude Newell, who has ordered an inquiry into the matter. It is alleged that these abuses were committed during the absence of the Governor.

The White Plague.

It is proposed to erect in the course of next year a model dispensary under the Auspices of the "Liga Argentina contra la Tuberculosis," (Rosario Committee). Architects and engineers are invited to send in plans for the proposed building, which is to consist of six rooms all on one floor, and a vestibule or corridor to serve as waiting room for patients. The cost is not to exceed \$15,000. A gold medal is offered for the plan which is accepted, and two silver medals as 2nd and 3rd prizes. Further details may be obtained from the Secretary, Catamarca 1435.

Football: Asociación Argentina v. Liga Rosarina.

The Copa Rosada given by the Municipal Intendente of this city was played for on Sunday last at Palermo for the first time by teams representing the Asociación Argentina and the Liga Rosarina. Under ordinary circumstances the game should have aroused great interest, but the unfortunate weather conditions completely destroyed it, rendering play in the true sense of the word almost impossible. The game ended in a win for the Asociación Argentina 3 goals to 1.

A new championship has been instituted in this city under the name of "Campeonato Central." Eleven gold medals are offered for competition. Clubs who wish to enter should give in their names to the Secretary, Calle General Mitre 1379, between 7.30 and 9 any evening up to the 30th of this month.

JUDICIAL REFORM IN ROSARIO

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

On September 7, the commission nominated by the Government of the Province of Santa Fe will commence their work of reforming all the judicial codes which exist in that province and which have been for some time quite inadequate.

The commission will sit under the Presidency of Doctor Julio Busaniche, a member of the Superior Court of Santa Fe and is composed of Dr. Absalon D. Casas, Dr. Zenon Martinez, Dr. Elias Guastavino and Dr. Juan Depetris. Meetings will be held on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays and the work is to be concluded in the month of November.

All commercial, civil and sanitary laws are to be reformed and recoded and will come in to force on January 1 of 1916. The commission has the authority to call an extraordinary session of the Legislatura, to approve of the new code.

ROSARIO'S INDEBTEDNESS

\$22,798,000.

The consolidation of the internal municipal debt of Rosario, \$6,000,000, has raised the question of the city's total indebtedness.

The external debt amounts to \$22,798,000, or £1,995,175 sterling, half of which concerns the Provincial Government, in accordance with the arrangement entered into in 1907. As interest, the Municipality and Government actually pay \$920,000. The amount to be paid next year in amortisation will reach the sum of 55,000 pesos additional, to be paid in equal parts by Rosario and the Provincial Government.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

ROSARIO AND DISTRICT SUBSCRIBERS

The following is the "Tenth" List of contributors received by the British Patriotic Committee of Rosario for the "Prince of Wales's Fund."

PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

Amount already acknowledged \$56,218.95
Collected by G. H. Montgomery, Chief Mechanical Engineer's Dept., F.C.C.A. 1406.00
Total . . . \$57,624.95

*J. P. Crouch \$91, C. H. Montgomery 20, R. A. Austin 5, G. Ainsworth 5, M. Andonados 5, J. Anderson 10, J. Burke 4, W. Besser 4, Luis Berber 6, E. H. Bruce 5, Blacksmith's Dept. 30, J. Duncan 5, G. W. Denby 4, E. W. Dean 20, P. Deakin 40, S. B. J. Erskine 4, C. Eason 3, C. B. Evans 5, C. A. Farrell 4, M. Foster 4, W. Fishley 4, J. Foster 4, W. Flynn 2, F. Grant 3, J. W. Gillespie 2, H. P. Grant 10, H. Hurst 10, H. G. Hindell 10, G. Hunter 4, W. Heaton 10, I. A. Horat 2, Citizen 10, H. Hayes 1, T. J. Hopper 10, H. Jutting 5, J. Johnston 25, H. L. E. Kennard 5, I. D. 5, E. Locke 3, H. W. Lewis 10, A. Macdonald 2, J. N. Muir 30, L. Marchal 1, S. McLaughlin 2, C. M. Martin 10, J. Mallon 20, B. J. Maccullagh 4, W. R. Major 10, J. H. Mitchell 2, W. Nicholls 1, W. O. Ravn 4, A. Rothwell 10, Gerard Smith 10, J. J. Shaw 10, J. H. Smith 10, W. K. H. Smith 4, A. E. Tyson 10, W. Taylor 10, E. Triplett 3, Outdoor Dept., W. Beck 4, W. F. Condor 4, W. H. Dilrew 10, C. Porte 2, H. W. Tyrrell 10, M. Walters 4, Traction Dept.: Canada de Gomez, A. Atkinson 15, W. Light 15, J. Mailer 15, W. P. Shutte 15, B. Smythe 15, G. E. Wortley 10, J. Woods 3, Traction Dept., Villa Maria: J. Baird 8, S. M. C. Ball 8, C. Case 20, E. Cowell 2, D. Gordon 8, C. A. Lambert 8, L. E. Lemoine 10, A. Laplagne 8, J. Oliva 10, A. Richards 4, ID. 4, A. W. Smith 10, A. Sylvester 2, J. Scott 7, H. Tomlinson 10, F. Valdez 10, J. G. Walters 10, P. Ward 2, Traction Dept., Las Varillas: W. Burnett 6, Traction Dept., Cordoba: B. Alonzo 2, L. Arrocha 2, E. Alsalde 2, S. Barrera 2, S. Bustos 3, J. M. Bonifacini 4, L. Carpena 2, H. Deadman 4, J. Delzett 24, V. Donayo 2, B. Eparzaguirre 1, B. Fureli 4, A. M. Farias 4, J. A. Gonzalez 2, D. Genesio 2, O. Jofre 2, J. M. King 4, L. Lorenzutti 2, D. Miranda 2, G. C. May 10, R. Murua 2, T. McAnerin 4, J. Moll 2, L. Muarria 2, G. Maldonado 2, V. Mirella 2, S. Norris 4, J. Parodi 2, A. Penny 2, J. Penny 2, W. Pedrazzo 2, J. M. Quiroga 2, F. Roberts 4, F. Rodriguez 10, N. Roldan 2, E. Rodriguez 2, J. B. Richetta 2, C. Romo 2, J. A. Sparnochia 4, A. Simpson 2, G. Surbano 2, F. Scardiglia 1, L. Scholbert 2, F. Santillan 3, F. Sayabedra 2, G. Sigel 1, J. Simpson 10, V. Toniolo 2, R. Vallego 2, A. Weedon 4, G. Parry 10, Traction Dept.: Venado Tuerto: A. Andriozzi 2, H. Fraser 2, E. Green 2, A. Kiloh 2, J. Nash 5, J. Potton 2, H. Poole 3, S. Stanley 10, E. Waldring 1, Traction Dept., Corral de Bustos: A. Hinks 10, D. Moriarty 10, S. Oldfield 10, L. Verdozzi 2, Traction Dept., San Nicolas: T. Craven 10, Traction Dept., Pergamino: F. Bennett 5, C. C. Burton 10, T. Bell 10, C. Coulson 10, F. Davis 10, F. Dolling 5, A. Grant 6, A. F. Higgins 4, F. Henson 10, G. Lecky 6, W. Milligan 6, W. Mason 10, J. Ratcliffe 10, J. Simpson 6, S. D. Townsend 2, T. Wilson 4, Traction Dept., Villa Constitución: F. Butcher 10, L. Battaiola 10, J. Garcia 5, A. Smart 10, R. Sutcliffe 10, H. Thiers 10, J. Waring 10, T. P. Roberts 10, Traction Dept., Rio Tercero: E. Aston 4, E. Bullman 5, C. M. Christie 4, W. Crowder 4, L. H. Champagne 4, M. Connor 1, J. Plenderleith 8, Traction Dept., La Banda: G. Ansonnaud 2, A. Angeleri 2, J. Burden 15, N. Sepeda 2, N. Dispa 5, S. A. Huddle 10, R. Jones 2, N. Michela 2, J. Sanchez 10, E. Ternoracio 2, R. Todesco 1, Traction Dept., Tucuman: I. Canterrell 10, R. Dallison 10, A. Duff 20, Traction

SENSATION IN RIO

ASSASSINATION OF GENERAL PINHEYRO MACHADO.

An enormous sensation has been produced in Rio de Janeiro by the rumour, later confirmed as true, of the assassination of General José Gomes Pinheyro Machado, Vice-President of the Senate and Head of the Conservative Republican Party. He was Senator for Rio Grande also and his influence with that of his brother, Salvador, was decisive. The Presidency was considered practically in his gift which however, the pressure of his friends could not induce him to accept himself.

He was highly respected as a generous, courageous and highly cultivated man of lofty views. Hostile politicians regarded him as representative of the military tendency and designs against the autonomy of the Federal States. There have been frequent rumours of plots against the late Senator.

A detailed account states that General Pinheyro Machado was at the Hotel de Extranjeros in the Plaza Alencar engaged in conversation with Senators Cardoso, Albuquerque Lins, Dr. Rubianam Junior, and Deputy Bueno de Andrade when a man approached the group and seemed to give a push to General Machado.

The latter exclaimed "I have been stabbed," reeled two or three paces and fell, Cardoso Almendra seeing the assassin flying pursued him. In the street he was seized by the police who found a stiletto in his hand. The police refuse to give the name of the assassin and state that the crime was one of personal revenge but no one believes this as it was too evidently political.

An enormous crowd quickly filled the Hotel. The Argentine Minister cancelled at once an entertainment for the afternoon at the Legation.

On hearing of the act, the President at once sent Captain Dodsworth of the Brazilian navy, his aide-de-camp, to the Hotel to enquire.

Dept., Rio Segundo: S. Busconi 2, C. R. Begne 2, E. Baillie 2, E. Correa 1, J. Donayo 10, J. Harwey 4, G. Parkes 3, J. Sperat 2, S. W. Tuck 2, Traction Dept., Ceres: A. Evans 5, V. Gisbet 2, M. Luchetti 2, R. Wheeler 2.

SUMMARY (CHIEF MECHANICAL

ENGINEER'S DEPT., F.C.C.A.)

1st Instalment 158.00
2nd Instalment 889.80
3rd Instalment 692.00
4th Instalment 1,033.00
5th Instalment 1,190.00
6th Instalment 1,270.00
7th Instalment 1,406.00

Total . . . \$6,638.80

AEROPLANE "RIVER PLATE"

\$30,000 RECEIVED.

Just over \$30,000 has now been subscribed for the aeroplane "River Plate." This sum is roughly \$4000 in excess of the estimated cost of a 100 H.P. Vickers' gun biplane, but further and more precise details are awaited before the required sum is remitted to England, or any decision taken with regard to the surplus.

With the amount in hand it may be possible to obtain a more heavily armed machine, or one, possibly, of a later and improved type. If so, such a machine will undoubtedly be purchased in order that the River Plate aeroplane may be the best of its kind.

During the early part of August, the British Society wrote stating that the money would probably be raised by the end of the month. On Sept. 3, a cable was sent announcing that these expectations had been realised and making enquiries regarding the earliest possible date of delivery, etc. It is the reply to this cable for which the British Society is now waiting.

CORDOBA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

September 6.

Church Services.

Church services were conducted at the English Church Hall, Calle Pringles on Sunday, by the Rev. Mr. Sugden. Next Sunday the offertory will be in aid of the Church Building Fund. A debt of some \$1,700 still remains to be cleared up.

Blackheath Cup Golf Contest.

The Golf Competition for the Blackheath Cup, to remain in possession of the winner for the coming year, will take place on Sunday next at the Alta Gracia Golf Links, by kind permission of the Central Argentine Railway Company. Play will commence at Alta Gracia at 10, the majority of the players are leaving Cordoba on the 8.20 a.m. train on Sunday morning. The contest is open to all active members of the Club, and entries will be received by the following golf committee up to September 10: Messrs. A. D. Dunbar (Golf Captain), T. G. Ferguson and S. T. Harris Smith.

Italian Red Cross.

The Italian residents of Dean Funes are actively engaged in collecting funds for the Red Cross Society. Sra. Virginia Antognazza de Albizzati, wife of the proprietor of the "Varese Hotel," has been the leader in collecting the contributions. The first collection resulted in the sum of \$124 being realised, a second call on the rather small colony brought forth some \$121.

The concert given at the Rivera Indarte Theatre in this city last week was a social as well as a financial success. The Commission of the "Bell Artes" gave the use of the theatre free. The gross amount received for the sale of tickets and donations was \$2,361.30, deducting the expenses of \$528.80, leaves a very satisfactory net sum of \$1,832.50.

\$2,000 Fire.

Fires are very rare in this city, but a blaze occurred in the "Dulce" Factory at "Alto de la Gloria" on Thursday night. The fire was started by a spark from the refuse burning plant of the Municipality, which is situated alongside the factory, falling on some material on the floor building which quickly ignited causing a loss of some \$2,000.

Explosion in a College.

On Wednesday morning the neighbours near the Italian College in Alta Cordoba were startled by a loud explosion, which seemed to have taken place near the College building. The police arriving on the scene started an investigation and found two unexploded bombs, also the cartridge of one that had been exploded. The proprietor of the College could not give any information as to who the perpetrators of the act might be as he had no enemies. As nobody had been injured and no damage done, the police decided that the explosion must have been a joke which had been played on the proprietor of the College by some friends.

News in Brief.

The Cordoba Lawn Tennis Club, composed of members of some of our first Cordoba families, has been formed and interesting matches are taking place at the tennis courts at Sarmiento Park.

The railroad crossing of the Central Argentine to the new flour mill crossing the tracks of the electric tramway at the Sarmiento bridge has now been completed.

Some 15 days ago an Arab was found murdered in Biale Massé, the motive evidently having been robbery. After a thorough investigation by the police two suspects have been arrested charged with the crime.

The absence of rain in the camp is becoming a serious matter; it is said that should there not be a fall of rain within the next two weeks the damage

NOTES FROM PARAGUAY

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Asuncion, Sept. 5, 1915.

Visit of a Poet.

Asuncion has again settled down after the visit of Dr. Juan Zorilla de San Martin, the poet, from the Republic of Uruguay. The Paraguayan people did all in their power to do him honour—giving him receptions, banquets, a concert, lectures, dinners, teas, etc.

Lawn Tennis.

To-day the two Lawn Tennis Clubs met in the Quinta Mendez Goncalvez. The Paraguayan and the English-speaking club. The revenge tournament was to have taken place to-day, but there was some difficulty, so they played some friendly sets. A number of members of both clubs were present, also many friends of the Paraguayan members. Among them the Argentine Minister, Dr. Mario Ruiz de las Llanos, an honorary member of the Club, his sister, Sra. Marcelles Ruiz de las Llanos, the wife of the Mayor, the Chief of Police, Dr. Velasquez, Dr. Ayaler, and many others. Among the English-speaking club members were: the families of Vruyk, Browning, Bohm, Campbell, Duke, etc., etc. When too dark to play, the guests were invited to take refreshments in the dining-room of the Mendez Goncalvez mansion. The table was loaded with good things to eat and drink, and decorated with beautiful flowers.

From the dining room the guests passed to the drawing-room and dancing was indulged in until long after dark.

The Paraguayan Club won every set, with one or two exceptions. Two members of this Club, brothers, by name Quevedo, played very well indeed, and two members of the other club, Mr. L. Bohm and Mr. Daaar, made fine opponents, especially the former.

Another of the tennis clubs, "Les Amis du Sport" had a paseo to-day to the Botanical Gardens, leaving in the 2.30 p.m. train. Judging by the crowd, there were many on the look out for a good time.

Churchgoing and the Weather.

We had one small shower before Santa Rosa, and on that day we had another, both have done no end of good, but much more is needed. To-day the sky seemed to be making preparations for rain, but it would have been a pity if it had come to-day—much as it is needed. There was service in the Anglican Church to-day, and in spite of the heat a very fair congregation. Being so far away, and the train running so inconveniently, it makes it very hard for those living at a distance to attend service in bad weather.

Personal.

The American Minister, Mr. Daniel Mooney, though still on the "sick list" is better.

Mrs. Hartmann who has been very ill, is now on the road to recovery.

Another Englishman—Tetilla by name—leaves to-morrow for England and the war. He was formerly an employee of the Railway, but lately of the Electric Tram Company.

to the crops on account of the drought, especially the wheat, will be very heavy.

Several days ago a waggon load of maize containing some 400 bags arrived in town consigned to Sr. Jorge Moroni. When the maize was unloaded a shortage of 20 bags was noted. The police are investigating the matter.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

Case of the Northern Assurance Company

REPLIES TO "BRITISHER"

Continued from page 9

(To the Editor)

Sir,—Though not an Insurance man I should like to criticise the letter of "Britisher" in your issue of 8th inst. In the first place the British government has stated that in neutral countries British firms may trade with enemy firms domiciled in such countries, provided that they can convince themselves that the profits arising out of such business are not being remitted to Germany, and that the business itself is not calculated to be of direct benefit to the enemy in the field. In the case of Fire Insurance, the premium profit goes to the British company which the agent represents, less the latter's commission. The Northern has, I understand, one of the largest fire businesses here, and a complete change of agents might mean a considerable loss of profitable insurance, seeing that local insurers are frequently influenced more by the standing and reputation of the local agent than by the name of the company issuing the policy. Hence any abrupt change might well prove equivalent to the cutting off of one's nose to spite one's face. The same thing applies to the sale of Swiss milk, mentioned by your correspondent. If a British representative can show Messrs. Nestle that he can turn over as much or more of their products than does the present German agent, then there would doubtless be some ground for the company to make a change. As things are the alleged pro-German tendencies of the gentleman referred to probably only serve to increase the profits of the British firm, owing to increased sales, whilst the money that he remits home serves to strengthen still further the British financial position. The same reasoning applies to many other commission businesses in South America, although the case of Messrs. Brauss Mahn comes under a different category, and certainly ought to be investigated, always providing that the facts are as stated. This firm has from the outset been active on behalf of German interests, is credibly reported to have been concerned in the provisioning of the German raiders when they were above water, and in many other ways has shown itself to be a very active commercial enemy in this field, vigorous in its methods and earnestly engaged in furthering German propaganda in this part of the world.

I enclose my card, and remain, Sir, Yours, etc.

ANOTHER BRITISHER.

Bs. Aires, Sept. 8, 1915.

MR. AGUET EXPLAINS.

(To the Editor)

Sir,—With reference to "Britisher's" letter published in your to-day's issue under the above heading, in which I am incidentally mentioned, I wish to make a correction. I was born in Italy, of Swiss parentage, and following the rule of the Swiss born in the former country and in accordance with the liberty accorded by that government to the foreigners born in the peninsular, I renounced Italian rights and chose the Swiss nationality in the year 1900, and not when the war between Italy and

Austria broke out, as "Britisher" erroneously states. The proof of my assertion can be verified by any person who cares to see my papers at the address mentioned below. It is to be regretted that this anonymous Britisher, before writing incorrect statements to such an important paper as yours, did not reflect sufficiently on the subject. "Les faits sont des faits, et non pas des paroles." With regard to the nationality of the married woman, it is an accepted fact that the wife assumes that of her husband. I do not consider that any "defence" can be called for in answer to your subscriber's attack on the firm I represent, but in order that your many readers may not be misled by his remarks, which although made with patriotic motives, are scarcely applicable in this case. I would like to state that the firm of Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co. was founded in Switzerland, with its capital inscribed in that country; it has its head offices in Cham and Vevey, and possesses branches all over the world, of which London is the most important.

Yours, etc.

L. AGUET.

Manager,

Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., Buenos Aires Agency. Lavalle 130, Bs. Aires, Sept. 8/15.

MR. BAHNTZE'S POSITION.

(To the Editor)

Sir,—In your issue of 8th inst. appears a letter over signature of Britisher in which I am referred to.

My parents were Hanoverians (where the late Queen Victoria hailed from). When Hanover was swallowed up by Germany my parents emigrated to this country and established themselves in Chivilcoy, where I was born. I am, therefore, Argentine by birth and as such strictly neutral and intend to remain so.

Personally I take no side whatever in the question of the war, believing that as a business man it is my duty to study my firm's interest and leave these much debated questions to those directly interested.

Yours, etc.

E. W. BAHNTZE.

Sept. 8, 1915.

CORDOBENSE ECONOMIES

LEGISLATURE WANTS MORE MONEY.

Owing to the crisis through which the country is passing, and no doubt to compensate them for the worry, anxiety, and moral and intellectual damage consequent thereon, the legislators of Cordoba wish to relieve the Treasury by putting up their salaries from 400 to 700 pesos per month. This kind of thing looks like taking both hands to fill the pockets in a hurry. This action, of which the Conscript Fathers of Cordoba propose to be guilty—and it is stated that all parties show an edifying unanimity in desire to collect as much as possible—would be extraordinary in ordinary times, but is reprehensible in the extreme at present, and appears to exhibit a Legislature chiefly devoted to considering the state of its pockets. A fine example of economy, truly!

FLOODS IN INDIA

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT 1,100,000 STERLING.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Heavy rains have set in and vast areas are under water in this region.

A hundred houses have collapsed and a thousand more are damaged.

Several lives have been lost but it has not yet been possible to obtain precise information as to the full extent of the casualties.

According to reports from Cawnpore the damage to property is estimated at about £1,100,000.

ROSS'S Belfast **Ginger Ale**

'THE DOWAGER'

Wig and Powder Play

AT B.A.C.C. ENTERTAINMENT

The Buenos Aires Cricket Club, not having the fear or the dismal example of dramatic failure consistently before their eyes, last night gave a concert accompanied by, or rather, dominated by, for the dramatic part was the chief item of the evening, the one-act comedy of Chas. Mathews' ("The Dowager.")

The entertainment was given at the Salon Suiza, 254 Saenz Peña, and the choice was on the whole happy. The acoustics are good, and the hall just comfortably accommodated the really excellent audience which was present. There were none of those resounding empty cavernous spaces, which, in a cold and quarter-filled theatre, give a skull-like aspect to the house when seen from the front. The musical part of the entertainment was of itself, good enough to stand alone and constitute a satisfactory show.

Miss Isabel Roberts sang Tosti's "O dolce Meraviglia," in a very sympathetic manner, to the accompaniment of Miss Nina Atwell. Señor Pedro Lafuente followed with Meyerbeer's "O Paradiso" from L'Africaine most acceptably. Miss Lucie Menzie's cello solo, accompanied by Miss Lily Moss, was well rendered, as was Mr. Fairfield Magrane's song, which succeeded. Miss Eileen Scott then contributed a song from La Bohème, and Señor Pedro Lafuente sang "Mi Nina Habanera" with the requisite feeling. No. 7 was the duet and dance of Mr. Bideleux and Mr. Ellis Griffin. Those who know these gay owls in their moments of expansion will not doubt that the result was amusing.

"The Play's the Thing," and, as it is well to know one's subject, the caste was as follows: The Dowager, Countess Tresilian. Mrs. H. R. K. Richards; Lady Bloomer, Miss Ivy Bulman; Margaret Beauchamp, Miss Gladys Baillie; Lord Alfred Lindsay, Mr. Hubert Waldron; Sir Frederick Chasomore, Mr. Richard Peard; Edgar Beauchamp, Mr. H. Waite; Servant, Mr. A. N. Onymous.

It is stated that the period is circa 1760, and the dresses plausibly bear out the idea, although the waistcoats should be flapped to mid thigh and the coats longer, fuller and stiffer in the skirts. This, however, is mere cavilling. Everybody concerned was gratifyingly clear in their articulation. One knew what it was all about and if the atmosphere were perhaps not all that one imagines of "the age of snuffbox and fan," it was an excellent imitation. "La Madam, I protest" that the ladies curtsied à merveille, and the gentlemen in their bagwigs and solitaires, bowed with much grace, walked as if their swords were part of their daily costume, without falling over them, and generally had that "stap my vitals" suggestion which is associated with the Beau Frisks of the time.

The plot is one of misunderstandings in which a handsome and intelligent woman, the Countess of Tresilian, comes to act as Chaperone and Providence at a Country House where she is supposed to be "an actress creature" masquerading as herself. Mr. Waldron as the Gay Don Juan, the irresistible, "the dog," was excellent, with his flair and confident manner. As Edgar Beauchamp, Mr. H. Waite, the timid lover who is a kind of young Marlowe without that young gentleman's impudence to waiting-women, gave the proper stiffness to the character. Mr. R. Peard's Sir Richard Chasomore was a very creditable performance, and Mr. A. N.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

CASE OF THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO.

(To the Editor).

Sir.—Under date of September 7, a circular on paper of The Northern Assurance Co. Limited, signed Hossmann & Co., has been circulated, intimating to the clients of the Company that the Power of Attorney formerly held by Messrs. Hossmann and Co. had been transferred to Mr. G. E. J. Boer, partner in the firm of Hossmann and Co.

Now, Sir, is this transference not, in spirit, if not in fact, a breach of the King's Proclamation, re trading with the enemy?

Mr. Hossmann is doubtless a most estimable gentleman. The writer has not the pleasure of his acquaintance, but he is a German. His partner, Mr. Boer, is put forward to save appearances—and incidentally to conserve the pecuniary advantages of the Northern Agency.

Britishers have a right to enquire into these questions—not only that it is a duty that devolves on all of us.

Who is the Mr. Boer, now holder of the Powers of the Northern?

If I mistake not he is of Dutch extraction, and Argentine born.

He is well known here as a strong, very strong pro-German, as is also his brother-in-law, Mr. Bahntje, also Argentine born, of German parentage, and equally strong, as a supporter of the Teuton race.

Mr. Bahntje holds an important position in the Nestlé's Anglo-Swiss Milk Company—a concern that in England makes a great display for advertising purposes of the number of employees that have gone to the war in favour of the Allies—and yet here, in the Argentine, their business is in the hands of strong pro-Germans.

The Manager of the Nestlé's Company, is Italian born. He is married to a German—and it is a notable and incontrovertible fact that immediately the war was a certainty as between Italy and Austria, this gentleman transferred his papers from those of Italy to those of Switzerland. There is no need to ask why?

So far THE HERALD has shown a good deal of courage in tackling these questions—and even Mr. Editor if it is impossible for you to publish this letter, the points raised may be of more than passing interest.

There is another matter that may be of interest—and that is the export of tinned beef for Britain, that is said to come from the factory at Concepcion de Paraguay, owned by Messrs. Hermann Krabb and Co., and under mortgage to the Banco Germanico. These tins of beef come down (2 lbs. each) in plain tins to Messrs. Braus Mann and Co., and are being sold, if report be true, for export to England, through a well-known Anglo-Argentine firm, to the representatives of British firms.

These questions may merit a few moments of your valuable time.

Yours, etc.

Buenos Aires, BRITISHER.
August 4.

Onymous as the Servant performed his part with due dignity.

As the "Dowager" Mrs. H. R. K. Richards invested her part with a great deal of arch fun, checking the rapid advance of the all-conquering Lindsay. Miss Ivy Bulman has distinctly improved on her previous performances, and the part suited her better than a former one has done. She was distinctly pleasing, and Miss Gladys Baillie was a charming Margaret Beauchamp. The setting was adequate, and the stage, while not a large one, was fully equal to the occasion. By not trying to do too much at once, the Buenos Aires Cricket Club have done what they did distinctly well.

SUCCESS AND INDIVIDUALITY

DEBATE AT LOMAS.

Tuesday, Sept. 7.

The unfortunate indisposition of Mr. Wolcott kept him out of the chair at last night's meeting of the Lomas Debating and Literary Society. Mr. Herald officiated in his place. The meeting was both a business and a debating meeting, and proceedings opened with the reading of the report of the 1915 season.

The Honorary Secretary stated that a nett increase of eight members could be recorded. During the season only one debate has been held, the reason being that the consensus of opinion was in favour of lectures and addresses. The report continued with thanks to Messrs. Attwell and Shepherd, also to Dr. Felix Vitale, Dr. Fleming, to Mr. A. S. Smythe, Mr. Rodger and those gentlemen who had given lectures and addresses, and made the season a successful one. The report closed with reference to the illness of Mr. Howard, and of the indebtedness of the Society for his many valuable suggestions. The Hon. Secretary's report, which was received with applause, was duly adopted. The statement of accounts likewise received similar treatment, and the election of officers for the coming year resulted in the re-election of those of the past season.

The business of the meeting then closed, and the remainder of the session was filled with two interesting addresses.

The first of these opened by Mr. Taylor discussed the question: "Should the United States of America participate in the war?" There was but little difference of opinion in deciding this question in the negative. The opinion expressed was that the States by keeping out of the war were doing more good to the Allies, more good to humanity than by participating therein. Supplies of munitions and of the necessities of war from the United States to the Allies was considered by the meeting as more important than joining in the general upheaval. The speakers were Messrs. Taylor, Shepherd, Triggs and Herald.

The second address created considerable argument and was of a lively and interesting nature. Mr. Triggs of Banfield, introduced the subject and question of "Can a man be successful in life and maintain his own individuality?"

Mr. Triggs was very definite upon the point that this was impossible. He considered that an employee was dominated by his employer, and was forced to do the work set him in a manner dictated by the employer. It was chiefly a question of bread and butter.

If you discovered your boss was a cheat, would you tell him so? Would you beard the lion in his den and assert your individuality? If so you laid yourself open to be told you were working for him, not your own character, and would immediately find yourself on the streets. If you persisted in this you would find yourself anything but a success in life. Every pastor was governed by his own people, and if he did not fulfil their wishes his church would be empty, and he would not be a success, therefore his individuality had to be sunk. Every employer was governed by circumstances, and environment, and these governed the successful man, not his individuality.

Mr. Smythe thought that Mr. Triggs was himself a governed man, and asked the question "What is success?" If a man stuck to his principles he might get a smaller salary, but that did not say he was unsuccessful.

In respect to telling one's boss he was a rogue, or doing something wrong, and thus asserting individuality, the question as to whether one was making a success of life by doing so or refraining, Mr. Smythe would leave to a higher judge.

Mr. Triggs explained that success

BRITISH AND AMERICAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

The monthly meeting of the general committee of the British and American Benevolent Society was held in the board room of the Royal Insurance Company, Calle Bm6, Mitre 478, on Monday at 5 p.m., the following members being present:—

Mr. H. G. Mackie (in the chair), Mrs. Raynes, Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. Botting, Mrs. Lighton Robinson, Rev. Dr. Fleming, Rev. F. O. Spanton, Rev. F. H. Somerville, Mr. W. H. Robertson, Mr. E. Millington Drake, Mr. R. W. Huntington, Mr. W. R. Cassels, Mr. James Marr (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. G. H. Hayward (Hon. Secretary), Mr. Alexander Law (Superintendent).

An apology for unavoidable absence was received from Col. Palmer.

The Hon. Treasurer presented his statement of receipts and expenditure for the month of August, which was duly approved, the following being a résumé of the disbursements:—

	\$ m/n.
Charity grants	445.75
Pensions	291.—
Salvation Army Shelter . .	114.75
Loans	30.—
General charges	185.—
	1,066.50
British Aged and Infirm Fund	177.—
	1,243.50

Various matters were brought before the committee for their consideration, amongst them the cases of a young Englishwoman who has been in hospital for some two or three years, an old British woman who has been bed-ridden for some long time, and an aged Englishman who has become completely blind, all of whom are without means of support. Also that of an American citizen, with two young children, who through misfortune finds himself in a destitute condition.

was dollars in the bank, and drew an instance of asserted individuality being a failure.

Mr. Shepherd rose to refute every word Mr. Triggs had said. He explained success in life and in business were two different matters, and he challenged the point that dollars meant success in life. One could be polite without sacrificing one's individuality, and this was a point of immense value. In referring to a remark by Mr. Triggs that even Job had lost everything, even his wife's confidence, Mr. Shepherd believed he remembered that Job got it all back again.

Mr. Taylor said he agreed with much that had been said on both sides, but was much more in favour of what Mr. Triggs had said. In five per cent. of successes the man might assert his individuality, but in the remaining 95 per cent. he would be a failure if he did. He told a tale of Government bribery, in which a man had been successful enough to retire, always asserting his individuality, but would have been more successful if he had not done so, and if he had waived his principles and used bribery as a means to obtaining contracts.

Mr. Triggs, in referring to a remark of Mr. Shepherd's, that business methods were to-day cleaner than ever, and that the impression Mr. Triggs had given concerning employers and that they were all bad, said that business methods to-day were worse than ever, and drew an illustration, and again he firmly stated that pastors to be successful had to sink their individuality and pointed out that an earnest pastor fulfilling the ritual would lose all his congregation and church support, if he insisted on his congregation fulfilling the letter of the law in this respect.

Mr. Herald closed the debate with a few remarks and drew attention to next Tuesday week's closing social evening of the season.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE

55th LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

GENERAL FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$141,597.91
S. P. Garfield	20.00
Proceeds of Mixed Doubles Tournament organised by Mrs. Dixon and other lady members of the Villa Devoto Lawn Tennis Club for "Prisoners' Fund" . . .	151.00
M. A. Runnacles	30.00
W. H. Krabbé	100.00
W. B. Whigham	100.00
Douglas King	50.00
Mrs. W. H. Williamson . . .	50.00
R. J. Runnacles	20.00
Stanley Buckley	10.00
Ernest D. Drabble	100.00
Adrian Jones	30.00
Percy Grant	25.00
W. F. Nixon	10.00
J. E. Buchanan	10.00
W. F. Walker	10.00
Dixon and Hollins	10.00
P. H. S.	5.00
A. C. Williams	50.00

"Central Argentine Railway Magazine" (Monthly): H. T. \$10, G. F. Simpson 15, M. W. W. 5, J. R. S. Fox 5, J. B. 10, C. Frank 5, W. J. H. 1, S. E. M. 10, H. H. W. 10, J. Morgan 5, W. T. Brough 5, A. M. D. 2, A. E. W. 10, T. K. B. 10, B. de la C. 5, J. A. Meelboom 50, W. J. Lambert 10, W. H. Porteous 3, J. N. Robertson 5, J. Goodfellow 2, J. E. Armstrong 2, K. A. van Vasse-naar 10, A. H. Wade 5, W. Sleet 3, R. M. Livingstone 3, G. Hayes 2, P. Rogers 2, W. Martin 1, Patrick Malone 10, J. Harding 5, A. H. Conner 5, C. A. R. Stuart 100	326.00
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Bahia Blanca British Relief Fund: Relief to Widows and Orphans	9.00
Rev. J. W. Fleming	5.00
Miss Edwards	15.00
J. O'Connor	130.00

\$142,863.91

NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$129,501.03
S. P. Garfield	30.00

"Central Argentine Railway Magazine" (monthly): Geo. H. White \$10, Electrical staff at Victoria 155, W. J. Lambert 10, S. J. Johannessen 5, F. F. Wieland 5, A. Paterson 5, M. H. Green 3, Dudley L. Chalk 2, W. S. Harris 3, W. J. Waller 2, L. MacNeish 2, A. E. Headon 5, W. Hill 3, J. H. Paris 5, H. H. Knowles 5, W. F. Hamilton 5, E. Erickson 3, C. A. Manley 1, C. Sinning-ton 1, W. Astbury 1, M. F. Polak 1, S. M. Tami 1, T. de la Vega 1, S. Kasas 2, J. G. Pire 1, E. G. Jones 1, A. Barclay 1, E. Geromini 1, T. R. Foster 1, R. Kean 3, J. W. Radford 3, H. G. Lewis 3, E. H. Doveton 3, E. C. Browne 5, A. W. Charman 10, C. Ferreira 5, A. J. Tipple 5, W. Dull 3, R. P. Dunning 5, F. C. Salacroup 3, F. Aragón 1, E. D. Márquez 1, R. O'Donoghue 3, J. A. Lopez 1, E. Bujeiro 1, A. Rebagliatti 1, R. E. Roberts 2.80, W. J. Atkins 3, Thos. Dixon 1, M. Gaume 1, C. Cavanna 1, F. Cooper 1, W. J. Burton 3, C. L. Thomson 3, G. Not-tage 3	315.80
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Bahia Blanca British Relief Fund	798.50
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Tucuman Branch L. and R. P. Bank—	
S. F. Milne	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Scholes . . .	25.00
F. Green	5.00
F. W. Oakley	10.00
C. H. Willcocks	5.00
British Staff B. A. and Pacific Railway—	
Accountant's Dept.	106.00
G. Manager's Dept.	207.50
Electrical Dept.	90.00
Stores Dept.	153.00
Traffic Dept.	119.50
Traction Dept.	358.45
C. Accese	12.00
Telegraph Dept.	46.00
Engineers' Dept.	653.20
Workshops Dept.	493.50
Local Board	5.00
Cuyo District:	
Engineers' Dept.	15.00
Stores Dept.	25.00
Bahia Blanca District:	
Engineers' Dept.	11.00
Traction Dept.	20.00
Stores Dept.	38.00
	2,353.15
	\$133,068.48

BRITISH RED CROSS FUND.

During the week a further remittance of £450 sterling has been sent home to this Fund.

Amount previously acknowledged \$17,538.62

Collected by F. H. Chevallier Boutell—	
Per Krabbé, King and Co., collected at Estancia "Espartillar"	122,550
Janu Tapia "Las Gaitas," per James Bennett	10.00
Arthur Geo. Pruden	100.00
Captain Osborne	10.00
Captain Pollard	10.00
N. H. Neilson	20.00
H. H. Fisher	25.00
D. M. Munro	50.00
M. L. Tranmar	15.00

362.50

P. H. S.	5.00
Bahia Blanca British Relief Fund	67.18

Half of Proceeds of Mixed Foursomes Golf Competition, held at Palermo on August 7th, per M. R. H. Mackenzie

235.00

British Staff, B. A. and Pacific Railway—	
E. Fawcett	50.00
British Club (Alianza) . . .	200.00

\$18,458.30

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged \$4,136.10

P. H. S. 5.00

Half of Proceeds of the Mixed Foursome Golf Competition, held at Palermo on August 7th: Per M. R. H. Mackenzie

235.00

Subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, Calle Sarmiento 459, or paid in to the accounts opened with the London and River Plate Bank, Ltd. British Bank of South America, Ltd. London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd. Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd. For general information, subscription forms, etc., application should be made to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. E. Powell-Jones, Calle Sarmiento 643.

BRITISH AGED AND INFIRM FUND

The donations towards the deficit are coming in gradually, but there is still a balance to wipe out. As the general meeting is to be held this month, sympathisers are requested to send their contributions to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. F. P. Simpson, 750 Moreno, as soon as convenient, so that the committee may be able to report that the year begins with a clean sheet.

"HERALD" BELGIAN FUND

Amount previously acknow-

ledged \$2,642.40

Mrs. E. W.	6.00
J. Manning	200
F. S.	2.00
A. L.	1.00
F. C. H.	0.50
J. Wyllie	10.00
Joseph J. Brooking	9.00
Mary Esther and Betita (6th donation)	4.60
W. K. Cunningham, for May .	50.00
Mrs. Cochrane (for May) . .	5.00
Miss Cunningham (for May) .	5.00
J. Manning	2.00
H. B. (for May and June) . .	10.00
Pito-Pico	20.00
E. W.	2.00
F. S.	2.00
A. L.	1.00
"Jam"	50.00
A. L. L.	10.00
G. A. Scharenberg	20.00
George Clarke	10.00
Miss Z. S.	10.00
W. K. Cunningham (for June) .	50.00
Miss Cunningham (for June) .	5.00
Mrs. Cochrane (for June) . .	5.00
Mary Esther and Betita (7th donation)	4.60
J. Manning	2.00
"Jam"	25.00
F. S.	2.00
A. L.	1.00
W. K. Cunningham (for July) .	50.00
Miss Cunningham (for July) .	5.00
Mrs. Cochrane (for July) . .	5.00
H. B. (for July)	5.00
Mary Esther and Betita (8th donation)	4.60
J. Manning	2.00
A. L. L.	5.00
H. B. (for August)	5.00
W. K. Cunningham (for August) .	50.00
Miss Cunningham (for Aug.) .	5.00
Mrs. Cochrane (for Aug.) . .	5.00

Total \$3109.70

ROYAL COLONIAL

INSTITUTE

CIGARETTE FUND.

The following is the latest list of donations to the Royal Colonial Institute Cigarette Fund:—

Already acknowledged . . .	\$1,135.80
Estancia Espartillar	10.55
Quilmes Golf Club	23.00
F. F. Whidborne	6.00
Miss Imlach	3.00
Mrs. S. Vincent Allen	3.00
N. N.	9.00
San Isidro Golf Club	28.00
A. F. Bridger	10.00
T. C. Norris	10.00
J. C. Sidebotham	20.00
Mrs. S. Vincent Allen	3.00
N. M. Whitworth	10.00
D. Munro	100.00
R. P. Burgess	10.00
British Society	1.20
Mrs. M. A. Clark	6.00
H. R. James	2.00
F. J. Deck	15.00
S. R. Robert	3.00
H. La Plaza	20.00
M. A. Trammar	10.00
C. F. Bowden	10.00
E. Drysdale	10.00
F. F. Hawkins	10.00
D. H. Rye	10.00
W. Hay	10.00
F. Gambourg	5.00
V. Milne	12.00
Chas Knox	6.00
M. Herrold	6.00

Total \$1,522.55

Subscriptions to the Fund and Addresses of Volunteers may be sent to Mr. B. Gwyn, 278 Calle Balcarce.

400 boxes each containing 10 packets of cigarettes have already been forwarded and further shipment of 400 boxes will be made next week.

THE BRITISH SOCIETY

NINETEENTH LIST OF VOLUNTEERS.

B.S. 332.—McCorquodale, D., No. 11015, 1st Gordon Highlanders, Br. Expeditionary Force, France.	
B.S. 333.—Buchanan, A. S., Lieut. Pioneer Corps, Seaforth Highlanders.	
B.S. 334.—Jackson, G., No. 104851, F. Co., Motor Transport, Army Service Corps.	
B.S. 335.—Beauchamp, Alfred, No. 22078, C. Co., 3rd Gloucestershire Regiment.	
B.S. 336.—Hughes, J. No. 17299, Cameron Highlanders.	
B.S. 337.—Prickett, J., No. 86735, Royal Engineers.	
B.S. 338.—Crane, P., No. 55686, Royal Engineers.	
B.S. 339.—Gallagher, P., No. 55788, Royal Engineers.	
B.S. 340.—Lovett, T. G., No. 85739, Royal Engineers.	
B.S. 341.—Shrewsbury, A., No. 1439, 16th Middlesex.	
B.S. 342.—Mackie, R., No. 1897, Army Medical Corps.	
B.S. 343.—Howkins, H. W. J., No. 077732, Motor Transport, Army Service Corps 283.	
B.S. 344.—Adamson, Wm., No. 555, H. Dundee Cycle Corps.	
B.S. 345.—Sheppard, James, 2nd Lieut. 2nd Batt., 6th South Staffordshire Reserve.	
B.S. 346.—Beaumont, Horace, No. 27492, 1st Co., Sherwood Foresters.	
B.S. 347.—Riggs, T. G., No. 49851, 73rd Field Ambulance, B. Div., R. A. M. C.	
B.S. 348.—Riggs, W., No. 94540, 3 P. Co., Royal Engineers.	
B.S. 349.—Whaley, C. H., Corporal, Duke of Lancaster's Hussars.	
B.S. 350.—Graydon, Dr. Archibald, Lieut. R. A. M. C.	
B.S. 351.—Beswick, Arthur H., 2nd Lieut., 3rd Batt., East Kent Regt.	
B.S. 352.—Hicks, Charles A., King Edward's Horse.	
B.S. 353.—Burgis, Ashby, 3rd B. Battery, Hon. Artillery Co.	
B.S. 354.—Reilly, E. A., No. 49400, Sergeant, R. A. M. C., Irish Division.	

ANOTHER AEROPLANE "RIVER PLATE" ?

PROBLEM OF THE SURPLUS FUNDS.

On August 2 subscriptions were opened for the aeroplane, "The River Plate." On August 31 not only had all the required money been received, but further subscriptions still poured in, and still continue to pour in to-day.

What will be done with the surplus amount is not yet decided. The British Society have received hundreds of suggestions, many of them of an entirely impossible nature, and the declaration of Mr. Watson, the treasurer that the money was subscribed for an aeroplane and for no other purpose may be taken as an indication of what the Society's intentions are.

The original sum required was some £2250 sterling. Yesterday well over £3300 had been received, and lists were still outstanding. Nothing has yet come from Rosario, who telegraphed requesting the lists to remain open. Nothing from the Western Railway, who also are working patriotically.

Mr. Watson pointed out to a representative of THE HERALD that it was interesting to note that all subscriptions received had come from private sources, no societies or firms, banks, or large business houses had subscribed a cent. One gentleman had collected \$1270, odd, and that was the way the money had come. It was magnificent. As for the surplus, there need be no surplus. A more perfect machine and more powerful gun might be bought, but that was for the War Office to decide, but if money came flowing in as it had been doing, why should not two aeroplanes do credit to the Britirers in the Argentine?

Another point of interest was the fact that the Central Argentine Rail-

U.S. AND MEXICO

Situation Increasingly Delicate

TROOPS DESPATCHED TO TEXAS

New York, Sept. 7.

It is stated in military circles that the United States Government, foreseeing a battle on the Mexican frontier which may result in the rupture of relations between the two countries, has sent forty-four car-loads of troops and war material to Texas.

The state of affairs is considered delicate.

BELGIAN AID COMMITTEE

IMPORTANT GRAIN PURCHASES.

A meeting took place yesterday afternoon of the Sub-Committee on purchases appointed by the Belgian Aid Committee. The subject to be considered was the provision of maize. The lowest tender was quoted as by Messrs. Bunge and Born who offered 4000 to 5000 tons at 4.82½ f.o.b. up river or 4.74½ in Buenos Aires with weight guarantee at port of disembarkation.

This quotation it was decided to accept with the addition that in case of the grain arriving in perfect condition and without necessity to make any payments in Europe, 5 cents per 100 kilos shall be returnable.

The Committee will shortly ask tenders for lading another ship expected about the middle of the month.

Towards this worthy cause the Sub-Committee of the Sociedad Rural Argentina has collected the handsome sum of \$13,875 collected up to date and has handed over a cheque for that amount.

TROPHY FROM THE FRONT

"SHINY SEVENTH" SEND HOME A GERMAN FLAG.

The 1st Battalion of the 7th City of London Territorials (the "Shiny Seventh") have sent to their depot at 24, Sun-street, Finsbury, some interesting trophies of the fighting in Flanders. One is a German flag which was hoisted by the Germans over their breastworks in the "Rue de Cailhous." It was shot down by Company Sergeant-Major R. Hill, of B Company, and was subsequently captured by A Company during an attack upon the breastworks on May 16. The breastworks were carried with the bayonet.

Other souvenirs captured in this engagement include German helmets, bayonets, cartridges, and a bolt from a German rifle.

A symbol of the "entente" between the French and British soldiers is a drinking mug made from the shell of a French '75. The handle is formed by three cartridges—a French, a German, and an English. It was made by a French gunner, and has now been presented to Major Sir Pieter Stewart-Bam, the officer commanding the third line of the battalion.

WEDDING

ZANOCCHI—OLIVER.

A quiet but very pretty wedding took place in the American Church on Sept. 4. Rev. Dr. McLaughlin officiating, when Mr. George J. Zanolchi and Miss Queenie Oliver were united in holy matrimony.

way were non-subscribers, because they themselves had a scheme of an aeroplane subscribed for amongst their employers.

It was possible, and how splendid it would be that one, two, or three, or four "River Plate" aeroplanes would be harassing an enemy and doing a work in which every Britisher in the Argentine would take a personal interest.

The surplus money would not be used for any scheme other than that for which subscribed.

A LONDON LETTER

(EXCLUSIVELY COMMUNICATED TO THE BRITISH PATRIOTIC FUND, URUGUAY)

London, July 15, 1915.

The British War Loan.

Although the British War Loan is not yet complete, it is already clear that the operation is to be an unparalleled success. When the loan was floated, Mr. McKenna announced that there was to be no limit to its amount, or at any rate, only a limit which might be considered limitless, say, ten hundred million pounds. About three-fourths of that total was probably aimed at as a possible maximum, and half of it as a workable minimum. It is now known that, apart from the subscriptions of the working classes, the total applications up to date amount to upwards of six hundred millions sterling, all new money fairly and squarely raised without any sort of manipulation. Numerous banks applied each for £20,000,000 or more, the total applications from bankers amounting to over two hundred millions. Insurance companies, corporations and private investors are responsible for probably about five hundred millions more. How many additional hundreds of millions have still to come in can only be guessed, but it is quite conceivable that the limits of the supposed limitless limit may yet be reached. Never before in the history of the world has there been such a prodigious financial operation, and never before has any demand on the resources of a nation met with such an impressive response. Last year, it will be remembered England's first great loan—the greatest up to that date—amounted to only 350 millions.

America's Wager.

People in England have a saying to the effect that money talks. So it does and what it says in this instance is that England is determined on victory, believes in victory, and is prepared to pay, fight and work for victory. Some time ago the German newspapers, in jesting allusion to the sporting habits of the British race, were asking if England would be willing to bet on her chance of success. Here is the answer in the form of a stake which may ultimately rise to eight or nine hundred million sterling. It is interesting to know that America also is backing the Quadruple Entente with her money, for America is even more businesslike than England in such matters, and would be unlikely to place her investments in a quarter where any risk of a loss was to be feared.

Botha's Victory.

From the European point of view the final triumph of General Botha in South-West Africa has more than a military significance. It represents the vindication of a political principle which although it has been successfully tested again and yet again in the history of British Colonisation was distrusted and challenged by the less experienced and more arrogant school of empire-builders who have sought to achieve a world conquest from the bureaux of Berlin. Local responsibility, full of self-government, a free and unfettered autonomy—such were the privileges for which South Africa fought, bled, and conquered. Both Boer and Briton knew that if victory should be obtained by South West Africa, they would at once have to exchange their

own homely and sociable civilization for the stiff dehumanized and Prussian brand with all its accompaniments of militarism and local subordination to a distant centralised authority. No episode of the war has given more pleasure to Englishmen than the supreme tribute thus paid by Boer loyalty to the practical wisdom of the British method of colonial rule. When self-government was first granted to the Transvaal, General Botha promised that while he lived he would see to it that England should never have cause to regret her magnanimity. Nobly has he kept his word.

Germany as a Colonial Power.

By the rules of conquest, South Africa will doubtless desire to retain her great territorial prize of arms. She has abundant reason for wishing to rid herself permanently of her German neighbours. For many years the harsh treatment of the native tribes in South West Africa was responsible for constant unrest among the native populations, not only in German territory but in every neighbouring colony as well. In the common interest of the various white peoples, England found it necessary more than once to assist in putting down the periodical native revolts provoked by German ideas of colonial administration, and was rewarded for her good offices by efforts on the part of the German officials to stir up rebellion against the British flag among the Boers, while at the same time strategic railways were being constructed, and armaments secretly piled up in South-West Africa with a view to an eventual attack on the frontiers of the unsuspecting British Powers. In a country where the coloured races so largely predominate as they do in South Africa, one can imagine how such treachery by one white nation towards another must be resented. On a smaller scale, though perhaps in a still more detestable form, the Dutch and British colonists consider themselves to have been the intended victims of a long and secretly prepared plot of aggression not unlike that which had laid Belgium in ruins. They are just as likely to set a neighbour capable of such conduct on his feet again as Belgium would be if she had the chance.

The Submarine Campaign.

Students of psychology are said to be still following with unabated interest the endless German-American controversy on the use of submarines against neutrals. Other people have long since made up their minds as to the merits of the dispute and are only waiting for America's final decision. While each successive statement on behalf of Admiral Von Tirpitz seems to provoke more and more indignation; yet so far as this country is concerned, the anger is chiefly expressed by residents of American birth, among whom unquestionably there is a very warlike feeling. Perhaps it is natural that English people should view the quarrel calmly, not to say with some cynicism. For obvious reasons they have no desire to see America involved in the war, but at the same time they have a shrewd idea of what would be their own answer in similar circumstances to such a document as the latest German note. Probably the predominant feeling in this country is one of profound contempt, not unmingled with bitter amusement, at what is regarded as the hypocritical effrontery of Germany's apologia.

Kitchener's Army Complete.

From the speech which he delivered in the City of London a few days ago, Lord Kitchener would seem to have completed the massing of his

POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES AND TUBERCULOSIS

A PROPOSED HOSPITAL

A campaign against the deplorable hygienic conditions existing in the General Post Office of the city has been commenced in the native press. The inevitable contagion which is occasioned by the post bags being thrown down in airless, dark and dirty places, the general uncleanness of the offices in which hundreds of employers work, with killing hours and miserable wages is the general tone of these complaints. It is claimed that there are societies for the protection of animals but none for the protection of these Government officials, amongst whom anemia and tuberculosis are rife.

The inroads made by the latter disease are terrible and at the suggestion of certain chiefs of the post-office four or five months ago it was decided that each employer should voluntarily pay 25 cents a month to go towards a fund for the construction of a hospital for tubercular patients. Already \$12,000 has been raised in this way.

But it remains for the Government to act and act firmly.

new armies, and also their equipment. We are not yet told the strength of this great force. Other Ministers have put it roughly at from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000, and there is a general impression that it is nearer the larger of these two estimates. General impressions, as Lord Kitchener says, do no harm, whereas precise information might gratify German superiority as well as our own; and accordingly we (and the enemy) are still left on this matter in the region of conjecture. On the other hand it seems clear that the army is now at full strength since the Minister for War tells us that a good guide to the numbers required for future recruiting may be obtained from the published lists of casualties—a hint which suggests that the chief problem is now the building-up of a constant and efficient supply of reserves. That this will be done nobody can doubt who has had an opportunity of testing the spirit of the people in recent weeks. Alike in men, munitions and money, England is now pouring forth her resources with both hands, and not even yet, it may be said, is she at the top of her capabilities.

Seapower and the War.

Self-criticism has been playing a great part of late in British public utterances, especially in the press, where the extravagances of this national habit have taken on an almost ridiculous aspect. Apparently our French allies have been touched by those essays in self-depreciation, for they have just been assuring us in columns of cheerful print that it is only our modesty that prevents us from seeing that we have been of some little use in the war. For instance, there is our navy. What, we are asked, would have happened to the French coasts but for the British navy? (What for that matter would have happened to our own?) And but for the same magnificent instrument where would the commerce of the Allies have been, where their troop transports, where the Dardanelles expedition, and where Russia's White Sea supplies? Perhaps France sees more clearly than ourselves what a difference seapower in the hands of Germany would have made to German prospects, for England, it would seem, in so accustomed to the miracle of her world-wide sea security that she has almost come to take its effects as a law of nature for which she herself deserves no credit. Perhaps a frank German opinion on this subject, and a candid German statement of what it means to be absolutely excluded from the freedom of the seas, would open English eyes a little. Meanwhile it is not unpleasant for once to be invited to see ourselves as our French comrades see us.

TE AGUILA ES EL MEJOR

BAHIA BLANCA NEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

September 5.

Increase in Railway Fares.

The railway companies here have decided to increase the present rates on their charges for fares and freight by 10 per cent from the beginning of next month. The reason for this is, it is stated, the prolonged crisis of the country which has caused a great reduction in the takings, the war, and the large amount of loss and expense caused by the inundations. The latter have done considerable damage to the lines, culverts and bridges which have all had to be repaired at considerable expense, especially now that the price of material has gone up so much since the commencement of the war.

Departure of Italian Reservists.

Well over a thousand people were at the station last night to see the Italian reservists, some fifty in number, off to Buenos Aires to leave for Italy. They were accompanied by a band to the station and met there by another one from the Port. The band was not allowed to play in the streets either coming or going. The reason for this not being permitted is said to have been that the Hun Consul here wrote to La Plata and complained of this on former occasions.

Fatal Accident on Board Ship.

An accident resulting in the death of one of the crew occurred on board the s.s. Cloutsam on her voyage here from Baltimore with coal. It appears that the peak tanks were being cleaned out when a fire broke out in one of them the fumes from which prevented the other two men from getting near the third. It was not till an hour afterwards that he could be rescued but his condition was so bad that, he died shortly afterwards and was buried at sea.

Veterans Football Match.

The return Veteran's match was played this morning. There were some changes in the teams on both sides. The Portenians had amongst others, Mortimer, Kelly, Campbell and Horton playing for them. The Veterans, whose team was: goal, J. S. Sewell; backs, Pearson and McKerron; half backs, McCoubrey, Caldwell and Moore; forwards, Maples, Abel, Clydesdale, Kingspark and Andrews, were the stronger team and had the ball most of the time in their opponents half. The two goals, scored by Clydesdale and Maples, were made in the first quarter of an hour. Both these players were again very good and the combination amongst the forwards was excellent. Mr. N. Geddes again acted as referee and an interesting game was witnessed. During the interval, the rival teams had their photographs taken together by Senor L. Plo, the ladies amongst the spectators standing on the pavilion at the back. The score was not again added to and the game resulted in a victory for the Veterans by 2 goals to nil.

Sale of Livestock.

At the sale of animals held here last Wednesday the following prices were obtained:—Fat half bred steers \$125 to \$192, criollos \$95 to \$122, for fattening \$68 to \$92, half bred cows, fat \$108 to \$156, criollos \$100 to \$116, cows stall fed \$141 to \$300, young heifers \$56 to \$78, bullocks \$110 to \$127, bulls \$105 to \$400, wethers \$8.40 to \$11.80, wethers for fattening \$7.20 to \$7.90, lambs \$5 to \$8; the total amount of the sales made realising the sum of \$261,607.

Items in Brief.

A fire broke out early on Thursday morning in Ingeniero White, in a wooden house near the foot of the bridge furthest away from the station. The house or *almacén* consist-

ed of six rooms, some of these being let to *peones*. The fire is said to have originated in one of these occupied by a man named Martin, who was not in a very sober state at the time, and who was arrested by the police until the matter was cleared up. Two fire brigades were quickly on the spot—that of the Volunteers and that of the Southern Railway.

The representatives of the Southern Railway have invited the President and Dr. Moyano to visit the irrigation works that the Company are now constructing for the Government on the Rio Negro. The President will not be able to take advantage of the invitations but Dr. Moyano has already done so.

District Notes.

The Governor of Neuquen has been in Buenos Aires for some time past in order to discuss with the authorities the question of the exemption from duty of the material destined for the building of the workmen's houses in Nuequen.

A visit has been paid by the children of the National School in Tandil to the well known cheese factory there (the Tandilera). They were shown over this factory by the manager who explained the working of different machinery, where from ten to fifteen tons of cheese was made daily as well as a large quantity of butter, for which work one hundred thousand litres of milk were received daily from the surrounding district.

The Chief of the Police force in the Capital has recently sent a representative down to Tandil in order to investigate the reports of the Socialist Deputation with regard to the indulgence in prohibited games in several of the provincial towns.

In the construction of the line from San Antonio to Nahuel Huapi the following amount of work has now been done. The line has been made as far as Kilometre 421. The laying of the rails has been carried as far as Kilometre 416, and they are still to be laid as far as Kilometre 450; the telegraph is now as far as Kilometre 415; and 29 kilometres of auxiliary lines have been laid. 313 culverts out of the 322 projected have been built as well as 17 bridges, and, of the 75 proposed buildings, 47 have been erected.

A man named Vasquez has been arrested on suspicion of camp robberies near Azul. This same man succeeded in escaping from the prison here in 1908 where he was detained for fighting in Juarez.

A series of lectures is being given in the district of Olavarria by the Government farming expert here, Sr. Izard.

In Tandil a list of all the empty plots of land without walls and proper footpaths is now being made as well as the owners of these so that when finished contracts may be called for for this work at the cost of the owners, in order that the work may be done as cheaply as possible.

Arrangements are being made in this same town for the necessary repairs to the race course and grand stand there in order that proper race meetings may be held again. The Municipality are also discussing the question of naming certain places in each district for the slaughter of animals for consumption.

BAHIA BLANCA SHIPPING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

September 5.

Ingeniero White: Anglesea, sailed on September 1, for the Bristol channel; Chile, Italian steamer, discharged 500 tons of cargo and proceeded to Buenos Aires; Cloutsam, arrived on September 3 from Baltimore with coal for the Southern Railway.

Port Galvan: Cotovia left for Rio; Bocaina, loading from Bunge and Born; Hjalman Serensen, loading for Bunge and Born; Delagoa, discharging coal for the B.A.P.

Steamers expected: Bilksworth Hall, Celia. Also sailing vessel "A. T. Lucknow" with timber from the States for the German Consul here.

ROSARIO NEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Santa Rosa.

This dear good lady of Lima duly provided us with a storm, but to the great disappointment of everyone in this district, it was a dry one, and we only had a couple of millimetres or so, where a good downpour was expected. Some complaints are beginning to come in from the colonies about damage having been done to the growing crops by the prolonged drought. This may be credited about linseed, but it is surely too early to talk about damage to wheat. It would be more correct to say that the crop is backward, and that rain is becoming needful.

Golf.

In my last letter I mentioned that there had been a tie in the match for the F.C.C.A. Cup. The replay took place at the Rosario Golf Club on Sunday, August 22, and Mr. Hugh Buchanan ran out winner.

Last Sunday the Northern Championship match was played off, Mr. Donald Frazer winning the trophy with a score of 207 for the 36 holes. There were only three competitors—all local men; and it certainly seems a pity that this event should not attract a better entry.

The River.

At last the tide has turned. The river is now rising at Corrientes, and it is expected that the worst has been seen, and that at any rate for the present there will be no trouble about draught of water from this port to Buenos Aires. In official quarters it is anticipated that as much as 24 feet of water will be available between here and Martin Garcia during next week, and this will be good news for the shipping industry, for steamers will once more be able to follow their usual course of full cargo up river, and thus avoid the heavy charges which lighterage has incurred. I understand that as much as £800 has been paid by steamers to lighter surplus cargo over what they could carry in order to pass over the bars between here and San Nicholas. Several steamers have been aground, and have had to incur the expense of lighterage to enable them to get off.

The Anglo-German Hospital.

I reported at the time that at a meeting of subscribers to the Anglo-German Hospital a *Comisión Liquidadora* was appointed for the purposes which its name implies. The members were: Messrs. G. J. Van Oppen, A. Murray Hudson, C. C. Cox, Pablo Wiedenbrüg, Rodolfo Schmidt and Jorge Pöhrig, with Messrs. A. M. Barnes, C. C. Day, Albin Schneider and H. Graf as *suplicantes*. A delay occurred owing to the necessity for fulfilling the requirements of the Provincial Government, and then two valuers were appointed, Messrs. Barraco and Schneider, to appraise the property and give an estimate of its market value to the present moment. It was currently reported that the valuers had not been able to agree, and that the Comisión had been obliged to name an umpire; but as a matter of fact an umpire had been nominated before any discussion at all had taken place, and moreover his services were never called upon, as Messrs. Barraco and Schneider were quite unanimous in their judgment as to the various values. They found that the whole concern, lock, stock and barrel, the site and everything on it, were worth \$170,916.20 m/n.

What next is to be done I may be able to suggest next week, as the Comisión will have held a meeting before I next write.

Alfredo J. White

Solicitor and Accountant

Cordoba 1321, Rosario

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CORDOBA NEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 31.

News in Brief.

Notwithstanding that the canvas of the Jockey Club Circus was too badly damaged to be repaired for the performance on Sunday, the show took place in the open and though the night was a cold one all the seats were occupied.

On Monday night a fire occurred at the residence of Sr. Ernesto Figueroa, Calle Laprida No. 253. The fire department were at once summoned and the blaze extinguished. The loss to property was some \$400. How the fire started has not yet been ascertained.

Inter-Provincial Football Match.

The Inter-Provincial football match played on Sunday last at the University field, between the Newell's Old Boys' team of Rosario and the Universitarios of this city, resulted in a most exciting contest. The score, when the whistle blew announcing the end of the playing time, was 1-1.

Cordoba A. C.—Blackheath Golf Competition.

The following notice appears on the board at the Cordoba A. C. in reference to the Blackheath Golf Competition which will take place at the Alta Gracia Links on September 12: "Golf Competition for the Blackheath Cup, under medal play and handicap:

"Two rounds or 18 holes of the Alta Gracia Golf course, by permission of the Central Argentine Railway, on Sunday, Sept. 12, 1915.

"The Competition is open to all active members of the Club, the winner to hold the Cup in his possession for one year.

"Play to commence at 10 a.m., competitors to sign for the correctness of each other's scores. Partners to be drawn for. Entries will be received up to Sept. 10, 1915, by Messrs. A. D. Dunbar, T. G. Ferguson and S. T. Harris Smith."

The following players have signified their intention of taking part: Messrs. Dunbar, Ferguson, Lewis, Babb, Brigstocke, Schultz, Struthers, Harris Smith, and Ditlevesen.

Hurricane in Cordoba.

This city was visited on Saturday night by one of the most violent wind storms ever experienced here. At 7.35 p.m. the storm started, and the fire department was called out to extinguish several small fires. A stove of the 4th Engineers was blown over on to a galpon containing fodder which took fire; but the members of the battalion put out the flames by forming a hand bucket brigade. The tent of the Jockey Club circus was torn in half and also caught fire in several places, the performers extinguishing the fire before it obtained a hold. The animals became frightened and strained at the bars of their cages which were strong enough to withstand the pressure. An almacén at Barrio Inglés called the "Porto Rico," situated at the road to Jesús Maria, in front of the Central Cordoba crossing, caught on fire; but was put out before any serious damage occurred. The property of Señor N. Posadas on Calle San Martín between Libertad and Rinsón was the scene of a small blaze which was put out before the arrival of the Fire Department. An extensive camp fire was started at San Teodoro, department of Rio Primero, which damaged the crops and caused the death of one man from burns, while three more victims are confined at the San Roque Hospital all suffering from severe burns. In the Department of Santa Maria near the estancia of Sr. Escolástico R. Mayorga still another fire took place, a number of buildings and property being burned to the ground and several people badly injured from burns. The estancias of Pedro Vivas and Pazarro were also sufferers from fire, and a serious amount of damage being done to the buildings and crops.

BRITAIN'S NEW OFFICERS

Commissions Gained in 4 Months

Former B.A. Schoolmaster's Message to the "Herald"

"I hope that any young men of British birth now residing in the Argentine Republic will now make up their minds at once to sail for England . . . they should be 2nd lieutenants in less than four months."

This striking passage occurs in an entertaining letter addressed to THE HERALD by Mr. J. Robinson, founder and for some time head master of the English Higher Grade School, Villa Urquiza, F.C.C.A. Mr. Robinson is now a Second Lieutenant in the 7th Batt. Northumberland Fusiliers, better known as the "Fighting Fifth."

With his letter—the remainder of which appears below—Mr. Robinson encloses a photograph of a number of volunteers from Argentina who were qualifying for commissions. The photograph was taken on July 9—Argentina's Independence Day—and a copy has been sent to THE HERALD at the request of the men whom it portrays. It is reproduced on this page.

"I herewith enclose photo of a group of Cadets serving in the Inns of Court Officers' Training Corps, who have come over from the Argentine Republic to assist the Homeland and the British Empire in the endeavour to beat down the formidable enemies who aspire to overrun and conquer Central Europe. Accompanying this photo you will find an account of the Inspection of this Corps by Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., on Friday, June 25th, when 1050 Infantry Cadets and 150 Cavalry Cadets marched past the inspecting officer in review order—a brilliant sight no doubt for those who had the pleasure of seeing the manoeuvres executed so smartly, but a trying time for the Cadets, carrying their rifles at the slope with fixed bayonets for about an hour, only relieved by the "Present" and "Order" at specified intervals.

The Cadets have drifted in from every corner of the globe, and are with few exceptions, University and Public School men. The remainder are men who have had a college education—technical or general, according to the professions they belong to—Barristers, Solicitors, Doctors, Clergymen, Schoolmasters, Engineers, Estate Agents, Architects and Surveyors, Commercial Men, Agricultural Experts, Ranchers, Journalists, Actors, Civil Service men, etc., are to be found in the ranks intermingled with the leisured man of means who never did a stroke of work in his life before. Men who have left their business or profession securing them from £2000 to £5000 a year, together with the silver spoon man with his income of £10,000 a year hobnob with the University Undergraduate (who has come down to join the colours and received an occasional £5 from "Mama") and the sugar, rubber or tea planter from somewhere in the tropics, together with the rancher who brings a breeze of the prairie with him, and the journalist, whose sparkling conversation beguiles the tedium of a long route march, or the actor who cracks his joke or starts up a rattling music-hall rag-time which helps the weary budding officer with his sore feet and 45lbs. pack, rifle and equipment, weighing him to the earth, to buck up, and forget his troubles. It is a remarkable thing but yet perhaps to be expected among such a body of men that during the four months I spent with the corps, I have never heard of the slightest resemblance to a quarrel or any at-

tempt to be "snobbish." "Never grouse" is the motto of the "Devil's Own," and the good fellowship to be found among officers, N.C.O.'s and men helps to make the severe training less irksome. The new Cadet on being sent down, feels like the proverbial fish out of water for about a week, but his section commander takes him by the hand and makes him as happy as possible, tells him who to specially respect, and fear, and especially the Battalion Sergeant-Major Burns, the Adjutant Captain Ironmonger, who put the fear of death into all from the private to the Lieutenant. These men are past-masters in the art of gentlemanly cursing and cutting sarcasm, and seem to find out the weak spots in our armour of make-believe, and makes us all damt uncomfortable. A day's programme of work with this Corps is a revelation to the new recruit, and he finds himself groaning under orders from 6 a.m. until 12 p.m. at night. No shirking or shamming is allowed, and the officers set the men a fine example in cheerful obedience and endurance. Besides the usual squad, platoon, company, and

who perhaps are used to public speaking, there are few cases of actual "funk," but many cases of what is termed "packing." There are heaps of funny incidents, and we bring as much humour into our work as is consistent with strict discipline. The whole idea is to make the Cadets efficient officers, and the intricate subjects of provisions, billeting, mess accounts and pay accounts are fully dealt with by experts. In peace times the training we receive now would be extended over three years instead of 3 to 6 months. All officers are not brilliant or even efficient, but very few "Crate eggs" leave this Corps, as they are compelled to pass their exams, and satisfy the authorities as to the extent and accuracy of their knowledge. Every day applications come in from the hundreds of battalions in training all over the country for officers, and on an average 10 of our Cadets are commissioned per day. It is hard to lose old pals who have worked side by side with you for months, as you will probably never see them again. Directly the Cadets receive the War Office Notification of acceptance and their names appear in the Gazette, as Commissioned Officers, there are congratulations all round for the lucky one, and he joyfully throws down his pack, rifle and uniform of the "Tommy" and two days later you will meet him in the Strand or Piccadilly in the full glory of an officer's uniform, and returning the salutes of the soldiers he meets with a supercilious air, as if he had done nothing else all his life.

With regard to the Argentinos serving in the British Army, I believe some 5000 have left your shores to enlist. The group of 23 men figuring on this photograph will all become officers in the course of the next two or three months should they

FLAGS FOR PLEASURE CRAFT

H.B.M. CONSUL GENERAL AND THE NEW REGULATIONS

The British members of the various local sailing clubs are endeavouring to comply with the Argentine regulations that are about to come into force regarding the flying of national colours.

There are no British regulations in force requiring the registration of craft under 15 tons burden. On the other hand, although the use of the British colours is understood to apply to vessels of British register only, authorities agree that, in practice, no unregistered British owned ship of less than 15 tons would be prevented from hoisting, at all times, a plain red ensign.

Notice is given that British owners of pleasure craft of under 15 tons should obtain from H.B.M. Consul-General a certificate of nationality and permit to fly the Red Ensign. Should there be any yachts of over 15 tons, provisional British registration may be effected at the Consulate-General in accordance with the regulations in force in the United Kingdom.

It must of course be understood that no person, other than a British subject, may own a share in a yacht flying the British flag.

in the corps five weeks when I was transferred to another platoon, and placed under the command of a Lance Corporal Bideleux, who proceeded to enter details with regard to me on his army note book, and afterwards told me my duties and informed me that I should be his mess orderly and wait upon him at meals. One or two Spanish expressions mutually dropped gave me a suspicion as to Bideleux's identity, and he was surprised to find that Private Robinson was the late Principal and founder of the English Higher Grade School, Villa Urquiza, F.C.C.A. and that his brother was one of my pupils for about two years. Farrant is from the architects dept. of F.C.C.A.; Baynes Smith and Baillie are from the F.C.O.; Powell and Jones are from the F.C.S., also A. G. Hall. Lance Corporal Clarke is from Estancia La Germania. Troughton, from the London and Brazilian Bank, is a member of the Belgrano Cricket Club and past captain of the Belgrano Hockey Club.

This photo was taken on 9 de Julio and it was agreed upon that a copy should be sent to THE HERALD, together with a description of the work of the I.C.O.T.C. I have endeavoured to give some idea of the importance of this Training School for Officers, and hope that any young men of British birth now resident in the Argentine Republic will make up their minds at once to sail for England and make their way to the Inns of Court Officers Training Corps headquarters at Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Temple Gardens, and see the recruiting officers, who, if satisfied that their education has been well cared for, they will pass them on to the C.O., who will interview them, and if satisfied will pass them on to the medical officer, who will in turn pass them to be sworn in as a member of the I.C.O.T.C. on payment of one guinea subscription, and by hard work and a fair amount of study they should be 2nd Lieutenants in less than four months. I myself joined on April 14, three days after landing from the Argentine, and was gazetted on July 27th.

Well hoping that the BUENOS AIRES HERALD is still making its influence felt and continuing its straightforward policy with regard to the war, I greet you in the name of the Buenos Aires members of the I.C.O.T.C., who all hope to meet again in sunny Argentina.

Yours very sincerely,
(2nd Lt.) J. ROBINSON,
7th Northumberland Fusiliers,
Alnwick, Northumberland.



TAKEN ON NUEVE DE JULIO, 1915.

Group of Cadets who are serving in the Military School for Officers: ("Devils' Own") Inns of Court Officers Training School, Berkhamstead, Herts, England.

Top Row: J. Robinson, l.cpl., (late Principal and Founder of the English Higher Grade School, Villa Urquiza, F.C.C.A.); D. Mello; Coppeck; Pye; Wilson; Baillie, l.cpl.; Clarke; Powell; MacCausland.

Middle Row: Plant; MacRae; Brockwell; Jacobs, Sergt.; Bideleux, Sergt. Hall; Tarrant; Smythies.

Bottom Row: Troughton; Ryder; Jones; Sowinki; Baynes-Smith; Bennett.

battalion drill, the men are instructed in all kinds of field operations by night and by day. Trench digging and trench warfare are exhaustively dealt with in the most up-to-date manner, aided by "Notes from the Front," and musketry receives due attention. The bayonet is considered of little importance, and although we receive instruction in bayonet fighting, our Colonel places little importance on this class of warfare. The Cadets are expected to study and attend lectures daily in every branch of military work, and must take copious notes and commit them to memory. A Cadet may be called upon at any moment to give a lecture on any subject which has been previously dealt with, and he must go ahead and say something even if he does talk rot. With such a body of educated men,

satisfy the authorities and successfully pass through the Instruction Class. Some of these men are well known to the Buenos Aires community. Sergeant Jacobs is a member of the Quilmes family of that name and an efficient N.C.O. Sergeant Bideleux is a son of Mr. F. E. Bideleux, of Vicente Lopez, and was in the employ of Messrs. Herriot, Commission Agents. Sergeant Bideleux is one of the best Non Commissioned Officers in the I.C.O.T.C. and has risen rapidly owing to his exceptional abilities and the ease with which he handles men. He could have been commissioned several weeks ago, but he has been asked to remain with the corps and will afterwards be probably made a 1st Lieutenant to make up for loss of time. My meeting with Bideleux was rather strange. I had been

Mainly for Women

Conducted by "Egeria"

PICNICS

Some people are born to make of life a picnic: and others have picnics thrust upon them. The latter people have never had a real picnic I am sure! A lady with whom I once spent a few days in the country, said to me "I do hope you don't expect any picnics, I hate them!" Of course I declared I did not expect any such hateful things; because I was quite sure, a picnic under the auspices of that lady would be a hateful experience.

Another lady once defined a picnic as a thing which spoils good food and good tempers. She said "you break your back sitting tailor-wise or otherwise on the grass, which is full of ants and other creepy things which get into your food. You get all messy when you try to eat, and you get smoky tea and pretend to enjoy it, because you have to please the promoters of a diversion only suitable for Sunday Schools or nurse-maids."

People who talk like the above have, I feel sure, left youth far behind them, even the youth of old age, which is over the forty boundary fence, I believe. That these people are many must be true, for the word "picnic" is beginning to acquire a new meaning through the attitude adopted by them. When anything disagreeable upsets the usual tenor of their way, they exclaim, "what a picnic!" Inferring, I imagine, that everything was topsy-turvy like a picnic. A picnic is meant to be more or less topsy-turvy all the same, for it is a divergence from the general routine of life.

Lately I have met people who, unlike those mentioned, were born to make life a happy picnic and to make others happy too. They know the joys of the true picnic, and see to it that others shall—if they do not know them—be initiated into their freemasonry. There have been no creepy intruders, for the season forbids such; no broken backs, for the spots chosen have been ideal places whereon to make comfortable seats, coach and carriage cushions and rugs lending their aids to ease; and only "messy" people need make themselves messy at a real and well-regulated picnic. And the amount of comestibles devoured would probably mean the death of some of those dyspeptic haters of picnics; and the "billy" tea has been a drink of fragrance, and a joy for many moments. The last picnic I shared in was one promoted by a lady who knows the picnic alphabet from A. to Z. Most of the picnickers were juveniles, certainly; but the few "grown-ups" who were admitted to the joys of the afternoon pastime forgot the years that had accumulated; they rolled from them as they wended their way through the most wonderful "Monte," which was a maze in which avenues had been cut; and the leafy "darknesses" of which added to the enchantment. The young green on the wild bushes was threaded with gossamer webs, the weavers of which, however, did not interfere with the picnic arrangements. Their work but added to the magic of the "paseo." Wild flowers, just preparing to deck the bushes shed their faint perfume on the Spring-laden air; and presently the party emerged on to the sands of the Uruguayan Tigre river which ends its journey at the foot of Martin Chico Estancia into the Plate River; and the miniature delta thus formed makes an ideal picnic spot. And never were such sandpiles made or Castles built, as here; for the sand is just as fine as the finest sugar; and one of the adults slipping back into those garments of years, became cynical enough to suggest that the spot would be a convenient one for an almacén! And then shells were gathered, not very fine specimens of conchology but alluring enough to please the party; and ferns were plucked, until that lady promoter who knew so much about picnics, called the scattered party to tea. And there was no sign of smoke about the fragrant herb brewed in the open, and the English scones and butter, the sponge and chocolate cakes were the lightest and most delicious ever turned from an oven. And there were no "bichos" of any description. Everything was gloriously fresh in the clear sunshine of an early Spring day; and the magical beauty of everything was part of the picnic. The moments passed among the eternal verities, with a cool breeze from the river softening the warm rays of the sun, caused artificiality to go and join the years that had been shed, and one felt that the University of the Universe was the only place in which to graduate; that Nature's art (if I may be permitted the paradox) was the only art worth revelling in. The pathos of life lies indeed, in the fact that we have to grow up; that we have to leave childhood behind us; and doing so, we become oppressed by our own years, and cannot be the free, happy, spontaneous creatures, we were before that accumulation of summers, and winters was heaped upon us. We are afraid to be natural because it is the fashion for grown-ups to be artificial, and, alas, superficial! And Time too is inexorable! His fingers are unfaltering, even if, in some instances, they be light, and the penalty we must pay for the lightness of his touch is, that the character too must suffer the effacement made by the fingers. Better the marks of his fingers than the effacement thereof.

And these thoughts too were part of the picnic for does not the immortal poet tell us that the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts; and they may stretch from the borrowed childhood, to the discarded youth of old age, whence we return at the end of the picnic! We spend minutes with Nature, we live years with Art, for it is the art of man to take the gifts showered on his kind by the good old Dame, and from the raw material as it were, produce the finished article. The good mother knows her children must work out their own salvation—work is the gospel of man—and she, thereof passes along the ingredients of the bread of life and the spirit thereof, (for we are told man may not live by bread alone) and her children have to mix them and bake them; and live by them, according to their mixing and their baking. But those minutes are the yeasts which leaven the bread, as picnics lighten the burden or heaviness of the passing years.

And so wending our way from Nature's beauty spots, passing again through the mazy "Monte," we come to the "quinta" of Martin Chico Estancia, and admire man's handiwork amongst Nature. Plum and other fruit trees are laden with white or pink blossom, strawberry beds are snowy with the white petals of the flowers, which are the heralds of the red berries to come; and all the Spring vegetables look tempting even to the least Epicurean among us. The flower beds are blooming with violets, hyacinths, and the dear old-fashioned polyanthus, which latter alone would suffice to carry us back to childhood's days and flowerbeds. Wild roses cover the hedges and further afield are big trees of mimosa beginning to make yellow the grass amongst which the midnight fairies must surely hold their revels.

Nature cannot blame her children for their love of gold, for they have learnt the lesson from herself. Golden mimosa in the fields on high, golden dandelions in the fields below,

SOME WOMEN AND MANY THINGS

Last month a deputation from the British colony in Paris laid a wreath on the pedestal of the statue of Joan of Arc in the Rue des Pyramides. Many other wreaths were offered in honour of the maid of Orleans, whose festival it was; but French feeling was especially touched by this offering. The wreath, which took the form of the Lorraine cross in white flowers, and bore the inscription on a blue and white ribbon, "To Jeanne d'Arc, from the members of the British colony" was laid on the pedestal by an English Red Cross man in khaki. The Rev. Stanley Blunt, the Embassy chaplain, read a short discourse in honour of Jeanne d'Arc and the Allied armies. His cry of "Vive le France!" evoked a whole-hearted and mighty-mouthed response from the crowd of "Vive l'Angleterre!"

The deputation from the British colony has sent the following telegram to the President of the Republic: "In the name of the delegates of the British colony of Paris, who have laid a wreath on the monument of Jeanne d'Arc, the heroine of Lorraine, we, the undersigned, request the President of the Republic to deign to accept the expression of their respectful homage and of their complete confidence that Lorraine and her sister province will shortly be French soil once more." Miss Christabel Pankhurst also laid an offering of flowers on the monument in the name of the Social and Political Union of Women of Great Britain. It goes without saying that numerous patriotic societies in Paris brought their tributes, so that the pedestal of the equestrian statue in the Rue des Pyramides was a mass of bloom.

Nat C. Goodwin reproached, at an after-theatre supper in New York, a bachelor for his bachelorhood. "The idea," Goodwin said. "A rich, handsome chap like you a bachelor! Why, don't you know that a bachelor's only half a man?" "No, I don't," was the reply. "Only! half a man, indeed. Give me any logical reason for calling a bachelor only half a man, and I'll go and get married to-morrow." "A bachelor, my dear boy," Goodwin said, "is only half a man because it's impossible, till he weds, for him to lead a double life."

Serbian women are rapidly falling into line with the activities of women in Western Europe, as far as circumstances have permitted them hitherto. The Serbian Sisterhood we learn from "Jus Suffragii," has equipped and organised several well-conducted hospitals, and are proving excellent business managers.

golden lemons thick on the trees in the gardens, and when the lady is growing old, she covers herself with the golden leaves of Autumn, in the hope doubtless, that they will make up for the past beauties of Spring and Summer. And everywhere, everywhere, long avenues of the beloved eucalyptus trees, broken only at the brook where weeping-willow trees wend their necks in the effort to see their reflections in the water, and a few straight poplars just beside, which in contradistinction, disdain the earth, and water and tower towards the sky as if beseeching old Father Sol to favour his more aspiring offspring!

And the same old Father Sol, telling the party that the picnic was over, the "grown-ups" had reluctantly to take up the discarded years, and assume the responsibilities they had brought; and so "adios" being said to the charming lady-in-chief of picnics, also of Martin Chico Estancia, our party returned to "Recreo" with a promise of another such picnic in the near future. Who wouldn't or couldn't enjoy such picnics? Who would not like such a one thrust upon them?

WOMAN'S PLACE IN GERMANY

Do you know that the engineer who planned the newest bridge over the river Neva in Russia is a woman? This is one of the interesting facts that the Countess of Warwick tells us in the "Fortnightly Review."

"I have been trying to trace the German 'frightfulness' to its source," writes the Countess, "not through the medium of books or papers, but in the light of my own knowledge of the country and my past acquaintance with some of its leading men, and I think that the philosophic historian will hasten to declare that the worst and saddest features of war as waged by the Germans are due to the fact that in their country women were kept more in the background than in the country of any other great Power."

"Look around Europe for a moment. Russia is a backward Empire, and the spirit of progress moves over it with slow feet, but Russia is making vast strides, and the plough that will trace deep furrows in the virgin soil of its social life is drawn by man and woman together. All the professions are open to women, even those in which women are not found here. The Russian engineer who planned the newest bridge over the Neva was a woman. Men and women students work side by side on terms of absolute equality, and compete for honours that often fall to the gentler sex. Russian women of the educated classes are more than merely well informed, they are brilliant. Linguists, women of affairs, they have a grip of the actualities of the Empire of which they form a significant part. In spite of autocratic rule and limited freedom, there is such a full life for the Russian woman as her German sister has never known, except in dreams of emancipation."

"Turn to France, and it may be declared emphatically that woman rules. Women are doctors, barristers, and scientists; they are members of the Goncourt Academy; they are the heads of some of the most important business institutions; they give the most exclusive salons their distinction. Public opinion is moulded by them, their influence makes and breaks Cabinets. 'Feminism' is one of the strongest forces in France; quiescent to-day or working in quietness, this force will dominate a France released from war."

"Alone of the great Powers, Germany has elected to forget, or to disregard as a negligible quantity, the opinion of woman, and the reason is not far to seek. For years past the German has forgotten the respect and reverence he owes to his own womenfolk. I do not know the country in Europe where women are treated as they are in Germany. In tens of thousands of German homes the wife and daughters are loved and honoured, but in the rank and file of military circles, even among the men who hold official positions and boast a certain standing, woman has been dethroned; she is regarded as an encumbrance necessary for the production of further generations of supermen who shall subdue the earth."

"This attitude of mind reveals itself in the action that speaks louder than words. The toleration and the contempt to which I refer are everywhere apparent. No good-looking woman is safe in Germany from the ill-bred stares and comments of the men with whom she must travel in train or tram, if women enter a theatre or a restaurant, their own friends and relatives do not rise to receive them; they are liable to be allowed into the road if men walking abreast can occupy the whole of the pavement."

"The country is governed by men for men; and woman, according to the marriage rule, is actually man's servant. The effect of these conditions upon the morals of the country is deplorable. Who can measure the responsibility of those guides and teachers who taught the German to develop along material lines, and to forget that woman is the proper spiritual guide, and that as man loves and reverences her he sees farther and deeper into the heart of things, sees life sanely and sees it whole?"

Land of Lilliput.

Conducted by Egeria

"Recreo," Martin Chico.

My dear Lilliputians,

I told you last week that I might be able to show you by picture what a lovely place this is. I am able to keep my promise for my friend who took many views of so many lovely spots here has sent me some which I think you will like. First, here is the pretty homestead. Don't you think it is an ideal place for staying, for amidst all the pleasures of an outdoors life the 'home' pleasures are not neglected. "Recreo" house is more like a town house than a country one, with all its comforts and conveniences.

Then I am sure you will like to see the different places attached, where so much of the work of the estancia is done. I cannot show the pretty waterfall which is not 15 minutes' walk from the house, because the picture could not be reproduced in the paper. There is an ideal place for bathing if one desired it, and ferns and wild things grow in abundance all around.

I think perhaps the picture showing our compulsory halt in Juan Gonzales and, of course, the bridge at Carmelo will make two nice pictures. And now although I would like to show you another couple of dozen of the various beauty spots, I am forbidden by Mr. Editor, who says, "Enough is as good as a feast!"

I am sure you will be pleased to know that we are having ideal weather for the enjoyment of the country. Only two storms in three weeks! But when they come there is nothing cheap about them. We get hail-stones, thunder, lightning and wind all from the most expensive department the best of their kind, and therefore we speak of the weather as the worst we can get. Afterwards everything is more beautiful than before, as if Nature had had a good cleaning-up day. All the refuse and dirt blown away, and all the plants, and flowers, and grass, and trees, and the dear old earth washed clean and fresh again. This week your story is called "The Prince and the Gypsy."

With love from

EGERIA.

THE PRINCE AND THE GYPSY.

(By Jessie Maclean)

The little Prince threw down his racquet, for it is not amusing to toss balls about all day long, quite by yourself. How he hated the grim castle, with its high stone walls, and close-barred gates. How different from the rose garden, when he used to play with his sisters, was the evil-smelling courtyard, where coarse-tongued men-at-arms lounged and spat, polished their weapons, or groomed their horses. But he was not afraid of the men-at-arms, who mostly treated him with rough good nature, as he was of the Lord Warden. For he could not forget how hard the Lord Warden's grip had been when he tore him from the clasp of his weeping mother, or how, as he flung him up in front of his saddle, he had looked back and laughed to see his mother fall fainting into the arms of her waiting women.

When he heard that laugh, the little Prince stopped crying, and he had never cried since. That was also why he always straightened his back, clenched his fists, and looked the Lord Warden very square in the eyes whenever he happened to glance at him, which was not often, for as a rule the Lord Warden took no more notice of the little Prince than if he had been a stray puppy.

How hot it was in the stone-flagged courtyard, and how cool and beauti-

ful gleamed the waters of the moat, What delicious depths of green shade lurked in the recesses of the great forest. If he could only get out. Near him stood a cart, that had just been emptied of its load of horse fodder for the castle stables. The driver the reins gathered in one hand, was busily engaged in drinking a parting mug of beer. A loose leather cover lay in the bottom of the cart—there was no one watching. Next moment, when the wheels creaked and jolted their heavy way across



Cabaña "Recreo," Martin Chico.

the drawbridge, the little Prince lay under the leather bumping painfully against the hard boards, half stifled, but entirely exultant. It was not difficult to slip out unnoticed, and once in the green depths of the forest, he forgot, for a time, the dreary monotony, the daily terrors of his captivity. He forgot that he was an unhappy princeling, whose life stood between his crafty uncle and the possession of a throne. He only remembered that he was a boy, and that there were trees to climb, and nuts to gather. The fact that night was coming on, and that he had no home, other than the grim fortress, from which he had escaped, did not trouble him in the least.

At length his wandering footsteps drew him to a cleared space, on which stood a cottage of comfortable dimensions, with neat thatched roof, and white-washed walls.

Near by was a lad, some five or six years older than himself, busily engaged in hewing down trees; swinging his great axe with such tremendous force, and weight, as might have been expected from a giant rather than a stripling without a hair on his face.



The granary and machine house.

A very queer looking chap he was, too short and broad, with huge hands and feet, a hunched shoulder, and a crooked knee, one eye that looked east, and the other west, a nose that appeared to have been flattened by a blow, and a wide mouth that seemed made for grinning.

While the Prince stood watching, his amazement divided between the fellow's extraordinary looks and the astounding force of the blows that drove his axe through the tough tree trunks, as if they had been nothing harder than cheese. An old woman came rushing out of the cottage, and shrieking with passion, fell upon the lad like a whirlwind; beating him about the body with her clenched fists, pulling out handfuls of his hair, scratching him face with her long crooked nails so viciously, that it

seemed to the horrified unlooker, as if, at any minute, she might tear the very eyes out of his head.

"For shame," he cried indignantly, let the lad alone! Then, as the infuriated old wretch only continued her attack with even greater violence, he brought a stout sapling he carried down across her back in a sounding whack.

Instantly the hag loosed her hold of the woodchopper, and flew at the Prince, with all the fierceness of a bird of prey. But, even as her long skinny fingers clutched his golden curls, a couple of burly men-at-arms came running from between the trees, and, each seizing one of her wrists, shook her, till the teeth rattled in her wicked old head.

"Nay, nay, masters," cried the lad she had so maltreated, raising his head, "let her be. 'Tis only the old mistress having her bit of fun with me!" And, to their astonishment, they saw that, although his clothes were torn to ribbons, his hair scattered about, and his face bleeding, he was laughing so that his sides shook.

"She is a wicked old wretch," cried the Prince. "I would like to kill her."

"Nay, nay," replied the other lad, "sure 'tis only her right, since she bought me for a silver sixpence. A sixpence is a rare lot of money, my little master."

"She has no right to treat you like that," said the Prince hotly, "and, so that she won't be able to do it again, I shall buy you for a golden guinea."

"But I won't sell him, you young jackanapes," shrieked the old hag, "and I shall beat him as often as I like. He shall work for me till his heart bursts."



The bridge over "Las Vacas," at Carmelo.

"Best keep a civil tongue in your headmistress," said one of the soldiers, giving her another shake, "for if it came to the Lord Warden's ears that you had raised your hand to the Prince, whom some call the King, it might go ill with you."

"The Prince! The Lord Warden!" cried the woman, her terror-stricken gaze ranging from the soldiers to the boy. Then changing her tone to a cringing whine, she cried, "Give me the money, kind sir, and you can have the lout and welcome. A fine plague you will find him." And, as the Prince threw the coin on the "That I won't tell you," answered the boy stoutly.

"Indeed, my young cockerel," retorted the fellow insolently, "but methinks, while there are thumb-screws in the dungeon, my Lord Warden will soon find a way to make you speak."

"Tush, Fritz!" said the other man impatiently, "it is more like you or I will get a taste of the thumb-screw, or even the gallows, seeing we were given charge of the brat. It will be well for all of us if we can get back



A halt in the river Juan Gonzalez.

"WAKE UP, ENGLAND"

BY ROBERT BRIDGES.

Poet Laureate.

(In *The Times*).

Thou careless, awake!

Thou peace-maker, fight!
Stand, England, for honour,
And God guard the Right!

Thy mirth lay aside,
Thy cavil and play:
The foe is upon thee,
And grave is the day.

The monarch Ambition
Hath harnessed his slaves;
But the folk of the Ocean
Are free as the waves.

For Peace thou art armed
Thy Freedom to hold:
Thy Courage as iron,
Thy Good-faith as gold.

Through Fire, Air, and Water
Thy trial must be:
But they that love life best
Die gladly for thee.

The Love of their mothers
Is strong to command;
The fame of their fathers
Is might to their hand.

Much suffering shall cleanse thee;
But thou through the flood
Shalt win to Salvation,
To Beauty through blood.

Up, careless, awake!

Ye peacemakers, Fight!
England Stands for Honour
God Defend the Right!

to the castle before he is missed. As for the lout," he added, "he can go where he pleases."

"I follow my master," replied the woodchopper sturdily, "and he who would say me nay will get a clout on the head with this." And, with a cheerful grin, he brandished a club he had picked up from the ground of such formidable size as made the soldiers, armed though they were fall back aghast.

"I cannot pay you any wages now," said the little Prince, "for that was my last guinea I gave the old woman. But when my mother's soldiers have killed my uncle, and I am King, I will make you rich."

"Nay," replied the older lad, "my King you cannot be, for I am a gipsy, and a gipsy owns no king but Pharaoh. But I will take you for a blood brother, and none shall harm you while I live. Is it a bargain little Prince?" And he stretched out his hand.

"Yes, brother," replied the other, laying his small, delicate fingers in the great paw, and feeling, poor lonely little lad, warmed and comforted by their rough clasp. "Are all gipsies as strong as you?" he asked curiously.

"Nay, brother," replied the other, "but when I was born, my grandmother, who was the wise woman of the tribe, seeing how misshapen I was, her heart was sore grieved for me, for well she knew I should be despised by both man and maid. So, to lift me above the common, by her deep wisdom and strong enchantments, she gave me sight, hearing, and strength beyond any six men. But she could do no more, so she warned me not to try myself further, or my heart would burst, and I should die."

"But, if you are so strong, why did you not kill that wicked old woman when she ill-treated you so?" asked the Prince.

"I was vowed to serve her, brother, replied the gipsy, "for when I was but five years old the tribe sold me to her for sixpence, for my strength was even the more than the biggest man's and they were afraid that when I grew older there would be no holding me, but that I would make myself master. At first they were minded to put me to death, but when I agreed to serve the old mistress faithfully they let me go. Well, I did my best to earn that sixpence, but no matter how hard I worked she never reckoned she had her money's worth, and many is the time I've heard her cry out about her bad bargain."

ST. JOSEPH'S SOCIETY BAZAAR

AT THE KEATING INSTITUTE

The eagerly awaited St. Joseph's Society Bazaar was inaugurated on Sept. 3, at the Keating Institute, when a considerable number of people were present to hear the opening remarks of Dr. Santiago O'Farrell and those of the Archbishop. The bazaar will continue through to-day, and will conclude with a grand concert on Sunday night.

The purpose for which it has been arranged by the Ladies of St. Joseph's Society, is the benefit of the Fahy Institute and its upkeep, and judging by the success achieved on the opening day the organisers should be well pleased with the result of their efforts.

The Institute presented a pretty and animated scene. St. Patrick's Stall, most attractively decorated, filled one corner of the hall and was the centre of much attraction on account of the numberless variety of beautiful things displayed.

Toys of all kinds filled St. Joseph's Stall, and a brisk business commenced there, immediately after the formal opening. The Argentine Stall was another centre of animation, and in fact only the central part of the floor of the Institute, where there were no stalls, shewed a vacant patch, because all present were gathered around the many attractions displayed. Bevy of lovely young ladies dressed in every imaginable kind of pretty frock, floated about disposing of their flowers and bon-bons, their tickets for raffles, and a hundred and one other things which go to make such an undertaking as a bazaar a success.

Downstairs, daintily arranged tea tables were spread and attended to by fairy figures in green and white which made the tea all the more tempting and refreshing. Shortly after three o'clock a hundred little voices burst forth with the National Anthem, and then Dr. Santiago O'Farrell, in a few remarks explained the purposes of the bazaar.

He told with what a worthy object it had been organised and spoke of the great value of the Boys' Orphanage at Capilla, which now contained some 200 little ones, who were dependant on charity and kind works. Dr. O'Farrell spoke of the work of the Ladies of St. Joseph's Society and of the great work of the Passionist Fathers. He thanked those ladies who had so generously come forward to organise and assist at the bazaar, and who were making it a success. He then called upon the Archbishop for his blessing.

Monseigneur Espinosa in a few brief words said that he agreed with all that Dr. O'Farrell had said. He also referred to the great good work that was being done and blessed their efforts in the name of charity.

Accompanied by Dr. O'Farrell and the Passionist Fathers, the Archbishop paid a visit to each stall and spoke some gentle and kind words to the hundred little ones of the Institute.

The band of the Children's Asylum in Calle Mexico, assisted with lively music, and the strenuous business of the bazaar commenced. All the leaders of Irish-Argentine society were present, assisted at the stalls by their daughters and their friends, and the scene was one of immense animation and gaiety.

As the afternoon wore away St. Joseph was steadily divested of all the good things on the stall to which he gave his name, and by the late evening not an article was left. Other stalls too were depleted and the aspect of the Keating Institute at 3 p.m., when it was bright, joyous, and full of beautiful things, was at 11 p.m. almost denuded. But to-day

BRITISH CEMETERY CORPORATION

BUYING-OUT OF GERMAN RIGHTS

(To the Editor).

Sir,—In view of the interest that the information has for the British community, I would feel much obliged if you would publish this letter in your next issue.

After a long and difficult negotiation, a separation of the interests of the British and German communities in the Chacarita has been arranged. The British community is paying the sum of \$20,000 to buy out all the rights of the German community in the Chapel and caretaker's house. The Germans retain the right to use the Chapel for three years, and to occupy a portion of the caretaker's house up to the end of the present year.

Since the 1st inst. an Englishman, Mr. Furber, has been put in charge of the Corporation's Section and a decided improvement in the condition of the Cemetery may be expected very shortly. For the present, all grave owners who desire to have the graves specially attended to are requested to arrange with the Committee, applying to Mr. Watson, at No. 536 Calle Cangallo. Those who had arranged to pay extra to the caretaker for this service are advised that the previous caretaker has only the right to charge up to the end of August, and that future payments must be made to the Committee.

Yours etc.,

JAMES BEGG,

Chairman of the Corporation.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 4, 1915.

will see the good work commenced again with similar success.

During last evening Messrs. Juap Paris and Jaime Morell's orchestra considerably assisted the function with dance music.

The ladies in charge of St. Joseph's Stall were Mesdames Edward Morgan, Daniel Morgan, Tormey, Duffey and Kidd, and they were assisted by the four Misses Morgan, and Miss Doyle. All thanks were offered to the helpers who had contributed to the utility of this stall.

Mesdames S. G. O'Farrell, A. P. O'Farrell and Feenery, were the ladies in charge of St. Patrick's Stall, and with them were the Misses Mary O'Farrell, Juanita Hutchinson, Nita and Ruth O'Farrell, Angelica Stanfield, Mary Ballesty and Olive Nelson. St. Patrick's Stall are raffling a Ford motor car. Tickets are four dollars each, and amongst other places as well as the bazaar tickets can be obtained at Messrs. F. R. O'Farrell's, Feeneys, 545 Cangallo, Messrs. Watson Hutton and 645 Corrientes. Mrs. Tormey, Mrs. Ham, Mrs. Gachan, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Michael Murray, Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Eugene Mold, assisted by the Misses Harrington, Murray, Biggs, Maguire, Simpson, Tormey, Byrne and Dillon, made the success of the Argentine Stall.

All the fish in the pond were caught during the afternoon, but a plentiful supply will again be in evidence to-day. The flower and sweet stall was in charge of Mesdames John Macdonald, J. J. Mackay, George Kenny, and the Misses Edith and Lillie Macdonald and Elena and Mary Kenny. Miss MacKay and Miss Flossy Macdonald were responsible for the closing of the fish pond at an early hour owing to their own prodigious energy earlier in the day.

The refreshments downstairs were attended to by Mesdames G. Cavanagh Cunningham, T. P. Kavanagh and Gallagher, and these ladies were helped by the two Misses Chaillon, the two Misses Gallagher, Miss McLean, Miss Wilson, the two Misses Harrington, Miss Pierce, Miss Smart, the two Misses O'Brien, and Miss Alazar.

SHELLED FOR 14 DAYS

"HERALD" READER'S THRILLING EXPERIENCE

THE HERALD continues to receive appreciative letters from its many readers at the front. Another of these communications was received on Sept. 3, from Lieut. G. J. V. Haddock, who writes as follows:—

25th Brigade Ammunition Column.

R. F. A.

First Division

B. E. Force.

Somewhere in France.

August 6th. 1915.

The Editor

BUENOS AIRES HERALD,

Dear Sir,

Yesterday I received a BUENOS AIRES HERALD out here, sent by some kind friend or relation and it was welcome to see all the Argentine news. I came over from the Argentine, at least from up country in Chubut in February and received a commission in the Royal Artillery. I came over to France a month ago and after a few days stay at the Base was sent up to the firing line. I was with a Battery for a fortnight and we had it pretty hot, the Huns shelling our position each day. From our observation station we had a splendid view of the Huns' lines and trenches. They put eight shells "coal boxes" round where I was observing from but did no damage. I have come across several Argentine fellows up to now, and in this branch of the Service there are a good few. I am back some three miles from the firing line now, with the Column, and this place has been shelled periodically.

Best wishes for the success of your paper.

I remain

Yours truly

G. J. V. HADDOCK.

(The copy of the paper referred to by Lieut. Haddock is being sent to him at the request of his uncle, Mr. Fred. C. Haddock, of Camerones, under the conditions mentioned in our coupon issued some time ago to those desirous of sending copies of the paper to friends or relatives at the Front. It was our original intention to have the name of the sender of the paper printed on the wrapper, but for some extraordinary reason the postal authorities would not permit this information to be given on the wrappers.—Ed. "B.A.H.")

VICTORIA SAILORS' HOME

SATURDAY NIGHT'S CONCERT.

Arranged by Miss Vera Shaw, the concert which was given at the Sailors' Home last evening, was an immense success. Encore followed encore, from a full hall, and the appreciation of those present was expressed in this manner.

Miss Shaw herself was untiring in her effectual efforts to please, her songs, violin playing and piano playing was loudly encored. Miss Beryl Lovejoy, in both parts of the programme was recalled for singing, and Miss Lillian Gamble's reception was immense. Three times in the second half of the programme she was recalled and obliged on each occasion. Other artists were Mr. Lynn Hazelton with his songs, Mr. J. W. Adderley with recitations. Mr. Stanley Parker with more songs and Mr. P. Scott and "Jack" were exceedingly comic. Each one of these artists had to appear again and again, which testifies to their excellence, and the success of Miss Vera Shaw's arrangements.

THE IRISH SOCIETY

NEW CLUB ROOMS.

The Irish Society of Argentina have moved to more central premises at 425 Cangallo, (The Cabin). Members are requested to note the new address.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

The war is responsible for the return to medieval military conditions, and for the extraordinary appearance of men equipped for trench fighting as shown in our first picture this week. Hand grenades and catapults have been spoken of before. Here we have men provided with respirators, steel helmets and breastplates, liberally hung about with bombs and grenades, and using short heavy cutting swords for hand-to-hand fighting. Church service at the Dardanelles is nearly always conducted under fire. On battleships like the mighty Queen Elizabeth it takes place, as shown, beneath the shadow of her great guns. The Allies on Gallipoli peninsula may have regretted that the Turkish fortresses were not utterly destroyed in the bombardment by the fleet, but there are compensations. One is that the fortresses make useful prisons for the Turks taken in battle. The picture of Warsaw shows the Alexandrovsk Bridge which connects the capital city of Russian Poland (now in German hands) with the fashionable suburb of Praga. General Botha's task in conquering German South West Africa was no light one, and the appreciation of this fact increases when we realise the nature of the country over which his men made such splendid marches. The Kalahari Desert is practically waterless, and an idea of its barren nature may be gained from the picture, which shows some of the German military posts. A handsome gift to the heroic Belgian Army was made recently by the Belgian workers resident in England, who raised the funds to purchase a fleet of motor ambulances, and presented them to their Queen. "V" Beach, on the peninsula of Gallipoli, was the scene of the most terrible of the landings of the British troops. It was secured only after a ghastly sacrifice of brave lives. The picture showing the British in possession, with all their equipment landed, was taken from the bows of the transport River Clyde, which was deliberately run ashore to assist the success of the difficult operation.

GERMAN TURKISH CONSUL GENERAL

PURSUES EMIR EMIN AIRSLAN IN SUPREME COURT.

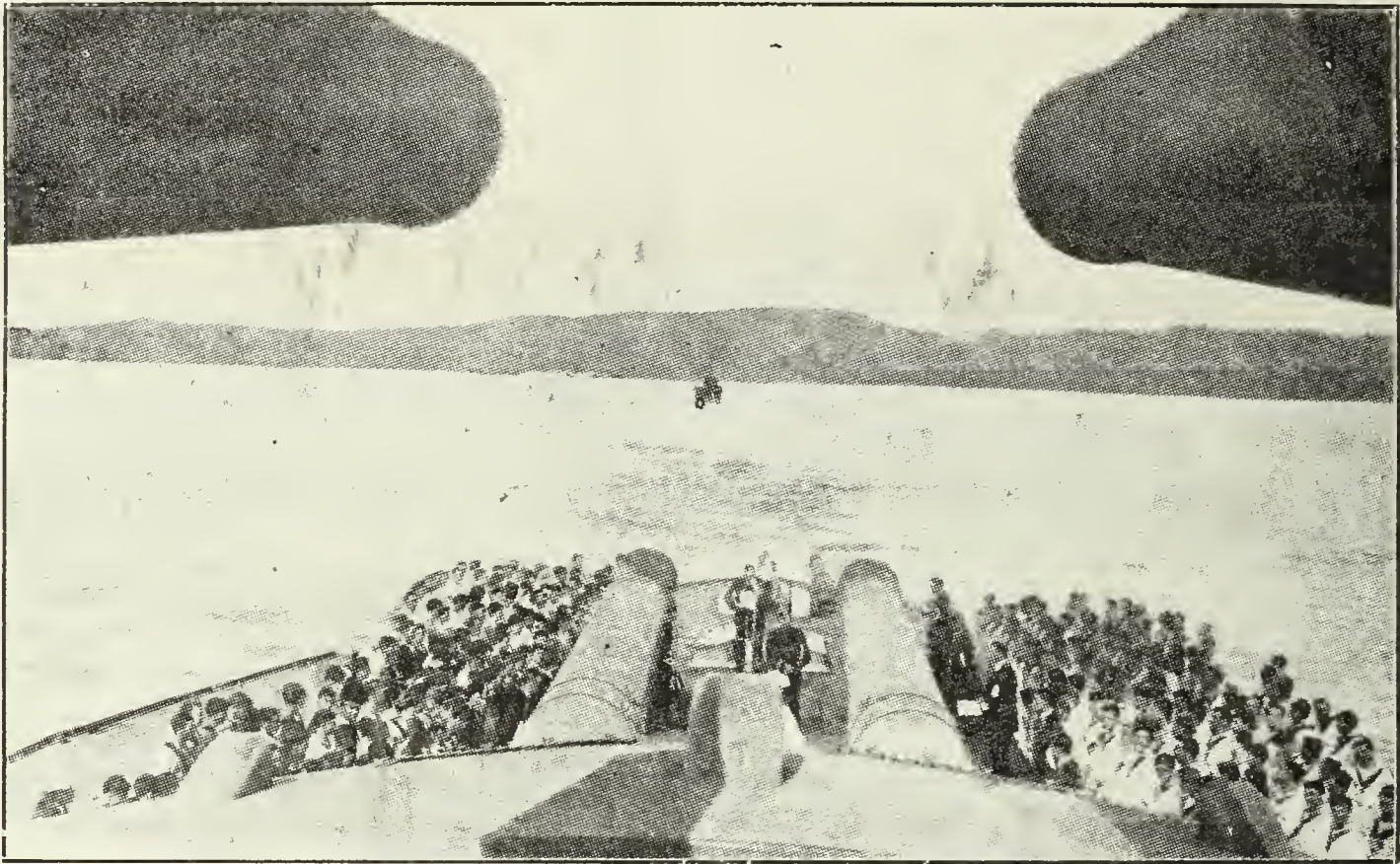
Señor Rodolfo Bobrik, who is the German Consul General, is still bent on being a Providence and guide to the Turkish community in the city who do—not want him, his works nor his ways nor anything that is his.

On Sept. 4 Herr Bobrik applied to the Supreme Court, stating that the Government of Turkey had placed him in charge of the Ottoman Consulate General in Argentina, formerly under the management of Emir Emin Arslan.

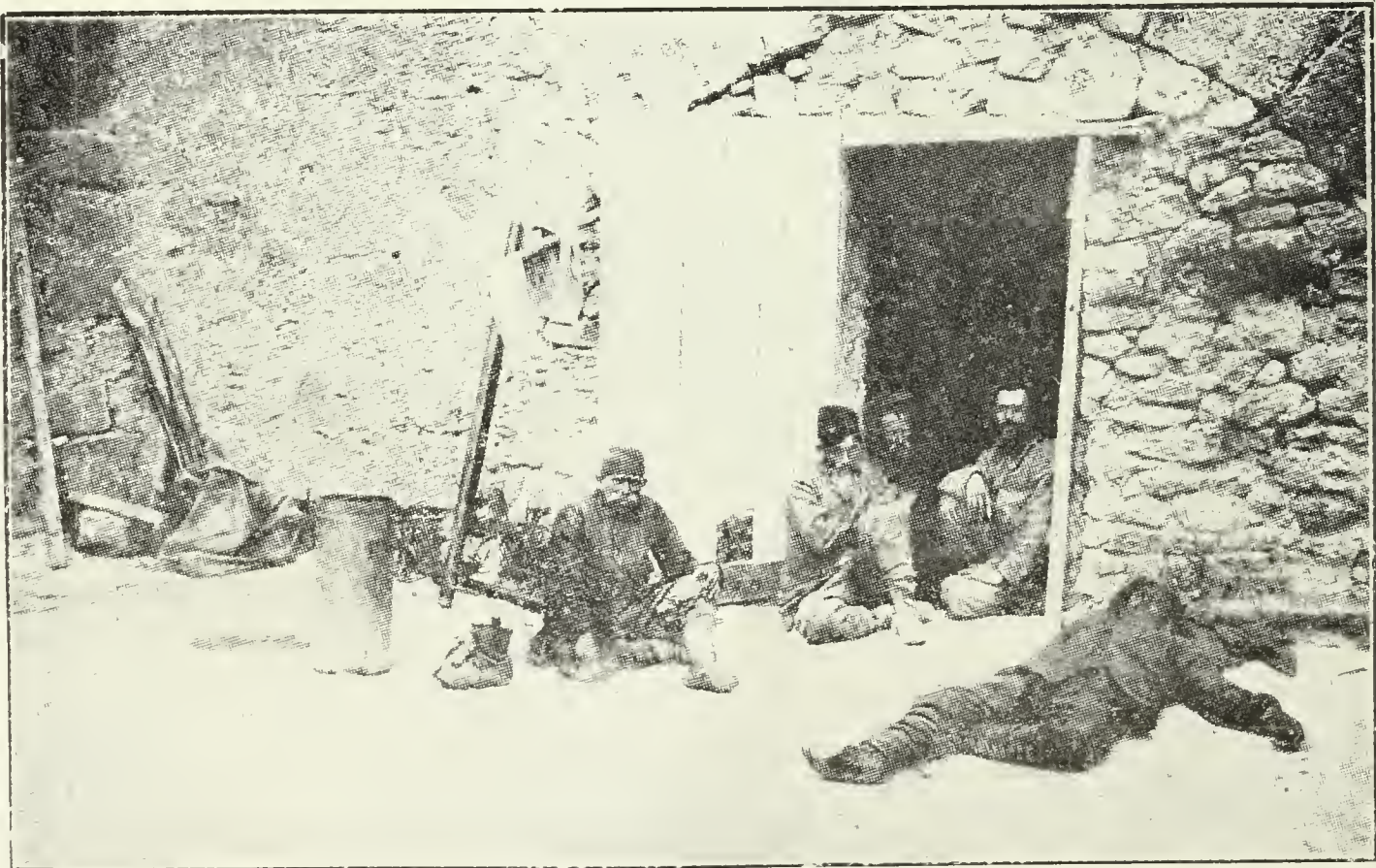
In order that he may discharge his duty, and his official German conscience, he requires that the ex-Consul General shall hand over to him all the seals, ledgers, dictionaries, guides, timetables, pamphlets, magazines, books, note paper, blotting paper, nibs, pen holders, pencils, documents, archives, and papers of any and every description whatsoever formerly in his care, or delivered unto him for his use and behoof for purposes connected with the Consulate General of the Turkish Empire on pain of having the same and aforesaid articles violently and by force taken away and removed, from his custody and possession. Emir Arslan politely says, he will not. According to Art 100 of the Argentine Constitution, the Supreme Court is authorised to exercise jurisdiction in all cases concerning Ambassadors, representative Ministers and Foreign Consuls, and the conclusion of the affair will be watched with interest in the fortunes of the illustrious Bobrik and with sympathy towards the Emir Emir Arslan.



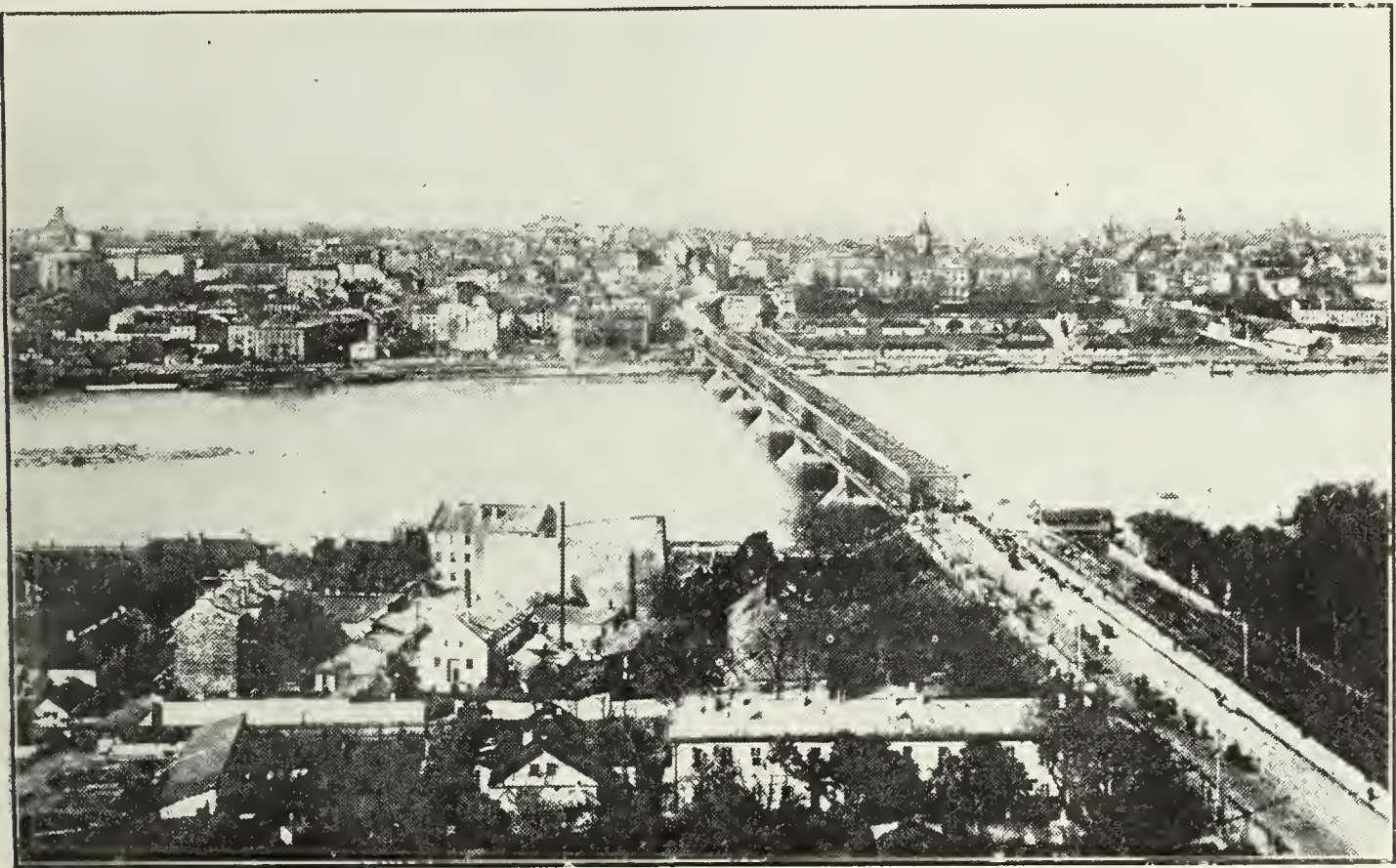
WHAT MODERN WARFARE MEANS. BRITISH SOLDIERS EQUIPPED FOR TRENCH FIGHTING.



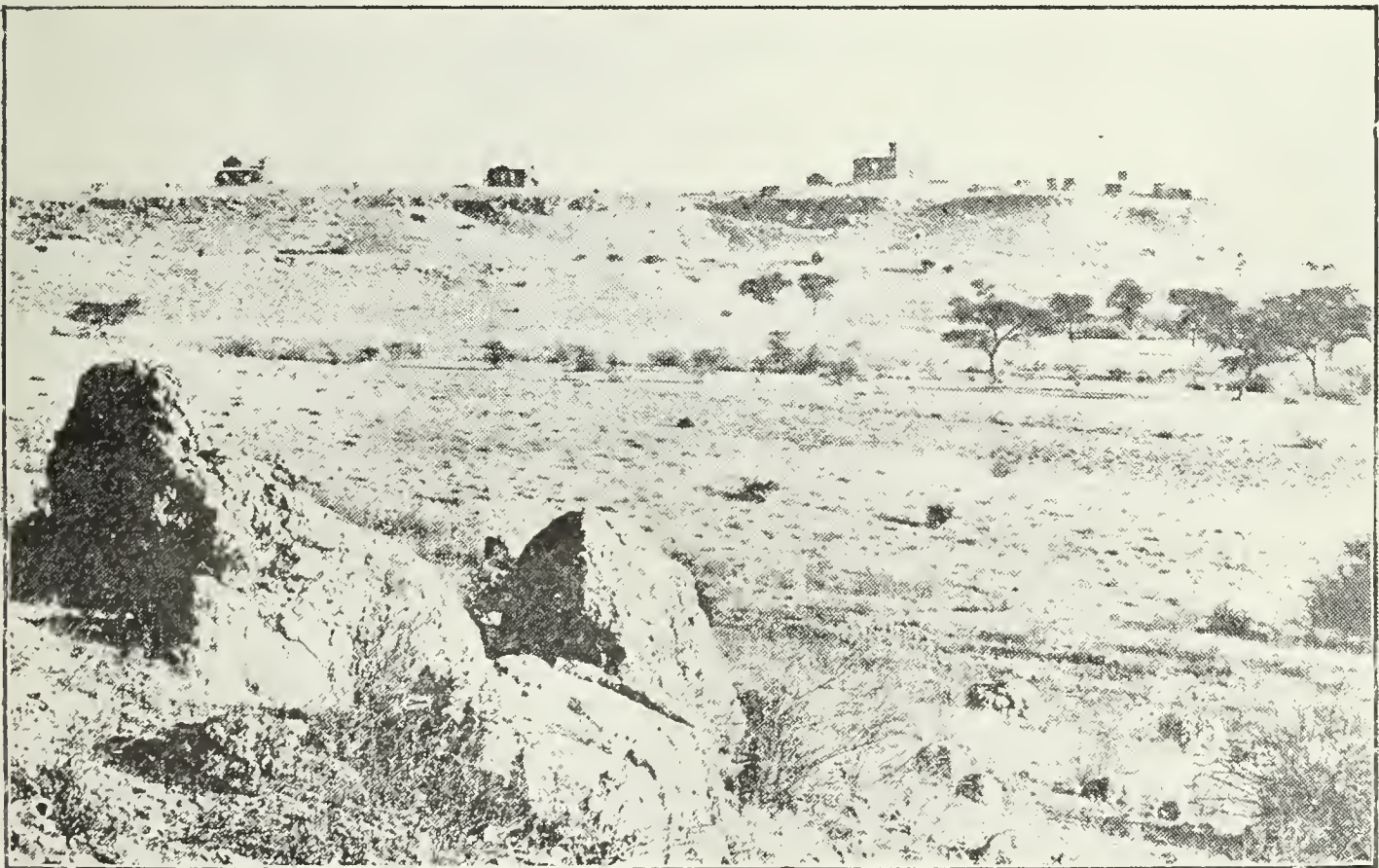
CHURCH SERVICE ON THE "QUEEN ELIZABETH," UNDER HER GREAT GUNS.



TURKISH PRISONERS AT THE BATTERED FORTRESS OF SEDDUL-BAHR.



A VIEW OF WARSAW NOW IN GERMAN HANDS.



GERMAN SOUTH AFRICA. THE FRINGE OF THE KALAHARI DESERT WITH ENEMY FORTS.



MOTOR AMBULANCES PRESENTED BY BELGIANS IN ENGLAND TO THEIR QUEEN.



THE SCENE ON "V" BEACH, THE MOST TERRIBLE OF THE LANDING PLACES ON GALLIPOLI.

THE SHADIER SIDE

HUN FINANCE AND THE WAR

GERMAN BANKS IN S. AMERICA

(Exclusive to the HERALD.)

One of the most interesting economic phases of the great conflict deals with the maintenance of the mechanism of credit and exchange both in the area of operations and in the several belligerent countries. It is difficult to obtain accurate data as to Germany's real financial position, but the same may be said of practically all the belligerents in so far as values are concerned. Old standards of value have been completely overturned, and in popular parlance no one can say to-day what he is worth. What one does know is that Germany has found that her high handed methods in the occupied zones are not conducive to further her immediate interests, and there is very conclusive evidence to prove that the commercial element in that country has at last been able to beat down the absurdities of the military and political caste. Bank robbery, such as characterised the invasion of Belgium, is no longer practised, and efforts are even being made to restore public confidence and re-establish trade.

The French Banks in Lille.

Particularly is this noticeable in the great coal and iron district that has its headquarters in the city of Lille. There the leading bank was the Crédit Lyonnais, and this bank, together with the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, the Crédit Nord, and other smaller establishments, are all working. Their business, as far as can be gathered from neutral sources, is a purely local one, their staffs are naturally very much reduced, being largely composed of women, but the outstanding fact is that they are running, and thus enabling the ordinary everyday routine of buying and selling and manufacturing to be carried on with a little less inconvenience than was the case in the early days of the war. In each bank is an official of the German Kommandantur, who prevents any operations with the rest of France or with countries now at war with Germany. Gold there is none, payments being in paper. The gold was practically all removed before the war arrived, but it is understood that this has had small influence on local transactions, whilst the safe deposits have not been interfered with, private individuals being free to come and go to them at their will.

Banking in Germany.

Here the multiplication of paper credit goes on apace. The latest bank to be founded is the Deutsche-Russische Kriegskreditbank, designed to finance merchants who have debts due to them in Russia. Its seat is in the cutlery town of Remscheid, and however much Germany may try to disguise the fact it is but an amplification of the system of War Loan currency that is flooding the whole of Germany with inconvertible paper. Then the Rhenische Bank, with a capital of 28,000,000 marks, disappears from the list being taken over by the Disconto Gesellschaft. Its figures—taken from German sources—are interesting. It carried some 10,000,000 marks in bills in portfolio, was creditor with other banking firms for 1,000,000, had 60,000,000 outstanding debts to collect, 11,000,000 deposits, and owed to its customers some 7,000,000. These figures are given by Dr. Haas to an American financial paper, and to the ordinary mind convey the impression that in normal times the Rhenische Bank would not be taken over by anyone, but would be de-

clared bankrupt. Indeed Dr. Haas almost hints as much when he states that "the bank had engaged in real estate transactions which, on account of the unfavourable situation of this market already before the war, turned out not very satisfactory." This mild criticism is very illuminative and suggests that many of the other German amalgamations have also been due to business being "not very satisfactory," a fore-runner, one trusts, of the eventual report on Germany's financial arrangements when the final balance is struck.

Bank fur Chile und Deutschland.

Coming nearer home one finds that the above bank have decided to pass their dividend, putting profits to reserve, which even then does not reach any very great sum, being 103,410 marks against 52,174 for last year. It declares that it has maintained its deposits at their customary level—no figures are given—puts down the bad results of the year's trade to the stoppage of saltpetre exports, and roundly declares that the "largest difficulties," again Dr. Haas is our authority, "were caused by what the report calls the 'down-break' of the London money market." Downbreak of the London money market is particularly rich under the circumstances.

German Banks Abroad.

In conclusion one arrives at the conviction that commercial Germany is fully persuaded that she is fighting a losing battle, and that the best course for her to pursue is to try and get as much salvage as possible from the wreck. Hence the evident desire to de-centralize German finance; to leave each little nucleus of trade intact in order that when the war is over it may be able to foment new business and proudly point to the fact that German interests in Argentina, in Chile, in Brazil, in any country indeed that was not under the German flag before the war began, have weathered the storm and are stronger than they were before. This is the policy that has been initiated locally, and with some measure of success among the less-instructed Argentines. The great drop in bank deposits that marked the two German institutions here during the first few months of war has practically ceased. The deposits of the Banco Aleman and the Banco Germanico are also "normal." They have consolidated the interests of the German and Austrian trading community here, and, by means that are not likely to become public property for many months yet, if indeed they ever become public at all, they have welded together a trading community of German-Argentines, all engaged in marking time until connection with Germany can be re-established. It is not a profitable business; it can scarcely be a pleasant business. But there is no denying that it is effective in holding the door open for future German operations. The chameleon-like nature of the German banker and trader, his complete disregard for the trifling impediments to unfettered action known as "truth," "honesty," and "good-faith," his parasitic adaptability which enables him to assume any nationality that suits his immediate needs, is not confined to the individual; it extends equally to the institutions that the individual has created. Thus the German banks abroad are no longer German banks; their fortunes are at one with the countries wherein they work. Circumstances over which they had no control prevented them from helping their country of origin openly, but it must be admitted that they have done all that was possible underhand, in many ways entirely unconnected with ordinary banking. The recent exposé of the Banco Aleman in Perú, whence authentic "letters from Berlin" were distributed weekly to the Peruvian press, is but one instance of the ingenious

UNITED GERMAN EFFORTS

HOLDING ARGENTINE TRADE

PRESENT LOSS FOR FUTURE PROFIT

(Exclusive to THE HERALD.)

Between nine and ten at night residents in the urban district are frequently disturbed by newsboys cursed with leather lungs of unusual potency, bawling forth notices of German triumphs or other matter calculated to make any pro-Ally pass a very uncomfortable night. A couple of nights ago the southern parts of the town were thus disturbed by cries of "Great German Triumph; England and France ask United States to seek peace with Germany."

Utterly false though the statement might be, it was nevertheless not pleasant hearing. A policeman, blessed with commonsense, stopped the shouter and told him to moderate his voice. Then the whole story came out. The loafer, for he was nothing better, fearing a night in the *Comisaria*, said that he had been told to cry the news, which needless to say, was not in the few papers he held under his arm. A trifling example of the exasperating nature of Teutonic annoyance but very instructive, in view of the evident recrudescence of Herr Dernburg's policy of "using the Press to the fullest extent."

In this connection it is interesting to note that the leading Teuto-Spanish paper, *La Unión*, is now seconded by a second periodical the *Gazeta de España*. These are openly in the field for Germany, but they only represent a tithe of German activity.

THE COMMERCIAL PROPAGANDA

German import houses are standing the strain remarkably well, thanks to large stocks in hand and a comparatively small demand on the part of buyers. Recently however there has been evidence of shortage in one or two departments, rubber and metal goods of American precedence being supplied in lieu of the articles formerly "Made in Germany." And if anyone is interested enough to study the manifests of boats coming hither with general cargo from the States he will find that the bulk of the stuff is shipped either "to order" or to names that appear of Teutonic origin. Now one cannot blame the Americans. It is not their business to refrain from supplying German firms in Argentina, merely on account of the war. But it is the business of the British trader to follow this movement very closely, even although he cannot check it. For as far as one can see the German import firms here are now banded together for two main ends. They have to all intents and purposes pooled their stocks, thereby helping each other. Secondly, they have determined to hold their trade connections even by trading at a loss, and are doing so by buying in neutral markets at current rates, whilst

Teutonic campaign that has been carried on all the world over. It now remains to be seen whether, when war is over and trade returns to its normal lines, they will be able to carry popular confidence with them in the neutral lands as they did before. It is more than probable that when the final balance of Germany's period of "frenzied finance" is struck, and her assets duly weighed in the balance, the phrase "German Bank" will have much the same significance in commercial circles as that equally euphonious and most expressive trade nomenclature, "German silver."

selling here on terms that are as good as their French and British competitors, and at times a trifle better.

GERMAN "BUSINESS AS USUAL."

Go into any of the large German houses and ask for quotations for fencing wire. Prices are higher than they were eighteen months ago, but there is not the suggestion of any shortage of supplies being likely to interfere with the business. And even the increased quotation does not compare unfavourably with that of a British house. True, new clients are not run after, but careful enquiry appears to show that old customers of the leading German firms can re-stock from them without difficulty.

UNLIMITED CREDIT.

Where the greatest surprise comes in is in the question of credit. As far as one can see new orders are being filled on a basis of 20 to 30 per cent cash down and unlimited credit for the balance. One thing is very evident namely that however hard up the poorer section of the German community may be to-day and there is great distress, beyond all doubt—the traders have ample funds wherewith to keep afloat. Naturally one cannot get any details of value. Generalities galore, even a patently British individual will be attended to in these Germano-Argentine establishments in a studiously courteous manner and informed that business is distinctly brighter than it has been for a year or so, but hard facts are not obtainable. This attitude is impressing the small Spanish or Argentine trader in a manner that must be seen to be appreciated. As far as one can see, only in fancy goods does the German importer find it hard to keep his clients stock renewed. In everything else—save heavy machinery—he has, to use his own phrase, "made arrangements." How long these arrangements will keep him afloat it is hard to say. Certainly business at a loss cannot go on for ever. But in the meantime all trade treaties regarding short terms of credit, cash payment for small orders, discounts and similar safeguards agreed upon in the first half of 1914 by the leading import firms, have gone by the board. "Codlin's the Friend, not Short," is the maxim that every German firm is trying to bring home to the Argentine trader, often, one fears, with considerable success.

DO BRITONS REALISE IT?

The more one studies the general trade situation, the more one feels that the reply to this query is in the negative. Some firms certainly wonder how it is that their German rivals can still outquote them and deliver the goods, fourteen months after war began. Few of them have taken steps to find out how this is done. Certainly the outsider fails to trace any cohesion, any united endeavour to break the back of German trade at a moment when, despite its bold face, it must be weaker than it has been for many a long year. Some are waiting for things to improve in the camp, and in the meantime insist on nett cash for all transactions. Others put down diminished returns to the fault of the Government and the cessation of all public works. Good reasons doubtless, but the remarkable thing is that they do not seem to apply to the German traders. In short if Germany is broken utterly in Europe, it looks very much as though she would be mended by the efforts of her trading agents abroad. No action is too petty or too great for the German in South America to employ in the furtherance of his cause. There is a far cry from the pitiful paid liar with which this article opens to the head of a great house which erstwhile was reckoned one of the leading signatures in this wealthy and cosmopolitan commercial community, but the same purpose links them both, and the old tag *fas est ab hostis doceri*, which may be literally translated "take a leaf out of the enemy's book," is very applicable at the present juncture.

Sports and Pastimes

THE TURF

PALERMO

Racing at Palermo on Sunday was completely ruined by the weather. A cold strong wind, a sodden track, innumerable scratchings resulted from the general breakdown and principal of all was the postponement of the Premio Jockey Club. With the general upset in form, or more accurately, the withdrawal of the prominent book candidates it can be labelled as a poor day, almost the poorest of the season.

Notices of the postponement of the classic were expected and occasioned no surprise, and indeed the powers that be were more than justified in their action.

The first event provided only three runners, and on the withdrawal of Ermita was rightly regarded as a gift for Tejuela. It must be said that even had Ermita ran, her chances of winning on such a track were small, and for this reason she was withdrawn. Officially, however, other reasons were given.

Ermita was not withdrawn until a few moments before the race, and had been backed to the extent of some 2000 tickets, before a convenient "vet." came along and declared her unfit to run on account of a bad leg. If there is a racing man at Palermo who can accuse the Don Gonzalo stable of entering a horse for a race in an unfit condition, let him express his opinion to the convenient "vet." The public convenience in such matters as this is, of course, quite a secondary consideration, and not one of them would care to see an unfit horse run. However it may be taken that the most careful examination of Ermita failed to reveal to his trainer and others, in fact to any one except the eagle eyed and "convenient gentleman" anything wrong. Ermita will not therefore need a long rest to recover.

Tejuela had the simplest of tasks in beating La Commune.

On Saturday the trainer of Peñas Arriba had decided not to run the filly, but under such weather conditions as prevailed, he altered his mind and Peñas Arriba romped home in the second event. The going was too much for Vanity, who after running prominently, gave in in a weak fashion. Matrera ran well enough in to second place.

Quite apart from the inconvenience and discomfort the weather caused, the public had still more to suffer in the long and dreary waits between the races. Even without the classic event and the time which would have been occupied by it having to be filled in with lengthened intervals between races, the actual intervals had been lengthened on the original programme. This then was another factor which made for a dreary meeting.

In the third event Repique got home at the expense of Cruel and Strap. The latter and incidentally the favourite, put up a poor exhibition. Why he was made a favourite with the going as it was it hard to say. On previous outings in heavy going Strap had run shockingly, and although so much improved, a longer public memory would have saved much money. Ducal, a brother of Pan Pan, who ran in this race is immensely like the great crack miler. Identical in build, manners and action (naturally not so developed) Ducal could never be mistaken for other than a son of Ducato. He should run well later on, as he is a nice colt and sound.

Only four runners went to the post in the Premio Volador, and the result was an easy win for Campesino. Cuatrero II. put up a strong finish, but Lema rode a very poor race if he was trying to win, laying all the time too far back, and then when he made his run, bringing his mount right out into the heaviest part of the track. Rodriguez on the winner rode with perfect judgment throughout. Validor who beat Campesino out of second place with only a kilo advantage, the other day, did not seem to be trying at all. He should reasonably have been more prominent, because he had an advantage of seven kilos. It was a weak event, and Campesino gave the public their second and last win of the afternoon.

It was not a great surprise to see Vittone get up in the sixth race, which event was the best of the afternoon. He only scored a head from Valenton, after making all the running. Gefé the favourite, was third. He could not give the weight. It is not easy to say which of the two first horses put up the best race. We incline to think that Valenton did. He seemed to shew more grit and stuck to Vittone well and strongly throughout the race, and certainly he finished more gamely. Jorge Newbery was useless in the heavy going, as was Floridora in the class she met.

Seven scratchings in the seventh event took away practically all interest in the race, but not quite all. When it was seen that San Paulo came up with a tremendous finishing rush and beat the favourite Stagno, there was some excitement, especially after the winner's exhibition the other day. That on this occasion he was a probable tryer was evidenced before the race, by the change in shoes from the heavy ones of the other day to light ones and was further shewn, alas too late, when it was seen he was backed with 8133 winning tickets. It was quite a nice little job for the stable.

Uva Negra was never seen in the race, and it almost looks as though the racing days of this once excellent mare are drawing to a close. Petite Chose ran very well, and should in future be noted over greater distances than 1400 metres.

The last event was reasonably won by Maraschino, a son of Calepino, at the expense of Prologo, although we firmly believe the order would have been different on a light course. The point about the race was the running of Walter Scott. He could have no excuse concerning a heavy track, because it suits him, but a poor last he began and remained, without making the smallest effort.

The public had themselves to blame in making him a favourite. This may have accounted for his poor exhibition, but on the other hand, when he won from Prologo last time out, he certainly did not have three kilos in hand, and therefore did not deserve so much favouritism.

The running of Duc de Fleury was good. He is a certain winner shortly.

The meeting was rather remarkable for the absence of Englander, for the fact that T. N. Fernandez didn't ride, and for the fact that 'prentice Rodriguez rode two winners and again that "Mingo" failed to score at all.

LA PLATA

Owing to the inclemency of the weather and the impossible state of the track at La Plata on Sunday, the races were postponed.

ROSARIO

Although heavy rain had fallen at Rosario on Saturday and early Sunday, the state of the going at the Hippodrome Independencia was good, although on the heavy side, and racing took place. As is generally the case under such conditions, favourites went down frequently, and the surprise of the meeting was the victory of Tric Trac in the Classic San Martin, which he won a length and a quarter from Audax, with Cocainera the favourite, third. It was an excellent and well regulated meeting, and the racing was quite good. Rivadavia got home by half a head and paid \$107.90 in the selling race. The results were as follows:

PREMIO YAPEYU, 1200 metres.—1. Topacio II. 48; 2. Linger 47; 3. Narvaez 49; 4. Yankee II. 56. Also ran: Facundo IV., Gun, Sigomar, Diabolina and Colla. Won by 2½ lengths. Time 1.15. The winner paid \$4.15 and \$2.40; 2nd, \$3.40; 3rd, \$2.50.

PREMIO SAN LORENZO, 1600 metres.—1. Ormilla 44; 2. Formosa 47; 3. Gallardia 51; 4. Sopeton 51. Also ran: Everest and Afufa. Won by a length. Time 1.40 4/5. The winner paid \$9.55 and \$3.50; 2nd, \$4.35.

PREMIO PASO DE LOS ANDES, 1300 metres.—1. Borrachio 56; 2. Galliard 56; 3. Hermetica 54; 4. Olazabal 56. Also ran: Alcazar, Profana and Rosa. Won by three-quarters of a length. Time 1.23. The winner paid \$4.40 and \$2.80; 2nd, \$3.20.

PREMIO CHACABUCO, 1100 metres.—1. Freyre 46; 2. Poupoile 42; 3. La Gordetti 52; 4. Flashlight 52. Also ran: Suzana, Leutress, Tripailao, Vinicio II., L'Aiglon and Week Day. Won by three-quarters of a length. Time 1.9. The winner paid \$20.70 and \$5.40; 2nd, \$6.75; 3rd, \$4.

PREMIO SAN MARTIN, 2000 metres.—1. Tric Trac 55; 2. Audax 57; 3. Cocainera 55; 4. Trinchera 55. Also ran: Sandstorm, Industrial, Toupet and Socarrona. Won by 1¼ lengths. Time 2.10. The winner paid \$19.30 and \$10.50; 2nd, \$5.80.

PREMIO REMATE, 1600 metres.—1. Rivadavia 45; 2. Gigantea 54; 3. Miruca 52; 4. Don Gabriel 52. Also ran: Volta, Galardon and Dinerat. Won by half a head. Time 1.43½. The winner paid \$107.90 and \$15.80; 2nd, \$4.05.

PREMIO MAIPU, 2200 metres.—1. Old Sam 53; 2. Royal Nose 52; 3. Farward 60; 4. Tommy Atkins 59. Also ran: Button Hole, Sunchales, and Sinai II. Won by a length. Time 2.23. The winner paid \$10.05 and \$5.25; 2nd, \$17.50.

BLOODSTOCK PRICES

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—To settle a bet, will you kindly oblige answering through your notes or queries column the following:—

Has a racehorse ever been sold in England for more than £40,000, and if so, how many and what names? What price was paid for Galtee More, and did he ever win the Derby?

E. P.

Cañada de Gomez, Aug. 22.

[The highest price ever paid for a race horse in England is 40,000 guineas for Prince Palatine when sold by Mr. J. B. Joel. He is at the Childwickbury stud St. Albans, Hertfordshire.

Galtee More won the Derby in 1897 by two lengths from Velasquez. History was third 8 lengths behind. He belonged to Mr. J. Gubbins. We can only speak from memory concerning the price for which he was sold and which we believe was £21,000.—Ed. "The Herald."]

LIEUT. O'LEARY, V. C.

IRISH HERO JOINS THE "FIGHTING FIFTH."

London, Sept. 6.
Sergeant Michael O'Leary, V.C., has been given a commission in the Northumberland Fusiliers.

FOOTBALL

ARGENTINE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION (3) v. ROSARIO LEAGUE (1).

On Sunday at Palermo on the Gimnasia y Esgrima ground, an interesting match was played between the Argentine Association and the Rosario League. The visitors were beaten by 3 goals to 1.

The weather was dirty and the ground in a fearful condition of sloppiness, nevertheless play took place before a number of spectators. It was, however, not play of a high order, and the game dragged considerably from a very late start.

Throughout the first half Rosario had much the best of the game. Hayes besides playing well all through, was a scorer by a specially good effort. This was the only goal in the first half, and on resuming the Association completely reversed matters, scoring 3 times through Hospital twice and Marcovecchio once. It was the former of these who played the best game of the afternoon amongst the following, who were picked to represent their Association:

Football Association.—J. J. Rithner, A. A. Chiappe, J. D. Brown, A. Betular, C. Garcia, G. Badaracco, Z. Canaveri, A. Ohaco, A. Marcovecchio, J. Hospital and P. Polimeni.

Rosario League.—J. Airdi, Roberts, Z. Diaz, J. Johnston, Blanco, E. Faggiani, Blanco, M. P. Gonzalez, H. Hayes, E. Hayes and J. Viale.

...POSITION OF THE CLUBS....

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts
San Isidro	16	16	—	—	32
Estu. de La Plata	18	11	3	4	26
Platense	18	11	4	3	25
River Plate	14	11	1	2	24
Racing	12	11	—	1	23
(Independiente	18	9	5	4	22
Porteño	14	9	3	2	20
Estudiantes	18	8	8	2	18
Hispano-Argentino	20	7	9	4	18
F. C. Oeste	16	5	4	7	17
A. de Quilmes	14	8	6	—	16
S. L. de Almagro	17	7	8	2	16
Banfield	18	7	9	2	16
Belgrano	21	7	12	2	16
Estudiantil Porteño	17	7	9	1	15
Boca Juniors	17	4	7	5	15
Huracan	13	6	5	2	14
Gimnasia y Esgrima	18	5	9	4	14
Tigre	15	4	7	4	12
Kimberley	18	5	11	2	12
Atlanta	19	6	13	—	12
D. de Belgrano	19	4	12	3	11
Quilmes	13	3	6	4	10
Comercio	15	1	12	3	8
Floresta	16	1	12	3	5

FIRST DIVISION CHAMPIONSHIP.

BOCA JUNIORS (3) v. BANFIELD (0)

Played at Banfield on Sunday between the following teams:—

Banfield.—Peterson, Merigge, Rahn, Nay Folno, Moglia, Legaretta, Laneri, Chirubine, Alezzi, Mauder, and Roscoe.

Boca Juniors. — Zazevich, Lamelas, Ochoa, Capellini, Pieralini, Frattini, Calomino, Bertolini, Colla, Alvarez, and Taggino.

The weather was shocking, and the game played in a strong wind, was of a scrappy nature. Señor J. Vaccarezza was the referee. Calomino, Bertolini and Colla were responsible for the goals. In spite of the nature of the football caused through the weather conditions, the game attracted considerable attention and was voted an interesting one. The ground was in surprisingly good condition.

BELGRANO (2) v. HURACAN (1).

The ground at Belgrano on Sunday for the above match was in a very slippery condition. Although greatly assisted with the wind in the first half, Belgrano were unable to score more than once, and play was very even. Cullerne did the deed. In the second half, Belgrano played up well, and E. Brown found the net, and a moment later Salvarredi for Huracan scored their one and only. Belgrano continued the pressure, and their defence was too good to allow

of the occasional attacks of Huracan being effective. The teams were as follows:

Belgrano.—Reddel, Brown, J. C. Morgan, Pena, J. Morgan, Cox, Martin, Oliva, Brown, E. Cullerne, Palmer.
Huracan.—Pazos, Alberti, Palacio, Laurenzano, Bassadone, Carabelli, Acevedo, Laguna, Abbatangelo, Salvarredi, Caldera.
Referee, Mr. F. Hasler.

SAN LORENZO (3) v. DEFENSORES DE BELGRANO (0).

On the ground of the Western Railway, at Caballito, on Sunday, the following teams met:—

San Lorenzo.—G. Coll, A. Call, J. de Campo, G. Monti, E. Morti, N. Romeo, M. Perazzo, A. Etchegarry, F. Xaran, G. Urio, L. Giavella.

Defensores de Belgrano.—G. Ridriguez, A. Sacca, J. Rosell, S. Fourcadi, G. Pascuali, E. Puricelli, E. Bisio, A. Rabio, T. Roldan, L. Fourcadi, L. Bertolini.

Referee, N. Oury.
Play resulted in a good game, marred by a caddish display on the part of Bertolini, who in a deliberate manner kicked Etchegarry when in possession of the ball, and was ordered off the field.

Mr. Oury had no easy task in refereeing the game, but did so very creditably.

The scores for San Lorenzo, who won 3 nothing, were Etchegarry, Perazzo, and Gianella. Perazzo played a good game throughout.

GENERAL RESULTS OF SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

ROSARIO CUP.
Arg. Association 3 Rosario League 1
CHAMPIONSHIP.

San Isidro..... 6	Kimberley 0
Porteño..... 6	Comercio 1
E. de La Plata.. 5	F. C. Oeste . . . 2
Boca Juniors... 3	Banfield 0
S. L. de Almarco 3	D. de Belgrano . . 0
Tigre..... 2	Hisp'o Argentino 1
Platense..... 2	Atlanta 0
Belgrano..... 2	Huracan 1

GOLF
CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.
FIRST DIVISION.
LOMAS v. SAN ISIDRO.

The weather interfered greatly with the golf at Links on Sunday. One or two of the players did not turn up, and reserves had to be called out. A late start was made, after an early lunch, and although the rain held off, the wind was not conducive to good play. Particulars of the play, which went in favour of Lomas by 10 matches to 4, were as follows:—

SINGLES.	
San Isidro.	Lomas.
H. K. James.... 0	H. G. Hickey. . . 1
G. Alexander... 0	J. L. Carstairs . . 1
L. N. Thomas... ½	W. A. Cowes . . ½
J. O. MacDonald 0	E. Gibson 1
J. McGown..... 0	D. J. Bellhouse 1
C. H. Jukes..... ½	S. R. Walsh . . . ½
G. F. Rae..... 0	W. R. MacBean 1
H. Torre..... 1	G. Whyte 0
G. L. Jones..... 0	H. Woodhouse . . 1
2	7

FOURSOMES.	
James and Alexander... 0	Hickey and Carstairs. . . 1
Thomas and Macdonald... 0	Cowes and Gibson . . . 1
McGown and Rae..... 1	Bellhouse and McBean 0
Torre and Jukes..... 0	Whyte and Walsh 1
Jones..... 1	Woodhouse . . . 0
2	3
Singles..... 2	7
Total..... 4	10

SECOND DIVISION.
LOMAS v. SAN ISIDRO.

While the first teams of these clubs were doing battle at Lomas, their second string met on the San Isidro links, and Lomas again ran out the winners by 11½ matches to 5½. Lomas arrived a man short, and San Isidro two short. In spite of a strong wind which made good golf impossible, Messrs. H. T. Mawson and A. H. Gibson played very well for Lomas. The details of play are as follows:—

SINGLES.	
Lomas.	San Isidro.
H. T. Mawson... 1	F. Baillie 0
A. H. Gibson.... 1	J. A. Malbran . . 0
F. Johnson..... 0	W. B. Jones . . . 1
H. B. Gibson.... 1	S. G. Follett . . . 0
J. B. Campbell... 1	F. H. Jones . . . 0
J. McGaul..... 1	R. King 0
J. Duncan..... ½	S. E. Francis . . ½
G. H. Armstrong 1	W. J. Boddy . . . 0
W. A. Cowes.... 0	J. B. Sheridan . . 1
H. W. Griggs... 1	F. Bridge 0
H. L. Stevens... 1	W. Oliphant . . . 0
8½	2½



VOLUNTEERS FROM SOUTH AMERICA IN THE 2nd KING EDWARD'S HORSE.

Included in the group are Messrs. Thomas Williams, James Finkle, Alfred Dougall, and Hoare—all from Argentina.

FOURSOMES.	
Mawson and A. Gibson.... 1	Baillie and F. Jones . . . 0
Johnson and McGaul..... 1	Bridge and Follett 0
Campbell and Armstrong... 0	W. B. Jones and Boddy 1
H. B. Gibson and Griggs... 1	King and Malbran . . . 0
Duncan and Stevens..... 0	Francis and Oliphant . . . 1
W. A. Cowes.... 0	J. B. Sheridan . . 1
3	3
Singles..... 8½	2½
Total..... 11½	5½

ARGENTINE GOLF CLUB.
Play postponed for the Emilio Mitre Cup.

SOME TREE: WHAT?
FOURTEEN METRES IN DIAMETER!

On the authority of the imaginative *La Razón* it is stated that a cedar which must be the great grand father of all cedars has been "discovered" at La Florida, Province of Tucuman, on the property of Sr. José Ignacio Araoz.
Its dimensions are—fourteen metres in diameter. Yes it really says so—that is 45 feet 6 inches thick, and according to the usual measurements 136 feet 6 inches in circumference!!! No more!

A CALL TO THE "SLACKER"

AN ANGLO-URUGUAYAN VOLUNTEER.

The following letter has been received by Mr. H. F. Bonner, Traffic Inspector in the Central Uruguay Railway, from his former assistant, Corporal F. J. D. Montgomerie:—

Signals, 5th Corps,
British Expeditionary Force
France.
Dear Mr. Bonner,

Since last writing, my existence out here has been rather strange and varied. Although I am still a despatch rider, I do very little riding as I am on a special job at present and I am billeted in a town that is being constantly shelled, and the consequence is that the civilian population has been practically scared away. We had one shell into our billet one night, but beyond giving us all a shake up, very little damage was done. You will have read in the papers of the various engagements that have taken place on this front, and I can assure you that

AVELLANEDA INSPECTORS AGAIN

EXTORTION NOW FOLLOWS THEFT.

It seems high time that the Municipal Inspectors of Avellaneda (the Virtuous) had their claws cut.

Recently they were reported to have "conveyed" a large proportion of the samples of a jeweller's traveller whom they had haled into their den on some more or less frivolous pretext.

Their latest method of raising the wind is different.

It is just plain extortion, but delightfully simple.

When there are ferias francas, each stallholder is charged by the inspector who can reach him first, two pesos for the privilege of being permitted to put his stall up. The lawful charge is one peso, but the other is doubtless baksheesh.

Anon appears clothed in awful majesty the Inspector-General, and he, being a real gentleman, demands to see their receipts. If they can't produce them, and even very often if they can—pay again, double as before, and a fifty per cent. fine for keeping His Excellency waiting. Viva la Republic!

Therefore it really would be well that a little inspection should be done to the Inspectors, who are robbing the people as if this was a corrupt and arrant Monarchy, and not the abode of a free people.

Inspectors no doubt would say, "We must live," but this sort are scarcely worth preserving. They can be caught in handfuls any days.

THE VOYAGE OF THE ENDRICK

PORT PREFECTURE REFUSES DEPARTURE.

Don Emilio de Mayolas is a bold seaman for he wishes to sail from the River Plate to Barcelona, in his yacht, the Endrick, about 34 feet long, 7 feet beam and of 9 tons.

Her proprietor has sailed numerous cruises on the Uruguayan coast but now desires to sail down (or up) to "Spainland and Miklagard. That lie so far on the lee O."

He has chronometers and *todas cosas de elementos* needed, hoping to make a landfall in five or six months via the Strait of Gibraltar. Cargo weighs about 1500 kilos but what crew he carries is not stated.

Unfortunately for this bold emulator of the early navigators, the Prefect of the Port has heard of the projected departure to-day at 3 and, regarding Sr. Mayolas' enterprise apparently as a prolonged form of suicide and wilful casting away of himself, has forbidden his departure alleging that the vessel has not the weatherly qualities nor the necessary fittings and provision for so long and perilous a voyage.

To ensure obedience, the Prefectura has placed a watch over the adventurous craft and should the later leave a gunboat might be despatched to bring her back again. Thus is bold enterprise discouraged.

and not stay home to live on what others have given up secure in the knowledge that he has made a "soft job" for himself. People at home do not realise the importance and hugeness of this undertaking we have taken upon us, and the sooner it is driven home to them the better. The call of the Mother Country has indeed been wonderfully answered by the Colonies, and it should be an example to all us Englishmen to do, not only what they have done, but more.

I hope you will excuse this outburst on my part, but I really feel wild sometimes, knowing the number of slackers there are still at home.

Please remember me to all my friends, and believe me
Yours sincerely.

(Signed) F. J. D. MONTGOMERIE
Corp. R. E.

NOT DEAD, BUT--!

B.A. Choral Union

SUSPENDS OPERATIONS

Monday, Sept. 13.

Last night, at an extraordinary general meeting of the Buenos Aires Choral Union, it was decided by a large majority of votes to suspend the 1915 season.

Mr. Angus, the President, explained the reason for the committee's decision in calling the meeting, and said that the difficulties with which the Union had to contend at the present moment made it impossible for them to continue as they were. The war had taken many of their important members, and had so affected things in general that it had become almost an impossible thing to give a paying and successful performance, and to fulfil the purpose for which the Union was founded, and thus keep its contract with members. The committee had carefully considered the matter, and thought that the best way to deal with it was to suspend the season and count the subscriptions paid for the current year as paid for the coming one. Mr. Angus then invited expressions of opinion.

Dr. Stetson briefly agreed with what the President had said, and formally proposed the suspension.

Mr. Colpas Clarke, in rising to second the proposal, said that the Union wanted a holiday, and that, perhaps, would, after it was over, cause the members to be more energetic. He complained that they would not "buck up." Let the members who had paid their subscriptions—he supposed they had paid — (laughter) — be content with the idea of suspension.

Mr. Robert Grant agreed with the proposition in general, and explained how difficult it was to run a performance at the present moment except for charity. He was sorry that the committee had accepted the members' subscriptions before deciding on their course of action, and proposed as an amendment that the suspension should be until the end of the war, and until the committee could see their way to successful productions.

MR. GOODE'S PROTEST.

Mr. Alfred Goode agreed that there were difficulties, but why should the Union close down or suspend its functions? If this were done, it would be difficult to revive it. Financially he knew that they were not sound, but members should take the good with the bad. They would be mean if they expected all and gave nothing. Mr. Goode opposed the suspension, and suggested light entertainments, concerts, and the like for the benefit of members, not for the public. This, he claimed, would hold the Union together. The performances need cost nothing, but if the Club decided to suspend all movement for the season, then it would be found they would in future be confronted with the difficulty of revival.

Mr. G. D. Jones, the Treasurer, said that he personally would like to fall in with Mr. Goode's idea, but his experience told him that the thing was impossible. Last season because they had missed one of the four performances, which they contracted to give their members, he had received no less than 50 resignations, and so what would happen if they missed three performances. He conformed with the proposal that the season be declared suspended, and that the subscriptions paid should be carried on to include another season. Mr. Jones explained that not only was the war against the success of the Union, but that the difficulty of obtaining a theatre was also against them. People would not go to the Victoria Theatre. The Odeon dates had been impossible. Mr. Grant requested a statement of finances, and Mr. Jones continued by

THE CHORAL UNION

A Policy of Masterly Inactivity

THE COMMITTEE AND MR. GOODE

"Not dead—but jolly well near it," is probably the best way of describing the present predicament of the Buenos Aires Choral Union. And that after twenty-five years in the service of local amateur theatricals!

To some extent it is possible to sympathise with the Committee on the magnitude of the thankless task which confronted them; at the same time their attitude calls for censure, while the rank and file members are not exempt from criticism. The downfall—even though it be only temporary—of the Union is the natural sequence to lack of foresight, absence of co-operation, and the pursuit of a policy of vacillation and muddle.

It is not easy to apportion the blame for the initial mistakes which have led to the disastrous decision to suspend operations, but it would be unfair to throw the weight of the responsibility on the shoulders of the 1915 Committee. They have, at worst, merely nurtured the blunders of their predecessors. The harvest is now being reaped.

In the early days of last year, the Union held an annual general meeting at which that tale of woe so common at the assemblies of most British institutions in the Capital was recited. A loss had to be faced and the problem was how to wipe out the adverse balance. Enthusiasm was generated and "The Pink Lady" was produced. The two performances showed a profit. Then "Charley's Aunt" was given and the exchequer of the Union was considerably aided thereby. War or no war, it seemed that the sane course was to continue along the lines which had brought success. Instead, the daring experi-

explaining there was an overdraft of \$3300 due to the bank. Other accounts also were due, which brought up a deficit of some \$4400 as against last year's deficit of \$4200 odd.

Mr. Colpas Clarke in some further remarks also said he could not agree with Mr. Goode, and proposed an abeyance of the Society's functions until December, 1916. He would not second Mr. Grant's proposal of a suspension until the end of the war.

Some discussion followed, Mr. Goode again pointing out the danger of the Union going to pieces if the season was suspended. The President's opinion, however, was different as was the opinion of the majority of members. Ultimately Mr. Robert Grant reconstructed his previous proposal, and formally proposed "that the functions of the Union be in abeyance for the 1915 season, and that at the end of that time a general meeting be held to further discuss the position." Mr. Colpas Clarke having duly seconded the proposal, the President put it to the meeting, and by 16 votes to—a majority—the proposal was carried. There were 21 members present. The meeting then broke up.

ment of "Brewster's Millions" was initiated, only to be abandoned after a number of rehearsals and the expenditure of a considerable sum of money. A way out was sought, and a lavishly staged performances of "The Geisha" attempted. The Union could scarcely have made a more unhappy choice. The cost of production was high and the attraction to the general public almost nil, for the simple reason that "The Geisha" was becoming "played out" through constant hearing of the music; moreover it was possible to see the play week after week at the native theatres. The strong card of novelty which is essential if the public are to be "drawn" in times of crisis was lost, and the production was doomed to a gamble for success from the outset. The miserable failure of the artistes completed the debacle.

The rumoured death of "Brewster" was then confirmed is an intimation to the public, and the Union, with another adverse balance on its shoulders, went into retirement for the summer.

At the commencement of the present year, it was freely stated that the Choral Union would remain in obscurity until the advent of brighter days. In deference to the wishes of the majority of the members, however, another season was commenced. Various schemes were discussed; the production of light opera and small plays in local halls advocated. A newly elected committee were left to draft a programme. This they did, and, on paper, the suggestion appeared satisfactory—with the exception of the proposed production of "Hiawatha," which if sound artistic propaganda is nevertheless the surest way of courting financial disaster.

Nothing further was heard until an announcement appeared to the effect that "Hummingtop's Niece" was to be presented at the Victoria Theatre. The majority of the public were left in ignorance of what "Hummingtop's Niece" was; nothing was done to stimulate interest, beyond a displayed advertisement in the newspapers, and, to crown all, the Victoria Theatre was the selected rendezvous. It is true that the Committee were unable to obtain any other theatre, but even a concert hall would have been preferable to the Victoria, which, bad as it is on normal occasions, was "felt" to complete disadvantage on the bitterly cold evening on which the initial performance was given.

"Hummingtop's Niece" was a sorry affair. Although, artistically, a sound entertainment, it played to almost empty houses and the losses sustained were only recovered in part at subsequent performances given in the suburbs.

To add to the general break-down, "Hiawatha"—a doubtful experiment from the outset—had to be abandoned because insufficient ladies and gentlemen desired to sing in public.

Then it was decided to produce "The Judge," a farce which had been given with some success a year or two previously. The difficulty of finding sufficient artists for the male parts led to the abandonment of "The Judge" a week ago, and the Committee had no alternative but to call a meeting of members and suggest a "suspension" of operations.

Apparently, the only note of protest against the temporary closing-down of the Union was Mr. A. J.

Goode. The principal reason he adduced in support of his protest was that there would be great difficulty in again uniting the members, once a disbandment had occurred.

Mr. Goode is right. The organisation of a body is difficult; the re-organisation of a semi-moribund society is a task that closely approaches the insuperable.

Another question is that of finance. Is it proposed to throw the existent debt upon a few willing shoulders, or are members—now free—to be invited to come into the fold next year and assume responsibilities of which they have been freed? This is a point that will have to be answered in one of the two ways suggested.

The plain truth is that the Committee have omitted to read the signs of the times; they have gambled blindly and have lost; moreover, the public are barely interested in the doings of the Union. These are facts that should have been realised six months ago. That the rank and file were not oblivious to them was proved by the general attitude at the annual meeting, when it was fully understood that a policy of caution and reform was to be pursued.

In these days, the multitude of charity performances of all kinds make a heavy demand on the community, and the expenditure of ten or twenty dollars on an evening with the amateurs is begrudged whereas formerly it was never missed. The desire is for cheapness and with theatre rents and the cost of production what they are, it is impossible for any venture on a large scale to gratify that desire.

The other point that is apt to be overlooked is that the Union exist primarily as an organisation for the spread of a certain type of culture and for the entertainment of its members. Recent operations, coupled with statements made at various meetings, would suggest that with the progress of time the Union and its members have grown to regard themselves as co-operative impresarios. Unfortunately for themselves, they lack the discernment and theatrical knowledge of the magnate who produces for profit.

Out of all the chaos, one fact emerges, and that is that the Union has, for the present, ceased to exist. With the Social and Dramatic Union also resting among things forgotten, there is little possibility of any plays being given in English during the remainder of this year. Nevertheless, the disaster should be useful as a warning to those who are elected to carry on the work in the future. Until times change and membership increases, the Union must be content to do good work in the smaller halls. There would be no loss of dignity in doing that. As a matter of fact, some of the best amateur work in the London suburbs is submitted in halls and with stage fittings that would break the hearts of those who attempt—and fail with—larger productions in the Capital. The Choral Union has an excellent record; it can have an equally progressive future. But—and this is the thing to be remembered—it must not soar beyond its capacity. A small thing done well is infinitely preferable to one of the great failures that have marred local amateur theatricals during recent times. The child must learn to walk ere it can run.

FERNET-BRANCA

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HOFER & Co., B. Aires.—Sole Agents

THE ARGENTINE RAILWAY OUTLOOK

Holders of Argentine Railway stocks have been having a bad time lately. The remark we are well aware applies to holders of nearly all classes of securities, but it applies with especial force to Argentine Rails, because the war was not the primary cause of the fall that has occurred in values, but merely served to aggravate very acutely a period of depression that began nearly two years earlier. Prior to the outbreak of war Argentina had had two bad years as the result of damaged crops caused by excessive rain, and the effects of poor crops upon the native community were the more marked in consequence of the over-speculation in land that had been indulged in as an outcome of a long previous period of prosperity. With the country's savings impaired and its exportable surplus reduced imports were restricted and general business of all sorts fell off. Such were the conditions ruling at the close of the railway companies' year on June 30, 1914, and there is no need to remind our readers how hopes of a recovery during 1914-15 have been dashed. With the outbreak of the war the import trade for a time almost ceased, shipping and exchange difficulties and the general dislocation in Europe causing all building and development work in the Argentine summarily to be shut down. Now the railway companies have suffered from the paralysis in the import trade has been seen throughout the financial year in their weekly traffic returns, and with working costs high, hopes regarding the dividends to be declared this autumn, more particularly by the weaker lines, must be kept very moderate. The strongly placed roads, thanks to past conservatism, will be able to pay fair dividends. For instance, as we mentioned a few weeks ago, there need be little doubt about the maintenance of 5 per cent dividends upon the Ordinary stocks of the Central Argentine and the Buenos Aires Western, while the chances are in favour of a similar rate being maintained by the Great Southern also.

So much for the past or for impending results based upon past results. Let us turn for a moment to what is of more importance to Argentine Railway stockholders and consider prospects for the current year. Here we can only read the portents as warranting confidence, if not enthusiasm. We have heard much lately of the prosperity that is being enjoyed by the United States as a result of heavy sales at high prices of foodstuffs and munitions of war. It seems to us that the benefits attaching to the European campaign must be still greater proportionately in the case of Argentina. The River Plate, unlike the great Northern Republic, is not an industrial country, so that she has no need to lament the falling off in the demand for many classes of manufactured goods from belligerent countries. Argentina is pre-eminently an agricultural and pastoral country. Her staple products are wheat, maize, oats and other grain, wool, hides and frozen meat. Now all these products Europe must have in times of peace or war, but just now she is a keener buyer of all of them than ever and prices have gone up to a level that must be lining the pockets of the farming and ranching classes. Incidentally it is satisfactory to remember that much of the Argentine pastoral business is in the hands of British companies. The effect of this remunerative business in Argentina's exportable products must be before long to stimulate the import trade. The volume of exports, of course, depends more upon seasons than prices, and here it may be said that the last maize crop, which is still in course of being carried, was a good one, and that although it is too early to form any definite judgment of the next wheat harvest conditions to date have been favourable.

The fear, moreover, of competing lines being built, either by the Government or by foreign companies, is

disposed of for many years, if not finally. The existing lines have chiefly been constructed with money raised abroad at a time of great prosperity, when it was in abundant supply and seeking employment, at low rates of interest. The results to investors in railway construction in Argentina were for many years highly satisfactory. So much so that creations of capital for this purpose increased year by year on a continually rising scale, until, no doubt, the pace became too fast. Extensions have gone ahead of population and development in the agricultural districts, resulting in diminished mileage returns to the railways. From the present time onwards, possibly for many years, we can expect to see the opposite result. There will be a continuous and growing development of the districts already served by the railways, and new extensions, always temporarily unprofitable, will almost certainly cease, as it will not be possible to raise fresh money on any terms likely to be attractive for such purpose. Mileage returns will then grow again until another wave of prosperity attracts new money to commence a fresh period of expansion.

With a brisk export trade forecasting an early revival in the import trade, the current year ought to witness a turn in the fortunes of the railway companies. Receipts from general goods, which have lately been of a negligible character, should soon begin to grow, and the passenger business should recover as well. Whether the recovery will be accompanied immediately by any sustained rise in the prices of Argentine Railway stocks is a matter upon which it would be unwise to predict, because for the present the situation in Europe is the governing factor for all securities. We will confine any conclusions we may draw from our glance at the situation in the Argentine to a simple statement that the present is not the time for investors in the Railway group to part with their stocks. How severe the fall in prices has been may be gathered from the following table:—

Stock.	Highest	Latest	
	in 1914.	price.	Fall.
Argentine Great Western Ord.	96 5/8	70*	26 5/8
Argentine North Eastern Ord.	45 1/2	20*	25 1/2
B.A. and Pacific Ord.	75	43	32
Do. 5 pc 2nd Pref.	97	72*	25
B.A. Gt. Southern Ord.	120 1/2	75 1/4	45 1/4
B.A. Western Ord.	121 1/2	82 1/4	39 1/4
Central Argentine Ord.	107 3/4	75 1/4	32 1/2
Do. 4 1/2 pc Pref.	102 1/2	78	24 1/2
Cordoba Central Ord.	49 5/8	19 1/2*	30 1/8
Do. 4 1/2 pc Sec. and Deb.	83 3/4	59	24 3/4
Entre Rios Ord.	56 1/4	20 3/4*	35 1/2
Do. Second Pref.	67	27 1/2*	39 1/2

*Nominal.

In six cases we have indicated the quoted prices as being nominal because the latest valuations tested by actual business relate to bargains done a week or more ago. As a matter of fact, prices of all stocks in the group are more or less nominal. That is to say that the recent falls have been out of all proportion to the amount of stock offered. Whereas in normal times the sale or purchase of £10,000 or £20,000 stock would not cause a movement of more than 1/4, quotations have been shifted a point or more at a time by the offering of a few hundreds of stock, the explanation being that the market for some time has been asked steadily to absorb sales and has been unable to match them with purchases owing to the exceptional financial conditions obtaining. In one sense the recent selling of Argentine Rails is a compliment to the market, because it means that it has remained one of the few channels open to investors in need of cash, such as trustees winding up deceased estates, who have been denied in other departments of the Stock Exchange, notably the Trustee group, owing to the

SOUTHERN RAILWAY FARES

INDIGNATION AT INCREASED CHARGES.

Residents in the southern suburbs express keen indignation at the increased fares to be levied by the F. C. S. Meetings are being held to discuss the best weapons with which to oppose the Company. Several committees have been formed for this purpose, and Lomas residents are especially active.

At a recent meeting it was decided that those present should travel second class in future. It was pointed out that monthly passes first class to and from Lomas cost \$12.50 and would, with the extra charge, cost \$12.75. Second class contracts were \$10.50, and thus the railway would lose \$3.25 per passenger who agreed to travel second. Even the ladies were considered as not objecting to this new proposal. Yesterday at a meeting it was unanimously accepted as a proposition "that as there was no third class on the railway, in future all present should decide to travel second class, and that on each occasion the length of the train be walked (that is through the first class carriages into the second class) so that when summer comes "our appearance and clothes" will produce their effect in the first class carriages. Such is a typical resolution to protest against the action of the railways and to "force" them into reconsidering the matter.

CRISIS IN THE MOTOR CAR BUSINESS

A GREAT REDUCTION IN IMPORTED CARS.

The crisis which was making itself seriously felt before the war has been aggravated by it in some businesses. Amongst these is especially noticeable that of the motor-car industry. Cost of purchase, cost of maintenance in these hard times, has resulted in a large number of private cars being sold and now doing duty as taxis. There are already a large amount of once privately owned cars now doing duty as public conveyances. This statement alone will be sufficient to show the position of the industry. But few people to-day are buying cars; if anything more persons are selling the cars they find they cannot maintain. The importation of the motor-car during the first six months of this year is small. The figures show that only 464 cars have arrived in the country, while in the equivalent period of 1914 the number was 1871.

This shows a falling off of 1407 cars, and it is stated that the position tends to become worse, and that future months will see an even further reduction in the number of imported cars.

THE FRATERNAL AMERICAS

CONCILIATION DELEGATE TO SOUTH AMERICA INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT WILSON.

Washington, Sept. 2.

Dr. Peter H. Goldsmith, director of the Pan-American division of the American Association of International Conciliation, accompanied by Mr. Henry E. Alexander, who is shortly going to South America, had a conference to-day with the President regarding the extensive work of the Association in drawing the Americas together.

Mr. Wilson expressed great interest and entire approval of the various enterprises described by Dr. Goldsmith.

existence of minimum prices. We mention this point because, properly understood, it will in itself tend to reassure holders who might infer from the drop in prices that there had been heavy liquidation and that something was seriously wrong with their holdings.

PROPOSED OIL TAX

INDIGNANT PROTESTS.

The proposals for taxation of imported motor and combustible oils in the Republic have called forth numerous protests.

In one day three pamphlets have been received, petitioning against the proposed imposition of an impost of 1 centavo gold on every litre of imported naphtha. It is pointed out that the additional burdens laid on consumers are excessive, and may be very mischievous to trades already harassed by innumerable exactions. Gas oil or petroleum should, it is declared, certainly be exempted from these measures, and if the present project be intended to foment an Industria Nacional, the Comodoro Rivadavia oil is not at present a fit substitute for the imported quality. It is at present used, in a very limited way, for some Diesel engines, but it will be a long time before quantity or quality will enable it to replace imported gas oil. Three large groups of influential business houses have signed these three different protests and they include firms of all nationalities who find their interests as are those of small traders and all employers of motor power, seriously menaced by this proposal which can inflict great injury on business in trade, which rather needs fostering, without bestowing any corresponding benefits on the National Treasury. The proprietors of garages also strongly and naturally object. A case of naphtha contains about 36 litres. This taxed in the new style will mean 36 cents gold or 82 cents paper on each case, and an increase of 13 per cent. It is certain that the suffering public would have to pay 25 per cent., at least, and there would be a demand for an upward revision of taxi fares. Naphtha consumption would diminish and many garages would close down, while infinite trouble of various kinds would follow the passing of this mischievous and irritating project.

TRAGEDY IN A TAXI

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN PUEYRREDON.

A shocking tragedy took place last evening at about 6 o'clock in the frequented thoroughfare of Pueyrredon.

Taxicab No. 823 had been chartered by Sr. Anibal Vanolli and his wife Sra. C. Vanolli, living at 1045 Santiago del Estero, and when in Pueyrredon the driver fancied he heard shrieks and cries of pain from the interior of the vehicle. He at once pulled up having observed that the window on one side was down and the woman's head hanging out, her throat streaming with blood. The policeman on point duty at the corner of Peña approached and opened the door of the taxi. He saw Vanolli trying to cut his throat with a large knife and at once seized and disarmed him. The unfortunate Carmen Vanolli was then seen to be in a desperate condition and both were at once carried to the German Hospital as being nearest at hand. The woman expired at the moment of being placed on the bed and the man's condition is very serious.

The dead woman was an Argentine, 28 years of age, and had been educated in Europe, whence she returned to marry Vanolli who was two years older. He was an *estanciero* at Coronel Pringles.

The subject of this tragic disagreement is not at present certain but for some time a condition of incessant hostility has reigned in the home.

BRITISH BANK OF S. AMERICA

The Buenos Aires branch of the British Bank of South America have received an intimation to the effect that the Directors in London have declared a dividend of ten shillings a share, on account, payable on October 1, free of Income Tax.

Agricultural & Pastoral

CAMP NOTES

(By Our Agricultural Editor).

The somewhat severe weather experienced during this winter, appears to have passed, and fields are again fresh and green with the advent of the new pasture so much required on many properties. This fresh green growth is not of much value by itself for cattle, but, I observe where a supplementary ration of dry grass is distributed over the same field, young steers are rapidly casting their old hair and during this stage rubbing posts should be conveniently placed as they save the fences from a lot of rough treatment by the rubbing of such strong animals.

Lambing is progressing most favourably on many properties and, if the weather be fairly dry a good lamb crop is likely to be recorded in the Province of Buenos Aires.

Sheep, which for some time did not participate in the rise of meat values, are again in keen request, and making most satisfactory prices; which combined with the high price and keen demand for wool, will also make this season a memorable one for the flockmaster. Sheep scab, that great scourge of the owner in South America, is rather prevalent in many flocks I have seen, which unfortunately were grazing near public highways, along which other flocks pass very frequently in poor and scabby condition which readily transmit the infection to the possibly clean animals, on some well ordered estancia. When the legislature takes some more drastic course, or appoints more competent inspectors to carry out their duties faithfully, and not be so easily blinded by the offer of a "bonus" it may be possible to travel through this Republic without seeing a whole flock rubbing against the fences, or to witness the sight of some sickly animal, through the number of parasites his blood has to nourish, unable to walk and certain to die, not even giving a skin worth taking off.

The more modern methods for handling our sheep stock have been very slow to take on, in South America. The animals are methodically shut up in the corral every night. The same system was practiced from time immemorial, by the hardy *gauchos* of the Pampas, and is absurd and furthermore is unfortunately responsible for the rapid spread of any such contagious disease.

Cattle values are reported to have fallen to the extent of five cents a pound since last week, which may cause many buyers of *invernada* steers to act with more caution in their operations. Fat cows have also suffered a decline in values, in keeping with heavy steers, while lighter class steers for local consumption, have maintained their previous value.

Mr. A. Machattie, as agent for Mr. Joseph Shepherd, has arranged for the shipment of 190 heavy draught horses by the Highland Brigade. This lot of extra quality animals have been secured in the establishments of Sres. Adolfo Luro, Rufino Luro, Alberto Castex, and R. Taures, the reputation of whose marks requires no comment. Special mention ought to be made of the consignment of Shire mares from El Dorado, which are animals of exceptional quality while many are fully pedigreed and registered here. The return of such good blood to Britain ought to incite keen competition at auction now that good quality breeding mares are so much in demand. It is to be hoped they will reach their destination in good condition and meet a firm demand such as their extra good quality fully entitles their shippers to expect.

A very important sale took place during the week at a well-known Cabaña, near the Capital, at which, the damaged condition of the stock offered, calls for more than a passing reference. One poor heifer at the extremity of the line had broken both horns near the skull, in her mild efforts to free herself when haltered to a post. When the poor beast had been haltered the steady tension on a running knot had so tightened over the nostrils, that the animal's nose was swollen to the natural width of that of a hippopotamus, to all external appearance. Several others showed at least one recently broken horn, while the mouths of many had sustained very severe cuts and disarrangement to their teeth. This property has earned far greater fame for the very frequent changes of its managers, than for any special knowledge of the bringing out of its stock; and nothing could be more conclusive of the detrimental effect of frequent changes in bringing about apparently neglected and disorderly arrangements everywhere noticeable. To criticise the catalogue would be sufficient in itself, as many intending purchasers were turning over leaf by leaf, in the hope of eventually coming across the pedigree he was interested in scanning. The cows, which formed by far the greater number of animals catalogued, were mixed up without regard to numbers or names, and caused no small amount of amusement to a certain part of the visitors. An importer and breeder, with a wide-world reputation as an expert in his business described the "Show," as unparalleled in his experience, as run-away animals were to be seen in the adjacent fields, now heated up by the harsh treatment of their would be captors, while many of the cows, which were tied up to a long chain supported on strong posts, so frequently got "tied up" in bunches that constant supervision was necessary at the hands of some attendants more accustomed to handling a spade than tying a halter rope, of a pedigree animal. To hope for success, working under such conditions and circumstances, is not to be thought of by any right thinking person; and the sooner the better the plain fact was realised by those desirous of breeding pedigree stock, that it is absolutely necessary to have a competent person in charge and allow him to train and fit his personnel for the careful handling of the valuable stock entrusted to their charge. Working under haphazard methods and without the necessary experience can only have the inevitable result of a dispersion sale, at which many of the shortcomings of the property will be instantly perceived by visiting experts.

Acting on behalf of Mr. Joseph Shepherd, Mr. Adam Machattie has sold privately during the week one of the grandest stock bulls, that has come to Argentina this season. I refer to the sale to Messrs. Samuel R. Hale (Pearson) and Co. Limited, Tatay, of the Shorthorn sire "Garbity Prince Royal (12035) calved on April 15, 1913, by that famous bull, Collynie Chieftain, out of Pride of Baley, a great level, and nicely fleshed dark roan cow that Mr. James MacWilliam is justly proud of owning. Pride of Baley, claims as her sire the Duthie bull President, one of the most successful Collynie sires, while she is a descendent through the Pride of Dairy's one of the famous Marr Princess Royal family. Garbity Prince Royal, was bred by Mr. J. MacWilliam, the gentleman who came out here as judge of the Shorthorn classes, at Palermo about three years ago, and it was only by paying a long price for the bull that Mr. Shepherd got him for this country, more so on account of Mr. MacWilliam being unfortunate in losing Collynie Chieftain, after a six months' service.

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DEPARTURE OF MR. J. MACRAE

That well-known pioneer from the southern Territory of Santa Cruz was a passenger by the s.s. *Argentino* for his South home, near Puerto Deseado. For the improvement of his flocks two Rambouillet rams, winners of the 2nd prize at the recent Palermo Show, were acquired and shipped by the same boat. Mr. Macrae's departure will be much missed by his large circle of acquaintances, who always counted themselves privileged to be in his company and hear his interesting and optimistic opinions about the great extent of southern lands, where he has for long made his home.

DEATH OF "AMERICUS"

THE WORLD'S RECORD PRICED BULL.

Bred at Cabaña San Juan, the property of Sr. Leonardo Pereyra, this bull marked the world's record price, being sold to his late owners, Señores Bartolomé Ginocchio, for their Cabaña Santa Aurelia, at the price of \$80,000. He has fortunately left a considerable number of very promising calves, which are likely to perpetuate his memory. This valuable animal never having properly recovered from a recent attack of foot-and-mouth disease, some complications set in, and though the bull in the meantime had been transferred to the Capital and attended by three veterinary experts, he died a few days ago. He was insured by his former owner for \$60,000, so his loss, though unfortunate for the breed, will fortunately not be a financial loss to his enterprising owners.

LOCUST AND GARRAPATA

DOUBLE TROUBLE FOR URUGUAY

The Press of Banda Oriental displays some anxiety regarding the large swarms of locusts which are reported destroying the pasture lands after having ruined the quintas and gardens.

An energetic campaign is to be made by the Uruguayan authorities against these plagues and against garrapatas, which are also reported, and may it be feared spread in the cattle camps.

and being rather loth to part with the bull that now goes to serve in the "Tatay" herd.

Lovers of beautiful sheep, whether they be prospective buyers or not, are reminded that next Wednesday Messrs Bullrich and Co. will put up to auction what is considered to be one of the finest lost of Lincoln rams that ever arrived from England in one boat. The animals to be sold number 50 head and include the Champion Lincoln at this year's Royal Show held at Nottingham, the reserve-Champion, and practically all the prize-winners at the Show.

BENEFICIAL RAINS

THROUGHOUT THE REPUBLIC

Reports from many parts of the Republic demonstrate that beneficial as has been the rainfall it has not been universal and more is needed. Fortunately it is likely to be forthcoming for there is a sound of abundance of rain.

This gives no pleasure to those who dislike the present damp, chilly, brumous conditions, but is a source of joy to the agriculturist and to the cattle-raiser. It is indeed fortunate that the rain arrived when it did. It entered "on its cue," and at the most opportune moment for the sowings.

In the Province of Buenos Aires, the benefits of the rain have been widespread, though not complete. Bahia Blanca district, which has suffered in the past grievously through floods, has had only showers, but is hopefully waiting for a further supply which seems actually impending.

Little has fallen also in Pampa Central, where more is hoped for.

In the north and east of the Province, the rain has been abundant and beneficial, and in some districts there have been even small inundations. This has occurred at Coronel Suarez and Guaminí, but this inconvenience is regarded with cheerful indifference for the sake of the subsequent benefits.

Santa Fe in its agricultural zone has participated in the excellent effect of the rains, and Cordoba has also greatly benefited. It will be recollected that very destructive fires in the camp of the latter province occurred last week with loss of life. Everything was exceedingly dry, and the fears of cultivators are now largely allayed.

In the last two days it has rained heavily and repeatedly about Rosario.

In the West, where cattle were beginning to lose flesh from the poverty of feed, there will be a notable improvement.

There was no actual severe drought in Corrientes or Entre Rios, but the rain has been welcome as removing any chance or fear of drought. In the last-named province, the Uruguayan side, the districts of Concordia, Gualguay and Gualguaychú have come hest off.

Cattle in Corrientes are said to be showing the effect of recent dryness, and immediate improvement is expected.

The submergible suburbs of the Capital had petty floods, but comparatively nothing to complain of. The usual minor inundations took place in Lower Belgrano, Nuñez, Saavedra, Mataderos, Villa Soldati, but drained off soon after the cessation of the rain.

ON MAKING ROADS

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—Having read in your issue of yesterday the hundredth paragraph on the roads question, would you mind letting a poor wanderer start the second century?

Re the Mitre law, not being very well read in politics, I cannot say that I know much about it, and don't feel as if I wanted to know a great deal. But the Argentine roads I take a special interest in, especially at shearing or harvest time, when I am "humping bluey," looking for a job. The first gang of road-makers that I came across in my travels in Argentina, just about took the lid off my quart-pot.

Being a "sundowner," and being in no hurry, I just sat down on my twenty years' gathering, and took observations.

In that gang there were no less than twenty-five, not counting "oficiales," and what took my fancy was the up-to-date method used in shifting the dirt, with wheelbarrows, no less. It struck me at the time that if they had been yoked into bamboos with baskets, that they would have shifted more dirt.

Now just while the damper is baking and the billy is boiling, I will explain to you an old style that the "way-backs" have in forming a road.

The equipment required is three decent horses, a single furrow plough, and a half-yard scoop, a boy to drive the horses, a man with a little hair on his wrists to handle the scoop.

With this outfit I am sure that more work could be done in one day, and done better than the twenty-five with wheelbarrows would do in three.

The weight of the scoop and the horses continually going over the formation as it is made will leave a solid job, whereas the work done by the wheelbarrow gang is left loose.

Now, Mr. Editor, while the Mitre law is being straightened out, which will be, any time between now and "when the cows come home."

If the Government or the land-owners themselves would set to work, and plant trees either on the roads or just inside their fences, they would find that in time these trees would become their best and cheapest road contractors. Not only would they improve the roads, but they would be also a shade and shelter for stock, not to mention the firewood that could be had by lopping the limbs in the proper season.—Yours, etc.,

BOOMOONOOMINAH.

Sept. 2nd.

(An authentic interpretation of the Australian vernacular employed by our correspondent may be necessary for non-Australian readers. "Humping bluey" means carrying the "swag," and the swag is the blue blanket, in which are rolled whatever wardrobe the "swagman" possesses outside what he wears. A "sundowner" in old times meant the "swagman" who arrived at the homestead of settlers, or the sheep stations, at sundown, and claimed the hospitality of the bush—a pound of meat, a pint of flour, and a shake-down, or right to sleep anywhere about the place. The reference to being yoked into "bamboos," with baskets, comes from the writer's remembering the way the Chinese coolies in Australia work, with a bamboo rod, borne across the shoulders and baskets at each end. "Damper" is the unleavened bread of the man from the bush—a paste of flour and water, baked on the coals. "The billy" is the kettle, or what serves as a kettle, and the "quart-pot," is a little cousin to the "billy-can." A solitary swagman will carry a quart-pot, and boil his tea in it, using the cup-like lid for drinking purposes. "When the cows come home" is an Australian expression for eternity, or the remote and problematic future.—Ed., HERALD).

Luis Costantini

Agriculturist & Seedsman

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A PLEA FOR THE COLONIST

LOSS OF MAIZE PROFITS

AN EVIL AND ITS REMEDY

In THE HERALD of August 4 there appeared an interesting letter from a correspondent signing himself C. H. N. G., in which the exploitation of the maize-growing colonist was the subject of a protest.

To-day we publish a further communication from the same pen. In this letter, which appears below, C. H. N. G. traces maize production, from the sowing of the seed to the discharge of the crop at the consumer's port in England. The figures adduced in support of the contentions made are of considerable interest.

MAIZE; FROM CHACRERO TO CONSUMER,

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—Firstly I thank you for publishing my letter on the 4th August under the heading "The year's turnover from a colonist's point of view." I now send you further information on the same subject. In my first letter I showed the turnover of a colonist on 50 cuadras, which ran out at 1295 quintales in troja, sold at \$2904.40, deducting purely the expenses incurred for harvesting and selling the same. Now turn to the local buyer's profit: he pays the colonist at the rate of \$4.65 per quintal, less \$1.50 for thrashing, etc., this being the price in Rosario on that date (August 4). His expenses are per quintal:—Thrashing and bags 0.35, cartage to station 0.13, movement in

galpon 0.06, railway freight 90 kilos 0.39 (put in port of Rosario), making the total expenses 93 cents, plus brokerage at the rate of 1/2 % adding 0.02 cents, thus running at 0.95 cents expenses per quintal. Now deducting this from the price paid to the colonist, or better from the \$1.50, one gets \$0.55 clear profits per quintal, or the lump sum of \$712.25 profit.

The broker makes \$30.10.

Now for the exporter. The exporter receives the maize alongside the ship at \$4.65 per quintal from the local buyer. He has to pay ocean freight at the rate of 65/- per ton, which equals \$3.72 per quintal. A third of this sum we will presume expenses such as handling, guinche taxes, insurance; this is treating the expenses very liberally as it is nearly equal to the whole freight paid before the war, viz., 10/- to 15/- per ton. The third of \$3.72 is \$1.26, summing \$4.98 for expenses per quintal, which, together with the cost price of \$4.65 makes a total of \$9.63 per quintal delivered in Liverpool, say. The price there quoted for River Plate maize is 31 1/4 per quarter of 36.35lb., or \$13.45 per quintal. The difference between this and the figures given above is \$3.82 per quintal, or, in other words, a clear profit for the exporter; the total of which on one colonist alone is \$4832.30. So one gets the profit for each as follows:—

Colonist	\$3017.35
Parasites:—	
Local buyer	712.25
Broker	30.10
Exporter	4832.30

(Profit for each parasite made out of one colonist on 50 squares of land.) Added to this must go the rent of the land at 26 % of the crop in troja. In my former letter I showed this to be

455 quintales put at the same price paid to colonist, which, less the expenses of harvesting, runs out at \$1433.25, representing the owner's rent on the land.

Now, Sir, from the above figures—which can be proved—does it seem fair to any just person that the colonist, working all the year round, endangering capital and risking the lottery of drought, locusts, frosts, hailstones, loss of seed, sowing twice sometimes on account of the locusts, should lose 50 per cent of his legitimate profits, purely on account of the supineness of the Government, which neither sells his crop for him in Europe (as is done by the Government of Canada) nor frees him of the cereal trust, composed of 5 or 6 big exporting houses which practically rule the country's cereal price?

Then one hears or reads of the splendid fertility of the country, and the colonist being part of its backbone. Does the Government encourage the worker by allowing him to be robbed of the profits gained by him through sheer hard work and risk? No wonder there is so much emigration!

I know personally that over 50 per cent. of the colonists round here are in debt to the provision shops from last year, and have not been able to liquidate the accounts because of the low price of maize. It has not been a bad crop either: one may term it fair, or an average year, as regards production.

The remedy is that the Government should sell all the cereals produced, charging the colonist the commission and expenses. Even though the Government did not do much business, the very fact of the colonist being able to sell his produce in Europe through the Government would be sufficient to make the intermediaries call a very different tune to the present one. I have shown that the price on the chacra is \$4.65, while the price in England is \$13.45, a difference of \$8.80 per quintal, most of which finds its way into the pockets of some hundred people, or less, represented by the exporting houses. This is the statement of only one colonist; now multiply the exporters' profit \$4832.30 of that one colonist by thousands, and you get a very respectable sum which should be in thousands of hands in place of that of a few favoured ones. If this were so, we should not hear so much about the crisis, the founding of an agricultural bank, or, after a few years, of the Government having to borrow abroad. The colonists can deal with the local buyer through competition, but the exporter seems to be too big for either, wherefore the need of Government aid. In a way, the founding of an Agricultural Bank would be a good thing as a means to an end: the colonists would borrow on the crop, pay the shops, etc., then the Bank would be the one to see that the colonists got a "fair deal" from the exporters. If they did not, the Government would soon want to know why it was out of pocket, and take measures accordingly.

Why, Mr. Editor, does not the native Press take up this vital question and write some leading articles on the subject? Are they afraid of the Powers-that-Be? Much better to write on a subject of such first importance than some of the useless articles one sees in Spanish Argentine papers.

Yours, etc.

C. H. N. G.

Casalegno, F.C.C.A.,
Aug. 28.

BAD BREAD AND DEAR

At Martinez, Olivos, San Isidro and Punta Chica there is a public revolt against the bakers, who when asked for bread give a stone (or something like a brick), and further charge excessive prices for the inedible material. For these reasons it has been decided to establish shops "under new management" in these districts, where it is hoped that bread of decent quality may be obtainable, which is said to be far from the case at present. It is not stated by whom the amelioration is to be worked.

A PLEA FOR THE COLONIST

What Are the Real Facts?

REPLIES TO C.H.N.G.

(To the Editor).

Sir.—Your correspondent C.H.N.G. may know something about the conditions obtaining in the maize trade of the country insofar as the camp is concerned, but he displays a lamentable ignorance when he starts to calculate the exporter's expenses and profit. His allowance of \$1.26 per quintal for expenses is absurdly high, for leaving out of the a/c, the Ryeterms risk item, these do not amount to more than say \$0.35, against which the exporter has the value of his second hand empty bags as a credit. But C. H. N. G. is still wider of the mark when he talks of the equivalent in Argentine currency of the Liverpool price of 31¼ per quarter. The quarter spoken of is one of 480 lbs, not, as C. H. N. G. states, one of 36.35lbs. Now 480 lbs. is 217.5 kilos, and 31¼ at 49d. exchange equals \$17.43, and would work out to an equivalent of \$8.01 paper per quintal, not \$13.45 as your correspondent makes out. Deducting from \$8.01 the freight as calculated by C. H. N. G., and taking no account whatever of expenses, we get the nett proceeds to the exporter down to \$4.29, a vastly different proposition to that propounded by your sapient correspondent.

It may interest this gentleman to know that during the last two or three months there has not been a single day when prices in this market show any thing but a loss on the current selling prices in Liverpool coupled with current freights and exchange.

All sensible people sympathise with any genuine attempt to improve the lot of the colonist, but I suggest that such wildly incorrect statements as those made by C.H.N.G. and referred to above are calculated to do more harm than good, inasmuch as to anyone who has the most elementary knowledge of the subject, their only effect is to discredit any other, possibly better founded, assertions made by their author.

Yours, etc.,
LIVERPUDLIAN.

Rosario,
Sept. 6, 1915.

A SUGGESTION.

(To the Editor).

Sir.—In yesterday's HERALD Mr. C. H. N. G. deals with maize. Would you kindly ask him to base his calculating for the exporter, at 31¼, per quarter of 480 lbs. (217.75 ks.)? I am sure he will convince himself of his mistake. Maize sells on 480 lbs. (the quarter), and the figure 35.36 of C. H. N. G. makes the whole difference.

Yours, etc.,
ROBERTO ROIS.

Rosario, Sept. 6.

QUESTIONS FOR C.H.N.G.

(To the Editor).

Sir.—Your correspondent C.H.N.G. has supplied two very interesting articles on the maize question.

Might the writer, however, be permitted to ask why C.H.N.G. commences to study the production and sale of maize from the time the maize is in troja only. If Mr. C.H.N.G. is genuinely interested in studying the interests of the colonists is it not better that any exposition should begin at the beginning?

If anything practical is to come of the study of this class it must rest on a solid basis. Personally I have no time to waste—so before commencing would like the assurance of Mr. C.H.N.G. that our discussion

shall not be limited to the so-called parasites; viz., local buyer, broker, and exporter, but shall extend to all the parasites and the causes that render colonization in this republic unsatisfactory alike to estanciero, colonist, almacenero, local buyer, broker, and exporter.

Would Mr. C.H.N.G. therefore please supply the following data as to the conditions under which the maize is grown in the Casalengo district:

(1) Rental paid by colonists or percentage of yield given for use of land.

(2) Conditions of contract, length of same and restrictions re use of the ground.

(3) Conditions re thrashing.

(4) Taxes paid by colonists on carts, maize, and other machinery. (This to include both Provincial and Municipal taxation).

(5) Conditions re division or participation of owner of soil in livestock (fowls, pigs, goats, sheep, etc.) that colonists might breed on the land.

(6) The feed on the land, after crop is removed, to whom does it belong, and has renter unreserved right to use same.

(7) Are the chacras sub-divided so that effective use is insured to the chacarero.

(8) Is the chacarero tied to any particular almacén.

(9) Do they lease direct from the land owner or are they occupying the land under sub-lease from "colonizadores." When we get these points set out by Mr. C.H.N.G. perhaps we will see if the parasites that he mentions are the real cause of the miserable conditions of the maize growers.

Perhaps we may find that the "parasites" named are but the product of conditions, and while the apparent, not the real cause of the poor results obtained by maize growers—Every man is out to do the best he can for himself, and here have the absolute right to use his faculties to best advantage.

The "local buyer" referred to by your correspondent, becomes buyer if the Colonos are free men, because he pays the best price—If the Colonos are not free men, why are they not free?

Hence the point I raise as essential and initial to the full, clear and concise understanding of the question. The broker gets \$30.10 out of the sale or ½%. Well, if he pays "Patentes" he is surely entitled to get the best commission possible, in return for his work. If anyone else would do it equally well for less, the local buyer would employ that man—for the local buyers do not pay the brokers a commission "por amor el arte," but to get the best possible price out of the exporters. As to the exporters' profits of \$4832.30. We'll discuss these later.

Perhaps if we had a lump less Socialism and a lump more of Liberty we'd find that the monopoly held by certain exporters would disappear—but more re this anon.

Yours, etc.

F. M. B.



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IMPORTANT SALES OF SHORTHORN CATTLE

MESSRS. YRIONDO AND CO.

Yesterday afternoon the Messrs. Yriondo and Co. sold that select consignment of pedigree Shorthorns, imported by Mr. George Campbell. Trade throughout was quite firm and satisfactory sales were affected for the lot of bulls offered, which gave the high average of over \$4,000 each. The progeny of Mr. Campbell's previous consignments have made a great reputation in this republic, which in no small way accounted for the firm demand experienced for the consignment just sold.

List of Sales.

1 Shorthorn bull, Huntley Standard, sold to Sr. Marcelino Ugarte, at \$9500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Diamond Boss, sold to Sr. Marcelino Ugarte, at \$7500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Butterfly Chief, sold to Sr. Miguel Pedro Saralegui, at \$6000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Harthill Stamp, sold to Sr. Alexandro Gallinal, at \$6000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Royal Saphock, sold to Sr. Pedro Estanguet, at \$4000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Proud Brutus, sold to Sr. Enrique Baker, at \$4000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Macalister, sold to Sr. Alijandro Gallinal, at \$3500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Colston Red Duke 2nd, sold to Sr. Julio Solané, at \$2900.

1 Shorthorn bull, Northern King, sold to Sr. Antonio Boero, at \$2400.

1 Shorthorn bull, Ardlethen Augustina, sold to Sr. Alijandro Gallinal, at \$3000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Red Start, sold to Sr. Enrique Baker, at \$3000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Rupert, sold to Sr. Ramon Benegas, at \$1800.

1 Shorthorn bull, Victor, sold to Sr. Luis Blaquier, at \$2600.

1 Shorthorn bull, Deeside Thro, sold to Sr. Alijandro Gallinal, at \$3400.

1 Shorthorn bull, Royal Crown's Last, sold to Sr. Pedro Estanguet, at \$2100.

1 Shorthorn bull, Martinet, sold to Sr. Edmundo Perkins, at \$2900.

MESSRS. A. BULLRICH AND CO.

Yesterday forenoon a most representative assemblage of Cabañeras and estancieros attended the dispersion sale of Shorthorn cattle, held at Cabaña Italica, Banfield, the property of Señor Pablo Spinola. The sale commenced with the stock bulls, Señor Arturo Bullrich officiating in the rostrum. Bidding was by no means brisk, but eventually the old bulls were sold at fairly satisfactory figures. The better quality younger bulls experienced more competition, while a number of yearlings were making near the two thousand dollar mark, and would be the dearest of any bulls sold. There was a great number of cows, and as varied in their quality, though the absence of some of the plums of the bunch were noticeable to those acquainted with the property, which suggests the possible re-formation of this herd, with the proved breeders, as a foundation. The better quality cows, or more correctly, those animals whose pedigrees captivated the fancy of interested experts, were keenly competed for, and high prices were secured. The cows were shown in very poor form, while the way many of the heifers had smashed themselves before submitting to be tied up, was very adversely commented on by buyers. The prices realised were quite satisfactory, considering the low condition and many defective udders, noticeable on a large percentage of the cows.

MR. JOSEPH SHEPHERD'S
CONSIGNMENT MAKE A
SATISFACTORY TRADE.

The trade opened somewhat slow, bids being difficult, and the first and second animals to enter the ring were undoubtedly bargains for their purchasers. The third bull to be put up

was the fine year-old bull "Linkfield Conqueror," for which competition was somewhat more animated, he finally being knocked down at \$5200 to Sr. Carlos Duggan for Cabaña Sittyton, San Ramon, the property of Duggan Bros. The remainder of the bulls experienced a somewhat firmer demand and prices on the whole were quite satisfactory. There is no hiding the fact that values have dropped somewhat from the first sales; still, for bulls shown in as good bloom as this lot undoubtedly were, appeal to the public and secure a satisfactory sale.

It is understood that at Mr. Shepherd's next sale many prize-winning bulls in Britain will be put up for auction, when their superior quality is sure to attract a large attendance of likely buyers.

Mr. Joseph Shepherd, of the firm of Messrs. J. and W. Shepherd, London, has shipped eighty-two Shorthorn bulls to Buenos Aires, and thirteen Herefords and seven Shorthorns to Montevideo, this year. Amongst these consignments are some very valuable stocks, viz.:—One bull bought from Mr. J. M. Strickland, Brandsby, Yorks, which Mr. Shepherd paid a very high figure last year. He also has the first prize and champion two-year-old bull at Penrith, bought from Mr. Barnes; the first prize yearling bull at Penrith, bought from Mr. Harrison; the first prize yearling bull at Perth, bought from Mr. Buttar; and the first prize yearling bull at Aberdeen, bought from Mr. Anderson. Mr. Shepherd secured a handsome white bull in Scotland, which was bred by Mr. MacWilliam. Amongst the Herefords he secured the first prize winner at Hereford, and he has also got four bulls from His Majesty's Royal Farms at Windsor.

SALE LIST

Messrs. A. Bullrich and Co. sold at their yard on Friday, Sept. 3, the following Shorthorn pedigree bulls imported by Mr. Joseph Shepherd:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Rosselli, sold to Messrs. Seré and Lacau at \$3000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Red Rufus, sold to Messrs. J. A. Otamendi Bros. at \$3200.

1 Shorthorn bull, Linkfield Conqueror, sold to Mr. C. Duggan at \$5200.

1 Shorthorn bull, Gladiator, sold to Mr. V. Scala at \$3600.

1 Shorthorn bull, Ronald, sold to Mr. M. B. de Anchorena at \$3000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Red Prince, sold to Mr. V. J. Rodriguez at \$4500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Fullyhogue Volunteer, sold to Mr. S. B. de Anchorena at \$2600.

1 Shorthorn bull, Oliver, sold to Mr. C. J. Lenon at \$2400.

1 Shorthorn bull, Cabraton Baronet, sold to Mr. J. S. de Anchorena at \$3000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Golden Masterpiece, sold to Messrs. Seré and Lacau at \$1800.

1 Shorthorn bull, Sanquhar Christmas Gift, sold to Mr. M. del Castillo at \$1900.

1 Shorthorn bull, Bloomhill Master John, sold to Mr. J. S. de Anchorena at \$3100.

1 Shorthorn bull, King Albert, sold to Messrs. J. A. Otamendi Bros. at \$2200.

1 Shorthorn bull, May King, sold to Mr. F. B. Arzeno at \$1900.

1 Shorthorn bull, Burgie King, sold to Mr. J. S. de Anchorena at \$2300.

1 Shorthorn bull, Starlight, sold to Mr. B. Lynch at \$2000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Captain Ramsden, sold to Mr. J. S. de Anchorena at \$2800.

1 Shorthorn bull, Merrv Count, sold to Mr. G. Althabe at \$2700.

1 Shorthorn bull, Menteith Pride, sold to Mr. A. Malatesta at \$1900.

Average price: \$2794.

26 bulls sold at from \$750 to \$4800, giving an average of \$1738.

113 cows and heifers realised from \$200 to \$3050, giving an average price of \$664.

92 cows with calves at foot from \$220 to \$1500, giving an average of \$660 per head.

Total sales amounted to \$181,100.

Mainly About People

Mr. M. Flynn and his daughter, Mrs. Jane Latfan, of Saladillo, are in the Capital at present.

Mr. Jack Last, from Mendoza, is going home by the Ruahine to enlist in the Royal Flying Corps.

The Western Telegraph Company have a message from Bologna to Alfredo Ventura, Paraná 232; also one from Limerick to Carmody c/o Romney, Charcas 3830.

The following guests arrived at the Phoenix Hotel: Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Smith and family, Mrs. and Miss MacLeod, Mrs. H. H. Page and Mr. J. Kenneth Parkes.

The death is recorded of Mr. P. Byrne, brother of Mr. James Byrne, from wounds received in France, fighting in the trenches. General regret will be felt by his numerous friends.

Mr. Pancho Thompson and family are arriving by the Tubantia on Saturday morning next.

Mrs. Newton W. Cronhelm has returned to town from the camp after spending a most enjoyable holiday.

On Sunday last, Señorita Adela Del Giudici, a young pianist who won the gold medal in the Weber Musical Institute last year, gave a concert before a large and, to judge by warm applause, a well pleased audience.

Mr. George McHardy jr. and Mr. Sidney McHardy have arranged to leave for North America at an early date, with the view of acquiring a first-hand knowledge at the workshops of the Ford Motor Company.

The Rev. Dr. McLaughlin leaves for Rosario Saturday evening and will preach there on Sunday at both morning and night services in the First Methodist Episcopal Church on Boulevard Oroño. The occasion is the anniversary Sunday for which special preparations are always made and the great event of the day is always the gathering and celebration for the children and young people at night.

Mr. Joseph Robinson, late Principal and founder of the English Higher Grade School, 4965-71 Calle Monroe, Villa Urquiza, F. C. C. A., who left Buenos Aires on March 17, 1915, to join the army, has, after four months' training with the Inns of Court Officers' Training Corps, been granted a commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the 7th Northumberland Fusiliers (Fighting Fifth) stationed at Alnwick, Northumberland, and will shortly leave with his regiment for the front. He wishes to be remembered to his old pupils, their parents and all his friends in Buenos Aires.

Mr. C. Lackie, has arranged to leave by a New Zealand boat, for England, when he will offer his services to the Government. During the time he has been in this Republic, Mr. Lackie has held several important posts, and lately was acting as a horse-buyer for Mr. A. Machattie, in selecting and purchasing suitable classes of horses for export. A well built young man, possessing no mean powers as an athlete he will be an acquisition to the forces, and likely to make his presence felt, if ever he gets to close quarters with the enemy. His many friends wish him a safe return to the Argentine, when "duty has been done."

DAY BY DAY IN BAHIA BLANCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sept. 5.

Some little while ago, Mrs. Pilling underwent a serious operation in the British Hospital, where she is still an inmate, although, according to latest reports, proceeding very satisfactorily towards recovery.

Mrs. Holt Green and family have now left Bahia Blanca in order to take up their residence in Buenos Aires.

Services will be held here next week at the Scotch Church in the morning, and at the Port in the evening, the preacher being the Rev. Mr. Nicoll, B.D.

Mr. Ferrar returned from England last Friday after an absence of five months.

News has been received of the death of Mr. Stanley David, who left the Southern Railway at the beginning of the war in order to go home, where on arrival with his brother, they both joined the Welsh Guards. It is to be a memorial.

Visitors during the last week here have been Mr. and Mrs. Reld, Mr. and Mrs. Trennock, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sewell and Messrs. Pickering, Forcet, Bower, Bolley, and Hickman.

News has been received from England of the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Mackie, who left Ingeniero White a few months ago in order that the former might volunteer for active service. Mr. Mackie is now serving in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

The wedding of Miss Rosita Samuels and Mr. F. Diaz is taking place here at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brooking, in Calle Guemes, on Thursday, the 9th. After the ceremony they are to leave for Buenos Aires the same night, and on their return will take up their residence in the town of Tres Arroyos, where Mr. Diaz is in business.

Mr. Kelly, the chief electric engineer of the Pacific Railway, has been down here this week and returned to Buenos Aires on Friday night.

DAY BY DAY IN CORDOBA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

September 6.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Ditlevsen have returned to town from their honeymoon and are stopping at the Plaza Hotel before moving outside for the summer months.

Mr. Hugh Wilson returned to the Capital on the night train Saturday after a short stay in town.

Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Sadleir have taken a *quinta* at Alta Gracia for the summer season.

Still another of Cordoba's small community of Britishers left for England to join the colours when Mr. Charles Sadleir, brother of Mr. V. R. Sadleir, took the night train on Saturday for Buenos Aires where he will embark for the old country to help the Allies defeat the "Huns." Among the friends gathered at the Station to say "Good Bye," and to wish him a speedy and safe return were Mr. and Mrs. Sadleir, Miss Nellie Mayne, Mr. Arthur Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Smith, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Babb and Mr. William O'Farrell.

Mr. Dunlap, of the Galena Oil Company, has returned to Cordoba after a holiday of four months, the majority of the time having been spent in Canada and Nova Scotia.

A former member of the Cordoba Athletic Club, Second Lieutenant Francis Arthur Sutton, has been awarded the Military Cross for bravery in the Dardanelles.

Mr. Stanley W. Lewis was a visitor in town last week on his way from Alta Gracia to Buenos Aires.

Mr. G. E. Morton has returned from a trip to the Capital.

Mr. Arthur Moroni, a young member of one of our leading families, has signified his intention of entering the cage of the lion Menelick, (of the Jockey Club Circus), who has killed two of his *domadores* in the past, on Monday night.

DAY BY DAY IN ROSARIO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

September 7.

In the latest issues of "United Empire" I note that a number of new Rosario members of the Colonial Institute have been enrolled. Amongst others are Mr. J. P. Crouch, M. Inst. C.E., Mr. Alan Hudson, Mr. W. H. W. Hine and Mr. C. H. Montgomery. There will soon be enough to justify one of those periodical luncheons which are so successful in Buenos Aires, (Mr. Warden please note).

The Roldan Tennis Club has taken on a new lease of life. The Courts have been put in good playing order, and a provisional committee elected comprising Messrs. Haeggland, Jarrett and Delamere. Mr. Marsh has resigned the presidency, and Mr. Seddon, the Secretary, has found another sphere of activity in the Epworth League. In about a month's time another meeting will be held to elect a permanent Committee.

Inspector Frank Battcock, F.C.C.A. Rosario, has been seriously ill with inflammation of the lungs and pleurisy. Under Dr. Frend's treatment he is on a fair way to recovery.

Mr. William Christopherson left for Montevideo on Monday.

Miss Searle and the ladies of the Alberdi Work Party propose to hold a sale towards the end of the year, —probably on December 8— in order to raise what is necessary to pay off the remaining debt on the High School Classrooms.

A Children's Service will be held in Talleres Hall on Sunday, September 19, at 2.30 p.m. Collection on behalf of the Prince of Wales Fund.

Mr. George McHardy, Jr., who has been for some time in the employment of the Ford Motor Company in Rosario is about to take a trip to North America in order to study at headquarters the mechanism and working of the Ford Motor Car.

Mr. W. C. Guilding, of the F.C.C.C., is to be congratulated on obtaining the post of Assistant Stores Superintendent to the Antofagasta and Bolivia Railway, with headquarters at Antofagasta. He will leave in the course of a few weeks, and New Alberdi will sadly miss not only Mr. Guilding himself, but Mrs. Guilding and the children, including the inimitable Billy.

I see in the Talleres and Alberdi Magazine that on the occasion of the Bishop's visit the other day he gave a short address to the Talleres Ladies Work party on the subject of Women's work.

Mrs. Rickards has received a letter of thanks from the Belgian Consul in response to a collection contributed by the English Sunday School, to the Belgian Relief Fund.

Miss Edith Thomas, a sister of Mr. Chas. Thomas, the well-known ship's chandler, sails to-morrow for England by the s.s. Thessaly.

A meeting of the committee of the Sailors' Home Rosario, is to be held this evening.

Mrs. A. M. Parry, wife of the late Capt. Parry, and her son Mr. H. E. Parry, leave for England by the s.s. Thessaly, which sails to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mr. Parry, who has been employed as bookkeeper with the firm of Proctor, Garratt, Marston, Ltd., is offering his services to his country.

Mr. C. Chapman, who as I mentioned last week also intends volunteering for active service, left on Sunday night for Buenos Aires, and sailed for England by the Highland Rover to-day.

FLOODS IN ITALY

BARI STREETS UNDER WATER

Rome, Sept. 4.

Telegrams from Bari report a big flood in the province, the rivers being over their banks. Thirteen persons are stated to have been drowned and several houses washed away. The streets in Bari city are five feet deep in water.

IN THE OFFICE CHAIR

"And in some corner of the hubbub coucht

"Make game of that which makes as much of thee."

OMAR KHAYYAM.

The Insolent Hun.

There is daily accumulating evidence that the reckless part of the German Government has the upper hand, and that the sinking of the Hesperian and of the Arabic were deliberate acts intended as a defiance to the United States Government.

The extraordinary and impudent acknowledgment of the Austrian Ambassador Herr Dumba, that he has been guilty of intermeddling in American trade affairs, by order of his Government, seems to have taken Mr. Lansing's breath away by its coolness. Well it might. What will happen now it is difficult to say, but the immediate ejection of such an Ambassador and refusal to accept another without an apology would be the minimum reparation one would expect to see exacted.

The Wicked Empresas Extranjeras.

Railway companies are by many looked upon, like Tax Collectors, and the Customs, as being Egyptians whom it is lawful to spoil on any and every occasion. "La Razon" very heartily endorses this view, and, while slating the Railway Companies of the Republic, that is the accursed "Empresas Extranjeras," for sucking the life-blood of the nation (which would be badly off without them) and demanding that they shall make roads wherever they are wanted, at their own expense, strongly objects to their revising their tariffs in any but the downward direction. If they are losing money, Que importa? Have they not the glorious privilege of working for us? And should they not issue free passes over their entire system to everybody who is distantly related to anybody else?

The pass business has undoubtedly been much abused. Everybody who thought he had a "pull" wanted a pass. Sometimes they got it, and it was worked for all it was worth. The Companies now find that owing to increased charges of many kinds and the continual threats of further expense, that a rise in fares and freight is needed, and "La Razon," without reflecting that its own noise is probably a contributory cause, bursts forth into another series of fierce denunciations without weighing the other considerations for a moment. "La Razon's" ideal of railway management appears to be the Government State lines, where the passenger needs an insurance policy along with his ticket, where the rolling stock is holding together by the skin of its teeth, and the traffic runs and arrives as Providence thinks fit. "Chacun á son gout," but the fiery scribes who are daily unleashed on the Avenida to fix their fangs in the quarters of the Ferrocarriles, might try to be less one-sided. As it is, they support whoever is against the Companies just as they consistently attack British enterprise of any kind. In these times, the inference is obvious.

BRITON.

THAW SUES FOR DIVORCE

ALLEGED INFIDELITY OF EVELYN NESBIT.

New York, Sept. 2.

It is reported from Pittsburg that Harry Thaw, who has been released after having undergone a long sentence of confinement in a lunatic asylum for the murder of Stanford White, has commenced proceedings against his wife, Evelyn Nesbit, for divorce, on the ground that she has been unfaithful to him.

Our Point of View: "Herald" Leading Articles of the Week.

DISSATISFIED WELSH SETTLERS

FRIDAY, September 3, 1915.

Our evening contemporary "La Razon" has unnecessarily departed from what might be considered its duty, in order to deliver a gross attack on the character of the Welsh settlers of Chubut. "La Razon's" outburst is obviously one of pique or irritation. The paper happens to be a hot champion of everything Argentine. When the Welsh settlers, or some of them declared themselves disgusted or disappointed with conditions in their territory, the paper attributed the discontent to the machinations of the wicked Australians, and stated that paid emissaries of the Commonwealth were here, stirring the Welsh to revolt. This story was discredited, and the settlers repeated their grievances. Now, without attempting to disprove their charges that they have been badly treated, "La Razon" merely abuses them, and seeks to deprive them of all moral character, by hinting at a collective Welsh viciousness and incapacity, which multiply by one hundred the work of the Government and the police.

The attack on the Welsh settlers is as unwarranted, as it is in execrable taste. The Welsh people may not be exactly the chosen of the Gods. The Welsh settlers of Chubut may not all be even good Welshmen, but it is obviously ridiculous to charge the whole lot of them with unnamed vices, and human failings possessed by them in a degree beyond that which might exist in any other community, no matter from what part of the world it might be drawn. If "La Razon" had said that some of the settlers were lazy, or thriftless, or incapable, or vicious, it might be true. Probably some of them are; in fact it would be strange if it were not so, for we doubt whether there is in any part of the world any number of a given nationality, in which do not exist some possessed of the failings to which all humans are likely to fall victims. There are bad Englishmen, bad Italians, bad Germans, and even bad Argentines, but to say that all the Welsh settlers in Chubut are bad is quite clearly foolish. By such a sweeping denunciation "La Razon" easily convicts itself of being ridiculous, just as we would were we to say that all the Welsh in Chubut were angels.

There is absolutely no doubt that conditions in Chubut, so far as the young settlers are concerned, are not satisfactory. If "La Razon," instead of abusing the Welsh wholesale would only look into their grievances it might become a little more sympathetic and a lot more sensible. It might learn for instance that there are many well-to-do Welsh settlers, who are almost Argentine in sentiment, and certainly well-satisfied with their lot. They are industrious, and in every sense decent and valuable citizens of the Argentine Nation. But there are many others, particularly of the younger generation, who are land hungry, and discontented, simply because, through being situated so far from the centre of Government, their natural aspirations have been overlooked. The land question is always an acute one when there are many young men growing up and seeking opportunities to make their own fortunes, and archaic land-laws, or Governmental neglect stand between them and their desires.

There is something wrong in Chubut. That is quite clear. The Boer settlers, as well as the Welsh are dissatisfied, and the main cause of that is met with all over the Republic—the difficulty of acquiring the titles to land, and the insecurity engendered by casual administration, and broken promises. We can assure "La Razon" that the Australian

SHALL THERE BE PEACE?

SATURDAY, September 4, 1915.

Germany has approached the United States on the question of bringing about peace. We are prepared to hear denials that she has done so, but the evidence is strongly conclusive that Germany has made the first overtures, and the conditions set forth, as the basis for discussion, appear to have been made nowhere but in Germany. The United States is the one country to which desires for peace should be broached. She is the one country to bring the belligerents together when peace is to be made. Let us therefore believe that Germany has approached the United States, and let us for the moment accept Germany's desires as being sincere. Let us also recognise that the terms proposed by Germany are not her final terms, because no nation suing for peace asks the minimum of acceptable conditions at the first request. Then, lest after our discussion of the possibility of peace, we be accused of being intractable jingoes, let us assert that when war first loomed up as a probability in July, 1914, we expressed the sincere hope that it would be avoided, and that Britain would be able to keep out of it, and maintain her honour.

Nobody desires the war to continue a day longer than is necessary. Everybody would be glad to see it over. The effects of it have been world-wide and terrible. Civilization has been dethroned, and Carnage and Hatred reign as Twin-Monarchs over half of Christendom. But before they can be thrown down; before there can be an abiding peace, something more substantial than Germany's promises must be obtained, and to accede to her requests, or to even half of them, would be a crime against Civilization, and the acknowledgment of the power of the evils which have taken their place. We want peace, but we want it on better terms than Germany can be expected to accept for some time to come. If we have convinced ourselves, as we believe we have, that Germany is responsible for this war, and that Germany possesses ambitions and evil designs, how can we possibly listen to her terms? The British people have been told time and again, that the end of such a cruel war, forced upon them and their Allies, cannot be compromise with Germany. How then can we bargain with her, and take her promises in payment of her debt?

Take one item of the suggested terms of peace. The sovereignty of Belgium is to be restored, and her neutrality is to be guaranteed by Germany. Before Germany trampled upon every vestige of Belgian sovereignty and honour, she herself was one of the guarantors of Belgium's neutrality. Imbued as she undoubtedly is with the foul doctrine that might makes right, and that the end justifies the means; that treaties and guarantees may be broken, if necessity demands, or when the ob-

Government is not at the bottom of the trouble. So far as we have been able to ascertain no Australian Government emigration agents have ever operated in this country, and certainly since the outbreak of the war, immigration to Australia has been stopped. In any case it is neither wise nor effective to abuse the Australians, nor to endeavour to rob the Welsh settlers of their character. The sane and proper thing to do is to analyse their grievances. If they are foolish, then by all means demonstrate the fact. If they are sound, try and remedy them. No good is accomplished either way by simply abusing in a vulgar manner, and on a wholesale scale the community from which the grievances emanate.

servance conflicts with German ideas of national aggrandisement, how can the Allies accept her word? She talks of establishing an international court or convention to govern certain things. What respect has she ever shown for what laws already exist, and if peace be made with her now, what respect will she show in future for those things which in this war she has never respected? It is not for Germany to guarantee her conduct in the future. She can furnish no guarantee that any self-respecting nation would honour. The guarantees to Civilization for Germany's conduct must come not from her, but from the Allies. They claim to have accepted the task of putting Germany as a menace to civilization into the limbo of horrible memory. They must fulfil their task.

It must not be left to Germany to say that she will maintain the peace into which she desires to enter. It is the duty of the Allies to say that she will, and to see that she will, not because she wants to keep it, but because they will render her incapable of breaking it. To talk of crushing Germany, or conquering Germany, or causing the German Nation to disappear is ridiculous. There is room in the world for every nation, great or small, but there is no room in the world for the one nation that wants to swallow the others, until that one nation is rendered impotent for evil. It is the duty of the Allies to see that Belgium is never again threatened with national extinction. There is one way, and one way only to do this, and that is to beat Germany so decisively, that she will be content in future to be satisfied with any expansion that may be hers by natural right, and by natural growth. The sword shall not be the arbiter of the right of lesser nations to exist in peace on her frontiers.

"Germany is looking for an inconclusive peace which will give her the opportunity of preparing for future conflict; an inconclusive peace now would be almost as bad as an utter defeat." These are the words of the "Review of Reviews," the most pacific organ in the United Kingdom. The truth could not be better expressed. A peace now, would be merely an armistice favourable to Germany, and profitable to the armament manufacturers. The world is sick of war, and it is so sick that it will never want another conflict. For this very reason, there can be no peace agreement now, unless the world can be thoroughly satisfied that war will not recur between the same combatants for a century. To make that certain this war must be properly finished. The souls of the hundreds of thousands of brave men who have given their lives to win the peace that will endure, cry, not for vengeance, but that their lives shall not have been given in vain. The living should pray for the peace that will last, not for the armistice that will be merely the breathing space between two periods of sanguinary slaughter.

GERMANY'S SOUTH AMERICAN PROGRAMME

SUNDAY, September 5, 1915.

We think it would be unwise, and certainly dangerous to the influence and trading interests of Britain and her Allies, to neglect the warning conveyed in the cablegram published in our issue of yesterday with reference to the programme of the newly established "German Economic Union for South America." This organization, which may be relied upon to have the highest official backing in Germany, has been formed with the avowed object of providing that which is stated, in the following quotation from one of the speeches delivered at the inauguration, to be vital:—"The commercial interests of Germany require, and must have powerful moral support, backed up by the influence of the public powers and the financial institutions of Germany." This means nothing less than that the Union is

under government auspices, and most probably is to enjoy government subsidies. Herr Dernburg, formerly Germany's Colonial Minister is the President.

It is quite clear to those who have studied German methods in Argentina since the war broke out, that the newly formed Union is to carry on the work which hitherto has been undertaken unofficially by the German merchants and private individuals here. Immediately upon the outbreak of war the Germans in Argentina came together as one solid party, and organised for action. Commercial institutions and private individuals provided unlimited funds for propaganda and defensive purposes, and presently there was complete organization and system in the method of presenting the German view-point, and influencing public thought. It was obvious that the movement had official support or patronage from the start. We described the movement as the effort to "Germanize Argentina."

With the capacity for system and organization which has characterised the Germans as a military people, the local Germans set to work to supplant British commercial influence and French culture, by German commercial and political influence and German sentiment. The lines on which they worked should be familiar to all HERALD readers. They flooded the country with German views regarding the war, its causes, its origin, and its conduct. Every German business house was a wholesale distributing agent for circular matter, prepared with a special idea to influencing Argentine thought. They established their own paper, printed in the Spanish language; they ensured its financial stability by turning into its exchequer all the money they could possibly spend on advertisements; they gave it the widest circulation. In addition they brought influence to bear on the native Argentine press wherever they could, and did not hesitate when occasion demanded to offer subsidies to certain papers in order that these organs might advance the German cause. As we have said this work, hitherto done unofficially, but nevertheless thoroughly, is now to be undertaken by a powerful organization, officially supported and doubtless a beneficiary under the German system of subsidisation, a system which gave Germany her mercantile marine.

One direction in which the German Economic Union for South America is to work is to "influence the spirit and ideals of the South American press, which is at present thoroughly impregnated with French culture." Do not let us delude ourselves that this is merely a vain hope on the part of the Germans. They are thorough—as thorough as they are unscrupulous. They can by exerting all their organized energy and their consolidated wealth, materially influence the press. Their organization can achieve other successes, and it can fail only by being countered by another organization—the marshalled forces of the British traders and their allies. The HERALD has for months striven to arouse the British people to the sense of their danger in a commercial sense. Our efforts have not always been kindly received, but we believe that we have accomplished something, and that belief leads us to urge as strongly as we can, that the British Chamber of Commerce should at once take drastic action to meet the powerful organization which has been inaugurated in Germany. The duty is also upon every British commercial man individually, to prepare to checkmate the design to oust British trade and influence from this field. Every manager or agent for British houses should bring the matter under the notice of his principals in the United Kingdom. Action is wanted. It must be immediate and vigorous. With the least possible delay an organization must be secured that will meet the German designs and defeat them. If the warning be not heeded, then as a people we shall be repeating our folly of pre-war times. We were caught unprepared for military war, are we going to remain unprepared for the commercial war?

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

TUESDAY, September 7, 1915.

Apart from the success of the German operations against Russia, the military situation has practically not changed in the last month, and only by conjecture upon the results of certain present operations, of which the cables give us merely a hint, can we foresee any important developments. In all theatres of the great war, except Russia, the armies are stationary, though by no means inactive. The "digging-in" process has gone on to such an extent that it would appear almost an impossibility for one side to "dig" the other out. This is the case in Flanders and France and at the Dardanelles, and it is also most probably true of the situation so far as it concerns the Italians. That it is not so on the Russian side is more clearly than ever attributable to the immense superiority which the Germans have over the forces of the Czar in the matter of plentiful supplies of ammunition. The Russian is one of the best fighters in the world, and proved it so late as the Russo-Japanese war. Were it possible to hold trenches with bayonets against a rain of high explosive shells, the Russians would never have been forced back as they have been.

The shortage of munitions has been almost fatal to the Russians, and in view of what the enemy has accomplished it is impossible to feel certain that the German aim to capture Petrograd will not succeed. That it will be easily accomplished no one can believe. The Russians are already making all preparations for the defence of the capital, and that possession of it will be stubbornly contested with the Germans there is no doubt. Any success they may achieve will cost them very dearly, without any commensurate gain beyond a moral one. We do not say that Petrograd will be taken, but that it is seriously menaced cannot be denied. The Germans are reported to be almost at the point of taking Riga, and there is possibly some truth in the statement that they are present in the gulf with their fleet and with transports conveying an army which is to be landed.

Should the German operations against Riga meet with success, they will be in a position to launch an attack against Petrograd. If this attack can be pressed before winter sets in, there is some possibility of it being successful. If, however, the Russians can hold their present positions, or even a good defensive line further back, until the snow comes to their aid, all Germany's hopes of further successes against Russia will be over. This opinion we base on the belief that Japan is making tremendous efforts to meet Russia's deficiency in munitions, and that during the winter, when a lull must come in the fighting, Russia will be able to accumulate a reserve of ammunition which will give her more than an equal chance with the enemy when activity is renewed in the spring.

It may be expected that if Germany finds herself unable to make further headway against Russia owing to the severity of the winter, she will turn her attention elsewhere. She may decide on making a terrific onslaught against the Allies in Flanders, but here the issue can be awaited with confidence. If in the early days of the war Germany could not break the Allied line, thin and weakly held as it was, she can never succeed now in smashing it. While she has been devoting all her energy to the task of driving the Russians back, the Allies on the western front have enjoyed comparative immunity from attack, and their lines have consequently been strengthened by fortifications, their numbers increased, and their stores of ammunition built up. It is officially stated that Britain is now in a position to conduct operations involving the expenditure of ammunition on an unprecedented scale without any fear of a shortage arising.

Within the last day or two we have read of an artillery attack having

commenced all along the line, and being conducted with a fury without parallel in history. Such news would indicate that the British and French are preparing the way for a decisive move against the German lines. If this be correct, then the offensive for which the Russians have waited is now in progress. Should it be attended by any measure of success, the entire situation may be altered suddenly and violently. An appreciable advance on the part of the British and French would necessarily upset the German campaign in Russia. If the offensive cannot be taken now, then it is clear that the troops will have to spend another winter in the trenches, and we shall presently be talking of what may happen in the spring.

It is, of course, difficult to venture opinions as to the future of the war, or, rather, to venture opinions which time will prove correct. Nobody outside a select group know precisely what plans have been decided upon by the strategists responsible for the conduct of the military operations of the Allies. They may quite possibly have determined to hold fast to positions from which they can never be driven, and allow Germany to dissipate her forces by constant and fruitless attacks. It may be their policy to wait and let the war last as long as is necessary to exhaust Germany, they themselves being assured of the inexhaustibility of their own side.

SENSATIONALISM

WEDNESDAY, September 8, 1915.

This is the day of sensationalism and the sensationalist has come into his kingdom. Signs of the gradual evolution of the dry-as-dust school of journalism into the freer, brighter and better land of sensationalism had not been wanting during the late nineties and earlier years of the present century, but, so far as England was concerned, the real change was not manifest until the advent of the present war. America had awakened to human needs some years previously.

It must not be imagined that in paying homage to the love of sensation we are treading a strange path or advocating a leap into realms contemptible. We are not. Reference to the dictionary will show that "sensational" literary work is that intended to excite violent emotions. This, in effect, is merely stating that it fulfils the intention of practically every author who endeavours to pen an article. Sensationalism, therefore, is not so evil as the lack of it.

The real truth is that the public have, for many years, been living on catch-phrases and parrot-cries. They were assured by the elderly that any journal which attempted to present news in a bright and attractive form must necessarily be a "rag," and that it was "sensational." This latter word became as popular as the more blessed "Mezopotamia." It was left for the United States to approach the problem from a sane standpoint, and, although from a purely British conception of what ought to be, the North American newspaper man has gone to extreme limits in his attempt to excite the emotions, it is nevertheless true that with few exceptions British journalism of the greater sort has soon fit to adopt the majority of the methods of news-presentation and make-up which mark the journalistic progress of to-day.

With a natural respect for British conservatism, no marked change—with the exception of the publication of news on the front page—was adopted. The Great War has however furnished the opportunity for the great plunge and the London press of the year 1915 is a sea of headlines, heavy type, italics, and all that makes the perusal of the daily sheet easy and stimulating.

The change is a good one. To-day the reader is able to grasp instantly a clear conception of what is reported to be happening in the world in which he lives. He is no longer com-

TRADES UNIONISTS AND CONSCRIPTION

THURSDAY, September 9, 1915.

The Trades Union Congress at Bristol has declared against conscription, on the ground that it is contrary to the traditions of the nation, which have always been opposed to militarism. Some better excuse than this will have to be found to justify the refusal of Britain to adopt conscription, if conscription be necessary to her salvation, and we are rather surprised to read of trades unionists putting it forward. The whole history of the trades union movement is one of opposition to, and overthrowing of, conditions which were based on supposed traditional foundations, and it looks rather ridiculous for trades unionists now to be finding much virtue in what they have always fought. It was once a tradition of British trade and commerce that an employer had the right to employ whom he liked, pay what he liked, and impose what he liked in the way of working conditions on his employees. This was a tradition which the trades unionists never showed any hesitation in upsetting, and it is only one of many supposedly sacred traditions which the British people have abandoned in order to better themselves.

No one can deny the importance and value of traditions. A country without traditions is a poor sort of country, and about as poor as the country which has traditions and whose people do not respect them. We have the greatest respect for many traditions of our race and of the country of our birth. One of these traditions we most respect is the belief of the Briton that he should never be a slave, and that his country should remain ever great and free. Another tradition we admire and respect is that Britain can always be relied upon to champion the rights and the integrity of smaller countries; that she is the champion of liberty, and that she has never yet failed to win when she set out to defend a good cause. That these traditions should be maintained we believe is what every self-respecting Briton desires. If they can be maintained, and at the same time all other traditions that are good, or are believed to be good,

pelled to read a column of domestic hints before he is allowed to discover that the Germans have been defeated on the Yser; he does not find the reported fall of Lemberg lost amidst a maze of stock and share market quotations. No; instead he knows instantly what is the momentous event that has occurred since he last read printed matter.

Only one type of journal can be found in these times to rail against "sensationalism," and that is the paper which is semi-moribund; the pathetic sheet which seeks to apologise to its readers for the dullness and weary appearance of its own columns by hurling the meaningless charge of "Sensational!" whereas it only asserts—did it but realise the truth—that the competitors are awake while it is still asleep.

All important changes in every sphere of life are dependent for their success upon the education of the public. Aged folk shook their heads sadly when machinery supplanted hand labour; dames in their dotage were convinced that the advent of the steam engine portended the end of the world; and the wise people of the mid-Victorian era were convinced of the absurdity of employing iron in ship construction. Similarly with the shriekers of "Sensational!" They believe they are engaged in denunciation, whereas they are acting the role of heralds and serve only to advertise that which has arrived in our midst.

Sensationalism then is that which appeals to the emotions of humanity. It is the stimulant for which the people yearn; it is evidence of life and vitality in a newspaper. To attempt to thrust it from the eminence which it now holds is a task beyond the capacity of the somnolent. Sensationalism is part of life itself.

whether they are essential or not, can also be obtained, so much the better.

Nobody wishes to destroy anything that is pleasant or harmless. In this latter category we place the British tradition against enforced military service. It is a pleasant and harmless thought that Britain has always managed to raise enough men to win her wars without recourse to compulsion. It is not exactly correct, and those who set great store by the tradition should not forget what history teaches us about the pressed gangs, or the fact that compulsory service was at one time in vogue in England. But this is immaterial. By all means let us enjoy the tradition and maintain it if we can. If we can carry the present war through to a successful issue without conscription let us do so. If we cannot, then we must not lose it, and by losing it see our other and more important traditions shattered, simply because we are not prepared to sacrifice one tradition that after all can be proved to be an historical fiction.

That is the great point about conscription, and the opposition to it on traditional grounds. What does it matter whether we break fifty such traditions, so long as we make sure of winning and living as a nation up to our traditions that do count? If there be any tradition in the maintenance of which our honour is involved, let us maintain it, even though we risk certain defeat, but what possible sense can there be in sticking to a tradition that amounts to nothing but fatuous pride? Apparently the trades unionists would have the Nation adhere to every tradition no matter how foolish such adherence might be, and no matter how terrible the results, rather than throw it aside and win the war. What satisfaction can there possibly be for the Nation, or for the trade unionist section of it, to be able to say in the event of the Nation being beaten through failure to impose conscription, "At any rate we nobly maintained the British tradition that conscription is repugnant?"

Few want conscription and no one wants defeat, but if we cannot avoid both then in the name of commonsense let us accept one to avoid the other. It is not for the trades unionists to say that conscription shall not be imposed on the British people. It is not for us to say that it shall be. The decision rests with the Government of Britain and particularly with that section of the Cabinet which is handling the war. As we have said before if the Government believes that conscription is necessary, let conscription be imposed without delay, and no sane and patriotic Briton will complain. But there must be no arguing. It is not the duty of the Government to consult the trades unionists, or the clergy, or the Lords, or the Press, or anyone else. If conscription be necessary let it come, and let tradition go.

NOISY ARGUMENTS

FROM BELLOWING TO BULLETS.

Some people cannot argue without indulging in the most pointed remarks. Others prefer shots or knife thrusts on the principle of "Parson Pete" of whom it is related that

"When all talk was spent
Six shooter had he
And Keen Bowie
To back his argument."

Mr. Jacinto Pintos is one of these practical persons with German ideas. Yesterday morning he had a slight disagreement of opinion, at the *fonda*, 356 Talcahuano with Sres. José Candara and Enrique Torres whose views differed from his on several material grounds.

Considering evidently that such crass and obstinate individuals as those who ventured to differ from him must be better either dead or gaining wisdom by reflection in an hospital bed, the annoyed José pulled out a revolver and fired two shots at them, just to get the range. A Constable of the 3rd Section however promptly seized José, despoiled him of his weapon and cast him into "a loathsome dungeon" or rather the cell for such cases at, the *Comisaria*.

Public Opinion as expressed in the Argentine Press.

PETROLEUM EXPLOITATION THE TRANSANDINE RAILWAYS

(La Prensa.—September 2).

A synthetic study of the mineral wealth of Argentina has been published in connection with the third Census, wherein it is stated that the exploitation of petroleum is hindered by the lack of adequate means of communication, a difficulty that private firms cannot surmount owing to the heavy expenses involved. This point, says *La Prensa*, is interesting, if only as drawing attention to the fact that whilst it may be true of the fields in Mendoza, Neuquen, Salta and Jujuy, it is equally undeniable that in places where this difficulty does not exist, as in Comodoro Rivadavia, exploitation is not carried out effectively owing to the economic ignorance of official direction. This despite the fact that the Comodoro Rivadavia deposits are classed as being among the most important in the world.

After eight years exploitation, production does not exceed 6,000 tons per month, 72,000 tons a year, the while the Republic imports half a million tons of oil, excluding the refined kerosene, and consumes some 5,000,000 tons of coal and firewood. Lack of energy on the part of the State is, says *La Prensa*, responsible for the precarious exploitation of this source of wealth, and the same reason applies to the neglect of the other oil bearing fields throughout the Republic. For, given energetic official action, the question of means of communication would have been solved already. The fact that four fifths of the nation's combustible has to be imported is a drain on local capital, and limits local industry to such an extent that the advisability of fomenting the industry needs no argument. Petroleum as fuel gives 50 per cent more caloric force than coal, and would be admirably adapted to all Argentina's industrial needs if only its production were properly handled.

A TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY

(La Nación.—September 2).

La Nación calls attention to the telegrams intimating that an agreement has been arrived at between the Governments of Germany and the United States with reference to submarine warfare. The German Ambassador in Washington signified yesterday to the Secretary of State that his Imperial Government accepts the condition laid down by the United States Government that merchant vessels be not sunk without warning, and further agrees to allow such vessels sufficient time for the disembarkation of passengers and crew. The world, says *La Nación*, horrified by the case of the *Lusitania* contemplated with particular anguish the perspective of an indefinite prolongation of the struggle under such conditions of cruelty. Thousands of innocents have succumbed to these unparalleled attacks. The fact of being on board a vessel suspected of carrying contraband, was enough not only to nullify all the privileges of neutrality, but to eliminate every consideration of human pity.

It is now reasonable to hope that the diplomatic *entente* arrived at between Germany and the United States will put an end to these attacks on non-combatants, and that in future the German submarines will direct their energies to the pursuit of warships flying an enemy flag. This solution of the question, says *La Nación* must be recognised as a triumph of American diplomacy. It embodies more over the nobility that characterises the American mind and is a fresh service to humanity rendered by the United States, establishing a precedent that one trusts will not be broken whilst civilisation lasts.

(La Prensa.—September 3).

The idea of consolidating South American unity by means of improved methods of communication gains ground daily. For a long time the fact that the Argentine railways stopped short at the frontier line of the Andes was looked on as satisfactory by the people and politicians of Chile. It was stated that by carrying the Argentine lines down to the ports of the Pacific, Chile would lose the advantages likely to accrue from the construction of the Panama Canal, and would also be flooded with Argentine produce, to the exclusion of its own goods. Careful study has however shown, says *La Prensa*, that this is a mistake, the idea that extension of the Trans-Andine lines would lead to a commercial conquest of Chile being absurd.

Such an idea dates rather from the colonial era, and does not represent the wishes of the two nations. The Panama Canal, whilst giving Chile an alternative route to the Old World, does not mean the abandonment of the Argentine Transandine line, which is equally beneficial to both countries. This is to-day the general feeling in Chile, continues *La Prensa*, at the same time pointing out that for its part it never has had any doubt about the matter, having always used its influence to this end. Progressive works unite people far more than speeches and outward courtesies. Where the future Transandine lines are to be built is not yet fixed, but both the northern and the southern passes have their advantages, and have been studied by geographical experts with a view to future expansion in the direction indicated.

PAVING IN THE PROVINCE

(La Prensa.—Sept. 7.)

Protest is growing on the part of property owners in the Province of Buenos Aires, who find themselves saddled with heavy expenditure for costly paving works which are sanctioned by the several municipalities without the slightest regard being had to the fact that the property market in general is passing through a critical period. The protest of the San Martin owners is, says *La Prensa*, echoed by equally important localities unduly exploited by what is dubbed "municipal progress," which in actual practice merely means political favouritism. Seldom is there a paving job put through which does not lend itself to this interpretation. It is indeed the favourite manoeuvre of the Municipalities, who seem to feel that this form of urban development alone shows progress, utterly neglecting other problems of even greater importance.

Not that paving ought to be neglected, but care should be had not to overload the charge on private property, as frequently occurs in the province. If the Municipal Law is examined, continues *La Prensa*, it will be noticed that whereas the Municipalities are authorised to supervise paving works, such supervision ought to be charged to revenue, they not being legally entitled to make contracts for public works that are to be paid for by the rate-payers. There has been much discussion as to the legal aspect of this matter, which ought, says *La Prensa*, to be submitted to the Supreme Court in order to decide whether the Municipalities have the right to order paving work to be done at the rate-payer's expense, or whether the latter may repudiate the contract if the work is too costly. At the same time, concludes *La Prensa*, if the rate-payers persist in their attitude of tacit consent, small wonder that the Municipal authorities take that consent for granted.

THE TIMBER TRADE

(La Nación.—September 3).

One of the national industries that has suffered most from the effects of the European war, says *La Nación*, is the timber trade. Germany was the chief buyer, taking some 60 per cent of the export, and this demand no longer exists. Remained the railways, but here too the suspension of new construction has reduced sales of sleepers, with no immediate hope of a recovery. Nevertheless *La Nación* points out that there is a very reasonable prospect of the wooden sleeper coming into favour again, owing to the high cost of iron, and even the English railways have found it pay them to send over here in search of hardwood sleepers. This new demand is bound to have a very good effect on the Argentine timber trade, which, coupled with the calls of the United States for quebracho extract, will soon get back to the palmy days when its exports totalled \$15,000,000 gold.

Nor will this improvement cease with the end of the war. Many countries, such as Germany, will renew their demand on a larger scale than before, a fact that renders the outlook particularly rosy, the more so if it is remembered that the Government can easily help the export trade by arranging for cheap rates of freight on hardwoods from the interior to the ports of shipment. Once this difficulty is surmounted, the competition of other countries will be easily met, and the future of Argentine hardwoods be assured.

CORDOBA LEGISLATORS AND THEIR PAY

(La Prensa.—September 4).

"A lamentable lapse from sane judgment" is the phrase used by *La Prensa* to describe the recent resolution of the Cordoba legislators, whereby they raised their salaries from \$100 to \$700 per month. The severity of the criticism is due to the manner and circumstance under which this increase was brought about. On the very last day of the ordinary session the proposal was brought forward, being passed instantaneously, just as though this attack on the none-too-plethoric provincial treasury had been carefully thought out beforehand. That at least, is the only conclusion that *La Prensa* can come to in view of the evident intention to avoid all discussion, which, taken in time, would certainly have held up the measure. Things of this sort detract from political dignity, turning public functions into mere founts of private revenue.

True the unanimous sanction has shown politicians of opposing parties to be tarred with the same brush, and however, much it may be pleaded that some members were not present this does not do away with the right of public opinion to speak out in protest against the ever-increasing volume of the Budget expenses, never in accordance with revenues and now still further aggravated by the increased pay to legislators.

Abnormal economic conditions, *La Prensa* continues, have forced the country to pay special heed to public and private thrift. Works of general benefit have been stopped owing to lack of means and the inadvisability of imposing further taxation. In many parts of Cordoba taxes are not paid for simple reason that the taxpayer has not got the wherewithal to do so, whilst to cover the deficit there is already serious talk of an emission of treasury bonds. Under such circumstances it was the duty of the legislature to set the example of reducing rather than of adding to expenditure, and, the worst of it is that *La Prensa* declares this action of the Cordoba legislature to be symptomatic of much that is going on elsewhere. The people of Cordoba should show their disapproval of this action, thereby evidencing true patriotism in contradistinction to the selfish aims of their representatives.

MUSIC FOR BOCA AND BARRACAS

(La Prensa.—Sept. 6.)

The reasons that were adduced in favour of going to the expense of a Municipal Band dealt principally, says *La Prensa*, with the advisability of bringing culture to the masses through their artistic senses. Hence the granting of an important sum to the Municipality for the use of the band, a sum that was to be sufficient to make it the best band in the country. As a natural sequence, concerts were arranged for in public places capable of containing a large number of people, and the bandmaster was charged with the confection of the musical programmes in an ascending scale of difficulty, both as regards execution and the capacity of the popular taste to understand them. This being the praiseworthy object of the Municipal Band, it is only natural to suppose that the wider the field of influence exercised, the more likelihood is there that such an object would be attained.

Hence it is not convenient, says *La Prensa*, that the Municipal Band should always confine its recitals to one part of the town. In fact, everything points to the advisability of adopting quite a contrary policy. The band ought to play from time to time where the population is densest. Barracas, for instance, is blessed with many open spaces well adapted to outdoor recitals, whilst its population is made up of people who have not the wherewithal to indulge their taste for good music whenever they please. Up to the present, Barracas has been overlooked, and in view of the near approach of the season when the Municipal Band takes up its duties, *La Prensa* reminds the authorities that both in Boca and Barracas there are many who would hear its strains with pleasure and appreciation.

THE NEW SOCIALISM

(La Nación.—Sept. 7.)

Every movement of public opinion calculated to give rise to new political parties is of interest at the present moment, says *La Nación*. The country is on the verge of a great civic struggle, hence the value of every organisation that may prove helpful in the strife. Thus the creation of a new Socialist party, arising out of the recision which took place in the original sect, is bound to be of political utility, if only as a further control on the various factors of the arena; a control that is but rendered more efficacious by the lengthy distance that must perforce separate desire from actual result. For the observer of our political evolution, the new nucleus of Socialism is interesting as showing the tendency to a reaction from the original ideas of the party, and *La Nación* holds that it embraces more of the local spirit, and is therefore more practical.

The international spirit, which has never been congenial in this country, even in the heart of the Socialist body, dubbed local methods, "criollo politics," and latterly even went so far as to boast of having contributed in a decisive manner to the events that led to the ministerial crisis; a very clear proof, says *La Nación*, of the errors that have at last led to the branching off of the new party. It does not follow that because individuals are attacked that the whole course of politics is individual; it rather indicates a certain stage in the political evolution of the country which must perforce associate the policy with the man. Lack of appreciation of these elemental facts in itself proves unsuitability for the strife in the pitched battle of politics, and it is due to this fact that a new party has arisen holding aloft the national flag emblazoned on the red banner of Socialism.

RUMOURS OF PEACE

(La Nación Sept. 6.)

On the 9th of August, the German Imperial Chancellor declared, in the name of the Kaiser, that Germany hoped above all things else that the fall of Warsaw would hasten the conclusion of the war, adding, as "La Nación" pithily quotes: "I would remind you, that the Kaiser, in all his proclamations, and more especially in that of the 31st July, has declared over and over again that Germany is fighting for a permanent peace that shall guarantee to her and to the other Great Powers that are fighting by her side a sure international future. Such a peace will not only benefit Germany, but will guarantee to all nations the liberty of the seas, and will offer to all nations the possibility of co-operating in the work of progress and civilisation through free and universal trade." Latterly the cables have brought news of various other suggestions made by Germany as to the terms on which she would accept peace, but, as "La Nación" remarks, the foregoing is the latest official pronouncement on the matter.

Germany's fond hopes have been blighted. The Russians have left Warsaw and a good many other places, without the Government of Petrograd showing the least sign of retrocession from the pact made with the Allies. And this is true both of the official classes and of the Duma; indeed, as "La Nación" points out, the relations between that body and the State have never been more cordial. As for the terms that Germany offers, they are such as could only be accepted by the Allies in case of utter defeat, which as yet is very far from being the case. Had they been formally transmitted from Berlin, they would be subject to detailed comment, but being, as they are, little better than "ballons d'essai," it is preferable to look only at the terms laid down on the 9th August. What is worthy of comment is the fact that all these peace rumours are, as "La Nación" remarks, of German origin. They never come from Petrograd, London, Paris or Rome, probably because in those capitals everyone is persuaded that the time has not yet come to think of peace. Unfortunately, the war is not near its end, as the Kaiser and his Chancellor seemed to think a month ago.

THE ARGENTINE MERCANTILE MARINE

(La Prensa.—September 8.)

Referring to the speech of Sr. A. J. Coelho a couple of days ago, wherein reference was made to the advisability of forming an Argentine Mercantile Marine, *La Prensa* is of opinion that the moment is ripe for carrying into execution an idea that has always had its support. Sr. Coelho maintains that the enterprise is to-day perfectly feasible and above all profitable, and lays special stress on the fact that the country pays \$400,000,000 a year in freights. What could not be done in 1905 may, says *La Prensa*, be quite possible in 1915, and is possible in this instance owing to the steady increase in trade shown by the last decade. Thus the problem can be stated in terms that render the solution easy.

Put briefly the position stands thus: here is a country exporting the bulk of its agricultural and pastoral produce, produce which is valued at over a thousand million dollars gold a year. Is this sufficient warrant for providing the requisite transport under the Argentine flag? *La Prensa* answers the question in the affirmative, adding thereto the importance of the population and its steady increase as a further incentive to the provision of a national mercantile marine. It continues by stating that it is evident that foreign capital will not flow hither for many a day to come, and that therefore it behoves the Republic to look to its own resources, and to economise; which latter object will be achieved by keeping in the country

the money now paid abroad for freights, whilst at the same time the true economic independence of the state will be built up on the base of national capital. If, as there is every reason to believe, Government is on the verge of endowing the country with a powerful factor for increasing its production, in the shape of an Agricultural Credit Bank, why should the country not take a share in the task of helping in the distribution of its merchandise? Fast boats mean a wider field for Argentine produce, such as fruit and perishables, no more will be heard of super-production, and all this, *La Prensa* concludes, is fore-shadowed by the hopeful view of an early establishment of a genuinely national mercantile marine embodied in Sr Coelho's speech.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

(La Nación.—September 8.)

The public, says *La Nación*, have no reason to congratulate themselves upon any change in the Municipal Administration. Of the few projects originated by the new Intendente the least that can be said, is that it were better they remain projects, and nothing more. The Intendente has not even had the tact to leave things as they were. His initial activities have created in the Municipality a state of confusion which increases day by day. It is reasonable to suppose that a functionary holding such an exalted position as Dr. Gramajo would be primarily interested in surrounding himself with competent counsellors and collaborators. Dr. Gramajo, however, evidently thinks otherwise. It will be remembered in what manner he practically expelled Sr. Lascano from the General Inspection where he was a guarantee of intelligence and rectitude. Other "resignations" after the style of that of Sr. Lascano are now announced. It is asserted by persons who are in the position to know, that the method of procedure in the new Intendencia is to invest subordinates with such authority that chiefs of departments have no alternative, compatible with their dignity, but to resign. It is needless to point out up to what point such a procedure may lead in destroying all sense of discipline. Several of these "resignations" it is said are about to take place in the Lighting Department. Some time ago it was decided to conduct an investigation in this Department, and it would now appear that the Intendencia do not intend to give publicity to the results thereof. Such a procedure, says *La Nación* is from all points of view inadmissible. Either the investigation established the culpability of some functionary, in which case he ought to be reprimanded or punished, or it established his innocence, in which case there is no reason for removing him. Moreover, says *La Nación*, if the latter be the case, such functionary has the right to demand that his reputation be not smirched by an unmerited suspicion.

THE SALTO FESTIVITIES

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS

Dr. Viera, President of Uruguay, who has been visiting Salto, inspected the troops of the district on Tuesday. In the afternoon, after a number of functions and receptions which passed off in the most agreeable manner, His Excellency went down to the port, accompanied by almost the entire population. He then went off in a launch to the "Ciudad de Montevideo" and left amid the acclamations of the people.

Mr. Carlisle, Manager of Liebig's Works, has arrived at Fray Bentos to assist at the reception of Dr. Viera.

At 9 a.m. yesterday the President arrived at Paysandú, where also H. E. received an enthusiastic welcome. He inaugurated the port works during the day and took part in other civil ceremonies.

IN AID OF BRITISH HOSPITAL

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT AT AMERICAN CHURCH.

Among the many successful concerts held at the American Church Hall, Corrientes, that in aid of the British Hospital last night, was one of the most brilliant successes achieved. This refers to the artistic, the financial, and the public sides of the question. Artistically a concert may be a success, even with a half filled hall, it may also please the public who are present, but add the financial success and often it is found that the successful combination is not present. There could be no doubt about these points last night.

The committee had gone to much trouble in arranging affairs, and they must feel somewhat flattered that these arrangements were so successful.

Mr. H. W. Robertson, U.S. Consul-General, had consented to preside, and in a few brief opening remarks, expressed his pleasure in being able to do so. He was especially glad that the proceeds of that entertainment were going to be devoted to the British Hospital Funds, of whose committee their Pastor was a member.

These brief remarks led to the opening item, an instrumental trio. Messrs. Oporto, Frontroth and Lavers are playing in better unison than ever. Mr. Charles Gabb, when in good voice, as he was last night, is always excellent, but he will never be heard to the same advantage in other songs than as in "I hear you calling me." His choice is varied and pleasing, and both of these were in evidence.

The instrumentalists of the evening were Miss Wilkinson on the 'cello, and Miss Woodwell with her violin.

Miss Wilkinson has somewhat overcome her nervousness, with the result that she was heard to greater advantage than before, and drew forth plenty of applause. Miss Wilkinson was as good as always. Mr. Bideleux was in good voice, which signifies his well-known excellence.

Mrs. Bowditch was preferable in her singing of "My ain Folk" than in her choice during the first half of the programme.

Mrs. Marie Eidelberg was encored whenever she sang, but she was best in Vainka's Song, a melody which exactly suits her voice.

Mr. J. W. Adderley surpassed himself; always entertaining, he was extremely good last night.

Mrs. Pilling and Mrs. Alfred Chiswell were encored for their duet playing.

A mention of the artists names was enough to ensure success, and a really successful entertainment was the outcome of the evening.

During the usual interval Mr. Robertson announced that on September 22 a cinematograph entertainment, in which would be included a special film, "A Daughter of Neptune," would be given and a collection made in aid of an apprentice room to the Victoria Sailors' Home.

The organisers of the most successful concert held at the American Church Hall are to be congratulated on the entertainment accorded to a large audience.

The programme is given below. All the artists were encored.

Part I.

Trio, "Fantasie Dramatique" (Salion), violin, clarionett, and piano Messrs. Oporto, Frontroth, and Lavers. Baritone solo, "The Lighthouse" (Nelson), Mr. F. F. Bideleux.

Soprano solo, "A Geisha's Life" (Jones), Mrs. M. Eidelberg.

Cello solo, "Songe d'Amour" (Czibulka), Miss M. Wilkinson.

Tenor solo, "My Queen" (Blumenthal), Mr. Charles Gabb.

Pianoforte duets, (a) Hungarian Dance (No. 1.) Behr; (b) Russian Dance (from Casse Noisette Suite). (Tschaikowsky); Mrs. J. A. Pilling and Mrs. Alfred Chiswell.

Contralto solo, "Somewhere a voice is calling" (Tate), Mrs. G. A. Bowditch. Monologue, "The Tale of a Dog" (by

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT

So accustomed are persons becoming to excellent musical programmes being arranged and given at the Mission for Seamen's concerts, that it is a very exceptional occurrence when the best amateurs in Buenos Aires or some of them are not heard at these entertainments. It is a difficult task for the organiser to obtain the same high standard as that of the concert which preceded, but this was a task in which Mrs. J. J. Mendl admirably succeeded last evening. One or two artists whom that lady secured, had not been heard for a very long time, and their reappearance was all the more welcome. An item included in the programme, and which received most enthusiastic applause, was the original one of a whistling solo by Miss Brooks.

Capt. Boyle with his "Sea Chanties" and other songs was another new and pleasing item. Mrs. Charles Edye was better than ever. In perfect voice her choice of songs was immensely pleasing, and "The little green gate" was a gem of rendering, quite perfect in its way and furthermore an uncommon song of exceptionally delightful melody. In the accompaniment of this, Mr. Jones excelled himself, and as an item it was the most cheering of the evening.

Mrs. W. D. Gardom was just as fresh and sung as daintily as usual, and received enthusiastic applause. Mr. J. J. Mendl too was excellent, while upon Mr. Powell Jones fell the work of accompanist.

The concert as a whole was an artistic delight, and it would be hard to conceive a series of better chosen items from a melodious point of view, and thus the encores were constant and the function an equal success, with the many exceptionally fine concerts that have preceded it, and furthermore it had the merit of originality.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.

Pianoforte Solo, Mr. Powell Jones. Song, "Roumanian Mountain" encore: "Cottage Roses," Mr. J. J. Mendl.

Song, "I'll make a man of you," encore: "You made me love you," Mrs. W. D. Gardom.

Song, "Sea Chanties," encore: "Cider thro' a Straw," Capt. Boyle, R.N.

Song, "I hear you calling Me," encore: "A wearying for you," Mrs. C. S. Edye.

Whistling Solo, Miss Brooks; encore: "My little grey home in the West."

Part II.

Pianoforte Solo, Mr. Powell Jones. Song, "There's only one England," Mr. J. J. Mendl.

Song, "The Sunshine of your Smile," encore: "By the Saskatchewan," Mrs. W. D. Gardom.

Song, "Guy Fawkes," encore: "My double-breasted mansion on the Square," Capt. Boyle.

Song, "The Mountain over the Mountains," encore: "The Little Green Gate," Mrs. Ch. S. Edye.

Song, "The Trumpeter," (encored), Mr. H. W. Brady.

The National Anthem.

request), Mr. John W. Adderley.

Part II.

Pianoforte duet, "Farantella" (Rheinberger), Mrs. J. A. Pilling and Mrs. Alfred Chiswell.

Tenor solo, "My dreams" (Tostl), Mr. Charles Gabb.

Contralto solo, "My ain Folk" (Sullivan), Mrs. G. A. Bowditch.

Violin solo, "Serenata" (Pierné), Miss E. E. Woodwell.

Baritone solos: (a) "Birds in the high Hall garden"; (b) "Go not happy day" (songs from the Cycle "Maud"—Tennyson), (Somervell), Mr. F. F. Bideleux.

Soprano solo, "Vainka Song" (Whishaw), Mrs. M. Eidelberg.

Recital, "Rubenstein at the Piano," Mr. John W. Adderley.

CATTLE MARKET

ENTERED: 4,160.

Pigs 458
Prices: 18 to 30 cents per kilo.

Summary of Purchasers.

Sansinena	968
La Plata	553
La Blanca	504
Smithfield	369
Argentino	97
Armour	8

Total 2,499

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Juan Lalor—

From Salto: 15 steers at \$200, 1 at 165; from R. Paz: 20 cows at 161; from General Arenales: 2 steers at 200, 2 bullocks at 182, 1 at 231, 2 at 229, 3 cows at 138; from Bahia Blanca: 24 steers at 150; from Junin: 3 steers at 187, 2 bullocks at 174, 1 at 160, 1 cow at 153; from Pampa Central: 5 cows at 141.50, 4 at 117, 3 steers at 100.50; from Pergamino: 7 steers at 154, 2 bullocks at 140, 2 cows at 138, 1 at 103.50, 7 at 134; from Entre Rios: 3 steers at 134, 12 at 136, 9 at 152, 1 bullock at 192, 3 cows at 145; from Santa Fe: 14 steers at 62, 16 at 68, 15 at 70; from Entre Rios: 3 steers at 144, 20 at 143, 18 at 129, 15 at 126; from Cordoba: 20 steers at 113, 6 young steers at 96.50, 1 heifer at 110, 7 at 66, 13 at 57; from Pergamino: 10 cows at 154, 1 at 131; from Chivilcoy: 6 calves at 54, 4 heifers at 71, 1 bullock at 171, 3 at 154, 1 at 133, 4 at 57; from Entre Rios: 7 young steers at 108, 12 at 120, 1 cow at 139.

Salaberry y Berecche—

From Cordoba: 60 steers at \$225; from Olavarria: 51 steers at 247, 1 at 190; from Rauch: 19 steers at 190; from Pampa Central: 22 steers at 153, 14 at 100, 14 at 149.50, 40 at 179; from Mercedes: 17 steers at 167; from 9 de Julio: 21 steers at 165, 15 at 140.50; from Coronel Pringles: 10 steers at 143.50, 6 at 144.50, 1 at 190, 3 young steers at 135.50; from Entre Rios: 15 cows at 104; from Olavarria: 3 heifers at 121, 8 cows at 108, 9 at 120.50, 9 at 120, 11 at 144.50, 11 at 135, 9 young steers at 130, 2 calves at 50; from Olavarria: 15 cows at 119, 13 at 111, 2 at 77.50, 2 at 56, 2 young steers at 98.50, 6 heifers at 87.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Santa Fe: 4 calves at \$40, 2 steers at 124, 10 calves at 52.50, 1 heifer at 105.50, 3 stags at 129, 5 cows at 124.50, 4 at 87, 1 calf at 14, 13 steers at 77.

Bargo, Lascrain y Etchegaray—

From Entre Rios: 12 steers at \$92, 11 heifers at 86, 7 at 72, 6 calves at 48.

Petersen y Gutierrez—

From Entre Rios: 128 steers at \$185.

Bunge y Born—

From Pampa Central: 220 steers at \$182, 3 cows at 132.

Mendez Hermanos y Cia.—

From Bahia Blanca: 12 cows at \$125.

Carriquiry, Cascaur y Cia.—

From Bahia Blanca: 12 cows at \$135; from Azul: 10 steers at 169; from Entre Rios: 5 steers at 133, 2 at 132, 31 at 115, 15 steers at 90, 8 at 83.

Videla Hermanos y Cia.—

From Santa Fe: 1 cow at \$120, 18 at 100, 18 young steers at 90, 8 at 92.

Soc. Cooperativa de Hacendados—

From Pellegrini: 12 cows at \$156; from Entre Rios: 32 young steers at \$88.

A. Robredo y Cia.—

From Rojas: 21 steers at \$177.

Delfino Hermanos—

From Rojas: 20 steers at \$124.

Martinez, Grande y Saharrea—

From Navarro: 11 cows at \$90, 2

heifers at 65, 11 stags at 125, 18 steers at 150; from Pehuajó: 3 stags at 110, 13 steers at 175.

Mathieu y Cia.—

from Tornquist: 21 young steers at From Pringles: 13 steers at \$145; 140, 9 cows at 134, 8 steers at 105, 1 calf at 80, 2 heifers at 90.

Julio L. Peña y Cia.—

From Santa Fe: 55 steers at \$123, 5 bullocks at 200; from Lincoln: 5 steers at 135, 8 cows at 80, 4 young steers at 60.

Estrugamou y Cia.—

From Lincoln: 20 steers at \$225, 5 at 160, 13 cows at 115, 14 calves at 55, 8 heifers at 90.

Gioja y Etchart—

From Suipacha: 37 cows at \$120, 1 young butt at 80, 8 cows at 80, 2 calves at 50; from Giles: 15 young steers at 90, 20 cows from Carlos Tejedor at 135, 3 calves from Exaltacion de la Cruz at 60; from Caseros: 2 stags at 130, 15 calves at 60.

Ayarragaray S. y Gowland—

From Olavarria: 4 steers at \$210, 5 at 145.

Montel y Cia.—

From Lincoln: 10 steers at \$165; from Pehuajó: 7 cows at 125, 1 steer at 130, 1 bullock at 100, 6 calves at 46.

Echeverria y Garat—

From General Pintos: 41 steers at \$200, 12 heifers at 120.

Biscayart y Spangenberg—

From Pergamino: 2 steers at \$165, 6 cows at 80, 9 heifers at 74, 2 calves at 70.

Tomás Devoto y Cia.—

From Pehuajó: 100 steers at \$245, 40 do. from Junin at 205, 38 do. from Navarro at 174.

Miguel Ardoain—

From Bahia Blanca: 12 steers at \$165, 1 cow at 120.

Belloq y Hita—

From Lincoln: 10 steers at \$185; from Belgrano: 10 cows at 138.

Crotto Hermanos—

From San Vicente: 2 bulls at \$120, 2 steers at 108, 2 heifers at 125, 9 calves at 56.

Enrique A. Thompson y Cia.—

From Tandil: 8 cows at \$128, 4 at \$108.

Banco Ganadero Argentino—

From Santa Fe: 2 stags at \$110, 1 heifer at 83, 1 steer at 200.

Benitez y Murre—

From Santa Fe: 4 cows at \$160, 12 heifers at 126.

Mihura Hermanos—

From Entre Rios: 52 steers at \$185, 6 at 153, 9 at 135.

Fortunato B. Arzeno y Hnos.—

From Olavarria: 15 steers at \$140, from Santa Fe: 1 cow at 140, 53 heifers at 112.

Lizarralde Hermanos—

From Santa Fe: 63 steers at \$226, 60 at 206.

Patron, Costas y Perú—

From Lincoln: 36 steers at \$128, 23 do. from Cordoba at 190.

Cucullu y Cavo—

From Giles: 36 steers at \$197, 5 at \$195.

Pedro Arancet y Cia.—

From Pampa Central: 20 steers at \$145, 21 heifers at 88.

Unzué, Alzaga y Cia.—

From Pellegrini: 74 steers at \$187, from Pampa Central: 1 cow at \$132.



TRADE MARK

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Vaccine & Serums for Stock

VACCINE for CARBUNCLO, MANCHA, TRISTEZA, ENTEQUE, TUBERCULINAS, LOMBRIZ - TIFUS EQUINO. Etc., Etc.

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SHEEP MARKET

ENTRIES: 6,132.

La Plata	2,245
Local butchers	1,529
Sansinena	1,114
La Blanca	794
Las Palmas	373
Argentino	217

Total 6,263

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Ayarragaray S. y Gowland—

From Laprida 56 cap. frig. at \$18.50, 34 ovejas mat. at 19.

Antonio Errea é Hijo—

From Cabildo: 14 ovejas mat. at \$21.50, 24 at 18.50, 40 bgos. mat. at 15.80.

Dubor y Rivera Ocantos—

From G. Belgrano: 100 cap. frig. at \$13.80.

Coop. de Hacendados—

From Bocayuva: 20 cap. frig. at \$21.80, 42 at 18.60, 66 bgos. frig. at 14.30.

Bargo, Lascrain y Etchegaray

From Murature: 70 ovejas pel. mat. at \$13.80, 20 at 17.30, 69 bgos. frig. at 13.30, 42 bgos. mat. at 15.50.

Salaberry y Berecche—

From Santa Elena: 30 cap. mat. at \$21.50, 60 at 196 from De la Canal: 33 cap. frig. at 19.30.

Juan Lalor—

From R. Biais: 20 cap. frig. at \$22.20, 82 cap. mat. at 19; from French: 10 cap. frig. at 13.30, 15 ovejas mat. at 15.80, 16 bgos. frig. at 12.50, 68 bgos. mat. at 6.30.

Juan Curutchet—

From A. Dulce: 129 cap. mat. at \$18.60.

Unzué Alzaga y Cia.—

From El Cantor: 24 cord. mat. at \$8.70, 44 at 6.70.

Nicoias A. Calvo—

From Teodolina: 50 ovejas frig. at \$12; from Vedia: 90 cap. frig. at 17.

José Etcheverry y Cia.—

From Chillar: 134 cap. frig. at \$20; from Castellanos: 299 cap. frig. at 18.50; from Blandengues: 299 cap. frig. at 16.80.

Ignacio Goñi é Hijos—

From Cabildo: 29 cap. mat. at \$24, 50 at 22; from Pelicurá: 158 cap. mat. at 15.50, 26 ovejas mat. at 19.

Dodds y D. D. Ramsay—

From Vedia: 204 cap. mat. at \$20.

Juan Anasagasti—

From G. Belgrano: 47 cap. mat. at \$21.50, 172 at 18.90, 146 at 16.70; from Corti: 49 cap. mat. at 14.30.

Palacios Hnos.—

From Uriburu: 13 ovejas mat. at \$19, 69 cap. mat. at 16.70.

Mendez Hnos. y Cia.—

From Santa Luisa: 14 cap. frig. at \$18, 15 ovejas mat. at 20, 52 at 17; from Corti: 31 cord. mat. at 8.10, 128 at 7.60.

Cucullu y Cavo—

158 capones at \$22.

RAILWAY TRAFFICS.

The subjoined traffic returns for the week ended Aug. 26 are compared with the corresponding week of last year

Railway.	Gross Take £	Increase or Decrease £	Inc. or Dec. per mile £	Miles Open 1914	1915	Aggregate from July 1st.	Increase or Decrease £
Central Railway	105,000	+ 22,000	+ 6 6 1	3,262		\$	\$
Southern Railway	84,000	+ 30,000	+ 7 13 5	3,729	3,307	955,200	+128,000
Pacific Railway	83,000	+ 26,000	+ 7 5 7	3,505	3,792	683,000	+ 72,000
Western Railway	45,000	+ 13,000	+ 6 4 11	1,792	3,534	695,000	+124,000
Arg. North-Eastern Railway	7,060	+ 2,101	+ 1 19 1	667	1,867	371,000	+ 60,000
Central Cordoba	34,000	+ 5,307	+ 4 12 11	1,180	752	54,613	+ 11,400
Central Uruguay	20,664	+ 8,301	+ 8 8 9	978	1,189	310,750	+ 8,930
	\$	\$	\$		978	146,631	+ 26,821
Province of Buenos Aires	129,765	+ 71,170	+ 90.09	790	790	1,138,135	+467,050

ARGENTINE CATTLE

Possible Exportation to Britain

VIEWS OF THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE"

London, Sept. 8.

In an article upon the decision of the British Government to permit the importation of live cattle into the United Kingdom, the "Pall Mall Gazette" says that the concession is a good one, but there will be difficulty in giving effect to the new order, so far as Argentina is concerned.

The vessels carrying meat from that republic are fitted with refrigerators and are not in any way adapted to the carriage of cattle on the hoof. It is doubtful whether the great exporting firms of Argentina will alter their methods of business because of the permission to ship cattle alive.

In England it has always been understood that no live stock is allowed to enter the country from Argentina unless accompanied by a clean bill of health, and the inference is that such a condition now prevails, and that in the event of a fresh outbreak of disease the order will be withdrawn. With this risk before them the newspaper doubts whether the Argentine firms can be tempted into the livestock business.

GRAIN MARKET

TERMINAL CEREAL MARKET.

First Ring.

No operations.

Second Ring.

No operations.

REGISTERED CONTRACTS.

(Delivered in Buenos Aires).

No operations.

Official Prices. —

Wheat.	
For September Darsena. . .	12.05
Linseed.	
For September Darsena. . .	10.85
For October Darsena. . .	11.05
Maize.	
For September Darsena. . .	4.70
For October Darsena. . .	4.75
For November Darsena. . .	4.85

CHAMBER OF CEREALS QUOTATIONS.

Prices in the Bolsa de Comercio.

100 kilos waggon Darsena. . .	(Available).
Linseed.	10.65
Wheat for bread.	12.40
Do Barleita for Europe. . .	11.40
Do do for bread.	11.20
Do do (Export, Europe). . .	11.00
Do do (Export, Brazil). . .	12.00
Oats Bahia Blanca.	5.80
Yellow maize.	4.60

NATIONAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

(Rosario de Santa Fe).

First Ring.

Maize.

For November—400 tons at \$4.69.

Second Ring.

Maize.

For November—200 tons at \$4.69.

Linseed.

For October—100 tons at \$10.50.

Official Prices. —

Wheat.

For September.	\$12.50
For October.	12.55
For November.	12.45
Available.	12.50
For January.	9.90

Linseed.

For September.	10.30
For October.	10.15
For November.	10.80
Available.	10.30

Maize.

For September.	4.50
For October.	4.55
For November.	4.70
Available.	4.50

In Rosario.

Wheat No. 1.	12.55
Wheat No. 2.	nominal
Linseed.	10.30
Maize.	4.40

ARMOUR'S INDUSTRY

INSPECTED BY AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CLUB

ENTERTAINING VISIT TO LA PLATA

Anyone visiting the Constitucion Station on Sept. 4th might have been excused for imagining the entire American business community were leaving Buenos Aires en masse. But that was not so: the members of the American Commercial Club were assembling to go to La Plata in response to an invitation extended to them at their regular Friday breakfast of last week by Mr. Hanford E. Finney to be his guests at an American breakfast in the reception hall of the Frigorifico Armour de la Plata, of which he is manager.

At Dock Central the party were taken directly from the station to the entrance to the works, where they were met, and each member welcomed as a guest of the Armour Company by Mr. Finney as manager, and Mr. L. E. Macaulay as Secretary of that Company.

After an interesting trip through the mechanical departments, including the pumping, chilling, freezing and electrical plant, the guests were assembled in the dining hall where their attention was asked to a delightful breakfast by Mr. Finney, who stated that everything served had been made on the premises, excepting the bread, butter and the grape juice contained in the punch. The latter article would, however, be made in the Republic in course of time.

After the black coffee had been reached, the champagne served and the cigar lighted, Mr. Finney rose to extend the welcome of the Armour Company to his guests, and stated how glad he was to have them see the recently completed plant which was the result of the best Armour experience, and was destined to grow and become more and more important all the time. The Armour policy was one of co-operation, and every man in their works was imbued with the idea of doing his best to make the business a success. As a result they expected that the existence of the plant would be a distinct gain to Argentina.

Mr. Finney then made a stirring appeal for the same co-operation, the same team work in the American community in order that whatever was produced here as North American, or brought here from the United States, would be of the very best quality to be had. In conclusion he called on Mr. W. C. Howe, the head of the Buenos Aires business of the National Cash Register Company to speak as vice-president of the American Commercial Club.

Mr. Howe, in rising, said that he thought their host need have no fear of any lack of co-operation in the Club; he thought that abundant co-operation had just been manifested by them in their appreciation of the delicious breakfast which had been offered to them; that the Club had plans in process of formation for the great development of its work, and he hoped in time what it would develop into a strong organization. Mr. Howe then called attention to the value to the country which the new industry must inevitably bring. "The western part of America," he stated, "had been largely developed through the efforts of the great Chicago meat packers, among whom Armour and Co. had always been a leader. The increase of the production of pork means the bringing of totally new wealth to the country. It will be more profitable to the farmer to raise pigs as well as grain and sell his stock than it is, to-day to export his corn and grain." The richest farms in America," he said, "are those where pig-raising is carried to a high degree." In closing he expressed the deep appreciation of the Club for the gen-

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EXPORTATION OF HORSES

AUGUST SHIPMENTS.

The number of horses exported from the Argentine during the month of August was considerable. In spite of a certain lack of vessels for other cargoes, the shipping of horses has proceeded with regularity. During August, 12 vessels in all sailed from Argentine ports, and with the exception of one, which contained a shipment of 160 mules for North America, these vessels went to La Pallice, Bordeaux and Liverpool. They carried in all 3827 animals of superior quality. Further shipments continue at regular intervals. The next vessel for La Pallice carries a cargo of 50 horses for the French army.

CEREAL PRICES

The Centro de Acopiadores reports drought will not influence European prices but consumption in Brazil will keep prices firm for grain of good class and weight.

As to linseed, we do not believe in the drop of prices and if this weather is prolonged the crop may suffer making a considerable rise probable.

No improvement in maize prices is to be looked for in view of the difficulty of placing the article in Europe and the large stock remaining in hand.

erous hospitality extended to them.

After the singing of "My Country 'tis of Thee," and telling Mr. Finney that he was a jolly good fellow, and that nothing was the matter with him excepting that he was "all right," the Club adjourned to inspect some of the live stock awaiting killing, and at 3.30 their special train left the works for the city.

Among those present were: Mr. Hanford, E. Finney, W. C. Howe, John C. Zimmermann, John R. Stanford, L. E. Macaulay, John Milne, Lionel Hargis, Stanley D. Allchin, Richard T. Brooks, Ralph W. Huntington, H. J. Black, George C. Cobean, George B. Hussey, Charles S. Harper, Lee Prettyman, Sutherland R. Haxtun, C. P. Dickermann, Carlos R. Aldridge, Marco Rowe, R. H. Haldenbergh, John J. Story, Mr. Pylman, H. R. Storer, J. J. Pratt, Messrs. Edwards and Carrel, of the National City Bank, L. Royal Babbitt, Warren Cobean, Dr. Hubbard, H. W. Rinearson, Dr. Turnbull, Edward C. Brown, Mr. Smith, Frank J. Lynch, John L. Denton, Mr. Voelckening, Raul Leon, John B. Sullivan, Mr. Geische, Newbery Thomas, Mr. Buhler, Olney Anthony and many others.

SALE OF BREEDING STOCK

Messrs. Adolfo Bullrich and Co. sold yesterday in their Central Market imported Lincoln rams and Shorthorn Bulls from Cabaña "La Alicia," proprietor Mr. Frederick Miller, at the following prices:—

1 Lincoln ram No. 100, from the Cabaña Nicholson, two years' Royal Show Champion, at \$8000, to Messrs. Hurtado Costa and Co.; 1 same No. 55, second prize in group of five at the Royal Show, at \$4,600 to Sr. Martin Alzaga; 1 same, No. 23, 2nd prize in the Royal Show, \$4,500 to Sres. Martin R. Puchuri and Co.; No. 36, second prize in Royal Show at \$3,100 to Estancias Cecilio Lopez Ltd.; No. 152 at \$2,300 to Sra. Maria J. de Pradere; No. 96 at \$1500 to Sres. Peralta Alvear Hnos.; No. 99 at \$1800 to Sr. Antonio Leloir; No. 88 at \$2600 to Dr. Guillermo Udaondo; No. 22 at \$2300 to Sra. Maria J. de Pradere; No. 26 at \$1600 to Sres. Juan B. Repetto and Sons; No. 42 at \$1800 to Sr. J. Enesarret; No. 152 at \$2300 to Sra. Maria de Pradere; No. 85 at \$1400 to Sres. J. B. Repetto and Sons; No. 156 at \$2700 to Sres. Hurtado Costa and Coy.; No. 119 at \$1900 to Estancias Cecilio Lopez Ltd.; No. 80 at \$700 to Sr. José Newton; No. 151 at \$700 to Sr. Vicenti J. Caparro; No. 21 at \$1900 to Sr. Roberto Urquiza; No. 18 at \$700 to Sr. Guido Gracioso; No. 76 at \$900 to Sra. Maria L. de Bellocq; No. 154 at \$800 to Sr. Juan Nelson; No. 167 at \$600 to Sr. Vicente J. de Caparro; No. 83 at \$700 to Sra. Maria J. de Pradere; No. 98 at \$800 to Sr. Arturo Gomez; No. 155 at \$1000 to Sra. Hortensia Aguirre de Leloir; No. 160 at \$600 to Sr. Juan Durruty; No. 96 at \$800 to Sres. Haldenberger and Martinez de Hoz; No. 6 at \$1350 to Sr. Raul C. Etcheverry.

Sales were also made at from \$650 to \$250 to Sres. Rodolfo Saenz Valiente, Daniel Ortiz Basualdo, Daniel Ochoa, Federico Alvarez de Toledo, and Mariano Casares. Total: 50 rams at an average of \$1,254 each.

One Shorthorn Bull to Sres. Degregory Hnos. at \$300 on commission; one of same at \$2200 to Dr. Degiovanangelo; one of same at \$1500 to Sr. Eduardo Sherrer; one at \$2100 to Sr. Julio Cabral; one at \$1600 to Sres. Degregory Hnos. on commission; one at \$1300 to Sr. Carlos de la Torre. Two Shorthorn bulls from Cabaña El Chaja from Sres. J. E. and A. Aguirre; one at \$2000 to Sr. Santiago Carbarini; one at \$1200 to Sr. José M. Miguens.

Three Polled Angus Bulls and three young Percheron Stallions from Cabaña La Luna of Sr. Benjamin Barreto: one bull at \$1300 to Sr. Casimiro Gomez; one at \$1400 to Sr. Guillermo Martinez Irujo, also one at \$1350; one Percheron Stallion at \$1600 to Sr. Becher; one at \$1500 to Sra. Maria J. Pradere; one at \$1400 to Sr. Antonio Leloir. Total of sales \$86,150.

PASSENGER LISTS

N.S.N.C. HIGHLAND ROVER.

The Nelson Liner Highland Rover leaves La Plata to-day homeward bound for London, convenient train carrying passengers for this steamer will leave Plaza Constitución, F.C.S., at 1.45 p.m. Among the saloon passengers are: Mr. H. G. Cabrett, Miss Emily Nora MacMann, Mr. Alfred H. Bazell, Mr. Isaac Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick John Foot, Mr. C. Chapman, etc., etc.

N.S.N.C. HIGHLAND SCOT.

The above Nelson liner arrived on Sept. 3 in the North Basin from London. Among the saloon passengers were:—

Mr. Alexander Campbell, Mr. Andrew Campbell, Mrs. Anna Cullen, Master Maxwell Cullen, Miss Ellen Mabel Leane, Mr. August Henry Moller, Mr. Robert Kenneth Paton, Miss Marie Isabel Ross, Mrs. Matilda Collingham, Master Patrick Herbert Collingham, Master Dennis Francis Collingham, Mr. Alexander Ferguson, Mrs. Caroline Robinson Potter, Mr. Rivano Ravano, Mr. Giacomo Riccardi, Mr. John Rickard, Mr. George Shaw, Mrs. Florence Shaw, Master George E. Shaw, Mr. William Blaylock Woods, Mrs. Rose Ellen Woods.

R.M.S.P. DEMERARA.

The following passengers arrive to-day by the R.M.S.P. Demerara:—Mr. and Mrs. Matthew W. Bisset, F. W. Courtenay Clarke, T. F. Cousins, H. Wardle Dixon, A. L. Dickinson, Miss E. Goldman, John N. Huxter, M. Kunstenaar, Carlo Magrini, J. M. C. Montagn, Mrs. M. Morice, G. Morice, B. F. O. F. Netzer, J. Sanchez Notario, J. H. Parkes, Mrs. Page, J. M. Palmes, O. Pravia, E. M. Proctor, Mrs. de Proctor and family, David Roberts, Miss Mense Revigny, Walter B. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Miss K. B. Smith, Miss G. S. Smith, William John Simmons, Joseph H. Sherratt and H. Wesley.

EXCITEMENT AT THE DOCKS

THE "TORO" ON FIRE.

Late on Monday evening a fire broke out on the Argentine vessel Toro belonging to the Mihanovich Company, the origin of which remains a mystery. Shortly after 8 p.m. notice was given to the port authorities that a fire had broken out on the vessel in Number 1 hold and assistance was asked for. Under the command of Sr. Graneras, fifty firemen and 30 sailors were soon at work. Volumes of smoke poured out of the hold and at one time it was thought the vessel would be completely burned, but after a couple of hours work the fire was under control.

At 4.30 p.m. the same afternoon the work of loading was completed and the hatches hatted down, so that the origin of the fire is unknown. The Toro was loading a miscellaneous cargo of barley, flour, bales of paper, and general merchandise, consigned to various business houses in Rio Grande. No estimate of the damage done has yet been possible.

The Toro was the old Cruz de Malta built at Grangemouth in 1905, she is a vessel of 1142 tons register.

RISE IN RIVER PARANA

Information received from Posadas and Corrientes state that the river Parana continues to rise. The good news has brought the anxiety felt in shipping circles in Rosario to an end.

The height of the river in various places was officially stated last night as follows: In Colastine, Rosario, 13 feet 6 inches; Santa Fe, Rosario, 16 feet 6; Bajado Grande, Rosario, 15 feet, and Rosario, San Pedro, 21 feet 10 inches. Dredging operations continue in the channels Tacuari, Paraguay and other places.

SHIPPING DREAMS

An Argentine Mercantile Navy

GROSS FREIGHTS; RUNNING EXPENSES; NETT RETURNS

(Exclusive to THE HERALD)

By what was doubtless a mere coincidence, both the great Argentine dailies devoted their leading articles yesterday to the consideration of that much-desired ambition, the formation of an Argentine Mercantile Marine. Let it be stated at the very outset of this article that the writer has no intention whatsoever to scoff at what is undoubtedly a very laudable desire to uplift the national dignity by flaunting the blue and white banner throughout the Seven Seas. Hence any comment that may appear harsh must be taken as being directed solely against the practical side of the various schemes propounded. Argentina, like any other country with fine ports and a long seaboard, has a perfect right to build up a mercantile marine. The objection to the present agitation rests solely on the fact that up to date she has shown only too conclusively her utter inability to understand the very first elements of success in such an enterprise.

THE LURE OF HIGH FREIGHTS.

It is incontestable that the present rates of freight ruling between this country and Europe are the immediate cause of the recrudescence of interest in shipping affairs. Apart from the two leading journals aforesaid—and they too can nod at times—the Argentine Press display a pathetic ignorance of the most rudimentary commercial principles as applied to maritime transport, and the nation proves its equal ignorance by the methods it adopts for dealing with the little shipping that it actually possesses. Leaving this latter point for the present, and turning solely to the freight market as discussed in certain sections of the evening Press, one finds that the gross freight is almost invariably regarded as the net profit of the vessel, and is moreover calculated on the gross tonnage of the ship. Apparently the Argentine shipping expert takes the published gross tonnage of the passenger lines, a deceptive figure at the best of times, multiplies it by the costliest freight quotation available in the weekly list—on one occasion the writer saw a calculation most evidently worked out on the basis of deck space for horses at £7 10/- a head—and staggers humanity with what he terms "profits" that appear to average more or less the cost of the vessel.

CAPITAL OUTLAY AND CURRENT EXPENDITURES.

Furthermore, the several schemes that have been published, with the solitary exception of the recent project of Sr. Pedro Mihanovich, all start out with the assumption that the whole of the subscribed capital can be turned into the fleet, and that the rest of the business runs itself automatically on a profit showing basis. Granting for a moment that the capital to buy or build six steamers of 10,000 tons each can be found immediately, a very generous supposition given the notorious objection of the Argentine capitalist to Argentine investments, how are running expenses to be met until the first voyage is completed? If one were dealing with a similar proposition in Europe the answer would be easy. Debitures can be raised, and other sources of loanable capital can be tapped. It is highly doubtful whether similar sources would be on tap here, especially after the capitalists or the public had just put up the initial capital. The builders might be persuaded to help in financing the venture, on good security, but little is to be

SHIPPING NOTES.

DREDGING THE PORT AND CHANNEL.

Attention is again being drawn to the urgent necessity of dredging the North Channel to a greater depth while there is some relaxation of the shipping arrivals, and in anticipation of the large number of ships which will signalise resumption of traffic at the end of the war.

At present there is frequent trouble but recently with the exception of the Royal Holland Lloyd and a few other mail steamers, the largest boats on the South American service have been temporarily withdrawn, and the Cap Trafalgar, the largest, has perished. Two very large Italian steamers can be confidently reckoned upon, and no doubt the policy of the Royal Mail Company in view of the destruction of German shipping, will tend to even larger ships than the recent fine examples built. For 15,000 to 20,000 ton ships there is at times very great difficulty in entering and leaving the Port, and the Channel to Punta del Indio is in need of much additional dredging, and in default of the work being begun in good time, the business of the Port will in future suffer seriously.

hoped from the actual shareholders, seeing that in most Argentine concerns they expect tangible results, on a ten per cent. basis at least, ere the first year is out. Thus from a purely financial standpoint the venture presents grave difficulties, and one can only be surprised at a business man advocating what he must know to be a very chimerical enterprise.

TECHNICAL OBJECTIONS.

It is, however, still more impracticable when viewed from the technical side. In the first place, where are the ships to be built whilst the war is on? Great Britain will not let any new tonnage for other countries leave her shores save at prices that are preposterous in comparison to the ordinary cost of building. The enemy shipping cannot be transferred to a neutral flag without running risk of capture, and it is unnecessary to say that the vessels cannot be found here. Manning is another problem, and a grave one, even supposing all existing Argentine regulations to be rescinded. The existing mercantile fleets of the world are scouring the ports for men, America in especial bidding very high for their services. Coal is costlier than it has ever been, crude oil has risen in equal ratio, and Rivadavia cannot supply its own contracts, let alone furnish a new fleet with fuel. Above all this is the "Gilbertian" system of control associated with the Prefect of the Port, the innumerable rules and regulations devised for increasing the expenses of running and upkeep whilst diminishing the rapid despatch of the vessels thus affected. Space prevents detailed enumeration of these points, but in general it may be said that whilst a foreign vessel has some hope of reasonable treatment by the port authorities, the Argentine vessel must just grin and bear whatever it gets. Undoubtedly, should a scheme based on the ideas of Sr. Pedro Mihanovich become an actual fact, the manning of the ships with naval officers and conscripts, the freedom from all dues, and other advantages, not forgetting the payment of all wages by the Argentine Government, would lead to the removal of the difficulties mentioned in the foregoing paragraph. As things stand to-day, however, there seems small likelihood of the Government assuming this responsibility, and for the rest the Argentine Mercantile Marine appears no nearer becoming a definite and tangible reality than it has been any time during the past twenty years.

THE MAILS.

TO ARRIVE IN SEPTEMBER.

- 11.—Dutch by TUBANTIA.
13.—North American by VAUBAN.

TO LEAVE IN SEPTEMBER.

- 11.—Brazil, Senegal and Europe by DUCA DI GENOVA. Mails close at 8 a.m.
12.—Brazil, Australasia, South Africa, Canaries, Great Britain and Europe by MONSERRAT. Mails close at 1 p.m. Double postage till 7 p.m.
15.—London direct by HIGHLAND SCOT. Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage till 4 p.m.
16.—West Indies and North American by VESTRIS. Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage till 4 p.m.

BIRTH.

CHANDLER.—To Mr. and Mrs. C. Edward Chandler, a son, at "Roseville," Turdera, F.C.S., on 5th September, 257 k7

KAY.—At San Fernando, on the 3rd inst., the wife of John J. Kay, of a son. k5

MARRIAGE.

CREASE-DUNCAN.—At Saint Saviour's Church, Belgrano, on September 2, Norah, daughter of the late Wm. Crease, Las Flores, to William, son of the late Wm. Duncan, Forfar, Scotland. k4

DEATH.

DUVIGHT.—Stetson George Duvight, age 73, in Temperley, September 4, 1915.

THOMSON.—On September 2nd, Elena Francisca, daughter of Dr. John F. and Mrs. Thomson.

HIGH FREIGHTS

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES FOR OCEAN TRANSPORT.

Each day appears to bring with it information from shipping companies of the increase in freights, until at the present moment the prices charged are without equal in the history of the mercantile marine.

There is to-day a vessel awaiting cargo in Buenos Aires, a steamer of 4000 tons, which is charging £4.2s.6d. a ton for a cargo of cereals to a Swedish port. If this cargo happens to be maize which is probable, the price of transport will be greater than the price of the cereal f.o.b. Again in the case of shipments of horses, the charge is £9.10.0 per head, which does not include forage. There is still a further tendency for prices to rise.

WARSHIPS AT VALPARAISO

VISIT OF THE KENT NEWCASTLE AND OTRANTO.

Despatches from Valparaiso report that the British warships Kent and Newcastle with the armed cruiser Otranto have called at that Port. After receiving calls from the Maritime Authorities, the commander landed and visited the Intendente and the Naval Director.

Subsequently all the officers and one hundred liberty men left by special tram for the Hippodrome at Villa del Mar, where after a solid lunch, they enjoyed Athletic Sports. The Commander of the Kent, Senior officer present, spoke warmly of the kind attentions received at Talcahuano and praised the condition and progress of the Chilean navy. The ships left within the statutory 24 hours.

Buenos Aires Herald

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY EDITION

39th Year. New Series, No. 583

Buenos Aires, Friday, Sept. 17th, 1915

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STERLING.**

3,000,000 Volunteers Join the Colours

MR. ASQUITH MADE HIS PROMISED STATEMENT TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY.

THE PRINCIPAL PORTIONS OF HIS SPEECH WERE THOSE IN WHICH HE ANNOUNCED THE NUMBER OF RECRUITS OBTAINED SINCE HOSTILITIES OPENED, AND ASKED FOR A FURTHER WAR CREDIT.

3,000,000 MEN HAD VOLUNTEERED FOR ACTIVE SERVICE, BUT RECRUITING HAD NOW DECLINED.

THE WAR WAS COSTING 3,400,000 STERLING DAILY FROM JULY 18 TO SEPTEMBER 11.

A FURTHER CREDIT OF 250 MILLIONS WAS NECESSARY, BUT IT WAS NOT ANTICIPATED THAT THE DAILY COST OF THE WAR WOULD EXCEED 3,500,000 STERLING.

COST OF THE WAR

Wonderful Recruiting

MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH

London, Sept. 15.

A seventh vote of credit since the opening of the war making a total of 1,262,000,000 pounds sterling, was moved to-day in the House of Commons by the Premier, Mr. Asquith. The amount asked for was £250,000,000.

In reviewing the financial and military situations as far as military exigencies would permit, the Premier said that this necessitated in many instances only vague references to the trend of events. He emphasised the growing expenditure on the war which, he said, in April averaged to the end of June daily £2,700,000; from July 1 to 17, it was £3,000,000; and from July 18 to September 11, £3,400,000. There had been repaid £50,000,000 to the Bank of England, to Foreign Governments £30,000,000 had been lent, and £28,000,000 to the Dominions.

ABNORMAL SECRET EXPENDITURE.

In comparing actual expenditure with the last vote of credit, Mr. Asquith said that there were some abnormal items. It would not be in

the public interest to disclose these, but the House might take it that, these were expenditures incurred for the purpose of financing necessary operations. Part of this amount was to be repaid in a few months, and part represented advances in future expenditure.

Mr. Asquith estimated the daily gross expenditure henceforth would not exceed £3,500,000. It was his opinion that the new vote would carry the country through the third week of November. These figures throw some light on terms of contribution we are making to the war. "I do not wish," said the Premier, "to say that even now we are doing all that we can or that we ought to but as attempts are constantly being made, with whatever intentions, certainly with most mischievous effect, to belittle and discourage our efforts, I will give some comparisons between Peace and War figures.

3,000,000 RECRUITS.

"Recruiting has yielded the result that little short of 3,000,000 men have enlisted in the Army and Navy. Recruiting has on the whole kept up well, but I regret to say in the last few weeks has been falling off. Regarding the work of the Munitions Department, all needed now to complete this great task is an adequate supply of labour, both skilled and unskilled. In no field can women do more useful work." Mr. Asquith added that the Minister of Munitions had established twenty shell factories and eighteen more were in course of erection. In all 715 controlled establishments were under the Muni-

tions Department. These factories employed 800,000 hands. The country has vastly exceeded any standard dreamt of before the war.

SITUATION IN FLANDERS AND THE EAST.

Reviewing the military situation Mr. Asquith said that in France and Flanders the British troops had been everywhere strengthened by large reinforcements of men, and stores and munitions, and there had been a considerable extension of the lines taken over from the French.

In the Dardanelles the British had made substantial gains and though they had not yet dislodged the Turks from the crests of the hills, the British now held a front of more than twelve miles.

In the East the Russian Army remained unbroken, in spite of the asserted German superiority and heavy artillery, and the Germans would find their objective far out of reach. They did succeed in forcing back the lines of our gallant allies, and taking several fortresses, but all accounts agree in showing the Russian retreat to be conducted in masterly fashion.

The Army is still unbroken and in assuming the command, the Tsar had given another significant proof of the inalterable determination to conquer which animated the Russian people from the highest to the lowest.

EXCELLENT IMPRESSION CREATED.

London, Sept. 15.

The statements of Mr. Asquith in the House to-day have made an excellent impression.

The evening editions say the situation is good and that the future may be regarded with confidence.

Reventlow's Ravings

LONDON, A FORTRESS!

New York, Sept. 15.

A Berlin despatch gives Count von Reventlow's reply in the "Tages Zeitung" to British criticisms of the German raids on London. London, he says, is a fortress. Sir Percy Scott should order the civil population of London to depart. He asserts that it is not Germany's responsibility if the Fortress of London so many times attacked, has not been evacuated. The failure of the British Government to order the people to abandon London shows its dis-civiliation and contempt for International Law. Airship attacks, he insists, are purely military in character, and are aimed at the destruction of vessels, wharves, magazines and other property serving war purposes directly or indirectly. Not one syllable can be said against such an operation. He concludes: We confidently hope that "throwing bombs on London" will soon be as trite a saying as "carrying coals to Newcastle," with the notable difference that at Newcastle there is coal enough, while in London far too few German bombs have so far exploded.

War in the Air

GERMAN GIANT AEROPLANE BROUGHT TO GROUND BY BRITISH AVIATOR.

London, Sept. 15.

A despatch from British Headquarters in France states that an officer of the Flying Corps attacked a large German aeroplane of a new type and after a desperate fight brought it down, both the German pilot and observer being killed. The German machine was first observed flying east and the British flier at once left in pursuit. The fight was long and arduous and the British soldiers in the trenches could hear the interchange of fire by the two machines.

The German avion was much larger than the British but the latter, fired very accurately piercing the Germans' petrol and water tanks. The Germans fell rapidly but managed to check their fall and fled eastward at lower levels. The British aviator pursued firing incessantly until the enemy fell again finally and fatally in some ploughed land.

ZEPPELIN DESTROYED

BY BRITISH AIRMAN.

London, Sept. 11.

The "Morning Post" prints a telegram from Amsterdam which announces that a British airman attacked and destroyed a Zeppelin in the vicinity of Brussels, all on board the dirigible being killed.

Hanging in Mid-Air

HEROIC COLONIAL'S DESPERATE VENTURE TO SAVE OVERTURNING AIRCRAFT.

London, Sept. 15.

An officer gives a thrilling account of an aviation adventure. He says: "We crossed the German lines with a lively fire directed at us. Some time after the Australian pilot observed our left wing tilting over and not responding to the controls. He swung out of the seat to the right but the plane continued to tilt and it looked as if we were going to turn over more when, the Cornstalk let himself down suddenly with nothing under him but thousands of feet of air. Holding on tight with his right hand he fumbled with the control wires where they had jammed under the body of the machine. The strain on his arm must have been terrific while he swayed with his legs dangling in space. In a minute or two it was all right and he was back in his seat, as cool as ever.

NEW YORK'S POPULATION

5,066,222 INHABITANTS.

New York, Sept. 11.

The result of the recent census of the population of New York city gives it as 5,066,222 inhabitants.

KITCHENER'S COMPLETE CONFIDENCE

In the Final Victory of the Allies

SURVEY OF THE SITUATION ON ALL FRONTS

Guarded Statements in the House of Lords

EARL KITCHENER ADDRESSED THE HOUSE OF LORDS YESTERDAY ON THE GENERAL STATE OF OPERATIONS AT THE FRONT.

LIKE MR. ASQUITH IN THE COMMONS, HE SAID LITTLE THAT WAS NOT ALREADY KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC.

OUR POSITIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT, STATED THE WAR LORD, HAD BEEN CONSIDERABLY STRENGTHENED;

THE TURKS ON THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA WERE BECOMING DEMORALISED.

RUSSIA'S GREAT RETREAT HAD BEEN CARRIED OUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH PERFECTLY CONCEIVED PLANS, AND THE GERMANS WERE WEAKENING IN THE EAST.

THE CALL FOR RECRUITS HAD MET WITH A WONDERFUL RESPONSE, AND ALTHOUGH THE QUESTION OF RESERVES WAS A DIFFICULT PROBLEM;

"I DO NOT FOR ONE INSTANT DOUBT," SAID HIS LORDSHIP, "THAT WHATEVER SACRIFICE MAY BE NECESSARY, WILL BE CHEERFULLY UNDERTAKEN BY OUR PEOPLE."

AT MAXIMUM OF STRENGTH

EARL KITCHENER'S ADDRESS TO THE LORDS

London, Sept. 15.

The Secretary for War, Lord Kitchener, to-day made a speech of considerable length in the House of Lords referring to the general state of operations. After analysing the advantages secured by the Allied armies in Northern France and Flanders and at the Dardanelles, he referred to the Russian retirement which, he said, had been carried out in accordance with perfectly conceived plans.

The Austro-German, he said, had reached at the very maximum of their strength and were not capable of greater effort and very shortly the succeeding weakening would be observable.

GERMANS WEAKENING IN THE EAST.

He pointed out that for a while the German advance in Russia was steadily maintained at the rate of five miles per day but now, they cannot make a single mile daily. All this proves that the German attack is weakening and that the Russian resistance is steadily and enormously increasing.

In conclusion the Noble Lord expressed his complete confidence in the final victory of the Allies.

STRENGTHENING POSITIONS IN THE WEST.

In the course of his speech, Lord Kitchener said.—

"The fact that on the West front the Allies position is practically unchanged for the last month, does not mean that there is any relaxation of active work.

"The continuous local fighting which has taken place all along the line has called for a display of incessant vigilance.

"Meanwhile our positions have been much strengthened, not only by a careful system of elaboration of trench fortification which already existed, but by large increases of the number of heavy guns placed along our lines.

"On several occasions recently the Germans have used poison gas and liquid fire.

RESPONSE TO CALL FOR RECRUITS.

"The country's response to the calls of recruiting has been little short of marvellous but the problem now is how to ensure the field force being kept continuously at full strength.

"This is engaging our close attention and will, I hope, soon receive a practical solution.

NECESSITY FOR SACRIFICE.

"I do not, for one instant, doubt that whatever sacrifice may be necessary will be cheerfully undertaken by our people.

"The measures adopted to counteract the German poisonous gases on our Western front have been ample."

Referring to the Dardanelles, the Secretary for War added that the French had been prominent in the fighting there recently. In a lull of quiet the soldiers had a much needed rest.

"There is evidence that the Turkish army is becoming thoroughly demoralised. For sixty miles the Capratos Valley and Territory has been cleared of Turks."

BELGIAN COAST BOMBARDED

BRITISH SQUADRON DESTROYS GERMAN DEFENCE WORKS.

London, Sept. 13.

It is reported from Amsterdam that a British squadron again severely bombarded the German positions on the Belgian coast, especially near Zeebrugge and Westende.

It is known that several defence works were destroyed by the fire of the British guns, and that the enemy suffered heavy losses in men.

None of the British ships were hit by the shells of the German heavy batteries.

A squadron of aeroplanes took a successful part in the action.

A HEAVY BOMBARDMENT

London, Sept. 13.

It is stated that the British squadron is intensifying its fire against the Belgian coast, cannonading German positions at a distance from the shore.

WOMEN AND THE WAR

GOVERNMENT EMPLOY ADDITIONAL MILLION

London, Sept. 10.

The number of women employed by the Government in various capacities has increased by a million as compared with July of last year.

REPRISALS DEMANDED

Britain Tiring of German Air Raids

"GLOBE" CALLS GREAT PROTEST MEETING

London, Sept. 15.

To-day's London papers devote much editorial and other space to accounts and comment on the air raids.

Generally they note with satisfaction the appointment of Admiral Sir Percy Scott to the duty of arranging defence of the city, but some sarcastically enquire why similar steps were not taken before.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says it is getting rather hard to keep abreast of these Zeppelin visits, as they have taken place every night.

Remembering the raids that came off we are inclined to forget the failures. Probably only a little extra luck enabled the invader to slip through a week ago.

The "Globe" is arranging a great mass meeting to demand reprisals, and that every raid and bomb throwing over an English town shall be answered by one over a German town.

Count von Reventlow's hysterical outburst in the "Tages Zeitung" calling for greater violence in attacks on London, are published here.

ZEPPELIN DESTROYED

MURDERERS DIE IN BELGIUM.

London, Sept. 10.

The English newspapers publish a despatch from Amsterdam which states that a Zeppelin while travelling from Brussels towards Antwerp lost a propeller when over Stocken. An explosion ensued and the Zeppelin fell heavily to the ground enveloped in flames, being completely destroyed.

"Once a German--"

DOWAGER EMPRESS OF RUSSIA'S VIEWS ON THE MODERN HUN.

New York, Sept. 14.

The "Tribune" has an interesting cable from Turin giving an account from the "Stampa" of a conversation between the Dowager Empress of Russia and the President of the Polish Red Cross. Her Imperial Majesty said with strong feeling "Oh, how I hate those Germans! I am a Dane, and from the day those robbers seized Schleswig Holstein, I have hated them. For fifty years I have had to wear a mask at Court. Russia has been too kind, unsuspecting and confident to all those false, fawning Prussian emigrants to whom the Empire accorded undeserved favours and high position. A German once always remains a German, whatever kindness is shown him. Often I said so to the Tsar Alexander when he was alive; he would not believe it. One man only foresaw this fearful German aggression, that was the late King Edward. He was indeed a great monarch. Do you know that when I was taken by surprise on the outbreak of war and was crossing Germany, the Berlin people made hostile demonstrations against my train bawling out 'Russian pigs, they are no better than British.'"

Allan Liner in Collision

Quebec, Sept. 15.

The Allan liner Pretorian inward bound was in collision last night and is now ashore at the east end of White Island.

FRENCH FORCES ADVANCE

Successes in the Vosges

MAY LEAD TO GERMAN RETREAT

Paris, Sept. 15.

The official report to-day says: In Artois and at Neuville St. Vaast and Bretencourt there have been hand-grenade fights and artillery actions. A bomb skirmish took place near Lisons, another east of Chaulnes, another in the woods of St. Medard, and the east of Tray del Val. Much mining and counter-mining has taken place in the Argonne. In the rest of the front the night passed quietly.

HEAVY ARTILLERY FIGHTING.

Paris, Sept. 15.

An official report says:—

"To the north and south of Arras, as well as in the region of Roye, artillery actions continue with intensity.

"On the Quenneviere Plateau there has been fierce fighting with hand grenades. On the canal from Aisne to the Marne there has been much activity.

"There has been concentration at Berry-au-Bac-Neuville, where the enemy has been exerting himself for several days with the object of dislodging us from our bridge head at Saigneul.

"In Champagne, an artillery duel has been in progress, but this has moderated. In Leprêtre and in the region of St-Dié the artillery actions are also reported as being in our favour."

BELGIANS TAKE GERMAN TRENCHES

London, Sept. 15.

From Havre, the Belgian army is reported to be attacking the German positions along the Yser.

Throughout the morning there were intense artillery duels and later the Belgian infantry sallied suddenly from their entrenchments and took the enemy's outlying trenches at the point of the bayonet.

KING ALBERT IN THE FIRING LINE.

London, Sept. 15.

It is said that King Albert is on the line of fire at the Yser personally directing the movements of his troops.

The Belgians have been recently reinforced, and are in condition to undertake the initiative with good prospects.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN THE VOSGES.

Paris, Sept. 15.

In the Vosges the French have succeeded in advancing at several points after bloody encounters. The entire German line is being incessantly searched by artillery fire, and it is possible that the Germans may be obliged to make a retrograde movement throughout the region.

The French attacks have been of surprising violence. All their positions are solidly reinforced and they are advancing at several points.

Munitions for Russia

SHIPPED FROM JAPAN.

New York, Sept. 14.

Tokio cables state that large cargoes of ammunition with heavy pieces of artillery, are being despatched to Russia.

Japanese military circles say that the Government has resolved to spare no effort to assist the Russian armies.

The Japanese papers say that all the old animosities between Russians and Japanese have disappeared and the most complete cordiality now exists.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN THE SOUTH

Austrians Compelled to Cross the Dniester

MANY THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS TAKEN

Britain and France Grant Financial Aid to Russia

Petrograd, Sept. 15.

An official despatch has been issued stating:

In the region of Wyszewec we have forced the enemy to fall back precipitately, leaving 2000 prisoners in our hands.

South-east of that place we held the enemy's counter-attack, taking 7000 prisoners and seven guns.

Pursuit of the enemy in Galicia along the Sereth continues. The enemy is retiring east of Tarnopol, as also in the Zaleszciki region.

Severe fighting is going on in the neighbourhood of Yusephawka and about Dzwimacz. Last Sunday we took over 2700 prisoners there.

From August 30 to September 14 we have made 40,000 Austro-German prisoners.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES IN THE SOUTH.

New York, Sept. 15.

The "Tribune" publishes a despatch from Czernowitz stating that the Austro-German forces have been repulsed on the line from Budzanow to Buczacz, and the heads of their columns in retreat have recrossed the Dniester in the direction of Stanislaw.

The Russians have likewise forced the enemy to fall back toward Kawa and have taken the offensive in the region of Dubno.

Dirigible Wrecked

BY RUSSIAN ARTILLERY FIRE.

London, Sept. 15.

The Press publishes a wire from Amsterdam stating that a German dirigible which had been greatly injured by Russian artillery, came down at Koenigsberg. It is supposed that this Zeppelin took part in the raid on Riga.

The Silver Bullet

ALLIES' FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS TO AID RUSSIA.

Petrograd, Sept. 15.

There are great hopes of the results of M. de Barck, Minister of Finance's visit to Paris and London. A financial arrangement is being made among the Allies which will assure Russia against lack of resources to carry on operations.

The Russian Press notes with satisfaction that both in Paris and London bankers are inclined to meet Russian wishes.

Rumania's Mobilisation

A PRECAUTION AGAINST AGGRESSION.

New York, Sept. 15.

It is confirmed from Bucharest that Rumania is mobilising part of her army in readiness to check any aggression by the Austro-Germans.

The reservists called up are now with their regiments. Indescribable warlike enthusiasm prevails.

Russia and the Jews

GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN THE STATES.

New York, Sept. 14.

Information from Amsterdam states that the propaganda of the Jews resident in Germany, is proceeding most vigorously.

Hundreds of letters are daily being sent to the United States in which are pointed out the necessity for the Jews in the States to work strenuously to prevent the Russian Government from again becoming rulers of the Poles.

CONCESSIONS CREATE EXCELLENT IMPRESSION.

Petrograd, Sept. 14.

The concessions held out by the Government to the Jews have created an excellent impression throughout the whole of the Empire.

Pro-Jew Campaign

TO BE OPENED BY GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

New York, Sept. 21.

Reports from Amsterdam state that the German socialists are preparing to conduct an active campaign in favour of the Jews.

The German Press indicates possibility of a great movement in all countries where the Jewish race is powerful. It is added that the German Jews give no credit to the Russian Government's promises and consider it merely means to gain the sympathy of the Poles.

The Disease Spectre

CHOLERA RAGING IN NORTHERN GERMANY.

Madrid, Sept. 14.

Official reports received by the Government state that cholera is raging in Brandenburg and other German provinces and cities; especially in Dantzig and Koeln.

German Spies Arrested

JAPANESE ACTION AT TSING-TAU.

Pekin, Sept. 14.

It is reported that the Japanese authorities at Tsing Tau have arrested several dozen Germans who have been put in prison on charges of attempting to smuggle letters out of the colony by means of Chinese couriers.

Warning of Norway

New York, Sept. 15.

The explorer Fritjof Nansen has published a book in which he advocates that Norway should arm herself for defensive purposes before it becomes too late.

Pirate Hunting

THRILLING "SPORT" FOR BRITISH DESTROYERS.

London, Sept. 15.

The "Evening News" says that the losses of German submarines have been more than formidable. They are for the time irreplaceable.

In movement, a submarine leaves a peculiar trail on the surface marked by air bubbles, and auxiliary war vessels can follow the curious wave of displaced water which seamen soon learn to distinguish, even in a rough sea.

There are at present no less than 2300 trawlers engaged in submarine hunting, constantly patrolling the waters around the British Isles. The writer relates how he stood on a rocky part of the coast watching through his binoculars three destroyers which were steaming at half-speed two abreast and one behind. Suddenly the rear destroyer increased speed and rushed forward, the foam rolling in acres from her keen bows and cascading from her fore deck, her funnels vomiting smoke. The other two moved rapidly in zig-zags, and the guns of all three broke into a crackling roar. The firing soon ceased, and then the three resumed station and steamed as before; but — when the next tide came in — the waves were coated with oil!

Pirate Sunk

BY FRENCH TORPEDO BOAT.

Paris, Sept. 14.

The "Journal" publishes a telegram from Athens that one of the French torpedo boats has sunk a German submarine between the islands of Mytilene and Tenedos.

SUBMARINES OFF GIBRALTAR.

Madrid, Sept. 14.

From Algeiras it is reported that a large flotilla of destroyers and submarines have left in pursuit of the German submarines which are now in the Mediterranean and which are believed to be actually hanging about near Gibraltar.

U Boat in Black Sea

SHOTS FIRED AT RUSSIAN COAST.

Petrograd, Sept. 14.

A submarine of the new German type has been sighted in the Black Sea by Russian post at Kertch Peninsula, Crimea. The submarine came up reconnoitring and exchanged shots with the shore before retiring at full speed. By the size and type, the vessel had evidently made its way by sea to Turkish waters.

SUNK BY THE SEA HUNS

New York, Sept. 11.

The Havas Agency has received a despatch from Algiers announcing that the small French steamer Ville de Mostaganem was sunk on Thursday by a German submarine 70 miles northwest of Mostaganem on the Algerian coast.

The crew of the vessel state that the same submarine flying the Austrian flag sank the French gunboat Aude a few hours previously.

LOSS OF A NORWEGIAN VESSEL.

London, Sept. 13.

From Christiania it is reported that a German submarine has fired upon and sunk the Norwegian steamer Presto, laden with wood.

The crew succeeded in saving themselves.

'Sunk by a Mine'

GERMANY DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR FOUNDERING OF HESPERIAN.

New York, Sept. 15.

A Berlin despatch states that a note was to-day delivered to Mr. Gerard, the U.S. Ambassador. The German Government disclaim responsibility for the sinking of the Hesperian. As stated by semi official sources the German opinion seems to reject almost absolutely the possibility that a German submarine could have been concerned in the foundering of the Hesperian. According to prearranged distribution no German submarine could have been in the part of the Ocean in which the Hesperian sank.

Furthermore according to the description given of the explosion from British sources, the nature of the damage indicates rather a mine than a torpedo. The affirmation that the ship was struck near the bow and that the few compartments filled go to bear this out. The note contains a paragraph to the effect that all submarines at sea on Sept. 4 have not yet returned but that there is no reason to expect that reports which they will supply will change the situation. The note is a simple recital of facts as sentiment does not enter into the German Government's view of the matter, nor is there any comment on German future submarine policy.

FEARED AN ATTACK'

SUBMARINE COMMANDER EXPLAINS

WHY HE SANK THE ARABIC

New York, Sept. 10.

The text of the German Government's reply relative to the sinking of the Arabic was telegraphed from Berlin via London under date 2.30 a.m. this morning.

The Note says that on August 20 a German submarine stopped the British steamer Finsley about sixteen nautical miles south of Kinsale Head. The crew of the steamer having abandoned her the submarine was about to sink her when a large steamer was observed bearing straight down upon the submarine. This steamer was afterwards known to have been the Arabic. She carried no flag nor anything whereby she might be known to be a neutral. As she appeared to be attacking an order was given that a torpedo should be fired at her.

The supposition that the Arabic was attacking the submarine was strengthened by the fact that on August 14 in the Irish Sea a large passenger steamer had fired upon a submarine a long distance off which had neither stopped nor attacked her.

The German Government deeply regrets the loss of American lives but cannot recognise its liability to pay compensation, even had the commander of the submarine been in error as to the intentions of the Arabic.

If the United States Government takes other views upon the question, the German Government will consent to its being settled by the arbitration court at The Hague.

A GERMAN FALSEHOOD.

Liverpool, Sept. 10.

In reply to the statement of the commander of the German submarine which sank the Arabic, the White Star Company says that the commander of the Arabic, Captain William Finch, is away for change and rest; but he stated officially that he did not see the submarine before the Arabic was torpedoed, and could not therefore have attempted to ram it. The excuse may be dismissed like others of similar worth.

NO CONSULTATION WITH BERNSTORFF.

Washington, Sept. 10.

The Department of State has begun the preparation of a reply to the German Note respecting the sinking of the Arabic.

STEADY PROGRESS ON GALLIPOLI PENINSULA.

Turkish Trenches Rushed by British Troops

BULGARIA EXPECTED TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

Greece and Rumania May Join Allies

London, Sept. 15.

Despatches from Tenedos state that the British have secured important successes on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

In the last few hours of the day they took hundreds of Turkish prisoners and carried by a rush several trenches.

CONSTANTINOPLE DESPONDENT.

London, Sept. 15.

Reports from Constantinople say that general dismay and discouragement are spreading in the Turkish capital by reason of the incessant strong reinforcement of the French and British forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

ALLIES' LARGE ARMY

Some papers calculate the available troops as now about 180,000 men, and prophesy a tremendous offensive movement. By means of a captive balloon attached to one of the ships, the Ottoman batteries are located on the Asia Minor side, and the allied ships at once open with salvos on the places indicated, sometimes silencing the batteries, sometimes blowing them away. The Franco-British troops are not now molested by the fire of these Turkish guns and their position is much improved.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CASSON WOUNDED.

London, Sept. 15.

Brigadier-General Casson is reported as wounded at the Dardanelles; his name is included in the list of seventeen officers killed or wounded in the Gallipoli Peninsula and published today.

TURKISH TRANSPORT SUNK

BY RUSSIAN WARSHIPS IN THE BLACK SEA.

London, Sept. 11.

It is reported from Petrograd that the Russian warships in the Black Sea have sunk three Turkish transports which were conveying coal, the crews of the vessels perishing.

Turkish Steamer Sunk

BY RUSSIAN CRUISER IN BLACK SEA.

Petrograd, Sept. 15.

The Russian Admiralty state that the cruisers in the Black Sea have sunk a large Turkish steamer.

Turkish Cavalry Repulsed

IN ENCOUNTER WITH RUSSIANS

Petrograd, Sept. 15.

An official report states that a collision has occurred between the Russian and Turkish cavalry in which the latter were repulsed.

Towards the West in the district of Van, the Russian cavalry are pursuing the Kurds.

Greek Intervention

BELIEVED TO BE IMMINENT.

New York, Sept. 15.

An Athens despatch states that M. Venizelos has had a long interview with the Rumanian Premier. The conversation was chiefly on the Balkan question.

General opinion holds that intervention in the war on the side of the Allies is increasingly imminent.

Bulgaria Neutral

RUMANIA AND GREECE FOR THE ENTENTE!

New York, Sept. 15.

The "Evening Sun" Rome correspondent learns from Diplomatic sources that no particular change has been noted in the Balkan situation in the last few days.

There seems to be no alarm in Diplomatic circles over the possible inclination of Bulgaria to assist the Teutonic Empire.

Since Rumania's intervention is considered inevitable and Greece's attitude is friendly and favourable to the Entente, it is argued that Bulgaria will not dare to make trouble for the exclusive benefit of the Austro-Germans.

Spies in Athens

A BERLIN STORY.

New York, Sept. 14.

A Berlin wireless via Tuckerton gives a story by the "Berliner Tageblatt" that there is great excitement in Athens over the arrest of two French journalists named Papus and Marion, who are charged with being spies for Russia. Since April it is alleged that the accused have stolen hundreds of official telegrams from the German Embassy and also from King Constantine, as well as some British telegrams, sending copies to Petrograd. Both journalists and telegraph officials are implicated and have been arrested. The investigation is still proceeding.

MUNITIONS FOR THE TURKS

MANUFACTURED FROM OLD WARSHIPS.

Paris, Sept. 11.

Information has been received that the Germans in Constantinople have broken up a number of old Turkish warships in order to utilise the metal for the fabrication of munitions.

AUSTRIANS' HEAVY LOSSES

50,000 MEN SACRIFICED IN GALICIA

London, Sept. 11.

The newspapers publish despatches from Bucharest which state that the Austrians have lost 50,000 men in the recent battles in Galicia. In consequence it was found necessary to withdraw one of the Austrian army corps which was posted on the Rumanian frontier.

Bernstorff Was Implicated

DOCUMENTS FROM GERMAN EMBASSY DISCOVERED ON ARCHIBALD.

London, Sept. 15.

The Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs informed the House of Commons today that documents sent to the German and Austrian Embassies in Washington were found in the possession of Dr. Archibald.

The Thieving Hun

REMOVE BELGIAN RAILS TO POLAND.

Paris, Sept. 14.

Telegrams from Havre report that the Belgian Government is presenting a formal protest to all Neutral Governments against the acts of spoliation committed by the Germans in tearing up the metals of the Belgian Railways and transferring them to Poland.

ANTI-HATE CAMPAIGN

OPENED BY AUSTRIAN WOMEN.

Zurich, Sept. 11.

The local Socialist paper, "Volksrecht" publishes the text of a manifesto issued by Austrian women of all classes protesting against the attempt of the Austrian and German Governments to stir up a new "hate campaign."

The manifesto says: "We women have stood by the sickbeds of our heroes, but we have never heard from them a word of humiliating abuse of their enemies. We are convinced that our sisters in the countries against which we are fighting share our standpoint."

SERBIA PREPARED

FOR POSSIBLE TEUTON INVASION

London, Sept. 11.

Communications from Bucharest assert positively that there is a strong force of Germans on the Serbian frontier ready to cooperate with the Austro-Hungarian troops against Serbia.

The latter State has taken advantage of the last few months of truce to reorganise her army and is now in a position to engage the enemy under favourable circumstances. In the last week or two cargoes of ammunition have reached Nish from France and England, besides numbers of officers to handle the big guns.

DYNAMITE SEIZED

TIMELY ACTION BY RUMANIAN CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

Bucharest, Sept. 10.

The Rumanian Customs officers on the frontier have discovered and seized two cases of dynamite despatched from Austria. The police are convinced that the dynamite was intended to be used for blowing up the railway bridges in Rumania. The discovery has occasioned a good deal of excitement. An inquiry into the matter has been opened.

ARMENIANS MASSACRED

OUTRAGES BY TURKS AND KURDS.

New York, Sept. 13.

Despatches from Turin state information from Aivali announces thousands of Armenians are being deported into the interior of Asia Minor where they disappear being probably massacred by the ferocious Turkish soldiers and the Kurds.

Anarchy reigns over a great part of Turkey. The army is becoming demoralised, deserters are everywhere pillaging and looting in the cities.

Italians Stand Firm

AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE FAILS

Rome, Sept. 15.

A telegram to the "Tribuna" from Roveretto states that on Monday the Austrians attempted an attack against the Italian positions of Toppono to the north of Zingna Torta at some eight kilometres from Roveretto.

The offensive began with an artillery preparation followed by an infantry assault.

The fire of the Italian artillery stopped the Austrians and drove them back with heavy losses.

Italian detachments are very active in the same zone, in spite of Austrian attempts to check them by artillery fire.

Heroic Alpini

PERILOUS MOUNTAIN WARFARE

Rome, Sept. 14.

The "Giornale d'Italia" reports that the Alpine troops display an astounding combination of daring and skill in their perilous mountain warfare.

Their Milan correspondent relates a notable exploit of the Alpini.

The Italian Scouts had exactly located a strong post of the enemy in an inaccessible but highly troublesome position and fifty Alpine riflemen were picked to surprise it. After four hours of incessant climbing and scrambling the fifty Italians, quiet as cats arrived in front of the enemy's position. They approached with the utmost caution as the enemy was alert and had posted among others a sentry, a man of colossal stature of the Austrian mountain Jagers and a skilled mountaineer. When close in they rushed him and despatched him with the bayonet killing also the other vedettes. The bulk of the party rushed upon the post with levelled rifles and fell on the Kaiserlichs who were awaking from sleep. So complete was the surprise and so skilful was the movement, that the assailants did not lose a single man.

Contraband for Germany

CHEMIST ARRESTED IN MILAN.

Rome, Sept. 14.

Telegrams from Milan state that the newspapers comment freely on the arrest of the chemist Parenti, who has been accused of sending contraband of war to Germany by way of Switzerland. A judicial inquiry is in progress. The journals approve the severity of the Government, but express a desire that the accused will have the opportunity of proving his innocence and good faith.

Pope's Correspondence

ANOTHER GERMAN PROTEST.

New York, Sept. 15.

A Munich telegram via Berlin states that the Church authorities charge the Italian censor with interfering in the delivery of letters addressed by the Pope to the clergy in Germany. Two letters written by the Pontiff to Cardinal Fruehwirth are known to have gone astray.

SWISS NEUTRALITY

ROME DENIES TEUTON ALLEGATIONS.

Rome, Sept. 10.

The evening papers deny the assertions of the Central Empires that Italy and France are concentrating forces on the Swiss frontier and threatening to invade Swiss territory. They point to the very cordial relations which exist between the Swiss Confederation and the Governments of Italy and France.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN RAID

108 CASUALTIES.

London, Sept. 9.

It is officially announced that the capital was raided last night by Zeppelins, resulting in the death of 6 children, 12 men and 2 women. The wounded consisted of 48 men, 27 women and 13 children. Of these one of the killed and three of the wounded were soldiers, the rest being civilians.

PRESS WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

London, Sept. 9.

The Zeppelin raid on London last night is described by the "Pall Mall Gazette" as the Londoners' first glimpse of war at close quarters.

The "Evening Standard" speaks of the coolness shown everywhere, but warns the public against the noticeably widespread and dangerous disposition to regard the affair as a species of spectacle.

The paper suggests that, in addition to the Zeppelin, which, within limits, is a terrible instrument of war, there is also danger from the anti-aircraft guns, and the public would therefore be well advised to take aerial visitors more seriously than they did last night.

NEWSPAPER STAFF'S SAFETY.

Chicago, Sept. 9.

A correspondent in London has telegraphed to say that the offices of the "Chicago Daily News" and the staff officers are safe and all well.

It is gathered from this that the Zeppelin raid of last night passed near or over that part of London.

(Note: The offices of the "Chicago Daily News" are, or were, in close proximity to Trafalgar Square).

RAIDING THE WHOLE FRONT

ACTIVITY OF ALLIED AIR SQUADRONS.

Paris, Sept. 10.

It is known that the aerial fleets of the Allies are ceaselessly raiding the enemy's encampment along the whole of the long line of battle throwing bombs on the fortified positions.

Very often these feats are not mentioned in the official reports for reasons of prudence, but it is known for certain that not a day passes without a squadron of forty or more Anglo-French airmen making its presence felt at various points on the enemy's lines; and this activity will be increased as the new machines are completed or those ordered from the United States arrive.

The papers say that the action of the aerial fleets at the present moment is of much importance.

FRENCH AIRMEN KILLED

TRAGIC ACCIDENT IN ALSACE

Geneva, Sept. 10.

Two French aviators have been killed at Deyingen, Alsace. Owing to trouble with the motor of the machine, they were alighting, when they collided with a wire fence, which caused the bombs they had on board to explode. The Germans buried them with military honours.

AN ENEMY'S TRIBUTE

TAUBE DROPS WREATH IN MEMORY OF PEGAUD.

Paris, Sept. 9.

A telegram from Belfort says that yesterday a German Taube flew over Chevannes and dropped a wreath bearing the following inscription:—"To the memory of Pegoud, who died like a hero. From his adversary."

INFURIATED CROWDS

ATTACK GERMAN HOUSES

INDIGNATION OF LONDON PRESS

London, Sept. 10.

The Zeppelin attack on London produced some disturbances, infuriated crowds attacking the houses of Germans.

The police had to intervene to prevent some of the Germans from being very roughly handled.

The crowd resented the interference of the police, and there was a severe struggle before the streets could be cleared.

The Press deplores these riots and declares that the Government will do all in its power to prevent a recurrence of these scenes.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES GUARDING GERMAN SHOPS.

London, Sept. 10.

Owing to the indignation aroused among the populace by the recent Zeppelin raid, the authorities, fearing tumults, have posted special constables to guard the German shops, which have been boarded up since the internment of enemy aliens has been put into practice.

The anti-German feeling has reached fever heat.

The censor passed without comment as to its accuracy the claim of Berlin that the western part of London, the factories near Norwich harbour and the iron works near Middlesbrough were attacked by the Zeppelins, and it is improbable that this statement will be either confirmed or denied, officials believing that any such action might be useful to the enemy in establishing the locality of the raid and prove of value in carrying out future raids.

UNIQUE AND THRILLING SIGHT.

The "Daily Telegraph," in an editorial expressing disappointment at the escape of the Zeppelins, protests that the Germans have gained no military advantage whatever, failing even to spread terror among the civilians. Indeed, in many places in the London district the sight of a Zeppelin high up in the heavens, with the searchlights flashing upon it and shells bursting all round it, was regarded and even enjoyed as a unique and thrilling experience.

AN OBJECT LESSON FOR LONDONERS.

Other feelings were naturally aroused in the neighbourhoods where incendiary or explosive bombs fell; but even these caused no panic. The sense of outrage was strong, but there was no sign of intimidation.

The paper concludes by saying that now that Londoners have been provided with an object lesson on a limited scale of what explosive bombs are capable in the way of destruction, they will be better able to appreciate the feeling of the Frenchmen and Belgians, whose fairest cities have been ruined by these methods.

RECRUITING SPEECHES DELIVERED FROM DEBRIS HEAPS

London, Sept. 10.

As to the results of the recent raid on London and the eastern counties, the "Spectator" says that the answer of the people of London to these exercises of "frightfulness" may be given in an episode mentioned by the "Manchester Guardian," to the effect that a recruiting sergeant has been addressing crowds from a platform made of the debris of ruined houses, with excellent results.

The "Mirror" says that the reply of London was the large number of volunteers who presented themselves at Trafalgar Square. From every part of the country men have flocked to the colours.

HOLD GERMAN AIRCRAFT CHIEF RESPONSIBLE!

The "Evening Standard" expresses

A MECHANICS' WAR

APPEAL TO BRITISH WORKMEN

BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE

Bristol, Sept. 9.

Amid uproarious applause and some confusion owing to an insistent delegate demanding the right to ask questions, Mr. Lloyd George addressed a packed hall of trade unionists this afternoon.

He at once struck the keynote with the declaration:—

"The war has resolved itself into a conflict between the mechanics of the contending nations. With you, victory is assured; without you, our cause is lost."

"I come here as the greatest employer of labour in this country. You passed a resolution yesterday pledging yourselves to assist the Government in the successful prosecution of the war; and I am here on behalf of the Government to take you at your word."

"Judging between British and German workmen, I believe that the British are the better."

The Congress adopted the following resolution:—

"This Congress, being convinced that the issues involved in the war are of transcendent importance to the democracies of this and other countries, hereby records its entire approval of the action of the Parliamentary Labour party in co-operating with the other political parties in the national recruiting campaign."

COUNTRY NOT DOING ITS BEST!

London, Sept. 9.

In his address to the Trades Union Congress at Bristol to-day Mr. Lloyd George used some very plain language. He declared that the country is not doing its best, and that the problem before it was entirely a labour one.

DARDANELLES PROBLEM

BRITAIN AND THE AEGEAN ISLANDS

New York, Sept. 9.

A telegram from Constantinople says that according to a neutral diplomat who is well versed in the affairs of Russia, when the peace negotiations commence, one of the Principal points of discussion between Britain and Russia will be the possession of the islands of Strati, Imbros, Tenedos and Lemnos. He says that the Power which possesses these will control the Dardanelles, and he doubts whether Russia will allow Britain to continue holding those points in order to construct another Gibraltar of them.

The diplomat added that he knew that on two occasions Russia has sounded Britain on this subject, but he does not know what reply was given.

the hope that the British Government will announce its determination to hold the head of the German aircraft service personally responsible for the deaths occasioned by these raids.

"HAVE DONE WITH THIS SUPER-SQUEAMISHNESS."

The "Globe" and other newspapers take the view that every air raid on London or other British cities should be followed immediately by attacks on German cities within easy reach of Belfort. The "Globe" says that "it is time to have done with this super-squeamishness."

GREAT STIMULUS TO RECRUITING.

London, Sept. 10.

The newspapers announce that the result of the recent Zeppelin raid on England has been that thousands of volunteers have enrolled.

BRITAIN'S LOST OFFICERS

1502 CASUALTIES IN A FORTNIGHT

London, Sept. 11.

The officers' casualty list for the fortnight ended August 30 indicates the severity of the recent fighting on Gallipoli peninsula, whence the bulk of the casualties are announced. The total comes to 407 killed, 959 wounded, and 136 missing. This number has been exceeded only once in any fortnight since the beginning of the war, when 1627 casualties were announced.

During the fortnight under notice Brigadier-General Baldwin was killed, and three other Brigadier-Generals were wounded. Nine Lieutenant-Colonels were killed, and two are missing.

The Australian contingent was the greatest sufferer, losing 68 officers killed, 150 wounded, and 15 missing. The New Zealand contingent lost 33 killed and 74 wounded; the Lancashire 26 killed, 46 wounded and 16 missing; the Yorkshires 6 killed, 31 wounded, and 14 missing; the Manchester 12 killed, 24 wounded and 9 missing; Sherwoods, 17 killed and 22 wounded; Staffords 11 killed, 25 wounded and 7 missing; Irish Fusiliers 12 killed, 26 wounded and 5 missing; Royal Welsh Regiment, 5 killed, 29 wounded, and 8 missing; Indians, 6 killed and 27 wounded. Many other regiments have had from 20 to 30 casualties.

MONUMENT TO THE MURDERED

OBELISK COMMEMORATING THE LUSITANIA OUTRAGE.

London, Sept. 13.

As a monument to the hapless victims of the Lusitania and a perpetual arraignment of Germany, it is proposed to erect on the Old Head of Kinsale, a lofty white obelisk, to be visible many miles out at sea. This has been planned by relatives of the lost, but contributions may be sought in France, Russia and the United States.

MARSHALS MEET

CONFERENCE BETWEEN JOFFRE AND FRENCH.

London, Sept. 13.

It is reported from Dunkirk that Marshal Joffre has been visiting the British lines and had a long interview with Marshal French.

Marshal Joffre visited the British army in its positions, making a careful inspection, and stated that he was very pleased with what he had observed. The British troops gave Marshal Joffre a rousing welcome and acclamation.

REFUSAL TO WORK OVERTIME

LEADS TO FINING OF 245 WORKMEN.

London, Sept. 10.

It is reported from Liverpool that the local Munitions Court to-day fined 245 workmen belonging to the Cammell Laird Company £1 each for refusing to work overtime.

FRENCH NATIVES FOR THE FRONT?

700,000 FIGHTING MEN FOR NEXT SPRING.

Paris, Sept. 11.

The Deputy M. Pierre Masse is about to propose a Bill in Parliament authorising the recruiting of natives of the French colonies for active service.

M. Masse says that the approval of the measure would add another 700,000 fighting men to the French army by next spring.

5,000 MILLION DOLLAR LOAN

TO BE RAISED IN THE U.S.

FINANCIAL COMMISSION WARMLY RECEIVED

New York, Sept. 11.

The commission of French and British financiers in which Lord Reading is included as chairman arrived yesterday and were met at the wharf by the American banker Morgan.

It is understood that the commission propose to negotiate a loan in New York for the amount of 5000 million dollars. A preliminary conference with Mr. Morgan and other bankers has already been celebrated.

SYMPATHY WITH THE ALLIES.

New York, Sept. 11.

The British members of the Anglo-French commission which has come to New York by the steamship Lapland to discuss financial matters are, Lord Reading, Lord Chief Justice; Sir Edward Hopkinson; Mr. Holder, President of the London, Midland and City Bank; Sir Henry Babington Smith, ex-President of the National Bank of Turkey, and Mr. Basil Blacket.

The French members of the commission are, M. Ernest Mallet, manager of the Bank of France, and M. Octave Hembert, an official of the Foreign Office.

Thousands of persons have left their cards on the visitors, whose reception resembles an informal demonstration of sympathy with the Allies.

PROBABLE INCLUSION OF RUSSIA AND ITALY.

New York, Sept. 11.

One of the British members of the Anglo-French financial commission said to-day:—

"We want a very large amount, virtually all we can get. We have abundant means of providing security for advances made. We could, if insisted upon, send a hundred million pounds in gold, but of course we do not want to have to ship such amount. However, we have it, and more. We could, if forced, pay this amount in gold, but we hope to obtain credit loans, for which we can offer ample security.

"No terms have yet been discussed, nor amounts fixed; but an interest of 5 per cent. is commonly mentioned. We shall probably include Russia and Italy in our negotiations.

"There will be no formal conference next week, our financiers insisting upon no formality and preferring to browse around at first finding out exactly how the financial land lies, how our requirements can be successfully floated and whether the huge banking credits can be made available. Short term Treasury notes may be found a feasible means of raising from one to two hundred millions."

Last night a dinner at the Biltmore Hotel was offered by Mr. Morgan, to which only the most powerful financial leaders were invited. Only 25 were present; but no more influential gathering of European and American financiers ever gathered round a table.

BUSHIRE OCCUPIED

BY BRITISH TROOPS IN PERSIAN GULF.

London, Sept. 10.

With regard to the killing of two British officers near Bushire and the failure of the Persian Government to punish the tribal chiefs concerned in the affair, a Reuter's telegram from Teheran says that it is hinted there that the murderers were assisted by the Germans.

The British occupied the city, which contains over 16,000 inhabitants, and is situated in the Persian Gulf, on August 8 last without opposition.

WILSON'S ANXIETY

"I HAVE FORFEITED MY LIBERTY"

New York, Sept. 13.

At Washington yesterday President Wilson expressed the gravity of the international situation in addressing a delegation from Virginia who asked him to make a trip to the battlefield of Manassas late in the present month.

He said:—"We are all hoping and praying that the skies may clear, but we have no control over events on this side of the water, and it is impossible to predict the course of events. Some time ago, I promised to go to Manassas to dedicate a memorial tablet, and I then said that things were just beginning. A great many events have happened since which have altered, not only the aspect of our affairs, but that of the world. My experience daily has been that questions turn up so suddenly, and have to be dealt with so promptly and sometimes with so much thoughtful discretion that I dare not let my thoughts go out to other matters. I simply feel that I have forfeited my liberty—for the present—and that my nearest duty is my most obvious and most imperative duty."

LYING HUN GOALED

FOR BEARING FALSE WITNESS IN LUSITANIA CASE.

Washington, Sept. 9.

The German subject Stahl who reported that the Lusitania carried four guns has been sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months for false witness.

"A STUPID AND CONTEMPTIBLE LIAR."

New York, Sept. 9.

Gustav Stahl was sentenced to-day by Judge Hough of the United States District Court to one year and six months detainment in the Federal prison at Atlanta for perjury by swearing before the United States Grand Jury that he saw four guns on the deck of the Lusitania.

A nominal fine of one dollar was imposed to satisfy the punitive part of the Statute.

In passing sentence the Judge said: "You have committed an offence against the United States which is much more serious than is commonly implied in the word 'crime.' You are apparently a man of education and culture; but you have sold your honour for money through depravity and cupidity."

DR. ARCHIBALD'S PASSPORT

CANCELLED BY SECRETARY OF STATE.

Washington, Sept. 9.

The Secretary of State has cancelled the passport made out in favour of Dr. Archibald, now at Rotterdam, and has authorised the United States Minister at the Hague to give him a new one to enable him to proceed to the United States where it will have to be decided whether he violated the law by conveying correspondence for a belligerent nation.

AMERICAN AIRMAN'S SUCCESS

BRINGS DOWN A GERMAN AEROPLANE

London, Sept. 10.

The American airman Weyman (who joined the French army) while making a reconnaissance to the north of Rheims had an engagement with a German aeroplane which he brought down.

FIRE ON A LINER

CARRYING RESERVISTS AND STORES

New York, Sept. 13.

The Italian liner Sant'Anna with more than 1900 persons on board, chiefly Italian reservists from New York, has been reported on fire in mid-ocean and in grave danger. She is stated to be on the line traversed by Mediterranean bound vessels several of which should be close to her. Other vessels are going to her assistance. Her manifest includes 3000 barrels of cottonseed oil. It is relieved that the fire is the result of a plot and that before the vessel left New York incendiary bombs were placed on board, timed to burst into flame when the ship was at sea.

MAKING FOR THE AZORES.

New York, Sept. 13.

A wireless has been received from the Captain of the Sant'Anna at the offices of the Fabre Line stating that the fire was in No. 2 hold. The fire is however now out and the ship is making for the Azores under escort of the Ancona.

VESSEL NOW OUT OF DANGER.

New York, Sept. 13.

A radiogram has been received from the Sant'Anna stating that the fire which broke out on board has been extinguished and that the vessel is out of danger.

EXIT VON KLUCK!

FALLEN FAVOURITE RETIRES ON PENSION.

London, Sept. 13.

Communications from Amsterdam state that the German newspapers have published the fact that General Von Kluck has asked for and has obtained permission to retire on a pension corresponding to his rank. The papers state General Von Kluck has been superseded on account of the failure of his operations in the region of the River Severn.



GENERAL VON KLUCK.

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REVOLT IN PERSIA

STRIFE STIRRED UP BY GERMAN EMISSARIES.

London, Sept. 13.

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent says that despatches from Teheran indicate that the Germans have at last succeeded in stirring up trouble in Persia. This is an object which German incendiaries have been steadily pursuing ever since war began.

The Indo-European telegraphs are now finally interrupted.

It is stated that the British and Russian Consuls and other officials, together with all employés in Banks and other establishments, have left, but that strong and sufficient Russian forces are already on the march to reduce the trouble-makers and re-establish order.

VERDUN'S DEFENCES

DESCRIBED BY U.S. WAR CORRESPONDENT.

New York, Sept. 10.

Mr. William Simms, correspondent of the United Press Agency, who is with the French army at the front, sends the following telegram:—

"France is now putting reliance on her men, her entanglements of special barbed wire of American make, and on her series of marvellous trenches, and no longer depends primarily upon her forts.

"That this is so no better proof can be furnished than that given me by the Military Governor of Verdun, General Courtanceau, who showed me the secret organisation of the defences of the place.

"The General observed to me:— 'The Germans have announced that Verdun is at the point of falling. I want you to take a look, and then let you judge whether Verdun is in danger.'

INTO THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH.

"We visited places and saw things which no mere civilian has ever visited or been shown before. We went down a winding staircase, down until I was dizzy, into the bowels of the earth under the forts. We ventured into the deepest dungeons where miles of corridors are filled by miles of foodstuffs and ammunition piled in broad, tall rows. We saw the General Staff at work in some of these corridors which had been rigged up as offices. In short, we saw the whole plant. Lastly we were admitted into the underground retreat of the General.

"Seated here the General said to me:—'You may say that we are prepared to defend this city until the last round of ammunition is gone and the last man dead.

A SUBTERRANEAN CITY.

"The subterranean chambers of the citadel accommodate at least 50,000 people, with the supplies necessary for comparative comfort. In June last, the Germans shelled Verdun with their 380 mm. long range guns, twenty-six shells falling into the town. Not much damage was done; but, profiting by the experience of Dunkirk, the authorities are making Verdun safe.

"The corridors and chambers are almost entirely cut out of the rock, but have false walls and ceilings of brick, with spaces between the bricks for ventilation chimneys which ascend to the surface at intervals, creating a natural draught.

"There is a hospital with a spotless operation room; an independent waterworks system, with two power stations of a capacity sufficient for the needs of 50,000 people; there is an immense store of grain packed in airtight metal casks, a large grist mill and a bakery. There are canned meats in enormous quantities; also stores of lard, canned milk, and many other requisites. None of these are being drawn upon at present, as they are to be used only in case Verdun is invested.

"A narrow gauge railway runs through the corridors to haul food supplies and ammunition. There are five electric light plants, and two more are being built by way of extra precaution for the officers' quarters.

"One of the subterranean passages consists simply of small rooms built of thin boarding to provide a modicum of privacy."

"On the door of a little room constructed of upright planks I noticed the words 'Military Governor'."

FRENCH ALTITUDE RECORD

Paris, Sept. 9.

The French aviator, Damars, has reached an altitude of 6,600 metres (21,650 feet), which constitutes a French record. M. Damars is shortly going to the front.

RED CROSS FUND

Dance at the Plaza Hotel

Wednesday, Sept 15

Last evening's dance, arranged in aid of the Red Cross Fund, which was held at the Plaza Hotel was an immense success. The Committee of gentlemen which consisted of the following: Dr. E. O'Farrell, Dr. A. Ham, V. Kenny, M. Kenny, J. Cavanagh, M. Hearne, S. Doyle, J. Lalor (Jr.), J. Tormey, A. P. W. Hutton, and G. A. Young are to be congratulated on their energetic work, which was one of the factors in the success achieved.

Among some 320 persons present were the following:—

Mesdames—James Smart, John Torney, Edward P. Maquire, W. W. Dillon, J. P. Harrington, Adolfin V. de Gonzalez Bonorino, Patricio Kilmurry, Martin Murphy, Robert Halahan, Guerrico, J. S. de Aginto, Rolff, James J. Byrne, Cecilia C. de Araoz, Judson, Baillie, Cabo, Lizowsky, Edward Morgan, H. P. de Simons, Gordon Hay, James Hardie, John Macdonald, Daniel Duggan, John Macdonald, Saravi, Castro, John P. Kavanagh, Tité Fernandez, E. MacLoughlin de Torney, Toya Fernandez and J. H. Kidd.

The Misses—Marion Casey, Nelly Boote, Ruth O'Farrell, Margarita O'Farrell, Angelica Stanfield, Norah Kenny, May Kenny, Clarita Sarmiento Laspiur, Nata Villanueva, Georgina Villanueva, Elba Saravi, Lily Gahan, Bella Mackern, Angelica Castro Almeyra, Stella MacLoughlin, Tiny Pearle, Alicia Garnor, Beatriz Facon, Adelina MacGregor, Angelica del Campo, Pincrah Aguilo, Margaret Tormey, Adelina Maguire, Peró, Bella Kilmurray, Jessie Kilmurray, Lucy Kilmurray, Katie Kilmurray, Katie Rodman, Eleonora Macdonald, Lily Macdonald, Sosa, Lidia Cabo, Dorothy Judson, Ealine Denton, Zulema Rivadavia, Elena Kenny, Nancy Finney, Dorothy Finney, Gladys Jacobs, J. G. Young, Guerrico, Clotilde Falcon, Maima MacGregor, Cecilia Rooney, Bella Morgan, Emma Lizowsky, Maria E. Sosa, Gladys Baillie, the Misses Sosa, May Ballesty, Rosa Franklin, Luisa Morgan, Bella Murphy, Teresa Gonzalez Bonorino, Rosa Lennon, Lily Dillon, Lilian Drabble, Esther Gonzalez Bonorino, Blanca O. Gonzalez, Carmen Wulff, Fanny Wolff, Dolly Simons, M. C. Byrne, Mariana Mahon, Lily Harrington, E. Niven, Sarah Cregg and Manuclita Miro.

Messrs. Adolfo Cobo, Jermyn Brooks, Gordon Hay, Dr. Leandro Curutchet, Jorge E. Morgan, Ricardo Sabouyle, Arthur Boote, Leslie A. Clark, Juan McDonald, Dr. Robert Halahan, Frederick Green, Bustos Moron, C. G. Simons, Valentin Alvarez, J. E. Sloan, Martin Murphy, Santiago Doyle, Elson Finney, L. E. McCauley, F. Boote, José O'Farrell, Santiago Henry, Robert Gallagher, Robert Murphy, J. Morgan, Arthur Henry, J. B. Denton, Dr. E. Comotti, Alberto Begue, Daniel Duggan, Alfred Coulter, Robert Hardie, C. Lamon, M. Zapiola, Luis Hughes, Rodolfo Maschwitz, Justo Urquiza, David Miles, Alberto Kenny, Alf. Carey, Miguel Thormey, Jorge M. Morgan, J. M. Acevedo, M. M. Nougues, Charles A. Arias, Dr. Judson, Julio Mulhall, H. C. Bustos Moron Jr., Eugene Moore, J. J. Hughes, Federico Kenny, Rafael Jimenez, Carlos Coslo, Guillermo W. Dillon, Capt. Victor Campos R. N. R. Pero, Ivan Mohr Bell, Juan P. Tormey, G. S. Hardie, D. del Campo, A. Gramajo Jr., H. W. Rinearson, J. H. Kidd, Albert Fernandez, M. A. Candina, Ed. Maguire Jr., Maurice Kenny, Edward Morgan, Alfred Ham, Arthur Cook, Alex. Siquero, Eduardo Lalor, Thomas Cullen Jr., John Cavanagh, Juan Lalor Jr., Vicente Kenny, E. M. Hearne, G. A. Young, S. G. Olivares, J. G. Garrett Kavanagh, Albert Doyle, Leo Gahan, Alberto Warner, M. L. G. Segura, E. C. Gahan, A. Simpson, Hector Colmegna, Edward Farrell, R. S. Trillia, R. N. Trillia, Frederick Kenny, Rafael Jimenez, Martin Murphy, Pat. Kilmurray, W. N. Dillon, Ed. Maguire, John Tormey, James Smart.

ANOTHER AEROPLANE

From the River Plate

THE FIRST GRATEFULLY ACCEPTED

It has been decided that another aeroplane shall be presented to H.M.'s Government from the River Plate. There was such a splendid response to the first appeal that the money needed was oversubscribed and signs are not wanting that the extra sum necessary for Aeroplane "River Plate" No. 2 will be forthcoming quite as quickly.

The British Society have recently received the following telegram:—

"Aeroplane River Plate gratefully accepted. Please cable two thousand two hundred and fifty pounds this League and name lady to christen. Early delivery expected. Government cable follows."

This telegram was received from the League of the Empire which body kindly acts as the Agents for the British Society, and the stipulated amount is being forwarded.

Many suggestions were received by the Committee of the British Society as to what should be done with the surplus which amounts roughly to \$5500. These suggestions were carefully considered at the meeting of the Committee on Monday evening, but it was agreed that as the money had been subscribed for an aeroplane it should be expended for such a purpose and no other. The Committee were absolutely unanimous in coming to this decision and they think, in adopting such a course, they are correctly interpreting the feeling of the majority of their compatriots. It only remains now for the members of the British Community to show, by a quick and generous response to this second appeal that a mistake has not been made.

It has been urged that there must be a finality to enterprises of this character and that, having attained the object for which it first set out, the British Society might rest content. But to rest is impossible at this stage. Whilst the war lasts there can be no finality to patriotic efforts of any kind, which are calculated to help the Allies' cause. On the contrary, whilst necessary, greater and still greater sacrifices on the part of all must be made.

From certain patriotic organisations in Great Britain has come the reproach that British subjects in Argentina have not taken their share with their compatriots the world over in bearing the burdens caused by the war. Such a reproach is unmerited. A great deal has already been accomplished but it is certainly true that there still remains much to be done. In providing the British Government with aeroplanes the hands of the Authorities are strengthened, and those resident here have the satisfaction of feeling that they are striking a direct blow at the enemy.

On every ground, therefore, it is hoped that within a few weeks time it will be possible to send home another cable informing the Government that loyal subjects here can place the funds necessary for "River Plate Aeroplane No. 2" at their disposition.

Subscriptions will be received and acknowledged by the Hon. Treasurer of the British Society, Mr. W. Watson, 536 Cangallo, to whom also all cheques should be made payable. Those who would be willing to collect for this object may obtain subscription lists on application.

Subscriptions to the Aeroplane Fund which have not, up to the present, been publicly acknowledged, are as follows:—

Amount previously acknowledged \$29011.03
Pupils at Conservatorio Prince George 38.00

Collected in Huinca Renanco:—H. Dobbs \$10, W. Brunt \$5, J. Martin \$3, J.

Polyblank \$5, W. Drain \$5, B. Brown \$5, J. Rogers \$5, T. Woodward \$5, F. Ben net \$5, F. Hilton \$10, N. A. Haigh \$5, A. Hill \$5. 68.00
Robert B. Reiss 100.00
Mario Tirone 20.00
Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Jackson Via y Obras, F.C.S. 35.00
Collected by D. Cameron:—
J. J. Macmillan \$10, D. Cameron \$10, F. H. Bryant \$10, H. J. Schiele \$10 40.00
Anonymous 25.00
Collected by Mrs. McKerrrow, 2nd list:—R. Clutton \$10, H. Hilliwell \$5, Samaria \$10. 25.00
Anonymous 5.00
Miss G. M. Woellwarth 10.00
C. Maashant 10.00
D. Castle 5.00
J. C. Porte 5.00
E. A. Coleman 3.00
J. Mulhall 2.00
N. J. Bauc 10.00
J. Moffatt 5.00
W. F. Johnson 3.00
P. Murray 5.00
D. E. Marr 3.00
Staff of Messrs. Lacey and Sons 33.00
Traffic Dept., F.C.S.:—

E. Adey \$1, C. Barrow \$5, L. A. Battistoni \$1, W. B. \$5, G. Belk \$5, A. V. Bennett \$5, A. Bereith \$20, D. J. B. \$5, A. Borri \$1, A. V. Bouson \$10, H. W. Brown \$20, E. Burton \$10, J. D. Cicco \$1, N. C. \$5, A. H. Coleman \$20, G. W. R. Coleman \$20, F. Coupe \$1, J. Clark \$10, J. de los Santos \$1, C. Devitt \$1, C. H. Doherty \$20, T. Egan \$10, F. Erlin \$2, R. F. \$5, E. W. Fritchie \$5, D. Geddes \$20, N. Geddes \$20, W. George \$5, T. Gouk \$20, L. Goñi \$1, W. B. Grant \$5, T. Gregory \$20, C. A. Hall \$10, P. Hardcastle \$20, E. Hardcastle \$10, H. E. Hopson \$5, H. W. Hopson \$5, D. Jennings \$5, H. Johnstone \$5, E. Lane \$5, C. A. Land \$5, Guy Lewis \$10, J. F. McHutchinson \$1, J. McKee \$10, J. McGaw \$1, A. Mackintosh \$5, H. MacLuskie \$20, E. B. Mawson \$10, Marshall \$1, B. W. Mitchell \$1, A. Moore \$10, W. J. Morris \$5, C. Page \$5, Roht. Pattison \$5, P. T. Philp \$20, W. J. Porter \$5, F. Q. \$1, J. B. S. \$1, S. Simonetti \$5, D. Sinclair \$5, L. C. Tregonning \$10, W. P. Wilson \$5. 486.00

Mrs. R. Nugent 5.00
L. Nugent 5.00
Collected by H. B. Harding Green 144.70

Concordia Concert and Dance Committee 33.10
Miss C. Crossley 20.00
L. J. Lowe 100.00

Collected by Mrs. Fawcett, 4th list:—Gerald Juff \$10, Mrs. Donner \$5 15.00

Collected by Geo. Woollidge, Rosario:—Edward M. Shaw \$50, A. Macdonald \$50, A. Watson \$10, Proctor, Garratt, Marston, Ltd. \$100, William I. Christie \$25, J. E. Traill \$50, William Barnett \$50, Rosario Water Works Co. \$50, A. T. Karck \$25, Ricardo le Bas \$25, J. H. Marshall \$10, Vivian Milner \$20, Geo. A. Middleton \$10, A. C. Barnes \$5, E. V. H. \$25, Sanday and Co. \$50 555.00
Miss Searle 10.00
J. A. Rickards 5.00

Collected by Mrs. P. A. McKerrrow, 3rd list:—J. Barker \$5, J. Robertson \$5, R. M. Shrewsbury \$10, W. Bullock \$5, W. Finnegan \$5, F. W. Tappen \$5, A. Ferrari \$2, M. Villanueva \$1, J. Slossia \$2. 40.00
Stanley Buckley 25.00
Accountants Office, F.C.S. E. Cox, (per A. N. Gny) 16.00
Received at the London and Brazilian Bank:—A. B. Clarke \$5, C. Hitchman \$10, Schona, Moise and

BENEVOLENT AMERICANS

ORGANISE SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT AT PALACE THEATRE.

Provided an entertainment be sound and the cause a deserving one, there will rarely be any difficulty in obtaining an audience. This statement is almost axiomatic, and its truth was again emphasised last evening when, although the weather was sufficiently depressing to militate against the success of most functions, the Palace Theatre was well-filled by an audience eager to witness the attractive programme presented in aid of the British and American Benevolent Society.

The Society is one of the most deserving in the Capital, and although it frequently benefits as the result of entertainments organised by various charitably-disposed members of the community, the call upon its resources is so great that its income is none too large for the vast amount of work which it is called upon to accomplish.

Last night's "benefit" was a distinctly American one; held under the auspices of the American Society of the River Plate, the entertainment was patronised largely by citizens of the Northern Republic, and the programme was almost exclusively American in character.

A lengthy and interesting cinema film, "Little Sunset," filled the first portion of the evening, and another long picture, "The Caprices of Kitty," concluded the entertainment. The middle portion of the programme was devoted to vaudeville acts, and was, in consequence, the principal centre of attraction.

Quite "the" turn of the evening was that given by Miss Nancy Finney and Mr. Edson Finney, whose modern dances ("Pavlova" and "Maxixe") were among the cleverest things of their kind seen in the Capital for many a long day. Miss Finney was especially good and it is a matter for regret that her art is not seen on many other occasions for the delectation of the public. Miss Seville Mandeville Towne, too, contributed classical dances to the programme. The "Dance of Mystification" has been seen before, but it is an artistic little work that well stood repetition. "Peek-a-Boo," also was quite enjoyable. This was Miss Towne's first appearance this season, but it confirmed original impressions that she possesses distinct artistic ability and is one of the most promising of the younger entertainers in the Capital. The Spanish dances by Miss C. Ada Shaw added variety to a section of the programme that was greatly appreciated by the audience.

The Yankee Glee and Mandoline Clubs in selected melodies were loudly applauded. The "turn" was a popular one; moreover, it was unique. These clubs, together with Mr. G. H. Huft (in "Imitations") and Mr. J. J. Storey (in "Casey at the Bat") occupied the remainder of a period.

Although the financial result of the venture has not yet been announced, there can be little doubt of the success achieved. This is a tribute to the energies of the American Society, and of the ladies responsible for the organisation of the entertainment, Mesdames B. T. Brooks, J. L. Denton, R. W. Huntington, W. C. Howe, H. L. Prettyman, Albert Hale, and Charles Towne, are, therefore, to be sincerely congratulated.

Leito \$5, A. Bensabat \$5, Jonsen and Eaton \$20, G. Steabben \$10, F. W. Watson \$20, A. N. S. R. Nurse \$10, C. W. Hope \$10, J. N. Hirst \$200, D. H. Johnston \$10, F. Ham \$20, W. E. Macfarlane \$5, A. K. Macfarlane \$5. 335.00
Staff of the London and Brazilian Bank 146.00
H. Matcham Davies 5.00
C. T. R. 5.00
H. Dixon 10.00
G. Wayman 10.00
R. J. Stirling 10.00
C. S. Stirling 10.00
G. J. Hamond 10.00
W. Maben 10.00

Total \$31488.83

MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE

The Western Telegraph Company have a message from New York to Otobemo.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Goodmansson, formerly of Rio Gallegos, leave for New York to-day, en route to Chicago, by the s.s. Vestris.

Mr. J. Llorca Marty, President of the Moragues Lumber Company of Mobile, Alabama, and Mr. A. M. Frown are at present in Rosario on a business trip.

There is general regret at the serious illness of Mr. Charles Boutell, eldest son of Mr. Arthur Branden Boutell, who is suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Mr. C. Geoffrey Bulman, of the staff of the London and River Plate Bank, left last night by the River steamer to join the s.s. Tainui at Montevideo for England to offer his services to his country.

The numerous friends of Mr. H. H. Thomas, who underwent an operation under the treatment of Dr. Castaño at the "Sanatorio Podestá," will be glad to hear he is progressing favourably.

The many friends of Miss E. Mulville will be interested to know that she is on the nurse staff of the Hospital Militaire Anglais at Limoges, France, which appointment she obtained immediately on her arrival in England.

Mr. F. A. Goodmansson, of the Frigorifico Rio Gallegos, is at present in Buenos Aires en route to New York. Mr. Goodmansson has been in Argentina for about eleven years and is now being transferred by the Swift Co. to Chicago. He will leave for New York on September 16 by the steamer "Vestris," and will be accompanied by Mrs. Goodmansson.

Mr. J. Llorca Marty, President of the Moragues Lumber Company of Mobile, Alabama, who has been on a visit to this country for the past three weeks, and Mr. Arthur Murray Brown, representative of the Company in the River Plate, entertained a number of prominent merchants and friends on Tuesday evening at the "Petit Salon," on the termination of Mr. Marty's visit to this city. Among those present were Messrs. José Viña Llamas, Juan Chiaramonte, John Wright, Fernandez Oviedo, Alejandro Crestin, José Battaglia, Esteban Rizzi, Enrique Barberán, Owen L. Thomas, R. H. N. Brown, Santiago Carraro, Martin Etchart, etc. A very pleasant evening was passed, and the party broke up about midnight. Mr. Marty returns to the U.S. by the "Vestris" to-day.

DAY BY DAY IN BAHIA BLANCA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

September 12.

To-morrow night (Sept. 13) a general meeting of the Bahia Blanca Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club is to be held at the Hotel South America in order to elect the committee of management for the coming year.

The annual meeting of the Port of Bahia Blanca Athletic Club was held last night in the club room in order to elect the Committee for the coming year. As a result of the voting Mr. H. G. Bennett was re-elected President; Mr. Nelson, Vice-President; Mr. N. Mortimer, Secretary; Sr. Girado, Treasurer. The committee elected consisted of Messrs. Anker, Simpson, Lane, Earts, Mosatague and Vieytes.

Mr. C. Stuart is in town for a few days.

Messrs. Liddle and Stubbs are expected to arrive here to-morrow from Buenos Aires.

Among the visitors this last week have been Messrs. E. Frank, T. J. Kennady, G. J. Warterbury, D. Davis and T. Wilson.

Mr. Ferrari, the Manager of the South American Hotel, returned with Mrs. Ferrari from Buenos Aires on Friday.

WEDDING AT BELGRANO

EVERILL—MARTINEZ.

The marriage was celebrated at St. Saviour's, Belgrano, yesterday, of Miss Emma Maria Martinez, daughter of Señora Elena Rossa, of Belgrano, and Reginald Cooper Everill, son of Mrs. H. D. Mannington, of Las Palmas. The church was filled by friends and relatives of the bride and bridegroom when the Rev. F. O. Spanton officiated at the ceremony.

Dressed in white charmeuse with a veil of Brussels lace, an heirloom of happiness, the bride, who looked charming, was accompanied by Miss Elena Smith and Miss Dorothy Clutterbuck in the capacity of bridesmaids. Pink taffeta with great big black hats added to the charm of these little ladies. The best man was Mr. Harold Everill, brother of the bridegroom, while Mr. Otto Wulfi gave the bride away. A most valuable assistant was Mr. Donavon Reuter, who officiated as groomsmen.

A reception was held after the ceremony at 3639 Juramento, Belgrano, from whence to-morrow the happy couple depart for Entre Rios for their honeymoon.

The bride's present to the bridegroom was a beautiful dressing case, while the present of the bridegroom to the bride was a gold wristlet watch.

OBITUARY

DEATH OF MR. F. E. FAITHFULL.

Cables from London announce the death of Mr. Frank Eustace Faithfull, well-known in railway circles of the River Plate.

The late Mr. Faithfull was a director of the Western and Midland Railways, and had made several visits to Argentina on railway business. Mr. Faithfull had intended to make another trip to South America in the near future.

FOR THE ALLIES

A SPANISH AMERICAN PAPER.

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. W. Colquhoun THE HERALD has received several numbers of *America-Latina* a monthly paper printed in London in the Spanish language, and distributed gratis for propaganda purposes by the editor and publisher, Dr. Benjamin Barrios.

America-Latina is just the sort of publication the cause of the Allies requires. It is well written and excellently printed, and has the cordial support of influential people in France and the United Kingdom. An interesting feature of the July number is an illustrated article on the manufacture of munitions in England in response to the appeal of the British Government. One of the illustrations shows the Rev. Percival McKenzie of St. James's Scottish Church at work on munitions. Mr. McKenzie was formerly assistant at St. Andrew's Scotch Church, Buenos Aires.

CORDOBA LEGISLATORS

GOVERNOR VETOES PROPOSED INCREASE IN SALARIES.

Dr. Cárcano, Governor of Córdoba, has applied his veto to the Bill sanctioned by the Provincial Legislature last week increasing the salary drawn by members of the local Chamber to \$700 monthly.

Public opinion, not only in Córdoba but also all over the country, was highly indignant at the ruling of the Córdoba Legislature, and the Governor's action in avoiding the extra strain on an already overburdened budget has been universally applauded.

Together with this law, Dr. Cárcano has vetoed several others passed by the Legislature and which would, if carried out, cost the Province the sum of \$800,000 which cannot be spared.

IN THE OFFICE CHAIR

"And in some corner of the hubbub caught
Make game of that which makes as much of thee."

OMAR KHAYYAM.

Noblesse Oblige.

Her Imperial Majesty the Czarina has been cured of neurasthenia by her actual service as a nurse in the war hospitals. The weariness of life, the repining at crumpled rose leaves are no more. She has experienced, she says, a complete physical and moral change. All around her she saw terrible sufferings bravely endured; men who were marred for life, yet maintaining a cheerful aspect. "We," said the Empress, "who have so much material good and yet are not happy, have much to learn from the poor and from these poor fellows. It is, however, evidence of a noble disposition, that she has learned it, as there are many whose natures are incapable of assimilating such a lesson either in a hospital or anywhere else owing to their intense selfishness and indifference to others.

"Thou that stonest the Prophets."

In attacking Mr. Robert Blatchford for advocating Compulsory Service, the Liberal Radical Socialist Rump and the Blind Pacifists are merely giving an exhibition of their stupidly immobile state of mind. Mr. Blatchford is a Socialist, and a much sounder one too than the screeching tub thumpers or the earnest but impractical fanatics who denounced him years ago in unmeasured terms for predicting the very war that has come to pass, and urging that we should prepare to meet it. Those were the times—may they never return—when the earnest volunteer was told that he "liked playing at soldiers"; if he were a noted shot, the insult took the form of saying that he was a "pot-hunter" after prize money, cups and medals. The fact that 250,000 men every year gave their time, their money, and their holidays to the patriotic task of learning as much as they could how to defend their country, did not entitle them even to verbal thanks, and when Government gave them a 35s. capitation grant, they were expected to be, and were, too, full of gratitude, for they then got overcoats, haversacks, water-bottles, and a few other small items lacking in the previous 35 years of their existence. The slackers now, as then, dislike seeing themselves shown up, and take refuge in abuse. Mr. Robert Blatchford deserves particularly well of his country. He had been a soldier, and anyone who has had the King's coat on his back sees things with a different and clearer vision from that of the windy phrasemongers who have so long fed the nation with soothing syrup. The awful word "Conscription," supposed to be even more dead and damned than "Protection," has actually been spoken in the House, yet the Heavens did not open in flame on the speaker of it, nor did the roof fall. Lord Roberts, honour to his name, is more than justified in the campaign which he pursued in the last years of his life, in the face of vulgar abuse and ignorant calumny, from the sole desire to see his country strong and girded for the conflict which he, like King Edward, knew was at hand. Only the Byleses and the holders on at any price to the Peace tradition and Shibboleth people, preferred to slumber on, and only ceased snoring to curse those who sought to awaken them. The people love those who prophesy smooth things, but one believes that the People (with a Capital) prefer the truth and will be prepared for the sacrifice of Obligatory Service when it is boldly presented to them with "Do this and live free and valiant." The alternative is unpleasant and unthinkable.

It is time that all these diatribes and partisan polemics were laid aside. One would have supposed that even the brains of Trades Union Leaders would by now have appreciated the fact that "ca canny" is an infamy, and worse, endangers them personally. Colonel Lee, M.P., Mr. Amery, M.P.,

DR. VIERA'S TOUR

CALLS ALONG URUGUAYAN COAST

Dr. Viera, President of Uruguay, gave a ball on board the s.s. Ciudad de Montevideo, while lying off Paysandu and the affair was very brilliant, enjoyable and largely attended.

Subsequently the steamer left for Fray Bentos and, on arrival there the President was welcomed by a deputation at the head of which was Dr. Atilio Brignoli. A procession of the civil authorities and of school children, afterwards passed before the Chief Magistrate, who expressed great pleasure on receiving bouquets from the latter, and affirmed his satisfaction with all that he had seen. Dr. Viera's next visit was Colonia, where fêtes had been organised in honour of his arrival.

On September 10th the Luna left the South Basin on a special trip with a large number of visitors for Colonia to the Presidential fêtes.

CANADA'S AID

New York, Sept. 13.

A despatch from Montreal says the Canadian regiments recently trained are ready to leave for Britain. Numerous forces are still arriving ready to embark, together with quantities of munitions and all kinds of stores. The Government is pushing forward its preparations, and it is believed that 80,000 troops will be en route in a few weeks.

Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, M.P., all officers who have looked on the face of War, and the latter formerly a strong Pacifist, recommend Compulsion. The man who can change his opinion when good reasons are adduced, deserves credit, not abuse. He who cannot is simply an obstinate ass, or worse. Colonel Arthur Lee said that under our present haphazard system each soldier cost as much as three Germans, an injustice which we cannot afford. The voluntary system is squeezed dry, besides it often takes the wrong men. Colonel Lee further said

"There was the hoary but foolish delusion that one volunteer was worth four or five conscripts, and that compulsory service produced inferior or unwilling soldiers. That widespread but stupid libel was merely the shirkers' charter. (Hear, hear.) We could not afford to continue the voluntary system. At present each British soldier cost three times as much as a German. Owing to the necessity of bribing men to enlist, we were squandering money at a rate which could lead us only to bankruptcy. (Hear, hear.) The moral effect of our adopting compulsory service would be instant and incalculable. It would hearten our Allies, dishearten our enemies, impress all wavering neutrals, and restore self-respect to ourselves. (Cheers.)"

These lessons had been burned, branded into his soul, he said, at the front. Against this we have the recurring excuse that the voluntary system is traditional, that it is satisfactory. The latter is not true any longer, and the former must go overboard. The people who say these things are those who for years tried to cut down the Army and Navy, who see Militarism and Tyranny in every attempt to keep their own silly throats from the Prussian knife which they well deserve to feel.

Tennyson knew the breed sixty years ago. In "Maud" he says:

"Last week came one to the County Town,

To preach our poor little Army down
(Though the State has done it and thrice as well)

This broad-brimmed Hawker of Holy Things,

Whose ear is stuffed with his cotton, and rings,

Even in dreams to the chink of his pence,

He put down war. Can he tell
Whether war be a cause or a consequence?

BRITON.

"INFLUENCE THE PRESS"**B.A. Spaniards Protest****AGAINST GERMAN PROPAGANDIST METHODS**

After more than a year of war, it is not necessary to state that one of the most powerful weapons of offence in the hands of the Germans has been their subsidised press in neutral countries. The value of the propaganda has been apparent; so much so that a new sheet—named, we believe, the "Gaceta de España"—has been launched in the capital to advocate the German cause. This latter journal is supposed to present the case from the Spanish point of view. Naturally it does not; and, in this connection, a number of Spaniards in Buenos Aires have forwarded a letter of protest to THE HERALD. We append a copy of the letter, together with a translation in English.—

B. Aires. Septiembre 13, 1915.
Sr. Director del THE HERALD,
Presente.

Le agradeceríamos quisiera dar cabida en las columnas de su acreditado y popular diario a estas líneas que sirvan de desagravio a las opiniones vertidas en ciertas publicaciones que quieren abrogarse el título de ser representantes de una colectividad y que no son más que *Zeitungs* disfrazados con el oro alemán.

Los alemanes, con las mismas artimañas con que trataron de cubrir el barbarismo cruel de la devastación de la heroica y desgraciada Bélgica, del hundimiento del "Lusitania" y otros miles de hechos dignos de los Hunos de quienes descienden, tratan de servirse de la prensa española para denigrar y echar manchas sobre naciones que para nosotros, los que amamos la libertad y la democracia, representan su más alta concepción.

Al efecto han fundado o subvencionado determinadas publicaciones en las que se hacen aparecer las opiniones de algunos que están muy lejos de representar el verdadero espíritu de la España nueva, como ellos pretenden.

Los españoles debemos pues protestar por esta forma desleal y rastro en la que se nos quiere hacer pasar por enemigos de la democrática Francia y de la liberal Inglaterra hoy en lucha por sostener los sagrados derechos que tanta sangre costaron para su conquista y que amenazan ser pisoteados por el tacón de la bota del militarismo alemán, soberbio y bárbaro.

NICANOR PEREYRA, FRANCISCO LOPEZ, M. IPAR, R. CASTRO, JESUS VASQUEZ, A. AZCARATE.
Tucuman 1511.

(Translation.)

"We shall be glad if you will allow space in the columns of your influential and popular journal for these lines which serve to apologise for the opinions published in certain newspapers which claim to be representative of our community, but which are nothing more than "*Zeitungs*," bought with German gold. The Germans, with the same artifice with which they have attempted to cover the cruel barbarism of the devastation of heroic and unhappy Belgium, the sinking of the "Lusitania," and other horrors of which only Huns could be proud, wish to use the Spanish press to calumniate the nation which for us has always stood as the lover of liberty and democracy of the highest order. To this purpose the Germans have founded, or have supported certain publications in which opinions are expressed and made to appear as representative of the true spirit of Spain. Spaniards should protest against this disloyal and caddish conduct which endeavours to make us Spaniards appear as the enemies of democratic France and liberal England, who are to-day fighting to defend those sacred rights to establish which so much blood has been shed and which are now menaced and trodden under heel by the cynical German militarism, haughty and brutal."

THE VICTORIA CEMETERY**Impudent German Proposal****TO SELL A BRITISH PROPERTY**

The question of the preservation of the old British cemetery in Calle Victoria, Buenos Aires, has again arisen, as the result of a proposal that the site should be expropriated by the Municipality.

Only a few years ago the matter was thoroughly threshed out by two parties in the British community. One party favoured the sale of the site which had become of considerable commercial value, and the other vigorously opposed the idea and fought the matter through the law courts which supported the contention that the site could not be disposed of, and must ever remain what it had originally been, and that the ashes of many of the old British pioneers, reposing in the little piece of consecrated ground should rest undisturbed.

Now the proposition has again been made that the Municipality should expropriate the site and utilise it for public purposes, or dispose of it for commercial needs. The extraordinary thing is that the proposition has emanated from German sources, the idea having been put forward by "La Union." Exactly what purpose the Germans have for making such a proposal cannot be clearly understood, but it is believed that they see in the acceptance of their suggestion by the Municipality, a means whereby other ends at which they are aiming may be secured. The coolness of the proposal may be gauged from the fact that the Germans have no legal right or title in the property in question. The old Victoria Cemetery was purchased early in the last century, and presented to the British community in perpetuity as a site for a cemetery, and for no other purpose. A condition of the deed of gift was that it should never be sold, but should be maintained for ever as a resting-place for the remains of the British people buried there. The security of the site was also ensured under Art. 12, of the first treaty ever made by Argentina with a foreign country. The inviolableness of the site was clearly established when the former proposal for sale was disposed of. The British pioneers set aside a portion of the old cemetery for the use of Germans, but the title to the ground was never ceded. For the Germans to step in now and calmly propose that the Municipality shall take from the British that which cannot morally or legally be disturbed is on a par with the extraordinary views of right and wrong which German conduct in the present war have shown us to be characteristic of their nation.

The following letter from the son of one of the earliest of the British pioneers in Argentina sets out the legal aspect of the German proposal:

(To the Editor).

Sir.—The Teutonic evening newspaper "La Union" of the 7th inst. has an article commenting on the expropriation of the old Victoria Cemetery.

One does not know what to admire most, the lightness with which some newspapers treat the most important themes, or the ignorance of the authors who write about them.

We are led to believe that in this country the express constitutional disposition "la propiedad es inviolable" means just what it says, and no one can be deprived of property except by virtue of a law, or a sentence founded on law. This is sufficient to prove that there cannot be any expropriation of a public utility that has been authorised by law, by a simple order of the Municipality.

The writer of the article in "La Union" ignores that the "Cementerio

PUBLIC AID FOR PRIVATE INTERESTS**Legislative Panaceas for Speculative Ills****THE MEETING IN THE PLAZA CONGRESO**

The stars in their courses appear to fight against the earnest endeavours of the gentlemen who are trying to get government to shoulder the responsibility for the present stagnation in the real estate market; a responsibility that as a matter of fact lies heavily on many of the individuals who are new foremost in the outcry for government interference whereby they are to be saved, in part at any rate, from the consequences of their own folly. Sunday's meeting in the Plaza Congreso was to have been an imposing demonstration, winding up with a petition to government. But the rain brought it to a premature close, one of the leading spirits in the inception of the scheme was unable to be present, and the petition was eventually handed in at the side door of Government House, where the Minister of Finance awaited it with the customary salute of platitudinous generalities, which was all that it deserved.

This may seem to be a rather bitter commentary on an apparently plausible endeavour to get the government to do something for the common good, but closer inspection shows that axe-grindery was the only real end sought by the various promoters of this would-be monster meeting. The land situation in Argentina is righting itself slowly but surely, and the fever of speculation having died down, such properties as are in the market are being valued on their ability to produce rent. Camps are improving when they are immediately available for cattle; tillage has been sought to a greater extent than was ever known before; urban property suitable for immediate occupation still changes hands at a price. Hence one is bound to look below the surface when one finds strong pressure being brought to bear on a government already short of funds, in order that it may advance money to help private individuals out of the pits that they have dug for themselves. Public memory is short, but it has not yet forgotten that the attempt to force a moratorium for mortgages on the government was not only a failure, but also displayed very considerable ignorance of the true state of the local mortgage market. Nor has the country been very favourably impressed by the proposals made for the creation of an Agricultural Bank whose sole capital in esse will be derivable from a loan of \$20,000,000 at 4 per cent granted by the Banco de la Na-

Britanico" was bought for the said purpose with perfect title deeds, and that the graves are held in perpetuity. It is also protected by the first treaty that Argentina signed with a foreign nation, in its 12th article.

Lastly, putting aside the final part of the question, he speaks of expropriating a most valuable piece of land at the very moment at which all the press of the city publish articles condemning expropriations by the Municipality which lead to judicial decisions and appeals. This means that beside being illegal the expropriation would be impossible, unless the "huns" who are so prompt in their ways, as in Belgium, put aside the treaty, considering it a "scrap of paper," and provide the \$100,000 that would be required for said purpose. The Municipality cannot find the money.

Yours, etc.

VICTORIAN.

"TRADING WITH THE ENEMY"**German Coal Trade in Buenos Aires****OFFICIAL CAUTION TO BRITISH SHIPOWNERS**

The "Times of Argentina" keeps its searchlight carefully focussed on the dark intricacies of the path followed by those whose conscience is unduly elastic when profit and patriotism are in conflict. In its last issue it reproduces a cutting from the "Shipping Gazette" of August 13, embodying a notice posted on the board of the Baltic. It calls for no explanations, and comment is apparently useless.

"A considerable amount of coal is finding its way from the United States to the Deutsches Kohlen Depot at Buenos Aires, and there is reason to believe that some of it is being carried in British ships. The coal is shipped to agents, and ultimately delivered to the D. K. D. or other concerns controlled by German interests.

"Owners are required to take all measures possible to prevent their ships being used by charterers as a means for carrying coal to agents who will hand the coal on to German depots or companies, and it is suggested that special care should be taken to cover this point in all charters entered into after this date.

"Coal consigned to well-known British firms established in neutral ports or to neutral Governments or municipalities can safely be carried, but owners should take measures to prevent coal being merely consigned to order, or being consigned to the order of any consignee other than those specified above, unless he is known to be well affected or has been approved by the Board of Trade."

Murderer Congratulated

BY HIS IMPERIAL MASTER.

Amsterdam, Sept. 14.

Cables from Berlin state that the Emperor William has sent a wire of congratulation to Count Zeppelin on the results of the last raid on British cities.

In plain English it looks too much like a job, and as being more calculated to create salaried posts for subaltern politicians who would prove useful during next year's elections, than likely to prove of any real service to the farmer and stock raiser. To compare, as did one speaker, the movement of trade in Argentina, with that in the United States, is absolutely beside the point, and to criticise the immobile attitude of the Argentine Government, is but to show oneself unable to co-relate cause and effect. The difficulties incidental to a heavy liquidation following a prolonged boom of unusual magnitude have been complicated by the European war, as everyone will admit. At the same time all traders are agreed that no government measures will serve to restore the lavish expenditure indulged in by all classes a couple of years ago. Trade in general is re-building its various edifices on firmer bases than before, and the speculator is severely taboo in all classes of commercial society. This the government realises, and one can only applaud its determination not to be led astray by panic measures that are not in accordance with sound commerce or prudent administration. Apparently there is no means of preventing the time of the legislators being taken up with fantastic "projectos," but it is equally apparent that the commonsense of the government sees to it that they are sterilized, and in the majority of cases entirely suppressed by being passed to the effective euthanasia of the official archives.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE

56th LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

GENERAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$142,863.91
Staff of Messrs. Houlder Brothers and Co., Ltd.: Capt. H. Harrison \$10, E. T. Bell 5, W. E. Oates 5, W. L. Wright 5, A. H. Harris 5, J. R. Wilson 5, T. H. Braithwaite 5, A. Scucimarre 5	45.00
Fablon	30.00
E. S.	5.00
F. A. Kane	5.00
Proceeds of Mixed Foursomes Golf Competition, held at San Andrés on 28th August, per B. W. Gardom, Esq.	607.60
Anonymous	25.00
Anonymous	51.55
James Dey	100.00
H. E. Sims	5.00
B. S. Webb	10.00
Zarate Staff, Smithfield and Argentine Meat Co., Ltd.: G. Middleditch \$10, N. N. 5, C. Willemhous 5, J. Robson 5, J. J. Ryan 5, F. L. Lawson 5, L. Chaman 5, J. Doelman 5, G. S. Philp 5, J. P. O'Connor 5, W. O. Pearse 5, T. Dowling 5, L. Jaenseh 5, W. F. Chard 5, J. D. Stewart 5, A. Butterfield 3, R. Drew 3, J. Yuul 3, R. C. Deadman 2, G. Lawrence 2, P. Gainey 2, W. Porter 2, J. Hayward 2, J. L. Ward 5	106.00
F. H. Jones	250.00
All Saints' Church, Quilmes	31.40
Scott and Hume	200.00
A. Scott	100.00
A. S. Hume	500.00
A. E. A. Gostling	80.00
John Lloyd	20.00
Traction Dept., Southern Rly. (see list below):—	
General Fund	\$602.00
Reservists	57.00
	659.00
J. Shaw é hijos	20.00
E. F. Vint	10.00
W. I. Cassels	100.00
Staff Messrs. Neild and Co.	40.00
Mechanical Staff Western Railway (Liniers) as per list below	93.50
David Hogg	100.00
"A"	10.00
General Manager's Office, Southern Rly.: B. G. M. \$5, C. E. S. 10, A. G. L. 12, R. L. 10, G. W. S. H. 5	42.00
A. Macdonald	50.00
C. Webster	10.00
W. R. Schiele	10.00
W. H. Earl	5.00
J. and M. Linton	15.00
A. Blaxell	5.00
J. Grant	3.00
Per London and River Plate Bank:—	
J. Williams	5.00
Harry Scott	100.00
C. H. P. Dashwood	1,000.00
Per British Bank of South America:—	
L. J. Ward	5.00
N. Walch	10.00
A. Ferrari, Olazabal	5.00
Per Anglo South American Bank:—	
P. Furlong	5.00
	\$146,887.96

NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$133,068.48
A. A.	10.00
Anonymous	5.00
Anonymous	40.00
Alfred W. Towse 5.04 o/s	11.45
Stores Superintendent and Staff, Southern Railway	68.00
Staff of W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.: E. Timms \$20, T. Jane 10, E. Burke 10, H. Dowse 5, A. Smith 5, J. Liddle 5, E. Ezra 5	60.00

Traction Dept., Southern Rly. (see list below)	64.00
David Hogg	50.00
A.	10.00
Accountant's Dept., Southern Rly. (11th Monthly Contribution):— Bookkeeper's Office: Books Section \$8, Traffic Section 18, Workshops Section 8, Stores Section 19, Cash Section 8, P. Way 16. Audit Office: General Section \$68, Goods Section 45.40, Passenger Section 24.40, Parcels Section 15.40, Mileage Section 10.40	298.60
	\$133,685.53

RED CROSS FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$18,458.30
J. L. Q.	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt Hayward	100.00
Anonymous	30.00
H. E. Sims	5.00
Traction Dept., Southern Rly. (see list below)	25.00
C. Manifold	200.00
Mrs. Harold G. Brown	10.00
David Hogg	30.00
A.	10.00
Quebec Bridge	5.00
	\$18,883.30

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$4,376.10
Fablon	10.00
Traction Dept., Southern Rly. (see list below)	10.00
David Hogg	20.00
A.	10.00
	\$4,426.10

Subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, Calle Sarmiento 459, or paid in to the accounts opened in the:—

London and River Plate Bank.
British Bank of South America.
London and Brazilian Bank.
Anglo-South American Bank.

For general information, subscription forms, etc., application should be made to the Honorary Secretary, Calle Sarmiento 643.

COLLECTIONS TRACTION DEPT., SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Las Flores.—W. S. Matthews \$2, J. Machutchinson 5, S. Smith 1, J. Woodcatt 2, M. McGaw 5, A. Farnworth 5, E. Adey 1.
Olavarría.—R. McCall 5, G. Meads 5, P. Rossiter 5.
Bolivar.—A. Hale 2, R. Saliger 2.
Empalme Lobos.—A. Benedetti 2, A. England 7.50, T. Elliman 5, E. Bowkett 2, A. Marsh 5, W. Aitkens 5, J. Mayze 2, A. C. Dix 4, G. W. Howden 1, R. Love 2, S. Bowkett 2, R. Macdonald 1, J. Millar 2.
Ayacucho.—G. H. Belk 5, F. Phillips 5, G. Hillyer 5.
Sevigne.—G. Butler 10, H. Whitehouse 5, H. West 5, W. Allen 5, W. Hamlin 5, J. Kennedy 5, J. Lamb 5.
Burzaco.—J. Slavin 3, E. Davis 2, S. Slavin 2, H. E. Challen 3, T. Williams 3, T. Cliffe 5, W. Beauchamp 2, A. Buchanan 2, A. H. Tanner 5.
Talleres.—W. Bayley 5, L. Bassigalupe 5, J. Ward 2, D. E. Rivas 1, W. E. White 2, C. G. Loveless 1, A. Peñas 1, W. Mountjoy 2, R. Beattie 1, W. Edwin 1, M. J. Smith 1, J. Coggan 1, J. Ciliberti 1, G. H. Maddox 2, E. Roveta 1, J. Mutuverria 1, J. Evans 1, S. Joli 1, W. Pound 1, J. Mackenzie 1, T. W. Johnston 2, D. Murphy 1, L. McMahon 1, T. Dobie 2, J. Perez 1, R. Thomson 1, W. Bowles 1, J. H. Hickling 1, E. Sharp 1, A. C. Webb 2, J. Kearney 2, F. Holmes 2, T. J. Wray 2, T. Hunter 1, J. Cumo 1, B. Grassi 1, P. Garcia 1, A. Miller 3, W. Cornish 3, W. Poole 1, T. Small 1, G. Coleclough 1, D. Henderson 1, F. Mitchell 1, W. Davis 1, J. H. Smith 5, W. Perkins 5, T. Torbet 2.

Tolosa.—G. E. Chandler 5, L. F. Harvey 5, A. S. Jeeves 5, G. Taylor 5, J. D. Leith 5, G. Gunn 10, E. B. Coffey 2,

J. Allampress 1, J. Flores 1, T. Lang 1, C. Curwen 2, R. Comrie 5, H. Griffiths 5, A. Thomas 5, J. Hamilton 5, M. MacGarva 5, J. Rylands 5, J. Milne 10, T. Withington 3, F. Rhoades 10, B. Perez 3, H. Davies 5.

Tandil.—Dr. L. Illade \$5, P. Noge 5, R. Noge 1, E. Fontana 1, F. Fletcher 30, G. Cuthbert 5, J. McHardy 5, J. Jackson 1, W. Reid 3, A. Boga 3, J. Chamberlain 5, J. Garrasino 5, J. Olachea 5, D. E. Ibarlucia 2, P. Mazza 2, H. Rogotti 5, E. Brusin 2, S. Roca 1, A. Delavanzo 0.50, J. Rica 2, J. Henry 5, J. Santamarina 1, D. Colombo 1, A. Isola 1, A. Caresia 1, R. Cartotto 2, W. Fairbairn 2, R. Uranga 1, H. Saula 1, F. Fernandez 1, Emilio Caresia 1, B. Perez 2, J. Ranzetta 1, M. Trincherio 1, A. Boero 3, A. Corsi 1, A. Irastorza 1, A. Colombo 1, C. Pearce 1, C. Diaz 1, J. Diaz 2, M. Bergonzi 1, Ernesto Caresia 1, V. Boga 5, S. Ibañez 1, B. Bojesen 1, T. Ramirez 1, L. Messina 1, C. Majenta 0.50, M. Perceval 5, A. Petovello 1, D. Cremona 1, G. Rios 1, P. St. Miguez 2, V. Bertucci 1, A. Temperley 1, J. M. Colombo 1, G. Rivas 1, J. M. Ibarbia 1, J. Marzoratti 2, E. Bardi 1, F. Fabrisio 1, A. Tesis 5, A. Aramburo 1, A. Suffredini 1, C. Destefano 1, L. Garcia 2, F. Carmeri 1, P. Stabile 1, E. Arzcurena 1, D. Tili 0.50, C. Oddone 1, A. Policarpo 1, C. Dol-sadelli 1, P. C. Silva 1, P. Romano 1, J. Bianchi 1, J. B. Ibarbia 1, J. Peveri 3, F. Echelini 1, J. Rivas 1, A. Rizzcuren 1, J. Rezzoagli 1, J. Saux 1, A. Espinossa 2, L. Rica 2, D. Petovello 1, V. Raggi 1, P. Beltrachi 1, B. Beltrachi 1, C. Salinas 1, E. Federique 1, L. Vittaz 1, F. Mariezcurena 1, M. Bardi 1, M. Catalano 1, G. Anzor 1, B. Ibarburo 1, J. Cirola 2, M. Rivero 1, A. Chamberlain 1, I. Rigotti 2, N. Baratucci 2, P. Almaraz 0.50, C. De-loof 1, S. Fabrisio 1, M. P. Lamela 1, M. Caresia 1, J. Vanoni 1, R. Diaz 2, J. Roberts 10, C. Raffo 1, J. Sarat 0.50, M. Varella 0.50, A. Colombini 0.50, A. Bardelli 1, F. Ugalde 1, A. Lottetto 2, T. Dumont 2, P. Aguire 1, G. Suarez 1, J. Merigo 2, P. Barrenechea 1, J. Alonso 2, E. Bell 2, J. Molina 2, A. Colombo 1, C. Schagen 0.50, L. Vas-sani 1, A. Becna 1, J. Potovelo 1, R. Isola 1, G. Raggi 1, H. Catalano 0.50, E. Formozo 1, J. Taverna 0.50, A. Alonso 1, P. Papini 0.50, J. Lufau 0.50, P. Piloni 1.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

J. Milne (Tolosa), \$10.

RESERVISTS' FAMILIES.

Ingeniero White.—H. Helliwell \$5, A. Adamson 10, T. Green 5, J. Anker 5, R. Clutton 10, L. Raggi 5, S. Griffiths 2, J. Williams 5, C. Land 10.

BRITISH RED CROSS.

Ingeniero White.—F. Garcia \$5, T. Egan 10, J. Quintan 5, W. Barker 5.

PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

Ingeniero White.—L. Marthini \$5, T. Murray 5, F. Whitby 8, R. N. Shrewsbury 10, W. Bullock 8, S. Martin 5, J. Foreman 8, T. Pye 5, J. A. Robertson 10.

Mechanical Staff, Western Railway (Liniers).—W. Squire \$3, C. LeLievier 1, E. Hansen 3, G. Airth 5, G. C. Ferreira 0.50, C. R. Gabb 5, C. Chapuis 2, C. Ainsworth 1, A. H. Dudbridge 3, G. James 3, C. W. Airth 5, G. Hopkins 5, J. McHough 3, J. Nicholls 1, L. Ruy-think 2, A. B. Comber 3, J. A. Ranger 10, J. Rudolf 2, C. Jones (Junior) 0.50, G. H. H. Culley 5, M. A. Gonzalez 0.50, A. Waring 5, A. W. Bannatyne 20, A. Smith 5.

ANOTHER WINTER CAMPAIGN

GERMANY'S GREAT PREPARATIONS.

Amsterdam, Sept. 13.

Berlin reports show that the Germans are hurrying on their preparations for a winter campaign, and several train loads of material, stores and clothing have already been sent to the front of the lines in Russia. The arrival of the intense cold, it is intended, shall find the troops fully equipped.

BRITISH WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION

The monthly meeting of the Association was held on Friday last at the Plaza Hotel. At the next meeting on the second Friday (8th) of October, new collecting cards will be issued, and it is urgently requested that the holders of cards will come to exchange the present cards for new ones.

It is proposed that, as the proceeds of the monthly collections have for the past year been devoted to the Prince of Wales's Fund, the fund in future to benefit will be "The Officers' Families' Fund," which is admitted to be a most deserving organisation. It was reported at the meeting that a draft for £250 had been sent to this Fund since the last meeting.

A warm vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Boyd, who had organised a young people's dance at the Plaza Hotel, in aid of the British Red Cross Fund, which realised \$1245. Also to Mrs. Seward and Miss Holmes Brown, who arranged the American Tournament Ladies' Doubles at the Belgrano Club on the 18th of last month, realising \$71 for the same Fund.

A hand-painted hat, donated by Miss Barraud, was raffled in aid of the Red Cross Fund, and realised the sum of \$18.

The raffle organised by Mrs. French, Trevolares, realised \$17, and was won by "A. F." holder of ticket No. 3.

Attention is called to the Gymkana which is to be held in the grounds of the Rural Society at Palermo, kindly granted for the purpose, on Sunday, October 3rd, in aid of the Patriotic Funds. Further announcements will appear as usual.

The following letters have been received:—

JOINT WAR COMMITTEE.

London, Aug. 10, 1915.

Dear Madam,

We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 15th, forwarding to us on behalf of the British Women's Patriotic Association; Buenos Aires, First of Exchange value £100 as a further contribution by them to our funds, and have pleasure in enclosing herewith the formal receipt.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT A. HUDSON,
Chairman of Finance Committee.

WAR REFUGEES COMMITTEE.

London, W.C., Aug. 9, 1915.

Mrs. Hope Gibson,
Calle Rodriguez Peña 1833.
Buenos Aires.

Dear Madam,

The Committee very greatly appreciate the generous contributions which they have received from the British Women's Patriotic Association, together with the most acceptable gifts of clothing.

Will you please convey to the Association the very grateful thanks of the Committee?

Yours faithfully,

(Signature illegible),
Accounting Officer.

NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

London, S.W., Aug. 12, 1915.

Mrs. Hope Gibson,
1833 Calle Rodriguez Peña,
Buenos Aires.

Dear Madam,

I have to-day received a draft for £500, representing a further amount which has been so generously contributed by the British ladies and their friends in Buenos Aires to the British Women's Patriotic Association in the Argentine Republic, on behalf of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's National Relief Fund, for which I thank you.

Yours faithfully,

L. E. HALSEY.

Acknowledgment has also been received of £100 from Lady Hope on behalf of the Officers' Families Fund.

PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

Previously acknowledged \$37,278.80
Part July Subscriptions . . . 1,050.50
August and further July sub-scriptions . . . 2,003.00

\$40,332.30

PIPE AND TOBACCO FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$1,030.20
Mr. James Deck (Miramonte)	10.00
Dr. Carlos Small	10.00
Mrs. H. Smith	10.00
Mrs. Paton	10.00

\$1,070.20

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$2,844.65
Mrs. Neilson	10.00

\$2,854.65

OFFICERS' FAMILIES FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$4,375.65
Mrs. Edye and Miss Stubbs entertainment Plaza Hotel	1,803.00
Mrs. John Runnacles (fowls and eggs)	25.00

Castleton	5.00
Mrs. Barclay	3.00
Mrs. Mendl	5.00
Mrs. Christie	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Bradbury	50.00
Mrs. French (raffle)	17.00
H. Schwind	5.00

\$6,293.65

BRITISH RED CROSS FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$1,575.55
A. E.	5.00
Cakes	9.40
Mrs. Recknall (Sale of Work)	6.00
Miss Sylvia A. Hogg	3.00
Miss Barraud (raffle)	18.00
American Tournament Ladies' Doubles	71.00
Raffle of Cushion, per Mrs. J. Leitch	50.00

\$1,737.95

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Miss Merriman 1 pr socks, Mrs. John Dunnacles 1 pr socks, Mrs. Robert Paton 6 body belts, 2 prs. mittens and two knee-pads, Miss D. Prophet 4 prs socks, Miss Stubbs 2 prs socks and 10 pillow-slips, Mrs. W. W. Hayward 2 flannel shirts, Mrs. L. de Knight Adkin 2 flannel shirts and 2 suits pyjamas, Mrs. A. Auld, 6 prs socks, Miss Eugenie Oxley 2 prs socks, St. John's Sewing Guild 7 woollen bed jackets, St. Mary's Guild (Lomas) 3 knee caps, 8 flannel shirts, 5 body belts, 2 scarves, 3 prs. cuffs, 12 prs. socks, 1 pr mittens and 1 pr. gloves, Mrs. Neilson 1 pr blankets, 6 towels, 1 pr twill sheets, 1 white quilt, 2 suits pyjamas, 4 flannel shirts, 3 body belts, 4 prs socks, 1 pr mittens and 1 packet of tobacco. Miss Dashwood 2 prs socks, Mrs. French and Miss Dickie 1 scarf and 3 prs. socks, Miss Vera Scott 2 prs socks.

Parcels were received from the following for the War Refugees: Mrs. P. Brown, Mrs. Robert Paton, Mrs. Neilson, Mrs. L. de Knight Adkin, Miss Daly, St. John's Sewing Guild (per Mrs. Trillia), "Hurlingham," Miss B. Prophet, Mrs. Emilio Casares.

The following articles were sent home on 27th August:—7 feather pillows, 22 pillow cases, 2 flannel night-shirts, 10 day flannel shirts, 1 suit pyjamas, 3 slings, 12 flannel cholera belts, 2 scarves, 2 prs. mittens, 26 prs. socks.

"HERALD" BELGIAN FUND

Amount previously acknowledged	\$2,642.40
Mrs. E. W.	6.00
J. Manning	2.00
F. S.	2.00
A. L.	1.00
F. C. H.	0.50
J. Wyllie	10.00
Joseph J. Brooking	9.00
Mary Esther and Betita (6th donation)	4.60
W. K. Cunningham, for May	50.00
Mrs. Cochrane (for May)	5.00
Miss Cunningham (for May)	5.00
J. Manning	2.00
H. B. (for May and June)	10.00
Pito-Pico	20.00

E. W.	2.00
F. S.	2.00
A. L.	1.00
"Jam"	50.00
A. L. L.	10.00
G. A. Scharenberg	20.00
George Clarke	10.00
Miss Z. S.	10.00
W. K. Cunningham (for June)	50.00
Miss Cunningham (for June)	5.00
Mary Esther and Betita (7th donation)	4.60
J. Manning	2.00
"Jam"	25.00
F. S.	2.00
A. L.	1.00
W. K. Cunningham (for July)	50.00
Miss Cunningham (for July)	5.00
Mrs. Cochrane (for July)	5.00
H. B. (for July)	5.00
Mary Esther and Betita (8th donation)	4.60
J. Manning	2.00
A. L. L.	5.00
H. B. (for August)	5.00
W. K. Cunningham (for August)	50.00
Miss Cunningham (for Aug)	5.00
Mrs. Cochrane (for Aug.)	5.00
F. F.	10.00
F. S.	2.00
A. L.	1.00
Total	\$3122.70

RED CROSS FUNDS

SUCCESS AT RIO GALLEGOS.

A highly successful effort has been made by the people of Rio Gallegos and district to provide funds for the Red Cross Societies of the Allied Nations, and a sum in excess of \$10,000 has been raised.

In addition to subscriptions, money was raised as the result of several functions, principal of which was the bazaar and concert organised by the joint committee under the presidency of Mr. F. A. Goodman, of the Frigorifico. This event took place on July 14, and the gross receipts were \$7,261. A feature of the concert was the excellent tableaux presented by the lady helpers of the movement. The patriotic tableau was presented by Srta. Alcira Cubas (Argentina), Sra. de Pople (France), Mrs. Goodman (Britain), Sra. de Barck (Belgium), and Sra. de Borgialli (Italy).

The following is a statement of the proceeds of the bazaar and concert:—
Sweet Stall (Mrs. Patterson) \$ 94.60
Cigarette Stall (Mrs. Molloy) 84.05



RED CROSS CONCERT AT RIO GALLEGOS.

A feature of the recent Red Cross Concert at Rio Gallegos was a tableau presented by Srta. Alcira Cubas (Argentina), Sra. de Pople (France), Mrs. Goodman (Britain), Sra. de Barck (Belgium), and Sra. de Borgialli (Italy).

A photograph of the tableau appears above.

BRITISH WOMEN OF CAMPAIGN

PATRIOTIC FUND SUBSCRIPTIONS

Mrs. Warrender	\$5.00
Mrs. Stalker	3.00
Mrs. Gibbs	5.00
Mrs. Brown	5.00
Master H. Brown	1.00
Mrs. Mallet	2.00
Mrs. Thompson	5.00
Mrs. E. Murray	2.00
Mrs. Windsor	2.00
Mrs. Sainsbury	5.00
Mrs. Duffy	10.00
Mrs. Mason	5.00
Mrs. Mullen	3.00
Miss Waddel	5.00
Mrs. Hooton	5.00
Mrs. Cunningham	10.00
Miss G. Cunningham	5.00
Miss M. Cunningham	5.00
Total	\$86.00

Several who promised monthly subscriptions are now some months overdue.

As this represents such a laudable object, worthy of the greatest possible support, it is hoped that all will hand in their subscriptions to date, and not lose sight of the urgent needs of the British Red Cross Society, on the funds of which Society the call is increasingly great as time goes on.

Ice Cream Stall (Mrs. Goodman)	55.—
Champagne Stall (Mrs. Pople)	64.—
Supper tables (Mrs. Carr)	1109.35
Entrances to Concert	961.—
Entrances to Bazaar	252.—
Wheel of Fortune (Messrs. Rae and Welcker)	731.50
Wheel of Fortune (Messrs. Elbourne and Laborde)	871.35
General Stall (Mrs. Picard)	926.20
Petits Chevaux (Messrs. Bergialli, Laws, Carr and Cooke)	936.40
Fish Pond (Mrs. Slater)	238.95
Bar (Mrs. Molloy)	579.50
Raffle, portrait King of Belgians	100.—
Raffle, ring presented by Mr. Gooderham	50.—
Killing Kaiser (Messrs. Galli and Busticci)	207.45
	\$ 7,261.35
Subscriptions to date	4,968.12
	\$12,229.47
Less expenses	2,311.80
Net result	\$ 9,917.67

In addition, about \$2,000 has yet to come in in subscriptions.

ICE FETE AT PALAIS DE GLACE

A BRILLIANT AND SUCCESSFUL FUNCTION.

"A pronounced success," or a variant of that formula, is the only truthful comment which can be passed on the Grand Ice Festival in aid of the British Red Cross, on Sept. 11, at the Palais de Glace.

The function was under the patronage of H.B.M. Minister, Sir Reginald Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., and Mr. H. G. Mackie, the Consul General, and Mr. Rodgers, Vice-Consul, were also present, as were an exceedingly large and representative number of British, Anglo-Argentine and American members of the local community.

The handsome interior of the Palais itself presented its most attractive aspect, and from the centre of the dome four cords depended at angle joining the edge of the circle to each of which were affixed eight British flags of the various Dominions and Colonies forming the Empire. At 9 o'clock the enceinte of the circle was freely occupied, the balconies were filling, and fresh arrivals continued to pour in long after 10.

Among the energetic skaters who might be seen flying over the real ice, which diffused a temperature of agreeable moderation, were the Consul General, Mr. Chevallier-Boutell and other well-known members of the British colony. The "realness" of ice was evidenced to the most sceptical by the wet tracks left by the skates on the carpets by those who had come off.

In addition to the skating by those who came prepared to "skim" the frozen Sound, there were some exceedingly graceful and clever exhibitions of fancy skating by Professors Roberto Fuschilling and Amalio Buono.

A well-contested hockey match by the International Team, fancy skating by Sr. Hede Winsteyn, world's champion, and, as a concluding number, Valse Reservee, made up a most attractive programme.

From the very large number present, it was evident that the Red Cross Fund will benefit substantially, and Mr. Chevallier Boutell expressed himself as highly satisfied with the prospects of the result. An excellent orchestra was present and played throughout the evening. Those who had the matter in hand are to be congratulated on the result achieved.

PLAZA HOTEL DANCE

The Committee is now in a position to furnish a statement of the result of the Dance in aid of the British Red Cross Funds, held at the Plaza Hotel on August 26:

Sold by the Organisers	
313 tickets \$6	\$1,872
Sold by the Plaza Hotel	
71 tickets \$6	426
Special donations	11 \$2,315

Plaza Hotel for refreshments, orchestra, etc., by special arrangement	\$1,060
Cloak room attendants	10 \$1,070
Nett	\$1,245

which amount has been handed to the Treasurer of the Ladies' Patriotic Fund. The organisers desire to express their deep appreciation of the hearty co-operation of Mr. George McHardy, by permitting the use of advertising space; Messrs. Kidd and Co. by gratuitously printing the programme and tickets; THE BUENOS AIRES HERALD and The Standard for the extensive publicity given in their columns, and last but not least, thanks are due to the Management of the Plaza Hotel for the particularly harmonious manner in which the wishes of the Committee were realised. All of which has largely contributed to the gratifying result obtained for the relief of suffering.

Mainly for Women

Conducted by "Egeria"

EARLY RISING

"To Rise or not to Rise"—early, that is a question, a very vexed question with country-visitors.

Some people like oil, others don't; but my experience is that those who like it, have a profound contempt for those who do not. I don't quite understand why, unless it be that they think their likes and dislikes, being so superior, should be, like olives, an acquired taste by all the world. It is very much the same with the early rising question. Those who get up with the sun or before it, parade their effort as a virtue worthy of emulation by all the world and those who do not follow the example, are condemned to the outer darkness of lazy good-for-nothingness.

It may be true that the early bird catches the worm, but that is only one kind of worm. The most brilliant worms are only to be caught late in the day or at night a treat the early bird may not enjoy; for his earlier exertions have exhausted his energies; and the glow-worm is a dish for the night-bird. Later hours later dishes!

To see the sun rise on the Matterhorn, to climb to the top of the Breit horn or Monta Rosa, yes certainly, I agree with you early risers! Who would not make a special effort, for a special reward? But what is the reward for the daily effort of early rising? A lady said to me, when we met at breakfast in the country on one occasion, "My husband and I have just had a 5 mile walk around the river and the morning air was glorious." It was said with the meaning air of "Why don't you do likewise?" I quite believed it was a special treat for the lady, just as rising to view the Matterhorn at sunrise might be to some others; but as my husband was not present to give me his company, as I had a small child depending on my company, who was incapable of walking even one mile, and as the same glorious air poured into my open windows without any effort on my part, further than the unfastening of a bolt, I could not convince myself that the lady and myself could drink from the same cup, with the same degree of contentment.

There is another proverb which states that one man's meat is another man's poison, and as with the digestive apparatus, so with the mental equipment. Your early riser will thrust his experiences down the non-early-riser's throat as it were. He can't stop in bed after early dawn; he is up and out; he has tramped miles to get an appetite; he has seen and heard and tasted Nature in her best moods. I have made a study of the early riser, the antithesis to myself, I find him as fat as the non-early-risers, he is no better looking, he hasn't any better appetite, he is no wealthier, he is no healthier. He may be wiser for who is to be the judge of his Minerva-like qualities? Not I, surely not I! I am an Owl, I blink at the sun, but I do like the glow-worms. There is certainly nothing hypochondriacal about the early-riser. He never mistakes his robust health, for a kind of one-foot-in-the-grave existence; he is therefore always capable of great generosity. He gives and gives freely—excellent advice on how to acquire robust health, although those on whom he bestows so much charity are often better equipped with physical abilities than he himself.

I asked a lady once why she never visited the country, she had so many opportunities "I hate the country," she answered, "I hate your early rising, and the trees and the green-fields, and your rippling brooks and grazing cattle, and especially the people who are so pleased with them-

selves because they get up early and make butter while I am getting my beauty sleep. I like my blood to run in my veins with my own way of living, and not to congeal in an existence, cut in paper pattern fashion." I quite understood the lady's attitude, and I venture to think she is mistaken when she says she hates the country. She is the victim of the early-riser and his platitudes. I questioned a city man about his liking for the country. He told me he loved the country. He loved to lie in bed in the mornings with the fragrant air blowing in from fresh fields, to feel the sun gradually warming the world, himself included; to realise that he could lie and lie all day if he wished, without rushing from a tram, or catching a train. And he said he liked watching all the living things, tame or wild, while his brain and his body rested alike. "But do you not get up early in the country?" I asked. "Get up early," he replied, "not me, why that would spoil it all. I set myself no tasks, I follow my inclination, and while in the country I breathe, and eat, and rest." I was pleased to meet a kindred spirit. His motto was "Do what you want to do, when holidaying, and not what other people expect or want you to do." It is more honest and it is to be free!

Given a human being with intellect and a nervous system, it is wisdom not to treat the being as an experimental machine, as the early-riser is so fond of doing. Is it any wonder something breaks, under such treatment either the nervous system or the intellect? And it is a pity when this happens, that the only feeling engendered in the early-riser is a delightful sense of superiority. I think Eve must have been an early-riser, otherwise she never would have strayed so far after forbidden fruit; and the result is that Adam gets hipped and over-worked, and condemns other Eves to the early sunlight when they would much prefer the moonlight. Those who like early-rising for its own sake, with all it brings them, let them rise at cock-crow or sunrise, or day dawn, or whatever it may be they rise by; those who earn their daily bread by early-rising have no other choice; but ask any one of them if they do it from choice, and I am sure their answer will be "No." But those others who find that the midnight oil suits their taste and habits better, and gives better results than the morning sun affords them, let them follow their inclination without the annoyance of those on the other side. Each thinking individual should be master not only of his own destiny; but in the manner of working out that destiny. Early-rising is not the alpha and omega of existence. It is the means to a certain end. Other ends, other means!

The "Irish Citizen" says that ten members of the newly-elected council of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies have resigned owing to the union's refusal to send delegates to the International Peace Congress. They include many notable persons—Mrs. Swanwick, Miss Ashton, Miss Ford, Miss Roydon, Miss Leaf and Mrs. Horley. But Mrs. Fawcett apparently stands firm against seeking even the appearance of premature peace.

Western Australia has just taken a very important forward step. Last session a Bill was passed providing for the appointment of women as Justices in Children's Courts. The "Woman Voter" announces that Mesdames Beadle, Casson, Cowan, Mellows and Rischbieth have now been appointed by the Government. They will be invested with full Justices' powers in trying offenders and prescribing punishment.

ADELA VERNE—ARTIST

A GREAT ENGLISH PIANIST

AN APPRECIATION

To be admitted to the precincts of the High Priestess of Musical Art has been a privilege extended to a representative of THE HERALD.

During the years that Miss Adela Verne has been known to the public, she, before all other lady pianists, won for herself this title, and under circumstances that are quite unusual.

It was at the early age of four that Adela Verne made her first bow to the public, who to-day have to thank parental wisdom in that it was an unbeliever in infant prodigies, with the result that she is rightly recognised the world over as the greatest of living women artists at the piano.

It has been repeatedly said, and will continue to be said, that Adela Verne is a greater pianist than Hoffmann, who had no master except in Paderewski, and that in the rendering of much of her work she has a power that even Paderewski lacks, a power of attractive magnetism that beggars pen painting.

Such praise as this, the consensus of the world's famous musical critics, has been earned through sheer merit and genius. In what lies her power? Technically perfect as was D'Albert, Borwick, Hoffmann and Paderewski, all of whom excelled the reputed playing of Rubenstein and Liszt, Adela Verne surpasses D'Albert in expression, Leonard Borwick in warmth, Hoffmann in her power of interpretation, and in some work surpasses Paderewski by the genius she possesses in understanding the exact meaning of the art of the composer she translates.

She is the only living pianist, not a native, who can express the exotic music of Cervantes and Marie Verona in their Cuban airs, and from this, can interpret Beethoven as only Paderewski could, and then again she has a power of interpretation of the sensuous music of Chopin which only a pianist who interprets nothing else possesses.

It is Adela Verne's unity (her instrument is only a medium of expression) with the essence of the meaning and feeling of the composer she interprets in which her genius and magnetic power lies.

It is her proud boast, the only one she has, that all her musical education was received in England. This is perhaps one of the most unusual of facts. There was no studying at famous European Conservatoires, only a sister's teaching developed her genius. Adela Verne comes of a musical family, her father was organist for many years at St. Joseph's Church, Southampton, while three of her sisters are very familiar in the musical world.

At the age of fourteen she played before Paderewski, who wanted her as a pupil, but unfortunately the project fell through. It was he who prophesied a great career for her, and his prophecy comes true.

There could be no more charming personality in private life than Adela Verne, a womanly woman in whose character is not a feature but that is natural. She cannot talk of her art and of herself, but of the art and genius of others she is expressive.

A few interesting stories of her experiences in her world-wide travels were obtained with difficulty.

One night she was to give a recital in a theatre in a Far Western town. She was surprised at being approached by the aged caretaker and asked if she could play "The Ruins of Athens" or the "Battle of Prague." Miss Verne answered that she regretted they were both impossible, and on further questioning told the old man amongst other things she was playing Chopin's Funeral March. The old man shook his head sadly, and said it would have to do. Miss Verne amused asked for the reason of his question. The caretaker explained that it was a question of scenery. "I have only three scenes, one is an

SOME WOMEN AND MANY THINGS

Among the titled nurses of British society to-day is the beautiful and popular Lady Amy Gordon Lennox, grand-daughter of the Duke of Richmond. She is twenty-one, but cares little for society, preferring Highland country sports. She is now nursing wounded soldiers at Gordon Castle, Banffshire.

The ill-luck attributed to the opal is a matter of modern superstition. In old times it was supposed to be efficacious against disease. The legend of the opal in Walter Scott's "Anne of Geirstein" is believed to have set public caprice against the beautiful stone.

The "Debats"—always admirably informed—published the statement of an irremediable breach between the Crown Prince of Germany and his wife. The "Auto," a French sporting paper, gives a version of the motives of the quarrel which is all to the honour of the Crown Princess. Six weeks after the outbreak of war—early in September, that is—the Crown Princess received from her husband a surprise present in the form of two large furniture vans crammed with looted objets d'art. The Crown Princess, who is Russian on her mother's side, and a woman of education and delicacy, was frankly disgusted by the gift, which she considered an outrage. She refused to take in the booty, and ran to her mother-in-law, the Empress, to complain. The Empress took her part, and expressed her indignation to her husband. The Kaiser merely laughed, and said that he thought his daughter-in-law rather overdid her scruples.

But the Kaiserin had the courage to stand up to her Imperial consort, and at last gained his grudging consent that the thefts of the Crown Prince should not be forced on the Crown Princess. The booty was accordingly divided up among different members of the Kaiser's suite. When, long after, the Crown Prince returned to Berlin there was a terrible scene between him and his wife. The gulf that separates the royal couple has widened since then owing to the flagrant and insolently paraded infidelities of the heir of the German Throne.

ancient abbey, another a battle scene of soldiers' camps, and the third is a cathedral graveyard. I suppose this one will have to do for the funeral march."

Later Miss Verne discovered that the caretaker had set his scenes and arranged a number of coffins so that just a glimpse could be caught of them by the audience through the cathedral door, which he had propped open for the purpose. "I never played the Funeral March with greater emotion," said Miss Verne.

Camille Saint Saens is a fervent admirer of Adela Verne's and one day, the first that they met, he asked her whether she played any of his works. Promptly she sat down to the piano and commenced his Concerto in G Minor. No sooner had she struck the first few bars than Saint Saens sat down at another piano and commenced to accompany her. The whole Concerto was played, and at the finish the great composer took Adela Verne's hands, and kissed them, saying, "I have never heard my Concerto played so beautifully." This took place at Erard's musical establishment in London.

The Mexican tour of Adela Verne created for her an immense appreciation, and added to her already world-wide reputation.

For weeks, however, she has touched no piano, as illness came her way, and only now, after fourteen weeks of sickness, is she once more able to look forward to more successes.

It is a question whether congratulations on her recovery are due to her, more than they are due to lovers of music. Adela Verne's genius could not have been done without.

Land of Lilliput.

Conducted by Egeria

THE FIGHTING EAGLE

(By Carrie Thurston.)

The King of Birds, the Golden Eagle, settled himself in solitary grandeur on the very highest point of a gigantic cliff and gazed unblinkingly on the full rays of the midday sun. He certainly looked a beautiful creature, and well earned his name, as the slanting rays of the sun lit up his shaded brown plumage with a glorious golden hue. He had not been idle while sitting here, no, indeed, all the while he was planning and scheming, for there was a great war going on in the forest, the feathered folk having at last revolted against his repeated attacks on their young.

"We do not mind being killed in a fair fight," said they, "when each side is well matched, but this cruel monster and his kind swoop down unawares and carry off our nestlings, who cannot protect themselves, that is more than we can stand."

Now as the Golden Eagle peered cunningly into the distance with his fiery black eyes, he could see the dead bodies of the feathered folk lying everywhere around. Like all his breed, he had wonderful sight, but his imagination was even more wonderful as he flapped his great wings slowly up and down in a self-satisfied manner, seeing himself in the near future conqueror of the whole bird world, and even part of the animal too. He was a haughty, pompous individual of the noble family of Aquila, but though strong and majestic he was really not brave, for he was never ready to pounce on an enemy if there was the slightest danger to himself; so while the battle had been raging down below, he had thought it wisest to stay in his own rocky fortress where he was well out of reach, for there were scores of his mighty army chasing and killing those brave little bantams who were gallantly fighting with all their might, though the chances were small against such a powerful enemy.

"So far so good," he muttered to himself, "Now I'll away and see what General Sea Eagle is doing."

With a loud, shrill cry he took himself off a long distance, to where those ferocious airmen were preparing to swoop down unawares, to make a raid on the seafolk. But for once they had not taken into account the strength of their foes, for there was somebody else who had been thinking, too, besides the eagles, and that was a big British bull-dog, who was always ready to defend the weak. He was a very fine swimmer, and jumping into the deep water, he made his way down to the fish folk to be in readiness for an attack.

Down swooped the Sea Eagles, sticking their claws into the weaker and smaller prey, then getting bolder, they attacked the Seals and drove their claws deep into the flesh, so deep, indeed that the Seals found it quite an easy matter to draw their enemy down under the water until they died miserable deaths. Then the screaming and screeching of the Sea Eagles grew less and less, and the few that were left flew wildly away, to where the Golden Eagle with his Imperial Ally sat discussing matters on a distant rock.

"Best go on attacking them on land," advised the Imperial Eagle, "for our enemy can never be beaten at sea, that's plain."

To this they one and all agreed, and with their new leader the Forest Eagle, they started to make preparations for a fierce attack.

But the bird folk were not idle, either, and their neighbours of the animal world who had suffered through the enemy were coming to help them in big numbers, so a vast

gathering had collected together to talk matters over.

Never before had the quiet of the forest been so disturbed as when this motley crowd met together, for everybody tried to talk at once. Besides, the feathered folk, who were present in great numbers, there were rabbits, hares, lambs, and even young deer, ptarmigans, ducks, and such like, and last, but not least, the bulldog, for whom they had great respect. He was a quiet, dignified sort of being till roused, and then he showed himself to be a wonderful fighter. So this strange mixture of birds and animals were now united on one big effort to extinguish the pride and avarice of the Golden Eagle, and keep him for ever in his place.

The chattering monkey was the first to start relating his misfortunes, for the Forest Eagle had always been his greatest enemy. Then the deer interrupted him as he said, "many a time have my brothers been devoured, and when the eagles cannot catch them they chase them over the cliffs till they fall lifeless into the chasms below."

"Listen to me," said the fox. "You would scarcely believe it, perhaps, but even our race, with their natural cunning, are not smart enough to dodge them."

Then the old sheep looked up, bleating piteously, "baa, baa," she cried. "I have been one of the worst sufferers, for those wicked monsters have robbed me of my young fat lambs, and carried them away to their eyries, where they have been cruelly devoured."

There was also a magpie present, and it wasn't to be expected that he could keep quiet, and perching himself on the branch of a tree where they could all see him, he said, "Ah, it's not only we forest folk who have suffered, for even the earth mortals have had their little pink and white babies carried away and torn to pieces by those cruel monsters."

Now here the wise old bulldog interrupted. "Best act," he said gruffly, "instead of wasting any more time talking. We are all joined together in a just fight against our enemy the Golden Eagle, who at different times have robbed us of our young, and we are going to teach him a lasting lesson. Listen! Now what is that noise? Ah! those eagles are again attacking our weak ones." And away these brave forest allies ran or flew in a body.

Again and again the great Forest Eagle, with a sort of barking sound, gave out his orders to kill the young, but those brave little fighting bantams were full of courage and sprang forward fearlessly to meet the attack. The enemy, however, soon proved too powerful and strong for them as they stuck their cruel claws with tremendous force into the bodies of their victims and carried them away captive, sometimes in their rage preferring to tear them to pieces, but help was coming to the weak side, as older birds in vast numbers, crowing lustily, now came forward and fought with all their might. Then in the distance a part of the bulldog army showed itself and following on their heels were some giant earth folk handling big weapons.

"Bah!" screeched the Forest Eagles, "we had not reckoned on all these foes."

Crack! Crack! one after another the rifle shots rang out through the air, then down came the enemy one by one, falling to the ground, some killed outright, and others wounded, the latter happening to fall in distant parts where the Bruin Army were encamped, were soon made short work of by the enemy, who used their paws and teeth, or crushed them with terrific blows. Yelping, shrieking cries

now rent the air everywhere, and all that were left of that mighty army of Forest Eagles, flew madly back to their haunts.

Up above the Golden Eagle sat gloomy and sullen on his lofty crag, listening to the noise and din which told him of the defeat of his army; turning round at last, he gazed with dismay at his empty larder.

"Only bones and feather left," he cried hoarsely.

"Plenty of carrion down below," croaked his mate. "Carrion indeed, that's no good to me, its the live-tender things that suit my palate best, and I'll have them, too," and instantly, like an arrow from a bow, off he shot through the air, each stroke of his powerful wings taking him over a considerable distance. He knew the way quite well, for it was not the first time he had paid a nightly call on the sheep farmer. As he neared the spot he listened intently. All was still and quiet, the good folks of the house were all in bed at this hour. Down he came and watched for a while, then moving cautiously along the ground, he espied not far off, a young fat lamb. But, ah! what was this wretched thing entangling his feet just when he had got within easy reach of his prey. In vain he tried to lift his feet, but no, they were stuck fast, then tore and struggled in mad rage to get free, but, alas! his struggles were all in vain, he had been caught in a trap and was now a helpless prisoner.

"Hark! what's that," barked old Trusty, the watchdog, pricking up his ears, and round he trotted to where the sheep were camped, and there, sure enough, was the Royal prisoner caught at last.

"I must fetch my master," yelped Trusty in high glee, and away he tore back to the house. The noise soon woke the farmer, who guessed directly what was wrong, as he appeared at the door, rifle in hand.

"This way, this way," Trusty seemed to say, bounding along madly ahead of his master, but long before they reached the spot, the farmer heard the deafening shouts. Then the sun rose and shed his golden rays over all this happy band, and a soft, murmuring, coo-roo-coo was heard in the distance, but gradually coming nearer and nearer. Then all stopped to look and listen, and along the ground with quick, short steps and bobbing head, came the Rock Dove who lived on the ocean cliffs, holding in his beak a little olive twig.

"The dove, the dove," they all joyously cried together, "we love her best of all, for she has brought peace to the forest folk."

TESSA.

(By Lucy Murray.)

Little Tessa had been brought from her Italian home when her parents died, just after she was nine years old. She was taken to an ugly old house in a bare-looking garden, and for a while felt dreadfully homesick for her sunny birthplace. It was a raw, bleak winter here, and she had no idea how different an aspect the new scenes would have worn had she arrived a few weeks earlier. Then the dingy walls of the house were one blaze of scarlet under the embrace of gold and crimson blossoms.

She did not fret or cry, as many children might have done; she only sat with her little hands clasped on her knee, and refused to be enticed out of her shell.

Then one day the rain poured heavily down from a leaden sky, and a wild wind blew stormily; and the next morning saw a change, and as the week crept by and Tessa was obliged to lie in bed while the doctor came to see her twice a day and tried to coax her to take medicine, which she detested; but nothing seemed to do any good. She just lay in her white bed and hardly opened her eyes.

One afternoon, however, the doctor came and found her crying. Taking her thin little hand in his, he drew from her trembling lips the story of her pain, of her homesick baby-heart, and how she did long to see her beau-

SOME WOMEN AND MANY THINGS

The rose is the emblem of silence in Greece, and was formerly hung over the table when guests were entertained, as a warning that anything heard there was not to be repeated. Hence the phrase "sub rosa," and its English equivalent, "Under the rose."

The King of the Belgians has presented the Order of Leopold II. to three nurses of the British First Aid Nursing Yeomanry Corps for bravery under shell fire in rescuing some wounded men from the trenches.

Housewives in Florida scrub their floors with oranges. They cut the oranges in halves, and rub the flat exposed pulp on the floor. The acid in the orange does the cleansing, and the boards are as white as snow after the application.

When war broke out there was a naturally a great deal of activity among the army tailors in London, and there was a prodigious fitting on of officers' khaki uniforms. A big shop was full of colonels and majors and cutters and tapemeasurers, when a simply dressed young man wandered in, and asked somewhat shyly, "Can I be attended to at once, please?" He was told gruffly that he would have to wait; and a six-foot cavalry officer inquired in a six-foot-six voice, "Who made that boy an officer?" The rebuffed one wandered around the shop, and encountered another attendant. "Can you tell me," he asked, "who has the Prince of Wales's cap in hand?" Exit the cavalry officer, while in the confusion the Prince was conducted to a private fitting room.

Admiral Jellicoe's wife is constantly appealing for comforts for the men of her husband's fleet on the watch in the North Sea, or Lough Swilly, or wherever it happens to be hid from the prying eyes of German scouts. Lady French and Mrs. Despard, wife and sister of Sir John French, are equally industrious in providing for the men in the trenches of Flanders and France, while Mrs. Parker, the sister of Lord Kitchener, seemingly a confirmed bachelor, seems to be able to turn her hand to anything from charity to recruiting and temperance reform. Lady Smith-Dorrien, wife of the general who won undying fame in the retreat from Mons, is always on tap for any scheme for the improved welfare of the troops under the command of her husband, and one might extend the list indefinitely to include the wives of most of the men in subordinate commands.

tiful sunny Italy again.

Now, while she was tolling her old friend all this, it happened that a ray of sunshine entered the room, and saw and heard the state of matters. Back he flew up to the great bright sun-king behind the mists, and repeated everything to him, and the sun was interested, though he answered nothing—sovereigns do not always tell their subjects what their thoughts may be. He acted instead.

Next morning was quite a spring day, sweet, warm and pleasant, and the next day was even sweeter, and so things went on till two long beautiful weeks had passed away.

Then, when all the world seemed full of bird-music and dancing rills, a tiny huddled girlie was lifted in the doctor's strong arms and borne into the sun-light, where she was settled comfortably under a willow there.

Tessa looked languidly around her, at the green young grass, the branches above her, breaking into tender life, the blue clear vault overhead. Then her eyes spied a huge golden daffodil within reach of her hand.

"Oh!" she exclaimed eagerly. "Oh, look!"

In that moment she began to grow happy in her new life, and when summer roses strewed the walks with fragrant leaflets there was no stronger or more joyous child in New Zealand than little Tessa.

RAILWAY PENSIONS

Government Scheme Analysed

And Pronounced "A Fraud"

(BY A RAILWAY EMPLOYEE)

(The following critical review of the Argentine Government scheme for providing pensions for railways employes, has been contributed to THE HERALD by a railway employé holding a position of importance on one of the lines).

The Object of a Pension Scheme.—The true object of a pension scheme proper is to provide for the individual beneficiary thereunder, a monetary benefit, whereby he is to be enabled to exist in his old age especially when his age precludes the possibility of his earning a living wage. It is not the object of a Pension Scheme proper to make any provision for the wives and families of deceased members although very often Pension Schemes are coupled with Benevolent Schemes under the name of the former.

Pension Schemes and their Subscribers or Members.—Any pension scheme other than State scheme should be on mutual principles, i.e., the subscribers to the Funds of the scheme should be persons directly interested in the benefits of the scheme.

Argentine Government Employes' Pension Scheme.—It is unnecessary at the moment to refer in detail to the working of this scheme beyond pointing out that it at present extends its benefits to widows and orphans which is beyond the scope of a Pension Scheme proper. Upon the Argentine Government Employes' Pension Scheme the present Railway Scheme, which by the way, is only in embryo, has its foundation.

Subscribers to the Funds of a Railway Pension Scheme.—By argument 2 it is held that the subscribers to such a scheme should be the beneficiaries under the scheme; therefore it holds good that the Funds of a Railway Pension Scheme should be subscribed by the Railway employes. As a matter of actual practice it is found that if the employes are to subscribe during their working years out of their salaries or wages directly sufficient sums to provide any reasonable pension the monies so to be subscribed are so considerable that it is found very difficult to obtain members in sufficient numbers to carry on a permanent scheme. To prove this, take a salary of £100 per annum of a member 20 years of age, and suppose an annuity to be provided at the age of 30, the cost of such annuity in the British Post Office is no less than £25 per annum. Of course such a provision of £25 per annum for 30 years out of a salary of £100 per annum is out of the question of practical politics so that it is necessary to reduce the pension, extend the retiring age, or resort must be had to a combination of the two to arrive at a reasonable subscription, i.e., one within the means of the beneficiaries.

Subscriptions to a State Pension Scheme.—If a State guarantees a pension scheme the subscriptions thereto would be found by taxation if such scheme extended beyond state employes.

The Present Railway Pension Scheme and its Incomes.—The present scheme is not a State scheme inasmuch as the State guarantees nothing to the proposed beneficiaries. It is a scheme fostered by the State,

and in its present condition deals only with subscriptions leaving benefits in the air. It goes without saying that in these circumstances the State cannot resort to taxation for purposes of fostering any such scheme. Notwithstanding these premises, the proposition as it stands, pretends to levy a subscription from the public on goods and parcels tariffs of 3 per cent; the confiscation of involuntary over-payments by the public to the Railway Companies, or a jurisdiction over same contrary to the laws of the land. It further pretends to enforce subscription from the private Railway Companies and lastly subscriptions from unwilling Railway employes, all of such subscriptions to be handed over to a Treasury to be dealt with not as State Funds, but as Funds of a scheme at the mercy of a semi-irresponsible Committee.

It is not clear whether retiring members will have returned to them their accumulated subscriptions on their retirement from Railway service prior to pension age, but if the intention is not to return such subscriptions the proposal creates a system of slavery, the Railway slaves' price of freedom being the total loss of their own subscriptions, effected by discount from their salaries or wages, and those effected on their behalf by the public and the Railway Companies, with all interest accumulation. Generally it would be supposed that the subscription of such Railway Company would bear an exact proportion to those of its employes seeing that eventually all subscriptions by a Railway Company are supposed to be in supplement of a man's salary, but by this scheme it is proposed to levy a greater subscription from the rich Company, than that of the poor, relative to the subscription of each of its employes. Thus, "A" Company, will pay 100 per cent. of its employes' subscriptions, whilst "B" Company may pay 50 per cent. or even no proportion of its employes' subscriptions; that is to say "A" Company is to pay "B" Company's pensions. But this principle is extended further than this. "B" Company having had the benefit of the services of an employé, say 25 years out of 30, may subscribe nothing to the funds as no provision has been made for these payments of back subscription beyond 50 per cent. of an employé's first months' salary, whatever such an expression may mean. This want of provision of back subscriptions is a very serious matter in the initiation of any Pension Scheme as in equity all the old hands will have to receive such small pensions from the funds as to render the scheme absolutely useless to them. It is not at all evident why a Railway Company subscribing to a pension scheme for its employes should have the Funds resulting from its subscriptions appropriated to the employé of another railway, but such is the result of the continuous Railway service principle embraced in the scheme, and ex-Railway servants who quitted the service prior to Jan. 17, 1913, are also to be embraced, notwithstanding the fact that no funds have been provided by or for them, the pinnacle of absurdity seeing that their equitable share of the funds is Nil.

In order that any workable scheme may be evolved it is essential that the income should bear a due relation to the Expenditure. This is ob-

tainable in respect of a subscription based upon a percentage of salary or wages; but when the income of a scheme is dependent upon such a fluctuating quantity as a percentage of the goods and parcels receipts it is perfectly hopeless to frame any scale of benefits in proportion to salaries or wages.

The income of the proposed scheme is therefore impugnable as follows:

(a) It is inequitable as between Railway Company and Railway Company.

(b) It is unspeakably deficient in regard to provision of back subscriptions.

(c) It is chaotic as regards income proposed to be derived direct from the public.

The Present Railway Pension Scheme—Rights, Hopes and Fears of Subscribers.—The first rights of a subscriber to any mutual pension scheme are to know whether his money is returnable in the case of his quitting the scheme prior to the pension age, to share in the product of the funds in proportion to his accumulated subscriptions thereto, and a full knowledge of the main conditions at least of the scheme; and what is true of one subscriber is true of the whole.

Take the first class of subscribers—the public. With them the scheme spells confiscation of their subscription as they never participate in the funds. Taking the second class of subscribers, the Railway Companies, it may be fairly held that their subscriptions only represent subscriptions on behalf of their employes corresponding to the increased salaries and wages. Accepting this view, and only in this light could the Railway Companies fairly subscribe to the funds, it follows that such subscriptions must be voluntary on the part of the Railway Companies as they represent to them part of the men's salaries and wages; thus any subscriptions enforced upon the Railway Companies are tantamount to a tax. As regards the freighters, unfortunate enough to have overpaid accounts to the Railway Companies, their subscriptions would be confiscated and the laws of prescription violated entirely by this proposed pension scheme. Putting aside the subscribers in the shape of the public, and the unfortunate freighters suffering from overcharges, and assuming the Companies and employes' subscriptions to be on all fours, what are the hopes and fears of these subscribers? As the matter stands at present it is a question of put your money in the lucky bag, shut your eyes and trust in the Treasury. If you draw prizes all the luck is yours; if you draw blanks, well gentlemen, your money has gone; better luck next time."

This state of things appeals to the overconfident, the gambling element and the uninitiated. Although nothing is known of the proposals as to the pension age, or the distribution of the funds it may be surmised that the hopes of employes have been flattered with the anticipation of some distribution equivalent to 95 per cent. of their ultimate salaries at ages varying from 43 to 50 with 25 or 30 years of service.

The Railway employes consist of three main groups.

(1) Those who have already spent many years in the service having already arrived at a pensionable age or thereabouts (this is the class whose hopes are to get something for nothing);

(2) Those who have joined the service late in life, frequently of the more intelligent class of employes, and hence the better paid men who will subscribe large "quotas" to the funds; but seeing they are never likely to complete a 25 or 30 years' service, the scheme to this class spells confiscation or "heads you win, tails I lose."

(3) The younger employes of the Railway. The hopes of these youngsters are those of Railway slaves. The more intelligent who in the or-

inary course largely use the Railways as a training ground to fit them for better work, will find that they must sacrifice their subscriptions of 6 per cent., i.e., 3 per cent direct and 3 per cent extra wages, subscribed by the Companies on their behalf, also the quotas of last months' salaries and those corresponding to the increases in salaries obtained from time to time, with all interest accumulations, at any time they wish to obtain their freedom from Railway bondage! The alternative is continuance of service for 25 or 30 years with a prospect of a burst bubble, or at the outside a pension of some paltry sum at the end of their time, as, supposing their subscriptions and accumulations to be intact and available for distribution among such members after 25 or 30 years' service, the pension which they would receive could not amount to more than 15 to 20 per cent. of their ultimate salaries.

As an example of the ideas of the first category of employes above mentioned, the following will serve to shew the ideas prevalent amongst this selfish and arrogant class:

An employé of a Northern district Railway writing to an employée of a Southern district Railway accuses the latter of not understanding the wonders of the present pension scheme. The theory propounded by the gentleman is clearly, "every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost." He remarks "take 100,000 employes at the age of 20; say 50,000 survive 25 years, but owing to men leaving the service, only 300 remain to get their pensions."

What calculations to be sure? Now of 100,000 living at the age of 20, some 80,000 will survive the age of 45, as a matter of fact, and of these 80,000, this gentleman proposes that 79,700 slaves will have purchased their freedom in order to pension 300 more or less vagrants, who have robbed their brethren in order that they may wax fat in their old age. Was ever a more impudent proposal of confiscation advanced by any man? Very fine ethics in a socialistic age, and in a Republic of Brotherhood! But the Argentine may rest with easy conscience for the propounder of this rotten theory claims to be an Englishman. Laws are said to be made now for the greatest good of the greatest number.

The Financial side of the Proposition

To go into this at any depth is beyond the scope of this memorandum which is intended for the man in the street. Take a workman with £100 per annum subscribing 25 years to the Pension Fund, investing the Funds at 5 per cent interest (a very liberal rate) each £1 per annum subscribed accumulates to £47.72.7; supposing that with deaths of other members his annual subscriptions amount to 15 per cent of his wages, i.e. 6 per cent his own and Company's and 9 per cent from deaths and tax on Public, then the gross accumulation in this man's favour will amount to say £716; if he entered the service at 25 and retires at 50, the pension which £716 will produce for this man is say £48 or somewhat under 50 per cent. The above is the case of a regular wage. The benefits accruing to the man with a salary or wage, increasing in the 25 years from say £100 to £300 is on quite another footing, as the result in the latter case would be to greatly reduce the proportion of pension to ultimate salary or wages and the utmost which would be obtained (if the Funds were never drawn upon by Pensions to members beyond their due proportion for years of subscription and not years of service), would amount to possibly 1/3 of ultimate salary or say £100 per annum to a man with a salary of £300 per annum. Now there are some railway companies who are at present granting this pension to their men at the reasonable age of 60 after 15 years of service without calling upon their men or the public for any subscription whatsoever. Is it to be wondered that such companies complain of a general advance of 3 per cent in their wages and 3 per cent tax enforced

on the public to the detriment of their business as also the shortsightedness of their employes who advocate such a Pension Scheme.

Some speculations upon the proposed distribution of Funds by the Treasury.

Up to the present the expenditure of the funds to be accumulated is entirely a matter of speculation. It is a piece of enormous bluff to waylay the unwary railway employé and pretend forcibly to appropriate a considerable portion of his hard earned wages to put into a gigantic lottery or lucky bag without even having the decency to exhibit the prizes. Who are to be the winners and what have they to win? As far as one knows, to become a winner any railway servant must become a bonded slave for at least 25 or 30 years. This is tantamount to lifelong slavery, as, in very few instances, would any other walk in life be open to a man who has spent 25 to 30 years as an Argentine railway servant. How many will draw prizes? It would be fair to answer this by the idea of a railway employé. Says he "300 out of 100,000 will draw prizes, 99,700 will draw blanks."

Now for the prize—the prize winners have had dangled in front of them, 95 per cent of ultimate salary or wage, if they remain to draw a *grande*. Suppose a winner of a big prize retires at 50 and having arrived at 65 suddenly finds the Treasury has closed its doors. *No hay fondos, no hay mas pagos* is a cry that some of us know only too well. Here will be a man in old age quite unable to earn a cent and taught to rely monthly on his \$285 per month may he; and suddenly his income stops. Who can he apply to for relief? Will the Argentine Government respond? The old hands, *i.e.* those who have already spent their 25 to 30 years in railway service have had dangled before them 95 per cent of their present wages and are anticipating drawing their prizes forthwith without paying a cent for their tickets in the grand lottery. Where is the money coming from to divide? Against the would be vagrants, the honest portion of such folk will undoubtedly refuse prizes offered to them on these terms. A further distribution has been mooted—a payment for 15 years to widows and orphans—this lucky bag is in the eyes of some a veritable widow's cruse of oil—in fact the more you extract from the Funds the bigger the prizes. Again the sick and needy are not to wait for their 25 to 30 years, so the great sack is to turn out more gold or paper, most probably the latter in favour of this deserving class of slave.

Oh for a Business Government who shall see that "as ye sow, ye shall reap"—a division according to years of subscription and what really corresponds to each must surely be his participation instead of "B" enjoying "A"'s happy lot which is the great hope of the crowd who are pushing this unhappy bubble. The non-prize winners made up of the hopeless who shall subscribe without hope of ever drawing a prize and the youngsters with the gloomiest of prospects it may be said are the great multitude of the damned who will follow "the broad way which leadeth unto destruction."

Legal and moral aspect of the project.

The most important point of the project is that of the supposed enforcement of subscriptions by unwilling employes and an unwilling public in other words the scheme pretends to be a compulsory one. Now the legislature of all civilised States at the present day is handed over by the people to certain trustees of rights—members of a Congress; a Senator, a President of a Republic, or a King or possibly an Emperor, but in all cases the legislators' rights and duties are limited. Powers are given to the legislature to raise funds for national purposes and this is done by means of taxes. These taxes and the corresponding expenditure in regard to which the funds are to be raised must be submitted to the Legislature in the form of what is known as a Budget and no powers are extended to

a legislature for purposes beyond national administration expenses. It would appear therefore that for a legislature to pretend to enforce taxes on the public or any member thereof such as the employes of private railway companies for the purposes of augmenting the benefits, wages, salaries or emoluments of any party to a private contract is entirely beyond the trust imposed upon the legislature by the public.

If therefore the legislature pretend to enforce a deduction from the salaries and wages of citizens or embargo such salaries and wages they are without doubt enforcing a payment equivalent to a *tax* for illegitimate purposes. The Law 9653 pretends to create a Railway Bondage in as much as it makes no provision for the return of the monies to be deducted from what it is pleased to designate as permanent employes, which of course do not exist as no railway servant serving a private company has a contract for life, nor is such a contract legal since the abolition of slavery. To call a man on a daily wage a permanent employé is a farce and the same may be said of a monthly paid man. In fact the term permanent employé gives the clue to this enormous bluff for no one has yet been found who knows what it means. The Executive Power says it means permanent employes and does not exclude daily paid men, but then the poor Executive had to say something, so it did its duty to the best of its ability and if anything added another "hass" to the existing "hass."

There exists a Law 5315, known as the "Mitre Law," which deals primarily with railways constructed after the date of its introduction and further operates as a contract made by the Argentine Government with private railway companies as regards their existing railways which latter were to secure certain benefits for 40 years provided they submitted to a tax of 3% on their net income and the Nation bound itself in turn not to intervene in the Company's tariffs prior to such tariffs producing 17 per cent gross earnings in respect of its recognised capital. Yet the Law 9653 Art. 6 says the companies will raise their tariffs in a sum limited to 3 per cent in order to subscribe to the Pension Scheme. Is this subscription a *tax* on the public, or do the Argentine Nation wish it to be clearly understood that they treat the Mitre Law as a "scrap of paper"?

Now if Law 9653 is constitutional law (which it is not) and it levies a *tax* on railway employes, railway companies and the public alike, who are the tax collectors. Have we arrived at a stage when the Republican Government of the Argentine are going to enforce by a sort of press gang operation the private railway companies into tax collectors. Law No. 9653 may be law in name, but it makes desperate war upon the existing Code of Commerce or other Civil Codes as it does not even respect the unfortunate public who have overpaid their accounts. The Pension Treasury sack is like the ostrich's stomach or a ravenous beast of the field going about seeking whom it may devour.

Awake oh ye slothful railway employes; out with those you have placed in high places, it is your duty to vote for legislators who understand their trust and it is your duty to oppose the "hass" of a Law 9653 by every legitimate means in your power.

ITALIANS FROM ARGENTINA

Rome, Sept. 11.

Several hundred of Italian reservists from Argentina and Brazil have arrived at Naples from Genoa, and will be despatched to the military instruction encampments prior to being incorporated in the ranks of the active army.

THE RAILWAY PENSIONS LAW

(To the Editor)

Sir,—“Railway Employé” in his able analysis of the badly framed Railway Pension Law—which was so well described in your head lines on the article, and which Law has been carefully and without prejudice reviewed in the leading article in your issue of to-day—hits the nail on the head, when he says that the only employees in favour of this nebulous scheme are the old men who have almost completed their 25 to 30 years service, and who are thinking of being able to retire at once, or in a very short time, with high pensions.

How can these men in fairness think they can obtain a pension of even 30 to 50 o/o of their salary for the rest of their lives, when their contributions, and those from other sources, will not amount to the value of one year's pension? Is it not a fact that they argue that the Fund will have large amounts of Cash on hand to meet claims? entirely ignoring the circumstance that such large balances will be required to meet the claims of men wanting pensions some 20 years hence.

When one studies the question dispassionately the selfish ideas of the old employees are so apparent that one wonders the younger members have not at once risen in opposition to their older colleagues. Unfortunately although the Chief Officials of the Companies may recognise the crass stupidity of the would be claimants for large pensions, coupled with small payments, it must not be forgotten that the older men, often holding the senior positions, are able to exercise a quiet intimidation on the younger members.

The last named should, however, insist on the Organic Law containing a provision for the return of the men's contributions—with or without interest is immaterial—on their leaving the Railway service for any cause whatsoever, otherwise as “Railway Employé” so aptly puts it Railway service will become a revived form of slavery, out of which one can only retire or purchase his freedom at the loss of his contributions. If such contributions were to be retained for charitable purposes the procedure would not be so aggravating, but that same should go to swell the pension of fellow workers, whose only claim to consideration, is *long service* is worse than annoying. Long service it must not be forgotten, is, in a good many cases, synonymous with mediocrity, as it means that the men in question were not fit for better work than the detail posts they have occupied all their lives. Further in a new country where development has been so rapid in the last few years, as in the Argentine, inferior employees often obtain fairly good positions, solely on account of their knowledge of the detail work.

Yours, etc.

“One of the Younger Brigade.”
Sept. 11.

“THE PATENT PULVERISING POUNDING-TO-PULP OF THE POOR PEN PUSHERS.”

(To the Editor)

Sir,—I am a pen pusher on a Railway.

About the 6th of each month I get some money in a small envelope. By dint of much brain work I am enabled to stretch the contents of said envelope to last until the 15th, brain work after that date being doubled in trying to borrow.

As you may have noticed from my style of correspondence I am not an Argentine and the prospects of paying about nine tenths (seems like that to me) of my salary to provide for my declining years, does not ap-

peal to your poverty stricken humble servant. According to my distorted views on this subject the Railway Cos. are allowed to increase their freight by ten per cent, three per cent of this they contribute direct to the fund. What becomes of the other seven per cent? I suggest that this seven per cent be dealt with as follows: That the three per cent to be deducted from the staff be paid out of this and the balance be held over and paid to the miserable members like myself as a Christmas present twice a year.

The Hon. member who introduced this Act to Congress in the first instance, deserves an Iron Cross; in fact I am willing to bet any portion of the said envelope which remains on the 15th, that when the 1st. deduction is made nine tenths of the “miserables” who have been “reduced” would gladly provide the aforesaid Hon. member with all the Crosses (Iron or otherwise) that he is ever likely to require. This Act reminds me of Mark Twain's Racehorse.—You tie a carrot to the Winning post and put your trust in Providence, the carrot in this instance is ninety-five per cent of your salary and the Winning post is twenty-five years away. Many things might happen in twenty-five years; for instance you might die; then what's the good of a pension—something to drink would be more acceptable. I am only speaking for myself.

According to my views, if the Government is so exceedingly like myself on the 15th, why don't they follow my example and borrow, or better still why not bring the Rivadavia back to the Docks to be used as a floating Café, with a properly regulated scale of charges, such as Admission 10 cts.; View of Admiral in Cock fighting Order, 50 cts.; Permission to use 12 inch guns as a telescope, 20 cts.; Permission to use furnaces for heating water for maté, 10 cts. Why I am willing to bet again that the Government would be able to pay off the National Debt in about three weeks. (I understand that that National Debt is about £97,19,9 1/2, for every man, woman and child in this country). Another brilliant suggestion—when the Moreno comes to hand why not have a tug of war between the two (Rivadavia and Moreno) and see which busts first. Admission \$1.

By what I have heard of Pensions (Ju-jubilaciones I think they call it in this country), it appears that some are born with pensions, others achieve pensions, while poor miserable Railway employees are to have pensions thrust upon them (or the pay part of it) whether they like it or not. There is something rotten in the State of... Denmark. As an employee of a Railway Company with years of service permit me to say that the scheme formulated by the Companies in the past was vastly superior to the New El Dorado de Argentina, for by the old scheme the employees paid nothing and ‘got’ a pension, while under the New Scheme, the employee will pay for a pension and get nothing. (Logic)

Just a short sentence more. Take any paper published in this land of liberty and it is a dirty dollar bill to a chew of tobacco that your eye meets a paragraph informing you that the Customs Officials have not received any wages for three months, that the National School teachers have completely forgotten what a “shinplaster” looks like, that the postal authorities exist on the nourishment derived from licking stamps, and all other branches under National control being unpaid for dates ranging from three to seven months. Ask yourselves straight, Railwaymen, what chance have you of getting your subscriptions, representing misery for many weary dreary years, returned with interest, when you retire?

Why does none of our Railwaymen, both management and employees, form, Anti-Pension Scheme Committees. Something will have to be done, and done quickly, if the contents of that envelope are to continue to last until the 15th.

Gott strafe pension schemes.

Yours, etc.

WILHELM.

Rosario, Sept. 14.

(2 times).

TE AGUILA ES EL MEJOR

DOLLAR CONCERT AT BELGRANO

A MUSICAL TREAT.

It was to Miss Ivy Bulman and to Miss Baillie that the organisation of the dollar concert at St. Saviour's, Belgrano, on Sept. 10, was due. The result was an excellent entertainment and the reason why the hall was not packed is impossible to explain. It would have been better filled had the public realised how good an entertainment was to be given. Of this last there was no doubt and every one present testified to it in the warmest manner. Apart from this there were also two items of unusual interest—unusual in that Miss Muriel Marr has not been heard for a very long time and again because Miss Eileen Scott was one of the artists and an almost unknown one, when the other should be the case.

Miss Muriel Marr was in excellent voice. As is well known she possesses an excellent contralto voice which her rest has improved, but it would have been more pleasing to have heard her in other songs than those she chose, more especially in her second choice. Chaminade has character, individuality and many technical difficulties to overcome and in this Miss Marr succeeded admirably, but "When the birds sing" is not of a character to display the voice to best advantage.

Miss Eileen Scott should also be heard again. She is a pleasing singer and possesses a beautiful voice which with training and more training especially in phrasing and enunciation could be quite exceptional. She too, in her choice of songs, with the exception of the last encore in the second half, was classical.

The Misses Wolff were excellent with their instrumental items and only a flatness of a string caused a sense of uneasiness in Godard's "Berceuse."

It was unfortunate that Miss F. Beascochea disappointed, but her place at the piano was filled by Mrs. Hertz. "The death of St. Isolda," Liszt, was extremely well rendered, but is amongst one of the most unsympathetic and unmusical of that composer's works.

Miss Wolff in her solo on the cello overcame in a highly finished manner the tarentelle difficulties of Popper. This difficult and highly technical piece was rendered to perfection.

Mr. H. W. Brady was, as always, good, but not as good as always. He chose songs that were much appreciated, but was not in quite such good voice as he has been on other occasions. Mr. Olivet well as he sang, was quite off colour and perhaps a cold had much to do with it. He sang by no means as he can sing and as he has always sung at other entertainments. Notwithstanding many critical expressions, the concert was an extremely good one, well arranged and musically of a high order, but it would have gained by more simplicity.

Miss Bulman and Miss Jeannie Baillie are to be congratulated on the all-round success of their efforts in organising the entertainment.

The programme was as follows:—

Part I.

'Cello solo, "Caro mio Ben" (Gordoni), Miss F. Wolff.

Song "Venetian Song," encore "Sing happy birds," Miss M. Marr.

Song "Jack Briton," encore "Rolling down to Rio," Rev. H. W. Brady. Trio, cello, violin and piano, "Tannhauser," Misses C. and F. Wolff and Mrs. Hertz.

Song "A toi" (Benburg), encore "I will love thee" (Grieg), Miss E. Scott. Song "Mephistopheles" (Boito), encore "Torna," Mr. A. Olivet.

Song "The Trumpeter," Rev. H. W. Brady.

Part II.

'Cello solo "Tarantella" (Popper), Miss F. Wolff.

WEDDING AT ST. JOHN'S

COLLIER-DAGGER.

On Sept. 11, at 4.30 p.m., the marriage of Miss May Dagger, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dagger, of Buenos Aires, to Mr. William Bradely Collier, of Blackpool, was celebrated at St. John's Pro-Cathedral.

The bride entered the church, in which a large number of friends were present, on the arm of her father, Mr. R. Dagger, who also gave her away. She was charmingly gowned in white charmeuse, the bodice and tunic being of white Chantilly lace, lined in pearls, with a train a full tulle bridal veil, wreath of orange blossoms, and large shower bouquet of white carnations and lilies of the valley. Her sister, Miss Edith Dagger, who acted as bridesmaid, wore a pretty frock of delicate shell pink silk, trimmed with Meehlins lace, and a large Leghorn picture hat, veiled with pink tulle and rosebuds. She carried a large bouquet of fine pink carnations. Mr. W. Langhorne made an exceptional and resourceful best man.

The service was choral, and the Wedding March was played on the entry and retirement of the bridal party from the church, which had been prettily decorated with flowers and palm branches.

The Rev. H. Westby-Brady conducted the Marriage Service. It was understood that the happy pair were to leave by the night steamer for Montevideo for the honeymoon.

A large number of handsome presents were received, of which the appended list is only a partial record:—Bridegroom to bride, diamond and sapphire ring; bride to bridegroom, gold cuff links; father of bride, cheque; mother of bride, sewing machine; Mrs. Collier, cheque; Miss Collier, silver butter dish; Miss Edith Dagger, silver fruit stand; Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Louis, silver and cut glass tanzalus; Mr. J. Dunne and family, dinner service; Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Andrews, silver and cut glass salad bowl; Masters W. and H. Andrews, silver bonbon dish; Mr. and Mrs. J. Clark and family, silver salt cellars; Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, silver photo frame; Mr. H. G. Sahlin, silver biscuit box; Mr. and Mrs. Briggs and family, silver cake basket; Mr. and Mrs. Sparkes, travelling clock; Mr. and Mrs. Lennox, silver sweet dish; Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Jutton, silver butter dish; Mr. W. Langhorne, silver salts and pepperettes; Mr. and Mrs. Trilsbach, silver vases; Mr. and Mrs. Alabaster, silver tea service; Mr. and Mrs. T. McCulloch, silver butter dish; Mr. and Mrs. Cesari, silver and glass jug and stand; Miss C. Bayley, silver sweet dish; Mr. and Mrs. Hill, silk cushion; Mr. Hagen, hand-embroidered paper bag; Mrs. T. Morris, lingerie; Mr. J. Pulman, tea service; Mr. M. Carmody, toilet set.

CINEMA AT AMERICAN CHURCH HALL

On Saturday afternoon there was a large gathering of young folks at the fortnightly matinee at the Lecture Hall of the Church. Besides the many laughter-provoking films exhibited there were two especially good dramas, "Lochinvar" of Sir Walter Scott, and "The Gunmaker of Moscow," which claimed special attention.

Song "L'Eté," encore "Palomma é notte," Miss E. Scott.

Song "Les Rêves de les Greux" from "Manon," Mr. A. Olivet.

Pianoforte solo "Le mort de S. Isolda" (Liszt), Mrs. Hertz.

Song "When the birds sing" (Chaminade), Miss M. Marr.

Trio, "Berceuse" (Godard), Misses C. and F. Wolff and Mrs. Hertz, violin, cello and piano.

Imitations, Mr. T. Cadmus.

God save the King.

Mr. Weston and Miss Attwell were quite exceptional as accompanists.

QUILMES TRAMS

DEMAND FOR IMPROVED SERVICE.

The Quilmes "Asociacion de Fomento," Cuartel I.N.O., at their meeting of September 7, resolved to send the following petition and expression of opinion to the Manager of the Anglo-Argentine Tramway Company:

"The residents of Quilmes and neighbourhood consider it fair and legitimate to expect that a rapid journey without stupefying halts to the Federal Capital should be possible by the No. 22 tram route, and that the distance between that township and the Metropolis might be covered in a length of time but little greater than that occupied in transit by the Southern Railway. The establishment of monthly passes and provision of workmen's cars, benefits included in the actual service, would predispose them to give preference to the tram route over the railway.

Further, the increase of 10 per cent. by the F.C.S., on present fares, resisted as is notorious by the travelling public, would considerably further incline them towards the interests of this company if they introduce the suggested improvement and satisfy the desire of the residents of Quilmes and district."

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

NEW CANDIDATES.

The following names of candidates have been received since the last list was published:—D. J. Laird, A. J. Campbell, M. M. Campbell Henderson, D. Campbell, S. S. Boote, R. G. Monkman, H. R. Darbyshire, W. A. Sturgeon, N. Squire, N. Hemsley, A. C. Williams, R. Cameron, J. C. Somerville, J. E. Turner, T. G. Ferguson, F. C. Ballentine, E. H. Williams and J. H. Berry. Lady associate Mrs. G. B. Norris.

Nomination forms may be obtainable from following members of the Local Committee:—H. G. Mackie (British Consul General), Hope Gibson, Thos. Lloyd, W. E. O. Haxell, Francis Scott, Basil Gwyn and P. A. Grassick.

Supplentes: Frank Foster, E. M. Pixton and James Begg, or from Hon. Cor. Secretary, Mr. W. Warden, 519 B. Mitre.

WILL YOU HELP POLAND?

A PATHETIC APPEAL.

POLISH LADIES' PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—I should be very glad if you will kindly give a little of your valuable space to a request for consideration for some of the unfortunate sufferers of the war who have not been, so far, very much in the foreground. Poland has been torn between the great Continental Powers for many decades, and in the present war it has suffered quite as much, if not more, than heroic Belgium. One sentence alone is sufficient to convey this fact—when it is known that some 15,000 villages have been burnt already. There has been much highly laudable effort in behalf of the Belgians, which doubtless is fully deserved and will be maintained, but it is hoped that the martyrs of Poland will not be left to suffer their undeserved miseries without the succour of those happy people whose good fortune it is to enjoy life free from the extremities of tragedy and sorrow which modern war has brought to so many.

The above-named committee has been recently constituted and is working with the object of alleviating a little of the terrible distress in Poland. Preparations are being made for a concert to be given on November 19. An excellent programme is assured, including some of the best local British talent; and the help of the British Community is invited. The programme will be furnished later.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours, etc.,

For the Committee,
Sra. JUANA DE RECHNIEWSKI
Yerbal 2214, Flores,

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

The Italian forces have their own peculiar problems to solve in their campaign against the Austrians, and though, owing to the difficult nature of the country, their progress is slow, they have shown themselves quick to grasp every advantage. An interesting picture is given this week of the Italians entrenching a mountain side, on the road to Gorizia, and screening it with branches. No work is more dangerous than that of observing and directing artillery fire under conditions shown in the second picture. The battered old house, within a couple of hundred yards of the enemy, is made use of and fitted with telephones. From this point trained observers watch the fall of every shell, and communicate results to the batteries. The picture of the happy "Tommies" holding a fort which they have improvised, is an actual photograph taken in the advanced lines in Flanders. In the United Kingdom the women have volunteered for all classes of work, and at the Richmond depot they are employed in baling and pressing fodder for the cavalry horses. The Danish steamer Sulfoos was stopped by a German submarine, and after her crew had taken to the boats she was sunk by shell fire. The picture of the charge of the Liverpool Scottish depicts a stirring incident in the fight which again gave the British possession of the village of Hooge, near Ypres. The Germans discharged clouds of gas and liquid fire, but the British troops dashed on their bayonet, and won back the position which had been lost some time before. In the last picture a batch of German prisoners, captured by the French, are seen being taken from the firing line. To protect them from the shell-fire of their own guns they are being led in safety through the French trenches.

CHILDREN'S CONCERT AT TALLERES

A BRIGHT LITTLE ENTERTAINMENT.

The entertainment given by the little children at Talleres Scotch Church on Sept. 11 was a bright and jolly function. All the items were rendered by boys and girls, and the audience was chiefly composed of these with their parents. They had a royal time of enjoyment, and Mr. A. W. Pearson, who worked so hard for success, must have been gratified by the results.

The Rev. Mr. Cameron presided, and introduced each mighty atom. Mrs. Mackenzie, who was responsible for the elocutionists, and Mrs. Torbet for the singers deserve every congratulation.

There were one or two special items that require remark. One was the singing of Master Alfie Roberts, who was recalled again and again, and the singing of "the group of girls," or much better, "The Little Gypsies," was another item which brought down the juvenile house.

It was a successful entertainment, and one which was tremendously appreciated by the little ones.

Miss Brown was the accompanist. The various items included the following:—

Recitation, "Her First Cake," Dora Nielson; song, "The White Lily," A group of girls; recitation, "The Robin," Lily Poole; song "The Sparrow," Laurie Torbet; recitation, "Full of Mischief," Jennie Jonston; dance, Annie Torbet; song, "The Fairies," A group of girls; recitation, "Dear," Annie Cogan; sing, "The land of I don't know where," Alfie Roberts; recitation, "The Months," Rosie Scheafer; song, "And a little child shall lead them," girls; recitation, "Out in the garden," Jennie Jonston; dance, Sword Dance, Annie Torbet; recitation, "Dirty Jim," Albert Pearson; song, "The Gypsies," A group of girls; recitation, "My lollie," Annie Cogan; recitation, Willie Dobbie; sketch, "Three Newsboys," (in two scenes), Robert Beattie, John Harold Beattie, and Alec. Small.



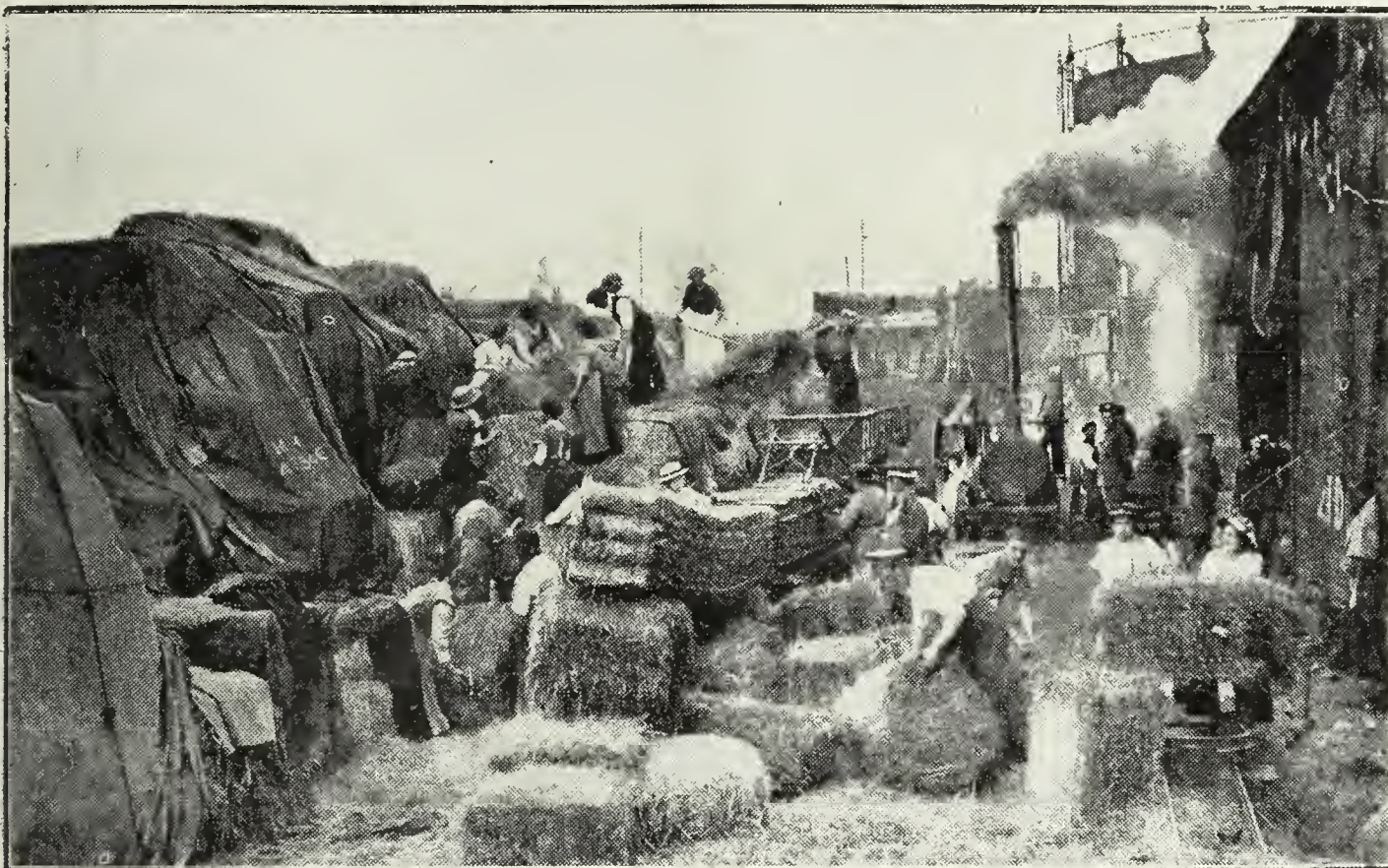
ON THE ROAD TO GORIZIA. ITALIAN FORCES ENTRENCHING A MOUNTAIN POSITION.



AN ARTILLERY OBSERVATION POST IN FLANDERS, DIRECTING A BOMBARDMENT OF GERMAN TRENCHES.



BRITISH TROOPS HOLDING A FORTIFIED RUIN.



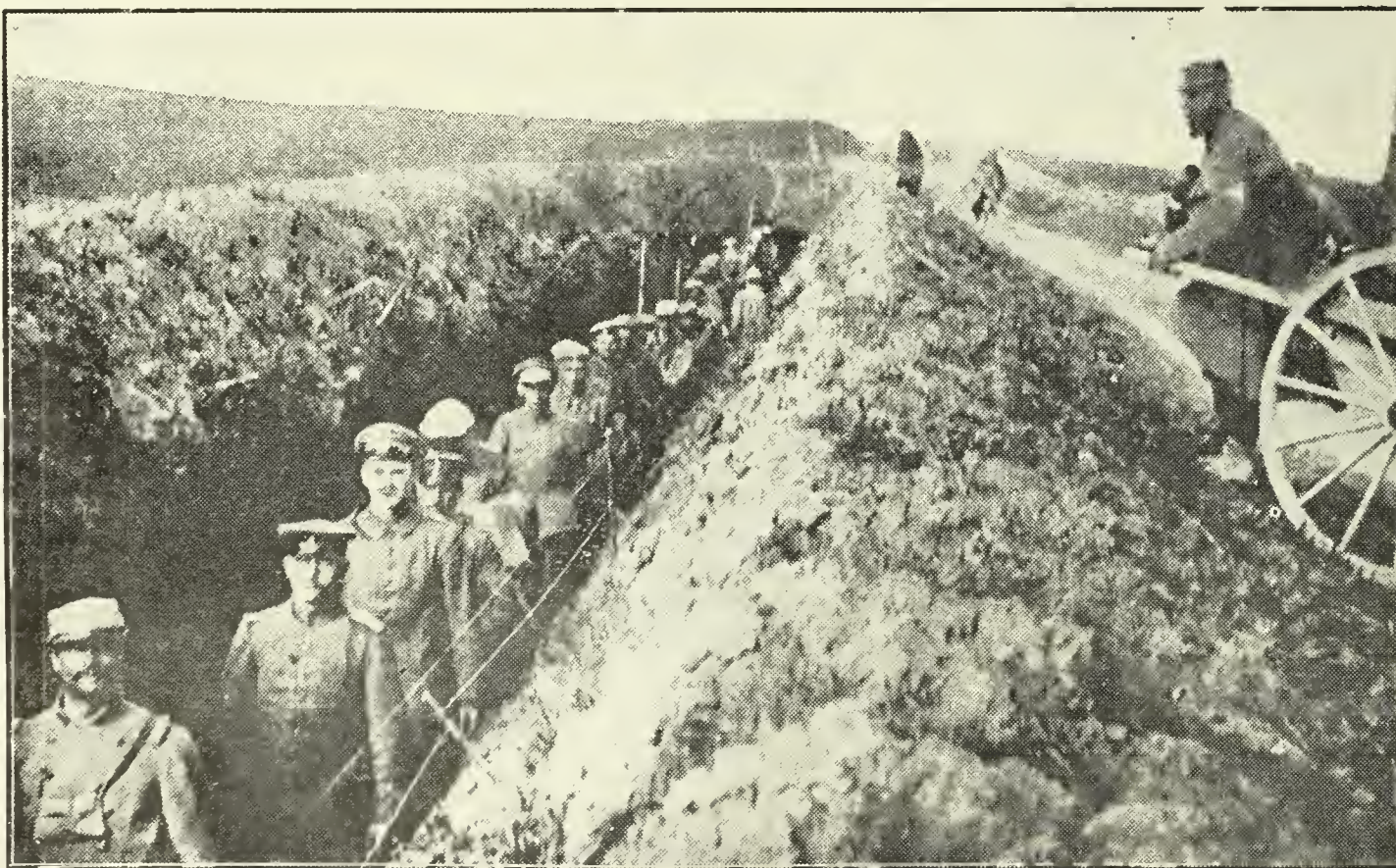
WOMEN ENGAGED IN WAR WORK AT THE RICHMOND ARMY DEPOT.



A GERMAN SUBMARINE ATTACKING THE DANISH STEAMER SULFOSS.



THE LIVERPOOL SCOTTISH RE-CAPTURING HOOGE IN THE FACE OF LIQUID FIRE AND OTHER HORRORS.



GERMAN PRISONERS CAPTURED BY FRENCH BEING PROTECTED FROM THEIR OWN GUNS.

IMPRESSIONS OF PARAGUAY

BY COLONEL W. B. PALMER, OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

Knowing that Paraguay figures very much in the public eye just now, and having been there quite recently, the thought occurred to me that a line from my pen might not be unwelcome—not that I can add anything, I fear, to what is generally known.

However, Paraguay as a country, and looked at from the standpoint of the principles we have before us, viz., the Social and Spiritual betterment of the people, possesses considerable charm for me, and this was not lessened, but rather increased, by my second visit.

I am not experienced in land buying, or land cultivation, but I was impressed that surely there is a great future before Paraguay, as undoubtedly there are great possibilities in the productive power of the land itself, while the people would I should imagine be willing to learn how to help their own Country, when once all its great possibilities were open to their vision, and hoping I am correct when I say that, that vision is enlarging.

With regard to Revolutions, I made enquiries and was told by some that there were many rumours. In other directions I was assured that nothing serious would take place. Time alone can tell, but I will simply venture an opinion, and it is only an opinion, that nothing so comprehensive as the Revolution of 3 years ago will take place again.

The Salvation Army with its work of mercy and love is trying to do its part. Our progress has naturally been slow, having been hampered for funds, sufficient people, and then the combined interferences of Revolution, the crisis, and the War. Our Fruit Farm in Villarica has been greatly interfered with owing to the difficulty in finding a market for our produce largely caused owing to the heavy cost of carriage. Nevertheless we are struggling on, and during my visit I saw a few boys, who being too old for our school in Asuncion, were transferred to the Farm, and they were happy and well, and we hope later to make use of this Farm as a school and orphanage when necessary funds are forthcoming.

In Asuncion I studied with interest the condition of things. Business people shook their heads and said there was practically nothing doing, neither did they seem hopeful regarding the immediate future. And yet I gathered from two or three persons connected with the Railway that freight on the line had somewhat improved. I heard also that a North American Company have secured necessary permission, and intend building a frigorifico in Asuncion which is to be completed in two years time. This would certainly indicate some faith in the future.

No doubt the European War has very seriously interfered with Capital and business in the Country. And now—our work.—Our "Asilo Maternal" is I think meeting a special need in its efforts in the directions of educating, viz., giving elementary instruction (Kindergarten) and caring for the children, some by day and by night. Again we are seeking to help the children morally and spiritually. The parents of two of the children who attend as day Scholars said to me at the close of my public meeting, "Your organisation is doing a great work for the children." For our part we say we are trying to do a little, and with greater resources we will do more by and bye.

I looked with sorrow upon the evidences of the last Revolution, which as everybody knows took place only a few months ago. The ruins of the Theatre, the steel telegraph posts, broken, twisted and perforated by shot and shell, all pointed to the havoc caused by instruments of War. May we not pray that all Paraguayans may see that the way to prosperity is to cease from internal strife,

VICTORIA SAILORS' HOME

SATURDAY NIGHT'S CONCERT.

The concert at the Victoria Sailors' Home last night was in the capable hands of Mr. J. Llewellyn Hawes, the popular organist of the Scotch Church, and a packed house and repeated encores gave abundant evidence of Jack's appreciation of the good things provided for him.

Mr. Douglas Filliter, the new Vice-Consul, took the chair, being introduced by Mr. Stanley Parker, the Superintendent. After a few humorous remarks from the Chairman he announced the opening item a piano solo, a Sonata by Beethoven played by Mr. J. Llewellyn Hawes, who in the second half played Grieg's classical pieces that one would think "above" the average sailor but which earned rounds of hearty applause. Mr. Hawes also played most of the accompaniments.

Miss Woodwell played violin solo, her items in the first half being Schaffer's "Morris Dance," Schubert's "Serenata" and the ever popular Intermezzo from Cavalleria. In the second half she played Paderewski's "Minuet" and "Simple Aven" and the audience was loath to let her go.

Miss A. Comrie sang "Mary of Argyll," "Scots wha hae," "Twickenham Ferry" in pleasing fashion the other lady, performers being the Misses M. G. and E. W. Tyson who sang as a Duet "Gentle Spring" and in response to an enthusiastic encore, "A Song of Sunshine." Their individual items were, Miss M. G. Tyson "There's a land" (encore "The garden I love"), and Miss E. W. Tyson "Sunshine and rain" (encore "Spring's awakening"). They sang very sweetly and there was no uncertainty about the encores.

Mr. J. Howie Brown sang "Alone on the raft," "The little Irish girl" and "Ailsa Mine," and his clear tenor blended well with Mr. W. Henderson in "The Battle Eve."

Mr. W. Henderson struck the right note with his songs and gave "The Deathless Army," "The River and the Sea," "The Bandolero" and "Somewhere a voice is calling." This baritone singing was much appreciated and a very enjoyable evening was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

This evening at 7.30 the service will be conducted by Mr. Stanley Parker. Subject, Repentance, Return, Rejoicing. Soloist Mr. R. Morris.

and for all to unite in developing the potential resources of a truly picturesque and fruitful land. I am convinced the majority of the people desire it.

A concluding word: we found the people very friendly. Our officers are working hard and leading self sacrificing lives. My wife and I found many evidences of the appreciation of the people for what our people are trying to do, which is encouraging.

We returned by boat, and a zig-zagging business it was. The buoys which are supposed to indicate the shallows were themselves high and dry. We ran on a sandbank in the darkness of night. The shallowness of the River made clearer than usual the vast amount of Crocodiles in the Paraguay River. A gentleman from the Southern States of North America used his field glasses freely, and during the afternoon of the first day aboard, said he had counted up to 500 of these creatures, and then he stopped. I quite believe it as with the naked eye I saw many. Then my American friend asked, why does not someone turn these Crocodiles to good account, seeing that Crocodile leather is so scarce and dear, and then he shewed me a small pocket leather case made of crocodile skin, for which he paid £1 in London last year.

Paraguay will see better days. We must all have patience.

WILL. B. PALMER.

Colonel.

Headquarters, Salvation Army, Victoria 452.

"DONT'S" FOR BRITONS

ADVICE TO THE NEW ARRIVAL

By P.P.C.

A correspondent, evidently writing from experience, suggests that newcomers to this country could be saved many a disappointment if there were some means by which they could, before landing avail themselves of the experience of others who have gone before. He thinks it would be a good idea if the shipping companies, instead of distributing the conventional booklets with uninteresting photos of dining-saloons and cabin-interiors, were to print and circulate items of practical information which would be of some use to passengers visiting the Argentine for the first time. In this connection the menu-cards might be used advantageously as a medium for presenting each day some useful hint or timely word in season. "For instance," says our correspondent, "how many mistakes might be avoided if newcomers whilst enjoying the various good things on the bill of fare, had the opportunity of digesting at the same time some such "pointers" as the following."

"Don't count too much on those letters of introduction getting you a job. They will get you one or two lunches, that's all. You may take it that once having invited you to lunch, the gentlemen you present them to have done all they intend to do—or can do. The percentage of jobs filled through letters of introduction works out at .03 per million. Besides if there was a good job going, they would be after it themselves."

"Get rid of the idea that Hurlingham is the only possible place in which to live. The people on board from whose conversation you formed that opinion don't live there. You will find quite a number of respectable people live in Belgrano—and other suburbs."

"Don't be hasty in passing judgment on the British community in Buenos Aires. What at first sight may appear to you to be snobbishness is in reality only our national British reserve thrown somewhat into relief by a cosmopolitan background."

"Don't condemn Argentina in a week's experience. A week is not long enough. Even you, when you get a job, will be given a month's trial. Wait till you get that job before arriving at a definite conclusion. Buenos Aires is neither the rotten place you will make it out to be at the boarding-house, nor is it quite the paradise your friends at home will parading from your letters."

"Remember that Argentines in Argentina are not foreigners. 'You' are the foreigner. If you feel tempted to laugh at some apparent peculiarity of manner or dress, don't. These people are considerate enough to hide their amusement when 'you' walk about the streets with a straw hat in the middle of winter."

"If you have come out with the idea that you know all there is to know, and that there is nothing to learn out here, forget it. Buenos Aires was here before you were born—it was not discovered just before you came."

"Don't bore people with a list of the things you can do in London which you can't do here. Everyone knows them already. Besides if your letters home are truthful your people will soon be marvelling at the things you can do here which you never did at home."

"Don't take it to heart if the man you were introduced to the day before, cuts you in the street. He didn't see you. He's shortsighted. It's the constant glare of sunlight. Many Englishmen go almost stone-blind and are only just able to make out their friends provided they are displaying a large expanse of dress shirt front. Some get so bad they even have to "touch" you before they can recognise you."

Lastly, "Don't play the lottery." Those tales you hear of Englishmen

DESEADO ATTACKED

REPORTED INCIDENT OFF BREST

Madrid, Sept. 9.

It is reported from Coruña that the British steamer Deseado arrived there yesterday from Liverpool with five million pesetas in gold for the Bank of Spain.

The captain stated that when off Brest he was chased by a German submarine, which fired two torpedoes but missed. The Deseado escaped by steaming at full speed.

The steamer having landed her cargo for Spain, proceeded on her voyage to Buenos Aires.

BAIT THAT FAILED

SUBMARINE ATTEMPTS TO TRAP P.S.N.C. ORIANA

A Madrid cablegram, published in yesterday's native Press, states that the British steamer Oriana which sailed from Coruña for South America put back again, having received warning that a German submarine was lying in waiting for her off Cape Finisterre.

The crew of the Oriana state that when off the French coast they saw a boat with about twenty men in it who had belonged to a British steamer which had been sunk. The Oriana was going to their assistance when the presence of a submarine was observed, and it was clear that the Germans were using the boatload of shipwrecked sailors as a lure to attract other British vessels.

TRAPS FOR SUBMARINES

A LOCAL CLAIM.

With reference to an article which appeared in the "Standard" on Sept. 9, in which details were given of a trap for submarines, invented by Mr. Jesse W. Reno, of New York, there appears substantial evidence that the idea was originally propounded in Buenos Aires last February.

The main idea of Mr. Reno's invention is that of fouling the propellers of submarines by ropes attached to an iron ring which is buoyed to the right depth for the submarine to strike it. When contact is made with the ring, the ropes become entangled with the propellers and effectually stop the progress of the ship. At the same time, the fact that the submarine is caught and is helpless is signalled to patrolling vessels by means of a flare at night and a smoke signal by day, the signals automatically acting a minute after the submarine has driven her nose into the ring.

Mr. H. B. Greenwood, who called at THE HERALD office yesterday, showed a representative of this paper a sketch of an idea which was laid before the British officials on February 18 last. In all essentials this idea is exactly the same as that of the device invented by Mr. Reno, or rather the latter's idea is Mr. Greenwood's idea. Under Mr. Greenwood's plan a lengthy bar of lead is hung between two buoys, which would not be visible through the periscope of a submarine. The bar is kept floating at the right depth to ensure contact, and from each end of it strong ropes depend. Such contrivances can be spread like mines over any area of sea in which submarines are expected. When the submarine strikes the bar, the latter bends and takes the shape of a hairpin, with the ropes brought up and lying alongside the hull until the loose ends engage the propeller and lead to much cursing in the engine room, and rejoicing in the opposing fleet.

Having taken out the "grande" three or four times, can be put down as "cocktails."

Not being a Shipping Co. we have referred our correspondent to the shipping column of our paper from which he will be able to get the addresses of the various lines and submit his ideas in the proper quarter.

Sports and Pastimes

THE TURF

PALERMO

The immense enthusiasm aroused by the Jockey Club Stakes was evidenced at Palermo on Sunday afternoon by the enormous crowd which gathered together to see this event. Once again disappointment was in store, and the weather was to blame for a further postponement of this event, as was the case last Sunday.

It was indeed an unfortunate day from start to finish. Everything went wrong, or rather seemed to go wrong. From a dull start (dull and threatening so far as the weather was concerned), the day developed into the same from a point of view of members of the talent. After the first race there was a general slump, and not a single favourite was in evidence.

The meeting was full of incident and had its peculiarities.

It was an exceedingly unlucky day for Ocurrencia, her owner, trainer, and jockey. She was entered for the Premio Etoile, and was not withdrawn from this race as most persons thought, until the very last minute. The reason was because had the weather broken and the Jockey Club stakes been postponed she would have run in the other classic. She hung on to the last second, and was then withdrawn, because it was understood that the big race would be run. Fate and the heavens were against her and the public. The horses had even paraded when down came the rain, deluging the course, and once again the great race was declared off until next Sunday, when nine races will again be in the programme, commencing at 12.30 p.m.

A remark is necessary concerning the classic parade. The daughter of Val D'Or appeared in infinitely better fettle than on the day of the Premio Rivadavia. She was just like her old self, and had none of that listless look she had in the parade for the Rivadavia. We learn on excellent authority that her owner did not wish to run her in that race because it was known she was not quite up to the mark, but he gave in on persuasion. Be this as it may, Ocurrencia was a different filly on Sunday.

Each one of the entrants appeared perfect, and a vast improvement was remarked in Capullo. The betting was interesting, and showed Ocurrencia favourite, with some 16,000 winning, and 3400 place tickets on her. Packoy and Melik had some 8000 and 2000 respectively. Capullo surprised in having 2700 place tickets, and was in this respect second favourite. Picacero registered 4000 odd winning tickets. So much for public opinion. It should, however, be remarked that the boxes closed before all the betting that would have been done, was done.

The Classic Etoile went to Alsacia, who showed her immense superiority over the others. We were not in the very least surprised at Decidida's failure. (She ran last after leading the field.) We have never held an especially high opinion of this filly. Good she undoubtedly is, but from the first we have always regarded La Sonambula as the better of the two, although twice a loser to the Gonzalo filly. We hardly expected, however, the complete failure shown. Torterolo in this race very nearly allowed himself to lose it. Had he not had such a fine mare under him he would never have been able to pull out (when shut in) a short distance from home and win as he did. Uva Negra ran a fine race, and scored second place at the expense of the excellent Chaica. Passimal was fourth. The first race was a complete victory for the Stud La Posta. Tareta and La Delfina ran first and second, with the surprise packet Riparia, coming in third. This "justa" win of the first two allowed Querida II., running fourth, to pay place money to the tune of \$7.45.

With the running of the second

event the "talent" commenced a real warm and stormy day. Huarmi, officially was beaten a head by Marie Leczinska. The verdict was an exceedingly doubtful one. La Almendra ran third. This was her first time out, and although well away, she ran creditably. Mansilla's victory was not a surprising one in the Premio Juvencia, no more was the running of the red-hot favourite Procopio. This latter is a big black beast, shockingly groggy in the near fore leg, and was not in condition. The leg trouble was most pronounced, but it may not prevent him winning races, but he will always be an uncertain runner on account of it.

The fourth event saw Beethoven win by a neck from Guandacol, with Persil, the favourite, a head behind. The public suffered cruel luck. Persil would have won had not Lanatti on Beethoven bored him up against the rails a distance from home. Beethoven was disqualified, and the race awarded to Guandacol. Lanatti was suspended, and was severely dealt with, but no more seriously than he deserved. His riding was atrocious, and although Beethoven is supposed to be an awkward customer, Lanatti is or ought to be a good enough jockey to keep him straight. In suspending him the Stewards were no doubt influenced by his riding of Siete y Media on July 15, when he interfered with the others and was disqualified for second place. It was not as though Lanatti is an incapable rider like Cichetti, and the Stewards treated Lanatti as they treated Blanco for a similar offence some time ago.

The storm broke after the running of the Premio Etoile, and there was as a result another upset in the next race.

Lovelace once more "put it across" the favourites Full Hand and Valenton, and got home half a neck in front of Bizet, who ran a strong race. Nitrato came third.

The long-suffering public had another piece of shocking luck in the seventh event. Cichetti, the rider of Campesino, the favourite, actually fell off his horse at the start. True Campesino stumbled, but it was a shocking exhibition for such a course as Palermo. The public, however, took it in very good part, considering they lost some 42,000 dollars by the mistake. Evoé evinced a most remarkable superiority over the others, and one of which we did not believe him capable. Not only this, his time of 2.5 3/5 with the going as it was was as remarkable as his 3 lengths win from Gladiador. La Commune, for some quite "unearthly" reason, ran like a pig, and never at any stage of the journey did Quinteros attempt to take advantage of his light weight.

The afternoon ended with Bolin running away with the last event, and putting the hat upon a disastrous day's racing from the public point of view.

The feature of the meeting apart from the above incidents, was the majority of fine finishes, and this redeemed the afternoon somewhat. In general, however, it was a thoroughly disappointing day.

ROSARIO

The feature of the races at the Hipodrome Independencia, Rosario, on Sunday, was the inclusion in the programme of the Jockey Club Stakes.

Only four horses presented themselves, and the race as expected, was won by Mi Nene. The remarkable thing concerning the event, however, was the ease with which she won, and the fact that she registered the very remarkable time of 2.5 1/5 for the 2000 metres, which we have been informed, but have been unable to confirm, is a record for the race at Rosario. She beat Lord Bramble in a hack canter by four lengths. The remaining items all drew attention, and entries were on the large side.

The attendance was naturally on the large side, and the racing itself created much enthusiasm, and was incidentally in favour of the talent.

PREMIO BANTAM, 1000 metres.—1. Helix; 2. Juncal II.; 3. Gala Day. Also ran: Ganadero, Monona, Lucila II., Silvano II., Jellicoe, Paraguay, and Motherless. Won by two lengths. Time 1.2. The winner paid \$7.40 and \$2.65; 2nd, \$2.95; 3rd, \$2.55.

RESULTS.

PREMIO PALERMO, 1400 metres.—1. Cocainera; 2. Ormilla; 3. Topacio II. Also ran: Don Gabiño (4), Lugones, Ambicioso, Colla, Yankee II., Mamoré, and Arequipa. Won by a head. Time 1.26 4/5. The winner paid \$4.20 and \$2.70; 2nd, \$3.30; 3rd, \$2.90.

PREMIO IGUAZU, 1400 metres.—1. Nenito; 2. Blondin; 3. Hodas. Also ran: Alcazar, Don Clorindo, Profana, and Rosa. Won by three-quarters of a length. Time 1.28 1/5. The winner paid \$3.50 and \$3.15; 2nd, \$6.95.

PREMIO AQUARONTE, 1600 metres.—1. Duna; 2. Söpeton; 3. Toupet. Also ran: Frezre, Gallana and Gallardia. Won by three lengths. Time 1.40 4/5. The winner paid \$5.20 and \$3.45; 2nd, \$6.75.

PREMIO JOCKEY CLUB, 2000 metres.—1. Mi Nene; 2. Lord Bramble; 3. Idolatria; 4. The Libel. Won by four lengths. Time 2.5 1/5. The winner paid \$2.95.

PREMIO LYBA, 1600 metres.—1. Audax; 2. Socarrona; 3. Industrial; 4. Formosa. Also ran: Facundo IV., Marobe, Narvaez, Borrachin. Won by a neck. Time 1.40. The winner paid \$3.65 and \$2.85; 2nd, \$17.70.

PREMIO MARCELLUS, 2000 metres.—1. Sinai II.; 2. Cleipan; 3. La Bulliciosa; 4. Sunchales. Also ran: Opulento II., Button Hole, Royal Nose, Macabeo, Gigantea. Won by half a neck. Time 2.7 1/2. The winner paid \$10.25 and \$4.55; 2nd, \$3.45.

LA PLATA

Racing at La Plata on Sunday was somewhat remarkable. In the first place in some races a complete upset on previous running form was noticeable, and in the second the races between Indecisa and Arma and Liberty and Sibarita respectively were amongst the most exciting events seen at La Plata for a long time. Both their races resulted in dead heats, after most desperate finishes. The former pair ran off their race, and Arma won comfortably by half a length in 1.24 1/5 and paid \$3.50. The latter pair divided. Big dividends were the order of the day, Tremus paying the largest of these by returning \$54.90. The average per winner works out at \$18.50, which indicates the nature of the racing, especially if the two dead heats (which are included) are considered. The results were as follows:

PREMIO VERDAD, 1200 metres.—1. Quiroguita 54, G. Quinteros; 2. Marguerite 55; 3. Capitán Piazza 57. Also ran: 8 de Diciembre, Rasqueta, C. de Foudre, Ogham, Irú, Caraway, Cumbey, Festolin, Poco á Poco, Apiz (4), Agorera.

Dividends: \$23.30 and \$8.90; 2nd, \$15.90; 3rd, \$8.40.

Won by various lengths; a neck. Time: 1.14 4/5.

PREMIO VARSOVIA, 1400 metres.—1. Genial, C. Capra; 2. Floweret 50; 3. Macauley 49.

Also ran: Glou Glou (4), Fable, Copeta, Edgardo, Belvedere, Guarapó, Paunero, Variación, Misionero, Hamburgo, Pichuleta, Mari Peta, Heresy, Pitina II., Loterie.

Dividends: \$29.30 and \$8.20; 2nd, \$8.30; 3rd, \$8.80.

Won by half a neck; 1 1/2 lengths. Time: 1.28 2/5.

PREMIO VERDI, 1300 metres.—Dead heat between Indecisa, 51, J. Arlandini; and Arma 54, M. de Lara; 3. Primauté 54.

Also ran: Polo Sud, Real Envido, Chillar (4), Posen, Ongara, V. Flow-er, Galleguita.

Dividends: Indecisa \$27.10 and \$11.10 place; Arma \$5.50 and \$5.10; 3rd, \$3.50.

Time: 1.24 2/5.

FOOTBALL

INTERNATIONAL.

URUGUAYANS (2) v. ARGENTINOS (0.)

Before an immense crowd the international match between Uruguay and Argentina for the Newton Cup took place on Sunday afternoon. Rain fell heavily, much to the discomfort of the spectators. The match resulted in a win for the Uruguayans by 2 goals to nil. After the match a banquet was celebrated, and the cordial relations existing between the two Republics was discoursed upon.

FIRST DIVISION CHAMPIONSHIP.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
San Isidro	16	16	—	—	32
River Plate	15	12	1	2	26
E. de La Plata	18	11	3	4	26
Platense	19	11	4	4	26
Independiente	19	10	5	4	24
Racing	12	11	—	1	23
Porteño	14	9	3	2	20
Estudiantes	19	9	8	2	20
F. C. Oeste	17	5	4	8	18
Banfield	19	8	9	2	18
Hispano-Argentino	20	7	9	4	18
Argentino de Quilmes	14	8	6	—	16
San L. de Almagro	17	7	8	3	16
Belgrano	21	7	12	2	16
Boca Juniors	17	5	7	5	15
Estudiantil Porteño	18	7	10	1	15
Huracan	13	6	5	2	14
G. y Esgrima	18	5	9	4	14
Tigre	16	4	8	4	12
Kimberley	18	5	11	2	12
Atlanta	19	6	13	—	12
D. de Belgrano	19	4	12	3	11
Quilmes	13	3	6	4	10
Comercio	16	1	12	3	5
Floresta	17	1	13	3	5

SAN ISIDRO (3) v. PORTENO (0).

On the ground of the Gimnasia y Esgrima at Palermo on Sunday, the above teams met for the benefit of the Society for sick children, but owing to the weather conditions the attendance was a poor one. A silver cup and gold medals were presented to the winning team, which turn out to be San Isidro, through the goal-getting of Sayanes, Alzua and Marini. Play was interrupted by the rain, but nevertheless a fast game resulted.

PREMIO VILMUT, 1400 metres.—1. Duquesita 43, D. Garay; 2. Torterola 45; 3. Hormiga Negra II. 51.

Also ran: Gacetilla, Monedita, Farista (4), Alta Mar II., Effusion, Divagadora.

Dividends: Duquesita \$12.40 and \$4.60; 2nd, \$4.60; 3rd, \$5.90.

Won by half a length; a length. Time: 1.27 3/5.

PREMIO VIOLA, 2200 metres.—Dead heat between Liberty 57, J. Arismendi and Sibarita 52, A. Lauria.

Also ran: Renta (3), Pedernales II, Sigfrido (4), M. de Oro, and Ica.

Dividends: Liberty \$4.10 and \$5.10; Sibarita \$7.70 and \$9.20.

Won by three lengths. Time: 2.22 1/5.

PREMIO VOLNAY, 1400 metres.—1. Diorita 48, J. D. Dufour; 2. Troca Tintas 55; 3. Arrogante 55.

Also ran: Matatias, Sud America, Per Bacco, V. Chief, Marabú, Fine Mouche, Cebada, Ehontée, La Tubau (4).

Dividends: \$7.40 and \$2.90; 2nd, \$5.40; 3rd, \$3.30.

Won by two lengths. Time: 1.28.

PREMIO VOLTA, 1500 metres.—1. Tremus 52, R. Haedo; 2. Saltarin 48; 3. Puro 54.

Also ran: Monarch, Guitry, Condarco, Finette, John Wood (4), I. Brava, Homérico.

Dividends: Tremus \$54.90 and \$6.40; 2nd, \$4.70; 3rd, \$2.70.

Won by a length; half a length. Time: 1.35.

PREMIO VOLUNTAD, 1600 metres.—1. Camorsito 43; 2. Electro 53; 3. Chambery 45.

Also ran: Neleo (4), Cherobayá, Menianto, Ibicuf, Sagueador.

Dividends: Camorsito \$17.40 and \$4.40; 2nd, \$6.10; 3rd, \$4. Time 1.41 1/5.

The teams opposing one another were:—

San Isidro.—C. A. Wilson, J. Iriarte, A. Bruno, J. Rossi, J. Morroni, A. Olivari, E. Fernandez, J. Fernandez, S. Sayanes, M. Marini and J. Alzua.

Porteno.—O. Zapiola, J. Girado, R. Gonzalez Escarrrd, J. Ayaya, J. Vesano, P. Moltoni, T. Uslenghi, M. Garat and C. Izaguirre.

Señor B. La Veija acted as referee.

WESTERN RAILWAY (1) v. PLATENSE (1).

After a hard-fought game on the Railway ground at Caballito on Sunday, the above teams drew their match with the score of one all, obtained by Angeletti for the railway men in the first half, and by Berti from a free kick in the second half for the visitors.

The game was a very good one of a ding dong nature, and play throughout was very level. The shooting, however, was not good.

The following represented their clubs:—

F.C. Oeste.—D. Estrachi, A. Pini, J. Saccardo, E. Elordi, R. Caprile, S. Barbera, A. Moggio, J. Pini, E. Moggio, N. Angeletti, F. Crespo.

Platense.—R. Perez, R. Ansaldo, E. Berti, D. Santangelo, J. Zatcheo, A. Felisaro, N. Spinelli, J. Colombo, T. Sinigalia, L. Amores, M. Balmaceda.

Referee: L. Gil.

RIVER PLATE (6) v. COMERCIO (0).

The River Plate team on Sunday on their own ground gave a tremendous trouncing to Comercio and showed their superiority by running out winners by six goals to nil.

Señor J. G. Vaccarezza lined up the following teams:—

River Plate.—C. Isola, A. Lanatta, E. Calneggia, H. Simons, A. Sparnochia, A. Peruzzi, H. Rivas, N. Rofrano, A. Ameal, M. Rizzo, R. Fraggia.

Comercio.—Carlés, Paganini, Gallasi, Enriquez, Romero, Mendy, Minia-berry, Bordieu, Dolagaray, Schiaffino, Bravato.

The whole of the first half resulted in the River Plate having all the play, and piling up goal after goal. They scored 5 before the whistle blew, and then eased off, but still added another in the second half. Their play in the first section was all the more creditable, considering that they were playing against a strong wind.

The results of the various Sunday matches were as follows:—

ARGENTINE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

FOR THE NEWTON CUP.

Uruguayans....	2	Argentinos . . .	0
Championship—			
F. C. Oeste.....	1	Platense	1
Independiente..	4	E. Porteno	1
Banfield.....	3	Tigre	0
River Plate.....	6	Comercio	0
Estudiantes....	6	Floresta	1
Boca Juniors v. S. L. de Almagro (suspended.)			

Friendly—

San Isidro.....	3	Porteño	0
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Owing to the breakdown in the weather there was no polo played at Hurlingham on Sunday, and furthermore the International hurling match between Argentina and Ireland had to be postponed until Sunday, Sept. 26.

B.A.C.C. ENTERTAINMENT

PROFIT OF \$842.

It will no doubt be interesting to Members of the Buenos Aires Cricket Club as well as to all old friends and well-wishers to hear, that as a result of the Concert and Dramatic Performance given last Tuesday, the Club Funds have benefited by the nett amount of \$842.85 m/n, which sum has been duly handed over to the Hon. Treasurer by the organisers of the entertainment.

The Committee desire to express their hearty thanks to all the performers as well as the organisers, to whose combined efforts the social and artistic success accomplished is due, and also specially to thank The HERALD and The Standard for kindly publishing the various notices free of charge.

GOLF

ARGENTINE GOLF CLUB.

MONTHLY STROKE COMPETITION.

The monthly stroke competition of the Argentine Golf Club, played at Palermo on Sunday afternoon resulted in a win for Mr. C. G. Dodds, who played the best round of the competition, and returned the best card, in both nett and gross scores. Details of play were as follows:—

	Out	n	Tot.	Hp.	Nt
C. G. Dodds	42	42	84	6	78
F. Madero	50	49	99	20	79
C. Gonzalez Guerrico	47	45	92	12	80
D. E. Cerboni	46	48	94	14	80
F. von Peborgh	49	47	96	16	80
M. Gonzalez Guerrico	44	47	91	10	81
P. Saubaran	48	54	102	20	82
F. Martinez de Hoz	48	46	94	11	83
E. A. Thompson	48	46	94	11	83
R. E. Cranwell	48	51	99	16	83
R. Mendez	50	49	99	16	83
L. F. Sersteven	49	50	99	16	83
Thos. Gregory	48	55	103	20	83
J. T. Galvez	48	46	94	10	84
P. Chapar	53	47	100	16	84
D. King	49	51	100	16	84
A. J. Wilson	46	49	95	10	85
S. Smiles	47	43	90	2	88
H. C. Thompson	52	48	100	12	88
A. Hueyo	53	49	102	14	88
R. M. Mackenzie	52	49	101	12	89
M. F. Gilderdale	52	51	103	14	89
E. Anchorena	56	49	105	16	89

PACIFIC RAILWAY CUP.

Play for the Pacific Railway Cup was indulged in over the Hurlingham Golf Links on Sunday afternoon. The weather interfered with the play, and only 14 cards out of the 25 taken out were returned. Mr. H. A. Cooper was the winner, returning best scores both nett and gross. He finished 4 strokes in front of the second player, Mr. A. C. Luck. The following cards were returned:—

	Gr.	Hp.	Nett.
H. A. Cooper	78	4	74
A. C. Luck	86	8	78
T. B. Birmingham	102	18	84
Dr. R. R. Watts	96	12	84
D. G. Anderson	93	8	85
E. L. Rumboll	95	10	85
B. Gwyn	100	14	86
W. A. Agar	91	5	86
N. W. Jackson	98	10	88
T. S. Boodle	104	14	90
R. W. Denton	105	15	90
D. D'Enger	105	12	93
E. R. Gifford	112	18	94
E. Buckland	111	16	95

SAN ANDRES GOLF CLUB.

PLAY FOR THE SMITH AND LOGAN CUPS.

Play at San Andres on Sunday was confined to the Smith Cup for the Championship of the Club, and to the Logan Cup handicap. Mr. A. Kidd, in returning a card of 159 (79—80) won the former by eight strokes from Mr. C. H. Bartlett, and also was the winner of the Logan Cup, his handicap of four giving him a nett score of 155, three strokes in front of Mr. H. L. Kidd, 172—14—158. Details of the cards are as follows:—

	Out	In	Tot.	Hp.	Nt.
A. Kidd	79	80	159	4	155
H. L. Kidd	91	81	172	14	158
C. H. Bartlett	81	86	167	8	159

LAWN TENNIS

BELGRANO ANNUAL SPRING TOURNAMENT.

On Saturday afternoon on the courts of the Belgrano Athletic Club, the annual open Spring Lawn Tennis Tournament commenced. It is in point of entries the largest tournament held by the Club. Good progress was made on Sunday afternoon, and the storm that broke, just as matters was getting in full swing, entirely put an end to the play at an early hour, so that very few matches were played.

The handicapping has been carefully done, and the poorer players have received plenty of encouragement. The spectators were very disappointed at the behaviour of the weather, which robbed them of the sight of one or two interesting matches which were drawn for decision on Sunday afternoon. The following are the results of play up-to-date:—

Ladies' Singles.

Miss Carmen Sastre beat Miss Ernestina Lanusse 6-0, 9-7.

Miss Sara Lanusse beat Miss Maria Teresa Obarrio 6-1, 2-6, 9-7.

Gentlemen's Singles Scratch.

A. B. Cullerne beat S. S. Mackinnon 6-4, 2-6, 6-1.

Gentlemen's Singles Class "A."

H. F. Prescott beat L. Alden Smith 6-4, 7-5.

Hutton beat J. M. O'Farrell 6-3, 6-3.

Gentlemen's Singles Class "B."

Boam beat Milberg 6-4, 4-6, 6-1.

Hansard beat Prest 9-7, 6-0.

Durañona beat McHardy 6-2, 6-1.

McKechnie beat A. Etchepareborda 6-2, 6-1.

Sansot beat P. N. Etchepareborda 6-1, 8-6.

Thomson beat Yorston 6-0, 6-0.

Loheed beat Darch 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

Roberts beat Griffin 6-3, 6-2.

Gentlemen's Doubles Handicap.

Hansard and Isaacs beat Cullerne and Thomson 6-5, 3-6, 6-2.

Watson and Manley beat McHardy and Bruce 3-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles.

Miss Capdepon and A. H. Durañona beat Miss M. Obarrio and M. A. Goni 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Miss Guerrico and A. Pero beat Miss Morton and Mackern 6-3, 6-3.

SAN ISIDRO L.T.C.

OPEN SPRING TOURNAMENT.

The weather has already done much to interfere with the progress of play in the above tournament, with the result that since the opening day but little progress has been made. The entries for the Club Championship have not yet been published. There was practically no play on Sunday. Results to date are as follows:—

H. K. Loos	86	89	175	16	159
H. F. Bulman	90	94	184	24	160
H. K. James	85	85	170	8	162
R. M. McCrum	91	88	179	16	163
G. A. Brougham	99	105	204	40	164
E. Drysdale	89	84	173	8	165
J. R. Stathers	103	95	198	32	166
H. Dornig	87	89	176	10	166
A. F. Hubbard	101	98	199	32	167
H. McMaster	90	93	183	16	167
F. J. Giuste	92	96	188	20	168
J. A. Brown	83	86	169	ser.	169
C. G. Palmer	85	97	182	12	170
C. Carlisle	100	99	199	28	171
E. W. Jacobs	105	106	211	28	183
W. MacKern	102	110	212	28	184

Mixed Doubles.

Miss M. Obarrio and M. A. Goni beat Miss B. Anderson and D. de Urquiza, 6-0, 3-6, 6-4.

Miss J. Palacios and O. Milburg beat Miss N. Viola and R. Maschwitz, 6-2, 7-5.

Gents' Singles A.

H. Manley beat D. G. Davidson, 5-7, 6-1, 6-3.

L. Hortel beat B. D. Crawley, 1-6, 9-7, 6-2.

P. Gallishaw beat O. G. Babington, 6-1, 6-4.

W. Russell beat J. Watson, 2-6, 6-3, 6-1.

E. S. J. Parry beat E. R. Guppy, 7-5, 6-4.

Gents' Singles B.

E. B. Sansot beat R. Romero, 6-7, 6-1.

S. Hogg beat F. Hughes, 3-6, 6-3, 7-5.

W. B. Spufford beat E. W. Mills, 7-5, 6-1.

A. Podesta beat J. J. Porreiro, 6-2, 6-1.

C. A. Barriero beat H. G. Hughes, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4.

A. Anderson beat J. Morgan, 7-5, 6-0.

Gents' Doubles.

Dodds and Colvell Jones beat R. Romero and R. Maschwitz, 6-1, 7-5.

Bosch and Mourgher beat Spefford and Edmonds, 6-2, 7-5.

Ahumada and Sansot beat Goni and Podesta, 6-1, 6-0.

QUILMES L.T.C.

SPRING TOURNAMENT.

A postponement of all games in the Quilmes Lawn Tennis Tournament was brought about by the weather. No matches were played to a finish on Sunday afternoon. Play will continue next week, Sept. 19.

F.C.P. ATHLETIC CLUB

MATCH, DINNER AND INFORMAL CONCERT.

The Pacific Railway Athletic Club had a field day on Sept. 11, comprising a football match, Traction v. the Other Departments, at Saenz Peña. Notwithstanding the lamentations of the Secretary as to the difficulty of getting teams together, it is understood that a very good game resulted. It ended in a victory for Traction by 2 goals to nil, the first being scored by Mr. Davies, and the second by Mr. Salvarezza by a smart run up the field. In the second part of the exercises of the day, proceedings were equally pleasant, but strenuous.

A "banquet" at the Alexandra Tea Rooms was pronounced to be a fitting termination, and the manner of its disappearance was a tribute to its excellence.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to mirth and harmony in the form of singing, recitations and some dancing in which members gravely revolved in the mazy waltz. After eleven the symposium was still being kept up, and the evening finished as agreeably as it began.

Among those who were present were Messrs. S. E. Sherrard, T. D. Taylor, A. N. Kerry, G. Davies, J. Moffatt, T. G. Taylor, C. Prosser, W. G. Kennedy, C. Coleman, J. MacDuff, P. Bertolini, A. Porretti, C. Piccioli, N. K. Carrott, G. Howe, J. J. McClew, P. Thompson, J. Bird, J. McGough, H. Cowell, J. J. Anderson, and several others.

FERNET-BRANCA

Tonic, bitter, appetizer and digestive

HOFER & Co., B. Aires.—Sole Agents

FALKLAND ISLANDS NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Port Stanley, Aug. 18.

(Note: The following correspondence only appears on the same date as that for August 29, owing to it having been delayed by the Censorship at the Falklands.—Ed. THE HERALD).

Shipping and Port.

The R.M. Oronsa arrived from P. Arenas and left on July 23. Among passengers by her there came Messrs. W. Berntsen, Ben. Davis, Darwin Watson, from Patagonia. Among 15 passengers that left Stanley by her were Mr. Perry (for Buenos Aires Hospital) accompanied by his sister Mrs. W. McDade, Mr. and Mrs. Howatt and child, Messrs. Ralph and Roger Smith, Messrs. George and John Dean.

The local s.s. Falkland left for outstations on July 23. Among the 17 passengers by her went Mr. and Mrs. Millar, Mr. Cyril William, for Hill Cove; Messrs. Michal, Conrad Robson and Buckworth for Fox Bay; Messrs. F. and A. Simpson, H. Clarke, G. Perrin, J. Alazia, F. Rawsen, H. Harris, R. Hutchings, S. Barnes, wife and 3 children.

The Falkland returned to Stanley on August 2; by her came Messrs. J. Tanner and J. Biggs.

Messrs. R. P. Evans and H. Harding were put across the F. Sound and rode to Stanley, as did also Mr. J. Smith from Great Island.

S.s. Whalecatcher (from New Island, W.F.) came to Stanley on Aug. 4 bringing a man to Stanley Hospital.

The cargo (linseed) of the schooner "Pax" was discharged.

The Hulk "J. P. Smith" overlaid had to be beached, pumped out, and discharged.

The R.M.P.S.N.C. "Orissa" out-bound arrived on August 7. Passengers were Headmaster and Headmistress for the Government Schools.

Passengers that left by the "Orissa" for Punta Arenas were Miss Alazia, Mr. W. Berntsen, and Mr. B. Davis.

The steamer was so full that Mrs. W. Luxton, Miss J. M. L. Dean, Mr. R. P. Evans, and Mr. W. Luxton could not get passages.

Caruso, the Italian Tenor, at Stanley.

Passing by on the Orissa the Italian Operatic Company held an afternoon concert in the Church Hall.

Though mail day and all Stanley and his wife keen on getting their correspondence and newspapers, also a bad day as regards weather, more than expected attended the concert, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the Italian Red Cross Society. The effort was much appreciated.

H.E. Governor Young was present, and made a brief but sympathetic speech. The National Anthems of the Allied Nations (English, French, Belgian, Italian and Russian) were sung enthusiastically.

H.M.S. Glasgow's visit to the Falklands.

Having straightened and preened somewhat her ruffled plumage after flying hundreds of thousands of miles back and forth hunting and destroying German shipping, the H.M.S. Glasgow allowed her officers and men during the ship's last visit a little relaxation by way of a Ball in the Stanley Church Hall.

Twenty years or so ago, the F. J. Magazine printed an effusion by a local embryo poet, viz. A. Parody, on Longfellow's Hiawatha, in which it appeared that the Stanley girls manifested an overweening partiality for uniformed Naval visitors in preference to their local swains, who had perforce to take a back seat.

The same obsession holds good at the present day, accentuated by the Naval heroism and deeds of derring do displayed on the spot.

At the Ball, Captain Luce was present, also Miss Young (sister of H.E. the Governor). H.E. was not present, (in deference to Royal Court

restrictions in this time of stress and mourning). The Ball room was crowded, but there was no hitch or break but which could easily be repaired by a stitch or two, or a few pins. "One of the best dances we've had," was the general verdict.

A return dance to officers and men was given shortly afterwards by their guests at the previous Ball. It was not so crowded, and those who hadn't had their fill of dancing on the previous occasions had an opportunity of better satiating their terpsichorean proclivities. All went well until the wee sma'ours of next morning.

As Stanley, (with the visitors from the camps) and others was so full-up, and boarding accommodation scarce, Captain Luce before his men were given permission to remain ashore during the night, required them to show a written request from Host or Hostess to that effect.

During the Sunday afternoons a string of boats was towed off to H.M.S. Glasgow loaded with the Stanley small-fry to explore the ship in which they were so interested. The Dresden's Casabianca "pig" which with a bowline was lassoed and rescued from a watery grave by one of the Glasgow's men excited much interest.

The Dresden's cat-o-nine-tails provoked many comments and surmises from the awed and imaginative children.

Several engagements matrimonial with Stanley girls have been the result of the Glasgow's visits.

All the ship's company were vastly interested when shortly before the vessel's departure, John Robinson Farrow, P.O. of the "Glasgow," secured in matrimony the hand and heart of Mrs. Hastings, of Stanley.

Some of Mr. Farrow's shipmates desired to vent their enthusiasm in the novel exertion of man-hauling the blushing bride to the ceremony (o'er our muddy roads) seated on a gun carriage, (the only carriages there are in Stanley). But the modesty of the bride was such, that she insisted on having a 'quiet' wedding in the private house of Mrs. Edward Biggs; where after the ceremony 47 guests sat down to the Wedding Feast, accompanied by the usual healths, toasts and speeches; and where other callers showered their congratulations.

The ceremony was solemnized by the Rev. M. D. Hobley. Bride and Bridesmaid (Miss Winnie Biggs), were attired in Navy-blue. Mr. Alick Steel gave the Bride away.

Captain Luce,—who made the couple a handsome present,—considerately gave the Bridegroom permission to remain ashore until the ship was ready to leave Stanley.

A picked boats crew of the "Glasgow's" were matched against a picked crew of Stanleyites.

The conditions were, that both the boats, were to be those of H.M.S. Glasgow, and her spoon-oars to be used. The course from Hamblin Point (in the outer Harbour) to the Town Jetty (in the inner Harbour). The weather all the morning was bad but heavy rain and sleet put down sea swell. At 2.30 p.m. fog and mist lifted, and the boats were started. The boat manned by Stanley men was first through the narrows, and kept ahead. They threw up their oars at the town jetty, one minute and thirty seconds before the Glasgow boats' crew reached the goal. The Glasgow crew were: Coxswain, Berks; stroke, J. Dayborn, T. Ellery, W. Hanks, G. Walls, H. Sherwood. The Stanley crew were: George Kelway (junior), coxswain; stroke, R. Bailey, H. Ratcliffe, Fullendorf, W. Halliday, and F. Kiddle.

A concert by H.M.S. Glasgow was given one evening in the Church Hall, with a view to inaugurating a fund to erect a memorial to the Falkland Island action, and to those who lost

their lives there. The room was crowded, and each item fully appreciated. Several encores were called for. Captain Luce and Miss Young were present. The church hall proved to be too small to comfortably seat all that came.

Some murmuring is heard as to the large Assembly Room at the new Town Hall apparently being taboo to all but important civic functions which occur but very rarely.

Church of England.

The time of the services was altered during the stay of H.M.S. Glasgow to suit their attendance. The first verse of the National Anthem is sung at the close of all church services.

The whole of the cathedral services, all Protestant weddings, funerals, baptisms, and choir practices devolve upon the Rev. M. D. Hobley, who also runs the Church Magazine. The proficiency of the choir testifies, as do other things, that though he has many irons in the fire, he keeps them all glowing. It is on the cards that after all said and done as regards celibacy of the clergy here, we may have one married clergyman stationed in the Falklands. The Rev. Mr. Smith, who four years or so ago was much appreciated as C. E. Chaplain in the camp of S. E. Patagonia, will probably come here. He married Miss Hobbs, of Punta Arenas.

The Non-Conformist Church.

Sunday Schools and children's Band of Hope meetings have been kept going by Miss Ratcliffe and her helpers during the lack of a pastor. But the church has had a vacant pulpit.

St. Mary's R.C.

Their "business as usual" largely means help to the necessitous whomsoever they may be. They have been indefatigable in raising relief funds. On July 31, the proceeds of their cinema, £8 15s., were devoted to the Serbian Red Cross Society.

House burned down at Fitzroy Harbour, E.F.

On July 27 a house was burned down at Fitzroy North. The house itself was the property of the F. I. Company, built on their freehold land 46 years or so ago, but it was leased for ten years to the late Mr. John Robson, when he also leased from the Government the surrounding land for a sheep farm. Mrs. J. Robson was in Stanley at the time of the fire, having come to the funeral of her mother, Mrs. G. P. Smith. The inmates were seven, viz., the two Misses Robson, their brother Roy, three younger children, and a workman Guitan, all of whom escaped through door or window without injury. They made their way to the Bachelor establishment of Mr. Grant at Bluff Cove, some few miles distant.

The soot at the top of the chimney was on fire when the inmates retired to bed, but they apprehended no danger from it. Between 11 and 12 p.m., however, they awoke to find the house full of smoke, and the woodwork round the fireplace ablaze. Their efforts were ineffectual to save the (wooden) house, or furniture, save two boxes. Within an hour it was a heap of ashes. Though midwinter, fortunately the weather was not very severe just then.

Wedding at North Arm, East Falklands.

On June 30, Miss Isabella Watson, daughter of Mr. W. Watson, of Mofat Harbour, to Mr. W. J. Bowles (of Darwin). The ceremony was solemnized by the Rev. M. D. Hobley, who had to ride 70 odd miles in severe weather to get there. The bride was given away by her father. Mr. G. Bowles was groomsmen. The bride was dressed in white silk, with the usual orange blossoms, bouquet, etc. The bridesmaid, Miss Mary Watson, wore a blue crepe de chine dress, and white silk hat.

Nearly a hundred guests had gathered. The reception, toasts, and speeches, etc., were highly appreciated. The bagpipes and feet of the

dancers kept high revel until well into the next morning. The evening of August 1 witnessed a renewal of the festivities. Wedding presents were numerous.

A Double Wedding.

A double wedding was solemnized in Stanley, August 4, when two sisters at the cathedral, together took their vows to love, honour, and obey. Miss Lilly Peck, to Mr. Albert Henrickson, and Miss Mary Peck, to Mr. David Stewart. The brides were daughters of Mr. John Peck. The service was conducted by the Rev. M. D. Hobley. A large number of friends and spectators gathered. Both brides were dressed in white, the bridesmaids, Miss Manry Henrickson and Miss Mary Peck were robed in pale blue costumes.

Obituary.

In Stanley, after but a few days' illness, died from influenza, on August 2, Sarah White, daughter of the late Mr. John White, and Mrs. White. Had she lived but two more days she would have been 14 years of age. The funeral took place on August 5. The funeral service was conducted at her mother's house by the Rev. M. D. Hobley, when her favourite hymns were sung by those assembled. She was then carried direct to Stanley cemetery, followed by many friends, relatives and schoolmates.

At Bonner's San Carlos (South) died suddenly on August 3, George Robson, eldest son of the late Mr. J. Robson, and Mrs. Robson, of Fitzroy (North). Though for years suffering from asthma, it is generally thought that drinking water from a galvanised iron tank where the connections had been made tight with white lead caused his death. He was buried at San Carlos.

At Stanley on August 16, died Mr. Lars Berntsen, after ten months' illness. Aged 69. The funeral, accompanied by members of the Stanley Benefit Club, and many relatives and friends, took place at the Cathedral on August 20.

Birth. At Stanley, July 24. Mrs. Jense Pederson, a daughter.

Engagement announced. Miss Beatrice Kirwan, to Mr. J. G. Royle.

The Censor not having returned the above F. I. News until after the steamer had left accounts for its not having been posted on August 18.

A Relapse into Winter.

Port Stanley, Aug. 29.

Winter returned on August 15 and following days, just as we were hugging ourselves that we had seen the last of it. Garden shrub buds were turning into leaf, the wild birds were mating, cows and sheep calving or lambing, when a tremendous gale set in from W. and N.W., then veered to S.West. The mercury in the aneroid jumped down to 20 degrees, the landlocked harbour became feather-white, the local steamer couldn't venture out. The cutter Indiana was driven ashore at Bluff Cove. In Stanley, a tall chimney at the Hon. Vere Packe's fell crashing through the large greenhouse, causing wholesale destruction. The chimney at Mr. Summer's bakery came down by the run, as did also that of Mr. Wang, that of Mr. Pearce, and many other chimneys suffered in a minor degree. At the wireless station, the aerials (200 feet high) descended and made "wire entanglements," while the expansion-hoops went off on a bowling expedition. Though Sunday, only those living within a few steps of the church dare venture to it. At the evening service in the Cathedral, the Rev. Hobley, the sexton, organist, and organ-blower faced the music, but only a congregation of three, viz., the two gentlemen whose duty it is to take round the offertory plates, and one to collect from; thus reminding us of the story of shipwrecked sailors on a desolate island, who in their extremity urged one another to offer up a prayer, but as neither of them could remember a prayer, one of them suggested that they could at least "take up a collection." The offertory—like the mercury in the barometer in Stanley—went down to the lowest on record.

Annual Return of Sheep Stock.

As these returns were made up in July (before lambing), the increase for 1915 is not included. The East Falklands have 15 sheep-runs, having a total of 403,399 sheep. West Falklands, 8 sheep-runs, having 210,460 sheep. Adjacent islands, 15 sheep-runs, having 87,409 sheep. Total: 701,268 sheep. In the year 1913 the total was 702,859. In the year 1914 the total was 698,072.

The whole area of the Falklands (very much of which is now freehold) supports 38 large and small sheep-runs. The largest having 188,934 sheep, the smallest 377 sheep.

Two meat-canning factories, export live sheep to Argentina, and supplies of mutton to inhabitants and shipping keep down overstocking. This year's report shows the total to be 1,591 less than the year 1913; and also 3,196 more than that of last year, 1914.

As nearly all sheep stations have their clipping sheds near the sea, draught oxen or draught horses are seldom used. Cattle and horses are comparatively few.

There are no meat freezing factories. Sheep stock on the farms are as follows. F. I. Comp. at Darwin Harbour, Walker Creek and North Arm (East Falklands) 188,934. Dean and Co., Port Stephens and Port Edgar (W.F.) 40,671. J. L. Waldron and Co., Port Howard, W.F., 37,877. Holmstead and Blake, Hill Cove, W.F., 31,667. Greenshields, Douglas Station E.F., 31,261. Vere Packe, Fitzroy and Port Louis, E.F., 31,165. Dean and Anson, Chartres, W.F., 30,798. G. Bonner, San Carlos South, E.F., 29,113. J. J. Felton, Feal Inlet, E.F., 28,372. W. K. Cameron, San Carlos North, E.F., 27,139. Packe Brothers and Co., Dunnose Head, Fox Bay, and Port Howard, W.F., 23,114. J. H. Dean, Pebble Island, and Golden Island, W.F., 22,704. Baillon and Stickney, Fox Bay, W.F., 17,100. A. M. Pitaluga, Salvadore Harbour, E.F., 17,022. Bertrand and Felton, Roy Cove, W.F., 16,351. Mrs. Smith and Sons, Berkley Sound, E.F., 16,010. Mrs. T. Robson, Port Louis, E.F., 15,060. Mrs. C. H. Williams, Weddel Island, W.F. (return not sent) previous year was 14,050. Stickney Brothers, Spring Point, W.F., 12,702. H. J. Pitaluga, Rincon Grande, E.F., 9,772. W. D. Benney, Saunders Island, W.F., 8,635. Speedwell Islands Co., Speedwell, Barren, and George Islands, E.F., 7,923. H. and G. Cobb, Lively Island, E.F., 8,195. J. Smith, Great Island, Ruggles, and Swan Islands (F.I. Sound) 5,885. Mrs. Hansen, Carass, and Jason Islands, W.F., 4,182. Morrison and Grant, Bluff Cove, E.F., 3,824. H. Waldron, Beaver Island, W.F., 3,062. G. H. Dean, Keppel Island, W.F., 2,816. A. E. Felton, Westpoint Island, W.F., (return not sent) previous return 2,598. A. F. Cobb, Bleaker Island, F. Sound, 3,619. Mrs. M. Robson, Fitzroy North, E.F., 2,000. Mrs. Scott, New Island, W.F., 2,011. C. Bender, Moody Valley, E.F., 1,445. F. Browning, Mullet Creek, E.F., 1,375. J. B. Luchtenborg, Sea Lion Islands, W.F., (return not sent) previous year 712. C. C. Wessel, Pass Islands, W.F., 629. J. Smith, Cape Pembroke Peninsula, E.F., 407. Mrs. Mathews, Swan Island, Falkland Sound, 377.

A Flutter in the Falkland Dovecotes.

The editor of the F. I. Magazine of August says:—"We have received upon the appalling article that recently appeared in the 'Daily Express' signed by 'A Lonely White Man,' a number of letters and articles; but they are rather too much of the blood-thirsty type for insertion in our paper. We have, however, chosen the mildest, which we print on another page," and forthwith prints that signed by "A Ruffled Kelper," who writes: "It is absolutely infamous for any man who has been in these islands so long, with such hospitality which he has no doubt had accorded him, to write such a foolish, untrue story of our home, especially to the Press, where it is read all over the globe."

The Ruffled Kelper (Falklanders are called Kelpers) says:—"The Falkland Islands are not so well known as they deserve to be; indeed, when I visited London—that gay city—I had a constant longing to get to my home in the Falklands again."

I could cite very many who have expressed and acted upon that same nostalgia (including myself) and who are ready to fight for the Falklands if necessary to the last ditch, for

"Brothers we are of one dear mother born,
One love is ours, one tongue, and one desire,
And shall we from her bosom warm be rent?"

In the lamentations of the Jeremiah who signed himself "A Lonely White Man," he wrote that "he would very much like to see civilised white men again." Also: "Nothing but a *keen duty* to my King would keep me in this afterthought of a country." We all hope that his "*keen duty* to my King" has induced him to evolve an "afterthought" himself, viz., to "take up the white man's burden," go to the front and fight against Kultur, cruelty and frightfulness.

The Ruffled Kelper adds that "he deems that 'Lonely white man's *duty to his King*' is to write the truth about the Falklands, which, if he did would bring us to the notice of the outside world, thereby helping us to become more popular and known."

The methods and temperament of the Falkland people are most salubrious for reducing swelled-heads and feet-too-big-for-their-boots of some who come here expecting to swank, then leave us to tell the world that we are "uncivilised." Those whom we should like to keep here almost invariably leave the islands with regret, and those who can do so return here.

The Farthest South Church.

The same Magazine (August, 1915) has on its frontispiece a photograph of what it states to be "The farthest South Church in the World," viz. that at South Georgia (a dependence of the Falklands). This statement is hardly correct. While, some 13 years ago, on a visit to old friends at Ushuaia, Tierra del Fuego, I was in a Roman Catholic church at the Prefecture (Argentine) there; also in the S.A.M. Society's Protestant church a few miles *South of it*; 35 minutes further South, each of them, than the church at South Georgia. From Ushuaia I went (by cutter boat), visited and spent a few months at Tekeenier (further South), and on Hoste Island where there was a good-sized wood and-iron church, having a good congregation of Indians. That church building was soon after removed still farther South, viz., to Douglas River (on Navarin Island). At it the Rev. Mr. Williams has ministered for several years, and it was recently visited by Archdeacon Rivetts. It must be nearly one degree farther South than the church at King Edward's Cove, South Georgia, seeing that King Edward's Cove is in Lat. 54 deg. 15 min. South, Long. 36 deg. 27 min. West; whereas the churches at Ushuaia are in Lat. 54 deg. 53 min. South, Long. 68 deg. 12 min. West.

At the little S.A.M.S. church at Ushuaia, in 1872 (that is 43 years ago), Bishop Stirling one day baptised 36 natives and married seven Indian couples. The Rev. T. Bridges and his family, together with myself and family, with about 150 Indians were present on that occasion.

Weddings in Stanley.

On August 16, at the Cathedral Miss Lavina Yates, to Mr. Walter Summers. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. M. D. Hobley. Mr. R. Yates (brother) gave away the bride; Mr. Vincent Summers was groomsmen. The bride was dressed in white silk; the bridesmaid, Miss Sylvia Summers, wore saxe blue costume.

A reception and dance were held at the residence of Mr. John Summers

CONCORDIA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Sept. 9.

Weather.

During the week heavy rains have fallen. It is reported that up north too much rain fell and that unless fine weather sets in the good done will be annulled. The river Uruguay has risen rapidly during the last few days and has once more overflowed its banks. At the Port, the Customs House and Coast Guards' Station are completely cut off from the town. This happens every time the river overflows. At present the weather is very fine and to all appearances tends to remain so for some time.

Dance and Concert Committee.

At a meeting held in the Railway Institute on September 6 various matters were brought up for discussion. The accounts of the last dance were submitted and approved. After all expenses a profit of \$40 was realised, which is very satisfactory. The question of naming a date for the next dance was brought forward and October 2 was proposed provisionally. As the Concordia "Feria" will be held on or after that date it was considered a good opportunity to have a dance as many Britishers from the camp would be present and would have the opportunity of attending. It was suggested that no concert be given but that a fancy dress ball be held instead. As it very probably will be the last dance of the season special efforts will be made to make it an even greater success than the last one, and thereby increase the balance in hand, which is to be given to a Patriotic Fund. Enquiries are being made as to whether support will be given to a fancy dress ball.

Salto Grande.

President Viera, of the Uruguay Republic, visited Salto during the week and was fêted to his heart's content. A speech he made as regards the economic situation has given great satisfaction, not only in Salto but also in Concordia. During his speech he mentioned that it was his intention to see what could be done to make full use of the water power afforded by the Salto Grande, which is a natural dam in the river somewhat to the north of Salto. Properly worked, on the lines of the power obtained from Niagara Falls, Salto would benefit enormously from electric power. Often has it been observed to what use the Salto Grande could be put but so far nothing has been achieved. As a local paper remarked, the Argentine Republic, if it saw its way to lend a helping hand to the neighbouring Republic across the river, could afford Concordia an opportunity also of benefitting.

ARGENTINE PAPER

ANOTHER PETITION FOR A HOME INDUSTRY.

The Sub-Committee in the Chamber of Deputies who act on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture have in hand a proposition for the encouragement of paper-making in the Republic. It is their proposal that Sr. José Mussini shall be charged with a mission to Neuquen, to study the conditions and the possibilities of the forests in that region, with a view of obtaining the necessary materials for the manufacture of Argentine paper. Whatever good intentions this committee may possess, they have run against a stone wall in the apathy of the Chamber. It is considered that the encouragement of paper-making in the Republic is a subject of interest and would be of natural benefit, but it is not considered that it is a business that would require Government capital and that the financial position of the Government to foster so many doubtful industries is none too strong. However the committee have now petitioned the Chamber for a hearing during the course of next month.

MURDER OF PINHEYRO MACHADO

ENORMOUS SENSATION THROUGHOUT BRAZIL.

In Brazil and in Uruguayan circles also, the sole subject of conversation is the murder of General Pinheyro Machado. Political groups and individuals of all shades of opinion unite in the strongest condemnation of the shocking crime. The friends of the deceased statesman declare as do all other public men who have spoken of the matter, that politics had no share in the motives, and the murder, but this is considered to be merely a polite prevarication.

Meanwhile the police are actively pursuing the matter, and investigating the antecedents of the assassin. It is expected that the entire facts connected with the affair will be made public shortly.

All the Press organs devote much space to the subject, and express the greatest horror and detestation, describing the act as cowardly and barbarous.

Telegrams from all parts of the Republic bear testimony to the profound sentiment of public grief and anger at the crime. Further details have been published. It appears that General Pinheyro Machado went to the Hotel to enquire for Doctor Rubiño Junior, after presiding at the Session of the Senate. It was in the corridor of the hotel when in conversation with the gentlemen named in the previous report, that the murderer Francisco Masso de Paiva Coimbra, came up quietly and walking fast, and in passing stabbed the General twice, fleeing instantly.

Dr. Alfred Ellis who was in the hotel, immediately gave his assistance, but found the Senator already dead. The police had to take extraordinary measures to keep the front of the hotel clear. A very painful scene occurred on the arrival of Señora de Machado, and all present were visibly affected. Amid an enormous and respectfully silent concourse, the body was removed to General Machado's residence.

At a special Cabinet meeting held on Wednesday night, President Wenceslao Braz, and Ministers dictated the arrangements for the public honours and funeral.

General Machado's remains have been embalmed and will be sent to his native province of Rio Grande on board a ship of war.

Three days of public mourning have been ordered, public offices closing at 1 p.m.

The murderer is said to have been a solicitor who deserted from the forces in Rio Grande and joined the police under a false name. He declares that he intensely hated General Machado, and had made up his mind to kill him since the candidature of Marshal Hermes de Fonseca was announced as President. All the acts of that Government he attributed to the power of the deceased. He shows no remorse, and, on the contrary, glories in his crime.

IMPOSING FUNERAL CEREMONIAL IN RIO.

An imposing manifestation of public mourning accompanied the removal of General Pinheyro Machado's remains from his residence to the premises of the national Senate.

It was after 9 o'clock in the morning when the black coffin with silver plates was carried out and placed on the plain unornamented hearse. A cavalry escort accompanied the cortege. The remains will continue to lie at the Senate till 9 to-day, when they will be removed to the Naval Arsenal to be placed on board the cruiser Mariscal Deodoro for Port Alegre. A large number of friends and relatives will accompany the cruiser on board of a Brazilian Lloyd steamer chartered for the occasion. Manifestations of public mourning in the capital continue.

Agricultural & Pastoral

CAMP NOTES

(By OUR AGRICULTURAL EDITOR.)

The rainy weather experienced about the beginning of the week was most welcome to camp men, as it will clean and freshen the pasture for stock and also for the "breard" which is looking very bad on some of the drier soils, and not likely to give a satisfactory yield, if climatic conditions are not more favourable from now onwards.

The Sociedad Rural Argentina have arranged for the holding of the Fat Stock Show on November 10, when the usual classes will be judged most likely by a visiting British expert, though at time of writing I have not heard the gentleman's name. Judging will commence on November 9, and, according to the regulations, will be finished before 12 p.m. on the following day. The list of competitors has not yet been completed, as entries are received to within twenty days of the opening of the show. The competitors at this year's show are likely to be more numerous than at any previous exhibition, as I have personally seen numbers of animals intended for competition in various parts of the country, while several estancieros have selected some of their most symmetrical animals from their "rodeos" and are having them stall-fed in exactly the same way as is employed in Britain. This is undoubtedly a most encouraging sign, for the better finishing of our steers will also be a payable proposition now that beef cattle are so very dear. In time, more economical ways will be devised for feeding stock under this more modern and artificial condition, and not the least the very valuable manure will be put to some good purpose and help to maintain the fertility of some good cropping part of the camp not too far from the feeding sheds. How wasteful it seems to see a dense cloud of smoke hanging round the sheds, and be informed that it comes from burning the dung from the feeding byres! Were this manure heaped at some convenient point, for distribution, it could, when required, be ploughed down or spread in the drills as crop or conditions demanded. If an approved rotation of cropping were followed, which is as sure to come as more modern and advantageous methods are adopted in cattle feeding, then the quality of the beef exported from this Republic will show a marked superiority in its richness and quality over what is being at present exported. This country produces everything that is required for the artificial feeding of stock, and now that the value of beef has reached its present high level, from which it is not likely to come down very much, if at all, more attention will be given to the artificial feeding of good quality steers. It could be said that practically all cattle are only grass-fed in this country, when by proper subdividing a property and making the division smaller, workable lots of cattle could receive a supplementary ration of ground maize, bruised oats mixed with linseed, or whatever was most convenient for the estancia, according to its accepted system of cropping. A property well subdivided, especially for the subject under review, has many advantages over a similar establishment not so advantageously fenced where the cattle are run in large mobs. When a very large mob of cattle are grazing in one large enclosure, it would be a most risky proceeding to attempt artificial feeding, while great areas of the pasture would be trampled under, especially in wet weather. During wet days, or when the ground was in a very sodden condition, it would be better not to give any artificial trough feeding, as anyone with such experience in Britain well knows. Cattle, firmed by

a supplementary ration, would meet a far firmer demand, realise much higher prices, and thereby recompense the progressive feeder for his extra outlay in artificial foodstuffs.

A noteworthy point of the conditions of the Rural Society is that, from next year, steers will not be admitted for competition that are branded on the rump. This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, as very serious damage is done to the most valuable part of the hide by the branding, which ought to be applied to that part of the hide with least value and where it would also be easily distinguished. I remember in New Zealand, a number of years ago, when that progressive Government advised all its stock owners to brand on the cheek, and which was at that time accepted as the proper place for branding an animal. In this Republic, where many of the brands are foolishly intricate and as correspondingly difficult to see, and where cast branding is so often resorted to, I fear any ordinary steer's cheek would not present sufficient surface for the intricate marks one very often sees in animals consigned to the local market.

Another feature is that all competing steers must have been castrated before being eight months old. This rule was also very necessary, as on many previous occasions animals which by their very full necks gave all outward appearance of having been originally intended for bulls, but which were castrated at a later date but not soon enough to get rid of the heavy bull neck, which had already formed, were on exhibition.

The last rule notifies that all competing steers must appear with a ring in their nose, or in default a ring will be fixed and the sum of ten dollars charged. I understand that this rule was framed to prevent the danger of steers getting beyond control, as occurred some years ago. If the animals are sufficiently tame, I do not see the wisdom of insisting that all should carry a ring. Make the condition that if the animals are not maintained quiet, to be handled by the judge, they are liable to be disqualified from further competition, but allow the man who may not have placed rings in the noses of his competing steers, and has them sufficiently tame, to show them without, in my opinion, that objectionable appendage fixed in the nose of a feeding steer. At Home shows I don't know whether an animal is ever seen with a ring in his nose competing in beef classes, and such an innovation would not be likely to meet with the approval of practical stockmen in Britain.

Mr. Sidey, of the firm of Poels and Sidey, West Smithfield, has just purchased for a French client in the Argentine Mr. John Aungier's champion Sussex bull at the Royal Show this year, viz., Lynwick Judge. Just over two years old, he is a typical specimen of the breed, and, being beautifully bred, should do much to enhance the reputation of Sussex cattle in this country. In addition to the above, Mr. Sidey also bought for the same client two bulls from Mr. Ernest Brady's herd at Dungewick Manor, viz., Drungewick Marksman 5th and Drungewick Marksman 11th. Other recent shipments include three bulls from the Lynwick herd the property of Mr. Aungier, viz., Lynwick Buffer, Lynwick Saracen and Lynwick Worth, and two from Mr. Brady, viz., Drungewick Joe 1st and Drungewick Marksman 9th. These five bulls were purchased on behalf of the Cordoba Land Company, Ltd., for export to the Argentine. Dr. William Kelley-Patterson, Sunhill, South Godstone, Surrey, has also sold to the Northern Camps,

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There was a very important sale held by the Messrs. Bullrich on Wednesday, when a very high class lot of imported Lincoln rams were sold to very good advantage. A former champion at the Royal Show realised the handsome figure of \$8,000, being sold to Messrs. Hurtado, Costa and Co. The second winner at the Royal Show passed into the possession of Estancias Cecilio Lopez, Ltd., the price being \$3,100, which could be considered a bargain at this sale. This consignment gave the great average of over \$1200 a head for all sheep sold.

Yesterday afternoon the Messrs. Bullrich exposed another consignment of Lincoln rams belonging to Mr. A. T. Pears. This lot have for some days had many admirers, and the sheep were shown in exceedingly good bloom by the representative in charge, Mr. J. MacCormick, who has every reason to be proud of the excellent result obtained at auction. The 35 animals sold gave the most satisfactory average of \$981 a head. This lot of sheep were referred to in our columns a few days ago, and this satisfactory sale shows how firm is the demand for good quality Lincoln rams.

That well-known and popular representative of Mr. Joseph Shepherd, Mr. A. Machattie, received by the s.s. El Paraguayo a most select consignment of Lincoln rams which came to hand in splendid bloom. They were taken off the ship in the Darsena Norte and walked to the desembarcadero sheds where their quality was very favourably commented on by some interested onlookers. The reduced number of sheep-breeding establishments, or those properties such as La Belen and Las Barrancas, belonging to the late Don José Manuel Cobo, which yearly exposed a large number of pedigree Lincoln rams, on the local market, in a way accounts for the firmer trade experienced by these fortunate owners of imported Lincoln rams. This trade is quite likely to continue, as sheep bred in the country are evidently in reduced numbers, while importations will also be on a more limited scale. I learn that several consignments of New Zealand Lincolns are expected to be placed on the market within the next few weeks, when it is to be hoped their enterprising owners will participate in the good trade lately being experienced for all imported Lincoln rams.

Messrs. J. and I. Rawes experienced a very indifferent trade for their imported bulls, which does not augur well for forthcoming sales of pedigree Shorthorns. The active demand of a few weeks ago appears to have passed and values are now decidedly lower than was experienced by those fortunate owners who sold at the opening sales.

SUGAR HARVEST

RETURNS FROM MILLING OPERATIONS.

Official information and figures have now been received from Tucuman concerning the sugar harvest.

Thirteen mills have been in operation, and the work of these ceased between Aug. 21 and 31.

The results obtained are as follows: La Florida (Mill), 111,405,110 kilos (amount of cane milled); 7,076,800 kilos (yield), Aug. 28 (late).

La Trinidad, 98,047,060 kilos, 5,326,300 kilos, Aug. 31.

Nueva Baviera, 63,555,940 kilos, 4,002,865 kilos, Aug. 23.

San Andres, 26,824,900 kilos, 1,696,870 kilos, Aug. 21.

Cruz Alta, proceeding, 8,748,060 kilos, to date.

San Antonio, 61,261,210 kilos, 2,284,010 kilos, Aug. 30.

San Pablo, 132,023,850 kilos, 7,944,440 kilos, Aug. 30.

Santa Rosa, 25,934,480 kilos, 1,435,770 kilos, Aug. 31.

Santa Lucia, 44,369,800 kilos, 2,967,600 kilos, Aug. 29.

Bella Vista, 128,531,220 kilos, 3,347,740 kilos, to Aug. 19.

Santa Berhara, 15,223,380 kilos, 679,695 kilos, Aug. 25.

Lujan, 48,529,340 kilos, 2,487,940 kilos, to date.

La Invernada, 10,178,250 kilos, 332,560 kilos, Aug. 31.

The total yield to date is 45,000 tons. There are 14 other mills, one or two of importance, which have returned no figures or reports.

APPEARANCE OF THE LOCUST

ALARMING INCREASE RECORDED.

The notices which are being received by the Agricultural Department of the Government concerning the movement of the locust, are anything but reassuring. The gradually warming temperature of the past few days, has caused an alarming increase in the pest, and they are appearing in increasing numbers and commencing to voraciously attack their food. The danger to agriculturists is becoming serious. A large increase of the locust in Ibicuy was recorded yesterday, and from there to Arenales in the Province of Buenos Aires a strong "belt" of the pest was observed. Another "belt" which a few days ago passed over in to Brazil has returned, and is threatening certain parts of Entre Rios.

The pest is present in the southwest of the Province of Buenos Aires and experts consider that a northerly wind will bring them right up to the doors of the capital.

Much energy is being displayed in methods of combatting the danger, which seems this year to have an exceptionally serious outlook.

FAT STOCK THEIR PREPARATION.

The annual Fat Stock Show, appears to be yearly gaining in popularity, and rightly so, just as our principal estancieros are realising the advantage of producing the best quality animals that they can bring out, as it pays to produce quality, as exemplified by the high prices realised for any animals of exceptional merit. Until quite recently, practically all cattle fed and exported as "Chillers" or frozen meat, were only grass fed animals. Four years was generally required before these animals reached maturity or before they were considered sufficiently grown to be finished off, and offered to the freezer. These heavy carcasses, did not meet such a firm demand on the Smithfield market, as lighter carcasses, and younger animals, hence we are gradually experiencing the result of the lower price for big heavy carcasses and the higher values realised for more suitable weighted carcasses, if of good quality. The natural disappointment of an owner, who may own many thousands of steers, and find that the year younger cattle, if they have been properly handled are more valuable and practically bring the same price as his year older steers, encourages him, and makes him more of an enthusiast in the preparation of "baby" beef. Now recognising that the young steer, if properly attended to, was worth practically as much as the older heavier carcass animal, the inclination has naturally been for the production of the best beef steer, at the earliest possible age, consistent with the value of beef, and the payable period of disposal, as often governed by local conditions, or adverse climatic conditions, which may force a large number of animals on the market, when values are declining.

The object of this show, is to stimulate competition, and by obtaining the services of a British expert, whose duty will be to place these competing animals in their order of merit or as they would be placed at a show in Great Britain. Readers may ask why judge them on the standard recognised, at British Fat Stock Shows; and to this question I will answer as follows: — By far the greater quantity of meat exported from this country is consigned to Britain, which up to within a very short time absorbed all the meat exported from this Republic. The United States of America, formerly the largest exporter of meat to Great Britain, is now the competitor with that country for the surplus export from the Argentine. The latest factor to be considered in the meat trade is the vast quantity of frozen meat diverted for the maintenance of Britain's large army, in France, and which addition added to the scarcity on the home meat markets, has caused the price of meat to reach a level, possibly never previously known in history. This very fortunate occurrence for sellers or breeders has had a very far reaching effect in this Republic, which is the largest exporter of meat in the world; and not only meat as referred to a carcass of a steer, but a class of animals as far as their typical short-horn type is considered undoubtedly second to none in the universe. The former system of retaining the steers till they were grown or matured and then fed, did not give such a good cutting carcass as those animals, which have been more carefully handled and never allowed to get into low condition, at any period of their existence. Now that the undoubted advantage of marketing steers, at an earlier age, is recognised by all the more progressive estancieros, the question arises, as to the most practical method to be followed, for the attainment of his object. When the cattle are separated from their dams, they should be put on some nice fresh, clean pasture, which had been retained for this purpose, and if this should give out, provision ought to have been made for the changing of the calves to other

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good pasture or should the climatic conditions be adverse for the growth of green pasture, a plentiful supply of dry fodder should have been saved for tiding such animals over any such critical period. The distribution of dry fodder ensilage, has also the effect of giving the animals more confidence and thereby fitting them for the feeding in troughs, if the subdivisions of the property admit of the separate feeding of small points of steers, in each division, while old watering troughs can be utilised for distributing the feed, supported on strong posts, nearly a meter above the ground. Convenient wooden houses, for depositing a cartload of feed, and mounted on four wheels, admits of their being removed to the most convenient sites for the feeding troughs. This is, in a general way, an outline of the process necessary for the better finishing, of this country's steers. To prepare animals for show is more of a hobby than really a practical test of bringing out animals in numbers, as though they are unquestionably worth far more, being a better quality carcass the difference would not be such as make it payable for the estanciero, to similarly turn out animals on a large scale. The rival freezing companies to encourage the better finishing of steers for export, are prepared to pay, in many cases, fictitious prices, as an encouragement to the feeder, or as an advertisement for themselves, according to the seller, in many cases. The preparation of animals for show will demand their being housed, and treated in much the same way as the preparation of valuable bulls for exhibition. In such preparation, a good deal of exercise, walking along a road or in a ring is very often necessary for maintaining the appetite of beasts eating a heavy ration of feeding stuffs. The exercise also contributes to firming the flesh of an animal and

THE AUSTRALIAN DROUGHT

Mr. J. Burke, Australian representative of the Wolseley sheep-shearing machine, who has been on a visit to New Zealand, furnished some interesting facts in regard to the disastrous season the farmers of the Commonwealth have experienced, in the course of a conversation with a representative of the "New Zealand Farmer."

The losses in sheep in Australia as a result of the drought cannot be less, thinks Mr. Burke, than 30,000,000. The position has been made worse from the sheep-growers' point of view by many ewes having had to be slaughtered, for, with hoggets being in short supply, the breeding stock had to be taken for the mutton trade. Good rains have fallen since, but it turned cold after these, and the grass made very little growth.

In November last horses worth from £50 to £60 were being destroyed in South Australia, the State which has suffered most from the drought. Queensland fared better than any other part of the Commonwealth. The outlook in that State, according to advices recently received by Mr. Burke, is very promising.

Mr. D. Buchanan, the well-known Ayrshire breeder of Tiakitahuna, has just returned from a visit to New South Wales and Victoria. The dominant subject to the visitor to the

not have it in such a "fatty flabby" condition as takes place when feeding animals are denied the necessary exercise for keeping them in a healthy condition. Their food should also be varied, as considered most advantageous by the competent person who ought to be invariably in charge of such animals.

A. E.

Commonwealth at the present time is the drought, which, he says, is one of the most serious afflictions the Australian farmer has ever had to face. "I hope," he remarked, "I may never see anything like it again. The country between Sydney and Melbourne seemed to be as bare as the very highways. Dairy cattle were dying by the thousand; 80 per cent. of a herd being a common loss. Many artesian wells, so valuable in the ordinary drought, had stopped flowing, but it was not so much the want of water as the want of food that was being felt. The dairying industry has had the most serious setback, and will be some years before it regains its former position." From what he could learn, the Commonwealth would have practically no dairy produce to export next season, and if they could maintain their Eastern trade it would be about all they could do.

Mr. Buchanan visited the leading Ayrshire herds of New South Wales and Victoria, and saw several which greatly impressed him. The herds of Messrs. A. McLennan (Dandenong), Keyes Bros. (Dandenong), and A. Buchanan (Flinders) all included animals of the big-framed type, with plenty of teat. These herds were in remarkable condition, considering the disastrous drought, and indicated that the owners must have spent very large sums of money on special food-stuffs for their stock.

Mr. Buchanan was particularly struck, on attending the Dandenong saleyards, to see the fine types of dairy cattle being sold. Fully 75 per cent. of them contained Ayrshire blood, and were cows of splendid substance and dairy quality. Another noticeable feature was the way in which the cattle being offered for sale were handled. Every beast in milk was tied up with a halter, and every facility given to the buyer to see that the animals were sound, very different to the usual procedure in this country. Altogether, it was a remarkable experience to see the excellent way in which the stock were handled in the yards, every animal being led into the ring by a halter.

Reverting to the huge losses occasioned by the drought, Mr. Buchanan said it is estimated that New South Wales lost 15,000,000 sheep, over 1,000,000 cattle, and a great many horses. In the Riverina this estimate is considered to understate the mortality among sheep. There was heavy mortality before the weather broke, and since then stock suffered severely owing to the moist, bitterly cold and bleak conditions which followed. In one of the districts the first cold blast killed off fully one-third of the sheep in that part. The animals had been reduced by continual starvation, and had no powers of resistance left.

Recent Australian exchanges show that enormous losses took place in sheep that were sent inland to the higher country for grass. In one case a man sent 7,000 lambing ewes to the mountains, and the last he heard of them was that 5,000 were dead, and that the remainder were straggling along the road, leaving a trail of dead and dying as they went. One pastoralist spent £30,000 trying to keep his sheep alive, but of the total of 120,000, 40,000 had so far died. A leading stock agent at Wagga estimates that over 50 per cent of the sheep in the Riverina will be lost as a result of the drought. In the Kianura district, the snow country eight owners are said to have lost 45,000 sheep in the snow. It is declared by another authority that the Riverina pastoralists will not recover from the terrible effects of the drought of 1914-15 in less than four years.

According to the very latest advices good rains that have recently fallen will make a vast difference to the cropping results in the majority of the States. In this connection, Queensland, which was said to have come out best out of the drought, is suffering more than the other States. Most of the Northern paddocks in Victoria are carrying good sheep feed, says the "Australasian," but the lambing percentage will be small, and the mortality among ewes great owing to their poor condition.

THE TALLERES BAZAAR

How Rosario Remembered

\$ 7,000 FOR BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

FIRST DAY

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Rosario, Sept. 11.

The word calling for most ink on the programme of the Grand Bazaar and English Fair opened in aid of the British Red Cross Society at the Talleres Church Hall, was the word "Remember," and the point which the organisers asked should have borne in mind was the fact "that every cent you spend at this Bazaar will go towards helping our suffering British soldiers." It was urged that to those of us who could not fight and were seeking an outlet for our devotion to our country, the Bazaar afforded a means of direct participation in the noblest work.

To this appeal there was a hearty response, and when the hour arrived for the opening ceremony on Friday evening there was scarcely room for one more person in the Hall. It is hardly necessary to say that the decorations were most complete. The occasion was to be marked by a special visit from the General Manager and Mrs. Pearson, and the Committee were on their mettle. The whole effect was tremendously heightened by a clever scheme of electric lighting, which incidentally added greatly to the selling value of the multifarious contents of the stalls. Occupying a conspicuous place was the Roll of Honour of the Chief Mechanical Engineer's Department. One seldom sees such a fine example of the carver's art, and the gallant men whose names are recorded thereon would feel proud at this further token of the esteem in which they are held.

The platform was reduced to a minimum. Mr. J. P. Crouch occupied the chair, supported by Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pearson, Mrs. Crouch, the Rev. J. A. Rickards, Mr. W. J. Martin, Mr. T. G. Russell, Mr. C. H. Montgomery, and Mr. A. M. Barnes. The orchestra gave the sanction of the "Himno Nacional" to the proceedings, and the well-trained choir of the Talleres Church gave a rendering of "Motherland."

Mr. Crouch, who was greeted with loud cheers on rising, said that the audience would be sorry to learn that Mr. Spencer Dickson was confined to his bed, and could not be with them that evening. Furthermore, Mr. Boutell, who was to have come to explain the work and aims of the Red Cross Society, had not been able to get away in time to catch the train that morning. Mrs. Pearson, however, was an old friend, someone who was far from being a stranger there. (Applause). As a matter of fact Mrs. Pearson had opened a Bazaar for them in the same room about four years previously and she had done it very well and very gracefully without any assistance. He was very glad indeed that the honour had fallen upon him to act as their spokesman that evening to offer her a cordial welcome there—(Applause)—and he was only saying what he knew they all wished him to say when he told her that they appreciated her kindness in coming there as much as they valued her presence amongst them. No fund originated in those parts for the benefit of the victims of the terrible war which was now being waged in Europe was complete without Mrs. Pearson's patronage and assistance, and her efforts in Buenos Aires had attained a success as phenomenal as it was likely to prove memorable in years to come. To him their task seemed to be a simple one in comparison with Mrs. Pearson's efforts, for all they were required to do was to turn their pockets inside out, pay at least as much as they were asked for any of the beautiful

and useful things offered to them in the Bazaar, and by so doing send Mrs. Pearson away with the feeling that her friends in the second city of the Republic where she had deservedly earned such fair fame could rival those of its capital in their generosity and open-handedness for such a cause; and at the same time they could let Mrs. Pearson go away with the comforting assurance that her reputation had neither been sullied nor impaired by her visit to them. (Hear, hear). In this way, too, they would show to Mr. Pearson, who by coming here was making a considerable sacrifice of time very valuable in these strenuous and trying days, that the Rosarinos could "paint the lily" when opportunity offered. (Applause).

Very soon they were to lose Mr. and Mrs. Rickards; who had organised the Bazaar, just in the same way as they had carried out countless other thoughtful and kindly acts and schemes since they arrived at Rosario some years previously. Mr. Crouch added that he was not going to attempt to advocate by words all that Mr. and Mrs. Rickards had been advocating silently by good deeds for years past; deeds were more eloquent than words, although the good works of Mr. and Mrs. Rickards had been characterized always by the absence of self-advertisement, to such an extent that none knew more than a little of what had been achieved. But everyone knew enough to realise that they would best understand how highly their work was valued by being able to associate it with a final brilliant effort for the benefit of others than themselves, and especially for the benefit of the stricken brave who were suffering for defence of Country and King, which in the case of Britons meant in the defence of the cause of the freedom and liberty of mankind in general throughout all the civilised, half-civilised, and uncivilised parts of the earth. (Applause).

In conclusion, Mr. Crouch asked Mrs. Pearson to declare the bazaar open.

Mrs. Pearson, gracefully acknowledging the spontaneous ovation accorded her, said: It was very difficult for her to speak after the flattering things which Mr. Crouch had been kind enough to say. She felt that she could only wish such a good work as theirs every success, and hoped that these stalls may be cleared and pockets as well—(Laughter)—and that they might find a nice sum there on the following night for such a worthy cause. (Loud applause).

Mr. W. J. Martin next spoke. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Chevallier Boutell, he said, it had devolved upon him to say a few words of thanks to Mrs. Pearson for so kindly coming to open this Bazaar. As Mr. Crouch had said, it was not the first time she had come amongst them. On a former occasion she had inaugurated a very successful function, and it was to be hoped that the present one would be even more successful. The Committee had worked hard, and the results were on the stalls all round. One thing would have been lacking if the Bazaar had not had a good send off, and Mr. and Mrs. Pearson were just what was required to start the ball rolling with success. (Applause). Had Mr. Boutell been there he would have been able to give them a good explanation of the aims and objects of the Red Cross Fund; but in an audience such as theirs it was hardly necessary to say much upon such a subject. Perhaps railway men, with the modesty which was characteristic of them, would not care to say too much about it, but certainly the Central Argentine Railway had done nobly in the matter of supplying men for the British Army. (Applause). Not only had the staff responded splendidly to the call for recruits, but the management itself had done its part nobly in facilitating their men's

wishes, and enabling them to get to England. The British population of the Argentine Republic was estimated to be about 30,000, and of these about 5,000 were at the front. That was a very large contingent, and the Central Argentine Railway has supplied quite a number of them. (Applause). He had had a letter a few days previously from Mr. Eric Buxton, the Secretary of the British Patriotic Committee, written from France, in which he said it would interest both Mr. Crouch and Mr. Montgomery to hear that he had met an officer who had made inquiries about them. It was not necessary therefore to say much about the Red Cross Fund to such a community as theirs. They trusted that their friends would not need the assistance of the Red Cross, but if they should do so the audience might know that the Fund to which they were contributing that evening might be the means of relieving suffering and perhaps of saving the lives of their friends. (Hear, hear). He saw present some members of those nations who were associated with Britain as Allies in the war at the present time, and on behalf of the Committee he welcomed them that evening. (Applause).

Little Miss Alice Locke then stepped forward, and tendering a basket to Mrs. Pearson said: "Dear Mrs. Pearson, the boys and girls of the Talleres Sunday School desire to show their sympathy with their little brothers and sisters across the sea, whose fathers and brothers are fighting, and on their behalf I have to ask you to please accept this basket and \$157 towards the Bazaar which you have opened." (Loud applause).

Another little maiden, Emily Hopkin, presented Mrs. Pearson with a lovely basket of flowers, which she received with a kindly word and smile of thanks; and, turning to the speechmaker, Mrs. Pearson remarked how prettily she had spoken, adding how greatly she appreciated the self-sacrifice of the children.

Mr. Crouch then made an important announcement: "We will now," he said, "proceed to spend money!" And, like the cleric who "allured to brighter fields," he "led the way."

Appended is a list of stall holders:—Tie and Handkerchief Stall.—Mrs. J. P. Crouch, Miss Benedict, Miss Le Bas, Mrs. S. Hopkin, Mrs. C. Todman, Misses Gertie Jutting, Ivy Kanarens, Edie Kanarens and Louie Horton.

Plants, Flowers and Sweet Stall.—Mesdames C. H. Montgomery, M. Brunton and W. Barnett, Misses Emily Hopkin, Alice Locke, Ruby Hollis, Florrie Rowley, Joyce Todman and Marie Parker.

Toy Stall.—Mesdames W. P. Deakin, Reid, S. E. Sykes, J. H. Smith, Ivy Sykes, Mary Perrigo, Minnie Cochrane and Alice Cochrane.

Provision Stall.—Mesdames C. O. Roberts, J. E. Ryberg, E. A. Johnson, M. Jones, Segunda Hopper, Lilly Brewster, Ethel Parker and Polly Battcock.

Plain and Fancy Stall.—Mesdames J. A. Rickards, G. H. Harding, A. E. Locke, Louisa Didden, Ada Brewster, Dollv Gimenez and Mabel St. Mary.

Bran Tub.—Misses Baillie and Johnston.

Tea and Supper Room. Miss Studert, Mesdames Every Miller, J. Manley, A. Finch, Violet Astbury, Mabel Astbury, Edith Frost, Katie Macdonald, Maggie Macdonald, Elsie Beck, Mary Todman, Nellie Hopkin, Maud Monnington, Violet Barfoot, Lilly Rowley and Mary Saber.

Parcels Stall.—Mr. H. Drake.

Miniature Rifle Range.—Messrs. Gillespie and Barfoot.

Fishing Pond.—Messrs. Overton and E. Todman.

Aunt Sally.—Messrs. Joe and Jack Mountford.

Football Game.—Messrs. J. Anderson and E. Jutting.

Concerts.—Mr. G. H. Harding.

Cinematograph.—Mr. Parry.

Competitions.—Mr. H. Hindell.

Orchestra.—Under the direction of Mr. Stanley Hopper.

Officials.—President: Rev. J. A. Rickards, M.A.; Secretaries: Messrs. P. J. Flook and J. W. Challen; Treasurer: Mr. A. E. Locke.

I understand that the total result of the Bazaar—re-opened to-day, as I must describe in a further letter, by Mrs. J. P. Crouch—was a sum of \$5000. Rosario certainly remembered!

SECOND DAY

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Rosario, Sept. 13.

The expectations raised by the proceeds of the opening day of the Bazaar at the Talleres Hall in aid of the funds of the British Red Cross Society were more than realised. An audit on Friday night put that day's takings at some \$2000, and on Saturday night this figure had been carried, as I mentioned in yesterday's issue of THE HERALD, to the \$5,000 mark. Since then other amounts have come in as contributions to the Bazaar Fund, and I am pleased to be able to announce that at the time of writing there is a total of no less than \$7,000 to be handed over, with a prospect of perhaps still further odd sums to come in.

The opening ceremony on Saturday afternoon was performed by Mrs. J. P. Crouch, wife of the Chief Mechanical Engineer, and there was again a large attendance both of townspeople and railway folk. The General Manager of the F.C.C.A., Mr. C. H. Pearson, took the chair, supported by Mrs. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Crouch, the Rev. J. A. Rickards, Mr. T. G. Russell, Stores Superintendent, and Mr. C. H. Montgomery, Locomotive Works Manager. The orchestra prepared the way by a selection of airs from the national music of the Allies. Next the Chairman read a letter from Sir Reginald Tower in which the British Minister regretted that he would be unable to attend the Bazaar as he had a prior engagement to attend a patriotic entertainment in Buenos Aires, adding that he wished them complete success in their undertaking.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Proceeding to introduce Mrs. Crouch, Mr. Pearson said that, honoured though he considered himself to be when he was asked to occupy the position of Chairman of the gathering that afternoon, he had felt considerable diffidence in accepting the invitation, for he was fully conscious of the lack of those qualities which he deemed to be essential to a chairman of a Bazaar at the Talleres. The chairman that afternoon should be possessed of eloquence and all the flowers of speech, for it was his duty to express and represent for them a hearty welcome to their dear friend Mrs. Crouch and to voice the esteem and affection, if Mr. Crouch would allow him to say so, in which they all held her. (Applause.) If he failed in gifts of eloquence, he did not fail in sincerity. Mr. and Mrs. Crouch had been in Rosario a comparatively short time, but they had conquered the affections of all. They were the foster-parents of a very large family of Central Argentine children. As a distant relative—(Laughter.)—he was proud to be among them. It had often been said, and it was going to be said in the future, that London was the hub of the universe; and he thought in the same way Rosario was the hub of the Central Argentine Railway. (Loud applause.) Mr. Crouch, with Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Mallon and many others, could turn out in the Talleres work which would compare with anything turned out in any shops of the world; the work done in the Running and Traffic departments under Mr. Muir, Mr. Martin, Mr. Duclos, and many others, the work done under Mr. Russell, the Stores Superintendent, and the work done on the En-

ROSS'S

Belfast Ginger Ale

gineering Section under Mr. Miller—all that was work equal to anything done on any Argentine Railway. Mr. Pearson added that he had been out to Perez, and had seen the progress there, which had been entirely designed by Mr. Crouch, and he was sure that for many years to come the names of Mr. and Mrs. Crouch would be intimately associated with the Gorton Shops and affectionately esteemed by those who would reside in their vicinity. (Applause.) But not only was Mr. Crouch's department doing that, but it was doing very much more. Over there was a list of the names of many noble and brave men—and they formed a considerable portion of the three hundred odd from the Central Argentine who were either in training or fighting somewhere in France or other parts. (Applause.) They had given all that they could be expected to give; those left behind had their task still to perform. They were there that afternoon to do all they could to help in providing for the comforts of those who had gone to fight for Britain. Not only that, he thought that there was a still greater task to be performed, and that was for those left in the Republic to show what it meant to be an Englishman—to show that it stood for everything that was right and pure in the world; so that when their task was done, if they had only shown themselves to be true Englishmen they would have attained their ends. (Loud applause.)

After paying a tribute to Mr. Rickards, Mr. Pearson called upon Mrs. Crouch to declare the Bazaar open.

MR. RICKARDS AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

The Rev. J. A. Rickards, rising to propose a vote of thanks to Mrs. Crouch, said he did so in the absence of the British Consul, Mr. Spencer S. Dickson, who was still indisposed. "In the name of you all," he said, "I should like to thank Mrs. Crouch very heartily for her kindness in coming here this afternoon. At the same time I should like to thank both Mr. Pearson and Mr. Crouch for the very kind words which they have spoken about my wife and myself. I can only say that the fact of the continual kindness that we have always received during the six years we have been among you, from all members of the Central Argentine Railway, have made this to us one of the happiest spheres of life that we have ever had the happiness to work in." Mr. Rickards then remarked that Mr. Pearson had said something about the work accomplished by officers of various departments of the Railway. For his part he looked at the Railway from rather a different point of view. He looked at the great Railways of the country, and especially the F.C.C.A., as giving bread to thousands upon thousands of people, and he wanted that afternoon to thank all who had so kindly again and again taken men on whom he had personally been able in his humble sphere of life to pass on. He had always made it a point, when he found a man in the street without bread to eat, to endeavour to do his best to find employment for that man. Of course, during the last twelve months, the tremendous war in which they were involved had made it difficult at times; but at the same time he looked back over his length of years in the Republic, associated not only with the Central Argentine but with the Pacific, and he remembered again and again, he might almost say weekly, those Railway Companies had been kind enough to take men on at his request, and it was for that that he desired to thank all for their kind help in that direction. He was sorry Mr. Chevallier Bontell could not come and that Mr. Dickson was not there, but in the name of them all he desired to thank very heartily those who had taken part in making the Bazaar a success. Everybody approached, whether in the city or in the camp, had done their best to help. He did not wish to mention any names, and he did not think

anybody else would care to have names mentioned, but there was one name, and that was a gentleman associated with the London and River Plate Bank, Mr. J. W. Challen, who had been up nightly to twelve and one o'clock with one or two men connected with the Railway, helping the organisers. Sincere thanks were due to that gentleman for his kind efforts on behalf of the Bazaar. (Applause.)

THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

As I mentioned in writing yesterday, one of the features of the Bazaar was the Roll of Honour of the Chief Mechanical Engineer's Department. It was a magnificent piece of work. On the pediment was the British coat of arms, flanked by battle scenes, carved in high relief in cedar stained to the colour of Spanish mahogany. The pediment was surmounted by a crown, with laurel and oak wreaths. Just over the name board was the title "Roll of Honour, C.A.R." in brass scroll work, the base being of Florentine bronze colour, with the lettering and projected parts made bright and lacquered. At the sides are carved rifles of the standard service pattern, reduced in size, but correct to scale in every detail. These again are flanked by hand grenades, come into their own once more in this war of old ideas renewed, and near the butts of the rifles are two or three cartridges. At the bottom there is a carved symbol of palm and laurel, representing "Peace with Honour" for which the Allies are fighting with such grim determination. I doubt whether better work has ever been turned out at the Talleres Workshops, and the greatest credit is reflected on Mr. Manley's section. So far there are 117 names, inscribed in white enamel, shaded with green. This green is changed to black in the case of men whose names are reported amongst the casualties, and this sad information is supplemented by a star showing that a man has been killed in action, a cross indicating that he died of wounds, and a degree mark (a small circle) in cases of death from sickness or other causes.

A GLANCE ROUND.

I must mention one or two items in the programme of varied entertainments which complemented the Bazaar proper. There were the tableaux arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Harding, of the Talleres School, in which some sixteen of the pupils took part. The first was to represent the Red Cross, and the second was entitled "United we stand," and included allegorical figures of all the Allies. There was tremendous applause as the curtain was rung up on these tableaux, and one felt gratified that the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Harding should have been so cordially appreciated. Mr. Montgomery was the lion of the concert platform, with his conjuring entertainments and his amusing patter; the children would have voted him quite the star turn of the side shows. Then there was Mr. Parry, who provided a whole series of cinematograph shows, also to the great delight of the little ones. The orchestra performed wonders, considering the small amount of elbow room available for them, and here congratulation should be paid to Mr. Hopper, who takes so much pains with his men. There were several vocal and instrumental contributors to the concerts, though in the absence of a regular programme it would be somewhat hazardous for me to embark on any attempt even to indicate them. I know there was one little girl of eight summers who played away in the big hall without a tremor, quite in the manner of a prodigy. Lastly, in so discursive a note even I must mention the auction, conducted as a finale to the evening by Mr. Montgomery. There was great excitement, and while the fancy bidding lasted there was a touch of sensation, as when a bunch of flowers was run up to the neighbourhood of thirty dollars.

RED CROSS FUNDS

The following statement of accounts for the entertainment organized by Mrs. Dey at the Italian Hall, Quilmes, on August 30, 1915, in aid of the Allies' Red Cross Funds, has now been issued.

Expenditure: Hall \$84; Hall attendants \$7; Orquestra (Stark's) \$80; Special train \$40; Mitchell's account for programmes, less programmes, value \$45 free \$32; Lennox Samson's account for tickets \$32; Coleman for workmen (his own services free) \$23; Reid for decorating hall (his own services free) \$16.85; Sandwiches, sweets, etc. \$80.15; Cinematograph \$26; Receipts: Tickets sold, \$1,279. Subscriptions: J. Macdonald \$20; Mrs. P. A. Grassick \$10; Mrs. Dalrymple \$5; G. and H. Benedict \$5; Mrs. Dey \$92, total \$132; Sale of Sweets \$21; Bridge Tournament on the 8th inst. \$62.

The balance of \$1083 has been apportioned as follows: To British Red Cross Fund \$541.40; To French ditto \$136.37; To Belgian ditto \$135.37; To Italian ditto \$135.38; To Russian ditto \$135.38.

Thanks are due to the following ladies for cakes, refreshments, etc.: Mesdames Bate, Allinson Bell, C. Bell, Benedict, Boote, Brain, Brougham, Norris Clarke, Cutler, Dobson, Edmonds, Grassick, Harvey, Jacobs, Knight-Clarke, Lea, Leslie, Alister Mackill, Harry Marrs, Marsden, Murdoch, Paterson, Pennington, Pritchard, Recknell, Rogers, Rowstrom, Sinclair, F. W. Steed, Woods.

Misses Forbes, Mackintosh, Marrs, Oldham, Percy, Ross, and Sannes; also to Capt. Andrews.

For attending the tables to: Mesdames Driver, Lovett, Pite, Misses Logan, Ross, Rouse and Cater.

For selling tickets: Misses Delamain, Jacobs, Lovett, Oldham, Rogers, Del Campo, and Robinson; Messrs. J. and W. Grassick, G. Dey and J. Sinclair.

The following gentlemen, in various ways, contributed greatly to the success of the entertainment:

Messrs. Pite, Williams, Thorburn, Grassick, and Mackill, Rev. W. M. Laing. Mitchell's very kindly gave a supply of programmes free of charge whilst Messrs. Gath and Chaves provided a liberal supply of sweets. Acknowledgments are gratefully made to the *HERALD* and *Standard* for notices regarding the event.

ANNIVERSARY SUNDAY AT ROSARIO

What is called "Anniversary Sunday" has become a great annual institution in the First Methodist Episcopal (English-speaking) Church of Rosario. Elaborate preparations especially in music are made for many weeks preceding. The celebration took place last Sunday, and despite the unfavourable weather, the Church was filled with large congregations at both morning and night services. The special choir composed of children and young people numbered eighty-five voices. They sang splendidly, assisted in the instrumental part by piano, organ, flute and violins. The plate offerings at both services will be given entire to the Rosario City Mission, the Society which so generously and efficiently helps the poor; the amount for the day will reach over one hundred and fifty dollars. The preacher at both services was the Rev. Dr. McLaughlin, and the address at night was to a large gathering of young people and children. The Methodist Church has also in Rosario one of the largest Spanish-speaking Protestant churches on the Continent, and several smaller ones likewise. The school for girls on Avenida Pellegrini with its fine new buildings is the most successful of its class in the city. It has also a girl's school for poor children with an attendance of over one hundred and fifty. The English-speaking Methodist church and school under the able and energetic leadership of the Rev. G. A. Werner, is very prosperous. This church has always been noted for its generosity. It gave last year to one cause alone, "the Prince of Wales's Fund," over five thousand dollars.

RAILWAY FARES

INCREASING PUBLIC RESISTANCE

Larger and larger is growing the section of the public who are becoming associated in a common cause to resist the increase of the railway tariffs and fares. The adhesion of all the people in the suburban districts to an active resistance is according to "La Razon" practically unanimous and but a very small minority now remains of the people, who have not already determined to travel second class.

Discussion of the matter has already taken place in Congress and it is logical to presume that the legislators will not be long in bringing their opinion and the weight of their advice to bear upon the Minister of Public Works. It is considered that the public, in spite of the various statements of the railways to the contrary, many rest assured of ultimate victory.

The result of yesterday's meeting of railway managers is that they have decided to consult the several directorates anew. The Minister of Public Works on receipt of the result of this new conference has decided to make a fresh appointment with the managers, to be realised on Saturday next.

Dr. Moyano will receive the representatives of the Provincial Exchanges on Friday next, they will be presided over by the President of the Buenos Aires Exchange, Sr. Luis E. Zuberbuhler.

Rosario is very active in its resistance and the whole of the business, commercial, agricultural, and rural population are adhering in the determination of active protest. The Sociedad Rural Argentina at its next meeting will be occupied with a consideration of the railway freights and the majority of the members have already expressed themselves as favourable to resistance. The Agrarian League have already protested to the Minister of Public Works.

In Matanzas a monster meeting has also been held. Over 200 signatories were forthcoming for a protest and one and all decided to travel second class and a large number of others, refused to renew their contracts and decided to use the tram routes in future.

A special protest has been made by La Plata residents directly to the management of the Southern Railway. Martinez has followed La Plata's example so far as the Central Argentine Railway is concerned.

The immense weight of public opinion is bound to bring the matter to a head in a brief period.

RACE COURSE AND HOSPITAL

TUCUMAN'S CENTENARY PRESENT FROM THE JOCKEY CLUB.

A committee of ladies and gentlemen of Tucuman have approached the directorate of the Jockey Club requesting their assistance and support to the great festivities which will be celebrated in that city on the centenary of the day of Independence next year.

The decision of this powerful and wealthy body may seem humorous, but it is none the less a fact that after an intense but brief deliberation, they decided to present the city with a hospital and further to give the necessary funds for the construction of a race course.

This latter gift celebrates the hundredth year of independence, but it is doubtful whether it will be of benefit to the people of Tucuman, and furthermore whether there are sufficient people in the locality to support a racecourse or appreciate the generosity of the Jockey Club. The combination of a race course and hospital might indicate the directorate of the Jockey Club as being a body not entirely lacking in a sense of humour.

Public Opinion as expressed in the Argentine Press.

THE GOLD IN THE LEGATIONS

(La Nación.—September 9).

In banking and commercial circles much unfavourable comment is heard, remarks "La Nación," anent the proposals concerning the gold in the legations which have been despatched by the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. A well-known banker, whose opinion carries weight, states that the measure will be unduly favourable to the Federal Government, the provinces, and the municipalities, by allowing them to dispose of the funds in the legations, funds that represent the favourable balance of trade abroad. The interests of the banks, commerce, and the general public, are not taken into account, being pushed into the background as though the gold was not common property, with its paper equivalent circulating generally throughout the country. Stress ought to be laid on the fact that if the governing powers need the money gathered under Law 9480, to ease the exchanges, they ought to take its equivalent, not in gold, since the use of minted gold is insignificant, but in paper at the legal rate, as often as the producer needs money here for his sales abroad. Experts are agreed, continues "La Nación's" informant, that all that is needed is for the Government to retire, through the Banco de la Nación, gold bonds with paper in accordance with Law 3871, and this faculty ought to be made a permanent one, as well as the right to open or close the legations to foreign gold in accordance with the needs of the market. The actual plan proves complete ignorance of the financial and banking operations involved, hence it ought to be withdrawn without delay, being re-drafted in a manner more commensurate with the true needs of the situation.

THE LIGHTING OF THE SOUTH COAST

(La Prensa.—September 11).

In accordance with the project formulated by the Ministry of Marine, says *La Prensa*, the order has been placed in Europe for the materials necessary for the installation of the proposed lighthouses on the South Atlantic coast. These materials will cost approximately \$130,000, and the work of erection will entail another outlay of \$138,000, paper. Amongst other innovations it is intended to substitute the lamp on Punta Médanos whose visual radius is only twenty miles for one of acetylene of much greater power. On Punta Ninfas a light with a radius of eleven miles will be placed to complete the system of signals which will give easy access to the entrance to the Golfo Nuevo. To indicate a danger to navigation which exists near the island of Rasa a light is being installed with a radius of ten miles. At Cabo Blanco the initial work is being hurried on in preparation for the arrival from Europe of the materials for a large lighthouse of the first order which will greatly benefit navigation, general and local. At Puerto Deseado a system of four lights is also being installed which will ensure a safe entrance to and exit from the port at all times and in all weathers. Three large lighthouses are to be constructed on the prominent capes of San Francisco de Paula and Buen Tiempo and on the Island of Leones, whilst the ports of San Julian and San Antonio are to be lighted in such a manner that entrance can be effected at night as well as in daylight.

The notice that the contract has been fixed for these improvements, says *La Prensa*, as also the knowledge that the work has already begun comes as a welcome solution to a very important problem and one which it has often advocated in its columns.

MUNICIPAL TAXES FOR 1916

(La Prensa.—September 9).

The Intendente's Department has handed the Municipal Commission the statement of proposed taxation for the coming year, remarking that it is advisable to place the finances of the city on a base commensurate to the needs of the epoch, whilst recognising the need for greater equity in the incidence of the various imports. Hence there are reductions suggested in such taxation as weigh on articles of general consumption, even whilst the Intendente does not admit that the municipal taxation is the chief factor in dear living. This evil he lays at the door of the middleman, and adds that the Municipality is doing its best to eliminate him by free markets and direct consignments. Hence for 1916 it is proposed to do away with the taxes on fruit, vegetables, river fish, cheese, butter, charcoal, and other necessities of all classes, whilst the \$800,000 odd that is thus lost to the Municipal treasuries will be made up in other and more permanent forms of taxation.

Articles of luxury are on the other hand to be taxed more heavily, including the use of automobiles, theatres, and billiards, the additional taxation being calculated to bring in at least \$600,000. To balance the shortage economies in the cost of collection will be enforced all round. Further reductions are to be made in the tax allocated to meeting the expenses of lighting and cleaning. The estimated values of 1912 are admittedly too high, and rather than go to the expense of a new valuation, a 20 per cent. reduction all round is suggested. Special attention is to be given to the tax payable on unoccupied ground. Admittedly this has been far too low, and the speculator has benefited by municipal services without contributing thereto his fair share of the cost. On this head alone it is hoped to raise some \$591,000 additional revenue, whilst another increase will be brought in by severe economies in the lighting department, calculated at \$1,500,000. In short, the whole Municipal Budget for 1916 is to be placed on a new and equitable base that will, it is firmly hoped, benefit both the individual and the community.

THE 1916 CENTENARY

(La Nación.—September 11).

The presence of the Governor of Tucumán, says *La Nación* has brought once more on the tapis the question of the centenary of the Independence which affects and interests the whole country in general, but in particular the Province of Tucumán. The celebration of the centenary of 1916, says *La Nación*, must not be a repetition of that of 1910. It is admitted in the first place that it must be on a more modest scale, not only on account of the actual economical stringency at present being felt in the country, but also on account of the nature of the event it is intended to commemorate. The Revolution marked the entrance of this country into the community of free nations. It was fitting therefore that the centenary of 1910 should be an international celebration, and that its centre should be Buenos Aires, the initiator of the emancipation, and the capital from which the country communicates with the world. The Declaration of Independence was the act by which the newly born Republic, as a result of that revolution, affirmed in a solemn manifestation the wish of Argentines to form a spiritual and political unity, and as such must be commemorated by a celebration es-

EUROPEAN PATRIOTISM

(La Nación.—September 11).

Commenting on the resolution of the British Trades Union Congress, where by 600 votes against seven it was decided that complete and ample support must be given to the government by Labour during the conflict, "La Nación" declares the matter to be of the most transcendent importance. The resolution did not stop there; it declared that the action of the Allies was fully justified; that the war is not a Capitalist's war; repudiates the ideas of the pacificists; and finally declares that peace cannot be thought of until the kingdom of Belgium is reintegrated, the north of France restored, Alsace-Lorraine returned, and Poland once more incorporated with Russia. These pronouncements, says "La Nación," show that Great Britain is as solid as is France or Belgium. Hitherto there has been no categorical and solemn declaration of adhesion on the part of the British Labour Party to the national policy, whilst Bernard Shaw and a few isolated Labour members have on various occasions made speeches that found a warm echo in the hearts of the Pan-German supporters. From henceforward such speeches, if they are made, will be devoid of all weight, at the same time proving that despite the grave perils with which the country is surrounded, nothing can alter the principle of free thought in the British Isles.

The German statesmen had hoped for discord in France; Radicalism and Socialism were to rise against Nationalism and the various reactionary parties. Instead of which the "sacred union" referred to by President Poincaré on the day of the declaration of war has become a fact; Barrés calls Viviani, "our brother and our Leader"; Sembat and Ribot are in the same Cabinet; the journal "l'Humanité" refers to the death of the Comte de Mun in the phrase, "Jaures would have wept." Turning again to the British Isles, "La Nación" reminds its readers that the Irish Question was indefinitely postponed on the 4th August. Looking elsewhere one finds that in Russia as in Italy all internecine feuds have been dropped. The recent vote of the British Trades Union Congress spells the downfall of the idea of "l'Internationale." The ideas of Liebknecht, of Bernstein, of Rosa Luxemburg, and the other leaders of the Social Democrat party in Germany have been repudiated. And one of the finest spectacles in this dreadful war is afforded by the abnegation and perfect patriotism of the Allies. It is, concludes "La Nación," one of the greatest proofs of the power of a moral force that Humanity has ever shown.

essentially national and internal in character. As Buenos Aires centralised the commemoration movement of May so must Tucumán centralise the celebration of the Independence. Round its name are gathered all the sacred memories of Argentine history. Hundreds of thousands flocked to Buenos Aires in 1910 to celebrate the first hundred years of liberty, and it is to be hoped that on this occasion a like number will congregate in one of the most important and prosperous towns of the interior. The National Government, says *La Nación*, must lend its support to the movement, to the end that Tucumán may be signalised as the one brilliant centre of the celebration, to which all the provinces of the country will send their delegates and lend their assistance, thus ensuring a success worthy of such an important occasion.

DEAR MEDICINES'

(La Prensa.—September 11).

The falsification of certain specifics, and their substitution, in so far as the composition is concerned, by dangerous drugs, is, says "La Prensa," a matter deserving of serious attention. The fact leads one to believe that in many departments of the trade this falsification and substitution is being carried on to a very considerable extent by dealers who have no conscience, and do not recoil before the grave legal and social responsibilities involved in thus exploiting the public. "La Prensa" recommends the government to order an investigation in the case of those articles that by their high price offer an incentive to such illicit operations, and remarks that the affair should be put in charge of the Department of Hygiene, the various national and municipal chemical laboratories collaborating therewith, putting aside for the nonce all red tape ideas as to the limit of authority or jurisdiction corresponding to each particular department.

It would at the same time be advisable to investigate the prices now charged, both as regards imported and national remedies, since in the case of certain specifics it is literally correct to say that they are sold for their weight in gold. Moreover there have been many local substitutes made to take the place of certain popular alkaloid remedies; substitutes sold under a different name but invested with all the marvellous virtues—in the advertisements—of the original articles. Logically these ought to be cheaper, but the chemists, going on the rule that at the present time no one can check their prices, charge what they like, with the result that the trade is becoming avid of unduly high profits. Similar situations in other business have however been checked, and "La Prensa" suggests that the Department of Hygiene might well publish periodical price lists showing the public more or less what the chemists were doing. If matters are allowed to go on as they are, half Buenos Aires will be unable to buy medicine at need, and the apathy of the authorities will be contributory to what is little better than a conspiracy against the public welfare.

LIBERALISM IN RUSSIA

(La Nación.—September 13).

It looks as though the war was bound to have very favourable results for Russian Liberalism, remarks "La Nación." The government realises that the full and frank co-operation of the people, as represented by the Duma, is necessary to give full weight and prestige to its acts. Hence Russia's internal policy has of late been marked by a distinctly Liberal bias; the change has been slight as yet, but undeniably the Liberal outlook is there, and the fact is all the more remarkable, given the erstwhile predominance in that country of reactionary tendencies. Even when war was declared these tendencies were unmoved, is shown by the arrest and exile in Siberia of the revolutionary, Burtseff, who had come back to Russia expressly to serve with the army. The Duma took the case up, and at the beginning of August, Burtseff was allowed to leave Siberia, whilst the Duma proposed that a general amnesty be granted to all political delinquents. More or less about the same time two of the most reactionary members of the Cabinet, Maklakoff and Shteglovitoff, resigned, to be replaced by Octobrists.

A still more important sequel of the Liberal evolution that has taken place in the Russian government is found in the participation of the

DANGEROUS ALCOHOL DEPOSITS

(La Prensa.—September 14).

In the report of the administrator of the Inland Revenue, covering the year 1914, there is, says "La Prensa," a special chapter devoted to the fiscal deposits for alcohol, and it urges with great insistence the need for radical measures towards removing what at the present moment constitutes a very real danger. Situated in the midst of a thickly populated neighbourhood, the danger is self-evident, nor is this the first time that it has been pointed out to the Minister of Finance, whilst, as "La Prensa" remarks, the indifference of the authorities to a matter so closely affecting the safety of the public is a proof of the lack of preoccupation that reigns in official circles. It is easily understood that some matters must perforce be slow in settlement, owing to other urgent affairs claiming preference, but this reasoning does not apply to the inaction of the government with respect to the alcohol deposits. The question of finding a suitable site ought not to be allowed to outweigh the safety of those who live in the vicinity of the present deposits, seeing that any moment might see the latter involved in an irreparable disaster.

Moreover the indifference of the government is all the more surprising when one remembers the many rules and regulations dictated by the Municipality with a view to isolating dangerous trades. It is remarkable, to say the least, that the government should in its own person defy such wise provisions for the common weal. The danger consequent on the actual system of storage for alcohol is the most important point to be borne in mind, says "La Prensa," but it is not the only drawback to be remedied. Heavy rent for the sheds; inconvenient situation, with a consequent increase in the charges for cartage; lack of all means for handling the merchandise; tumbledown and unhygienic condition of the whole store; all these things are clearly pointed out in the administrator's report. They ought to be taken note of by the authorities, and immediate measures adopted. Otherwise, concludes "La Prensa," it must be confessed that the department concerned, namely the Ministry of Finance, has lost all appreciation of what administration really means.

Duma in the duties and responsibilities of the state. When the Ministry of Munitions was created, a commission was co-opted thereto, consisting of nine members of the Duma and nine members of the Imperial Council, whilst it is now stated that in the new ministry there will be various members of the Duma. Parliamentary government may therefore be looked on as a *fait accompli* in Russia, since there is no danger of the Tsar abolishing the present order of things once the war is over. Naturally, as "La Nación" points out, it is not reasonable to expect that the parliamentary system will spring full-panoplied into life in Russia, on lines similar to the procedure in France or Great Britain, but the present movement is sufficient to make all Liberals rejoice and join in predicting better days for Russia, now free from the impositions of the reactionaries. It is to this Liberal movement that Russia owes the governmental promises to improve the situation of the Jews. Nor will the Jews be the only ones to benefit; certain laws that weighed heavily on the Catholics are also to be rescinded. Alty to all this the promise of Polish autonomy, and you have, says "La Nación," a balance which is very favourable to Liberalism in Russia, and that as a direct consequence of the war.

A PROMISING HARVEST

(La Prensa.—September 13).

The recent change of weather has, says "La Prensa," been very favourably received throughout the camp. In Buenos Aires the small cultivators were just beginning to dread a drought, but further north, in certain parts of Santa Fé and Cordoba, the danger was already there. Rain has now become general, and it may be said that in the agricultural and pastoral regions of Corrientes, Entre Rios, Santa Fé, Cordoba, Buenos Aires, and the Pampa Central, the future is clear, it being reasonably safe to declare that the crops will benefit exceedingly by the timely showers. All this, as "La Prensa" observes, is very favourable to the economic outlook. A large area has been sown this year, not only in the provinces of the plain but also in the foothills of the Andes. It would be of no use to give figures as yet, but it is certain that if no unforeseen misfortune comes along, agriculturalists will be fortunate, since ample yields will be supplemented by high prices for grain.

There is of course the difficulty of gathering the harvest. Immigration must not be reckoned upon for a long time to come; even if peace is imminent, Europe will find employment for all her able-bodied men. Argentine farmers must look to their local resources, as they must take time by the forelock. This will be of benefit to the working classes, and the better organised things are the better it will be for all concerned, but official action must be diligent and practical; no sending gangs of peons to places where there is not the least hope of their getting employment, or to regions where the farmers always get their crops in without outside assistance. In short, the common phrase "golden rain," really appears applicable this year, but it rests with the country to make the most of the opportunity that now presents itself.

INCREASE OF RAILWAY TARIFFS

(La Nación.—September 14).

At the conference held on the invitation of the Director General of Railways, the representatives of the various lines met to exchange ideas regarding the 10 per cent. increase on tariffs for passengers and cargo, to which the companies are entitled in accordance with Law No. 5315 Ingeniero Nogues, who presided, opened proceedings, according to "La Nación," by remarking that the invitation to meet and talk things over came from the Minister of Public Works, who wished to know the reasons that had led to the adoption of this increase, and at the same time desired to point out that it would be advisable to suspend a measure that was contrary to general interests. It was not good policy at times such as the present to place a surcharge on the handling of national produce, since such surcharge weighed directly on the national consumer. A lengthy debate made it very clear that the reason for the increase was to be found in the arbitrary interpretation given to the law aforesaid by the provincial governments and municipalities through whose territories the companies' lines ran. It was argued that whereas the law explicitly exempts the railway companies from all taxation other than the 3 per cent for road construction, it had been interpreted as referring only to exemption from national taxation, the courts having found Law No. 5315 to be in this respect unconstitutional. On these findings several municipalities immediately sought to collect large sums, the case of Rosario, with its claim of \$1,000,000 against the Central Argentine railway coming in for special mention. The Pension Law is another unforeseen drain on the revenues, meaning a half per cent off the nett profits, already much reduced

NATIONALITY AND THE WAR

(La Prensa.—September 15).

Times and again, says "La Prensa," it has been consulted by correspondents who, though Argentine citizens, are the sons of foreign parents, and as such wish to know how they stand as regards their duties in the present war. Hence it re-opens this important question, doubly important at the present time owing to the attempts that have been made in certain cases to ignore Argentine citizenship. The fundamental difficulty, "La Prensa" declares, lies in the dual legislation distinguishing the Old and the New World. In Argentina, as in most American lands, the place of birth is the deciding factor in determining nationality, the "jus soli" as against the "jus sanguinis," or blood right, that rules in France, Italy, and other countries, where the nationality of the parents decides that of the child, notwithstanding its place of birth. Under this reasoning the son of Italians is an Italian, whether he be born here or anywhere else outside Italy.

The doctrine of "jus soli" was adopted by the Argentine Constitution subsequent to the negotiations with Spain that concluded with the treaty of 1859. In that treaty the sons of Spaniards born in the Republic were considered as following the nationality of their fathers, but in 1863 a new treaty with Spain was drawn up, wherein it was stated that in order to determine the nationality of Spaniards and Argentines, each country would adhere to its own laws and constitutions, and to this the law of citizenship of 1869 also adhered, declaring that Argentines would in future be taken to include all beings born or to be born within the confines of the Republic, irrespective of the nationality of their parents. Whence it follows that the individual born on Argentine soil is obliged to comply with the duties that fall upon all Argentines, including military service. If an Argentine citizen goes abroad, he has the right to claim the protection of his Government, save in the case of his being in the country of his parents where, supposing the "jus sanguinis" to prevail, he is liable to be considered as a co-national and forced to render military service. "La Prensa" promises to return to this important subject, dealing with the various nations wherein this situation may be produced, and examining the various laws with a view to discovering whether the principle of rigorous adherence to the "jus sanguinis" is not possible of relaxation in order to avoid unnecessary conflict.

PAPER MAKING IN ARGENTINA

(La Nación.—September 15).

Under the heading, "The Wealth of the Cordilleras," "La Nación" alludes to the fact that the project dealing with the utilisation of the Neuquen "araucaria imbricata" for wood pulp and paper making will soon be up for discussion, backed by ample data which will be laid before Congress. Want of information will certainly prove no barrier to speedy Parliamentary examination of the proposed measure. Nor ought it to be overlooked, seeing that although but few days remain of the present session, the indisputable importance of the proposals brought forward warrants the subject receiving preferential attention. "La Nación" goes on to state that it, in common with many other people, has repeatedly tried to show that the making of paper from Argentine wood is a matter of public interest. It not only promises to add to the industrial life of the Republic, but also looks like

ed owing to bad traffics. Hence an increased tariff is both legal and advisable, but the various managers stated that the views of the Minister of Public Works would be laid before the boards concerned ere definite steps were taken in regard to the advance in tariffs.

HORSE THIEVES IN CORDOBA**GRAVE SUGGESTIONS.**

From the south of the Province of Cordoba information comes of the depredations of a band of horse thieves, whose pillaging is causing a considerable amount of alarm amongst the stock-owners in that district. The losses are already very considerable, and the greatest indignation is expressed at the complete failure of the protests to raise the police to any form of action.

The stock-owners take every means possible to avoid loss by theft, but have so far been out-manoeuvred. Matters have reached such a pass, and the boldness of the thieves is such that the other day they "lifted" a number of horses and cattle from the estancia of the Governor of the Province himself.

The nature of these robberies, and the fact that they are performed at considerable distances from a previous one, and often twice or more times on the same estancia, gives flavour to the opinion that there is more than one band of horse thieves at work.

A very grave charge has been laid before the Executive concerning the disappearance of a number of valuable animals from an estancia in the south of the Republic of Santa Fé. It is said that these animals were stolen by the police themselves, and were driven by them, and are now kept in the south of Cordoba province. The denunciation states that the estancia was one belonging to an important public functionary. Furthermore it gives an idea of the amazing proportions of the late thefts, firmly charges the police with being concerned in them, and points out the scandal and discredit brought to the province. The Executive is called upon to act immediately.

From another source comes the statement that about a month ago the estancia of Doctor Carcano was robbed and \$10,000 worth of horses and cattle driven off. The police have not yet moved in the matter. Fifteen days after the robbery at Doctor Carcano's, the neighbouring one was relieved of 70 bullocks, valued at 30,000 dollars. Again the police have discovered nothing. There are many more cases of less importance reported.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL**THE LATE MR. HERBERT ROBINSON OF CONCORDIA.**

In view of the fact that it is largely due to the generosity of the late Mr. Herbert Robinson that the English community of Concordia owe their Church building, it has been decided to place in St. Thomas Church in that town a memorial to be subscribed for by present and past residents of that District.

The memorial will take the form of a litany desk with a suitable inscription.

Subscriptions will be received and acknowledged by either of the following:—T. B. Morley, 315 Calle Buenos Aires, Concordia; F. C. Sketch, 338 Calle Primero de Mayo, Concordia.

bringing in something to the revenues from lands that have hitherto been sterile. Labour will flow thither, the paper-making trade will flourish, the literary and graphic arts will, it is reasonable to hope, expand considerably, and the book trade benefit thereby. Hence the legislative chambers ought to decide promptly and one can scarce doubt what their decision will be. Wood pulp costs double what it did a year ago, and when the war is over it will probably be still higher. No article of the first necessity has shown such a heavy increase, not even coal. Hence if this Republic is to rely on imports, it is logical to suppose that the printing trade will suffer, and this means both moral and material loss to the country. The chambers ought to decide the matter before the recess; otherwise it practically means losing a year, and may mean the loss of a golden opportunity, since Argentine capital devoted to the same ends will, as recent cables show, be only too welcome in Chile.

Our Point of View: "Herald" Leading Articles of the Week.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE ALLIES

FRIDAY, September 10, 1915.

There are many interesting features about the war news of the last day or so, and while some items which would appear to be momentous may not be confirmed as time passes, there is every indication that important developments in the whole situation may be expected. First and foremost is the report that an alliance has been formed through the instrumentality of the Prime Minister of Greece, M. Venizelos, embracing Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria and Rumania. So far no official confirmation of this report is forthcoming, and furthermore it does not appear consistent with the recent announcement that Bulgaria had entered into a treaty with Turkey. If this announcement were true, then we should say at once that the story of the reconstruction of the old League must necessarily be false. Possibly the report of the treaty with Turkey was incorrect and in that case M. Venizelos has most probably succeeded at last in bringing about the alliance. This in itself would constitute a development of immense import to the Allies, and conversely it would be a severe blow to the Germanic alliance.

Another interesting report is that the Allies contemplate making a combined and powerful effort to crush Turkey and force the passage of the Dardanelles. It is asserted that both Italy and Japan are to be associated with this campaign, and that considerable significance is attached to General Joffre's visit to Italy in connection with the contemplated attack. On this point, as on all others about which we have no confirmatory intelligence, it is only possible to speculate, or rather to discuss matters on reasonable grounds of assumption. Such an attack in force on the Dardanelles as is rumoured to be imminent, is an exceedingly probable thing, and from a military point of view would be both eminently desirable and fairly certain of success. In all other theatres of the war except at the Dardanelles, the enemy is practically immovable. He also has the great advantage of being able to move his forces to meet any new pressure. The case of Turkey is different. She is isolated from her allies, and she can be attacked with overwhelming forces without her being able to call up help, unless Austria and Germany force the neutrality of the Balkans.

Under present conditions Turkey is barely holding her own against the determined attacks of the comparatively small forces which the Allies have on Gallipoli. A successful landing of large forces higher up the peninsula and the application of strong pressure through the Caucasus by Russia would certainly lead to decisive results, and it is a campaign that would naturally commend itself to those who possess any military judgment. If it can be assumed that this is to be the next big campaign it is possible to find some sound reason for the appointment of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the command of the Russian armies in the Caucasus. At first glance it undoubtedly looks as though the Grand Duke has been deprived of the command in European Russia, and appointed Viceroy in the south, merely as a polite way of exiling him in disgrace. Probably this is exactly what it does mean, though it cannot fairly be argued that such punishment is deserved. The Grand Duke has not failed in such a manner as to warrant his disgrace. We still maintain that it has been a military achievement of the highest order to effect the retirement of the Russian lines over hundreds of miles of difficult country in the face of a vigorous enemy in great strength, and at the

THE RAILWAY PENSIONS SCHEME

Saturday, Aug. 11.

The proposals of the government for the provision of pensions for the employees of railway companies have apparently not been well received in certain directions of the railway services, and we doubt whether the scheme has ever been so effectively torn to shreds and tatters, as was the case when it came under review by the railway officer whose contribution on the subject was published in THE HERALD yesterday. According to the writer of the article the scheme is not only unsound and unworkable, but it is immoral, and should be opposed by the men whom it is ostensibly designed to benefit. In support of this contention the writer certainly advanced substantial reasons, and laid before the public a series of facts which call for close attention by the general community.

It may be taken for granted of course that the intentions of the framers of the pension scheme are good. They have endeavoured to design a system under which a hard-working section of the industrial community, who deserve well at the hands of the country shall be assured of pensions when their working days are over. The trouble, however, appears to be that good intentions have run fast ahead of wisdom and commonsense. We do not pretend to be thoroughly conversant with the details of the proposed scheme, but accepting the facts to be as stated by the critic we have referred to, it looks as though the government had made a bad bungle of a scheme that had as its basic principle a laudable idea. The scheme proposes to carry out the generous intentions of its originators at the expense of somebody else—in this instance the railway companies and the general public. It is with the latter that we are particularly concerned, though we readily admit the strength of the case of the railway companies which claim that they would be illegally taxed under the Government proposals.

The manner in which the public are to be made to pay for the idea is by the levying of a three per cent subscription on all goods and parcels and by the confiscation of involun-

same time avoid anything in the nature of a debacle.

Returning, however, to the question of a general attack by all the Allies on Turkey it is possible that the appointment of the Grand Duke Nicholas as Viceroy in the Caucasus means for him not disgrace, but his selection for a post of prime importance. There has certainly been something lacking on the side of the Russians so far as co-operation with the Allies at the Dardanelles is concerned. Turkey is vulnerable through Asia Minor, and a vigorous attack by Russia who has plenty of troops available in that direction is essential if the attack on the Dardanelles is to succeed. Then again there is the political aspect of the whole situation to be considered. The Balkan kingdoms may really be wavering between hostility to the Germanic Alliance and friendly neutrality toward it. It is reported that Austria has a large force along the frontier of Rumania. At any moment the whole of south eastern Europe may be aflame. Russia can play a large or a small part just according to how her affairs are handled. There may be more behind the appointment of the Grand Duke as Viceroy of Russian Caucasasia than at first sight appears. In every direction there now appears to be movement, and we anticipate important developments within the next few days.

ZEPPELIN RAIDS

SUNDAY, September 12, 1915.

The best feature of the recent Zeppelin raid on the heart of London is that it has given an enormous impetus to recruiting. Thus, in our opinion, is the only effect it should have. We are not disposed to indulge in a tirade of abuse of Germany and her methods, and we are sorry to learn that once more some sections of the British populace have lost control of themselves in a fury of indignation, and have visited mob violence upon Germans and their property in London. We recognise of course that while human nature is what it is, it is impossible to expect people to keep cool when their indignation is aroused to the point of fury by such wanton and wicked attacks as those made upon London and other parts of England by the Zeppelins. We know also that were positions reversed, and were British aeroplanes to shower bombs upon Berlin, the Berliners would very speedily wreck the homes, and attack the persons of any British people who might be there; and the German Government, apparently recognising the fact that mobs cannot be prevented from starting on destruction, took the precaution long ago of internment all alien subjects. This should have been done thoroughly in Britain.

While we feel that the outbursts against Germans in London as a result of the last raid is foolish—almost as foolish and purposeless as the raid itself—we cannot acquit the Government and the Press of England of responsibility for what has happened. Behind the history of the German raids on England we find the same foolish English policy of belittling the enemy, and underrating of his capacity for "frightfulness" as well as his capacity for action. The people of England were warned, from the inception of the war that the Germans would at least make serious

tary over-payments to the railway companies. That is to say that if a customer of the railways has paid ten pesos for freightage when he should rightly have paid only eight, the two pesos go to the pension fund. This idea is certainly a bright one, and we can easily imagine what will be said by the victims of it. In the past when they have been overcharged and have discovered the fact, they have had the satisfaction of a fight for their money. In future they will have to bid a long farewell to their money. Maybe the Government has some method of finding out when overcharges have been made, or will devise some means of acquiring the knowledge, but it is certain the public will not be anxious to assist it in discovering overcharges when the sole result is that the public is more certain than ever to lose its money.

On general principles we agree very largely with the criticisms of our contributor. If the railway men want pensions they should provide for them themselves, with the assistance of the companies. We do not see why the public should be directly taxed to benefit the employees of private corporations. If the Government can make the public pay for the pensions for the railway men, then it can make the public pay also for pensions for the tramway companies, or the shipping companies or any other group of private organizations catering for the public service. We have no doubt many of the employees are ready to seize any benefits provided by other people, though to the credit of a large percentage of them it can be said that they have the decency and honesty to feel insulted at the suggestion that they should be the recipients of forced public charity. The whole question is one to which the public should give the closest attention. It is being handled by the politicians in a casual kind of way, and it will undoubtedly result in a bungle or a scandal with the public, as always, the victim and the loser.

attempts to raid England with their airships. How was the warning received? With a shriek of laughter from end to end of England. The Zeppelins were described as unwieldy useless gas-bags, and the idea of them ever reaching England was derided by the popular Press, and made the subject of laboured calculations by supposed experts who set out to demonstrate that a Zeppelin could not travel to London and back, and could not carry sufficient explosives to do any damage, even if she could make the journey.

The sad truth is that Zeppelins have on nearly a score of occasions justified the German claims that they could commit frightful crimes. Since January 19, when Yarmouth and King's Lynn were attacked, German airships have been responsible for the deaths of 108 English people and the wounding of another 250, and each raid has been more deadly than its predecessor. Such results, while they cannot have any military value, and do not effect the result of the war one iota, prove conclusively that the Zeppelin in the hands of the Germans is a deadly and infernal machine when employed against peaceful cities and civilians. Therefore it is time to stop scoffing at it. Apparently this is what the people have done, but now it is too late to start protesting and wailing, nor is any good purpose served by the Press in printing columns of abuse of the German nation. Nothing that the Germans can do should excite surprise, or call forth vain protests and abuse. The British Nation should have recognised long ago that Germany is capable of any crime, and that she may be relied upon to live up to her own professed character for frightful conduct.

It is useless arguing about the Zeppelin raids, and equally useless for the people of England to run riot against individual Germans. The only answer to Zeppelin raids should be a stronger determination to beat the nation responsible for them, and some action toward that end. The man who is roused to a pitch of indignation against the calculated cruelty of the Zeppelin raids, and the submarine horrors, should not smash the nearest German shop windows, or pelt the shopkeeper with stones. That will not end the war, nor give Britain the victory. The best way for such a man to show his indignation, is to join in the work of beating the German nation on the field of battle. Apparently this is what the thinking people of England have decided to do. The best answer to the raids is a rush to the colours. Let Germany see and feel that every Zeppelin raid on England brings ten thousand new soldiers into the field against her, and she will not derive so much satisfaction from her "frightfulness" as she has done in the past.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

TUESDAY, September 14, 1915.

We have received the report of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas, together with several other documents dealing with the progress of the League. Very little is known locally about this organisation, and yet it is one of the most powerful and influential organisations, and really the only one covering effectively the patriotic work outside of the British Empire. That the League is not better known in Argentina is due to what the Honorary Secretary, in a letter to THE HERALD, describes as "an unfortunate muddle." The better explanation is, however, that before the real objects of the League were understood, and the influence and importance of its responsible committee were known, the various organisations here committed themselves to a certain extent to a policy of indifference toward it, and consequently the British of Argentina do not figure in the report in any extent commensurate with their numerical strength and wealth.

The League was designed to bring

into one organisation for patriotic purposes all the Britons resident overseas in countries outside the Empire. The first object aimed at was the raising of a sufficient sum of money to present a warship to the Nation. In this connection it may be remembered that immediately the formation of the League was announced and its primary purpose outlined in the cablegrams, *THE HERALD* supported the proposition, but for the reasons which we have stated above the idea failed to arouse any support from the organisations which might have been expected to ally themselves with it. In all other countries, branches of the League were formed. In Chile there are six branches; in Brazil, nine branches. Almost everywhere except in Argentina the League has found active support, branches having been formed under the presidency of the British Ministers or Consuls-General, and the British communities have been brought together under official auspices for patriotic purposes. In Shanghai, as a striking example of what can be done when a community is united and its patriotism appealed to, £10,000 was raised at one meeting.

In commenting on the lack of support from Argentina, the Secretary states that while it is recognised that the British in Argentina have demonstrated their patriotism in many ways, he believes it is only due to some misunderstanding that they have not identified themselves with the League. We are certain this is the case. The British people in Argentina are not one whit less patriotic than their compatriots in other foreign countries. The trouble is that they are scattered over a wide area, and failing a vigorous lead they cannot easily be got to feel that they are embraced in any big movement, the actual working of which they see very little. But that they can be brought into cohesion we are certain. With our own readers, who are spread all over the Republic, we have never experienced any difficulty in securing the heartiest co-operation in any public-spirited movement, and we believe the experience is the same with the British Society. The latter effectively demonstrated the responsiveness of the community recently when it appealed for funds for an aeroplane, and raised all the money necessary within thirty days.

We have gone closely into the organisation of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas, and have studied the reports of its working for the few months during which it has been in existence. We believe it is an organisation that merits support from Argentina. It has not had that support which it should have had. This is not due to any antagonism to the League, nor is it due to the supposed overstrain on our wealth. So far the British in Argentina have subscribed barely more than £30,000 to various patriotic funds. If the population be 40,000 or more, then this sum does not represent £1 per capita for twelve months. If such a subscription for patriotic or national purposes is to be regarded as sufficient, then we think those who claim that have set a very poor estimate on the value of patriotism and what it means, or calls for. We understand that the question of supporting the League is now before several local organisations, and we shall await with interest their decision in the matter.

WITH THE INSURGENTS

WEDNESDAY, September 15, 1915.

The Globe, London's oldest penny evening journal, has joined the ranks of the insurgents; and now, after little more than a year of war, the Let-us-have-the-Truth Press of Great Britain has a circulation of nearly five million copies daily. If it be admitted that the newspaper-purchasing public of the nation does not exceed eight millions—and we believe the estimate to be a generous one—then the majority of the inhabitants of Britain are opposed to the policy of secrecy and incompetence that has

characterised the Government's conduct of the war from the outbreak of hostilities to the present time. Let there be no mistake on this point. It is foolish to imagine that the storm of indignation now sweeping the Mother-country is an artificial campaign existing only in the columns of a cheap "yellow Press." That is far from being the case. Neither the *Morning Post*, nor the *Globe*, nor the *Manchester Guardian*, nor the *Daily Express*, is controlled by the much-abused Lord Northcliffe. It is true that they, in common with other journals, both dignified and sensational, have followed the lead of the Carmelite Press; but they have done so deliberately and as the result of cool reflection. In effect, they have decided, if tardily, that all is not well in the circles controlling the destinies of the Empire, and they have had the courage to come into the open and loudly proclaim the fact. This gradual transition is significant.

Here in Argentina it is not possible to influence to any great extent the councils of the Empire. The members of the British community have had only one course open to them, and that has been to display silent patriotism. How well they have responded to the call is now becoming a matter of history. Nevertheless, it is not well that a spirit of blind allegiance or quiescent indifference should permeate the community. If our voice be small, that is no reason why it should remain silent. It was on this belief that *THE HERALD* acted in the early days of the war. Intelligent reading of the cablegrams—confusing though they were—clearly showed that the "walkover" to Berlin was not to be lightly accomplished; careful study revealed the fact that attempts were being made to delude the nation, and alleged "strategic moves" were merely retreats consequent on overwhelming pressure by a numerically superior enemy. More than twelve months have elapsed since *THE HERALD* commenced its policy of emphasising the truth about the war. That truth was not always palatable; it was sometimes denied by patriots who, if no more ardent, were at any rate less reasonable than ourselves. Our attitude of those days has been vindicated. *The Times* and the other organs of the Northcliffe school had then just commenced their exposure of Governmental incompetence. Political opponents sought to make capital out of the fact that the journals were Lord Northcliffe's organs, and, in some measure, the attack was successful; but only successful in that it postponed the day when the major portion of the country would awaken to the fact that all was not as it should be.

The first great change occurred when the stately, aristocratic and sincerely snobbish *Morning Post* joined the insurgents. From that moment, the people of Britain were divided into two camps: those who built their hopes on the victories of the past, and the more rational beings who realised that organisation for war was necessary. The advent of the *Daily Express*, the *Daily Sketch*, and—more important still—the *Manchester Guardian*, to the ranks of critics sealed the fate of the Liberal Ministry and assured the establishment of a Munitions Ministry.

At the moment, it cannot be doubted that Britain is still far from being in a position to end the war rapidly and victoriously. This view is not that of the "yellow Press." It is evident throughout the important utterances of Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, and Mr. L. S. Amery, which we reprint on another page this morning. The gravity of the situation is urged by each of these well-known politicians, and it would be idle for the mere layman to join issue with men who do, or should, know better than himself.

Of special importance is the statement by Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, who has fought on both fronts, and was before the war one of the most prominent of anti-militarists in the British House of Commons. His views

DUAL NATIONALITY

THURSDAY, September 16, 1915.

A vitally important question has been broached by *La Prensa*, which has taken up the matter of dual nationality, and has undertaken further to investigate the problem with a view to securing a relaxation of laws which are in direct conflict one with the other. The method of determining citizenship in most American countries is the simple one of declaring all who are born within the territorial boundaries of the republics to be citizens of those republics, without regard to the citizenship of the parents. Thus a child born in Argentina of British parents, even though they have never naturalised themselves, is an Argentine citizen, liable to fulfil all the responsibilities which that citizenship imposes, and to derive all benefits that it may confer. In direct opposition is the method of most European countries in deciding the citizenship of the children of those who still retain their citizenship of the countries from which they came, and the consequences are decidedly confusing, and frequently very awkward, especially now that half the world is involved in war.

The consequences are particularly severe in the case of those people possessed of a dual nationality, each imposing liability to military service. Thus the young Italian born in this country, and who by Italian law is still a citizen of Italy, is liable to fulfil his military course in Italy. Should he fail to do so, then he is forever barred from entering Italy under pain of being called to account for his default. The operation of such laws is obviously unreasonable. The young Italian is an Argentine citizen. In that capacity he is liable to military service here. As an Argentine citizen he should be at liberty to travel anywhere in the world under the protection of his government, and yet another government, to which possibly he desires to give no allegiance or service, can effectually bar him from exercising the right of an Argentine citizen to travel anywhere without let or hindrance.

La Prensa appears to be in doubt whether the laws of European countries, or rather the principle of "jus sanguinis," or blood law governing citizenship, can, or does prevail, but we know that in the case of Italians born in certain British colonies, the Italian Government can and does call them up for military service, and in cases where the British-Colonial-Italian has not responded to the call, he has had to secure special exemption, or evade Italy forever. In such instances, however, the young Italian is not necessarily of British citizenship by reason of his birth in a British country, the naturalization of his parents being first necessary before he becomes a British subject. Here he would be Argentine by the accident of his birth.

The question is one of considerable importance to British people. It is more than possible that the war will result in a form of conscription being put into force in the United Kingdom. In that case, unless the British Parliament specially exempts from lia-

have now changed, and the obvious fact is that the change is due to later and improved knowledge. That knowledge is, as the result of the really patriotic and independent attitude of a large and growing section of the British Press, being made accessible to the general public; and whatever the smaller minds may say, the indisputable fact is that it is only by placing the truth before the nation that the nation is enabled to cope with the dangers confronting it. Britain will win this war—of that there never was and never can be any doubt—but she will have to pay heavily for victory; and the price has been made all the greater by the incompetence of the men who should have led, but have had to be driven.

SHOTS AT THE POLICE

WOMAN'S STRANGE DEED

An extraordinary affair, which is exercising the mind of the police occurred on Sept. 10 in a house in Calle Larrazabal, which is in the jurisdiction of Section 38 of the Police.

The house, No. 3681, is a large one and occupied by several families of work people. On the first floor lives an Italian woman named Baragle, whose husband is an employee on the Pacific Railway. The family is one of several children, all of them young. Late yesterday afternoon the woman shut herself up in the room with her children and commenced to fire off a revolver. The children's cries, the noise of the discharge and the splintering and breaking of furniture and ornaments brought all the neighbours round the door. Soon a *vigilante* appeared and looked through the key hole only to receive a bullet through his helmet. He retired for assistance and returned with another *vigilante*, who also attempted to see what was going on. A bullet through the right arm hardly explained the situation.

When the chamber of the revolver was emptied, the police broke down the door and entered. The woman was standing in the centre of the room unharmed, as were all her children.

There was some disorder caused through broken china, but nothing more. Shortly afterwards the husband arrived on the scene and stated that his wife had lately shown symptoms of mental aberration and had a presentiment that she was going to be killed. This point of view of mental aberration is a thing the police cannot understand.

They are energetically employed upon the case. The policeman whose wound in very slight is being attended at the Salaberry Hospital.

EARTHQUAKE IN SAN LUIS

Yesterday morning, to the consternation of the inhabitants, Mercedes, in San Luis Province, was visited by an earthquake.

At 2.45 when the population were buried in slumber, sudden and severe earth tremors woke many families, caused walls to rock and furniture to fall and brought a considerable number of lightly attired people screaming into the streets. No damage has so far been reported.

bility those subjects who possess a dual nationality, the sons of British subjects born in this country will be placed in the same position as the sons of Italian subjects. They will be at once Argentines and Britons as they now are, and liable to service in the country of their birth as well as in the country of their origin, or parentage. On the face of it it is clearly impossible for one of dual nationality to fulfil the obligations imposed on him by both nations of which he is claimed to be a subject, and without delay an anomalous state of affairs should be abolished. It should be possible—if not now, certainly so soon as the war is over—for an international arrangement to be arrived at to solve the problem. If it be not solved it is certain to lead to serious trouble in the future. It can be argued, of course, that the solution lies with the individual himself, who can decide for himself which country shall really possess his allegiance in fact, and by deed, but there should be no legal doubt about a man's citizenship. It is desirable that every man should know clearly how he stands in relation to the country of his birth. If he be legally an Argentine, then he should be free of any obligation to all other countries. Dual nationality confers no benefits upon him as a rule, but it can very easily impose hardships upon him. We trust *La Prensa* will be able to fulfil its promise to investigate the legal status of the man of dual nationality, and that as a result of the investigation action will be taken to avoid conflict.

CATTLE MARKET

ENTERED: 4,056.

Pigs	866
Prices: 23 to 31 cents per kilo.	
Summary of Purchasers.	
La Plata	895
Sansinena	516
Armour	192
La Blanca	108
Argentino	86
Smithfield	68
Total	1,865

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Juan Lalor—

From Navarro: 22 steers at \$200, 23 at 204, 2 cows at 183, 5 at 129, 3 calves at 70, 18 steers at 220; from Coronel Suarez: 22 steers at 155; from Azul: 5 steers at 270, 5 at 153; from Chivilcoy: 3 steers at 156, 2 at 150, 3 at 141, 3 at 115, 4 at 143, 7 at 147.50, 9 at 140, 6 at 97, 3 at 69.50, 16 at 180; from R. Paz: 22 steers at 92, 25 at 82, 5 young steers at 78; from Suipacha: 4 young steers at 114, 3 cows at 137, 13 steers at 154; from General Arenales: 7 cows at 118, 5 at 160; from Santa Fe: 1 bullock at 239, 9 at 123, 12 at 150; from 9 de Julio: 10 heifers at 72.50, 3 at 96.50, 13 calves at 61, 8 at 59; from Matanzas: 4 cows at 57, 3 heifers at 60, 30 young steers at 95, 25 at 79.50, 20 at 72, 10 at 70; from Santa Fe: 7 calves at 55, 9 at 45, 3 cows at 97, 9 at 79, 8 young steers at 108, 3 heifers at 77, 2 calves from Matanzas at 83.

Crespo y Rodriguez—

From Chacabuco: 3 cows at \$150, 3 stags at 118, 2 cows at 108, 3 bullocks at 250, 7 steers at 170, 2 bullocks at 180, 3 stags at 140; from Lincoln: 5 cows at 118, 2 steers at 170.

Fortunato B. Arzeno y Hnos.—

From Santa Fe: 22 steers at \$235, 26 cows at 170; from Echeverria: 104 cows at 150; from Santa Fe: 3 cows at 140, 2 at 87, 3 heifers at 95.

Juan Elordy y Cia.—

From 25 de Mayo: 10 bullocks at \$190, 4 cows at 160, 2 bullocks at 145, 5 steers at 145, 3 heifers at 100, 18 young steers at 108, 3 calves at 65; from Villegas: 10 young steers at 95.

Podestà y Cia.—

From Zárate: 15 bullocks at \$245, 20 at 202, 60 steers at 175, 20 at 230, 10 heifers at 70.

Nale, Repetto y Cia.—

From Matanzas: 3 cows at \$80, 3 young steers at 100, 10 calves at 88, 11 at 84, 3 at 55, 3 heifers at 55.

Estrugamou y Cia.—

From Chivilcoy: 11 steers at \$185, 3 bullocks at 230, 2 steers at 220, 13 cows from Lincoln at 145.

Juan Curutchet—

From Lincoln: 10 steers at \$170, 4 at 122, 16 cows at 175.

Bargo, Lascurain y Etchegaray—

From Coronel Suarez: 12 cows at \$142.

Julio L. Peña y Cia.—

From Tandil: 10 steers at \$195; from Santa Fe: 57 steers at 125, 8 at 175, 19 at 145; from Cordoba: 3 steers at 100; from Suipacha: 8 cows at 175, 8 at 170; from Lujan: 3 steers at 135, 3 cows at 125, 8 calves at 50; from Matanzas: 75 young steers at 90, 11 steers at 135; from Santa Fe: 53 do. at 198.

Caballos y Cufré—

From Rodriguez: 30 steers at \$200, 16 at 170, 8 at 140; from 9 de Julio: 10 young steers at 138, 6 cows at 140, 2 at 95.

Crotto Hermanos—

From Azul: 20 cows at \$152.

Miguel Ardoain—

From Laprida: 5 cows at \$125, 5 heifers at 105.

Uzué, Alzaga y Cia.—

From Santa Fe: 5 young steers at \$95, 10 heifers at 95, 17 calves at 65.

Angel Velaz y Cia.—

From Lincoln: 17 steers at \$200, 5 cows at 128, 3 heifers at 105.

MESSRS P. AND G. HUGHES'

SALE OF IMPORTED BULLS.

Great interest was manifested in the sale which took place yesterday of a lot of Shorthorn bulls imported by the well known firm of Messrs. P. and G. Hughes. There are few importers who understand the business better than Messrs. Hughes, and any stock offered for sale under their auspices invariably attract the widest attention on the part of breeders. Messrs. Hughes generally make the wisest selection of animals for this market, and their purchases are always presented in the sale ring in first class condition. Many keen judges in the large crowd which attended the sale yesterday at Bullrich's yards expressed the opinion that they had never seen bulls in better condition, even in the show ring at Palermo.

Among the lot of 19 submitted to the hammer at yesterday's event were several magnificent animals with splendid records in the prize rings of the United Kingdom. Such was "Caledon Red Baron," for which Mr. E. Perkins gave \$10,500. For the other bulls fairly good prices were obtained. They might well have been higher considering the quality of the bulls, but the season is now well advanced. Following are the prices realised for the different animals, and the buyers:—"Bright Orphan," \$3,000 (Degregory Hnos.); "Proud Caledonia," \$5,000 (Alfredo Repetto é Hijos); "Choice Clipper," \$3,700 (Juan B. Passerco); "Frascati," \$1,800 (A. Olivari); "Slow Motion," \$4,100 (Federico de Toledí); "Luxury Mason," \$2,500 (J. Fraser); "Rosemar 2nd," \$1,800 (Agustin Smith); "Orange King," \$3,500 (Beriso Hnos.); "Roan Design," \$2,500 (E. Kelly); "Tango Tea," \$5,000 (Miles Pasman); "Farm Hill Banner," \$3,100 (José M. Zebe rico é Hijos); "Ideal Welcome," \$2,000 (Agustin Smith); "Silverhill Village Conqueror," \$3,400 (Eugenio Moore); "Wellington," \$4,700 (Germán Ortíz); "Ballysudden Victor," \$2,000 (Emilio Garden); and "Caledon Red Baron," \$10,500 (E. Perkins).

Andrés Maraspín y Cia.—

From Pampa Central: 17 cows at \$180, 16 at 175, 4 at 150, 3 heifers at 140, 4 at 127, 4 steers at 180, 17 calves at 88.

Juan Anasagasti—

From Santa Fe: 19 cows at \$145; from Bahía Blanca: 20 young steers at 135; from Pampa Central: 18 cows at 140, 80 heifers at 83, 66 at 60.

Palacios Hermanos—

From Tandil: 5 steers at \$180, 12 young steers at 130, 7 cows at 125.

Ignacio Goñi é Hijos—

From Santa Fe: 44 cows at \$125, 2 steers at 150.

Juan Chapar y Cia.—

From General Belgrano: 9 steers at \$210, 9 cows at 170.

Martínez de Hoz Hnos.—

From Santa Fe: 10 steers at \$215.

Tomás Devoto y Cia.—

From Junin: 73 steers at \$215, 5 young steers at 145, 6 cows at 150, 7 calves at 63; from Suipacha: 5 bullocks at 178, 6 heifers at 102.

Lizarralde Hermanos—

From Las Heras: 40 steers at \$100, 14 young steers at 162.



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SHEEP MARKET

ENTRIES: 7,506.

Local butchers	2,320
La Plata	1,569
Sansinena	986
Armour	218
La Blanca	940
Argentino	110
Las Palmas	147

Total 6,290

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Bargo, Lascurain y Etchegaray—

From Chelforo: 170 cap. frig. at \$15.20, 53 at 13, 162 cap. inv. at 11.40; from Lonquimay: 154 cap. frig. at 18, 53 cap. mat. at 22.30.

Julio L. Peña y Cia.—

From Olivera: 110 cord. mat. at \$7.20, 10 cap. frig. at 10.50.

Bunge y Born—

From Ibarra: 110 cap. mat. at \$11.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Palantolen: 63 cap. irfg. at \$19.30, 12 ovejas mat. at 17, 65 cord. mat. at 6.80; from Udaquiola: 42 cap. frig. at 16.90, 36 bgos. mat. at 11; from Las Hermanas: 92 cap. frig. at 17.50; from A. Corti: 44 cap. frig. at

16; from Trail: 18 cap. frig. at 13, 10 bgos. mat. at 10, 24 at 11, 15 cord. mat. at 5.80, 71 ovejas mat. at 15.90, 147 at 11.60, 347 bgos. frig. at 13, 53 cap. frig. at 15.50.

Lizarralde Hnos.

From Castellanos: 10 cap. mat. at \$27.50, 27 at 22, 12 ovejas mat. at 25, 10 at 17.70, 17 bgos. frig. at 17.

Unzué Alzaga y Cia.—

From Laplacette: 22 cap. frig. at \$13.50, 68 ovejas mat. at 13.20, 114 cord. mat. at 6.30.

Enrique A. Thompson y Cia.—

From T. Uriburu: 49 cap. frig. at \$20, 28 at 17.

Juan Lalor—

From Bacacay: 67 bgos. frig. at \$11.50, 90 cord. frig. at 9.10.

S. Abello y Cia—

From La Canals: 84 cap. frig. at \$20.30.

Patron Costas y Perú—

From Las Hermanas: 185 cap. frig. at \$17.40.

Ignacio Goñi é Hijos—

From Pelicurá: 106 bgos. frig. at \$18, 106 ovejas mat. at 19.10, 50 cord. mat. at 7.80.

Juan Chapar—

From Cabildo: 240 cap. frig. at \$18.50, 28 ovejas mat. at 13.50, 18 bgos. frig. at 11.30; from Lonquimay: 125 bgos. frig. at 11.80; from N. Roma: 148 ovejas mat. at 12.60, 50 cord. mat. at 7.60, 80 at 7.60; from A. Corti: 159 ovejas mat. at 14.50; from Egaña: 45 ovejas mat. at 12.70, 45 cap. inv. at 11.50; from Stegman: 88 cap. frig. at 19.50.

RAILWAY TRAFFICS.

The subjoined traffic returns for the week ending Sept. 4 are compared with the corresponding week of last year

Railway.	Gross Take	Increase or Decrease	Inc. or Dec. per mile	Miles Open	Aggregate from July 1st.	Increase or Decrease
	£	£	£	1914	1915	£
Central Railway	105,600	+ 16,100	+ 4 9 11	3,262	3,307	+144,300
Southern Railway	85,000	+ 24,000	+ 6 1 7	3,729	3,792	+ 96,000
Pacific Railway	75,000	+ 17,000	+ 4 14 7	3,517	3,534	+141,000
Western Railway	41,000	+ 9,000	+ 4 2 0	1,792	1,867	+ 69,000
Arg. North-Eastern Railway	8,152	+ 3,143	+ 3 14 9	667	752	+ 14,184
Central Cordoba	20,500	- 9,905	- 8 7 0	1,186	1,186	- 18,835
Central Uruguay	19,778	+ 6,383	+ 6 10 6	978	978	+ 33,204
	\$	\$	\$			\$
Province of Buenos Aires	122,840	+ 18,174	+ 23.01	790	790	+485,224
Paraguay Central	473,074	+237,051	+ 929.61	255	255	+1,341,717

MEAT EXPORTS

The Sansinena Frozen Meat Company advises despatch by the s.s. Sutherland Grange for Liverpool of 6036 quarters of frozen beef (518 tons).

By the Highland Rover, to London, the Sansinena sent 2459 carcasses of frozen mutton and 127 quarters of frozen beef. Also by the Highland Brigade to Liverpool they shipped 484 quarters of frozen beef and 1428 quarters frozen beef by the Hermione to Liverpool.

La Plata Cold Storage Company, Ltd., have despatched from La Plata for Liverpool by the Sutherland Grange 5948 quarters of frozen beef.

By the Zealandic, the same Company sent off for Marseilles 19,732 quarters of frozen beef and 6557 carcasses of mutton.

The Armour Frigorifico advise despatch from La Plata of 2503 fore and 2445 hind quarters of frozen beef for Liverpool by the s.s. Sutherland Grange.

The La Blanca Company have forwarded to London by the Highland Rover 3201 carcasses of mutton and 78 of lamb.

By the Sutherland Grange, the same Company have shipped for Liverpool 3498 carcasses of mutton, and 17,054 quarters of frozen beef.

La Plata Cold Storage Company have forwarded by the s.s. Dochra for Marseilles 12,204 quarters of frozen beef.

Las Palmas Produce Company advise despatch by Highland Scot for London of 4,365 carcasses of frozen mutton, 3,066 of frozen lamb and 1,178 each fore and hind quarters of beef.

By the Vestris to New York the same Company have sent 1,962 each fore and hind quarters of frozen beef.

The Sansinena Meat Company have forwarded by Demerara to Liverpool 3780 quarters (308 tons) of frozen beef.

By Vestris, for New York, the La Blanca Company have shipped 5332 quarters frozen beef and 1182 quarters chilled beef.

La Blanca Company sent to London by Highland Scot 3758 carcasses of mutton, 281 of lamb and 3932 quarters of chilled beef; and to Liverpool by Demerara 7986 quarters frozen beef.

The Armour Frigorifico reports shipment by the Vestris for New York of 2260 fore and 2269 hind quarters frozen beef (414 tons).

COTTON AS CONTRABAND

BRITAIN TO INSIST ON GUARANTEES FROM EXPORTERS

Manchester, Sept. 11.

The British Government has announced that in the case of cotton fabrics being exported to countries other than British possessions the shipments will require a certificate guaranteeing that the goods shall not reach the hands of a hostile Power.

GRAIN MARKET

TERMINAL CEREAL MARKET.

First Ring.

No operations.

Second Ring.

Linseed.

For October—100 tons Darsena at \$11.10 and 200 at 11 05. Total 300.

REGISTERED CONTRACTS.

(Delivered in Buenos Aires).

Linseed.

For October—100 tons at \$11.10.

Official Prices.

Wheat.

For September Darsena. . . \$10.70

For January Darsena. . . 9.80

Linseed.

For September Darsena. . . 10.95

For October Darsena. . . 11.05

For November Darsena. . . 11.15

Maize.

For September Darsena. . . 4.60

For October Darsena. . . 4.70

For November Darsena. . . 4.80

CHAMBER OF CEREALS QUOTATIONS.

Prices in the Bolsa de Comercio.

100 kilos waggon Darsena.
(Available).

Linseed. 10.70

Wheat for bread. 12.20

Do Barletta for Europe. 11.30

Do do for bread. 11.10

Do do (Export. Europe). 10.50

Do do (Export. Brazil). 11.90

Oats Bahia Blanca. 5.60

Yellow maize. 4.45

NATIONAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

(Rosario de Santa Fe).

First Ring.

No operations.

Second Ring.

Maize.

For November—100 tons at \$4.58.

Official Prices.

Wheat.

For September. \$11.85

For October. 11.90

For November. 11.80

Available. 11.85

For January. 9.40

Linseed.

For September. 10.40

For October. 10.50

For November. 10.90

Available. 10.35

For January. 9.40

Maize.

For September. 4.45

For October. 4.50

For November. 4.60

Available. 4.45

In Rosario.

Wheat No. 1. 12.50

Wheat No. 2. nominal

Linseed. 10.40

Maize. 4.35

WHEAT PRICES

The report of the Centro de Acopiadores states that their previously expressed opinions are fully confirmed to the effect that the drought, recently broken, would not seriously affect quotations for wheat, linseed or maize. From the first the opinion was held that there would be no change in prices or that Brazilian consumption would prevent a drop. No improvement in maize prices was expected in view of the difficulty of placing the grain in Europe and the considerable stocks still on hand.

THE MEXICAN MUDDLE

Washington, Sept. 15.

American Consuls and Consular agents in the Mexican States of Soñora and Chihuahua have been ordered to withdraw within the borders of the United States on account of the danger of border risings and the inability of the Mexican military leaders to protect them.

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On Sale: Imported and Camp Bulls of
all Breeds, Rams, Pigs, etc.

LINKING-UP THE REPUBLICS

B. A. TO CALLAO BY RAIL IN
NEAR FUTURE.

The connecting link between the Argentine and Bolivian railway systems is about to be built after long years of debate. It is announced that the Bolivian Government has entered into agreement with the Charles Vezin Company, of Paris, to construct the line between La Quiaca and Tupiza. The former is on the Argentine frontier and is the terminus for the Central Norte, and the latter is the last station on the La Paz railway. The Argentine Government has also promised support and all the necessary material for the 104 kilometres of line will be discharged at the port of Santa Fe, from whence it will be transported by the Central Norte to its destination.

The importance of the new railway is obvious; it will link together the railways of Argentina and those of Bolivia and through these to Peru. It will be, in course of time, possible to travel by rail from Buenos Aires to Callao. The sleepers used in the construction will be purchased in the Chaco.

DRAGGED TO DEATH

SHOCKING END OF A YOUNG
MAN.

News has been received from General Villegas of a shocking accident, which occurred on Saturday and cost the life of a young man, the son of a well-known landowner in that district, Don Celestino Fernandez.

The accident occurred at Elordy, where Don Fernandez has an estancia. At eight o'clock in the morning young Alexander Fernandez was engaged in an effort to lasso some cattle. His horse, untrained and restless, became frightened with the swirl of the rope and bolted throwing its rider. In some manner the rope entangled itself round the rider's neck, who was dragged a considerable distance along the ground and hanged. Death was instantaneous.

The sad death of the young man has caused a profound sensation, and great sympathy is expressed for his bereaved family.

BAHIA BLANCA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Sept. 12.

Patriotic Banquet.

Arrangements had been made to hold a banquet last night in honour of the anniversary of the battle of the Marne, but it was decided to abandon the project and give the money that would have been spent on it to the Red Cross Funds of the Allies.

Bazaar in Aid of the Missions to
Seamen.

A meeting was held last Friday at the small hall in the Port in order to consider the question of whether the proposed Bazaar in aid of the Missions to Seamen should be proceeded with, or whether the funds in hand should be devoted to some other purpose. At the meeting were present Mesdames Harding, Green, Migotti, Bennett, Pollard, Macdonald, Mac Kerrow, Robertson, Pye, Haliwell, Watt, Simpson, MacKensie, Tregathan, Atwood, Mortimer, Miss Bennett and the Rev. Mr. Sanderson. After the meeting had been opened it was unanimously decided to continue with the bazaar, the object of which was to raise funds for the building of the Missions to Seamen's Institute. This bazaar is to be held on December 18, in the large hall at the Port, and weekly meetings are to be held on Tuesdays at 2.30 p.m. in the small room now used for the Missions Hall.

Hereford Cattle.

After various trials the Hereford cattle are thought to be as good as any for the Neuquen climate, and on one estancia alone situated near Las Lajas, there are no less than five thousand of this class of animal. The majority of the grazing land near to the Cordilleras is situated at more than a thousand feet above the level of the sea, the climate there in winter is very trying, as sometimes in June and July the temperature is sometimes as much as 20 below zero, and there are also very heavy rainfalls at times which flood everything. It is estimated that a half-bred steer will eat the same amount of pasture as a criollo while the first will yield 280 kilos against the latter's 160.

Livestock Sales.

At the sales of livestock held here on Thursday last fat half-bred cows were sold at \$130 to \$151, steers \$132 to \$140, criollo steers \$112 to \$116; Hereford steers, 1 year old, \$82.50, criollo cows \$77.50, Rambouillet wethers \$12, the total amount of the sales being \$24,855. The next auction of live stock will be held on October 5.



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Solicitor and Accountant

Cordoba 1321, Rosario

Tel. No. 5191

PASSENGER LISTS

S.S. HIGHLAND SCOT.

Among the saloon passengers who left by the Nelson liner Highland Scot on Tuesday were the following:—Mr. F. A. Waugh, Miss M. Pophan Wrixon, Mr. Percy J. Grove, Miss Emily L. Walton, Mr. Giovanni Colombo, etc.

R.M.S.P. DEMERARA.

The following passengers leave to day by the R.M.S.P. Demerara:—Virgil R. Kershner, Harry H. Gomm, John Logan, Flavio R. Colmegua, F. J. Williams, P. del Campo, Joao N. de Pinto, Norton Eden, Corregge A. O. Berner, Margaret Alderson, Annie Briggs, Mary Johnston, Bertran H. Briggs, Pedro Latorre, Henry A. Westmoreland, William Wakling, Ernesto Baby, George C. Henry, John A. Blaylock, Tomas Wilding, E. Helen Wilding, Arthur H. Green, Ivan Sinitsa, Timoley Sinitsa, Carl Robert Christensen, Ivan Mozour, Jacobo Bobeck and Laurence G. Freeman.

S.S. VESTRIS.

The Lamport and Holt liner Vestris will sail this afternoon from La Plata on arrival of the 10.53 train from Plaza Constitucion, with the following passengers for New York:—

Mr. Albert de Ibarra, Mr. Carlos Ibarra, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Scott, Mr. Raul Barthe, Mr. Alfred C. Rapkin, Mr. Marcelino Paz, Mr. John M. Strausner, Mrs. Alcira A. de Raybaud, Miss Maria Alcira, Mrs. B. Jones, Miss M. Jones, Mrs. Ruth Chandler, Mr. Morris Uri, Mr. Abel Ezeiza, Mr. Manuel Aguilo, Mr. J. J. O'Rourke, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Goodmansson, Mr. Louis C. Decius, Mr. G. O. Tuck, Mr. P. C. Schilling, Mr. E. E. Ling, Mr. James C. Jones, Mr. Guillermo Amar, Mr. G. T. McHardy, Mr. A. S. McHardy, Mr. L. J. Ollesheimer, Mr. J. N. Rose, Mr. P. G. Russell, Mr. W. J. Hussey, Miss Maria Amalia Raybaud, Miss Zulema Raybaud, Miss Sarita Raybaud, Miss Maria Matilde Raybaud, Mr. Casimiro Ain, Mr. J. L. Marty, Miss Edith Simpson, Mrs. Carolina Cafaggi, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Alborta, Mrs. Sara Bierman, Mrs. Louise Denelle, Mrs. Lena Greenspan, Mr. E. Hermansen, Mr. Lisandro Caceres, Mr. Juan P. Palacios, Mr. and Mrs. Ubblio Zanelli.

R. H. L. TUBANTIA.

The following passengers leave for Europe on Friday by the Royal Holland Lloyd steamer, Tubantia:—Mr. F. Torromé, Mrs. C. E. C. Henderson Torromé, Mr. R. H. Aramburu, Mrs. C. Soler Espeleta Aramburu, Dr. M. Casas, Mr. E. Tomkinson Ugarte, Miss C. Tomkinson Ugarte, Miss A. Tomkinson Ugarte, Mr. A. Discry, Mr. J. Edwards, Mr. J. Guldman, Mrs. M. B. Montes Guldman, Mr. F. Anchorena, Mr. and Mrs. P. Mira, Mr. Mira, Mr. J. A. Saenz, Mr. C. E. von Bernhard, Mr. O. Ossovetzky, Mr. L. A. Barling, Mr. F. S. J. M. Sala, Miss M. Hartwig, Mr. H. Trounson, Mrs. D. Trounson, Mr. A. E. Steel, Miss A. E. Norris, Mr. A. Monti, Mrs. C. Monti de Rosa, Mr. J. P. Herraez, Mr. J. E. Blanco, Mr. E. E. Blanco, Miss Frieda Koch, Mrs. A. A. den Tex Engelberts, Miss E. Spaucke, Mr. P. Azzollini, Mr. G. C. Jockes, Mrs. A. Azzollini, Mr. R. Azzollini, Mr. S. Benbasat, Dr. Sandeford, Mr. J. Sastre, Miss V. P. Sastre, Miss P. Sastre, Miss Sara Massue, Mr. M. Groenendijk, Mr. N. Scheepbouwer, Mr. L. M. Vernimmen, Mr. M. Medrano, Mrs. S. I. M. Medrano, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Burns, Mr. B. B. Burns, Mr. J. Bouzas, Mrs. R. Schweizer, Mr. W. Schweizer, Miss L. Schweizer, Miss L. Weber, Miss C. Reiss, Mrs. I. Sommer, Mr. J. Gontan, Mrs. M. L. Gontan, Mr. J. Castro, Miss A. Stange, Mr. G. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Spear, Mr. A. King, Mr. Solari, Mr. J. J. Schreyer, Dr. E. Schlund, Mrs. V. Breuil, Mrs. A. S. Leão, Mr. J. M. Gonzalez Vispa, Mr. M. J. Kunstenaar, Mr. L. Kunstenaar, Mr. and Mrs. D. Dimensten, Mrs. Hartley, and Miss A. J. Lebreton.

R.H.L. TUBANTIA.

The following passengers arrived on Sept. 11 by the R.H.L. s.s. Tubantia:—

His Excellency P. Dinichert, Swiss Minister; Lt.-Col. Enrique Peme and family, Military Attaché to the Argentine Legation in London, Sr. and Sra. J. Gironde, Dr. Aneiva and family, G. Duhalde, G. Purcel, Mrs. T. Morgan and family, Mr. and Mrs. P. Dirks, G. and H. Rojas, H. Zublin, Ph. Yung, A. Hansen and family, Mr. and Mrs. P. den Tex, J. van Leeuwen, M. Mohr, A. Stephard, E. Hall, E. Ehrhardt, G. Thompson and family, A. Percival, A. Brown, W. Mullville, Mr. and Mrs. D. Bombal, L. Greef, J. Gonzalez and family, A. Fernandez and family, J. Legrand, R. Martien, A. Pillitz and son, Bosman van Oudkarspal, C. Mulder, J. Molder and family, D. Vila, P. Garcia, G. Barreiro and family, F. Franco and family, A. Claro, M. de Britto, J. de Chaves, J. Albertotti, F. Mella, F. Gould, R. Btesh and family, J. Brannon, H. Conille, A. Hamelinck, M. Kasel, J. Carcavallo, A. da Cunha and Sra. da Cunha, F. Santos, E. Eguira and family, M. Chamorin, E. Brown, A. King, Mr. and Mrs. J. Spear, E. Tillen, A. Remy, C. Dolianes, A. Pinson, C. Pastore and Sra. Pastore, J. Diebergen, J. Bollo, C. Rabenalt, J. Schiff and sons, B. Beckers, K. Liljedahl and wife, O. Alberger, H. Wiemers, M. and H. Soennet, F. Weiss and sons, P. Krumpster, Mrs. Trider and daughter, A. Curming.

L. AND H. VAUBAN.

The Lamport and Holt s.s. Vauban from New York entered the North Basin on Tuesday with the following passengers:—Mrs. Winifred B. Ayres, Mr. Jorge Pinedo, Mrs. John S. Calvert, Mr. John S. Calvere, Junr., Mr. Fred. Stinson, Mr. Thomas de la Hunt, Mr. Carlos R. Barsotti, Mr. Timoteo Ussher, Mr. Hellis R. Ussher, Mr. Rafael Dominguez, Mr. Andres R. Moalpinio, Mr. Charles E. Elliott, Mr. Gustav Josohke, Mr. Henry H. Hahn, Mr. Gregory Rengle, Mr. Charles W. Linklater, Mr. Mike Funk, Mr. Herman Weethouse, Mr. Juan Hoursourpipe, Mrs. Amy L. de Hoursourpipe, Mr. Harry C. Crowther, Mr. Charles H. Lauritzen, Mr. Rudolph F. Myers, Mr. John W. White, Junr., Mr. Roy C. Barnes, Mrs. Roy C. Barnes, Mr. W. Sprague Brooks, Mr. E. Kenneth Hoyt, Mr. Ernest Neele, Mr. Henry Atterbury, Mrs. Henry Atterbury, Mr. Frank J. Solis, Mr. Benito A. Alvarez, Mr. Fred. P. Root, Mrs. Fred. P. Root, Mr. Louis Basch, Mrs. Ruby H. Richardson, Misses Margaret and Elizabeth Richardson, Mr. Henry Chapman, Mr. Adolpho de Romero, Mr. Percy A. Catley, Mr. Enrique F. Echeves, Mrs. Luise Echeves, Mrs. Maria E. Sarsotti, Miss Estela Sarsotti, Mr. Roberto Sarsotti, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Leigh, Mr. Fred. A. Dickhoff, Mr. Morris Hece, Mr. Juan Duhalde, Mr. Juan P. Rojas, Mr. A. Vicente Sefredi, Mr. George Wilson, Mrs. Helen Paz, Mr. Thomas Paz, Mr. Carl Prinz, Mr. Lewis F. Higinbotham, Mrs. Lina Lahoz, Mrs. Helen Murdoch, Mr. R. Francisco Apesseeche, Mrs. Robina H. de Apesseeche, Mr. Eugenio Restoy, Mr. Santiago Larraldi, Mr. Luis M. Lairet, Mr. Manuel Palacios, Mrs. Eugenie Marchand, Mrs. Julia Novas Portas, and Mr. Manuel José Cirqueira.

RISE IN THE RIVER PARANA

SHIPPING DIFFICULTIES ENDED.

From Corrientes and Misiones reports continue to come to hand concerning the increase in the waters of River Parana. The difficulties and late inconveniences to shipping may be now considered as being entirely removed and the general traffic of the river again normal.

Dredging operations are still being continued. The depths at various points in the River has been officially issued as follows:—Colastiné-Rosario 15 feet 6 inches; Santa Fé-Rosario, the Invernada Channel 19 feet, entrance to Bajada Grande, Rosario 17 feet 6 inches; Rosario-San Pedro 24 feet.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP POSITION.

RESULT OF RECENT U.S. LEGISLATION.

THE ABANDONMENT OF A TRADE ROUTE.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has, as already announced, decided to withdraw from the Pacific trade, thereby leaving open to commercial rivals a very valuable route. The reason for this action on the part of the American undertaking is to be found in certain recent legislation passed by the Washington Government, and particularly what is known as La Follette's Seamen's Act, which will come into operation some months hence, and will render it necessary that on every vessel trading to America at least 75 per cent. of the crew shall be able to understand the orders given them. That is to say, three-quarters of the personnel of every ocean-going vessel must understand Anglo-Saxon. The net result of this measure is to render ineligible a very large proportion of the black crews which have hitherto served on American vessels. To replace them with white labour would, it is estimated, involve in the case of such a company as the Pacific Mail Steamship line an addition of something like £120,000 per annum to the wages bill, and such an amount, it may be mentioned, would far exceed the company's net earnings under normal conditions, while it is very doubtful whether such a surplus would be achieved even under exceptionally favourable circumstances. Consequently the directors have decided to abandon their existing connections, and, with the disappearance of this line between the West Coast of America and the Orient, it may be said that every American steamer will have been driven off the Pacific Ocean. Such a development was scarcely expected by President Wilson when La Follette's Act was passed, and there is little doubt that this disastrous piece of legislation will be revised at the earliest possible date. Meanwhile, however, British shipowners, being preoccupied in connection with the war, the Pacific Ocean may be said to have been abandoned to the Japanese, and they, naturally enough, are making the most of the exceptional opportunity presented to them of doing fresh business on a remunerative basis. It is not to be expected, however, that the United States will continue to place itself at a disadvantage in connection with its Oriental rival, and if the shipping interests on the other side of the Atlantic have any influence at all it will not be long before they compel President Wilson to introduce an Amending Bill. The provisions of the existing measure are condemned by practically all classes in America, the general feeling being that the Act was passed without sufficient consideration, which is undoubtedly quite true. To remedy the obvious defects of the measure would be a perfectly simple matter, and while the Act may possibly remain in force so long as the Government at Washington are intent upon the course of the crisis in Europe and developments in Mexico, an overriding Bill will undoubtedly be introduced as soon as the authorities at Washington are less hard pressed than at present.

SEVEN "HUN" STEAMERS

In accordance with the Admiralty decision to associate the names of the enemy steamers which are being employed in British service with their original owners, the modern Huns, seven large steamers appear in the new volume of Lloyd's Register with the prefix "Hun." Their new names, old names, and tonnage are given as follows:—

Hungerford, ex-Lautenfels, 5,811 tons; Hunstanton, ex-Werdenfels, 4,504 tons; Huntly, ex-Ophelia, 1,153 tons; Hunsdon, ex-Arnfried, 2,899 tons; Huntress, ex-Frisia, 4,997 tons; Hunsate, ex-Altair, 2,220 tons; Huntsend, ex-Lutzwow, 8,826 tons.

The steamers are described as being requisitioned either for British Government service or by the Admiralty.

Buenos Aires Herald

Weekly Illustrated Edition

CORRIENTES 672

Proprietor: THOMAS BELL.

All communications for the Editorial Department should be addressed to The Editor. Business letters should be addressed to The Manager. It is particularly requested that correspondence of an editorial or business nature should not be addressed to Mr. Bell, or to anyone personally, otherwise delay and inconvenience will result.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

WEEKLY.

Town or Camp:

Yearly	\$ 14 00
Half yearly	" 7 50
Quarterly	" 4 00

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Half-yearly (17s.6d.)	" 10 00 "
Quarterly (9s.7d.)	" 5 50 "

DAILY.

Town or Camp:

Yearly	\$ 20 00 m/l
Half-yearly	" 11 00 "
Quarterly	" 6 00 "
Per month	" 2 00 "

Other Countries:

Per annum (£3.7s.3d.)	\$ 38 50 m/l
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POST FREE; PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THE MAILS.

TO ARRIVE IN SEPTEMBER.

- 19.—British by AVON.
19.—British by HIGHLAND PRIDE.

TO LEAVE IN SEPTEMBER.

- 17.—Brazil and Europe by TUBANTIA. Mails close at 2 p.m.
17.—Brazil, Australasia, South Africa, Canaries, Great Britain, Portugal and Spain by PRINCIPE DE ASTURIAS. Mails close at 8 a.m.
18.—Brazil and Europe by ORISSA. Mails close at 4 p.m.

BIRTH.

DIGGS.—At Nurse Nolan's nursing home, Humberto I. No. 1071, on the 10th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Diggs, a son. 550 k12

DEATH.

GEbbie.—At Las Flores, on 11th inst., Andrew Gebbie, aged 92. 638 k15

HOMEWARD FIXTURES

The following vessels (says the "Times of Argentina") were fixed during last week to load homeward:—
s.s. Antiope, 4500, 10 per cent., pr., no reduction, San Lorenzo U. Kingdom, grain, 62½.
s.s. Boyne, 6000, 10 per cent., pr., no reduction, Bahia Blanca Genoa, oats, 71½.
s.s. Penlee, 6200, 10 per cent., pr., no reduction, Bahia Blanca West Italy, oats, 70½.
s.s. Italia, 3800, 10 per cent., pr., berth terms, Rosario Genoa, grain, 55½.
A 4000, 10 per cent., pr., Buenos Aires United Kingdom, grain, 60½.
s.s. Regent, 4500, 10 per cent., pr., San Lorenzo U. Kingdom, grain, 62½.
Option North Spain 3½ extra.
Deckspace s.s. Indralema, Sept., B. Aires Marseilles, horses, £9.10.0.
Sailer Queen of Scots, 2000, pr., Buenos Aires Danish ports, grain, 57½.

BAHIA BLANCA SHIPPING.

(From Our Correspondent).

September 12.

At Ingeniero White:—Cloutsam, discharging American coal for the Southern Railway. Celia, discharging general cargo for various. F. and T. Lupton, American schooner, discharging lumber of D. Meyer and Co.

At Port Galvan:—Ternero, loading for Bunge and Born.

Buenos Aires Herald

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY EDITION

39th Year. New Series, No. 584

Buenos Aires, Friday, Sept. 24th, 1915

Price 30 Cents

ALLIED COMMANDERS' NEW PLANS

Unceasing Artillery Fire Along
Western Front.

GERMAN POSITIONS BEING RENDERED
UNTENABLE.

British Army in France Nearing Strength of 2,000,000

Paris, Sept. 22.

It is insistently stated here that Field Marshal French and the French Commander-in-Chief, Marshal Joffre, have arranged a fresh plan of attack upon the German positions.

This consists in keeping up an unceasing artillery fire along the whole front, and, as both armies are well supplied with guns and ammunition, the plan is now being put into practice with excellent results.

Since the commencement of the bombardment the Germans have been driven out of several of their positions which had become untenable.

The British War Office is pouring troops across the Channel, and it is stated that the British army will in a few weeks be raised to a strength of 2,000,000 men.

ARTILLERY WARFARE CONTINUES.

Paris, Sept. 22.

An official bulletin issued this afternoon states:—

"In Belgium, in the Boesinghe region, there has been rather heavy cannonading.

"In the Arras and Agny sectors lively exchanges of rifle fire by night produced on both sides volleys of artillery fire.

"There have been artillery actions north of the Champs de Chalon, between the Aisne and the Argonne, and in Lorraine in the vicinity of Regnicourt, Aousse and Leitrey."

CANNONADING IN BELGIUM.

Paris, Sept. 22.

An official telegram states that in Belgium there has been spirited cannonading in the region of Boesinghe in the Arras sector and at Agny there was heavy rifle fire last night, followed by violent artillery exchanges on both sides, as also between the Somme and Olse.

Intermittent bombardments took place in the regions of Amancourt, Dancourt, and Loges. There were artillery engagements north of Chalons, between Aysne, Argonne and Lorraine, and in the suburbs of Rechicourt, Oousse, and Lenitry.

Canadians for England

DEPARTURE OF ANOTHER TROOPSHIP.

New York, Sept. 22.

A telegram from Ottawa announces officially that the troop ship Metagama sailed on Sept. 11 with 1700 troops for England, chiefly from Alberta, Manitoba.

"Idle Talk"

MR. BOWERMAN APPEALS TO BRITAIN TO "GET ON WITH THE WAR."

London, Sept. 22.

Referring to the recent declarations of the Munitions Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, the Trades Union Secretary, Mr. C. W. Bowerman, says:—

"All that is idle talk. For Heaven's sake let us get on with the war! Weeks and months have passed and we have done nothing else but talk. What a laughing stock we must be for the world!"

Moor Liner Sunk

AN OBSTRUCTION TO NAVIGATION IN ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Paris, Sept. 21.

Traffic in the Channel is said to be interrupted on account of the sinking of the British steamer Linkmoor. The Minister of Marine has ordered the remains of the vessel to be removed as they are an impediment to navigation.

French aviators destructively bombarded the enemy's barracks at Middlekerke, and a troop train between Bruges and Thourout.

A group of eight French aeroplanes also effectively bombarded the railway station at Conflans on the Lun from Verdun to Metz.

BRITAIN'S SENSATIONAL BUDGET

SMALL INCOMES TO BE TAXED

FIRST STEPS TOWARD "TARIFF REFORM"

HIGHER DUTIES ON TEA, SUGAR, AND TOBACCO

London, Sept. 21.

Mr. Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to-day introduced the Second War Budget to the House of Commons.

His speech explaining the provisions of the proposed taxes occupied about two hours.

In it, he proposed an addition of 40 per cent. to the already existing Income Tax and the taxation of all incomes of £130 per annum and upwards. The present minimum is £160. A man earning 55s. per week would pay quarterly 12s. 1d., a man with £5000 would pay 1029s.

He also proposed to raise sugar duties from 1s. 10d. to 9s. 4d. per hundredweight.

Duties on tea, tobacco, chicory, coffee, and dried fruits will be increased 50 per cent.

No alteration is proposed on spirits or beer.

Patent medicine taxes will be increased one hundred per cent.

Postal rates also are to be increased, abolishing halfpenny postage and adding additional telephone and telegraph charges.

He proposed to tax 33 1/3 per cent ad valorem, all imported motor cars, bicycles, films, clocks, watches, musical instruments, plate glass and hats.

He stated that a heavy tax would be imposed on profits of manufacturers of war supplies and suggested a tax of 50 per cent. on all war profits above the amounts assessed for Income Tax last year, working out at a total of 60 per cent on profits. This is expected to yield £30,000,000.

There was no doubt as to the drastic character of the proposals, but he said in conclusion that in asking the House to sanction these great, those unprecedented burdens he felt sure if the House accepted them, the country would do so. He emphasised the difficulty of framing estimates in war time but said he did so as accurately as he could. Revenue for the current year he thought would be £272,000,000 and expenditure £1,590,000,000.

Our national wealth is great and this debt will not cripple our resources but, we must not overlook the strain which such expenditure will impose on our sources of supply and it will be necessary to borrow again.

McKenna's Budget

"CITY" FEARS EFFECTED OF WAR PROFITS AND INCOME TAXATION.

London, Sept. 22.

On 'Change and in the City to-day the Budget has been the almost exclusive topic of conversation and comment. Where not viewed actually favourably, as it is by many, it is taken philosophically; but it is feared that the Income Tax and War Profit provisions may have a detrimental effect on future investment and buying.

APPALLING MINE DISASTER

MEN ENTOMBED AT NUNEATON

200 MEN RESCUED

London, Sept. 21.

The fire cage employed to bring the entombed miners to the surface in the Exhall Colliery at Nuneaton was destroyed by flames. There were 250 miners in the colliery at the time, 200 were rescued by means of the emergency shaft. Ten bodies have been recovered.

Spies Sentenced

MAN TO BE SHOT AND WOMAN IMPRISONED.

London, Sept. 22.

It is stated officially that a man and a woman of German origin, names not given, been tried and found guilty on Monday of attempting to communicate to Germany information regarding the movements and disposition of the British fleet.

The man was sentenced to death. The woman was given ten years' imprisonment. Leave was given in both cases to appeal.

Allies' Aerial Flotillas

SUPERIOR TO THOSE OF GERMANY.

Paris, Sept. 21.

The marked superiority of the Allied aerial flotillas over the enemy has recently been clearly demonstrated.

While the Germans bombard open and undefended cities, the Allies employ flotillas and squadrons of forty or fifty aviators to make raids on fortified places and important strategic points.

Shortly when the Allies have incorporated the large and new types of machines which are building, and which promise remarkable results, they will develop great power.

The Germans are believed to have lost their best airmen during the war.

RUSSIAN ARMY ESCAPES

Tsar's Best Troops Evade Teuton Trap Near Vilna.

PROBABLE FAILURE OF PROPOSED ADVANCE ON PETROGRAD.

Many Teuton Men and Guns Captured

Petrograd, Sept. 22.

It is officially announced that the Russians have been victorious in several small encounters with the Austro-German forces northeast of Dvinsk, east of Lutsk, in Beresowka, at Slove and at Czorthow.

South of Dvinsk and east of Vilna a great battle is being fought.

New York, Sept. 23.

An official report from Petrograd says:—

"N. W. of Dvinsk near Munede village we drove the Germans from their trenches by a vigorous attack. South of Dvinsk fighting continues along the front from Novo Alexandrovsk to Lake Driniadata. The German heavy artillery has frequently bombarded certain sectors of this front, discharging poison gas shells.

"At Tremonbaponhaise, east of Lutsk, the enemy began an attack, but were repulsed. We made repeated bayonet attacks, and took 700 prisoners and machine guns.

"During attacks against the villages of Bezekowa and Bostoki, north-west of Wyzenewill, the enemy reached our trenches in spite of our heavy fire with machine guns and rifles. They rushed on us shouting Hurrahs! and Hochs! A desperate bayonet fight ensued, resulting in the expulsion of the enemy, who returned, leaving the ground covered with their dead.

"We then counter-attacked, took the enemy in flank, overthrew him, and pressing him back in confusion, did execution on him till we entered his trenches. The Austrians then fairly fled, many surrendered, or were bayoneted.

"We took 10 officers and 600 men, then another 50. We also secured a booty of great quantity of cartridges, engineering equipment and stores.

"Near Slove south-west of Thest, we threw the enemy back across the river, taking 5 officers and 200 men.

RUSSIAN ARMY'S ESCAPE FROM VILNA.

London, Sept. 22.

The Petrograd correspondent of the "Morning Post" declares that the Russians have made good their retreat from Vilna, destroying the railroad behind them, and everything else of military value. The Vilna Salient covered a great area, and was held by some of the choicest Russian troops. It was considered profitable to run great risks which might have been fatal, though the stubborn grip of the Russians on the positions has nullified the German designs. On the Viliya River the Russians made an effective stand after the railway had been secured. The Russian retreat will be made by road, but in view of the enemy's incessant attempts to cut the Russian communications, it is not certain to predict the escape of the Russian covering force, which is fighting a series of successful rearguard actions on Villoyay, north-west of Molodechna, arresting the German advance.

Campaign Against Petrograd

"ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE THIS SEASON."

London, Sept. 22.

The "Times" Petrograd correspondent says, that a serious German advance against Petrograd is almost impossible this season. If the Vilna covering force and garrison escape, the worst of the crisis is past and he is convinced that the German losses in this campaign are appalling and far greater than those of the Russians. He quotes Dr. Hurd, an American who has been working with the Russians on the Grodno front as saying that the losses of that army have been incredibly small since the retreat began and, says it is probably the same with the other Russian armies.

70,000 Teutons Captured

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

London, Sept. 22.

A despatch from Petrograd says that the number of prisoners taken by the Russians in southern Poland during the end of August and the beginning of September includes 70,000 already registered and many more whose total will be ascertained when the final reports are received.

This statement is an official reply to a report emanating from Vienna which denied the claim laid by the Russian authorities to having captured a large number of prisoners.

War's Burden on Neutrals

SWITZERLAND MAY HAVE TO PAY 400,000,000 FRANCS FOR MOBILISATION.

New York, Sept. 21.

Havas agency has a telegram from Berne stating that Dr. Motta, President of the Swiss Confederation, has informed the National Council that should the war last ten months longer, the cost of the mobilisation of the Swiss army, will amount to 400,000,000 francs.

The President considers it advisable to take certain means to avert an economic crisis which this enormous expenditure must otherwise occasion to the limited resources of the country.

GERMANS TAKE OSTROW.

New York, Sept. 22.

A Berlin despatch reports that the War Office has announced that Ostrow has been taken.

The Overseas News Agency says it is officially denied that the Germans bombarded Warsaw after evacuation. The residential districts were never shelled by German artillery nor was the fortress fired on after the Russians withdrew.

Russia and the War

M. BARK ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Paris, Sept. 22.

The Russian Minister of Finance, M. Peter Bark, left yesterday for England in order to consult his British colleague, Mr. McKenna. Before leaving, the Russian statesman made the following statement:—

"It would be childish to deny that the role of the United States in international finance during the past year has been important. The power of America as a centre of production has been affirmed in an incontestable manner.

"The needs of the belligerents have changed the international credit balances so markedly in favour of the United States that the question of exchange has become acute. The supplies which America is sending to Europe are preparing the market for the re-sale to the Americans of their securities in Europe. I hope that the Anglo-French delegates in New York will find a basis adapted to American tastes and temperament."

M. Bark alluded to the lively sympathy displayed by the Americans towards Russia, and continued:—

"Russia is going through a difficult period as regards exchange. We cannot export our products, and there is a lack of remittances from abroad. Russia has large payments to make abroad and she cannot make them in goods or produce. The difficulty was examined closely last February, and the British and French Governments came to the assistance of Russia with an advance which was employed to pay coupons and purchase supplies. Evidently this policy of co-operation must be continued.

THE STABILITY OF THE ROUBLE.

"Certain precautions must be taken to raise the rate of exchange for the rouble and give it stability. An improvement in the rate of exchange will facilitate importations into Russia which are now being obstructed by the depreciation of the rouble.

"Russia is putting into common effort with her Allies all her resources in men and money, and she receives from her Allies their indispensable co-operation. The stability of the franc and the pound sterling is as important to them as that of the rouble is to Russia, and the Franco-British mission to America marks a great step in that direction.

"The solidarity of the alliance has been demonstrated to the whole world and the intrigues of the Germanophiles in New York prove how far-reaching are these negotiations. It is to be hoped that the bonds of sympathy and solidarity have extended to the great Banks of the Allied nations. We have already seen the fruitful results of the convention between the banks of France and Russia last winter in order to liquidate outstanding accounts.

"As for the question of munitions in Russia, it suffices to say that in the last six months the output has increased sixfold. In order to remedy the falling off in the number of munition workers, the Government has given formal orders that all labour required by the mines and factories working for the national defence shall be placed at their disposal immediately."

Allies' Finances

TITTONI'S VISIT TO ROME.

Rome, Sept. 21.

Signor Tittoni, Italian Ambassador to Paris, has just arrived here. He had interviews with Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, and with Signor Salandra, the Premier.

It is supposed that his journey has relation to the approaching financial conference at Paris of the delegates of the allied nations and the arrangements begun at Cernobbio.

Duel in the Adriatic

SUBMARINE v. DESTROYERS.

Rome, Sept. 21.

The evening papers publish details of the attack of the French submarine Papin, acting with the Italian Adriatic fleet, on a group of Austrian destroyers.

The fight took place near Capo de Lenca. When the enemy approached, they were steaming about 15 knots. The Papin attacked a vessel of the Huszar class, when another destroyer ran in between her and the mark. The latter a vessel of 250 tons, was struck by a torpedo and badly damaged.

(The Huszar was built at Yarrow's, Poplar, in 1905. 33 knots, 787 tons. She carries 2 4in. and 4 12 pr. guns).

Pirate Vessels Sunk

UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE BY SISTER VESSEL.

London, Sept. 20.

The "Daily Mail's" Copenhagen correspondent sends an interesting report which has been brought into Stavanger by Norwegian fishermen.

They say that off the Island of Utsine, at the entrance of the Stavananger Fjord, a German submarine made a fatal mistake by attacking another of the same flag which had, it is believed, been disguised to look like a British vessel. The latter is conjecture, as the second submarine sank with all hands, and no one survives to clear up the mystery of her appearance.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN THE BLACK SEA.

London, Sept. 21.

A telegram from Odessa states that Russian warships have destroyed and sunk the German submarine recently reported as operating in the Black Sea.

Submarine "Scare"

FALSE ALARM INTERRUPTS CHANNEL SERVICES.

Paris, Sept. 21.

An interruption of the Channel service between Folkestone and Boulogne has been caused by a false alarm of submarine activity. A trawler had seen a floating mine, and mistook it for a submarine. The Boulogne floating defences were mobilised, but nothing further transpired.

No More "Mistakes"

PIRATE COMMANDERS' NEW INSTRUCTIONS.

New York, Sept. 22.

A telegram from Berlin states that the commanders of German submarines operating in the North Sea have received orders that if there is any doubt as to the attitude of the merchant vessels they meet they are to allow them to get away without attacking them, so as to avoid making mistakes.

Sinking of the Hesperian

BERLIN SAYS LINER WAS NOT ATTACKED BY A SUBMARINE.

New York, Sept. 22.

A semi-official statement has been issued in Berlin to the effect that, after further enquiry, the Admiralty contradicts the allegation of the British Admiralty and can now state that no German submarine was responsible for the attack on the Hesperian.

SERBIA DEMANDS EXPLANATIONS

Bulgaria's Mobilisation Believed to be Menacing.

KING FERDINAND'S GREAT GAMBLE

Allied Diplomats Said to Admit Failure

Rome, Sept. 22.

It is announced that Serbia has asked the Government of Bulgaria for an explanation of the concentration of troops close to the frontier.

ALLIED DIPLOMATS RECOGNISE THEIR CAUSE IS LOST.

New York, Sept. 23.

The Associated Press Correspondent at Sofia has been informed from the highest quarters that the Opposition now understands the situation and that the country is best served by joining the Austro-German-Turkish Alliance.

This was forcibly impressed on them at the Conference with the King.

Moreover the Opposition understand that their wish to have Parliament convened and a Coalition Cabinet is impossible at present owing to the rapid development of the crisis.

The Entente Ministers here recognise that their cause is lost, owing to the dissatisfaction of the Government at Greece's and Serbia's reply to demands for territorial concessions.

GENERAL SAVOFF RECALLED.

Paris, Sept. 22.

It is reported from Salonica that the Bulgarian Premier, Radoslavoff, has summoned the former Commander-in-Chief, General Savoff, who has been living in retirement in a country residence, to a conference. The General at once came to Sofia and a long consultation ensued with the Cabinet.

SAVOFF TO COMMAND.

New York, Sept. 22.

A Sofia telegram confirms the statement that General Michael Savoff, former Minister of War and the victor of Lule Burgas, has been summoned to Sofia by the King, it is believed to be appointed to the command-in-chief.

FERDINAND'S GAMBLE.

London, Sept. 23.

A Sofia wire says that Bulgaria is hastening all war preparations.

Ferdinand has evidently formed the opinion that the Entente are not certain to win the war, and that he can best serve his interests by joining the Teutonic-Turkish Alliance. Mobilisation is practically complete.

NO INTENTION OF JOINING CENTRAL EMPIRES.

London, Sept. 22.

M. Michoff, the Bulgarian Minister, has been advised by telegraph of his Government's mobilisation order, and has stated that this meant that Bulgaria would maintain her neutrality. Asked whether Bulgaria intended to join the Central Powers he replied emphatically, "Certainly not," and stated that he had no further information to give. He reiterated his assertion that the new move implied nothing more than that Bulgaria was adopting the same precautionary measures as Switzerland and Holland.

RESERVISTS CALLED TO THE COLOURS.

Copenhagen, Sept. 22.

Bulgarian reservists residing in Germany, Austria and Rumania have been called upon by their Government for military service.

GREECE TO MOBILISE HER FORCES.

Athens, Sept. 22.

On receipt of news of the mobilisation of the Bulgarian army King Constantine held a consultation with M. Venizelos and the members of the General Staff.

Subsequently the Premier called a Cabinet meeting. The greatest activity is observable everywhere and a conference is taking place with the representatives of the Quadruple Entente.

The Venizelos Government faces the situation with absolute coolness and perfect confidence.

It is understood here that the first, sixth, seventh and tenth divisions will be first mobilised, or about 100,000 men and a number of cavalry regiments.

In Bulgaria several cavalry regiments have already left Sofia for unknown destinations.

Since Saturday goods traffic has been suspended on the Bulgarian rail-

GREEK KING SUMMONS M. VENIZELOS.

Athens, Sept. 22.

A great sensation has been caused here by the news that Bulgaria has mobilised her army. King Constantine, immediately after receiving intelligence of it, summoned M. Venizelos and the members of the General Staff to a consultation. Afterwards the Prime Minister held a Cabinet meeting.

Much activity is observed on the part of the Ministers of the Quadruple Entente in communicating with the members of the Greek Government.

French Cruiser's Rescue

3,000 HELPLESS ARMENIANS.

Paris, Sept. 22.

The Ministry of Marine states that at the end of July a body of 5000 Armenians, of whom 3000 were children, women and old men, pursued by Turks with intention to massacre them, took refuge in the Djebel Moussa mountains.

They succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay until the beginning of September, when both provisions and ammunition failed, and their ferocious enemies must infallibly have destroyed them if they had not succeeded in sending information of their desperate plight to a French cruiser off the coast.

Several vessels of the French blockading squadron at once went to their help, landed parties, and conveyed them safely on board under the very beards of the Turks. The refugees were landed at Port Said and are now in a provisional camp.

Teutons Difficult Task

OPTIMISM IN SERBIA.

London, Sept. 22.

Serbia is making all possible preparation to defend herself against the expected combined attack by the Austro-Germans and the Bulgarians.

Military critics discussing the Teuton offensive against Serbia consider that the Austro-Germans must employ not less than 400,000 men, with all artillery and other equipment to make headway and do not believe that they can dispose of that force.

It is known that the Serbian army has now very large supplies of ammunition, in marked contrast to the position of Serbia earlier in the war.

Since the crushing defeat and expulsion of the Serbians last December they have been supplied with every requirement of a modern army.

The Austro-German bombardment indicates a plan of advance along the Morava valley. This region gives great natural advantages to the Serbians for defence.

PREPARATIONS FOR A LONG CAMPAIGN.

New York, Sept. 22.

Despatches from Nish announce that the enemy's artillery and mortars across the Danube and the Save fired over 800 missiles on the 19th instant at the Serbian positions, at the same time keeping up a heavy fire with rifles and machine guns. They however gained no results of military significance.

The Serbians have made great preparations to hold the Austro-German offensive in check. They occupy excellent positions and their leaders consider that, despite the enormous superiority of the enemy so far as numbers go, they can sustain a long campaign. If it is necessary to abandon Belgrade they will take to the hills and carry on a defensive campaign. It is hoped that the Allies will be able to despatch assistance to Serbia.

BERLIN'S BIASED VIEW.

New York, Sept. 22.

Berlin despatches say that the Press interprets the news from the Serbian frontier as the beginning of her grand reckoning with that nation by a large scale offensive movement. Serbia is blamed as being the cause of the world war. The Berlin Press makes guarded reference to the strength of the forces detailed for the invasion of Serbia, which have been gathering on the Danube in recent weeks. In this connection the words of Herr von Bethmann Hollweg's speech in the Reichstag are recalled "We have strong armies ready for new blows." Military critics deprecate underestimation of the power of Serbian resistance, but are convinced that the Austro-German forces are adequate for the work in view.

Progressive Holland

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AND STATE INSURANCE PROMISED.

The Hague, Sept. 21.

In returning from the opening of the States General of Holland, Queen Wilhelmina and Princess Wilhelmina Juliana were involved in collision between the Royal car and another automobile, the occupants of which were injured and taken to Hospital.

In her opening speech the Queen said that the Government would present a project for removing the present obstacles to Woman Suffrage. The statement was received with applause.

Credits would be asked for to assume the protection of the East Indian Colonies and to assist State system of Social Insurance and re-organisation of the present system of taxation was also foreshadowed.

It was intimated that Holland could still be congratulated on maintaining a strict neutrality which would be defended if needful by the entire power of the Dutch Nation. The army was reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

Egypt in War Time

EXCELLENT ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY

Rome, Sept. 22.

"La Tribuna" has received a telegram from its correspondent at Athens saying that persons who have recently arrived from Egypt report that the economic condition of the country is excellent.

The British maintain strict vigilance in the Suez Canal owing to the aggressive intentions of the Germans and Turks.

The Germans continue the construction of the double line of rails between Jaffa and Baghdad.

Scandinavia's Attitude

GROWTH OF PRO-GERMAN FEELING.

New York, Sept. 21.

Reports from Stockholm observe that as the German advance progresses into Russia, pro-German sympathies are developing in the Scandinavian States. Affinities of race, incessant propaganda, fear of the consequences of the British blockade and a certain underlying spite against the Russian Empire cause them to look with complacency on the German successes.

KAISER INJURED

IN A MOTOR DISASTER.

New York, Sept. 21.

Radiotelegrams from Berlin report that the Kaiser and Prince Joaquin Albrecht have been slightly injured in a motor accident. It is added that the vehicle was completely destroyed. Details are lacking and the Emperor's condition is not known.

German Airmen Interned

FALL WITHIN BULGARIAN BOUNDARIES.

London, Sept. 21.

The "Star's" Athens special correspondent reports that a German aeroplane crossing Bulgaria came down. The apparatus was seized and the aviators interned.

Pirate's Cruise

GERMAN SUBMARINE SIGHTED OFF ST. VINCENT.

Madrid, Sept. 22.

A radiogram has been received from Cadiz announcing that a German submarine has been sighted off Cape St. Vincent.

LESSENING PIRATE FLEET

50 UNDERSEAS CRAFT REPORTED SUNK.

Rome, Sept. 21.

Advices given by the Italian Government to the Press state that the British Admiralty is quietly noting the destruction of the last German submarine to complete a total of fifty sunk by British vessels.

Commenting on the circumstance, the Roman papers say that it is undoubted that the British fleet has become highly skilled in hunting submarines and that after careful observation the British sailors are able to detect over the spot where the submarines lie hidden, the peculiar undulation of the water indicating their presence which has been fatal to many.

"THESE FOOLS OF YANKEES"

Anti-American Comment in the Dumba Correspondence.

PUBLISHED BY THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE

Bernstorff and Von Papen Implicated

London, Sept. 22.

The British Foreign Office has published the correspondence which was found in the possession of the American subject, Dr. Archibald, who was on his way to Vienna.

From the contents of this correspondence it appears that, as regards the strike propaganda among the ammunition workers, not only the Austrian Ambassador to Washington, Dr. Dumba, is implicated, but also the German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff.

The action of the latter differed from that of the former in that Dr. Dumba also made violent attacks upon President Wilson and tried to bring about the intervention of Congress in prohibiting the shipment of arms and ammunition for the Allies.

The ex-Ambassador of Austria further tried to injure the reputation of the former Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan, by endeavouring to make out that he was favouring the Teuton cause. He confesses to having instigated the Bridgeport strikes and to having asked his Government for funds to pay the managers of the labour associations to get up strikes in the Bethlehem Steel works and other similar establishments.

STRIKE IN THE COTTON AND MEAT INDUSTRIES.

From the documents it transpires that Dumba was the promoter of the campaign started by the Austro-Hungarian Press in America, and was the cause of the antagonism between the exporters and the producers of cotton, also of the campaign of the great meat preserving works against Britain. He incited the shippers of frozen meat whose cargoes were detained by the British authorities to take action, and worked actively to prevent England from receiving any meat from America.

Elsewhere it appears that this Austrian diplomat was secretly using his influence with the United States legislators in order to promote ill feeling between the States and Britain, and that it was put a stop to by President Wilson. The matter has hitherto not been made known to the public.

VON PAPEN'S INSULTING EPITHETS.

The military Attaché to the German embassy, Capt. von Papen, also was concerned in the organisation of the strike among the men employed in the Remington works, and in attempts to breed ill feeling towards Britain, particularly among the cotton planters. In these affairs it appears that he was in collusion with Count Bernstorff. In a private letter from him to his wife, one of the thirty-four letters taken from Dr. Archibald, Capt. von Papen refers to the Americans as "these fools of Yankees," and uses other injurious epithets.

Seventeen of the thirty-four letters were not published as they were either concerning private matters or were of no interest to the public.

One of the letters is from Dr. Dumba to Dr. Archibald accepting

Dumba's Successor

FORMER AMBASSADOR AT ROME APPOINTED.

New York, Sept. 21.

Despatches from Vienna state that the post of Ambassador to Washington left vacant by Herr Dumba, will be filled by Herr von Marc Zynsky, previously Ambassador for Austria at Rome.

AMERICA AND GERMANY

ANOTHER NOTE HANDED TO MR. GERARD.

New York, Sept. 17.

A Berlin wireless, via Sayville, states that the Foreign Office to-day handed a reply to the American Note to Mr. Gerard, United States Ambassador in Germany.

This Note confirms and acknowledges that a submarine did attack the Orduña after that ship attempted to escape.

\$70,000,000 Daily

GERMAN FINANCE MINISTER'S ESTIMATE OF COST OF WAR.

New York, Sept. 22.

Berlin despatches report that the Imperial Treasurer, Helfferich, interviewed by the correspondent of the New York "Journal," said that he estimated the expenses of the war to the principal belligerents at seventy million dollars, or fourteen million pounds, daily.

These sacrifices are unprecedented in history.

New Military Medal

M. MILLERAND'S PROPOSAL.

Paris, Sept. 22.

M. Millerand, the French Minister of War, proposes to ask the Government to agree to striking a military medal commemorative of the war.

DARDANELLES FIGHTING

THE TURKISH VERSION.

New York, Sept. 22.

A Constantinople official telegram states:—

"On Sunday near Ari Burnu we successfully bombarded the enemies (Allies') guns at East Point. On Monday our batteries on the Asiatic shore successfully bombarded Morto Lunau and the enemy's camp at Seddul Bahr. We also shelled the hostile artillery at Kissandijek."

with pleasure the offer of the latter to take letters to Europe and requesting him to send them to Vienna by the Austrian Legation at La Hague or the embassy at Berlin.

NO ANNEXATION!

A Striking Appeal

ISSUED BY GERMAN ORGANISATION

Paris, Sept. 22.

The first instalment of an anti-annexation petition issued by the German "Bund Neues Vaterland" is printed to-day by "La Humanité." It is believed that the offices of the Bund organization in Berlin have been raided, and Dr. Wasberg arrested. The demand for annexation was issued in the name of six economic associations, and the petition against it points out the great danger of its annexation policy to the conclusion of a timely and honourable peace, and to the future security of the German Empire.

The Bund therefore feels obliged to oppose the demands of the Association, and asks the Chancellor to stop their activities, and to disavow the objects of the war as herein set forth. The idea of weakening England and Russia until they become powerless or annihilated is so childish as not to admit of serious discussion.

The propagation of this madness is dangerous because it makes the more difficult anything like a lasting peace. The petition goes on to say that the Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag on May 28 stated that Germany would continue the war until they had obtained guarantees that none of her antagonists alone or allied ever would dare to attack her again. We understand the Chancellor felt it necessary to affirm energetically, when Italy entered the war, his confidence in the ultimate issue notwithstanding our new adversary, but his rhetoric is being taken literally by simple people.

The petition considers the various territories proposed by the Economic Associations to be annexed. This amounts to, East and West more than 130,000 sq. kilometres and 16,000,000 inhabitants. What do the six petitioning Associations imagine would be our relations with these men who would be forcibly subjected to German domination?

CEMETERY ENLARGED

TO HOLD GERMAN DEAD AT ROULERS.

Amsterdam, Sept. 21.

Reliable reports state that continuous convoys of German wounded are pouring into Roulers. The losses suffered at that place by the Germans, have been so severe that the Cemetery of the town has been three times enlarged to take their dead.

The Mine Peril

DUTCH STEAMER SUNK.

Amsterdam, Sept. 22.

The Dutch steamer Koenigen Emma, 9,000 tons gross register, struck a mine when entering the port and sank. All on board were saved.

AUSTRIAN DESTROYERS SUNK

SUCCESS BY ITALIAN SUBMARINE.

Turin, Sept. 16.

To-day's "Stampa" publishes a despatch from Ancona stating that an Italian submarine has sunk two Austrian destroyers off Gargano.

News of the Naval fight was carried to Ancona by the Captain of the s.s. Conceltina who claimed to have witnessed the engagement. He says that the Conceltina was pursued by the Austrian vessels and in great danger when the submarine suddenly appeared and engaged them with fatal result to both of the enemy.

Munitions Factory Destroyed

SENSATIONAL STORY TO LEAD TO PROSECUTION IN ENGLAND.

London, Sept. 22.

The sequel to the sensational story recently published concerning the destruction of the great Russian ammunition factory at Okahta, a suburb of Petrograd, was foreshadowed by the reply given by the Home Secretary, Sir J. Simon, to a question in the House of Commons yesterday.

The Minister said that the story had been published without having been submitted to the censor, and added that the fact had been brought to the notice of the Public Prosecutor.

The story in question was that thousands of workmen were killed when the factory was blown up last April, and that the destruction of the plant caused such extreme dearth of ammunition that nothing could be done by the Russians against the German artillery.

A despatch received from Petrograd at the time the explosion occurred said that several persons were killed and many injured, and that much material damage had resulted from the explosion.

Munitions for Russia

SHIPMENTS FROM JAPAN.

Tokio, Sept. 22.

Several consignments of munitions of war have been shipped to Russia and more are to follow shortly. Russia will pay cash for the goods through the English bankers. For subsequent consignments she may give short dated bills.

There is no further talk of sending Japanese troops to aid Russia.

TWO ZEPPELINS DESTROYED

U.S. VERSION OF RECENT RAID.

New York, Sept. 20.

Passengers who have arrived by the steamship Rotterdam say that the damage done in London in the recent Zeppelin raid were enormous and represent many millions sterling. The bombs destroyed whole blocks of buildings in the heart of the city. In one case an autobus was struck by a bomb and blown to pieces, 14 persons being killed. Many persons were completely dismembered by the projectiles.

It appears that two of the Zeppelins were destroyed by the French aerial squadrons.

SCENES IN LONDON.

New York, Sept. 20.

Mr. Frederic Conder, who has recently arrived on the Rotterdam, with other passengers from London, says that during the last Zeppelin raid he was in the streets and climbed a lamp post. The spectacle was thrilling and dreadful. No less than six bombs fell in his neighbourhood. One exploded against a motor bus, killing and hideously mangling all the nineteen people who were in or upon it.

Many people were on the house tops cheering whenever they saw the flash of the auto-aircraft guns, and saw their shells bursting near the raiding dirigibles.

Bank of England Struck?

BERLIN VERSION OF RECENT ZEPPELIN RAID.

New York, Sept. 22.

A Berlin wireless via Tuckerton states that according to reports brought by a traveller who has reached Amsterdam from London, the Bank of England was struck during the recent Zeppelin raid, and that the damage done was much greater than reported.

A POLITICAL CONSPIRACY**CENSURE OF THE NORTH-CLIFFE PRESS**

BY "NEW YORK HERALD" CORRESPONDENT

New York, Sept. 18.

The "New York Herald's" London correspondent alleges that the Northcliffe Press is now faced with serious charges, formulated by the "Daily News" to the effect that it is believed an intrigue to create a movement for driving Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, and Lord Kitchener out of the Cabinet and to force a General Election, has been formed, which when the nation is fighting for its life would, says the correspondent, result in mere chaos.

"This morning 'The Times,' followed by the 'Daily Mail,' makes a complete change of front. The former declares that any newspapers now fomenting discord, are guilty of treason. This, in view of its previous attitude, invites a howl of derision. The 'Daily Mail' also has apparently been sobered by the threats indicated in the speech of T. H. Thomas, M.P. for Derby that if it were attempted to enforce the Northcliffe Conscription programme, there would be a revolution; it now pats the railways on the back, commends them for their patriotic service to the country, says it is sure they will not strike, but there is no doubt that the speech of Thomas, who, as General Secretary to the Railwaymen's Union, is thoroughly informed of their feeling, has compelled the "Daily Mail" to modify its policy in place of fomenting trouble; and now asserting merely that the nation to win the war must act unitedly. More powerful, however, even than Mr. Thomas' prediction of a general strike, was the knowledge that if the Northcliffe Press continued to advocate its mischief-making programme, the result might be to concentrate all power in the hands of Lord Kitchener, whom the Yellow Press has vainly sought to destroy.

"This morning therefore "The Times" falls into line, and in a dove-like manner invites all the factions of the country to come together and unite.

"The 'Daily Mail,' in pursuance with the Barnum-like policies of its directors, offers, in order to regain its circulation, to divide £50,000 among its regularly registered readers' families who may have relatives killed or maimed by Zeppelin raids.

"All one has to do is to read the 'Daily Mail' and to be killed or permanently disabled.

"This offer comes most opportunely on the morning when the Admiralty confirms the statement that the raids have no military purpose whatever. The houses destroyed are those of poor shopkeepers. The killed and wounded are all non-combatants; many victims are working men, women and little children.

"To-day also 'The Morning Post' climbs down, and instead of violently insisting that conscription must come, argues reasonably with Mr. Thomas and his co-workers that National Service is the only possible policy which will ensure success.

"The 'Daily Press,' while insisting that there is no conspiracy against either Lord Kitchener or the Cabinet, now sings its chant of Conscription in a small faint voice.

"The three Great Editors of Fleet Street are now made to realise that they no more represent the British people than did the Three Tailors of Tooley Street."

BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLIES**REASON FOR ADMISSION OF LIVE CATTLE.**

London, Sept. 17.

The Duke of Devonshire, answering a question regarding the admission into Britain of cattle for slaughter, stated that the reason was the desirability of increasing the supply of food during the war. Veterinary safeguards had been provided and would remain in force during the war.

BRITAIN'S NEW ARMIES**NOW REACH TOTAL OF 3,000,000 MEN**

London, Sept. 21.

At to-day's sitting of the House of Commons the Premier, Mr. Asquith, stated that the total number of the British army now reached 3,000,000, without including the Australian, Canadian or New Zealand contingents or the forces from India.

The Prime Minister again expressed the firm determination of Great Britain to continue the struggle with unremitting vigour until the Allies achieve a definite triumph and, to employ all resources at command of the Empire for that purpose.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. McKenna said that receipts in current year in the United Kingdom had amounted to £272,000,000 sterling, while expenditure reached £1,500,000,000 leaving at the end of the year, a debit of £1,200,000,000.

DEFENCE OF LONDON**PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ZEPPELIN RAIDS.**

London, Sept. 18.

Many fresh precautions are being taken against Zeppelins.

In addition to the vigilance of the British Aerial Squadrons, the authorities are placing anti-aircraft quick-firers at the most exposed points.

It is supposed that the Germans intend to resume their incursions whenever possible, even if they only attack undefended towns and villages.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES**89,237 KILLED AND WOUNDED.**

London, Sept. 16.

The House of Commons has been informed that the British losses in the Dardanelles are now a total of 89,237, composed as follows:—Officers 1130 killed, 2371 wounded; soldiers, killed 16,478, wounded 59,258.

BRITAIN'S WOOL SUPPLIES**SURPLUS AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT.**

London, Sept. 17.

The War Trade Department having taken into consideration the present state of supply of crossbred and similar wools, together with the probable requirements of Britain and her Allies, has decided that a considerable quantity of the existing stock 1,250,000 bales can be spared and is prepared to consider applications for licenses to export to approved destinations, which means to Allied ports.

VON BISSING'S BROTHER**INTERNEED IN BRITAIN.**

London, Sept. 20.

Baron Von Bissing, who is half brother to the notorious General of that name, Governor of Belgium, has for months been trying to persuade the authorities that he is a harmless naturalised British subject, and should be left at liberty. He has been interned, and was mysteriously spirited away by detectives from his luxurious house in Kensington to-day. No one knows certainly what has become of him, although reports assign Islington workhouse as his residence during the rest of the war.

A small army of newspaper men have been hanging round the empty house all day.

CONSCRIPTION!**DEBATE IN THE COMMONS****DILLON ADVOCATES GAOL FOR NORTHCLIFFE**

London, Sept. 16.

In the House of Commons to-day, after a speech by Mr. A. J. Balfour on the Aerial Service, the debate turned upon conscription.

Mr. John Dillon vehemently denounced conscription. Pitt, he said, had indeed tried it with some success during the Napoleonic wars, but it would be sheer madness to try the experiment again, especially before the country has been thoroughly informed on the matter. He declared, with considerable heat, that for far less than what Lord Northcliffe had done, Irishmen had been sent to jail. If it were not for Lord Northcliffe's title and his powerful connections, he too would have been sent to jail long ago.

Mr. Chiozza Money declared that under the present voluntary system the country never would have enough either of men or munitions to win the war.

Mr. Stephen Walsh (Labour Member for Ince) said that at least eighty per cent. of the Members of the House had been elected to support the voluntary system. Before abandoning it for conscription there must be overwhelming evidence to support the innovation.

Captain Josiah Wedgwood (Newcastle-under-Lyme) vigorously urged the Government to appoint a strong War Office Committee to prepare a scheme of conscription. That it is an immediate necessity, he said, the course of the war had abundantly demonstrated.

Mr. David Marshal Mason (for Coventry), who has been repudiated and requested to resign by all branches of the electorate, regarded the crushing of Germany as a military impossibility.

On the motion for adjournment, Mr. Mason saw another opportunity and asked whether Germany had not made peace overtures which might be acceptable?

Lord Robert Cecil incisively retorted that Germany had made no peace proposals, nor could he imagine any being made by her at the present time which could possibly be acceptable to the Allies.

CONSCRIPTION IF NECESSARY!**LABOUR LEADER'S STATEMENT.**

Paris, Sept. 20.

Mr. John Hodge, M.P. (Labour Gorton Division), speaking at a meeting of Socialists, said:—

"We want no premature peace, it must be complete and lasting; nor do we desire conquest, but the liberation of oppressed peoples.

"We wish to beat the Germans by voluntary effort, but if the Government thinks it necessary that we have conscription, we shall have it."

This meeting was the first of a series which has been organised to explain to the French workers what Great Britain is doing in the war.

Monsieur Pierre Barck, Russian Minister of Finance, has arrived here and is consulting with Monsieur Ribot on financial affairs.

A conference of the Entente Ministers of Exchequer will be held either here or in London.

SPY SHOT**AFTER TRIAL IN LONDON**

London, Sept. 17.

An official report states that a spy, name not given, was shot here to-day after trial.

AERIAL DEFENCE**BALFOUR REASSURES PARLIAMENT**

London, Sept. 16.

In the House of Commons to-day the Rt. Hon. Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, made an interesting statement dealing with the adequacy of the British Air Service for Defence, on which numerous questions have been placed on paper in the House within the last few days.

He said that since the beginning of the war the Air Service had been greatly strengthened; it was now actually improving faster than the danger which it is designed to cope with. There had been a great demand for anti aircraft guns for development of the aerial offensive. The Naval Air Service is now an arm of great dimensions. He could not say that there could be a discontinuance of attacks on London but, no one would suggest that such methods of terrorism are in the slightest degree going to shake the resolution of the British people. He frankly admitted that when appointed to the Admiralty, he was very much surprised to find that the Admiralty was responsible for Aerial Service which had in reality only a remote connection with Naval work. The changes already made had been very great and all possible means had been taken to deal adequately with the new great responsibility. No better assurance could be given to the House than the appointment of so eminent an expert as Admiral, Sir Percy Scott.

E7 REPORTED LOST**SUBMARINE DISASTER IN THE DARDANELLES.**

London, Sept. 16.

The Admiralty states that, in all probability, the British submarine No. E7 has been lost in the Dardanelles.

At present the fate of the crew is unknown.

CREW IN HANDS OF THE TURKS

London, Sept. 16.

The Admiralty announces that the enemy claims to have sunk submarine E7. Lieut. Commander Archibald Cochrane, off the Dardanelles and to have taken prisoners three officers and twenty-five men.

As no news has been received of this submarine since Sept. 4, it is presumed that the report is correct.

GERMAN CHEMICALS**MAY BE EXPORTED TO NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.**

London, Sept. 17.

In the House of Commons on Thursday Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, intimated that the British Government had now decided that chemicals and drugs solely manufactured in Germany should be allowed to pass when consigned to neutral nations and when in urgent demand by these nations.

DO NOT SELL!**GERMAN ADVICE TO HOLDERS OF U.S. SECURITIES.**

New York, Sept. 17.

A Berlin wireless via Sayville states that the Central Association of German Banking interests advise members who are owners of American securities deposited in London, not to sell. It is explained that London has advised the sale of these securities profiting by the rate of exchange on New York. The real purpose is to make the German owned American securities in England useful by marketing them, which would improve the rate of Exchange. Members of the Association are advised not to authorise such sales.

BE PREPARED ! WARNING TO THE STATES BY PRESIDENT OF PEACE SOCIETY

New York, Sept. 16.

In connection with the campaign for the strengthening and reorganising the national defences, Senator Burton, President of the American Peace Society, has issued a thoughtful statement. He says:—

"We must recognise the advent of the entirely new situation which confronts us. One half of the world and its peoples are involved in a furious war. It seems a sudden relapse into the savagery of olden times. A death struggle is now progressing which for its prodigious destruction of life and property surpasses anything and any war the world has ever known. Treaties are wantonly violated, no pledge is sacred, every thing is subservient to the overwhelming desire to gain the victory in the contest. One of two results must follow in this war. Either an era of militarism in which the nations now engaged will be armed to the teeth, ostensibly to defend themselves but really, to prepare for another struggle which would after the infliction and suffering of untold misery, ruin all the countries engaged in it.

The other alternative is to recognise war as altogether undesirable, even though concessions be made rather than incur the frightful losses incident to armed conflict. After this war, every country engaged in it will be financially exhausted, nevertheless while we are not justified in presuming that there will certainly be a period of militarism, it is also true that we are not safe in supposing that an era of peace will follow. The danger is that Europe will still be bristling with bayonets. Victors and vanquished alike will be ready to provoke a quarrel. There is again the possibility that we may be forced into war before this conflict is finished. Should this occur we must be ready so, that, whatever opinion may have been cherished in the past, new conditions bring new duties. We must be prepared for all emergencies. This means better defence of the coasts, a more efficient navy and army. We cannot afford to say in fancied security that no nation will attack us. Early and earnest attention should be given to this question of national defence.

ALLIES' NEW WAR LOAN

\$750,000,000 AT 5 PER CENT.

New York, Sept. 18.

The success of the new Allied war loan is believed in financial circles to be already assured.

An amount of \$750,000,000 is to be raised at 5 per cent. interest.

German commercial men threaten to boycott the banks concerned in the loan, but these menaces are little regarded, except in some western towns where the German element is strong.

COMMISSION'S EASY TASK.

London, Sept. 18.

Opinion here is confident that the Anglo-French financial commissioners will achieve their end with ease. Only amusement has been occasioned by the duties of the German agitation against the loan. Britain is confident in the sound political common sense of the United States. A reporter of the Paris journal, recently interviewed M. Ribot who said that the Anglo-French delegates spoke in the warmest and highest terms of the treatment they had received in America. He added that the French loan would not be emitted until the beginning of October as the Treasury was not in immediate need of money and was so swamped with work that it had been found necessary to create a special Issuing Department to relieve the Cashier's Department which, during the first year of war had handled payments totalling over 163 billions as compared with 38 billions in an average year.

MEAT PACKERS APPEAL AGAINST PRIZE COURT DECISION

London, Sept. 17.

Legal agents for the American Meat Packers have lodged an appeal against the judgment of the British Prize Court condemning as contraband the large quantity of their products captured on board several Norwegian vessels bound for German ports. It is expected that all legal steps will be expedited and judgment given as soon as possible.

The British Press strongly support the decision of the Prize Court and upholds that judgment of Sir Samuel Evans which, is everywhere endorsed.

"The Times" says the decision was absolutely necessary as a contrary judgment would have practically nullified the Order in Council declaring a Blockade against Germany.

The "Daily Mail" says that the decision of the Courts was strongly influenced by American precedent given in the U.S. Courts during the Civil War which were guided in large measures by the opinions of Chief Justice Chase and his colleagues with regard to British cargoes seized as contraband. Further the decision is, if adverse to American shippers a compliment to American Jurisprudence.

Other immense cargoes are awaiting the decision of the Government which will not be known until the result of the appeal in the American Packers' case is decided.

TEUTON BOMB-MEN

CAUSED FIRE ON THE SANTA ANA.

London, Sept. 18.

Lloyd's publish a cable from the Azores, stating that the fire on board the Santa Ana which put in there from New York, was caused by enemy spies; after several explosions the fire was put out. A number of unexploded bombs were found in the holds. Had the ship carried ammunition, she must have been blown to atoms.

ITALIAN'S INVENTION

NEW ENGINE OF WAR.

Rome, Sept. 16.

To-day's Press comments on the notices from Paris of the sensational invention of the Italian Engineer, Signor Luis Rota, an apparatus which can either remain motionless in the air or, move in any direction at the rate of 100 miles an hour, by the action of electric currents. "Il Messaggero" says that it is not wise to wax excessively enthusiastic before full experiments have demonstrated the practical value of the invention for, of the thousands of inventions announced many have never been used on account of insuperable difficulties which supervened.

MUNITIONS FOR THE ALLIES

ORDERS PLACED IN SWITZERLAND.

London, Sept. 20.

A telegram from Geneva announces that the British Minister at Berne, accompanied by experts in the manufacture of munitions of war, recently visited the great watchmaking establishment at Loclé, Neuchatel, Switzerland, where he gave an important order for a supply of munitions.

It is also stated that not long since, the Italian Government gave an order representing many million lire to the watchmaking works at Chaux-le-Fonds for munitions.

THE CITY OF VILNA IMPORTANT RAILWAY CENTRE NAPOLEON'S DISASTROUS EXPERIENCE

They call Vilna "Little Paris." The resemblance is not, however, striking to the western eye. When you have discovered that Vilna stands on a river, with hills rising above it, you will find little more suggestion of Paris. Its river, the Viliya, can hardly be 200 yards wide, and flows through winding gorges or defiles densely shadowed by fir and birch. The town is crowded in narrow and not too savoury streets on the slopes of the hills, and above it, on the summit, called Zamkooaya Gora, or Castle Hill, stands the ruins of an eight-sided tower of red brick, the remains of the castle which Gedynim, Grand Prince of Lithuania, built early in the fourteenth century, when he established Vilna as his capital. But the site has a much older history.

Vilna is the headquarters of the Governor-General of the Lithuanian provinces and of an army corps. It is an important educational centre. It has a trade in timber and grain. At the present time its population may be estimated at 200,000 people. But its chief importance is neither administrative nor commercial. It stands at the junction of the railways from Berlin and Warsaw to Petrograd, that is, it is one of the greatest centres of communication in Russia. From the German frontier it is 120 miles distant, from Petrograd more than 400. From Warsaw it is 257 miles. But these railways, though the most important, are not the only lines which converge on Vilna. It is connected by a line running south-east, through Minsk, with Kieff and the great resources of Southern Russia, while yet another branch gives communication due south with the fortress of Brest-Litovsk and the Pripet Valley and Rovno. Through Minsk on the south-eastern line runs the railway, which by way of Smolensk reaches Moscow.

It was Vilna which Napoleon chose as the advanced base of his famous invasion of Russia. He secured the line of the Niemen and made Vilna the strategic centre of the French forces. When he advanced he left Murat in command of his magazines and hospitals. The greatest of French leaders of cavalry seems an odd and inexplicable choice for such a post. Nor did Murat, who might have done much for the advance and something for the retreat, distinguish himself at the base. His men when the disaster of Moscow was known pillaged the stores and left behind 20,000 sick and wounded and 5,000,000. Napoleon had run away from the place in disguise some days before. When the Russians came back, twelve days later, they found in one hospital alone "7,500 dead bodies piled like pigs of lead one above the other." So much for the uses of Vilna as a base for invaders of Russia.—"Daily Telegraph."

RUSSIA'S FINE RESPONSE

Petrograd, Sept. 17.

In addition to the vast body of territorial reserves just called up, hundreds of corps of volunteers are being raised throughout the Empire.

The fact that the Tsar has taken the supreme command is beginning to show its effects and all Russians are anxious to take the field.

It is true that arms, equipment and transport are scarce but it is expected that these deficiencies will be gradually remedied by the constant arrival of war material from abroad.

4,000,000 FIGHTING MEN IN NEAR FUTURE.

Petrograd, Sept. 17.

The reorganisation of the army and the creation of the new corps are proceeding with the utmost despatch.

There are now arriving at the front many divisions sent from distant parts of the Empire.

It is expected that in a short time a force of 4,000,000 soldiers will be disposed along the fighting front.

WHAT ENGLAND IS DOING

FRENCH EX-MINISTER'S TRIBUTE

Rome, Sept. 20.

In a recent conversation with some journalists at Milan the French ex-Minister, M. Pichon, who has lately paid a visit to London, described the impressions he received on that occasion. He said:—

"The spectacle which England, and especially its capital London, offered to me was such as will never be obliterated from my memory. In the British ports one sees lying at anchor the mighty warships awaiting a mere word to leave their moorings to put to sea on some formidable undertaking. The sight of all this real and positive might has a terrifying effect.

"Nor is this the only force in Britain which is impatiently waiting to enter into the fray. The work that is going on there is vast, immense. No one can form an idea how they are labouring in England to ensure the victory to the Allies."

M. Pichon, who during his stay in Britain, conversed with the leading politicians of the country, declared that the Balkan question would be decided in accordance with the final proposals of the Quadruplice.

In regard to the meeting at Cernobio the ex-Minister was enthusiastic over the results obtained. He stated his belief that Italy and France are laying the foundation stone upon which will be reared the future alliance of the Latin world.

FRANCE'S NEW RECRUITS

1917 CLASS TO TAKE THE FIELD IN SPRING.

Paris, Sept. 17.

The notice that the conscript classes for 1917 are to be called to arms is received with general satisfaction, although it is recognised that it is a hard necessity to send the youngest men in the country to the front, but the urgency of the occasion excuses all.

During the next five months these troops will be trained and equipped. They will be ready to take the field in the spring.

The War Minister, M. Millerand, says the Government have great hopes of the new troops, whose enthusiasm is intense.

"WAR WITHOUT END"

GERMANY NOW ALLEGED TO BE PREPARING FOR SPRING CAMPAIGN.

New York, Sept. 17.

In this days issue the "Sun" states that according to news from Berlin the Germans are quite ready for the approaching winter campaign and are now preparing for the spring likewise. All the military stores are stocked with warm clothing for the cold season, and the factories are incessantly at work turning out articles of military necessity.

STRENUOUS WINTER FIGHTING ANTICIPATED.

New York, Sept. 17.

Berlin despatches state that the military critics do not expect that operations with slacken off on the approach of winter. In Russia more violent fighting is actually expected as when the roads are frozen the transport of heavy artillery will be facilitated as it is now frequently mired up to the axles.

ANNEXATION !

Geneva, Sept. 18.

The "Lausanne Gazette" says that it has certain information that Germany has decided to issue a proclamation formally annexing all the Territory occupied by German troops in France and Belgium.

ROSARIO NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Sept. 21.

Rosario Football League.

Racing v. Central Cordoba.

On Sunday afternoon on the ground of the Gymnasia and Esgrima, the match for the Copa de Honor took place between representatives of the two clubs, Racing and Central Cordoba. The game was very much lacking in interest on account of the immense superiority of the visiting team. The result was a win for Racing 2 goals to 0.

Tennis at Rosario.

The long-expected match between a team from the Buenos Aires Lawn Tennis Club and Rosario came off on Sunday, the 19th, at Plaza Jewell. Buenos Aires won by 9 matches to 7, all of which were closely contested. The scores were as follows:—

Buenos Aires L.T.C.

A. J. Villegas and R. O. Sheward beat H. Middleton and H. Manley, 6—2, 10—8.

A. J. Villegas and R. O. Sheward beat W. Stocks and H. Atkinson, 6—2, 6—4.

A. J. Villegas and R. O. Sheward beat E. S. Knight and G. A. Middleton 3—6, 7—5, 6—2.

L. H. Knight and L. J. Jenkins beat H. Atkinson and W. Stocks, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

L. H. Knight and L. J. Jenkins beat H. Talbot and R. T. Taylor, 3—6, 6—3, 9—7.

L. H. Knight and L. J. Jenkins beat H. Middleton and H. Manley, 6—0, 6—2.

D. E. Cerboni and R. Peró beat H. Middleton and H. Manley, 6—4, 8—6, 6—3.

D. E. Cerboni and R. Peró beat H. Atkinson and W. Stocks, 6—4, 6—3.

A. R. Dodds and D. de Urquiza beat H. Middleton and H. Manley, 6—3, 7—5.

Rosario.

E. S. Knight and G. A. Middleton beat D. de Urquiza and A. R. Dodds, 6—0, 6—2.

E. S. Knight and G. A. Middleton beat L. H. Knight and L. J. Jenkins, 6—3, 6—4.

E. S. Knight and G. A. Middleton beat D. E. Cerboni and R. Peró 6—3, 6—4, 6—2, 1—6, 6—1.

H. F. Talbot and R. T. Taylor beat D. de Urquiza and R. Dodds, 6—3, 7—5.

H. F. Talbot and R. T. Taylor beat A. J. Villegas and R. O. Sheward, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

H. Atkinson and W. Stocks beat D. de Urquiza and A. R. Dodds 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

Lunch was to be had on the ground, and tea was kindly provided by Mrs. Stocks and Mrs. Rowe.

Rosario Golf Club.

On Saturday, Sept. 25, there will be a putting and approaching competition for ladies on the links of the Rosario Golf Club, which have been placed at their disposal by the courtesy of the Committee, in aid of the Red Cross Society. The competition is open, and prizes have been promised. There will be tea and refreshments on the ground at moderate prices.

The train leaves Central at 1.5 p.m., and returns from the links at 5.20; tickets for the competition, the price of which are one dollar, can be had from any of the following ladies: Mrs. Crouch, Miss Gay, and Mrs. Murray Hudson.

Alfredo J. White

Solicitor and Accountant

Cordoba 1321, Rosario

Tel. No. 5191

CORDOBA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Sept. 20.

Church Services.

Services were held at the English Church Hall on Sunday morning, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Sugden. The latter left for Tucuman on Monday to hold services in the mentioned city on Sunday next.

The English Club Billiard Tournament.

The following gentlemen have signified their intention of participating in the Billiard Tournament (Handicap) to be held at the English Club during the coming month:—Messrs. C. C. Lewis, Harris Smith, Ferguson, Morton, Babb, Brigstocke, Cochrane, Lang, Schultz, Schrivener, Fowler and McCulloch. Entries should be made to Mr. R. J. Cochrane before the end of the current month.

Tram Conductor drops dead while on duty.

Conductor No. 48, Pedro N. Luna, while working on a tram of the No. 3 line, upon arriving at Chalet Crisol, dropped dead on the rear platform of his car. Heart disease was supposed to have been the cause of the unfortunate man's death.

Lawn Tennis Spring Tournament. Cordoba Athletic Club.

The Spring Tennis Tournament of the Cordoba Athletic Club will take place during the coming month of October.

Events are open to members of the Club only, as follows:—Gentlemen's Singles (Handicap), 1st prize presented by R. H. F. Stuart, Esq. Ladies' Singles (Handicap), 1st prize presented by G. E. Morton, Esq. Mixed Doubles (handicap), entrance fees: ladies \$1.50 and gentlemen \$2.50. Entries close on Thursday, 30th September, play to commence on Saturday, October 2nd, and all first rounds must be played off by Saturday, Oct. 9th. Entries may be made to any of the following members of the Club: Tennis Committee: G. E. Morton, captain; E. W. Marks, vice-captain; and L. G. Babb, hon. secretary.

Ball in aid of the Prince of Wales's Fund.

The Cordoba Committee, Prince of Wales's Fund, have issued the following letter to the members of the Sub-Committee: The Committee having received a very kind offer from Mrs. Hobbs, Avenida Velez, Sarsfield 311, to give a ball in aid of the Prince of Wales's National Relief Fund, the following sub-committee has been appointed to co-operate with Mrs. Hobbs and assist in the arrangements: Miss Muriel Hobbs, Mrs. Walters, Miss Phyllis Symonds, Mrs. L. G. Babb, Miss Doris Robinson, Messrs. Arthur Hughes, F. Lindeman, L. G. Babb, G. A. Brigstocke, and Mr. A. D. Dunbar.

Musical Evening at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. F. Lindeman.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Lindeman entertained a few friends at their home in Alta Cordoba, on Saturday night. Charades, singing and dancing were enjoyed until a late hour. Among those present were the following: Miss Phyllis Symonds, Miss Gladys Symonds, Mrs. Baxter, Miss Gracie Baxter, Mrs. Guppy, Miss Blanche Guppy, Miss Gladys Guppy, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Babb, and Messrs. G. A. Brigstocke, P. P. Schultz, and A. Prince.

Jockey Club, Cordoba.

The following are the entries for the Jockey Club Meet, to be held next Sunday, at the Hippodrome, General Paz:—Premio "Villa Maria," 500 metres.—Pan, Cacique, Don Teodomiro, Otario, Gualicho, Sufrido, and Rodante. Premio San Antonio, 1000 metres.—Pedante, Valerosa and Romelia. Premio "Pamela," 1200 metres.—Chelita, Turquesa, Gilda IV., G. Meduca, Porotita and Andrianopolis. Premio "Only Boy," 1400 metres.—Stellita, Arabia, Montesuma, Goffo, Filosa, and Lehman.

BAHIA BLANCA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

September 16.

Things German.

On the Celia which arrived here on Sunday from New York, and is one of the Grace Line of Steamers, is a consignment of cargo for the German Consul here, Diaz lamps, etc., from the States. The Consul gave instructions that only German or Austrian men should be employed in the discharge of the schooner which brought a consignment of timber for him, but no notice was taken of this as the men now unloading the boat are mostly Italians.

Since the commencement of the war there has also been a German named Schaub acting as agent here for an English Fire Insurance Co., the "General," who gave him instructions to continue as their agent but not to do any new business with the German community here until further orders from them.

Football Match in Aid of the River Plate Aeroplane.

A football match is to be played on Sunday (Sept. 19) between the two railways on the Portenians ground, starting at 3 p.m. The teams are to consist of, for the Pacific:—Goal, S. Perry; backs: Mackerrow and Pearson; half backs: W. McCorquodale, E. Caldwell and G. Edge; forwards: L. Andrews, Migotti, Clydesdale, Horton and Maples; with C. Brooking as linesman; and for the Southern:—Goal, Pongibobe; backs: Mortimer and Clayton; half backs: Clutton, Kelly, and Anker; forwards: Forman, Grimeaux, Mawson, Girado and Campbell; the linesman being H. G. Bennett. The referee is to be J. R. Mouzo; the entrance is to be \$1. It is expected that there will be a large crowd there to witness this veterans' match and most of the thousand tickets printed have already been disposed of.

Cordoba Athletic Club.

The new tennis court at the Cordoba Athletic Club was inaugurated on Saturday afternoon last. This makes the fourth court arranged in a line from the Club Pavilion, and should prove a beneficial addition for the Spring Tournament, which takes place during the coming month.

Mr. Harry McCulloch, the winner of the recent Blackheath Golf Cup Tournament at Alta Gracia, will be presented with the Cup which remains in his possession for one year, at the Cordoba Athletic Club Pavilion, on Sunday, Sept. 26, at 4.30 p.m. It is hoped that as many of the golfers will be present as possible.

Football.

The standing in the several leagues of football in Cordoba up to the present date is as follows:—

Club.	P.	W.	D.	L.	P.
Central Cordoba	5	4	1	0	9
Belgrano	5	2	2	1	6
Juniors	5	1	1	3	3
University	5	1	0	4	2

Second Division.

Juniors (A.)	9	5	4	0	14
Central Cordoba	8	5	1	2	11
Alta Cordoba	7	5	0	2	10
Argentine Peñarol	8	4	1	3	9
Belgrano	5	3	2	0	8
Juniors (B.)	8	3	2	3	8
University	9	2	0	7	4
San Martin	10	0	0	10	0

In the Third Division (A), the "Los Andes" team are first in a field of 13 clubs, with 22 points, Juniors coming second with 17.

Third Division (B) also contains 13 teams with Belgrano leading with 20 points, and Velez Sarsfield second with 13.

The Fourth Division is composed of 7 clubs, with Belgrano and the General Paz Juniors tied for the leadership, each team having won 11 matches.

Ingeniero White Laws.

All places of business and the *botiques* in this town are supposed to be closed on Sundays, but according to the latest information, permission has been granted to them by the chief of the police to remain open, on the condition that they pay the sum of three dollars for this privilege, which was taken advantage of in several cases. The money, it was stated, is devoted to police expenses.

Police Notes.

Information has been given to the police by the owner of the shop known as the "Mantequera Inglesa" that some persons unknown have robbed him of wine, etc., to the value of \$300.

The representative of the firm of N. Adot and Co. here has reported that between May, 1914, and April, 1915, there has been a shortage, that cannot be accounted for, of 9,800 pairs of shoes belonging to this firm. The value of the loss is estimated to be \$15,000.

One of the police officials here yesterday arrested two men named Sifredi and Fregora, whilst they were in the act of endeavouring to persuade an acquaintance to hand over to their keeping the sum of \$4,000 which he had just drawn out of the bank. They would probably have succeeded but for the unfortunate interruption.

The Editor of one of the local papers has reported to the authorities that an agent and travelling correspondent of the paper has left the district suddenly taking with him some \$1,200, which sum had been collected for subscriptions and advertisements.

Five coach drivers have been arrested for not having taken out their licences which they will now have to pay as well as the corresponding fine.

The Frosts.

A considerable amount of damage has been done to the *quintas* in Bahia Blanca, Argerich, Medanos and La Alasca by the frosts of this week more especially those of Monday and Tuesday. The majority of fruit trees which were in bloom have had this nipped off, and a scarcity of fruit will again be felt this year. The only hope is that the vines, which are not yet in leaf, will not suffer a similar fate later on, as last year there were some sharp frosts in November which did a great amount of damage in the vine growing district.

Items in Brief.

A large number of people were present at the sports held by the public schools last Sunday on the Olympic ground.

Several of the principal families here spent a very pleasant day at Port Militar last Sunday where they were entertained to lunch on board the Moreno.

On Tuesday 1000 tons of wheat were sold here for Brazilian export and although the price was not stated it is concluded that this was not below \$12; oats, good and clean, with a base of 47 kilos, are selling at \$5.802; barley, for which there is very little demand, is quoted at \$6.40.

Dr. A. Dominguez has now been named Municipal Doctor in Punta Alta, where he has been practising privately for some years past.

A sale of 2,000 head of cattle and 3,000 sheep is to be held in Villa Borden on September 24.

Complaints are now being received from Dorrego with regard to the large number of beggars that are about there in the streets.

On Sunday a lecture is to be given in Coronel Pringles by the farming expert, Sr. Unanue, to the farmers there.

SOUTHERN WOOL CLIP

Very satisfactory reports have been received of prospects for the southern wool clip. From Bahia Blanca, Chascomus and Tandil come statements that there are no more wools to sell, the buyers having taken all obtainable at \$12 per 100 kilos.

Mainly About People

Mrs. Charles Towne wishes to announce to her friends that she has discontinued her regular "At Home" day for the remainder of the season.

Mr. A. Mitchell Innes, British Minister to Uruguay, has arrived in the Capital and will make a brief stay of a few days before returning to his post.

Friends of Trooper Hugh Baldoch, Number 1275, 2nd King Edward's Horse, an Argentine volunteer, who was wounded on July 9, are informed that he is, though still in hospital in London, doing well.

A beautiful miniature of the King of the Belgians, painted and presented by Miss K. Gregg, is to be raffled for the benefit of the Women's British Patriotic Association funds. Tickets, \$2 each, may be obtained from Mrs. Robert Paton, Quinta Trelawne, San Martin, F.C.C.A., or at Mitchell's Book Store, Cangallo 580.

The petty officers and men of H. M. S. Macedonla have subscribed a sum of money amongst themselves to acquire a piano, pianola, and gramophone with discs. The ship's company comprises musical talent of a very high order, as was demonstrated at a smoking concert given by the men a short time ago. Offers of second hand instruments should be sent in without delay to the Hon. Secretary, British Patriotic Fund, Uruguay, Administración F. C. Central, Montevideo.

DAY BY DAY IN ROSARIO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

September 21.

A social is to be held in St. Bartholomew's School on the evening of Wednesday, 29th inst., at 9 p.m. There is to be a bridge drive and music, and refreshments will be provided. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. H. Mackintosh or any member of St. Mary's Guild, also from Messrs. E. C. Tompsett and W. H. Dilrew. There has been a great complaint that there is no amusement for the evenings in Rosario, so it is hoped that this may be the first of a series of like entertainments. The proceeds will be given to one of the Patriotic Funds.

Mr. Arnado Andreson has been appointed acting Norwegian Consul. The Consulate is temporarily installed in Calle Salta 1455.

Mr. Spencer S. Dickson, the British Consul, has recovered from his recent indisposition.

Mr. G. H. Marsh, of Roldan, is shortly leaving for England to offer his services as a volunteer. All who know "Tiny" and his genius with the mandoline will agree with me that he is destined to become the "mascot" of some fortunate regiment.

Mr. A. C. Beasley, grandson of Mr. John Murray, late station-master of Funes, left on the s.s. Ruahine for England to offer his services for the manufacture of ammunition. Mr. Beasley was anxious to volunteer for active service, but was told that it was improbable that his services could be accepted owing to defective eyesight.

Miss Searle, of Alberdi, who has been spending some three weeks in the Hills, returns on Thursday.

Great dissatisfaction is being expressed in commercial circles over the postponement of the construction of the new custom house.

The delegates appointed by the Sociedad Rural to visit the cattle show in Santa Fe on the 28th of this month are Messrs. Emilio C. Largaia, Richard Murray, Juan Bocro, and Carlos Bocro.

DAY BY DAY IN BAHIA BLANCA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Sept. 16.

Mr. and Mrs. Pye left here for Buenos Aires on Tuesday night.

Amongst the new arrivals here is Mr. Reynold, who has taken the position formerly occupied by Mr. Williamson on the Pacific Railway.

Mr. Joliffe, who has volunteered for active service, has now gone up to Buenos Aires to undergo a medical examination.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason are expected back here from their honeymoon to-day.

The Ladies' Commission in charge of the arrangements for the Red Cross function which is to be given at Harrods, Buenos Aires, Ltd., on September 26, has recently been augmented and now comprises the following members:—Mesdames Lainez, Martinez de Hoz, Mackie, J. S. de Pell, Chevallier Boutell, R. A. Norton, E. van Peborgh, S. T. Cabib, L. Delaunay, T. Serstevens, de Morra, M. Saubert, F. Pegasano and de Casaubon. Several meetings have been held, and considerable progress made in the work of preparation. In a few days' time it is hoped to be able to publish the details of the programme which will be of a varied and high-class character. There has already been a good demand for tickets, and everything points to a very large and fashionable gathering and a substantial addition to the Red Cross Funds. The hours will be from 3 to 7 and in addition to the musical programme tea will be provided. As is known, Harrods are making themselves responsible for the service of tea, and are defraying all other expenses in order that the whole proceeds may be handed to the Red Cross Societies of the Allies. Tickets will be \$5 each including tea, and may be obtained from the British Society, 536 Cangallo; the Plaza Hotel; the Savoy Hotel; Mappin and Webb; Mitchell's Book Store; Robert Grant and Co.; Harrods Ltd.; Club Francaise, and the Bonboneria, "Iris Blanc."

DAY BY DAY IN CORDOBA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

September 20.

The Rev. and Mrs. Sugden have started housekeeping in Cordoba, having engaged a house in Calle 24 de Septiembre near Calle Pringles, General Paz.

Mr. Roland Hunt was a visitor in town on Friday of last week from Buenos Aires.

Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt Smith, accompanied by Miss Randall, journeyed to the Capital last week with their little daughter who is ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Webb have moved from General Paz to Pueblo San Vicente.

Mrs. Hughes, of Barrio Inglés, has been confined to the house for several days, suffering from a severe cold.

Mr. Donald Smith has left town for a visit to the Capital, and expects to be away some days.

Mr. Sciebler, who has been suffering from a sprained wrist, is now much better and was able to resume his favourite game of tennis on Sunday last.

Master Edward Smith, of the stores Dept. of the Cordoba Light and Power Company, has been away from his post now for over a week, suffering from throat trouble.

Mr. McDonald, President of the Villa Devoto Tennis Club, was a visitor in town yesterday, and took advantage of the beautiful weather to make a trip to Alta Gracia to enjoy a round of golf.

Mr. Livock, who spent several days with us on business, has returned to the Capital.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT

Miss E. Woodwell was responsible for a splendid concert given last night at St. John's Missions to Seamen. It was unfortunate that Miss Kathleen Knight was not able to sing owing to a cold. This young lady has made herself immensely popular by her singing at all concerts given in the city for good and patriotic causes, and there cannot fail to be a sensation of something missing when she is unfortunately unable to appear.

Last night's audience was the usual appreciative one, and encores, well deserved, were frequent.

Mr. W. Crispin opened the concert with a pianoforte solo, and was followed by Mrs. Honeysett, who sang charmingly and gave as her encore a well chosen song, "Moonlight Bay."

Mr. A. Ridley's whistling solos brought down the house, and he was enthusiastically applauded.

Mrs. Herald was just as good as entertaining and as humorous as ever and most generously gave of her best.

One of the items most appreciated was Miss Woodwell's violin playing. Schubert's "Serenade" as an encore was delightfully rendered.

"The Storm King" and "Jack Ashore" suit Mr. Fairclough excellently.

Mrs. Honeysett in the second half of the programme was equally as charming as in the first, and the effect of a violin obligato to Noel Johnson's "Farewell to Summer" was new and pleasing. The ladies of Lomas have much to congratulate themselves upon in providing a highly entertaining evening. The programme was as follows:—

Part I.

Pianoforte solo, Ragtime selections, Mr. W. Crispin.

Vocal solo, "The Billet Doux," Mrs. Honeysett; encore, "Moonlight Bay."

Whistling solo, "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mr. A. Ridley; encores, "How I saved my life" and "I'm a plumber."

Violin, "Morris Dance," Miss E. E. Woodwell; encore, Schubert's Serenade.

Recitation, "Ymn of Ate," Mrs. Herald; encore, "The Old Crock."

Vocal solo, "Storm King," Mr. W. Fairclough; encore, "Jack ashore."

Part II.

Pianoforte solo, "Wonderland," Mr. W. Crispin.

Violin solo, "Bolero," Miss E. E. Woodwell, encored.

Vocal solo, "Rank and File," Mr. W. Fairclough.

Recitation, "How young Hoky enlisted," Mrs. M. Herald; encore, "Sister Susie sewing shirts for soldiers."

Whistling solo, impromptu, Mr. A. Ridley, encored.

Vocal solo, "Farewell to Summer," Mrs. R. Honeysett, with violin obligato by Miss Woodwell; encore, "The magic month of May."

God save the King.

DAY BY DAY IN CORDOBA.

Mr. A. D. Dunbar visited Alta Gracia on Sunday last to participate in the game of golf on the well appointed links connected with the Sierras Hotel of the mentioned place.

Mrs. C. C. Lewis, who was confined to her bed for some time with a severe attack of influenza, is now much improved in health. Master Jack Lewis has also recovered from a bad case of bronchitis.

Mr. Holland, who is making a visit to this city, expects to leave for Buenos Aires shortly, to embark for England, where he will join the colours.

Mr. Reynolds, who is installing an electric plant at his estancia, was a visitor in town to-day.

Mrs. Tony Lowande is making a stay at San Esteban, in the Cordoba Hills, where she is recuperating from her recent illness.

Mrs. A. D. Dunbar and baby made a visit to the Cordoba Athletic Club on Saturday afternoon.

CINE CONCERT AT AMERICAN CHURCH

FULL HOUSE AND FULL COLLECTION PLATE.

The Concert and Cinema at the American Church last evening were remarkably successful from every point of view. As notified, the purpose of this function was to assist in the provision of an Apprentices' Room at the Victoria Sailors' Home, an accommodation badly needed. Mr. W. H. Robertson, the American Consul, was present in the Chair and a very large number of other people also inasmuch that the sign was "standing room only" and that, chiefly in the outer darkness of the side passage. All seating accommodation was very early occupied in toto. The film exhibited "The Daughter of Neptune" is an exceedingly long one but as it is also exceedingly beautiful and a piece of genuine old Romance, no one complained on that account. It who an undiluted pleasure and was watched with intense attention. If there be no mermaids as the sceptics assert, it is infinitely to be regretted. Much more so since one has seen what possibilities of charm they possess.

Mr. H. P. Dee furnished a slumberous accompaniment of music, like the grieving wash of waves on the beach. A brief but excellent musical programme was included.

Madame de Mello, who was in excellent voice, gave with Mr. de Mello a charming rendering of the duet "In a Garden of Roses." Subsequently Madame de Mello sang in her best manner "A Geisha's Life" and Mr. de Mello "Susquehanna." Madame Edgard's contribution was that fine song of tragic power Tosti's "Good Bye," which she sang most sympathetically. Mr. J. Gibson Taylor's ventriloquial sketch and Ocarine solo by Mr. H. W. Curtis, which might have been taken for that of a powerful siffleur except for the piercing clearness of the notes completed the programme. It is understood that the "Paper" collection was not the least satisfactory part of the evening. Certainly it had every appearance of being a bumper one, and being satisfactory to Mr. Stanley Parker and "The Home."

Y.M.S.C. SOCIAL

HELP FOR THE TOBACCO FUND.

The social evening held last night at the Salon Béranger by the Young Men's Social Club in aid of the Tobacco Fund was a great success and quite a brilliant gathering.

Some 35 couples were present, and as there was a special arrangement in force for a prolonged evening there was no complaint about these pleasant functions being too short on this occasion. Dancing was indulged in, and as an example of the financial success it can be mentioned that the Tobacco Fund was swelled by \$50, which represented a clear profit after all expenses had been paid.

A further opportunity for increasing the fund was originated by a member of the Club who struck upon the splendid idea of presenting a large picture to be raffled at a dollar per ticket. The picture, a pencilled landscape, was the work of this member, and most cleverly and ably had he done the drawing. The picture will be raffled at the next social, on November 3.

Owing to the kindness of Miss Doty the piano was given but little rest, as this lady gave her services and was untiring throughout the evening in playing for the various dances.

The social all round gave plenty of enjoyment, and Mr. Martin and his committee have once more shewn that energy and perseverance in a good cause can work wonders. Dancing and welcome refreshments occupied the evening.

THE BRITISH SOCIETY

Steady Progress Made

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE OF MEMBERSHIP.

(Contributed.)

Since its annual meeting in August, the British Society has made steady progress and new members are constantly being enrolled. The good work done during the past twelve months has been recognised. Promises of support from British residents in far-distant parts of the Republic are being received in increasing numbers and the work of banding together the various members of the British community into a strong, active, progressive organisation which will guard and advance British interests in every possible way—an ideal which many thought impossible of realisation a few months ago—is being steadily and successfully continued. If the present rate of progress is maintained, the Society will have more than doubled its membership before the time of the next annual meeting comes round. There is, however, no reason why this rate of progress should not be increased fourfold, and with their lands strengthened by the encouragement received from all quarters the Committee are making arrangements which, it is hoped, will bring this result about.

The first business to which the new Committee directed their attention was the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following were appointed:—Chairman, Mr. Arthur Geo. Pruden; Vice-Chairman, Mr. D. C. Anderson; Hon. Secretary, Mr. P. A. Grassick; Treasurer, Mr. W. Watson. As will be seen, the executive officers are the same as last year, with the exception that Mr. P. A. Grassick has succeeded Mr. W. B. Anson-May in the position of Hon. Secretary left vacant by Mr. May's departure for Uruguay. Mr. Grassick's activity and energy are well known. He has had a wide experience of British organisations in Argentina, and it is recognised that he is the "right man in the right place." The Committee congratulate themselves upon having persuaded him to take office, and feel sure that his co-operation, always given willingly, as a member of the Committee will be of the utmost service to the Society in this position of greater responsibility.

A number of Sub-Committees have also been appointed to look after the various branches of the Society's activity. The work has developed to such an extent that this course was absolutely essential. It was found quite impossible for the General Committee to deal with all the business at their fortnightly meetings, and subdivision, which it is hoped will lead to greater efficiency and more effective organisation, was decided upon. The Sub-Committees have power to add to their numbers from outside the members of the General Committee, but, of course, it is a *sine qua non* that all members of the Sub-Committees shall be members of the Society.

Mr. A. G. Pruden and Mr. D. C. Anderson have been selected to represent the British Society upon the Committee of the Allied nations. This Committee exists as a central organisation to control matters in which all the nations of the Allies are jointly interested, and is doing valuable work.

Now it is obvious that the war will continue through another winter, an appeal will shortly be made to British residents to do their part once again in providing comforts for the men at the front. Last year the response was a splendid one, and the socks, mufflers and warm underclothing, sent forward in such quantities were of the greatest value. This is a work suited particularly to ladies and it is to them principally that the ap-

peal will be made. They are advised, therefore, to have their knitting needles in readiness. Information regarding the articles in greatest need and the styles and quality chiefly favoured will be given later. It is quite certain that amongst the ladies there will be no diminishing of the desire to help. Their sympathies are as strongly as ever with the men in the trenches. It may be, however, that some will imagine that there is no need for this individual co-operation now; that during the past twelve months the authorities have had time to make ample preparation for all requirements, and that the second winter will not find the troops so unprepared to withstand the rigours of winter as was the case before. This is a wrong idea which should not be allowed to make ground. With the hundreds of thousands of men at the front and with the sick and wounded to be attended there is ample work for all British subjects. Everyone is asked to do something, and however small the individual contribution may be, it should be remembered that it will help to swell the sum total.

The work of supplying the sailors on board the British cruisers in these waters with books and magazines is still carried on, quietly and unobtrusively, but regularly. It is rarely a Royal Mail boat leaves without taking with it to Montevideo a fairly large consignment of reading matter, varied with articles of clothing calculated to be of use to the men and supplied by friends in Argentina. The same may be said of the tobacco for the soldiers. Appeals for funds for this object have not been issued recently by the British Society, but the supply is steadily maintained and each month several hundreds of parcels of cigarettes, etc., provided by well-wishers in this country, are distributed in the trenches.

In these and other ways the Society believes that it is carrying out its programme and is meriting the support of British residents here. That support should be shown by all associating themselves with the work being done. With a strong organisation a great deal more could be accomplished, but a strong organisation depends upon a large membership. All recognise the need of a properly organised British Society, truly representative of the British people in this Republic, and many are acting up to their belief by enrolling themselves as members. Why should it be necessary to appeal for support in such a cause? Why should it not be recognised that it is the duty of all British subjects to ally themselves with an association formed for guarding and advancing British interests? Had such a Society been in existence a few years earlier, had it been an established, properly supported and recognised central organisation, the work of co-ordinating and directing individual patriotic endeavours might have been much more easily and satisfactorily carried out. A lesson may be learned from the past. When the need for River Plate aeroplanes and ambulances has disappeared, a British organisation should and must remain, and there is plenty of work before it. Below are given the names of British residents who have been elected members during the past month. The subscription is \$5 a year. With the means at his disposal it is impossible for the Society to make a personal appeal to every British subject in the country. Moreover, such an appeal ought not to be necessary. Application membership forms may be obtained on request at the offices of the Society. These have simply to be filled in and returned.

The recently elected members are: N. H. Nielson, C. H. Quirk, Arthur Ibbotson, Alexander Picken, Valentine A. Brown, M. M. Venter, W. P. Hardie, Henry Martin, Mrs. J. C. Wellby, A. T. Nickson, Miss G. F. Rendall, Miss I. C. Cantlay, C. H. Hulme, E. M. Pixton, Mrs. E. Halpin, J. P. Kelly, G. H. Jackson, Miss E. J. Stanger, G. B. Sparkes, F. H. Jones, L. Richardson, C. W. Candy, A. T. Andrews, J. Bow, B. A. Prichard, F. J. Sellers, D. Rogers, Mrs. J. W. M. Corbett, Rev. C.

WRITERS AND THE WAR

NO. 1.

Mr. Gilbert K. Chesterton

Perhaps too little time has elapsed since the outbreak of hostilities for the war to have had any appreciable effect on English literature; but, whatever may be the cause, it is nevertheless a fact that the modern British authors have not, as a body, been influenced by the troubled times in which they live. This, of course, is speaking broadly, for there are noteworthy exceptions, among whom must be placed Mr. Gilbert K. Chesterton, Mr. Arnold Bennett, Mr. Bernard Shaw, and Mr. Jerome K. Jerome. They are given in this order, not necessarily because it is insisted that they hold those places in modern literature, but because it is the order in which their written work since the outbreak of war has left them at the present time. Mr. Chesterton therefore is the premier Imperial writer of to-day, and it is not difficult to determine why he occupies that position.

The majority of Britons have read more than one of the striking articles contributed by Mr. Chesterton to the columns of the "Illustrated London News" during recent months. Some of those articles have been purely ephemeral in interest; others will live for many years to come.

Mr. Chesterton, more than any living British author, has a clear conception of the national character. Its greatness, its inconsistencies, its insularity, and its respectable narrow-mindedness, are all known to him. He makes free play with all these characteristics, and, if often satirical, he is never abusive or insulting. Mr. Chesterton's adjectives are the necessary adornments to skilfully constructed sentences, and are never part of the armament of a policy of vituperation.

Each of these features of Mr. Chesterton's literary style existed in pre-war days. How then can they be said to have been influenced by the changed conditions which at present prevail? The answer lies in a careful reading of the author's past and present work and in an understanding of the Chestertonian philosophy.

Mr. Gilbert K. Chesterton is only less entertaining than Pickwick, because we have him in the flesh; he only falls below the immortal Dr. Johnson because Dr. Johnson died more than a century ago. Actually, he is greater than Pickwick, because he is real, whereas Pickwick was a literary creation. He is superior to Johnson because he is large-minded, whereas the dead literary giant was small minded. He has the big virtues of both and the shortcomings of neither.

Were it not that the now famous essayist did not loom into promi-

ence until the days of the Boer War, it would be possible to term him the last of the great eighteenth century writers. In many respects, there is little room for Mr. Chesterton to-day. He is avowedly a lover of beer. This in itself is a virtue in Mr. Chesterton, for the simple reason that a smaller man, mentally, could not love beer and at the same time remain great. A respectable defender of Christianity and of all that is best in British domestic life, could not at the same time defend the right of the soldier to drink, and himself rejoice over the possibilities of alcoholic refreshment as one of the lesser happinesses of existence.

Similarly no ordinary man could write in the patriotic strain adopted by Mr. Chesterton and, at the same time, contribute revolutionary articles to the Socialist press, and scourge the backs of the respectable middle-class Englishman.

Mr. Chesterton is one of the few great figures of the present day. He is never guilty of the indiscretions of Mr. Bernard Shaw; he lacks the petulance of Mr. H. G. Wells; he is not the pot-boiling opportunist so frequently imitated by Mr. Arnold Bennett. Nor does he possess the incompetent egotism of a Hall Caine or a Marie Corelli. Rather is he a Briton of the type perpetuated in the allegorical John Bull. He has the physical characteristics, the outspoken independence, and the keen sense of righteousness, beloved by most Englishmen; yet which are at the same time possessed, and able to be possessed, by very few.

Entertaining and healthy prior to the war, Mr. Chesterton's work is now a national asset. He does not let us forget that Britain must emerge from the bath of blood purified and chastened in spirit, that the shortcomings which were eating into her national life must be swept away, and that out of the nightmare into which she has been reluctantly drawn must come a better, freer, and happier people. Naturally, the majority of these things can only come as a result of action by the people themselves, but there is no doubt that the spark which will set the tinder alight must come from the thoughtful writers and thinkers who will lead the public. Mr. Chesterton is not the least among the men appointed by fate to conduct so great a mission. One factor, at any rate, will count in his favour, and that is that he is able to reach his public. The works of the essayist are, as a rule, closed to the average reader who desires entertainment. But Mr. Chesterton is never so happy as when writing essays. He is always interesting no matter how unusual may be the subject on which he is engaged. Indeed, so good is Mr. Chesterton when writing of other things, that one could almost wish that he would write of himself. But possibly he does. Did not Anatole France once state that when an author ventured on criticism he was writing "of myself apropos of" whatever the selected subject might be? The great war has made great opportunities, but few have seized them. At the head of the select band stands the greatest essayist now known to the English language.

H. L. L.

STATE RAILWAYS

WEEKLY RETURNS.

The official statistics published of the return of the State Railways for the past week contain the following information:

The profits show an increase of \$41,229.28, and are returned at \$326,217—27. The figures for each railway are:—

Central Northern Railway \$241,387—67
Northern Argentine . . . \$68,844—42
Section C. and N. West \$13,016—18

The amount of yearly profit to date is \$10,164,290—41, and is an increase of \$480,479—47 over the corresponding period of 1914.

J. Turner, J. B. Hilton, R. J. Williams, P. H. Keenan, H. J. Hale, J. Forbes, M. Hood, Brian Hope, G. E. Griffin, E. A. Woodward, Robert Veitch, C. Hitchman, G. F. Magrane, W. J. Mulhall, H. A. Hill, J. P. Pearson, Mrs. J. E. Turner, J. L. Lewin, P. H. Shepherd, F. J. Mendl, T. H. Braithwaite, Mrs. M. F. Richards, F. Richards, B. S. Webb, R. Dagger, J. S. Prescott, B. A. Cash-Reed, F. Briggs, F. O. Franks, R. E. Bailey, A. C. McCarthy, W. C. L. Sheppard, W. J. Potts, A. Logan, G. E. Snell, J. M. Wigg, P. J. Wyatt, A. G. Bridger, Bevan R. Chantrell, A. J. McMorran, H. A. Jacobs, A. de Tiel, P. P. Sutrageon, Miss D. M. J. Devine, S. Parker, Mrs. E. E. Parker, Miss R. C. Fagan, Miss K. R. Birch, Miss M. MacCutcheon, S. O. Bridge, H. W. Hughes, F. Leitch, Mrs. E. N. Reed, Captain E. N. Reed, H. G. Jones, Miss A. Selway, J. M. Murray, H. Jolly, A. Geoghegan, P. H. Fairclough.

A CRIME OF JEALOUSY

Wife Shot by Husband

TRAGEDY AT NUEVA POMPEYA

A crime of jealousy, in which a young married woman was murdered by her husband, yesterday disturbed the tranquility of Nueva Pompeya.

In a small and respectable house in Calle Amhato there lived as a tenant Maria Morgen, and her two little girls, the eldest of whom is 3 years old and the youngest only 8 months.

Maria Morgen was separated from her husband, who is a Turk, and whose real name is Bayn, and whose employment is as a workman at Riachuelo. His conduct has always been good. It was the habit of his cousin, Martini Bayn, to occasionally pay visits to the wife and take presents to the little children. Early yesterday morning the husband arrived at the house and demanded the reason for these visits. The house was quiet and the children asleep, but the sound of quarrelling awoke the neighbours, but before they could interfere Bayn suddenly drew a revolver and fired at his wife three times. The third shot hit her in the left side, and the poor woman sank to the floor and died a few minutes later.

The first shot wounded the little girl Teresa, who was asleep, but fortunately the wound is slight. Bayn at once took to flight, pursued by another tenant of the house and a vigilante. He was soon caught and lodged in jail. Doctor Llavallol has ordered the transference of the body of the unfortunate woman to Comisaria 34.

The little children are in the charge of friends. The incident has created a considerable excitement in the neighbourhood.

CORPORAL RUNS AMOK

AMAZING AFFAIR AT RIO DE JANEIRO

An extraordinary affair is reported from Rio de Janeiro in which two captains were shot dead, a lieutenant dangerously wounded and a sergeant of police no less seriously injured by a subordinate. The telegraphed despatches state that a regiment of cavalry were stationed at Curityba under the command of Captain Leonico Moraes.

For some reason this officer had cause to reprehend a corporal named Antonio Galdino.

The latter drew a Mauser pistol and shot his superior dead.

Captain Silvero Hurtado interfered and was treated in a like manner. Captain Hurtado died shortly afterwards. Lieutenant Avila and Sergeant Carrego were also fired upon and both dangerously wounded.

Even this was insufficient for Corporal Galdino. The matter was at once reported to the Colonel, who also had to withstand a leaden shower but was fortunately unhurt.

THE AGRICULTURAL BANK

POSTPONEMENT OF THE DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

The committees of Agriculture and Home Affairs, in the Chamber of Deputies commenced some little time ago an enthusiastic study of the possibilities of founding an Agricultural Bank in the Republic. For the moment, however, this business has been shelved, and "pressure of business" is given as the excuse.

Further discussion on the matter has been suspended until 10 days before the closure of the session, which means that the matter is entirely out of all decision for some time to come.

The native press decry the shelving of a matter of such great importance to agriculturalists, and points out how each deputy is calling for money for some scheme or other, the value of which is more or less hypothetical.

CRIME AT LA PLATA

20 Severe Wounds

ON CORPSE FOUND IN A DITCH

Yesterday morning about 10, some residents of Calle 116, found the corpse of a man, in a ditch full of water, opposite to numbers 23 and 24.

On informing the police, the body was removed to the Asistencia Publica, where examination showed that no fewer than 20 severe wounds had been inflicted in the head alone, some being four centimetres in depth. From the nature of the injuries it is conjectured that some of them at least were inflicted with a paving stone or a similar blunt and heavy object.

There is suspicion that the murderer is an Austrian subject named Dray Wasyl, who was seen in the neighbourhood, and whose motive was probably robbery. The police are looking for this person, but the dead man has not been identified.

POLICE STATISTICS

A publication known as the "Boletin Estadistica" of the police is a pamphlet full of interesting details and statistics, concerning crimes and robberies that have taken place in and around Buenos Aires during the first six months of 1915. As a point of general observation it is remarked that there is a general reduction all round in police cases as compared with an equivalent period of last year.

In the first three months of the present year the number of cases in the Capital was 2652, which includes thefts from private and public persons, forgeries, burglaries, matrimonial cases, assaults, infringement of laws and the like. In the second three months 3223 cases of a similar nature were registered. The total for the equivalent period of 1914 was 7875.

4388 cases of minor offences were also recorded as against 5875 of last year's period.

The total amount of stolen property was valued during January, February, and March at \$126,875.50.

During the second three months of the year a reduction of 25 per cent. of all cases was recorded. These recorded reductions of cases are not at all clearly shown in the statistics, and it is difficult to realise that while during April, May and June property and goods to the value of \$760,812.12 were found missing, and that in the first three months only \$126,875.50, where the reduction comes in.

EDITOR ASSAULTED

HOTEL PROPRIETOR'S ANGER.

A fresh terror is added to journalism and the reporter who does not speak in terms of the highest laudation of camp hotel proprietors, goes in peril of his life.

At General Roca a weekly newspaper, the *Rio Negro*, had ventured to refer in a censorious manner to the proprietor of the Hotel Toscano and to his nephew. Several robberies had been committed upon guests residing at this house of entertainment for which no satisfaction could be obtained, and the journal had pointed out the circumstance without praising the honesty of either the landlord or his relative.

Since then the director of the paper has been savagely assaulted by the aggrieved hotel proprietor and his relative, possibly in vindication of their injured honour which is now under repair at the Comisaria.

CHEAPER POTATOES?

Possible Effect of New Regulations

FACILITIES GRANTED TO IMPORTERS

It may have been noticed (house-keepers know it), that potatoes are scarce. In the restaurants the liberal allowances of two waxy and aenemic looking tubers, is cut down to half—"porque de la guerra," which is no doubt also the reason that potatoes are not grown, or will not grow, in the Republic. Hence the potato importers have approached the "Minister of Finance and obtained certain facilities" for the delivery of these necessary vegetables.

Among these are permission to discharge potatoes in the same dock in which the vessel carrying them, is turned, provided this be done within 48 hours. Up till now, the discharge of potatoes has only been permitted in Dock 1, which has originated all kinds of delays, demurrages, extra charges and expenses which all ultimately come out of the consumer's pocket which, is probably the reason that neither Government nor anyone else worried about the matter or altered it. No reason is assigned for the rule, probably because none existed beyond the fact that the arrangement gave somebody a "pull" on the public, and a chance to squeeze them. Potatoes are 30 cents a kilo. That is 3d. a pound, or the price of good apples in England. Whether the consumer will profit by the concessions made to the importers is questionable. Probably not, out cause.

The authorities cannot blame the public, si this sensation of suspicion and loss of confidence is created. The point of view which will be taken of officials to the public well being, hiding themselves behind locked doors must of necessity be unsavoury.

The figures published in this week's bulletin shows death from tuberculosis 49, scarlatina 1, small-pox 12, diphtheria 13, croup 1. Total 76. Last year's equivalent figures are: Tuberculosis 54, small-pox 1, typhoid 13, diphtheria 4, croup 1. Total 73.

DOCTOR PALACIOS VICTIMISED

ARREST OF A SWINDLER.

Dr. Palacios, whose name is so well known in legislative and social circles, was some little time ago the victim of a series of swindles and forgeries of signature of which he duly gave notice to the police. The rogue was one José Chaine, well enough known to Dr. Palacios, but whom, at the same time the politician did not wish to give in charge. On many occasions the influential protection of the ex-deputy, it is stated, was the cause of favour being shown to the delinquent.

Under the name of Valentin Virasoro, Chaine swindled Dr. Palacios as far back as 1908, but influence obtained his freedom and as has been the case on many occasions since, the late leader of the Socialist party has used his influence to persuade the law to let the man go.

At last these constant breakings of the law irritated Dr. Palacios, who was a victim of them all to such an extent that he determined to let the law do its duty, with the result that Chaine, already a man who has served six years, has been arrested.

His method of procedure, in general, was to beg for money in the name of Dr. Palacios and to sign the ex-deputy's name to begging letters. Why it should be that any other than the President of the Republic has power to persuade the law not to take action in a right and proper cause and in one to the general benefit of the public is not explained in the police report.

TRAGEDY IN B.A.

MOTHER AND WIFE DONE TO DEATH

ITALIAN'S TERRIBLE CRIME

A most shocking affair, ending in the death of a wife and daughter, occurred on September 16 in Calle Ayacucho, and appears to be the result of insanity on the murderer's part.

At a house No. 736 Ayacucho, there lived a married woman, Rosa Paggio Adogno by name. The mother of four children, the eldest four years of age, and the youngest less than a month, she had been in the Republic several years, during which time her husband, an Italian like herself, had been engaged as a cleaner of trams at Barracas.

Owing to the husband's employment at Rosario he and his wife had separated, and the mother and father of the wife were also living apart. The elderly couple had apparently suffered a period of some 18 years' hard struggle in the country, and latterly it had been decided that mother and daughter should live together.

The daughter engaged herself in providing the necessities of life, but fell upon hard days when her husband returned from Rosario. It was his habit to go daily to see his mother and his wife and ask them for money.

Yesterday they were without funds and whether this was the reason for the husband producing a knife and killing his mother is a point that the police are deciding. It would point however, to a case of insanity, because a few moments after killing his mother he went to his wife's room and threatened to kill the little child, less than a month old, who was lying in bed with the mother.

A shocking scene ensued. Adogno attacked the child. The mother in her efforts to save it from harm had her arms and hands literally cut to pieces. Her cries for help were unattended, until she rushed out into the patio streaming with blood and her insane husband after her.

Still infuriated, the husband stabbed his wife eight times. Three of these wounds were each enough to cause instantaneous death.

He was about to return to dispatch the child when caught by the police.

It is stated that no more shocking tragedy has occurred in the city, on account of the terrible manner in which the murderer's victims were butchered. He apparently danced round them in the manner of a maniac, and each defensive action was received with a slash by his knife, until the poor defenceless women had no hands left with which to protect herself.

The affair has created an intense excitement in the neighbourhood of the crime. The house was a well-known one, and some 150 persons were living on the premises, mostly women. The mother was removed to the Morgue, and the wife to the hospital.

It appears that Rosa Paggio, the wife, had suffered considerably from her husband's threats, that unless she earned money he would kill her child. The deceased woman unfortunately believed her husband, and while obeying him lived in constant fear.

DONALDSON LINER DESTROYED

FIRE IN MID-OCEAN.

New York, Sept. 20.

A telegram from Halifax, Nova Scotia, reports that the steamer *Athenia*, 8588 tons gross, belonging to Donaldson Bros. of Glasgow, has been destroyed by fire on the trip from Glasgow to Montreal or Quebec. Passengers, who numbered 500, and crew were rescued by the *Ausonia*.

Another message states that one life was lost.

OBITUARY

MRS. M. E. PENNINGTON.

On Friday, Sept. 17, the funeral took place at Quilmes English Cemetery of the late Mrs. M. E. Pennington, mother of Mr. A. Stuart Pennington of Queen Victoria College, San Fernando, who died on September 16 at the residence of her grandson, Dr. Miles Stuart Pennington, at Quilmes.

The deceased lady was born in 1827 and was therefore in her 89th year. An impressive funeral service was conducted by the Rev. J. W. Fleming, D.D..

Wreaths and flowers were sent by "Arthur and Annie," "Miles and Janet," "Willie and Julia," "Anita and Ethel," Mr. and Mrs. R. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Avery, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kay and others.

The following friends of the families of Mr. A. Stuart Pennington and Dr. M. Stuart Pennington were present or sent cards:—

Mr. and Mrs. David C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Avery, Captain and Mrs. R. Andrews, Mrs. Geo. T. Bate, Mr. and Mrs. W. Allinson Bell, Sr. B. Bretti, Mr. and Mrs. G. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Rob. Craig, Mr. Geo. Common, Sr. N. Chavarri, Mr. and Mrs. Foster Cutler, Mrs. H. Dougall, Mr. Charles H. Dougall, Mr. Fras. H. Davenport, Mr. Herbert J. Dobson, Dr. and Mrs. L. G. Dodds, Sr. Emilio E. de Vecchi, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Edve, Miss Forget, Messrs. Willie and Cyril Forget, Sr. C. Galli, Mr. Andrew H. Gibson, Miss Adelaida Godio, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Garssick, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. T. Gregory, Sr. E. Gagliolo y familia, Mrs. J. S. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. David Hogg, Mr. Ernest Hogg, Sr. Juan P. Hesperne, Miss Holland, Mrs. W. L. Hall, Misses Howard, Mr. T. B. Higgs, Mr. Alfred Higgs, Mr. W. Itho and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Kay, Mr. Mateo Kay, Mrs. Kay, Mr. John J. Kay, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Lovett, Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Reg. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. S. U. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. D. Arrol Macfarlane, Mr. Robert MacIntosh, Mrs. Murdoch, Miss Linda Muir, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. C. McKelvey, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Martindale, Prof. Munro and Miss Dora Munro, Mrs. Neill, Mr. J. G. Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Oldham, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Paterson, Sra. Perlender y familia, Mr. and Mrs. Pritchards, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Pott, Miss Percy, Mr. G. H. Rodger, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Rodger, Mr. H. H. Rodger, Mr. and Mrs. A. Woodbury Roscow, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Reynolds, Mrs. Hugh A. Ritchie, Mr. A. E. Ruffier, Miss Ross, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Robinson, Miss Anita F. Robinson, Mr. R. W. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, Sr. Agustin Sala, Mr. and Mrs. Alberto Sanders, Mr. H. M. Sanders, Dr. J. Sarmiento, Dr. J. J. Salas, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Steed, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Steed, Mrs. T. B. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred. Smith, Mr. J. Y. Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Talbot, Mrs. and Miss Taylor, Mr. I. Taylor, Mr. Thos. Warrell, Miss Maria E. Warrell, Mrs. W. F. Woods, Mrs. L. Young and family, etc.

"THE HERALD" AT CORDOBA

Copies of THE HERALD can now be obtained in Cordoba at Casa Solari, 23 Calle San Martin, and also from the various newsagents and runners in the streets.

Subscriptions to the daily and weekly editions of THE HERALD can be paid either to Casa Solari, or to our correspondent, Calle Rivero Indarte 155.

The paper is also on sale at all the railway stations. Readers who cannot obtain copies from the bookstalls, or regular agents, are asked to communicate with us.

WIRELESS WITH THE STATES

HIGH POWER STATION FOR BUENOS AIRES.

The Government has recently granted a concession to the Federal Holdings Company of New York for the construction of a high powered (ultra poderosa) wireless station near Buenos Aires.

This station will be one of a series of high powered stations in other countries of South and Central America and will operate directly with similar stations in North America.

The system is the same as that which has recently been adopted by the United States Government for its long distance communications, the first station of that chain having recently been completed and placed in operation in Panama.

The same system is also in operation between Tuckerton, New Jersey, and Berlin, a distance of over 6000 kilometres, and between San Francisco and the Hawaiian Islands.

Plans are now being completed for stations in the Philippine Islands, Guam (a North American naval station in the Pacific Ocean), Alaska and other remote points.

A striking proof of the reliance that the United States Government places in the reliability of this wireless system is demonstrated by the fact that the great Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco was opened by wireless waves which President Wilson set in motion by pressing a key in the White House in Washington. This key was directly connected with the powerful radio station at Tuckerton. From the great antenna of this station, two hundred and fifty metres in height, the waves travelled a distance of over 5000 kilometres to the antenna stretched over one of the tall buildings of the Exposition. The impulses so received automatically threw open the massive doors of Machinery Hall, caused the Fountain of Energy to play, and officially opened the Exposition.

The object of this wireless development is to place the countries of South America in direct and intimate connection with North America and thence to Europe and the Orient.

Up to the present time, practically all the news between the Argentine and the United States had gone through European Agencies. It seems as though the time had come when the relationship between these countries was becoming sufficiently close to justify more direct communication.

A material reduction in commercial and Press rates should tend to bring about this very desirable result.

UNDERGROUND EXTENSION

September 19.

NEW SERVICE TO VELEZ SANSFIELD.

To-morrow morning the Anglo-Argentine Tramway Company will inaugurate a new service of trains from the Plaza Mayo to Velez Sansfield.

It has been the custom to change cars at Caballito, but with to-morrow's innovation a direct service from town will be maintained. The coach which will proceed on its journey from the underground to Velez Sansfield will be always the first one on the train, and this particular carriage will be reserved solely for passengers travelling west of Caballito. Passengers travelling in future further than this latter station will pay a fare of 15 cents instead of the usual 10 cents now demanded. The fares as far as Caballito remain the same.

LAWLESS HURLINGHAM

SUBURB INFESTED BY THIEVES

Petty thefts, outrageous robberies, daring burglaries and the like seem to be daily increasing. The police are constantly being notified of these deeds, which for the past six weeks have chiefly been carried out in districts where there is a lack of public police protection. It is under the excuse of "insufficient assistance" that the police protect themselves when on occasion there is a public outcry against them. The latest suburban district to suffer is Hurlingham. Not only have some private houses been burgled, but a large number of small almacens, houses and shops have been the centres of operation. The police have been notified times without number, and their reply to date has been that they are aware that the robberies have been committed by a well organised gang. Matters have reached such a pass that demands have been made to the Chief of Police to issue orders of a severe nature to the officials at Hurlingham.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

SUCCESSFUL OUTING TO LICEO RIVADAVIA.

Favoured by perfect weather, a large number of the members of the Young People's Institute of the American Church paid a visit on September 18 to the Methodist Girls' School, Flores. Most of the party left Plaza Mayo station shortly after 2.30 p.m., and a few came out by other routes. The School is situated near Rivadavia, in one of the best parts of Flores, and is quite a landmark on account of the fine old box hedge which surrounds the grounds. After making a tour of the School buildings and grounds, the visitors "spread themselves out" to enjoy the open air and picturesque gardens, by indulging in a series of games and competitions. Refreshments were then served and thoroughly enjoyed. These were provided by the Principals of the school on whose kind invitation the visit had been made. After some further sociability, the guests left warmly expressing their thanks to the Misses Hiltz for their hospitality.

UNITED CLUB CONCERT

LAST EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT.

On Sept. 18, at the headquarters of the United Club in Viamonte, some 30 members gathered together to enjoy a musical entertainment. Mr. F. H. Chevallier Boutell was in the chair, and in his opening remarks spoke of the excellent work done by the Club and the necessity for all members to support these concerts and other patriotic functions organised by the Committee.

A brief but highly entertaining programme was carried out in which the following gentlemen appeared:

Song: "Night," Mr. J. J. Jeffreys. Song: "Asleep in the Deep," Mr. Louis Beaumont. Song: "The Village Pump," Mr. Dinwoodie. Mr. Handley's exhibition of five minutes squad drill with 10 men. Song: "The Downcast Eye," Mr. Jeffreys. Recitation: "The Green Eye of the Little Yellow God," Mr. Dinwoodie.

Mr. Boutell in his closing remarks drew attention to his lecture in aid of the British Red Cross Society and reminded the members of the date, October 6 next. He asked for the fullest support.

APPEARED BEFORE A PRESIDENT

HONOUR FOR ENGLISH ARTISTS

A high honour has been paid the British artistic circle of Buenos Aires in connection with the festivities in Uruguay connected with the Presidential tour of the neighbouring Republic.

On the occasion of the visit to Colonia of President Viera—the first time in 27 years that the President of Uruguay had visited the river port—the programme for the concert at the official reception was supplied mainly by artists from Buenos Aires. The arrangement of the programme was entrusted to Mrs. Eidelberg, and the artists who assisted her were Madame de Mello, Miss Dorothy Stuart Small, Mrs. C. White, and Miss Sandoval. The concert company went to Colonia on Friday, September 10, as the guests of the reception committee, and stayed at Government House. The concert on Friday evening was an immense success, and a substantial sum of money was realised for the fund to build a sanatorium for tuberculosis sufferers. His Excellency the President and the official party were present, and the English artists received generous applause, all being encored repeatedly. They were subsequently presented to President Viera who congratulated them on their great success.

LOMAS LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

Lomas Literary and Debating Society brought their season to a close last evening with a delightfully enjoyable social, which was held in the school room attached to the Lomas Methodist Church.

A number of the Society's members and friends turned up to enjoy the excellent musical programme which had been arranged by the Social Committee. The entertainment was of a very high quality and every item was rendered in an efficient manner. The following was the programme:—Piano solo (Selected), Mr. Crispin; Song ("The Storm King"), Mr. Fairclough; Song, ("Goodbye," Tosti), Mrs. Honeysett; Comic Song, ("They Pulled it Back Again"), Mr. Humphreys; Recitation, ("The Jumble Sale"), Mrs. Herald; Violin Solo, ("Tales of Hoffmann"), Miss Woodwell; Song, ("Somewhere a Voice is Calling"), Miss Humphreys; Song, ("The Bandolero"), Mr. Thompson; Song, ("Bedouin Love Song"), and encore ("Until"), Mr. V. Reid.

Two guessing competitions also took place during the evening, entitled "A Mental Menu" and "Countries," the successful competitors being Miss Langley and Mr. Percy Sheppard, and Miss Penny and Mr. Sheppard, this gentleman having the luck each time.

An interval was made for refreshments and thanks are due to Mesdames Howard, Hansen and Herald for their work in connection therewith.

Among those present were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Hansen and family, Mrs. and Miss Langley, Mr. Humphreys and family, Mr. and Mrs. Herald, Mr. and Misses Triggs, Mr. and Mrs. Steward, Mrs. Caldwell and family, Mr. and Mrs. Burton, Mrs. and Masters Talon, Mr. and Misses Penny; the Misses Cribbes, Dodwell and Humphreys; Mesdames Honeysett, Hansen, Howard and Salva; Messrs. M. L. Wolcott, Jones (Chairman, Social Committee), Taylor, Adderley, Hazelton, Harrison, Thompson, Fairclough, Crispin and Reid.

COURT MARTIAL FOR STRIKERS

RUSSIA'S CURT INTIMATION.

Petrograd, Sept. 18.

Strikes having taken place resulting in the closing of several factories, the Military Governor of the city has posted proclamations summoning all employees on their allegiance to return to work after the dinner hour on Saturday under penalty of trial by Court Martial.

ROSS'S Belfast **Ginger Ale**

Mainly for Women

Conducted by "Egeria"

MADAME "ODETTE"

This time last year, Madame "Odette" was well known to readers of "The Herald." The lady went to England, in the hope of going to that place "somewhere in France," to do her "little bit" for the Empire in the capacity of war correspondent. She did not succeed in one way—the way she most desired, but she is there "by proxy" as it were, for she has sent her son, and so the personal interest of "Odette" is in the fighting zone somewhere.

Madame St. Lys is busy with her pen, and is, I understand, a contributor to several English publications. One little story she has sent which appeared in the "Evening Standard" and "St. James's Gazette." Those who enjoyed "Odette's" lyrics in "The Herald" will, I am sure, appreciate this one. It is entitled—

"THICKER THAN WATER."

I met him at a dance.
The German Squadron had come out on a visit and was being feted royally.

We were "sitting out" in the winter garden at the Plaza, dipping strawberries into champagne luxuriously—after the manner of Jos Sedley.

He could not dance much as yet. He ought to have had his arm in a sling still. He had fallen off the "yard-arm," I believe you call it—and had broken his arm.

He was a midshipman and the pet of the whole ship. From the captain down to the humblest tar they all idolised him—and he was an Englishman.

His father was English and his mother was English. But his father had become that strange hybrid thing, a "naturalised" German subject, and had insisted on his son's going into the German navy. Strange Englishman that.

And he was eating out his heart. His British blue eyes were full of distress as he poured it all out to me. The tears were not far off. Those British tears which you divine—and do not see.

"Thank God! There is no likelihood of a war now—or what should I do?" he said.

I was silent.

At that moment Captain Behrend came up and laid a kindly hand upon his shoulder.

"That's right—that's right—my young lady—you're taking care of him. He needs it. He isn't fit for the ballroom yet—with that arm of his. He is our 'baby' you know. We can't afford to let any harm come to him...." he ended up affectionately.

Three days later I saw him once more.

The great cruiser was moving slowly out of Argentine waters at Mar del Plata, and there he stood on deck waving farewell to me with his cap. A true British figure, in spite of the strange uniform, full of life—with all life before him.

* * *

But how little we know! And how relentlessly Fate—Nature—pursues her course, disdaining our human laws which we set up as infallible—which work such havoc to ourselves.

It was off Colonel—on that unlucky day—that one more hero died for the glory of England.

I have it from the captain himself, Captain Behrend, whose vision—true sailor, though of an alien race—reached beyond the right and wrong of our poor humanity.

"By God!" he wrote, "England has cause to be proud of her sons.

"From the day that war was declared Merryek was a changed fellow. He no longer joined in the frolic of

SOME WOMEN AND MANY THINGS

Miss Edith Sellers writes in the "Nineteenth Century" of the people's kitchens in Christiania and Vienna, thus. The steam kitchen in Christiania, established 57 years ago, pays a dividend of 6 per cent., and supplies meals for working people at a very low price. Perhaps the most important part of this concern is the department in which uncooked food of every description is sold at a price which brings in a fair profit, but is considerably below the price charged by retailers. This department is a great boon not only to working people, but to the thrifty among the middle class. The steam kitchen has become so popular that it now occupies the whole of a huge block of building, and does a business which is enormous for a town with a population of only 24,000. It has brought good wholesome food within the reach of even the poorly paid workers of Christiania.

The first people's kitchen was opened in Vienna 42 years ago; there are now fifteen, that is, one in each district of the city and one in a suburb. These kitchens pay their way, and a better dinner can be had there for a fraction over 5d. than can be had for 10d. in any self-supporting restaurant in an English town. Yet Vienna is one of the dearest capitals in Europe. We who are at the mercy of our tradespeople, who again are at the mercy of combines of wholesale dealers, are naturally unable to make our housekeeping money go nearly as far as women living in towns where it is possible to purchase food at a price which leaves merely a small margin of profit. The problem of meals will not be solved when all women are taught to cook well. We also need stores where we can get the best value for our money and where shopping can really become a science.

A recent report from Russia states that the women medical students of the third and fourth year have now been mobilised by the Government and sent to Red Cross and other hospitals.

the mess-room, though he went about his duty as conscientiously and unflinchingly as ever.

"Deep lines appeared on his boyish face. They were carved there by a fine and loyal spirit—by a soul wrestling with its Maker.

"Not a word was ever said. We all knew what must be the struggle in his breast. All on board understood. Silence was the only mark of respect and sympathy we could give. He understood....

"He was standing by me on the bridge on that fateful morning—I kept him about me as much as possible in those days—when suddenly we saw the smoke of the British cruisers on the far horizon.

"He went deadly pale. Claspings the rail, he remained with his eyes fixed in the distance....

"The decks were cleared for action. All was bustle and stir, and a tremendous cheer went up from the sailors on board.

"Suddenly a shot rang out....

"I saw him fall back against the rail—the smoking revolver still in his hand.

"Sir...." he gasped, pointing towards the horizon, and the light went out in his blue eyes—those loyal eyes—"Sir.... forgive me.... blood.... blood...."—it was trickling thickly over his tunic—"blood.... thicker than water!"

QUEEN MARY

In the course of his character-sketch of King George, Mr. Gardiner naturally devotes considerable attention to Queen Mary.

"The Queen," he writes, "like her husband, has the middle-class seriousness and sense of duty. She is almost the only woman in society who cannot be called 'a society woman.' Her manner is entirely free from the assertiveness which is the note of modern breeding. She speaks little, and without persiflage, irony, or any of the qualities most cultivated in drawing-rooms. The mother who, hearing the King speak, regretted that she had sent her daughter to an expensive boarding school to catch the authentic note of aristocracy, when, after all, the King himself spoke 'just like an ordinary man,' would have suffered a double measure of regret if she had heard the quiet, unaffected speech of the Queen. She was trained in an old tradition of womanhood, and has the air and interests of the mid-Victorian time rather than those of today. When with the present Bishop of Birmingham I had the duty of showing her round the Sweating Exhibition held at the Queen's Hall some years ago, I was impressed with the quiet thoroughness of her inquiry. She had obviously not come to see or to make a show, but to learn a lesson, and one could not fail to notice her plain sincerity, and her avoidance of those futile affectations of sympathy which are at once so banal and so popular. She left a clear impression of a real woman, with a grave bearing and no false sentiment. When she pats an orphan on the head or gives sixpence to a beggar I do not think she would want half a column of laudation in the newspapers to commemorate the fact that she shares the common sympathies of humanity.

"The influence of her steady, prosaic personality upon the King has been eminently good, and the happiness of their home life is a commonplace. Perhaps the court is less gay than it used to be, for the Queen prefers knitting to ceremony, and the King likes a book better than bridge. But what the court has lost in gaiety it has gained in many more substantial ways, not least in the matter of public respect. It was the home life of George III. which made him possible in spite of his mischievous policy. There was a certain truth in the saying of the wit that 'the people would never desert him so long as he went to church every Sunday and was faithful to the plainest woman in the kingdom.' King George's attachment to his wife is not the least of his assets in his account with his people."

MRS. OLIVE SCHREINER AT A WOMAN'S EXHIBITION

The results of excessive competition in the trades open to women were well evidenced in the Women's Exhibition lately organised at Caxton Hall by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes. It was opened by Mrs. Olive Schreiner, who for two minutes relaxed her rule of never making public speeches. She said it was humiliating to interview the swathed khaki workers who had been brought to the exhibition. The "Manchester Guardian" of May 11 reports: "The woman who sewed buttons on the soldiers' bandoliers earned 2½d. for every five dozen, and, working hard, earned 7s. or 8s. a week. The khaki shirt-maker earned 2s. 8d. a dozen. It was more than ordinary shops paid, she said, but the sewing was more elaborate. It cost 2d. for silk.... For an hour's finishing off soldiers' trousers, the pay is 2½d. This does not include cotton, and the carrying of the work to and from the home takes up time that is not paid for. For finishing an overcoat the pay is 6d. It takes about two and a half hours.

In view of the increased cost of living, one can hardly find words to express the iniquity of this kind of wage. It is strange that the feelings of patriotism evoked by the war should tolerate the sweating of women in work for our armies.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON

Who does not know or know of the Californian authoress? The lady as recently as last May was at death's door in New York; but she is now better and has of course something to say about the war. In talking about the probable effect the war will have on social conditions to an interviewer, Mrs. Atherton ventured the assertion that there is no danger that civilisation, which has advanced towards certain standards, will retrogress.

She expressed it as her opinion that the problem of repopulating Europe may be solved by international marriages, and last, but not least, the California author believes that at the close of hostilities an influx of immigrants to California may be expected, because of the prevailing general favourable conditions in that State.

Anent the question of repopulating Europe, Mrs. Atherton had this to say as a suggestion:—

"English women should intermarry with Russians after the war. The Russians don't like the traditional English women, but close acquaintance would reconcile them. That would be a wonderful combination—the English, solid, conservative, poised, philosophical; the Russian mystic, dreamy, spiritual. The reason the natives of Northern Italy are so superior to the natives of Southern Italy is because their blood is mixed with German blood. How far this mixing may be carried with impunity remains to be seen. A little Jewish strain is good for any nationality, and those English mixed with Jewish are the more mentally active. Mixed with Russian, they should once more be the greatest of the races.

"The children now being born in France of German fathers should be sent to German asylums—France will probably not want them, but Germany will welcome them to repeople the country. German children with Russian fathers should be sent to Russia. If all the war babies are sent back to the country of their fathers and reared by the Government they will probably be the better citizens for the mixture of blood."

Mrs. Atherton believes that as a result of the war men will be at a greater premium, but she doesn't think it will be the cause of any polygamy where it now does not exist.

"Men always have been at a premium, owing to the inherited attitude, and, of course, they will be at a higher premium than ever before. There has always been polygamy, but it is now clandestine, and I think it will never be open again. When civilisation advances towards certain standards, it does not retrogress. Even before the war women outnumbered men in England, and men outnumbered women in Russia. There is the solution."

In regard to immigration, Mrs. Atherton thinks there will be more Europeans coming to America than to other neutral countries, and that many of them will find their way to California.

"Of course, Germans won't care to go to Canada, and in South America work brings little pay. The good wages paid in the United States will probably bring many immigrants, especially to California. There necessary living commodities are cheap. In that climate lighting and coal are not so much in demand as in colder climates, and on that soil farming is easy. Anyone, who knows the least thing about farming can get a few acres for a small sum and make a comfortable living."

In conclusion, Mrs. Atherton ventured the assertion that women in Europe will get the suffrage just as soon as the war is over, if they demand it.

"I fancy even the German women will come out of their super-sentimentalised state and execrate the men—or man in general—as responsible for this hideous, baseless and futile war."

Land of Lilliput.

Conducted by Egeria

Estancia, "Martin Chico."

My dear Lilliputians,

My Lilliputian and I are still at Martin Chico, but not at "Recreo," as we are the guests of Majordomo and Mrs. Perrott, of Martin Chico Estancia for a few days.

Unfortunately the last part of our visit here has been spent in wet weather. The wind has been howling all day and all night; and the rain never stops, while the cold is intense. Nevertheless, we manage to enjoy ourselves, being as I have told you before weatherproof. On Sunday last we were still at "Recreo," when Mr. and Mrs. Perrott and three Lilliputians came to visit us. After lunch we made up a driving and riding party, and went over some of the fields to see where new avenues had been made and rows of trees planted, etc., but before we got back to the house, there came a terrific hailstorm, the hailstones being as big as pigeons' eggs. I have often heard people say that hailstones were as big as pigeons' eggs; but I always thought they were exaggerating a little; but now I have seen them myself, I can quite believe that others have done so. One Lilliputian, who was riding was soaked through, could she be otherwise? We who were in the coach escaped lightly with a slight wetting. After the hailstorm came the thunder and lightning and more rain, and it was not over when our visitors started for home; and ever since it has never stopped raining. On Tuesday a picnic arranged for on the Uruguayan Tigre didn't "come off" but two of us went to Martin Chico Estancia and spent a happy day "picnicking" inside instead of outside. And we got nothing worse than a shower of mud occasionally, from the horses' heels.

Mrs. Perrott, who has travelled a great deal in Europe, and who formerly lived some time in Russia kept us entertained with stories of her experiences there. She told us that it was customary to drive three horses in the vehicles—abreast—and the two outer ones always galloped while the centre one trotted. She was reminded of this because one of the pair in the coach would break into a gallop, as if he knew the storm was coming, and he was anxious to get back! What pleased me very much, one day, was to see that a Lilliputian in the camp had cut out the column prepared for you all each week. She had quite a collection of the stories, and knew them all too; so I feel sure that there are others of you who do the same. We all know how awkward it is to be in a country where people speak a language unknown to us; and you will appreciate the difficulties of the lady before mentioned in Russia. She was travelling on one occasion from Moscow to Kiev, when her travelling companion, a lady too, entered into a compact with the guard of the train to rob her, first of all accusing her of being a thief. During the night while Mrs. Perrott, who had only left the Land of Lilliput then, for a very few years, slept, the other occupant of the carriage must have gone through her handbag; and she eventually called the guard and told him that she had been robbed of a purse containing exactly the sum of money which Mrs. Perrott had. There was a great commotion; police were called and things were going badly for our fellow country-woman, when two Englishmen who were travelling on the train, came to see what all the trouble was about. They searched the compartment of the train in the interests of the accused lady; and found the other woman's purse, hidden under the cushions, so she had to say how sorry she was she had wrongly accused her fellow-passenger; but naturally she did not con-

fess that she had purposely hidden her purse, in order to obtain what didn't belong to her, not caring what might happen either to her victim. This little story serves to show that a foreigner is handicapped unless he or she know the language of the country he or she decides to live in.

Britishers don't like to be called "foreigners" somehow. I have met many who grow indignant if the term be applied to them; which is strange, for the word simply means that people are outside their own country. But the Britisher almost invariably speaks of the "foreigner" as that person not British. When I was in North America I was often asked if I were not a foreigner. The person addressing me would say "you are a foreigner; you are English, are you not?" It seemed peculiar at first to be thought a foreigner in the United States, because the language spoken there is English, although the accent is slightly different to that of either Oxford or Cambridge; and foreigners to me previously had been those who spoke a different language, or myself a foreigner speaking English, while all around me people spoke in other tongues. But it was quite true, having left the British Empire I became a foreigner even in North America. I wonder if you all understand the significance of the word. I am sure if some of you Lilliputians were asked, "What is a foreigner?" you would answer "A person who doesn't speak English"; for that is the interpretation of the word given by many who should know better; but in centuries to come, maybe that will be the meaning given in English dictionaries.

Now I have often spoken to you of the beautiful birds to be seen here; and I told you in a letter written recently that the time for birds was not yet here. I meant then that the mating had not begun; for one still sees the Cardinales, the hawks, viente-veos, mudlarks, oven-birds, etc., but I came across an article the other day about the miracle of bird migration and it is indeed rightly called the miracle. The birds have their own habits and customs. They have their breeding-grounds, their winter-homes, the dates when they come and go to and from various parts of the world; and also the speed at which they travel. They have their own routes of travel, and they are governed by meteorological and geographical conditions the distribution of food and so on.

When I lived in the Land of Lilliput my mother used to sing a little song about the robin; and one line was "In April come he will." Do any of you wonder where he was before April? There is a little bird called the Arctic tern which makes an annual trip of 22,000 miles in barely 20 weeks of flight which means that if it took a straight course, it would cover more than 150 miles a day. But when you think that it has to find food you may guess it flies more than this distance every day of its flight. The tern, by its ability to fly like this, is able to enjoy more daylight and more sun-light every year than any other animal on the globe; because for 8 months it lives where there is no night, and for the other 4 months it lives where daylight is much longer than darkness.

Investigations about the manners and ways of these birds have been made now for more than 25 years, from Panama to the Arctic Circle by the United States Department of Agriculture, so a great deal of information is to be found, but I think this simple little letter will give you interest in bird life; and perhaps someday, some of you will be able to take the flight of birds, for models for new aerial machines. Who knows?

This week your story is called:—
TEACHER.

By "Cough Drop."

The other day I read a story in a magazine. It was about a teacher in America, who taught little Jews. One wrote the story, it was funny. I thought maybe I could write some stories too, about our teacher.

First I must tell you who I am. The neighbours call me the "Cough-Drop." I don't know why, one day a gentleman asked teacher.

"I don't know" she replied, "unless it is he is considered rather hot stuff."

"Hot stuff!" Why I am only a little boy of ten not very handsome, but fairly intelligent teacher says. My hair is auburn, so is the tip of my nose.

Ours is a country school five miles from—. It has only been open a year. Teacher was to have boarded with us but she doesn't. She told a friend we have too many inmates—perhaps you know what that means, I don't. She stayed one night, and afterwards told a neighbour the house was all that could be desired, but her heart failed her, when she contemplated her daily companions.

First, there was "me," then cocky—he screeches a bit, I don't think—the parrot, canaries, Juno and her six puppies, Blackie and her kitten, the chickens, etc. Ours is a poultry farm and we sure have some champion cock-a-doo-doo-dos. Evidently teacher doesn't count mum and dad, for she didn't mention them.

She said she is troubled with nerves, and was afraid they would be "fiddle-strings," should she domicile with us. She didn't tell mum all this but made some excuse and didn't come.

She got a cottage in—and walked the five miles each way. She did it for months, in the hottest weather and in the soaking rain.

The first time she came with the mail-carrier. She looked just the thing—white dress, white button boots, white hat and long white gloves (she doesn't wear white now).

It was before the school was completed so she had to go back to—and teach there for some time. Then she came again, but this time she walked and continued to do so for months, but at last she got a pony.

The day school opened, I remember quite well. After lessons were over teacher and the children who go—way, walked a long the road together until they came to our gate. Then as I turned in teacher said:

"Good afternoon Norman!" My name is Norman Albert Payne.

"Good afternoon teacher!" I replied.

She smiled, waited then enquired, "Where's your hat Norman?"

I was surprised, and thought "where it ought to be of course," but only said "on-me-ed."

"Well! I thought so too," she said looking quizzically at me. "Please remove it when you bid me the time of day." The other children just screeched like cocky, and for ever so long afterwards called me—On-me-ed, so you see the children of our school weren't very polite.

Well teacher walked and walked, until one day she came riding astride the dinkiest little pony you ever saw. My word! He was a beauty; fat as mud, with a new saddle and bridle. And didn't he just tear along too—he was fresh as paint.

When teacher assured us he didn't kick or bite, we all wanted a ride badly.

When we saw what he was like home time we weren't nearly so anxious. He danced all round when teacher was getting on, throwing his head up and down, and pawing the ground.

As soon as she was up, he tore off full gallop, and kept it up the five miles.

Teacher said she got home much quicker than she wanted, but if she hadn't Brownie would have arrived first, and there were no points in that.

Very soon the parents were greatly concerned about teacher, and prophesied Brownie would break her neck. They advised her to sell him

before he did, but she was too fond of him to do that, and only laughed at their fears.

One day she met, and stopped to speak to Mr. and Mrs. Vane, on the way home.

Brownie was so restless that Mr. Vane advised:

"Don't give that pony of yours so much feed Miss Niel."

"Oh" said teacher, "he is so nice and round I wouldn't like to bring him down."

"Well," sarcastically, "he'll bring you down if you don't," with what teacher would call from us an "impudent grin."

Just as he finished speaking, Brownie in his eagerness to be off home, nearly danced over the lot of them (the children had come up in the meantime).

As they quickly dodged him, Mrs. Vane exclaimed: "I wouldn't ride the brute for a fortune!"

Teacher laughed loosened the rein, and Brownie with a squeal and a jump started off full tear, and was soon out of sight.

Mr. Vane saddled up and followed teacher on that day. He thought Brownie was going to get home first and teacher be left lying on the roadside.

Now teacher likes all the settlers round here except one. She said this particular one is like Mrs. Poyser's rooster, the said rooster being of the opinion the sun got up to hear him crow.

By that you can guess Mr. Whitlaw is a margin man, the difference between his opinion of himself, and other people's opinion of him, leaves a wide margin.

He adds to his attractiveness (?) by saying rude things under the impression they are smart.

Teacher often passes him carting bricks, and frequently looks another way, when she does so, for very often she hasn't even patience to wish him the time of the day.

This particular morning, though, was so bright, that Brownie was on his best behaviour, that teacher felt like Pippa, and sang her song as Brownie cantered along.

"God's in His heaven—
All's right with the world."

Just then she looked up and saw Mr. Whitlaw in the distance on top of a load of bricks. She ruminated, "shall I view the distant hills as my 'bete noire' passes—or shall I bid him good morning?"

She was almost up to him and had about decided to give him a smile and pleasant "good morning," when Brownie shied suddenly, teacher was shied suddenly also, off though, and measured her length in the dust at the road side, Brownie looking on penitently at the havoc he had wrought.

Teacher is not given to swearing, but when she saw that fellow perched "way up," contemplating her with a bovine expression, and stolidly remarking:

"You are not hurt, Miss, are you?"

She muttered a little word of four letters under her breath, it was not jam but mighty like it.

After she had assured him, she was not hurt, she mounted once more and trotted along till she came to Mr. Vane's house.

There she stopped and asked for some eucalyptus, explaining she had been thrown and was sure her hip was black, blue and green, by the feeling.

Mr. Vane added insult to injury by the chortle, and the I-told-you-so expression on his face, and his wife generously brought out a full bottle and told teacher to keep it, for she had plenty more.

For a week teacher went round stiff as the bottle, and smelt like it too.

Mother is now calling:

"Norman, Norman, put that light out, it's time you were asleep, should have been long ago!"

For once, I agree with her, but another time I will tell you some more, especially about teacher's pets, for afterwards she came to live not very far from us.

With love from

EGERIA.

FIGHTING THE TURKS

A Thrilling Story

By a former Chubut Resident

The horrors of the grim fighting on the Gallipoli peninsula are frequently the subject of letters from members of the British Expeditionary force who have returned wounded from the firing line. Probably the most vivid communication from a former Argentine resident is one received by Mr. C. Mac-William, of Colonia, 16 de Octubre, from his brother, Private E. C. Williams, of the 12th Battalion, Australian contingent. Private Williams was at one time resident in the Chubut territory, and was recently wounded, and in the Royal Infirmary, Manchester (Eng.) Two of his brothers are also on active service. The letter, a copy of which has been sent to us for publication, reads as follows:

Manchester, June 3.

"To begin with our Brigade (the third) left Egypt for an unknown destination on March 2. The transport "Devanha" had our battalion. She was a very fast boat, and we were the first troops into a beautiful little harbour in the Greek Island of Lemnos which we reached in two days. If you have a map handy you will find it is somewhere between Greece and Turkey in the Aegean Sea. This was to be our base, and a large number of warships of all sorts were there.

Some Marines had already landed in the Gallipoli peninsula, with the object of capturing a fort. They were, however, driven back with some losses, and afterwards found a Sergeant-Major terribly mutilated. It was the intention to land our Brigade (four battalions) then, but the way the Marines were handled made them think better of it. The Turks and their German advisers were taken more seriously, and so we had to wait until sufficient troops were mobilised and the Navy had tried to "bust up" some of the forts.

We were on that transport for over seven weeks, and you needn't ask if we were "fed up." We used to go ashore in boats (and here I learnt to row), and carry out manoeuvres, route marches, etc., until we were sick of it. Then we practised climbing over the side of the ship; along "Jacobs' ladders" into the torpedo-boat destroyers. This had to be done with full pack, 200 rounds of ammunition and rifle (and on the last day 3 days' rations as well). It was a risky process, but I don't think there were any accidents. In the meantime transports kept on coming in to the harbour until they were as thick as bees; French and English. I have never heard exactly what our strength was, but it must have been 150,000 all told.

When on guard on the island I had some great sport with the French and the Senegalese especially. You never saw a more happy-go-lucky crowd than the latter; always smiling. The French only get a half-penny a day, and nearly dropped when we told them we were getting six shillings a day. I got a couple of shillings' worth of oranges and shared them round. Some refused at first, it was such a surprise to see a soldier spending two "bob," I suppose. They thought our short Lee-Enfield fine, and never got tired of telling us so. There were also a few Cuirassiers, and I had a chat with one of them—a very decent fellow who had seen a tremendous pile of active service in various parts of the globe.

I did enjoy that guard at the little port of Mudros. The natives were very hospitable, but of course there were any amount of spies among them. The day I was on guard all the natives had to come in to be enrolled, and you ought to have seen some of the old people; they were very amusing. Old

shepherds in sheepskin coats, who had not been in for about 100 years, to judge by their appearances. They couldn't understand us pulling them up when on sentry-go; for going where they ought not. Then a patrol ran in five or six suspects, including an old priest, who was most amusing, and made us laugh heartily. He was such an amusing old joker. What a change wasn't it for a tiny little village to be turned into an important military camp all at once? You can imagine what a difference it would make.

Well, the great day came at last. For about five days previously our battalion was broken up; our company sent on the same boat as the Eleventh Battalion; "C" company somewhere else, etc. Its only since I came here that I learnt we had a spy among us, who was sending information to the enemy. Isn't it disgusting to hear this now? We wondered why they were splitting us up. I only hope the skunk got what he deserved.

On April 24 we sailed out of Lemnos escorted by destroyers and battle-ships. We anchored off the island of Imbros; had a hot meal at 9 p.m. (something new) and then got into our harness for the last time ready to climb over the side into the destroyer "Usk." We were lying about the decks like this until midnight, and then there was a move, and over we went, three or four ladders going at once, until we were packed like sardines on the deck of the "Usk." Everything on, of course, and rifle in your hand. The sailors brought us cocoa, and I managed to snatch odd winks in spite of being cramped up on the iron deck, and it was not too warm, either.

It was a lovely moonlight night, and so we had to cruise round until the moon went down, which was very late in the morning. I don't suppose any moon was ever watched as anxiously as we watched that old fellow. It did bob behind some distant land eventually. Where it was I don't know. Although I thought in my drowsy sleep that we had been moving I don't suppose we were very far from Imbros all the time. As soon as it dropped away we went full speed ahead, and soon dawn began to break, and I knew we were too late. I told old Company Quarter-Master-Sergeant and he agreed. Then the Gallipoli coast loomed into view. I can assure you my nerves were all of a tingle now and I wondered what sort of a reception we were going to have. Before we were properly stopped the bullets began to bump and "plonk" into us, and it was not pleasant I can assure you, to hear all the firing on the shore in the dim light of the morning.

We got the order to hop into the rowing boats and I can assure you that this wanted just as much facing as a bayonet charge. We were not allowed to charge our magazines until we got ashore, and we felt so helpless in those boats. It was something awful. The man on my left was hit through the hips. I got one through my haversack (which was on my back), through all my rations, and then into one of my cartridge pouches on the other side. Our Quarter-Master-Sergeant was hit badly, and so was the bluejacket in charge of the boat. In spite of all, these two were most cheerful. The latter cheered like anything and it put new life into me to see these splendid fellows bearing up so bravely. At last two more were hit in our boat. It was simply awful.

As soon as ever the boat struck the shore we jumped overboard into the water. I nearly went under with

my load, but with the help of another man I got ashore, ran along the shingle like mad and dived into the scrub, and went full length you bet. Didn't want telling to get down that time!! First thing was to put ten rounds into my magazine and fix bayonet and then throw off my heavy pack, which left me with three days rations and the ammunition.

In the front of us were some almost inaccessible heights, and I wondered whatever made them land us in a place like this. We knew later on though. And in case I forget I better tell you now. Just to the left of us was a fine tempting-looking flat. It was our original scheme to land there I am told, but the Turks got wind of it so we changed our plans. They had trenches and machine-guns right on the beach at this spot, and in places had wire entanglements right in the sea. A few boats tried to land at this point, but not a soul got ashore I believe, and the boats were floating about later on in the day (a Sunday it was by the way), I have forgotten to tell you that our brigade was the landing party, and was, if necessary, **To be Sacrificed to a Man**, to cover the landing of the division! The "Tommies" had landed at the extreme south of the Peninsula, and the French on the Asiatic side. We landed almost opposite the Narrows on the West coast of the Peninsula.

To go back to my yarn. Luckily I happened to come across our Corporal (a fine little fellow), and several of our own section. So we commenced the climb all the time under a tremendous fire. We hung on to roots of trees and scrambled up the best way we could until we came to the top of one ridge, and then slid down a deep gully, climbed another very steep side until we came to the first trench. Luckily for us they did not wait; but cleared like blazes. Half-a-dozen men could easily have kept a whole battalion at bay, as we were blown and quite exhausted for a few minutes after the immense exertion of the tremendous climb. But evidently the "Unspeakable Turk" is well aware of the power of the good old British bayonet and has "no stomach for it." Anyhow we got a few of them and followed up the rest.

As if to make matters worse, the sun was just rising in our faces, and for some time we were absolutely helpless, for it was quite impossible to see the "bounders" against the sun. I had a few shots standing, but being shaky and having the bayonet on, I did not succeed in bagging any of them, although they were quite close. They took up another prepared position and gave us a warm time.

About the first to fall was our poor old Colonel, shot through the heart. He tried to write to his wife but did not finish it. Alongside of him they hit the Adjutant and a Major all close to me; and our Second in Command, (another Lieut.-Colonel).

From this on we didn't half catch it! They simply poured shrapnel into us, to say nothing of the fire of hundreds of machine-guns and rifles in thousands. We had no cover of course, and no time to dig in. There were only the bushes which are no protection against the bullets. One position we were in for a long time firing at long-range. They never spotted us until we got the order to get our trenching tools out and start to dig-in.

That was enough. The clack-clack-clack of the explosive bullets, the ping of the Mauser, the hiss and then the burst of the shrapnel, to say nothing of the rattle of the machine-guns. It was terrible. We had to retire to another hill. Talk about being exhausted!! We used to fall down ever so often scrambling up and down those hills. Nothing to eat or drink since we left the boat and the excitement was enough to settle anyone. What surprised me most was how cool I was. The fire didn't seem to worry me in the least, and our Corporal had to tell me once to "get down." Anyhow, late in the afternoon I stopped "one." They were right on top of us then and coming

over the ridge in droves. The beggars had the neck to pass the order "Not to Fire" on them as they were "Indians." They are treacherous enough for anything. But it didn't "wash."

I was firing at eight or nine of 'em round a bush. I had to kneel to do so as they were quite close (not more than 100 yards I suppose). Anyhow I got such an ugly big tear in my left thigh between hip and thigh and over I went. I groaned a time or two, and then pulled off my putties and tied up my leg as tightly as I could. It did look an awful sight. Everyone was too busy to help me. My first thought was to get out as I knew that if they got hold of me it would be the end of me, and probably a horrible death. The brutes plucked one poor fellow's eyes out; to say nothing of other horrors too frightful to relate. So I began to crawl along on my stomach and later to hobble. I passed one poor fellow with a tremendous hole between his eyes and a pool of blood around him. It was ghastly. I managed to struggle along till I came across two of our fellows who insisted on helping me down to the beach. I argued against it as we were under fire all the way; and the order was that nobody was to leave his job to carry the wounded back. Hard as this may seem there was sound reason in it. Even with the help of these strong men I had an awful job to get down, and had to keep resting ever so often. They let me down over one ledge; one hanging on to my wrists and the other waiting for me down below. Then I had to sit down and slide along into those deep gullies and after that drag myself along a dry water course down to the beach. They fetched the stretcher-bearers then and I was not sorry either. I had had quite enough of it. They carried me on to the beach to the dressing station, and also where the troops and guns were landing. A doctor saw to me there; and then I had to lie on the stretcher until it was almost dark.

After the exertion of the day I was soon shivering with cold, but one good fellow gave me his overcoat. I had lost all my belongings of course.

As soon as they could, they took us on barges on to the Hospital ships. Hastily converted transports, that's all they were. No sooner were the troops out than they were filled with wounded. I forgot to say that while I was lying on that stretcher shrapnel was bursting all around us, and those who could, used to dive into dug-outs in the side of the hill. But I really didn't feel a bit frightened. While there I had an opportunity of seeing the Indian Mountain Battery. Fine big fellows they were and had some beautiful mules, just like racehorses in condition.

The barge I was put on was going back and forth to the destroyer "Ribble" discharging troops. The officer in charge said he could not take us to the ship until his job was finished. However he was good enough to take us on board and put us into the saloon and they were awfully kind to us there. The bluejackets were just mothers to us, and kept on calling me "Old dear," as they helped me along. It was an awful sight in that saloon and I was as sick as a dog. How long we were there I do not know; but eventually we pulled up alongside the "Itonus," and were hoisted up and laid on the decks and tables—in fact anywhere. Oh! what a sight! This was some time on Sunday night. We had to wait until Tuesday night until we had between 600 and 700 on board.

In the meantime we could hear the big guns booming; those of the Queen Elizabeth (Lizzie) especially. They had to shift us further out too, as the shells were falling all around us. Oh! the "Lizzie" did shake things up. One of our men saw a whole camp go up in the air and tops of hills would be clean swept away. But you will see all this in the papers so I will not go into details.

There were some awful cases on the "Itonus" and the groaning was

terrible: we buried 19 poor fellows before we got to Alexandria. The best of our Company's officers was among them—shot through the head poor fellow. He had been through the Balkan War as a journalist, and would have been a great help in this present trouble, and this was his fate on the very first day. Our Captain was killed right-out. The last I saw of him he was lying behind a bush and telling us to crawl into the firing line.

Well, we got to Alexandria on the Thursday night, and the following day were removed into hospital. It was agony lying on that table without even a mattress, and I am sure there would be marks in it where my hip had been. (What?).

On the following Monday an officer came round our ward for men to go to England. Oh, joy of joys. To think of it. Had it not been for my "gammy" leg I would have jumped for joy. My luck was in again and my name was taken. Two Hospital ships had just brought over Indian wounded to Egypt, and I fancy we were just sent here to make up a load for the return journey!

I was on the "Goorkha" (Union Castle) where we had every comfort. It had been fitted up by an Indian Prince. The orderlies were all Indians; no nurses at all. A sowar (Trooper) out of the 26th (King George's Light Cavalry) used to dress my wound. He had left his Regiment to come away with the ship. He was such a smart fine fellow; a rough-rider expert with lance, sword, and rifle, and such a nice kind disposition. It took 12 days to get to England. I managed to get a look at Gibraltar on the way. I don't mind telling you that we quite expected a visit from a German submarine, but we didn't, and we were very glad when we saw the coast of dear old England once again. This was on Saturday evening, May 15. We went alongside on Sunday morning and were in the hospital train at Southampton before 11 a.m. My word, they do work things on some system here.

Imagine my delight again when we were told that we were going to Manchester, of all other places. Talk about being pleased; I was overjoyed. For as you will recollect, Manchester is just like home to me. Luckily there was a little narrow window opposite my bunk, and I could look out. I stared and stared until my head ached at this beautiful green England now at its best, and the old poem,

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,

Who never to himself has said,

"This is my own, my native land,
etc., etc."

never seemed to appeal to me more than then.

I didn't feel like this even when I returned home from Patagonia nine years ago. It was such a treat after four long years on my own in the lonely Australian bush, and more especially after what I had just been through. At Birmingham we had tea, cakes, bread and butter, chocolate, cigarettes, etc., etc., brought to us by nurses and St. John Ambulance men. Such kindness was unknown to us, and I know the tears were in my eyes. I couldn't help it. It was such a wonderful treat after the rough and tumble life we had been used to. We got to dear old Manchester about 6.30 p.m., and were rushed through to different hospitals in motor ambulances. We had such a welcome as we came through the streets; crowds of women and children cheering us poor things. Most of them no doubt have suffered by this cruel war in some way or other. After we pulled up at the entrance I asked a policeman where we were, and he said "In Oxford Road," quite close to Victoria Park, where I lived in days gone by. So you see I have been most fortunate all through.

We were the first to arrive from the Dardanelles, so we aroused more curiosity than usual. This is a tremendous place, and we got every attention and comfort, and such splendid food. What a change after what we have been used to, and you ought to see the stream of kind visitors who come to see us on visiting days and the

CHUBUT NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Colonla 16 de Octubre,
Chubut.
Aug. 4, 1915.

Anniversary of Foundation of Colony

July 28 was the 50th anniversary of the arrival of the Welsh settlers in this territory. They landed at Port Madryn on July 28, 1865, with an idea of forming a new Welsh country, but, as we are all well aware the scheme fell through many years ago. There are only three persons in this Colony who came with the first settlers as young children, viz., John D. Evans, Richard Jenkins, and Mrs. Jones (Kansas). Even so we all felt very much interested in the memorable day, on July 28 and 29, most of the colonists gathered together in the chapel at Esquel, in order to hold a kind of an Eisteddfod. The young people had a football match, 16 de Octubre v. Esquel, which contest, 16 de Octubre won. On the first day there was some horse racing among the Latin people. On both days, the meetings at the Chapel commenced at 5 p.m., lasting until 7.30 p.m., under the conductorship of Mr. W. Lloyd Jones Glyn. Assisting on the platform were some of the National officers and friends. The male voice choir of 16 de Octubre, under the leadership of Mr. John Owens, rendered some fine music, as did Messrs. Robert Roberts and Tom Rowlands, as soloists. The accompaniments were played by Mr. F. H. Parry and Mr. D. Williams. The meetings were attended by 400 to 500 people, all of whom seemed well pleased in every way.

Patriotic Settlers.

A few months ago, the inhabitants of this colony subscribed the sum of \$2000 m/n towards the funds of the widows and orphans of the war. A committee has now been formed, to appeal to the residents for another contribution. It is suggested that each should give one horse of the value of \$50 or give \$50 in cash. All are to deliver either their horses or monies to the committee at Esquel on August 21. Strong appeals in various languages have been made by the said committee who are formed of Mr. Richard Clark, as President, with Messrs. Thomas Freeman, John Owens, W. L. Jones Glyn, and W. C. Thomas. There is little doubt but that the appeal will be liberally responded to by the people in general.

stacks of things they bring us. Who worthy of the name of man wouldn't fight for such women, and such a grand old country as this? I really feel that I have not done half enough to deserve such kindness on all hands. They are going the right way to spoil us, I am afraid.

On the Tuesday following my arrival poor mother turned up. I had sent her a postcard, and no doubt she will tell you what a surprise it was for her. That was a trying moment, but she took it very well, poor thing, and weren't we glad to see each other again in spite of the circumstances. She looks well but aged a good deal since I last saw her over five years ago. I am glad to say my wound is healing nicely. It was a nasty big gash in my thigh; the muscles were exposed at one time, but all that has filled up now. At first they thought they would have to graft new skin on to it, but now it seems to be growing round the edges. It will take some time of course, but I don't growl, for I have been extremely fortunate in getting out of such an inferno as lightly as I did. From here I shall be going to a Red Cross home for a while, and then I hope to get a furlough before returning to the regiment.

There are people who boast about wanting to get back, but honestly I will say I wish it were all over. At the same time I will willingly and conscientiously do my share again when I am fit. I could not rest until this despicable enemy of ours is completely wiped out.

CORDOBA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

September 14.

Blackheath Cup Golf Contest.

The members of the Cordoba Athletic Club held their Blackheath Cup Golf Tournament on Sunday last on the well appointed links at Alta Gracia, which were in excellent condition for the match. The members of the Golf Sub Committee, including Golf Captain A. D. Dunbar, T. G. Ferguson and S. T. Harris Smith are to be congratulated on the perfect arrangements which were made for the tournament. The 18 holes were played before breakfast, and resulted in Mr. Harry McCulloch winning the prize after playing very consistent golf. His 42 for the second round was one of the best scores of the day. Messrs. G. D. Munro, T. G. Ferguson, and Kenneth Struthers tied for best gross 87. The players finished in the following order:—

	Score.	H'cp.	Net.
H. McCulloch	90	12	78
G. D. Munro	87	8	79
T. G. Ferguson	87	6	81
K. Struthers (holder)	87	6	81
V. R. Sadleir	97	16	81
Wm. Robinson	106	24	82
A. D. Dunbar	90	6	84
Duncan Munro	96	12	84
Percy P. Schultz	100	10	90
G. A. Brigstocke	98	6	92
L. G. Babb	117	22	95
R. J. Cochrane	122	24	98
S. T. Harris Smith	115	16	99
G. E. Morton	133	20	113

Notwithstanding the fact that the Sub Committee had not seen all of the gentlemen play who had entered the handicapping left nothing to be desired, as the closeness of the score will testify.

After a most enjoyable breakfast at the Sierras Hotel a match play (four-somes) took place. Captain Dunbar's team composed of Messrs. Dunbar, G. D. Munro, K. Struthers, P. P. Schultz, V. R. Sadleir and R. J. Cochrane defeating Mr. Ferguson's team, Messrs. Ferguson, Brigstocke, McCulloch, Duncan Munro, G. E. Morton and L. G. Babb. Mr. Harris Smith played a single against Sr. Archaval, the former winning.

Mrs. S. T. Harris Smith kindly consented to preside at tea in the afternoon at the Hotel.

The players took the 6.30 train for Cordoba well pleased with the excellent day's sport.

Prince of Wales's Fund.

The Cordoba Committee in charge of collecting subscriptions for the Prince of Wales's Fund have forwarded a further remittance of \$200 to the Treasurer to the Fund in London. Donations and subscriptions should be addressed to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. D. Dunbar, Banco de Londres, Cordoba.

Football.

The first division league game, played on Sunday last between the University team and the league leaders, Central Cordoba, resulted in a victory for the latter by a score of 3—1.

News in Brief.

The benefit cine performance held at the "Plaza" Biografo on Wednesday night in aid of the Cordoba Lawn Tennis Club, which is composed of the younger members of our first Argentine families, was a distinct success, a very satisfactory amount being realised for the construction of new tennis courts near the Zoo at Sarmiento Park.

The banquet given in honour of Señor Luis Damond, one of the leading members of our French residents, at the Roma Hotel last week on the eve of his departure for the Capital, where he will embark for France to visit his two soldier sons who are fighting with the French army, was a decidedly successful function. A safe journey and speedy return were wished the mentioned gentleman over the "sparkling dry."

The extra trains to and from Alta Gracia which have been added to the schedule to accommodate the Cordoba golfers, by the Central Argentine Railroad, leaving Cordoba at 8.30 a.m. and Alta Gracia at 6.20 p.m. are very popular with our players.

MENDOZA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

September 13.

Function in aid of Russian Red Cross Society.

To-night in the Municipal Theatre an interesting entertainment was given, a large number of ladies representing the Russian, French, British and Belgian communities having acted in concord with the laudable object of collecting funds for the assistance of the work of the Russian Red Cross. The programme organised was as follows: and the proceedings worked with a smoothness which could hardly be surpassed.

Part I.—Argentine National Anthem; Russian National Anthem; "El Guarda Ajujas," drama in 1 act, by the Italian Society; "Matinata," (Tosti) sung by Signorina O. Venturini; Recitation by Mme. Lagarde: "A Nos Soldats Morts."

Part II.—Italian Real March; Recitation by Sta. Angelica Ponce; "Les Saisons" (Mossé), sung by Mme. St. Paul; "Autumn," harp selection by Sr. Jandelli; "La Primavera," living picture, executed by the following ladies: Sta. Edelmira Campa Molina and Stas. Blanca Sanchez, Blanca Raffo de la Reta, Lidia Marienhoff, Pawlowsky, Ethel L. Pettygrew, Amalia Reta, Maria Tarantola, Beatriz Olbrich and Juana André.

Part III.—British National Anthem; "La Tombola," representation in one act; "Spanische Tänze Play-ers," (Sarasate), by Master Ponce Aguirre; "Lettre de Maman" (Rameau), recitation by Mme. Lagarde; "Vals Mineur," (Chopin), Sr. Resta; by Miss Ethel Pettygrew: Stas. Edelmira Campa Molina, Lidia Marienhoff, Pawlowsky, Sra. Lagarde, Stas. Blanca de la Reta, Blanca Sanchez, Amalia Reta and Maria Tarantola; Belgian National Anthem, sung by Mesdames Blanca André and Saint Paul; French National Anthem, by Mme. Saint Paul.

Excursion: Potrerillos.

On Sunday last there congregated at Potrerillos a large party of British and Danish ladies and gentlemen for the purpose of effecting an excursion to the hills. All arrangements worked well and the holiday did much to promote intercourse, and mutual goodwill among all the young people who took part. The ladies who particularly distinguished themselves in the scramble in the hills were Mrs. Sydney Forbes of La Puntilla, and Miss Margaret Arentsen, of Guaymallen, both of whom if they were to adopt the Swiss plan of walking slowly and rhythmically and pay attention to one or two other elementary rules would, in the writer's opinion prove themselves to be excellent climbers. Given suitable outfit, the ordinary excursions at Potrerillos are at least as safe as walks about the streets of Mendoza, with their numerous pitfalls for the unwary.

Britisher's night adventure.

Mr. Ben Hibbert, Mayordomo of the "Finca La Chilcal," relates an exciting experience which he had a few nights ago. Riding through Las Heras in the dark last week he was challenged by two men mounted on horseback whom he mistook for bandits; he immediately fired several shots with his revolver, only to find himself at once surrounded by the whole military guard; fortunately no injuries were sustained on either side. A Court Martial was held subsequently and happily the authorities took a very lenient view of the matter, dismissing the case and authorising Mr. Hibbert to carry arms on account of the nature of his duties.

Social News.

A daughter was born unto Mrs. William Groom on August 29; both mother and child are doing well. The girl will be christened Winifred.

Mr. Leslie Freeth has fully recovered from his recent indisposition and his tall and graceful figure is once more to be seen about the city and to the fore in all social activities.

N.S.S.O. CLUB ENTERTAINMENT

"LIVING PICTURES" AT ST. ANDREW'S.

The large audience which attended the N.S.S.O. Club's Concert and Living Picture entertainment at St. Andrew's large hall last night were delighted from the start to the conclusion of the programme with the excellence of the entertainment.

The effect of a full house on the acoustics of the hall is remarkable. Sound vibration in a building of this nature, with its severity of walls and roof is developed to a most irritating limit, unless the hall is filled or unless there is a sufficiency of drapery and decoration to cut short the limit of the sound waves.

Last night, however, so excellent was the size of the audience that sound properties did not enter into the entertainment except to an advantageous point.

The pictures were the feature of the evening, but the musical items supplied by Miss Dreyfus, Miss Cowes and Miss Dorothy Stuart Small, would have made a concert of exceptional merit in themselves.

There were recitations by Miss Ivy Bulman and quite a speciality by Miss Fleming, who for her guitar songs, most delightfully rendered was recalled no less than four times.

It can be remarked that the amateur talent amongst the British section of the community of Buenos Aires takes a high place. It is possible that some of the amateur performances held in Calcutta, Darjeeling, Shanghai and Calro may be more brilliant functions, but it is necessary to travel to the "end of the world" before more perfect individual musical and artistic effort will be found than in Buenos Aires.

The pictures shewn at St. Andrew's on Sept. 16 held an especially noteworthy element in the lighting effect. Apart from the arrangement, the dresses and general conception of these, it is possible to conceive that without perfect shading and lighting they could have been unartistic.

"Britain and her Allies" was represented by Miss Bruce (Britain), Miss McLean (Italy), Miss G. Brown (Belgium), Miss E. McLean (France), Miss Fleming (Serbia), and Miss Ivy Bulman (Russia), and was an excellently attractive representation. Miss Campbell and Miss Mackenzie were responsible for "Prince Charlie and Flora Macdonald."

"The Godmother" was another attractive setting in which Miss Gallagher assisted by Misses Vignolles, Miss McKechnie, Miss Bulman, Miss Fleming and Miss Hoch made the success of the representation.

"England, Scotland and Ireland" was represented by Miss H. McLean, Miss Campbell and Miss Browne respectively, and called forth much patriotic applause.

Miss Matthews, Miss McLean, Miss Hoch, Miss G. Baille and Miss Bulman were responsible for a most attractive representation of "The Fortune Teller."

"Britain and France," "Bed Time" and the final picture, "Sister Nations," were the work of Miss Marjory Browne, Ethel Anderson, Kate Petty, S. McLean, Vignolles, Hoch, Kirby and Vizet.

The last was an especially attractive item.

The entertainment was given in aid of patriotic funds but it was not quite decided which fund should especially benefit by the success of the evening. The Red Cross section is the most probable.

The musical part was exceptional, not only on account of the artists but perhaps more especially because each one excelled herself.

Miss Dorothy Stuart Small at the piano essayed Liszt's No. 10 Rhapsodie, but it must be said that while playing better than usual, her interpretation of Grieg's "Papillon" was infinitely superior to the former item.

Miss Dreyfus, a violinist of remarkable powers, was best in the first part

BRITISH HOSPITAL

AUGUST CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Committee of Management of the British Hospital held their usual monthly meeting on September 15, the following gentlemen being present:—

Mr. Thomas Lloyd (Acting Chairman in Mr. C. H. Pearson's absence), Messrs. A. G. Thornton, W. E. O. Haxell, A. M. Wilson, A. W. Boote, G. Lloyd Davies, J. Begg, Rev. Dr. J. W. Fleming, Rev. Dr. W. P. MacLaughlin, and C. Manifold.

The Hon. Treasurer reported that the expenditure for the month of August had been \$20,447.67, making the aggregate for the eight months \$182,424.52.

The number of patients treated during August was 334, as compared with 289 in the same month last year.

The following subscriptions and donations were received during August:—

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	\$ paper
Ferrocarril Entre Rios, Staff Collection	44.50
Buenos Aires Pacific Railway 2663.64	
M. S. Bagley and Co.	200.—
H. A. Jacobs	25.—
G. B. Bradbury	50.—
Smithfield and Argentine Co., Staff collection	61.—
F. A. Vyvyan	25.—
N. S. S. O. Club	500.—
David Hogg and Co. Staff collection	71.—
Buxton, Olditch and Co.	50.—
Lever Bros., Ltd.	45.81
Estancia La Germania, per Runciman and Co., for years 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914	600.—
Hopkins and Gardom	200.—

DONATIONS.

	\$ paper
Anonymous (A. C. L.)	25.—
J. A. Chalk	50.—
Maggie Sloan	40.—
Kate McGoey	20.—
General donation boxes	42.—
Ward donation boxes	10.—
Agnes Manwell	20.—

of the programme on account of her choice in the second half.

"Russian Airs" which can be interpreted into "Variations of the Red Saragan" is a work Miss Dreyfus should leave alone. She is infinitely too good a violinist to waste her time on fireworks. The piece was one of high technical difficulty, but the plain, unvarnished air was rendered to perfection and was much more pleasing than a set of musical hieroglyphics however well played. Miss Cowes' singing was deservedly encored. She was especially good in "A Perfect Day." This little work is a gem in its way and was treated in a manner above criticism last night. It had a fascination of its own, greatly assisted by the audience.

Financially and artistically the entertainment was good and congratulations to the organisers are due. The crowded house recognised the merit of the concert to the full.

The programme was as follows:—

Part I.—Picture, "Britain and Her Allies"; violin solo: a) "Thais," (Massenet), b) "Serenade," (Drolla), Miss Dreyfus; picture: "Flora Macdonald and Prince Charlie"; song: "Just awa'yein' for you," Miss Cowes; picture: "The Godmothers"; recitation: "The Death of Minchaha," Miss Ivy Bulman; picture: "England, Scotland and Ireland." Interval of ten minutes.

Part II.—Piano solo: Miss D. Stuart Small; picture: "The Fortune Teller"; guitar song: a) "Carolina," b) "Los Hombres," Miss Fleming; picture: "Britain and France"; violin solo: "Aires Rusos," Miss Dreyfus; picture: "Bed-time"; song: "A Perfect Day," Miss Cowes; picture: "Sister Nations." Argentine National Anthem and "God Save the King."

Each item was encored.

BRITISH AGED AND INFIRM FUND

COMMITTEE'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual general meeting of subscribers to the British Aged and Infirm Fund will be held on Tuesday, September 28, at 5 p.m. in the hall of St. Andrew's Scotch Church, 352 Perú, Buenos Aires.

The annual report of the committee, which is now available, is as follows:—

The Committee has pleasure in submitting the annual report up to 30th June, 1915.

Sunset House has cost during the year the sum of \$5,328.38 c/l. Some unusual expenditure was incurred owing to the illness of one of the inmates who fell ill and required extra attendance until her death which occurred after the close of our year. Although the upkeep requires a considerable sum of money, the Home enables the Committee to deal with some cases and to help suffering that it would be very difficult to alleviate otherwise. The Home continues to be satisfactorily managed by Mrs. Murdoch, and the thanks of the community are due to Mesdames Logan, Torre, Dey and Knight-Clarke who act as a Sub-Committee in Quilmes.

Revenue.—Owing to the many calls on the community receipts have fallen off somewhat, and a choice had to be made between reducing the amounts voted to the old people, or incurring a small deficit. The Committee decided not to decrease the grants but to trust to the generosity of the community to cover the shortage of income over expenditure for the year, amounting to \$1869.02 c/l.—it would have been cruel to have reduced the pensions during such a bitter winter. The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. F. P. Simpson, 750 Moreno, will thankfully acknowledge any subscription, however small, towards this object.

Thanks are due to the following for special assistance or donations towards the objects of this Fund:—

Dr. Pennington for professional services free of charge to the inmates of Sunset House.

HERALD and Standard for free copies to the Home and free publications.

Mr. Lloyd-Davies for a valuable gift from the effects of the late Mrs. Corrales.

The London and River Plate Bank for charging a low rate of interest on overdraft.

	\$ c/l.
Mrs. James Craik	57.30
Sale of Kimona (Mrs. J. Begg)	50.—
Mrs. Hope Gibson	300.—
Miss R. V. Dawney	60.—
Sale of handkerchiefs (Mrs. Morris)	32.—
Stanley Cutts	35.—
Diego Darbyshire	10.—
Mrs. A. W. Boote	30.—
Miss F. Ramsay Thomson (sale of work made by herself personally)	150.—
Mrs. James Dow	20.—
Mrs. Lough	50.—
Mrs. John McCrindle (of Ayr)	25.—
Mrs. Lisowski	2.—
N. Lanus	10.—

Total in cash . . . 831.30

In accordance with the Statutes, four members of Committee have to be elected to replace the retiring members, who are Messrs. Simpson, Bramwell, Begg and Manifold.

JAMES BEGG,

N. F. TRIBE, Chairman.
Hon. Secretary.

As some confusion has arisen regarding the list of subscribers published yesterday in the annual report of the above Fund, it should be noted that only subscriptions previous to June 30 were referred to. No publication has yet been made regarding the appeal for special donations to wipe out the deficit of last year's working, but it is intended to announce the result at the annual general meeting of the subscribers on September 28.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

Our illustrations this week require very little explanation. The first of them shows the desperate character of the fighting on the Peninsular of Gallipoli. As in Flanders, the trenches are only a few yards apart, and in the scene depicted a body of New Zealand troops are seen hurling bombs, made of jam tins filled with nails and scrap iron, at the Turks. In another section of this issue we have advised our readers of the special effort we are making to provide at least one motor-ambulance for the British Red Cross Society. Our pictures show, first, the class of car which is required, and, secondly, why it is required. The Society has over 1500 cars running, but owing to destruction by German shells or by wearing out, it is necessary to secure more cars from all sympathisers with the humane work of the organisation. A highly interesting picture is that showing the interior of the German trench in Flanders with the German troops playing at skittles. The elaborate nature of the trench with its timbered gallery will serve to suggest how difficult it is to make any advance upon the German positions. The enemy is certainly very thorough in everything connected with the war, and his transport arrangements are no doubt excellent. Each Army Corps Staff has a fleet of automobiles with travelling kitchens and every appurtenance. In the picture which was taken in Galicia we see the fleet of cars for one staff only. An animated scene is presented in the picture showing British troops marching across London Bridge on their way to the front. The last picture is truly a remarkable one. It was taken just outside the ancient walls of Byzantium, and it depicts a procession on its way to proclaim the Sultan "Gazi," which means "The Victor." It may be that news travels slowly, but we have yet to learn of the victory the Sultan has achieved that calls for this honour.

A TALK ON EUGENE FIELD

BY MR. HUNTINGTON AT THE
Y.W.C.A.

It was not a lecture, but a reading and an impression of the works of the American journalist Eugene Field, that Mr. Huntington gave on Sept. 17. This impression that the reader has received of Field's works was conveyed to the audience in a manner which left nothing to be desired, and there were occasions last evening when the impression given in Mr. Huntington's Talk were more effective than the words of the American journalist and poet with whom he dealt.

A comparatively large audience, and an entirely interested one, listened attentively to what the lecturer had to say. Without a note he briefly sketched the life work of the journalist and analysed his point of view, his teachings and the purpose of his works by examples in poetical and prose readings.

It was an interesting reading and study, and the congratulations Mr. Huntington received at the close were well earned.

A most pleasing interlude was provided by Miss Clutterbuck, a pupil of Mrs. Pamplin's, who sang two songs, the words of both being the work of the journalistic subject of the reading.

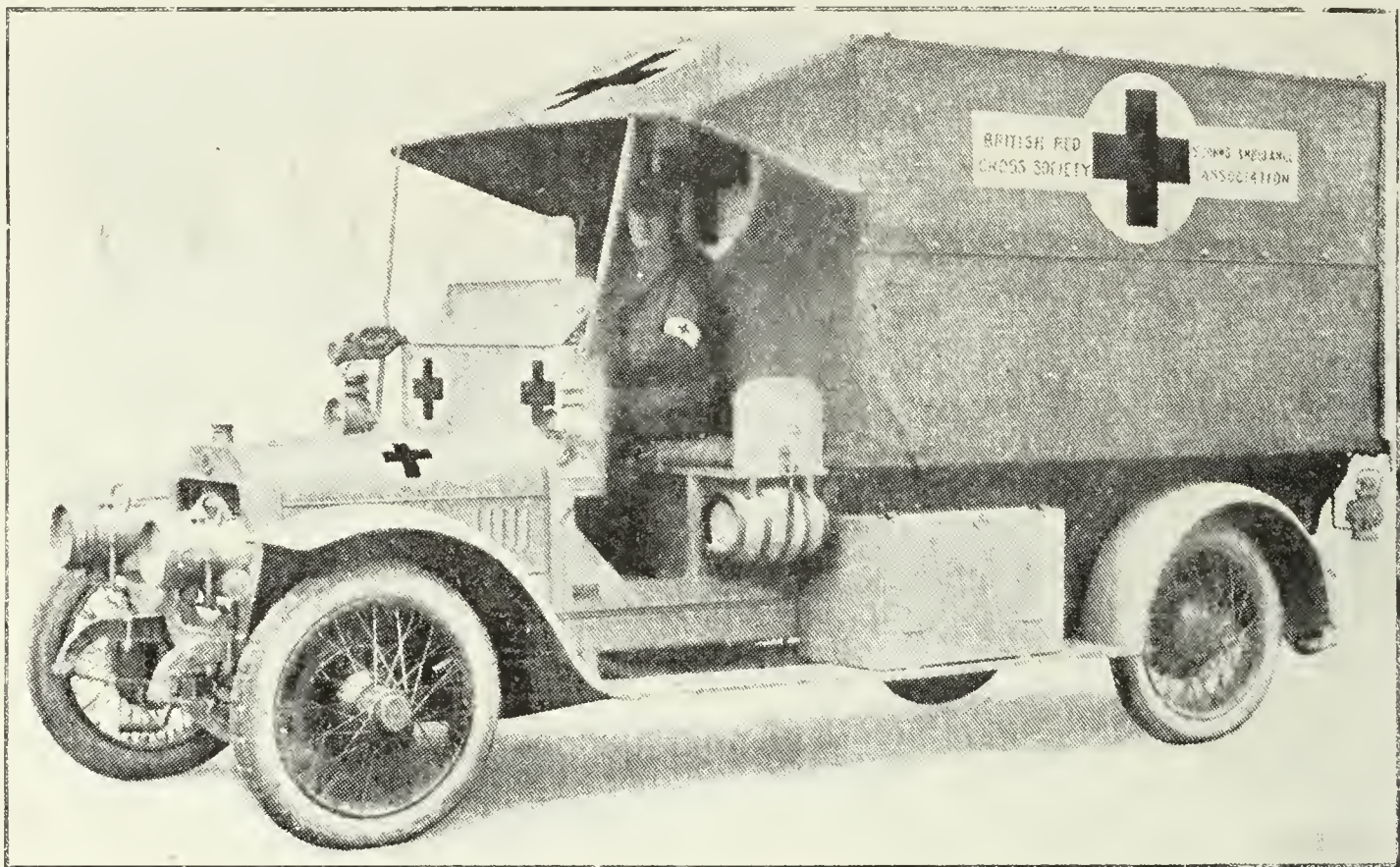
Both the songs were charmingly sung, but the most pleasing was "Wynken, Blynken and nod."

It had a peculiar affectation of words less pleasing than "Lullaby," but its melody was the more attractive. Miss Clutterbuck's singing was greatly appreciated, and if it may be said, this young lady has considerably improved in the past few weeks. It was altogether an evening of enjoyment, and Mr. Huntington's subject, one which is only too little known, was one which interested every hearer in the room.



IN THE TRENCHES AT GALLIPOLI. NEW ZEALANDERS ATTACKING WITH JAM TIN BOMBS.

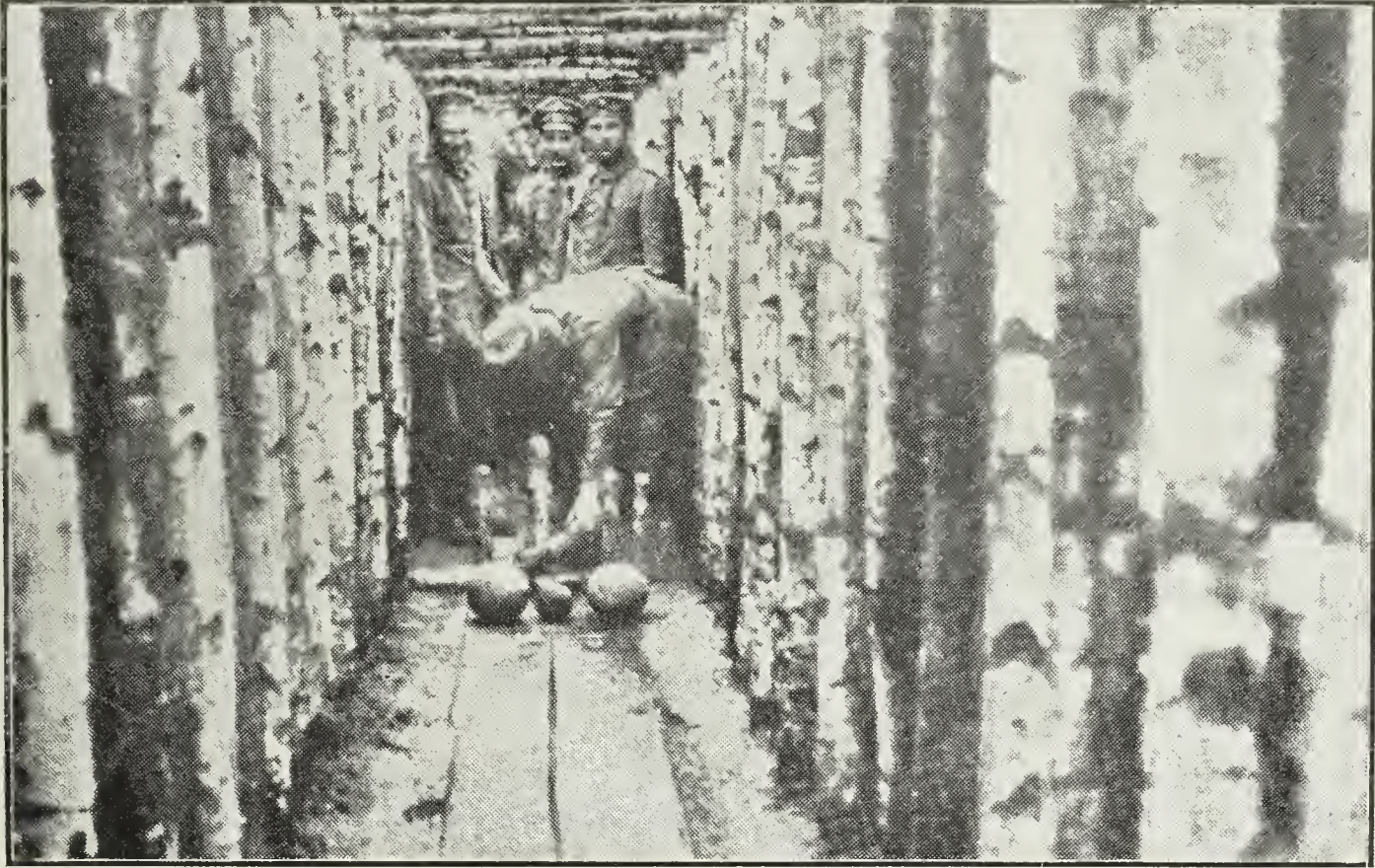
“The Herald” Appeal for Motor Ambulances.



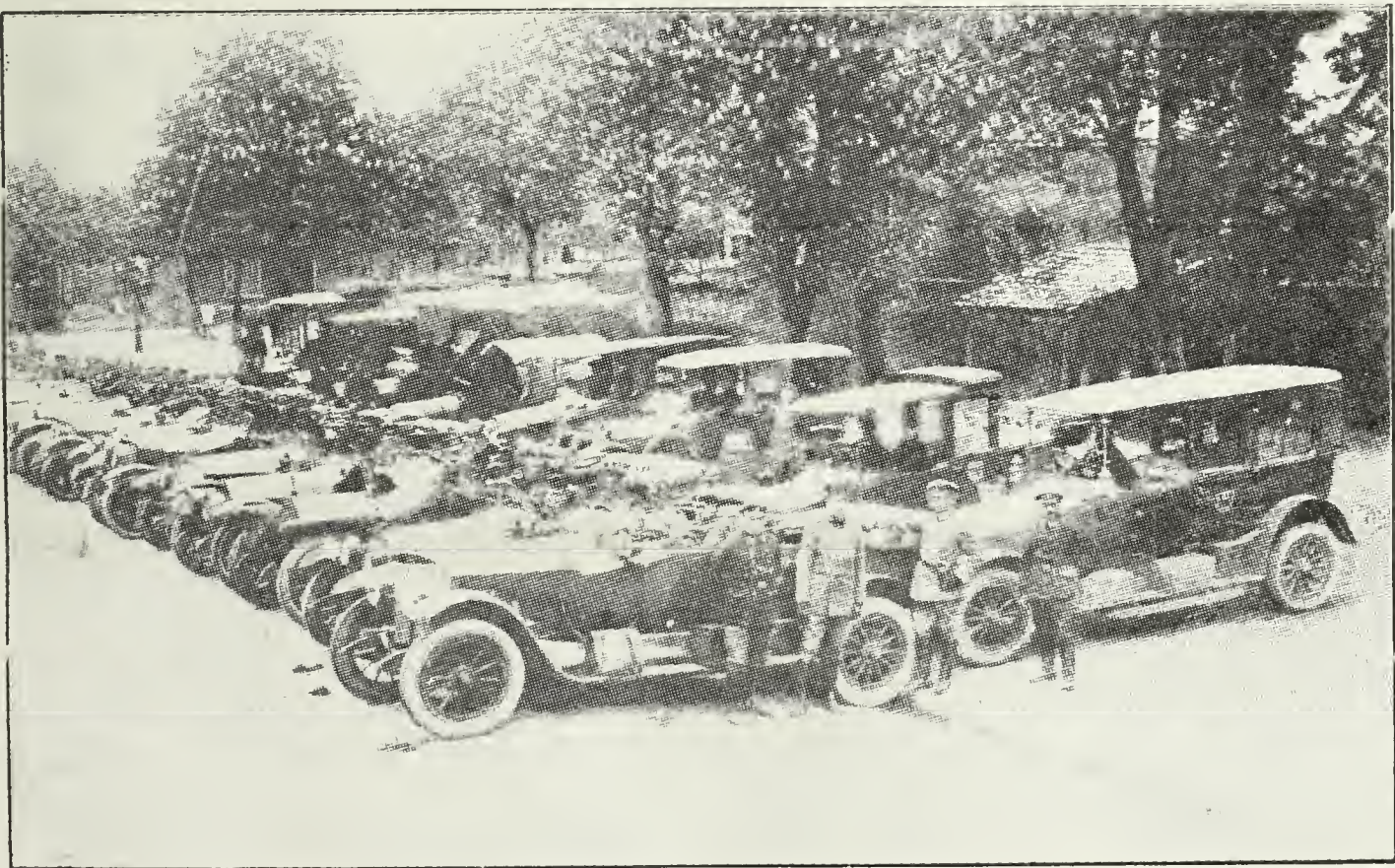
THE TYPE OF AMBULANCE “HERALD” READERS ARE ASKED TO PROVIDE.



WHY “THE HERALD” AMBULANCE IS WANTED—CAR SMASHED BY GERMAN SHELLS.



AN ELABORATE GERMAN TRENCH USED AS A SKITTLE ALLEY.



THE AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORT FOR A GERMAN ARMY CORPS STAFF.



TROOPS CROSSING LONDON BRIDGE ON THEIR WAY TO THE FRONT.



CEREMONY IN CONSTANTINOPLE. THE SULTAN PROCLAIMED "GAZI"—"THE VICTOR."

DANCING DISPLAY

A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE

AT THE COLISEO THEATRE

It would need a language richly stocked with adjectives to describe the scene at the Coliseo Theatre on Saturday, Sept. 18. The occasion was one arranged by Madame E. B. Reed and Miss Hughesdon-Smith, and represented the ninth annual exhibition of dancing inaugurated by these ladies and given by their pupils. The function was one of brilliance. During previous years, Prince George's Hall had been the venue of these performances, but for this year the size of the hall was found to be quite inadequate, and the Coliseo Theatre was taken. The house was filled to its limits, which demonstrates the attractiveness of the programme.

In the first place, the auditorium was in itself an attraction. Filled with the élite of Buenos Aires, and with hardly a vacant seat to be seen, it augured well for the ultimate success, which was in full evidence at the close.

Children of all age from 3 years to 17 took part in a programme of 42 items, and the organisation of such an undertaking was immense. From beginning to end every detail was gone through without the smallest hitch, and the greatest credit is due to those who furnished such excellent arrangements. The detail, the variety and the arrangement of the dances themselves was perfect.

There were individual items in the programme which were works of art; there were other varieties ranging from nursery rhyme dances to classical exhibitions, interspersed with displays of physical exercises and cleverly arranged calisthenic exercises of a humorous character. On occasion the stage of the theatre was too small for the purposes of the exhibition, and in the skipping rope dance the whole of the centre where the circus is held was occupied by the little ones in their dance.

The items given by the exponents from the Barker Memorial College, Lomas, under the superintendence of Miss Constance Jones were excellent. The "Backward Brigade" was a most amusing item. The girls danced, or rather performed, with their backs to the audience, with quaint and weird masks on the back of their heads and their hair completely hiding their faces. The effect was most entertaining and humorous, and the item in itself shews how originally and carefully thought out was the general effect.

It might be considered somewhat invidious to mention any one individual dance at the expense of another, but when the dancing of Miss Violet Bisset is remarked upon it is in no way at the expense of the others, but was a performance of superlative art. Her dance was "La Nuit," to Rubenstein's melody. It was not a copy of Miss Constance Stewart-Richardson's dance (which brought her fame at the Palace Theatre in London) because there were no two actions alike, but it must be said that Violet Bisset's dancing was the better. She was alive, there was a distinct sensation of "thrill" in seeing her dance. For so young a little lady it was a remarkable performance, and with the development of practice and of finish which only comes with experience it could be easily imagined that this artist—a word carefully chosen to express a meaning—would become great if she wished.

There were many other individual items of excellence, but considering the fact that 350 children took part in the performance, it would be indeed remarkable if the dancing of Miss Bisset was the standard.

Miss Angélica Vasquez was graceful and had a fine sense in her interpretation of the "Danse des Sylphes."

Miss Norma Witt distinguished herself in "Valse Pariste." She proved herself both a clever actress and a charming dancer.

There was another item which was perfection, and that was the dancing of a dainty little maiden, Miss Kathleen Furness, in the pizzicato movement from "Sylvia." For her age, this little lady is a most exceptional performer.

Miss Tassie Paton, Miss Julia Paimier, Miss Gladys Andrews, were other soloists each of whom in turn brought down the house.

Miss Irma Williams made her debut in the Rose Dance, and a very charming production it was.

The dresses were magnificent, not only for their gorgeousness, but for their arrangement of colour, their richness and fashion. The Wood Nymphs dance was a typical exposition of pretty dancing and dainty frocks.

The class-dances by the pupils from the English High School and Victoria College of Belgrano, and the Mazurka by the Belgrano Senior Class were remarkably well done. The Town Dancing Class distinguished itself in the Castanet Exercises, these being among the best rendered of the general class items. In the latter, Misses A. Vasquez and I. Villamil were very good.

The ballet classes gave two dances: "Wood Nymphs" and a waltz (Chopin), as well as some graceful movements to music of Gustav Lind.

The "Irish Steps," "Jockey Dance" and "Basket Drill" were each well rendered in their respective ways. Special mention must be made of the "Fairyland Dancers" and "Nursery Rhymes," by diminutive dancers not much more than babies, but all delightfully self-important.

The General March Round by all the pupils was a fitting finish to an excellently rendered programme and entertaining afternoon.

Special thanks are due to Miss Lucy Gordon, Mrs. Heslop and Miss Kerin for able assistance at the piano, also to Mrs. Alfred Davies and Miss Ada Shaw for violin obligatos, to the Misses Duckwerth Gardner and Reed Roberts, Bisset Lett and many others for marshalling the children and maintaining order behind the scenes, Messrs. F. C. Lee and G. Ellis Griffin for make-up and lighting arrangements, Messrs. F. F. Bideleux, W. Henderson, Trowell, Dinwoodie, E. F. Bideleux, Poulton, Booth, Matthews and others for help in various ways, to boy and girl scouts for distributing programmes and making themselves generally useful.

The programme was as follows:—"Dumb-Bell Exercises," Calisthenic Classes; "La Funaia," Town Class; "Wand Exercises," Calisthenic Classes; "A Dance of Youth" (Lescaut), Miss A. Nieva; "Free Movements," Calisthenic Classes; "Spanish Dance," Miss C. Rugeroni; "Advanced Wand Drill," Calisthenic Classes; "Trio," (Rosenkavalier), Misses E. Murchison and J. Dates and Master W. van Konyenberg; "Musical Bells," Beginner's Classes; "Waltz Ballet (Chopin), Belgrano Junior Class; "Bow and Arrow Dance," Master A. Murray Brown; "Oriental Dance," Intermediate Classes, soloist: Miss G. Andrews; "Skipping solo," Miss Adrianita Platt; "Minuet," English High School; "Eastern Dance," Miss Tassie Paton; "Indian Club Drill," Calisthenic Classes; "Rosette" (Quartette), Misses A. Vasquez, I. Villamil, G. van Wassenar and C. Rugeroni; "Kate Greenaway Dance," Victoria College; "Czardas" (Connelly), Misses A. Nieva and A. Woodgate; "Nursery Rhymes," Beginner's Classes; "La Nuit" (Rubenstein), Miss Violet Bisset.

Interval 20 Minutes.

"Jockey Dance," Belgrano Junior Class; "Castanets," Town Class; "Pizzicato," (Delibes), Miss Kathleen Furness; "Mazurka" (Chopin), Belgrano Senior Class; "Valse Triste" (Sibellius), Miss Norma Witt; "Irish Steps," Junior Classes; "Wood

Nymphs" (Chopin), Belgrano Advanced Class; "Skipping Drill," Senior Classes; "Danse Des Sylphes" (Radeaglia), Miss Angelica Vasquez; "The Backward Brigade," Lomas Class; "A Rose Dance," Miss Irma Williams; "Junior Ballet Exercises," Junior Classes; "Gipsy Dance," Belgrano Beginner's Class; "Fairyland Dances," Miss J. Palmer; "Theme Slak," town class, soloist: Misses A. Vasquez and J. Villamil; "Tarantelle," Devoto Class; "Canaries," Miss G. Andrews; "Basket Exercises," General Classes; "Graceful Movements," Advanced Ballet Classes; "Grand March," All Pupils.

Among those present were:—

Dr and Mrs Ap Iwan, Mrs Adrogué, Mr and Mrs Allen, Mr Diego Alvear, Mr and Mrs Anderson, Mrs Andrews, Miss Anthony, Mr Aurell, Mrs Ayliffe, Mr and Mrs Baines, Mrs de Basualdo, Mr and Mrs Banham, Mrs Bayne, Mr and Mrs Beni, Mrs de Bernasconi, Mr and Mrs E. Bidelein, Mr and Mrs Bisset, Mr and Mrs Boggs, Mrs Bourke, Mrs Bowman, Mr and Mrs Boyer, Mr and Mrs Bradford, Miss Breed, Mrs. Bridger, Mrs F. Bridger, Mrs Bryans, Mr and Mrs Brown, Mr and Mrs Mateo Browne, Mrs. Buchanan, Miss Bugge, Miss Burgis, Miss Callis, Mrs Cameron, Mrs Caprile, Mrs Cassell, Mrs Cassini, Mrs de Castillo, Mr and Mrs Castillon, Mr and Mrs Cava, Mr and Mrs Chick, Mr Alfred Chiswell, Mrs James Chiswell, Mrs Christian, Mrs Clark, Mr and Mrs Codd, Mr and Mrs Conder, Mrs Colvin, Mr and Mrs Cooper, Mr and Mrs Cowlshaw, Mrs Crawford, Mr and Mrs Croll, Miss Cronin, Mrs de Crotto, Mrs del Cerro, Mrs Dodds, Mrs Darbyshire, Mrs Dean, Mrs J. L. Denton, Mrs Lionel G. Dodds, Miss Mary Earline Denton, Mr and Mrs A. T. Drysdale, Mr and Mrs Deschamp, Mr and Mrs Dixon, Mrs Dumford, Mrs Dandridge, Mr and Mrs A. Davies, Mrs de Diebel, Mr and Mrs Esell, Miss Edwards, Rev. Fleming, Mrs Figueron, Mr and Mrs Furness, Mr and Mrs H. Ford, Miss Gripper, Mrs de Gunther, Mrs de Garrido, Mr and Mrs Grunmbach, Mrs Stanley Gibson, Mrs Goodfellow, Mrs Griggs, Mrs Groby, Mr and Mrs Gaudier, Mrs del Grosso, Mr and Mrs Gray, Mr and Mrs Gould, Mr and Mrs Gonzalez, Mrs Hart, Mrs de Holl, Mr Hirst, Mrs Harloe, Mr and Mrs W. K. Hughesdon-Smith, Mrs Van Houten, Miss Ellen Heger, Mrs Hartley, Mr and Mrs Hardenburg, Mrs Hughes, Mr and Mrs Maitland Herriot, Mrs Hope, Mr and Mrs Heger, Mrs Hardy, Mrs Hart, Mrs de Hofer, Mrs Humphreys, Mrs de Hanmann, Mr and Mrs Hobert, Mr and Mrs Hertel, Miss Constance Jones, Mrs Juncker, Mr and Mrs Jacobs, Mr and Mrs Jones, Mrs de Kaech, Mr and Mrs Kirby, Mr and Mrs Konquenberg, Mrs Klaffenbach, Mrs Kruger, Mr and Mrs Lodi, Mrs Lutz, Mr A. G. Laughton, Dr and Mrs Levy, Mrs de Lucina, Mrs Legarde, Mrs Correa de Lund, Mr and Mrs Lett, Mr and Mrs Lloyd, Mr and Mrs Lopez Peña, Mr and Mrs F. C. Lee, Mr and Mrs Laidlaw, Mrs Moore, Mr and Miss Munro, Mrs Mouch, Mr and Mrs MacDavid, Mr Charles Menbruyth, Mr and Mrs MacHardy, Mrs and Miss McCrudden, Mrs Martinez, Mrs Martin, Mrs Macdonald, Mrs Moliné, Mr and Mrs Marston, Mrs ayne, Mrs McCrindle, Mrs Munroe, Mr Mayne, Mrs McCrindle, Mrs Munroe, Mr Murchison, Mrs Mackenzie, Mrs de Morillo, Mr and Mrs Measures, Miss Annie Nolan, Mrs Noble, Mrs Newbery, Mrs Nieva, Miss O'Leary, Mrs Orton, Mrs Olivet, Miss Ogan, Miss Slater, Mrs Orton, Mrs Pilling, Mr Pilling, Mrs Prentice, Mrs Pigeon, Miss Pontant, Mrs de Uiccaluga, Mr and Mrs Prescott, Mrs Pepper, Mrs Penny, Mrs Perry, Mrs Platt, Mrs Pfeiffer, Mr and Mrs Palmer, Mr and Mrs Pezzoni, Mr R. Pousati, Mrs Pommey, Mr and Mrs Pixton, Mr and Mrs Paton, Mrs Frank Roberts, Mrs Rodman, Mrs Ranger, Mrs Raquelle, Mr S. R. Robertson, Mr and Mrs Rugeroni, Mr and

VICTORIA SAILORS' HOME

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT

Miss Madge Wilkinson's concert at the Sailors' Home on Saturday night was a huge success. There was not even standing room inside the hall and many of the items were heard by members of the audience standing in the corridor. The programme was as follows:—

Part I.

Piano duet, "L'Impétuosité," Messrs H. and J. Wilkinson.

Song "When they ask you what your name is," Miss Stella Grindrod; encore, "If my lips could only speak."

Violin solo "Serenade du XVIIeme Quatuor (Haydn), Miss Vera Shaw; encore, Pierni's serenade.

Song "I like your old French Bonnet," Miss H. F. Collins; encore, "Love me and the world is mine."

Trio, violin, 'cello and piano, "Le Trot de Cavalier" (Spindler), Misses Common and Wilkinson and Mr. H. Wilkinson; encore, "Berceuse" (Jocelyn).

Song "Up from Somerset," Miss Kathleen Knight; encores, "Sunshine of your smile," "Because," and "If your love concerns."

Comic song, "Potted Poetry," Mr. W. Kennedy.

Part II.

Piano duet, "Qui Vive," Messrs. H. and J. Wilkinson.

Song "They all love Jack," Miss Stella Grindrod; encore, "I wonder if you miss me sometimes."

Violin solo "Simouette Madrigal," Miss Vera Shaw.

Song, "Two Eyes of Grey," Miss H. E. Collins.

'Cello solo, "The Broken Melody," (Van Biene), Miss M. Wilkinson, "Au Bord de la Mer."

Song, "My Hero," Miss Kathleen Knight, "Until."

Comic Song, "Joshua," Mr. W. Kennedy.

"God Save the King."

SERVICE FOR THE WOUNDED

THE LACROZE TRAMWAY'S SPECIAL CAR FOR MILITARY MANOEUVRES.

The coming military manœuvres seem to have attracted most serious attention, or perhaps it would be better expressed by stating that the approaching manœuvres have been recognised as serious at least in one direction.

Dr. Teófilo Lacroze and Dr. Luis Rocca, representing the Lacroze tramway service, have offered to the Minister of War (and the offer has been accepted) a service of special trams from Campo de Mayo, fitted up as hospital carriages for the "wounded."

These coaches will be used especially for this purpose and will run from Campo de Mayo to the Military Hospital.

The Government have offered their thanks, through General Allaria, to the Company.

Mrs Rodgers, Mr and Mrs Reynolds, Mr and Mrs Ratcliffe, Mr and Mrs R. H. Roberts, Mr and Mrs R. W. Roberts, Mr and Mrs G. Roberts, Dr and Mrs Reynolds, Mrs A. Rugeroni, Mr and Mrs Rene, Mrs Sampson, Mrs Sanpe, Rev. and Mrs F. Soanton, Mrs Seckl, Mrs Simons, Rev. F. H. Somerville, Mrs Sheralds, Mrs Sheil, Mrs Sempran, Mr and Mrs Symonds, Mrs Simpson, Mrs Sproat, Mrs Sotham, Mr and Mrs Sharpley, Mrs Smith, Mrs Schafer, Mrs Strass, Mr T. Schlesinger, Mr and Mrs Schuchard, Mrs Rhoorda Sunt, Mrs Sullivan, Mr and Mrs Solte, Mrs Torres, Mrs Tuckholme, Miss Thomas, Mrs Tornquist, Mrs Thomas, Mrs Taylor, Mrs Tims, Mrs Tupholme, Mr and Mrs Taylor, Mr and Mrs Turner, Mrs Ueko, Miss Valiente, Mrs Villamil, Mrs Vasquez, Mrs Vallebona, Miss Jenny Wood, Dr. S. Wollman, Mr Walker, Mrs and Miss Williams, Mr and Mrs van Wassenaar, Mr and Mrs Witt, Mrs Wilkins, Mr and Mrs Woodgate, Miss Warrell, Mr and Mrs Ward, Mrs John G. Zimmermann, Miss Zander.

TE AGUILA ES EL MEJOR

Sports and Pastimes

THE TURF

PALERMO

A vast enthusiasm was displayed in the meeting that took place at Palermo on Sunday, and it was not to be wondered at, that the people turned out in their hundreds and thousands to witness the twice postponed Jockey Club Stakes and the great race for the Gold Cup.

The various stands were nothing but a sea of faces and the enclosures were packed with thousands of strange faces from all parts of the country. The weather left nothing to be desired, and the track had quite recovered from its drenching, and was in the best of condition. Ladies in dresses, the height of fashion, men in their Sunday best, strolled about airing themselves, as did the brass bands, especially in attendance for so great a day.

From a point of view of the racing man, these latter were nothing but an annoyance. It always seemed that they discoursed music just at the wrong moment, in the middle of a parade or some such entertaining moment, and we would suggest that in future, when a band is considered necessary, that the least the authorities can do is to prevent any music during parade. We can hardly imagine Ocurrancia as a lover of Wagner, and Packoy, after his recent attack of indigestion, might easily have suffered anew from stomach ache, when he heard the opening bars of a Tango. Everything has its uses and its proper place, but music in the middle of the horses parading is both out of place and could easily create serious inconvenience.

It was a magnificent day's racing in spite of the horrible way in which the general public were made to suffer in the opening events, and in fact generally throughout the programme.

The race for the Gold Cup was for so important an event somewhat tame. Only seven horses went to the post and the result was a comparatively easy win for Smasher. There were two surprises in the race. One the forward running of Lusitano and the second the hopeless failure of La Natita, the public favourite. Lusitano known to be a horse of stamina and staying powers, was nevertheless a surprise. Undoubtedly favoured by the method of running the race, which was distinctly slow, we do not think that under different conditions, he would have been so prominent. The race was run just as though it had been a handicap event of importance, nothing more. As for La Natita's exhibition, we were surprised at her failure, considering the event was run in a manner that should have exactly suited her, and which should have given her every chance of using her fine finishing powers to perfection. She was well placed throughout, running third to Pan Pan and Duc de Fleury, with Smasher fourth and Calambour last.

It must be said that Mingo Torterolo rode a masterly race, full of prudence and good tactics, but without doubt had La Natita been in proper fettle, he would have had a great race for premier honours at the finish. As it was she put up one of the worst exhibitions of her career.

The Derby was an event which created infinitely more interest, which had been so much stimulated by two postponements. Ocurrancia in this race shewed once again what a remarkable animal she is, by mopping up the field with the greatest ease and winning in a manner we had always predicted she would win in.

At the time of the Premio Rivadavia we gave an honest opinion as to the cause of her losing and by the manner in which she won the Jockey Club Stakes on Sunday, she

has done much to prove us right. We have never vacillated in the smallest degree concerning her, even after her defeat and again we can reiterate that our opinion has never been exaggerated. People can talk their heads off concerning the staying properties of Val d'Ors, but surely there is another side to the question, that a phenomenal filly like Ocurrancia, must be recognised as such and that there are times in the turf's history when all blood reckonings have been upset and when phenomenal horses have appeared, and entirely discounted the accepted value of their blood. Ocurrancia may or may not be one of these, but it is sufficient to remember, she wins her races with immense predominance, has never yet shewn a sign of being a non-stayer, and that those who came to back against her, only empty their pockets, and will continue to do so. There is no reason whatever to doubt that some slight lack of health and over-confidence, and none too good riding lost the filly the Premio Rivadavia, and thus spoilt a wonderful record. Once again Picacero proved what a very fine colt he is. He has never looked better than he looked on Sunday. He was superb and he once again proved our oft-repeated opinion that he is the best colt of the year. Never mind the stories of groggy legs and faults galore. It will be time to look around after Picacero has cracked up for something to beat him.

Ardouin rode a poor race on this son of Bridge of Canny, a false start upset him least of all, because he was the one that practically did not start. But of all the animals in the race, Picacero ran the best, under conditions of poor jockeyship and judgment. There is no animal at Palermo that can hope to run last by several lengths, against such peaceful horses as there were in this race, and come through the lot at the finish, and do better than Picacero did. Nothing surprises us in Packoy's failure, nor in the fact that Capullo beat Melik. It is a great pity that this first splendid colt is small. A little bigger and what a fine animal he would be! So the Derby is over, and but one more remark is necessary. Mingo, by winning, scored both big events, and made not the smallest mistake in his riding and judgment. The time may be ignored. The horses were not out for world's record beating, but for beating each other, and the 1½ lengths, Ocurrancia won by, were sufficient, but we can say she had a lot up her sleeve, and if Packoy had even made the pace infinitely faster, there would have been no difference in the result, and only the time would have been changed. The other events on the programme chiefly provided some shockers. Sincera once again wiped the field, and got her head in front at the finish to score her third surprise win of the year, but this time she was not allowed to pay more than \$18.20. La Commune ran second and ran an improved race. She gave Tejuela no chance.

Gallina Ciega's victory over Orviola was quite reasonable, and yet she was not thought to be as good as Huarmi, who ran nowhere. Vanity needs a long rest. The spasm of the meeting was Lord French's head victory over Gringoire. Juez de Raya the favourite, was never in the hunt, but too much attention should not be paid to this. Pichuleo ran a poor third in front of the consistent Strap, who also suffered from jockeyship, as did Juez de Raya.

The remarkable way Solis whacked a strongish field by several lengths in a hack canter, and in the remarkable time of 2-3 3/5, was the fourth surprise of the meeting. Banderale ran second and Palo Errao third, but miles behind.

Farruco put up a good race when

he beat some good stuff in Full Hand and company, and furthermore the public made him a hot favourite. Andrade and Espartillar could not give the weight away to the classy son of Fulmen, although Full Hand very nearly beat him.

Torterolo got an immense reception when he came out on Stagno after winning the two classics, but in spite of this the great G. P. apparently thought him incapable of winning three straight races, and their surprise was great when he romped home on the erratic Stagno a length and a quarter in front of Debutante. It was peculiar to notice that Wotan and Cantarina exactly shared favourite honours with 11,604 tickets each, a most remarkable fact. Wotan ran exceedingly badly.

Penitelo put up a great race for the public in the last event. He won from start to finish, and was exceedingly well ridden by young Blanco.

Hidrato with his usual habit came along lengths behind the field, and came with a hurricane finish down the straight to get within three-quarters of a length of Penitelo, who had run at least eight lengths ahead the greater part of the distance. Hidrato is an unlucky horse. Our opinion is that his immense finishing powers could be used to much greater advantage, and that his habit of letting the others get so many lengths ahead (in all his races he is the same), might be altered to advantage. It was a wonderful day, when all is said and done.

LA PLATA

Although quite put in the shade by the Palermo meeting, the racing at La Plata on Sunday afternoon was excellent, and the last encounter of the day provided a magnificent finish between Gacetilla and Cherobaya, who dead-heated only half a head in front of Torterolo. Cherobaya won in the run off.

Another fine finish was when Ardilla won a head from Bayonne. The Herald was fortunate in selecting 4 winners and a placed horse in their first favourites, and four places amongst their second fancies.

The results in general were as follows:

PREMIO ACROBAT, 1400 metres.—1. Glou Glou 54, T. Grigera; 2. El Triunfo 44; 3. Octavio 55.

Dividends: \$11.30 and \$3.60; 2nd, \$4; 3rd, \$2.70.

Won by 1½ lengths; 1 length.

Time 1.27 3/5.

PREMIO ADRIANO, 1200 metres.—1. Bonci 52, N. Lopez; 2. Floweret; 49; 3. Caraway 48.

Dividends: 1st, \$4.90 and \$2.70; 2nd, \$3.60; 3rd, \$5.80.

Won by 1¼ lengths; half a length.

Time 1.14 3/5.

PREMIO AFILADOR, 1400 metres.—1. Ardilla III. 56, T. Grigera; 2. Bayonne 51.

Dividends: 1st, \$4.70 and \$3.60; 2nd, \$4.50.

Won by a head; a neck.

Time: 1.27 4/5.

PREMIO ALCURNIA, 1600 metres.—1. Duquesita 50, J. M. Peña; 2. Villemil 52; 3. Coquin 55 (carried 52).

Dividends: 1st, \$4.90 and \$3; 2nd, \$7.40; 3rd, \$4.30.

Won by a length; three-quarters of a length.

Time: 1.41 2/5.

PREMIO ALSACIA, 2000 metres.—1. Saltarin 44, O. Gonzalez; 2. Guirry 50; 3. Camorsito 48.

Dividends: 1st, \$9 and \$3.30; 2nd, \$10.10; 3rd, \$3.90.

Won by 1¼ lengths; a head.

Time: 1.20 2/5.

PREMIO ARNUERO, 1300 metres.—Dead heat between Cherobayá 50 ks. C. Fenucci and Gacetilla, 50 ks., O. Gonzalez; 3. Torterolo 43.

Dividends: Cherobayá \$16.80 and \$10.90; Gacetilla \$12.20 and \$8.40; 3rd, \$4.

The 3rd half a head behind.

Time: 1.20 2/5.

Match.—Cherobayá won by two lengths in 1.22 2/5. Dividend: \$3.25.

ROSARIO

The running of Socarrona at Rosario on Sunday was excellent, she scored twice out of the seven events. The track was in good condition, and the weather ideal, and once again the meeting passed off without any unpleasant incident. The detailed results are appended:

PREMIO NAPOLEON, 1300 metres.—1. Socarrona 52; 2. Topacio II. 53; 3. Narvaez 53.

Also ran: Industrial 53 (4), Yankee II. 56, Verdi 54, Gun 50, Diabolina 52, Colla 52, Arequipa 48, Culata 48, Hélix 50.

Dividends: \$7.20 and \$2.75; 2nd, \$2.55; 3rd, \$4.75.

Won by a neck. Time: 1.20.

PREMIO NAVARRO, 2000 metres.—1. Everest 52; 2. Don Gabriel 50; 3. Ormilla 46.

Also ran: Tric Trac (4), Dincer 55, Duna 53, Fantome 53, Vinicio II. 52, Sopotón 52, Mamoré 52.

Dividends: \$8.45 and \$3.80; 2nd, \$4.65; 3rd, \$3.90.

Won by half a neck. Time: 2.6 3/5.

PREMIO NELESENA, 1200 metres.—1. Rey Negro 56; 2. Alcazar 56; 3. Hermetica 54.

Also ran: Blondin 56 (4), Pinotto 56, Olazábal 56, Sandfly II. 56, Carita 54, Motherless 54, Silk Stockings 54.

Dividends: \$14.50 and \$3.90; 2nd, \$4.35; 3rd, \$2.60.

Won by two lengths. Time: 1.14 2/5.

PREMIO NESTA, 1300 metres.—1. Socarrona 48; 2. Formosa 53; 3. Pou-poule 49.

Also ran: Apple Tart 56 (4), Rivadavia 53, Tango 52.

Dividends: \$10.10 and \$4.40; 2nd, \$3.85.

Won by a length. Time: 1.19.

PREMIO NIAGARA, 2000 metres.—1. Farward 60; 2. Tommy Atkins 58; 3. Macabeo 48.

Also ran: Royal Nose 52 (4), Opuento II. 58, Sinai 56, Old Sam 56, Sunchales 52, Freyre 42.

Dividends: \$10.35 and \$4.75; 2nd, \$4.40; 3rd, \$11.15.

Won by two lengths. Time: 2.20 1/2.

PREMIO REMATE, 1000 metres.—1. Galana 51; 2. Miruca 47; 3. Pink Bramble 51.

Also ran: Pagaré 46 (4), Ganadero 52, Week Day 53, Berlin 53, Breceaneca 49, Pantomima 48, and Vogler's M.

Dividends: \$10.55 and \$3.15; 2nd, \$2.55; 3rd, \$2.75.

Won by three-parts of a length. Time: 1.13 2/5.

PREMIO NITRATO, 1600 metres.—1. The Libel 48; 2. Cleipan 57; 3. Suzana 46.

Also ran: Gigantea 53 (4), La Goredetti 50, Button Hole 49, and Trinchera 40.

Dividends: \$7.65 and \$3.50; 2nd, \$3.30.

Won by half a length. Time 1.40.

CLASSIC RACES IN BRITAIN

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—Would you please answer me the following question in Sunday's (tomorrow's) HERALD—with thanks, as I wish to get a correct reply and exact. Thanking you in anticipation.

How many Classic Races are there each year in England at ordinary times, and what are they?—Yours etc., Sept. 18.

"FISHOOK."

(Strictly speaking, the "classie" events in Britain are the Two Thousand Guineas, One Thousand Guineas, Derby, Oaks, and St. Leger—all three-year-old events. If, however, the question is gauged from the Palermo standpoint, there are a number of other events, all of which attract classic animals, and are regarded as of very great importance. Naturally none of these are handicaps. The principal races in this category are:—The Woodcote Stakes, Middle Park Plate and Dewhurst Stakes (two-year-olds), Eclipse Stakes (the most valuable event in Britain), and the Jockey

JOCKEY ASSAULTS OWNER

EXCITING AFFAIR IN SANTIAGO.

No little excitement has been caused in sporting circles by the latest communications from Chili concerning the attempt on the life of Don Roberto Vial, one of the most prominent owners and sportsmen in the Republic and much added curiosity has been given the affair owing to the fact that it was the leading jockey of his stud and a well-known rider, who is responsible. The details telegraphed from Santiago contain the following:

Sr. Vial is the proprietor of the Stud Burlesco, which has been turning out the winners of all the principal events in Chili. His official jockey is Daniel Reyes, one of the best riders across the snows. Reyes' success during the two years that he has been employed as official jockey to Sr. Vial seems to have been too much for him, and latterly he has given way to drink.

As this is a fatal defect in a jockey, Sr. Vial decided to displace him. The ground on which the Stud Burlesco stands at one time belonged to Reyes and was purchased by Sr. Vial for \$15,000. The arrangement was in the form of a pension.

Reyes who lived at the stud with his family, by his alcoholic desires and gambling soon had his family in misery and the \$15,000 purchase price was paid to his wife and children in monthly sums to maintain them. The eldest daughter furthermore had an amount of \$5000 settled upon her by Sr. Vial.

The result of the business deals between the two resulted in Sr. Vial owing some \$20,000 to Reyes, but owing to the monthly payments to his wife and family the amount has been reduced to \$6000.

A day or so ago Reyes called upon his late employer and demanded his wages. It was explained to him that for two months he had not been in Sr. Vial's employ and no wages were due. He then demanded his money. Sr. Vial replied that when Reyes called upon him he should do so in a fit condition. Reyes angrily drew a knife and made a savage attack upon his late patron. The latter defended himself until his son Arthur Vial, a lad of sixteen, hearing the tumult and seeing what was happening went to call for help. Reyes was disarmed by Don Guillermo Matte and handed over to the police.

The public hearing of the matter collected in great numbers and it was only with difficulty that the police could save the jockey from being lynched.

Shortly afterwards his wife arrived on the scene and begged for her husband's pardon from Sr. Vial.

The affair is being much discussed and the escape of Sr. Vial is stated to have been a very narrow one.

DEATH OF ORMA

SIRE OF FLYING FOX.

London, Sept. 17.

The Duke of Westminster's celebrated Orme, the sire of Flying Fox, died at the Eaton Stud, aged 26 years.

Orme did not run in the 2,000 Guineas, nor in the Derby, on account of being poisoned by some miscreants while training.

Club Stakes, for 3-year-olds and upwards. Resembling the Palermo "Carlos Pellegrini" are the great Cup events: The Coronation Cup (Epsom), Ascot Cup, Goodwood Cup, and Doncaster Cup. In speaking of classics, it should be remembered that at Palermo there is a "classic" at every meeting. In England, however, there is also the "big" race of the day, but it is not regarded as a "classic." This latter term is applied simply to the great events of the year.—Ed. THE HERALD.

FOOTBALL

FIRST DIVISION CHAMPIONSHIP.

POSITION OF THE CLUBS.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
San Isidro	17	16	—	1	33
E. de La Plata	19	12	3	4	28
Platense	20	12	4	4	28
River Plate	16	12	1	3	27
Independiente	20	11	5	4	26
Racing	12	11	—	1	23
Porteño	15	10	3	2	22
Estudiantes	20	10	8	2	22
F. C. Oeste	18	6	4	8	20
Hispano-Argentino	21	8	9	4	20
Bánfield	20	8	9	3	19
A. de Quilmes	15	8	7	—	16
S. L. de Almagro	18	7	9	2	16
G. y Esgrima	19	6	9	4	16
Belgrano	22	7	13	2	16
Huracan	14	6	5	3	15
Boca Juniors	17	5	7	5	15
Estudiantil Porteño	18	7	10	1	15
Quilmes	14	4	6	4	12
Tigre	17	4	9	4	12
Kimberley	19	5	12	2	12
Atlanta	20	6	14	—	12
D. de Belgrano	20	4	13	3	11
Comercio	17	1	13	3	5
Floresta	18	1	14	3	5

QUILMES (3) v. COMERCIO (0).

The above match played at Quilmes on Sunday afternoon resulted in Bonat, Grundall and Raggi scoring for the homesters, who throughout the game showed themselves superior, by keeping up a constant pressure on Comercio's goal. Play was only fairly interesting, many corners and much bad shooting characterising the game. The teams were as follows:—

Quilmes.—C. F. Pearson; A. Cerutti and J. D. Brown; H. Reid, J. Pollini and E. Durante; B. Bonat, T. Rowstron, P. Raggi, H. Grundall and C. Guisano.

Comercio.—L. Carles; M. Paganini and E. Galliazzi; C. Russo, G. Romero, L. Galtam; L. Pravoto, A. Bourdieu, Dolhagaray, A. Pedemonte and J. Gervasio.

Mr. Hasler was the referee.

ESTUDIANTES (3) v. ARGENTINO DE QUILMES.

Played at Quilmes on Sunday, Estudiantes, due to good play by Ochandio, who scored twice, and Barrera who scored once, were enabled to claim an easy victory over the homesters.

The goal-keeping of Croce for the Estudiantes was excellent, he was unbeatable, and this did much to give his side the victory.

C. A. Berghmans lined up the following teams:—

Argentino de Quilmes.—A. L. Rondono, R. B. Martinez, José Ortega, Atilio Corbona, José Molachino, Miguel Ginebra, Felix Cabana, J. Escobar, P. Polomeni, J. J. Pozo.

Estudiantes.—M. Croce, J. Susan, A. Spinelli, M. Madero, O. Ivanezovich, H. Vaccari, C. L. Anizuela, A. E. Ochandio, L. Thomas, J. M. de la Barrera, A. Pavlosky.

RIVER PLATE (0) v. SAN ISIDRO (0)

The River Plate, fourth team on the championship list, met the champions, at Darsena Sud, on Sunday. As expected, a fine game resulted, and for the first time in the championship this year San Isidro did not succeed in winning, and a pointless draw resulted.

As an exhibition of football it was however excellent, and the Saints played well, and in general could justly lay claim to having most of the game. River Plate's defence was good, and but for this they must have met with defeat. A vast crowd assembled to see the match, which provided fast and good football from start to finish.

The following teams turned out:—River Plate.—C. Isola, A. Chiappe, E. Calneggia, G. Garcia, A. Peruzzi, A. Lanatta, R. Fraga, A. Riso, A. Ameal, N. Rofrano, H. Rivas.

San Isidro.—Wilson, A. Bruno, J. Rossi, A. Olivari, J. Morroni, G. Badaracco, E. and J. Fernandez, S. Sayanes, M. Marini, J. Alzina.

Referee, H. Alfano.

ESTUDIANTES DE LA PLATA (2) v. BELGRANO (1).

After a fine encounter at La Plata on Sunday afternoon the home team who had Belgrano for visitors, upheld the reputation and position gained this year as second on the league by defeating their visitors by 2 goals to 1. The teams were as follows:

Est. de La Plata.—Duarte Indart, Ovidio, Pastor, Galup Lanus, Girotto, Aranguren, Tolosa, Islas, Lascano, Lamas, Garcia, Valenciani.

Belgrano.—Reddel, C. Morgan, Brown, Pena, H. Morgan, Cox, A. Morgan, Hughes, Martin, Oliva, Boyd.

The game was a series of attacks and counter attacks, and play was fast throughout, and it was the combination of the Estudiantes which won them the match. They were, however, lucky in that one of their goals scored by G. Lanus was from "hands" in the penalty area. Martin scored for Belgrano, and Valenciani for the students.

The results of other games played on Sunday were as follows:—

Copa de Honor—

Racing..... 2 Central Cordoba 0
Tiro Federal... 1 Boca Juniors . . 1

Championship—

San Isidro..... 0 River Plate . . 0
Estudiantes... 3 A. de Quilmes . 0
Banfield..... 0 Huracan . . . 0
G. y Esgrima... 4 S. L. de Almagro 2
Independiente.. 3 D. de Belgrano . 0
Platense..... 3 Tigre 1
E. de La Plata.. 2 Belgrano 1
Porteño..... 3 Atlanta 1
F. C. Oeste.... 2 Kimberley 1
Quilmes..... 3 Comercio 0
H. Argentino... 3 Floresta 1

SWIMMING

EXTENSION MOVEMENT AT Y.M.C.A.

The advantages of the gymnasium and swimming bath of the Young Men's Christian Association, 161 Paseo Colon, will in a few days be extended to boys between the ages of ten and sixteen. Any boy of respectable parentage may obtain membership in the "seccion niños," and should his father be a member of the Association he will enjoy considerably reduced terms.

The new movement comes into force on October 1st. Every juvenile member will have the right to attend either on three mornings or on three afternoons per week for two hours each time. He will receive gymnasium and swimming instruction, and take part in gymnasium games, basket ball, wrestling, boxing, etc., and should he require private lessons in boxing, fencing, wrestling, or swimming he will be able to obtain them from Professors Willie Williams, Saunier, Tiraboschi, or Saracco, for a trifling additional charge.

With the advent of summer the swimming pool will be in increased demand—and even in midwinter there are over a hundred swimmers per day, so greatly is the warm water swim appreciated—and any boy joining immediately will be able to thoroughly enjoy the pool when the hot weather sets in.

No boy is allowed to commence his membership without first undergoing a physical examination to determine that he is sufficiently robust. The terms of subscription are so adjusted that no heavy outlay is involved, and parents and youths are invited to make personal application for full details.

THE LITERARY STAFF.

"Is the editor in?" asked a stranger as he sauntered into the office at nine o'clock in the morning.

"No, sir," replied the attendant kindly, "he does not come in so early. Is there anything I can do?"

"Perhaps so. Are you connected with the literary department of the paper?"

"I am, sir."

"Oh, what do you do?"

"I empty the waste-paper baskets, sir."

GOLF

NORTH v. SOUTH.

On the San Andres links on Sunday the annual encounter between the North and South was celebrated, and resulted in a fairly easy win for the Southerners by 9 matches to 6.

Mr. C. A. Watt, the captain of the North, was unfortunately ill, and with him and Mr. G. W. Hamil absentees, the North were naturally somewhat weakened.

Mr. A. Kidd, the San Andres champion, did not play up to his usual good form, and had to admit defeat at the hands of Mr. H. Buchanan in the singles.

The links were in excellent condition and the weather was perfect. Results as follows:—

SINGLES.

North.		South.	
H. Smith..... 1		S. W. Lewis . . 0	
H. Dorning..... ½		J. D. Nelson . . ½	
H. Buchanan... 1		A. Kidd 0	
W. D. Gardom... ½		E. Gibson . . . ½	
H. W. Smith.... 0		S. Smiles 1	
J. A. Brown.... 1		H. G. E. Hickey 0	
C. B. Bradbury.. ½		R. E. Bailey . . ½	
T. G. Ferguson.. 0		J. H. McCrum . . 1	
J. E. Traill..... 0		W. Cowes 1	
G. Leitch..... 0		F. Elortondo . . 1	
	4½		5½

FOURSOMES.

Dorning and Traill..... 0		Cowes and Gibson 1	
Leitch and Bradbury.... 0		Elortondo and Nelson 1	
Brown and H. W. Smith.. 1		Hickey and Smiles 0	
H. Smith and Ferguson.... 0		Lewis and McCrum . . . 1	
Buchanan and Gardom..... ½		Bailey and Kidd ½	
	1½		3½
Singles..... 4½			5½
Total..... 6			9

SECOND DIVISION CHAMPIONSHIP. FINALS.

SAN ANDRES II. v. LOMAS II.

The finals for the championship of the second division, played at Palermo on Sunday afternoon between San Andres II. and Lomas II. resulted in an easy win for San Andres. It was in the foursomes that Lomas had a rough time, and only Messrs. Cowes and Brown were able to score a win.

San Andres won by 12 matches to 6. The details of the play were as follows:—

San Andres.		Lomas.	
H. D. McMaster ½		H. T. Mawson . ½	
H. L. Kidd..... 0		T. Johnson . . . 1	
R. E. Anderson. 1		H. Martindale . 0	
T. W. Black.... 1		T. G. Duncan . . 0	
H. K. Loos..... 0		H. B. Gibson . . 1	
R. McCrum.... 1		A. H. Gibson . . 0	
S. Argente..... 0		J. B. Campbell . 1	
H. B. Tabor.... 1		A. T. McMorran 0	
J. J. Pratt..... 1		G. Armstrong . 0	
W. E. Knightley 1		E. Brown 0	
H. F. Bulman... 0		W. Cowes 1	
H. L. Prettyman 1		H. L. Stevens . 0	
	7½		4½

Kidd and Loos..... 1		Johnson and Martindale . 0	
Black and McMaster... 1		Armstrong and Stevens 0	
Tabor and Prettyman... 1		A. H. Gibson and Mawson 0	
Knightley and McCrum.... 1		H. B. Gibson and McMorran 0	
Anderson and Argente..... ½		Campbell and Duncan ½	
Pratt and Bulman..... 0		Cowes and Brown 1	
	4½		1½
Singles..... 7½			4½
Total..... 12			6

PACIFIC RAILWAY v HURLINGHAM

A friendly match between these clubs was played at Hurlingham on Sunday, this being the third encounter of the season. A fairly fresh breeze was blowing, but the links were in splendid condition, and the

LAWN TENNIS

The lawn tennis season is now in full swing again, and last week end's play was favoured by perfect weather, which brought out a large attendance at the various clubs which are indulging in their Spring or other Tournaments. Belgrano, San Isidro, Quilmes, Olivos, and other clubs are going strongly, and in all their tournaments the perfect weather enabled them to make considerable progress.

BELGRANO ATHLETIC CLUB.

ANNUAL SPRING TOURNAMENT.

On Saturday and Sunday the Belgrano Courts presented an animated appearance, although some of the more prominent players were absent at Rosario, where they had gone for match play.

Miss Anderson is just as good as last season, but Miss C. Sastre has improved.

By the following results of play to date, an idea of the excellent week-end progress made can be judged. The arrangements left nothing to be desired.

Ladies' Singles.

Miss Sara Lanusse beat Miss D. Peralta Ramos, 6-3, 13-11.

Miss Anderson beat Miss Turnbull, 6-2, 6-3.

Ladies' Doubles.

Miss D. Peralta Ramos and Miss Baliero beat Miss del Campo and Miss Wiimaert, 6-2, 6-0.

Mrs. Crawford and Miss Turnbull beat the Misses Capdepon, 9-7, 7-5.

Misses Anderson beat Miss Stockdale and Miss C. Goodliffe, 6-0, 2-6, 6-2.

The Misses Lanusse beat Mrs. Mackenzie and Miss Smith, 6-3, 10-8.

Mrs. Keen and Miss Lily Moss beat Miss Keen and Miss Capdepon, 6-3, 6-4.

Gentlemen's Singles Scratch.

C. H. Smyth beat Van der Ham, 6-2, 6-1.

Prescott beat Hutton, 6-1, 7-5.

Gentlemen's Single Handicap, Class "A."

Hoewel beat De Meyier, 6-2, 6-2.

Mackinnon beat Poynton, 8-6, 6-1.

Mackinnon beat Hutton, 6-4, 7-5.

Urquiza beat Van der Ham, 6-4, 6-1.

Knight beat Cullerne, 6-4, 7-5.

Mixed Doubles.

Miss Kitching and Presscott beat Miss Viola Kitching and Cullerne, 4-6, 6-1, 7-5.

Miss Kitching and Prescott beat Mrs Dorning and Griffin, 6-3, 8-6.

Miss Capdepon and Allchin beat Miss Kitching and Prescott, 9-7, 6-4.

Miss Lily Moss and Heriot beat Miss Bulman and Hansard, 6-2, 10-8.

Miss Dumas and Dumas beat Miss

weather favourable for an enjoyable day's golf. After some close play Hurlingham ran out winners by 8½ matches to 6½.

Details as follows:—

SINGLES.

Hurlingham.	Pacific Rly.
H. Powell-Jones 0	A. C. Luck . . 1
R. L. Rumboll . . 0	H. Brodhurst . . 1
E. L. Rumboll . . ½	H. Griffiths . . ½
N. W. Jackson . . 1	H. Nicholls . . 0
W. G. Mackern . . 1	A. H. Barnett . . 0
W. T. Greig . . . 1	C. O'Ryan . . . 0
T. Birmingham . . 1	W. A. Watson . . 0
R. W. Denton . . . 0	B. H. Smyth . . 1
A. E. Shaw 0	E. Tebbutt . . . 1
E. Buckland . . . 1	A. Crow 0

FOURSOMES.

Hurlingham.	Pacific Rly.
E. L. Rumboll and Powell-Jones . . 0	Luck and Broadhurst . . 1
R. L. Rumboll and Greig 1	Barnett and Griffiths 0
Jackson and Denton ½	Smyth and Nicholls ½
Buckland and Mackern 1	O'Ryan and Crow 0
Shaw and Birmingham . . ½	Watson and Tebbutt ½

Singles 5½	4½
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Total 8½	6½
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Lanusse and E. B. Sansot, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4.

Men's Doubles.

Brothers Etchepareborda beat Marsh and Turner 6-0, 6-2.

Rugeroni and Van der Ham beat Bessler and Niebuhr, 6-1, 6-3.

Rowe and Tribe beat Cañas and Milberg, 6-3, 2-6, 11-9.

Lang and Fierro beat McHardy and Bruce, 6-2, 6-2.

Men's Singles Class "B."

Fierro beat Hansard, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Magrane beat Farran, 6-0, 4-6, 6-4.

Duranona beat Magrane, 6-3, 6-0.

Mackechnie beat Sansot, 6-2, 6-1.

Podesta beat Medici, 6-4, 6-2.

Hughes beat Turner, 6-3, 5-7, 6-2.

SAN ISIDRO ATHLETIC CLUB.

OPEN SPRING TOURNAMENT.

Before an excellent week-end attendance San Isidro proceeded with play in its open Tournament. Only a few matches were down for decision, which considering the perfect weather was a mistake, and play could have been enjoyed in the morning just as well as being confined solely to the afternoon.

A very good match between Miss Escalada and Miss Viola resulted in a win for the former.

Messrs. Russell and Gallishaw had a very hard struggle in the Class A Singles, and after a match lasting nearly 2 hours Mr. Gallishaw just managed to win. Appended are the details of play.

Ladies' Singles.

Miss M. I. Obarrio beat Miss C. Maschwitz, 9-7, 7-5.

Miss I. Heale beat Mrs. Babington, 8-6, 6-1.

Miss C. Escalada beat Miss S. N. Viola, 2-6, 6-3, 8-6.

Mixed Doubles.

Miss C. Escalada and B. Crawley beat Miss I. Anderson and W. Russell, 6-1, 9-7.

Miss C. Maschwitz and J. de Urquiza beat Miss M. I. Obarrio and Mr. T. Dodds, 8-6, 6-4.

Miss I. Heale and J. Watson beat Mrs. Babington and J. Morgan, 0-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Gents' Doubles.

L. de Urquiza and C. A. Barreiro beat E. W. Mills and A. R. Arriola, 6-3, 7-5.

O. G. Babington and D. G. Davidson w.o. C. and F. Madero.

W. Russell and J. Parry beat A. Anderson and S. Hogg, 6-4, 6-1.

Gents' Singles "A."

P. Gallishaw beat W. Russell, 4-6, 6-2, 7-5.

E. S. J. Parry beat P. Rene, 6-4, 6-2.

Gents' Singles B.

A. R. Arriola beat A. Maschwitz, 6-1, 3-6, 6-4.

W. B. Spufford beat R. Gimenez, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4.

QUILMES L.T.C.

SPRING TOURNAMENT.

Much progress was made in the Quilmes Spring Lawn Tennis Tournament on Saturday and Sunday. Favoured by ideal weather and a good attendance, the following results were registered:—

Ladies' Singles.

Miss F. M. Williams -15 beat Miss M. Rogers scr. 6-4, 6-5.

Miss D. M. Williams -15 beat Miss C. G. Percy -15/3, 6-3, 6-5.

Mrs. C. J. Bell -16 beat Miss G. Jacobs -15, 6-3, 6-3.

Gent's Singles.

D. A. D'Aguiar -15 beat R. H. Croker -13/6, 6-2, 6-4.

G. C. Crispin -5/6 beat R. Veitch, -1/6, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4.

A. D. Bell -15/2 beat A. W. Woodhouse -15/1, 6-1, 6-2.

B. G. Moverley -14/6 beat J. S. Wood -15/3, 6-5, 6-5.

B. Hoare -5/6 beat C. E. Lovett -13/6, 5-6, 6-2, 6-4.

S. U. Leonard -3/6 beat P. Marrs -13/6, 6-2, 6-2.

Gent's Singles.—Class B.

E. Pite -5/6 beat A. S. Hawtrey -15/3, 6-0, 4-6, 6-2.

W. E. Youell -1/6 beat R. J. Buck -15, 6-2, 6-4.

P. J. N. Rowstron -14/6 beat H. W. Williams -15, 5-6, 6-1, 7-5.

W. R. C. McKelvey -15 beat G. Wood -15, 6-1, 6-5.

Rowstron beat Youell, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.

Hall beat McKelvey, 0-6, 6-2, 7-5.

S. Remsin -14/6 beat T. G. Steed, 1-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Gents' Doubles.

Woodhouse and Moverley -12/6, beat Buck and Lee -15, 6-4, 6-5.

Bell and Mackill -15/1 beat Renison and Hawtrey 15/4, 6-3, 6-3.

Leonard and Marrs -15 beat Sinclair and Smythe, scr., 6-2, 6-5.

P. Marrs and Lovett, scratch, beat Croker and Veitch, scr. 3-6, 6-2, 12-10.

Crispin Bros. -15/2 beat Hoare and Knight -40, 6-4, 6-4.

Youell and Pite -15/3 beat Bell and Hall -15, 3-6, 6-1, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles.

Miss Jacobs and Mackill -15, beat Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Bell -15, 6-1, 6-3.

Miss Lovett and Marrs -15 beat Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Knight -30, 6-3, 6-4.

Miss Sinclair and Buck -13/6 beat Miss Hall and Bell, scr., 6-3, 6-5.

Ladies' Doubles.

Misses M. and D. Rogers -13/6 beat Miss F. M. Williams and Miss M. Davenport, 5-6, 6-2, 6-4.

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NEWS FROM STEFANSSON

A LOST ARCTIC EXPLORER.

New York, Sept. 17.

A cable from Seattle reports receipt of a message from Stefansson and his expedition to the Arctic by way of Nome. The party turned back on April 17, 1914, for Camp Separation.

Trading schooners and whalers in the Arctic this summer were asked to keep a bright lookout for the explorers. Last month vessels returned from Nome after trading along the Alaskan and Siberian shores reported that no trace of Stefansson or his party had been found. There still remained hope that he had taken refuge on Wrangell Land, where survivors of the Karluk took refuge when the ship was crushed in the ice 18 months ago.

A circumstantial account was also given by natives that last winter when hunting seal at Icy Cape they saw a white man marooned on an ice floe drifting S.W. towards Wrangell Island. The date when the man was seen is presumed to have been January or February this year. The hunters turned out on the ice to attempt a rescue, but before they could reach him a strong offshore wind sprang up separating the floe from the shore ice and driving it out to sea. The ice was moving steadily S.W., and, unless the wind shifted, would touch Wrangell, where were food caches and from which the Karluk survivors were rescued.

OLIVOS LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

SPRING TOURNAMENT.

The matches held over from last week, when weather spoiled the play, were all played off on Saturday and Sunday, and considerable progress was made in the other games. The results of the tournament plate to date are given below:—

Mixed Doubles:

Miss Geary and Logan beat Miss McKoen and Broome, 6-1, 6-3.

Miss Viera and C. Quesado beat Miss C. Casares and N. Quesado, 6-4, 6-3.

Mrs. and Mr. Buelinck beat Miss Mitchell and Valentine, 6-4, 7-5.

Miss N. Casares and Lush beat Miss O'Connor and Browne, 6-2, 6-4.

Ladies' Doubles:

Miss Griet and Miss Regnier beat Miss M. Casares and Miss O'Connor, 7-5, 0-6, 6-4.

Men's Doubles:

N. and C. Quesado beat Lister and Darbyshire, 6-3, 6-1.

Valentine and Lush beat Taylor and Pratt, 3-6, 6-3, 6-1.

Sheridan and Parsons beat B. Feehey and Keenan, 6-4, 6-4.

Ladies' Singles:

Miss Perkins beat Miss Griet, 6-1, 6-1.

Men's Singles, Handicap:

F. Candegabe beat Pratt, 6-4, 6-1.

Singles:

Bonauno beat Chiswell, 6-1, 6-2.

Logan beat Ibbotson, 6-3, 6-3.

Browne beat Taylor, 9-7, 7-5.

The American Tennis Tournament, due to start on Sunday last at the Marmol Lawn Tennis Club, has been postponed until later in the season.

FERNET-BRANCA

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CONCORDIA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

September 17.

Weather.

After a couple of days of fine weather last week the wind changed on Saturday and brought torrents of rain, the weather continuing extremely disagreeable till Wednesday. The River Uruguay has again risen and the camps are now suffering from too much water, especially up north. A spell of fine weather will be necessary to give the country in general a chance to dry, otherwise sheep will have to do the best they can in long grass. At present it is clearing up, but conditions do not appear very reassuring.

Victoria Park.

On the night of September 15, in the London and River Plate Bank house, the annual general meeting of the Victoria Park committee was held. Mr. S. W. Roberts took the chair in the absence of Mr. McCloud. The Treasurer's report was read and passed. During the election of the new committee, the Chairman made a speech pointing out that in the past, when matters were not very bright-looking, several members of the British community had done yeoman service in keeping the Park going, and suggested the names of the new committee. Mr. Sketch proposed and Mr. Bates seconded that the gentlemen named be elected en bloc. Mr. MacCrea objected, saying he considered that the voting should be done by ballot. To this the Chairman pointed out that he could not see his way to agree to ballot voting, as undesirable persons might be elected on the committee, and he would resign if it was insisted on that ballot voting take place. In view of this statement, Mr. MacCrea withdrew his motion. Mr. Neville upheld Mr. MacCrea, as he could not see the danger in ballot voting, and after further discussion a show of hands was called for, the following being elected as suggested by the Chairman, there being nothing against any of those proposed: — Honorary President, Mr. J. McLoughlin; Honorary Vice-President, Mr. Birdsall; President, Mr. Robert H. F. Stuart; Vice-President, Mr. S. W. Roberts; Treasurer, Mr. D. McCorquodale; Secretary, Mr. E. J. Cain; Substitutes for the committee: Mr. R. MacKenzie and Mr. A. Kelso. During the meeting the Chairman took the opportunity to mention that the Park was entirely free to all the British community. Voluntary subscriptions only were called for, and he expressed the hope that such support would always be forthcoming when necessary. In the near future it is intended to make some improvements, such as the cleaning out of the stream that runs through the grounds, and the doing up of the Pavilion. Questioned by Mr. Walton if the Park could not absorb the Tennis and Cricket or Football Clubs, the Chairman replied that, according to the Statutes, that could not be done.

Warriors All.

To the many friends of those who left long ago for the war, the following details may be of interest:—Dr. Ridgway is at present a lieutenant in the Medical Service, serving in a base hospital in France. For good work done he has been promised his captaincy next month. Mr. Geo. Ridgway, late Locomotive Supt. of the N. E. A. Railway, has obtained a commission in the Mechanical Transport Dept., and is at present in London, where he is on duty from early morning until late at night inspecting machinery, etc. going over to France. Little is known of Lieut. M. K. Smith, who obtained months ago a commission in the R.H.A., beyond the fact that he has been in France for several months. Mr. Fitzgerald, who joined the King Edward's Horse, is also in France, but, due to the Censor, very little is known of him. Mr. Paterson has only recently been sent over to France. He obtained a commission in the Surreys, but changed into a

BETTING ON ZERO

Germany's Financial Gamble

NEW STAKES ON THE BOARD

(Exclusive to THE HERALD)

Dr. Helfferich, Germany's Minister of Finance, is a magnificent exponent of the game of bluff, and his recent opinions cabled to the United States, are quite in accordance with the scheme designed from the outset to sustain German credit. In so far as Germany itself is concerned, that scheme is far from breaking down; from the view-point of the outer world however, it has collapsed already. Germany's financial arrangements remind one very forcibly of a reckless gambler imbued with a firm belief in the eventual success of his own luck. Instead of going all over the cloth in search of lucky numbers, he plays 'en plein' consistently, backing one number in hopes of making the 35-1 coup that shall repair all anterior losses. The only thing that can possibly save Germany from the crushing weight of financial defeat is a heavy war indemnity, and it is on the prospect of that indemnity being obtained that all Germany's war finance has been based.

Self-Supporting Germany.

Dr. Helfferich, and various other financial and economic authorities in Germany lay great stress on the fact that Germany is self-supporting. The mask of starvation and shortage of materials has now been thrown aside. It failed as a means of impressing the neutral nations, and especially the United States, hence is no longer serviceable. Admittedly Germany is self supporting, and likely to be able

Cycle Corps. Mr. Cunningham has been sent to the Cameroons. He is a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers. He was sorry he was not given a chance to have a go at the enemy in Flanders. Mr. J. L. Harper left for Nyassaland as Engineer-in-Chief of the Government railway over six weeks ago. Mr. Trevor Bright, who could not get anything to do from the War Office owing to his being over age, tried his luck in Canada, which did not turn out successfully. A month ago he left England to take up the post of Chief Accountant of a railway in the South-East of Spain. Mrs. Walker, who was for over a year in Monte Caseros and left to take up nursing, being on the Military Reserve, is at present in a hospital in the South of England. She tended a wounded soldier who saw the death of Mr. P. E. Tarver. The soldier was only about a hundred metres behind the dug-out where Tarver and ten others were when a shell went right into the middle of them and blew the whole lot to atoms. Mr. Hilyard, who was with Mr. Leslie near Curuzú Cuatía for some time, is at present on a destroyer patrolling the East Coast of England. He remarked that the life is somewhat monotonous, as the enemy takes care to show as little of himself as he dares. The Jack Tars really envy the Tommies in the trenches, as there is something doing on land, whereas the trying vigil on sea one day after another is felt.

Cattle Shows.

The Concordia "Feria" will be held this year on October 2. At the recent show held in Salto (R. O.), some very good prices were obtained. Sr. L. Iguarán bought from Sr. Vidiella a fine Durham bull for \$1000; Sr. Vidiella also sold a red Durham bull to Sr. A. Bortagaray for \$1,000. Sr. A. Ruete bought from Sr. L. F. Acevedo Hereford bull No. 24 for \$620, and Sr. B. Solari sold to Sr. J. M. Amaro Hereford bull No. 19 for \$1000. It is calculated that the total sales reached the respectable sum of \$160,000,

to exist and carry on the war for many months to come. That does not however preclude one from enquiring into the cost of such support. This is admittedly heavy, far heavier than in times of peace. Germany owes to Germans. True, Dr. Helfferich, but she is paying in German paper, and when the war is over that paper will be at a considerable discount outside Germany. In the meantime German firms outside Germany are closing down, or amalgamating with those houses that still have some liquid capital available for re-stocking from other parts of the world. German foreign trade is dead, broadly speaking though certain industries, dyes, drugs, and so forth, are in a state of suspended animation, carrying out some few transactions by the leave of the Allied Governments.

"All Money Belongs to the State."

It may not have occurred to everyone that the above sentence, taken from a recent speech in the Reichstag by the aforementioned Minister of Finance, is not at all reassuring to the average commercial German, foreshadowing as it does something far more absorptive than ever was dreamed of by the Socialist party. And it is significant that in the same speech Dr. Helfferich found it necessary to assure his countrymen that the burden of interest and amortization for the total of German war indebtedness would be borne for many a decade by others, not by Germans. *Chi vivrà verrà*, the new war credit brings Germany's total expenditure to the sum of £2,000,000,000. There is to be no provision whatsoever made for meeting interest charges on this loan. During the war, says Dr. Helfferich, "we will not increase the gigantic burdens of the people by new taxation."

The New Loan Spent Already.

In the semi-official comments on the third war loan issued by Germany there are also instructive pointers. Leaving out the childish gibes at the British method of advertising, and so forth, it is clear that Germany, imitative as ever, has followed Great Britain in regard to the facilities offered to small investors, as in many other minor points. Even the post office is employed on lines scarce distinguishable from those adopted at home. Where the greatest difference lies is in the application of the funds. For whilst the British loan was to anticipate future expenditure, the German loan will have to meet thirteen and a half milliard of marks which the government already owes to manufacturers and others. This is £675,000,000. Indeed the issue of the loan only confirms the belief that Germany has exhausted all sources of temporary borrowing, whilst the general situation of the credit institutions in that country becomes worse from day to day. It would be untrue to say that Germany is on the verge of a general financial collapse, but failures such as that of the Mittelrheinische Bank, a concern very closely bound up with the industrial interests of Westphalia and capitalized in over a million sterling, are clearly indicative of severe strain in German financial circles. The fact that German reports declare the Mittelrheinische Bank to have been absorbed by the Disconto-gesellschaft interests does not alter the position in the slightest. The rift is there, and without being unduly optimistic one has every right to believe that it is ever-widening, and that nothing, short of a complete German triumph and a heavy war indemnity imposed on all the Allied nations, will serve to mend it.

BOYCOTT GERMANY

Rome, Sept. 20.

The Turin Franco-Italian League has published a report on the best ways whereby to do away with the interchange of commerce with Germany after the war, forming a great commercial union for combatting German trade. The idea has been well received.

B. A.'S ENGLISH-SPEAKING POPULATION

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—We notice in a publication issued by the National City Bank of New York, Vol. 1, No. 10, July, 1915, page 37, the following:—

"Approximately, what is the English-speaking population of your city? Ans. 7,500 English-speaking people including a few hundred American."

We shall esteem it a favour if you would verify these figures and put the editor of the publication right.

Yours, etc.

AGENCIA COATES.

At first glance it would appear that the figures given are certainly incorrect, but this idea may be modified by an explanation of what is meant by the "City." For instance, when we read that the population of London is over seven millions, we understand that what is meant is the population of the metropolitan area of London. The population of the City proper is numbered in thousands, not millions. If by "City," as applied to Buenos Aires, the metropolitan area is meant, then the figures given by the publication referred to are not, in our opinion, correct. The Federal Capital, or the City of Buenos Aires, includes Belgrano, but most of the other suburbs in which numbers of English-speaking people reside are not in the city, though they are in what might be called the metropolitan area. We cannot get the official figure of the last census, but we estimate that the English-speaking population of the metropolitan area of Buenos Aires is over 20,000.—Ed. B. A. H.

"LEGAL" METHODS IN ROSARIO

IRREGULAR POLICE PROCEEDINGS.

Section number one of the police of Rosario are at the moment coming in for some very severe criticism on account of their methods in a case of swindling.

A few days ago a well known feather merchant of the city, Sr. Mucci was the victim of a clever swindle by which he lost several hundreds of dollars. The police arrested the swindler and subsequently set him at liberty and refused to accept the charge made against him by Sr. Mucci.

Now they have re-arrested the man and charged him with larceny on their own account and without the intervention of the feather merchant. As there was no larceny the charge is bound to fail and the man go free.

This illegality and this refusal to accept Sr. Mucci's charges has been so much commented upon that the chief of police has found himself obliged to enquire into the matter with the result that there is much uneasiness felt in police section No. 1.

THE SUGAR HARVEST

RISE IN PRICE ALREADY NOTICED.

From time to time the fullest details have been published concerning this year's sugar harvest. Reports as to the damage done by the weather, details of milling, output and exportation have duly been dealt with. The hopes, which at the time were considered unreasonable and too optimistic, that the poor harvest would not affect the market, owing to stock in hand, do not seem to have been realised. Sugar is rising in price, and it would appear that the Republic may have to face a similar situation to that of 1912. Best quality sugar has already reached 55 cents. per kilo, and efforts are being made to explain how this and the possibility of a further rise has occurred. Beyond the poor harvest and the too optimistic calculations there is no explanation necessary.

There is some agitation in progress to approach the Government with a view of obtaining a reduction on the sugar tax. The outlook is not promising.

Agricultural & Pastoral

CAMP NOTES

(By our Agricultural Editor).

Cattle values have been on the downward grade for the last fortnight, and the quotation is now less than thirty cents a pound. It would be interesting to interview some of those fortunate cattle owners, who refused the extreme quotation for their fat steers. Prices are still very high, though the freezers are not competing as freely as formerly at the cattle market.

Several lots of big Paraguayan steers were recently placed on the market, and realised satisfactory prices. These animals had been shipped to Entre Rios from Asuncion, and had been rested and freshened there previous to being placed on the Buenos Aires market. Experts calculate they would slaughter more than 500 pounds of clean meat, which is a very good weight for this class of animal.

Horse shipments are weekly on a more reduced scale, as prices on the home market, are not, at present remunerative to shippers. This has consequently caused a slump in values, which was not entirely unexpected by those in touch with the horse trade.

The demand for pigs has not assumed the great proportions anticipated by many local native papers, nor has the slaughtering of this class of animal by Armour's made any appreciable rise in values from former quotations. Pigs on the local market are worth 27 cents for good quality maize fed animals, which is a very low value considering the scarcity and high prices ruling for other classes of stock. No little difficulty is being experienced by buyers, who are in quest of suitable weighted pigs for the home markets. Most of the freezing companies at one time or another have interested themselves in endeavouring to handle pigs to advantage, either for exportation as frozen, or as the cured product to be sold on the local market, or for export, though it would appear to be unnecessary to export bacon and hope to get a higher price than is charged the consumer here. I have never seen any statistics dealing with the percentage of pigs seized by the meat inspectors, as unfit for human food, though from personal experience I found that a very high percentage are affected with tuberculosis. This means a big loss to the purchasers of such beasts in their live state; and it means they have to make allowance for the possible seizure of a large number, and they fix the price to provide for reduction of the anticipated gain on the operation.

When at the docks one day last week, I was surprised to see a large consignment of porkers awaiting shipment to Britain, it was said. I am not conversant with the sanitary regulations regarding the introduction of live pigs into Britain, though the shipper of these animals has no doubt got certain assurances, regarding their landing. Given facilities for their importation into Britain, with a fair margin of time for slaughtering at the quarantine port, I consider they would offer good prospects as a profitable shipment, considering they would be easily fed and would increase in weight on the voyage. This is assuming, of course, that the necessary deck space could be obtained at a nominal rate. Now that the horse trade is practically suspended, if shipping pigs alive can be successfully accomplished, I see more probability of a rise in values than through the operations of the freezers.

The trade for imported Shorthorn bulls has experienced a considerable decline in values, since the opening sales, and more than one importer will regret having failed to close with a prospective buyer, when a good margin of profit was offered. It is no doubt very tempting to hold on to a good animal and anticipate a higher price at the public auction. When values are rising, the possibilities at public auction are always favourable; but on the other hand when trade is going back, the public appear to be listless and no coaxing of any auctioneer will draw the bids. The profits for the sales to come are not very encouraging for importers.

Mr. J. Hay, who has so worthily represented Mr. Robert Duncan, in charge of his imported bulls, has booked his passage by the s.s. Avon. The extraordinary success attending the first auction sale of Mr. Duncan's importations, was in no small way due to the painstaking care, and expert knowledge of the man in charge, who showed the bulls in a perfect state of preparation, which is as necessary to a successful sale in this Republic as that the bulls themselves must be of a good stamp. It is well known how imported animals lose flesh in the quarantine depot; and how rigid has to be the preparation for the successful showing of animals in their best bloom within the very short period intervening between their leaving the quarantine station and their being sold. "Jeannie" has mastered all this, and his many friends wish him no less success in the ensuing season's sales, as he has achieved this season.

THE ZEBU-SHORTHORN CROSS

A breed likely to become popular in Paraguay and Matto Grosso, is the Zebu-Shorthorn cross. The chief merits of this cross do not appear on the surface; they lie in the fact that cattle so bred are immune to tick fever, and are therefore suited to those territories where fever is prevalent. A little while ago experiments were made with this cross in Western Australia, and we have at various times referred to the extent zebu cattle are being used in Texas on account of their immunity from tick-conveyed diseases. The information here published was contributed by Mr. A. Despeissis to the Department of Agriculture in Western Australia as follows:

"I was collecting information regarding the purchase and shipment to this State of heavy milking Maltese goats, and while discussing the matter of 'Maltese fever,' which these animals are likely to carry, some interesting experiments, consisting of crossing zebu cattle (*Bos indicus*), popularly known as 'Brahmans,' with ordinary cattle, were brought to my notice. The object of these experiments was to ascertain whether either zebras themselves or their crosses are immune against 'tick fever,' or 'piroplasmiasis,' which is very severe in portions of Algeria.

"The fact which suggested the experiments was that Madagascar, a French colony heavily stocked with hump-back cattle (a strain of zebu), was free from tick fever, although the tick insects themselves abound there; moreover, in the South African colonies where the humped-back cattle are not bred, European cattle are severely affected by 'red water.'"

"One permanent remedy, nowever, now seems to be suggested as the result of the experiments referred to, i.e., the infusion of zebu blood into ordinary cattle subject to infection.

"The attention of a landed proprietor near Bone having some years ago been drawn to the fact that a couple of zebras he possessed and

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their crosses were always in good condition, whilst the cattle round suffered greatly or died from the attacks of cattle ticks, led to a careful investigation being made, with the result that it was found that zebu and their crosses are not so susceptible to the attacks of cattle ticks, and although the micro-parasites of the blood may occasionally be seen on microscopical examination, no ill effects follow.

"This method of fighting piroplasmiasis has for some years been followed with success by the Bank of Algeria on one of their domains. It is also stated that in the tropical plains of Brazil cattle-rearing has of late been taken up again since the accidental infusion a number of years ago of zebu blood into Shorthorn cattle led to the breeding of immune crossbreds. . . .

"The secretion from the sebaceous glands of their skin has a peculiar odour, which seems repugnant to insect life. The hide, though it may be as thin as in European breeds of cattle, appears to be much tougher; the hair is quite short, and does not provide favourable shelter for the development of ticks.

"Young bulls," says Lieut.-Col. Gunn, 'sell from 80 to 150 rupees. Several fine animals have been exported to South America. During 1906 buyers came from Brazil, and about 200 young cattle were taken away to that distant country, where the breed has become very popular.'

"This cross seems to be to the ox what the mule is to the horse; it partakes of the qualities of both parents, but, however, remains fertile.

"To the ox it owes its succulent flesh and humpless back; to the zebu the smaller bone and quick growth, greater activity, hardness, and resistance to tropical diseases.

"The zebu is a tropical ox, and exists there where it has been proved other cattle are carried away by disease. It is not affected either by the damp heat or by prolonged drought, which favour such diseases as piroplasmiasis, but it cannot stand too much cold. It will prove a useful animal for the tropics, while in milder climates, it is not wanted. Three bullocks of the cross-breeding of the Zebu and the Shorthorn are cited as typical examples. They were bred by Mr. W. McKenzie Grant, in Western Australia, and were sold to Messrs. Emanuel Bros. The cattle were sired by a Derrimut Shorthorn bull, the dam being a Brahman cow, a little hump-backed animal weighing 350 lbs. or so dressed, and standing eight or nine hands, and which had for many years occupied an exhibit pen at the Zoological Gardens, South Perth. The size of the three beasts was a source of wonderment to a large gathering of stock breeders and dealers. The respective live weights of the trio were as follows:—2240 lbs. (six years old), 1840 lbs. (five years old), and 1750 lbs. (four years old). They were very quiet. The dressed weight of the two smallest was 1036 and 1026 lbs. respectively, that of the heaviest 1270 lbs.; the hides about 90 lbs. green. The beef the butchers pronounced A1; 2 to 3 in. of fat all over the carcass; not

FIGHTING THE LOCUST

GOVERNMENT WORKS OF DEFENCE.

Information which has been received in the Department of Agricultural Defence concerning the work in progress against the invasion of the locust states that it is proceeding briskly and with the same good results as last year. The sectional agricultural commissioners with the co-operation of the honorary local delegates have localised all the places where the pest has appeared. The latest telegrams from Santa Fe, Cordoba, Entre Rios and Corrientes state that the late rains and lowered temperature has done much to hinder the advance of the locust. The rains have done immense good and have quite neutralised any damage that had already been received to flax and to wheat, and has greatly favoured a new and strong germination of the seed.

The barrier which is being erected round the maize plantations will be completed in the first few days of October. The cost of this work is being borne by the colonists at the rate of 2 cents per metre.

In Rafaela, Rufino, Rosario, San Francisco, Cordoba and Pergamino work is actively proceeding on the erection of 23,000,000 metres of zinc barrier which the Agricultural Defence committee has on hand.

This evening Sr. Varona, the sub-inspector general of this body will leave the capital to inspect the work. Dr. Calderon, the Minister, Sr. Equila the Director, and Sr. Badano the Inspector General of Agriculture, have perfect confidence in the works of defence which they are ordering with energy. The agriculturalists in the invaded territory are co-operating with the government whose work they are regarding with enthusiasm.

DR. ORTIZ RESTING

MINISTER TO TAKE A HOLIDAY.

Dr. Ortiz, Minister of Interior, is about to take a rest from his official duties and his portfolio will for a time be held by Dr. Murature in addition to his own, although in the lobbies of Congress it is alleged that he is actually resigning on account of ill health.

He will go to Bella Vista for a short time to recuperate.

very much kidney and eaul fat.

"I have purposely dilated on this important discovery, which affects the 600,000 head of cattle we have in the north and north-west, and particularly the half-million head known to be already in the Kimberleys. Indeed, this matter is one which affects the whole of the tropics, where the cattle tick decimates the herds."

If this method of combating the plague is found successful (as it appears to have been in countries such as Brazil and Uruguay, its value to Australia and other tropical zones would be enormous.

PLEA FOR THE COLONIST

C.H.N.G. REPLIES TO HIS CRITICS

(To the Editor).

Sir.—It seems that there was a mistake in my letter to your paper, through presumably a misprint in the table of equivalents, as both Mr. Liverpooldian and Mr. R. Rois give the Quarter (English) at the same figure of 480 lbs. though I make that to be 217.76, a small item. Would your correspondent Mr. Liverpooldian, who seems to be well up in matters of export, kindly give the figures for exportation of maize on the basis of 4.45 put in puerto Rosario, and selling in England at 31/4 per quarter. According to his figures, the exporter's loss is \$0.16 per quintal plus expenses, calculating on the above figures. Will he also comment on maize selling in Italy at 34 to 35 francs or \$15.90 paper; this figure was given to me to-day by a local buyer, and as maize is sold by the quintal in Italy, it is easier to calculate. At this figure, it seems that this exporter makes \$6.68 taking the freight at 65s. per ton, even more than in my estimate which is wrong as regards the British quarter. In answering F.M.B. "Every man is out to do the best he can for himself"; he should have added "as long as he can get the best cleanly and with justice to others." The answers to his questions are the following as far as an average can be struck: The rental is generally 28 per cent to 30 per cent "troja y parva," and in a good many cases the land is rented by the colonist at \$25 per square. Contracts for three to five years; the ground to be sown with cereals. The colonists get the thrasher that suits them best, as it is generally the owner of the thrasher that buys the maize. There are no taxes except \$5 for a sulky, and \$8 for a chata or waggon, paying these if he takes them into the town, these sums being for a year; the maize buyer or colonist paying freight to carters for the necessary cartage. The colonists can do what they like with the land once the crop is harvested, and they are allowed as many pigs, etc., as they can keep, providing they cultivate the land in due season; in some cases they are restricted to three or four for their own consumption, and for other animals the same. In 50 per cent of cases the land is fenced, and in the rest circled with barbed wire. Very few colonists are restricted to a given almacén, though in some cases it is done indirectly by means of valés given by the local buyer for the crop, but this the colonist need not accept, as there are buyers who pay cash, and even lend money in advance without any security but the coming crop, the colonist selling his crop where he cares to and paying interest. Of course the silent undertaking is that he sells to the lender. There are no "colonizadores"; the colonists generally renting from owners; at the same time there are no big camps, or rather the majority of camps round Casalegno are not more than 1000 to 1500 squares, and these can be counted on the fingers. The figures given in THE HERALD on August 4, are based on my own colonists, who pay 24 per cent the first year, and 25 per cent for the remaining four; crop in troja, or parva; and colonists, any number of them, offer me 30 per cent to 32 per cent as the land is fresh and well manured, having been some time under alfalfa. The only conditions are that the land must be cross ploughed every year, and pigs must be kept shut in. With these details, the figures above mentioned can be appreciated. F.M.B. ends with a reference to the broker. Certainly the broker should make his living, but in a different manner, if the Government would take up some scheme as proposed in my last letter to your valuable paper; the Government

Luis Costantini

Agriculturist & Seedsman

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CHILIAN BOUNDARIES

QUESTION TO BE DISCUSSED BY SENATE.

The committee for the consideration of constitutional affairs formed by certain Senators of the Chamber and consisting of Messrs. Gonzalez, Olachea, Alcorta and Irigoyen have presented a note to the Executive on the question of the boundaries between Argentina and Chili.

A covenant was signed on July 28 last between the Chilean representative, Dr. Larrain, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Murature, by which it was agreed that the British Government should act as arbitrator in deciding to whom belonged the Picton Isles, Nueva and Lenox and others cited in the document.

This arrangement has resolved the only point of controversy existing between Chili and the Argentine. To-day the Chamber of Senators discuss the matter.

would need brokers; but, by working on a much bigger scale, their percentage would be cheaper to each colonist, and they themselves make more profit. If Mr. F.M.B. cares to verify the figures given, I shall be pleased to receive him any Saturday to Sunday, and he can ask the colonists round all the questions he cares to. With the greatest interest, the comments by Messrs. Liverpooldian or Roberto Rois re the exportation expenses etc. on maize, will be awaited, if one of them will be so kind to furnish the information.

Yours, etc.

C. H. N. G.

Casalegno, Sept. 9.

RAILWAY TARIFFS

THE 10 PER CENT INCREASE

COMMONSENSE AND EQUITY

Robbing a railway, or defrauding the customs authorities, is in the eyes of many people hardly a crime, being classed by them among the venial offences that only matter if found out. Hence the popular outcry against the 10 o/o tariff increase for goods and passengers which the Argentine railways are about to impose finds an abundance of support among the unthinking members of the community. Yet if governmental pressure, aided by popular excesses, is able to force the recision of the proposed increases, then it may be said very bluntly, but with small fear of contradiction, that the days of railway expansion, and all that this phrase implies, are over for a long time to come, in so far as the Argentine Republic is concerned. The capitalist from Europe who has hitherto provided the means for opening up Argentina's vast expanse of arable or pastoral land has first and foremost invested his funds in railway development, and on the continued success and profitable exploitation of the iron road rests the question as to whether he shall go further and turn money into mortgages, or property, or cattle, or whether, owing to the steadily dwindling returns on railway shares, he shall look elsewhere for safe, and profitable, investment.

Now it cannot be denied that practically all the capital invested in Argentine rails is foreign. The Argentine leaves such stock severely alone. Why is this the case? Simply and solely because the return is neither as rapid nor as large as he cares to see. There are lines, such as the Southern, the Western, and the Central Argentine, which have paid up to the 7 o/o limit for years, but the average for 1912 and 1913, spread over all the Argentine lines was 4 1/2 o/o, whilst last year it fell to 2 1/2 o/o, in round numbers. Small wonder if the London financial press, studying the returns of the various companies, declares that the actual market quotations for Argentine railway stocks are not depreciated, but on the contrary represent more or less an equitable valuation at the present time. This opinion moreover is based on conclusions arrived at after taking existing Argentine legislation on the subject of railways as being permanent, including the Mitre law with its 3 o/o levy on nett returns as a set off to freedom from all other taxation. When one recollects that the judicial reading of this measure has saddled the companies with millions of unforeseen charges, including municipal taxes and the new pension scheme; when moreover one realises that pressure is being brought to bear on the companies to refrain from exercising their right to raise tariffs when the profits fall below a certain percentage, one can only wonder at the shortsighted action of those who would very literally kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. It is not necessary to enumerate at this time of day what the railway has done for Argentina; the railway system that owes practically the whole of its efficiency to foreign capital and foreign management. Ghastly failure has ever attended native attempts at railway enterprise, whether one takes the existing state lines as an example or the more recent cases of the Rosario Puerto Belgrano line, or that famous white elephant, the Meridiano V route. Those who have any knowledge of the inner working of the great British lines in this Republic know how serious the position is to-day, and one can only hope that the powers that be will be guided by justice and commonsense in this matter of the tariffs. If on the contrary questions of political expediency are allowed to over-ride the very straightforward case of the companies, their shareholders may be the immediate sufferers but their losses will be as a bucket in the ocean when compared to what the Argentine Republic and its inhabitants stand to lose by such shortsighted policy.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE COCHINEAL

Yesterday the Ministry of Agriculture received notices from Tucuman in which an account was given of the excellent results recently obtained in the campaign against the attack of the cochineal spider on the mandarin. Thousands of trees have been treated by the process, and in each case success has been secured.

The Government report says that 2415 infected trees have been cured in the province alone, while on the plantations of Dr. Araoz 200, Meliton Camano 1400, De la Croix 1400, Eusebio Bousqman 500, José Gonzalez 750, and Nougues Bros. 460. Trees amongst a great number of other plantations in smaller quantities have been successfully treated.

SUPPRESSING THE FACTS

DOUBTFUL INNOVATION BY HEALTH AUTHORITIES

The authorities of the Asistencia Publica and the heads of the Sanitary Department have decided to introduce an innovation in their weekly bulletin published, concerning the recording of infectious diseases. This innovation consists in the suppression of the record of infectious cases notified.

All that the official record now gives is a statement of deaths and a comparison with deaths occurring in the equivalent week of the preceding year.

This determination to suppress these figures is not one likely to inspire public confidence, nor is it one that should be adopted under any circumstances, and is bound to be regarded with suspicion, even if with-

Our Point of View: "Herald" Leading Articles of the Week.

INSULTING THE NATION

FRIDAY, September 17, 1915.

Earl Kitchener has delivered his eagerly awaited pronouncement to the House of Lords; Mr. Asquith has made his long expected statement to the House of Commons; and the nation now knows—what? The answer is simple. Britain and the world know precisely as much as they knew before either speech was delivered, and, with the exception of the statement as to the progress of recruiting, they have not been furnished with any information that was not accessible to everyone many weeks ago.

If we were to pretend that either oration was great, that it was important, or that it was inspiring, we should be guilty of gross insincerity. Neither speech merited one of these encomiums, and both were insulting to the intelligence of the public. It would, of course, be idle to pretend that the Premier and the War Minister have departed from convention. Each re-affirmed the solidity of the Allies; both paid handsome tributes to Russia's skilful retreat in Poland; and, once again, confidence in the ultimate defeat of Germany was expressed. But to this sort of patriotic flag-waving there is no end. Every citizen of the Empire believed that the war would be fought to a successful issue; all knew that Prussian militarism could not be allowed to triumph; and no one for a single moment imagined that the British people would not be prepared to make every possible sacrifice to ensure victory, cost what it might.

Had the situation been wholly favourable to the cause of the Allies and had the German defences been breaking down, inspiring statements and utterance of patriotic platitudes would have been excusable and desirable, for there would have been little else on which the Premier could have spoken. But to-day only a deliberate disregard for the necessities of the occasion can have led Mr. Asquith to adopt the attitude that he has adopted during this week. For Earl Kitchener there is the excuse that he is a working organiser and that deeds rather than speech-making occupy his time; moreover, he could not be expected to say those things that the Premier had decided to leave unsaid.

No one, of course, for a moment expected or desired that Mr. Asquith should furnish information that might be of value to the enemy; least of all could it be wished that he should take any step that might cause unnecessary dissension in the family circle. Admitting this, we would at the same time suggest that the Premier, in going as far as he did, left himself open to serious criticism. His speech contains samples of all the old verbiage, vacillation, and evasion to which the country has been compelled to submit for many months. Admittedly, he told us that 3,000,000 men had responded to the call for recruits. This news is gratifying and inspiring. The Premier then stated that there had been a falling off in recruiting during the past month; furthermore, Lord Kitchener remarked that the problem of how to provide the necessary reserves for his great army was engaging attention.

The first query that enters the average mind is: "What is to be done to counteract the decline in recruiting, and how are the necessary reserves to be provided?" It is on these points that the Premier was expected to make a pronouncement and it is his omission to do so that calls for censure. If the Government had decided to maintain an attitude of secrecy, why were its members not effectually muzzled? If Lord Selborne—a Member of the Cabinet—was authorised to say that the response to the call to the colours had been unequal and that women would replace agricultural workers

next year, why did not the Premier amplify the statement by giving fuller information? If Mr. Lloyd George was empowered to allege that conditions were unsatisfactory and that the workers would have to do more in order to end the war successfully, why did not the Premier say specifically what those workers would be called upon to do?

Regrettable though it be, the fact remains that the Government is misgoverning the people to-day in just the same way that its predecessors did during the first months of the war. Possessing no real and courageous leader, it is like a collection of vessels without rudders—all drifting in different directions and in no way responsive to the helm. Every member of the Ministry appears to have been granted a roving commission; pessimism and optimism, praise and censure, persuasion and verbal-coercion, are doled out at will. To attempt to collate the statements of ministers and therefrom to glean a clear conception of what the situation really is savours of the impossible. A studied summing-up could have been delivered by Mr. Asquith, and it was from him that we expected it on Wednesday; but he disappointed. Platitudes, and little else, form the only provender for the public known to Britain's rulers. How, then, can those rulers expect the public to regard the situation in all seriousness, and how can final victory be achieved at the least possible cost? The day of awakening is at hand, and the muddle-through policy of Britain's mis-Government will not be readily forgotten by the mass of the electorate. Unfortunately, incompetence at Westminster is meanwhile costing the nation heavily in money and lives.

THE CALL FOR REPRISALS

SATURDAY, September 18, 1915.

If that which is bad could ever be termed a good thing, then we would say that the Zeppelin raids of last week were the most satisfactory of the series. In taking this view we do not do so because we believe that London should have been raided or that we are in sympathy with any policy of cold-blooded murder. Our attitude is based on the belief that whereas murders in provincial England would have, and indeed have been purely local in effect, the wanton destruction of life in the Metropolis has had an unprecedented effect on public opinion and that the impression created will have far reaching results in the strengthening of the determination of the British people to force the war to a successful termination.

The immediate results of the raid are now apparent. Not only has there been the anticipated stimulus to recruiting, but the great London dailies are calling for reprisals. This call is increasing in volume from day to-day and as a result a great protest meeting is to be held in the Capital of the Empire.

Had any responsible organ of public opinion suggested reprisals in the early days of the war, it would have been charged with adopting an un-British attitude and the suggestion that all that is foul should be left for the Germans to practice. War, terrible though it be, was regarded as a great game in which every participant should play according to well-defined rules. That was not the German conception of things, and now, even though reluctantly, we are compelled to meet the Kaiser's subjects with weapons just as deadly as they themselves employ. If murder is to be part of modern warfare, then that murder must not be one-sided; if every law of humanity is to be disregarded, then it must not be so only

THE POLITICAL "PLOT"

SUNDAY, September 19, 1915.

Politically, the past week has been one of the most momentous since the commencement of the war. On Monday *The Globe* urged the British people to force the Government into a state of activity; Mr. Asquith followed with his inept statement on the situation generally; the Commons vigorously debated Conscription; and at the end of a crowded week comes the announcement that a sensation has been caused by the discovery of a plot within the Cabinet to precipitate a General Election and oust the present Government. The credit for the discovery belongs to the *London Daily News*, which is regarded as the principal Liberal organ in the Metropolis. According to this journal, the younger and more virile members of the Ministry are determined to resign should the Government not adopt Conscription. Such a step would, of course, compel Mr. Asquith to hand his resignation to the King, and, unless the unexpected happened, an appeal to the country would be inevitable. The rebellious group responsible for this

at the expense of Britons. "Frightfulness" has been introduced by Germany; let her, then, be repaid in "frightfulness."

This view would have been defensible even had there been any probability of the new conditions being maintained to the end of the war; but we believe that there need be no fears on that count. From the early days of August, 1914, when the territory of Belgium was violated and non-combatants were butchered by the hundred, Germany has possessed the advantage of being able to instil terror into the hearts of the defenceless without fear of reprisal. That immunity from unlawful attack has made her audacious. From rapine in Belgium she passed to child-murder at Scarborough; from poisoning in Flanders she passed to bomb-throwing on country villagers and defenceless townspeople. She has proved time and again that no crime, however brutal, however appalling, is beyond her possible sphere of activity. In effect, the German has announced to civilisation that he is something less than a man, let him therefore be visited with the consequences of his own acts, if only as a deterrent.

We sincerely believe that the British raids on undefended German cities, now openly advocated by the *London Press*, would be an excellent preventive measure. Only immunity from reprisals has allowed Germany to pursue without fear her policy of wilful and wholesale murder. Germans resident in their own country have been allowed to gloat over the massacre of the innocent in other countries, they have distorted Lusitania crimes and Zeppelin raids into "victories," and to-day they undoubtedly support the Government which plans and orders the execution of such attacks. The pressure of public opinion can be unpleasant as well as stimulating, and retaliatory measures against cities within easy reach of the French frontier would speedily lead to a cry for the cessation of illegal aerial warfare. Innocent people would necessarily suffer, but it is no part of the Briton's duty to sympathise with the relatives of his enemy while that enemy is endeavouring to bring sorrow into the Briton's own household. Too long have many Englishmen been willing to spare a tear for any people but their own.

The matter has now become one of self-preservation. It is to save the lives of the women and children resident in Britain that strong measures must be adopted against Germany. No longer can she be allowed to murder with impunity. Fear must be struck into her own heart. Then, and then only, will she be prepared to cease a policy that is not only valueless from a military point of view, but is contrary to the usages of civilised warfare.

policy include Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Edward Carson, Lord Curzon, and—most important of all—Mr. Lloyd George.

There is nothing reprehensible about the scheme of Britain's men of action to remove the slumberers from Downing Street, and, indeed, only the *Daily News* and those who place party before the State can regard the plan as surprising. We have already expressed our opinion of Mr. Asquith's recent speech, in which he succeeded brilliantly in saying nothing. In some quarters it was reported that the oration had created a favourable impression. Probably it did; but only upon those who think as Mr. Asquith thinks, or who do not think at all. It is a regrettable fact that the Premier has now grown too old to be of utility to the Empire in a time of grave crisis. The extreme gravity of the situation has been clearly stated to the public by Mr. Winston Churchill, who, in a remarkable and distinctly pessimistic utterance, has told the nation plainly that if the war is to be waged to a successful conclusion, the whole of the national resources must be thrown into the scales. The strange feature of the whole deplorable affair, however, is that Mr. Asquith should have endeavoured to please the people with a series of meaningless platitudes, and that immediately afterwards Mr. Churchill should have been despatched to sound the warning note and to tell the truth about failure all along the line.

Coming at the same time as the announcement by the *Daily News*, the speech by Mr. Churchill is significant. It suggests that the rumoured "plot" does exist, and that the really useful men in the Cabinet are determined to give a clear lead to the nation. The most remarkable, yet at the same time most satisfactory, feature of the upheaval is the desertion of Mr. Lloyd George to the ranks of the conscriptionists. That he should be associated with the rebellious minority makes it all the more obvious that there is deep cause for the desire to force Mr. Asquith and his supporters from office. We believe that cause to be nothing less than the muddle which has characterised the Government's conduct of the war from the outbreak of hostilities. Mr. Lloyd George is the one man of the Cabinet who has risen above the pitiable standard of pre-war party politics, and has shown some statesmanship in the national crisis. He has proved himself to be a man of action, of indefatigable energy and of robust courage. He has not dealt in platitudes, but has told the nation plainly what lies before it. This is what is needed. Any politician can make speeches, exhorting the people to be of good heart, to pin their faith blindly on Britain's victory, to trust the Government implicitly, and to believe that everything is right.

The one unfortunate feature of the crisis is that the United Kingdom should be faced with a General Election at the present time. Indulgence in elections at a period of national danger savours somewhat of fiddling while Rome is burning. Nevertheless, the political system of Britain leaves the malcontents no option, if the Cabinet refuses to adopt their views; and the result is that the nation has to submit either to have its affairs muddled by incompetent Ministers or to face a brief political revolution which will oust those incompetents from office.

No statement has yet been made by any of the Ministers at whom the *Daily News* charges are levelled, but there appears to be—superficially at any rate—little reason to doubt the authenticity of the allegations made. Not even the splendid maunderings of the Hide-the-truth-press or the blessed half-truths of foreign correspondents in London can hide the fact that a change is necessary. If the minority have the courage to go forward with their programme, they will meet with the support of every Briton who has the Empire's interests at heart.

NOW—OR NEVER?

TUESDAY, September 21, 1915.

Despite the optimistic assurance of M. Pashies, the Serbian Premier, it would be foolish to disguise the fact that the Balkans will in all probability furnish the next great theatre of war. Whether or not the area involved will be extensive, or whether it will be confined to Serbia is a question that is not yet settled; and, whereas, a few months ago, the whole of the indications were that the Central Empires would be confronted by a united group of States, to-day the situation is one of plot and counter-plot. So much so, indeed, that it is difficult to say what will be the final grouping of the Balkan nations, and whether the task of the Teutons will be simple or insurmountable.

The great problem at the present moment is provided by Bulgaria. Has King Ferdinand concluded the much-heralded treaty with the Turks? Will the bond formed by such a treaty, if and when concluded, be sufficient to restrain Bulgaria from attacking the Ottoman Empire? Upon the answers furnished to these questions depends the future of the Dardanelles operations and the ability of Russia to carry on the war for an indefinite period.

It would be unwise to place too much reliance in the Berlin-inspired statements to the effect that a Turco-Bulgarian rapprochement has been effected; it would be still more foolish to believe, in the absence of conclusive evidence, that the Bulgars will fall upon Serbia. For many days we have been insistently told that Turkey has ceded the territory demanded by King Ferdinand as the price of neutrality. Just as frequently has the statement been denied. The probability is that Bulgaria's ruler is engaged in the gigantic and dangerous pastime which has for years been his one obsession. Ferdinand sincerely believes that he is a skilful diplomat, and, despite the fatal experiments which led to the second Balkan War, it is undeniable that he is still prepared to pit his brains, and those of his counsellors, against the mental skill of the diplomats of both camps. If he can obtain the formal annexation of a portion of Turkey, then he will still be at liberty to negotiate with the Quadruple Entente and with the Central Empires. His principal plan is to upbuild a Greater Bulgaria, and there would appear to be little doubt that the moment when he can do so has now arrived.

Bulgarian support would be invaluable to the Austro-German cause, especially if a continued Russian retreat compelled Rumania to follow the path of an on-looker. The value to the Allies of a league of the whole of the Balkan States is apparent. Not only would the downfall of the Turkish Empire be a matter of weeks, but it would be possible to strike a blow at the heart of Austria-Hungary.

Everything, then, hinges upon Bulgaria; and not even the confidence of Serbia's Premier is sufficient to disguise the fact that the immediate future of the little Balkan kingdom is dependent upon the decision arrived at by King Ferdinand and his Ministers. Even though the Bulgars adopted an attitude of neutrality similar to that of Luxembourg, the effect on the general situation would be serious. The crushing of Serbia could not be a lengthy process and the arrival of Teuton men and munitions on the Gallipoli Peninsula would effectually destroy any hopes the Allies might have of reaching Constantinople in the near future.

This view of the impregnability of the Dardanelles is not based upon any unduly pessimistic outlook on the progress of the campaign in the Near East. Nearly a year has elapsed since we emphasised a point that has since been confirmed by almost every knowledgeable man, from General Hamilton downward; viz; that an unaided fleet was useless and that Constantinople could only be taken by an expeditionary force. To-day we clearly see, also,

FACING THE INEVITABLE

WEDNESDAY, September 22, 1915.

There is a text for the whole of the British Nation, and an incentive to the waverers in the British Cabinet to do their duty, in the speech made in Paris by Mr. John Hodge M.P., a Labour member. Speaking presumably on behalf of the working men of Britain, Mr. Hodge said:—"We wish to beat the Germans by voluntary effort, but if the Government thinks it necessary that we have conscription, we shall have it." Linking this statement with one made by Mr. Lloyd George, in which the Minister asserted his belief that the country would not oppose conscription, and that in any case opposition would not come from the working classes, and we are provided with complete confirmation of our own opinion, expressed weeks ago, that the Nation can really be relied upon to make any sacrifice to assure victory, and that all that is wrong is that the Cabinet is afraid to lead the Nation.

It is quite clear, and has been clear for a long time, that the British Government knows that conscription must come, but up to the moment it has not had the courage to say so definitely, and to act accordingly. Apparently the old fear prevails that the British people would revolt, or take panic, were anything so drastic as conscription, suddenly introduced. Did we not know that many members of the British Government are entire strangers to the real sentiment of the people they govern, this attitude would be a perpetual source of mystery to us. It is a striking fact that the few men in the Cabinet who have always been in favour of giving the people the truth through their newspapers, of trusting the Nation to the fullest extent, and who to-day are openly urging conscription, are the men like Mr. Lloyd George who have come from the people, are of the people, and know and trust the people. These men know that in a moment like the present the mass of the people are prepared to follow wherever they are led, provided the lead means action, and the leaders themselves know whither they are leading.

We have said a dozen times that the Nation has merely to be told that conscription is necessary for it to answer "Then give us conscription." Apparently the Government cannot understand this spirit, and so it wavers and falters, and finally founders into a slough of indecision. We believe in conscription as necessary for the present crisis. It does not matter, however, whether we believe in it, or whether we do not. Neither does it matter whether the British

that the difficulties which have confronted the Allied armies on the Peninsula during the last five months have proved conclusively that no body of men which could at present be spared would be sufficient to overcome the Turkish resistance were the Sultan's troops re-inforced by the Teuton armies.

The problem appears to us to be one of urgency. If the men at present in the Dardanelles area are insufficient to make rapid progress to Constantinople, the hopes of the Quadruple Entente must be centred on the reconstitution of the Balkan League and an immediate attack on Turkey from the north. Once Constantinople fell into the hands of the Allies, the position of Russia would be enormously improved and a new period would automatically confront the Central Empires. On the other hand, if the threatened thrust through Serbia to Constantinople be carried out by the Austro-German armies, the war must be prolonged, an already serious situation would become increasingly grave, and the crushing of Germany a task that might involve the expenditure of the last possible sovereign and the spilling of every available drop of blood. The Allies must determine the question now; delay is distinctly dangerous.

BRITAIN'S BURDENSOME BUDGET

THURSDAY, September 23, 1915.

It is customary for partisans to acclaim every Chancellor of the Exchequer a "great statesman" when he introduces his first Budget. The awakening generally follows and the formerly "great" is abused throughout the country. This will probably be the fate of Mr. Reginald McKenna, whose War Budget was presented to the House of Commons on Tuesday. Mr. McKenna, however, deserves more than a little criticism, while, by no stretch of imagination can he be justly termed "great." Mr. McKenna was probably faced by the most difficult problem that ever confronted a British Finance Minister. It is also possible that he has done his best to solve that problem. But the best is a poor one.

With the proposed taxation of war profits no reasonable man will quarrel. We have more than once pointed out that it was unfair to the nation that although Britain's sea-power had enabled her to continue her sea-borne commerce without serious interruption, an army of profit-mongers had seized the opportunity to enhance the prices of commodities to such an extent that the inhabitants of the British Isles were practically in the position of residents in a besieged city. The case of the coal-owners, also, is too well known to need repetition. Of course, it is stated that on the London Stock Exchange some apprehension exists as to the advisability of the taxation of war profits. That was to be expected, for the cries of "ruining the country" and "stopping investment" were heard when Mr. Lloyd George decided to tax the wealthy instead of the poverty-stricken. The views of the Stock Exchange on mea-

people in the majority are favourable to it or are not. The point is that the British people will accept anything, no matter how unpalatable it may be in principle, provided it means victory. It is for the Government to make up its mind whether conscription be necessary. When it has made up its mind then its plain duty is to say so, and without further ado proceed to apply conscription.

The British people, at least those of them who have consistently opposed compulsory military service in time of peace, are in much the same position as the patient who is faced with the prospect of undergoing a surgical operation which he may not fancy or to the performance of which he may have some rooted conscientious objection, just as some people conscientiously object to vaccination. If the operation be necessary to save his life, the sensible man will waive his objections and submit himself to the surgeon. He will submit all the more readily if the surgeon be emphatic and confident, but he will probably find a new surgeon if the man who tells him the operation is essential merely reiterates that opinion and then loses his nerve and delays the operation.

That is what the British Cabinet is doing. Most of its members have for months been telling the British people that conscription stares them in the face, and that it will be enforced unless the military situation improves. The answer all along has been that which Mr. Hodge has indicated, "If the Government says conscription is necessary, let us have conscription." But the Government has not shown itself possessed even of the nerve to say what is necessary though conscription has been threatened continually. The Government has shown by its changeable conduct either that conscription is not so essential or if it be, that the Cabinet has not the nerve to carry it out. The procrastination is dangerous, alike to the Government and to the Nation. Well might every patriot say, in regard to conscription, with Shakespeare, "If it were well that 'twere done, then 'twere well that it were done quickly."

asures affecting the mass of the people are rarely of value.

While it will be readily admitted that the proposed increased duty on tobacco is entirely justifiable, the question naturally arises: Why were beer, wines and spirits omitted? Not many weeks ago we were informed that King George had decided not to consume alcoholic liquor for the duration of the war; the British working men were alleged to be incapable of attending to the national needs because they were drink-sodden; industrial troubles were said to be due to drink; in fact, every shortcoming in Britain that might have delayed the "great offensive" was laid at the door of excessive indulgence in alcohol. The remedy was said to lie in partial or complete prohibition, and Mr. Lloyd George was to have framed the anti-liquor bill. As is well known, the strength of the liquor interests was too great even for Mr. Lloyd George and the matter was shelved. It was, however, anticipated that when the question of paying for the war became an acute one, the liquor trade would be called upon to make good a large portion of the surplus. This would have been a justifiable step, for liquor is a luxury; moreover in times of national stress it is an evil. There were thus two sound reasons for increased taxation. Mr. McKenna has ignored them. Why?

The deplorable feature of the Budget is that it is totally lacking in justice or imagination. While liquor is unburdened, a colossal increase is levied on sugar; tea and coffee are heavily taxed; and the wretched clerk with £130 a year is called upon to pay income tax. Were it not that we are compelled to assume that Mr. McKenna has endeavoured to present a reasonable Budget, we might be excused for believing that his financial measure had been designed expressly for the purpose of throwing an inexcusably heavy burden on the shoulders of those who are unable to pay and that he had deliberately sought to create discontent.

When a nation is called upon for that additional effort which brings victory it is essential that such a nation should be happy and contented. Everyone should pay for the war, but there should be no inequalities in the distribution of the burden. These are points that ought to have been obvious to Mr. McKenna. Apparently, they have escaped his notice. Food prices have already increased to an alarming extent in Great Britain; the domestic Budget provides a problem not easily solved by the housewife from week to week, and, even in the natural course of events, that problem would grow increasingly difficult as the war became more prolonged. The new financial measure, however, will precipitate the severe crisis which would inevitably be felt in the poorer homes, and the burden will, in time, become almost insufferable.

We dislike the mantle of gloomy prophecy, but we fear that the ill-conceived and unjust provisions of Mr. McKenna's unstatesmanlike effort will bring a large harvest of discontent and will make the Government's task of pursuing, unhampered, the path to victory a far from happy one.

BOGUS ROBBERY AT MONTEVIDEO

JEWELLER'S SELF INFLICTED BITES.

A police report from Montevideo relates that Don Andrés Continé, a jeweller, was assaulted, robbed and bitten on his arrival home on Monday night. He was robbed it appeared of a large sum, a quantity of jewels and other valuables. Unfortunately it has since transpired that he was in great money difficulties inasmuch that he contemplated suicide. The robbery was counterfeit and the bites apparently a little local colour to give conviction to the narrative.

It is instructive to observe that in later editions, the unfortunate jeweller is no longer Don, but plain Andrés Continé, defaulter.

Public Opinion as expressed in the Argentine Press.

NATIONALITY AND NATURALIZATION

(La Prensa.—September 16).

In his address to the Faculty of Law, Dr. Zeballos dealt at some length, says *La Prensa*, with the situation of the large number of foreigners who occupy governmental posts, ranging, according to the speaker, from that of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to humble servants of the Municipality. He pointed out that under the Argentine Constitution, foreigners were eligible for all posts with the exception of a few high political offices, showed how general was their employment, and bore witness to the fact that with very few exceptions they had proved worthy servants of the state. Then going on to compare European legislation, and remarking that the major portion of the foreign employees in the Argentine government service were Italians, Spaniards, or Uruguayans, he observed that very few of the latter were aware that in accordance with Uruguayan legislation, the acceptance of foreign government employment meant that they had lost, *ipso facto*, their Uruguayan citizenship.

The attention paid by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to diplomatic intervention on behalf of such persons Dr. Zeballos stigmatised as a mistake, saying that the Argentine government ought to declare them as having automatically become Argentine by employment and domicile. He also laid stress on the fact that such automatic naturalization would bring in to the Argentine family some 800,000 persons, the flower of her immigrants, people of property and position. Such individuals might be classified under two heads; those who in accordance with the laws of their natal land had lost their nationality, and those who, though they may legally retain their original nationality, have in fact become identified with this country. In the first case the procedure would be automatic, whilst in the second, a tacit option of a year should be given in order that those concerned may take steps to maintain their original nationality, neglect to do so within this period implying their immediate incorporation as Argentines.

CANCELLING THE LEGATION BONDS

(La Nación.—September 16).

Law 9481, which suspended the normal working of the Caja de Conversión, has, says *La Nación*, brought in its train many unforeseen complications in connection with circulation and the exchanges. Designed, conjointly with Law 9483, to prevent the export of metallic currency, or private hoarding, events have proved these measures to be unnecessary, and even retro-active, since one of the great difficulties of the present situation lies in the superabundance of paper currency. After outlining the working of the new laws, "*La Nación*" goes on to point out that the bonds extended in favour of the Caja de Conversión on account of deposits made in the legations can only be cancelled by gold payments, which means that the bank or the public has to obtain gold under abnormal conditions in order to aid its operations in exchange by buying up legation bonds. A simple concrete example illustrates the incongruous nature of a measure that whilst it allows paper to be issued against gold deposits, refuses to allow the selfsame paper to be used to cancel the debt, thus inflating the circulation.

Suppose a trader to deposit \$100 gold in a legation. For this he receives a bond which he changes at the Caja de Conversión here for \$227

BOVINE PHYSIOLOGY

(La Prensa.—Sept. 18.)

The recent address given by Dr. Fynn before the Argentine Rural Society bears out, says "*La Prensa*," the remarks that have been made in its columns from time to time relative to the health and system of breeding in the Argentine herds. The points may indeed be taken one by one as favourable or unfavourable to the breed or to the industry considered as a whole. Hygienic conditions, for instance, are of the first importance for Durhams, a type of hybrid particularly liable to be affected by stalling, the sedentary existence predisposing this type to certain aspects of disease, against which only perfect sanitation, a light dry soil, and sufficient exercise can be regarded as preventive. In the second place comes the question of contagion, arising from overcrowding, easily realised when it is borne in mind that the germs of bovine tuberculosis increase rapidly when there is an undue scarcity of light and fresh air. The question of "stalling" is admittedly a debatable point in this climate, and it is also recognised that inbreeding is conducive to tuberculosis. Hence a conflict is planted at the very outset between the desire to have healthy herds and at the same time obtain the amount of weight and fatness deemed requisite by breeders, such fatness being biologically admitted to be a latent state of disease.

Foreign markets, however, demand fat cattle, which means inbreeding, and the problem resolves itself into devising some means whereby this need may be met without unduly affecting the health of the herds. This ideal the Rural Society is trying to attain, recognising that health depends on heredity, surroundings, individual condition, rest and exercise. It is impossible to imagine a type of cattle at once fine, fat, and upstanding, that shall be healthy and yet condemned to a purely sedentary existence, overloaded with flesh that of itself is a proof of delicate condition. The problem of reconciling market interests with those of the herds in general is a difficult one, and, concludes "*La Prensa*," it is satisfactory to see that the Rural Society recognises the importance thereof, and that in the meantime specialists are giving their attention to the investigation of these and kindred problems met with in the development of the country's mother industry.

paper. When however he seeks to withdraw the bond, or the \$100 gold in the legation which it represents, he has to provide, not the \$227 paper which he received, but \$100 gold, the paper remaining in circulation and unnecessarily increasing the total circulating medium in this country. Hence since gold cannot be had save by extraordinary means, an agio is to all intents and purposes set up, which as "*La Nación*" says, is easily understood when one remembers that the gold in the Caja, excluding from the calculation the legation deposits, has grown by \$13,000,000 gold between March and August of the current year. This increase is traceable solely to the cancellation of bonds, since that is the only reason the trader has for taking gold to the Caja to-day. The Banco de la Nación is the most severely affected by this ruling, and the correct and legal procedure would be for the bonds to be cancelled by the payment of their vane equivalent, a course that would both relieve a congested currency and free the exchange market. In conclusion, seeing that it is proposed to allow the executive to make use of the funds deposited in the legations for its own ends, it ought to be equally feasible to allow traders to cancel the gold bonds in paper notes.

ANGLO-ARGENTINE TRADE

(La Nación.—Sept. 18.)

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received from the Argentine Consul General a report on the general trade movement in France for the first half of the current year which is of considerable interest. The total trade reaches 5,000,603,000 francs, exports being 1,449,846,000 francs and imports 3,550,757,000 francs for the period under review. In so far as Argentina is concerned, France has imported goods to the value of 94,869,000 francs, and has exported 37,108,000 francs worth of manufactures. Comparing these figures with those for the corresponding period of 1914, there is a diminution in the sale of Argentine products of 75,943,000 francs, or roughly 41 per cent.

In Argentine purchases of French goods the decrease stands at 30,641,000 francs, or 45 per cent., whilst the chief items of Argentine manufacture imported by France have been leather goods, taken to the value of 4,448,000 francs. Shipping interests between this country and France also show a heavy diminution, which in itself is amply sufficient proof of the paralysing effect that the war has had on our trade. The diminution amounts to no less than 65 per cent. Finally, whilst during the first half of 1914 only 208 horses, valued at 229,000 francs, were shipped to France, this year 12,542 horses were shipped, with a total value of 14,142,000 francs, or an average of 1128 francs per head.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW

(La Nación.—December 17).

With the end of the session in sight there is no chance of Congress discussing the reform of the bankruptcy law, which, says *La Nación*, is doubly regrettable owing to the important interests involved and the urgent need for a change in the present system. Argentine commerce, through its representative organs, has protested against the actual law, and even though there may not be universal agreement as to the individual changes required, everyone is agreed that something must be done to limit the fraud and bad faith that do as they like under the present defective system. The execution of the present law is far more faulty than its theoretic principles. Many traders, suddenly overcome by misfortune, have had reason to bless the system of provisional arrangements with their creditors, yet at the same time this right has been so shamelessly abused as to have become a business. Bankruptcy too, far from being a moralising measure, is nowadays frequently regarded as a means of extortion, of gain, and at times, of vengeance, justice, unable to intervene, standing aside.

As is well known the idea of the present law was based on leaving creditors to settle their affairs for themselves. In practice this has resulted disastrously, and it has not been a very pleasant thing for the courts to have to stand aloof and eventually sanction settlements that they well know are simply scandalous. It is not easy to draw up the perfect bankruptcy law; even England has found that out, and has again and again had to alter her method of procedure. This is just what Congress has not seen fit to do. However as there is no hope of radical reform this session, justice must do the best it can to support those creditors who refuse to lend themselves to fraudulent measures. Only the other day a creditor's meeting appointed as liquidator an undischarged bankrupt, an individual on whom there weighed a criminal charge. The judge in the commercial court declared this nomination null and void, but, as *La Nación* concludes, the case is not unique.

INCREASED RAILWAY TARIFFS

(La Nación.—September 19).

In a lengthy and impressive article *La Nación* deals with this burning question of the hour, pointing out that despite popular agitation the verdict of justice must be in favour of the railway companies, since from the legal point of view the ability of the latter to prove their right to the increase closes all further debate. The financial arrangements of the companies are governed by Art. 9 of the Mitre Law, wherein it is textually stated that:—"The passenger and goods tariffs shall be subject to Government intervention when the average gross receipts of the line for three successive years exceeds 17 per cent on the capital in shares and debentures, always provided that expenses are not more than 60 per cent of the gross receipts." In other words the companies have the right to fix their own tariffs whilst their net return on capital is 6.80 per cent or under. That is the law, and in judging the present case it only remains to be found out whether companies are getting more than this 6.80 on their capital investment, or no. If they are, then the suggested increase in tariffs is illegal, and the Government ought to intervene; if they are not, then the companies are within their rights, and public loyalty and economic justice ought to support them. This latter position is the true one, and *La Nación* admits it, at the same time stating that the publication of railway returns for the years succeeding 1910 shows a steady descent in nett profits, specially striking during the last period for which returns have been issued. Between 1910 and 1914 there has been a drop of close on two points in railway interest. Thus whilst in 1910 the average yield was 4.68 per cent, in 1914 the figures were 2.90 per cent. Between 6.80 per cent and 2.90 per cent there is a difference of 3.90 per cent, to which the companies are in reality entitled by law if they care to increase their tariffs accordingly.

Nor must it be forgotten, says *La Nación*, that these are average returns. The fact does not detract from the main argument, but rather strengthens it. Thus whilst it is true that in 1912 two companies, the Central Argentine and the Western, nearly reached the maximum of 6.80 per cent, in earlier years both these companies suffered diminished traffic that meant a couple of points off their interest return. Moreover some of the railways that are included in the returns show a still worse average than that quoted. But be this as it may, however one looks at it, there is no getting out of the fact that all these concerns are working for a profit which is far below that to which they are legally entitled. A brief analysis of the figures available will show very clearly that even the projected 10 per cent advance cannot give the companies that difference of 3.90 per cent on their nett profits. The total capital invested in Argentine railways may be taken at two thousand five hundred million; the 10 per cent increase on tariffs will bring in about \$20,000,000; thus even supposing all this money allocated to dividend, there would be but 0.80 per cent more for distribution, bringing the total average per cent to 3.70. This, as will be seen, leaves a big margin when compared with the legal limit of 6.80 per cent, and, as *La Nación* justly remarks, if this difference had to be made up, the increase on actual tariffs would have to be 46 per cent in lieu of the proposed 10 per cent. Even if this extreme step was taken the Government would have no right to interfere, legally speaking. Hence there is every reason to refrain from objecting to the 10 per cent increase, always supposing that the increases are imposed in strict accordance with railway economy. In respect to certain classes of goods the increase may be little or nothing, the while other articles

MENDOZA AND CALIFORNIA

(La Prensa.—September 17).

Some time ago, says *La Prensa*, it drew attention to the fact that the great attraction of this country for the American capitalist lies in the enormous superiority of this soil for intensive culture when put under irrigation. Comparing California and Mendoza one finds that the former, in 1914, had 133,518 hectares under vines, 68,782 hectares were for wine; 44,506 hectares for raisins; 20,230 hectares for fresh grapes. The area destined to wine produce 1,461,774 hectolitres, slightly less than in 1913, and the average wine yield is about 21½ hectolitres per hectarea. Turning to the figures for Mendoza one finds an area of 58,424 hectares under vines, chiefly for the wine trade, only 8 per cent being used for the production of fresh table grapes, whilst raisins are not made. These 58,424 hectares, yield 5,000,000 hectolitres of wine, or 85½ hectolitres per hectarea, which is four times that of the Californian vineyards.

These figures, as *La Prensa* justly remarks, are ample evidence of the extraordinary fertility of the irrigable lands of Argentina. Moreover it must be remembered that in Mendoza irrigation has not been carried to anything like the pitch that it has reached in California, where the last drop of water is secured and utilised. The works in Los Angeles, particularly the great aqueduct 388 kilometres long, which brings the water from a mountain valley to irrigate an area 5,643 hectares in extent, and in its course furnishes motive power for electrical generating stations by means of turbines, cost \$26,000,000. Compare this, *La Prensa* continues, with some Argentine schemes now under construction, say the Neuquen and Vidal valley scheme. It will bring the water to some fifteen or twenty thousand hectares of fiscal land. Yet the cost will be but a quarter of the great work just inaugurated at Los Angeles. Ten years contributions by the cultivators will suffice to pay it off. Similar works throughout the provinces would work marvels, but to achieve them the provinces must have less personal aim in their politics. Indeed, concludes *La Prensa*, there is no need to go abroad for example; Mendoza itself is proof and to spare. The colossal wealth that has been formed in twenty years through the Mendoza vineyards springs from the construction of two small dams, one on the Mendoza river, the other on the river Tunuyan, \$800,000 was the cost of the former! Calculate, if it be possible, the hundreds of millions that this modest investment has produced.

TWO MURDERERS CAPTURED

END OF A CHASE IN RIO NEGRO.

It is satisfactory to record the capture of one of the authors of the atrocious murder recently committed at Linninyeo. Comisario Lesiux, in command of the police at Maquinchas, has secured Ireneo Linares, alias El Nato, who with another ruffian, José Freyre or El Pierna, assassinated four residents of the locality and the wife of one of them. The victims were riddled with carbine bullets, robbery being the motive of the crime. Both are fugitives from Viedma Jail where they were confined for previous killings. Had these ferocious convicts been executed many murders would have been averted, but the incurable sentimental folly of Judges will probably turn the captured miscreants loose in a short time to commit further crimes.

may be able to hear even more than the figure quoted. Moreover there are other weighty reasons which tend to support the measure, reasons of a financial and economic kind that render the whole question one of the most serious matters that the country has had to confront for many years, and this aspect of the affair *La Nación* promises to discuss at some future opportunity.

TRADE AND CREDIT

(La Prensa.—September 21).

The changes brought about by the European war in various fields of commercial activity have led, says *La Prensa*, to a discussion on the trade systems in use here, and a tendency has also been shown to operate on a cash basis. This *La Prensa* does not consider feasible, owing to the fact that the importers here have been accustomed to buy from Europe on relatively lengthy terms of payment, and this is not a merely arbitrary measure, but follows logically on the customs of the country. In this Republic the importers are closely connected with the traders in the provinces, and as the bankruptcy returns show, these relations are all based on the granting of credit. If in the internal trade of the country credit is summarily suppressed the consequent derangement of trade would be so great that a return to the old regime could not be avoided for very long.

It is easily explained when one remembers that the retailer, whilst buying on credit himself, also gives credit to a very large percentage of his clientele. An economic system thus built up does not, as may readily be perceived, rest solely on one or two of the principal factors thereof, the factor of the distributor must also be taken into account. Hence *La Prensa* believes that there is small chance of the attempt to alter conditions in the import trade proving successful. Cash against goods may be all very well in countries dowered with other mercantile systems; countries where the factories and the distributors are side by side. It will not however be adopted in this Republic, where the custom of credit is not merely a matter of tradition, but also meets real needs. Ignorance of this market is probably the cause that has given rise to the attempted implantation of new methods, but their immediate failure shows that they are not required, and the experiment is not likely to be repeated.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION

(La Nación.—September 21).

To refer to the utter futility of the parliamentary sessions held during the present year is but crying over spilt milk, says *La Nación*. It is general knowledge that seldom has the action of Congress been less efficacious. It would perhaps be interesting if one were to analyse the causes of this phenomenon, and certainly the matter is deserving of study, even though it may be too late to apply a corrective. What is of importance, *La Nación* continues, is to decide upon the best course to be pursued under the circumstances, seeing that Congress is about to close with the Budget Law still in an embryo state, the report of the commission hardly likely to be ready before the end of the current month, and the whole affair in such train that however much members may be agreed as to the advisability of avoiding any discussion, a prolongation of Congress beyond the statutory period is unavoidable.

La Nación argues for extraordinary sessions, on various grounds, with the Budget as the only subject of debate. Given the intense interest of the legislators for purely political matters relative to the coming election, merely prolonging the session without limiting its scope would not do anything save feed fuel to political debate. Past experience has shown that extraordinary sessions, with a long agenda list, have never given any result save that of prolonging the sterility of the ordinary session, and at the present time it is safe to assume that the deputies and legislators would utterly neglect the business before them in order to foment their political and party interests. Hence the advisability of calling special sessions destined solely to the passing of the 1916 Budget.

HEALTHY HOUSES

(La Prensa.—September 22).

The lengthy debate in the Chamber of Deputies over the proposed construction of cheap dwelling houses for the working classes, may, says *La Prensa*, be looked upon as exceedingly interesting, inasmuch as it brought up much information calculated to contribute to the satisfactory solution of one of the most important urban problems. Not that there is anything new, save in the shape of outside experience, to be added to the discussion of the dilemma involved in the difficulty of creating at one and the same time cheap dwellings and healthy dwellings. As *La Prensa* justly remarks, the expression, "cheap dwellings" ought not to apply merely to the housing of a minority of the population, and the acceptance of this idea means the gradual transformation of our scheme of urban building. If it is to be merely an official experiment on a relatively small scale then the matter diminishes in importance.

There is no denying that the health of the population depends principally on healthy dwelling places, hence all building schemes ought to start with the basic idea of benefiting the sanitary and hygienic conditions of the community. Carrying this idea further one gets a plan for future building operations wherein extensions beyond the city area are projected in order that every room may be able to have its proper quota of light and air. It goes without saying, continues *La Prensa*, that these conditions can never prevail whilst individual houses are run up, small and ill adapted to benefit by the light and air that is available when collective building is decided upon. In the latter case, when a house is built in accordance with well-recognised hygienic principles, everything is altered; the area employed is ample, ventilation thorough, light abundant, and a large inside patio gives room for garden ground, in itself an important source of air and light.

COMPULSORY SERVICE

(La Nación.—September 22).

Every day that passes, says *La Nación*, increases the amount of discussion that is going on in Great Britain regarding the question of compulsory service. Opinion is very divided, even, if all reports are true, in the cabinet itself, and a solution acceptable to all will not easily be found. As Mr. Lloyd George has said, it must first be proved that the voluntary system has broken down, and as that cannot be said, the party in favour of conscription can only repeat the arguments repeated for many years past, by Lord Roberts and in a certain section of the Press. As a matter of fact the King has the right to call on all his subjects to defend the national soil in the event of invasion, but that is not the question to-day. Armies are needed for abroad, not for home defence, though actually the defence of Great Britain is being fought out on the Continent. The adversaries of conscription argue that on Great Britain lies the weight of sea power, and the financial strain of maintaining the other Allies in funds. Add to this compulsory service and the consequences to British industries might well be disastrous.

There is however a far higher argument to be brought forward, remarks *La Nación*. Compulsory service means an attack on the liberty of the subject, a possible militarisation of Great Britain. And those who adopt this reasoning find it illogical for their country, which is admittedly fighting German militarisation, to place itself under the same yoke. Moreover a volunteer is worth two pressed men. Hence as *La Nación* concludes, the discussion is endless. Nothing short of extreme need will induce the opponents of conscription to accept any measure of the kind, even although the introduction of the national re-

BANDITS WIPED OUT

EXCITING ENCOUNTER WITH POLICE.

An exciting encounter between the police and a band of robbers occurred early yesterday morning in the Province of Salta, and resulted in the death of three of the band and the wounding of one of them. For some considerable time past the band had been carrying on their nefarious business in the Province, until they were not only terrorising the neighbourhood, but were also bringing the police into such bad repute that various complaints had been made in high quarters. An affair which occurred in the neighbourhood of Rosario de Lerma brought the matter to a head. The bandits evidently for the purpose of robbery visited the house of Señor Mariano Valenzuela. Finding him prepared, they killed him and seriously wounded his wife, before they were able to commence the robbery.

A peon who was employed by Sr. Valenzuela was in league with the gang, and enabled them to enter the house. There were four in all. Armed with knives and revolvers they did not hesitate at the first show of resistance to shoot down Señor Valenzuela and his wife. The police were quickly on their track, and rounded them up in a ditch some distance from the scene of their crime, and alongside the highway. A regular fusillade of Winchester rifle-fire was opened upon the bandits, who returned the fire without injuring any of the pursuing police. A few volleys and the gang was obliterated, only one man being captured alive, and he seriously wounded. A great number of valuables were discovered on their persons, together with revolvers, Winchesters and knives. The population of the neighbourhood are commending the promptitude of the police.

CORNISH PRIDE

(From *The Sphere*.)

The lil' grey port climbs upwards,
A hundred houses or so,
An' watches across the harbour
Where gulls wheel to and fro.
But few be the boats to moorin's,
An' few the fishermen be,
For we've sent a hundred an' fifty
To fight on land an' sea.

Some be to Bodmin Barracks,
An' some to Maker Fort,
But mos'ly they'm in the Navy
That 'listed in the Port.
So some in the North Sea watches,
An' some in the mine-fields sweep,
An' some be gone in the *Monmouth*
To the last quiet sleep.

The men on the lost *Majestic*
Still live to thank the Lord,
But them on the old *Goliath*
Took Cap'n Death aboard.
'Tis just the luck o' fightin',
Glory or Kingdom come,
So we lifts our prayers for the livin'
An' wishes them safe to home.

We'm not such a place as London
With millions o' men to send,
But we'm givin' our best for the
country,
An' bravely bidin' the end.
We know that the toll be heavy,
An' Peace at a price be bought,
But we'm proud of our hundred an'
fifty
In the lil' grey Cornish Port.

BERNARD MOORE.

gister may be but a first step towards that end. Liberals, radicals, trades unionists, and socialists are against it; Ireland will have none of it; many conservatives are opposed to it. Hence an attempt to implant conscription by force is bound to have serious results, especially in view of the satisfactory returns provided by voluntary enlistment.

A "HERALD" MOTOR AMBULANCE

Special Appeal to Our Readers

Magnificent Response from the Capital

A remarkable result has been achieved by THE HERALD through the medium of its daily issue, in appealing for funds to provide an ambulance for the British Red Cross Society.

Up to the moment of writing this matter for the WEEKLY HERALD, the whole amount has been practically subscribed. As, however, two motor ambulances are required, of which THE HERALD was to provide one, and as the appeal has not reached the majority of subscribers and readers of the WEEKLY HERALD, we believe we are well justified in placing the matter before them, and asking their support in finding funds to purchase the second car.

Our appeal was first published in the daily edition of THE HERALD of Friday, September 17. We asked our readers to let us have \$6000. For the benefit of our WEEKLY subscribers we reprint the original appeal as follows:—

A MOTOR AMBULANCE IS WANTED WILL YOU HELP TO PROVIDE IT?

The question was asked of us in a letter received from Mr. F. H. Chevallier Boutell, Delegate of the British Red Cross Society in Argentina, soliciting our aid.

Mr. Boutell put his request to us as follows:—

"The British Red Cross Society is sadly in want of motor ambulances to save precious lives and rescue the suffering. Would it not be possible for THE HERALD to raise the necessary funds by subscription and to send a HERALD motor ambulance to aid our boys in the hour of need? We have 5,000 volunteers, more or less, at the front. Could there be a better way of showing them how we are thinking of them in every detail and doing our best to 'chip in' with them and give them a hand? It is not much that is wanted to defray the cost of a car fully equipped—about \$8,000, paper. Can you, and will you, raise this sum for the purpose? I am certain you can and will. I beg your generous support."

We could have published this letter in the ordinary way, as a letter to the Editor, and then have left the matter to our readers. We believed, however, that the appeal was one of such importance that our duty called for a special effort. As the result of an interview with Mr. Boutell, we decided to direct the strongest possible appeal to you, and to ask you to take this matter up with all the enthusiasm you can.

You have already done your share towards providing funds for the many patriotic objects placed before you from time to time, but this is a special occasion. You have never failed to respond generously to any appeal made directly to you by your paper. You have won the reputation by generous giving of being public-spirited, and ever sensitive to a call upon your sympathy. You have by your liberality on a score of occasions provided THE HERALD with the means whereby it has been able to accomplish a great deal of public good. You have helped it to fulfil the mission which the Proprietory and Editors believe to be that of a paper which understands and appreciates the power given it by a strong and loyal body of readers and supporters. You have made THE HERALD what it is to-day and through you it now wields an influence which is courted by any organisation in need of assistance, in the belief that if THE HERALD is behind a public movement, that movement is assured of success.

Believing in you, and confident of our strength, we have pledged your enthusiastic support to the proposal put forward. In your name we have guaranteed the Delegate of the British Red Cross Society in Argentina, that within the briefest possible time, readers and supporters of THE HERALD will provide at least \$6,000, the sum which Mr. Boutell has since informed us is the minimum amount required to purchase a fully equipped motor ambulance.

You may provide more. We are confident you will not provide less. The car is to be your car. It will be added to the Society's fleet as THE HERALD Readers' Motor Ambulance. When in operation it will be tangible evidence to many Argentine volunteers that they have not been forgotten by those who hailed them as brave men and good citizens of the Empire when they set out from this country to defend their Empire's cause.

We are assured that the need for such ambulances is desperately urgent. The Red Cross Society has already provided about 1,500 of them for service on the blood-stained fields of Flanders. Scores have been destroyed by German shells. Scores have been worn out literally in the service of the nation, conveying an apparently endless stream of sick and wounded men—many of them your relatives, or your friends—from the trenches to the hospitals. In this humanitarian work, the work of alleviating the pain and suffering of brave men who are fighting for you, for us, and for all that we cherish as Britons, the Red Cross wants help—all the help it can get from everywhere. WILL YOU HELP?

We have answered for you. We believe you can raise the money. We shall receive subscriptions from all, and in amounts differing from hundreds of dollars to a few cents. We want this fund to be truly representative of THE HERALD readers. It would give us more satisfaction to be able to record that everyone of you did something, than it would for us to secure the amount by a few large subscriptions, and realise that our appeal had not touched scores of our readers. There are many other funds to which you have subscribed and will subscribe, but this fund is peculiarly your own. It conflicts with none other. It is your special and extra effort to do something for Britain and for the boys who are standing up for her on a dozen battlefields. The class of motor ambulance wanted is that shown in the illustration on this page.

We leave the matter in your hands.

BRITISH SOCIETY'S SUPPORT.

One of the most pleasing evidences of the cordial reception of our proposal was the following from the British Society in the Argentine Republic:—

The Editor

THE HERALD

Dear Sir:—We have noted with pleasure the spirited manner in which, at the invitation of Mr. Chevallier Boutell, you have appealed to your readers to provide the funds necessary to purchase a Red Cross Ambulance, and at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Society it was resolved to subscribe the sum of \$50 of the Society's funds towards this object.

The Committee believe that in so doing they are acting in accordance with the wishes of the majority of their members. Every effort calculated to promote the Allies' cause must receive the fullest possible support.

We enclose our cheque herewith and trust you will very soon succeed in raising the amount required.

Yours truly,

ARTHUR GEORGE PRUDEN,
Chairman.

WM. WATSON, Hon. Treasurer
P. A. GRASSICK,
Hon. Secretary.

It gives us peculiar pleasure to receive such a letter. The spontaneity of the British Society's support, moral and practical, demonstrates the broadmindedness of that organisation, and is conclusive proof of the truth of our statement yesterday that this special fund conflicts with none other. It is this kind of action, and this mutual co-operation and generous appreciation, that are essential to the closer welding of the British community in Argentina.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"Escocia"	\$100.00
A. J. Marshall	20.00
"P. P."	6.00
"N. N."	10.00
Sidey and Poels	50.00
Percy Bell	50.00
Alejandro Shaw	50.00
Herman Krabbe	25.00
F. H. Chevallier Boutell	100.00
H. Hallam Hipwell	5.00
E. Berry	10.00
Tomás Bell	100.00
T. Tallon	5.00
Joan and Carol	1.00
Olga and Hilda	1.00
"Mancunian"	10.00
Dr. Leonardo Pereyra	100.00
Dr. Martin Pereyra	100.00
Dr. R. Herrera Vega	100.00
Dr. M. Herrera Vega	100.00
Alejandro Funes Lastra	10.00
Antonio Agrelo	10.00
Juan Shaw	50.00
"M"	100.00
E. C. Boas	10.00
J. A. Drysdale	100.00
Cara-Dura	6.00
Mrs. F. H. Chevallier Boutell	100.00
Emilio N. Casares	50.00
"Mac"	10.00
John Macdonald	100.00
Edmund Perkins	100.00
Edward Morgan	20.00
Aliado	25.00
Mrs. M. Eldelberg	10.00
The British Society	50.00
"Patriota"	2.00
Enrique Thompson	50.00
Juan Larrazabal	50.00
Alfredo Shaw	10.00
"M. M."	10.00
Christopher Hope	100.00
C. H. Pearson	50.00
C. Manifold	25.00
"L. J. D."	5.00
"A. D."	5.00
T. D. Gill	10.00
"R. C."	2.00
"V. F."	1.00
"M. McW."	2.00
"W. B."	2.00
"4 B's"	1.00
E. M. Pixton	10.00
M. M. Venter	20.00
Rev. Dr. McLaughlin	10.00
Mabel Martin (for Sale of Fancy Work)	45.00
C. W. Martin	10.00
Mrs. C. W. Martin	10.00
G. Hopkins	5.00
Two Welshwomen	10.00
"Mancuniana"	10.00
"Tres Mancunianitas"	10.00
"Windmill"	500.00
"Scotland Yet"	5.00
Little French Girl	1.00
Frederick Miller	100.00
"M. O'H."	5.00
"M. K."	5.00
W. E. Thompson	5.00
"W"	2.00
J. Hilton	10.00
Juan Lalor	100.00
An American Well-wisher	2.50
Mrs. M. F. B. Farran	20.00
H. George Roberts	20.00
C. T. Pryor	100.00
H. B. O'Meara	10.00
Agustin Smith	10.00
J. Blanco	10.00
Mrs. C. S. de Bell	50.00
"Las Marías"	50.00
J. H. S. W.	10.00
"Pobre"	1.00
Henry H. Fisher	25.00
R. W. Macdonald	20.00
David Cavendish	5.00
Robert Fisher	20.00
Misses Mildred and Dorothy Slater	30.00
Oscar and Bory Ossovsky	5.00
M. E. N.	10.00
H. J. Sanderson	10.00

George E. Leslie	20.00
J. C. Wigg	50.00
T. S. Boadle	50.00
"F. S."	50.00
Mrs. G. A. Ellison	50.00
G. A. Ellison	50.00
Mrs. C. W. Drabble	100.00
Miss Drabble	100.00
C. W. Drabble	100.00
E. G. Drabble	100.00
"Limelight"	25.00
Albert M. Haynes	50.00
James Fraser	10.00
G. B. Pearson	20.00
Joaquin Anchorena	50.00
P. E. Cunradi	50.00
Alberto Brooks	20.00
C. P. Lumb, Jr.	100.00
F. C. Cook and Co.	100.00
H. E. Oxenford	10.00
La Plata Cold Storage	100.00
L. D.	10.00
Charles I. W. Dawney	50.00
Ambulance "T"	5.00
Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Kimber	10.00
E. de L.	5.00
Mrs. E. W.	6.00
F. E. B.	5.00
Mrs. J. King	20.00
"P. W."	5.00
G. J. Clayton	10.00
H. B.	10.00
Mrs. H. E. Wolden	50.00
R. Prentice	20.00
H. Gordon Nordaby	50.00
J. Dey	25.00
H. Dunford	10.00
Herbert Sinclair	10.00
S. Douglas Mackay	25.00
James Wyllie	10.00
C. C. Day	5.00
R. Woodruff	5.00
Sola and Carthy	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Carthy	10.00
Miss Bede Mitchell	5.00
L. H. Alexander	10.00
Harry Scott	25.00
T. S. Lough	50.00
J. K.	10.00
C. D. M.	50.00
"Cardiffian"	3.00
E. C. and A. G.	5.00
An Irishwoman	10.00
C. E. Baines	10.00
Dr. Victor E. A. Fenton	25.00
L. E. Grimson	5.00
Mrs. David Hogg	20.00
Miss Lila Hogg	10.00
Miss Evelyn Hogg	10.00
Miss Sylvia Hogg	10.00
Ivan Logan Kay	10.00
Samito John Kay	10.00
Winifred B. Kay	10.00
Maud Logan Kay	20.00
Frank Phillips	20.00
Alex. and Alan	5.00
J. W. Mackinnon	50.00
B. E. R. Kreutzer	10.00
J. Thomson	5.00
G. A. Scharenberg	10.00
Robt. G. Best	20.00
Guillermo Dunn	100.00
J. H. Kidd	20.00
Charles J. Shaw (Monte- video)	40.00
Alan Cunningham	20.00
G. H. Shepherd	5.00
J. H. W. Cook	5.00
H. Strachan	5.00
Gurth Kimber	0.50
G. T. Bayley	10.00
Pobre No. 2	1.00
"S."	5.00
Another	50.00
Wathoe	25.00
Margarita Scott	5.00
Nora	2.00
Gaston, Eduardo & Clarence	1.50
A. A.	2.00
W. H. Beale	15.00
Rose Cox	1.00
B. W. Gardom	50.00
Louis and Charlie	5.00
G. H. Shepherd	5.00
C. R. T.	3.00
Self Reliance	3.00
L. G. Babb	5.00
E. Buchanan	50.00
W. Newbo'd	100.00
A. G. Thornton	25.00
W. E. O. Huxell	25.00
"Jam"	10.00
V. D. C.	20.00
Thompson Muebles Ltda.	50.00
George Matheson	20.00
Don Machattie	20.00
N. A. Machattie	10.00
Mrs. David T. Herald	10.00

Total \$6018.50

AEROPLANE "RIVER PLATE"

Message from the Army Council

ANOTHER CRAFT REQUIRED

The British Society has received the following letter from Sir Reginald Tower:—

British Legation,
Sept. 19, 1915.

Dear Sir,
I have this day received a telegram from Sir Edward Grey in the following words:—

"Army Council gratefully accepts aeroplane given by the British Society in the Argentine Republic." It is a pleasure to me to communicate this to you as Chairman of the British Society.

Yours very faithfully,

REGINALD T. TOWER.

Arthur Geo. Pruden, Esq.,
Chairman,

British Society,

News is now awaited respecting the date of delivery of the aeroplane and arrangements will then be made for its christening.

As was announced the £2,250 for the first aeroplane was forwarded a few days ago and the statement of account is now as follows:—

Total acknowledged for
Aeroplane No. 1 \$31,488.83

Cost cabled to London
£2,250 at 47½ plus cable \$25,684.15
Postages, printing, cables
etc. 304.68

\$25,988.83

Balance towards Aeroplane
River Plate No. 2 \$ 5,500.00

The amount of \$304.68 given as the cost of printing subscription lists, postages and cables may have to be adjusted later when all accounts have been received. It will, however, only be a question of two or three dollars and the British Society is now ready to receive subscriptions for the second aeroplane starting with this surplus sum of \$5,500.

Subscription lists may be obtained on application at the Offices of the Society, 536 Cangallo, and each one will be stamped and signed by the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. Watson. It is hoped that subscriptions will be sent in quickly and generously.

BELGIAN RED CROSS FUND

RESULT OF CONCERT, \$4301.

The President of the Belgian Red Cross Committee, M. D. Gullmot, sends a letter of thanks to the HERALD for notices in connection with the *fiesta* at Prince George's Hall on Sunday, September 12.

The total result was \$4,301.30 which, enables the Committee to remit a further sum of 10,000 francs to the Belgian Red Cross.

The Committee thank the generous and sympathetic of all nationalities who have rallied to the assistance of the cause.

EXCHANGE OF NURSES

STRANGE POLICY ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN FOLLOWED BY RUSSIA.

New York, Sept. 17.

A Vienna despatch via Berlin says that the Danish Red Cross Society has informed the Government that Russia is willing to enter into an agreement to permit Austrian nurses to visit the prison camps in Russia and vice-versa, and negotiations are proceeding to that end.

BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE

58TH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

GENERAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$146,887.96
E. Sainsbury	25.00
W. N. Cordes	5.00
D. Jacobs	5.00
E. Charman	2.00
J. F. Macadam and Co.	250.00
Gibson Brothers	1,000.00
Per London and River Plate Bank:—	
G. F. Miles	20.00
C. H. P. Dashwood	100.00
T. B. F.	25.00
Per British Bank of South America:—	
A. Hawtreys	15.00
Per London and Brazilian Bank:—	
A. S. Miles	50.00
	\$148,384.96

NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$133,685.52
Directors and Staff of Messrs. Agar, Cross and Co., Ltd. (Eleventh monthly subscription)	563.00
Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Gardner	30.00
Per BUENOS AIRES HERALD—Miss L. Hamer	2.30
Per London and River Plate Bank, Ltd.:—	
Lcach's Argentine Estates	265.25
	\$134,546.08

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$4,426.10
Robert Dixon	150.00
	\$4,576.10

RED CROSS FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$18,883.30
Results of entertainment at Quilmes, on August 30th, in aid of Allies' Red Cross Fund, per Mrs. Dey	541.40
	\$19,424.70

Subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, Calle Sarmiento 459, or paid in to the London and River Plate Bank, Ltd. British Bank of S. America, Ltd. London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd. Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd. For general information, subscription forms, etc., application should be made to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. E. Powell-Jones, Calle Sarmiento 643.

LEGATION DESPATCHES

Increased Artillery Activity

NINE AIR COMBATS

The following telegram has been received by His Britannic Majesty's Minister at Buenos Aires, from the Foreign Office, London:

Sept. 22 (2.20 p.m.)

Sir John French reports that enemy's artillery increased its activity on our front during last two days, we replying effectively. On the 20th our guns set fire to Houthulst Forest, causing big explosion. On the 19th, there were nine air combats, two hostile aeroplanes being driven to ground in German lines, one enveloped in flames and engine of other alight.

TOO MUCH "OLD BUCK"

SOLDIER'S VIEW OF GERMANY IN NOTE TO ANGLO-URUGUAYAN

The following letters, from British soldiers to Uruguayan subscribers to the Overseas Tobacco Fund, have recently been received:—

Mr. A. Raba.
Mercedes.

Dear Sir,
I received the cigarettes and tobacco you sent to us. I was very pleased to accept such a gift. It is really very good of you to send such presents to our soldiers and believe me your kindness is very much appreciated by the troops.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) Sapper N. Wood.
33271 B. Troop
2nd. Indian Field Squadron,
Royal Engineers,
2nd. Indian Cavalry Div.
I. E. F.

Mr. R. Braceras.
Mercedes.

Dear Sir,
I am taking the liberty of scribbling on this addressed P.C. to thank you for the tobacco and cigarettes you have so kindly had sent for distribution at the Front.

Sorry I cannot give you any idea of the life as a soldier out here as room will not allow but any time should be delighted to answer any further correspondence.

Again thanking you.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Driver W. S. Tarry.
11 W. R. Field Ambulance
11 W. R. Division, B.E.F.

Mr. P. Marquez.
Mercedes.

Dear Sir,
I am now taking the pleasure of writing to thank you for the cigarettes and tobacco you sent for distribution at the Front. I can assure you they were very welcome.

Hoping to hear from you again.

I remain, yours faithfully,

(Signed) E. Teesdale.
108 Heavy Battery, R.F.A.
B.E.F.

Mr. F. A. Mela.
Mercedes.

Dear Sir,
We received your gift of cigarettes and tobacco. It will be a very welcome smoke. We shall soon be on the move again for the line. At present we are having a rest after a fortnight in the trenches.

Thanking you very much.

We remain, yours truly,

(Signed) Pte. E. Grimoldi, 2nd. Indian Field Squadron; C. Trask, 2nd. Indian Cavalry Division, I.E.F.A.

Mr. T. D. Bruce.
Mercedes.

Dear Sir,
Being one of the boys that happened to get a packet of tobacco and finding one of your cards attached to it, I send it to you tendering my thanks for it is a real treat to write to anyone when we have time. Shall be pleased when we hear of your country joining in the fray. I think it will be with the Allies for Germany has given her too much old buck.

I remain, yours faithfully,

(Signed) Pte. H. C. Driscoll.
2397 B. Company, 6th Batt.
British Expeditionary Force.

Mr. R. Elhoriburu,
Mercedes.

Dear Sir,
Many thanks for the tobacco and cigarettes which we received. All are exceedingly grateful to you for your thoughtfulness.

I remain, yours sincerely,

(Signed) Pte. E. Burns, No. 2487, B. Company, 2nd Welsh Reg. British Expeditionary Force.

NOTES FROM PARAGUAY

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Asuncion, Sept. 19.

The Weather.

After several days of preparation, last Wednesday we had a wet day! It did not exactly rain, but the plants and vegetables got wet, and they needed it badly; but it did not make the river rise. The latter is slowly disappearing from view. If a good rain does not come soon, it will be a very serious matter, and some fear an epidemic. It is a blessing the cold weather continues—after a few very warm days. If doomed to have a drought, a cool one is preferable.

The Port Works.

We are to have a port. That is the most important item of news. No matter if there is a river or not, or anything to export or import, the Senate has passed the bill. A number of people will get busy now. There has been a good deal of opposition, some of the members declaring that schools and school-buildings were more needed, but although there was a small demonstration, it ended quietly, considering the love of these people for a fight.

Concert.

To-morrow evening a concert will take place in the Italian Hall to celebrate the 20th of September. The proceeds will go to the Red Cross Fund.

Tourists.

Some few tourists are still with us. Some who have returned to Buenos Aires, and the cold damp weather have written that they wished they had stayed longer in Sunny Paraguay. It is strange more have not come this way to avoid the damp, cold weather reported in Buenos Aires, especially when Europe is out of the question at the present moment. There are three good hotels here—for Asuncion—the Hotel Paraguay, for those with plenty of time; the Hispano-American, for those in a hurry, being very central. Hotel St. Pierre for those neither one thing or the other, and who have a keen look out for the inner man, being famed for a good table. A tip for those who do not know which to choose.

Service was held both morning and evening at the Anglican Church, Mr. Limb officiating, a special prayer being offered for Mr. John Brown, of Villarrica, who has been, and still is, seriously ill.

Tennis.

The Asuncion Lawn Tennis Club was quite busy to-day, both courts being full. All the other clubs and sports societies continue to flourish, a new one having started this month. Two of the clubs are planning a trip to San Birneidino to end up the season, but no date is fixed yet.

Dr. Albert Hale, of Buenos Aires, is said to have arrived on to-night's international train, which latter appeared to have a number of passengers from Buenos Aires.

Mrs. Louis Bennett, of New York, leaves by to-morrow's train for Buenos Aires, where she will sail for Valparaiso and continue her journey around South America.

RUSSIA'S POLITICAL PRISONERS

RELEASED BY ORDER OF THE TSAR.

New York, Sept. 16.

A Hague telegram states that Tsar Nicolás has decreed an amnesty for 100,000 prisoners, under sentence for political crimes. His Imperial Majesty has acceded to a petition of some members of the Duma who thought it indispensable that the Sovereign should show his clemency and thus help to unite all inhabitants of the Empire.

CATTLE MARKET

ENTERED: 4,844.

Pigs	607
Prices: 27 to 33 cents per kilo.	
Summary of Purchasers.	
La Plata	1,316
Sansinena	966
La Blanca	357
Armour	146
Smithfield	113
Argentino	22

Total 3,100

Prices for Wednesday**SALES.****Juan Lator—**

From Casares: 10 bullocks at \$241; from Exaltacion de la Cruz: 20 steers at 216, 30 do. from General Paz at 211; from Cordoba: 12 cows at 139; from R. Paz: 11 cows at 141, 6 at 147; from Entre Rios: 2 cows at 112, 13 steers at 125, 17 at 146, 7 at 83, 2 calves at 60; from Santa Fe: 11 steers at 200, 5 at 145, 2 at 154; from Mercedes: 2 steers at 149, 8 at 212, 2 bullocks at 203, 5 heifers at 88; from Santa Fe: 3 heifers at 77.50, 10 young steers at 96, 16 steers at 106, 3 at 150; from Azul: 3 steers at 147, 13 at 195, 5 at 130; from Rio Negro: 20 steers at 66.50, 23 at 60, 7 steers at 110, 4 at 70; from Azul: 7 steers at 143, 2 eows at 140, 9 at 155, 7 calves at 68, 7 heifers at 75.50; from Suipacha: 9 heifers at 125, 2 at 81, 2 at 93, 7 cows at 104.50, 2 at 79; from Pampa Central: 18 cows at 167; from Suipacha: 9 eows at 139, 6 young steers at 145, 2 bullocks at 250, 2 at 196, 2 cows at 139; from Casares: 3 eows at 116, 2 heifers at 108, 3 at 137, 7 at 86.50, 6 young steers at 115.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From 9 de Julio: 4 cows at \$156.50, 8 at 138, 8 at 121; from Belgrano: 2 eows at 47.50, 1 at 144, 6 steers at 159; from Cañuelas: 8 cows at 128.50, 10 at 140, 14 at 137.50, 13 at 150, 8 at 98, 2 at 68.50, 2 heifers at 68.50, 1 stag at 121; from Lobos: 15 cows at 139.50, 2 at 110, 5 at 84.50, 1 at 130, 20 heifers at 119, 20 at 113, 6 calves at 31.50; from Azul: 1 steer at 171, 15 at 175, 5 at 154, 1 young steer at 129, 2 cows at 185, 2 at 151, 2 heifers at 131.

Salaberry y Berceche—

From 9 de Julio: 2 bullocks at \$255.50, 2 at 210, 1 at 105, 1 steer at 171, 4 young steers at 156; from Pampa Central: 13 young steers at 90, 6 at 76, 11 heifers at 69.50; from Entre Rios: 6 calves at 52, 5 at 44.50, 7 at 56, 6 at 60, 5 at 58, 6 at 71.50, 1 at 75, 8 at 70, 5 cows at 91.50, 2 at 120.50, 1 heifer at 90, 5 at 136, 1 bullock at 144.50, 1 bull at 180, 2 steers at 167.

Gioja y Etchart—

From Suipacha: 4 heifers at \$95; from Bragado: 18 bullocks at 203, 20 cows at 129, 13 steers at 195; from Carlos Tejedor: 20 steers at 220; from Mercedes: 2 stags at 125, 8 cows at 106, 6 heifers at 84; from Chacabuco: 2 bullocks at 215; from Carmen de Areco: 18 cows at 143, 38 do. from Carlos Casares at 180; from Santa Fe: 82 steers at 187, 2 bullocks at 230; from G. Mitre: 6 bullocks at 217.

Casallares, Cendoya y Cia.—

From Mercedes: 1 steer at \$140.

Estrugamon y Cia.—

From Chacabuco: 11 cows at \$106, 4 young steers at 135, 4 steers at 215; from Zuisola: 22 cows at 175; from Chacabuco: 12 steers at 215, 16 bullocks at 200, 3 stags at 180, 7 eows at 175, 19 at 175, 21 at 145, 15 heifers at 95, 10 calves at 84.

Enrique Carriquiry y Cia.—

From Azul: 12 cows at \$132.

Benitez y Murru—

From Santa Fe: 10 cows at \$170, 14 at 145, 11 at 140, 5 heifers at 138, 8 at 112, 17 calves at 92.

Unzué, Alzaga y Cia.—

From Navarro: 2 cows at \$150, 15 at 175; from Santa Fe: 20 steers at 120; from Entre Rios: 11 steers at 145, 25 at 147; from Santa Fe: 30 steers at 116, 3 at 150, 57 at 205.

Nicolás A. Calvo—

From Lincoln: 25 steers at \$176; from Cordoba: 10 steers at 169, 12 at 161.

Luro Hermanos—

From Santa Fe: 4 cows at \$105, 9 young steers at 70, 9 steers at 100, 7 at 138, 15 at 110.50, 9 at 99, 14 at 105, 17 at 116, 12 at 128.

Bargo, Laseurain y Etchegaray—

From Lamadrid: 25 cows at \$142; from Cordoba: 3 heifers at 110, 6 at 70, 11 calves at 58, 10 at 54.

Julio L. Peña y Cia.—

From Santa Fe: 9 bullocks at \$200, 6 steers at 200, 2 at 185, 2 stags at 175, 6 young steers at 165, 14 at 160; from Tandil: 3 stags at 185, 2 at 155, 2 bullocks at 155, 4 young steers at 140, 13 cows at 135; from Matanzas: 3 steers at 105, 3 young steers at 65, 5 heifers at 65.

Bunge y Born—

From D. Alvear: 42 cows at \$128.

Bracht y Cia.—

From 9 de Julio: 4 cows at \$127, 5 at 101.50, 4 bullocks at 198, 2 heifers at 78, 6 bullocks at 221, 5 at 205, 12 steers at 176, 15 at 168, 9 at 153.

Anárís Maraspin y Cia.—

From Cañuelas: 2 bullocks at \$225, 5 stags at 143, 4 steers at 140, 2 bulls at 100, 4 young steers at 88; from Pampa Central: 18 steers at 170, 17 cows at 150, 6 heifers at 93, 3 calves at 75.

Soc. Cooperativa de Hacendados—

From Villegas: 58 cows at \$160; from Junin: 21 steers at 240, 24 cows at 115, 10 heifers at 95, 10 calves at 76.

Delfino Hermanos—

From Tandil: 76 cows at \$147, 80 steers at 198.

Juan Anasagasti—

From Pampa Central: 10 cows at \$160, 2 heifers at 140.

Giralt y Amadeo Lastra—

From Marcos Paz: 6 cows at \$122, 6 heifers at 85.

Palacios Hermanos—

From Entre Rios: 4 bullocks at \$180, 80 steers at 140.

José Maria Trelles—

From Tandil: 35 cows at \$140, 2 heifers at 105, 4 young steers at 112.

Nale, Repetto y Cia.—

From Carlos Casares: 5 steers at \$106, 6 young steers at 70, 3 calves at \$64.

Videla Hermanos y Cia.—

From Santa Fe: 8 cows at \$75, 6 heifers at 65, 6 calves at 35.

M. J. Guiraldes y Cia.—

From Armour: 12 steers at \$207.

Juan Elordy y Cia.—

From Santa Fe: 51 cows at \$61.

Echeverria y Garat—

From M. Cazon: 8 cows at \$135, 3 calves at 32.

Accanie y Bellini—

From Pergamino: 5 calves at \$50, 6 bullocks at \$225, 18 steers at 200; from Rodriguez: 6 steers at 210; from General Pintos: 3 young steers at 110, 5 cows at 92, 3 heifers at 85, 13 calves at 80, 28 cows at 170.

Marzano Hermanos—

From Salto: 6 bullocks at \$225, 5 steers at 175.

Crotto Hermanos—

From Azul: 16 cows at \$144, 7 at \$124.

Mihura Hermanos—

From Entre Rios: 40 steers at \$190, 2 cows at 128, 5 heifers at 120.



BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

LIGNIERES HERMANOS

(Adolfo Marcelo & Luis Lignieres)

Vaccine & Serums for Stock

VACCINE for CARBUNCLO, MANCHA, TRISTEZA, ENTEQUE, TUBERCULINAS, LOMBRIZ - TIFUS EQUINO. Etc., Etc.

Rats Exterminated by Virus

The Vaccine, and Serums are personally and exclusively prepared by Adolfo Marcelo and Luis Lignieres, which ensures successful results.

ORDERS AND INFORMATION TO:

748 Pueyrredon 748 - Buenos Aires**Mr. Joseph Shepherd**

1 HATTON GARDENS, LONDON.

Exporter of High-Class Pedigree Animals.

HEAVY DRAUGHT-HORSES SUITABLE FOR EXPORT PURCHASED

Local Representative:

Mr. A. Machattie,

San Martin 254, Buenos Aires.

SHEEP MARKET

ENTRIES: 4,032.

Local butchers	1,750
La Plata	710
Las Palmas	584
Sansinena	545
La Blanca	543
Argentino	100

Total 4,232

Prices for Wednesday**SALES.****Salaberry y Berceche—**

From F. Madero: 198 cord. mat. at \$6.00.

Coop. de Hacendados—

From Bocayuva: 26 ovejas mat. at \$19.80, 41 at 17.50, 129 cord. frig. at 10.30; from Pehuajo: 50 cord. frig. at 9, 78 cord. mat. at 5.80.

Juan Lator—

From S. Spiritu: 60 eap. mat. at \$23.40, 75 at 21; from De la Canal: 55 cap. mat. at 22.50, 69 at 21.50.

Gioja y Etchart—

From Castilla: 146 cap. frig. at \$16.50, 30 ovejas mat. at 14, 14 eord. frig. at 10.90.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Rivadavia: 40 cap. mat. at \$23, 10 cap. frig. at 19.

Ignacio Goñi é Hijos—

From Cereales: 41 ovejas mat. at \$17.10, 57 bgos. frig. at 14.50.

Juan Apheca y Cia.—

From Cereales: 89 cap. frig. at \$15.50.

Miguel Ardoain—

From Doblas: 50 eap. frig. at \$17, 330 at 13.20.

Florencio y Alfredo E. Lanús—

From Riglos: 100 eord. frig. at \$12, 27 bgos. mat. at 11.40.

Eduardo Jolly

From La Verde: 40 cap. mat. at \$23, 10 cap. frig. at 19, 25 cord. mat. at 4.50, 45 at 3.90.

Cueullu y Cavo—

From Del Carmen: 40 ovejas mat. at \$14, 23 cap. frig. at 15, 42 at 18; from D. Alvear: 67 ovejas mat. at 22, 85 cap. frig. at 20, 136 eap. mat. at 22, 24 ovejas mat. at 18.10.

Bunge y Born—

From Chasico: 47 ovejas mat. at \$25, 20 at 19, 121 eap. frig. at 17.60, 50 cord. frig. at 11.50, 37 at 9.50.

Mihura Hnos.—

From E. Rios: 104 ovejas mat. at \$11, 15 bgos. mat. at 9.50, 20 cord. mat. at 5.30.

Patricio Ham—

From Triunvirato: 30 ovejas mat. at \$21, 113 at 16, 10 cap. frig. at 18.50.

Accame y Bellini—

From Colon: 36 cap. frig. at \$19.20, 15 bgos. frig. at 15.

Alejandro Schoo y Cia.—

From Blandengues: 77 cap. frig. at \$18.60, 19 ovejas mat. at 15.

Juan Elordy y Cia.—

From Cereales: 100 cap. frig. at \$17.70.

RAILWAY TRAFFICS.

The subjoined traffic returns for the week ending Sep. 11 are compared with the co. responding week of last year

Railway.	Gross Take	Increase or Decrease	Inc. or Dec. per mile	Miles Open	Aggregate from July 1st.	Increase or Decrease
	£	£	£	1914	1915	£
Central Railway	114,000	+ 12,000	+ 4 9 5	3,262	3,307	+157,000
Southern Railway	83,000	+ 20,000	+ 4 19 10	3,729	3,792	+116,000
Pacific Railway	91,000	+ 27,000	+ 7 11 1	3,517	3,534	+168,000
Western Railway	42,000	+ 5,000	+ 1 17 0	1,792	1,867	+ 74,000
Arg. North-Eastern Railway	7,052	+ 2,595	+ 2 13 11	667	752	+ 17,410
Central Cordoba	30,300	+ 12,359	+ 10 8 5	1,186	1,186	+ 31,194
Central Uruguay	15,726	+ 3,757	+ 3 16 10	978	978	+ 36,961
Entre Rios Railways	9,100	+ 2,000	+ 2 14 10	730	730	+ 14,300
	\$	\$	\$			\$
Province of Buenos Aires.	122,171	+ 33,667	+ 42.61	790	790	+518,891

GRAIN MARKET**TERMINAL CEREAL MARKET.****First Ring.**

No operations.

Second Ring.**Maize.**

For November — 200 tons at \$1.77.

REGISTERED CONTRACTS.

(Delivered in Buenos Aires).

Maize.For October—800 tons at \$4.68, 200 at 4.73 and 200 at 4.73. Total 1200.
For November—200 tons at \$4.80.**Official Prices.****Wheat.**For September Darsena. . . \$11.55
For October Darsena. . . 11.65
For January Darsena. . . 9.75**Linseed.**For September Darsena. . . 10.90
For October Darsena. . . 11.05
For November Darsena. . . 11.10
For January Darsena. . . 11.20**Maize.**For September Darsena. . . 4.60
For October Darsena. . . 4.65
For November Darsena. . . 4.75**CHAMBER OF CEREALS
QUOTATIONS.****Prices in the Bolsa de Comercio.**100 kilos waggon Darsena.
(Available).Linseed. 10.70
Wheat for bread. 11.70
Do Barletta for Europe. . . 11.00
Do do for bread. 10.90
Do do (Export Europe). . . 10.70
Do do (Export Brazil). . . 11.40
Oats Bahia Blanca. 5.60
Yellow maize. 5.50**NATIONAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.**

(Rosario de Santa Fe).

First Ring.**Maize.**For November—200 tons at \$4.55 and 600 at 4.54. Total 800.
For December—600 tons at \$4.65.**Second Ring.**

No operations.

Official Prices.**Wheat.**For October. 11.95
For November. 11.65
Available. 11.85
For January. 9.40**Linseed.**For October. 10.35
For November. 10.60
Available. 10.30
For January. 10.80**Maize.**For October. 4.50
For November. 4.60
For December. 4.70
Available. 4.45**In Rosario.**Wheat No. 1. 12.20
Wheat No. 2. nominal
Linseed. 10.45
Maide. 4.35**MEAT EXPORTS**

The Sansinena Company have despatched to Bordeaux by the Amiral S. de Lamornaix 4760 quarters of frozen beef.

La Plata Cold Storage Company sent by the Highland Scot to London, 13,520 carcasses of mutton, 235 of lamb and 5,606 quarters of chilled beef. By the Demerara the same Company has sent from La Plata to Liverpool 20,316 quarters of frozen beef.

The Armour Frigorifico sent to Liverpool by the Demerara 3749 each fore and hind quarters frozen beef.

The Smithfield and Argentine Meat Company advise that they have despatched by the Vestris for New York 1688 fore and hind quarters of frozen beef. By the Highland Scot for London, the Smithfield and Argentine Meat Co. Ltd. have sent 1037 fore and 1035 hind quarters frozen beef.

La Plata Cold Storage Company advise despatch by Vestris from La Plata for New York of 1143 quarters frozen beef, 6000 carcasses of mutton, 2122 carcasses of lamb, and 5086 carcasses of chilled beef.

La Blanca Company have shipped by El Paraguay for Liverpool, 10496 quarters of frozen beef.

SALE OF SHORTHORN HEIFERS**DISAPPOINTING TRADE.**

Wednesday, Sept. 22

Yesterday afternoon, the Messrs. A. Bullrich and Co., sold that select lot of imported heifers belonging to Mr. A. J. Marshall, Bridgebank, Stranraer. Trade could not be reported as encouraging for the importation of such sweet class of heifers, which could not be considered as otherwise than a decided bargain to their purchasers, who from the sale list appear to be principally British firms. These animals would be quite likely to make quite as high prices in the land of their origin, without the extra risks and expenses incurred before they are submitted to auction in this Republic. Previous to the sale of Mr. Marshall's heifers, a select consignment of Lincoln rams were submitted for auction, when a very satisfactory trade was experienced at the splendid average of \$794 a head.

1 Shorthorn heifer, "Queen of Beauty," sold to Sr. Bernardo Wirsch at \$3,200.

1 Shorthorn heifer, "Bridgebank Amelia," sold to Sres. Drabble Bros. and Co., at \$3,000.

1 Shorthorn heifer, "Bridgebank Helen," sold to Sres. Drabble Bros. and Co., at \$3,000.

1 Shorthorn heifer, "Bridgebank Angeline," sold to Sr. Bernardo Wirsch, at \$2,100.

1 Shorthorn heifer, "Bridgebank Annie," sold to Sr. Bernardo Wirsch, at \$1,600.

1 Shorthorn heifer, "Bridgebank Rosette," sold to Sres. Degregory Hnos., at \$3,700.

1 Shorthorn heifer, "Bridgebank Comely Empress," sold to Sres. Drabble Hnos. y Cia., at \$2,700.

1 Shorthorn heifer, "Bridgebank Cecilia," sold to Sr. Mariano Casares, at \$2,500.

1 Shorthorn heifer, "Bridgebank Ada," sold to Sr. P. A. Dawney, at \$1,800.

1 Shorthorn heifer, "Bridgebank Silvia," sold to Sres. Drabble Hnos. and Co., at \$2,500.

1 Shorthorn heifer, "Bridgebank Acacia," sold to Sr. P. A. Dawney, at \$1,800.

1 Shorthorn heifer, "Bridgebank Butterfly," sold to Sr. Mariano Casares, at \$1,700.

1 Shorthorn heifer, "Bridgebank Fairy," sold to San Juan Land Co., at \$1,600.

1 Shorthorn heifer, "Bridgebank Goldie," sold to Sres. Drabble Bros. and Co., at \$2,600.

1 Shorthorn heifer, "Bridgebank Daisy," sold to Sr. Felix G. de Alzaga, at \$1,700.

1 Shorthorn heifer, "Bridgebank Red Rose," sold to Sr. Mariano Casares, at \$2,000.

1 Shorthorn heifer, "Bridgebank Rita," sold to Sr. Mariano Casares, at \$1,200.

The foregoing heifers gave an average price of \$2,282.

On account of Messrs. E. N. Casares and Sons:—

1 Shorthorn cow, "Fantailich Princess," sold to Sr. Martin Alzaga, at \$900.

1 Shorthorn cow, "Laton Amelia," with bull calf, sold to Sr. M. Alzaga, at \$950 each.

1 Shorthorn cow, "Stella of Bardrill," with heifer calf, sold to Sr. Gabriel Giralt, at \$450 each.

1 Shorthorn cow, "Red Rose," with heifer calf, sold to Sr. Pedro Estanquet, at \$500 each.

1 Shorthorn cow, "May Queen," with heifer calf, sold to Sucesión Felipe Martinez at \$620 each.

Australian Wool Exports**PERMITTED TO ALLIES, CANADA
AND THE STATES.**

Melbourne, Sept. 21.

The Commonwealth is permitting the export of crossbred wools to the Allies, to Canada and to the United States.

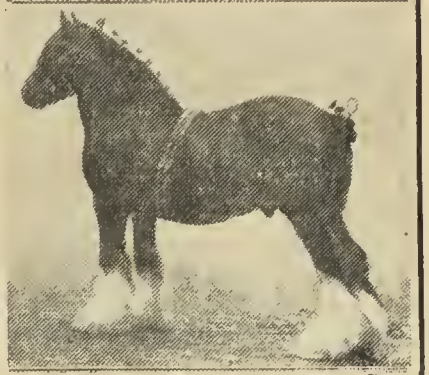
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**WANTED: Heavy Horses
suitable for Exportation.****On Sale: Imported and Camp Bulls of
all Breeds, Rams, Pigs, etc.****SALE OF IMPORTED BULLS**

On September 17 Messrs. Yriondo and Co. submitted to auction, a number of Shorthorn bulls, imported by the well-known firm of Messrs. Sidey and Poels. There was a large attendance of estancieros and interested spectators; but trade has to be reported as slow, considering the merit of many of the animals in the catalogue. "Luino," a winner of many prizes in Scotland, passed into the ownership of Sr. Guillermo Alston, "La Carlota," who can be congratulated on acquiring this magnificent animal at the very moderate price of \$8,900. "Harbinger" was sold to Sr. Miguel A. Carcano; price \$1900. "Harbour Master" was sold to Sr. Juan José Edwards, on commission; price \$2000. "Admiral" was sold to Sr. Jacolio Sardoy; price \$2100. "Rozelle" was sold to Sr. Miguel A. Carcano; price \$1600. The other animals catalogued realised prices on the two thousand dollar line.

Following the sale of bulls, Mr. Miller's sheep were next put up for auction when trade can be reported as animated, and late values were obtained, the highest price being \$2200, for a very good sheep, which had many admirers.

**"MARSHALL" SHORTHORN
SALE**

Messrs. Adolfo Bullrich sold on Sept. 16 a select lot of ten Shorthorn bulls imported by Mr. A. J. Marshall, of "Bridgebank," Stranraer, Scotland, some of them being bred by him, and the others coming from well known herds. The following were the buyers and the prices realised:—José Cardinale (\$2,100 and \$2,000); Aranje (\$2,000); Muranda (\$2,100, \$2,000 and \$1,900); Juan Frazer (\$2,500); E. Cardosa (\$1,900); Degregory Hnos. (\$2,000), and E. Caprili (\$1,900).

SALES OF IMPORTED SHEEP**HIGH PRICES REALISED.**

Two important sales of imported sheep were conducted on Sept. 16 by Messrs. Adolfo Bullrich and Co., and high prices were realised. Thirteen young Lincoln rams, lambed last year, bred by Mr. Fred G. Battle of Potter-Hanworth, Lincolnshire, realised an average of just on \$640, the highest price being \$1,600 for "Battle 751" and the lowest \$450.

A lot of ten Romney Marsh hogs, sold for Messrs. L. H. and G. W. Finn brought prices ranging from \$340 to \$410.

"The Open Door"**BRITAIN'S FUTURE POLICY IN
CHINA.**

London, Sept. 22.

Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Minister, has formally announced that in China Britain's policy in the future will be, as it has been in the past, the maintenance of the "open door."

It has been feared in some American commercial circles that, on account of Britain's close relations with Japan, this policy might have been modified.

Satisfaction has been expressed at the assurance.

TROUBLE IN TURKEY**FOMENTED BY RELIGIOUS
TEACHERS.**

London, Sept. 21.

Athens sends statements based on information from Constantinople that there is great agitation among the Moslem Priesthood, who show an inclination to give trouble to the Young Turk Party and Enver Pasha. Among the Mullahs generally there is profound distrust and anger against the German officers and it is feared that the people, incited by their religious teachers, will rise against them.

It is known that this attitude of the priesthood has made a strong impression upon the Sultan and will probably create fresh complications.

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PASSENGER LISTS

N.S.N.C. HIGHLAND PRIDE.

The Nelson liner Highland Pride arrived on September 21 in the North Basin from London. Among the saloon passengers were:—

Mr. and Miss Brown, Mrs. M. L. Buckley, Miss A. M. Cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Deakin, Miss E. G. Hudson, Mr. William Hardy, Mr. Arthur Kirk, Mr. B. B. Kent, Mrs. Kyle and family, Mr. H. O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Pilling, Mr. G. G. Rudd, Mr. E. Rudd, Mrs. J. Rehel, Mr. H. E. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. H. Werchmeister, Miss C. Knowles, Mr. Benigno Canga, Mrs. Ignacia Martin, Mrs. Hodges and family, etc.

R.M.S.P. DARRO.

The following passengers arrived late on September 20 on the R.M.S.P. Darro:—

Mr. Marcelino Aguilar, Mr. Frederick Barton, Mrs. R. Boedo and Misses Lucia, Genoveva, Ramona and Ester Boedo, Mr. Bertram Chatlesworth, Mr. Francisco S. P. Correa, Mr. Pablo Correa, Miss Maria Fernandez Diaz, Mrs. J. Fraser and Fly, Mrs. A. A. Gray, Miss A. M. Gragon, Mr. F. S. Hodge, Mr. B. A. Hutchinson, Mrs. I. Kleiner, Miss Elen Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. V. Longo, Mr. Julio Mirani, Mrs. C. MacDonald and Miss F. Donald, Mrs. D. S. Nelson, Mr. J. Otegui, Master S. Sykes, Mr. N. L. Tweedie, Mrs. M. J. Thomas.

R.M.S.P. AVON.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Woodman Burbridge, Mr. and Mrs. D. Banks, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Barker, Mr. J. Borel, Mr. C. H. Bennett, Mr. G. Barrell, Mrs. A. Catarini, Mr. and Mrs. R. da Cunha and Mr. M. A. da Cunha, Mr. and Mrs. J. de Castro, Mr. V. Cappadona, Mr. A. V. R. Dunne, Mr. A. Danon, Mrs. E. M. Elliott, Mr. V. Fogli, Mr. A. C. Gardiner, Mr. A. Garrido, Mr. A. E. Hartley, Mrs. M. L. Henderson, Miss I. Jones, Mr. L. J. Koller, Lieut. F. L. Merriman, Mr. J. S. Milton, Mr. W. T. Nolting, Mr. A. O. Northman, Mr. R. Patterson, Mr. H. A. Porter, Mrs. F. Phillips and Miss Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Pickles, Mr. and Mrs. G. Pellas, Mrs. F. Poggi, Miss L. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Raison, Mr. W. Salter, Mr. C. J. de Souza, Miss J. A. Tournier, Miss F. Verbist, Messrs. J. and M. Violin, Mr. H. E. Walter.

HOMEWARD FIXTURES

The following vessels (says the "Times of Argentina") were fixed last week to load homeward:—

s.s. Grangemoor, 5000, 10 per cent., Oct. (no reduction), San Lorenzo, U. K., grain, 60½.

s.s. Silksworth Hall, 6000, 10 per cent., Oct., Bahia Blanca, London, oats, 62½.

s.s. Alcana, 5000, 10 per cent., Oct., (no reduction), La Plata, New York, grain, 36½.

s.s. Hova, 6000, 10 per cent., pr. (no reduction), San Lorenzo, New York, grain, 38½.

s.s. Farringford, 4500, 10 per cent., pr., San Lorenzo, U. K., grain, 57½, option New York, 38½.

s.s. Don Emilio, 5300, 10 per cent., pr., (no reduction), San Lorenzo, U. K., grain, 56½.

s.s. Roddam, 5000, 10 per cent., Oct., berth terms, n/a Villa, New York linseed, 38½.

A 4500, 10 per cent., s.s. Nov. can. (no reduction), San Lorenzo, Bristol, grain, 60½.

Deckspace s.s. Glenfinlas, pr., Buenos Aires, La Pallice, horses, £9 10 0.

Sailer Edith Jones, 1600, Oct.-Nov., Buenos Aires, Philadelphia, bones, £2,350.

IN THE OFFICE CHAIR

*"And in some corner of the hubbub coucht
Make game of that which makes as
much of thee."*

OMAR KHAYYAM.

More Shekels.

Thanks to Mr. Self Reliance for his contribution to the Motor Ambulance Fund. One seems to have met him in "The Pilgrim's Progress," but there are others at large apparently from the same parts, but of a very different sort. Among these we seem, during the last few days, to have had glimpses of Mr. Envy, Mr. Feeblemind, Mr. Blindman, Mr. Malice, and Mr. Supercilious, but one cannot be certain. Mr. Envy and Mr. Malice have been recognised, however, and the others are usually joined to that fellowship. They will let Mr. Self Reliance alone, for they love him not, nor any that be of his way of thinking.

*"Guilt was my grim Chamberlain,
And ushered me to bed;
And drew my midnight curtains round,
With fingers bloody red."*

Readers of Ingoldsby may remember in the famous "Legends" one piece, "The Devil's Dinner Party," at which Sir Guy le Scroop had the undesired honour of entertaining "The Great Muckle Deil himsel" and 9999 other fiends, including all the best Society of the most exclusive circles of Hell. In respect to the character of the guests, Grand Admiral Von Turpitude's banquet to the Commanders (the surviving Commanders, a reduced number) of the submarines operating in the murder area, bears a considerable resemblance to that festive gathering. Not that they will, as did the Fiends of the Pit, get intoxicated. They are too careful for that, but the resemblance consists in the congregation of beings round one table who have committed deeds so atrocious that they will be quoted for ages as parallels to Judas for treachery and to Herod for bloody-mindedness. And what kind of spirits can the presence of such creatures attract to the habitation in which so many are at once assembled. The final instructions for "modification" (save the mark!) of the campaign, will not be issued until the laggards, who are still out, arrive. Some will never come. The Deep Sea and the Cannibal Fish have them.

*"And lang lang may their leddies sit,
Wi' the gowd kaims in their hand;
Before they see those traitors fause
Come sailing to the land."*

"This is Miching Mallecho—it means mischief."

Ferdinando of Bulgaria, that astute schemer, and the State of which he is King, are at present the "Cynosure of all (political) eyes." In the troubled days that succeeded the deposition of Alexander of Battenberg, whose services met an evil recompense, the present Tsar of Bulgaria was an Austrian officer, emptying his pitcher of beer in front of the Vienna cafés like others of his class. It is, indeed, reported that he was so engaged when the report of his high destiny was brought to him, and forgot to pay for his drink in consequence. From what one has seen of his political abilities and his genius for intrigue, it is very unlikely the amount was ever collected. He is a very dark horse, and like Napoleon III. at one period, "only the Devil knows what he means," but the fate of the too clever may overtake him yet, of falling between two stools, or waiting too long and backing the wrong side at last. At present his intention looks very like "seconding a villain and a murderer," and stabbing Serbia in the back.

Financial Prestidigitation.

Subsequent explanation or correction may modify the opinion, but at present Mr Mackenna's Budget does not appear to be one to glad the heart of the people. It indeed has very much the

appearance of pressing unduly on the poor and those of the Middle Class, whose life is one long struggle. Tea, coffee, chicory are necessities of life to them, so, strangely, are Patent Medicines also. So to many is tobacco, while the increase on sugar is simply staggering. Nor is the abolition of ½d. postage a popular measure. The income Tax example also given is most unequal, for if the man with 55s. per week pay 12½ per quarter, he with £5000 per annum should pay not 1029 shillings or £519, but something in excess of £84, a vast disproportion. With the taxes on Imported Motors (which have been expected), imported bicycles, hats, glass, etc., no one need quarrel, they are war taxes or they might be said to have a strong resemblance to Tariff Reform; nor need the taxes on War Profits be objected to (except by the profitters). One cannot please everybody, but some features in this Budget are likely to please nobody.

TO "BRITON"

(With Compliments from a Conscience-stricken culprit). — Vide THE HERALD, Friday, Sept. 17).

Oh, greatly it grieved our worthy friend "Briton" The sad "lapsus linguae," he recently lit on! With true journalistic and shocked indignation, He scorneth "donate"—but (oh, no!) not "donation"! His pure soul inflated with righteous inflation, His heart palpitates with annoyed palpitation: Yet the world still gyrates with its usual gyration, Located in space in the same old location, Situated as always in that situation, It continues rotating in daily rotation, Though not lubricated with his lubrication Of ink, emanating with strong emanation From "Office Chair" quarters, which, in condemnation, Culminates with a "whooping," "slipshod" culmination: Now with this termination I'll here terminate, And these verses to "Briton" "present"—not "donate"!

[Times are hard and the smallest contributions will be thankfully received.

If the talented author of the above wishes to intimate his desire to "donate," "present," give away or in any other manner, wise or description of way bestows anything of value upon the said Briton, who being a North Briton declines to accept anything not coming under the aforementioned definition—he is hereby, affectionally entreated to step up lively.]

BRITON.

SHIPPING NOTES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

An extraordinary meeting of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, was recently held at Tokio. The directors of this Company have adopted a conservative policy for many years, and instead of paying large dividends, which the earnings would have justified, have built up the reserves of the Company under eight different headings until on 31st March, with a paid-up capital of £2,200,000, the reserves totalled no less than £4,624,569. Under the proposed reconstruction the capital of the Company is doubled, and a bonus declared of £825,000, or 37½ per cent., while the directors and auditors are to have £20,000 divided between them. £10,000 is to be spent in souvenirs to be presented to the employees, agents, etc., a bonus of £135,000 is to be divided amongst the employees ashore and afloat, and £50,000 is set aside as a reward and relief fund for seamen, firemen, etc.

Buenos Aires Herald

Weekly Illustrated Edition

CORRIENTES 672

Proprietor: THOMAS BELL.

All communications for the Editorial Department should be addressed to The Editor. Business letters should be addressed to The Manager. It is particularly requested that correspondence of an editorial or business nature should not be addressed to Mr. Bell, or to anyone personally, otherwise delay and inconvenience will result.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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Yearly \$ 14 00
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Quarterly " 4 00

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Half-yearly (17s.6d.) . . . " 10 00
Quarterly (8s.7d.) . . . " 5 50

DAILY.

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Quarterly " 6 00
Per month " 2 00

Other Countries:

Per annum (f3.7s.3d.) . . \$ 38 50 m/l
POST FREE; PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THE MAILS.

TO ARRIVE IN SEPTEMBER.

- 24.—French by SEQUANA.
25.—Dutch by ZEELANDIA.

TO LEAVE IN SEPTEMBER.

- 24.—Brazil, Cape Verde, Spain, Portugal, France and Great Britain by AVON. Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage till 4 p.m.
25.—Brazil, Greece, Egypt and Italy by LUISIANA. Mails close at 8 a.m.
25.—Malvinas, Punta Arenas, Chili, Central America and Panama by ORIANA. Mails close at 4 p.m.
28.—London direct by HIGHLAND PRIDE. Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage till 4 p.m.
30.—Brazil, West Indies, Central and North American by VAUBAN. Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage till 4 p.m.

BIRTH.

PINSENT.—Rosario de Santa Fe, at Calle Entre Rios No. 251, the wife of Sidney Hume Pinsent, of a son. 819 k19

MARRIAGE.

DULEY-HUDSON.—On Wednesday, 22nd instant, at St. Saviour's, Belgrano, Charles E. W. Duley, only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Duley of Tunbridge Wells, to Ettie Gladys, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hudson of Tunbridge Wells, Kent. 978 k23

DEATH.

PENNINGTON.—On the 16th September, at Quilmes, Mrs. Mary Ellen Pennington, mother of W. A. Stuart Pennington of San Fernando, in the 89th years of her age.

CONTRABAND OF WAR

U.S. GOODS ON NORWEGIAN SHIPS.

London, Sept. 16.

The Prize Court has given sentence condemning as contraband the greater part of the American goods found on board of four Norwegian steamers. According to the manifests, these were worth some millions of dollars, and will all be confiscated.

HEAVY LOSS TO PACKERS.

New York, Sept. 16.

Referring to the action of the British Prize Court, the Chicago meat cargoes confiscated in certain Norwegian steamers will be a total loss to the Packers who despatched them according to Mr. Thomas Wilson of the Morris Packing Company as, no advance payments had been received on the shipments.

Buenos Aires Herald

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY EDITION

39th Year. New Series, No. 585

Buenos Aires, Friday, October 1st, 1915

Price 30 Cents

GERMANS LOSE THREE ARMY CORPS

Disastrous Result of Three Days Battle

BRITISH FORCES CONTINUE THE OFFENSIVE IN FLANDERS.

German Lines Show Signs of Weakening

SINCE THE FIRST DESPATCHES WERE PUBLISHED ANNOUNCING THE EARLY SUCCESSES OF SIR JOHN FRENCH'S ARMY, THE FOLLOWING OFFICIAL STATEMENT HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY THE BRITISH LEGATION IN BUENOS AIRES FROM THE FOREIGN OFFICE, LONDON:

September 27th (12.30 a.m.)

"There has been severe fighting to-day on ground won by us yesterday, the enemy making determined counter-attacks to the East and North of Loos.

"The result of this fighting is that, except just North of Loos itself, we hold all the ground gained yesterday, including the whole of Loos itself.

"This evening we retook quarries North West of Hulluch which were won and lost yesterday: We have in this fighting drawn in the enemy's reserves, thus enabling the French on our right to make further progress.

"The number of prisoners collected after yesterday's fighting amounts to 2600, nine guns have been taken and considerable number of machine guns.

"Our aeroplanes to-day bombed and derailed train near Loffres, East of Douai and another which was full of troops at Rosult near Stamand. Valenciennes Station was also bombarded."

FRENCH OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Paris, Sept. 27.

The official announcement of recent operations in the north of France is as follows:

"On the morning of September 25 we commenced an important action in the Champagne district. Our long range guns had previously cannonaded at various points the railway at the back of the German lines, and destroyed the stations of Bazencourt and Challerouge.

FIRST LINE TAKEN WITHOUT AN EFFORT.

"After a violent bombardment of the enemy's trenches and defence works, our troops with a magnificent dash assaulted the German lines between Suippe and the Aisne along a front of 25 kilometres. The attack was made simultaneously along the whole line, passing south of Auberville, north of Souain, north of Perthes-les-Hourllous, Massiges and Ville-sur-Tourbes. The whole of the enemy's first line of

defence was taken without an effort.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ADVANCES.

"By the afternoon the ground conquered covered a length of 25 kilometres and a depth of 3 to 4 kilometres. Our artillery immediately advanced.

"The second line which was hastening to reinforce the attacking first line commenced to-day the attack on the second German position which extends to the south of Py, a distance of over 15 kilometres. The whole of the line was engaged in the action. Our troops, excited by the success of the first attack, are full of courage and confidence.

17,000 GERMANS TAKEN.

"The number of unwounded prisoners captured in the Champagne region amounts so far to 17,000. The abundant war material abandoned by the enemy in his flight has not yet been inventoried, but up to the present 24 guns have been sent to the rear.

SOUCHEZ IN HANDS OF THE FRENCH.

"At Artois yesterday we took Carleul castle, the village and cemetery of Souchez and the enemy's first lines north of Neuville, capturing 1,000 prisoners, including 18 officers. This afternoon we have pressed forward towards Givenchy and Farbus. The action is continuing.

BRITISH ARMY'S SPLENDID SUPPORT.

"The British army took possession during the day of the German trenches south of the La Bassée canal, gaining four kilometres of ground along a front of over six kilometres. They have occupied the village of Loos and a strip to the west of Hulluch, and have taken 2500 prisoners, five field guns and many machine guns.

"The total number of unwounded prisoners taken by the Allies in two days comes to over 20,000."

London, Sept. 29.

Despatches received by the War Office report that the Allies are continuing the offensive in Flanders with appreciable success.

There are good reasons to expect that very shortly they will have made progress of great importance. The losses sustained by the British to-day have not been of great numerical importance.

GERMANS LOSE THREE ARMY CORPS.

Paris, Sept. 29.

The French Government has allowed the publication of the following particulars concerning the result of the recent battle in the north of France and Flanders.

The Germans were not only compelled to abandon strongly entrenched positions along a considerable extent of front, which they had been ordered to defend to the last, but they have sustained losses in killed, wounded and prisoners, the total of which exceeds the effective strength of three army corps.

The number of prisoners captured by the French is now over 23,000. Seventy-nine guns have been taken to the rear of the French lines, and 17,055 prisoners, including 316 officers have passed through Chalons to the concentration camps.

The field of battle is now being cleared up, and the arms of all kinds with great quantities of war material left by the enemy in the trenches are being collected and sorted out.

FRENCH SUCCESS NEAR SOUCHEZ.

Paris, Sept. 29.

The official bulletin issued by the War Office this afternoon states:—

"In the Artois region the progress reported yesterday to the east of Souchez continued. At the end of the day and during the night we pushed on fighting fiercely until we occupied Hill 140, the culminating point of the Vimy hills and of the orchard gardens to the south of that point.

"The number of unwounded prisoners taken during this action was over 300, belonging chiefly to two divisions of the Guard.

ENTHUSIASM IN ENGLAND

WIDESPREAD REJOICINGS

New York, Sept. 27.

The London correspondent of the "New York Herald" telegraphs:—

"There is extraordinary enthusiasm in England over the news of the victory won by the Allies in the West. Last night thanksgiving services were held in all the churches in the country, Catholic, Protestant and Dissenting, which were attended by thousands of people.

"Military men consider that the British advance north and south of La Bassée eclipses the battle of Neuve Chapelle. The general opinion is that it is the most brilliant action since the defeat inflicted upon the Germans at the battle of the Marne.

FRENCH TROOPS SHATTER GERMAN WALL OF IRON.

"However, although it is true that the British advance is a great feat, it loses part of its importance in comparison with the victory gained by the French in the Champagne, where the wall of iron opposed by the Germans was smashed into fragments by the valiant French army which penetrated the enemy's lines to a depth of three miles, capturing over 20,000 soldiers.

"The German losses, according to the tales told by the prisoners, have been terrible, both sides fighting with extraordinary recklessness.

BRITISH AND FRENCH FIGHT SIDE BY SIDE.

"North of Arras French and British fought side by side and caused terrific losses on the enemy, compelling them to abandon positions which had been considered impregnable.

"All reports agree that during the two days of desperate fighting which is still going on the Anglo-French forces displayed an undoubted superiority.

"In the Champagne district the fighting goes on ceaselessly all along the front. To the north of Massiges more groups of Germans surrendered. The total amounted to about a thousand during the night in that sector alone.

"There has been no action of importance elsewhere along the front.

"The enemy violently cannonaded our trenches south and north of the Aisne, in the regions of Duboit, Saint Mard, Troyon and Vrilli. We replied energetically."

BRITISH OFFENSIVE IN THE YPRES ZONE.

Amsterdam, Sept. 29.

The fighting in Flanders continues with extraordinary violence. The British are attacking in great force in the Ypres zone and are inflicting very heavy punishment on the enemy. At the same time the British North Sea flotilla continues to bombard the German positions along the Belgian coast.

ANOTHER BRITISH VICTORY

Announced in the House of Commons

TURKS DEFEATED IN MESOPOTAMIA

Sultan's Troops in Full Retreat Towards Baghdad.

London, Sept. 29.

It is officially announced that the British have won a great victory in Mesopotamia.

The Turks are in full retreat towards Baghdad.

ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE COMMONS.

London, Sept. 29.

The important success won by the British troops in Mesopotamia was in the region between the Euphrates and the Tigris. The British forces are in full pursuit of the fleeing Turks.

This new success of the British arms was announced in the House of Commons to-day by Mr. Chamberlain.

Advices from Athens state that an important British campaign is under way in Asiatic Turkey, with, as its first objective, the seizure of the routes of communication with the Baghdad district.

Other despatches from Athens say that an allied expeditionary force is assembled on the islands of the Aegean ready to be landed in Greek territory for assisting the Greeks and Serbians against the Bulgarians.

Turks Dispersed

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN THE CAUCASUS.

Petrograd, Sept. 29.

A despatch from headquarters at Tiflis states that the Russian army in the Caucasus has been reinforced by several fresh divisions of troops and large quantities of munitions.

There have been several engagements in which the Russians have not only repulsed the enemy's counter-attacks, but have gained ground along the greater part of their front.

There has been an encounter in the Olti region, the Turkish cavalry which was scouting having been dispersed with the loss of many of their number and much of their war material.

CHAOS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

NO GAS. ELECTRICITY, NOR WORK.

London, Sept. 23.

A telegram via Switzerland from Constantinople states that the life of foreigners in that city is nearly intolerable. There is no gas, nor electricity, nor candles. 2000 workers at Krupps in Constantinople are idle owing to lack of raw material from Berlin.

Australians for Turkey

12,000 MEN PASS ALGECIRAS.

Madrid, Sept. 29.

Advices have been received from Algeciras that several British transports escorted by warships with 12,000 Australian troops for the Dardanelles have touched at that port.

Relieving Russia

EFFECT OF THE ALLIES' OFFENSIVE IN THE WEST.

London, Sept. 29.

Military critics here have noted the almost instantaneous relief afforded to the Russian front between Dvinsky and Osmiana by the assumption of the offensive by the Allies in the West, which has resulted in the withdrawal of the whole of the German Guard corps from Vilna. They expect that this transfer will be followed by others of like character.

This relief is very welcome. General Von Eichhorn's thrust across the Russian communications in the Molodchino region was still serious, and its danger to the Russian retreat had not entirely ended.

General Kuropatkin has been appointed to the command of an army corps.

BERLIN LESS HOPEFUL.

Amsterdam, Sept. 29.

Discussing the situation in the East in the columns of the "Berliner Tageblatt," Major Moraht says:—

"Our battlefront in East Galicia and north-east of Volhynia is restricted at present to a defensive. Here General Ivanoff has undoubtedly been fortunate. He understood how to render harmless our threatening flank movements on the north and south battlefront. The Volhynian triangle of fortresses must be conquered later.

GERMAN ARMY CORPS LOST IN RUSSIAN SWAMPS.

London, Sept. 29.

The "Times" publishes a telegram from its correspondent in Petrograd confirming the intelligence that the 41st German army corps was overtaken and surrounded by floods in the Pinsk lagoons district, and that almost every man was drowned.

GERMANS RETAKE LUTSK.

London, Sept. 29.

The Russian troops continue to hold their own in the Dvinsk region of northern Poland, and to win new successes in their aggressive campaign in Galicia.

In the Dubno-Lutsk district the Germans have been reinforced and have recaptured the fortress of Lutsk.

Allies Reinforced

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED ON GALLIPOLI PENINSULA.

Athens, Sept. 29.

Despatches from Tenedos announce that the British warships have been bombarding the Turkish fortifications with short intervals.

Fresh expeditionary troops were landed this morning on Gallipoli. The offensive of the Allies is progressing slowly, but an action on a large scale is expected very soon.

Germans Weakening

POSSIBILITY OF WITHDRAWAL ALONG THE WHOLE FRONT.

London, Sept. 29.

The military critics agree in considering that the results of the Allies' offensive have been excellent.

The French have consolidated the positions they gained in the Champagne; they are threatening new and important German lines and are constantly receiving abundant reinforcements.

It is daily noticeable that the German ranks are getting weaker, and a withdrawal along their whole front is imminent.

The heroism of the French troops has elicited the warmest praise in the military circles of this city.

Germans Insane and Dumb

APPALLING EFFECT OF ALLIES' ARTILLERY FIRE.

Paris, Sept. 29.

Among other interesting details of the recent engagement in the Champagne region, it is stated that the great offensive was commanded personally by Marshal Joffre, who was seated at a long kitchen table at a small hotel in the rear of the firing line. With him were his adjutants and telephone messengers with the receivers glued to their ears, taking reports of what was going on at the front and giving orders to the officers of the attacking columns.

For twenty-four hours the French Commander-in-Chief sat there without intermission, conning over the situation and eating nothing. Suddenly he jumped up with a laugh and exclaimed:—"Good! It is all over. And now let us have something to eat."

Observed from a distance, the field of battle presented a most fantastic appearance. The scene was lit up by green tinted lights, the rays of which penetrated the murky atmosphere and revealed the troops engaged in a Titanic struggle where in quarter was neither asked nor given. From the wide circle surrounding the arena of battle tongues of flame flashed from batteries concealed by the undulations of the ground.

In this battle the Germans were beaten, and thoroughly beaten. The attacking forces were divided into three columns, those on the right and left advancing while the centre remained where it was, waiting until the two wings, like a gigantic forceps, began to converge. When the wings had advanced far enough, the centre, which was to administer the *coup de grace*, also advanced picking up regiment after regiment which had been taken in the toils.

One of the most awful details of the battle was the great number of German artillerymen who had gone out of their minds in consequence of the terrific bombardment of the French batteries. The French wounded say that they saw groups of German soldiers huddled together beside their guns without trying to fire a shot. Some were dumb; others sat with chattering teeth, while others uttered unmeaning cries.

Supplies for Germany?

SCANDINAVIAN STEAMERS DETAINED IN SCOTLAND.

London, Sept. 29.

The authorities at Leith have detained the Danish steamer California, bound from New York to Christiania with general cargo.

At Kirkwall the Swedish steamer Helsingborg has been detained. She was bound from Port Arthur, Texas, to Aarhus with a cargo of cotton-seed.

The Rush for the Trenches

WOUNDED SOLDIER DESCRIBES FRENCH ASSAULT ON GERMAN POSITIONS.

Paris, Sept. 29.

The "Echo de Paris" publishes a statement by a soldier who was wounded in the recent battle in the Champagne region. Describing the operations, he says:—

"My regiment was acting as support. For three days there had been an appalling din of artillery firing, as day and night the big guns hurled shells without respite against the enemy's positions.

"We infantrymen who were waiting for the end began to get impatient. On Saturday we ate a hearty meal and then looked over our arms. Finally at noon our chiefs shouted 'Forward!'

"We began to yell like men possessed. With a single bound we were out of the trenches. It was pretty hot in front of us. The boys who had gone ahead were doing good work and were already beyond the German trenches; but we reached, in our turn at the double, trenches which were filled up to the brim with dead Germans.

"Further on we saw enormous craters in which many Germans had been buried by the falling earth. Here and there a boot was protruding, and we tugged at them to see if any were living; but we did not stop long but pushed on.

"To our right we saw a strong contingent of Germans in a sheltered pit with machine guns; but they did not last long, for we fell upon them with the bayonet. It was a pretty stiff bit of bayonet exercise, but seeing themselves done for the survivors held up their hands. Some of them, although prisoners, continued firing, and my left hand was pierced by a revolver bullet fired pointblank by an artilleryman. My captain knocked him down with a blow in the chest."

The German Version

"BRITISH PURSUED TO THEIR OWN TRENCHES."

New York, Sept. 20.

A despatch from Berlin to the United Press Agency, sent via The Hague, says:—

"The first rush of the Anglo-French armies in the West was met and stopped, and the second rush promises to be dealt with even more effectively. We have every confidence that what was planned as a great offensive movement will crumble into mere trench warfare before the end of the present week.

"In spite of the check administered by the Germans on Sunday night and early on Monday, the Allies are expected to return to the attack. The opinion prevails here that the onslaught against the German positions will last for at least a week, unless a disaster like that experienced by the British at Neuve Chapelle halts operations.

"Neither the British nor the French have dented the German line. The successes they attained during the first few hours were due solely to their long artillery preparation. On the second day, no such easy task confronted the French infantry. Their artillery had not caused great damage to our second line of trenches, and from behind these works the Germans maintained themselves without yielding ground.

"In the north, the British were halted before they reached our wire entanglements, thrown back by our fire and then pursued to their own trenches. There were no further gains in any sector from Arras to the North Sea."

BERLIN VIA BUDA-PEST AND BRESLAU

Masterly Strategic Move by the Allies

RUMOURED LANDING IN MACEDONIA

Important Developments Anticipated at the Dardanelles

New York, Sept. 29.

A despatch from Athens via Paris, says:—

"It is believed here that we are on the eve of the most important operation of the war, namely the landing of troops in Macedonia to begin a march, not so much on Constantinople as on Berlin.

"Two offensive forces are gradually closing in. The Mesopotamia expedition is approaching nearer Baghdad, and from Suvla Bay and the Gaba Tepe line the attack upon Constantinople may begin at any moment."

RUMOURED LANDING OF ALLIED ARMY.

New York, Sept. 29.

A wireless from Berlin reports a rumour that the Anglo-French troops sent to support Serbia have landed at the port of Kathria near Salonica.

The strength of the contingents is unknown.

GREECE EAGER FOR WAR.

London, Sept. 29.

The "Evening Mail" says that Bulgaria has not replied to Sir Edward Grey's friendly warning; but despatches from Athens and other points say that a change has been noted at Sofia and events are now less likely to take a turn unfavourable to the Entente.

Mr. Compton Mackenzie, the brilliant young author of "Carnival" and other novels, writes from Athens:

"My opinion is that the cooperation of Greece with the Allies will begin the last chapter of the war. One more gap in the iron ring round Austria and Germany is being closed. The final victory will be fought out on the plains of Hungary. The way to Berlin lies through Buda Pest and Breslau.

"The successes of the Allies on the western front are having a visible effect upon the situation. In Greece the people are enthusiastically in favour of war. The Government's opposition to military measures is no longer evident. Part of the element which has heretofore resisted Greece's cooperation with the Entente has done so in the fear that they would be unable to win the war."

Teuton Bombmen

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY ITALIAN LINERS AT NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 28.

Owing to suspicions which had been aroused the harbour police here visited the vessels lying in the anchorage and discovered eight dynamite cartridges which had been placed on board steamers of the Sicilian-American line.

It is believed that an attempt was made to blow up the steamer San Guglielmo which left the night before last for Naples with 800 reservists aboard.

Allies Victory Unexpected

DEEP IMPRESSION IN BERLIN.

London, Sept. 28.

It is reported from Copenhagen that since the 15th instant telegraphic and postal communication with Germany has been subject to specially strict censorship. The same proceedings have been adopted in regard to wireless communications with the United States, which, it is stated, have been interrupted by an obstruction at Sayville.

The latest war news from both fronts has produced a great impression in all Germany, especially in Berlin. The victory in the western arena was unexpected, as the Press had not presaged the probability of an offensive in those regions. Uneasiness and uncertainty prevails in the country.

Welshmen Not British!

STRANGE GERMAN BELIEF.

London, Sept. 29.

A Mr. Francis Gribble, a writer of advanced age, who had been detained for some time in the concentration camp at Ruhleben, where the British civilians are kept, has just arrived in London, having been released. He says that among the British prisoners are several Argentines who used to figure in British society in Berlin, and that, according to what he has been told him by German officials, they are compelled to sleep on the ground.

Mr. Gribble also states that several Welshmen were released on the ground that the Germans did not consider them British.

He says it is a significant fact that many of the youths of the last class are not being made to pass a medical examination, as the military authorities require over 200,000 recruits.

British Transport Sunk

RESCUED INDIANS LANDED IN GREECE.

Athens, Sept. 29.

The Government has consented to the landing, en route for Malta, of the Indian troops rescued from the British transport Ramazan, 2477 tons, which was sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean.

Driven from Home

CONSTANTINOPLE BANKS TRANSFERRED TO ASIA MINOR.

New York, Sept. 28.

A telegram from London to the "Evening Sun" reports that the leading banks in Constantinople are removing their funds to Asia Minor, and that the inhabitants along the coast of the Sea of Marmora have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move.

EXIT "LITTLE WILLIE"

Von Mackensen Assumes Argonne Command

ROYAL BURGLAR'S MILITARY FAILURE

Amsterdam, Sept. 28.

It is reported that Marshal von Mackensen will be appointed to take the place of the German Crown Prince in the command of the army operating against Verdun.

BLIND OBSESSION LEADS TO USELESS SACRIFICE OF MEN.

London, Sept. 28.

A German officer who has just been brought to England as prisoner has prophesied that the command of the Crown Prince's army will be taken by von Mackensen, who will leave the army in the East so well entrenched for winter that the Russians will be unable either to dislodge them or to break through.

The officer said that the Crown Prince repeatedly ordered attacks which were known to be foolhardy by other experienced officers, but he would not listen to advice. On two occasions prominent members of his staff pleaded with him not to sacrifice men in view of certain repulse, but the Crown Prince paid no heed.

The officer added that it is not surprising that the Crown Prince has broken down, as he was constantly on duty and refused to take proper rest. He was blindly obsessed with the desire to smash the enemy's lines, with the result that a serious nervous condition set in.

Sufficiency of Munitions

STATEMENT BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

New York, Sept. 29.

According to a telegram from London, the British Minister of Munitions, Mr. Lloyd George, declares that however great may be the expenditure of ammunition by the Allies in the course of the present offensive, there is not the least danger that they will run short of projectiles.

He says that there are such abundant stores of materials that the Allies can contemplate fearlessly the possibility of the severest battles of the war being fought.

The announcement has given very general satisfaction, as there had been an impression that owing to the enormous expenditure of ammunition of late it might be necessary to increase still further the output of the factories.

Don't Rejoice Too Soon!

FRENCH ADVICE TO THE PEOPLE.

Paris, Sept. 28.

The "Journal des Debats," referring to the successes recently obtained by the Anglo-French armies, says:—

"We have learned by long experience not to rejoice too soon. We must be careful not to be premature in shouting 'Victory!' But the success we have obtained, capturing a considerable extension of German trenches and numerous prisoners, is certainly such that we can confront with confidence the continuation of this new phase which is opening upon us.

"These results do honour to the valor of our army and that of Britain, and will put heart into not only ourselves and our allies, but into all those who throughout the world offer prayers for the triumph of the rights and the independence of civilised nations."

Italians Advance

ENCIRCLING OF TOLMINO.

Rome, Sept. 29.

"La Tribuna" publishes a report from its correspondents in the eastern sector of operations announcing that during the current week the Italian forces manœuvring to the south-east of the entrenched encampment of Caporetto made a successful advance against the Austrian positions extending between Caporetto and Tolmino. They succeeded in establishing advanced positions near Libussina, a place situated some three kilometres to the right of the Isonzo river.

The object of this movement was to reinforce the columns operating on the north of Tolmino, gradually accentuating the encircling movement of the stronghold.

The invading troops are now engaged in reinforcing the positions they hold in case the enemy attempts a counter-offensive in that sector with the object of preventing the Italians from cutting the most direct line of communications between Plezzo and Tolmino.

Italian Naval Disaster

EXPLOSION ON A BATTLESHIP.

Rome, Sept. 29.

A telegram from Brindisi announces officially that, owing to causes which have not yet been ascertained, a fire broke out in the after part of the Italian battleship, Benedetto Brin, 13,200 tons, which was followed by an explosion in the powder magazine. It appears certain that the catastrophe was not due to external agencies.

The telegram adds that 8 officers and 379 of the crew have been rescued. Rear-Admiral Rubin de Cervin was one of the victims who have so far been identified.

(The Naval Annual gives the complement of the Benedetto Brin as 1,000 men).

The German-Made War

REVELATIONS BY ITALIAN AMBASSADOR.

Rome, Sept. 28.

In a speech at Naples last Sunday the Italian Minister, Signor Barzilai, informed his audience that the former Italian Ambassador at Constantinople, Marquis Garrioni, on returning from Turkey, told him that a fortnight before the Austrian ultimatum was despatched to Serbia the German Ambassador, Count von Maggenheim, informed him that the Note would be such as to render war inevitable, and that it received the assent of Germany.

In reference to the motives that impelled Italy towards the Entente, Signor Barzilai recalled the debts of gratitude that Italy had contracted towards France, Russia and England, declaring: "We must be with England, whose friendship for Italy is of the nature rather of a religious dogma than a political canon." He also stated that Austria intended to attack and destroy Italy after she had settled with Serbia, and that documents had come to light proving Austria's machinations in the Balkans.

Italian Successes

Rome, Sept. 28.

Telegrams from Udine announce that there have been affairs of outposts in the Carinthia Zone, especially at Dosso Casina, Malga Pie, Monte Rombon and Monte Potoce, wherein the Austrian troops were defeated and compelled to retire.

The Italians are reinforcing some of their advance posts.

BULGARIA'S ALTERED ATTITUDE

Pro-German Ministers Resign Office

RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET

Situation Increasingly in Favour of the Quadruple Entente.

London, Sept. 29.

Bulgaria has changed front again. Although only a few days ago she appeared so completely identified with the Teutonic cause, and on the verge of entering the war beside the Central Empires, she appears to-day in little likelihood of fulfilling this promise.

The mobilisation of Greece's army, and the knowledge that Rumania is ready to take a similar step has helped to bring about this situation; but it is probable that she found the strongest argument for non-action in the statement made in Commons by Sir Edward Grey.

PRO-GERMANS LEAVE THE CABINET.

Despatches from the Balkans to-day show that the pro-German element and Government have suffered a severe reverse. Two of the strongest pro-German members of the Cabinet, Tacheff and Bakloff, have resigned. The reason officially given was a divergence of views on internal questions; but the real cause is the situation that has arisen through the Greek mobilisation.

It is reported from Sofia that the Ministry will be reorganised and that M. Ghenadieff, who is the head of the anti-German party, will be called upon to join the new Cabinet. The King is understood to have asked M. Malinoff if he would form the new Cabinet.

The conditions, both astern and in front, are daily growing more favourable for the Russians, and the victories of the Allies in the West must have also a strong influence in Bulgaria. It also appears that these military developments have postponed the intended German drive through Serbia to the Bulgarian frontier.

MINISTERS RESIGN.

Paris, Sept. 29.

A Havas telegram from Athens reports a rumour that the Bulgarian Ministers of Trade and Finance, MM. Blakoff and Tacheff, have resigned office, not being in accordance with the policy of the Premier, M. Radoslavoff.

RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET.

New York, Sept. 29.

A telegram from Sofia says that there is an insistent rumour that the Bulgarian Minister, Radoslavoff, has resigned, and that he is to be replaced by M. Malinoff, a decided partison of the cause of the Allies.

If the news is confirmed, the resignation of the Radoslavoff Government will probably represent a triumph for the diplomacy of the Allies, and may entirely alter the course of Bulgarian policy which has of late inclined towards the Central Powers.

The decided attitude of Greece and the declaration of Sir Edward Grey are believed to have influenced King Ferdinand in his decision.

The despatch adds that King Ferdinand has requested M. Malinoff, a former Premier, to constitute a new Cabinet.

M. Malinoff is noted for his Russo-phil proclivities.

ALARM IN BULGARIA.

Rome, Sept. 29.

A telegram to "La Tribuna" from Sofia says that Bulgaria is alarmed by the prompt mobilisation of the Rumanian forces.

Diplomatic circles consider that the German machinations in the Balkans have failed.

It has been ascertained that recent events in France forced the Teutons to reduce the contingent needed for the invasion of Serbia and adopt a defensive attitude.

AGREEMENT WITH CENTRAL EMPIRES.

Paris, Sept. 29.

The "Temps" has received a despatch from Salonica which says that it is authoritatively known that Bulgaria has made an agreement with the Central Empires whereby she is to enter the war on October 15.

Bribing Bulgaria

TURCO-GERMAN MACHINATIONS IN SOFIA.

Paris, Sept. 29.

The "Matin" says that the Turco-Bulgarian treaty was ratified on the 22nd instant, the representatives of Turkey attaching their signatures only upon receiving proof that the decree for mobilisation of the Bulgarian army had really been issued.

As a further precaution, Turkey made a stipulation that the Dedegatch railway should not be turned over to Bulgaria until October, leaving fourteen days for the Bulgarian mobilisation.

The territory is not to be ceded until October 11, so that Turkey and Germany may see what disposition has been made of the Bulgarian army.

Meanwhile, the Germans are in command of Sofia, as of Constantinople. A Teutonic Minister is reported to have expressed deep indignation because the strategic railway to Lompalanka, on the Danube, has not been completed.

Berlin Bulgarians

EXHORTED TO REMEMBER "GREAT EXAMPLE OF GERMANY."

New York, Sept. 29.

Berlin reports that the Overseas Agency says that two special trains filled with Bulgarian students left Berlin yesterday to join the army. The son of the Bulgarian Premier, M. Radoslavoff, will depart to-night.

The departure of the Bulgarian students was the occasion of a great demonstration by the German students. M. Nikitrow, Counsellor to the Bulgarian Legation, bade the Bulgarian students to remember the great example of Germany.

Professor Kastner, President of the Germano-Bulgarian Association, expressed the conviction that King Ferdinand would soon be ruler not only of Bulgaria, but of all Bulgarians.

Invasion of Serbia

TEUTON ARMIES PREPARING FOR GREAT OFFENSIVE.

London, Sept. 29.

To-day's newspapers publish a despatch from Athens which announces that 300,000 Austro-German troops have commenced to move against the Serbian frontier in the direction of Orsova.

CONFIDENCE IN ABILITY TO REPEL TEUTON INVASION.

New York, Sept. 29.

A telegram from Nish published by the "Sun" says that the Serbians are supremely confident that the 300,000 Teuton forces which have begun their expected advance against the Serbian frontier will be repulsed.

The despatch adds that a new Commander-in-Chief for the western armies will soon be appointed, von Hindenburg being mentioned as likely to be the man selected for the purpose.

Munitions for Serbia

PASSAGE UP THE DANUBE.

Paris, Sept. 29.

Bucharest reports that four Russian steamers and sixteen tugs passed up the Danube to the Serbian port of Prahovo with cargoes of war material.

Persecuted Armenians

GERMANY'S MORAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Washington, Sept. 29.

Information has been obtained that President Wilson is considering the advisability of making a plea to Germany on humanitarian grounds to intervene with a view to stop the Armenian outrages.

The President feels that there is no legal ground upon which this Government can protest either to Turkey or Germany; but he proposes to make the plea to Turkey's ally in the belief that Germany dominates Turkish policy.

So far, no Americans are known to have suffered with the Armenians, and the President feels that no action is possible other than by directing the attention of Germany to the situation.

In addition to massacres, the Armenians have been banished and their property burned or confiscated. Unofficial reports on the Armenian trouble continue to reach the State Department. It is officially stated that these reports have been generally confirmed by Press despatches from Turkey.

Germany's War Loan

THIRTEEN THOUSAND MILLION MARKS.

London, Sept. 24.

The total subscriptions to the new German war loan as given by Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam is 12,930,000,000 marks. From information received at Amsterdam from Berlin the amount will probably be increased.

"Fashoda" Marchand Wounded

FAMOUS GENERAL SHOT DURING RECENT FIGHTING.

Paris, Sept. 28.

It is announced that General Marchand was seriously wounded in the fighting in the Champagne region, the bullet injuring the dorsal vertebra.

The Press publishes sympathetic articles extolling the great qualities of this officer, who distinguished himself so greatly in Africa, and has been lending such valuable aid on the French frontier.

ALLIES' NEW LOAN

Arrangements Now Completed

TERMS ANNOUNCE'D IN CHICAGO

New York, Sept. 29.

It is reported from Chicago that at a banquet given last night it was announced that the loan which the Anglo-French financial commission has been negotiating had been definitely arranged.

The head of the commission, Lord Reading, has confirmed the report. He said that the proceeds of the loan would be employed exclusively in the United States in order to stabilise international exchange and maintain the volume of American exportations.

The amount of the loan will be 500 million dollars for five years with 5 per cent interest. The British and French Governments undertake to raise no other loan abroad, and the bonds will be payable at the end of the five years, or can be exchanged for others bearing 4½ per cent interest, redeemable in not less than fifteen or more than twenty-five years.

The bonds will be issued to the public at 98, and will be placed on the market by a group of financial firms among which will be that of Morgan and Company.

SPECULATIVE HYSTERIA ON WALL STREET.

New York, Sept. 29.

A special despatch from London to the "Evening Post" says that if it be true that the underwriters of the Anglo-French loan are to receive 5 per cent. notes at 96 the terms of the credit will be strongly criticised in Britain. It is even possible that there may be a rush of subscriptions from British investors, in spite of the position of international exchange.

In Wall Street there was another seething stock market to-day, in which speculative hysteria ran riot. War stocks continued their violent gyrations in response to numerous rumours that a steel merger is impending. The probable success of the foreign loan and favourable war news combined to keep the bull movement going. In view of the proportions of the upward movement which has carried the whole market to the highest prices of the year, many individual stocks reached the highest levels in history.

Conservative Wall Street houses have begun to caution customers against excessive buying of war issues. They think that the advance has gone altogether too far. The commissions of the brokerage houses are piling up as never before.

ANOTHER 500 MILLIONS IF NECESSARY.

New York, Sept. 29.

Nearly all the newspapers refer in complacent terms to the successful negotiation of the loan by the Anglo-French financial commission. They declare that if necessary another 500 million dollars will be subscribed.

Submarines in the Baltic

UNDER SUPERVISION OF RUSSIAN ADMIRALTY.

London, Sept. 29.

The policy of the British Admiralty in regard to the work of the British submarines in the Baltic was explained in the House of Commons to-day by Mr. Macnamara, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, who said in response to a question:—

"The House will realise that much gallant and successful work is being done by these vessels, but the responsibility of deciding what shall be made public regarding their proceedings in the Baltic must rest with the Russian Admiralty."

"Commander Noel Lawrence is the officer who has been decorated by the Russian Government for a successful torpedo attack upon the German battle cruiser Moltke."

MEAT SUPPLIES**HOW BRITAIN FOUGHT THE TRUSTS****STATEMENT BY MR. RUNCIMAN**

London, Sept. 23.

To-day in the House of Commons, Mr. Runciman declared that the Board of Trade does not allow the American Meat Trust to get all it asks for, nor does it permit shipowners to get all they want. Steps have been taken by the British Government to secure an abundance of meat from Argentina and Australia, and a good supply was assured. Had such measures not been taken, there would have been a really dangerous shortage during the next twelve months. The total of the Board of Trade operations in regard to meats would amount to about £50,000,000. The French Government, he added, had such confidence in the Board of Trade that they had placed the entire business of supplying French meat requirements in the hands of the Board of Trade.

Circumstances, said Mr. Runciman, had necessitated the Board entering the contest with a comparatively small number of commercial houses controlling the beef trade. The Argentine supply, he added, was in the hands of half a dozen very powerful firms, mainly controlled in America. When the Government tried to make contracts and found prices excessive, the only way it could deal with the matter was by requisitioning the whole tonnage carrying beef from South America to this country.

These requisitioned ships were sent to Australia where the Australian Government took control of the whole beef and mutton produce of the country, and loaded up the ships at cost price. Britain had supplied her own and the French Army, and had a considerable surplus which was being sold to benefit the civil population.

He further expressed himself well satisfied with the wheat outlook. The crops to be imported by Europe from the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina were larger than for years past. Reverting to the Meat Question, Mr. Runciman referred to the statement attributed to Arthur Meeker, in a letter by Herr Dumba to Baron von Burian that, he had not played his last trump yet, and if Britain could not get meat from either the United States or Argentina, she would soon give in, he said that, as we had got both the meat and the ships, we had no intention of giving in.

ROUNDING-UP THE HUNS**BRITISH GOVERNMENT ORDER.**

London, Sept. 27.

German, Austrian and Turkish subjects of military age in the United Kingdom are being rounded up by hundreds by the police to-day, in response to an order issued by the British Government.

About a thousand of them, many of them holding responsible positions, will be affected before the round-up comes to an end, which will be tomorrow.

DOCTORS NEEDED**SHORTAGE OF 2,500 IN BRITISH ARMY.**

London, Sept. 24.

Sir James Barr, Vice-President of the British Medical Association and Colonel of the R.A.M.C., is appealing for physicians for the armies going abroad and says that 2,500 doctors are needed. The only course open will be to apply to the United States to complete the number as this country cannot do so. He announced that conscription is coming.

DESTROY ST. PAUL'S!**HUNS OUTRAGEOUS DESIGN**

London, Sept. 24.

A Home Office statement on the German reports of the recent Zeppelin raids points out the numerous deliberate falsehoods and inventions contained in them. For example, the allegation that an anti-aircraft gun had been placed under cover of St. Paul's can only be characterised as an intentional lie; apparently trumped up as an excuse for the infamous attempts of the German airships.

BRITAIN'S WAR COMMITTEE**A "COALITION WITHIN A COALITION."**

London, Sept. 27.

The Prime Minister has announced that a special committee of the Cabinet has been appointed to take charge of the general control of matters in connection with the war.

The committee is composed of himself, Lord Kitchener, Messrs. Lloyd George, Balfour, Sir E. Grey, Lord Lansdowne, Messrs. Bonar Law and Winston Churchill, and will act as a sort of Executive Committee, absorbing the functions of the Dardanelles Committee of the Cabinet.

BRITISH FLEET IN ACTION**BELGIAN COAST BOMBARDED.**

Amsterdam, Sept. 27.

The British North Sea flotilla continues to bombard the German positions on the Belgian coast.

It is known that the bombardment of Zeebrugge on Friday caused damages of great importance. The Germans rapidly abandoned their more advanced positions and retired inland after having suffered very heavily.

British aviators also bombarded the railways and stations, and destroyed several trains with German troops on board, and various ammunition magazines are stated to have been blown up. Fires and explosions occurred at several points in the town of Zeebrugge.

The fire of the British naval guns struck Lisseweghe station five miles from Zeebrugge.

The bombardment is being continued with violence, and the British flotilla has been reinforced by several units.

RUAD ISLANDS OCCUPIED**BY FRENCH SQUADRON.**

Paris, Sept. 24.

It is announced that warships belonging to the French squadron have occupied the Ruad islands to the west of Crete.

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN**ANGLO-FRENCH PREPARATIONS.**

Paris, Sept. 24.

General Joffre has been conferring with the Minister of War and several of the General Staff regarding the preparations for the coming winter campaign.

It is stated that the Anglo-French armies are in excellent condition and will be in a position to undertake the most important operations with every chance of success.

Most efficacious measures have been taken to prevent the troops from undergoing the same hardships they suffered last winter. The trenches have been transformed into commodious dwellings by the work of engineering specialists.

HELP BELGIUM!**APPEAL BY LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.**

London, Sept. 24.

The Lord Mayor to-day appealed to the people, and said that we were not yet half awake to the tragedy of Belgium. Even Mr. Hoover's wonderfully efficient Neutral Committee cannot feed a half million of the destitute people on less than fivepence per head daily, which amounts to £21870 weekly. He was convinced that the City of London will not rest content until it has taken the place it usually occupies in every great benevolence. The Lord Mayor then announced the formation of a strong committee, including Lord Bryce and a host of other prominent men to manage the fund which appeals to every class to subscribe. The Lord Mayor concluded that if food was not sent that the Germans would undoubtedly leave the Belgians to starve, or would shoot them down if hunger strikes occurred.

UNDER THE HUN HEEL**LILLE INHABITANTS FINED FOR REFUSAL TO AID GERMANS.**

Amsterdam, Sept. 25.

The inhabitants of Lille having refused to make sandbags for the German defence works, the Germans broke open the municipal safe and helped themselves to 375,000 francs as representing the value of the bags, and have imposed a war tax on the city of 31 million francs. For each day of delay in paying the tax a fine of 100,000 francs will be added.

VON BISSING, THE BRUTE**HARSH HUN RULE IN BELGIUM.**

London, Sept. 23.

Reports from Belgium via Amsterdam state that the German authorities continue the most ferocious severities. For smuggling letters out of the country via Holland, many Belgian citizens have been tried by Court Martial at Antwerp. Of these three have been sentenced to death and thirty-three others to hard labour imprisonment, the terms ranging from fifteen months to ten years. Those condemned to death were Police Commissioner Alexis, Monsieur Joseph Backelman architect, and Monsieur Alexander Frank, merchant.

BOYS AND OLD MEN**REINFORCEMENTS FOR AUSTRIA'S ARMY.**

Geneva, Sept. 24.

Intelligence has been received that the Austrian Government is forming volunteer corps which include mere boys and men who are past the military age. These troops are required to replace the garrisons which are being despatched to take part in the campaign against Serbia.

The Austrian Government is striving to collect as many men as possible, comprehending that a scarcity of troops may be a factor of great importance in the campaign.

THE MURDERER'S WAIL**GERMAN ZEPPELINISTS OBJECT TO RAID ON STUTTGART.**

New York, Sept. 23.

A wireless from Berlin via Tucker-ton says that the "Deutsche Tageszeitung" (Reventlow's organ), raises a bitter cry of complaint and vituperation against the "cowardly" French raid on Stuttgart, which it asserts lies wholly outside the zone of military operations. The French action was indefensible, as they used German marks on their aeroplanes.

SOCIALIST ARRESTED**PEACE PROPAGANDA PROHIBITED IN BERLIN**

London, Sept. 24.

The "Standard's" Copenhagen correspondent reports that at Berlin the police have seized all copies of pamphlets edited by Dr. Liebknecht and other Socialists entitled "The War and the Proletariat" asking that the war shall cease, as it is ruining the workers, Industry and Commerce, and declaring that Belgium ought not to be annexed. The despatch adds that many Socialists and journalists have been arrested.

"INFLUENCING" THE PRESS**GERMANY'S WASTEFUL PROPAGANDA.**

London, Sept. 23.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" referring to the German campaign of Press corruption, says, Germany has made great efforts to prove herself the friend of the Press. In newspapers published as far apart as Christiania and Peking, the Teutonic purse is always open. It appears that something like £3000 weekly has been spent in Spain propitiating a section of the Press but it is beginning to dawn on Germany that this prodigality is unjustified and that general opinion everywhere is about 75 to one against her.

RIGHTS OF THE JEWS**PROPAGANDIST WORK IN THE STATES.**

New York, Sept. 25.

A movement is in progress among the Jewish inhabitants of the United States to organise an international strike if, in the future of peace conferences, the rights of the Jews are not fully recognised. Some of the most important bankers in the country who are of Jewish origin are taking part in the agitation.

The Jewish Committee in this city has received numerous messages from all parts of the States as well as from abroad expressing sympathy with the propaganda.

SWEDEN AND THE WAR**DE TROLLE'S TALL TALK.**

Stockholm, Sept. 24.

The feeling of Sweden towards the United States and the attitude of the American Government in regard to the belligerents is indicated by the remarks of the former Swedish Foreign Minister, Baron De Trolle, on the subject.

The ex-Minister said:—"Sweden desires to observe strict neutrality, which from her point of view means helping neither side in either a military or an industrial way to the exclusion of the other. In this respect she differs from the United States who are supplying England alone. Sweden does not consider this neutrality."

"Sweden cannot and will not surrender to the English demands by restricting her commerce in order to help England in her industrial war against Germany. If she did, not only would Sweden suffer industrially herself, but she would become virtually the ally of England. The last consideration is the more important, since Sweden would then no longer be a strictly neutral nation."

"Logically therefore we should hold up supplies destined for Russia so long as England's stoppage of our imports of raw material interferes with our industries and our trade with Germany. We are sorry that Russia should be forced to wait for her supplies which have accumulated here; but while our ships are being held by the English prize courts we think that our action is entirely justifiable."

NO SUBMARINES!

GERMANY LOSES 80 PER CENT OF PIRATE CRAFT

WHY MODIFIED POLICY WAS ADOPTED

Paris, Sept. 23.

To-day "Le Journal" commenting on the sudden German flexibility and willingness to modify its undersea campaign, says that the real reason is that 80 per cent. of the German Government submarines have been destroyed and its under-water warfare brought to a complete failure in two months. Before Germany consented to modify her methods of savagery, sixty-seven submarines, of which twenty-eight were of the very latest construction, have been sunk and their crews destroyed by the British Navy since May 5. This is stated positively on authority.

Even if Germany could replace these perished vessels as fast as they are destroyed, she cannot prevent the demoralisation of the officers and crews of these vessels. While it is declared that they are as brave, efficient and well trained as those of any other nation, the German naval authorities cannot keep secret from them the sinister long list of vacancies, the dozens of submarines which vanish like bubbles from the sea. This has induced a practical panic. The men believe and feel that they are being sent blindfold to destruction without knowing how or when it may seize them.

This accounts for the accommodating spirit.

WILLIAM P. FRYE CASE

GERMANY'S NEW ORDERS TO SUBMARINE COMMANDERS.

Washington, Sept. 23.

The last Note from the German Government respecting the sinking of the American sailing vessel William P. Frye declares that the commanders of the submarines have been ordered not to destroy American ships carrying conditional contraband. The submarines will allow the vessels to continue their voyage without hindrance if it be impossible to take them to a safe port.

The question relative to the interpretation of the treaty of 1828 between the United States and Prussia will be submitted to arbitration, and the proposal of the States that experts be appointed to determine the amount of indemnity to be paid has been accepted.

DIPLOMATIC VICTORY FOR THE STATES.

New York, Sept. 23.

The "Herald's" Washington correspondent says a highly important diplomatic victory has been won by the United States over the rights of American merchant vessels. By agreement with Germany when carrying conditional contraband such vessels will not be destroyed. Shipping carrying absolute contraband will still be liable to attack but not without due warning given.

In the case of the William P. Frye Germany is evidently anxious to avoid a breach with the States and concedes certain points for which Washington had contended. Vessels carrying conditional contraband are to be permitted to continue their voyage if German warships cannot carry them into port.

NEW PIRATE CHIEF

ADMIRAL HOLTZENDORFF'S APPOINTMENT.

New York, Sept. 25.

A despatch from Berlin announces that in consequence of the modifications introduced in Germany's submarine campaign Admiral Holtzendorff has been killed in action in west rial Naval Staff.

BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK

BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE

ALL LIVES SAVED

Paris, Sept. 27.

It is reported from Marseilles that on the 17th instant a German submarine sank the British steamer Natal south of the island of Crete. All the crew were saved.

TROOPS AND CREW SAVED.

Marseilles, Sept. 27.

The British steamer Natal which was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine south of Crete had 2665 on board, all of whom were rescued.

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK

RUMOURED SUCCESS BY BRITISH SUBMARINE.

London, Sept. 24.

A despatch from Copenhagen reports the destruction of a German cruiser, type not indicated, off Fals-terbo in the Baltic. It is presumed that she was torpedoed by a British submarine. Observers saw a vast column of water rise from the sea in an explosion, the roar of which was heard, and fall on the vessel which quickly disappeared. It is known that several British submarines are operating in those waters, for fear of which the Germans announce that they are laying a new minefield there.

AUSTRIANS BOMBED

RAID BY ITALIAN AIRMEN.

Rome, Sept. 23.

The papers announce that two Italian aeroplanes flew over the region of Trieste south of Duino station in order to reconnoitre the enemy's positions and report as to the positions of the Austrian reinforcements which have recently arrived there.

The aeronauts threw a number of bombs in the Austrian encampment and returned to their base uninjured by the heavy fire of the enemy.

COLD IN THE ALPS

MAY CAUSE SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

Geneva, Sept. 23.

The "Lausanne Gazette" says that intense cold has set in in the region of the Alps and is causing great difficulty to military operations on both sides. If the weather continues, an almost total suspension of hostilities may be expected before long.

TURKISH TRANSPORTS SUNK

BY ALLIES' AIRMEN AND SUBMARINES.

Paris, Sept. 24.

It is officially notified that an Allied aviator has bombed and sunk a Turkish transport in Nafara Bay. British submarines have destroyed two others in Akbacht Bay in spite of enormous difficulties.

GERMAN PRINCE KILLED

IN GALLIPOLI FIGHTING.

New York, Sept. 24.

According to a telegram from Berlin the "Lokal Anzeiger" announces that Prince Frederick of Thurn and Taxis has fallen in battle on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

DRIVEN INTO DESERT TO DIE

GHASTLY FATE OF THE ARMENIANS

APPALLING ATROCITIES BY THE TURKS

London, Sept. 25.

The Turks are said to be gradually but effectively exterminating the Armenians.

"The Times" correspondent at De-deagatch says the method pursued is diabolically inhuman.

"From each Armenian village daily persons are taken away, as many as a train can carry.

"When they reach Konier or some adjacent station they are turned out.

"An escort is supplied over Mount Jaurus and once on the other side, they are supplied with enough food for a few days, and told to continue their journey to the neighbourhood of Mosul, where they will be safe.

"The region is arid desert, and as soon as they reach it, the marauding Kurds and Bedouins swoop down, rob, pillage and kill the helpless men, women and children. Those not slain die of hunger or thirst. Not one has ever reached their intended destination. Should they try to escape in another direction the Turkish shepherds have orders to fire on them at sight. Consequently many distracted mothers drown their children in the Euphrates rather than see them suffer. Some sell them for what they will bring before starting to save their lives.

A well known American missionary who arrived in Constantinople in the first week of September said that he had seen at least fifteen thousand Armenians collected around a station waiting to be sent on such a sinister journey from which some would never return. American Missionaries scattered through Asia Minor, particularly in the Armenian districts are gradually leaving on the Ambassador's advice.

These massacres are exercised on the ground that the Armenians assisted the Russians. At the occupation of Van an eye witness's report in addition to thousands killed, half a million were deported, and many imprisoned. Women and children are sent into slavery, or forcibly converted to Islam. Children are sent out alone along the roads where the helpless creatures perish of hunger or fall victims to robber bands. Massacres have taken place in the provinces of Kharput and Diarbekir and specially at Mardui. Women from the province of Erzeroum were left for days on the Kharput plains and died of famine and thirst. Never in his blood stained history has the Turk been more ferocious and cruel than now under the enlightened Yung Turk party. Along the Black Sea Armenians have been forced to become Musulmans by threat of death and atrocious torture. At Chabikarbissar which resisted disarmament, the place was bombarded and the Bishop was killed. The whole country is strewn with whitening bones and mummified corpses. As is known the Sheikh-ul-Islam himself has resigned as a protest against these atrocities.

APPALLING ATROCITIES BY TURKS.

New York, Sept. 25.

Dr. Simband Gabriel, President of the Armenian Association in the United States appeals to the Government to intercede on behalf of his persecuted countrymen in Asia Minor.

The Doctor publishes information derived from trustworthy sources from which it appears that out of a population of 1,500,000 souls, 450,000 have been massacred and 600,000 are

WAR ON CHILDREN

GERMAN AIRMEN RAID SWITZERLAND.

Berne, Sept. 23.

Two German aeroplanes entered Swiss territory and dropped bombs on Crasdermont, a child being injured. The invaders were chased away by Swiss airmen.

The incident is considered serious, and the Government of the Confederation will undoubtedly send a strong protest to the Berlin Foreign Office.

COPPER IN RUSSIA

DISCOVERY AID TO MUNITIONS MANUFACTURE.

Paris, Sept. 24.

Information has been received from Petrograd that copper has been discovered in the region of Elizabetpol, the mines being of such richness that 130,000 tons of mineral were taken out in a month and were at once utilised in the making of munitions.

TEUTONS IN COMMAND

BULGARIAN ARMY SHARES FATE OF TURKISH AND AUSTRIAN FORCES.

Sofia, Sept. 25.

It is stated in military circles that the Bulgarian army is ready to take the field. There is a rumour that German and Austrian offices have been incorporated in the Bulgarian General Staff.

The recently organised divisions of reservists will be reviewed by King Ferdinand.

THE MEXICAN MIDDLE

CARRANCISTS' COLLISION WITH U.S. TROOPS.

Washington, Sept. 25.

General Funston has informed the Department of War that he has received a despatch from Colonel Ballard on the Mexican frontier reporting that a detachment of the 12th regiment of cavalry was attacked near Progreso yesterday morning by a body of Mexicans, supposed to be Carrancistas. An American soldier was killed, and Captain Anderson and another soldier wounded.

Reinforcements are to be sent as rapidly as possible and Colonel Ballard will furnish the Government with a detailed report at the earliest opportunity.

homeless or have been taken away elsewhere.

The massacres which occurred during the régime of Abdul Hamid are said to have been insignificant in comparison with those of recent date wherein whole villages have been practically wiped out; but as Armenia is so distant and communication so difficult, but scanty details have come through of this awful tragedy.

Unless the neutral countries, especially the United States, act on their behalf, and that soon, there will be but few Armenians surviving to tell the tale of woe.

POSSIBILITY OF MIGRATION TO THE STATES.

Washington, Sept. 25.

According to information that has reached the Department of State from the American Foreign Missions Board, several philanthropists in the country have signified their willingness to provide funds for bringing to the United States the persecuted Armenians who desire to emigrate.

What the attitude of the Turkish Government might be towards such a movement has not been disclosed. The Department of State will make no inquiries until more definite details are available.

ROSARIO NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

September 28, 1915.

The Weather.

The eminent Señor Martin Gil pulled my leg this week by saying that through a piece of smoked glass a spot on the sun would be visible to the otherwise unaided eye. Perhaps the spot was at lunch; certainly I did not discern it. But the weather forecasts have been amply fulfilled, and the week-end was of that ideal character which provides glorious sunshine by day, and remembers to give the gardens a good soaking by night.

Rosario Golf Club: Red Cross Afternoon.

There must have been over a hundred present at the Golf Links on Sunday afternoon, when the ladies approaching and putting competitions organised in aid of the Red Cross Society by Mrs. A. Murray Hudson, assisted by Miss Gay, took place. The entertainment was a great success, and the contests were followed with the keenest interest. First prize was won by Mrs. J. P. Crouch, and second by Mrs. Karck. There were also competitions for non-golfers, in which the awards went to Miss Watson and Mrs. Benedict; and a number of races for the children, who more or less all won: that is, the prizes went practically all round.

The net proceeds amounted to \$202, made up as follows:

164 tickets at \$1	\$164
Collected for teas, etc.	46
	\$210
Less expenses of groundsman and waitress	8
	\$202

If only all statements were as simple and satisfactory! A cheque for the above amount has been forwarded to the Red Cross Society.

Many thanks are due to those ladies who gave the prizes and contributed towards the refreshments and flowers, and indeed to all who assisted in making the afternoon such a great success; and Mrs. Murray Hudson and Miss Gay deserve a special vote of thanks for having initiated such a pleasant social function.

The Mixed Foursomes Competition.

I mentioned last week that a Mixed Foursomes Competition had been held, prizes for which were presented by Mr. A. Lace and Mr. F. W. Boardman. I am now in possession of the complete scores, and as they afford some index of the progress made by local golfers during the season they may be given:

Mr. and Mrs. Karck -2-1 equals -3.	
Mrs. Lee and J. J. Gilles -3-3 equals -0.	
Mrs. Van Horne and A. Martin -0-0 equals -0.	
Mrs. J. P. Crouch and T. H. Taylor -0-2 equals -2.	
Mrs. Middleton and C. H. Parr -1-3 equals -2.	
Mrs. Murray Hudson and A. K. Clarke -2-4 equals -2.	
Mrs. Goss and S. L. Cox -2-0 equals -2.	
Mr. and Mrs. R. W. O. Le Bas -2-1 equals -3.	
Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Krell -4-0 equals -4.	
Miss Gay and Wandsworth -2-2 equals -4.	
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Montgomery -4-4 equals -8.	
Miss Barnes and A. S. Barnes -7-5 equals -12.	

Those who know will see how some of the tyros have come along in this game of games. The tie for second place is to be played off at a date still to be fixed.

The finals for the Ladies' Monthly Handicap will be played off on Saturday; and the Finals of the Men's Monthly Handicaps (three rounds medal play) on Sunday. In each

case there will be first and second prizes, and the awarding of these will take place at the conclusion of play on Sunday afternoon.

The Continuous Handicap is progressing, and as the close of the season approaches, excites greater interest.

All the members are looking forward to the visit of a team from San Andres Golf Club, who are coming up on Sunday, October 10th, to try conclusions with the local stalwarts.

The Anglo-German Hospital.

The Comision Liquidadora are offering the premises of the erstwhile Anglo-German Hospital for sale, basing their expectations on the valuation recently made of the site and everything upon it, namely \$171,000 odd. There have been one or two inquiries, but so far without result.

Cereal Markets: Freights Advance.

Wheat has been a quiet market, but the small business which has been done has been at rather better prices for local consumption, and there has been also some inquiry for Brazil; though probably the most sustaining feature of the market is the pending deal for October delivery, in which there is the possibility of a mild squeeze, unless the quantity of actual wheat to be done should prove too much for the "bull" clique.

Maize.—With a steady market, a fair business has been done during the closing days of the week under review. We close firm with an advance of quite 15 cents during the past two days. This advance was probably commenced by a forced demand in response to improved prices in Europe. It is doubtful whether this will be carried much further, as there has been a strong advance in freights during the week, from 53s. 9d. taken last week for the "Alfalfa," early October loading, to 60s. paid to-day for the mid-October steamers. This registers an advance of 6s. 3d., which practically absorbs the improvement in the maize markets of England and France.

The country has been visited again by a general rain, which seems to have literally "poured contentment" over the agricultural districts. Even Bahia Blanca, Pampa Central, and Rio Cuarto districts have been included in this storm, although they were missed in the previous ones. The prospects for wheat must be considered AI, whilst maize planting is being carried on under exceptionally favourable conditions.

The S.A.M.S.

The departure of the Rev. J. A. Rickards and the arrival of the Rev. S. C. Deacon in his place, are imminent, and the South American Missionary Society will experience the first important change for five or six years. Mr. Deacon arrives on October 1, and will take charge of the work; while Mr. and Mrs. Rickards and their son George, expect to leave for Buenos Aires on October 12, and proceed to England shortly afterwards.

One of Mr. Deacon's first tasks will be that of setting about the removal of the heavy debt still remaining upon the High School Building. The very idea of an institution which puts up three successful candidates for the Cambridge Locals being allowed by the parents of its pupils to remain in debt, passes comprehension!

The Pension Scheme.

I hear—I wish on better authority—that the absurd pension scheme is to be postponed for a year, to enable the Government to make something in the nature of a concrete statement of the other side of the proposals. So far the only side they are clear about is that which concerns the picking of pockets; the question of sharing out the booty has not been dealt with in any published statements, other than those

CONCORDIA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

September 28.

Patriotic Dance.

The Concordia Concert and Dance Committee have announced that a dance will be given in the rooms of the Argentine Social Club next Saturday evening at 9.30 p.m., tickets being sold at the reasonable price of \$2. As this will be the last dance which the Committee will give this season, it is hoped that all those who wish to help will apply for tickets. For the benefit of those who may come in from the camp for the "Feria" which opens on October 3, and may not have time to obtain tickets from the members of the committee, they can obtain them at the entrance door of the Club. As the Imperial Club orchestra has been engaged, the music can be guaranteed good. Light refreshments will be served free. The profits, if any, will be given to a Patriotic Fund to be decided later by the Committee. The Committee is composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Morley, Kingsbury, Todd, Williams, Colls and Neville.

Garden Party.

The Women's Association will give a garden party next Saturday at 2.30 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Dickinson have kindly lent their grounds for the occasion. An entrance fee of \$1 will be charged, but it is expected that those who attend will take part in the various competitions which will take place, and for which small entrance fees will be charged. There will be knock-out tennis mixed doubles championship, bridge, shooting, etc., the profits to go towards the Red Cross Fund. Light refreshments will be given free. A motor charabanc will leave the railway station at 2.30 p.m. for the grounds, and will make other trips according to the demand. The Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Neville, or the following ladies: Mesdames Sketch, Dickinson, Fielder, and the Misses Birdsall, Roberts, etc., can supply all details if applied to. All English-speaking people are cordially invited.

POLITICAL QUARREL

PROBABILITY OF A DUEL.

Doctor Tomas de Veyga, a national deputy, on his return from Salta, sent his seconds to Doctor Lisandro de la Torre, on account of certain expressions used by the latter in reference to Dr. de Veyga at a democratic meeting lately celebrated at the Victoria Theatre.

The incident is exciting much comment in political circles. Doctors Araya and Castellano are representing the challenger, but Dr. de la Torre had not decided upon his representatives at a late hour last evening.

which forecasted the scheme some two years ago.

Rosario Football League: Semi-final of the Copa de Honor.

On the Gimnasia and Esgrima ground, the semi-final of the Copa de Honor was played off on Sunday between the "Tiro Federal" and the "Boca Juniors," Tiro Federal being victorious, four goals to nil. There was a large turnout of spectators; but the game did not arouse much excitement, the home team from the beginning showing too marked a superiority.

Alfredo J. White

Solicitor and Accountant

Cordoba 1321, Rosario

Tel. No. 5191

MENDOZA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

September 27.

Departure.

On Saturday last, Mr. R. Tyler departed from Mendoza by the mail train. He will proceed to England by an early steamer and offer his services to the War Office. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler, who have resided in Mendoza for several years, received a hearty send-off at the station from a large circle of friends and colleagues.

Obituary.

The death of Sra. Enriqueta de Anderssen, which occurred in this city on September 24, has been much lamented in all circles. Mrs. Anderssen was held in high esteem by the British community here, and she was much admired for her artistic attainments and for her active interest in local works of charity.

Sport.

At the invitation of the Mendoza Boxing Club, Angel Rodriguez, Uruguayan Champion, will appear in this town early next month to fight Jack Murray for the South American championship. The match will in all probability take place on October 9, the winner to net \$1000 and the loser \$500.

Visitor.

Mr. S. F. Warr arrived here from San Rafael on Monday last.

Y.W.C.A. BENEFIT CONCERT

MRS. PAMPLIN'S PUPILS AT ST. ANDREW'S.

A pronounced success artistically, and from the appearance of the hall, gratifying financially, describes the concert last night at St. Andrew's Church Hall, on behalf of the Y.W.C.A. Mrs. Pamplin arranged the programme, in which several of her pupils took part, and, although it was incomplete owing to the unexpected absence of Sra. Asuncion de Forcade from indisposition, it was an excellent one and well rendered.

There were probably from 250 to 300 present. Among the hits of the evening were Miss Mabel Gallacher's rendering of her songs, the violin solos of Sta. Gabriela Dreyfuss, and the delightful piano, 'cello and violin trio, by Madame Herz and Mlles. Carmen and Fannie Wolff.

Miss Gallacher has a rich, round and full contralto, with deep chest notes, and was heard to great advantage in all the songs she rendered, and specially in the aria from "Samson and Delilah" and "O come to me in the Summer Night," which she repeated in reply to an encore. Senorita Dreyfuss rendered Bach's aria for the violin, and after a Csardas with its thin elfin, puck-like music, both delightfully. Subsequently by request she played again "Meditations."

The violin, 'cello and piano trios were "Tannhauser," "Reverie" by Schumann, and "Gavotte" from Don Juan, the last an exquisite rendering. Mrs. Queenie Clarke sang "Sylvain" and "The Rosy Morn," and though apparently a little nervous, she has a good voice, and full compass.

Miss Mildred Cowes gave pleasing renderings of "Au Printemps," "Ah, qui brule d'amour," and Brahms' "The Serenade."

In her three numbers, which concluded the concert, Mrs. Pamplin was at her best. "Chant d'amour" is the equivalent in sound of a dainty eighteenth century vignette. "He shall feed His flock" is sufficiently familiar, and the singer did full justice to it. The encore for "From the land of sky-blue water" was well deserved, and the song itself has charms including that of novelty. It certainly lost nothing in Mrs. Pamplin's rendering.

BATTLE OF DOCK 4

Marineros v. Police

AN UNEDIFYING SPECTACLE

It appears that on Tuesday afternoon about 4, the guardians of law and order in the neighbourhood of Dock 4 relieved the monotony of ordinary duty by indulging in an exciting skirmish which had to be finally quelled by a police reinforcement.

Two policemen of the Comisario 22 were conveying a couple of *electricistas* to the lock up when they encountered an officer of *marineros* of the Prefectura who reproved them for maltreating their prisoners. The police agents replied insolently and defiantly; whistles were blown; up came some *marineros*; the agents drew their cutlasses and began to strike right and left. The *marineros* replied with their sword bayonets. It was a regular battle and was witnessed, to the great scandal of public order by about 300 persons. The Prefectura officer was hurt, so were a *marincro*, by having a revolver barrel jabbed into his ear, and a policeman. The swords used in this homeric conflict have been badly twisted and will no doubt be sent to the military museum as examples of the sort of steel supplied from Solingen by German sword cutlers. The Prefectura is drawing up one report, the Police another. It is not stated whether they will present those to each other or to themselves. Probably the result will be the same.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN

WESTERN TELEGRAPH CONCERT

A concert arranged by the staff of the Western Telegraph Company under the special guidance of Mr. C. H. Turner, was given last night at the St. John's Mission to Seamen.

Although the audience was smaller than usual it was not a whit less enthusiastic than other audiences and this in no way surprised, on account of the excellence of some of the items.

Mrs. A. E. Lawton sang most charmingly and was repeatedly encored. She was the only lady singing at the concert and in her song "My dear Soul" she was heard to great advantage. Mr. L. S. Plank was excellent and Mr. Back most amusing with his comics. All the others too were good and could not complain of the applause they gained.

In general the concert was highly successful and entertaining and the only point was the smallness of the audience, but in this respect it can be said that those who stayed away missed a thoroughly jolly evening and the staff of the Western Telegraph who arranged and gave the entertainment entirely amongst themselves deserve every congratulation for their effort.

THE DAY OF POOR CHILDREN

AN APPEAL.

An affecting appeal is made by the Committee of the Patronato de la Infancia for efficient assistance. At the present time, with restricted incomes in some cases and increased demands and claims in nearly all, the action of such worthy and benevolent societies as this and the Argentine Philanthropic Schools, run some risk of being neglected; yet their importance is immense. Among the numerous noble activities of this Society, the very first is quite sufficient to more than justify its existence.

"To protect children against abandonment, ignorance, misery, disease, orphanhood, lack of care, ill treatment and evil and immoral contact and examples." A strong appeal is therefore made to remember the Day of the Poor Children October 2.

POLICEMAN MURDERED

Shooting Affair at Mercedes

SEQUEL TO A STREET BRAWL

The town of Mercedes, in the Province of Buenos Aires, has been the scene of a murder of a police agent named Felix Salem by Pedro Nuñez, a man well known to the police of the district.

The origin of the affair is unknown, but the two men were in violent altercation in the street and Nuñez was seen to draw a revolver and fire point blank at the "vigilante." The latter died shortly afterwards in hospital, while his murderer fled and has not yet been captured. The neighbourhood is considerably disturbed about the affair and is demanding an increased police service.

Fire on a Liner

Naples, Sept. 29.

Captain Pavy of the French steamer *Sant' Anna*, on board of which a serious fire broke out recently while the vessel was at sea, has made the following statement to the Government:—

"On the night of the occurrence a number of Italian reservists were playing cards over No. 2 hatch at about 11 p.m. when there was an explosion. Immediately the quarters of the reservists, who were sleeping in an adjoining compartment, and the passage way, were filled by smoke and vapour described as asphyxiating gas.

"I immediately sent the S.O.S. signal and ordered the lifeboats to be got ready and the passengers to come on deck. I found forty persons overcome by the gas fumes, but they soon revived. I gave orders for getting the fire under control, and I sent officers among the reservists to urge them to behave like Italian soldiers and face the danger, as they must be relied upon to preserve order.

"Shortly afterwards there was a second outburst of smoke. The heat was so intense that the deck plates were considerably warped.

"The *Ancona* arrived eight hours after this. It is remarkable that not a single life among the 5,000 persons who were transferred to her was lost. Later in the day many vessels answered my wireless call, but I informed them that assistance was no longer required. The discipline displayed by the passengers was excellent considering the heavy sea that was running."

Ceylon in Revolt

LURID STORY FROM BERLIN.

New York, Sept. 29.

According to a radiogram from Berlin, the Overseas Agency in that city says that private reports from Ceylon declare that the entire island has been in a state of rebellion since June last. All the tea plantations have been destroyed and more than 2,000 persons shot.

In the rioting in Colombo the struggle was terrific, fighting going on in the streets and shops being ransacked. The damage done is estimated at over ten million marks, and sixty persons were shot there while 1800 were arrested.

The monsoon season was the worst the island has experienced for a century, and the superstitious Mahometans regarded it as the punishment of Allah. The English Press agency however reported that the disturbances had no unusual significance.

WRITERS AND THE WAR

NO. 2.

George Bernard Shaw

"G. Bernard Shaw; an Epitaph: by John Palmer," is the title of a work appearing in the latest list of forthcoming books. Ordinarily the announcement would have attracted attention primarily because John Palmer is the most prominent of revolutionary dramatic critics; to-day its importance lies in the fact that in the opinion of many people it is impossible to write anything on Shaw excepting an epitaph. To what extent this view is general cannot be said with any certainty, but there is little doubt that Mr. Bernard Shaw's popularity is very much less than it was in the several years immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities; and should the war be of long duration not the least of its results will be the semi-extinction of Shaw as an essayist and dramatic writer. An epitaph, therefore, is the most fitting form for any monograph which might be penned on a man who once made history in the preserves which have been regarded as being peculiarly his own.

The cause of the great change in the popular opinion of Bernard Shaw are in the first place the war and secondly his own attitude towards the questions which the European imbroglio has brought into prominence. Possibly Shaw himself will not complain of the attitude of the public; more probably he will continue to exult in his own superiority to the common mind. And the ludicrous thing about the whole situation is that Shaw, as usual, will be right and the public wrong. For Shaw has not changed; he is to-day the Shaw of the early nineties and the Shaw of eighteen months ago. The change has been in the minds and feelings of the people, and Bernard Shaw, who is not an opportunist, has declined to change with them. Therefore he must be stoned into the darker recesses of semi-oblivion.

The position of Shaw to-day hinges largely around the "brave little Belgium" campaign and his own hostility to that which he termed, in effect, a "policy of cant." When Britain entered the fray by the side of her allies she announced that she did so in order to defend the treaty which von Bethmann-Hollweg had described as "a scrap of paper." Subsequently Belgium was devastated and her civilian population tortured and murdered. The popular mind in Britain then became still more inflamed against Germany and, if possible, Belgium became still braver.

A normal man would have been content to have used his talents in condemning a callous crime and his philosophical gifts would have been devoted to the critical examination of the Prussian's soul, or lack of one. But Shaw was Shaw. He knew Belgium was both "brave" and "little" so why waste time over her? He needed a greater field over which to travel so he irritated the crowd by pointing out to them that if patriots they were nevertheless hypocrites. He stated a thing that may or may not have been true. He suggested that for Belgium as Belgium, Britain did not care two straws, and that we were not so greatly interested in saving King Albert's kingdom as we were in crushing Kaiser William's empire. The crushing process, he continued, was principally due to a desire to break the power of a rival, and rivalry had been brought about by the usual gross incompetence of European diplomats from Sir Edward Grey downwards. This, in short, was the attitude adopted by Shaw; although he required a special supplement of the "New Statesman" in which to expound his intensely unpopular views.

To some slight extent of course,

Shaw was wrong. In his anxiety to point out Britain's shortcomings, he forgot the greater shortcomings of Germany. In his desire to emphasise the incompetence of the European diplomats, he omitted to credit Sir Edward Grey with having attempted to avert the great conflagration in the last days of July. What he did do, in effect, was to suggest that a nation that had misgoverned Ireland and had been guilty of the Denshaw crime should not utter humanitarian platitudes about Belgium. Shaw, with, perhaps, some reason on his side, declined to be an average Englishman; he preferred to be a superior Irishman. He saw the faults of the country in which he lived and flaunted them in the faces of its people. This he had done on innumerable occasions in the past, and, as a result, had gained in prestige and in wealth. It was only when he attempted to pursue the same policy at a moment when the Empire was faced by the gravest crisis in her history that he met with a rebuff from which he will probably never be allowed the opportunity of recovery.

Having thus sketched the attitude of Bernard Shaw towards the great upheaval, I would urge again that it is scarcely rational to hurl at his head the epithet of "Traitor!" Shaw is not an Englishman; he is a super-Irishman. Such commonplaces as "loyalty" have no meaning for him: his kingdom is the great world of humanity and the only ruler whom he acknowledges is intellect. He would probably feel just the same sorrow at the death of a man in Berlin as he would at the death of a man in Billingsgate. From the "patriotic" Briton's point of view, such an attitude is a crime in itself; but a strict believer in ethics would have no alternative but to admit that Shaw is right where the majority of people are wrong. They are wrong, and nearly all of us are wrong. By some strange freak nature has provided a world in which, almost the whole of its inhabitants are wrong and only very few are right. We—that is the majority of us—hold certain views. We are prejudiced; and very naturally prejudiced. The man who can tower above this state of gigantic mediocrity is the exception. He is very rarely discovered: and to-day, possibly, the only known specimen is George Bernard Shaw. But Shaw's views are among the things that are inacceptable at the moment. We do not desire philosophy, logic or ethical discussions. We desire to believe that however many mistakes she may make, however much hypocrisy there may be in Britain, she is still right in every instance. That spirit is necessary if a war is to be won. Mr. Shaw should have either accepted that view or have remained silent until the signing of a treaty of peace. He has hurled the brutal, the unpalatable, and—more important still—the untimely, truth at our heads. The consequence is that he must suffer for his indiscretion, and, although there may remain a small band of Shavians after the war, the once-popular idol will no longer receive homage at the hands of the mass of the British people.

H.L.L.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS

OPTIMISTIC REPORTS FROM THE WEST OF THE PROVINCE.

Most optimistic reports are being received, concerning the agricultural prospects in the west of the Province of Buenos Aires. The recent rains have benefited this year's sowings to a great extent, and it is reported that the prospects have never been more favourable.

The rise in temperature too, has been most favourable to germination of wheat. Oats are in a like case. Pasturage, however, is poor, but fruit on the other hand, could not be better.

Being yet early, these reports must be regarded as optimistic.

CATTLE PRICES AND THE MEAT TRADE

AN INDUSTRY ENDANGERED

THE "FREEZERS" STANDPOINT

No. 1

In a stock-raising country such as Argentina undoubtedly is, the interest of an important section of the public lies in the cattle prices realised from day to day. A fall is regarded pessimistically and hopes are expressed that not long will elapse before prices once again take an upward turn. This, of course, is a very natural outlook; but there are two sides to every question.

When reviewing the extraordinarily high prices paid for animals during recent weeks, has the average man ever considered the danger of the marked and sudden increase on the future of one of the country's most important industries? Has it been realised that Argentina's pre-eminence in the meat export trade has been due largely to the fact that she could consistently undersell her rivals in the open market? Has the lesson provided by the falling-away in the North American meat exports been taken sufficiently to heart? More important still, do the mass of those anxious for the commercial development of the Republic know that the increased prices in the Argentine will once again bring the United States and other rivals in the field, and that that which was rapidly becoming almost a monopoly is in danger of slipping from the hands of the great Argentine meat exporting houses?

These are all questions that demand serious consideration before a reply is given, and, at the outset, it may be said that the argument in favour of the Frigorificos is one which, even though it may be combatted, is not to be thrust lightly aside.

Since the latter days of July, the writing on the wall has been plain, for it was at that period that the rises in the price of fat stock locally became pronounced.

In July, the Frigorificos were paying 25 to 26 centavos a pound; in August, the average had increased to 34 and 35 centavos a pound, while during the latter month, in extreme cases, the remarkable figure of 40 centavos was reached.

It is true that in the present month there was a sudden fall, and in the Liniers market prices as low as 24 centavos were reached. Latterly, however, the market has stiffened, and 30 to 34 centavos has again been reached during the past week.

These fluctuations indicate an instability in the meat business which compels investigation. Reference to the export statistics for August shows that, in addition to an increase to the United Kingdom, there was a very considerable addition to the quantity exported to the Continent, although a fall has to be recorded in the exports to the United States. For purposes of comparison, the following tables may prove of interest:—

July.		
Exported to:	Quarters	Sheep
United Kingdom	320,141	81,803
Continent	14,983	5,300
United States	30,078	10,619
	365,202	97,722
August.		
Exported to:	Quarters	Sheep
United Kingdom	380,978	94,551
Continent	63,437	19,085
United States	15,838	9,285
	460,253	122,921

At first sight, these figures do not appear to call greatly for criticism. Nevertheless, it is interesting to endeavour to discover the cause of the unprecedented increase in prices. The explanation appears to lie in the fact that buyers experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining the quan-

tity required for the fulfilment of their immediate shipping obligations. The consequence was that only the payment of exceptionally high prices induced stock owners to market stock that, under ordinary conditions, would have been retained for finishing-off and sale in the months of November and December.

Admitting that this was the cause of the rise in prices, what led to the almost equally sudden fall?

In frigorifico circles it is commonly reported that prices had increased to such an extent that a loss of anything from £3 to £5 was experienced in the case of every animal purchased for the fulfilment of contracts with the British Government, the Continent, and the United States. Furthermore, even the small quantities of beef placed on the British market as "chilled" and which had for some time been bringing an average price of 7d. to 7 1-4d. a pound for sides, was being supplied at a loss.

Obviously it was impossible for the frigorificos to continue on such a basis, and the solution was supplied by the British Government. It may be remembered that the Government control the whole of the freight space in the refrigerating steamers. Therefore, when the prices attained absurd proportions, they found a remedy by withdrawing the vessels Dorset and Drina from the Plate service for September. This reduced the quantity of meat to be supplied to the British Government during this month from 25,000 tons to 18,000 tons; moreover, for October it is understood that still further reductions will be made and the available vessels will be sent to load in more favourable markets until such time as selling prices in the Argentine market—which are now greater than those of other stock producing countries—are forced down to a normal basis.

This, in short, is the position as it exists at the present moment. Regarded superficially, it may be assumed that the difficulty is a passing one, and is fraught with little danger. Nevertheless, the problem presents a number of points which will have to be considered carefully, and not the least of these is the tendency to gamble on the possibility of making a profit which, however, must automatically vanish under certain conditions. This phase of the situation, however, demands separate treatment, and will receive consideration in Tuesday's edition of THE HERALD.

A Foolish Gamble

DEALERS AND THE FRIGORIFICOS

No 2

In the initial article on the influence of cattle prices on the future of the meat trade in Argentina, it was pointed out that effective measures were being taken by the British Government to counteract the sudden increase in the cost of stock. This fact draws attention to another phase of the problem.

Cattle dealers, like business men engaged in other trades subject to fluctuations in prices, are never averse to investment in what appears to them to be a promising gamble. This is precisely the course they have adopted locally.

The upward tendency of prices during recent months has led many dealers to purchase stock at extravagant rates in the belief that the frigorificos will continue to pay present, and even higher prices. What is to be the effect of that speculation if prices are brought down to normal?

No one, of course, will combat the assertion that the stock owner should receive a fair return for the money which he has expended, and for that reason he is entitled to obtain full value for the stock which he may place upon the market. Nevertheless, there are several points which might well have been considered before

reckless speculation, even in minor instances, was indulged in.

The most important of these is the fact that once the price of meat from Argentina has equalled, or exceeded, that charged by other countries, the Argentine semi-monopoly will tend to disappear and she will be compelled to compete with equally favourably placed rivals. This is shown by the fact that when the local prices commenced to evince even a slight increase, other countries with an available surplus of meat for export at once entered the European market. The figures for July are illuminating:

UNITED KINGDOM BEEF IMPORTS

From Argentina	514,252 Cwt.
" Australia	181,049 "
" United States	191,160 "
" New Zealand	50,624 "
" Uruguay	38,334 "
" Other Countries	225,622 "
	1,201,041

These figures show that while Argentina still leads the way, other countries have meat for export and are only awaiting a favourable turn of the market to unload their surplus on Europe. The question then involved is which country can supply the required quantities at the lowest price. Ordinarily, the advantage should rest with the Argentine, but, as has been pointed out, the inflation of local stock prices destroys that advantage and, inevitably, the proportion of shipments from Argentina must lessen, while that of her competitors will tend to increase as time goes on. The danger of such changed conditions to speculators is at once apparent.

One other point, too, is the possibility of demoralisation in the local cattle market. The temporary shortage of stock has been due to the weather experienced during this winter and the fact that animals, in many instances, are being held for the summer months.

With the threatened heavy increase in supplies, the dealer must face the probability of the marked influx causing a fall in cattle prices with a suddenness as great as that which heralded the recent increase.

This "slump" in the market might also, conceivably, be brought about artificially by the diverting of more steamers to countries where conditions may be more favourable.

Naturally, it is not possible to forecast definitely what will happen; but it is obvious that the frigorificos are not prepared to continue to pay the prices which have been hitherto demanded. A reduction in cost must come. That reduction may be brought about by natural causes, such as the overstocking of the market, or it may be deliberately brought about by the withdrawal of freight space. In any case, however, the effect on the Argentine cattle industry would be far from beneficial. The ordinary stock owner would suffer because of the inflated prices received by those who sold at an earlier period, and the speculator would lose on a venture which had been embarked on without sufficient regard to the exigencies of the trade. The sooner, therefore, prices once again rest on a normal basis, the better for the stock owner, the dealer, and—it almost goes without saying—the frigorificos. The members of the latter industry, at any rate, are believed to have the situation well in hand.

EAST COAST MURDERS

COMMITTEE CONSIDERS CLAIMS.

London, Sept. 25.

The East Coast Raid Committee appointed in January submitted to-day to the Treasury reports on fourteen German raids previous to July 15, including the bombardments of Hartlepool, Scarborough, and Whitby by German warships. The number of claims admitted for personal injuries is 698; 178 of these refer to the dead. Cases of injury to property number 10,297. Investigations are proceeding.

FOR THE RED CROSS

Allies Function at Harrods

A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE

It was a happy thought on the part of the management of Messrs. Harrods (Buenos Aires) Limited to combine the opening of their annex in Calle Paraguay with a festival in aid of the funds of the Red Cross Societies of the Allied Nations. In ordinary circumstances, the inauguration of the extensive additions to the mammoth emporium in Florida would have attracted a large and fashionable gathering. Under the additional stimulus provided by the knowledge that attendance would also assist the Red Cross, the success was accentuated, and the function on Sunday last was indeed a brilliant one.

Messrs. Harrods spared no expense or trouble on their part to produce results well worthy of the object they had in view, and the funds of the Allied Societies will benefit to a very large extent. It is understood that over \$10,000 was taken in admission charges alone. The spacious first floor was turned for the occasion into a handsome salon which was thronged during the afternoon by a representative gathering of Buenos Aires society. The salon was tastefully arranged and decorated with the Argentine and Allied colours, and an improvised stage was placed in a favourable position. Diplomatic and Consular representatives of nearly all the Allies were present, and among those noticed were H.B.M. Minister, Sir Reginald Tower; the French Minister, M. Henri Jullien; the Italian Minister, Comm. Victor Cobiainchi; the Minister of Belgium, M. Chas. Renoz; the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, M. Eugene Stein; H.B.M. Consul-General, Mr. H. B. Mackie.

An excellent programme was provided in two sections, and during the interval tea was served in the tea rooms in the customary style for which Harrods have become noted. Before the conclusion of the programme, an auction of dolls was conducted by Sr. Lagos, and, as the bidding was spirited, the funds were considerably augmented.

The programme presented consisted of the following items:—Orchestral overture, "William Tell"; dances by Srtas. Lita Caprile, B. Klappenbach, and Ana Nieva; song, "Romance of Russia" (Paskino), Sra. Cabib; song, "Eternamente" (Mascheroni), Sra. Bertana; violin solos, Sr. D. Aldo Forini; selections from "Aida," orchestra; song "Le Réve de Manon," Dr. Douglas Sibbald, accompaniment, Mrs. Sibbald; harp solo, "Impromptu Caprice" XX. (Tedeschi), Srtas. Chalat; song, "C'era un ré, il ré di Thule," Srtas. Sadurri; classical dances, Mlle. Verbist; "Sambre et Meuse" (Planquette), orchestra.

The financial result is extremely gratifying. No less than \$2713.82 is credited to each one of the five nations which associated at the function, a cheque for that amount being made out to their respective representatives. This gives a total of \$13,569.10 gross, or the 10 cents may be deducted; as Mr. Mantalini said, "The halfpenny be dem'd." Even with that deduction the result is magnificent and reflects credit on all concerned, and not least on the energy, kindness, patriotism and excellent management of Messrs. Harrods' which has made it possible.

ITALIAN RESERVISTS

Rome, Sept. 25.

The steamers Tomaso di Savoia, America and Dante Alighieri have arrived at Genoa with 6,000 reservists from the United States.

The steamer Re Vittorio has also arrived with 1,000 reservists from Buenos Aires.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE

50th LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

GENERAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$148,384.96
Per La Plata Dist. Branch: H. C. Arkell \$10, W. Borman 5, A. Dick 10, J. Eiriz 1, R. C. Osborne 10, Puleston, Boas and Co. 60, M. C. Roan 15, A. H. Quirk 5, Volunteer, ex-Capt. 10	126.00
Per Administration Staff, F.C. Central de Córdoba: H. H. Thornton \$10, M. M. Cowes 10, J. H. Talbot 10, W. A. Elders 10, C. E. Trench 5, A. Spalding 5, S. Sterling 5, G. W. A. McQueen 2, A. H. Heinert 2, E. Mackay 3, L. Beaumont 2, L. J. Knight 10, F. M. Martin 5, L. S. Stooks 10, E. Birmingham 3, T. B. Carman 3, C. R. O'Brien 3, R. S. Stuart 10, R. Monkman 5, A. G. Goodliffe 5, W. Ryan 5, H. Griffin 2, H. Bribbs 2, D. Dowling 2, R. Montgomery 10, A. Thomas 10, G. H. Wallace 10, A. Rogers 5, R. Logan 5, A. C. Robertson 3, E. Pellens 5, M. Goodbar 2, A. C. Bradford 2, G. E. Davies 2, J. Wilson 2, D. Murchison 5, J. P. Grandidier 2, J. Anderson 2, A. Seggoid 1, D. J. Kiernan 1, E. Hansen 5, A. J. Leeson 5, A. Thaarup 2, A. J. Hains 4, D. P. Levy 5, A. Morera 3, F. Haslop 2, J. Mackintosh 3, W. T. Scott 2, M. Loane 2, J. N. Truman 2, J. A. Nuza 3, W. J. F. Dawson 2, A. M. Cariboni 2, F. E. Bosch 1, R. Lagerquist 5, G. H. Horrocks 10, A. Hepburn 2, H. C. Whitechurch 1, F. Torres 1, Denis Bolger 2, D. R. Henderson 5, A. Huistendal 2, O. A. Reboursin 5, C. R. Galceran 2, L. Aguirre 5, H. Hugeroni 10, N. T. Lopez 2, José Leiro 2, H. A. Willis 10, T. Simmons 10, A. H. Kohring 10, E. P. Griffin 3, G. C. Bernard 5, J. C. Finlayson 5, A. Fones 2, J. Vojtechovsky 2, D. V. Joyce 5, A. Hepburn 10, E. Quinteros 2, L. Espeche 2, P. Ruis 2, P. Balckenende (h) 2, T. J. Vera 2, V. C. Bertorini 10, C. W. Duffil 5, E. Adamson 5, C. Cullen 5, M. G. Pavlovich 5, J. Collingwood 2, F. Vildoza 1	400.00
William H. Logan	50.00
Dr. Petty	30.00
Per Traffic Dept., F. C. Sud. General: F. B. 1, P. Fagan 2, C. A. Kladt 1, F. MacMahon 1, A. R. Tallon 3, J. S. Targett 3 (total \$11); (Local assistance to Britishers): D. J. Bleasdale 5, T. J. Gouk 10 (\$15)	26.00
J. B. Williams	20.00
W. Lowe Brown	200.00
H. H. Slater	70.00
Grand total to date	\$149,326.96

NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

Already acknowledged	\$134,546.08
Per La Plata and District Branch: Mrs. B. Burns \$15, S. W. Churchouse 5, U. Fletcher 10, S. G. Griffiths 5, J. Graham 5, E. W. Illesley 5, E. S. Lawrence 5, J. W. Maxwell 5, G. Massard 5, F. B. C. Potter 5, C. Smeedon 5, S. Thornton 5, F. H. Vigor 10, F. K. Williams 10, A. Willats 5, J. H. Wiley 5, A. Ycomans 5	110.00

Engineer and Staff F.C. Sud. Traffic Dept., F. C. Sud.: C. Barrow 15, A. V. Bennet 5, G. E. Brown 10, G. W. R. Coleman 10, W. Cook 5, F. Coupe 2, H. Cruise 5, F. J. Deck and Fly 40, R. F. Elder 5, C. R. Fones 2, W. George 5, R. Giraffi 5, T. Gregory 25, C. A. Hall 10, H. E. Hopson 10, Mrs. H. E. Hopson 5, A. Mackintosh 10, A. MacLuskie 10, A. E. Martin 5, E. A. Matthews 5, S. A. Matthews 2, P. Miqueu 5, E. D. Moffat 1, W. J. Morris 5, C. Page 10, P. T. Philp 10, A. G. Porter 2, G. H. Shepherd 5, J. B. Simpson 5, D. Sinclair 10, L. C. Tregonning 10, B. A. Vanoli 2	419.50
Grand total to date	\$135,341.58

RED CROSS FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$19,424.70
William H. Logan	50.00
Total to date	\$19,474.70

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$4,576.10
William Logan	50.00
Total to date	\$4,626.10

OFFICERS' FAMILIES' FUND.

Almacenes Sud Americanos, Gath and Chaves, Ltd. . . \$1,000.00
Subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Thos. Lloyd, Sarmiento 459, or paid in to the accounts opened in the London and R. P. Bank, Ltd.; British Bank of S. A., Ltd.; London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd.; Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
For general information, subscription forms, etc., application should be made to the Hon. Secretary, Calle Sarmiento 543.

AMOUNTS REMITTED TO DATE.

Prince of Wales's Fund	£11,250
Red Cross Fund	2,335
Belgian Relief Fund	330
Overseas Warship	100
Officers' Families' Fund (by grant from General Fund)	500

ROSARIO AND DISTRICT SUBSCRIBERS.

The following is the eleventh list of contributions received by the Patriotic Committee of Rosario for the Prince of Wales's Fund:—

	\$ m/l.
Amount already acknowledged	57,624.95
Mrs. G. Van Oppen	20.—
J. E. Traill, Traill, F. C. C. A. (monthly)	25.—
Robert Hope, San Eduardo, F.C.C.A. (monthly)	100.—
Edw. M. Show (monthly)	50.—
Mrs. Miller	3.—
A. E. Milner, Villa del Rosario, F.C.C.A.	20.—
Collected by Douglas Martin, Traffic Supt. F. C. C.A.:— C. O. Driscoll, Casilda, \$20; G. R. Sunderland, Casilda, 10; C. Morris, Cañada de Gomez, 5; F. Groves 5; T. H. Logan, Tucuman, 30; F. J. Smith Cañada de Gomez, 10; J. Tudor, E. Palmer, T. G. Farrell, C. de Gomez, \$1 each; R. Symonds 10, C. E. Symonds 2, J. Mackintosh 10.	105.—
Collected by Wm. J. Martin Rosario Waterworks:— M. Nilson \$5; E. Kulp, P. Olsen, B. Raineri, each; \$2; A. Andresen 5, S. Hansen 5, O. S. Wendel 3, O. Thorkelsen 2; M. Villar, A. Ensick, J. Andresen, L. Holling, C. Pedersen, M. Richard, each \$1; H. Buchanan 20, F. Caranti 5, G. Schaub 5, T. Thomson 50, Miss F. O. Martin 10	122.—
Collected by F. W. Darch, British Vice-Consul, Villa	

Constitucion, F.C.C.A.:— s.s. "Wearside": F. K. W. 10, J. G. Jones 3, J. Pegg 3, M. Dyer 2; Setwell, J. Lacey, E. Lacey, S. Hagidakis, J. Nicholas, J. Luxen, B. Etrolli, A. Carrberry, P. Petersen, A. Green, J. Johnson, A. Rees, H. Jones, M. Nash, C. Yiemotes, J. Carrusse, D. Hegonani, P. Katrekis, D. Lymer, E. Goinioles, J. Nicolaidis, N. Bliziolis, E. Dentrinos, \$1 each 41.—
s.s. "Florence Pile": P. Mitchel \$5; E. H. McKern, C. G. Brinkman, Fred. N. Henderson, A. D. Lowe, Frank Meikle, \$2 each; O. Lawson, J. Khiahagias, J. Sinclair, V. Mortonan, J. Mabride, J. Johnson, A. Palmers, A. Gence, J. Akram, \$1 each 25.—
s.s. "Anglier": J. Winchester \$10; P. Lawson, E. M. Wahlstrand, W. Miller, C. Babackas, \$5 each; I. and H. Brayley \$10; J. Wilson, W. Manning, F. Williams, A. Frank, J. Woodward, W. Morgan, M. Williams, J. Devey, G. Bjorksten, J. Sully, Joe Minske, W. Dougan, J. Scott, J. Lillico, S. Epifanio, C. Gilchrist, J. Bell, A. Llewellyn, J. N. McLeod, \$3 each 97.—
s.s. "Tremeadow": Thos. A. Kemp 5.—
s.s. "Eastville": Robt. McKay \$5, W. Cowell 3; Jas. Gram, J. L. Baxter, C. Beck, E. Jackson, H. Dobinson, P. Barbattis, \$2 each; apprentices A. Abrahamson, W. Kus, S. Vasilika, E. Smith, E. Collin and H. Henriksen, \$1 each; Macdonald, Jas. McGregory, T. Kerr, J. Carriellus, \$0.50 each 29.—
s.s. "Westbury": R. Smith, P. Cameron, W. J. Williams, \$5 each; J. Knight, H. Hogman, \$3 each; J. Robinson, C. Robertson, E. Clapham, H. A. Hansen, James Carthy, \$2 each; Robt. Davidson, L. Anderson, H. M. Grund Bosen, D. Kathurty, A. Glsson, \$1 each 36.—
s.s. "Trowbridge": Captain 23.—
Total 58,325.95

FOR THE FRONT

VOLUNTEERS FROM L. AND R. P. BANK.

Messrs. Bulman, Denton, Dey and Smeltzer are members of the staff of the London and River Plate Bank who



Standing—C. G. Bulman, L. Denton. Sitting—G. L. Dey, W. A. Smeltzer.

have volunteered for active service. Their departure for the front will make the total of volunteers from the Argentine branches of the bank, 33.

"HERALD" BELGIAN FUND

Amount previously acknowledged	\$2,642.40
Mrs. E. W.	6.00
J. Manning	2.00
F. S.	2.00
A. L.	1.00
E. C. H.	0.50
J. Wyllie	10.00
Joseph J. Brooking	9.00
Mary Esther and Betita (6th donation)	4.60
W. K. Cunningham, for May	50.00
Mrs. Cochrane (for May)	5.00
J. Manning	2.00
H. B. (for May and June)	10.00
Pito-Pico	20.00
E. W.	2.00
F. S.	2.00
A. L.	1.00
"Jam"	50.00
A. L. L.	10.00
G. A. Scharenberg	20.00
George Clarke	10.00
Miss Z. S.	10.00
W. K. Cunningham (for June)	50.00
Miss Cunningham (for June)	5.00
Mary Esther and Betita (7th donation)	4.60
J. Manning	2.00
"Jam"	25.00
F. S.	2.00
A. L.	1.00
W. K. Cunningham (for July)	50.00
Miss Cunningham (for July)	5.00
Mrs. Cochrane (for July)	5.00
H. B. (for July)	5.00
Mary Esther and Betita (8th donation)	4.60
J. Manning	2.00
A. L. L.	5.00
H. B. (for August)	50.00
Miss Cunningham (for Aug.)	5.00
Mrs. Cochrane (for Aug.)	5.00
F. F.	10.00
F. S.	2.00
A. L.	1.00
A. L. L.	5.00
Mary Esther and Betita (9th donation)	4.60
Total	\$3132.30

AEROPLANE "RIVER PLATE NO. 2."

LIST OF DONATIONS

Balance brought forward	\$5,500.—
Miss H. J. Forbes	5.—
Joseph Burke	5.—
J. Dobson	5.—
S. Forsyth	5.—
P. Boyce	5.—
Walter Johnson	10.—
Mrs. W. Johnson	10.—
George Dodd	5.—
Alfred Smith	5.—
Juan Benitez	3.—
G. Dodd	2.—
T. N. S.	5.—
A. J. Sykes	20.—
S. A. Rogers	20.—
V. H.	2.—
J. E. Green	10.—
Collected by W. S. J.: F. J. Wythes \$50; E. Lavalie \$10, B. L. G. \$10; J. H. \$10; W. J. S. \$10; Adrian Jones \$10; M. B. Brooks \$10; J. L. Quick \$5; R. G. Paterson \$5; F. Baillie \$2, K. \$2; H. Burton \$2; A. Deponte \$5; C. Gerex \$1; Albea \$1. Total	133.—
Rev. Dr. J. W. Fleming	5.—
Collected by London and Brazilian Bank: A. S. Miles \$10; A. N. Montarce \$10; A. K. Green \$10; Manager and Staff of Estancia "Las Cabezas," \$150. Total	180.—
W. D. C.	10.—
R. W. Traill	100.—
Alberto Fleming	10.—
Wayers	10.—
A. Macdonald	150.—
C. J. S. Webster	5.—
W. H. Earl	5.—
W. R. Schiele	5.—
D. I. Runciman	5.—
Mrs. A. W. Crundall	5.—
Total to date	\$6240.—

Subscriptions will be received by the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. Watson, Cangallo 536, from whom collecting lists can also be obtained.

“THE HERALD” AMBULANCE

CONGRATULATIONS FROM MR. BOUTELL

“A WONDERFUL RECORD”

Mr. F. H. Chevallier Boutell, Delegate of the British Red Cross Society in Argentina, was formally advised on Thursday, that the fund inaugurated by THE HERALD at his suggestion, by the gift of a motor ambulance to the Society, had reached \$6000, the amount necessary to purchase one car.

Yesterday THE HERALD received the following letter from Mr. Boutell:

My Dear Editor:

I am extremely obliged to you for the advice you have given me of the result of your campaign. It is a wonderful record, and shews what an energetic appeal will do when properly handled. The whole of the success obtained is due to the patriotic call you issued, which produced the noble response made by your readers. Truly the Ambulance Motor will be indeed a HERALD car—and I trust will be the means of recovering many of our brave sufferers who are fighting for us, be the means of saving valuable lives, and restoring them to health once more. Please accept my gratitude, and I beg, through your kindness, to thank the subscribers for their generous response. I know it will be fully appreciated at Headquarters—and I will take care to see that a proper representation of facts is made to the Executive of the Society I represent.

Yours, etc.,

F. H. Chevallier Boutell.

25 de Mayo 158.

Bs. Aires, Sept. 23, 1915.

Subsequently Mr. Boutell was seen by a representative of THE HERALD in regard to certain details connected with the movement which he has at heart, and Mr. Boutell gave some interesting information regarding what has been his special hobby, in the way of public service—ambulance and Red Cross work.

“Your paper,” he said, “has achieved a splendid result, and I personally feel a deep debt of gratitude toward your readers. Those who have not been in Argentina many years, and in fact all who see to-day nothing but perfection in our Asistencia Pública, and other organizations for caring for the sick and injured in time of peace, or for the wounded in time of war, may possibly have wondered why I should have taken up the question of supporting the Red Cross Society. It is not, as some might perhaps suppose, just a present day fancy of mine. I have been associated with such work ever since I have been in Argentina, and that is from the time when conditions here were such as to-day would be considered terrible.”

“In those days it was almost a crime to attempt to assist an injured man in Argentina, and such a thing as First Aid Societies was unknown. Years ago—I believe it must be well over twenty—when the old Central Station was in its glory, a man was run over by a shunting engine. Both his legs were cut off. He was dragged on to the station platform, and there he was allowed to bleed slowly to death, simply because it was illegal for first aid to be rendered by anyone but a police official or some other authority.

“It happened that at the time Sir Vincent Barrington, Vice-President of the St. John's Ambulance Association was here. He heard of the accident to which I have referred, and was horror-stricken when I told him of the manner in which the men had been allowed to die. I told him that as the law stood, such occurrences could not be altered. ‘Then you should make it your business,’ he said, ‘to see that the law is altered.’

You should make it your duty to get the alteration, and then start a branch of the St. John Ambulance Society here.’ From that moment my connection with the movement began. I set to work and after much labour and with the help of the then Attorney General of the Nation, Dr. Eduardo Costa, I was successful in obtaining a National Law—which permits that First Aid may be rendered by an outsider—until fully qualified medical assistance can be given. On this I started the Buenos Aires Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association which worked with marked success for some considerable time—and I was President of the Branch during the whole of its existence. Finally the Branch was merged into the Argentine First Aid Society, as it was not considered right the aid required should be controlled or directed by a foreign organisation, a very proper view to take. Another great point gained was, it caused the remodelling and the extending of the Asistencia Pública service on to-day's basis. I have, therefore, always been keen and enthusiastic on “First Aid” in every form, hence my flapping and flaunting the British Red Cross flag in everyone's face, and my firm belief there is no nobler, no more charitable, no more glorious mission than to ‘do one's bit’ and best for a fellow creature in the terrible hour of need. The knowledge that one has done something that means good to another, is the most supreme satisfaction, and amply repays one for any sacrifice and labour that may be made or may have been undertaken. Incidentally I may mention, I was highly honoured by General Roca when he was President; I was called to Government House and received the thanks of the Chief Magistrate for my services to the country where I have resided for so many years.”

Subscriptions.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$6018.50
M. G. Pritchard	5.00
Pupils of Miss E. M. Stubbs	10.00
Edward Shilton	10.00
Louisa Shilton	10.00
J. McCallum	1.00
Elura Violeta	1.00
Guillermo Parry	10.00
Duncan M. Munro	100.00
Wm. Watt	20.00
Wm. Worsfold	5.00
“G.”	30.00
Guillermo Carruthers	10.00
E. J. C.	5.00
D. C.	5.00
F. J. Knight-Adkin	9.00
Miss L. Hamer	2.30
“I.R.M.”	10.00
Collected by Mr. A. B. Pownall from members of the Lomas Athletic Club as follows:—	
T. Flint 10, A. Conte 10, W. J. Lamb 10, W. S. 10, A. B. Pownall 10, W. R. J. Murray 10, G. H. Armstrong 5, Rev. John D. Morrow 10, H. L. Stevens 10, R. T. Rodman 10, R. Russell-Gregg 5, G. H. Austin 10, J. B. Hall 10, A. McGaul 5, D. Sinclair 5, P. Grant 10, C. Withington 10, J. D. Duncan 5, G. Simpson 5, J. B. Auld 10, W. Flint 10, J. A. Hinds 10, H. G. Nordaby 10, P. R. Walsh 5, R. F. Harding 5, J. White 5, F. Horton 5, H. Dandridge 10, G. R. Stewart 5, John Rodman 10, G. M. Comber 5, R. K. Martin-dale 5, A. G. Bridger 10, G. J. B. Cribbes 5, P. A. 5, A. Dublene 5, W. B. Grant 5, J. Taylor 10, S. Gibson 5, R. S. Rnshton 10, John A. Gibson 5, J. Carstairs 10, R. W. Rudd 10, E. Gibson 5, J. Quick 5, Mrs. Rodman 20, Jack C. Rodman 5, Katie Rodman 5, D. Coulson 5, K. Boggs 5, William Black 50, C. W. Reynolds 10	\$ 445.00
A. Owen	5.00
N. E. A.	4.00
Betty	1.00
G. Sherriff	20.00

\$6,736.80

FOR THE RED CROSS

Lantern Lecture at Prince George's Hall

BY MR. F. H. CHEVALLIER BOUTELL

Were you too late to assist in the purchase of the motor ambulance? If so, it by no means follows that you should not contribute to the British Red Cross funds.

In the case of many patriotic and charitable functions, there is a considerable deduction for expenses before any surplus is available for the advertised cause. This complaint, however, cannot be levelled at the unique entertainment to be held at Prince George's Hall on October 6.

On that evening, Mr. F. H. Chevallier Boutell, official delegate in Argentina of the British Red Cross, will deliver a lecture on the Great War, with particular reference to the Society's work in the field, hospital, and at home. The lecture will be illustrated by a remarkable series of lantern slides—depicting thrilling phases of the campaign on every front, together with war biograph pictures.

The advance syllabus, which will be published to-morrow, suggests that the function will be one of immense interest and of quite a unique type for Buenos Aires.

Every dollar paid for admission will be devoted to the funds of the Society. Not one centavo will be utilised for any other purpose, inasmuch as the expenses are guaranteed.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND THE WAR

THE “FIELD FORCE FUND.”

The following notification is contained in a letter received locally from the Secretary of the Overseas Club in London:—

“There are a number of things which our brave men at the front urgently require other than tobacco, such for instance, as stationery-wallets, pencils, ointment to safeguard them from flies and insects, condensed milk and cocoa, sweets, boot-laces, handkerchiefs, toothbrushes, soap and towels. Owing to their inability to replenish their requirements at the Dardanelles, there seems to be an especial shortage of all these comforts as far as the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force is concerned. We have arranged with the Queen Alexandra Field Force Fund to try and help in the task of keeping our men well supplied with what they most require, and I have much pleasure in enclosing an appeal signed by H.M. Queen Alexandra on behalf of this fund.”

The appeal is as follows:—

Marlborough House.

July 2, 1915.

To the Members of

The Overseas Club.

I fully realise how generous the public has been in subscribing through my Field Force Fund, to provide comforts for our brave soldiers at the Front. But our armies in the field are constantly growing, and with every prospect of a second winter campaign, it is imperative that a supreme effort should be at once commenced so that not a single British soldier may have to go through another winter unprovided with those comforts which are so essential to his well being and to his fighting efficiency.

I know that the urgent need for money has only to be stated, to ensure instant and generous support for my Field Force Fund, from every section of the public.

ALEXANDRA.”

THE HERALD will be glad to receive and acknowledge subscriptions.

HESIONE'S MISSING MEN

Discovered in Ship's Boat

LANDED IN THE THAMES

London, Sept. 27.

The missing boat belonging to the steamer Hesion, which had been sunk by a German submarine, has been found, and the 19 sailors who were on board have been landed in the Thames.

AEROPLANES V. ZEPPELINS

HOW THE RAIDERS ARE RAIDED.

The latest aerial attack on the East Coast by Count Zeppelin's now much dis-counted monsters lends point to the following eminently sane article taken from the “Journal of Commerce.” As the writer remarks:—To many it is difficult to understand why the raiders are not met by British aeroplanes. It must, however, be admitted that there are numerous difficulties in the way of a successful attack by night. An airship can approach practically any point on the coast from almost any direction, and, in addition, can sail at a height which may vary considerably. All these facts make it difficult to see a Zeppelin approaching at all, and certainly do not allow time for sufficient warning to be given to waiting aeroplanes. To begin with, the ‘planes may well be some considerable distance away from the point on the coast at which the airship enters the country. The Zeppelin is then already at a good height, and, further, can increase this height at a greater rate than an aeroplane can climb, which enables her to keep above the aeroplane at least for a considerable time, and the latter cannot seriously attack the light craft until she commands the greater altitude. Once the Zeppelin is above the town or works singled out for bomb-dropping it would only add to the damage below should the aeroplane attack the airship by the usual method of dropping bombs; some of these are bound to miss, and consequently the risk is too great. When once the Zeppelin decides to make good her escape, a chase would be very difficult at night, and there is the further danger—which is understood to be a very real one—of the aeroplane making an unsuccessful landing in the dark.

The attack by 23 aeroplanes on Karlsruhe has been looked upon as a reprisal against the numerous Zeppelin attacks on England, and according to the German wireless report on the subject, it has apparently been effective. There would appear to be little doubt that the British and French authorities do not intend to seriously attack the sundry raiders. Reports are constantly appearing in regard to the attacks by aeroplanes on airship sheds in all parts of Belgium and Germany, and the method must be effective in the long run, as it gets at the root of the trouble. Zeppelins must be housed in sheds, and if the policy of destroying sheds is continued the number of airships is bound to be reduced. Even should the shed be empty it is still an advantage to have it destroyed, especially if be somewhat near England. The whole question is on the same footing as the submarine attacks on merchant shipping; some success attends both sets of operation, and if the authorities do not adopt the apparently direct method of meeting the menace, it must not be assumed that nothing is being done.

AERIAL WARFARE

GERMAN RAIDERS FRUSTRATED.

London, Sept. 23.

The British Empire Grain Company of Montreal has presented the British Government with a large biplane carrying a gun.

It is reported from Paris that Flight-Lieutenant Danne and Sergeant-Pilot Garnier, armed with carbines, stalled

BRITISH AGED AND INFIRM FUND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Tuesday, Sept. 28.

The annual general meeting of the British Aged and Infirm Fund was held yesterday. In the absence of Sir Reginald Tower, through indisposition, Mr. James Begg presided.

The Chairman, in submitting the annual report, said that the recently announced deficit of \$1,868, thanks to a generous response by the public, no longer existed. The result of the appeal proved that, despite the numerous calls for patriotic purposes, the community had no intention of ignoring local needs once they were known to them. Since June 30, the following additions to the resources of the Fund had been received:—

Subscriptions and donations received previous to the issue of the appeal . . . \$722.92
Donations in response to the appeal . . . 5,343.00
Sale of Work at "Wayside" . . 1,073.20

Total . . . \$7,139.12

The Committee were greatly encouraged by the result, and all the subscribers would be glad to know that not only had last year's deficit been wiped out, but that there was no need to consider any diminution in the Pension List for the current year; all the current expenditure would be easily covered.

The following were elected members of Committee to fill the vacancies:—Mrs. Monteith Drysdale, Messrs. Simpson, Bramwell, and Begg.

It was resolved that the meeting should place on record their appreciation of the generous response made by the community to the appeal for funds.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS RECEIVED SINCE THE 30th JUNE, 1915.

The River Plate Coal Co. \$200, Miss R. V. Dawney, annually 60, N. F. Tribe 20, San Isidro District Dorcas Society (half proceeds sale of work) 385.65, Mrs. Mary Craik, annually (£5) 57.27, T. St. John Gebbie 25, John Bramwell 20, Chadwick Weir Co., Ltd. 20, F. W. Dodd 10, Mrs. John Campbell 500, B. J. Ebsworth 50, "Brighton," 10, H. R. Dashwood 25, D. Hogg 20, R. Begg 25, T. S. Boadle 100, A. J. Avery 10, E. C. Boas 10, Bede Mitchell 5, W. G. Mackern 10, A. G. Thornton 10, W. A. Nicholson 10, "E" 15, J. A. Aird 5, E. H. Zimmermann 100, W. Falconer 3, Rev. Dr. Fleming 10, G. J. Logan 25, W. Matthews 10, Mrs. W. C. Roberts 10, G. H. Drysdale 200, H. Ford and Co., Ltd. 50, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ford 50, Ashworth and Co. 25, Mr. and Mrs. Benedict 20, J. MacKechnie 5, John Benitz 100, Proctor, Garratt, Marston, Ltd. 100, Krabbé, King and Co. 50, "Just have this peso to spare" 1, "Every little helps" 1, F. de C. M. Heriot 10, Anderson and Kay 25, Gilchrist and Co. 100, Mrs. M. J. Bluet 25, W. C. Dunn 100, E. E. Miles 20, M. C. Mitchell 20, H. Hume 5, "A Few Friends" 40, C. D. M. 25, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Leslie 20, Management and Staff, Anglo-South American Bank 67, P. A. 20, George E. L. Corbett 100, R. Montgomery 20, "Rosario" 50, F. Maitland Heriot 25, Mrs. Alex. W. Grant 5, "Anonymous" (J. B.) 50, Simons and Co. 50, T. W. Pollard 10, B. W. Gardom 100, Hopkins and Gardom, Ltd. 25, S. G. R. 25, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Pearson 100, William C. Nicol 50, J. E. Parker 10, Mrs. Carolina Parker 10, M. Elena Parker 5, Albert Parker 5, Robert Parker 5, Emita Parker 5, W. H. Orr 10, Miss Inglis 10, C. Manifold 50, W. T. Greig 10, D. Fraser 25, Sanday y Cia 25, G. Lloyd Davies 50, Diego T. Weston 10, F. M. D. 2, J. W. F. 2, R. G. C. 1, W. H. Leslie 20, E. N. de T. 15, E. M. Simpson 20, W. B. Bassett Smith 20, Thomas Lloyd 100, Duncan M. Munro 200, "W" 50, Miles A. Pasman 50, Archibald Bell 20, Mr. and Mrs. Lodi 20, Mrs. Knight 5, W. E. O. Haxell 25, Vernon Lindop 100, A. G. Pruden and Co. 20, Mrs. E. Shaw (Rosario) 35, Eduardo D. Graham 5, Mrs. Salmon 20, Mrs. James Dow 5, H. and W. Nelson, Ltd. 50, Mrs. James Gibson 50, Robert N. Clark 25, H. J. J. Bury

SOCIAL AT ST. SAVIOUR'S AN ENJOYABLE EVENING.

Tuesday, Sept. 28.

The usual fortnightly social was held last night at St. Saviour's Church hall, Belgrano, and was a thoroughly enjoyable function.

In complete opposition to the one held the fortnight previously, which was ruined by the inclemency of the weather, last evening's entertainment was well attended and provided some really lively and wholesome moments at the ping pong tables.

These evenings will be continued during the season and even when successful or not they have done a great service in being the medium for many persons of St. Saviour's parish to become acquainted and from this point of view have assisted greatly in consolidating the membership of the parish. Unfortunately last evening Mrs. Dixon was unable to supply the refreshments, owing to illness, but the Misses Mars came to the rescue, so that every one present had nothing to complain of concerning the evening's hospitality.

The social passed in bridge playing and progressive and individual matches of ping pong, which created much fun and excitement. The 30 or so persons who attended could not fail in voting the social an enjoyable success and an evening which left nothing to be desired in general frolic and fun.

"LEY DE JUBILACION"

REPORTED OBJECTIONS AT ROSARIO.

"La Razon" expresses virtuous indignation at the report from its Rosario correspondent that the employees of the Central Argentine Railway are getting up a petition to the General Manager, desiring that he will approach the Government on their behalf with a view to saving them from the blessings of the Ley de Jubilacion. As it has been freely asserted that the scheme is extremely unjust inasmuch as employees are required to contribute a percentage of their pay under circumstances of uncertainty when and how retiring allowances will be payable — or payable at all, one may assume that this is another case of "La Razon" studying a subject "detenidamente" with its blind eye. None are so blind as those who don't want to see.

5, S. C. H. 5, John E. Wester 20, Percy M. Simpson 5, G. A. Brougham 10, F. H. Chevallier Boutell 100, W. C. Currie 5, Charles W. Palmer 10, George Brougham 10, Thomas MacDougall 15, A. Bridger 10, James Begg 25, Staff of London and Brazilian Bank 21, William Sanders 20, Mrs. W. Pritchard 10, R. J. Runnacles 10, John Wright 25, Harry Ussher 25, F. A. Vyvyan 10, Mrs. J. Fred. Smith 5, Miss V. Dawney 20, The Misses Lawrie 5, A. E. W. Wesley 50, A. S. Hume 10, R. G. A. 5, L. L. L. 10, F. A. D. G. 5, N. L. 30, T. Thomson 10, John B. Thomson 100, Stewart Shipton 50, H. MacLuskie 10, W. H. Logan 50, Watson Family, of Santa Eufemia 100, "Anonymous" (S.) 50, J. O. Hall 40, J. C. Wigg 20, J. S. Mace 10, "J" 50, George Bruce 50, W. D. C. 10, Guillermo Rodger 20, Wm. Lowe Brown 10, Miss Cameron 3, Sale of Work at "Wayside" 1073.20, Hope Gibson 50, Mrs. A. W. Boote, annually 30, Dr. J. J. J. Kyle 40, W. Allinson Bell 100, Charles Knox 10, J. W. Richards 10, Arthur N. Sword 20, "A" 10, A. W. Crundall 5, G. Herten 100, Charles Withington, annually 12, Laurence Christie 10, J. Isabel Whitelegg 10, Mrs. A. Auld 20, F. P. 20, A. Law 20, Mrs. Cunningham 5, total \$7,139.12.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 28, 1915.

DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR AT TIGRE THE POLICE IN CONFLICT.

A disgraceful affair in which certain agents of the Tigre police force came into collision with others in the jurisdiction of San Fernando, with the result that a free fight occurred in which some of the police were more or less seriously injured is reported from Tigre.

The canal of San Fernando is one of the divisional lines between Tigre and San Fernando, and it was on the banks of the canal that the conflict took place. Early yesterday morning the two officials, Juan Plas and Francisco Vieyra, belonging to the Tigre police force, were on duty along the canal when they heard cries for help proceeding from the San Fernando side. On arriving on the scene, they saw an officer named Duclos, in a shocking state of drunkenness, surrounded by a number of ordinary agents. These were attempting to disarm their superior and were handling him in a very rough manner, when the agents of the Tigre police arrived and went to his assistance. A free fight occurred and Duclos is alleged to have fired his revolver in a most indiscriminate manner. Plas was wounded in the head, Vieyra seriously injured internally, while some of the San Fernando force were likewise hurt.

Duclos has been arrested and the injured men are in hospital.

The affair has created some excitement, because the relations between the two forces have up to now been most cordial, but seem at the moment to be severely strained, each police body accusing the other of being the cause of the trouble.

"PAY ME THAT THOU OWEST!"

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL MEAT SUPPLY THREATENED.

After the medicines, meat. Pity the troubles of an Intendente.

It is evident that the contract for supply of meat to the Municipal hospitals is not so good a thing as one might suppose. Anyway, the holder of it has advised the Intendente of his wish to resign his emoluments unless the Municipality cares to pay him the sum of \$120,000 for meat supplied which is owing at present and which evidently he considers a serious drawback to the profits.

Severe comments are made in the Press upon this additional instance of municipal incompetence and mismanagement. The Municipality is actually being dunned like a mere debtor of doubtful faith. The unfortunate patients in the hospitals will, of course, be the first to suffer. The shortage of drugs and medicines was temporarily averted by the munificent generosity of a Tobacco Company, but the Intendente can scarcely expect that miracles of this sort are going to be worked daily and habitually in favour of the administration which has such vague ideas regarding its duties and its liabilities.

THE RIVERS PARANÁ AND PARAGUAY

A report received from Posadas states that a slight rise is recorded at this point, and also in Corrientes, of the Rivers Parana and Paraguay. From Misiones a rise of 40 centimetres is recorded, the depth of the river now being 104 centimetres at this point. In Corrientes, a rise of 9 centimetres to 44 in total, in Ita Ibaté 20 and in Ituzaingu 30 centimetres as a rise have been recorded.

The rise, though slight, is of importance as indicating the possibilities of its continuance. Other reports, however, affirm that it is only due to some heavy rainfall and is not likely to continue.

BANDITS IN SALTA

The shocking crime which led to the extermination of a gang of Chilian bandits at Rosario de Lema, in the province of Salta, is still exciting an immense amount of comment. It is pointed out that there has never been a more terrible crime in the annals of the police, and that the affair, which began as one of stealing some fowls, ultimately cost 5 people their lives and two dangerous wounds. Further details from the scene of the crime state that Sr. Valenzuela was stabbed to death with two blows over the heart. Death was instantaneous. His wife, in attempting to flee, was shot down by the Winchesters of the bandits, one bullet shattered her left arm and another struck her in the chest. She lies in a precarious condition at the hospital, under the care of Dr. Tedin.

It now appears that the head of this gang known as "Caja" had given his men instructions to seize the children in the house, which were seven in number, and hold them to ransom.

It was due to the presence of a brother of Sra. Valenzuela that their plans were defeated. Luckily he escaped the fusillade that struck down his sister, and arming himself he opened fire on the gang, who at this surprise attack fled from the house. He pluckily gave chase, firing all the time, and followed them for six squares until joined by the police.

The engagement between police and bandits lasted about half an hour, until one after the other was wounded. Four of them subsequently died, including the chief "Caja." One policeman was wounded in the fight.

The robbers when searched were found to have carried off 4 dollars in money and a few hens from the house they had attacked.

A TAXI OVERTURNS

PASSENGER SERIOUSLY INJURED

On returning from the theatre last evening, a lady, Anna Sariatti, was the victim of a serious accident. The taxi No. 1527 in which she was travelling turned completely over. The accident occurred when the vehicle was travelling up Corrientes at an immense speed and at the corner of Corrientes and Ombú a too violent application of the brakes caused the accident. The police were at once on the scene and aided the passenger to extricate herself. She was carried in an ambulance to the Clinical Hospital, where she is reported to be suffering from serious internal injuries and from fracture of the right foot.

The taxi driver, Arthur Colla, was also injured and is now under arrest.

TAX LAND

A BUDGET SUGGESTION.

(To the Editor)

Sir,—It has been remarked by many, and also by Mr. Lloyd George on Sept. 20, that the situation is very serious and that only by making use of the whole strength of the country could the triumph of the Allies be ensured.

Let us have conscription if necessary; but there are also sources available to raise funds to carry on the war. One is to equalize taxes on the land and, if necessary, to raise money on the lands only kept for hunting purposes.

Are the Allies spilling their blood and sacrificing lives by million to protect these preserves?

They may be required by the Kaiser and his party for division should he succeed in taking possession of the British Isles. Well that is not worth present consideration, so our Minister of Finance, Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, could raise say another £30,000,000 from this source.

Yours, etc.

"BAHIA BLANCA."

Sept. 27.

ROSS'S

**Belfast
Ginger Ale**

NO PENSION LAW!

PROTEST MEETING IN B.A.

UNPOPULAR MEASURE TO BE FOUGHT

A meeting of importance and interest was held Sept. 23 on the premises of the Café Paris, San Martín, by employees of many grades of the various Railways in the Republic. The purposes of the meeting were in respect to the Railway Pension Fund, a Government proposal already well known, against which a protest was being made. It is a matter of interest to point out, as was done at the meeting, how the protest has arisen, not against the proposal of the Government to found and legalise a Pension Fund, but against the details, some of which have completely altered the original proposition and have complicated the situation.

Originally, the Railway Pension Law was a proposal to found this Fund by the Government from a 3 per cent. "tax" on tariff returns, and employees were also to pay over, or rather have deducted from their salaries, 3 per cent. of their annual earnings.

Such a scheme was accepted as reasonable and fair, and even welcome at the time of its introduction. Since then, however, changes have taken place, amongst other things, which today make the effects of the proposal an entirely different one from the original scheme. Hence yesterday's meeting.

These above matters were lucidly explained by Mr. E. W. Bach, of the Southern Railway, who occupied the chair, and who clearly demonstrated the need for the meeting and its reasons.

It was the Southern Railway, in conjunction with communications received from the Pacific, that was responsible for the call of protest.

The founding fund, or original fund, for this Railway Pension scheme was, according to the Government, to be found by a 3 per cent. charge on the then existing tariffs and traffic returns. Since the date of the proposal these returns have fallen, thus the foundation fund suffered. Worse, however, was to follow, but this latter, together with another carefully explained consideration, was the reason of the meeting. The original 3 per cent. on tariffs suffered a reduction to one per cent. This reduction completely changes the face value of the Pension Fund as originally proposed. The one other reason for protest, and the most personal of all, is the fact that the men, although they will have by law to suffer a 3 per cent. reduction of salary, do not know what benefits they will be entitled to receive. It is this personal point that is perhaps the most important and the most essential.

From an original scheme matters have therefore progressed thus. Tariff was the foundation of it. Firstly comes poor business, tariffs are smaller. Secondly comes a reduction of the proposed foundation fund of 3 per cent. on tariffs to one per cent; and, thirdly, an absolute ignorance of what benefits have to be received by the men, who are to give up 3 per cent. of their salaries.

All these matters were dealt with at length by Mr. Bach at yesterday's meeting, at which some 210 persons were present and several turned away through lack of room.

The outcome of the meeting was that a sub-committee should be appointed to deal with the matter to the best possible advantage. The select committee was as follows:—

Mr. E. W. Bach—Southern Railway.
Mr. G. F. Southern—Western Rly.
Mr. W. L. Lambert—Central Argentine Railway.

Mr. W. B. Tinder—Pacific Railway.
The meeting was entirely opposed to the measure as it stands at the moment, and chiefly on account of the fact that no benefits were known and yet a reduction of salaries would take place from October next.

The measure only affects railways paying 4 per cent. or more.

RAILWAY PENSIONS LAW

A SURVEY AND A CRITICISM.

(To the Editor).

Sir.—Notwithstanding all that has been written lately, much confusion of ideas still exists in the minds of many who, one expects would be better informed on the subject. The cause of this is not far to seek. When this scheme was first mentioned, it was put forward in such glowing colours that none of those who were at all interested could fail to be attracted. After 25 years' service, 95 per cent of your salary!! These were the promises held out as baits by the politicians who were seeking adherents to their Party. The Carles Bill actually contained these terms.

These promises were talked about and discussed as possible probabilities, for six months—from July, 1912, when Dr. Zeballos and his friends first published the scheme, until January 1913, when the Deputies' Committee produced their own Bill, the Bill that has, after a series of transformations, been reduced to the present Law No. 9653. This course, the Committee was compelled to adopt because they found, on examining the Carles project, that it was an utterly impracticable, perfectly impossible scheme. However, the atmosphere of expectation and high hopes created by this long defunct project, is what we have to contend with now. It is indeed an asphyxiating gas. The Carles Bill was a "Will-o'-the-Wisp," which lured Congress on to "doing something," in response to public feeling: something that the wisest and best of the Deputies had to declare was beyond their mental grasp. They therefore passed forward the present tentative measure, and this is now so mixed up with ancient notions which never should have existed, that the great majority of the railway employees are in a delightfully hazy state of mind on the subject. This is not to be wondered at, as it really requires exceptionally clever persons with expert training, to solve or even understand properly social financial problems of this description. At present, many employees suppose that after so many years, it is not quite certain how many, at the age of about 55, more or less, they will get a good pension, they don't know how much, exactly, but it will be something like two-thirds of what they are getting now, perhaps more if their salaries are raised. Comforted by such expectations, which they confidently believe will be duly corrected and arranged in their interest by a benevolent Government and fortified by funds supplied from the National revenue, they hope that nobody will be so ill-natured as to put difficulties in the way of a scheme that is intended by legislators to promote the welfare of a very useful, but decidedly underpaid section of the community, such as they regard themselves to be.

Now, it is one thing to hold such views and conduct a campaign of support in favour of the Law on the strength of the grateful feelings they excite, but it is quite another thing to search out the true facts and face the situation as it really is.

The Law promises nothing. That is to say, it promotes no pensions. The name "Railway Pension Bill," is therefore misleading. When I say that it promises nothing, it may be answered that Art. 1 of Law No. 9653 states that "A Pension Fund is hereby established, subject to dispositions of an Organic Bill which Congress will pass in due course." I think that this fairly represents the

Spanish text. Therefore, one Congress calls upon another Congress to pass a certain Law, in order to fulfil the present Law. But the Argentine Congress receives its mandates from the electors. Therefore, one Congress cannot bind its successor to legislate. Therefore, the promise contained in Art. 1 is not binding, which, as Euclid puts it, "is absurd."

It is well that it be clearly understood that there is nothing known, fixed, or settled, or even promised, yet, regarding either length of service, pensioning age, or amount of the pension to be awarded. The Law says nothing on any of these points. But what is fixed and settled is, that the employees are to have three per cent deducted from their pay. That, Sir, is the only financial point that is absolutely and definitely settled. We must pay. Now, as regards the Railway Companies, they will pay if they can afford it. It seems an anomaly to us clerks, that we should be mulcted "nolens volens," whereas our employers, whose contribution should be an equal one, are to be allowed to consult the Government as to the convenience of the charge in their case. But so it is. However, that is relatively but a small matter. There is something that is of much more importance than that. The key of the position is to be sought elsewhere. The success of the Fund really depends upon the contribution from the public, viz.: the additional tariff-charge, limited to three per cent. on goods and parcels traffic. Very few persons are aware of the grave importance of this feature of the scheme. Calculations have been made, independently, by various employees, and the results obtained being similar, are worth noting. From these it is certain that the contributions of the employees and the Companies, alone, could not possibly provide any satisfactory pensions. It is clear from the figures that it is the contribution from the public that we must look to for the bulk of the revenue to the Fund, if we are to have a workable scheme. Now, the Law says that the public contribution is to be raised by an addition to the goods and parcels tariffs, which addition will be left to the Executive to fix exactly, but is never to exceed three per cent. on current rates. So, it appears that the Bill provides for a consideration of the convenience of the public, as well as of the railways' convenience. It would take up too much space to go into these calculations here, but we find that even under the most favourable conditions, that is to say, supposing that the Government authorises the Railways to collect the full three per cent. on these traffics, perpetually, the utmost that we could expect in the way of an annuity or pension would be one quarter of the average salary each man would earn during the whole of his career, and the age at which he would be entitled to this would be, after 25 years' service, not less than 60. The regulating decree, lately issued, has fixed the tariff charge, the most important item in the formation of the Fund, at one-third of the amount necessary to provide even the above modest result. Now, when we take into account the facts that the public contribution is, at the outset, to be cut down to one-third, and that some of the Companies will certainly claim and receive exemption, partial or total, as the case may be, it must be plainly evident to the most enthusiastic supporter of this scheme that unless this Fund is to be guaranteed in some way, it must fail. Yet, we have it from the mouth of the Minister of Public Works, Dr. Meyer Pellegrini, in a speech he delivered in the Senate during a Session at which Dr. Victorino de la Plaza presided, that the Government does not intend to

PRO-ALLY PROPAGANDA

URUGUAY COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITY

The Hon. Secretary of the British Patriotic Fund at Montevideo has sent to THE HERALD another batch of circulars, documents and publications issued in connection with the propaganda in South America in favour of the Allies.

It is pleasant to notice that the self-sacrificing labours of the energetic Committee in Uruguay are being vigorously supported by the British Government and by similar Committees in London and France. Among the pamphlets received by the Committee from England is "O Espelho," an illustrated paper published in Portuguese. "O Espelho" is issued from London specially for circulation in Brazil, where pro-Ally literature is needed to counteract the strong campaign which the Germans have been carrying on there ever since the war began. During the last three weeks the Committee in Montevideo has received twenty cases of literature from England and the contents have been distributed.

The Committee does not confine its activities to Uruguay, but is also conducting a vigorous propaganda throughout Brazil, where a number of influential local committees have been recently established, and throughout Argentina. The work of the Committee has attracted a great deal of attention in Argentina and in a recent letter to the Editor of THE HERALD, the Hon. Secretary says: "Considerable interest seems to be taken in pro-Ally propaganda in Corrientes, Entre Rios, Concordia, Mercedes (Prov. Buenos Aires) where a committee is already working, Catamarca etc., etc. An enthusiast in one of the British Railways in the Argentine is enquiring for ten or twenty thousand copies of each issue of "Por la Civilización."

DESTITUTE SPANIARDS

ARRIVE AT CADIZ FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Madrid, Sept. 23.

It is reported from Cadiz that four hundred Spaniards have arrived at that port by the steamer Calvo from South America in a state of destitution.

The Spanish Government has provided for their being landed, and will endeavour to furnish them with the means of subsistence and assist them in obtaining employment.

care for the future of the Fund, and will not guarantee its fate.

I advise those of your readers who are interested in this scheme, to take these facts into consideration, and place them before their Argentine friends, so that we may obtain their support to the special Committee in its efforts to induce the President to have the matter delayed until it has been further developed after proper study, which so far it has not received. When the Organic Bill shall have been drafted, we will know what prospects it holds for us, and Congress, when it discusses the coming project, will then be in a position to decide whether the provision for the Fund is sufficient to provide proper annuities at a satisfactory retiring age.

Until these points have been investigated, it is not fair to the Railways, to the Public, and certainly to ourselves, to take our money from us.

Finally, is it not a fact that the Law is retroactive? Do not all those employees who have been dismissed since 17th January, 1913, expect to obtain the first-fruits of the new Fund? What can the men who will have to wait five or ten years hope to obtain when their turn comes?

Yours, etc.,
F. C. S.

TE AGUILA ES EL MEJOR

Mainly for Women

Conducted by "Egeria"

Some interesting "pars" from the letter of an Australian writer are:—

Splendid are the accounts given of our men in all the articles written by special correspondents to English papers. In my last budget I came across a little story which, if you have not already heard it, will amuse you. Sir Ian Hamilton is in command of our men, and one day, just prior to that never-to-be-forgotten day of landing, the censor found the following reference to him in one of the soldiers' letters:—"We are having an iron time," said the writer. "We live in an iron ship, sleep on an iron floor, have nothing to eat but our iron rations, and now, to crown all, I hear we are commanded by a fellow called 'Iron Hamilton.'" The said "Iron Hamilton," by the way, told the newspaper correspondent that he was "full of admiration for the Australians, whom he considered a magnificent lot of men, and keen as mustard for the job." Fine, that! The Australians, it seems, only had one grumble. A unanimous one. And what do you think it was? They had been on board the transports too long. They had no time for camp, no time for transports, the battlefield for them, please—the trenches and the stern work to be done. Magnificent morale!

Whatever is the matter? Are we threatened with a shortage of batiste, nainsook, longcloth, and calico? Strange and mysterious lately have been some of the fashion edicts on the subject of feminine underwear. And the most impressive point is that none of the above fabrics are ever mentioned nowadays as being used in the manufacture of these garments. Slowly, but surely, the change has been noticed. It began about eight months ago when crepe de chine was the only material that fashion writers vigorously recommended should be used for underwear on account of its splendid laundrying and good wearing qualities. Then the question of lingerie dropped for a while. About two months ago it cropped up again in the pages of an American fashion journal, and columns were devoted to the making of chemises and combinations from—what, of all things in the world, do you think? Black tulle! Yes, really. I know it is hard to believe so ridiculous an assertion, but I can assure you that with eyes that scarcely believed the evidence of their own sight I read of "the new black tulle chemises with bands of tiny horizontal tucks put together with strips of Chantilly insertion. A row of large eyelets just above the knees, permit wide white satin ribbons to be drawn through and tied in effective bow knots. The deep pointed scallops at the hem allow the underslip of white chiffon to be seen." (Infinitely condescending of them, is it not? My brain had scarcely recovered from the positive list it took on as it reeled under the blow of having to consider the use of tulle for undergarments, when fresh news on the subject came to hand. As a matter of fact, it arrived from London in my latest mail. And what do you think is now the latest material for underclothing? Paper, London fashionable writers predict a vogue for paper underclothing. Our Japanese ally has settled the question, and, unless we have enough batiste or nainsook underwear to do until the war is over, we will, no doubt, all be wearing paper underclothes. Sounds distinctly fascinating! A day's wear, and then, away with it—to the kitchen fire. Next day something quite new, different style, different colour, perhaps. Monotony entirely disappears from the daily toilette.

Mrs. Mortimer Singer, of London, recently made a balloon flight of 260 miles.

An extract from the letter of a woman-writer is interesting, because of its possibilities. It is:—

One of the most-sought-after personalities in France at the present time is a clairvoyante, known as Mme. de Thebes. Her reputation as a seer is high on account of predicting the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife three months before it occurred. On the outbreak of war everybody wanted to know the fate of the Kaiser, so a reputable Paris newspaper sent an interviewer to Madame, to whom she made the vague assertion that "the Kaiser will mysteriously disappear." Just that, leaving it to the vivid imagination of all and sundry to make what they like of it. She predicts that "France will renew the glory of the past, but in a way that will be a surprise to many." This has been interpreted by one writer to mean that "there will be a change of Government in France. France adores a hero (gay and gallant France is not alone in that), and she has one—Albert of Belgium. A free monarchy that would unite Belgium and France with Alsace and Lorraine as one great country is not a wild dream. A court would restore to Paris the prestige of the world. Monarchy means so little, and it adds so much." To this formation of a new great Empire I venture to add another piece of country in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. When the Allies issue victorious from this colossal struggle there is not the slightest doubt that the brave-hearted Duchess Marie and her people will be unanimous in detaching themselves from the German Empire, for the rulers of which they have shown so great a contempt and abhorrence. All frightfully interesting, isn't it? But to return to Mme. de Thebes. She does not predict when the war will end. Hilaire Belloc tells us that it is mere foolishness for any one to try and predict that. But it is very human to be foolish, isn't it? At a sewing meeting on a recent afternoon we took a vote, just for a little diversion, as to what date the war will end. Going on purely astrological lines, which are as good as any other on this question, I ventured to predict that peace will not be in sight until November, 1916. Now, do laugh at my prediction. I will not mind in the least. To have raised even the faintest ripple of amusement in these sad days is as good as doing Red Cross work. So please gurggle at me, but—mark my words!

An Australian lady received by a recent English mail a letter, from her cousin, Mrs. Charles Booth, in which the following passage occurs:—"The fact is, until quite lately no one believed that the war was going to last as it is doing. Lord Kitchener told us plainly as long ago as last autumn, but he was not believed, and the Government was in deadly terror of facing the House of Commons with a long bill and of ordering more munitions than they thought they would need." The writer is the wife of the Right Hon. Charles Booth, P.C., and her sons are all working for the Empire. One is Chairman of a Munitions Board, and two are at the front.

From among the verses composed by Haruko, widow of the late Emperor of Japan, the following have been selected to be engraved on the portals of the Girls' High Schools throughout the Japanese Empire:—

The diamond's best rays
Flash from the carved stone;
So genius wins praise
By labour alone.
The hand on the dial
Goes ceaselessly round,
And the ultimate goal
By the worker is found.

A fluid takes shape
Of the vessel that holds it;
A soul, too, is formed
Of all that enfolds it,
Choose, therefore, thy friends,
Mid more learned and wise,
That straining to them,
Thyself thou mayst rise.

St. Michael's Mount, the residence of the St. Aubyns for generations, owns the unique distinction of being, by legendary lore, the mortal scene of fairy tale, for according to the tale the giant Cornorden made it his headquarters and reigned in terrifying solitude till overcome by Jack the Giantkiller! The tradition which associates the strangely beautiful home of the St. Aubyns with St. Michael, however, stands on the firm foundations of mystic faith, and there are still—or were until recently—many of the Cornish fisherfolk who, Calvinistic in religion often enough, still held faithfully and firmly to the belief that the Archangel had rested upon the mount, giving his superhuman council to the hermits who sought its rocky fastnesses in the earliest days of Christianity, for it is known that St. Keyne lived there in A.D. 490, and was the first of a long series of saints and recluses. Legends, indeed, strangely mixed with acknowledged fact, and acknowledged fiction, too, for that matter, in Cornwall, have almost their centre in the lovely home of the St. Aubyns, unapproachable save at low tide ever on foot—and distinctly wet feet often enough at that—and for weeks together isolated amidst a waste of green, foam-crested sea, with only the swirling wings of the sea birds to be heard above the dull roar of the waters.

In Serbia the dislike entertained to fair hair is so acute that it extends even to the white hair of old age. No Serbian woman who respects herself would appear in public with white hair. Nor does she attempt to conceal the fact that she dyes it periodically. The custom has come down to her from time immemorial.

Lady "Betty" Keppel, Lord and Lady Albermarle's only daughter, is nursing the wounded in France. She is a very attractive young lady, with varied interests one of which has been the command of a company of Boy Scouts at Quidenham. Lady Elizabeth Keppel, as her name properly is, recalls another Lady Elizabeth Keppel, the second Lord Albermarle's youngest daughter, whom Reynolds painted so charmingly.

When the war broke out with Turkey in 1876, "Carmen Sylva," the Queen Mother of Rumania, was the first to volunteer as a nurse. She worked night and day in the hospitals, and after the war was ended the soldiers among themselves collected enough of the small coinage of the country to raise a national monument to "Muma Ranitola"—"the mother of the wounded"—of which the Queen was extremely proud.

The Marchioness of Londonderry, who has been taking an interest in the questions of women acting as farm labourers, and has written several letters to the Press on the subject, is well fitted to be an authority on agricultural matters, since she is a daughter of the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin. Her point is that while the war is on, and the male population is fighting, it would be quite simple for women to take their place, and work on the farms. She quotes instances in parts of Scotland and Northumberland, and, at the present moment, in France. Lady Londonderry has a son and three daughters.

Mrs. R. L. Stevenson's quaintly-built Californian house of widowhood has just been sold to a certain Mme. Grandi.

At least one firm in England which has taken contracts for the manufacturing of war munitions for the Government is employing women as chemists.

A wealthy American, a Mr. Leslie, has left a bequest of no less than a million and a half dollars for the carrying on of suffrage propaganda.

Children are encouraged by the Russian educational authorities to take an intimate practical interest in the domestic necessities in war, and at Moscow especially an interesting system obtains. There each school has its own special hospital which the children support and visit daily. Each child is responsible for the linen underclothing of a man.

It is suggested that in the work of old age pension officers the services of women would be peculiarly useful, seeing that inquiries have often to be made into domestic and family circumstances which require delicate handling; that the cost of food and lodging has to be estimated; and that in some cases infirm and bed-ridden women have to be visited.

Women officers might also suitably be employed, it is suggested, in investigating claims for separation allowances to the dependents of men serving with his Majesty's forces; while the pressure of work on the existing staff of men officers might thus be appreciably relieved.

Among the Maori warriors who volunteered, far in excess of the number accepted, for the New Zealand Expeditionary Force were a number of stalwart "wahines" (native women). To their disgust and indignation they were informed that their sex debarred them from service. "I can shoot as well as any man who ever stepped," declared one Maori maiden who expressed utter scorn for the incomprehensible ways of the pakeha (white man) in despatching an army of men to fight without their womenfolk being there to take care of them.

Psychology and its practical application in the teaching profession were discussed at the "Next Steps in Educational Progress" Conference in the London University. Mr. Cyril Burt, London County Council Psychologist, said that they had found out that there were no such things as clear-cut types. There were no clear-cut criminal type and no clear-cut detective type. Consequently they could not draw a line in class teaching and split the children up into bright and dull sections. They must think not of types, but of variations. They knew that fair people were generally tall and practical, while dark people were generally shorter and imaginative. But there were many variations, and they must build up a new service of psychology by research in the school-room itself.

The first South African women to be mentioned in despatches during the campaign in German South-west Africa are two nurses, Miss Van der Merwe and Miss Nel, of Calvinia district. In his account of operations on the southern border of German South-west Africa, Colonel van Deventer states that they were "among the first to cross the river after the skirmish and to attend the wounded."

Miss May Sinclair, the well-known novelist, has been hard at work in Belgium as a member of the Munro Ambulance Corps, which has co-operated with the Belgian Red Cross practically since the war. After the fall of Ghent she returned to England to finish literary engagements. She is bringing out a Belgian "Journal of Impressions."

Miss Muriel Matters, the Australian suffragist, whose adventures loomed so large in the milder early days of militancy, was married seven months ago and is now Mrs. Porter. Recently she organised a national conference of women in England to discuss peace terms. The resolutions carried went on the lines of increased democratic control, reduction and nationalisation of armaments, territorial adjustments by will of the inhabitants only, and reform of the Foreign Office and Diplomatic Service.

Land of Lilliput.

Conducted by Egeria

My dear Lilliputians,

This week I want to tell you about the end of my visit to Martin Chico, the paradise of Lilliputians surely.

Such pretty little conceits are born amid the trees which abound everywhere at Martin Chico estancia. Two wee boys, who were born in the midst of heavenly fragrances, brought fresh bouquets to me constantly, knowing my love for growing things I suppose. Sometimes it would be a bunch of dandelions, another time a capful of those aromatic "fruits" from the eucalyptus trees, which they would gravely tell me were the fairies' hats, which had been left behind when the fairies danced too long in the moonlight under the eucalyptus trees. A pretty fancy and much more romantic than the name of "Chinamen's hats" that the Lilliputians in Australia give to these queerly shaped "seeds"; although they are just a miniature of the "Sombbrero" affected by the inhabitants of the flowery land, hence the name.

Sweeter by far is the bouquet when it is composed of a sprig of lemon or orange blossom intermingled with a spray or two of the "Corona de No. via"; the hedges at "Martin Chico" being white with this snowy blossom just now. These two Lilliputians are the dearest ever; they are full of surprises for those who love children; and even their little tempers are more amusing than annoying; for it is a wise parent who prefers a little naughtiness to leaven the character of the child, to the wax doll variety which just says "mama" and "papa," when one pulls a string. Now my dear Lilliputians, don't you think, for a moment that I want you to be naughty. I mean only that every one of you likes, perhaps, to have your own way, or wishes to do something not in accordance with the parental desires; and although you must obey, it is better for you to have these selfish wishes, to show that later on you will have personality, than to be merely a bit of wax, to receive only the impressions of others.

One day we revelled in the immense garden around Martin Chico Estancia. Avenues of mimosa and eucalyptus trees led to garden beds bright with pansies, forgetmenots, frencias, ixias, violets, phlox, carnations, little plots everywhere, encircled by the evergreen "box" hedge, simply a riot of colour and perfume. The roses were coming out one by one while the bushes of pink roses scented the air, not only with sweet odours, but with memories—memories of youthful days in other countries, when little hot hands carried bouquets to "teacher" bouquets of early lilac, or pink roses; and even of the yellow and white laburnum; offerings which made the heart glad, and the work to be done light. Who does not love a garden? The smallest home embowered in flowers is a little bit of natural poetry. And the Lilliputians of Martin Chico will have happy memories by and bye, memories which are forbidden to the city Lilliputians whose only garden is a flowerpot, with a stunted fern therein, or at the most a patio, where green things grow, but where there is not the crowning glory of flowers. To me the leafy walks and the stately aisles in that garden meant a loosening of a store of impressions, accumulated through the years since leaving the Land of Lilliput. The wise man tells us to "live to-day as if you were to die to-morrow," but a garden bids you live as if you were never to die at all. There is no death in the garden, there is the glory of the present, and the hope and promise for the future, for the seed of to-day is the flower of to-morrow, and the flower of to-day is the fruit of to-morrow; and the fruit contains the seed for the continuance of your gar-

den next year, which is the inheritance of the past and of the future. A garden is not only the present, it is the past and it holds the future. And every garden is the property of the person who goes through its paths, for that person breathes the perfumes, fills his or her senses with, not only all the beauties, but with all the souvenirs it brings. See the purple pansy, its face is the magical mirror in which you can look through a long vista of years to another garden bed, where the same pansy grew for you—the same pansy? Well perhaps not the exact pansy which is performing the wonder before you; but may be its great, great—a great many greats—grandmother! A similar pansy, on a similar plant, in a similar garden on the same earth! But this is not telling you much about the garden I began about is it, it is taking you to a garden of souvenirs? And that is just what every garden will be to you when you leave the garden at Lilliput. And from the garden to the "Monte" is another souvenir. The wild holly bushes, the cactus-plants, and all the other wild trees and bushes shading the green carpet, patterned in many colours by creeping flowers, and which at the water-side shelter so jealously banks of maiden-hair and other ferns, all resolve themselves into the crystal, which gazing upon, carries one down the aisles of time, backward—and one is picnicking at Fern-tree gully, or at Lal-lal waterfalls or at Gong-gong creek; where Nature luxuriates in her own gardens; and the hare, and the fox bury themselves in Nature's bosom, safe in the warm retreat from the interfering human, who would possess everything. And another day on the sands is but the continuation of other days on other sands, in other company. Instead of being Lilliputians, we protect other Lilliputians and take them along the same old tracks or similar tracks, made for us by other Lilliputians in their turn. And in the garden of humanity it is the same as in that other garden; the mystery of the seed-time and the harvest-time, and the full plenitude of life, with the years and the years of undefined eternity. For the present garden of humanity is the inheritance of the past, and is the inheritance of the future. Martin Chico is indeed a huge garden. The drive through the fields impressed it on me so that I had to tell you something about it. There were young trees, young plants as well as the older trees there were the cows with their calves, the sheep with their lambs; the mares with their foals, and always with us, the Lilliputians; all the promise of the future garden; and the symbol of the eternal circle of life and death of the infinite.

Now "Martin Chico" and "Recreo" are but memories—memories of everything beautiful and pleasant; and we must just content ourselves with an hour at Palermo, and an afternoon at Parque Lezama; instead of feasting from the jars of golden happiness, we must take our doses by the spoonful. But we still have the souvenirs; something peculiarly our own, and which cannot be taken from us while memory lasts.

This week your story is called:—

"ON ACTIVE SERVICE."

PAT AND PRIMROSE FIND THEIR COUNTRY NEEDS THEM.

(By Dorita F. Bruce.)

"It isn't as though we were kids," said Pat gloomily. "You're eleven, and I'm thirteen, and we've played at soldiers and drill ever since we were born. Surely there must be something we can do for our country—something besides knitting."

He leaned against the big iron gates at the end of the drive, his hands thrust deep in his pockets and his brows grievously puckered. His sister, Primrose, equally dejected, jabbed her knitting needles into the ball of khaki wool which lay in a small bag suspended from her waist.

"Come along," she said determinedly. "It's time we did something. The posters tell you to go to the nearest recruiting office, so we'll go. Get the bikes, Pat—it's at Milton."

"Then we'll be gone all the morning. I say, Primrose, have you got any tin?"

"Half-a-crown, but I'm keeping it for wool."

"I thought we'd get lunch at the baker's in Milton, but we'll just have to take it with us. See what you can squeeze out of Sarah—there's a good kid!—while I pump up the tyres. We may as well make a day of it, Primrose, since grannie won't be back from town till late. I'm not coming home till I've got a job."

"Nor I!" cried Primrose, as she dashed up the drive and turned off to the kitchen.

Twenty minutes later saw them speeding along the Glasgow-road, bent on asserting the right of every British subject to serve his or her country during wartime.

"It's all rot about being too young," declared Pat, decidedly. "What they want is ehaps who have been trained as I have. But I don't quite know if the recruiting office is the place for you, Primrose. They can't take girls, you know."

"They can tell me where I ought to apply," returned Primrose with dignity.

Recruiting appeared to be slack that day, for there was no one but the sergeant in the office when the children entered, having propped up their bicycles outside. He eyed them suspiciously at first, and growled.

"This is neither the time nor place for weans."

"I quite agree with you," replied Pat, with all the hauteur he could summon up; "and as I don't see any—er—weans here, perhaps you'll kindly attend to us, for we've come on business. Primrose, you begin—ladies first, and anyhow you oughtn't to be hanging about here."

Primrose went up to the table behind which the stalwart Cameronian sat.

"I want a job, please," she said briskly. "and I thought perhaps you'd advise me what to do about it. Grannie says there's nothing for girls to do in the war except knit, but I'm sure there must be lots of other things besides. As you're a recruiting man you must know all about it, so I've come to ask you."

Sergeant Dobbie tilted back his chair and scratched the top of his head in perplexity.

"Well, I'm dashed!" he confided to the inkpot. "I didna undertake tae recruit feemales—least of a' feemale bairns. What us ye thinkin' ye'd like tae dae, missie? Wud ye carry a bit board roon' the village wi' yin of thae posters on it—juist a wee licht bit board, ye ken?"

"Like a sandwich-man?" asked Primrose, faintly.

"Ay, but I wudna giv ye mair than the yin in front. I had a sandwich mon, but he's that drunk the day, he canna stan' much less walk."

"Come on Primrose—it's just a light thin piece of board," whispered Pat encouragingly.

"It's not the weight, but—but—"

"Surely you don't mind doing anything for the Empire, even if it is disagreeable!"

That settled the matter. Primrose allowed the poster to be fastened round her neck by a bit of string, and walked bravely out into the August sunshine which blazed on the village street, leaving Pat behind to state his case. She tried to step jauntily, and not to appear conscious of the curious glances cast at her on all sides, but it was a very trying position, and her face began to burn painfully.

"Losh, preserve us!" exclaimed one good woman, pausing to stare at her in astonishment. "Yon's a led-dy's bairn. Whaur, did she get the

SOME WOMEN AND MANY THINGS

Mrs. J. H. Reid, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, was the first woman notary public in the United States.

In Japan the little brown women are found in all manner of occupations that are usually thought too severe for their sex. They are both stevedores and pearl fishers.

Miss Cecilia St. John, of the Women's Political Association, Melbourne, recently carried a motion in the council of the Australian Peace Alliance, that as the peace of the world can only be assured when women are political units, the association includes the general enfranchisement of women in its platform.

The Page Girl is another addition to London life. Not a girl in buttons at a hotel, who works the lift and brings the boots, but an altogether superior young person, who, dressed in top boots, and a long redingote, with a little hard riding hat and the jauntiest of canes in her hand, steps forward briskly every time a taxi or a carriage pulls up at a certain well-known London store.

Late last year Miss Maud Haviland brought out a book, "A Summer on the Yenisei," which was a tribute to the daring and patience of the modern scientific woman. Miss Haviland spent this adventurous season in the dreary Tundra region of Northern Siberia in order to study the rare migratory birds which find their summer home in these remote latitudes.

Perhaps the shortest speech on record was that made by Olive Schreiner at a Lyceum Club dinner twenty months ago. Pressed to break her rule about public speaking, she rose and said:—"I have only to say that I have no doubt about what the twentieth century will bring, because of the beautiful young women that are growing up and the beautiful young men."

poster? Does yur mither ken what ye're after, dearie?"

"My mother's dead," said Primrose; "but anyhow she'd want me to serve my country, even though it is rather unpleasant to walk with a poster."

She marched on and turned down a side street, followed by a little crowd of interested children, who, for the most part, refrained from making any comments. At the end of the street, however, she met a crowd of rough boys, who joined her following with shouts and jibes.

Tears were very near the surface, and she longed for Pat to appear and protect her, only the thought of the soldiers in the trenches in France enabled her to stumble bravely on.

"It isn't as bad as being shelled," she told herself sternly; "but I wish those boys would go away."

Suddenly a motor shot round the corner with a screeching hoot, and pulled up opposite Primrose and her jeering procession.

"What's the meaning of this?" demanded a young officer wearing a Cameronian kilt who was driving the car. "What are you boys making all that row about? And why are you wearing that recruiting poster little lady?"

"The sergeant gave it to me," explained Primrose shakily "because the sandwich man is drunk, and I wanted to do something. But if I could, please, I'd rather do something where—where people wouldn't stare and run after me."

"Jump in here!" directed the officer, "and we'll see what we can do. I don't think it's necessary for you to tramp around with that board. Here, hoys, which of you will volunteer to carry the poster round instead of this young lady? Of course, you're all as keen as she is to serve your country, and twice as able."

TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.

DEPARTING U.S. VICE-CONSUL ENTERTAINED

COMMERCIAL CLUB LUNCHEON AND PRESENTATION

AT THE PLAZA HOTEL

Mr. Eli Taylor, who has been for five years American Vice-Consul in Buenos Aires, is departing for Sydney (N.S.W.) on Monday evening. He was on Sept. 24 the principal guest at a special luncheon of the American Club held at the Plaza Hotel.

The gathering was fully representative of American business men in the Capital and was a splendid tribute to the esteem in which Mr. Taylor had been held during his service in the Argentine.

At the conclusion of the luncheon, Mr. W. C. Howe, Vice-President of the Club, called upon Mr. W. H. Robertson, the United States Consul General, to make an announcement.

Mr. Robertson stated that he had a friend in the States who had on one occasion fallen overboard. When the man was rescued he was asked how he came to fall overboard. His reply was "I did not come to fall overboard; I came to fish." This, added Mr. Robertson, was his own position. He had come to enjoy the luncheon, but found that, owing to the illness of the Ambassador, he was compelled to make a speech. Mr. Robertson then stated that it was the desire of everyone in the American community to pay a mark of respect to Mr. Taylor. Most of them had known Mr. Taylor longer than he had; in fact he had only known him for a few months. Continuing, he said that while on his way from Manchester to Buenos Aires, he had passed an island penal settlement off the Brazilian coast, where he saw a man frantically waving a white flag and shouting at the top of his voice to the passing steamer. When he reached Pernambuco someone asked him to take his kind regards to Taylor. When he reached Bahia someone said "Please ask Taylor to pay that account which I left behind me when I left Buenos Aires I will send the money later." When he reached Rio, he met a man who said that Taylor was "a good fellow." When he arrived at Santos another person said he would "certainly enjoy Taylor," and when he reached Montevideo he was congratulated on the prospect of knowing Taylor. It was then that he decided that the convict waving the white flag on the island penal settlement off the Brazilian coast also had some message for Taylor. (Laughter and applause).

Taylor, of course, had completely disorganised the Consulate. He himself was able to give people a stony stare when people came in with "hard luck" stories, but Taylor was more tender hearted and, continued Mr. Robertson, he had frequently seen men, women and babies waiting around the door when he was departing for lunch. They were awaiting his departure in order that they might go and see Taylor.

In conclusion, Mr. Robertson placed in Mr. Taylor's hands a gold watch and chain bearing his initials and the following inscription:—

To Eli Taylor, American Vice-Consul, Buenos Aires, 1910-1915, from his friends.

and at the same time handed him a scroll which was signed by the members of the Club then present.

Mr. Taylor, in thanking his friends for the presentation, said that he had been so much taken by surprise that he was quite unable to respond suitably. He was deeply touched by the beautiful gift which would certainly keep warm in future years his memories of Buenos Aires.

The assembly afterwards broke-up with the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" and amidst repeated assurances that "Taylor is all right."

Those who contributed towards the purchase of the gift to Mr. Taylor were the American Ambassador (the

THE BRITISH SOCIETY

FAREWELL TO ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

A hurriedly convened meeting of the British Society was held at the Secretary's office on Sept. 23 to bid farewell to Mr. O. T. Breakspear, the Assistant Secretary, who leaves this morning for China.

Mr. Breakspear has been a member of the Society for some time, and this year he was appointed Assistant Secretary. In that capacity he has rendered the Society valuable service, and at yesterday's meeting the President (Mr. Arthur G. Pruden) and members of the Executive Committee unstintingly praised his work.

In presenting Mr. Breakspear with a silver cigarette box, subscribed for by the Committee and members, Mr. Pruden said they deeply regretted the loss the Society was sustaining by Mr. Breakspear's departure. He had been a most valued officer, and the committee appreciated very highly the splendid work he had done during the period when the Society had developed so rapidly and the secretarial work had grown so enormously. It had come as an unpleasant surprise to them all to learn so suddenly that Mr. Breakspear was leaving them, but they wished him and Mrs. Breakspear every success and happiness, and as a token of their regard they asked their late Assistant Secretary to accept the gift proffered him.

Other members of the Committee supported Mr. Pruden's sentiments and expressed their appreciation of Mr. Breakspear, and good wishes for his success. In reply Mr. Breakspear thanked the Society for the present. He regretted that he had given them such short notice of his departure, but that was unavoidable, as he did not know till a day or two before that he would be leaving. When he realised that he had undoubtedly inconvenienced them by leaving at such short notice he appreciated all the more the kind sentiments they had expressed. It had been a pleasure to him to be associated with the executive, and from the President and Committee he had always received the most courteous and sympathetic treatment.

Mr. Breakspear left on Sept. 26 with Mrs. Breakspear for Valparaiso, en route for Hong Kong, where he will take up the duties of Business Manager of the Hong Kong "Daily Press."

IRISH SOCIETY'S DANCE

AT PLAZA HOTEL.

The last dance of the season given by the Irish Society was held on Sept. 25 at the Plaza Hotel. Some twenty couples were present, amongst whom were a number of the staff of the British Hospital, Mrs. Hurley, Messrs. McClellan, Alex. G. Carrol, W. Hansard, Davidson, J. P. Hart, Alfred Vigouroux, Mahon, Hurley, E. McCarthy, W. S. Scallon.

Hon. F. H. Stimson), Mr. Hugh R. Wilson (Secretary to the American Embassy), Mr. William H. Robertson (American Consul General); Messrs. John R. Stanford, Sutherland R. Haxton, E. J. Sullivan, R. T. Brooks, C. D. Middlebrook, T. J. Williams, W. C. Howe, W. A. Wills, C. W. Sullivan, John Backer, John Milne, H. Hussey, Mark Rowe, S. T. Alchin, L. van Bokkelen, Charles T. Aldrich, H. W. Rinearson, Vivian Venn, H. R. Storer, Enrique Wulff, C. P. Dickerman, E. C. Brown, H. E. Finney, Ralph W. Huntington, Lee Prettyman, A. E. Petersen, J. J. Pratt, E. W. White, J. H. Williams, O. L. Thomas, C. T. Pryer, George A. Kuhirt, W. J. Pilant, C. S. Harper, A. S. Loheed, E. H. Hampton, J. B. Sullivan, T. J. McKittrick, Frederick Heath, and the National City Bank,

VICTORIA SAILORS' HOME

SATURDAY NIGHT'S CONCERT.

One of the best concerts of the season was held last night at the Victoria Sailor's Home, and was due to the energetic arrangements of Miss Maggie Millar, who amongst other artists had secured the help of Miss Muriel Marr and Mr. D. T. Neill.

Owing to illness, Miss E. Woodwell was unable to be present, but her place was generously taken, at the last moment, by Miss Vera Shaw, who received the fullest recognition for violin playing.

Miss Mari with her singing brought down the house. She, certainly is an artist all too seldom heard, and she was in excellent voice last night. Her choice of songs was most suitable, and every bit of the enthusiastic, if not stormy, applause she received, was her due. Mr. Neill too could not have been better. His song from the "Gondoliers" was very well rendered.

A most pleasing singer is Miss Briggs, whose charm is her perfect natural rendering. Miss Millar was in great form at the piano, and apart from her individual playing, she was untiring in accompanying the various items. Altogether it was a splendid concert, and very appreciated by a considerable audience.

Mr. W. Henderson and Mr. Muir Wright was also entertaining. The first with his songs and Mr. Wright with his recitations.

Miss Marr was recalled no less than three times in the second half of the programme, and this with her singing of duets with Mr. Neill was an especial feature of the evening.

RESULT OF ENTERTAINMENT AT AMERICAN CHURCH.

(To the Editor).

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will with your usual courtesy allow me a little of your space to announce the very gratifying result of the cinema held in the American Church Hall on Wednesday evening last.

After paying all expenses there is an amount of \$270 paper with which to furnish an Apprentices Room at the Victoria Sailors' Home.

Our best thanks are due to Dr. McLaughlin and the American Church for use of the Hall and Lantern, to Mr. and Mrs. de Mello, Madame Edgard and Mr. H. W. Curtis for the musical programme and to Mr. H. P. Dee for his untiring work at the piano. We also wish to thank Mr. W. H. Robertson, the American Consul General, for presiding and the HERALD and Standard for so kindly publishing the notices.

Yours, etc.,

STANLEY PARKER.
Superintendent.

THE BRITISH FLAG

(To the Editor).

Sir,—"Three cheers for the red, white and blue," were my sentiments on arriving at the corners (three of them) of B. Mitre and Reconquista on the morning of the 20th inst.

How grand the glorious flag looked flying bravely in the breeze, and may many more soon be seen.

There are still too many falsified red ensigns flown, and the chief "ought-to-know-better" culprits are now the Insurance Companies.

Let us all try and act up to a verse of an old song, more or less as follows, and fly

"The flag that guides our sailor on his way,

The flag that fills our foes with dismay,

The flag let's pray, may carry the day,

The 'Union Jack' of Old England."

Yours, etc.,

LOYALIST.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

The illustration this week cover a number of interesting phases of the great war. The frontispiece conveys an ingenious suggestion of how the German submarines or other underwater craft are able to keep at sea so long, and operate so far from their bases. The artist depicts the means whereby a submarine may take in fuel and other supplies from a submerged depot in comparatively shallow water. The next three pictures deal with the capture of the city of Warsaw by the Germans. Although the enemy secured what one correspondent has described as "only the shell of the city," they were not allowed to take possession of that without a desperate struggle. One of the pictures shows the women helping the troops to dig the last trenches, and even when the Russians were driven out they destroyed all the bridges behind them. The Germans made the customary triumphal entry into Warsaw and one of the pictures is a photograph of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, who headed the procession into the captured city. The subject of the famous landing of the British and French forces at the Dardanelles has furnished many illustrations for these pages but the remarkable view of the transport River Clyde justifies its reproduction. In this instance the picture was taken from "V" beach, where the Allies had to struggle desperately to secure and maintain their foothold. The last picture is interesting because it shows the complete details of the working of the guns on the war-ships engaged at the Dardanelles. The crew are shown at their stations with one man equipped with a telephone for communication with the fire control officer.

CONCERT AT THE SALON THEATRE

WELCOME RE-APPEARANCE OF ADELA VERNE.

Nothing could have been more welcome than the return of Mme. Adela Verne to the concert platform, after her long and serious illness. On Sept 25, for moments all too brief, she was heard at the Salon Theatre, Cangallo, in Schubert's famous quintette. It was immediately apparent that none of the remarkable powers possessed by this great artiste had been affected by her illness, her playing had all the power, the fullness and attraction as formerly.

The hall was very well filled, and the audience were generous in their applause.

The superb violin playing of Señora Alba Rosa caused her to be recalled. Lalo Andante was perfection.

At the close of the concert, Mme. Adela Verne received a most enthusiastic reception. Her next appearance is awaited with interest.

TRAIN ACCIDENT AT SANTIAGO

MANY PERSONS INJURED.

On Thursday, Sept. 23, a serious accident occurred on the railway at Santiago, which was fortunately untended with loss of life. An excursion train full of passengers was returning to Santiago from Laguna Negra late in the afternoon when one of the coaches left the metals and overturned causing a similar accident to happen to the coach in advance. The train was only proceeding at some 10 miles an hour and the extra weight of dragging the overturned carriages was sufficient to stop the engine in a few yards.

Both coaches were full of passengers, who were none of them seriously hurt, beyond cuts and bruises, to some 30 of them. Don Antonio Orrego lost all his teeth and is suffering from a fractured maxilla and a fractured arm. His case is the most serious.

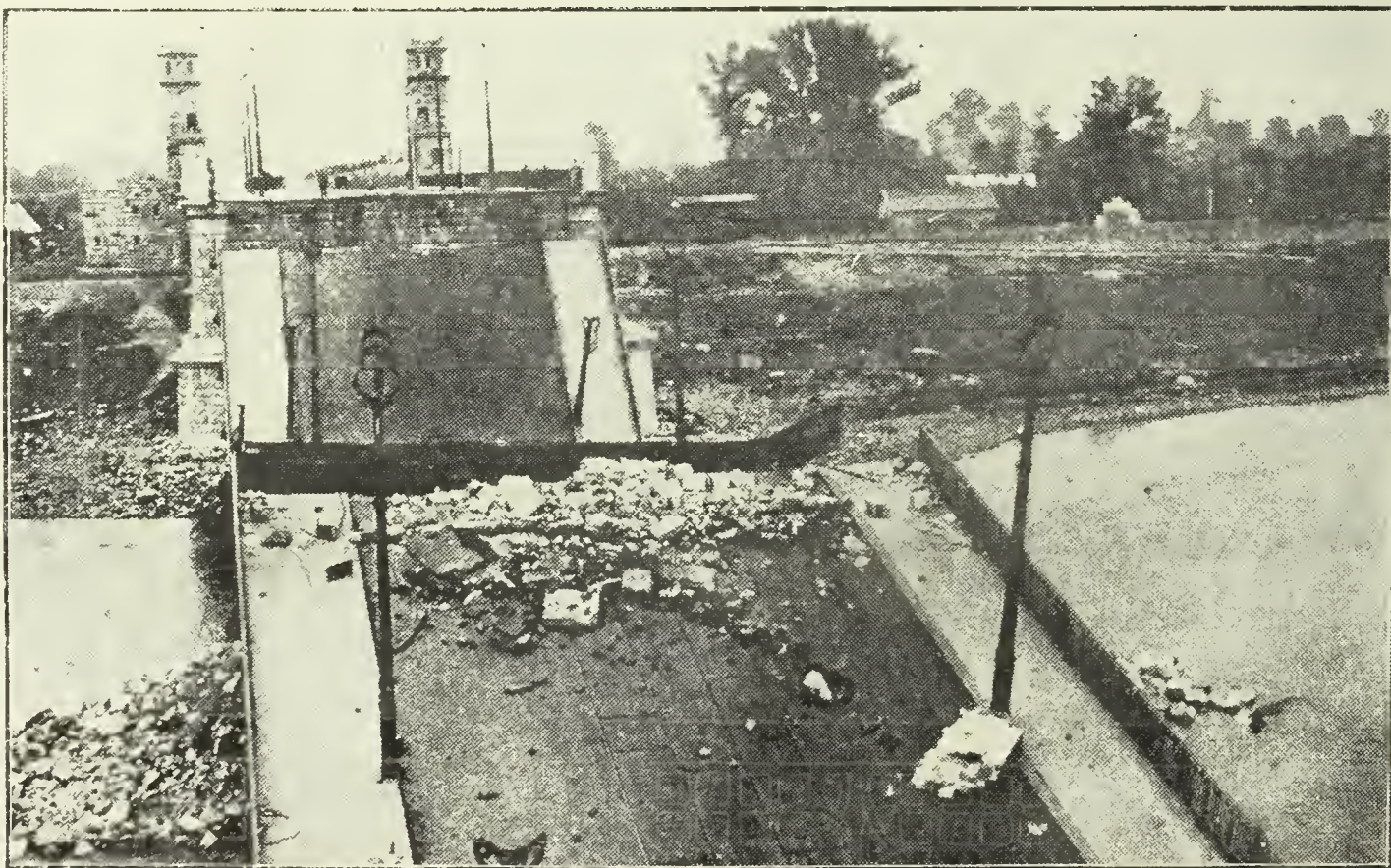
The excursionists were composed of the best known persons in Santiago and some 40 of them belonged to the Ministry. The passengers arrived ultimately at Santiago in a most lamentable state.



A SUGGESTION OF HOW SUBMARINES MAY TAKE IN SUPPLIES AT SEA.



THE DEFENCE OF WARSAW. WOMEN HELPING TO DIG THE LAST TRENCHES.



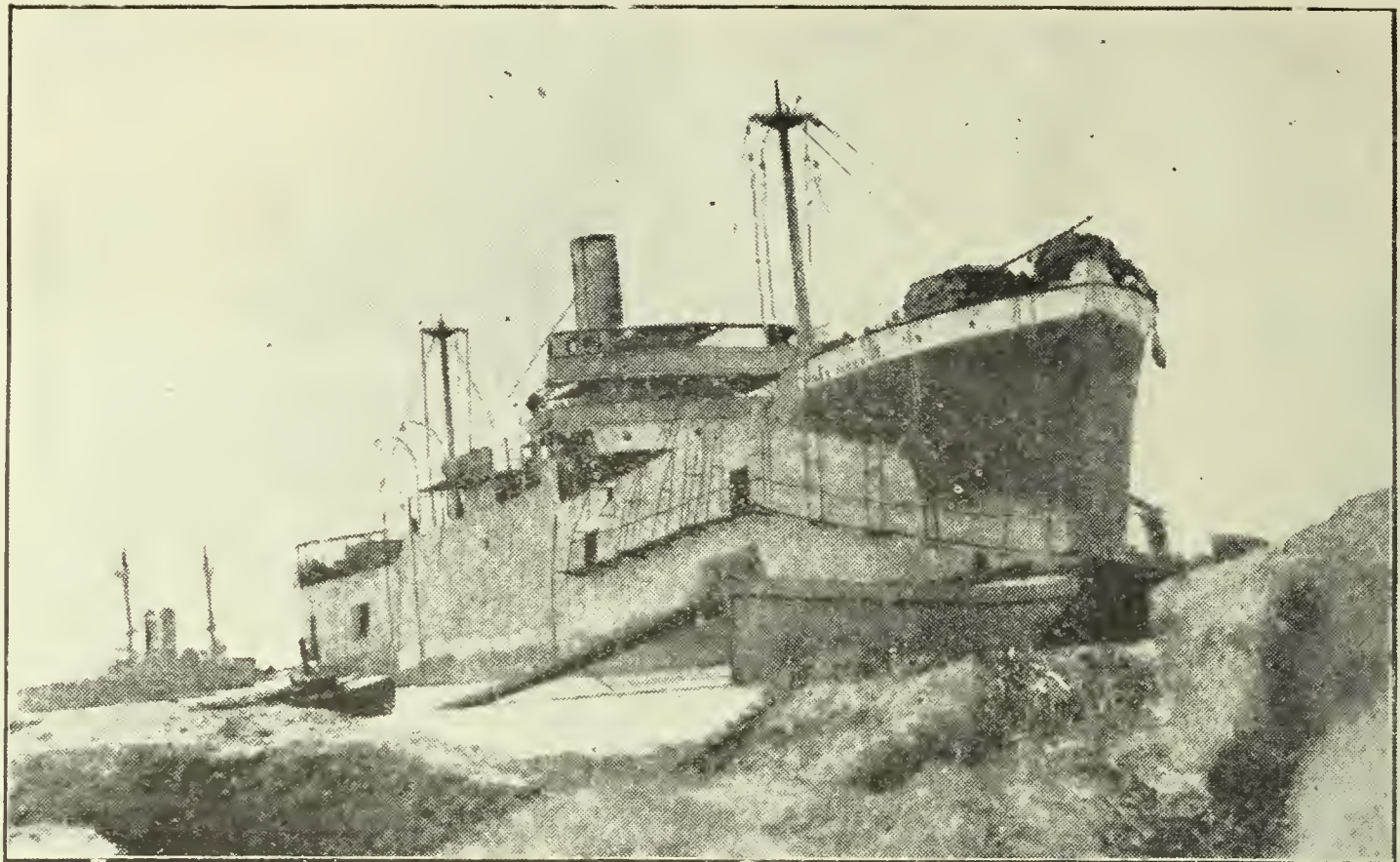
BRIDGE OVER THE VISTULA DESTROYED BY THE RUSSIANS IN THEIR RETREAT.



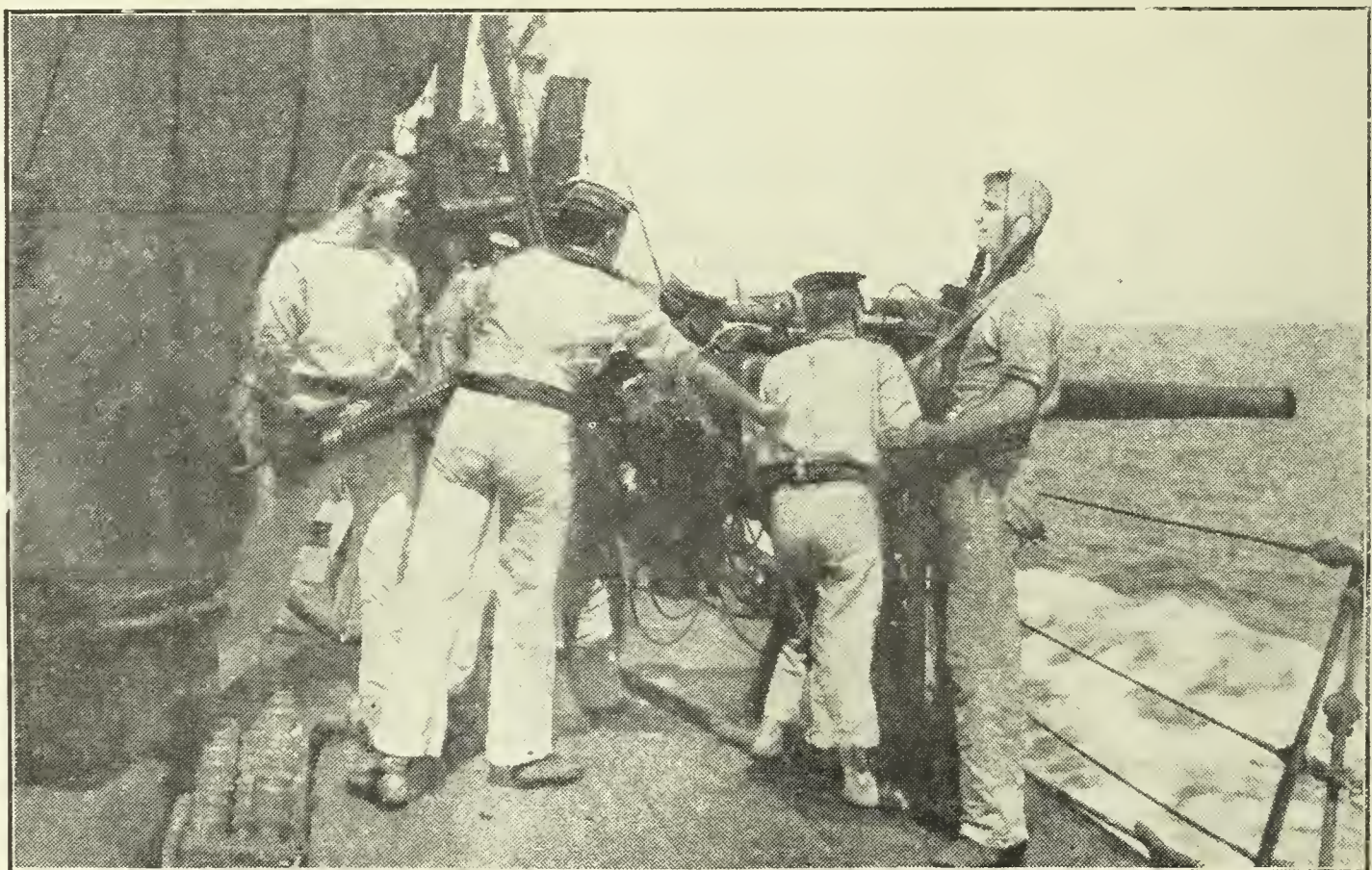
PRINCE LEOPOLD OF BAVARIA ARRIVING IN WARSAW.



BRITISH RED CROSS AMBULANCES STARTING FOR THE FRONT.



THE TRANSPORT RIVER CLYDE BEACHED ON GALLIPOLI PENINSULA, SHOWING HOLES CUT IN HER SIDES AND GANGWAYS TO FACILITATE THE LANDING OF TROOPS.



ON BOARD A BATTLESHIP AT THE DARDANELLES.

FANCY DRESS BALL

JUVENILE ENTERTAINMENT

AT PRINCE GEORGE'S HALL

On Sat. afternoon Prince George's Hall was once again the scene of a pretty entertainment, when a Children's Fancy Dress Ball was held, organised by and all the arrangements for which were capably carried out by Madame E. B. Reed and Miss O. Hughesdon-Smith, with the invaluable assistance of Mr. F. Bidelenx. At 3 o'clock, the hour set for the juveniles, there was a merry and picturesque gathering within the Hall, and the programme of 18 dances was all too short for the never-tiring little lads and lassies who, for the most part, danced with grace and most correctly; although the one-step and the two-step were too much for sustained effort on the part of the "babies" present, owing to the number of bigger "children" present. The dressing of the little ones was excellent. The principals set the example by wearing beautiful costumes. Madame Reed looked charming as the Argentine Republic in white flowing robes of silk with pale blue sash gold-fringed and red cap of liberty. Miss O. Hughesdon-Smith was handsomely attired in Spanish costume, and Mr. Bidelenx wore the Court costume of Louis XV period. Madame Reed's little ones, Geoffrey and Maude, made a dainty couple as "Pierrot" and "Pierrette," respectively. There were "Orientals" from Lomas and Olivos; "Jockeys," "Dalmatians," "Wood-nymphs" and "Minuet Costumes" from Belgrano; and indeed many countries were represented, and endless characters portrayed; but unfortunately only a few attached the information to the card bearing name. The music was supplied by Prof. Stark's orchestra; the afternoon tea was superintended by the organisers, who were kindly assisted by Mrs. A. T. Drysdale, Mrs. Bissett, and Mr. Dinwoodie. In two intervals, there was an exhibition of solo dancing, which was much enjoyed by the onlookers; the young performers being almost perfect in their various items. They included the following:—"Bow and Arrow Dance," Arthur Murray Brown; "Thème Slav," Julia Palmer; "Czardas," Anita Woodgate and Anita Nieva; "Eastern Dance," Tassie Paton; "Pizzicato," Kathleen Furness; "Trio," (Rosenkavalier), Emma Murchison, Juanita Dates and Willie van Konyenberg; "Rose Dance," Irma Williams; "Spanish Dance," Chicken Rugeroni; "Nymph Dance," Isabel Furness; "Dance of Youth," Anita Nieva; "La Nuit," Violet Bissett; "Canaries," Rita Caprile and Bigine Klappenback.

A little "Tommy Atkins," looked like a toy soldier, so diminutive was little Philip Orton. Angelica Vasquez was a picturesque "Italian"; Aida Coch, "Early Victorian"; Isabel Villane, "Spanish"; A. Nieva, "Golden Youth"; A. Woodgate, "Hungarian"; Isabel Lloyd, "Pink Fairy"; Lenore Matters, "Early Victorian"; Misses Reynolds, "Kate Greenaway Costumes"; Cyril Baines, "Page"; Marjorie Symonds, "When the Heart is Young," (Maude Goodman); Marion Ilavnes, "Arab"; Sylvia Haynes, "Dick Wittington"; Macy Taylor, "Puritan."

Those present included: Mesdames Callon Gregory, Sra. de Woodgate, Sra. Sara W. de Bellucci, Reynolds, M. N. Codd, Mackenzie, Fabrika Platt, Agnes Codd, Van Wassenaar, A. T. Drysdale, Bissett, Mme. Visconti, Miss Duckworth, who wore Russian dress; Gerardo Solte, Francisco Castillon, Concepcion Castillon, Maria Castillon, Walter MacNeill, Lily Ward, Cesarpe Pezzoni, Ian Grant Laidlaw, Claudio Gonzalez, Gladys van Wassenaar, Karel van Wassenaar, Vera van Wassenaar, Ivy van Wassenaar, Edith Pany, Ted Townlay, Maggie Walker, Lilly Goodfellow, Kathleen Reynolds, Stella Sheppard, Maria Dellina de Carabassa, Maria Angelica de Carabassa, Elena G.

UNITED STATES UNIVERSITIES CLUB

LECTURE AND SOCIAL AT MAJESTIC HOTEL

The U. S. Universities Club met on Saturday at the Majestic Hotel to hear a lecture by Dr. Alfredo Colmo on Sarmiento.

Owing to the regretted absence of the President, Mr. Frederic J. Stimson, U.S. Ambassador, and of the Vice President, Dr. M. Quiroga, both unfortunately by reason of indisposition, Mr. Ralph Huntington presided and introduced the speaker to the meeting. Dr. Colmo's lecture was most interesting and eloquent. Dealing chiefly with Sarmiento's technical work as an educationalist, he showed how much the great statesman had done for his country in that most important direction, and in referring to American educational methods showed an intimate and indeed surprisingly detailed knowledge of the intricacies of the subject. The lecture was listened to with much attention and pleasure, and a vote of thanks accorded to Dr. Colmo for his kindness.

Supper was served, subsequently after which an informal dance took place. There was a large attendance of members and friends.

de Carabassa, May Bridger, M. Baldo, Sra. Elisa Hedin, Sra. Inez Sneardi, Sta. Emilia E. Hedin, Sta. Felicitas Sneardi, Serina Svardo, Manuel Castillon, Lachlan MacNeil, Gilbert Lomax, Miss Garder, Sr. Bernabe G. de Carabassa, Adela de Carabassa, Dolores Pando Goni, Delfina C. Goni, Kathleen Boggs, Luis Sturgeon, Chrissie Sturgeon, A. Murray Brown, John Jones, Norah Jones, Justo Jones, Maggie Dundridge, Filly Dundridge, J. J. Gauthier, Rene S. Gauthier, Ita Duncan, Vickie Scharenberg, Nena Scharenberg, Molly Palmer, Robert Reynolds, Amalia Reynolds, Alice Palmer, Bessie Dodds, Jack Gwysher, Dora Reynolds, Willie Reynolds, Lolita Correa, José Lopez-Peña, Lily Pearson, Betty MacNeill, Caroline Pezzoni, Josefa Gonzalez, Sta. Bellucci, Carlitos Bellucci, Guillermito Bellucci, Bessie Mackenzie, Nellie Mackenzie, Miss F. Platt, Miss Mabel Codd, Lilian Codd, Miss Ibbetson, Agnes Codd, M. Deschamps, Marguerita Groebly, Sylvia Ucko, Beatrice Higham, E. B. de Grobly, Nellie Solte, Noemi Gouli, Rita Colven, Dr. Garrido and Sra. de Garrido, Ninni Hardman, Sta. D. Gittens, Carlos M. de la Barra, Enid Burr, Master Fred Racquette, Lily Raquette, Quennie Ogan, Beatrice Burr, Miss Lucy Gordon, Sra. Lambran, Christina Mayne, Sr. Pizzoni, Mrs. Gunner, Mrs. Barker, Joan Ap Iwan, Maude Bryans, Mrs. G. McHardy, Donald MacHardy, Sra. Carnecross, Miss Fortune, Mrs. John Laidlaw, Manuel Ward, A. Villane, Mrs. Lett, Lucy Lett, Dora Lett, Violet Bissett, Daisy McHardy, Celia Ghirardo, E. Sheppard, Robert O'Ryan, Mrs. Heslon, Miss Christian, Mrs. Christian, Mrs. Ghirardo, Norah Botting, Elba Ghirardo, Freddie Ghirardo, Mr. Herlen, Sra. Coole, Arthur Mayne, Adolfo G. Lavarello, Sta. Conello, Mrs. Hubert Burr, Mrs. Morton, Lilian Burr, Miss Ogan, Esteban Adroque, Irma Ghirardo, Emma Banham, Betty Banham, Bruce Taylor, Kairi Nordstroin, Greta Nordstroin, Bee Bridger, Muriel Kurno, Gladys Hall, Eileen Ayliffe, Muriel Ayliffe, Betty Perny, Mrs. Ayliffe, Ernest Perkins, Julian Perkins, Edward Sampson, Gertie Sampson, Winifred D. Lee, Jack Caminos, Leila Heger, Mrs. McHardy, Christina McHardy, Miss Bourke, Ermi Bourke, Gladys E. Oliver, Mrs. R. Paton, Master Eric M. Pixton, Alicia Brown, Edward Brown, George Brown, Sra. Pedro Rene, Marion R. de Rene, Gabriela Rene and Blanca de Rene.

In the evening a Cinderella organised by Mme. E. B. Reed and Miss O. Hughesdon-Smith took place in Prince George's Hall, when a similar success was accomplished. The organisers are to be heartily congratulated on both occasions for the perfect arrangements and the hearty response to their efforts.

PROGRESS AND ART

THE SALON NATIONAL

SOME COMMENTS AND A CRITICISM

It is somewhat difficult for the European picture-lover to criticise with real discernment the year's artistic effort as characterised by the three hundred odd pictures, bronzes, sculptures, and black and white design, crowded into the utterly inadequate and vilely lighted rooms of the Museo de Bellas Artes. In one sense so much has been accomplished, for a raw, new, materialistic land that is to say. And again, looking at the matter in another light, the whole aim and reason of Art and the Artist seems to have been missed. Frankly, this latter impression may be due rather to the shocking, the literally shocking, hanging of the pictures sent in for exhibition. Speaking in ignorance of the difficulties which may have faced the committee, one is constrained to say that fully 50 per cent. of the works ought not to have been hung at all if the remaining 50 per cent. were to be appreciated at their real value. The narrow rooms made it impossible to judge many of the larger canvases, this being particularly noticeable in the first and second rooms. A clever bit of work by Christophersen, a fresh-faced, fair haired girl at the sewing machine, looked good, full of light and energy. But as it was impossible to get more than a couple of metres or so away from the canvas, save in a diagonal direction, the facial expression was indistinguishable. And the same remarks apply to many other pictures; they cannot be criticised as they hang, simply because the critic is unable to see them as their authors intended them to be seen.

Though the Vorticists and the Cubists have spared the public, there are quite enough freaks to justify the complaint of the academicians that was early lodged against realism; sensational brushwork used to cover up bad draughtsmanship. In many of the exhibits the drawing is simply impossible; the nude, thank goodness, is conspicuous by its absence, for the nude, colour your flesh tints how you will, must be drawn. Only one nude shows any ambition, a study of a boy with a broken pitcher, though the attitude is far too reminiscent of many pictures by much greater men. Indeed all through the exhibition one feels that one has seen the same thing so often before, only much better handled. Nevertheless, there are works that show a real improvement, or perhaps it would be more correct to say a real uplifting of the artistic conception in this country. A portrait study, the head of a young man with a high-domed forehead, very bald, is the best thing of its kind one has seen for a long time; there is a sense of suppressed intellectuality about it that makes itself felt; the eyes, one feels, must be true to their original, so full of life are they; in short, like so many of the works of the great portrait painters, the whole work makes one wish to know something more of the sitter. The painter is Alfredo Benitez, and it hangs in the first room. Here, too, is what the writer considers the gem of the exhibition in so far as portraiture is concerned. Two workgirls, "fabriqueras," going home side by side, clever little faces, avid of admiration, coquettes to their finger tips, making the most of their not too attractive dress, yet neat and trim and fascinating with the *beauté du diable* that dowers sweet seventeen. Gaston Larri, the painter, is to be congratulated. Louis Boni's portrait of a lady is a beautiful thing in the best academic manner. It may be somewhat flattered as regards the sitter, but it is very pleasing and stands out among the various strivings after effect, at the expense of honest hard work with the charcoal, that surround it. There are a few good interiors;

ACCIDENT TO WORKMEN

ANOTHER CASE OF CARELESSNESS.

Accidents to workmen engaged upon structural alterations to buildings or engaged upon the erection of the same appear to be on the increase. So numerous have these become this year that the attention of an inspector to such matters would not be wasted says an evening contemporary. These accidents are in nearly all cases due to carelessness and to the faulty protection of workmen engaged upon construction.

Yesterday afternoon another accident occurred to two workmen, who with six others were engaged in the work of excavating some land which is ultimately to become the site for an oil storage cellar. On the edge of this excavation in Sarmiento 3127, were standing some empty casks of oil each weighing approximately 50 kilos. A waggon drove up containing a further load of empty casks and collided with those already there. It was remarkable that the carelessness of the driver did not precipitate cart and horse over the edge. He succeeded however in knocking over some empty casks on to a workman named Fernandez and severely injuring him and a few moments later repeated the performance this time at the expense of the head of another workman, Ricardo Silva by name. It is small consolation to the injured, who were immediately transferred to hospital that the carter was arrested and after making a statement was released. The life of Silva is despaired of, as he is suffering from fracture of the base of the skull, while Fernandez is but little less seriously injured. Such accidents as these could not occur if the government inspector who attends to such matters were to perform his duties more conscientiously.

A NEW COMET

Information has been received in the National Observatory concerning a new comet discovered by Mellish. According to astronomical computations this comet will be closest to the sun on October 13. The plane of the orbit of the comet crosses the ecliptic in longitude 76. It is visible with the aid of a small telescope and is increasing in brilliance. On October 27 it will be in the right ascension 11.37 minutes with declination 20 degrees north.

"The Enameller," where a closely tentative worker of some fifty years bends over the tiny gem on which he is working, with the light of his small furnace contrasting cleverly with the general effect, being one of the most pleasing things in this *genre*. Mme. Léonie Mathis has another distinctly pleasing interior, a study of an old-fashioned dressing table with the light streaming in from an open window, whilst "Mi Escritorio" is also a happy effect of external lighting.

In the applied arts there are some nice examples of repoussé leather work as bookbinding, a little enamelled work of merit, a few articles in ivory and marqueterie that call attention, but nothing of outstanding quality. The same may be said of the sculpture and bronzes. There is a fine head of an old sea dog by Luisa Isella in the latter material that strikes one's fancy, but for the rest, the exhibits smack strongly of sturdiness and the master's atelier. Yet withal there is a promise of better things to come, and when one leaves the exhibition one does so with the feeling that the germ of artistic life has at last taken firm root in Argentina, and will grow with the years into an expression of something worthy of the cosmopolite and composite race that finds its most striking example of what is meant by progress in all its many phases in the variegated and at times elusive beauty of the great city that is the concrete evidence of its existence.

Sports and Pastimes

THE TURF

PALERMO

There was much lost interest in the classic that was won yesterday by Capullo, owing to the number of scratchings. Melik, Gontran, Decidda had they been starters would have given the race much more flavour, although it is doubtful whether they would have been able to lower Capullo's colours. There was one peculiarity about the race and that was the remarkable way in which Diamant was fancied, to such an extent that he ultimately became favourite. This was no doubt due to his exceptionally fine race against Siete y Medio, but even this was not a performance sufficiently good to justify his favouritism. With Melik out of the race, the logical winner was Capullo judging by his past classic another to those who tried to find another to beat him were disappointed. In this race Packoy's showing was none too good, nor is it possible to congratulate Arcuri upon his finishing powers, who in the straight at the finish seemed to be very energetic without the slightest effect upon his mount. It is just possible that Packoy funkled the finish or that Arcuri is something of an actor. However or from whichever point of view this may be regarded, Packoy was undoubtedly a failure. He was well placed, because after running second to Capullo for a couple of furlongs he took the lead only to be beaten stiff when it came to the real trial. Pas-si-Mal brought up the rear and almost stayed there. It was only Gefé, who ran a strong race for 1700 metres that saved the filly's face. Farruco ran very well, but was none too well ridden, but Diamant the favourite, was quite out-classed, although no complaint could be made with Lema's riding.

Taken generally the day was none too good for backers' who were most unfortunate in their choice. The first race went to Riparia at the expense of Thamar and La Delfina. La Commune the favourite came fourth and this was really the point of the race. We believe and nothing will persuade us to the contrary, that La Commune could have won. Possibly Mingo had partaken of a late lunch and did not feel up to hard work so early in the day, but whatever the cause he rode none too strongly.

The second race went to Pirotecnica, a moderate outsider but a perfectly reasonable candidate. Merluza, the Don Gonzalo debutante and favourite, was ridden as though she was a rocking horse. Cardoso made not the smallest effort until nearly home. This filly has a most exceptional action and although she ran green and behaved as though she could not help it, she could have given the others anything they asked for and then could have won. One of her strides covered something like a stride and three-quarters of the others.

Still she ultimately came nowhere and Pirotecnica had a soft win from Vizcacha and La Almendra.

Huarmi who has a record of several seconds was another hopeless failure.

There was no doubt about one point in the third race Amargoso, the winner, was very clearly indicated, by the betting on the second board. Over a thousand tickets made him favourite and as this was chiefly stable money, it was small wonder that the public fastened on to him and made him second favourite.

He had a good run with Leonem at the finish, but the race was never in doubt. Anselmi, the favourite, came third and it may be worth while to remember that he is reported to be a grass fed horse, which means he will need plenty of preparation before he can win a hard race.

Pregon fairly had the talent beaten in the fourth race and won in a hack canter from Reb Bonnet and Zio. An

unattractive looking horse, swathed in bandages Pregon, nevertheless, ran like a "good 'un" and held his own from start to finish, just as he was expected to do. The event as a race was most colourless. So also were nearly all the events of the afternoon.

After the classic Red Jacket managed to beat Rotterdam but by none too great a margin. Paul Pons once again turned out, looking fit but running like a donkey and not a horse. It will be a shock when this horse wins again at Palermo. The finish of this race was none too dull and Acosta certainly did make a tremendous effort to collar, Red Jacket and a furlong from home, gave the impression that he would do the trick. Arcuri however knew better and landing his mount, first past the post, with comfort.

With Gontran and Retiro both offered to Englander and refused by him, it looked a certainty for Bizet in the seventh race. Ultimately it proved so, for this son of Escamillo won as easily as possible from Nitrató and Tamandare.

Full Hand is a poor hearted kind of horse, and nothing whatever to write home about. The winner absolutely dominated every horse in the race, exactly as he did when he first came out. It will be necessary to seriously consider Bizet in future calculations.

The last race of the day was infinitely the best and not only this, but was one of the finest finishes and hardest ridden races seen at Palermo for a long time. The result was that Tamarindo won by a short head from Borbollon after a most gruelling finish. Hidrato came third, and although well up, it seemed as though there were no other horses in the race except the first two. One excited member of the spectators nearly fell over the rails in watching the finish of this event, and few there were who could not sympathise with his excitement at seeing so fine a finish. At the same time it is advisable to restrain one's excitement at all times.

Generally, the meeting was poor and colourless wins were easy and the public had no one but themselves to blame in not finding them. This applies in every case except that of La Commune, who should have won.

LA PLATA

The results of the racing at La Plata were highly satisfactory from a public point of view. El Triunfo was the only surprise of the day. Racing was good, some finishes exciting, and the weather perfect.

Premio Babicha, 1600 metres.—Poco a Poco 57 kilos, N. Lopez; Loterie, 52; Macaulay, 57.

Also ran: Simonide, Bilbaina, Punta Piedras (4), Rasqueta, Cuenquita.

Dividends: 8.60 and 3.00; 5.20; 2.50. Won by 1½ lengths; ½ length. Time 1.41 3/5.

Premio Balkanes, 1600 metres.—El Triunfo 46, R. Dellagiovanna; Pirincho 48 (45); Octavio 56.

Also ran: Honorable, Fable, Copete, Saqueador (4), Heresy, Apiz.

Dividends: 28.70 and 6.70; 10.10; 3.40.

Won by a length; 3rd a neck.

Time 1.40.

Premio Banderale, 1600 metres.—Bayonne 51, J. M. Pena; Galleguita 54.

Also ran: Chiller, V. Prince, Posen (4), Indecisa (3).

Dividends: 4.70 and 3.30; 4.30.

Won by half a neck; 2nd and 3rd two lengths. Time 1.41 1/5.

Premio Beauty, 1300 metres.—Primerio Querida II. 57 kilos; Duquesita; Effusion 52.

Also ran: My Happy, Kotter, Her-Tortorola (4), La Morena, India Brava, Cecilete, T. del Oro.

Dividends: 18.40 and 6.10; 4.60; 8.60. Won by a neck; 1st and 2nd a neck.

Time 1.20 2/5.

Premio Brevita, 2000 metres.—Dead heat between Chulo 50, (A. Louria)

and Perlino 48 (J. P. Dufour; 3rd 5ca 43.

Also ran: Foragido, Clora, Monedita, Pilleria (4), Nervio, Chambery.

Dividends: Chulo 4.70 and 3.30, Perlino 12.10 and 7.90; 3rd 4.80.

A head between 1st and 2nd. Time 2.6.

Premio Betrayor, 1400 metres.—Matatias 55, (C. Fenucci), Arrogante (49), Bonci (54).

Also ran: Juanuco, Tower, Marabu, May Palo, Per Cacco, Pitina II., La Tubau, Cebada (4), Divinita, Ehontee.

Dividends: 13.50 and 4.40; 3.30; 3.40. Won by 2 lengths; ½ length.

Time 1.26 3/5.

Premio Bizcocho, 2000 metres.—Guitry 53, C. Fenucci; Peugeot (45).

Also ran: Alta Mar II., Sigfrido, Condarco, Monarch (4), Manito de Oro (3), Saltarin.

Dividends: 6.10 and 4.50; 7.10.

Won by a head; a neck.

Time 2.7 1/5.

Premio Biyuya, 1500 metres.—Electro 52, P. Dufour; Puro 53.

Also ran: Chereboya, Gorrion (4), Carabinero, Pionono, Camorsito, Carcano (3).

Dividends: 8.20 and 4.40; 10.20.

Won by a length; 1 length.

BUENA ESPERANZA SPORTING CLUB

SPRING RACE MEETING.

Those intending to enter horses at the Buena Esperanza Club's race meeting on November 5 and 6 should note the following:—

1.—Race No. 5 on the first day will be run No. 5 on second day, and No. 5 on the second day will be run No. 5 on first day.

2.—Mr. E. C. Warrick Parker has been named official measurer in the Bagual district for the convenience of those training ponies in that part.

3.—Horses running in the untrained races at Media Luna meeting may be entered for the untrained races at Buena Esperanza meeting, but should be handed over to Secretary on arrival at Buena Esperanza.

4.—Entries will be received from Venado Tuerto up to October 16, and from "Media Luna" up to October 26, but must be made by telegraph, and afterwards confirmed by writing.

W. J. LOGAN, Hon. Sec.

FATAL FLYING FALL

AVIATOR KILLED AT C. PELLEGRINI.

Although not at war, Argentina has paid a heavy price for achievements in aviation in the many accidents which have befallen her intrepid fliers

Another fatal catastrophe is unfortunately reported from Carlos Pellegrini, where Pablo Liborsart, an expert aviator and mechanic, has been killed by a fall on the estancia "Los Prados" of Dr. Antonio Robirosa.

Last July he had constructed a bi-plane, equipping it with a second-hand motor, picked up in the Capital. He had made a number of successful flights in it, but yesterday a gust of wind upset the stability of the avion, which fell from a considerable height. Liborsart sustained severe injuries, and although attended to by Señor Robirosa Junior and Mr. John Davidson, the Majordomo, who called in Dr. Soldalis, no assistance availed, and he died a few hours afterwards.

The deceased was an enthusiastic and indefatigable worker, and his loss is greatly deplored.

"Are you married, my man?" a woman asked a sailor.

"Yes, indeed, mum—married and fourteen children."

"Poor fellow, travelling about like this! And don't you ever get homesick?"

"Only when I'm home, mum."—"Fun."

FOOTBALL

SEMI-FINALS OF THE COPA DE COMPETENCIA.

RACING (3) v. WESTERN RLY. (1).

The Western Railway team offered a fine game to Racing on Sunday afternoon, although ultimately they were defeated by 3 goals to 1.

It must be said that the winners were superior throughout the whole match, and the only goal scored by the railway men was due to "hands" in the penalty area. Angeletti took the kick and scored easily. Apart from this the Western Railway were completely outclassed, and their opponents scored through Ohaco twice and Canavery once.

The teams were as follows: F.C. Oeste.—D. Estrach; A. Elordi and A. J. Pini; S. Barbera, R. Caprile and R. Di Lorenzo; A. Moggio, J. B. Pini, E. A. Moggio, V. Angeletti, and F. Crespo.

Racing.—Arduino; Ochoa and Reyes; Betular, Olazar and Pepe; Viazzi, Ohaco, Canavery, Hospital, and Perinetti.

PORTENO (2) v. RIVER PLATE (1).

Played at Palermo on Sunday with the above result. The match was a fairly interesting one, but Porteno had no difficulty in outplaying their rivals, whose only goal was from a penalty kick taken by Chiappe. In the second half Ustenguy scored for Porteno. Extra time had to be taken during which Rithner scored the winning goal amidst great excitement. The teams were:—

Porteno.—L. Rithner; Escalara and Bettiamé; Ayala, P. Rithner and Aradia; Resana, Rithner, Ustenguy, Izaguirre and Garat.

River Plate.—C. Isola; A. Chiappe and Caineggia; Simon, Garcia, Lanata and Traya; Ameal, Rofano, Rivo and Penney.

Referee: Mr. G. McHardy.

POSITIONS IN THE LEAGUE.

FIRST DIVISION.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
San Isidro	18	17	—	1	35
Platense	21	13	4	4	30
E. de La Plata	20	12	4	4	28
River Plate	16	12	1	3	27
Independiente	20	11	5	4	26
Racing	12	11	—	1	23
Porteño	15	10	3	2	22
Estudiantes	20	10	2	2	22
F. C. Oeste	18	6	4	8	20
Hispano-Argentino	21	8	9	4	20
Bánfield	21	8	10	3	19
San. L. de Almagro	19	8	9	2	18
Belgrano	23	8	13	2	18
Arg. de Quilmes	16	8	7	1	17
Gim. y Esgrima	19	6	9	4	16
Huracan	14	6	5	3	15
Boca Juniors	17	5	7	5	15
Estudiantil Porteno	19	7	11	1	15
Quilmes	15	5	6	4	14
Atlanta	21	6	14	1	13
Tigre	17	4	9	4	12
Kimberley	20	5	13	2	12
Defen. de Belgrano	20	4	13	3	11
Floresta	18	1	14	2	5
Comercio	18	1	14	3	5

FULL RESULTS OF SUNDAY'S PLAY.

Copa de Honor (Semi-final)—Tiro Federal... 4 Boca Juniors . . 0

Copa de Competencia (Semi-finals) Racing..... 3 F. C. Oeste . . . 1 Porteno..... 2 River Plate . . 1

Championship.

Platense..... 1 Kimberley . . . 0

Atlanta..... 1 A. de Quilmes . 0

San Isidro..... 3 E. de La Plata . 1

S. L. de Almagro 2 Banfield . . . 0

Belgrano..... 2 Comercio . . . 1

Quilmes..... 1 Estud. Porteño . 0

Friendly.

Huracan..... 2 Defen. de Belg'o 0

LAWN TENNIS

BELGRANO SPRING TOURNAMENT

Play in the Spring Tournament at Belgrano was continued yesterday, and the almost ideal weather enticed a large number of spectators to see the games. The general interest in the tournament was very considerable and there was no lack of recognition for any good play seen. The match, which attracted most attention was one between L. H. Knight and A. J. Villegas. The former, however, had not much difficulty in winning, and did so in a more easy fashion than the final scores of 6-4, 7-5 would indicate.

Villegas, however, played quite a good game, and seems to have improved on last season's play.

A splendid match was seen in the mixed doubles between Mrs. Crawford with Mr. Rugeroni as her partner, and Miss Goni and Hoevel. The latter pair won the first set, and their opponents equalised matters in the next, and the final was a ding-dong battle. Mrs. Crawford and her partner just managed to win after 14 games had been played. Another good match was one between Miss Mackenzie and Miss Goni against Miss Obarrio and Miss F. Form.

The following are details of the play:—

Gentlemen's Singles Scratch.

Smyth beat Cullerne 6-8, 6-4, 6-3.
Urquiza beat Poynton 6-2, 6-1.
Prescott beat Urquiza 6-4, 4-6, 6-2.
J. Villegas beat De Meyier 4-6, 6-1, 2-2 (retired).
L. H. Knight beat A. J. Villegas 6-4, 7-5.

Ladies' Singles.

Miss Recknell beat Miss Sylvia Goni 6-3, 6-4.
Miss Anderson beat Miss Podesta 7-5, 2-6, 6-1.

Gentlemen's Singles "A."

Hoevel beat De Meyier 6-2, 6-2.
Rugeroni beat Leslie 6-4, 6-4.
Jones beat Palmer 6-1, 6-0.
Jones beat Mackinnon 6-0, 6-3.
Urquiza beat Van der Ham 6-4, 6-1.
A. J. Villegas beat Norman 4-6, 6-1, 8-6.
Hortal beat Jenkins 6-3, 6-3.

Gentlemen's Singles Class "B."

Durañoña beat Magrane 6-3, 6-9.
Mackenzie beat Sansot 6-3, 10-8.
Thomson beat Loheed 6-4, 6-3.
Hughes beat Podesta 6-4, 5-7, 6-2.
Roberts beat Besler 6-1, 5-7, 6-2.
Pero beat Wilson 3-6, 6-2, 6-4.

Gentlemen's Doubles.

Durañoña and Podesta beat Prescott and Villegas 6-8, 6-4, 6-2.
Pero and Medici beat Griffin and Magrane 6-0, 6-4.
Mackinnon and Allchin beat Forget and Macken 7-5, 3-6, 6-2.
Capdepon and Norman beat Rugeroni and Van der Ham 2-6, 3-6, 6-4.
Hoevel and Goni beat Keen and Van Deurs 7-5, 3-6, 6-2.
Frest and McKechnie beat Knight and Jenkins 6-2, 7-5.
Leslie and Sheward beat Palmer and De Meyier 6-4, 7-5.
Prest and McKechnie beat Isaacs and Hansard 6-2, 7-5.

Mixed Doubles.

Miss M. Goni and Cerboni beat Miss Goni and Jorge Lanusse, 6-21, 5-7, 6-3.
Miss Obarrio and O'Farrell beat Miss Goodliffe and Besler, 8-6, 6-2.
Miss Smith and Leslie beat Miss Podesta and Medici, 6-0, 6-4.

Mrs. Mackenzie and Jenkins beat Miss Capdepon and Allchin, 6-3, 6-4.
Mrs. Crawford and Rugeroni beat Miss Turnbull and Mackinnon, 0-6, 6-3, 8-6.

Miss Goodliffe and Tribe beat Mrs. Jacobs and De Meyier, w.o.

Ladies' Doubles.

Miss C. Mackenzie and Miss Goni beat Miss Obarrio and Miss F. Form, 2-6, 6-3, 6-1.
Mrs. and Miss Recknell beat Miss Obarrio and Miss Goni, 6-1, 6-1.
Mrs. Keen and Miss Moss beat the Misses Lanusse.

SAN ISIDRO SPRING TOURNAMENT

But little progress was made in the open Tennis Tournament now being played at San Isidro. Nor can it be said there was over much enthusiasm displayed, as the spectators were but few.

The handicapping committee have been very generous with one or two players, and especially so with E. B. Sansot, who has had no difficulty in winning his class B matches. The play to date is given below:—

Gents' Doubles.

J. Watson and H. Manley beat P. Rene and A. Rodman, 6-0, 6-0.

J. Malbran and J. de Urquiza beat L. de Urquiza and C. A. Barreiro, 8-6, 10-8.

L. A. Hortal and G. Capdepon beat J. Morgan and W. J. Brough, 6-2, 6-3.

O. G. Babington and D. G. Davidson beat W. Russell and E. S. J. Parry, 6-2, 4-6, 7-5.

Gents' Singles "A."

W. G. Edmonds beat T. C. Jones, 6-1, 6-2.

Gents' Singles "B."

A. Anderson beat A. Barriola, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

E. B. Sansot beat S. Hogg, 6-2, 6-3.

E. B. Sansot beat W. B. Spofford, 6-2, 6-1.

Mixed Doubles.

Mrs. Butler and O. G. Babington beat Miss Allen and P. Gallishaw, 6-2, 6-2.

Ladies' Singles.

Miss B. Anderson beat Miss E. E. Hoevel, 6-3, 6-2.

Miss C. Escalada beat Miss I. Heale, 6-2, 6-4.

Ladies' Doubles.

Miss E. E. Hoevel and Miss I. Heale beat Mrs. Butler and Mrs. Babington, 4-6, 7-5, 8-6.

Miss M. T. Obarrio and Miss E. Capdepon beat Miss V. L. Allen and Miss A. Martin, 6-2, 6-2.

OLIVOS SPRING TOURNAMENT.

Beautiful weather favoured the continuance of the Olivos Tennis Tournament on Sunday, with the result that a number of spectators were present to see the various games which resulted as follows:—

Parsons beat Browne, 7-5, 6-1.
Wells and Winchester beat Ibbotson and Logan, 6-2, 7-5.

O'Curry beat Baines, 6-4, 6-0.
Quesado and Quesado beat Lush and Valentine, 7-9, 6-0, 6-3.

F. Candegabe beat N. Winchester, 7-9, 6-2, 8-6.

Miss Geary and Logan beat Miss Regnier and Kienan, 6-3, 6-4.

Lush beat Lister, 6-2, 6-1.

Bonorino and R. Pelliza beat Broome and Browne, 8-6, 5-7, 6-2.

Mrs. Buelinck beat Miss Regnier, 6-1, 4-6, 6-4.

Miss M. Casares and Lush beat Miss Hock and Baines, 6-3, 6-1.

Mr. and Mrs. Pratt beat Miss Vlera and L. Quesado, 9-7, 6-2.

Miss Haynes beat Mrs. Taylor, 6-3, 7-5.

Miss Casares beat Miss Brightman, 6-3, 3-6, 7-5.

During the afternoon tea was kindly provided the players and the guests by Mrs. Buelinck and Mrs. Charles Quesado.

MARMOL LAWN TENNIS HANDICAP.

A sealed American tournament was indulged in by the members of the

GOLF

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

At San Andres on Sunday afternoon the championship in the Argentine golfing world was played. Mr. Arthur Kidd, who has been a player of prominence during the last two seasons, is to be congratulated on securing this year's trophy and championship. He beat Mr. S. Smiles in the final. Some excellent, although not brilliant golf was seen, and Mr. Kidd won the championship through steady play. The result of the championship was in his favour by 4 up and 3 to play.

At the close of play the President, Dr. J. M. Ahumada, presented the prizes, which were as follows:—

Amateur Championship.

Gold medal and Cup.—Arthur Kidd.
Silver medal.—S. Smiles.

Bronze medal.—J. A. Brown and F. Elortondo.

Bogey Competition Silver Cup.—1st prize, J. May.

Bogey Competition Silver Cup, 2nd prize.—H. G. E. Hickey.

Inter-club Championship, 1st Division, San Andres.—Captain V. G. G. Scroggie.

Ditto Second Division.—Captain, Dr. H. L. Prettyman.

Argentinos v. Extranjeros Cup.—Extranjeros, Capt. R. Paton.

Open Championship.

First prize, gold medal and \$200.—Lagenico Gonzalez.

Second prize, silver medal and \$100.—A. Philp.

Third prize, bronze medal and \$50.—W. J. Eustace.

Fourth prize, \$25.—R. Castillo.

Apart from the championship there was a bogey competition, which was won by Mr. J. May by 3 up. The details of play, which show Mr. Hickey second and Mr. Bulman third, are as given below.

OPEN BOGIE.

J. May - 3 and all square - 3.

H. G. E. Hickey - 1 and - 1 - 2.

H. F. Bulman - 1 and - 3 - 2.

E. de Alvear - 1 and all square - 1.

C. Palmer - 2 and - 1 - 1.

J. H. McCrum - 1 and all square - 1.

H. Dorning - 2 and - 1 - 1.

S. W. Lewis - 1 and all square - 1.

M. Gonzalez Guerrico - 2 and - 2 - 1.

C. B. Bradbury - 1 and - 2 - 1.

J. May disqualified for playing three ball match - 3 - 4 - 7.

Out 3 4 4 2 4 5 5 5 5—36

In 3 4 4 4 3 5 4 5 3—35

71

QUILMES CHAMPIONSHIP.

At Quilmes, on Sunday afternoon, the club championship was fought out

Marmol Club on Sunday. Four games from each side of the court were played, and the winners proved to be Miss Roberts and Mr. Kelly with 58 points.

Mrs. Anderson and Mr. Mackenzie, after a tie, won the second prize by beating Miss M. Kelly and Mr. Roberts. Mr. Walker, the president of the club, presented the prizes, which consisted of an enamelled buckle and a vanity box for the ladies, and a tobacco jar and leather pocket-book for the gentlemen.

WEDDING

GIBSON-McCRUM.

On Sept. 23, at 9, the wedding of Miss Helen McCrum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McCrum, San Martin to Mr. Henry B. Gibson was solemnised at the American Church, Corrientes 718. The bride who entered the church on the arm of her father, was given away by him, was charming in a gown of white silk with rich lace and train of silk and Brussels lace. She wore a full tulle veil and wreath of orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of orchids and white roses.

Miss Katie Rodman and Miss Esther Gibson, the bridesmaids, wore pink silk frocks with tulle and picture hats of the same colour, carrying bouquets of pink carnations.

Mr. William Campbell discharged the duties of Best Man, and the Groomsman was Mr. Ralph McCrum.

The church had been beautifully decorated with palms and white flowers and floral sprays were affixed to every stall. At the hour indicated the church was full, Mr. Lloyd Davies at the organ, played several voluntaries and the customary Bridal Marches. The Rev. Dr. McLaughlin solemnized the wedding ceremony in an impressive manner, but there was no special choral music.

After the ceremony a private reception took place at Mr. Gibson's house, at the corner of Araoz and Libertad.

up to the semi-finals, with the following results:—

W. J. Shilton beat J. T. Stanfield 6-5.
H. M. Sanders walk over from W. C. Paterson.

H. E. Hetley beat T. N. Leslie 8-7.
P. A. Grassick beat L. J. Massa 7-5.

PACIFIC RAILWAY v. SAN ISIDRO II.

This match was played at San Isidro on Sunday, with the result that the home team won an enjoyable day's golf by 10½ matches to 6½. The following is the score in detail:—

Pacific Rly. San Isidro II.

SINGLES.

J. C. Findlayson. 1	W. B. Jones . . . 0
H. Nicholls. . . . 0	W. Oliphant . . . 1
R. W. Denton. . . . 0	W. J. Boddy . . . 1
B. H. Smyth. . . . 0	G. R. Rae . . . 1
G. J. Clayton. . . . 1	F. H. Jones . . . 0
A. H. Barnett. . . . 0	J. B. Sheridan . . 1
F. A. Chiswell. . . . 0	G. F. Follett . . . 1
C. O'Ryan. 0	Dr. J. A. Malbran 1
J. G. Bryans. 0	F. Baillie 1
W. H. Brown. . . . ½	T. Bridge ½
E. Tebbutt. ½	G. L. Jones . . . ½

3

8

FOURSOMES.

Smyth and Nicholls. 1	Rae and Oliphant . . . 0
Findlayson and Clayton. ½	W. B. Jones and F. H. Jones . . ½
Barnett and Denton. 1	Boddy and Sheridan . . . 0
O'Ryan and Chiswell. . . . 0	Malbran and Follett 1
Bryans and Hunter Brown 0	Bridge and Bailey 1
Tebbutt. 1	G. L. Jones . . . 0

3½

2½

Singles. 3

8

Total. 6½

10½

FERNET-BRANCA

Tonic, bitter, appetizer and digestive

HOFFER & Co., B. Aires.—Sole Agents

RALPH WALDO EMERSON

SERMON BY DR. McLAUGHLIN.

The Rev. Dr. McLaughlin gave a deeply interesting lecture on Sunday night at St. Andrew's on "The Personality and Writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson." The lecture was one of the monthly series on "Prophets and Religious Teachers of the 19th Century." Dr. McLaughlin has seen Emerson and is further a careful and appreciative student of his writings. He saw the great man in the same carriage with Longfellow and Whittier, a remarkable triad of American poets. Emerson was descended directly from the Puritans of New England, and inherited the Puritan traditions. Nevertheless he was strikingly independent in his opinions. His last act in the pulpit was to say of the Lord's Supper that it was misunderstood, was a mistake, and "I am not interested in it." The Rev. Professor Wendell declared that this was "saturated with serene insolence." Dr. McLaughlin said that while disagreeing with his views, one must admire his courage and his honesty. He made an address in 1838 before Harvard Divinity School which "staggered even that heretical seminary," in which he attacked not only historical Christianity but seemed to forget that without the person Jesus there would be no form of Christianity, as without the sun there would be no light of day." On his second visit to England he renewed his already warm friendship with Carlyle, and was nearly elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, his successful opponent was Benjamin Disraeli. Emerson was proud of the honour of being polled 500 votes. Of his visit to Great Britain he said, "I had not been aware that there was so much kindness in the world." His "English Traits" are full of kindly satire and yet abound in enthusiastic appreciation. How delightful is this criticism of mid-Victorian England: "It believes in a Providence that does not treat with levity a Pound Sterling. . . . They put up no Socratic prayer, much less any saintly prayer for the Queen's mind . . . but say bluntly 'Grant her health and wealth long to live.'" Britain he called "Mother of nations, mother of heroes with strength still equal to the time, wise to entertain and swift to execute." He was trenchant on shams. Among them he classed St. George, originally "a fraudulent bacon seller to the army," and Americo Vespucci, from whom America is called, "a swindling pickle dealer whose highest rank was boatswains mate."

His favourite poets, his five immortals, were Homer, Dante, Shakespeare and Goethe. He said he had read all Goethe's works, "doubtless in fulfilment of a vow," as O. Wendell Holmes sarcastically observed. Shakespeare he considered the creator of modern German culture and literature (Oh! what a nasty one for the Herren Professors).

In religious teaching, the supreme note which he struck was, the reality of the Ideal, the Unseen World enswathed in the Physical Universe. He emphasised the worth of the individual man and the immanence of God in all things; "so much so—said Dr. McLaughlin—that he seems to many to plunge into the abyss of Pantheism." "As a prophet and religious teacher," he remarked, "he has defects that forbid his being placed in the highest rank of the Godly fellowship." His beautiful theories were compared to those Socialistic ideas of Fourier, who proposed "to turn the seven seas into lemonade." He had no conception whatever of the supreme sacrifice of a Divine Redeemer. However, he was "ever the prophet of righteousness, and in all his mysticism he never runs athwart the Decalogue or the Mount of Beatitudes."

The lecture, which was listened to with profound attention, was one of the best of the excellent lectures which Dr. McLaughlin has delivered.

FIRST AID

DR. MULCAHY AT BANFIELD.

On Sept. 27 at the Oak Hall, Banfield, Dr. Mulcahy gave his second lecture on first aid, before an interested audience. There were some 30 eager listeners present and Dr. Mulcahy put his points before them with a complete and understandable simplicity, which made his lecture all the more valuable to the initiated.

These lectures will continue throughout a special scheme worked out by the lecturer, in which, from an elemental commencement, he will deal with the more serious problems of assistance. The ground covered will embrace anything and everything that can be of service in every day life and the lectures, as was the case last evening, will not deal with first aid to wounded alone (which point is only one of the many that Dr. Mulcahy deals with) but with every possibility which can be expected to be met with in ordinary life.

Last night's lecture was highly appreciated and sound advice was given on the treatment of emergency cases, often met with in the street.

S.A.M.S.

ARRIVAL OF NEW MISSIONARIES.

Mr. Deacon arrived on Sunday by the Highland Laddie and took part in the evening service at St. John's. He was to proceed to the Argentine Chaco but at the Bishop's urgent request, the South American Missionary Society have asked him to take temporary charge at Alberdi when the Rev. J. A. Rickards goes home this month.

The South American Missionary Society was established some 70 years ago by Capt. Allen Gardner, R.N., who laid down his life with his gallant companions in Tierra del Fuego. This commenced the work of which the late Charles Darwin, the author of "The Origin of Species" spoke in terms of such warm praise. The Society numbers among its workers such honoured names as W. Barbrook Grubb and the Rev. W. C. Morris and many others. Its methods and standing are too well known to need description here but the Archdeacon's Locum Tenens at St. John's is an S.A.M.S. Organising Secretary and will be most happy to give any information and receive any contributions which are much needed just now.

Mr. G. R. Wrangham also came out in the Highland Laddie and is to-day proceeding by river steamer to his work in the Paraguayan Chaco. This work was one of Mr. Grubb's most successful endeavours and was commenced under the first Bishop of the Falkland Isles.

PROVINCIAL POLICE

UNPUNISHED MURDER AT PUERTO DESEADO.

Another scandalous case of unpunished murder is reported from Puerto Deseado. On September 19, a notorious bad character murdered a quiet and peaceable resident named Hermilio Balbi in his own dwelling. The crime was premeditated and carried out with cynical effrontery, for the victim's residence actually adjoined the Comisaria of the place and the Subprefectura. Evidently the murderer understood his police, however. He walked in and despatched Balbi when he had his back turned to the door to fill a bottle. Robbery was one motive, and the entire neighbourhood is making an angry protest against the disgraceful police arrangements, or, rather, want of them. All the merchants threaten to close as a sign of their indignation. The assassin has, of course, not been arrested.

THE NAPHTHA TAX

STRONG OPPOSITION.

When the new tax on naphtha was foreshadowed, some little time ago, it was received with tokens of unequivocal disapproval. Opposition has now assumed a concrete form, and the Society of vendors of naphtha have forwarded an urgent request to the Minister of Finance that this tax, which was to come into operation on October 1, shall be removed before it is enforced.

In the covering letter to the Minister it is stated that "owing to the unexpected imposition of this tax, the price of the combustible will be increased \$1.50 per case, as the importers state that, in order to keep within the conditions laid down in the decree, they will be obliged to introduce an article of a quality quite different and of a much higher price than that in actual use."

An almost immediate result can scarcely fail to be the closing of many garages. This will react on the workshops, and many chauffeurs will be thrown out of work, as also mechanics, "peones" and others who will at once be idle when the cars cease to run. Some chauffeurs have declared that the effect of the tax on vehicles plying for hire will be disastrous. They will be obliged to lay up their vehicles, as they cannot be made to pay at current rates with such an expense added.

Very special emphasis is laid on the fact that the new *gabelle* is not only a grievous imposition, but an unconstitutional one. It is not proper, they say, that a law sanctioned by Congress should be arbitrarily altered by a simple Government order without the whole matter going again for consideration before Congress.

The petition is signed by almost the whole body of naphtha importers, proprietors of garages, etc., who will be adversely affected by the proposed change.

MRS. JAMES BEGG'S SALE OF WORK

TO HELP THE AGED AND INFIRM.

For months Mrs. James Begg and Miss Flora Thompson have been quietly working in aid of the Aged and Infirm Home, and yesterday afternoon the result of their efforts took a highly practical turn. This was in the nature of a sale of work at "Wayside," Palermo.

It happened that this year, practically no assistance was asked from friends, but such was the generosity of those who know Mrs. Begg and her good work, that more numerous and beautiful things were given this year than perhaps has been the case previously.

One glance at the exquisite fancy work, of a thousand varieties, the flowers, plants, and delicious sweet stalls, would have convinced of the ultimate and complete success of the undertaking.

Quite a number of ladies helped Mrs. Begg and Miss Thompson in their good work, with the result that on Sept. 23 the sale of work was a greater success than ever.

AGED AND INFIRM FUND BAZAAR.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—Please accept my most sincere thanks for the kind and generous way in which you made room in your valuable paper, to so frequently insert the notices about our sale last Thursday, Sept. 23rd, in aid of the Aged and Infirm Home.

It was owing, in a large measure to that, that the success of the sale was due.

Thanking you for your courtesy, believe me to remain—Yours etc.,

PHOEBE BEGG.

"Wayside,"
3614 French esq. Araoz.

HUNS IN THE AMERICAS

GERMANY'S "LOST" ARMIES.

(To the Editor).

Sir.—Will you kindly give (approximately) the number of Teuton prisoners the Allies have in North and South America, and in other neutral countries.

In Buenos Aires there must be a large number, as one sees a good many Kaiser faces of military age in the streets.

Yours faithfully,

M. M. V.

[We presume that by "prisoners," our correspondent means those Germans and Austrians prevented from leaving the Americas to take part in the war owing to the control of the seas being in the hands of the Allies. It is impossible to say even approximately what the number of Teutons of military age kept away from the theatre of war is, but we should estimate the number to be close on one million. In the United States there are said to be 8,000,000 Germans, of whom 2,000,000 were born in Germany. If the Allies did not control the situation at sea, probably 800,000 of these Germans would be available for military service with their country. In the rest of America there are probably another 200,000 Germans of military age—either reservists, or would-be volunteers.—Ed. B. A. H.]

A GENEROUS OFFER

TO THE ASISTENCIA PUBLICA.

Messrs. Piccardo and Co., Ltd., the well-known tobacco manufacturers, have again demonstrated their public spiritedness by coming to the rescue of the Asistencia Pública and offering to supply whatever medicines are required by that organisation. The Asistencia, which is responsible for the control of the Rawson, San Roque, Alvear, and Clinic Hospitals, has for some time been suffering under the depression which has fallen upon the Municipality.

Messrs. Piccardo and Co., Ltd., have sent the following letter to Dr. Edward Obejero, Director of the Asistencia Pública:—

Dear Sir,—I have the honour to address you in my capacity of President of the Sociedad Manufactura de Tabacos de Piccardo y Cia., Lda., to place before you the fact that at the last meeting of my directorate, the information contained in notices in the Press to the effect that the municipal hospitals were suffering from a scarcity of medicines, was brought under notice, and it was decided to place gratuitously at the disposal of your department whatever medicines may be necessary to enable you to carry on your work up to the end of the year.

Your kind acceptance of this offer would give us great pleasure.

Yours, etc.

BUILDING ACCIDENT

ONE MAN KILLED, TWO INJURED.

A fatality occurred yesterday at 2321 Virreyes, which is in process of construction. Pedro Hardengui, a workman, lost his life, and two others were dangerously injured. According to the statements of others present, the men were working on a plank or gangway suspended from the scaffolding. A piece of the cornice fell suddenly upon their plank destroying it, and hurling all three to the ground. Hardengui was killed on the spot, and Luis Simoni and Enrique Galizzi were badly cut and bruised. The police removed the injured to the San Fernando Sanitary Station, where first aid was given.

THE PRICE OF VICTORY

REVIEW OF THE RUSSIAN SACRIFICE

(Contributed.)

Has any careful consideration been given, by the ordinary individual, to the present state of affairs in Russia? Beyond the fact that a number of bombs are sent up from the offices of "La Union" and that a number of people rush to the notice boards and see a statement of another German success, the taking of Vilna, the capture of Kovno, Warsaw in German hands, and so on, has any thought been given to the inner significance of these notices? Has any deeper meaning than another German success penetrated into the mind of the many?

There is a view of the position which does not seem, so far, to have been considered by the man in the street, nor does this view seem to have been presented in the many articles to which this eastern campaign has given birth, and has kept alive with food from its huge store of detail.

Without any desire to minimise the importance of these German successes, which are greater than any ever obtained against Russia since the 1812 campaign, is it not possible that the brains of the leaders of the Allied armies have foreseen these matters, have calculated what these losses must be, and have provided for them? The view which may be taken of the Russian retreat, is that Russia is heroically paying the price of coming victory, a victory which each day is drawing closer. The Russian retreat may be regarded as one of the most, if not the most, brilliant tactical moves of the whole war, and as being undertaken on a pre-arranged and pre-conceived plan, in conjunction with and in the fulfilment of the strategical ideas of the general staffs of the four allies.

There are a host of reasons to support this statement, and there is much presumptive evidence to bring forward that this point of view is an accurate one.

Germany to-day is very much nearer defeat than she was before these eastern victories were achieved. Her initial war scheme was for a short and decisive struggle. This has failed completely. The strategy of the Germans is the same as the strategy of the great Napoleon, that is, along the lines of least resistance. This is shown from the outset of the war. Knowing that France had made an error in her early dispositions and had gathered the bulk of her forces on the right centre, where she expected the blow to fall, knowing also that England had practically no army at all, Germany came down on the west like an avalanche. This was, then, to her, the line of least resistance. She thought her task an easy one. She was to have been in Paris by September, Calais, too, the invasion of England would immediately follow, and so on, which shows that Germany thought her task an easy one, and along the lines of the least resistance. Her plans were grievously upset, chiefly through a handful of British troops under Sir John French and partly on account of the Crown Prince's military muddling.

The western line, after the Marne, stood fast, and day by day, week by week, has grown in strength and offensive power. Gradually the cries of "Paris in September" and Calais tomorrow were altered to Christmas Day, "My birthday," and so on until at the moment those prideful shouts are not even whispered. This then shows that the western theatre of war from the German standpoint is now no longer the line of least resistance. So menacing and ugly did her western enemy look that Germany determined at all hazards to free her left hand in Russia, in order to meet what she foresaw and still foresees, must happen in the west.

The Allied offensive, timed for the spring, was delayed. England preferred to play the fool by striking and

by muddling her internal affairs. The Germans know now that they cannot break through to Paris and Calais, and although the great offensive is not yet, it is very nearly time for it.

This fact is the root of the whole matter concerning Warsaw and its fall, the capture of Kovno, Novo Georgievsk and probably Riga. And here comes the whole crux of the matter. In the west the Germans knew they could not break through. To the Allies a retirement was impossible, and yet they were not ready for the great offensive. There was a deadlock. The Russian advance was threatening. Every inch of land in the west was, and is at a premium. In the east this is not the case.

An interchange of strategical ideas and plans in a future campaign took place between the Allied army staffs. Kitchener, Millerand, Joffre, French, all met. At first all thought the meeting meant the great offensive, but this was not so. Another idea had been born, and it is accredited to the brain of General Joffre that he found a way of enticing the Germans to push forward their eastern campaign. Russia fell in with the plans of her allies, and when again German strategy was directed against the line of least resistance, the Russians commenced a retreat. It does not matter in the least, whether Russia could or could not have held the German advance, the point is that on a preconceived plan she did not do so. One point of extreme importance must not be missed. It is in the north that the Russians are retreating, and where their line is being bent back. In the south they are firm. This gradual retreat is costing the Germans an immense amount in men, and as the retreat continues, so is there less possibility of the German hordes suddenly returning with a sledge hammer blow to the western theatre of war.

This is the cause in which Russia is sacrificing herself. She is giving the west time to breathe, and drawing the enemy on at a great cost, no doubt, but this cost is the price of victory.

Germany's Russian campaign then, looks very much like a mistake. At the time it was undertaken there was no pressing need to smash Russia. The Dardanelles campaign had hardly commenced, and there was, then, no fear of the straits being forced. Russian strategy or rather the carrying out of the Allied plan of retreat is daily showing Germany's mistake the greater. Is the conquest of territory, are the spoils of war won by Germany worth the extension of her lines, worth the forcing of Russia nearer her own base of supplies, worth the fact that Germany cannot return again in a rush to the west? Russia can afford still to fall back, and then what will the position be when the Dardanelles are forced and supplies rushed through? The western offensive will soon commence. No more help can be sent to Austria, who already admit their campaign against Italy is "fruitless and aimless." Thus is the great plan of the Allies unfolding, and such is the view point that can be taken of Russia's retreat and her sacrifice. She is only paying the price of victory and was in fact the only country that could afford to pay the price.

No point can be gained by entering upon an argument concerning the strategic value of Warsaw, Kovno, and the strongholds that have fallen into German hands, but a brief survey of the position from the naval side only tends to confirm the theories expressed above.

It was no less a person than Count Tisza, one of the longest-headed statesmen in the Dual Monarchy, who stated "on land we have proved to be the stronger, and no one argues the point, just as we do not dispute that on sea we have lost the war. We were victorious on land and England victorious on the sea. . . . In a few weeks all the belligerents will see that it will be useless to continue the war."

There is, however, one point that this statesman omits to remark. The land campaign has not yet unrolled itself, and the real trial of strength has yet to come. The admitted supremacy of the British fleet, what does this

SAILED FROM B.A.

HUN WITH FORGED PASSPORTS ON SUNKEN DANISH STEAMER

London, Sept. 23.

A telegram from Copenhagen to the "Daily Telegraph" announces that the inquiry into the sinking of the Danish steamer Frode by a German submarine has been brought to a conclusion.

The evidence shows that a German sailor who shipped aboard the Frode at Buenos Aires with forged passports as a Norwegian citizen, was taken off by the submarine before the Frode was sunk.

TOUCHY LEGISLATORS

CHALLENGES TO THE FIELD

Tetchy, peevish, quarrelsome, overpaid Deputies set a bad example to the public, and behave as if they alone had honour, and every one else were deficient in it. Except for cinematograph purposes their duellos are intensely ridiculous. If the blades of the épées de combat be sterilised, nothing more than a slight abrasion or a cold, through standing about without coat or waistcoat is likely to result, but the Legislative Body is brought into contempt which it can ill afford. The latest pair of Furioso Fanfarronas to send or receive seconds are Deputies Sanchez Via-monte and Arce, in consequence of a "personal incident" in the Chamber. Later the seconds soldered the affair up. No one meant anything, and all was well except for the ridicule of the business.

In future, however, a Tribunal of Duels might be instituted to choose arbitrarily the weapons for the conflicts. Five foot Spanish rapiers and left hand daggers. With these weapons, which are really dangerous, there would be fewer hasty challenges.

HORSE THIEVES IN RAMOS MEJIA

Horse thieves are still exceedingly active in Ramos Mejia, to the general alarm of the inhabitants and stock owners in the neighbourhood.

The police of Extramuros have three or four times during the past few days been in conflict with the gang, and detained some few persons who are believed to be in league with them.

The populace have demanded the most urgent and strong operations against the gang, and the officials of the district have planned out the necessary method to free the district of a danger, which has been in their midst for several weeks.

signify, even if the western offensive never takes place, and if Russia brings her forces to a standstill and acts as the Allies in the west are doing?

Raw material is already scarce and bids fair to become scarcer still. Cotton is now barred. Austria fears another winter campaign, which will bring a more dreadful enemy than Italy to her gates.

Germany cannot fight indefinitely and can never win the war with the English fleet supreme. In case of defeat Russia can only be saved by England and France. No separate peace is possible. Germany now begins to see what the inevitable end will be. Austria has publicly admitted she can see. Germany has not and probably never will. The more the conquest of Russian territory, to a certain point, the greater becomes Germany's difficulties. One person is easier to keep than two, and when supplies are difficult and becoming more difficult, while England holds the seas, the object of Russia's sacrifice becomes the more apparent. The day is dawning when she will gain her reward, and when the Allies can close the bloody jaws of Germany for ever.

H. S. H.

NEW RAILWAY TARIFFS

GOVERNMENT OPPOSITION

MINISTER'S INTERVIEW WITH COMPANIES' DELEGATES

The Minister of Public Works, Dr. Moyano, presided on Sept. 24 at a meeting of railway officials concerning the proposed increase of 10 per cent. on the tariffs. A large number of persons attended the meeting, at which were included the following:—Messrs. O'Farrell and Usher, of the Pacific; Cabrett and Padilla, of the Central Cordoba; Lacroze and Rocca, of the Central Buenos Aires; Chanourdie, Montes de Oca and Terrillon, of the French Railways of Santa Fe; Masle, of the Compañía General de Buenos Aires; Wood, of the Argentine North Western; Brian and Lértora, of the Western; Frias, of the Central Argentine; Fresco, of the Entre Rios Railways; White and Guerrico, of the Great Southern.

The Minister pointed out that the Executive considered the increase inopportune, and said the legal position of the railways was beyond question, but that, on the other hand, the increase constituted a serious danger to national economics and was against the interests of the public.

The Deputy Sr. Padilla, acting on behalf of the railways and as President of the Central Cordoba Railway, replied that the financial position of the railways was deplorable and could only be regulated by this increase. The railways were within their legal rights, and were doing nothing else but fulfilling the conditions of the law. Sr. Padilla was loudly applauded at the close of his reply. Dr. Moyano again insisted upon the advisability of postponing the increase to a more propitious moment. His idea was negated. The Minister then pointed out the danger to the welfare of many industries, and in reply the railway representatives said they would take into consideration the tariff on wood and maize and on other materials of small importance.

The Director of Railways, Engineer Nogues, was invited to the meeting by the Minister to express an opinion. He stated that several articles—which he enumerated in detail—could withstand the increase, but for a general 10 per cent. rise in tariffs his opinion was against such a thing.

The meeting broke on the understanding that the railways would give a reply to-day.

A private meeting of railway representatives was later held in Paseo Colon and Alsina, further to discuss the situation.

REPORTED ABANDONMENT OF THE PROPOSALS.

It is reported that a notice from Government House late last evening stated that the various managing bodies of the railways had been in further communication with the Minister of Public Works and had signified their intention of foregoing the proposed increase in local passenger fares and on the freight and transport charges of maize and stone.

In respect to the freights on fruit and bran no decision had been reached. Continued and immediate attention to the matters in hand are promised the Minister.

IMMIGRATION

The flow of immigrants, which had notably diminished, shows a slight rising tendency. By the s.s. Reina Victoria Eugenia there have arrived 588 steerage passengers, and more are expected. From Spain a distinct increase is reported in the demand for passages for Argentina.

Groups of 30 or 40 individuals are likewise arriving from Brazil. The majority of those are Spaniards, Italians, or Austro-Germans.

Agricultural & Pastoral

CAMP NOTES

(By Our Agricultural Editor).

Spring has again come round, and the fresh green grass is a pleasure to see after the rather bare fields, caused by the severe weather experienced at the beginning of winter. Grass is coming away beautifully all over, and breeding cattle will begin to improve and lay on flesh. Calving appears to be general in the Queen Province, and from conversations with leading authorities, I am assured a high percentage of births is expected. Cows have in many instances become somewhat thin; but if their condition be not too debilitated, will probably calve more successfully than if carrying too much flesh, as very often happens in this country.

Journeying on the train one observes that the majority of this year's lambs have been señalated, and the lamb crop is also reported to be a very good one. Several flockmasters have explained to me that their hoggets have come through the winter very badly, and that a large percentage have died from the innumerable diseases, that cause so much damage and loss to young sheep. Scab also appears to be too prevalent as evinced by the numbers of animals whose broken and disturbed wool shows unmistakably the presence of these parasites.

The horse export trade appears to be rather depressed for the moment, and unfavourable reports have lately been received from Britain. Notwithstanding the elimination of exporters, some very useful mares were sold the other day by the Messrs. Bullrich at exceptionally high prices, some well over the four figures.

Recent home papers refer to the opening of several shops in Glasgow, for the sale of horse flesh as an article of food. This innovation has been brought about through the large influx of Belgian refugees, and to provide a cheaper class of meat for the poorer population. The present prohibitive price of beef classifies that article as only obtainable by those with a long purse. The suspension of shipments of aged and worn-out horses formerly so general from Leith to Continental ports, principally Antwerp, has in consequence of the war been suspended, and as the Belgians were the principal consumers of horse flesh, it has been considered as at least worth a trial to utilise such horses unsuitable for further service, and at the same time sell that class of meat to those unfortunate refugees from their own native land. Continental people are likely to be the only customers for this class of meat. It is not likely to meet much much acceptance at the hands of Scotch people, who have always abhorred the idea of eating horse flesh, under any circumstances.

Imported meat is now required in such quantities to supply the needs of our army, and the French Army, that the surplus available for civil consumption has necessarily suffered a large reduction as compared with previous years. Mr. Runciman reports:—"Steps have been taken to meet this situation. I have requisitioned practically all the refrigerated tonnage in the Australian, New Zealand, and South American trades in order that the carrying capacity of these steamers may be used to the utmost and as much meat as possible brought to this country. Large purchases have been made of South American meat, and the whole of the output of frozen meat from New Zealand, Queensland, Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia available for export has been purchased. . . . Part of the meat so purchased in New Zealand and Australia will be available for the civil population, and will be marketed under

the advice of the High Commissioner for New Zealand, the Agent-General for Queensland, and Sir Montague Nelson. These three gentlemen are making it one of their chief endeavours that sales will not be made to speculators."

The Smithfield Club has resolved on a step which may excite some criticism. Details furnished in the carcass competition as to weight of head, feet, and intestines are no longer to be tabulated, and the cattle, sheep, and pigs are not hereafter to be judged on hoof. The reasons which have led the council to resolve along these lines have not been stated. Generally they must be that the educational value of giving details is not at all equal to the labour involved in collecting them. On that no opinion is expressed here. But it is respectfully submitted that no exercise is more useful and fruitful than that of each visitor to the show judging the stock on hoof for himself, and marking his catalogue in accordance with his judgment. It is not enough for him to mark the animals first, second, third, etc. What is suggested is that he mark with critical notes as to probable carcass results. To do this and then compare the facts in carcass with these estimates is educational to a degree. From this point of view the carcass competition is by far the most valuable section of the Smithfield Show.

Meetings of the committees and council of the Shorthorn Society were held in London on July 27, Mr. Parkin-Moore in the chair. Twelve new members were elected, including Mr. David C. Bruce, High Street, Fochabers. It was reported by the Editing Committee that since the last meeting of the committee pedigree exportation certificates had been granted by the secretary as follows:—For the Argentine, 150; Brazil, 2; Canada, 3; South Africa, 5; Uruguay, 3—total 163.

The Chairman of the East London (Cape Province) Chamber of Commerce, alluding to the trouble which had been experienced with regard to the export of South African produce owing to the lack of freight space, stated that owing to the fact that two ships had loaded 22,000 bales of wool for America, the position was now much improved. A photograph of the "Afghan Prince," which sailed with 17,000 bales on board, was hung on the walls of the Chamber, and would prove a good advertisement for the port. Wool going in such large quantities would have a good effect in drawing the attention of buyers, and the variety would give American buyers a good idea of the product of South Africa, and enable the American manufacturer to know exactly what he could obtain.

According to the annual report of the Chief of the Sheep Division of the Union Department of Agriculture, there were 35,818,000 sheep (woolled and non-woolled) in South Africa at the end of 1913, as against 35,881,921 the previous year. The losses during the year totalled 1,157,832, of which 700,558 were due to drought. There were 32,226 permanent and portable dipping tanks in the Union, of which 2909 were erected during the year 1913. The total expenditure of the Sheep Division for the year amounted to £129,044, of which £118,000 was expended on the eradication of scab.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received the following information from the International Agricultural Institute:—Forecasts of the spring cereal crops in Russia in Europe (54 Governments) give the following estimates:—Wheat, 248,286,000 cwt., an increase of 29.3 per cent. above last year's production; rye, 3,627,000 cwt., an increase of 28.1 per cent. above last year's production; barley, 210,824,000 cwt., an increase of 30.9 per cent. above last year's pro-

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duction; oats, 27,4011,000 cwt., an increase of 32.7 per cent. above last year's production; maize, 39,275,000 cwt., a decrease of 3.2 per cent. below last year's production.

Mr. Juan Lalor, the well-known cattle salesman, has compiled the following list of prices obtained by animals sold by him during the week at the Linieres Market:—Bueyes mestizos especiales de \$200 á \$250; bueyes especiales \$175 á \$190; bueyes, carne gorda, \$100 á \$130; novillos mestizos especiales \$250 á \$280; novillos mestizos para frigorifico, \$200 á \$230; novillos mestizos gordos \$170 á \$190; novillos, buena carne \$135 á \$150; vacas, mestizas excepcionales \$140 á \$165; vacas especiales \$125 á \$135; vacas, carne gorda \$105 á \$115; novillos especiales \$100 á \$120; novillos, carne gorda \$90 á \$100; vaquillinas, mestizas especiales \$110 á \$115; vaquillinas carne gorda \$80 á \$100; terneros mamones especiales \$35 á \$45.

DEPARTURE OF MR. PETER MILLER.

This well-known figure in live stock circles, left by the s.s. El Paraguay for Britain, and will afterwards proceed to Chicago and St. Louis, with the intention of acquiring horses for exportation to Britain. During the time Mr. Miller was engaged in the importation of pedigree live stock, he made a wide circle of friends, due to his honesty and straightforwardness in all business operations. A gentleman who has devoted practically all his life to the horse trade, his vast experience was lately directed to the purchasing and shipment of horses from this Republic to Britain, and always most favourable comments were to be heard regarding the quality of his selections. Mr. Miller's many friends wish him a safe voyage home, and every success in his business enterprises in the States, where he has already spent many years in the horse trade.

REMARKABLE WOOL PRICE

A remarkable price was secured on Sept. 27 for wool by Messrs. Tomás Devoto and Co. They sold a lot of crossbred coarse wool, clean without seeds, at \$17 per ten kilos. This is declared to be the highest price hitherto obtained for wools of this class.

AUSTRIAN INCENDARIES

CAUSE FIRE ON ITALIAN LINER.

Rome, Sept. 27.
The Italian steamer Sant'Anna, on board of which a fire recently broke out when in mid-ocean, has arrived at Naples.

The captain reported that he had evidence that five Austrian passengers who had obtained passages on board under false names were the persons who caused the fire. Three of them were placed under arrest, but the other two threw themselves overboard.

A PLEA FOR THE COLONIST

(To the Editor).

Sir.—May I trouble you to put in the following: Messrs. Liverpoolian, Roberto Rois and F. M. B. criticised a letter of mine to your valuable paper, to which I replied on September 15 asking the first named to be good enough to show how the exporters were losing 16 cents plus expenses per quintal of maize. In the same letter I remarked that in Italy the price was 35 francs equal to \$15.90 here, showing that the exporters make even more than the amount given in my first letter. Also I answered all the questions of F.M.B. and should like to hear his remarks on the same, as per promise. It seems that the first named and last of these gentlemen seem to be very ready to criticise, but reluctant to give figures, perhaps on account of there being a good deal of truth in my letters as regards "Parasites" of the colonist. Perhaps these gentlemen did not see my answer to them, wherefore the present letter. Thanking in anticipation for the publishing of the present.

Yours, etc.,

Casalogno, F.C.C.A.

C.H.N.G.

SALE OF LINCOLN RAMS.

On Sept. 24 the Messrs. Yriondo and Co. sold a very nice lot of imported Lincoln rams, the property of Messrs. Sidev and Poels. A very fair selling trade was experienced, and a complete clearance was effected at the following prices:—

1 Lincoln ram, price \$600, sold to Sr. Roberto Law.

1 Lincoln ram, price \$750, sold to Sr. Roberto Law.

1 Lincoln ram, price \$500, sold to Sr. Juan Jose Edwards.

1 Lincoln ram, price \$550, sold to Sr. Manuel de la Cuadra.

1 Lincoln ram, price \$500, sold to Sr. Manuel de la Cuadra.

1 Lincoln ram, price \$600, sold to Sr. Manuel de la Cuadra.

1 Lincoln ram, price \$470, sold to Sr. Jose Legris.

1 Lincoln ram, price \$400, sold to Sr. Berisso Bros.

1 Lincoln ram, price \$450, sold to Sr. Manuel de la Cuadra.

1 Lincoln ram, price \$370, sold to Sr. Luis Yriondo.

1 Lincoln ram, price \$500, sold to Sr. Julio Milot.

1 Lincoln ram, price \$500, sold to Sr. Julio Milot.

1 Lincoln ram, price \$420, sold to Sr. Luis Yriondo.

1 Lincoln ram, price \$400, sold to Sr. Gonzalez Guerrico.

1 Lincoln ram, price \$400, sold to Sr. Julio Millot.

1 Lincoln ram, price \$450, sold to Sr. Jose Legris.

Several other rams were sold in pens, at satisfactory prices.

TUBERCULOSIS PEDIGREE STOCK

A QUESTION FOR IMPORTERS.

As all imported pedigree bulls are received in the Quarantine Station, so much more importance does that institution receive at the hands of the many interested parties, to whom it is always of vital interest, whether an animal is declared by the authorities to be affected with tuberculosis, or is allowed to enter the country as a sound animal.

This year's examinations have again resulted in the detention of many notable animals and some of them have been slaughtered as being affected with tuberculosis. The most important point is, "How do importers bring out bulls that must be known to be affected with the disease when it is certain that they will be subjected to a strict veterinary examination previous to their entry into this Republic?" I have endeavoured to solve this point, but there is so much mystery, into which it is dangerous to probe that I have had to content myself with the plain recital of a few experiences.

One importer who has had several animals condemned says they were twice tested by a veterinary expert at home and certified by him as being free from tuberculosis, and on such professional assurance the bulls were shipped out here without the 25 per cent. insurance usually charged for animals insured to pass the test. Several of these animals have already been slaughtered, and a local veterinary officer present at the slaughter in the interests of the importer certified as to there being undoubted evidence of the existence of tuberculosis.

To get at the bottom of this mystery, it is necessary to consider the position of the man who sold the bull to the importer, or that of the owner of the animal in the quarantine depot. The great scientific discoveries which led to the detection of tuberculosis by certain methods also enlightened many in the way to nullify these results, or render the animal immune to the influence of the injection of tuberculin, as a proving agent for the principal test. Certain importers are not above insinuating that the seller in Britain has got so unscrupulous as to consider as part of his profession his ability to render his animals immune from the reaction as a result of the injection of tuberculin, for a certain time at least. This is supposed to be the reason why an inspecting veterinary officer in Britain is "fooled" into giving a certificate that, according to recognised tests, to determine the presence of tuberculosis, the animal did not react and consequently was "free" from tuberculosis. The influence of the tampering with the bull and "pumping" him full of serum for nullifying the effects of the tuberculin, would only be temporary, but through the gradual weakening of this serum, and the increasing influence of the true tuberculosis, the animal when tested at a later date, would then be in the condition that he will be a reactor and consequently slaughtered in the quarantine station in the presence of the owner or his representative, who can also be accompanied by a veterinary officer to make any investigation on account of the owner.

In every case this season the bulls slaughtered have shown unmistakable signs of being affected with tuberculosis. The examination here appears to be carried out with perfect equality and fairness for the importers.

Recently a most valuable imported bull was slaughtered at the quarantine depot, in the presence of a company of interested experts and Government officials, and on examination was found to be "full" of "tuberculosis," which considering the large number of similar cases this season, has caused no small concern to the inspecting Government veterinary officers.

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RISE IN PRICE OF MAIZE

62,844 BAGS ARRIVE ON THE OPEN MARKET.

The rise in the price of maize, recorded in the market yesterday, is the subject of lively satisfaction.

The rise recorded from Monday to early yesterday afternoon is from 2 to 3 shillings.

The matter is a rather curious one, in that the rise is recorded and coincides with an extraordinary entry on to the market of maize from different agricultural centres.

Yesterday no less than 62,844 bags (an unprecedented figure) arrived. It is feared that this flooding will adversely affect the market. At the same time large orders have been received for export, and the matter rests upon the freight charges. If exorbitant, it will be impossible to get rid of this amount, without a loss, and the price of maize could then fall lower than ever.

CASE OF BUBONIC PLAGUE

An alarming report from the North guard of the Port Prefectura states that one of the conductors of the Prefectura's motors of the enquiry section was seized with sudden illness yesterday in the office of the department.

The man, Domingo Ortuzar by name, was removed to one of the hospitals, where investigation convinced the doctors that the case is one of bubonic plague.

To avoid spreading the scourge and giving a good example, the authorities have severely disinfected the garage near the cattle depots and the garage and offices of the North detachment of Prefectura guards.

THE WHEAT HARVEST

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

The war has been the cause of a greatly increased area of agricultural land being this year placed under wheat. The Minister of Agriculture has received, through the Statistical Department, full details concerning this year's sowings, and in the course of a few days will publish the same.

It is believed that high prices for wheat will be the rule throughout the continuance of the war, and agriculturists are eagerly looking forward for the fruits of their labours.

On the other hand but little interest is evidenced concerning the maize crop, which is smaller than last year, and which promises, at the moment, but a minimum of return for the labour occasioned. So low is the price just now, that the cost of gathering the harvest is out of all proportion to the present commercial value of the commodity.

SALE OF IMPORTED CATTLE

Mr. Joseph Shepherd presented for sale by auction at Bullrich's mart, yesterday, a fine consignment of 26 Shorthorn and 1 Polled Angus imported bulls. Bidding was brisk, and prices ranged from \$8,500, paid for "Brandsby Aristocrat 4th," to \$1,500 given for "Sanquhar Purser." The 26 Shorthorns fetched \$72,000, an average of \$2,769, while the Polled Angus was sold for \$3,000. "Brandsby Aristocrat 4th" is a nice roan, bred by Mr. J. M. Strickland. "Enlistment," bred by Mr. J. W. Gordon-Oswald, took second best price, \$4,200, and "Elator," bred by Mr. W. Anderson, fetched \$3,700. The Polled Angus bull, "Eric of Bywell," was bred by Viscount Allendale.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER PRODUCTS

THE "CHAMPION" MOWERS AND RAKES

The International Harvester Corporation whose headquarters in Argentina are at 447 Calle Perú, Buenos Aires, is the world famous organisation, through whose activities agriculture in all parts of the world has undergone remarkable changes in the past two decades. The I.H.C. is noted for the remarkable manner in which its implements embodying the latest inventions, have lessened the cost of farming and have increased the productiveness of the land.

In this issue the International Harvester Corporation calls the attention of readers to two interesting lines which will meet with a great demand from wise camp men. They are the "Champion" mowers and rakes. In view of the approaching harvest, when every farmer has to consider the class of machine he will employ to get in the best yields possible, a description of the special features of these two implements may not be out of place.

The outstanding features of the "Champion" products are their solidity of construction and durability under the most exacting conditions. One of the first things which attracts attention to the mower is the strong main frame, and the fact that roller bearings are built in everywhere necessary. The machine has an adjustable push bar by means of which the cutter bar can be kept always in proper alignment, and the tilted guards ensure a clean low cut. The steel knife head is drop forged and case hardened in the eye. It is held on to the knife back with twelve rivets. There is an adjusting device on the draw bar for registering the throw of the knife so as to bring the centre of sections exactly over the centre of the ledger plates when the wrist pin passes the dead centre. This assures an easy stroke of the knife and a clean cut. The long wooden Pitman is very strong and durable. It is provided with oscillating connections and has a perfect lubricating bushing as the wrist pin works in a bath of oil, which ensures a longer life for the parts and prevents the wearing out and the heating of the bushing. The cross shaft and level gear is provided with two chilled steel thrust, or friction blocks, and a set screw with a lock nut to keep the bevel gear and pinion in proper mesh, it not being necessary to take apart half the mower to adjust these parts. At the same time the undue wearing of the gear and pinion is prevented.

The chief points of superiority about the "Champion" rakes are their all round strength, ease of working, and durability. The machine is fitted with removable stub axles which when worn to any extent can be turned end for end, thus doubling the wearing life of the axles without any extra outlay. A similar advantage is seen in the construction of the wheels. The latter are very strongly built with 18 double spokes of half-inch diameter and wide hubs. When the discharge gears wear, the wheels can be changed from one side to the other, and the gears are then as good as new again. All the "Champion" rakes are fitted with an adjusting lever for regulating the position of height of the points of the teeth from the ground to ensure clean work. The teeth are steel lance pointed, with a double spiral which adds to their flexibility and lasting qualities. The discharge is completely automatic and is controlled by a combined movement of hand and foot.

The "Champion" machines are rapidly becoming widely popular throughout Argentina.

BAHIA BLANCA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Sept. 26, 1915.

Municipal Notes.

Some time ago a committee was formed for the purpose of obtaining pipes to carry off the water which was to be pumped out of the cellars in different houses here. Several people agreed to subscribe towards the cost of the work, but now it appears that a large number have "backed out" saying that now that the rainfall is so much less than it was, and the level of the water underground has gone down considerably, there is no need for the work. The representative chosen for the operation has decided to empty the buildings under his charge on his own account by pumping the water in the cellars into pipes which will run down Calle Brown as far as the Southern Railway level crossing. The other property owners whose cellars are full of water—which up to now has often been pumped into the streets—have been notified by the Municipality that it must be taken away in the sanitary carts.

Welcome Rainfall.

The one topic of conversation for some time past has been when is it going to rain, and although there have been one or two small showers during the last few months, these have scarcely laid the dust. However the weather has at last broken, and about 3 p.m. to-day the rain commenced to fall in torrents. Within two hours there must have been over an inch.

Bahia Blanca Rural Society.

On Friday last the entries for this show were closed, as it is to be held on Oct. 24, 25, 26 and 27, at the Rural Society's yards in Villa Borden. The entries have been quite as numerous as in other years, and it is thought that the fourth show held here will be quite as successful as have been its predecessors.

Rumoured Discovery of Silver.

At the station of the Viticola, the first from here on the Southern line to La Madrid, it is stated that there has been a find of some kind of metal which was brought up by the boring plant there. The German who is in charge of the operations has gone up to Buenos Aires with a sample of this "silver" in order to have it assayed.

Port Militar.

At Port Militar active preparations are now being made for the forthcoming manoeuvres that are to take place next month. The Rivadavia is taking on board some four thousand tons of bunkers from the s.s. Penlee, which arrived a few days ago with a cargo of American coal.

The work of building the dry dock is practically at a standstill, as there still remains a good lot of work to be done before this is finished. The necessary material for the work is still in Germany, as the Hamburg American line of steamers which have brought the greater part of this over, have now stopped running, and one of them the Sevilla, has been lying in Port Militar for the last thirteen months awaiting orders.

The crews of the Moreno and other battle ships lying out in the stream are being brought on shore daily with their field pieces, in order to be drilled in landing and shore work.

Munitions for the Turks

HELD UP ON THE HUNGARIAN FRONTIER.

Athens, Sept. 28.

Two thousand wagons with ammunition for the Turks are massed near the Hungarian frontier while the German diplomats negotiate for their passage through Bulgaria and Rumania.

FALKLAND ISLANDS NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Port Stanley,

Sept. 15, 1915.

The Censorship.

"When the War is over," the Censor's Index Expurgatorious will admit of my not skipping the most important item, viz., "Shipping and Port News," when furnishing Falkland Island News. I have been strictly cautioned and warned of pains and penalties if found so doing. Far be it from me to give the Empire's show away, and play into the hands of the enemy, by revelations of the few ship's movements here, which might result in terrible disaster, and defeat of our Empire. Anyhow, I bury the head of "Shipping and Port News," as the ostrich buries his head in the sand, oblivious of such hunters as globe trotters, visitors, and passengers, who can plainly see all there is to be seen, and speak of it; but I must be "mum," especially seeing that Falkland Island magazines, and my own effusions for the BUENOS AIRES HERALD were last mail kept back from going abroad.

"The White Elephant."

Thus says our oracle the "Falkland Island Magazine" for September:

"A suggestion worthy of deepest consideration, 'Why not turn the Town Hall into dwelling flats; thus allowing many of the people in Stanley to possess a habitation of their very own.' This is hardly flattering to the ambition of the originators of the Town Hall, and this suggestion will fall as flat as did the Phillistine idol in the Temple of Dagon, which 'fell flat on his face,' and though set up again, fell again and smashed, until 'only the stump of Dagon was left to him.'

The stump, or foundation of our new Town Hall is reported to be inadequate to support the weight superimposed on it, should the large assembly-room in it be filled with people, or a big dance take place in it. Much as it has cost, hitherto, the public's hopes respecting it have proved abortive. At present it certainly is "A White Elephant;" but should it be made into Government Offices it might somewhat "redeem the misspent moments past." The Government Gazette for Sept. 1915, tells us that expenditure on the Town Hall to the 21st of December, 1914, amounted to £10,208; on current year estimates, provision is made for £400; still wanted to complete the work, £1,425. Total £12,425. Separate plant for electric lighting will cost another £783.

Mainly About People.

Recent mail steamers brought among others, Mr. and Mrs. Hoare, to be headmaster and mistress; also Mrs. Hubbard to be assistant mistress at Government schools. Mr. C. H. Huston for the office of the Falkland Island Co.; from Buenos Aires: Messrs. Roger and Ralph Smith, Mrs. Nicholson (wife of mate of s.s. Falklands), who comes from Norway. By the steamer there left for Punta Arenas and the Patagonian coast, Mr. Allen and son from Darwin Harbour; Messrs. T. Hardy, W. Atkins, junr., and Darwin Watson.

For England there left to offer themselves to K. of K., Messrs. George and John Dean, B. Gitting, Sergt. L. Barnes; also by incoming steamer, Messrs. R. Douglas, A. Mc Travers, and E. Boothroyd. And by local steamer "Falkland" on Aug. 26: Mr. and Mrs. Smith and child from Great Island; Mrs. Moire and two children from Darwin Harbour; Mr. F. Langdon, Mr. Peter Craig, Mr. W. Hutchinson, Miss H. Simpson.

By the s.s. Falkland left on Sept. 9: Mrs. Arthur Rutter for Port Stephens; Mr. David Kiddle. For Chartres: Mr. W. Luxton, Mr. F. Hulford, and Mr. Mark Luxton.

Obituary.

At Port Stephens on Aug. 10, died Charles Edward Lee (aged 27), after 10 days' illness, of supposed heart failure. Unfortunately there is no doctor on the West Falkland Island. The doctor from the whaling station at New Island was sent for, but arrived after Mr. Lee had died. Mr. Lee was buried in the settlement at Port Stephens. A military funeral took place in Stanley on Sept. 7. The deceased, Mr. John Yates, F.I.V., died (aged 28), at Seal Inlet, East Falklands, no doctor having attended him. The remains were brought to Stanley by the s.s. Falklands, and taken to the house of Mr. John Kelway. The verdict at the inquest held was "died from beri beri." At the funeral, besides many relatives and friends, the cortege was supplemented by the Stanley Benefit Club, and the F. I. Volunteers. The burial service was conducted by the Rev. Mario Luis Migone at St. Mary's, R.C., and concluded at the Stanley cemetery with the usual formula of bugle and three volleys by the firing party.

Marriages.

In Stanley, Aug. 25, at the Cathedral, Miss Sarah Grace Lee, of the West Falklands, to Mr. George Edward Parrin. The Rev. M. D. Hobley officiated; Mr. Guitanne gave the bride away, Mr. Parrin's brother was groomsmen. The bride was dressed in white silk, the bridesmaid, Miss Sarah Parrin, was dressed in blue silk. The reception was held at the parent's house, where there were many callers and wedding-presents.

In Stanley, by the Rev. Mario Luis Migone, at St. Mary's Church, R.C., on August 26, were married Miss Mabel Norah Biggs and Mr. William John MacAtasney. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. Vincent A. Biggs; Mr. Joseph MacAtasney was groomsmen. The bride was in white array; the bridesmaids, Miss Ellen and Miss Margaret MacAtasney (sisters) were costumed in sailor dresses of blue trimmed with white. The chapel was crowded, the service largely choral. The bride being cashier, and the bridegroom head storekeeper at C. William's store, both experienced "a heavy deal," and "a great fall in rice," seeing that thrown rice (sometimes from persons lying in ambush), bombarded the wedding procession from the chapel to "the first and last hotel," where the wedding feast, and reception was held.

Vacant Pastorates.

"Cathedral Notes" in the September "Falkland Island Magazine" says: "In the last letter received from Bishop Every, he states that the new priest, to whom the vacant Deanery was offered, has not yet accepted, but we are hoping to have definite news next March."

Has the Falkland sacerdotal cup of bliss become insipid? seeing that both as regards a Bishop, and a Dean, Clericals seem to be "not taking any."

Moreover, the Nonconformist Church, (which on the last occasion was supplied with a pastor from the Wesleyan College at Sheffield), has still a vacant pupil; and now, the former suppliers are suggesting that Stanley Nonconformist Church should be handed over to the Scotch Presbyterian Church at Buenos Aires. Is it because we are "a queer cantankerous lot," as was once said, that pulpits here go abegging for occupants? Meanwhile, "the daily round and common task" doth "furnish all he ought to ask" as to "room to deny himself," etc., by the one Protestant clergyman for the whole of the Falkland archipelago.

Eggs or young ones?

The "egging season" is at hand, wild birds are nesting, some laying, but owing to restrictions and penguin egg tax there are scarcely enough demands to pay for official red tape, etc., etc. Last year the re-

THE BUDGET

DISCUSSION POSTPONED TILL DECEMBER.

Opinions in the lobbies of Congress are definite that the Budget proposals recently under consideration by the committee will not go before the Legislature until December, when Congress will be convoked to extraordinary sessions.

This course is considered certain, as there is such an accumulation of business that the few days remaining of the parliamentary session will be fully occupied by other considerations.

Personal friends of the President say that the fact that he has said nothing to this effect is not material as nothing else can be done. It is obviously impossible to expect that the Budget for 1916 can be discussed in forty-eight hours.

La Blanca Company have sent by Highland Pride to London 3835 quarters of chilled beef.

venue derived but £3 from penguin eggs. I shall be surprised if this year it amounts to that sum. The first fish the multitudes of penguins allow us to catch will be presented to the Stanley Museum. For many months no fish have been obtained on our extensive coast. In days gone by, this colony exported fish.

Wool Prices.

The price of wool during the season has been excellent, and still continues to be very high, some making a record price for the colony of 1s. 5d. per pound. Very little tallow has been shipped, the price averaging about 34s. per cwt.

The total number of sheep disposed of during the season was 60,356, being 23,709 less than last year, and over 17,000 less than any year since 1910. The chief reductions are to be found in the number canned and exported. The lambing season was a disappointment to most farmers. The percentage was 59.70 per cent. There were 18,000 less lambs than in a former season. Only one factory was working during the season.

Government Notices.

The Governor directs the publication for general information of the following telegrams sent and received on the completion of the laying of the cable to this colony, on Aug. 29, 1915.

August 29.—On behalf of the people of this remote colony of Falkland Islands, linked to-day for the first time by cable to the mother country, I beg, by this first cable message transmitted, respectfully to tender His Majesty the King assurance of their loyalty and devotion to His Majesty's subjects at home and throughout his vast Empire, pray that the war which has been forced upon His Majesty may, by His Majesty's naval and military forces, be brought to an early and successful termination.—Young.

From Secretary of State to Governor Falkland Islands:

Received Sept. 2, 1915.

Your telegram August 29, having been laid before His Majesty, the King commands me to express his high appreciation of loyal sentiments and prayers of the people of the Falkland Islands.—Bonar Law.

Off to the War.

The mail steamer "Orissa" arrived at 6.30 a.m. on Sept. 15. By her depart a few from here for K. of K. As in the first war, hymns of the old Methodists, we incline to sing: "Ye sons of hell, come turn and list, And fight like valiant Metabolists" against German Kultur.

The first "Kelper" to be wounded in this war, is Shirley Aspinall (born in Stanley), and a son of Canon Aspinall.

Mainly About People

Mr. D. Bresler, of "Quechuquina," San Martin de los Andes, is on a visit to Buenos Aires.

The Central and South American Telegraph Company, San Martin 297, has a message from New York to Rebat, Buenos Aires.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Bernard W. Probert, of the London and Brazilian Bank Ltd., to Miss Annie Cameron Murehison, of Belgrano.

The Russian Chargé d'Affaires, M. Engen Stein, leaves shortly for Rio to look after the Legation business during the absence of the Minister, Dr. Maximov.

Mr. Charles Lockie was a passenger by the s.s. El Paraguayo sailing for Europe, where on arrival he will offer his services to the British Government.

The Western Telegraph Company have messages from New York to Garcia; from New York to Bianchi y Cia.; and from Catania to Vasta Gaetano.

The engagement of Mr. R. F. Stuart Leeson, of Edinburgh and Monte Grande, to Miss Euphie Dodds, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Dodds, of Las Talas, Monte Grande, is announced.

Dr. Mulcahy delivered an interesting lecture on First Aid on Sept. 24 in the Ladies' Room of the Alexandra Tea Rooms, about forty young ladies, pupils of Mrs. C. H. Chantrill, being present.

The American Consulate General, Lavalle 341, has been asked by relatives for information concerning the whereabouts of Eleah Kabbas, Abdelah Kabbas, Arturo Dyuels, and John F. Whalen.

At Tres Arroyos, on September 20, took place the marriage of Mr. Miguel Kutyn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kutyn, to Miss Esther Arrobas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lázaro Arrobas, of the same town.

Mr. Walter E. Morgan, of the Western Telegraph Co., who was recently successfully operated on at the British Hospital by Dr. Robert Halahan, is making good progress towards recovery.

Mr. W. G. Smith, of the Accountancy Department of the Pacific Railway, who is volunteering for service on arrival in England, will be leaving with his family on the R.M.S.P. Amazon, sailing on October 8.

A report received from Mr. Harry Blunt of Sanquileo Rocha, F.C.S., who was in town during the week concerning his newly imported pedigree animals from England is a very satisfactory one.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. McDougall and family, Mrs. C. A. Cazalet, Mr. J. B. Pettigrew have arrived at the Phoenix Hotel. Departures are Mrs. Margrett and family for the camp, Mr. Frank Austin for Brazil.

Mr. and Mrs. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Chase, the Misses Buchanan, Mrs. T. S. Bugler, Miss Helen Bugler, Mr. T. Bugler, Mr. J. Bugler, Mrs. W. B. C. Brown, Miss Irene Brown, Major Z. Kneeder, Mr. W. T. Full, and Mr. Richard Weil have arrived at the Phoenix Hotel.

A highly successful bridge party was given by Mrs. Thomas Bell on Friday evening at her residence, 1376 Libertad, in aid of the British Red Cross Society's funds. There were about one hundred guests, and the sum of \$900 was raised for the Society.

A cable received from London announces that 2nd. Lieut. Raymond B. Williams, attached to the Tunnelling Co. Royal Engineers in France, has been awarded the Military Cross. Mr. Raymond Williams is the son of J. R. Williams, the well known Ship broker of this city.

Yesterday morning Messrs. H. C. Laycock, James Carte, Herbert R. Edridge and Erwn Pledger, four well-known American bankers arrived in the city from New York. They will spend some short period in a study of Argentine industries and commerce. Mr. Dick Thompson, a mining engineer, is also amongst the party.

A miniature of the King of the Belgians, painted and presented by Miss K. Gregg, is to be raffled for the benefit of the Women's British Patriotic Association funds. Tickets, \$2 each, may be obtained from Mrs. Robert Paton, Quinta Trelawne, San Martin, F.C.C.A., or at Mitchell's Book Store, Cangallo 580.

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Shuman and family arrived on the Vasari yesterday morning, returning from a furlough in the United States. A reception has been arranged by the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Associations for next Monday, Oct. 4, from four to seven p.m. in the Y.M.C.A. at Paseo Colon 161.

In a letter to THE HERALD, the Great Raymond, reports a highly successful season in the provinces. "Here at Paysandú, Uruguay," he writes, "we are doing the biggest business of the season. After our engagement here we are due to play a season at the Teatro Solis, Montevideo. I shall probably be in Buenos Aires during the week."

In connection with the exhibition of agricultural and farm produce at Cordoba in November, the authorities desire to inform the public that exhibits will be gladly received from all Provinces of the Republic. Those desirous of full information and details, may obtain these on enquiry at the Information Office in Calle Rivadavia 1367, any day in ordinary office hours.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver T. Breakspear leave Buenos Aires to-morrow morning for Valparaiso, en route to Hong-Kong, where Mr. Breakspear has secured a position on the staff of one of the newspapers, under the management of Mr. Cartwright, formerly Managing Editor of THE HERALD. Mr. Breakspear has been Assistant Secretary of the British Society for some months past.

DAY BY DAY IN ROSARIO

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Sept. 28.

There was a large attendance at the American Church on Friday evening, when farewell was taken of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Taylor, who have for several years been associated with the choir and with the various social movements amongst the congregation. Mr. Taylor is offering his services to his King and Country.

There will be a Sale of Work in aid of the Rosario City Mission, in St. Bartholomew's School, on Saturday, October 9, from 3 to 7 p.m. The Working Party, which has been carried on by Miss Studdert during the absence of Mrs. Barnett, has prepared a number of useful and saleable articles, and it hoped that a large number of purchasers will turn up, as money is much needed to relieve the many cases of distress which have been brought before the notice of the committee. Contributions, either for the stalls or tea tables, may be sent to Calle España 86, at any time, or to St. Bartholomew's School on the morning of October 9.

Mr. William Dawson, U.S. Consul, left last week for Buenos Aires on his way to the States where he is going to spend four months' holiday. Mr. Van Horne, the Vice-Consul, will assume the Consular Office in the interim.

A team from San Andrew's Golf Club are coming up from Buenos Aires to meet Rosario Golf Club on Sunday, October 10.

IN THE OFFICE CHAIR

*'And in some corner of the hubbub caught
Make game of that which makes as
much of thee.'*

OMAR KHAYYAM.

Lost in the Oozing Bogs.

For months the German troops have manoeuvred and fought over ground dangerously marshy in many places, without suffering seriously on that account. Now, however, it is reported that a disaster of the first magnitude has overtaken them in the marshes and morasses about Pinsk. An entire Army corps is stated to have perished miserably in the treacherous bogs, being cut to pieces or made prisoners. This unlucky corps was the 41, which if at full strength would have a roster of 50,000 men, making the catastrophe greater than that which overwhelmed the lost legions of Varus. It is however only one of many calamities which have assailed the invading army. Numerous minor defeats have been reported recently, and the rush and impetus of the invading wave seems to be nearly spent. Probably their lines of communication greatly extended and attenuated are not of the former efficiency, nor are there any longer available the masses of fresh troops by the sacrifice of which in large numbers, victory has been purchased. The withdrawal of several hundred thousand men from the Russian campaign must still further weaken the vigour of their offensive, as even in case of further reinforcements being forwarded, their physical quality, appears from what is reported from the Danube army to be quite unsuited to support the rigours of a winter campaign on the steppes of Russia.

"Oh, for breath to utter what is like thee!"

Just recently the Prussian Press has been hunting high and low for wreaths to hang on Hindenburg, and laudatory comparisons to deck him withal. Among others, after having compared him to Alexander, Caesar, Alaric, (and why not Attila?), Moltke and Napoleon, the adulators pointed out how much he resembled

Mr. J. Mallon has severed his connection with the Central Argentine Railway, and left last week-end for Buenos Aires, en route for England. Mr. Mallon has had a life long railway career, and has held important positions in various parts of the world.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. C. Glibbery, of Arroyito, have left for La Plata, where Mr. Glibbery has secured a position in the Accounts Department of La Plata Cold Storage Coy.

DAY BY DAY IN BAHIA BLANCA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Sept. 26.

The entries for the inter railway sports to be held at Maldonado on November 11 close on October 25.

Mrs. and Miss Graham left here yesterday after a few days' stay, and proceeded to Lopez Lecube by the morning train.

Mr. Guy, of Messrs. Moore and Tudor, returned to Buenos Aires yesterday by the La Madrid train, after a short stay here on Business.

A concert is to be held at Maldonado on October 9. There are to be also several raffles in connection with it, and the proceeds are to be devoted towards the Allies' Red Cross Fund.

Mr. Alt left here by the Huinca Rancó train yesterday on a visit to the Capital.

Tickets are now being sold at \$1 each for the concert to be held in the Lora on Saturday week, October 2, in aid of the Anglican Church fund.

Hannibal both in the tactics of the projecting horns of his army where-with he crushed his enemy at Tannenburg, as did the Carthaginian at Cannae and his bold strategy. The parallel is most unfortunate, for Hannibal met his Fabius Cunctator who wore him down, and subsequently his Scipio who smashed him. The Marshal seems to be in contact with his Fabius now, and, doubtless Scipio and Zama will come later. To push the comparison still further, would be most unpleasant for Marshal Hindenburg for, Hannibal died wretchedly in exile by poison for fear of falling into the hands of his implacable enemies, the Romans. The Marshal need scarcely fear this but, the omen is a black one for him.

Late Repentance.

It is increasingly evident that nothing does succeed like success. The Most German Members of the Bulgarian Cabinet have resigned, the Cabinet itself has disintegrated so much that it is to be reconstituted under M. Ghenadieff, whose policy has always favoured friendship with the Quadruplice. It is evident that circumstances have been too strong for King Ferdinand, if these things be so, and that his own personal will alone cannot carry the Bulgarian Nation into war in support of the Central Tyrannies and of the Unspeakable Turk, now more unspeakable than ever. The latter will now only be able to get ammunition and war stores by the famous Aerial Supply Service via Orsova to Constantinople and, as the lifting weight of airships is comparatively very small, the resource does not sound a hopeful one. For a few rounds for an 11in. gun must require all the best efforts of a couple of dirigibles to supply them. Sofia continues to be a most interesting study.

German Taste (?)

Among the many horrors that a German victory would impose, has any one considered the atrocious taste of German dress? Speaking in all seriousness and moderation, the German man tends to the outré and over accentuated; hats with excessive brims, weirdly pinched coats and sobretodos, with redundant collars. The middle class Frau is worse. Who else—except perhaps a factory girl, and she is perhaps unjustly suspected—would walk abroad in a loose yellow wrapper, a purple hat adorned with an aggressive aniline pink feather and green gloves. This horrible outrage was recently committed in Calle Santa Fé. No need to ask the nationality of the culprit. Let us hope that among other things, the war may deliver us from these, also from German postcards whether of localities, printed in a washy yellow with a painful blue, or the objectionable vulgar and obscene varieties in which the so-good-and-moral German evidently delights otherwise his librerias would not be so liberally stocked with them. German lithos and oleographs require a chapter to themselves.

BRITON.

THE LATE MRS. CAIRNIE

Profound regret has been caused among the many who knew the late Mrs. Cairnie, who died yesterday at 569 General Hornos, after a long and painful illness, endured with the utmost fortitude and patience.

The deceased lady was a granddaughter of Mr. George Ward, founder of the famous publishing firm of Ward, Lock and Tyler, of London, and came to Argentina in the early eighties with the family of the late Dr. Gibbons Spillsbury, Rector of St. Peter's, Flores.

She passed many years after marriage in the south of Buenos Aires province, where her kindness and benevolent disposition endeared her to many who will be grieved to hear of her death. The funeral will take place to-day at the Chacarita Cemetery.

Our Point of View: "Herald" Leading Articles of the Week

THE BALKANS SITUATION

FRIDAY, September 24, 1915.

In view of the conflicting reports which for weeks past have emanated from various quarters regarding the situation in the Balkans, it is almost an impossibility to forecast what will happen there. One fact only stands out clearly, and that is that Bulgaria is now hostile to Britain and her allies, and it is difficult to put any other interpretation on the mobilisation of her forces, than that she intends to fight for the Germanic alliance. That Bulgaria should have so decided does not necessarily, in our opinion, indicate that our diplomacy, as diplomacy, is at fault. It does, however, very clearly demonstrate that Germany relies not on ordinary diplomatic means to secure her ends. It also suggests that this might have been realised long ago in the councils of the Allies, and that Germany's success should have been avoided, or averted by extra-diplomatic operations.

In a war such as that we are now witnessing, the old style of diplomacy is obviously impotent in so far as it attempts to control the actions of such states as Bulgaria. This fact was amply demonstrated in the history of the negotiations preceding Turkey's declaration of war against the Allies. The various Powers had their diplomatists at work. Germany ignored all conventional methods in her dealings with the Ottoman Government. She carefully filled Constantinople with her emissaries. German influence permeated military circles; and this influence, combined with the purchase, as we might say, in the open market, of the controlling politicians, finally won Turkey to her cause. There was something pathetic in the dispatches of the British Ambassador explaining what had happened. It was clearly obvious to him, as it was to most people, that Turkey was being bought. For weeks he had seen German influence growing. German battleships took refuge in the Bosphorus and were not interned. German diplomatists practically presided over Turkish Cabinet Councils. Our Ambassador, lamenting the act that Turkey would not behave herself as a neutral, said, "Myself and my colleagues have frequently protested." The unfortunate fact was that they and their respective Governments did not do more than protest. Germany dictated, and Germany acted.

Bulgaria has, within the last few weeks, been practically in the same position as Turkey was last October. Germany has been dictating and acting, and it looks as though this policy has again succeeded. Of course, if the Allies did not want the goodwill of Bulgaria, they were right to restrict their dealings with her to legitimate diplomatic methods, foremost of which would be moral suasion; but if Bulgaria's goodwill and assistance were required, and certainly if they were essential, they should have been obtained. We expressed the view, some time ago, that it would be a fatal mistake to rely on the promises of any of the Balkan Powers, and a wrong policy to continue to promote the idea in the United Kingdom that at any time assistance might be expected from one or more of them. Our view was then, and is now, that the Allies must be prepared to see the war through entirely on their own account. If they could win the Balkans to their cause, well and good. If not, then at least there would be no disappointment.

In any case, if the Allies have not been prepared to bid higher than Germany has done, or if they preferred to leave it to Bulgaria to decide as she liked, then they cannot now complain if, in the exercise of her own choice, Bulgaria is against them.

THE RAILWAYS AND THE STATE

SATURDAY, September 25, 1915.

Notwithstanding the all-absorptiveness of the political situation in this Republic in so far as Senators and Deputies are concerned, the dangerous policy that is being pursued in regard to the Argentine railway situation ought to appear sufficiently alarming to those men at the head of affairs who still claim to be considered shrewd and patriotic business men. Many great firms whose fortunes are bound up with the progress of the Argentine have suffered heavily during the past two years; none have, however, suffered so acutely as the railways. In one direction after another their profits have been curtailed and their expenses increased. And even if it be admitted from the outset that the railways, in company with many other people, went ahead too fast during the booming years that lay between 1905 and 1910, the capital outlay involved weighs on the shoulders of their shareholders, the benefits accruing have hitherto only been felt by Argentina.

Railway finance is at times a complicated matter, not to be unravelled by the uninitiated. In the case of the Argentine lines, however, the outstanding factors are so simple that their significance can only be misread by the semi-illiterate proletariat and the interested politician who wrests the facts to suit his own ends. At the risk of being charged with repetition, we cannot help referring yet again to the Mitre Law. At its inception it was regarded as creating a firm base whence all future legislation relative to the spread of railways in Argentina should take its departure. It was not meant to be finite, but it certainly was the intention of Congress to establish the doctrine that the railways had a right to consider their direct taxation as something calculable with mathematical accuracy, year by year, the interests of the public being amply safeguarded by a sliding scale of tariffs dependant on net profits. Recent judicial decrees have, to use a colloquialism, "knocked the bottom" out of the Mitre Law. So much so is this the case that the companies literally do not know where they

Looking at it from a broad point of view, we do not think that Bulgaria's decision should disturb the Allies or their peoples. We believe the Allies will win the war, and they will win it despite all difficulties and against all enemies, or new combinations of enemies. Germany is now threatening a "thrust" through the Balkans towards the Dardanelles. A new campaign is being developed against Serbia. Of that there is little doubt. We do not agree with the idea that Germany and Austria cannot find the men to carry out this campaign, or rather to attempt to carry it out. But that they will have an easy success, or any success at all, is quite another matter. As a fighting factor, Serbia has not yet been reckoned with. She is, we believe, quite a match even now for Bulgaria, and her armies, fighting in mountain country they know so well, will render a very good account of themselves.

Should Bulgaria actually begin hostilities, it is reasonable, in the light of recent happenings, to believe that Greece will take the field against her, and most probably Rumania will also range herself on the side of the Allies. But, as we said at the outset, to forecast what will happen in the Balkans is practically impossible. What should be certain, and we believe is certain, is that nothing that can now happen in new theatres of war can seriously or finally affect the great issue.

stand in regard to their liability for provincial and municipal taxes.

Leaving on one side the fact that the funds raised under the Mitre Law and allocated to the upkeep and improvement of the rural roads serving the stations have not been economically applied from the outset—and that is a very mild way of putting it—the most serious aspect of the question is the evident intention of a certain section of Argentina's legislators to try and make the railways pay more than their fair share to the upkeep of the State treasuries. To the unbiassed observer it appears evident that the railways have themselves to thank for a certain extent. That is, however, past praying for now; the need of the moment is to show Argentina very clearly that there is a limit to the bottom of even a railway company's purse, and that this limit has been reached. A hubbub has been raised over the proposed 10% increase in the tariff charged by the companies. A mass of semi-ignorant people fail to realise what public service to the country the railways perform, and certainly fail to realise what it costs the latter at the present moment. The increase in freights and coal prices is of itself sufficient to explain the heavy drop in dividends, a drop that has, apparently permanently, affected the market value of the shares; the diminished traffics are proof positive that this increased cost of working has not been made up at the expense of the Republic.

Add to all the foregoing the daily proofs of absolute incomprehension of the needs of the moment that characterises all the dealings of Congress with the affairs of the railways at the present time, and it will be realised that thinking men are right in considering the position serious. Compared to this general attitude, the special case of the Pension Law is but one error among many; its chief importance lies in the proof it affords of the shortsighted and impractical nature of the various suggestions that are by Congress consecrated with the weight of law. To begin the collection of funds destined to build up a pension scheme of the magnitude proposed without anyone, least of all the contributors, knowing how, when or where the money is to be applied, what guarantee of safety, of actual efficiency, is afforded, is simply to exhibit childish incompetence and a complete lack of the first principles of sound finance. The railways are going to fight the case, but in the meantime the payment must be made, and it is safe to say that the costs of this suit will be yet another heavy charge on revenues already encumbered with unusual expenditure and faced with ever-diminishing entries.

There was a time when the Argentine Press pointed with pride to the high and steady prices of the leading railway shares of this country on the European market as an unquestionable proof of national stability, and this, despite the fact that a very small percentage of Argentine railway stocks are in Argentine hands. The change to the present theory of absolute indifference to foreign opinion is a thing of yesterday. Granted that the most unreasonable and most bitter attacks on the lines have come from quarters where it is reasonable to suppose that the cloven hoof of German intrigue has passed, scattering poison and largesse in its wake, it is distressing to see how few Argentines appear to realise that deliberate bad faith with the vast invested interests that the railways represent is, from the lowest point of view, very bad policy. Argentina cannot reasonably expect to see fresh capital come into this country for a long time to come, save and unless it makes its way either from the United States. And up North, despite the warmth of Pan-American sentiment and the abundance of good wishes that have been expressed regarding the strengthening of trade between this country and the United States, actual business has been concluded solely on the basis of solid and material guarantees. Is it

CONSCRIPTION AND DEMOCRACY

SUNDAY, September 26, 1915.

Party politics in the United Kingdom are a wonderful thing; wonderful if only for the reason that political partizanship as understood in England, can never die. Despite the formation of what was hailed as a truly National Ministry, which was to signalise a truce in party politics, it not the death of them; despite all the talk about "a common purpose," and "a common weal," it is quite evident that even the most serious questions, such as the conduct of the war, and what shall follow the contemplated victory, are viewed, and decided upon by those who have been loudest in picturing the benefits of fusion, purely in a party spirit. It is in this spirit that Mr. A. G. Gardiner, the leading light of the Liberal journals of Britain, views the question of conscription. Mr. Gardiner has always been a strong party man, and in his consideration of the great questions of the day, he cannot apparently rise above his old party prejudices, and is incapable of crediting his old political opponents with any virtues.

In this issue we reprint a portion of an article written by Mr. Gardiner on the subject of conscription, or compulsory military service, as certain squeamish writers prefer to call it. The predominating party idea was evident in the manner in which our attention was called to the article by one of our readers and staunch supporters, who sent it to us, apparently with the idea that a perusal of it would temper our own views on the subject discussed, and who added "I do not suppose you will print it." We see no reason why we should not. Our readers should have Mr. Gardiner's views, as we believe they should have those of every prominent journalist of England, whether those views agree with our own or do not. If they do not coincide with our views the mere fact of our printing them, does not commit us to an endorsement of them. There is another good reason for printing Mr. Gardiner's opinions, and that is that by so doing we permit Mr. Gardiner to expose the fallacy of his own argument, for surely no one reading his views can find in them a case against conscription—if necessary.

Mr. Gardiner says:—"What is there worth having that conscription would give us, that the free service of the Nation has not given, and will not give?" The obvious answer is that if the Government has reached the limits of recruiting under the voluntary system, and still needs men, conscription will provide them. Of course if it can be demonstrated that the whole manhood of the United Kingdom of military age is exhausted, then we may as well forget all about conscription, and certainly not waste time in arguing over it. But this has not been demonstrated. Leading members of the party Mr. Gardiner supports, and even such pillars of the Liberal faith as Mr. Lloyd George, have openly advocated conscription as a solution of certain problems. Other members of the Government are always threatening to impose it. What do they want conscription for? To enable the Nation to prosecute the war to a successful finish, or to "down" the democracy?

"Scratch a conscriptionist and you will find an enemy of the people," is

likely that the American financiers, when they come to investigate closely, as they surely will if they have not done so already, the railway question in Argentina, are going to lay out vast sums on great permanent works such as irrigation and colonisation when even the terms of Government decrees, sealed, signed and delivered by the representatives of the Argentine nation in Congress assembled, can be wrested to suit the ulterior ends of pettifogging and none too scrupulous politicians?

A REAL SUCCESS

Tuesday, Sept. 28.

There is every good reason for the people of the Allied Nations to feel elated over the success achieved by the Belgian, French and British armies during the last few days. Analysed critically from a military point of view, a real success has been gained, which even the German official reports are constrained to admit. It may not be strictly correct to describe the forward move of the Allies along a front of a few score miles as a grand offensive, but it is a highly important advance, indicative in its results of what may yet be accomplished, and certainly representing a severe blow to the Germanic cause.

The success achieved is important in several phases. In the first place it clearly demonstrates the value of sustained artillery fire in preparing the way, and again emphasises the vital necessity of providing immense reserves of shell and other ammunition before any real offensive can be opened and maintained. Apparently what was once a grave obstacle to hopes of success has been overcome, and the assurance of Mr. Lloyd George that supplies of munitions were being built up in a sufficiency to meet all requirements, is proved to have been sound. In the fighting which has taken place success could not have been obtained were this not so, for the nature of the positions taken from the enemy was so formidable that in some instances a bombardment lasting sixty hours was necessary before the advance could be ordered. Those with the slightest knowledge of military affairs will readily understand what a prodigious expenditure of ammunition such bombardments mean. When we get the full details of the attack which has proved so successful, we shall probably read that the German lines were practically obliterated by the deluge of shell poured upon them.

A second point of importance in connection with the Allies' success is that

another of Mr. Gardiner's phrases. Could anything be more ridiculous, or demonstrate more strongly how blind is a strong party politician? Does Mr. Gardiner sincerely believe that every man who now suggests conscription is a traitor to his people, and therefore to his country? If he does, then we are sorry that a man who has in the past exercised a great influence, and a beneficent influence over his compatriots, should be threatened with desertion because of his approaching madness. Was Lord Roberts an enemy of the people? Is Mr. Blatchford, the Socialist, one; is Mr. Lloyd George; are hundreds of thousands of other sane and sober patriots who want to see their country victorious, enemies of the people? Of course they are not, and Mr. Gardiner knows it. He is speaking merely as a violent party politician against an old rival, which by accident happens to have been associated with the idea of conscription in pre-war times.

Mr. Gardiner appears to have suffered a brain storm when writing the article. We are sincere admirers of the brilliant journalist's many fine gifts, and therefore we are glad to realise that after the storm he became somewhat calm and reasonable. After abusing conscription and all who advocate it, Mr. Gardiner concludes with the admission (by inference) that if conscription or compulsion in any form be necessary for national purposes it should be imposed. He does not say so exactly, but he says that it should not be imposed for party purposes. That is the only point on which we agree with him. Conscription should be imposed if necessary from a military point of view. If there is the real homogeneity in Britain which Mr. Gardiner says there is, if party politics have really been suppressed, conscription can be imposed on the British only because it is essential to the welfare of Britain, and because the British realise it.

it has demonstrated the high efficiency of the armies operating under the direction of General Joffre and Sir John French. Even when the way had been cleared by a devastating bombardment it must have required the very finest troops in the world to advance against the maze of fortifications held by the enemy. The French official reports speak of the great dash of the French infantry, ever famous for their *elan* in the attack, and we may gather even from Sir John French's laconic reports that the British troops were not behind their French comrades in dashing forward when the moment came. It is amply demonstrated that the morale and spirit of the Allied forces are better than ever they were, and the Germans have probably a little more respect to-day for the "raw recruits" of Britain than they had a week ago. Kitchener's new armies have proved themselves to be first-rate fighting men.

Still another important feature from a military point of view is that the ground gained by the Allies helps to straighten out the salient in the line held by them, and if, as we believe, the French have gained a large section of the railway running directly behind the German front, then the enemy will be seriously handicapped, and we would not be surprised to hear of his withdrawal from positions not yet seriously assailed by the Allies. It cannot be supposed that the Allies will be able to press forward for any further considerable distance just now, but their position has been improved substantially for future operations. A considerable section of the rich coal lands of northern France has again reverted to French control as a result of the recent success, and this in itself is a consideration which was well worth making a big sacrifice to gain.

Apart from the military points of view, the forward movement in the western front has political aspects of great importance. The story of the capture of many miles of German front, and the driving out from immensely strong underground positions of the enemy who had been entrenched there for months; the capture of 26,000 prisoners, and the taking of many guns and masses of *materiel*, will probably duly impress certain people who had come to look upon the Germans as without peers as soldiers. More than that, the success is likely to check German advances in other directions. Already we read that Germany is bringing back troops from the Russian front. She will also probably find her plans for disposing of the Dardanelles situation by an advance through Bulgaria upset. The waverers of the Balkans will see that Germany cannot conduct the war just as she proposes. Germany herself will also be impressed. She has by now seen that the Allies are stronger than ever they were, while she herself knows that as a military power she has reached her zenith. We believe the good news from Flanders and the Champagne district is but the forerunner of better news, but even in itself it is highly satisfactory.

EFFECTS OF THE ALLIES' SUCCESS

WEDNESDAY, September 29, 1915.

In discussing the position in Flanders and Northern France from a military point of view, we have always pointed out that such a thing as a substantial advance by the Allies, was not to be looked for. It is well, we think, to make this point once more, at this moment when in a spirit of justifiable elevation over the success recently gained, people are apt to believe that the Germans can be forced right back, and the end of the war be brought appreciably within view. By "substantial advance," we mean that operation which in previous wars meant continued forward movement, covering a considerable extent of territory and penetrating toward the enemy's geographical centre. Such a movement necessarily

THE BALKAN PROBLEM

THURSDAY, September 30, 1915.

Some little time has elapsed since we discussed the situation in the Balkans and likened the effort to forecast what might happen to an attempt to solve an enigma. The problem is still a complicated one and its solution is not assisted by any clear information as to what is actually transpiring, although it is satisfactory to believe that the outlook is considerably brighter from the point of view of the Allied nations. If they can, as we now believe they will, control the situation, then this success will be fairly attributable to the splendid results achieved by the Allied forces on the western front, the political

ly means the breaking down of all defences, and the pursuit of the enemy. In the present war, and under present conditions, such an advance cannot reasonably be looked for, and it will not be witnessed until the war is clearly drawing to a close. That event is still far off.

To say this is not to suggest in any way that the Allies have not gained a great victory. The greatness of it is more apparent now that we have some details of it, than it appeared at first glance, and it is quite correct to speak of the advance made by the French and British forces as "substantial." Comparatively speaking the forward move is wonderful, in view of the formidable obstacle to advance which the German lines presented. It is only since recently that we have quite understood why occasional gains of a few score yards were considered worthy of record in the official dispatches, and we have only gained this understanding as a result of the wide dissemination of photographic views showing the elaborate nature of the defence works constructed by the Germans, as also by the Allies. To assault and capture underground chambers and tunnels, and drive the enemy out of one maze of trenches after another, has been the task of the Allies, and if there is any cause for surprise to-day it is not that they have not pushed the enemy back for a score of miles, but that they have managed to drive him out at all.

When writing on the subject yesterday we had no knowledge of the exact effect which the success of the Allies had had on Bulgaria, or upon certain neutral nations, though it was not a matter of great difficulty to forecast that this effect would be of great importance from the Allied point of view. Our forecast has been demonstrated to have been correct. Bulgaria has shown great haste in explaining her intentions, which, according to her Consul-General in London, are by no means hostile to the Allies. She even suggests that they may, under certain conditions, be opposed to the Germanic designs. Other nations, obviously impressed by the success in France and Flanders, have taken the precaution of reaffirming spiritedly their neutrality, which previously did not appear to trouble them very much.

It is this political result of the victory to which we attach the greatest importance. From a strict military point of view it did not matter very much whether the Allies advanced, or merely held their ground. From a political standpoint, however, it was daily growing more and more important that German prestige and German influence should receive some severe setback, and we are happy to believe that this has been witnessed. While the Allies themselves may have been, and undoubtedly were, quite satisfied with the situation so far as it concerned them; while they knew that the Germans were not invincible, and that their lines did not present an impenetrable wall of iron, the stagnation which existed along the front up to a few days ago duly impressed many neutral peoples. Therefore the success of the Allies is doubly welcome. It has inflicted a severe blow on the enemy, and has toned down the hostile sentiment of some "neutrals."

results of which we do not think can be over-estimated.

It is quite clear that Bulgaria's intentions are the mystifying factor in the problem. There has been some noticeable change since the Allies struck their sledge-hammer blow at the Germans in Flanders and the Champagne, but we may take Sir Edward Grey's statement in the House of Commons as indicating that Bulgaria is still the danger. The Foreign Secretary gave Bulgaria clearly to understand that the Allies would immediately come to the aid of any Balkan State attacked by Bulgaria. He added that Britain was convinced of the good intentions of Bulgaria, but the assertion of this conviction may be regarded as so much diplomatic verbiage, for if the conviction really existed there would be obviously no necessity for issuing a warning, which in the circumstances must be regarded as in the nature of a threat—and a justifiable one.

We regard the utterance of Sir Edward Grey as a timely and well directed piece of policy. It should be apparent to Bulgaria that her interests are not best served by an alliance with the Germanic Powers and her ancient enemy, Turkey. Whatever virtues lie in the Germanic cause, those virtues do not include consideration for the welfare of countries like Bulgaria, for, as Sir Edward has pointed out, Germany's policy is for the isolation and crushing of the small nations. The policy of the Allies is the reverse. Were wisdom to prevail in Bulgaria, that country would quickly decide against a bellicose alliance with Germany; but the methods pursued by the latter country, as evidenced in the case of Turkey, are intended to override the liberty of action of Bulgaria, or at least to dupe that country into a false move.

We have spoken of the brighter outlook as viewed from the side of the Allies. The best evidence of this lies in the fact that there has been a sudden and vital change in the Government of Bulgaria. Certain ministers have resigned, and it is authoritatively reported that King Ferdinand has called upon M. Malinoff to form a new Ministry. M. Malinoff is known to be of pronounced Russian sympathies. He was formerly a Prime Minister, and his recall to office at this juncture promises well for the Allies' interests. This fact has impressed several correspondents, who have not hesitated to ascribe to the change in the Government the significance of a substantial victory for the diplomacy of the Allies. This may be so, but we are inclined to believe that the recent military success of the Allies has had more to do with Bulgaria's change of attitude—if it has really changed—than ordinary diplomacy, and that Sir Edward Grey's plain speech has supported it. The Allies have shown that they can smite when they choose. Moreover, Bulgaria is not likely to be in ignorance of what has been transpiring in Serbia, where the Allies have been pouring in their troops for some time past.

It is the action and determination which now characterise the policy of the Allies that appeal strongly to us. There is every reason to believe that large contingents of Italian, French and British forces have entered Serbia to assist that country. By this action the Allies have demonstrated that they are not to be caught unawares by any move Bulgaria may make, or by the Teutonic Powers, who have been massing men for an attack on Serbia, preparatory to a dash to the Dardanelles. This is the kind of argument a wavering Power understands better than all the cunning artifices of diplomacy, which in promises may be quite unreliable, and in threats, quite empty. If Bulgaria intends to cast her lot with the Central Empires, then she can be dealt with quickly. If she intends to remain neutral, then the troops quietly placed into position can be utilised to meet any German attacks on Serbia. Viewing all the circumstances, it occurs to us that it is not now a matter of very grave importance to the Allied cause which way the Bulgarian cat elects to jump.

Public Opinion as expressed in the Argentine Press.

THE DECAY OF RIFLE SHOOTING

(*La Prensa*.—September 23).

Compulsory military service, as at present carried out in Argentina, does not, says *La Prensa*, fill the needs of the Republic unless it can show that it gives the young men physical training, discipline, and a practical knowledge of shooting and general military training. Under the existing system the Ministry of War can only bring under arms a quarter of the men who are legally liable to serve each year, the remaining 75 per cent being from a military point of view utterly useless. According to law ex-conscripts, and those who escape conscription, are obliged to go once a year to the ranges. But as there is no penalty, for non-compliance with this rule, it is a dead-letter. Moreover, continues *La Prensa*, even if it were enforced, an annual attendance is not sufficient to teach shooting.

Nor has the remission of three months service in the case of efficient shots proved any attraction. In the past five years only 464 citizens have taken advantage of this remission, or say an average of 92 out of 40,000 per annum. Last year too there was noticeable an alarming lack of interest in the shooting at the ranges, which *La Prensa* attributes to the insufficient attention paid to this important matter, coupled with the lack of a reasonable allowance for the upkeep of the ranges. Hence it is advisable to increase this allowance, at the same time exercising a stricter control over the hundred odd ranges now in existence in order to be sure that the money is well spent. To the arsenal corresponds the task and expense of seeing that the rifles are in good condition, whilst free ammunition ought to be allowed to minors and reservists, provided that they conform to the rules and regulations laid down by the Ministry of War. It is the duty of the Chamber of Deputies to take this matter up, and, concludes *La Prensa*, with similar measures, aided by the incentive of frequent competitions, the alarming declination of rifle shooting in the Republic will be checked.

COLD STORAGE IN CORRIENTES

(*La Nación*.—September 23).

The Province of Corrientes, exclusively devoted to the cattle trade, has been condemned to lead an anæmic commercial existence, says *La Nación*, owing to the difficulties affecting the export of its only merchandise. Hence it has been reasoned that the only way of giving renewed vitality to the cattle trade is to put up a cold storage depot on co-operative lines, thus enabling meat from Corrientes to be shipped to the consuming markets without check. Unfortunately the proposition is still in abeyance, owing to the difficulties that have arisen in regard to the capitalisation of the scheme. As *La Nación* remarks, the cattle owners have refused support that would not only have proved profitable in itself but would also have tended to increase the general value of their herds. The first idea, a co-operative factory, has now degenerated into a fiscal scheme, the funds to be raised by a tax on cattle returnable in shares in the factory. This idea militates against the whole scheme. Funds thus raised will be slow in coming in, and will not bring about the same result as would have been achieved by leaving private interests to look after themselves.

Hence it will be long ere there is sufficient money in hand to set up

THE BALANCE OF TRADE

(*La Nación*.—September 27).

Striking are the figures for Argentine exports to date, as published by *La Nación*, particularly in so far as they concern agricultural products. Maize, wheat, linseed, and oats, totaling 6,700,000 tons, have been shipped to the value of \$600,000,000 paper, and by the end of the year it is safe to assume that another \$100,000,000 will have been added thereto, a value greater than that of the record year 1913, even though the actual amount shipped is somewhat less. Add to this \$325,000,000 for the cattle trade, plus sundry exports which have been largely increased owing to the demands made by the war, and one arrives, according to *La Nación*, at a total export of \$1,400,000,000 paper, or \$600,000,000 gold, which surpasses the 1914 figures by \$250,000,000 gold. Thus, seeing that imports have dropped by 40 per cent. compared with the 1913 figures, and estimating them at \$2000,000,000 gold, one has a favourable balance of \$400,000,000 gold. Such a position may appear almost too flattering, continues *La Nación*, but it is the bare truth, even when one works only on the official figures for the first six months of the current year, wherein exports exceed imports by \$210,000,000 gold. Great Britain owes this country \$40,000,000 gold; the United States \$21,000,000 gold; Italy \$20,000,000 gold; France \$20,000,000 gold; Holland \$10,000,000 gold; Brazil \$8,000,000 gold. Moreover there may reasonably be added the amount shipped "to order," some \$90,000,000.

Even taking into account the sums payable for dividends, the service of debt, and other items that do not figure in the trade balance, and putting this sum at \$190,000,000 gold, the first half year's results are enough to pay for all, and leave a balance over. This \$190,000,000 gold *La Nación* assigns as follows:—Public Debt \$50,000,000; \$30,000,000 Cedulas and mortgage interests; \$40,000,000 railway dividends; \$30,000,000 interest on industrial capital; \$40,000,000 sundries. In short, the whole situation is without parallel, save perhaps in the United States, where special and temporary measures have had to be taken to regulate exchange, thrown right out of its customary orbit by the strong demand for indispensable commodities which cannot be paid for in the ordinary course of trade. Similar measures, *La Nación* concludes, would be advisable here as a means of preventing the circulating medium from becoming still further inflated, and thus aggravating a position which is in reality one of the most difficult at the present time owing to the inability of the country to turn its vast profit to its proper uses by fomenting its own further development.

the necessary installation, and then more funds will be required to exploit the business. Organised on these lines success is not to be expected, and the affair will drag on for a brief and precarious period of existence which will not benefit the interests that it is designed to serve. It would be much better to try and raise the capital sum required at once, in order that the cold storage system may be implanted without delay. The Banco de la Nación might find the money if the new Banco Agrícola—that is-to-be does not come forward, and the operation would entail no risk, since the service and amortisation of the debt would come from the self-same factory. By adopting this combination the Corrientes cattle owners would obtain immediate benefit without having to wait for the slow accumulation of funds derived from taxation.

THE IMPORT TRADE

(*La Prensa*.—September 24).

Many and grave are the changes that have been brought about in the economic relationships of the globe owing to the European war, says *La Prensa*, and in this country the cessation of the inflow of foreign capital has reacted with the intensity of an actual crisis on trade and industry. It may be true that Argentina has some few manufactures, but it cannot be described as a manufacturing country; a brisker movement in the cloth weaving, boot-making, and leather trades, due to war orders does not really alter the general situation. Statesmen and merchants up North realised from the outset the unusual opportunity for getting in to the South American trade, and *La Prensa* sustains that the North American manufacturer is in a position to supply almost all those goods that were formerly imported from Europe.

This conception of Pan-Americanism is practical, and embodies the idea of mutual interchange of commodities destined to bring reciprocal benefits in their train. At the same time *La Prensa* is of opinion that the situation is invigored more clearly from the Plate than it is from New York. United States trade seeks to compete with the European shipper in the Argentine markets, but to compete successfully it must adapt itself to the methods of its rival. Liberal dealing and ample credit have between them built up the European trade, and when the North American traders have realised that similar facilities do not entail undue risk, they will find this market open to receive them. On these lines the various representatives of American firms who arrive here with a pack of samples for a brief visit ought to approach the question of building up trade. Let them bring us goods suitable for our consumption, but do not lead them to expect that we are ready to change our customs for theirs at a moment's notice. *La Prensa* insists on the appropriateness of its remarks at the present time and concludes by saying that it is giving away the secret of the conquest of Argentine trade to the nation that is ready and willing to accept it.

GRAIN ELEVATORS

(*La Prensa*.—September 28).

At yesterday's session of the Senate the Minister of Agriculture put the case for grain elevators clearly and with abundant data. The economical aspects of the question of provision of grain elevators was extensively dealt with and absolute necessity for these industrial complements to the productions of cereals was evident from the discussion. None of the great agricultural countries and specially those which export a quantity of their harvests lack either elevators in central positions or regional deposits. Experience has proved that the Argentine Republic must no longer lack them either. The very least loss annually by our cultivators by this very means cannot be less than seventy million pesos, a sum which might be added to the national wealth.

The plan considered is that the constructions shall be erected by the State, but the State shall not exploit them except cooperatively with private concerns.

The proposed Law of Elevators and Deposits should include, with an eye to the future, provisions authorising contracts and concessions with construction companies and the working of the elevators with all their financial arrangements, without prejudice to the rights of the State as constructor.

With a clause to this effect and with proper and prudent precautions against absorbent monopolies, the law would be complete and would give a sure promise of immediate success.

For the rest, it cannot fail to be a step forward in the solution of great agrarian problems.

THE MEAT TRADE

(*La Prensa*.—September 25).

The categorical statements made by the Minister of Agriculture to the House of Commons disposes once for all, remarks *La Prensa*, of the rumours in circulation attributing to certain interests the intention of manipulating the market in such a way as to bring about a drop in the Argentine cattle market. *La Prensa* states that it called attention to these rumours, and at the same time made enquiries on its own account in New York, London, and Paris that led it to form conclusions that concurred with the ministerial pronouncement. It was said that the British Government had altered its contracts with the freezing companies, reducing its orders in view of the steady rise in the price of cattle, with the result that the said companies were about to buy less stock in the local markets. In other words the local cattle trade was to be deprived of profits that, though casual, were nevertheless perfectly legitimate. As *La Prensa* says, the war has caused this country serious harm, largely due to high freights. In compensation the price of cattle rose owing to the heavy European demand, and it would not have been right for the various governments concerned to conspire to wipe out this advantage owing to the fact that they held a practical monopoly of shipping space for this class of cargo.

Further, *La Prensa* declares that it was ready to take up the defence of the national interests, but the statements of the British Minister of Agriculture have cleared the air. A Government monopoly of tonnage adapted to the carriage of chilled and frozen meat was necessary to secure supplies from Australia, New Zealand and the Plate, from falling beneath the control of American interests whose factories are operating in Argentina. It was also said that meat in Great Britain was unduly dear owing to the fact that it was first shipped to New York, but enquiry at that port elicits the statement that during the past six months not one kilo of Argentine meat has been imported. Hence it is evident that these rumours were entirely baseless, whilst at the same time it is highly satisfactory to be told that the British Government will need more meat than ever, and that its acquisitions during the coming year will reach the enormous sum of £25,000,000, to be spent in the United States, Australia, New Zealand and the Argentine Republic. Elsewhere it is shown that Australia will not have so much meat on offer owing to the crisis in the cattle trade, hence Argentine shipments will perforce make up the deficit. The precautions taken by the Allied Governments are manifestly directed towards eliminating all risk of the supplies for the armies falling into the hands of North American speculators in so far as its transport is concerned, and on this the whole question revolves. Prospects for the local cattle trade could not, says *La Prensa*, be brighter. Increased demand is a certain guarantee that the price of fat cattle cannot fall. If the Argentine producer must sell, it is equally certain that the European consumer must eat. Both interests meet therefore on common ground. Naturally the exporters will try to get their merchandise as cheaply as possible, but the cattle trade knows that in the long run they can maintain their prices. Argentine cattle are in no whit inferior to those coming from Australia or the United States. Recent prices have surprised many people, but they are merely a clear proof of the fact that Argentine breeders are at last getting the returns to which they are justly due. All of which goes to show, concludes *La Prensa*, that there is a brilliant and immediate future opening out before the cattle trade, and the aid and protection of this industry ought to take pride of place in any scheme for fomenting national progress.

BRILLIANT FUTURE FOR THE CATTLE TRADE

(La Prensa.—September 27).

Never was the outlook brighter, says *La Prensa*, for the local cattle trade, and it proceeds to prove its assertion by referring to the official reports on conditions elsewhere in the lands whence cattle is usually exported, either as chilled meat or on the hoof. In France, M. Méline, ex-Minister of Agriculture, states that it is absolutely necessary to import chilled meat freely for as long as may be required in order to fill the gap that has been caused in the French herds by the war. Nor does this state of affairs apply only to the French herds; Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, and the Balkans, are not better off, whilst the United States, Argentina's greatest competitor, needs all her supplies for herself, being to-day rather an importer than an exporter. Thus Argentina and Australia are the two great centres of supply, and the latter country has recently suffered severely from drought, the losses among its flocks being especially heavy. South Australia has been almost swept bare. The camps between Sydney and Melbourne are barren, says the well-known breeder, Mr. Buchanan. Cattle have died by thousands, whilst a loss of 80 per cent. in a flock of sheep was normal.

In New South Wales 15,000,000 sheep died, over a million head of cattle, and many horses. Artesian wells that in ordinary droughts were reliable have become exhausted, and however much matters may improve, it is reckoned that the Australian herds will not recover for at least four years. Taken altogether, these authoritative declarations go to show that prospects for Argentine cattle breeders could not be better, and yet, remarks *La Prensa*, there is no sign of any organised attempt to take advantage of the situation. Foreign capital no longer coming to this country, the local capitalist has not had the courage to move, preferring to leave his money in the treasuries of the banks, neglecting the vast profits that would be his did he but invest it in Argentine camp. It is indeed a strange case of collective psychology, and proves that foreign capital has always had greater faith in this country than its own sons have exhibited. "This is a great country." "Argentina's future is immense." Phrases such as these are heard on every side. Words, nothing but words, ejaculates *La Prensa*, and concludes by admitting that in all probability local capital will not dare to move until the war is over, and the example is set by foreign capital, which will as formerly take the cream of the milk.

BALKAN UNITY

(La Nación.—September 28).

"La Nación" reproduces from the important Bucharest paper "Rumania," the following:

"At the last moment we again speak to the Balkan peoples, to all without exception and remind them that they owe their security to the fact that the once rose to the height demanded by the situation. They should forget their rancours, their jealousies and amply and generously recognise each other's rights and establish them on the basis of a loyal, just and definite agreement. There should be no illusions in Sofia, nor in Nisch, nor in Athens, nor in Bucharest. Our destiny is to all live free and independent or all to fall, one on another into a hateful foreign servitude. Our destiny depends only on ourselves. The worse will it be for us if we at this moment remain outside the great current which have removed so many things and which are about to induce transformations in all mankind.

CHEAP HOUSING

(La Nación. September 24).

The ideal embodied in the proposal recently sanctioned by the Chamber of Deputies is entirely sympathetic, remarks *La Nación*, but unfortunately the lack of the necessary means to carry it to a successful conclusion is likely to bring it to disaster. With a view to economy it is suggested that a national committee for cheap housing be appointed, members to serve *ad honorem*, the attributes of this body being so varied, so delicate, and so technical that it is hardly possible to suppose that able and honourable individuals will accept the responsibility involved without some adequate recompense. It will be incumbent on the committee to work in the open market, buying ground and building houses that will come within the means of the modest purchasers who are only to pay 3 o/o interest and 5 o/o amortization, and *La Nación* reasonably asks whether it will be able to raise the necessary funds under such conditions. Building companies are not likely to find this a profitable enterprise, that is supposing it to be run honestly.

Cost prices are nothing to go upon, in view of the additional charges for inspection and so forth that are certain to be incurred. Experience shows that official building is the dearest and most unsatisfactory known in the country, and there is every reason to fear that the same will apply to a scheme which is turned over to an official committee, with the result that the so-called cheap workmen's dwellings will in the long run be as expensive as the buildings put up for government account. Hence, weighing all these objections, *La Nación* doubts whether the scheme will prove a success, especially having regard to the heavy drop in property values and the high prices of imported building material. In short the probable outcome of the whole project will be the formation of yet another bureaucratic department, the existence of which will only be noticeable by studying the amount allotted in the Budget to its upkeep.

A PLEA FOR PATIENCE

(La Prensa.—September 29).

The Minister of Finance has as yet come to no decision with regard to the request for a brief postponement, even if it be but for a month, of the territorial contribution for the current year. *La Prensa* states that it has made exhaustive enquiry, and finds that it is true that landowners have had very serious difficulties during the past eighteen months, which state of affairs is corroborated by the complaints raised by both national and provincial authorities. These antecedents are of themselves sufficient justification for granting the postponement sought, but, says *La Prensa*, there are also other arguments that should not be forgotten. First and foremost comes the fact that the national tax-payers have never been unduly troublesome. Very rarely do they ask for concessions, and at the present time they merely wish to accumulate the required funds without having to borrow at usurious rates. Hence the favour sought is reduced to a mere delay, and does not in any way prejudice the national finances.

Moreover, it ought to be remembered that in less difficult times the Government has shown itself more generously minded, acting on the assumption that the prorogation of payment is consistent with wise government when the major portion of the revenue has been collected, and when such delay does not mean irreparable loss to the nation. Not one province only, but many, have given this grace to their tax-payers to the satisfaction of all concerned, and in some cases this has been done in accordance with the wise councils of national functionaries. Times are hard, and the taxpayer deserves special consideration;

it is not right to press him to extremes nor to treat him as though he was in the habit of bargaining. The correct and logical method of procedure, concludes *La Prensa* is to give him the facilities that are best consistent with public and private interests, and not to hold over his head threats and fines as being the only official recourse.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES

(La Nación.—September 29).

According to what it believes to be reliable information, *La Nación* states that it understands that the Intendente has arranged for the consolidation of the Municipal debt, and will shortly lay the scheme before the Municipal "junta" for sanction. Meanwhile the loan of £800,000 with C. J. Hambro and Sons, of London, due on October 15, has been renewed for another year at 6 per cent interest and 7½ per cent commission. The same step has been taken with the balance of the loan made by Kleinwort, Sons and Co., which amounts to £778,275 and falls due on the 30th inst. The original advance made by Kleinwort Sons and Co. was £1,300,000, and should have been paid off by the second quota of the loan arranged with Baring Bros. in accordance with Laws 8854-55 relative to the avenues. The war intervening as a *force majeure*, Baring Bros. intimated that they were not prepared to hand over the £1,296,350 that formed the second quota, owing to the difficulty of communicating with the German firms who had taken 50 per cent of the business, and they therefore offered the Municipality a half of the sum previously stipulated. This offer was refused, and in the meantime Kleinwort's advance was twice renewed with 6 per cent interest and 2 per cent commission, the latter item being eventually reduced to 1¼ per cent.

Matters stood thus when in May of the present year the Intendencia sought and obtained permission to accept Baring's offer of £634,442, or the half of the sum due on August 15 of last year. This was applied to cancelling £312,000 Municipal bonds in the possession of Baring Bros. and £322,442 to the amortisation of Kleinwort Sons and Co's. advance. It is the balance of £778,275 that is now renewed, and the terms have been the subject of much discussion, since the bankers asked 7 per cent plus 1¼ per cent commission, terms that were flatly rejected by the Municipality. Finally the loan of £300,000 due to Seligman Bros. and Co. has been renewed at 6 per cent interest at 7½ per cent commission, with the condition that the Municipality promises to pay up the whole sum within six months after the signing of peace.

GRANADA ALHAMBRA

FAMOUS RUIN IN DANGER OF COLLAPSE.

Madrid, Sept. 23.

It is reported from Granada that the famous Alhambra Palace is in imminent danger of collapse, the inhabitants of an adjacent hotel having been removed for fear of a catastrophe.

The Government will send a party of architects to see whether anything can be done to preserve the building from ruin.

NO GERMAN WIRELESS!

U.S. SHIPPING TO ADOPT MARCONI SYSTEM.

New York, Sept. 25.

The Wall Street Journal says that all lines of vessels connected with the American Steamship Association will install the Marconi system of wireless in place of the German Telefunken apparatus.

LEGATION DESPATCHES

British Army's Fine Advance

GERMAN DEFENCES TAKEN

The following telegram has been received by His Britannic Majesty's Minister at Buenos Aires from the Foreign Office, London:—

September 26 (1.30 p.m.)

Following from Sir John French, September 26:—"Yesterday morning we attacked enemy south of La Bassée Canal, east of Greenay and Vermeilles. We captured his trenches on front of over five miles, penetrating his lines in some places to a distance of 4,000 yards. We captured western outskirts of Hulluch, the village of Loos and mining works round it, and Hill 70. Other attacks were made north of La Bassée Canal which drew strong enemy reserves towards these points of line where hard fighting took place throughout day with varying success. At nightfall troops north of canal occupied their positions of morning. We made another attack near Hooze, on other side of Menin road. The attack north of road succeeded in occupying Belleward farm and ridge, but this was subsequently retaken by enemy. Attack south of road gained about 600 yards of enemy's trench, and we have consolidated ground won. Reports of captures up to present include about 1700 prisoners, eight guns and several machine guns the number of which is not yet known.

The report in Friday's German communiqué that we attempted to make attack on previous day south of La Bassée Canal which broke down under hostile artillery fire is false. No attack was attempted."

September 28 (12.40 a.m.)

TURKISH WATCHDOGS IN ACTION

September 28 (12.55 p.m.)

27 September. War Office announces that recent operations on Gallipoli Peninsula confined mainly to attacks on either side by aircraft, artillery bombardments and some mining. On one occasion Turks opened heavy artillery fire along our front at Suvla and Anzac which appeared to be prelude to general attack; it was followed by attack of small force only on right centre at Suvla in which enemy was easily dispersed by rifle fire; twice subsequently much the same happened. More than once enemy aeroplanes have attacked our aircraft base, but bombs dropped did no damage; our aeroplanes counter-attacked and with bombs blotted out hangar and did some damage among shipping at Burgaz. During night of 24th, Turks let loose watch dogs against French patrols; dogs were all shot.

Sept. 29 (1.30 a.m.)

Following despatch, dated the 28th September, has been received from Field-Marshal Sir John French: "Severe fighting has continued to-day round Loos and to north of that place. We now hold all ground to the north of Hill 70, which the enemy retook on the 26th. We have made further progress to the south of Loos, and have captured another gun. Total number of guns captured is now 21. There are several more between us and enemy which have been abandoned by him. Number of prisoners exceed 3000. Number of machine guns captured is 40. Many more have been destroyed by our bombardment. Enemy's lines taken by us are exceptionally strong, they consist of double front line which includes two large works named by him "Hohenloher" and "Kaiser Wilhelm" redoubts. These consist of network of trenches and bomb-proof shelters, several hundred yards in extent. The second line ran just west of Loos. We are now closely engaged with enemy's third line.

Our aeroplanes to-day bombed railway line near Bapaume, wrecking train and damaged railway near Achiet-le-Grand.

CATTLE MARKET

ENTERED: 5,274.

Pigs	853
Prices: 26 to 31 cents per kilo.	
Summary of Purchasers.	
Sansinena	1,188
La Blanca	977
La Plata	307
Argentino	194
Armour	143

Total 2,809

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Juan Lalor—

From Rojas: 12 bullocks at \$259, 4 steers at 238, 27 do. from Matanzas at 225, 46 do. from Colon at 217; from Entre Rios: 17 steers at 197, 5 cows at 100, 3 at 100, 3 heifers at 126, 3 at 82.50, 7 young steers at 90.50, 4 calves at 35; from Matanzas: 2 steers at 141, 16 cows at 131, 7 at 119, 3 at 66; from Casares: 4 cows at 137.50, 5 steers at 123, 5 calves at 54.50; from Entre Rios: 7 steers at 140.50, 8 at 143.50, 16 at 159, 25 at 130, 14 at 104, 20 at 115.50, 2 heifers at 102; from Chacabuco: 3 bullocks at 166, 6 cows at 172.50, 2 at 98, 7 at 140; from Sar miento: 2 cows at 112, 4 heifers at 97; from Chacabuco: 13 cows at 93, 18 at 121, 32 at 124.50, 17 at 139; from General Belgrano: 8 cows at 131.50, 12 at 151; from Entre Rios: 5 cows at 135.50, 2 heifers at 118, 3 at 72.50, 6 steers at 82, 2 calves at 85, 4 at 64.50; from Azul: 8 calves at 65, 6 at 63, 6 at 32; from Chascomús: 10 young steers at 80, 7 heifers at 53, 5 steers at 85.50, 5 at 71.50.

Salaberry y Bercetche—

From Navarro: 9 steers at \$180, 6 at 120, 1 cow at 162, 2 young steers at 87; from Lincoln: 2 steers at 163, 20 at 116, 15 at 113, 32 young steers at 87, 23 at 86, 2 cows at 139, 10 at 82.50, 2 at 123.50, 10 heifers at 121.50, 6 at 111, 5 at 89.50, 7 at 82.50, 10 calves at 61; from R. Paz: 6 calves at 65, 2 at 70.50, 8 cows at 138.50, 2 at 101, 1 heifers at 153, 4 calves at 73; from Cordoba: 3 calves at 46, 4 at 75, 5 cows at 68.50, 5 at 86, 2 at 151.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Chascomús: 22 steers at \$232; from Bahia Blanca: 16 cows at 117, 12 at 104, 22 at 102.50; from Guido: 12 cows at 117; from Rauch: 11 cows at 132.50, 1 stag at 190; from Via monte: 4 cows at 72; from Santa Fe: 19 cows at 149, 1 at 152, 6 at 87, 1 at 130.50, 17 steers at 126, 2 at 120, 7 at 84, 2 heifers at 50, 5 at 77.50, 10 calves at 65, 5 at 10; from Cordoba: 6 steers at 71, 5 at 85, 2 cows at 140, 3 at 128.50, 2 at 110, 7 heifers at 113, 11 at 71.50, 4 at 70, 2 at 57.

Alejandro Schoo y Cia.—

From Entre Rios: 60 steers at \$165.

Juan Elordy y Cia.—

From Las Heras: 6 cows at \$129, 2 stags at 135.

Mihara Hermanos—

From Entre Rios: 33 steers at \$200, 50 at 175, 10 cows at 140, 16 young steers at 105, 6 heifers at 100, 14 steers at 110, 6 cows at 92.

Enrique A. Thompson y Cia.—

From Colon: 115 steers at \$235.

Dadds y D. D. Ramsay—

From Tornquist: 13 young steers at \$115, 3 cows at 120, 7 heifers at 95, 11 cows at 90.

Ignacio Goñi e Hijos—

From Entre Rios: 10 calves at \$58, 26 at 38.

Julian Frers—

From Baradero: 10 cows at \$180.

Rubin, Cesario, Zubiaurre y Cia.—

From Las Heras: 17 steers at \$214.

Eduardo Jolly—

From Marcos Paz: 10 cows at \$140, 4 at 103.

Bracht y Cia.—

From Entre Rios: 12 steers at \$152, 12 at 140, 12 at 139.50.

Benitez y Murro—

From Santa Fe: 15 young steers at \$112, 4 steers at 105, 4 cows at 70.

Bargo, Lascrain y Etchegaray—

From the Capital: 6 calves at \$55; from Entre Rios: 10 cows at 108, 3 heifers at 98, 5 young steers at 96.

Ceballos y Cufré—

From Monte: 21 cows at \$175; from Mendoza: 10 steers at 75.

Bunge y Born—

From Alvear: 8 steers at \$170, 14 cows at 140.

Julio L. Peña y Cia.—

From Tandil: 2 stags at \$190, 16 cows at 160, 6 at 109; from Santa Fe: 3 bullocks at 180, 9 young steers at 124; from Entre Rios: 2 steers at 175, 11 at 165, 8 cows at 105; from Lujan: 7 steers at 135, 8 cows at 165; from Lincoln: 3 cows at 160, 60 at 139, 16 heifers at 145; from Cordoba: 50 cows at 118.

Miguel Ardohain—

From Bahia Blanca: 15 steers at \$225, 24 at 170, 2 at 158, 2 cows at 150.

Soc. Cooperativa de Hacendados—

From Pampa Central: 18 cows at \$175, 26 at 136; from Pellegrini: 7 cows at 135, 2 at 100, 2 at 65, 15 calves at 74, 2 at 70.

Unzué, Alzaga y Cia.—

From 9 de Julio: 5 bullocks at \$270; from Pampa Central: 80 bullocks at 195; from 25 de Mayo: 68 bullocks at 240; from Pellegrini: 90 do. at 285, 9 do. from 9 de Julio at 250.

Angel Velaz y Cia.—

From Entre Rios: 36 steers at \$180.

Andrés Maraspin y Cia.—

From Pampa Central: 51 steers at \$235, 12 cows at 182.

Mendez Hermanos y Cia.—

From Santa Fe: 9 cows at \$140, 25 at 75, 5 calves at 67, 21 at 55, 2 at 25.

Fortunato B. Arzeno y Hnos.—

From Olavarria: 8 steers at \$180, 12 young steers at 150, 2 cows at 139, 14 calves at 85.

Mantegazza, Sivori y Bado—

From Santa Fe: 60 steers at \$215.

Juan Terrarossa e Hijos—

From Santa Fe: 15 steers at \$235, 6 at 180, 24 cows at 140.

Martinez de Hoz Hnos.—

From General Belgrano: 3 steers at \$135, 7 young steers at 95, 3 calves at 55.

Tomás Devoto y Cia.—

From General Pintos: 21 steers at \$205; from Junin: 25 steers at 205, young steers at 157; from Pehuajó: 19 young steers at 130; from Santa Fe: 21 cows at 170.

Crespo y Rodriguez—

From Santa Fe: 4 bullocks at \$245, 6 steers at 185; from Lincoln: 40 cows at 167, 4 heifers at 116; from Chacabuco: 64 steers at 210, 2 bullocks at 190, 15 cows at 150, 5 at 87, 5 heifers at 91.

Gioja y Etchart—

From Caseros: 18 cows at \$168; from San Martin: 2 bullocks at 225; from B. Mitre: 2 cows at 97, 3 steers at 225, 3 cows at 160, 3 bullocks at 210; from Carmen de Arco: 18 steers at 124.

Juan Bayona—

From Chascomús: 1 cows at \$148, 10 at 73, 3 heifers at 95, 1 at 55.

Rodolfo Guillon y Cia.—

From Berdier: 19 cows at \$133; from Salto: 2 steers at 195, 15 at 98.



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SHEEP MARKET

ENTRIES: 5,738.

La Plata	2,192
Sansinena	1,110
Local butchers	860
Smithfield	423
Las Palmas	382
Argentino	375
La Blanca	90

Total 5,432

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Bargo, Lascrain y Etchegaray—

From Entre Rios: 25 ovejas mat. at \$20, 52 at 16.20, 10 cord. mat. at 6.80, 11 bgos. frig. at 14, 116 cap. frig. at 15.20, 114 at 16.30.

Rodolfo Guillon y Cia.—

From P. Junta: 100 cord. frig. at \$10.30, 50 at 10.30, 110 cord. mat. at 7.50.

Ignacio Goñi e Hijos—

From Chelforo: 342 cap. frig. at \$15.

Estrugamon y Cia.—

From San Patricio: 128 cap. mat. at \$21, 52 at 23.30; from Rawson: 85 cap. frig. at 16.50, 16 cord. mat. at 5.20.

J. B. Cases—

From Cabildo: 229 cap. frig. at \$17.50, 170 ovejas mat. at 15.80, 69 at 15.80.

Bunge y Born—

From Chasicó: 90 cap. frig. at \$19.

Fermin Ortiz—

From Hidalgo: 315 cap. frig. at \$21.40.

Juan Apheca y Cia.—

From Toay: 57 cap. frig. at \$17.30, 10 bgos. frig. at 12.50.

Juan Chapar y Cia.—

From A. Corti: 60 cord. frig. at \$9, 40 cord. mat. at 6.90, 66 cap. frig. at 18, 94 ovejas mat. at 14.30.

Duboz y Rivera Ocantos—

From Peralta: 42 cap. frig. at \$18, 30 cord. frig. at 8.80, 42 cord. mat. at 7.

Alejandro Schoo y Cia.—

From Blandengues: 95 cap. frig. at \$20.90, 86 ovejas mat. at 18.

Salaberry y Bercetche—

From Saldungaray: 295 cap. frig. at \$20, 14 at 16; from Macachin: 58 ovejas pel. mat. at 12.30, 35 cap. pel. mat. at 10.50, 16 bgos. pel. mat. at 11.50.

Juan Lalor—

From Cambaceres: 25 cap. mat. at \$21, 32 ovejas mat. at 20.50, 27 cord. frig. at 11.50; from San Antonio: 122 cord. frig. at 6.20.

Unzué Alzaga y Cia.—

From San Jacinto: 124 cap. frig. at \$18.80, 51 ovejas mat. at 13.80; from Donnecky: 85 cord. frig. at 9.30, 25 cord. mat. at 6.40.

Miguel Ardohain—

From Doblas: 65 cap. frig. at \$17.70, 316 at 14.20; from Cabildo: 104 cap. frig. at 14.30, 96 bgos. frig. at 13.30.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

RAILWAY TRAFFICS.

The subjoined traffic returns for the week ending Sep. 18 are compared with the corresponding week of last year

Railway.	Gross Take	Increase or Decrease	Inc. or Dec. per mile	Miles Open	Aggregate from July 1st.	Increase or Decrease
—	£	£	£	1914	1915	£
Central Railway	109,000	+ 7,000	+ 1 13 9	3,262	3,307	+164,100
Southern Railway	84,000	+ 25,000	+ 6 6 7	3,729	3,792	+141,000
Pacific Railway	70,000	+ 15,000	+ 4 3 5	3,517	3,534	+183,000
Western Railway	39,000	+ 2,000	+ 0 4 10	1,792	1,867	+ 76,000
Arg. North-Eastern Railway	7,034	+ 2,597	+ 2 14 0	667	752	+ 20,007
Central Cordoba	30,150	— 7,717	— 6 10 2	1,186	1,186	— 38,911
Central Uruguay	15,319	+ 3,601	+ 3 13 7	978	978	+ 40,562
Entre Rios Railways	9,200	+ 1,100	+ 12 12 1	730	730	+ 15,700
	\$	\$	\$			\$
Paraguay Central	476,458	+232,974	+ 913,62	255	255	+1,789,948

MEAT EXPORTS

The La Plata Cold Storage Company have sent to Liverpool by El Paraguayo 22,032 quarters of frozen beef.

The Sansinena Company advise despatch by the Paraná for Havre of 7800 carcasses of frozen mutton and 28,204 quarters frozen beef.

Smithfield and Argentine Meat Co. have forwarded to Liverpool by the Avon 42 fore and 83 hind quarters of frozen beef and 2209 carcasses of frozen mutton.

By the Zinal to Liverpool, the same Company sends 2411 each fore and hind quarters of frozen beef.

Las Palmas Produce Company advise despatch by the Avon to Liverpool of 1339 each fore and hind quarters of frozen beef.

By the Darro for Liverpool the La Blanca Company have sent 8498 quarters of frozen beef and by the Avon 2010 quarters of chilled beef.

The La Blanca Company advise despatch by the Vauban, for New York, of 6115 quarters of frozen beef and 1088 of chilled.

The Armour Frigorifico notify despatch for Liverpool by the Darro of 4447 fore and 4342 hind quarters of frozen beef.

By the Pardo for London, the same Company has sent away 5811 fore and 5971 hind quarters of frozen beef.

La Plata Cold Storage Company have sent to Bordeaux by the s.s. Brodliffe 18,466 quarters of frozen beef.

The Las Palmas Produce Company have shipped by the Pardo to London 7983 fore and 8320 hindquarters of frozen beef.

La Plata Cold Storage Company despatched by Darro for Liverpool 20,233 quarters frozen beef, and 7075 carcasses of mutton.

The Smithfield and Argentine Meat Company sent to London by Highland Pride, 553 fore and 893 hind quarters of chilled beef.

By the Vauban for New York were sent 1537 fore and 1579 hindquarters of chilled beef.

EXPORTATION OF HIDES

PROTEST AGAINST METHOD OF DISINFECTION.

An important question concerning the disinfection of hides for export to the United States is at the moment occupying the minds of the President of the Bolsa de Comercio and other persons of importance.

The system made necessary by American law is that hides shall be immersed in a solution of chloride of lime, and it is this law that exporters of hides are objecting to. It is claimed that the disinfectant is an expensive one and its use does much to prevent the exportation of hides. It is further suggested that sanitary precautions in this country are sufficiently strict and that this disinfection is unnecessary and caused a loss of 30 per cent. on the value of the skins.

The President of the Bolsa de Comercio is collecting all the necessary data, which he will forward to the American Chamber of Commerce in Washington and furthermore the Minister of Agriculture and the U.S. Ambassador are stated to be interesting themselves in the matter.

WESTERN RAILWAY DIVIDEND

FIVE PER CENT FOR THE YEAR.

The Board of the Buenos Aires Western Railway have recommended balance dividend of 3 o/o for the Half Year ended June 30, making with interim dividend already paid, a total of 5 o/o for the year, subject to Income Tax on Buenos Aires Western Railway Ordinary Stock, carrying forward £56,200.0.0. The dividend is payable on October 26. This necessitates the transfer of £160,000 from reserve. The general meeting of shareholders is to be held on October 26.

GRAIN MARKET

TERMINAL CEREAL MARKET.

First Ring.

Maize.
For October—200 tons darsena at \$4.82.

Second Ring.

No operations.

REGISTERED CONTRACTS.

(Delivered in Buenos Aires).

Maize
For October—200 tons at \$4.78 and 400 at 4.80. Total 600.

Wheat.
For January—200 tons at \$9.80.

Official Prices.

Wheat.
For November Darsena. . . \$11.50
For October Darsena. . . 11.55
For January Darsena. . . 9.85

Linseed.
For September Darsena. . . 11.20
For October Darsena. . . 11.20
For November Darsena. . . 11.40
For January Darsena. . . 11.70

Maize.
For September Darsena. . . 4.70
For October Darsena. . . 4.80
For November Darsena. . . 4.90

CHAMBER OF CEREALS QUOTATIONS.

Prices in the Bolsa de Comercio.

100 kilos waggon Darsena. --
(Available).

Linseed. 11.10
Wheat for bread 11.60
Do Barletta for Europe. . 11.30
Do do for bread. . . . 10.90
Do do (Export Europe). . 10.70
Do do (Export Brazil). . 11.60
Oats Bahia Blanca. . . . 6.50
Yellow maize. 4.75

NATIONAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

(Rosario de Santa Fe).

First Ring.

Maize.
For October—200 tons at \$4.68.
For November—400 tons at \$4.75.
400 at 4.74 and 200 at 4.73. Total 1600.

Linseed.
For November—100 tons at \$11.15.

Second Ring.

Maize.
For November—200 tons at \$4.73.
For December—400 tons at 4.85.
1000 at 4.83 and 200 at 4.84. Total 1600.

Official Prices.

Wheat.
For October. 11.90
For November. 11.70
Available. 11.85
For January. 9.80

Linseed.
For October. 10.80
For November. 11.00
Available. 10.70
For January. 11.60

Maize.
For October. 4.65
For November. 4.75
For December. 4.85
Available. 4.65

In Rosario.

Wheat No. 1. 12.20
Wheat No. 2. nominal
Linseed. 10.80
Maize. 4.60

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BLOODSTOCK SALES AT PALERMO

CHAPADMALAL SALES.

Wednesday, Sept. 29

There were one or two useful looking youngsters offered at the sale of yearlings of the Haras Chapadmalal yesterday afternoon at Palermo. Missel Thrush, Le Samaritain ex Leopard, and Lord Melton were the sires which figured the most prominently.

Linnet by Missel Thrush—Flor Morada was a nice clean limbed colt, sold to Senor Frugoni for \$11,000, which price was perhaps rather high, and one which could have been preferred was Black-Cock, knocked down to Sr. C. Cardoso, for \$10,000. Both these colts had the makings of winners, and appeared to have plenty to build upon.

Amongst the fillies Rusticana, a Missel Thrush from Segovia by Elmonside, was perhaps the cheapest animal in the sale. Knocked down for \$600, she was worth at least three times the amount, and although perhaps a trifle light of bone, is a good class animal. The Stud Rancagua got a fair bargain in their purchase of a nice grey colt by Le Samaritain, called War Cry, Green Carnation, an attractive and pacy built colt by Missel Thrush—Flor Rosada, was the cheapest animal offered during the sale. He was bought by the Chiton Stud for \$3000.

Altogether there was quite a nice lot of youngsters sold. Gorsum, a particularly nice yearling, who is sure to do well, was retained. The Curragh and Pelikan were two others which also did not come under the hammer. The sale realised some \$76,300. The most attractive animals were sold as follows:—

Green-Falcon, by Missel Thrush and Teoria, \$7000, to stud Armón.

Linnet, by Missel Thrush and Flor Morada, \$11,000 to Sr. Frugoni.

Green-Carnation, by Missel Thrush and Flor Rosada, \$3000, to stud Chiton.

Vizir, by Missel Thrush or Lord Melton and Suzanne, \$800, to the stud Humilde (Mendoza).

Wales, by Missel Thrush or Lord Melton and Galilee, \$3000 to Sr. Leopoldo Casenave.

Golden-Rod, by Missel Thrush and Blue Eyes, \$4200, to Sr. P. Pais.

Black-Cock, by Missel Thrush and Devoniensis, \$10,000 to Sr. C. Cardoso.

War-Cry, by Le Samaritain ex Leopard and Mantinea, \$7500, to the stud Rancagua.

Robin, by Le Samaritain ex Leopard and Lada, \$5000.

Floris, by Le Samaritain ex Leopard and Florican II. \$1500 to Sr. S. Villar.

Frez, by Lord Melton and Florentina, \$2700, to the stud Talisman.

Gamin, by Lord Melton and Lady Geof., \$4000, to Sr. Segundo Peña.

Pinch, by Pincheira and Megara, \$1200.

Pall Mall, by Pincheira and Miss Helyett, \$900.

Forsight, by Vendome and Vlew, \$900

Rusticana, by Missel Thrush and Segovia, \$600.

Ash, by Missel Thrush and Ceniza, \$1600.

Escocia, by Missel Thrush and Grenadine, \$1500.

Malma, by Le Samaritain and Victoire, \$900.

Sylvette, by Le Samaritain and Sylvanie, \$1100.

Mrs. Joe, by Le Samaritain and Buena Suerte, \$700.

Hallo, by Pincheira and Helen, \$600.

Actress, by Pincheira and La Scala, \$500.

Melpin, by Pincheira and Melpomenes, \$1300.

Arabela, by Pincheira and Africa, \$500.

Novelty, by Vendome and Anomaly, \$400.

Goldie, by Pincheira and Golden Queen, \$600.

OLD LINER LOST

DESTRUCTION OF THE HESIONE

A circumstance of the submarine campaign which is of more than usual local interest is the destruction of the s.s. Hesion, of the Houston Line, which has passed away at a ripe old age (for an iron vessel), having been on the River Plate route for about 26 years. On her way out to Buenos Aires with general cargo, she was attacked and torpedoed while crossing the war zone, and, being a vessel of low speed and unarmed, had, of course, "not an earthly" chance of escape. On August 7, she left La Plata for England with meat and produce. Some of the crew have landed, but a boat with 19 men is still missing. The Hesion was built in 1889 at Sunderland by Doxford and Sons, with a tonnage of 3663, length 360 ft., beam 42 and depth 20 feet 8 inches.

DUTCH STEAMER SUNK

ON HOMEWARD RUN FROM THE PLATE.

New York, Sept. 25.

A telegram from London announces that the Holland-American Company's steamer Eemdijk, 3048 tons gross register, has been sunk by a German submarine, the crew succeeding in escaping.

The Eemdijk, which was built at Rotterdam in 1910, sailed from Buenos Aires for Copenhagen on August 20 with 6,000 tons of maize.

PASSENGER LISTS

N.S.N.C. HIGHLAND PRIDE.

The Nelson liner, "Highland Pride," left Dock Central (La Plata) yesterday for London. Amongst the saloon passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Otto Carstensen, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Clarke, Mr. John Rickard, Mrs. H. H. Page, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hatton, Mr. J. B. Pettigrew, Mr. M. MacDonald, Mr. James Mallon, etc., etc.

R.M.S.P. DARRO.

The following passengers left by the R.M.S.P. Darro from La Plata on Monday:—Mr. and Mrs. Donald S. Nelson, Messrs. Frank Austin, Rubens de Figueredo, Benamin de Olivera, Mr. and Mrs. Juan de Castro, Albert Kranz, Christopher Kranz, John Edgar, Hugh Morton, Andrew Blaxell, Alfred Coppens, Miss Alfreda Coppens, Patrick Mulvany, Miss Mary Masterton, José Lozada, Mrs. Carmen Balado, Mr. and Mrs. Ramon Gomez, Miss Clementina Gomez, Miss Isabel Gomez, and Andrés Bamonde.

R.M.S.P. DESEADO.

The following passengers arrived yesterday by the R.M.S.P. Deseado: Miss Margaret Buchanan, Miss Isabella Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Bugbee, Miss Helen Bugbee, Mr. John S. Bugbee, Mrs. A. B. Brown, Miss Irene Brown, Mr. Ralph de Castro, Mrs. L. A. Ephgrave, Master Walter G. Ephgrave, Mr. J. Etcheverry, Mr. A. D'Esposito, Mr. B. Goncalves, Dr. J. Halahan, Mr. Julius Klein, Mr. Louis Kahla, Mr. V. R. Kershner, and Mr. B. L. Muñoz.

N.Z.S. CO.'S ROTORUA.

The following passengers left on the New Zealand Shipping Company's R.M.S. Rotorua for England:—Mr. W. J. Evans, Mrs. A. A. Little, Mr. A. P. Little, Mr. and Mrs. E. Parkinson, Mr. C. E. Rogers, Mrs. R. P. Spencer, Mr. E. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. R. Tyler, Mr. E. Gage, Mr. C. E. Reid, Mr. C. Rowell, Mr. H. C. Taylor, Mr. A. Brandon, Master R. Brandon, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Caultkett and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. Coulson and infant, Mr. W. T. Graham, Mrs. Ida Hayes and infant, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hinks, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Law and infant, Mrs. H. R. Muir, Mr. C. Myles, Mr. S. Norris, Mr. E. J. Perry, Mr. M. Singh, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. J. McGarvie Taylor, and Mrs. Taylor.

R.M.S.P. AVON.

The following passengers left by the R.M.S.P. Avon on Sept. 24: Mr. and Mrs. Raul da C. Bueno, Messrs J. Campbell, Sidney H. Rich, Joseph H. Sherrat, John Logan, Edgar W. Titjen, Juan D. Albertotti, Chauncey Eldridge and Sra., Bibiano P. Llorente, Mr. and Mrs. Juan Fernandez, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gostling, Miss Josephine M. Chamonin, Louis S. Curt, Manuel Ballesteros, Colonel and Mrs. Cesar E. Pardo, Louis D. Ricci, Miss Suzanne M. E. Vital, Charles H. B. Ayre, Colonel Epaminondas Dutra, Custodio Puertas, Arturo C. Healy, George D. Seccombe, Mrs. Nella P. de Quintana, Ramon Crespo, Mrs. Elena O. de Crespo, Mrs. G. A. Ellison, Jean Ducasse, Claud J. Kennard, Archibald Gerbert, Manuel A. da Cunha, James E. Pamplin, Miss Clotilde Ruiz, Edward Howard, Mrs. Maria C. de Butos, Miss Josefina B. Chaves, James Hay, Miss Marie Zambranch, Miss Elisa Kabake, Enrique Pardo, and Mrs. Mannela R. Carbajal.

R.H.L. ZEELANDIA.

The following passengers arrived by the Zeelandia: Erich Vailland, Cornelia J. Wessels, Dirk Wessels, R. van Houten, Thyra Carlson, Emil Sagalla, Augusta de Landsheere, Castor Offermann, Juan A. Racete, Hery Cuyabere, Louis Maglioni, Mar-

garete Maglioni, Magdalena Maglioni, Clara Maglioni, Josefa Maglioni, Josefina Maglioni, Enrique Catalaya, Luisa Cuaganhere, Eugenie Cuaganhere, Octavio M. de Liatera, Eulodia de Liatera, Octaviano de Liatera, Leopolda de Liatera, Maria de Liatera, Elizabeth Peterson, Otto Ree, Adele Ree, Charles Berl, Norman Bidell, Ellen Bidell, Enrique Moleiro, Enrique A. S. Reilly, Julio Reilly, Manuel B. Ficeal, Clara Sanches, Breingel Scherayfeld, Rafael Karmann, Anibal Pinheiro Bastos, Antonio de Romeire, Ernesto Bisjehoff, W. H. Wessels, Clara Kupper, Alfonso Hubant, Elisa Hubant, Ella Bleif, Hugo Braunseveid, Guilhelme Ostauch, Mathilda Frayan, Gualter Frayan, Serafin D. Castro, Josefa de Castro, Helena M. M. Yacquer, Raia Sarmo.

P.S.N.C. ORIANA.

The following passengers left on the P.S.N.C. Oriana yesterday:—Messrs. E. Pisano, A. Gilli, Jean Blanchard, Mrs. Magdalena Blanchard, Luis Blanchard, Miss C. Selinas, Joseph A. Daly, Pierre Ardalo, Alfonso Menendez, A. Menendez Behety, W. S. Brooks, Mrs. Sallie Bennett, Alberto Rosenberg, Julio Bianco, Valero Lecha, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Guilding, W. Guilding, Edward Guilding, Miss Hilda Guilding, Miss Sybil Guilding, Miss Maud Monington, Julio Cesar del Pino, J. Olivares, J. Mondejar, Antonio Rodriguez, P. Martinez, E. Requen, J. Olivares, Mrs. Eloisa Cevallos, Mrs. Maria Remeu, Mrs. Consuelo Cuello, Mrs. Jacinta Romeu, Mrs. Rosa Hermu, Carlos Perry, Mrs. Carolina McDaid, Arthur G. Bennett, Miss Geo. A. Bennett, Mrs. Isabel A. Oro, Guy M. de Bonnafos, Andres Bonvalet, Horacio Salerno, Roberto Patterson, Romulo L. Casal, Natalio Rogolini, Bartolomé Soler, W. T. Grieg, Emeterio F. Cordoba, Mrs. Cordoba, and Miss Ines Elorga.

R.H.L. "ZEELANDIA."

The following passengers leave on Friday for Europe or Brazil by the Royal Holland Lloyd Liner "Zeelandia," sailing at 4 p.m. for Amsterdam, via Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, and Falmouth:—Dr. Carlos Guimaraes, Sr. Jorge Rosette, Sra. Alicia Rosette, Sta. Marta Rosette, Sta. Renee Rosette, Sr. A. G. A. van Eelde, Sr. C. Bosman van Oudkarshel, Sr. A. M. Th. J. Jousen, Sta. Juana Jousen, Sr. Manuel Mellado, Sr. Jaime Rollemberg, Sr. Guillermo Rottcher, Sra. Carmensinda de Jesús de Carelo, Sr. Rodolfo J. Mones Cazon, Sr. Enrique Glucksmann, Sra. Josefina Skomiel-sky, Sra. Anna Polakoff, Sr. Antonio Honorio, Sr. Anibal Pinheiro Bastos, Sra. Raia Sarno, Sta. Paula Bozena Bauer, Sr. Zeferino de Jesús de Carelo, Sr. Manuel Rodriguez Pereira, Sra. Adela C. de Montes, Sr. José Antonio Montes, Sta. Mercedes, Sta. Margarita Bimler, Sr. José Cantel, Sra. Ernestina de Cantel, Sr. Nicolai Peter Tondering, Sr. Evaristo Touriño, Sr. Jorge Z. Henderson, Sr. Ernesto Bischoff, Sr. Avelino Arguelles Gonzalez, Ing. Ernesto Henri, Sr. Juan Billard, Sr. Oscar Weiss, Sr. Ruoff, Sra. Dora Braudt, Sr. Peter Stuart, Sta. Wald Galwa.

S.S. VAUBAN.

The Lamport and Holt steamer Vauban will sail this afternoon from La Plata on arrival of the 1053 train from Plaza Constitución station with the following passengers for New York:—Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Merritt, Mr. H. C. Ulen, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Benitz, Mr. S. S. Buxton, Mrs. Minnie Bliss, Dr. Alfredo Ham, Mr. Charles W. Curtis, Jr., Mr. J. E. Reed, Mr. H. A. McComb, Major Wm. L. Kneeder, Mr. Wm. Thayer Tutt, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lomas, Mr. Braulio Rodriguez Lima, Mr. F. E. Gessell, Mr. Balbino Fernandez, Mrs. Dolores Ortega, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Wolf, Mr. H. A. Cooper, Masters Raymond and Harry Wolf, Mr. Andre de Cop-

pet, Mrs. Helen Clarke Ingres, Mr. H. G. Olds, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Percy and infant, Mr. Olney P. Anthony, Mr. R. Weil, Mrs. Anna Nicolle, Mr. José Alonso, Mr. Alfredo D. Erosa, Mr. Herbert P. Hammond, Jr., Mr. John K. Houry, Mr. Alessandro Simona, Mr. J. E. Pamylin, Mr. Felice Vecchi, Mrs. Ada Paggi, Miss Valentina Paggi, Miss Rosa Zotti, Mr. John Hay, Mr. D. D. Thompson, Mr. G. Blankenship, Mr. M. Hess, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Foley, Mr. J. C. Eccleston, Mr. Raul Baron, Miss Perfetta Cantova, Mr. Guiseppe Vogliotti, Mr. Guiseppe Corallo.

s.s. VASARI.

The Lamport and Holt liner Vasari is expected to enter the North Basin this morning with the following passengers from New York:—

Mr. Samuel Bickford, Mr. Robert Pitt, Mrs. Veronica Pitt, Mr. Hartley C. Laycock, Mr. Anderson A. Anwalt, Mrs. Laura Boley, Miss Wilhelmina Boley, Mrs. Agnes S. Zimmer, Master Meade H. Zimmer, Master John S. Zimmer, Mr. Cavin M. Hamilton, Mr. William Vogt, Mr. J. William Moulding, Mr. Chas. H. Hull, Mr. Andrew Oberg, Mr. Kilian Krapf, Mr. Karl A. Gunther, Mrs. Clarisse Gunther, Mr. Harry B. Jackson, Mr. Ira S. Powers, Mr. Robert G. Marr, Mr. Eusebio E. Garcia, Miss Maria M. Garcia, Master Carlos Garcia, Miss Sara Garcia, Miss Anna M. Garcia, Mr. Nicolas P. Santamarina, Mr. William A. Williams, Mr. Herbert R. Eldridge, Mr. Philip W. Henry, Mr. Bertram A. Shuman, Mrs. Austis C. Shuman, Masters Clark, Maurice and Philip Shuman, Miss Catherine Shuman, Mr. Miles I. Jackson, Mr. Aloys Becker, Mr. Meredith A. Finger, Mr. Benedict Weisz, Mr. Erwin Pledger, Mr. Edward P. Mack, Mr. L. Alberto Suarez, Mr. Enrique de Maria, Mr. Samuel F. Pottinger, Mr. Leopoldo Broggi, Mrs. Maria Luisa Broggi, Mr. Hector Valasquez, Mr. Hermann Rothenburg, Mr. Arthur Walser, Mrs. Ruth G. Walser, Mr. Harry Wasson, Mr. Charles Giessman, Mr. Fred Datschewski, Mr. Howard F. Loos, Mr. Edward J. Hemig, Mr. Edward Eickelberg, Mr. William J. Gibbs, Mr. Charles A. Chase, Mr. Burrell Chase, Mr. Benjamin E. Ninde, Mr. Richard J. Coll, Mrs. Julia Coll, Mr. Frederick G. Nass, Mrs. Bertha Nass, Mr. Marciano J. Garcia, Mr. Joseph Valentine, Mr. Cesar Sara, Alcira and Maria Salice, Miss Kathleen Anglin, Mr. Randolph M. Oates, Mr. Louis Ferguson, Mr. Charles M. Camp, Mr. Belsisario Al de Toledo, Mrs. Carmen de Alvarez de Toledo, Mr. Carlos Diaz Velez, Mrs. Mathilde Diaz Velez, Miss Mathilde Diaz Velez, Mr. James H. Carter, Mr. Ernest E. Ling, Mr. Francisco Bozstrom, Mr. Carlos Cuneo, Mr. Luis M. Faura, Miss Louise Lundstrom, Mr. Carlos Torres, Mrs. Ivonne Torres, Mr. Benjamin Vespoli, Mr. Michael Vespoli, Mr. Dick Thompson, Mr. Frank Hildebrandt, Mr. Alejandro Bibolini, Mr. Pedro S. Vela.

BAHIA BLANCA SHIPPING.

(From Our Correspondent.)

September 26.

Ingeniero White.

Celia, sailed on Sept. 24, for the West Coast.

Silksworth Hall, discharging coal for the F.C.S. and afterwards to load at elevators.

Monie F., American schooner, discharging timber.

T. and F. Lupton, American schooner, left for Buenos Aires.

Baron Baeyens, Belgian steamer, discharging coal for Wilson.

Port Galvan.

Cotovia, sailed for Rio, on Sept. 24.

Cambusdool, ship, discharging for Bunge and Born.

Cuaterros.

Greek steamer, discharging coal for Cory Bros.

Port Militar.

Penlee, discharging coal for the Government from the States.

Buenos Aires Herald

Weekly Illustrated Edition

CORRIENTES 672

Proprietor: THOMAS BELL.

All communications for the Editorial Department should be addressed to The Editor. Business letters should be addressed to The Manager. It is particularly requested that correspondence of an editorial or business nature should not be addressed to Mr. Bell, or to anyone personally, otherwise delay and inconvenience will result.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

WEEKLY.

Town or Camp:

Yearly \$ 14 00
Half yearly 7 50
Quarterly 4 00

Other Countries:

Yearly (£1.13s.0d.) . . . \$ 19.50 m/l
Half-yearly (17s.6d.) . . . 10 00
Quarterly (9s.7d.) . . . 5 50

DAILY.

Town or Camp:

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Quarterly 6 00
Per month 2 00

Other Countries:

Per annum (£3.7s.3d.) . . \$ 38.50 m/l
POST FREE; PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THE MAILS.

TO ARRIVE IN OCTOBER.

- 1.—French by PROVENCE.
- 2.—British by HIGHLAND LOCH.

TO LEAVE IN OCTOBER.

- 1.—Brazil, Great Britain and Holland by ZEELANDIA. Mails close at 2 p.m.

BIRTH.

PHILLIPS.—On the 6th inst., at Santiago del Estero 1317, Ethel Reed, wife of P. P. Phillips, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

COURREGES-GROVES.—On the 20th inst., Margaret Julie, second daughter of Mrs. Mary Courreges of this city, to Charles Percival, youngest son of Mrs. Groves of Lomas, F.C.S.

DEATHS.

BAISS.—On the 26th August, at 8, Burton Court, London, Arnold Baiss, aged sixty-seven.

CAMPBELL.—On the 28th inst., at Calle Caseros 654, Patrick Campbell, native of Wigtownshire, Scotland, and late of Estacion Lezama, F. C. Sud, aged 76 years.

CAIRNIE.—On the 29th inst., at 569 Calle General Hornos, Frances Elizabeth Ward, beloved wife of Thomas S. Cairnie, in her 49th year.

HIGGS.—On the 29th inst., at Crile 3 de Febrero 415, Quilmes, F. C. Sud, Andrew Peak Higgs, age 65 years.

MacKINNON.—At Las Palmas, Grand Canary, on the 25th inst., Roderick Dunbar MacKinnon, age 37, late of Buenos Aires.

HOMEWARD FIXTURES

The following vessels (says "The Times of Argentina") were fixed during last week to load homeward:—

s.s. Maldonado, 3000, 10 per cent., per; San Lorenzo; Holland; grain; 70s.

s.s. Pennine Range, 5,000, 10 per cent. pr.; San Lorenzo; U.K.; grain; 57s. 6d.

s.s. Clara, 3500, 10 per cent., per; San Lorenzo; U.K.; grain; 57s. 6d.

s.s. Begonia, 3800, 10 per cent. Oct.; San Lorenzo; U.K.; grain; 57s. 6d.

s.s. Etton, 4400, 10 per cent., Oct.; San Lorenzo; London; grain; 55s.

s.s. Euxenios, 4400, 10 per cent., pr.; Bahia Blanca, Rosario; U.K.; 1500 t. oats; 57s. 6d.; maize, 57s. 6d.

s.s. Sirra, 5000, 10 per cent., pr.; n/a Rosario; Buenos Aires, Genoa; grain; 55s.; option; 52s. 6d.

s.s. Alfalfa, 4400, 10 per cent., 20 Oct. can.; San Lorenzo; U.K.; grain; 53s. 9d.

s.s. Eug. S. Embiricos, 6600, 10 per cent. pr.; San Lorenzo; Holland; grain; 67s. 6d.

Buenos Aires Herald

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY EDITION

39th Year. New Series, No. 586

Buenos Aires, Friday, October 8th, 1915

Price 30 Cents

ALLIES' GLORIOUS VICTORY

Result of Seven Days' Battle

Teuton Third Line Penetrated

King George and Kitchener Congratulate the Army

The first week of the great battle in the west has ended in victory for the Allies.

French troops have penetrated the German third line defences, and the British forces have taken many positions which had been regarded as semi-impregnable.

Sir John French, in a stirring despatch published this morning, pays a magnificent tribute to the Army, which has been warmly congratulated by His Majesty King George and by Lord Kitchener.

The following despatch, from Sir John French, was received, via the Foreign Office, by the British Legation last evening:—

OCTOBER 4, (1.10 p.m.).

SPECIAL ORDER OF DAY BY SIR JOHN FRENCH:

"WE HAVE NOW REACHED DEFINITE STAGE IN THE GREAT BATTLE WHICH COMMENCED SEPTEMBER 25th.

"OUR ALLIES IN SOUTH HAVE PIERCED ENEMY'S LAST LINE OF ENTRENCHMENTS AND EFFECTED LARGE CAPTURES OF PRISONERS AND GUNS. THE 10th FRENCH ARMY ON OUR IMMEDIATE RIGHT HAS BEEN HEAVILY OPPOSED, BUT HAS BRILLIANTLY SUCCEEDED IN SECURING IMPORTANT POSITION KNOWN AS VIMY RIDGE.

"OPERATIONS OF BRITISH FORCES HAVE BEEN MOST SUCCESSFUL, AND HAVE HAD GREAT AND IMPORTANT RESULTS. ON THE MORNING OF THE 25th SEPTEMBER 1st AND 4th CORPS ATTACKED AND CARRIED ENEMY'S FIRST AND MOST POWERFUL LINE OF ENTRENCHMENTS EXTENDING FROM OUR EXTREME RIGHT FLANK AT GRENAVY TO POINT NORTH OF HOHENZOLLERN REDOUBT, A DISTANCE OF 6,500 YARDS. THIS POSITION WAS EXCEPTIONALLY STRONG, CONSISTING OF DOUBLE LINE WHICH INCLUDED SOME LARGE REDOUBTS AND NETWORK OF TRENCHES AND BOMB-PROOF SHELTERS. DUG-OUTS WERE CONSTRUCTED AT SHORT INTERVALS ALL ALONG THE LINE, SOME BEING LARGE CAVES 30 FEET BELOW GROUND. 11th CORPS IN GENERAL RESERVE AND 3rd CAVALRY DIVISION WERE SUBSEQUENTLY THROWN INTO FIGHT, AND FINALLY 28th DIVISION.

"AFTER VICISSITUDES ATTENDANT UPON EVERY GREAT FIGHT, ENEMY'S SECOND LINE POSTS WERE TAKEN. COMMANDING POSITION KNOWN AS HILL 70 IN ADVANCE OF LOOS WAS FINALLY CAPTURED, AND A STRONG LINE ESTABLISHED AND CONSOLIDATED CLOSE TO GERMAN THIRD AND LAST LINE. MAIN OPERATION SOUTH OF LA BASSEE CANAL WAS MUCH FACILITATED AND ASSISTED BY SUBSIDIARY ATTACKS DELIVERED BY 3rd AND INDIAN CORPS AND TROOPS OF 2nd ARMY. GREAT HELP WAS ALSO RENDERED BY OPERATIONS OF 5th CORPS EAST OF YPRES, DURING WHICH IMPORTANT CAPTURES WERE MADE.

"I AM MUCH INDEBTED TO VICE-ADMIRAL BACON AND NAVAL COMRADES FOR VALUABLE CO-OPERATION OF HIS MAJESTY'S FLEET.

"OUR CAPTURES AMOUNTED TO OVER 3,000 PRISONERS AND SOME 25 GUNS, BESIDES MANY MACHINE GUNS AND A QUANTITY OF WAR MATERIAL. ENEMY SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES PARTICULARLY IN MANY COUNTER-ATTACKS BY WHICH HE HAS VAINLY ENDEAVOURED TO WREST BACK CAPTURED POSITIONS, BUT WHICH HAVE ALL BEEN GALLANTLY REPULSED BY OUR TROOPS.

"I DESIRE TO EXPRESS TO THE ARMY MY DEEP APPRECIATION OF THE SPLENDID WORK ACCOMPLISHED AND THANKS FOR BRILLIANT LEADERSHIP DISPLAYED BY SIR DOUGLAS HAIG AND COMMANDERS WHO ACTED UNDER HIS ORDERS. IN THE MAIN ATTACK I WISH PARTICULARLY TO COMMENT UPON THE MAGNIFICENT SPIRIT, INDOMITABLE COURAGE AND DOGGED TENACITY DISPLAYED BY THE OLD ARMY, THE NEW ARMY, AND TERRITORIALS.

"I FEEL THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE AND ASSURANCE THAT THE SAME GLORIOUS SPIRIT WHICH HAS BEEN SO MARKED A FEATURE THROUGHOUT THE FIRST PHASE OF THIS GREAT BATTLE WILL CONTINUE UNTIL OUR EFFORTS ARE CROWNED BY FINAL AND COMPLETE VICTORY. 30th SEPTEMBER."

KING GEORGE'S CONGRATULATIONS

LONDON, OCT. 4.

THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY HAS BEEN COMMUNICATED FROM BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE:—

"THE FIELD MARSHAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF HAS RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING MESSAGES FROM HIS MAJESTY THE KING DATED SEPTEMBER 30:—

"I HEARTILY CONGRATULATE YOU AND ALL RANKS OF MY ARMY UNDER YOUR COMMAND UPON THE SUCCESS WHICH HAS ATTENDED THEIR GALLANT EFFORTS SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE COMBINED ATTACK. I RECOGNISE THAT THIS STRENUOUS AND DETERMINED FIGHTING IS BUT THE PRELUDE TO GREATER DEEDS AND FURTHER VICTORIES. I TRUST THE SICK AND WOUNDED ARE DOING WELL.—SIGNED GEORGE R. I.

THE FOLLOWING REPLY HAS BEEN SENT TO HIS MAJESTY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE:—

"YOUR MAJESTY'S FORCES IN FRANCE ARE DEEPLY GRATEFUL FOR YOUR MAJESTY'S MOST GRACIOUS MESSAGE. THERE IS NO SACRIFICE THAT THE TROOPS ARE NOT PREPARED TO MAKE IN ORDER TO UPHOLD THE TRADITIONS OF YOUR MAJESTY'S ARMY, AND TO SECURE A FINAL AND COMPLETE VICTORY."

FIELD MARSHAL SIR JOHN FRENCH HAS RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM LORD KITCHENER UNDER DATE SEPTEMBER 27:—

"MY WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS TO YOU AND TO ALL SERVING UNDER YOU, ON THE SUBSTANTIAL SUCCESS YOU HAVE ACHIEVED. MY BEST WISHES FOR THE PROGRESS OF YOUR IMPORTANT OPERATIONS."

BRITISH FORCES STILL PROGRESSING

New York, Oct. 6.

A telegram from London says that despatches from British headquarters in France and Flanders report that all is going well.

The British offensive was checked at some points, but elsewhere the attack is being vigorously pressed and further progress made.

TROOPS REPLACE COLONIALS DESPATCHED TO SERBIA.

London, Oct. 6.

It is asserted that several of the recently organised divisions in the United Kingdom have just been sent across the water to take their places in the British firing line in the place of some of the Colonial troops which are being despatched to the Balkans.

ARTILLERY DUELS AT GIVENCHY.

Paris, Oct. 6.

An official bulletin published this evening states:—

"The interchange of artillery fire has continued in the Artois region, being particularly severe to the south of the Givenchy forest.

"We made some progress with hand grenades in the underground galleries south-west of the castle of La Folie.

Elsewhere along the front there were only artillery duels in the Champagne region, between the Meuse and the Moselle, to the north of Flirey and on the Lorraine front round Peintrey, Gondrexon and Domogre."

GERMANS STRENGTHENING FORTIFICATIONS OF BELGIAN CITIES.

Paris, Oct. 6.

Amsterdam reports that the Germans are working with feverish haste at the defence works of Liege and Namur, and have also emplaced numbers of heavy guns between Lille and Douai. The German soldiers are forbidden to talk to the Belgians.

The German View

ALLIES' OFFENSIVE NOT YET AT AN END.

New York, Oct. 6.

A despatch from Berlin regarding the recent great offensive by the Allies reports that Major Morah, in an article to the "Tageblatt," says that although one of the Allied armies participating in the attack is already annihilated, other armies remain, and he does not consider that the offensive movement is yet entirely at an end.

A telegram to the Overseas Agency summarises the review of the situation contributed to the "Tageblatt" by Major Morah. It says that Morah states that the Army Order issued by Joffre showed that the French Government felt the necessity of acting, that the morale of the French troops was a subject of concern, and therefore the forces which were to attack were told that the great offensive was to end the war at once.

As a matter of fact, the Major points out, the attack did not break through to the open, but stopped at the second line. Nevertheless he believes that the enemy, notwithstanding heavy losses, has still large forces available, and he does not therefore expect that the attack is yet entirely terminated.

Cotton Shortage

CROP RETURNS CAUSE RISE IN PRICES IN NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 5.

The publication of the Government report on the cotton crop yesterday resulted in prices on the Cotton Exchange jumping from 55 to 58 points.

The report indicates that the crop has only yielded 10,050,000 bales, this being the shortest since 1900.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE PARALYSED

Russians Relieve Pressure on Riga

VIGOROUS OPERATIONS AGAINST DVINSK

Italians' New plan of Campaign

Petrograd, Oct. 6.

The report has been confirmed that the German offensive in the direction of Riga has been paralysed.

The Russians have succeeded by means of vigorous counter-attacks in driving the enemy out of several entrenchments, capturing several prisoners and guns.

GERMANS IN RETREAT.

Paris, Oct. 6.

A telegram from Geneva states that the Russian forces to the east of Wisniew obtained possession of the Lida-Molodetchno railway.

The Germans are retiring, abandoning in their retreat great numbers of provision convoys, amongst which are 120 carts with the teams of horses and oxen.

The despatch adds that a Bavarian division was annihilated near Dvinsk, the Germans sustaining heavy losses without being able to advance.

GERMAN ACTIVITY BEFORE DVINSK.

Petrograd, Oct. 6.

Grand Duke Nicholas who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army in the Caucasus arrived to-day at Tiflis.

The Germans who are attempting to capture Dvinsk are operating with the same feverish activity as preceded the storming of Kovno. A field railway has been laid for twenty miles along the Vilkomir road and the heavy guns brought up, in the face of enormous difficulties. Day and night motorcars bring supplies of shells.

JAPANESE AID

ADVOCATED BY TOKIO PRESS.

Tokio, Sept. 30.

The Japanese newspapers are saying that although it might be a difficult matter to send troops to the assistance of Russia, there is no great obstacle in the way of despatching warships to the Dardanelles to co-operate with the British in the taking of Constantinople.

The papers add that delay on the part of the authorities might be fatal not only for the Allies but for Japan herself who at the end of the war might find herself enveloped in complications of a dangerous nature.

KUROPATKIN'S COMMAND

FAVOURABLE COMMENT IN PETROGRAD.

Petrograd, Oct. 1.

The appointment of General Kuropatkin to the command of a Grenadier regiment is welcomed by the newspapers which say that an officer of his experience and military talents will be of great value to the Russian army at this time.

It is expected that before long the Tsar will give the General a still more important appointment.

TSAR'S COUNCIL OF WAR

LENGTHY SITTING; NO NEWS.

Petrograd, Sept. 30.

A counsel of war over which Tsar Nicholas presided has been held at the headquarters of the General Staff, the consultation lasted for an unprecedented length of time and the strictest secrecy is maintained as to what passed.

Swiss "Patriots"

ONLY 16,000 RESPOND TO CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Paris, Oct. 5.

A despatch from Basle delayed in transmission announces that the proclamation issued by the Swiss Government calling for volunteers to form a special corps for the defence of the country completely failed to attain its object, only 16,000 responding to the summons whereas 150,000 had been expected.

The Government is now considering the question of adopting compulsory enlistment.

Swiss Neutrality

AGAIN VIOLATED BY GERMAN AIRMEN.

Geneva, Oct. 5.

German aviators have again violated the neutrality of Switzerland, crossing the frontier and dropping bombs at various points.

The Government of the Confederation is about to protest again to the Berlin Foreign Office.

Rewarded for Kindness!

SWISS AUTHORESS IMPRISONED IN GERMANY FOR FEEDING RUSSIAN CAPTIVE.

London, Oct. 5.

Fraulein Ruegg, a Swiss writer, is reported to have returned to Zurich from a twenty-two days' trip to Germany, whereof twenty days were spent in prison for having given a Russian prisoner five lozenges and two hot sausages.

Europe's New "Sick Man"

FRANZ JOSEF AGAIN REPORTED ILL.

New York, Oct. 6.

A telegram from Rome to the Associated Press says:—

"It is reported on good authority here that Emperor Francis Joseph is dangerously ill. The Crown Prince has been called to Vienna, and Baron Burian and Count Tisza have also been summoned to the capital.

"The news of the Emperor's illness has been kept secret up to this time for fear of the influence it might have upon the international situation."

ITALIANS' NEW PLANS

No Direct Attack on Trieste

GORIZIA THE IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE

Rome, Oct. 6.

Despatches from Udine report a rumour that the Italian General Staff is considering the abandonment of the plan for a direct assault on Trieste so as to avoid destroying the city by gunfire. The new plan is first to capture Gorizia and its entrenched camp, one of the Austrians' strongest neutral fortifications, and continue the advance by the Carso table land, keeping Trieste on the right and cutting it off from the rest of Austrian territory.

ITALIAN TROOPS TAKE MOUNTAIN OF TORREONE.

Rome, Oct. 6.

A despatch from General Headquarters dated the 5th instant and published to-day says:—

"On the night of the 3rd instant one of our mountain detachments in the Tonale region scaled the precipitous mountain of Torreone at the head of the Strino valley, drove away some bodies of the enemy's troops posted on the summit and destroyed the defence works they had begun to construct. The action being seconded by heavy fire from our batteries, the enemy had to retire to his lines. Our guns continued the bombardment in order to prevent access to the mountain and an attempt to recapture it."

"In the Fella valley on the following night an attempt on the part of the enemy to attack our positions on Pontebba was repulsed.

"On the Carso a new movement of trains on the Trieste line between Nabresina and San Giovanni stations was marked by the customary artillery actions."

AUSTRIAN GENERALS SUPERSEDED.

Milan, Oct. 6.

It is reported that seven Generals in the Austrian army have been relieved of their commands because of the failure of the invasion of Italy.

Italy and the Huns

A GERMAN PROTEST.

New York, Oct. 6.

According to a radiogram from Berlin, the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" publishes a denial of the assertions made by the Italian Minister, Signor Barzilai, in his recent speech at Naples, to the effect that the German Ambassador at Constantinople, Baron von Wangenheim, had informed Signor Garroni, the Italian Ambassador to the Turkish capital, on July 14 last year that the Austrian Note to Serbia would make war inevitable. The paper says that neither Wangenheim nor the German Government knew in advance the text of the ultimatum to Serbia. Moreover, the conclusions drawn by Barzilai are incorrect. According to the provisions of the Triple Alliance agreement, each party to the alliance was obliged to maintain a friendly neutrality in case the other parties were forced to declare war because their safety was threatened. Therefore Italy was bound to a policy of friendly neutrality if she really considered her allies to be the aggressors.

Murderers Rewarded

MORE ASSASSINS IRON-CROSSED

New York, Oct. 6.

Advices from Berlin state that the Kaiser has conferred the Iron Cross on all the German aviators who have taken part in the Zeppelin raids.

Italy and England

"BOUND BY TIES WHICH EXIST BETWEEN NO OTHER COUNTRIES."

London, Oct. 6.

Chevalier Bochi has returned from Italy, where he has been working in connection with the Italian Flag Day, which will be celebrated in London on Thursday.

Asked about the feeling of Italy towards England, the Chevalier said that it was like that between brother and sister, and could not be stronger. In other respects also Italy and England are bound by ties which exist between no other countries.

As the years went by the people of Italy felt the growing weight of German oppression; and after the war started and they witnessed the barbarism of the Huns, they received such an impression that the mark of disgrace left upon her former Allies will leave with Italy a hate that will not disappear for many years.

Poison Gas

USED AGAINST THE ITALIANS.

Rome, Oct. 5.

A despatch from General Cadorna's headquarters reports as follows:—

"There have been artillery actions at various points along the front.

"The enemy's batteries fired a large number of shells at the Cormons railway station without doing any damage.

"Our artillery bombarded with good effect points of observation of the enemy's artillery, and transport columns on the march.

"It is established that the adversary is using shells containing gases which affect the eyesight; but our troops, by means of glasses and other methods, protect themselves from the effects.

"The heavy rains that have fallen in the lower Isonzo region have not diminished the activity of our troops nor checked the progress of the approachment works."

Conspiracy in Formosa

500 RINGLEADERS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Tokio, Oct. 6.

It is announced that the Japanese authorities discovered a seditious conspiracy of wide extent in the island of Formosa. Over 500 of the conspirators are stated to have been sentenced to death.

The papers report that seven of the ringleaders in the conspiracy have already been executed.

Progress in Persia

ANGLO-RUSSIAN CO-OPERATION.

New York, Oct. 6.

Tiflis reports having received information from Teheran that the co-operation of British and Russian troops in Persia is announced.

The successes obtained by the British on the Tigris has made a deep impression on the Persian chiefs. The Turks and Germans are uneasy, and the German Minister and Consuls have applied to the American Minister for protection if required.

U. Boat's Success

FRENCH AUXILIARY CRUISER SUNK IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

New York, Oct. 6.

Private information has been received that on September 9 a Teuton submarine sank a French auxiliary cruiser which was anchored at Rhodes Island.

KING CONSTANTINE DETERMINES ON NEUTRALITY.

M. Venizelos' Resignation Accepted

POLITICAL CHAOS IN GREEK CAPITAL

Allied Army's Disembarkation Continues

London, Oct. 6.
A telegram from Athens announces that King Constantine has accepted M. Venizelos' resignation.

CONSTANTINE REJECTS VENIZELOS' POLICY.

Paris, Oct. 6.
The report is confirmed by a telegram from Athens that the Greek Prime Minister, M. Venizelos, has resigned, the King having sent for him and informed him that he could not support the policy adopted by the Government under M. Venizelos.

POPULAR ENTHUSIASM FOR VENIZELOS.

Athens, Oct. 6.
Last night a large crowd marched to the residence of M. Venizelos, where they sang the national anthem and cheered him and the French Government frantically.

KING TO ATTEMPT TO FORM COALITION CABINET

It is expected that the King will endeavour to form a coalition Cabinet with either M. Gounaris or M. Phallis as Premier. If this is unsuccessful, Parliament will be dissolved.

GREEK SESSIONS SUSPEND SITTINGS.

Paris, Oct. 6.
The representative in Athens of Havas Agency reports that the sessions of the Greek Chamber of Deputies have been suspended on account of the resignation of the Prime Minister.

FRENCH TROOPS LANDED AT SALONICA.

London, Oct. 6.
The London papers state that news has been received from Salonica announcing the arrival of more transports with French troops which have been landed.

GREECE SPLIT INTO TWO CAMPS.

New York, Oct. 6.
Despatches from London say that the chief topic of the day is the resignation of the Greek Premier, M. Venizelos.

The attitude which King Constantine will assume and the manner in which the crisis will be resolved are as yet matters of conjecture, but it is recognised that the situation is a very delicate one.

It seems plain that, despite the reports to the contrary, fundamental differences exist between the King and M. Venizelos as to the policy to be adopted under present circumstances. The latter, as is known, is a fervent and inflexible partisan of the Entente and wishes Greece to abandon her neutrality and side openly with the Allies. The King, on the contrary, considers that the interests of the country will best be served by a strict adherence to neutrality.

Public opinion also is divided, one part of the nation following the King while the other sides with the Prime

Minister. The military party, whose leaders took part in the two Balkan wars and led the army to victory, back the King, considering that Greece is not sufficiently prepared for joining in the tremendous contest, and that it would be more prudent not to engage the country in a hazardous adventure.

They also hold that Greece is not obliged to defend Serbia, as the treaty of Bucharest was automatically broken by the action of Serbia in leading herself to the discussion of the Allies' proposals in regard to the cession of territory to Bulgaria.

The party behind M. Venizelos also is a strong one, consisting of patriotic and intelligent men who hold that the life or death of the nation depends upon the action it takes in the present conflict. They desire Greece to declare definitely for the Powers of the Entente and enter the arena with as little delay as possible.

LANDING OF ALLIED FORCES TO PROCEED.

Paris, Oct. 6.
It is officially announced that the resignation of M. Venizelos will not interrupt the landing of troops for the support of Serbia. The landing is going on without interference.

LARGE ALLIES' ARMY FOR THE BALKANS.

Athens, Oct. 6.
It is stated that the Allies have 150,000 troops fully provided with heavy artillery and everything necessary at Salonica ready to march to the support of Serbia.

The British will immediately land troops at other ports.

It is further declared that an army of 700,000 strong will be raised in a short time to oppose the plans of the Teutons in the Balkans.

The Uskub-Gheveli railway is being guarded by French troops.

IS VENIZELOS FOLLOWING PRECEDENT SET BY SALANDRA?

Athens, Oct. 6.
It is believed in certain circles of this city that the resignation of M. Venizelos is a political manoeuvre, his action being like that of Signor Salandra a few days before Italy entered upon the war.

Some statesmen think that the King will have much difficulty in forming a new Cabinet, and that he will finally accept the policy of M. Venizelos.

On the other hand there is the fact that the majority upon which M. Venizelos could reckon in Parliament has considerably fallen off lately, as is shown by the voting of yesterday. Further, there are eminent statesmen in favour of neutrality, M. Gounaris, who possesses undeniable prestige in the country, being among them.

PRESIDENT POINCARÉ'S ACTION.

Paris, Oct. 6.
This morning President Poincaré summoned a full meeting of the Cabinet at the Elysée to discuss the Balkan situation and adopt urgent measures. It is recognised that the matter is very serious, and demands the utmost rapidity and energy.

GREECE'S ATTITUDE

Statement by M. Venizelos

POSITION OF ALLIED ARMIES

CONSTANTINE WILL ENDEAVOUR TO UNDO WORK OF VENIZELOS.

London, Oct. 6.
Rumania's swift action in massing troops along the Bulgarian frontier is believed here to be due to dissent from King Constantine's pro-German attitude and his acceptance of the resignation of the Ministers in the face of a vote of confidence in Venizelos, who regarded with open defiance both the King and the Legislative body.

Advices from Athens indicate that the King has taken personal control of the Government and will endeavour to undo the work of Venizelos, who was acting in accord with the Entente for the protection of Serbia.

POSSIBLE RE-EMBARKATION OF ALLIED ARMIES.

London, Oct. 6.
The hopes of the Allies in regard to the Balkans have received a severe blow. Greece and Rumania have seemingly abandoned Serbia to a combined attack on all sides. The sudden upheaval at Athens has completely overshadowed the Russo-Bulgarian situation. The capitals of the Allied Powers are now positive that Bulgaria will take her place with the Central Empires and have turned to more startling developments at the Greek capital.

The Crown Prince of Greece has started with his staff for Salonica. No intimations of his intention have reached here; but in view of the sudden change of the policy of the Government, the situation at Salonica is causing apprehension. Whether King Constantine, who objected to the landing of the Allies, will attempt to force the French to re-embark, or will order the Greek armies to prevent their advance into Serbia, is one of the puzzling questions arising out of the resignation of M. Venizelos.

BULGARIAN PROMISE TO GREECE

Athens, Oct. 6.
The capital is in a great state of

VENIZELOS' MINISTERS FAIL TO SUPPORT VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Paris, Oct. 6.
The breach between King Constantine and M. Venizelos was totally unexpected in Paris and has caused a painful surprise.

It is believed that although the King signed the order for mobilisation and consented to the landing of the Allied troops at Salonica, he does not want to go to war.

Bulgaria wants Salonica. Germany covets Asia Minor; and Bulgaria is siding with Germany in digging the grave of Hellenism.

It is admitted that the task before the Anglo-French forces has become harder, but it is not beyond their strength.

The attack of Bulgaria upon Serbia is expected soon.

Venizelos resigned because his war policy was not even supported by his Ministry. According to a despatch from Athens, eight other members were silent when the vote of confidence was taken in the Chamber.

ALLIED FORCES WARMLY RECEIVED IN GREECE.

Athens, Oct. 6.
France and Britain are landing troops near Salonica in pursuance of their policy of protecting Serbia.

The soldiers of the Allies have been warmly welcomed by the people and the Greek military leaders.

The Allies are sending the forces by railway to Nish.

excitement, and there is much discussion over the formation of a coalition Cabinet.

The Bulgarian Premier has assured the Greek Minister at Sofia that Bulgaria will not attack Serbia unless aggressive action against her is first taken by Austria and Germany, in which case Bulgaria will be obliged to act against her neighbour.

There are rumours that by opposing and defeating the policy of M. Venizelos, the King is facing a revolution which may cost him his throne, and that it is necessary for the Powers of the Entente to give assistance to Serbia.

The King apparently is determined definitely not to give aid to Serbia unless Bulgaria also invades Greece.

M. Venizelos' Statement

PROTEST AGAINST LANDING OF ALLIES.

Athens, Oct. 6.
The following statement was issued officially by M. Venizelos:

"After the meeting last night the French Minister delivered the following announcement to the Premier:

"By order of my Government I have the honour to announce to Your Excellency the arrival at Salonica of the first detachment of French troops. I declare at the same time that France and England, Allies of Serbia, send their troops to help the latter as well as to maintain their communications with her, and that the two Powers count upon Greece, who already has given them so many proofs of friendship, not to oppose the measures which have been taken in the interests of Serbia, of whom she also is an Ally."

"M. Venizelos replied: "In your letter Your Excellency has been so good as to inform me that you will accept my answer thereto. I have the honour to declare to Your Excellency that, being a neutral in the European war, the Royal Government could not possibly authorise the proceeding in question for it constitutes a breach of Greece's neutrality, the more manifest since it comes from two great belligerent Powers."

"It is therefore the duty of the Royal Government to protest against the passage of foreign troops across Greek territory. The circumstance that these troops are destined solely to aid Serbia, Greece's Ally, in no way modifies the legal position of His Majesty's Government. Even from the Balkanic point of view, the neutrality of Greece could not be affected before an actual *casus foederis* was committed by the danger now threatening Serbia, which has caused the despatch of international troops to her help."

"Violating Greek Neutrality"

GERMAN PRESS HYPOCRISY.

Amsterdam, Oct. 6.
The German newspapers say that the Allies, by landing troops at Salonica, have discarded the theory of the inviolability of neutrality which they have been upholding ever since the war broke out. The landing of troops at Salonica was a violation of Greek neutrality, just as the presence of German troops in Belgium at the opening of the war was a violation of the Belgian neutrality. The only difference between the two cases is that Greece had not undertaken to defend the Germans, while Belgium had engaged to support the British.

SNOW IN BRITAIN

HERALDS APPROACH OF WINTER

London, Sept. 30.
The first snow of the approaching winter has fallen on the mountains on North Wales. The peaks in Derbyshire also are covered by snow.

BULGARIAN ULTIMATUM TO SERBIA

Reported Demand for Restitution of Macedonia.

RUMOURED REJECTION OF RUSSIAN DEMANDS

Balkan States on Eve of War

Petrograd, Oct. 6.

The "Exchange Gazette" says that the Serbian Archimandrite, Michael has received information that Bulgaria has rejected the demands of Russia.

She has sent an ultimatum to Serbia demanding the cession of the territory in Macedonia, of which she was deprived by the treaty of Bucharest, and giving twenty-four hours for a definite reply.

BULGARIAN MOBILISATION COMPLETED.

London, Oct. 6.

In all the capitals of Europe the news has been published that Bulgaria has completed the mobilisation of her army and has sent an ultimatum to Serbia demanding the return of the territory in Macedonia, giving twenty-four hours for a reply.

BELLICOSE BULGARIAN PREMIER

New York, Oct. 6.

A radiogram from Berlin reports the receipt of despatches from Sofia announcing that the Bulgarian Premier, M. Radoslavoff, has delivered a speech in Parliament declaring that war with Serbia is imminent. He continued:—

"We must defend our national rights, and take from our enemies by force what they wrested from us two years ago.

"We shall fight until we obtain satisfaction for all the insults which at that time were heaped upon the majesty of Bulgaria."

TEUTON OFFICERS IN COMMAND

Paris, Oct. 6.

"Le Matin" says that the principal commands in the Bulgarian army have been assumed by three thousand Austro-German officers.

KAISER TO REVIEW INVADING ARMIES.

Amsterdam, Oct. 6.

Private communications from Berlin state that the concentration of the Austro-German troops on the Danube is almost complete, and that the Kaiser will review the troops before they commence operations on a grand scale.

MEN AND MUNITIONS FOR SERBIA.

New York, Oct. 6.

A despatch from Nish says that the Serbians are awaiting the German attack with confidence, relying on the despatches from London printed by the newspapers that the Allies can send them 300,000 troops and an unlimited quantity of artillery and ammunition.

These troops will be not only British, but French and Italian.

TURKS MARCHING TO EFFECT JUNCTION WITH BULGARIANS.

New York, Oct. 6.

A telegram from Constantinople sent via Berlin says that Turkish troops are marching to support the Bulgarians, and that a junction with them will shortly be effected.

4000 TEUTON OFFICERS IN SOFIA.

Sofia, Oct. 6.

Four thousand German officers are in this city, and more are arriving daily from Turkey.

RUMANIA RUSHES TROOPS TO BULGARIAN FRONTIER.

London, Oct. 6.

Rumania is reported to be rushing troops to the Bulgarian frontier and hastily fortifying her port of Giurgev on the Danube, besides taking other military precautions.

BULGARIA THE VICTIM OF GERMAN MACHINATIONS.

Petrograd, Oct. 6.

The correspondent at Nish of the "Novoe Vremya" sends the following details of an interview with the Serbian Premier:—

"The Premier told me that, in order to mask her real aims Bulgaria has again advanced the Macedonian question, which is essentially a Slavic family affair, of secondary importance at a time of a world-war. He continued:—

"During last year we twice officially offered to Sofia to make any reasonable agreement concerning Macedonia, in addition to which the Entente has repeatedly attempted to reach a peaceful solution of the question in order to avert the danger threatening Slavdom.

"All these efforts were unsuccessful, because there was no critical Macedonian question; but now, through German influence, Bulgaria is in complete subordination to German interests. Germany is not interested in Slavic affairs, but is merely using the Macedonian question in order to promote her hegemony in the Balkans with a view to the complete conquest of the Near East."

"OCTOBER THE DECIDING MONTH."

New York, Oct. 6.

Tuckerton wireless station has received a communication from Berlin stating that the "Berliner Zeitung Ammitag" reproduces an interview with the Bulgarian Minister at Berlin which appeared in a Leipzig evening newspaper.

The Minister is represented to have declared that October would probably be the deciding month of the war. The interview is summarised by the "Zeitung" as follows:—

"The Entente will try to force Bulgaria to demobilise by threatening to land troops at Salonica; the latter action being possible, since the Entente, as everyone knows, does not respect the rights of other nations. For Bulgaria there are only two possibilities, either to demobilise or to take action. The decision cannot be long delayed."

The "Zeitung" continues that the Minister, M. Ritzov, then reviewed the Balkan situation and declared that King Constantine knew his own mind well, and that the Greek General Staff was firmly convinced that the Central Powers would be the victors. Likewise King Ferdinand counterbalanced the influences of the Entente in his kingdom.

The Minister concluded with the statement that it was not always easy for Balkan diplomatists to voice anti-Russian sentiments freely.

LOYAL BULGARIANS

DISLIKE OF FIGHTING AGAINST ALLIES.

Paris, Oct. 2.

The Bulgarian community in Paris have sent the following message to King Ferdinand:—

"We are ready to obey the summons of the Government, and to die in the defence of our country; but we trust that the war will not be against Russia our liberator, England our protector, nor France our best friend. A war against the Allies would be a fratricidal war."

TURCO-BULGARIAN AGREEMENT

BULGARS TO OCCUPY FRONTIER FORTRESSES.

Athens, Oct. 4.

It is known that, in accordance with the treaty with Bulgaria, Turkey has evacuated the fortresses held by her on the Bulgarian frontier.

The Bulgarians will take possession of the fortresses on the date stipulated in the agreement.



GENERAL SIR H. LESLIE RUNDLE,

PRO-RUSSIAN BULGARIAN MINISTER AT PETROGRAD.

Paris, Oct. 6.

M. Madjarloff, the Bulgarian Minister at Petrograd, disapproves of the policy of his Government, and in the event of an outbreak of hostilities he will follow the example set by his predecessor, M. Radko Dimitrieff and will ask permission to become a naturalised Russian subject and offer his services in that capacity.

BULGARIA'S SCHEME FOR DELAYING EVENTS.

London, Oct. 6.

The Petrograd correspondent of the "Morning Post" says that it has been learned that Bulgaria expected to be able to procrastinate while the mobilisation of her army was under way. The impracticable character of the Russian Note proved disconcerting to the Bulgarian politicians, who are reported to have gone so far as to frame a careful reply to the inquiries from Russia regarding the presence of German officers at Sofia. Their plan was to grant leave of absence to the Germans and thus be able to deny their presence.

This is believed to have been the basis for the denial issued at Sofia on Saturday. If necessary to appease Russia, Bulgaria was prepared even to send the Germans back to Turkey until mobilisation was complete.

The Russian Minister to Bulgaria, M. Savinski, who has been recalled by his Government, has just undergone an operation for appendicitis and will be unable to travel for some time. He will therefore remain at Sofia as a private individual.

It is semi-officially announced that the representatives of the other Powers of the Quadruple Entente have already left Sofia.

Soldier-Journalist Killed

DEATH OF "MORNING POST" LEADER-WRITER IN ACTION.

London, Oct. 5.

The "Morning Post" records the death of Capt. E. Moyna in the battle of Sept. 26.

The deceased was leader-writer for that paper. He was of Irish-Scottish extraction. He was born in Chile, and when a boy was under fire in the Chilean revolution.

British General "Gassed"

BRIGADIER-GENERAL STRICKLAND IN HOSPITAL.

London, Oct. 5.

Brigadier-General E. P. Strickland who was decorated for his services in the Sudan campaign and in the battle of Khartoum, is lying in hospital a victim of asphyxiating gas. His name is one among hundreds of others of officers which appear in the casualty list published to-day.

The Arabic Case

BERNSTORFF AGAIN RE-ASSURES LANSING.

New York, Oct. 5.

The German Ambassador had an interview to-day with the United States Secretary of State. Count Bernstorff assured Mr. Lansing that the affair of the Arabic would be satisfactorily arranged.

GERMANY WILL PAY INDEMNITY

Washington, Oct. 5.

The Secretary of State has announced that Germany has disavowed the sinking of the Arabic, but is prepared to pay an indemnity for the American lives lost on that occasion.

Dumba Departs

ON BOARD DUTCH LINER FOR EUROPE.

Washington, Oct. 5.

The Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba, left to-day by the Dutch liner, Nieuw Amsterdam, for Europe.

German Steamer Sunk

BRITISH SUBMARINE SUCCESS IN THE BALTIC.

London, Oct. 5.

It is announced that a British submarine in the Baltic Sea sank the German steamer Svionia, 2797 tons. The crew were rescued.

MARITIME TRAFFIC SUSPENDED.

Copenhagen, Oct. 5.

Maritime traffic has been suspended between Sassnitz and Trelborg.

One explanation of this step is that the steamers have been requisitioned for use as transports for German troops, and another is that British submarines have made travel on this route unsafe.

Sunk by the Sea Huns

FRENCH VESSEL LOST.

Marseilles, Oct. 5.

On Sunday morning last an Austrian submarine sank the French steamer Provincia, 3523 tons displacement, off Cerigo, one of the Ionian islands, the crew of forty men being saved. The owners, MM. Cyprien, Fabre and Company, have been informed of the loss by the marine authorities.

CONSCRIPTION AGAIN THREATENED

"IF THEY DO NOT COME I WILL FETCH THEM," SAYS KITCHENER

London, Oct. 4.

The results of the great recruiting rally in England on Saturday are not yet known, but it is generally understood that the Secretary for War will get the necessary number by one means or another.

"I know how many men I want," he told the Labour leaders; "I know their names, and the numbers on their doors. If they do not come I will fetch them."

"Give me the men and munitions I want, and I guarantee that we shall have the war in the hollow of our hands."

BRITAIN'S NEW ARMIES 1,000,000 MEN IN FRANCE 500,000 REINFORCEMENTS TO FOLLOW

New York, Oct. 1.

A telegram from London says that as soon as the new Canadian contingents now on the way to England arrive they will be sent to join the expeditionary forces in the north of France and Flanders.

The War Office will also despatch to the front the Scottish and Irish divisions which are already sufficiently trained to take their places in the firing line.

London, Oct. 1.

It is stated that according to authentic data the British army in France is now 1,000,000 strong. Another 500,000 men are to be despatched shortly, and more will follow if required.

THE ZEPPELIN PERIL

LONDON ADOPTS PARISIAN PRECAUTIONS.

London, Oct. 2.

Owing to the new police regulations regarding lights, scores of minor accidents to traffic were reported today, but the populace is readily adapting itself to the anti-Zeppelin precautions.

In the streets all the lights are darkened, and the searchlights which used to sweep the sky are no longer in evidence.

The changes have been made on the recommendation of the Parisian authorities, who have been successful in frustrating these raids.

FRENCH AIRMEN'S AID

ARRIVAL IN BRITAIN TO COPE WITH ZEPPELIN PERIL.

London, Oct. 1.

About a dozen French aviators have come across to England to help in training the men and to assist the British airmen in the task of repelling the Zeppelins.

LIBERAL M.P. KILLED

London, Oct. 1.

Captain Harold Thomas Cawley, Liberal M.P. for the Heywood division of Lancashire, has been killed in action at the Dardanelles.

Captain Cawley, who was unmarried, was born in June 12, 1878. He was educated at Rugby and New College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar in 1902.

73 PIRATE CRAFT SUNK

CAMPAIGN AGAINST SUBMARINES

U.S. ENGINEER'S ASSERTION

New York, Oct. 1.

An American engineer who has returned from Europe where he has been seeing service with the Allies in France and Flanders declares that the British have captured or sunk over 73 German submarines by means of electric detectors.

CANADIANS FOR EUROPE

SECOND DIVISION'S BAPTISM OF FIRE.

Ottawa, Oct. 2.

The Canadian Militia Department has been advised that the Second Canadian Division has been in the trenches since last Saturday and had its baptism of fire. The casualties in the first engagement have not been heavy.

It is understood that twelve more battalions will soon be sent to England to replace those of the Second Division which have been sent to France.

THE MUNITIONS PROBLEM

ATTITUDE OF FRENCH MUNITION'S MINISTER.

Paris, Sept. 30.

The French Minister of Munitions, M. Albert Thomas, stated in an interview with some Press representatives that while he claims that the French artillery is now taking its normal part in the operations on the western front, greater things still remain to be accomplished. He declared:—"We must go as far as the resources of the country will permit, and further than our actual resources, for there remain others yet to be created."

"The first news received from the front convinces me that we must do more, always more. All sorts of offers of work are pouring in, but these require sifting. Our role is to direct the energies of the nation in the right channels. Shells cannot be gathered like nuts."

"The results of the last few days show the enormous nature of that already accomplished; but we need more works, still more organisation, more enterprise. Much remains to be done in the way of discipline and organisation."

"There are people who see in the necessity of the State a gold mine to be exploited. Such is the financier who circularises his clients recommending war industries as a good investment. We have to defend ourselves from this class."

"I may add that the State now has fully equipped factories at its disposal, while heretofore everything had to be created."

500,000 SHELLS DAILY

PRODUCED BY CANADIAN MUNITION FACTORIES.

New York, Oct. 1.

It is reported from Montreal that the Canadian munitions factories are now turning out half a million shells daily, and are prepared to increase the rate of production if necessary.

979 MUNITIONS FACTORIES

BRITAIN'S ORGANISATION FOR WAR.

London, Oct. 4.

The Minister of Munitions announces that the British Government has taken over the control of 264 more munitions factories in the country, bringing the total up to 979.

THE ALLIES' LOAN

GERMAN-AMERICAN PROTEST.

Washington, Oct. 4.

The German Alliance of New York which represents six hundred associations with 60,000 members, has sent a protest to President Wilson against floating the Anglo-French loan.

The Alliance says in this document that it considers the exportation of arms and ammunition to the Allies as an act contrary to neutrality, and calculated to prolong the terrible effusion of blood; but this violation of neutrality is further accentuated by the issue of a loan providing the Allies with the funds for paying for the material of war.

The protest is signed by Henry Weissmann, President of the Alliance.

ROCKFELLER SUBSCRIBES TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

New York, Oct. 4.

Mr. Morgan, the financier, has issued the following statement on behalf of the managers of the syndicate underwriting the Anglo-External Loan:—

"I announce that no subscriptions will be received after ten o'clock tomorrow morning."

The local subscriptions to the loan have been coming in very freely. There have also been received a large number from abroad, all of which however have been rejected.

It was known to-day that Mr. Rockefeller has subscribed ten million dollars, although rumour said that he was opposed to the transaction.

BERLIN ATTACK ON AMERICAN BANKS.

New York, Oct. 4.

According to a despatch from Berlin, an article in the "Vossische Zeitung" attacking the American banks with German connections which are participating in the Anglo-French loan, says:—

"Naturally we shall not do business with these firms in war time; but it is urgently to be wished that after a conclusion has been reached, these houses with German-sounding names shall not be allowed to go crawling around Germany."

"We cannot endure half-measures. In future, who is not for us is against us, and he who in his heart is against us must do business elsewhere than in Germany."

"From these cases we should learn finally that any indications of yielding are regarded as weakness and only do us harm. We must use our strength in full measure, our military as well as our economic power; and our economic strength must in future be used towards those who have gone into this war against Germany."

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S DEPRECATES INVESTMENT FROM BRITAIN.

London, Oct. 4.

Reports that persons in England have been attempting to subscribe to the Anglo-French loan in the United States on account of the interest it yields being higher than that of domestic loans, have elicited the following statement from the British Government to-day:—

"The Treasury contends that it is very undesirable, in the interest of the public, that persons or firms in the United Kingdom should subscribe to or purchase shares in the forthcoming Anglo-French loan which is being raised in America."

"The main purpose of the loan is to give support to American exchanges or remittances from the United Kingdom for that purpose. Either subscribing to or purchasing shares in the loan, or replacing funds already in America which may be employed for such subscription or purchase, would have the effect of defeating the object for which the loan is being raised."

BANQUET TO ANGLO-FRENCH COMMISSION

STIRRING ADDRESS BY MR. CHOATE

New York, Oct. 1.

Last night the Society of Pilgrims gave a banquet at Sherry's Restaurant to the members of the Anglo-French financial commission at which four hundred persons were present.

Mr. Choate, who was in the chair, proposed the health of the guests in a brilliant speech. He said:—

"All of us know that we are a neutral nation, and the tongue of the head of the nation is tied; but there are a hundred million people in this country who are guaranteed freedom of speech, so I shall say what I please."

"When men are fighting for liberty, justice and civilisation, my heart is always with them; but when I see a nation resorting to the grossest brutality and cruelty, my heart is against them."

"I most heartily welcome these gentlemen from England and France who have been labouring with our financiers for two weeks before reaching a conclusion."

"But they could have settled the matter in twenty-four hours if they had appealed directly. I believe that there are 90 million Americans who, like myself, are in daily and nightly sympathy with the Allies."

LORD READING'S REPLY.

Lord Reading, who was greeted with an outburst of cheering, said:—

"I have not the advantage of being able to say what I please; but when my colleagues return to France they will be able to say what they saw and heard here. May it be given to them to reproduce the atmosphere of this welcome."

"I say to you from the bottom of my heart, and with such earnestness as those can understand who have passed through the last thirteen months, that you have done much. I expected to find friends, and I find in fact that I am with some."

M. Homberg, who spoke in French, saluted the Pilgrims and President Wilson. He declared that France and the United States stand alike for liberty, and he believed that the heart of France beat in unison with the heart of America.

ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN

TERMS OF ISSUE.

New York, Oct. 1.

The terms under which the Anglo-French loan is to be issued by the syndicate formed by the underwriters of the loan are as follows:—

"All classes and institutions of investors, dealers, etc., are to be allowed to participate in the loan without restrictions."

"The syndicate will have the right to purchase up to ten per cent. of the total."

"The underwriting and selling commission will be threequarters of one per cent."

"Withdrawals will be allowed at 98, and interest not less than 1 3/4 per cent. will be rebated on bonds withdrawn after the syndicate is closed."

"Temporary receipts will be delivered at once in the form of direct obligations by the two Governments of France and Britain."

"The duration of the syndicate shall be for sixty days."

"Withdrawn bonds shall not be resolved during the existence of the syndicate, and withdrawing participants shall be responsible for their numbers."

"Any incorporated bank which gets a deposit equal to its participation in the loan, or which allows interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, or any participant withdrawing his full participation, shall be relieved from any other liability to the syndicate."

BATTLE OF SOUCHEZ

EYE-WITNESS'S STIRRING STORY

New York, Oct. 2.

A story told by an eye-witness of the assault delivered by the French at Souchez at the beginning of the great advance, and telegraphed to the "Herald" by its special correspondent, runs as follows:—

"Seven mines, each containing sixteen hundred pounds of powder, exploded with a terrific roar as soon as the signal was given to advance. Simultaneously our men leaped out of their trenches and made for those of the Germans on the edge of the forest.

"The Germans bolted through the woods pursued by our first wave. A section of the second wave explored the ruined trenches and underground shelters, which in many cases were twenty feet deep; but as they had no desire to go down into these holes, whence it seemed unlikely they would come out alive, our men dropped bombs and fired shotguns through the openings, which effectively prevented the occupants from coming out and taking us in the rear.

"The bulk of our men followed the Germans, who were running like hares through the woods. They soon captured the second line of trenches in the middle of the forest and went on. Some even crossed the Souchez brook or got up to the sunken road leading to Angers; but the Germans brought up their reserves and tried to surround us. This was foiled by our officers, who drew our men back to the first line captured.

"During the night the Germans fortified themselves in the woods; but at daybreak our artillery stopped their work by a furious bombardment. The evening before the forest had presented its ordinary aspect; but in a few minutes all was changed like magic. One after another the trees were mowed down by shells, and soon the woods were transformed into a field of stumps emerging from a jungle of branches.

"The German artillery was not idle either, but sent us a steady stream of shells which ploughed up the earth all around us without doing much harm.

"Explosive shells were varied occasionally by shrapnel. This fire was received philosophically by our men, for since they have had the new steel helmets they do not fear wounds in the head. A fragment of shell cut through one man's helmet, but its force was so spent that he escaped with a grazed scalp.

"At 1 p.m. our guns ceased firing and we were ordered to renew the attack. The Germans had some machine guns placed on their flanks, but there were soon put out of action. It was difficult going in the woods, the men stumbling over the branches; but on the other hand the holes torn in the ground by the shells gave them shelter from the fire of the machine guns.

"These guns were cunningly concealed, with steel plates, the barrels protruding through narrow slits in the plates. They were invisible from a distance and sent us a withering fire; but our men did not hesitate, and from behind tree stumps and from the pits they kept hurling a constant stream of bombs which soon drove the Germans out of the woods, which remained in our hands."

FRENCH NURSES

RELEASED BY GERMANS.

Paris, Sept. 30.

Mesdames Armagnac, De la Tour, Mabenge and De Chabanes, and Mlles. Le Bair and Selyrot, all members of the French aristocracy who have been serving as Red Cross nurses and were made prisoners at Maubeuge by the Germans, have been granted the Military Cross and have been commended in the Army orders for their heroism in attending to the wounded during the siege of the city.

After three months' detention in Germany the ladies were released and have returned to their duties.

THE BRUTAL HUN

GHASTLY STORY PUBLISHED IN ITALY.

Rome, Oct. 4.

Confirmation has been received of the report published yesterday by the "Tribuna" that an official in Aneona received a letter from his wife, who at the time of the German invasion of Belgium was staying in the country with her two daughters, telling him that she was the victim of horrible outrages by the Germans. In consequence of this the husband has gone out of his mind.

The newspapers of Rome publish the story with bitter comments.

MURDERED BY TEUTONS

46 SISTERS OF CHARITY.

London, Oct. 4.

A Reuter's telegram from Petrograd announces that the Russian Red Cross Society has published a list of forty-six Sisters of Charity who were killed by the bombarding of a hospital by the Austro-Germans.

The Germans have constructed huge railway workshops at Wirhallen where they are employing French and Belgian prisoners.

Nine thousand Austrian prisoners, including 185 officers, belonging to five Hungarian and Honved regiments, have been brought to Kieff.

KILLED BY THE KAISER

PRUSSIA'S 2,000,000 CASUALTIES.

London, Oct. 4.

The Rotterdam paper "Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant" says:—The Prussian lists of killed, wounded and prisoners from and including No. 330 to 339, relating to the casualties suffered between September 17 and 28, give a total of 63,468, bringing the total Prussian casualties during the war to 1,916,148.

Lists Nos. 300 to 309 give a total of 49,705 losses; Nos. 310 to 319, 58,396; and Nos. 320 to 329, 58,445.

Beside the Prussian lists there have been published 224 lists for the Bavarian army, 199 for that of Saxony, and 274 for that of Wurtemberg. There are also 49 lists referring to the navy and four of officers and N.C.O.'s killed, wounded or missing in Turkey.



GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG,
Sir John French's Chief of Staff.

GERMAN CONVOY CAPTURED

RUSSIAN CAVALRY SUCCESS.

Petrograd, Oct. 2.

It is officially announced that east of lake Naroeh the Russian cavalry attacked the German infantry which was protecting some convoys and captured a hundred wagons and many horses.

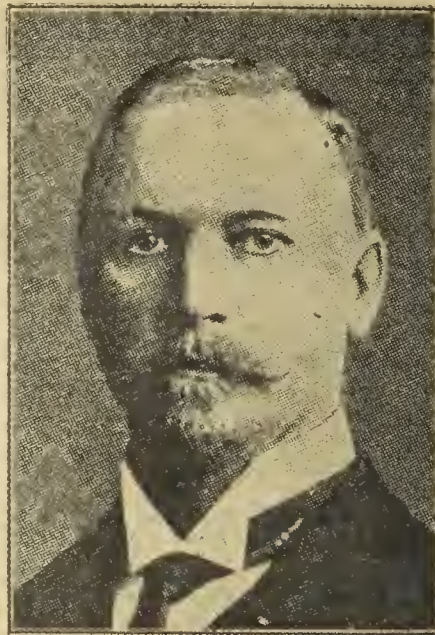
South of the lake a company of Germans was decimated, the survivors being taken prisoners.

GENERAL SMUTS ATTACKED

SHOTS FIRED AT BOER WAR MINISTER.

London, Oct. 4.

The Colonial Office reports that General Smuts, South African Minister of War, was the object of an attack on September 23. The incident took place while the Minister was addressing a crowd of about two thousand persons, several shots being fired. General Smuts, who was uninjured, escaped in his motorcar.



GENERAL SMUTS.

GERMAN TRANSPORTS SUNK

NAVAL SKIRMISHES IN THE GULF OF RIGA.

The Hague, Oct. 1.

From various sources reports have been received of skirmishes in the Gulf of Riga, where the greater part of the Russian fleet is known to be assembled awaiting the approach of German warships.

The Russians have sunk several German transports conveying troops.

These reports have not yet been officially confirmed, but it is known for certain that a great naval battle is imminent.

FAINTED IN NURSE'S ARMS

PATHETIC PLIGHT OF FRENCH HERO.

Paris, Sept. 30.

The ceremony which was performed to-day at the Hotel des Invalides of decorating a number of officers and soldiers was marked by several incidents.

Second Lieutenant Praquins, who had been badly wounded in the head, fainted in the arms of his nurse as General Cousin pinned the War Cross on his breast.

STUDENTS IN BERLIN

BRITONS AMONG THE ENEMY.

New York, Sept. 30.

It is reported from Berlin that there are 2802 foreign students this summer as against 4750 in 1914. The decrease is due principally to the absence of students from the countries at war, although there still remain 62 Russians, 22 English, 1 Belgian, and 5 Italian students.

KULTUR IN BERLIN

ROMANIAN LEGATION GUARDED.

Paris, Oct. 1.

It is reported from Amsterdam that, according to information received from Berlin, the Rumanian Legation in that city is being strongly guarded owing to the popular manifestations of hostility against that country.

ARMENIANS FOR THE STATES

TURKEY CONSENTS TO WHOLESALE MIGRATION.

Washington, Oct. 2.

It is announced that Turkey has consented to all the Armenians emigrating to the United States on the condition that they promise to become naturalised American citizens as soon as they reach their destination.

Mr. Morgenthau, the United States Ambassador at Constantinople, has arranged with the Sublime Porte for the free transport of the Armenian families.

It is expected that the number of immigrants will be not less than 500,000.

CONSTANTINOPLE'S DEFENCES

PREPARATIONS TO MEET INVADING ARMIES.

London, Oct. 1.

Telegrams from Salonica announce that the Germans are making great efforts to strengthen the defences of Tchataldja outside Constantinople. Thirty thousand men are at work day and night. Four lines of sunken rails parallel to the works have been laid down in order that the armoured trains may be able to travel unseen from point to point. A great network of canals has been cut so as to be able to inundate the plain country beyond Tchataldja with the waters of Lake Dereos.

All the forts are provided with large calibre guns, which command the suburbs of Constantinople. The Princes Islands also have been strongly fortified.

ESSAD PASHA DEFEATED

ALBANIAN FORCES OCCUPY SCUTARI.

New York, Oct. 4.

It is reported from Vienna via Berlin that Albanian troops have occupied Scutari after having defeated Essad Pasha.



LT.-GEN. SIR H. SMITH-DORRIEN,
Commander of the Second Army.

TURKS ALARMED

FEAR OF ATTACK ON SMYRNA.

London, Oct. 1.

A telegram from Athens says that the mobilisation of the Greek forces has alarmed the Turks, who fear attacks upon Smyrna. They have hastily despatched the prisoners detained in Smyrna and the archives of the city into the interior.

The militia forming the garrison of Magnesie and Meneme has been ordered to reinforce the forts in the Gulf of Smyrna.

The Turkish authorities refuse to permit the Greek reservists in the Vilayet of Aidin to leave the country.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE

60th LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

GENERAL FUND.

Amount already acknowledged	\$149,326.96
Irish Residents in Argentina, per Dr. O'Farrell	1,950.00
M. Polley	5.00
A. M. G.	20.00
E. D. T.	5.00
N. S. S. O. Club	250.00
G. McAlister	15.00
W. H. Crabbe	100.00
W. B. Whigham	100.00
Mrs. M. H. Williamson	50.00
Douglas King	50.00
R. J. Runnacles	20.00
Stanley Buckley	10.00
M. A. Runnacles	30.00
S. P. Garfield	20.00
H. M. FitzGerald	50.00
Per L. and R. P. Bank—	
Mrs. F. Soady	10.00
H. Scott	100.00
Staff of Messrs. Houlder Bros. and Co.: H. F. Harrison \$10, W. E. Oates 5, W. L. Wright 5, A. J. Harris 5, R. J. Wilson 5, A. Scucimaro 5, C. A. Pellens 5, A. Maggiolo 5, T. Bell 5, T. H. Braithwaite 5	55.00
Total to date	\$152,166.96

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$135,341.58
Irish Residents in Argentina, per Dr. O'Farrell	1,950.00
Belgrano Anglican Church, 10 per cent. of gross receipts of all concerts, entertainments, etc., held at Parish Room in aid of the Parochial Funds	150.55
S. P. Garfield	30.00
Thursday Services at St. John's Pro-Cathedral	89.00
British Staff B. A. and Pacific Railway:—	
Electrical Dept.	77.50
Accountant's Dept.	106.00
Administration	207.50
Electrical Dept. (2nd List)	7.00
Stores	153.00
Traffic	159.50
Traction	358.45
Access	10.00
Telegraph	46.00
Engineers	673.70
Talleres	492.50
Engineers Cuyo	15.00
Almacenes Cuyo	20.00
Engineers, Bahia Blanca	11.00
Traction, Bahia Blanca	20.00
Almacenes, Bahia Blanca	38.00
Local Board	5.00
Traffic Office	5.70
Total F. C. B. A. P.	2,328.35
Total to date	\$139,921.98

BRITISH RED CROSS FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$19,474.70
Collected in "Ing. Las Palmas" Chaco	79.40
W. Flint	100.00
British Staff B. A. and Pacific Railway	50.00
Total to date	\$19,704.10

CONTRIBUTION FROM JUJUY.

Mr. F. Chevallier Boutell acknowledges receipt from the British community in Jujuy for the Red Cross Fund, per Miss E. Leach, of the sum of \$827 (eight hundred and twenty-seven dollars paper.)

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$4,626.10
M. H. T.	10.00
Total to date	\$4,636.10

OVERSEAS WARSHIP FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$1,313.20
A. W. Crundle	5.00
Total to date	\$1,318.20

Subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Thos. Lloyd, Sarmiento 459; or paid in to the accounts opened in the London and R. P. Bank, Ltd., British Bank of S. A., Ltd., London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd., Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

For general information, subscription forms, etc., application should be made to the Hon. Secretary, Calle Sarmiento 643.

CIGARETTE FUND.

Amount already acknowledged	\$1,522.55
Miss Clydesdale	3.00
Mr. Nirwana	10.00
J. C. Bellamy	10.00
T. A. H.	4.00
B. Mathews	5.00
Ernesto Buckland	18.00
J. Clark	20.00
Mrs. Hall	3.00
Mrs. Anthony	9.00
T. S. Lough	10.00
V. Dulhunty	10.00
E. Ash	10.00
Lieut. Orton	10.00
Musgrave	5.00
Geo. A. March	15.00
Ladies of Libertad, F. C. M.	22.50
J. Alexander	2.00
J. Noceti	2.00
Dr. Robert Halahan	23.00
G. B. Pearson	10.00
H. Smith	10.00
British Society	3.00
W. Holtum	5.00
Miss Clydesdale	2.50
J. S. Buckley	5.00
J. C. Lindsell	10.00
C. A. Godwin	10.00
J. M. Eddy	10.00
V. Lindop	10.00
J. A. Drysdale	10.00
P. M. W. Murdock	10.00
H. Teshmaker	10.00
J. A. Campbell	10.00
B. W. Gardom	5.00
Total	\$1834.55

Further subscriptions are required to repeat the gifts of Argentine Cigarettes for the gallant volunteers from Argentina at the front and in training camps.

The following is from the Central Argentino Railway Magazine for October, and is one of the many proofs that Argentine cigarettes are appreciated by our volunteers. "Cigarettes for C. A. volunteers. We have been able to arrange through the medium of the Royal Colonial Institute to supply to each of our volunteers a box of Argentine cigarettes containing 10 packets. These will be sent to our Secretary in London, who has kindly undertaken to have each box addressed to the volunteer, wherever he may be, according to the latest advice received at the London Office. The local branch of the Royal Colonial Institute has done splendid service in connection with its Argentine Cigarette Fund, many proofs having been received of the great appreciation of volunteers from Argentina in the trenches and elsewhere, of a "whiff of the weed" of the country they hail from."

The next lot will be shipped in time to arrive about Christmas, provided sufficient funds are sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Basil Gwyn, 278 Calle Balcarce.

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

MORE DONATIONS ACKNOWLEDGED.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—I would feel obliged if you would kindly allow me to acknowledge through your valuable columns the following donations to the British Red Cross Society:—

Already acknowledged	\$5,852.70
F. H. Jones, Dock Sud	300.00
Lecture given at Liebig's Factory, Colon, by the "Abote Passerien"—Part corresponding to British Red Cross Society	83.33
Ixel Lindgren	2.00
Proceeds Dance at Libertad	570.35
Sale of Flowers at Women's Exchange	10.00
Received from Mrs. Lamb, being proceeds of one Club Competition played at Links on 9/9/15, for prizes presented by Miss Taylor	30.00
Lomas Athletic Club	8.00
Part proceeds of Raffle of Gold Watch, donated by Mr. R. E. Fiedler	226.00
Received from Mr. Thomas Bell, being result of a Bridge Party given by Mrs. Bell, at Libertad 1376	900.00
Received from Harrods Stores (South America), being part corresponding to the British Red Cross Society of an entertainment given on their Premises, Calle Florida, on 26/9/15	2,713.82
Total	\$10,696.20

Already acknowledged	\$5,852.70
Remitted to the British Red Cross Society in draft of London and River Plate Bank at sight for £84/10/9	965.68
Remitted to the British Red Cross Society in draft of London and River Plate Bank at sight for £339/0/7	3,877.82
Total	\$10,696.20

Anticipating my best thanks,

Yours, etc.,

F. H. CHEVALLIER BOUTELL,
Delegate of the British Red Cross Society in the Argentine Republic.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MENDOZA

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge through your valuable columns the following accounts I have received, and to express the gratitude of the Society I represent for these magnificent donations to the Society's Funds:—

From the Mendoza British Patriotic Funds	£100
From the Committee, the Misses Aileen Mayne, Ethel and Hilda Pettigrew, the organisers of a dance at Mendoza for the Funds of the British Red Cross Society	£100
Yours etc.	

F. H. CHEVALLIER BOUTELL,
Representative of the British Red Cross Society in Argentina.
Buenos Aires, Oct. 4.

BRITISH WOMEN OF CAMPANA

PATRIOTIC FUND DONATIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Mrs. Hooton \$5, Mrs. Gibbs \$5, Miss Waddel \$5, Mrs. Cunningham \$10, Miss G. Cunningham \$5, Miss M. Cunningham \$5, Mrs. E. Murray \$5, Mrs. Mullen \$3, Mrs. Thompson \$5, Mrs. Sainsbury \$5, Mrs. Windsor \$2, Mrs. Mason \$5, Mrs. Stalker \$3, Mrs. Brown \$5, Master H. Brown \$1, Mrs. S. Murray \$10, Mrs. Nash \$6, Mrs. Bateson \$2, Mrs. Mallet \$2, Mrs. Fogg \$5, Mrs. Warrinder \$5, Mrs. Spalding \$5, Mrs. Caulfield \$5, Miss B. Rlordon \$3; total \$112.

"HERALD" BELGIAN FUND

FURTHER REMITTANCE TO ENGLAND.

Yesterday a draft for £50 13s. 4d. was sent by THE HERALD, to Mr. William Reed Lewis, Honorary Secretary of the Belgian Refugee Committee, of Bexhill-on-Sea, England. This is the third remittance made from THE HERALD Belgian Relief Fund to the Bexhill organization which is caring for many scores of families who reached the South of England in the early days of the war.

Up to to-day our readers have provided us with \$3248.30, of which \$3233.30 has been remitted to England, leaving a balance in hand of \$15. The complete list of donations since the previous remittance is as follows:

Amount previously acknowledged	\$2,642.40
Mrs. E. W.	6.00
J. Manning	2.00
F. S.	2.00
A. L.	1.00
F. C. H.	0.50
J. Wyllie	10.00
Joseph J. Brooking	9.00
Mary Esther and Betita (6th donation)	4.60
W. K. Cunningham, for May	50.00
Miss Cunningham, (for May)	5.00
Mrs. Cochrane (for May)	5.00
J. Manning	2.00
H. B. (for May and June)	10.00
Pito-Pico	20.00
E. W.	2.00
F. S.	2.00
A. L.	1.00
"Jam"	50.00
A. L. L.	10.00
G. A. Scharenberg	20.00
George Clarke	10.00
Miss Z. S.	10.00
W. K. Cunningham (for June)	50.00
Miss Cunningham (for June)	5.00
Mrs. Cochrane (for June)	5.00
Mary Esther and Betita (7th donation)	4.60
J. Manning	2.00
"Jam"	25.00
F. S.	2.00
A. L.	1.00
W. K. Cunningham (for July)	50.00
Miss Cunningham (for July)	5.00
Mrs. Cochrane (for July)	5.00
H. B. (for July)	5.00
Mary Esther and Betita (8th donation)	4.60
J. Manning	2.00
A. L. L.	5.00
H. B. (for August)	5.00
W. K. Cunningham (for Aug.)	50.00
Miss Cunningham (for Aug.)	5.00
Mrs. Cochrane (for Aug.)	5.00
F. F.	10.00
F. S.	2.00
A. L.	1.00
A. L. L.	5.00
Mary Esther and Betita (9th donation)	4.60
W. K. Cunningham (for Sept.)	50.00
Miss Cunningham (for Sept.)	5.00
Mrs. Cochrane (for Sept.)	5.00
Luls Miller	50.00
H. B. (for Sept.)	5.00
Total	\$3248.30

TOBACCO FOR THE TROOPS

APPRECIATION OF SMOKES FROM THE FRONT.

Dear Mr. Zimmerman,
Thanks very much for gift of smokes. It is a long way from Buenos Aires (not Tipperary, this time), but practical sympathy such as yours annihilates space and makes possible the participation in this war of right versus might of men the world over. We live For the right which lacks assistance, For the wrong which needs resistance,

And the good that we can do."

Thankfully yours,
GEO. H. GREEN, 8942 Priv.
13 General Hospital,
British Ex. Force.

ROSARIO NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Oct. 5, 1915

Social-Cum-Card-Drive.

The Committee, and especially their chief supporter, Mrs. Mackintosh, are to be cordially congratulated on the success which they achieved on Wednesday evening, the 29th of September, at St. Bartholomew's Club. Specially decorated for the occasion, there were some sixty persons present, and about fourteen tables of whist and bridge players were drawn in the drives which formed the chief attraction. One of the chief attractions, would perhaps be better, for the ladies of St. Mary's Guild provided a half-time incident of music and refreshments. Miss Dreyfus and Miss Topping sang with great acceptance, and Miss Fontana with Miss Hazelbrouck played a mandoline duet.

The prize distribution, at which Mrs. Middleton presided, brought out the fact that the prize in the Bridge drive had been won, on the ladies' side by Mrs. C. Godward, to whom went the coveted trophy given by Mr. C. Parr, with Miss L. Mengell second; and on the gentlemen's by Mr. A. Watson, with Mr. E. Hopkins as "booby." The star lady whist player was Miss Manley, with Mrs. Jack Topping second; these prizes having been kindly offered by Mr. C. Perret. Mr. Browning won the gentlemen's prize, and Mr. Jack Topping the "booby" prize.

Afterwards the room was cleared for dancing, and a further jolly time was enjoyed until well past midnight, thanks to volunteers at the piano. The bounty of the ladies made one other item necessary, namely an auction of the superabundance of cakes, and with Mr. G. J. Van Oppen at the hammer \$22 was quickly realised. Altogether something like \$60 will be available as a contribution to one of the patriotic funds—an incidental object of the gathering. The main object, that of furnishing a summer social was most successfully accomplished, notwithstanding the fears expressed that the depletion of the ranks of young men by the ready response Rosario has made to the war-call would make success problematical; and the chances are that further evenings of the kind will be arranged. The committee has Mr. J. W. Topping as President, and the Rev. Canon Pepys, Messrs. C. Thompsett, Wilrew, Godward, and Barnes among its members.

The attendance on Wednesday night included the British Consul, Mr. Spencer S. Dickson and Mrs. Dickson, the Rev. F. Middleton, Mrs. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Barnes, Mrs. and Miss Dovers, Mr. and Mrs. Macintosh, Miss Pride, Mrs. and Miss Dreyfus, Mr. and Mrs. Murray-Hudson, Mr. C. C. Day, Mr. C. Thompsett, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Topping, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Topping, Miss Manley, Mr. E. J. Van Oppen, the Misses Van Oppen, Mrs. Pumfret, Misses Carr and Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Hendon, Messrs. H. Woollidge, Macdonald, Nisbett, A. M. Barnes, E. Bradley, Worthington, How, A. Watson, H. E. Abbott, and many others.

Rosario Golf Club.

Ladies' Continuous Handicap. — This competition was brought to a close on the 26th of September, the winner being Mrs. R. W. O. Le Bas 232 nett for 45 holes; and Miss Benedict runner up with total nett of 235. Mrs. J. P. Crouch was third with 240 nett. Prize kindly presented by Mrs. Murray Hudson.

Ladies' Monthly Handicap.—In the Finals of the Ladies' Monthly Handicap (two-rounds medal play), Mrs. H. Middleton was first with 113 —4 equals 109; followed by Miss Benedict with 116 —6 equals 110; Mrs. Van Horne 131 —20 equals 111; Mrs. R. W. O. Le Bas 118 —6 equals 112; Miss A. T. Karck 115 —0 equals 115; Mrs. B. Lee, 122 —6 equals 116; Mrs. J. P. Crouch 132 —8 equals 124.

The Men's Monthly Handicap Fin-

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIAL CLUB

WHIST DRIVE.

Wed., Sept. 6.

What can be described as the most successful whist drive ever held on the premises of the Y.M.S.C., Viamonte, was celebrated last evening. Well over 40 persons were present. The drive resulted in a most popular win for Miss Cissy McGough with a score of 146. She was presented with a prize of a solid silver companion set.

A record score of 150 was obtained by Mr. W. J. Saunders, who won the first gentleman's prize, a silver match box. Mr. Bruce, with 103 to his credit, forgot to claim the Booby Prize. "O what a night," a most humorous representation of what might have been had not his score been so low.

"Don't forget the picture raffle," was Mr. Welby's advice, nor the picnic on December 8.

als (3 rounds medal play) resulted as follows: T. H. Taylor first with 167 —24 equals 123; followed by C. H. Parr 148 —18 equals 130; D. Fraser, 150 —15 equals 135; A. Martin 160 —21 equals 139; J. J. Gillies 157 —18 equals 139; T. H. Marston, 163 —24 equals 139; and H. D. Humpstone, 188 —33 equals 155. Four cards were not returned.

A New Challenge Cup: "The Camp." —The attention of members of the club is drawn to a new challenge cup kindly presented by Mr. Stephen L. Cox, of Elortondo, F.C.C.A. It is to be known as the Camp Cup, and the competition is to be held on Sunday, the 17th. So far details as to conditions, etc., have not been evolved, but I shall be able to publish them in the course of a few days.

The Annual General Meeting of the Club is to be held towards the end of this month. A Committee meeting to fix a date is called for Friday night.

The Markets.

Wheat has declined during the week. The October option having been done at \$11.40. The decline is owing to the deliveries being larger than the "Bull" operators, who have been scheming a corner for October, have been able to take care of. It is a genuine case of the biter being bitten, and as there is no profitable outlet for the wheat at the present prices, it looks as though the operation will result in a very smart loss for the would-be "cornerers."

New Crop Wheat.—A few transactions have been registered in January delivery at \$9.70 for No. 2 type, but as this price is more than \$1 above export parity there is room for a smart decline, especially if crop prospects continue as they are now. We have had another good rain during the week, of much benefit to agricultural prospects in general.

Maize has raised a strong market during the week, a fair amount of business passing with steady advancing prices, until to-day \$4.75 was paid at one time, the market closing easier. In view of the strong advance in freights it would seem as though the maize should be easier, for as the cheaper tonnage is worked off the higher rates must be taken into account by shippers. Freights have ruled strong, two steamers having been chartered at 67s. 6d. The reason for this big advance amounting to 15s. in about ten days would seem to be large demand for wheat shipments from the Atlantic seaboard U.S.A. to England and Italy.

Alfredo J. White

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CORDOBA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

October 4.

Church Services.

Church Services were conducted at the English Church Hall on Sunday last by the Rev. W. J. Sugden. Services will also be held on the coming Sunday, with choir practice on Thursday instead of Friday night.

Billiard Tournament at English Club.

The October Billiard Handicap will be held at the English Club during the current month (150 points up, knock out). The first round to be completed Oct. 14, the 2nd round by the 20th, the semi-final by the 25th, and the final by the 31st. The draw and handicaps are as follows:— G. Lang, plus 10 v. T. G. Ferguson, minus 20. W. Robinson plus 20 v. S. Brock plus 10, G. A. Brigstocke plus 10 v. C. K. Davis plus 29. S. T. Harries Smith, scr. v. H. McCulloch plus 30, R. J. Cochrane minus 20 v. G. E. Morton plus 40, C. C. Lewis minus 20 v. H. Scrivener minus 20, E. R. Fowler minus 20 v. L. G. Babb plus 40, P. P. Schultz minus 10 v. V. R. Sadleir plus 30.

Robbery at Cordoba Athletic Club Pavilion.

Thursday night thieves entered the Pavilion of the Cordoba Athletic Club, by breaking one of the coloured glass windows in the front of the building and opening the same by pulling up the catch. The groundsman who lives in a small house some 12 or 15 metres from the pavilion did not hear the breaking of the glass, and the burglars got away without being discovered with all the clothes, shoes, etc. they could get from the lockers which had been left unlocked, tennis racquets and balls were left untouched, also a leather bag which was placed on top of the lockers containing soiled underclothing was left on top of one of the seats after the contents of the bag had been stolen, one of the members who has returned from a trip to Canada was robbed of two pair of white trousers which he had brought with him and had not had an opportunity of wearing.

Spring Tennis Tournament, Cordoba Athletic Club.

The draw and handicaps for the Spring Tournament which was inaugurated at the Cordoba Athletic Club on Saturday, are as follows:

Ladies' Singles (Handicap), Captain's Prize presented by Mr. Morton, Mrs. Walters, minus ½ 30 v. Mrs. Babb, plus ½ 30; Miss Morton, minus 15, v. Miss Davis, scr.; Miss Brumleu, plus 15 v. Miss Phyllis Symonds, minus 30; Miss Gladys Symonds, minus 30, v. Miss Gladys Guppy, plus 26 15; Mrs. Lang, minus 15 v. Miss Glancy, minus ½ 15.

Mixed Doubles (Handicap).—Mrs. Lang and Mr. A. D. Dunbar, minus 15 v. Miss Glancy and Mr. Harry McCulloch, scr.; Miss Morton and Mr. M. L. Zimmer, minus ½ 30 v. Miss Phyllis Symonds and Mr. L. G. Babb, minus 30; Miss Davis and Mr. J. Schibler, minus ½ 15, v. Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Warks, minus 30. Mrs. Walters and Mr. G. E. Morton, minus ½ 30 v. Miss Gladys Symonds and Mr. P. P. Schultz.

Gentlemen's Singles (Handicap).—Prize presented by Mr. Stuart.—Ferguson, minus ½ 15, v. McCulloch plus ½ 15; Zimmer, minus 40, v. Harris Smith, plus ½ 15; Schibler, minus ½ 15 v. Dunbar, minus ½ 30; Schultz, minus 15 v. Babb, minus 15; Cochrane, plus ½ 15 v. Morton, minus 30; Parker, minus ½ 15 v. Marks, minus 30.

Gentlemen's Doubles (Handicap).—The Tennis Committee decided to add Gentlemen's Doubles to the list of events, and the following teams were entered: Marks and Babb, Morton and Zimmer, Dunbar and Ferguson, Dunlap and Schrivener; Cochrane and McCulloch, Schibler and A. N. Other.

Due to the strong wind which blew

ST. ANDREW'S SCOTCH SCHOOL

Mr. CHARLES FAIRLIE IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

The numerous friends of Mr. Charles Fairlie, who had for seven years occupied the post of English Master at St. Andrew's Scotch School, and who left in July to offer himself for active service, will be interested to learn of his movements. According to latest advice, Mr. Fairlie was not accepted for active service, as he was suffering from water on the knee, an old ailment of which he had experienced a return on the way home, through an accident while drilling on board. When he wrote, he still had hopes of being accepted for active service, but he had been offered work and training in connection with the munitions department, if he should prove to be ineligible for the former. He had been employed for three weeks in connection with the National Registration.

Mr. Fairlie's successor, Mr. Alexander S. Peden, completed his course of training at Edinburgh Provincial Training College in 1910, and since then has been engaged in the West School, Forfar. His credentials are of the highest character, and his future pupils will note with pleasure that he is a strict disciplinarian, with a keen interest in school athletics. He is booked to sail on October 14.

across the courts all day on Sunday, only three of the opening rounds were finished with the following results: Mrs. Lang and Mr. Dunbar defeated Miss Glancy and Mr. McCulloch 6-5, 4-6, and 6-4; Mr. Schibler defeated Mr. Dunbar 6-4, 0-6, and 6-3; Miss Phyllis Davis beat Miss Brumleu 6-5, 4-6 and 6-3.

As the time limit for playing the first rounds has been extended to Sunday, Oct. 10th, all players are requested to be on hand next Saturday and Sunday in order that all the first rounds may be completed on the mentioned date.

Golf.

The presentation of the Blackheath Golf Cup which was postponed from the previous Sunday was made on Sunday last to Mr. Harry McCulloch, who retains possession of the cup for one year. Mr. McCulloch was also presented with a gold medal which becomes his property. Mrs. A. D. Dunbar kindly made the presentation amid hearty applause from the on-lookers.

Attention is again called to the golf contest which takes place at Alta Gracia on October 17, when Golf captain A. D. Dunbar has offered a prize for the best score against bogie.

Ball in aid of British Red Cross.

The Sub-committee appointed for making the arrangements for holding the ball kindly offered by Mrs. Hobbs, to take place on Friday, Oct. 8, met at the latter's residence on last Monday night, and the following sub-committees were appointed: Hall and decorations: Mrs. Walters, Miss Phyllis Symonds, Mr. Arthur Hughes, Mr. F. Lindeman and Mr. P. P. Schultz; Music and Programmes: Mrs. L. G. Babb, Miss Muriel Hobbs, Mr. G. A. Brigstocke and Mr. L. G. Babb; Supper: Mrs. Hobbs, Mrs. A. Guppy and Mrs. F. Lindeman. Refreshments: Messrs. A. D. Dunbar and Mr. Arthur Hughes. Reception Committee, Members of the Cordoba Committee of the Prince of Wales' Fund. The French Society have kindly offered their handsome hall for the ball free of charge. The band of music will be composed of selected professors from the "Select" orchestra. The sale of tickets is progressing very favourably, and it is hoped that many friends from the camp will come in for the dance in order to help along the good work.

Raffle in aid of British Red Cross.

Mr. R. M. Copnall has presented the Cordoba Committee of the Prince of Wales Fund with a beautiful painting which will be put up for raffle, in aid of the British Red Cross.

ENGLAND IN WAR TIME

An Impression

BY DR. JOHN HALAHAN

During a few weeks' visit to England, Dr. John Halahan, who has but just returned to Buenos Aires, had the opportunity of observing how the Old Country looks and behaves under the strain, the stress and the great struggle through which she is passing. Interviewed by a representative of THE HERALD, Dr. Halahan touched on many incidents of great interest to those who perforce are remaining in the Argentine.

Commencing with his passage home, Dr. Halahan explained how a traveller to England under present circumstances cannot escape observing that the country is at war. There is little to impress one profoundly in what one sees of life's passing show, however.

THE PASSAGE HOME.

A passenger on a ship on its homeward journey is taught the use of a life belt and is given instructions as to which boat must be repaired in the case of any danger, but no one heeds and all are happy. In some ships, guns are placed astern and a sharp lookout is kept for any possible chance of using them. Practice, too, is sometimes indulged in, and it is an impressive and interesting sight to observe actual gun practice.

On arrival just North of Gibraltar a special look-out man is posted in what corresponds to the old crow's nest. It is from here that submarines are seen in time to prepare for action.

The ship is at once steered, so as to bring the stern with the gun on it to bear on the hostile craft, and so fearful now have these become of the formidable 4.7 that they disappear with all speed beneath the waters when once they recognise the gun.

SPECIAL ROUTES.

Vessels now take special routes according to Government instructions, and the utmost secrecy is maintained as to the ship's position. On reaching the entrance to the port of destination ships are visited by Admiralty officials. A private signal is communicated to the captain by the pilot, and if this is not hoisted trouble ensues.

STERN MEASURES.

One vessel, said Dr. Halahan, continued her course without the signal, the pilot having forgotten his duty, but he was suddenly and forcibly reminded of it by a shell which tore through the ship's hull, burst up the decks, and finally terminated in the bow of an Anchor liner on the other side!

"Such determined methods need little repetition, although more than once have similar incidents happened to my knowledge."

KHAKI, KHAKI EVERYWHERE.

"On landing in England," continued the Doctor, that which strikes one most, strikes one always and everywhere, is the number of men in khaki. In the cities, in the villages, in the most remote country places, soldiers in khaki are everywhere present. Some on leave, some on duty, some resting, and many wounded. These latter are always in evidence. Even away in the most remote districts of Ireland can be seen as many as thousands of soldiers where formerly few or none were posted. What all this means in men, money and organisation is difficult to conceive and to realise when away from the centres of military activity, but some idea of the circulation of money and of the activity of the nation can be gained from the rapid decrease in pauperism.

WORKHOUSES CLOSING.

"Distress, too, throughout the land has decreased. Some of the workhouses are almost empty, and some have even been closed and sold. Of the ravages of war one hears on all sides—friends, relatives and loved ones are constantly reported as dead or maimed; but even the bereaved take such news stoically, and the cases are too numerous for more than an expression of condolence.

ZEPPELIN RAIDS.

"The Zeppelins make a raid frequently, sometimes two or three days consecutively, but more often at intervals of a week or ten days. No one takes them seriously except the actual victims and their families, and for all the influence that they have on the actual course of the war they seem more of a joke than a serious military enterprise. They involve great cost in men and material to the enemy. It is a difficult thing for aeroplanes to cope with them, for a Zeppelin can rise about 2000 ft. a minute while it occupies an aeroplane twice as long. The Zeppelins are afraid of the aeroplanes, nevertheless, and they take good care to avoid them whenever possible.

"The newspapers, of course, publish all and everything they can concerning the progress of the war, but they are confined by the censor to unessential details which are themselves of an isolated nature. Due to this, no one can get a comprehensive grasp of what is being, or even what has been, done.

THE STRIKES.

"Great indignation is usually expressed by the better and more Conservative classes concerning the miners and their strikes. Many advocate compulsion for them, at the same time quite forgetting that to compel a particular class is but a retrograde step, and that the power so used could in turn be employed against the rich under circumstances equally unjust.

"Most people would acquiesce in conscription during the course of the war or, better still, an enlightened modification of it. All are anxious to help and are unhesitating in their loyalty to the Government in their vigorous prosecution of the war.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

"Mr. Lloyd George has won the appreciation even of his enemies, and is undoubtedly the most influential man in England amongst all sections of the community. Not but that he still has detractors and even unqualified abusers, but Lloyd George is the Kaiser's greatest English enemy. Lord Kitchener still retains his popularity, and few doubt his energy or capacity.

"In spite of all this struggle, England seems quiet and contented. Calm reigns everywhere. None would suppose, without entering into details, that Britain is passing through the greatest trial she has yet faced.

"Of the Navy one hears little, and yet the Navy has performed the greatest task any navy has ever accomplished. One hears of the many ships sunk by submarines, but they come and go, and England's business is carried on as usual and just as if these losses were of no account—and it is true that they are of little importance in the aggregate.

"The feeling against the Germans is so strong that the unthinking cannot appreciate their undoubted good qualities. The thinking few, however, and especially the Navy and military men (but particularly the former) give them full credit, and amongst these fighting heroes almost no bitterness enters into their conversations.

"Few have much to tell beyond individual experiences, for even officers

STRANDED LINER

Highland Warrior's Passengers

TRANSFERRED TO THE HIGHLAND PIPER

Messrs. H. and W. Nelson, Limited, the agents of the Nelson Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., yesterday received a cable from the Company's head offices in London, stating that the Highland Warrior had stranded off La Coruña, adding that the passengers had disembarked and had returned to London. The passengers will proceed on their voyage to the Plate by the s.s. Highland Piper, leaving London on Thursday afternoon, October 7.

SINGLE PESO NOTES

EXTREME SCARCITY AND INFERIOR QUALITY.

A marked scarcity of one peso notes is complained of. A complaint of the extreme scarcity of *billetes* of all denominations, particularly those in loan, would be quite justifiable but, there really are some grounds for stating that some of the one dollar notes at present in circulation are of the most hoary antiquity and, pasted on card might be used in the British Museum as relics of the Roman occupation. The paper of the present dollar note is cheap and poor and does not possess the resistant qualities of the old issues. In a short time its crispness disappears, it becomes flacid and limp and ultimately excessively frail and tattered while its cheerful pink hue rapidly turns to a dirty brown on which the lettering and number are scarcely decipherable.

A small issue of new notes from the Casa de Moneda, is promised for October 15 but, why small? This extreme parsimony in the issue of the hardest worked of all the paper money of the Republic, tends actually to create a feeling of, if not sympathy, less-reprobation towards those who get tired of waiting for the lawful article and make their own dollar bills.

of some standing are as ignorant of the general dispositions as are the men of no rank. All alike, fighters and civilians, women, and even children, are confident of the ultimate result and of victory, but few venture to hope for the cessation of hostilities until the year 1916 shall have already passed. The approaching winter may cause a serious change, but the end is not yet, nor is it even hoped for, and many a poor fellow must lay down his life for his country ere England and England's gallant Allies shall gain the inevitable victory.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

"The Suffragettes have given up their militant attitude, and their leaders endeavour to organise in favour of helping the soldiers. Women are to be seen marching through the streets dressed in khaki petticoats, but they are not seriously nor favourably regarded. Some shops have women porters, and some of these enhance their natural comeliness by uniforms with much gold lace and a peaked cap with a gold band. In Piccadilly, a specially resplendent example can be seen, but for the most part women do women's work, and in doing this they are greatly appreciated."

On Voyage to B. A.

SAILING SHIP BADLY BATTERED IN A HURRICANE.

New York, Oct. 5.

A telegram from Mobile, Ala., reports that the Norwegian ship Margarita, bound from Gulfport to Buenos Aires was dismasted in the hurricane which visited the West Indies on Sept. 30, and was towed to Mobile, arriving to-day. Most of her rigging has been blown away, her masts broken and her deck cargo (?) swept overboard.

The schooner Clara Scott from Habana is ashore near Gulfport.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY IN THE STREET

ARAB STABS HIS COMPANION.

An affray between two men, in the public street created a considerable amount of attention and excitement on September 30. Two carters who worked for the same firm, one an Arab and the other an Argentine, had a few words concerning a debt of a few cents, owed by the former to the latter.

From words they proceeded to blows and from blows, to the usual procedure, the use of the knife or revolver.

It happened that it was the Arab, who was armed, and his victim had but small chance to defend himself, before he was struck down, with a series of stabs in the body.

The Arab bolted, but was caught at the corner of Calles Boedo and Las Casas and taken to the Comisaria. All this edifying scene was observed in the open street and was caused over an amount of some 30 cents. The victim was taken away in the ambulance to the hospital at Nueva Pompeya. His wounds are serious and he has entirely lost all power of speech.

PRISON MUTINY IN PARANA

Another prison mutiny is reported, this time from Paraná. On Wednesday afternoon a prisoner named Belmonte who, in spite of his theatrical hero's name is a villain, attacked a sergeant of the prison guard who was conducting him to another part of the jail. The noise at once attracted the other convicts who breaking up benches and tables armed themselves with the fragments and endeavoured to force an exit though the inner gates of the prison. The guard however, rushed to the doors and succeeded by presenting their rifles in halting them as the sentry on the walls had already fired. Meanwhile the prisoners, with loud cries demanded the resignation of the Governor, Sr. Bacigalupo, who has been temporarily appointed, and the reinstatement of Sr. Rafael Vera.

Reinforcements of the Squadron of Security were hurried up accompanied by the Chief of Police, the Judge of Crime and other officials. Happily no casualties occurred.

Further trouble is however anticipated as the meat contractors have threatened to provide further supplies owing to the Intendencia's neglect to attend to their request for enhanced prices.

MORE NEW REGULATIONS

FOR PROPERTY OWNERS.

The Director of the Department of "Obras Sanitarias," has issued a new set of regulations concerning the drainage and provision of running water in private dwellings.

These regulations are to come into force on December 1, and property-owners and householders are advised to make themselves familiar with them. Already those who have studied the new regulations describe them as obnoxious, and it is well that property owners in general should immediately acquaint themselves with the changes which are to come into operation.

TÉ AGUILA ES EL MEJOR

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

"PATRIOTIC" BRITISH SHIPOWNERS

AND THE GERMAN COAL COY.

Some British shipowners are more noteworthy for their devotion to their shareholders' interests than for their patriotism. In this class would appear to be Mr. R. B. Chellew, managing owner of the "Pen" boats of Falmouth, England.

On Wednesday a letter was received from a correspondent, who stated:—

"To-day the steamer "Penhale," of Falmouth, flying the Red Ensign, was towed up the Riachuelo by the tugs "Samson" and "Aguiles," well-known to belong to the South American Hamburg Company, and fully manned by purely German crews."

During yesterday investigations were made by a HERALD representative who elicited the information that although the Penhale was quoted as being consigned to the National City Bank of New York, the fact was that the bank was only in charge of the papers. The cargo itself had been consigned to the Cia. Alemania de Carbon from the United States.

The consignees being German they are naturally at liberty to employ any tugs which they may select. The preference in such cases would obviously be German.

Whether or not the master will adopt the praiseworthy attitude of the master of the T. R. Thompson, and refuse delivery to the German Company, is a matter on which it is impossible at the moment to give any specific information. It would appear, however, that Mr. R. B. Chellew is engaging in traffic that is scarcely what would be expected of a British shipowner at a time when every Briton is believed to be "all in" on the great war. Naturally it is easy to convey coal for a United States firm to a German house in Argentina. But has it not occurred to Mr. Chellew and to the owners of the "Pen" vessels that profit from transactions with the enemy is scarcely honourable at a time when Britons are laying down their lives in Flanders? Explanations certainly seem to be due to those Argentines whose sons and brothers are engaged in the great fight for civilisation and Empire.

MASTER'S EXPLANATION

(To the Editor).

Sir,—As Master of the British steamer Penhale I feel it necessary to reply to the aspersions cast upon the owner of this steamer and myself, in your paper to-day.

With regard to the consignment of the cargo, the owner was certainly not aware that it was destined to the German Coal Company. The charter-party was made between the owner's New York agents and the coal shippers, and the cargo consigned to the Buenos Aires Branch of the National City Bank of New York. Your representative is therefore mistaken in stating it was consigned to the German Coal Company.

Reference is made to the cargo brought by the s.s. T. R. Thompson, but I am informed that cargo was delivered to the German Coal Company, nor does any well informed person know how it could be avoided. Your correspondent writes as if the cargo belonged to the shipowner, whereas he is simply the carrier, and is bound to deliver the cargo on arrival and payment of freight.

Mr. R. B. Chellew certainly does not merit the charge of trading with the enemy, and is as patriotic as—perhaps more so than—the writer of the article under notice.

Yours, etc.,

J. H. LOWRY,
Master.

s.s. Penhale,
Buenos Aires, Oct. 1.

[Captain Lowry's explanation given above does not alter the facts which are simply that a British owned ship is engaged in carrying coal for an enemy concern, and that the real consignees were not the National City Bank of New York, but the German Coal Company. The captain's connection with the business was not called into question. He has to obey orders. In the case of the T. R. Thompson, the captain of that vessel, following the dictates of his own conscience, refused to obey orders, and the vessel was only unloaded into the German concern's bunkers under pressure of the local law. If Captain Lowry suggests that the case of the T. R. Thompson created a precedent, and the delivery of the coal to the German concern which at that time was able to bunker enemy supply ships, serving warships off this coast, was legally and morally right, then we differ from him. The former Managing Director (Mr. Sutherland) of the coal company which shipped the T. R. Thompson cargo saw fit to repudiate the transaction, and to publish in the press here, as well as in London, his condemnation of the whole proceeding. Incidentally he also disclosed what we are happy to believe is the real view of decent merchants in England regarding such transactions, when he stated that until he could clear himself of any complicity with the business, he was treated as a pariah, and even his sons suffered the indignation of those who know the difference between a legal right and a moral wrong. Regarding Mr. Chellew's patriotism, that should be cleared of the suspicion of dubiousness in the proper quarters in England. Captain Lowry's explanation does not establish Mr. Chellew's patriotism any more than his comparison demonstrates the non-existence of our own. —Ed. B. A. H.]

A CORRESPONDENT'S VIEW.

(To the Editor).

Sir,—Without in any way wishing to throw cold water on the laudable enthusiasm that the HERALD has shown for exposing shady mercantile transactions, I venture to point out that the case of the s.s. Penhale is not on a par with that of earlier vessels carrying coal cargoes destined to German furnaces. The British Government, out of deference to the wishes of the Argentine Government, has expressly declared that coal may be supplied by British firms to the German Electricity Co. here and in Rosario. Given the price of Cardiff coal to-day, the said company finds it better to buy from the United States. It is a common commercial practice for bills of lading to be addressed to the order of a bank, and presumably the National City Bank is to a certain extent interested in the shipment. So far all is in order, nor is the case altered when one considers the position of the steamer. She takes a freight from neutral port to neutral port, for delivery to authorised consignees, authorised that is to say by the British Government, and this whether you regard the consignees as the National City Bank or the C.A.T.E.

The freight is received by the British shipowner, and goes to swell the balance of our exports. One might enlarge considerably on this latter point, given the state of trade, and point out that the more carriage by sea British ships can do between neutral ports the better off is British trade as a whole, but that is beyond the scope of this letter. As for the small matter of the tugs, that probably is traceable to the receivers of the cargo. They have the right to send such tugs as they like, provided that they do not put the vessel thus handled in danger. And even if this was accorded to them as a favour, it is surely too small a trifle to trouble about. Trusting you will find space for this rather long letter, which is written only because as a firm supporter of the HERALD I do not like to see it run off on a false scent—quite possibly a trailed red herring—

"THE HERALD" PROTEST

SUPPORTED BY "TIMES OF ARGENTINA"

During last week, THE HERALD drew attention to the case of the Falmouth steamer Penhale, which was delivering American coal to the German Coal Company. It was suggested that the trade in which the vessel was engaged threw some doubt on the patriotism of the owner, Mr. R. B. Chellew.

Our weekly contemporary, *The Times of Argentina*, which was associated with us in the exposure of the T. R. Thompson case, refers in strong terms to that of the Penhale. Its comments are given below.

It is freely stated that another British vessel, engaged in similar traffic, will enter the port to-day.

"Some months ago," says *The Times of Argentina*, "we had occasion to strongly criticise certain British owners who accepted charters to carry North American coal to the German Coal Company in Buenos Aires, and as a result of these criticisms the Committee of the Baltic in London warned owners not to accept charters from the States to Buenos Aires unless the consignee's name was clearly given. It is fully realised that British Law cannot cover commerce between two neutral countries, in fact it is very deficient even with regard to trade between Great Britain and a neutral country, but it is certainly up to every patriotic British owner or manager to take precautions against his steamer being placed at command of a German firm in any part of the world. Yet, despite the warning of the Baltic officials another British steamer discharged American coals into the D.K.D. depots last week. The vessel in question was the s.s. Penhale, and we note that she was consigned, according to the official data on the subject, to the local branch of the National City Bank of New York. It may be that the Penhale's charter was arranged before the warning was issued by the Baltic, and we sincerely trust that this will be the last case of its kind we shall have the pain to register. It must be excessively galling for the British captain and crew of a British steamer, to find that they have been carrying goods for a German company, and by law, they cannot evade delivery. There is no real necessity for any consignment to be made "to order" or to a local bank. American coal shippers do not send out cargoes on "spec." Whenever an attempt is made to hide the real name of the consignee, the owner may take it for granted that the coal is intended for the German company here. Most neutral steamers chartered by this concern arrive clearly consigned to the company, and it is only British carriers which are despatched to "order." It would be well for British owners to insert a clause in the charter to the effect that both charterer and consignee are guaranteed not to be subjects of an enemy nation.

"We have been thinking that if the committee of the Baltic has power to warn tramp owners not to accept charters to carry coal to the German Coal Company here, an association or Exchange should exist with power to

when it has been so effective on so many occasions since the war started in exposing and scotching real abuses.

Yours etc.,

SUPPORTER.

P.S.—If the Italian Electricity Co. were able to supply all Buenos Aires with light and current, it is to be presumed that the C.A.T.E. would not have had any consideration from the British Government. Hence it is manifestly the patriotic duty of all the Allies to switch on to the new service as soon as possible. I have nothing whatever to do with the Italian concern, I may mention.

Penhale and Iolo Cases

"THE BALTIC" AND SHIPOWNERS

Shipping circles still display interest in the question of the employment of British vessels for the conveyance of coal to the German Coal Company.

The question of the Penhale has already received prominence in THE HERALD, and to-day a further letter on the subject appears below.

It is now stated that the British steamer Iolo has entered the port on a similar mission.

IGNORANCE OR PRO-GERMANISM

(To the Editor)

Sir,—Allow me to address you once more, I hope for the last time, to call attention to the crass ignorance or bluff of "Supporter's" statements in the HERALD of October 2. 1st, He lays great stress on the permit of the English Government to allow coal to be imported for the C.A.T.E., (German Electric Coy.). Take note Supporter that the Penhale is discharging her cargo to the deposits of the D.K.D. (German Coal Deposit Coy.) which has nothing to do with the C.A.T.E. She was even discharging yesterday (Sunday). This is the Company that supplied the coal to the "Eleanora Woermann" (and others of her breed) which sailed from the port of Buenos Aires to try and play havoc with our Shipping. 2nd, In "the small matter of the tugs" I think the English Government's proclamation includes all transactions with the enemy both great and small. All is grist for the German mill, and furthermore I don't know how a captain could put his ship in greater danger morally or materially than by putting her into German hands even for towing purposes.

Yours, etc.

CORRESPONDENT.

P.S.—Supporter's "trailed red herring" was not strong enough. Try a piece of good German sausage next time!

Oct. 4, 1915.

How strong a view "the Baltic"—referred to yesterday—takes of shady

warn managers of regular lines not to accept cargo from, or for shipment to, German firms. We acknowledge, once again, that the Trading with the Enemy Act does not seem to cover this business of supplying German firms resident in a neutral country with British goods, or vice versa, but surely it could be stopped by the exercise of a little patriotism on the part of the clubs or liner associations. The Baltic evidently has power to warn tramp owners against certain charters, and it seems highly probable that the warning would not be issued were not the Baltic committee powerful enough to impose its wishes on the members; surely, then, the Baltic or some liners' Associations has sufficient power to establish that no goods, bought or sold by German firms, wherever resident, shall be carried by British liners. Quite possibly such a procedure might spell a little loss for certain lines, but this should not be given any weight whatsoever. Great Britain is at war with Germany, and it is just as much a commercial and trade war as a military and naval war. Therefore, every merchant, steamship owner and business man—to say nothing of the poor, suffering journalist—should do his little bit for King and Country. It is difficult, under the circumstances, to discover reasonable arguments in favour of this trade with enemies resident in neutral countries. We acknowledge that when the firm's nationality is vague or twofold, some excuse when the German colours are absolutely flaunted, without any pretence at hiding. The British law does not prohibit this trade, but British owners should absolutely reject it, if only on patriotic principles."

THE T. R. THOMPSON CASE

MR. SUTHERLAND AND THE ARGENTINE COAL COMPANY.

Apparently, the T. R. Thompson case is still far from being settled. Mr. R. W. J. Sutherland, the ex-director of the Anglo-Argentine Coal Co. Ltd., who repudiated the transactions with the German Coal Company, is still vigorously assailing the Company, and, from the following correspondence which he has forwarded to THE HERALD, it would appear that the Company's attitude will require more than a little explanation before their conduct can be regarded as entirely satisfactory. The letter from Mr. Sutherland is as follows:

132 Newport Road,
Cardiff.

Saturday, Aug. 14, 1915.

Messrs. The Anglo-Argentine
Coal Co., Ltd.,
Cambrian Buildings,
Cardiff.

transactions by British shipowners is indicated by the statements made in the subjoined article from the "Financial Times":—

MEMBERS SUSPENDED.

The following extract from the "Financial Times," whilst not referring specifically to the case of the s.s. Penhale, gives a very clear indication of the trend of feeling at home.

Rumour has recently been busy with the names of certain shipping firms, established in London, who, it is alleged, have been trading with the enemy, and, in consequence, they have been excluded from their customary business haunts. The matter is founded on fact to the extent that admission has been definitely refused in some of the principal shipping markets—and notably the Baltic Exchange—to those who have thus come under suspicion. In some quarters a disposition has been evinced to magnify the matter into a scandal of serious dimensions, but it is questionable whether the circumstances altogether warrant this view. There appears to be no doubt that certain cargoes dispatched from this country, ostensibly for Dutch ports, have eventually found their way into enemy territory and, while it may fairly be assumed that the consignors were aware of the possibility of such a development, it is not actually certain whether guilty knowledge can be brought home to the owners of the vessels employed. The case has been met, therefore, by leaving it to those implicated to prove their innocence, instead of adopting the alternative course of bringing the question of guilt home to them. This policy is open to the objection that it is as severe in its effect upon the persons concerned as though they had been really convicted of wrongdoing, and those with whom they have been in the habit of consorting in the shipping world are obviously unable to decide what attitude to adopt towards their former associates. There is, consequently, a considerable volume of opinion in favour of a statement of facts by the authorities of the Baltic. The latter, however, are understood to feel that the persons under suspicion should be allowed a period in which to bring forward proof of their innocence, if they can, and if, after the lapse of a reasonable time, they have done nothing, it will then be open to the Committee to publish the information at their disposal, if they deem such a course desirable. For both views there is a good deal to be said, but on balance the Committee have probably adopted the best way out of a difficult situation. Meanwhile the publicity which has been given to this matter in shipping circles is calculated to act as an effective warning to all whom it may concern that the slightest deviation from the path of absolute rectitude in shipping transactions, and particularly as regards the destination of cargoes and tonnage, will be visited with swift and heavy penalties.

Dear Sirs,

Re your supplies of coal to the German Coal Co., at Buenos Aires, since the war began.

You will remember that this matter came before the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce at their last meeting on the 22nd ult., when the Chamber heard my personal explanation to the effect that I had nothing to do with this supply and they accepted a copy of my correspondence with you.

At this meeting your representative Director—Mr. S. H. O'Callaghan—after I had finished my remarks, spoke on your behalf. This gentleman stated that I had written to the Coal Exports Committee with a view of stopping your licences, and that in consequence you were called upon for an explanation by that Committee.

As I had never written such a letter I would have at once informed the Chamber, but the President, being somewhat indisposed, did not wish a discussion. I therefore wrote to Mr. S. H. O'Callaghan asking him to give me the date of the letter I had written, or produce a copy of it, otherwise to withdraw his inaccurate statement before the Chamber of Commerce.

I received from him the following letter:—

Cambrian Buildings,
Cardiff,
July 26, 1915.

R. W. J. Sutherland, Esq.,
132 Newport Road,
Cardiff.

Dear Sir,

I have your letter of the 22nd inst. The authority for my statement is Mr. Russell Rea, M.P., Chairman of the Coal Exports Committee, who made it to Mr. Hughes, Secretary of Amaral, Sutherland and Co., Ltd.

The explanation to his Committee was the only one we were called upon to give. We voluntarily laid the facts before the Foreign Office.

This said, I have no intention of being drawn into any correspondence with you, nor has the firm.

Yours truly,

S. H. O'CALLAGHAN.

On receipt of this letter, I wrote to the Rt. Hon. Russell Rea, M.P., Chairman of the Coal Exports Committee, giving him a copy of Mr. O'Callaghan's letter.

I have received the following reply:—

Coal Exports Committee,
68 Victoria Street,
London, S.W.
Aug. 7, 1915.

R. W. J. Sutherland, Esq.,
Great Western Hotel,
Paddington, W.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 6th August, respecting the Anglo-Argentine Coal Co., Ltd., addressed to the Rt. Hon. Russell Rea, M.P., has been placed before this Committee, and they desire me to state in reply that neither they, nor so far as they know, the War Trade Department, have received any communication intended for the purpose of stopping licences to the Anglo-Argentine Coal Co. No statement to the contrary effect was made by Mr. Russell Rea nor by any other Member of this Committee to the representative of Messrs. Amaral, Sutherland and Co., who appeared before the Committee, or to anyone else.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

E. J. ELLIOT,
Secretary.

I think you will agree with me that I have effectually proved that your representative made two deliberate false statements—one that I had written a letter and the other that

the Rt. Hon. Russell Rea, M.P., had said so.

You will see how necessary it has been for me to make it public that my hands were quite clean in this supply of coal to our enemies, in view of the way in which you can appear before such a body as the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce; give utterance to statements and afterwards put them in writing—statements that are wholly untrue.

The letter quoted from your representative Director touches upon your explanation of the affair to the Foreign Office and to the Coal Exports Committee. This is in reply to my letter, of which the following is an extract:—

"You also stated that in consequence of my letter your Company was called upon by the War Trade Department for an explanation, which you gave to their satisfaction."

"If the opportunity had been granted to me to-day of replying to you, I would have pointed out that it is evident by what you stated that your Company has been called upon twice for explanations."

"If you will refer to your Company's letter to me, dated June 2nd, 1915, you will find the following paragraph:—

"You are fully aware, from information which we learn you obtained from Mr. Amaral when he was in England, and from inquiries which we find you have caused to be made, that His Majesty's Foreign Office was fully satisfied with the bona fides of our action in the matter you write about."

"It is clear, therefore, that the letter you refer to from the Foreign Office did not cover you for all time, otherwise the Government would not, according to what you stated to-day, have called upon you for another explanation."

"I have no comment to make on this beyond saying that I am very glad you referred to it, as it clearly shows that I was right in asking a public body such as the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce to put on record my personal statement."

"It was necessary for me to deal with facts, not explanations."

All I wish to say in support of my statement as to you having been called upon twice is that you are evidently not aware that your Secretary had to appear more than once on your behalf to explain matters before Admiralty officials at the Admiralty. For Mr. O'Callaghan's guidance I may say that the Admiralty is in Whitehall and the Foreign Office in Downing Street.

In the light of the above, the statement of your representative Director that you have only been called upon to give one explanation is peculiar. You "voluntarily laid the facts before the Foreign Office"—your representative had to appear before the Admiralty—and the above letter says that your representative also appeared before the Coal Exports Committee. I wish to point out that you did not appear before the Coal Exports Committee in consequence of any letter of mine, as your representative Director informed the Chamber of Commerce, "they desire me to state in reply that neither they, nor so far as they know, the War Trade Department, have received any communication intended for the purpose of stopping licences to the Anglo-Argentine Coal Co."

You will see that I have been obliged to clear myself by correspondence, and all this would have been saved if you had given me a copy of a letter you months ago are reported to have received from the Government on the matter: such a letter would also have saved your

FLAME WREATHS

OFFICER'S STORY OF GERMAN DEVILRY.

A young officer, interviewed at Dover on his way home to Edinburgh on leave, tells a graphic story of the recent fighting in the flame-wreathed trenches east of Ypres.

"The new German trick," he says, "was a surprise to us. Everything for yards around that could burn seemed to be wreathed in flame, and in addition to the intense heat which was blistering us all over we felt a choking sensation in the throat, and we became so thirsty that we could have drunk the sea dry. Our men gradually gave ground as the heat became unbearable, and then we began to realise what this new horror meant, for we could hear the pitiful cries of the wounded lying among the flames."

"One company was so keen on going back to the relief of their stricken comrades that they had their wish. They charged right into the advancing Germans, who were preceded by the flame squirts, and they cut them up badly. By now the ground from which we had been forced was all ablaze, just as if somebody had spilled gallons on gallons of whisky or oil and applied lights. The men picking their way through to the wounded were scorched at every turn, and some had their clothes burned. Still they kept at it, and cleared away all the wounded before they fell back again under stress of a new attack."

"The sights of some of the men carried out of the flames was the saddest thing I have seen in a war made of infinitely sad sights. Their faces were burned in many cases out of all recognition to the human form, and some were one mass of blisters from head to foot, where the flame had gone through their clothing. One poor chap, as black as a cinder in some places, begged hard to be killed, he was in such pain. It was a terrible lesson in German methods of waging war that will not be forgotten soon by our men."

"It is only right that the public should know that our men met this new barbarity with the spirit that has ever characterised the British soldier. There was nothing in the nature of panic. Men lay on the ground quietly watching the wreaths of flame slowly coming nearer and nearer, and at each advance the heat became more and more intense, and as far along as one could see there was a line of men mopping their brows, from which sweat was streaming."

"In the midst of it one man found time for a grim jest. 'Billy,' he said, 'if we only keep this up long enough, by the time the fire reaches us there'll be sweat enough to put it out.' Then the enemy began to squirt the flames directly on to where our men were lying; but still they kept their ground until the order came to retire by companies, and at that they rose and started to march back, each company turning to fire into the Germans behind the flame wreaths at intervals."

representative appearing months after before the Coal Exports Committee.

I wished my many commercial friends to know my position before you are possibly called upon for further "explanations."

I can quite understand you do not wish to conduct further correspondence on the matter.

I have already informed you that my name has been the most prominent one in connection with it and I cannot hide behind the term "Anglo-Argentine Coal Co., Ltd."

Your two principal proprietors—Mr. D. A. Thomas, of the Cambrian Coal Company, and Mr. T. J. Callaghan, of L. Gueret Ltd.—are not in the same position as I am of having sons and are therefore not interested to the same degree.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. W. J. SUTHERLAND.

ROSS'S

Belfast
Ginger Ale

PICTORIAL EXPLOSIONS

Whoso goes to the National Art Exhibition galleries in Arenales, Plaza San Martin, should, unless very strongly constituted, wear smoked glass eye preservers, carry a flask of brandy and a smelling bottle, and have the ears stopped with cotton wool. These precautions are necessary to seeing the pictures in anything like a calm and judicial frame of mind. The first two rooms contain some exceedingly noisy subjects. For example, 369, "La femme qui rit"; this lady, really, does not laugh; she leers, and a very unpleasant and Satyr-like leer it is. Sidling with fingers sprawled starfish wise on one hip, across the canvas in a green silk coat which yells from the canvas, she has the face of "a woman of no importance" of the worst type, and the eyes of a soul from the Pit. In addition, the colour is crude and raw, the whole effect most unpleasant. The pictures are fairly well hung; some as well as they deserve. There are among them some charming examples, but the new poster or ultra new school clamour wildly from the walls. "A girl at a sewing machine" is an undigested mass of colour laid on apparently with a trowel. At 50 yards it may be pleasant. A constantly increasing impression seems to prevail that through the most rabid eccentricities lies the way to fame, or rather notoriety, which the aspirants probably prefer. One of them might achieve it alone; but, with a number in the gallery, it becomes "a mere vulgar brawl" of colour, often "without form and void." This cheap assertive pretentiousness can't take the trouble-to-finish cleverness is rampant. One is almost inclined to pardon the Royal Academy for its excessive conservatism in excluding some of the examples of the scene painter's and hoarding art. No. 119 is rather good; there are fresh red lips, and after search, the ghost of a face is found attached to it; however it means something. No. 67 is simply a supreme achievement in haggard insistent ugliness; it is called "El Primo de Manuelita." The hag in the foreground may be Manuelita, but looks like the witch of Endor. It is priced at 2500 pesos. On referring to No. 98 to ascertain some clue to its meaning, it is found to bear the title "Naturaleza Muerta"—yes, dead, and damned, too. These alleged studies, for 97 is a bird of the same feather, are literally "painted with a squirt." A lively altercation is going on generally as to what they mean. There is a fine portrait piece of a tortoise shell comb and a mantilla, with a Señorita attached; its validity is a pleasant contrast to the nightmares rioting on the same walls. A second examination confirms the impression that there is plenty of ability in the Salons, and that neither figure nor landscape art, really and worthily representative of the country, is absent. No. 28, a study of a girl in a black mantle, in which the face is the only bright note, is very pleasing. A well painted and dignified half length of a lady by Sr. Luis Boni is No. 41. It is remarkable for the sane conventionality of its treatment; but in No. 58, a study of a head, Sr. Alejandro Bustillo shows that it is possible to be at once daring in manner without being extravagant and unpleasant. The head is full of character and careful study, and has a rich warm tone. In 79, "Abandoned," and 80, "El rancho en la loma," Sr. Ceferino has two typical Argentine subjects full of the wide air, the openness and the melancholy of the camp. They are oases of rest among the shrieking striving crowd in the same room. An example of spotty harsh and unpleasant colour is 144, "The Blue Garter." Why the lady has been painted at all in this intimate costume is doubtful. She is far from attractive, her legs and arms are badly drawn, and her maid is a sister of the witch of Endor.

Sr. Alfredo Guido has a portrait of his mother, with a background of violent blue, the figure painted in low tones; nevertheless it is, although startling, dignified and arresting.

CATTLE THIEVES

GROWING INSOLENT WITH IMPUNITY.

The afternoon Press states that *quattrerismo* (Anglice, Cattle Thieving) is assuming greater proportions than ever in the provinces in consequence of the crisis. For once, it is not *porque de la guerra*.

In Santa Fé, Corrientes, Buenos Aires West and South and Pampa the evil is assuming alarming proportions and seriously threatening the important stock industry. Estancieros will not submit to be constantly the victims of these marauders who operate with comparative impunity, and in some cases prefer to leave the district, a most detrimental result to national prosperity. If the authorities tried the effect of unflinching pursuit of the thieves and relentless severity when they are caught whoever they may be and however great their "respectability" or the importance of their connections, the trouble would soon become manageable and would ultimately disappear.

In "Mi Amigo," No. 338, the artist has done his friend an ill turn, but as there is not a return portrait he does not appear to have resented it.

In No. 314, "A French landscape," Sr. Silva Ramon has what looks like an insurrection in a \$3 50 oil colour box in which the yellows have triumphed with the assistance of red. It would not be possible to sleep near this composition.

A full figure in satin skirt, with mantilla, fan, red rose and the other accessories of a lady in Spanish portraiture, 225, "Mercedita," is bright, clean and forceful.

In "El ventana del Faun," the colour is astounding and so exceedingly powerful and rich that it quite overpowers the subject. The name might equally be "Design for a Carpet."

Only a few of the really good things, of which there are very many, have been mentioned here; the blazing indiscretions will hit the visitor in the face the moment he enters. While the function of Art (which no four out of an assembly of five can agree upon) is not merely to depict the pretty pretty, or the goody goody, or the moral, it may be said that pictures like 1914 are physically nauseating, bad taste, bad Art, although evidently much to the taste of the Hanging Committee.

On the decorative side, the exhibition is strong and there is a great deal of careful and conscientious work displayed. There is ambitious sculpture, too, although perhaps with a decided leaning to the rugged style of Rodin and a taste for the tragic and even lugubrious. No. 153 is a most delightful head of child, and across the room is the head of a Crusading Knight, a face of great strength and well modelled, but with obviously hazy notions as to the basinet and mail hood.

Men's Fashions. "Short, Full, Shirts." Hitherto shortness in a shirt has not been considered a commendable quality but rather a valid reason for returning it on the hands the shirt-maker. In spite of a prominent announcement of what is apparently a new fashion, many men will continue to prefer their shirts long whether in sleeve or body. Fullness scarcely compensates for other deficiencies. It would appear to be a return of an old fashion which was "the mode" in 1862 for in an account of a ball at the White House in that year, the great Orpheus C. Kerr records, "The shirts made by the noble women of America for the soldier are noble articles, my boy, as far down as the collar, but are not suitable for use as an only garment." Those desirous of securing these unique "camisas" should hurry. Probably their sale will not be advertised after Monday.

BRITON.

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES

INTERESTING VIEWS OF EMIR ARSLAN

IN "LA NOTA"

On the subject of the Armenian Massacres, there is in this week's number (8) of that excellent weekly "La Nota," an interesting and well informed article written by the Emir Emin Arslan. Unlike other Young Turks, such as Enver and the infernal Talaat, this gentleman is as we know not only a man of profound culture, but of heart, and his discussion of the circumstances and causes is very illuminating.

He recalls the terms of the old massacres under Abdul Hamid (whom Gladstone termed "Abdul the d—d"). Three days and nights of massacre were stopped instantly by his order, and it was noted that at that time, not one Jew, not one European was killed by mistake.

Evidently these killings were done to order, and as the writer recalls when angry Europe called the "Red Sultan" to cease, and to slay no more, only the infamous Kaiser thought it a fit time to send him his portrait as a token of esteem. It has since proved that Abdul Hamid was the better man of the two.

Now the massacres have recommenced, again to order, the order of the Young Turks and their German Friends, and especially of the German Ambassador.

These massacres are quite logical for, if the Germans have not abstained from wholesale murder of Christian Belgians who are Europeans, have destroyed Christ's temples, the Turkish Government are naturally emulous of these noble deeds. Only the credulous will suppose that Christian solidarity, fear of public opinion or of the verdict of History will prevent them. But these simple people, who are blind and do not want to see, do exist. They shut their eyes and fold their arms in presence of these horrors. "I who am not a Christian," says Emir Arslan, say that this war is proving to us the Bankruptcy of Civilisation, of human solidarity, and above all, of the Christian Spirit." It is a common error of the Press to accuse the Turkish people of these atrocious crimes. The Ottoman Nation is innocent. Read the works of all travellers in the East. They concur in saying that there is no better nor honest people than the Turkish, and the proverb is manifestly untrue which says "Every People has the Government it deserves."

CHARGES OF FRAUD

THE EX-INTENDENTE OF ROSARIO ON TRIAL.

A trial which is exciting some comment and excitement is in progress at Rosario. The ex-municipal intendente is accused of setting aside for his personal benefit several thousands of dollars of the public funds. The prosecution is at present proceeding, and it has been in vain that the Intendente has been asked to formulate his defence.

So carefully are the figures and accounts being gone into that the present Intendente will have no difficulties whatever concerning his audit. "La Capital" definitely states that the ex-Intendente has defrauded the public funds and that he alone must suffer. With the payments and such like matters there is no question that everything is satisfactory, but it is the public works, roads and other matters affecting the city that are in question, and such practices as using one's position to one's own advantage are so rare—almost unknown—in the Republic, that when a case of suspicion does occur, the law must take its course.

It would appear that it is the habit of prisoners to make a statement of defence, if not confess, and because the ex-Intendente of Rosario has not done either one or the other, the prosecution is in difficulties. The trial is exciting considerable interest.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

The monthly meeting of the general committee of the British and American Benevolent Society was held in the board room of the Royal Insurance Co., Calle Bmé. Mitre 478, on Monday, the following members being present: Mr. H. G. Mackie (in the chair), Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. Lighton Robinson, Rev. Dr. McLaughlin, Mr. W. H. Robertson, Mr. E. Millington Drake, Rev. W. M. Laing, Rev. J. Stuart Cameron, Col. Palmer, Mr. R. W. Huntington, Mr. James Marr (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. G. H. Hayward (Hon. Secretary), Mr. Alexander Law (Superintendent).

Apologies for unavoidable absence were received from Rev. Dr. Fleming, Rev. F. O. Spanton, and Mr. F. Phillips.

The minutes of the previous committee meeting were read and approved.

The Hon. Treasurer then presented his statement of receipts and expenditure for the month of September, which was duly approved, the following being a resumé of the disbursements:—

	m/n.
Charity grants	\$328.00
Pensions	291.00
Salvation Army Shelter	55.25
Loans	20.40
General Charges	185.00
	879.65
British Aged and Infirm Fund	177.00
	\$1,056.65

The Hon. Treasurer again expressed his concern at the financial outlook of the Society, and pointed out that whereas the subscriptions and donations received in the same month last year reached nearly \$1000 m/n, this year they only amounted to a little over \$200 m/n, and the expenditure for the month was therefore four times as much as the receipts.

Whilst the Committee naturally have to disburse charity with the utmost economy, it will be recognised that there must always be some cases, besides those of the pensioners, that must be relieved so long as there are funds in hand, and the Committee, in bringing this before the notice of the British community, wish to impress on them the good and necessary work of this old Society which is absolutely dependent on their sympathy and generosity.

Various applications for relief were submitted to the committee, and after full consideration, were dealt with according to circumstances.

PRO-GERMAN CONSUL

RESIGNATION ORDERED BY WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sept. 20.

The United States Consul-General at Munich, Mr. Thomas St. John Gaffney, has been instructed by his Government to tender his resignation which will be accepted immediately.

The action of the United States Government has been caused by the anti-British attitude assumed by Mr. Gaffney, the indiscretions of which he has been guilty, and his criticisms of the foreign policy of President Wilson.

DOLPHIN CAUGHT IN THE RIVER

Yesterday afternoon some fishermen plying their trade in the estuary of the river, noticed a large dolphin sporting himself in the water. They gave chase and succeeded in harpooning the fish and bringing it ashore.

It is now on exhibition at the La Plata market. The lucky fishermen thus brought into notoriety were an Italian named Gargiulo and his mate Frenkel.

FANCY FAIR

AT PRINCE GEORGE'S HALL

\$12,500 In Aid of Missions to Seamen

Under the most favourable auspices the Missions to Seamen Bazaar was opened on Oct. 1 at Prince George's Hall by H.B.M. Minister, Sir Reginald Tower, who is always willing to back a worthy cause. The familiar hall was transmogrified as much as bunting and clever stall erections, although of course ephemeral, could change it. As the "Red Duster" is prominent, a gigantic red ensign and an Argentine bandera of equally noble dimensions practically hid the end wall and the orchestra nestled in the lower folds thereof. The stalls were arranged round the sides, with at the top a ship of somewhat indeterminate rig which was a skeleton like the spectral craft seen by the ancient mariner. She was very impressive all the same, had a fiddle bow and two masts, with a chinese lantern hanging at the fore truck. A young lady attired, as to her upper person, most accurately after the navy's white dress, was in attendance. In the centre, the Flower Stall was a bower of greenery and real blossoms, a riot of purple, green and white (deadly coincidence — the Suffragist colours) from the interior of which damsels of the most attractive aspect and the most persuasive tongues sallied forth to prey upon the unwary passer-by. The refreshments, served by blooming Hebes, occupied the recess, and appeared to do a, not roaring nothing so loud, but a very brisk business, and the destruction of "masas" was phenomenal. Mr. Chevallier Boutell had presented some authentic war relics which lay on a table, the helmet of a Prussian Guardsman bearing the honour "Waterloo," the skull that wore it in the sepulchre, an Austrian sword-bayonet from the Carpathians, a clip of German machine gun cartridges with their nickel pointed bullets, a gleaming Gurkha khukri, the deadly crescent blade of the Nepal hillmen, and other interesting items.

About 500 were present at 3 p.m., when the Rev. Mr. H. Westby Brady, Chaplain to the Missions to Seamen, announced that Sir Reginald Tower was about to open the Bazaar. "God save the King" was rendered by the orchestra, all standing. As the Minister ascended the rostrum, a photographer in the gallery gave the necessary "horrors of war" touch by exploding a powerful charge of magnesium powder. Sir Reginald smiled perceptibly and said that it was his privilege to be present there, and he was sure that all concerned in this work felt a pardonable pride in what had been so well prepared and with such an excellent prospect of success.

A just meed of praise was due to the Women's Association and the Girls' Friendly Society for their arduous and unremitting work in connection with this Bazaar. It was they who were responsible, and therefore it was to them that honour was due.

Grumblings, of course, there were. "Things which not even critics criticise" were rare in this world. What were the special charges made against this present venture?

1. "A Bazaar is an unpopular and unproductive form of raising money." Such an argument was usually adduced by men, the ladies deciding in their wisdom that the system is, generally speaking, the most productive of good results; and so they were there to-day.

2. "That two institutions working separately exist for the benefit of the sailor, who is thus over well treated

in Buenos Aires." A couple of years ago, they endeavoured to bring about an amalgamation—a partial amalgamation—between the Missions to Seamen and the Victoria Sailors' Home. He had a right to speak of this there, as he had a small part in preparing the draft which was to be the means of bringing the two seamen's institutions under the same roof. He could truthfully say that it was not the Missions to Seamen which prevented the realisation of what all felt to be desirable in the interests of the British sailor.

3. "It was unpatriotic at the present time to do anything save what is intimately connected with the war." He did not think that anyone who has read the article in the current number of St. John's Magazine on the subject of this Bazaar would be of opinion that an entertainment which conduces to the welfare of the British merchant marine can be otherwise than patriotic.

What our merchant sailors are doing was known in some measure to most of them. If any doubt should exist as to the efficacy of the work of the Missions to Seamen, let such critic tackle Mr. Brady, and there is no doubt that he will become a wiser man, converted to the pride felt in our merchant flag, and willing to lend a hand towards lightening the burdens of the esteemed Naval Chaplain. Were they not here in specially close touch with the men who still, thank God, sail these South American waters under the red ensign, taking as they do their full share in the Empire's responsibilities in the present war?

Some lines in the last "Spectator" on the British Merchant Service came into his mind:—

"A rough job and a tough job—he's handled two or three—

And what or where he won't much care, nor ask what the risk may be. . . .

For a tight place is the right place when it's wild weather at sea!"

It was for the Mission which ministers to these sailors that the present Bazaar had been organised, and he commended it very heartily to their support. Bring all friends to-day and to-morrow, and let the receipts be commensurate with the interest they must all wish to take in the excellent cause.

He had now great pleasure in declaring the Fancy Fair open and deserv- ing of their patronage.

Mr. F. Chevallier Boutell, on behalf of the Missions to Seamen, heartily thanked Sir Reginald for his presence and encouragement. M. Henri Jullien, the French Minister, kindly attended as a further evidence of the close cordiality between the partners of the Entente Cordiale, and the orchestra played the Marseillaise, Russian Hymn, La Brabançonne, and the Italian March.

At 3.30 the pupils of Mme. Reed and Miss Hughesdon Smith gave a charming display of dancing in the upper hall. The programme was as follows:—

Mazurka, Misses N. Davies and H. Turner. Skipping solo, Miss A. Platt. A Dance of Youth, Miss A. Nieva. Tarantelle, soloists Misses A. Vasquez and I. Villamil. Trio, Misses E. Murchison and J. Bates and Master W. van Konynenberg. Club solo, Miss A. Grey. Nymph quartette, Misses L. Capriole, B. Klappenbach, K. and J. Furness. Coppelia, Miss A. M. Vasquez. Oriental Dance, soloist Miss G. Andrews. — Interval.

Irish Jig, Miss S. Tornquist. East-

ern Dance, Miss T. Paton. Castenet Dance, Miss C. Rugeroni. Pizzicato, Miss K. Furness. Hungarian Dance, Miss G. Andrews. La Nuit, Miss V. Bissett. Czardas, Misses A. Nieva and A. Woodgate. Rosette quartette, Misses A. Vasquez, T. Villamil, G. van Wassenaar and C. Rugeroni.

Accompanists: Miss Lucy Gordon and Mrs. Heslop.

Sales appeared to be brisk in the late afternoon, and a fresh raid was made on the tea room about 5. Then set in the most perilous time for the unprotected visitors, when pretty girls carrying cushions, bonbon boxes, lace doyleys, table centres and other necessities of masculine existence perambulated the hall with an air of determination to sell either the article or a ticket for a raffle. Many were the victims who went away with waistcoat pockets full of numbered paper vouchers.

At 8.30 a concert was given upstairs with marked success, the artistes being Miss Lily Moss, Miss Dreyfus, Dr. and Mrs. Sibbald, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Charles Gabb, and Miss Dorothy Small.

The stalls and stall-holders were as follows:—

Fancy Stall: Mrs. Boote, Mrs. Bowden, Mrs. Dulhunty, Mrs. E. E. Taylor, Miss Boote, Miss Estella Boote, Miss Tova Fernandez. Variety Stall: Mrs. Hope Gibson, Mrs. Tomás Bell, Mrs. Chevallier Boutell, Mrs. Thornton, Miss Hope Gibson and others. Women's Association Stall: Mrs. Herman Krabbé, Mrs. Mackern, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Steed, Mrs. Schroeder, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Mohr Bell, Miss Mitchell, Miss Hall, Miss Oldham, Miss Taaffe. Toy and Children's Stall: Mrs. and Misses H. McLean, Mrs. Cowlishaw, Miss Marie Dodds, Misses S. and L. Neill, Miss D. Simons. Fish Pond and Bran Pie: Mrs. Lloyd, Miss Forbes. Flowers, Fruit and Provisions: Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Spanton, Miss Bulpin, Miss Peard, Miss L. Drabble, Miss Mackenzie, Miss V. Scott. Merchant Service Stall: Miss Gregson, Miss Page, Miss Lett, Mrs. Lodi, Mrs. Evans, Miss Paterson, Misses Jenkins, Miss D. Stuart Small. Sweet Stall: Mrs. and Miss Rendtorff, Miss Doty, Miss Furrs, Miss Delisle. Art Stall: Mrs. Hume, Miss K. Gregg, Miss Lily Moss, Miss Hayward, Miss Romero. Misterio Stall: Mrs. Wigg, Mrs. Banbury, Mrs. Leslie Wilson. G. F. S. Tea and Refreshment Stall: — Mrs. James Corbett: Misses Corbett, Cowan, Garrett and Minney; Mrs. Lowe Brown: Misses Shearburn, White, Foster, Musgrave, Watters; Mrs. J. Hall: Misses Henderson, Hunter, Fisher and Brown; Mrs. Wilson Woods: Misses Wilson, Denton, Lillian, James, Evelyn and Samson; Miss Gregg: Misses Bideleux, Holtum, Corbett, Doty, Alice Murray. Palm- istry Tent: Mrs. Ferrari Olazabal. Parcel Stall: Mr. E. Leslie, Miss Fleury, Miss Macdonald.

It should be mentioned that some attractive fairy costumes were present in fair Dutch girls, Greeks, etc., and a young gentleman of tender years equipped as a lieutenant in khaki, complete with rank marks, puttees, brown boots and Sam Brown belt.

THE CLOSING DAY

The Missions to Seamen Bazaar at Prince George's Hall has not only commanded success, which the dubious person who addressed Sempronius stated was "not in mortals," but it has filled up this old tag by deserving it also. When the Pelf-master General and his aides finished their financial perquisitions on Friday night, they found that over \$7,000 m/n had been taken, and the debt was already exterminated. At the moment of writing, the actual takings for Saturday are not to hand, but Mr. F. Chevallier Boutell, who has had some experience of Bazaars, Fancy Fairs, Sales of Work, "Ye Olde" this and that, and their like, prophesied with confidence that a sum of considerably over \$10,000 would result. During Saturday business proceeded to desarollar

itself in a normal and continuous manner, but towards night, refreshed by libations at the tea room, the lady assistants became more dangerous, more enterprising, and more deadly than ever. They were never weary in well doing. (Cruising incessantly with flowers, bottles of blissful stickiness in the way of bulls' eyes, boxes of chocolate, sumptuous cushions much too handsome to defile either with one's back hair or boots, they waged incessant and successful war on the masculine intruders.

That the result is so good, so remarkably good in spite of the somewhat unsatisfactory state of business generally, and the croakings of the ravens of woe, is very gratifying, and Mr. F. Chevallier Boutell, who, like the Rev. W. H. Brady, has been on deck almost continuously, says that it is well, for the officers and seamen and firemen for the Merchant Service are well worthy of what we can do for them. Coolly pursuing their ordinary dangerous avocation in the face of an enemy of unparalleled malignity and unscrupulousness, they also are assuredly "doing their bit," and giving an example of coolness and "a business as usual" attitude vastly more praiseworthy than that to which the phrase was originally applied. It should not be forgotten that the Royal Mail, Pacific Company, and other shipping concerns have liberally contributed in the loan of flags, and very specially the fine orchestra of the s.s. Vasari have worked like Britons giving their services and their music gratuitously to the cause. They include Mr. A. W. Looney, bandmaster; Mr. B. Marshall, violin; Mr. G. F. Simms, violoncello; Mr. Stembridge, contra bass; and Mr. John Deacon, piano. Their ability and execution were equal to their kindness and patriotism, which is saying much.

During the evening a concert was given in the hall upstairs. The programme announced was arranged as follows:—

Part I.—8.30 p.m.

Piano solo, Miss Dorothy Small.
Song, Miss Cowes.
Dance, Miss Tassie Paton.
Song, Miss Gallacher.
Song, Mr. Bideleux.
Song, The Kerry Dance, Rev. H. W. Brady.
Dance duet, Miss Dorothy Small, Mr. E. Pettigrew.

Part II.—9.45 p.m.

Song, Mr. Gabb.
Song, Miss Cowes.
Dance, Miss Small ("Swan Dance").
Song, Miss Gallacher.
Song, Mr. Bideleux.

All the ladies are stated to have worked very hard and achieved marvels, and Mr. Boutell awarded special medals to Mrs. Hope Gibson, Mrs. C. H. Pearson, and Mrs. Thomas Bell.

\$12,500!

EXCELLENT RESULT OF FANCY FAIR IN AID OF MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.

(To the Editor).

Sir.—May I take this means of expressing my sincere and grateful thanks to all those who have had a share in the work of the Fancy Fair, to whom is due the credit of its undoubted success.

I appreciate most deeply the unstinted labours of the Ladies of the Women's Association, and of the Girls' Friendly Society on whose shoulders the larger burden of work had fallen. I realise what sacrifices have been made of time, labour and talents, and I value it as being given indirectly to the men of the Merchant Service. I wish to thank also those who made articles and donated gifts to the Stalls, and lent a hand in other ways, and also those ladies, gentlemen and children who gave their services so readily in helping to entertain. It is some return to stall holders and helpers to know that through their efforts nearly \$12,500 clear has been made for the Missions to Seamen.

Yours, etc.

J. WESTBY BRADY,
Chaplain.

Mainly for Women

Conducted by "Egeria"

WOMEN IN THE ARGENTINE

The "Jus Suffragii" has the following "par" about "Women in the Argentine":—

South America still remains unrepresented in the international suffrage movement, but here and there women's aspirations begin to take shape. A Feminist Library has been started at Buenos Aires, with Mrs. Kay Robertson as president, Miss Banbury Perkins as secretary, Miss Mackinnon as treasurer, and Mrs. Urquhart as librarian. There is yet very little interest in suffrage among Argentine women who marry very young, have large families and are under clerical influence. Argentine women and girls cannot go out unchaperoned, and those outside the towns are separated by great distances. The laws, however, are more just to women than in some European countries, notably better than in England, where in matters of inheritance women are still treated in a medieval spirit. Moreover, children born out of wedlock inherit on the same terms as "legitimate" children. Being a Catholic country there is, however, no divorce law, though one is under consideration. The white slave traffic is very active and deadly, girls being imported from Europe. Efforts are being made to protect the girls by meeting the boats, etc., but though society tolerates the traffic it thinks any mention of it indecent. An influential Englishman has built a hostel where women artists can lodge, as they are exposed to great difficulties and dangers, being charged exorbitant prices in hotels. Although it has so far been considered very derogatory for a woman to work, a beginning has now been made by women as teachers and in the post office. The terrific heat of summer does not conduce to activity.

It is interesting to read that women artists are exposed to great difficulties and dangers! Does "Jus Suffragii" mean the Argentine women artists? And are the difficulties and dangers greater for artists than for other women, and do they exist for all the sex?

I notice that the "Feminist Library" has Englishwomen as officers, and probably the Anglo-Saxon element is working out a leavening influence among the native women for many Argentine women do go out unchaperoned; although some of those who dare not depart from the conventional path, prefer even a "baby" as chaperone to none at all; and women weighing at least a couple of hundred-weight may be seen engineering themselves through the streets, while a child of tender years (the chaperone) toddles along in the rear, carrying a parcel or a handbag, or anything as long as it be something to mark the servitude, and tell the tale that she is the chaperone! Or a big fat mother may be seen taking the air after the effort of adding to the "big family" referred to, while a diminutive "chaperone" acts as nurse also, and behind the bundle of baby and clothes she may be discovered after careful search, or by the aid of a microscope. Certainly the average Englishwoman or Britishwoman living in Argentina knows very little about native life. Everything is strange and repugnant at first—the crowded narrow streets, the manner of living, the language, the food (or the manner of preparing it), and failing to shelter within the friendship of other exiles, she shrinks snail-like into her shell, just waiting and praying for the ship to come which will take her back to her own country, feeling as stranded and miserable as any castaway on a desert island. If fortunate enough to find congenial friends, she lives more or less the parochial life, to which she was

THE AFTERMATH

No woman can read the papers from day to day without realising that the aftermath is going to be of more importance to her sex than that word usually implies.

To-day women in England are not only working in munition factories, they are helping with the hay harvest, wearing overalls, leggings or putties and broad-brimmed sun hats. They are employed to the number of 2,000 as patrols organised by the National Union of Women Workers their work being to give kindly oversight and practical sympathy to young girls in military centres; they are licensed tramcar conductors, vo-

accustomed before fate or fortune brought her to Argentina, although if it be the latter, she does not wait, she goes back by the next boat. I met one lady who had firmly resolved "to stick it," as she said. She did—for a month—three weeks of which were spent in the British Hospital, and during the other she was so overcome by the general satisfaction, silently and otherwise expressed, in her beauty (she was more than ordinarily attractive) that she told her friends "when the basura man makes audible comments on my appearance and calls after me "Que linda!" I think it's time for me to go back to England." And she did!

Another lady could never overcome her fear of the "native," and would not even travel in a tram with him. She was sick of the filth and the habits and the smells, and the "awfulness" of it all; and after nearly dying from nervous prostration, her husband returned to the small salary of London and relief, sacrificing present wealth and future prospects, the wife preferring "to do" for them both, rather than "to be done" to an early grave in Argentina. But the dangers to our womenkind are more imaginary than real. "You get used to it," is a trite remark, but a true one. The white slave traffic may exist; it evidently does, since a lady is placed in watch and ward to prevent the illicit business; it may be dangerous and difficult for women who have to deal with the natives, and the sex may be charged exorbitant prices; but the grievances of most Britishers are purely personal ones, as far as I can judge. Unless they are incompetent to take care of themselves, they can live very safely, if not pleasantly, in Buenos Aires. Nobody molests them, indeed the natives are so accustomed to foreigners that they smilingly help the helpless, when shopping, or walking, and it must be a poor, timid mouse of a woman who cannot buy what she wants, if she have the money, or go where she pleases, in the Capital of Argentina. The morality is certainly different, from the Government down, but that is the affair of Argentina, and need not affect the average stranger within its gates. I do not question the accuracy of the "Jus Suffragii," but I think a reader in England, for instance, might say "What a terrible place, by no means let us go there," and therefore I say the paragraph is misleading: for, speaking from a year's experience, I should judge that Buenos Aires is not more "terrible" than London. My experience is by no means a wide one, however, were I a lady journalist, I should find it my duty to find out the truth, and all the things mentioned by "Jus Suffragii," and get busy with these weighty subjects; but as "Egeria" is but the fairies' midwife, her "subjects" are purely feminine, and considering her vocation, she remembers a saying which states "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

hunteer postmen, rate-collectors and gas-meter inspectors, they are porters, drivers and in fact are employed in every kind of trade and industry. And what are they doing in the war as doctors and nurses? One nurse speaks of the daily work. Breakfast at 7 a.m., at 7.30 a.m. they go on duty, two of them, and they have 36 beds each, one row on one side and another on the opposite side of a huge ward; and of these the two nurses have complete charge. The hospital in question is in Malta. And with 36 beds no one of which is ever empty, what work are the nurses doing? And the fact that the number of women on the British Medical Register has increased from two 40 years ago to 1,000 at present, is something which needs no argument. And to this may be added another fact that women are in Australia acting as justices of the peace. The following may be considered interesting, as it tells of the first time in the history of the British Empire that a lady has occupied a position on the Bench. The first practical result of the recently adopted policy of the Government in the matter of women justices of the peace, was witnessed at the Adelaide Local Court, when Mrs. Price, the wife of a former Premier (Mr. T. Price), occupied a seat on the Bench with Mr. Commissioner Russell. Keen interest in the innovation was evidenced by members of the Bar. The lady justice did not begin her career as an assistant on the Bench under auspicious circumstances, for the harsh and seamy side of life was revealed to her in a long-drawn-out succession of claims against debtors, who failed to meet their obligations for small amounts.

At the conclusion of the proceedings his Honour referred to the fact that this was the first time in the history of the British Empire that a lady had occupied a position on the Bench. He had taken the opportunity of inviting lady justices to take a seat so that they would gain enlightenment and experience, which would help them in the duties they had to perform as holders of the Commission of the Peace. In view of the times it seemed fitting that ladies should be appointed justices for they were frequently called upon to appear in court in other capacities, such as contractors and parties to agreements. In other States they were permitted to practice at the Bar. He hoped they would frequently avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing cases in that court.

Questioned subsequently, Mrs. Price said that she realised that Mr. Commissioner Russell's invitation would help lady justices considerably in gaining a knowledge of judicial matters. Her experience that morning had been useful to her, and her eyes had been opened to many things which were unknown to people in ordinary walks of life. "I was sorry to see so many women in court," she added, "and many of the debtors looked so young. It is a pity they should begin life wrong, as so many seem to have done, judging by the long list of summonses to-day. I was also struck by the great amount of poverty revealed."

But to this side of the question there is an opposite, for already the nations are making demands for population. A speaker in a British community recently said:—

"Population is demanded to fill the gap made in the ranks of the patriotic who have fallen in the present war and to fill the vacant places in our contingent. The patriotism of dying for one's country is not greater than prudently marrying for her, and having—if possible—a family of at least four children. The civic worth of an individual is the measure of useful life as a social unit. As an asset to the nation the individual value depends upon the amount of mental and physical work he or she can produce, and the capacity of breeding and rearing children healthy in mind and body. No intellectual communion of mature minds can compensate for physical disadvantages of too long deferred marriage. If a woman has to wait till she is 30 or more before marriage she is so much

SOME WOMEN AND MANY THINGS

Among the leading workers in the Civil Ambulance Corps of St. John's Brigade, Sydney, is Miss Wanhöpe. She was one of its founders twenty years ago, and has taken a strong part in the work of Hospital Saturday, Sydney.

In South Australia, we understand, it has been decided to appoint a woman inspector. There are women inspectors in Britain, but the colonies have curiously lagged behind. The woman inspector clause was dropped out of the New Zealand Education Bill last year.

Madame Miura, a pretty and gifted Japanese singer, is taking a leading part in "Madame Butterfly" at the London Opera House. She is a great favourite with British Royalty, before whom she has sung repeatedly. In Japan she has been the leader in a movement to introduce Western music in the Land of the Rising Sun.

An infamous law has been recently passed in the non-suffrage Legislature of New York, increasing the working hours for women and children in canneries for 60 hours a week to 72—that is twelve hours a day. These workers are the most poor and helpless in the community, and this outrage of greedy capitalism is likely to stimulate the voting when the suffrage issue is brought up there in November.

Wyoming has just passed a law to make divorce obtainable only after a year's residence in the State instead of six months. This change has been the work of the enfranchised women of Wyoming, who sent a petition for their representative, Mrs. Norma Wood, to present in the Capitol. Nevada has affirmed the six months' clause, the Legislature there having been elected before the lately emancipated Nevada women were able to vote.

"I am determined to live just long enough to see the victory of France and the reparation of the disaster of half a century ago." In these words the ex-Empress Eugenie replied to the congratulations offered her on attaining her ninetieth birthday recently.

The death of Mrs. Cass will be greatly mourned by English soldiers and sailors. Last September in the first confusion of organisation, she did marvellous service in bringing soldiers' families into touch with the authorities. Her methodical work prevented much suffering and put new machinery in use on behalf of needy dependents.

the less likely to be a healthy woman and have healthy children; and if a man does not marry till he is middle-aged, he either runs risks himself or imposes them on other people. He will also be past his prime when his growing family needs him most.

"Unless women are prepared to risk marriage economically possible for young men they will be condemned in increasing numbers to celibacy, not because there are not enough young men to marry, but because men will increasingly learn to do without marriage.

"Women now complete with men in a number of professions and walks of life. What shall it profit woman if she gains the whole world of work as her sphere and loses the prospect of marriage? The cheap labour of women is one of the foundations of a luxurious civilisation; luxury is inimical to home and family life, and so a vicious circle is established.

"Among middle class women there now obtains a standard of personal comfort which is, sociologically speaking, luxury and those who marry later frequently 'can afford only one child' and are at an age when a normal family is far less easy to face with equanimity. Teachers, typists, and clerks are being trained, while mothers, wives, and cooks are required."

Land of Lilliput.

Conducted by Egeria

My dear Lilliputians,

Naturally you are interested in the heroes of the war. I will tell you of one of whom perhaps you have not heard. His name is Lance-Corporal A. Jacka, and he belongs to the 14th Australian Infantry Brigade. He is the first Australian to win the coveted Victoria Cross, for conspicuous gallantry. Mr. Jacka is only 21 years of age, and his parents live in Victoria, Australia. Before he went to fight for his country's Motherland, he was employed as a fencer—or in making fences,—for the Victorian Forestry Department.

Now you will like to know how he won the Victoria Cross. The story in short is that he, with four privates, was holding portion of a trench at Courtney's Point, which is on the Gallipoli Peninsula,—and I am sure you will not want me to tell you which map to look at for Gallipoli Peninsula!—on the night of May 19-20, when they were heavily attacked. His four comrades were killed, and Mr. Jacka disposed of seven Turks singlehanded shooting five and bayoneting the others. Don't you think he is proud of his honour?

Do you know I think all the Lilliputians ought to be regular walking encyclopedias by and bye, when they leave the Land of Lilliput, because so many things in every land are being discussed now, which were not thought of before the war.

For instance Geography should be an interesting study, and knowledge of it easily acquired to-day; and History—such a bugbear to many Lilliputians—is now a daily study and a current event with the war so that, too, will be something that is not a hardship to commit to memory. Then, many interesting facts are discussed now, in place of the weather, for instance, and so even those of you who have poor memories, will not be able to help learning and remembering some of them.

Speaking of the weather you all have heard of the Eiffel Tower in Paris I expect. (I once heard a lady ask who built the Eiffel Tower! Of course you all know that it was named after its "maker"!) Now you may be surprised to read, that the Eiffel Tower, rising, as it does, high above the city of Paris is, in itself, a thermometer, the largest in the world. You know how the column of mercury in the glass tube of the ordinary thermometer, expands and contracts with the changes in the temperature. In a similar manner this great tower of steel expands and contracts with every change in the weather. And as we measure temperature by noticing the rise and fall of the mercury column, so do the French scientists determine temperature by measuring the expansion or contraction of this huge structure. France's most powerful wireless station is located in the Eiffel Tower, and so it is the especial target of the German airmen who sail over Paris dropping bombs. The Germans would very much like to destroy this tower and interrupt wireless communications now maintained with London and Petrograd, as well as with all parts of France. It is guarded with rapid-firing guns, and search-lights are mounted upon it.

Many are the stories told of the experiences in the trenches. One concerns the winning of the Victoria Cross, in quite a different fashion to that of Mr. Jacka. A subaltern, says Professor J. H. Morgan, who vouches for the absolute truth of this story, possessed a pair of Zeiss binoculars, of which he was very proud, and he bored everybody by always talking about them and exhibiting them. One day our men were driven back from their firing trenches by a German attack, in which we lost heavily. They re-

tired into support trenches, and the men were being mustered when suddenly the subaltern exclaimed, "Great Scott!" and, to the captain's amazement, ran back to the trench in possession of the Germans. "He was given up for lost," says Professor Morgan, "but a sergeant who was very devoted to him ran after him. After an interval the sergeant came back alone, and said to the company commander, 'Sir, he has captured the trench.'" The company commander collected support and went up, and when he got round the corner of the traverse, he found the subaltern with a revolver in each hand, facing a row of Germans holding up their hands, having laid down their rifles. The company commander, who told Professor Morgan the story, remarked to his junior officer: "That is a very fine thing; you will probably get a V.C. for this, but it was an extraordinarily foolhardy thing to do. What on earth did you do it for? Why did you go to recapture the trench single-handed?" "I didn't go to recapture the trench," replied the subaltern. "I went to get back my binoculars." You of course know that the binoculars were field-glasses. And now you will enjoy the rest of the story begun last week.

With love

EGERIA.

"ON ACTIVE SERVICE."

(Conclusion)

"Now then," said the lieutenant, turning to Pat again. "You're thirteen and a quarter, medically fit, and you know drill. What about raising a troop of Scouts, if there isn't one in your neighbourhood? There are some boys out there to begin upon; and I was a Scoutmaster before war broke out—if I had your address I could send you papers and things. How would that do?"

Pat's eyes shone. Such a plan had never before occurred to him, but it was one after his own heart.

"I think I could manage it, sir," he said, eagerly. "Shall I write down my address?"

"Do, while I speak to those chaps outside. Get your troop together, and make it efficient, and there's no saying what use it may be put to by and by."

Primrose listened a little wistfully to what followed, hearing the officer talk to the boys in a quick, convincing tone, which caught and held their attention; then Pat arranged a time and place of meeting, undertaking to bring along some of the boys from his own village. At last, when the lieutenant was stepping into his car again, he felt a timid touch on the sleeve of his khaki coat.

"Please," Primrose reminded him, "you were going to find a job for me."

"Oh, I beg your pardon," he said, and stood for a few moments deep in perplexed thought.

"What about knitting?" he inquired then.

Primrose dived into her bag, and produced the mitten on which she had been working.

"I'm knitting every spare minute," she said earnestly, "but I want something else to do besides. I've learnt first aid, and I can bandage, can't I Pat?"

"You ought to be able to, anyhow," affirmed Pat, "for you're always practising on me."

"Do you know Mrs. Adam?" asked the officer. "Colonel Adam's wife? She lives over in your direction. Because she's getting a house ready to take in some of the wounded when they're sent up here, and she might take you on to run messages—especially as you've got a bike. You could try, at least."

"Thank you," said Primrose, brightening. "I'll go there now, and ask her, while Pat is collecting boys in the village. Good-bye, and thanks awfully for all you've done."

He laughed and saluted as he drove off, and the children mounted their bicycles.

"We'll eat our lunch in a field on the way back," said Pat. "I feel quite hungry, now my job's fixed up, and I'll have to work hard all afternoon getting chaps to join. I must have Beach's permission, too, to drill them in his field, because it's the most convenient place I can think of."

When they had finished the provisions packed for them by Sarah, they parted and went different ways, Primrose riding at her best speed along the high road, towards a square white house, which stood back among some trees at the head of a long drive.

Under ordinary circumstances she was very much afraid of Mrs. Adam, who hid a kind heart under a stern exterior; but war alters many things, and gives people courage where before they lacked it. At the gates of the drive Primrose met the lady in question, seated in her high dog-cart, and giving some parting instructions to the lodgekeeper.

"What do you want, little girl?" she asked. "Oh, it's Primrose Orr! Have you come with a note from your grandmother?"

"No," said Primrose nervously. "Grannie's gone into Glasgow to-day to buy blankets and things for dad dy's regiment. We've just been to the recruiting office at Milton, and there was an officer there who gave Pat a job, and he told me to come and ask you if you'd please let me do something to help. I'm bigger than I look, and I know how to bandage, and I could go messages on my bike."

She stopped, out of breath, and Mrs. Adam smiled.

"Humph! so you could," she said, "We're badly in want of a messenger, both indoors and out and I like your spirit—running round the countryside in search of employment. Do you think your grandmother would let you do errands for me while we're getting the house into shape up there?"

"Oh!" said Primrose fervently, "I'm quite sure she would, if I promised not to scorch down the hills. Can I really? Oh, thank you! Shall I begin at once?"

"No," said Mrs. Adam. "I don't need you at present. Report to me at ten o'clock to-morrow morning."

And bringing her whip to her hat in salute she drove off smiling.

Primrose returned the salute, and rode joyfully home. Despite such inconveniences as youth and sex, she too was to serve in this great war, and the one time "colonel" of a nursery regiment felt her heart swell to the bursting-point with patriotism and zeal.

The sight of the Major, crossing the lawn with wagging tail to meet her, brought a new inspiration. Why should not he (who still wore the order of the Pierced Farthing, awarded for conspicuous gallantry) also serve his country? The dolls, in home-made uniforms, lay neglected in the nursery cupboard; the non-com.—most placid of white rabbits—slept with his fathers and a frozen thrush, under the guelder-rose bush; William the Brigadier sunned himself sleepily on the doorstep too old even to have a grievance nowadays; but the Major was brisk and active as when he won his medal.

Primrose walked thoughtfully into the house, and took a clean table-napkin from the sideboard drawer. Spreading this out on her desk in the schoolroom, she printed the legend "Your King and Country Need You" in fat letters of red ink on the shiny white surface. Finally she sewed a length of tape to each corner, and carrying it out to the gate, where the Major stood on guard, watching for Pat she tied it saddle-wise across his back.

"Now" she said triumphantly, "go and take a walk through the village. Major dear, for you're on active service too. To-morrow I'll send the dolls to the little Belgian refugees."

SOME WOMEN AND MANY THINGS

A telegram from Berlin via Brussels states that the wife of M. Carton de Wiart, the Belgian Minister of Justice, has been sent to Berlin Military Headquarters as a civil prisoner to undergo three months and 14 days' imprisonment for having maintained secret correspondence with her husband, distributed prohibited pamphlets, and intercepted a letter addressed to the German Administration, but delivered by mistake at her house (says the "Glasgow Weekly Herald.")

Another telegram states that the 16-year old Countess Helene Jonghe d'Ardley has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for publicly insulting a German officer. Her grandmother was sentenced to imprisonment for complicity.

A private letter from Ghent tells how the Countess was walking in Ghent with her grandmother, and both ladies were wearing medals with King Albert's picture. A German officer tore the medals from their breasts, "Away with that King without a country!" The Countess picked up the medals, and answered proudly, "We Belgians prefer a King without a country to an Emperor without honour." She was immediately arrested.

Many curious stories have come from the front, but perhaps one of the most interesting and extraordinary is that of an angel host appearing in the sky during the battle of Mons, and which is believed by many to have saved the British army from annihilation, which at the time seemed almost inevitable. The story was told to a lady in England by a returned soldier and was as follows. Just when defeat seemed almost certain, this angel host was seen by some of the officers and soldiers, the man who related the incident having actually seen the vision himself. No one seems to be able to explain or understand why or how, but with the appearance of the host the tide turned, and in some miraculous way the British escaped what shortly before had looked like annihilation, and the enemy came off distinctly the worst. The lady to whom this story was told was quite incredulous as to its being true, and on returning home related the story to her brother and two fellow-officers, who had come through the battle of Mons. To her astonishment, when she had finished and remarked that of course it was just a romantic story, although told in all good faith by the wounded man, one of the officers said: "That story is no hallucination; it is perfectly true. I saw it myself." Such an authority is not to be questioned. There can be no doubt that it did happen, and the resulting influence was great to the British engaged. Such things have happened before, and this wonderful inexplicable vision is just one of the many marvellous happenings which have taken place during the present war.

According to a recent London paper, no less than 19,648 boys who have received their training in reformatory and industrial schools in Great Britain have served during the war in the naval or military forces. Three of them have won the Victoria Cross.

When Fellsmere, a new city in Florida, planned its charter, says "Jus Suffragii," it gave married women an equal vote with men at all municipal elections. This was to attract women from other parts of Florida to Fellsmere. Times have changed in the South, when a city can best advertise itself by courting favour through woman suffrage.

The death of Mrs. L. B. Walford removes one of Britain's standing minor novelists and a link with the mid-Victorian literary period. She grew up in cultured surroundings, and enjoyed fame at a comparatively early age. Her reminiscences are full of the great names of last century. Her books have commanded a sure audience and a steady market.

SACRED CONCERT AT LOMAS

IN AID OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH CHOIR.

A musical recital, both instrumental and vocal, was given on Oct. 4 at the Lomas Methodist Church. Both from a financial and musical point of view the recital was a success. Apart from the substantial collection made in aid of the Choir Funds, chiefly for requirements of new musical works, the actual recital given was of all round excellence. Mr. Llewellyn Hawes as an exponent of soloist organ work is unequalled in the British section of South America, and again last night demonstrated his capacity and control over the organ. In the very small church, rather low in structure, there is an organ of remarkable volume and power, and unless handled by the touch of a true musician it would lose all effect in a thrown back reverberation of sounds, and it speaks highly for Mr. Hawes' playing that his control over this instrument obviated all this. Especially noticeable was this fact in the Postlude in conclusion, which was rendered to the perfection of control.

The lighter works of the programme were undoubtedly more suited to the church, and it was the performance of Mr. Hawes that rendered the other works even possible.

Mr. Stanley Parker in De Koven's "Recessional," or rather in the music set by De Koven to Kipling's "Recessional," was excellent. His solo work was clear and good. In respect of the music, it must be said that while quite fair, it does not reach the heights of the sublime words, the greatest and purest ever penned by a master. In the singing of the item the choir was good, and the same can be said of all the choruses.

Handel's "Angels ever bright and fair" was well sung by Mrs. F. A. Howard, to the great appreciation of those present.

Madame Edgard was in good voice in Liddle's interpretation of "Hope of Ages." Her rich contralto suited the organ and the capacity of the church, which the singer realised to perfection. She was accompanied by Mr. Hawes, while Mr. W. H. Crispin was responsible for all other accompaniments.

Special mention, too, should be made of the singing of the chorus—of whom there were at least 30—in the final, "By Babylon's Wave." They certainly admirably expressed the sentiment of Gounod's music. During their unaccompanied singing they were conducted by Mr. J. W. Fairclough.

Mrs. Howard, Miss Yorston, Mr. Fairclough and Mr. Jones, was the composition of a quartette which rendered "In this hour of softened splendour."

The sacred concert was the first held in the church, and was so fully appreciated that another will soon be arranged. The church was full, and the general result of the opinion—materially expressed—of those present will be of quite comfortable benefit to the Choir Fund.

MISS ADELA VERNE

A WELCOME RE-APPEARANCE.

The brilliance of Miss Adela Verne as a pianist has exhausted practically every adjective in the English language. Superlatives have been expended liberally on her genius as a pianist and they have been well deserved. After a lengthy absence, due to illness, she re-appeared at the Odeon Theatre, and once again she merited the encomiums showered upon her during her last season in the Capital. Almost every item—from Beethoven to Chopin—in a programme of sustained interest was warmly received by the audience, and the programme met with unanimous approval.

Those who have neglected to visit a Verne recital have missed a feast of real music; those who intend visiting one of her performances have a delight in store. To hear Adela Verne is to appreciate the possibilities of the piano, and to dwell in the domains of superlative art. Her recitals are wonderful.

VICTORIA SAILORS' HOME

MRS. EIDELBERG'S CONCERT.

The remarkable success of Miss Kathleen Knight at the concert arranged by Mrs. Marie Eidelberg, and given at the Victoria Sailor's Home on Oct. 2, was the feature of an entertainment that has had few equals, in this home of good concerts.

Miss Knight is always generous with her singing, and her desire to oblige. Always the same charming personality and singer, last evening she excelled herself, with the result that she "brought down the house." During the past three months Miss Knight has steadily improved in her singing, and in her technique, and much of this improvement is doubtless due to Mrs. Eidelberg, who has lately had charge of Miss Knight's voice. Never has a singer at these concerts had such a reception as was the case last night. Six times recalled, Miss Knight favoured her audience with her very best.

Mrs. Herald was her usual entertaining and humorous self. She gave recitations in the first half of the programme, and her "Japanese Love Song" called forth a double encore in the second half of the programme, when Mrs. Herald sang "My little wet home in a trench," and "I want to go to Idaho" in a most entertaining and inimitable manner. So great was the enthusiasm of the audience that during the second half of the programme, a simple encore did not satisfy, and repeated calls became the order of the evening. Mr. Stanley Parker was in good voice, and his singing was most acceptable. Mr. Gough was in great form with his "comics" and was also most amusing. In fact, there was no seeming end to the good things of the programme.

Mrs. Eidelberg herself was in splendid voice, and rendered with her usual charm a "Waltz Song," "Our Countries Call," "Angus Macdonald" and "Home Sweet Home." This last song Mrs. Eidelberg rendered to perfection, and the storm of applause that followed, was only fitting.

During the whole evening, Mrs. White was untiring at the piano, apart from her solos, she accompanied all through the evening without a break, and considering the immense number of encores, it can be readily realised that much of the success of last night's entertainment was due to her.

KILLED IN ACTION

CAPTAIN H. K. CASSELS.

Another local loss is recorded from the firing line, as is indicated by the following official telegram received by Mr. W. R. Cassels, of Cassels and Co., Maipu.

W. R. Cassels,
271 Maipu, Buenos Aires.

Deeply regret inform you Captain H. K. Cassels, Berkshire Regiment missing believe killed. Lord Kitchener expresses sympathy.

Secretary, War Office.

The Captain Cassels referred to is a son of Mr. W. R. Cassels. No details further are available at present. General sympathy will be felt for Mr. Cassels.

GELRIA STOPPED BY CRUISER

GERMAN STEWARD ARRESTED.

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 4.

The captain of the Dutch steamer Gelria which has just arrived here, states that while in the English Channel he was stopped by a British cruiser which sent an officer and detachment of men on board.

They arrested the chief steward on the ground that he was of German nationality and took him away with them.

OBITUARY

MRS. FRANCES WARD DE CAIRNIE.

Some beautiful wreaths and floral tributes were sent by the many friends of the late Mrs. Cairnie who was buried at Chacarita Cemetery on Sept. 30. Amongst those who did so were:—

From father and children, Evar Mendez, A. C. Collins and family and Mary, Miland C. Curtis, Luis Castellano, and Emilia Paravaña.

At the house the Rev. Dr. Fleming attended to take the service, while the Rev. G. Stuart Cameron performed a similar duty at the graveside at the British Section of the Chacarita Cemetery.

Amongst those who escorted the cortege to the graveside or who sent cards were the following:—

The Rev. W. M. Laing, Mr. R. Sanchez Bars, Miss W. Cameron, M. A. Fontanella, Mrs. C. Hartman, Mr. J. H. Colven, Miss R. Colven, Mr. W. P. Hardie, Mrs. W. Bayley, the Misses Bayley, Mr. J. Meregrini, Mrs. S. McGard, Mr. and Mrs. Colven, Mrs. I. Cowan, Miss I. F. A. Ryan, Mrs. A. A. Cowan, Miss E. Richmond, Miss C. Lean, Mrs. B. Attwell, Mr. J. Roy, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Codd, Mr. G. Lean, Mr. R. Larraz, Mr. J. Lean, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. T. Attwell, Mr. Jorge Attwell, Mr. and Mrs. MacCulloch, Mr. L. Castellano, Mr. E. Attwell, Mr. G. Estrella and family, Mr. A. H. Hanner and family, Miss E. A. Tanner, Mr. Hope Gibson, Mr. J. Lacrampe, Mr. E. Cowan, Mr. E. Mendez, Mr. A. Cowan, Mr. J. Colven, Mr. G. E. Kidd, Mr. J. Sinclair, Mr. E. Berra, Miss G. Campbell, Mrs. L. Robson, Mrs. F. F. Baker, Mr. J. Rasmussen, Mr. D. Black, the Clydesdale family, and Mr. D. Palumbo.

MR. A. P. HIGGS.

On Thursday, Sept. 30, the late Mr. A. P. Higgs, was interred at Quilmes Cemetery. A funeral service was conducted at the house and afterwards at the graveside by the Rev. Mr. Basset. Wreaths were sent from his loving wife, Ma and Tene, Gertie and Frank, Tom, Jack and Alf, Charlie and Dolly, Mabel, Charlie and Willie, Harry Evie and Leslie, Mrs. Crundall and son. The following were present or represented:—Mr. N. Chavarri (jr.), Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Broughton, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Avery, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Charman, Mrs. and Miss A. C. Collins, Mr. H. C. Crowther, Rev. and Mrs. G. H. Knight-Clarke, Mr. C. L. Torre, Mr. N. Fornari, Mr. E. Attwell, Mr. F. H. H. Logan, Mr. A. H. Tanner (jr.), Mr. H. E. Crundall, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Croucher, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Douse, Mr. A. Lennox-Samson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Allison Bell, Mrs. A. Hawtrey, Mr. H. F. Fornari, Mr. E. K. Walsh, Miss M. R. Bell, Mr. P. Rojo, Miss C. Lean, Mr. G. T. Mazdon, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. G. H. Sharpe, Miss M. Más de Ayala, Mr. M. Daly, Miss A. E. Despeyroux, Mr. V. Huisi, Mr. R. Pacheco, Miss C. T. Gonzalez, Mr. C. Más de Ayala, Mrs. E. Smith, Mrs. D. Regan, Miss E. K. Broughton, Mr. and Mrs. L. Zabala, Mr. M. Huisi, Mr. R. C. Barnes, Miss Ross, Mr. A. Hawtrey, Miss G. B. Campbell, Mrs. M. A. de Despeyroux, Miss M. J. Despeyroux, Mr. and Mrs. C. Sanders, Mr. P. Hudson Shepherd, Mrs. W. H. Logan, Mr. S. F. Nicholson, Mrs. Nathen and Miss M. Nathen. Telegrams of condolence arrived from Mr. J. E. Morton, Mr. J. Semaden, Mr. E. Rivero, Mr. A. Durante, Mr. G. O. Neville, Mr. P. Ingouville, Mr. W. Blake, Mr. R. J. Bird, Mr. A. Harvey, Mr. C. Maresca, Mr. R. Roji, Mr. G. Bardier, Miss I. Más de Ayala, Toppino family, Mrs. E. M. A. de Bardier, Mr. J. Hermida, Mr. E. Miles and Mrs. T. B. Higgs.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

This week we are able to publish several photographs and drawings of special interest in view of the recent success of the Allies. The frontispiece shows a mountain spur in the Alps in possession of the Italians. The chapel or monastery has been turned into barracks for the troops holding the position, and is painted to be invisible at any great distance. Number two shows how the French and the British take advantage of the work of their own artillery, or mines. Huge craters are formed by the big shells, or wherever a mine is exploded, and before the enemy can recover the Allies rush the position and turn it into a miniature fort, which is made the base for further operations. The picture gives a good idea of the maze of defences which are established, and as the Germans have made similar use of such craters, it can be imagined against what formidable obstacles the Allies have recently made such splendid progress. The accompanying picture shows the gun and projectile by means of which craters are made. The mine, or bomb, weighs over 200 lbs. It bursts on landing and will make a hole 25 yards in diameter by ten or twelve feet deep. The Canadians have greatly distinguished themselves around Ypres, and recently made a desperate charge by means of which four German trenches near Hooze fell into the hands of the Allies. The scene of desolation at Clermont-en-Argonne is typical of the destruction which has taken place in the hottest part of the western war zone. The Allies have taken many thousands of prisoners at the Dardanelles. The problem of guarding them has been lessened by the use of the wire protected positions captured from the Turks. In the picture a group of prisoners is shown behind the wire entanglements at Sedd-ul-Bahr. The last picture is a remarkable photograph taken from a French aeroplane operating with a squadron which was sent up to beat off an attack on the Allied lines by German craft. The picture shows one of the French aeroplanes flying above the clouds at 10,000 feet.

RETURNED FROM THE STATES

RECEPTION TO MR. B. A. SHUMAN.

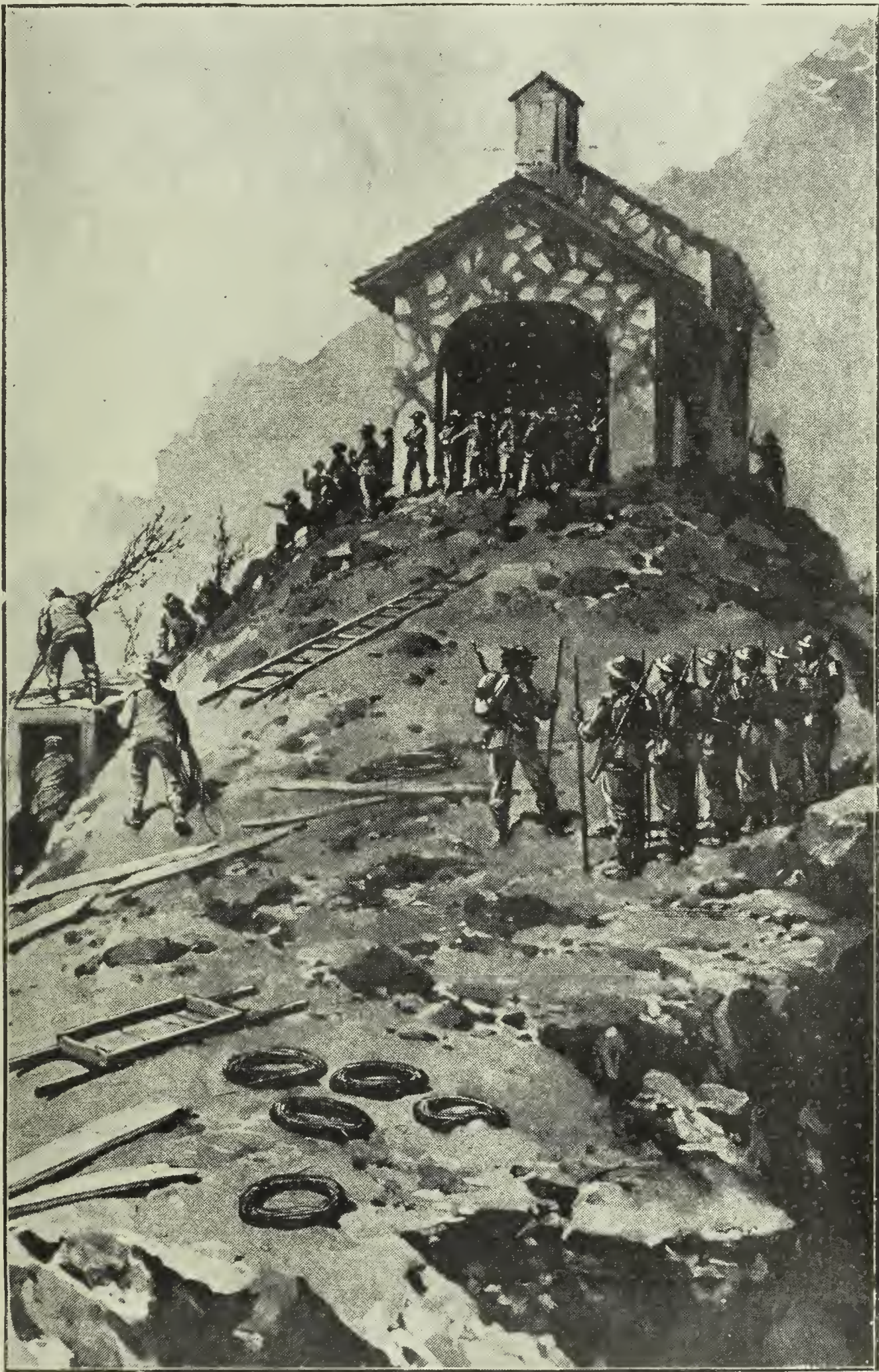
About two hundred were present at the Y.N.C.A. on the occasion of the reception to Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Shuman on their return from a visit to the United States. The popular Manager of the Y.M.C.A. had so much handshaking that he must have felt as if in training for President.

Tea and cakes were served in great proportion throughout the afternoon and a few musical renderings by Mr. Stanley Parker and others were given at intervals. A few of the many who were present were:—Mr. J. C. Zimmermann, Andrew Hugo Wilson, Mr. W. Field, Dr. McLaughlin, Mr. Alberto Frias, Mr. W. C. K. Jone, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley T. F. Reavis, Mr. P. B. Massen, Mr. E. E. Escobar, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. A. A. Hunter, Mr. Jay C. Field, Mary Blanchard, Mr. J. Gilles, Sara Mier, Mr. P. Gardiner, Mr. C. Ehlers, Mr. L. Echeverria, Mr. E. Prins, Mr. J. A. Aird, Mr. G. R. Gowland, Mr. J. S. Barbier, Mr. Frank Hodge, Alice A. Torre, S. C. Eccleston, Mr. S. T. Raymond, Selina Owen, Julio Peña, Mr. J. C. Rodriguez, Mr. Quiruga, Lydia Abeldo, E. E. Pilling, Elisa Cortes, Danton Gazardo, R. O. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Beek, S. W. Gracey, Baron Bagel, F. Bernardo Podesta Costa, T. C. Colbet, E. J. Hercus, E. Simonie, Mr. Eisle, Mr. F. Tapper, J. P. Novak, A. W. Pearson, F. Bernardo, Mr. W. C. Currie, Elisa Currie, J. Synn Hazelton, Rev. M. S. Turner, L. G. Colby, Maud Coobe, H. W. Dixon, A. B. Watson, A. Waldstrom, Alberto Hale, J. Alvear, Mr. and Mrs. Zalbran, Fred Meyer, A. S. Loheed, Mary Storer, D. J. Nogens, A. R. Peterson, F. Ibañez, E. N. Ward, Ida Rombo, Mrs. Persis Breed, Gilda Seniorile, W. B. Brie, L. Olmos, G. E. del Rey, E. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. J. Monteith, Drysdale, Irene Shepherd and others.

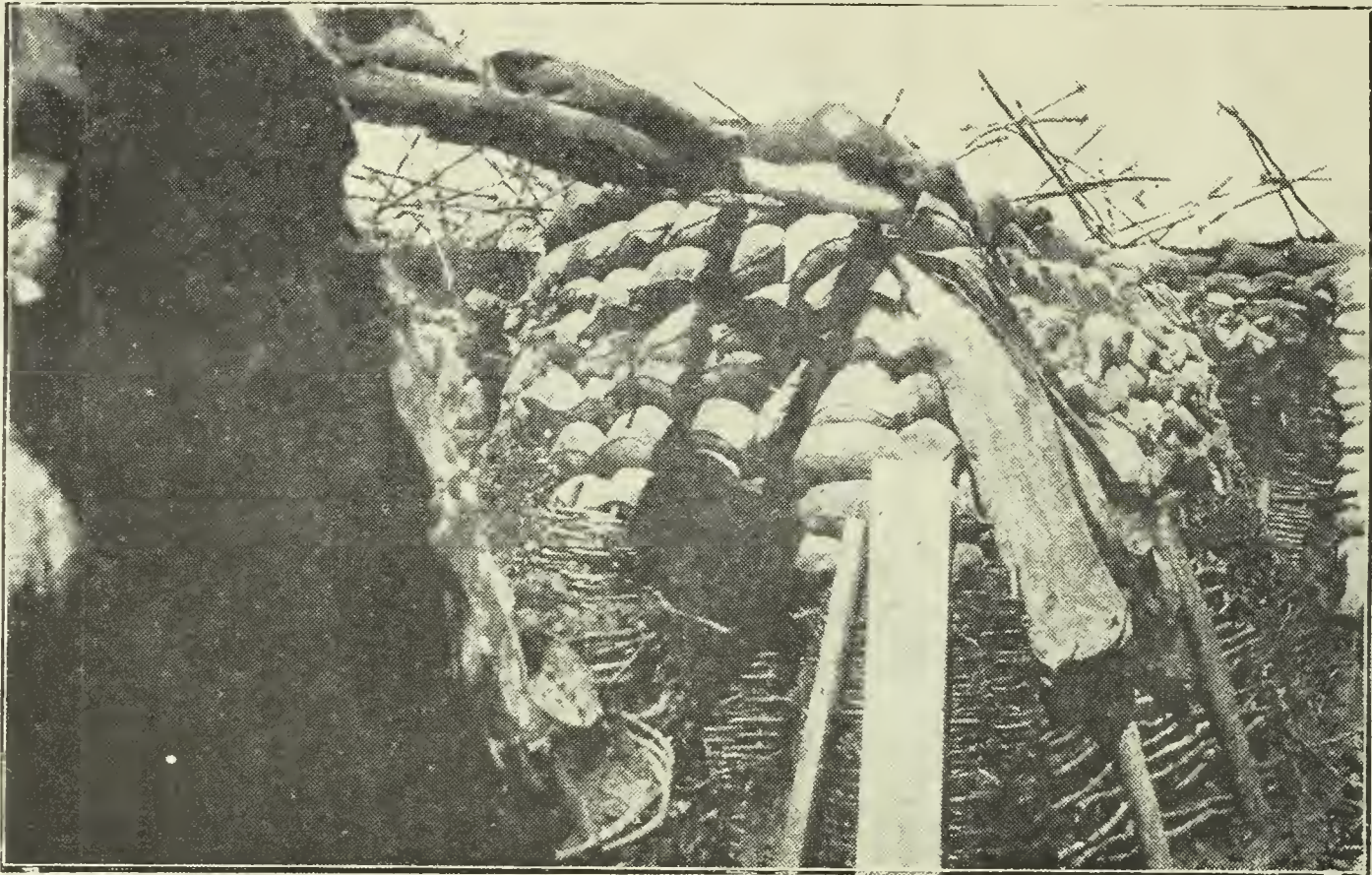
LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK

DIVIDEND OF 14 PER CENT.

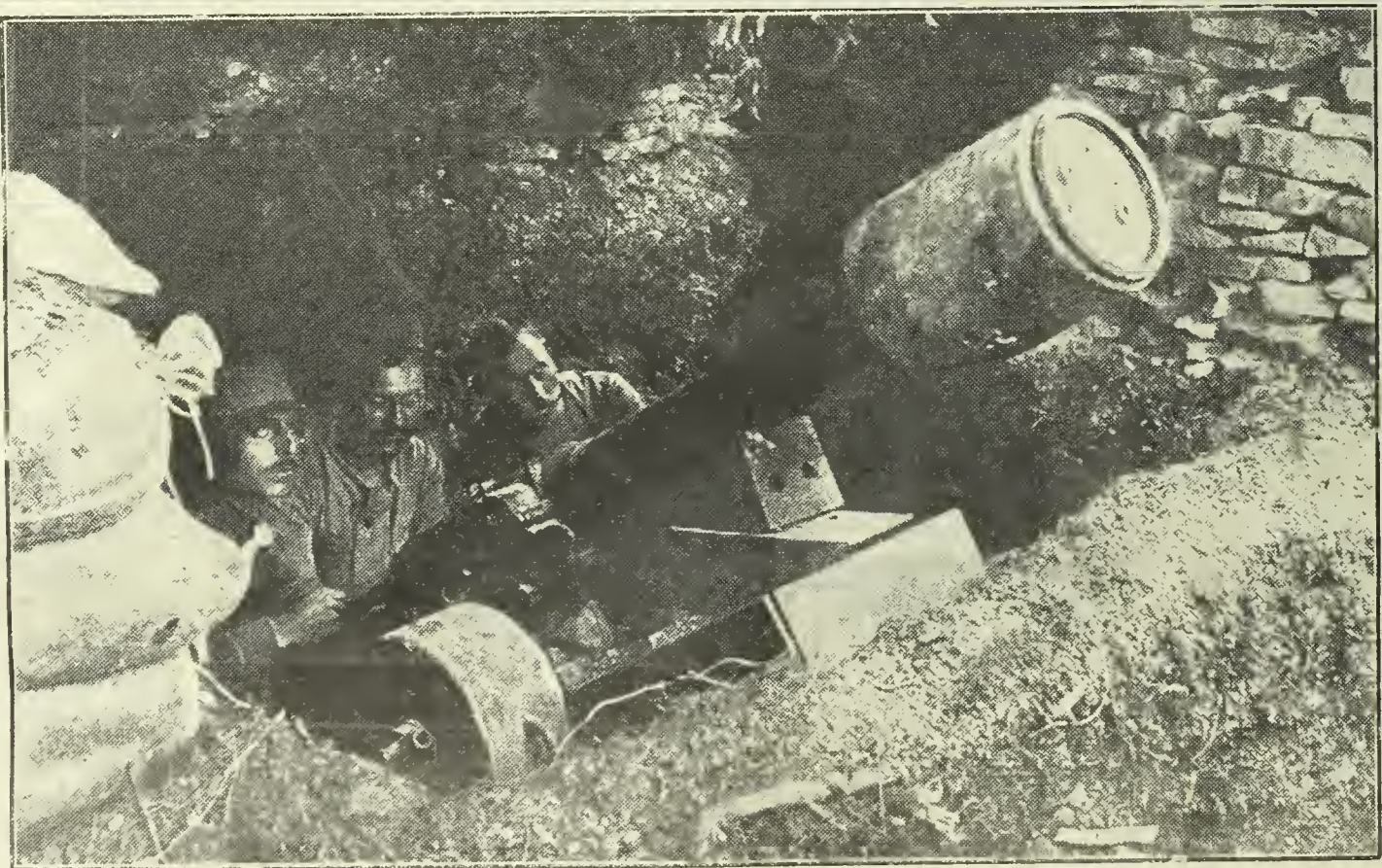
The London and Brazilian Bank have been advised by the Head Office in London that the directors have decided to pay a dividend of 14 per cent. for the year, less income tax.



AN ENTRENCHED ITALIAN POSITION ON A MOUNTAIN SPUR, WITH A CHAPEL USED AS BARRACKS FOR THE TROOPS.



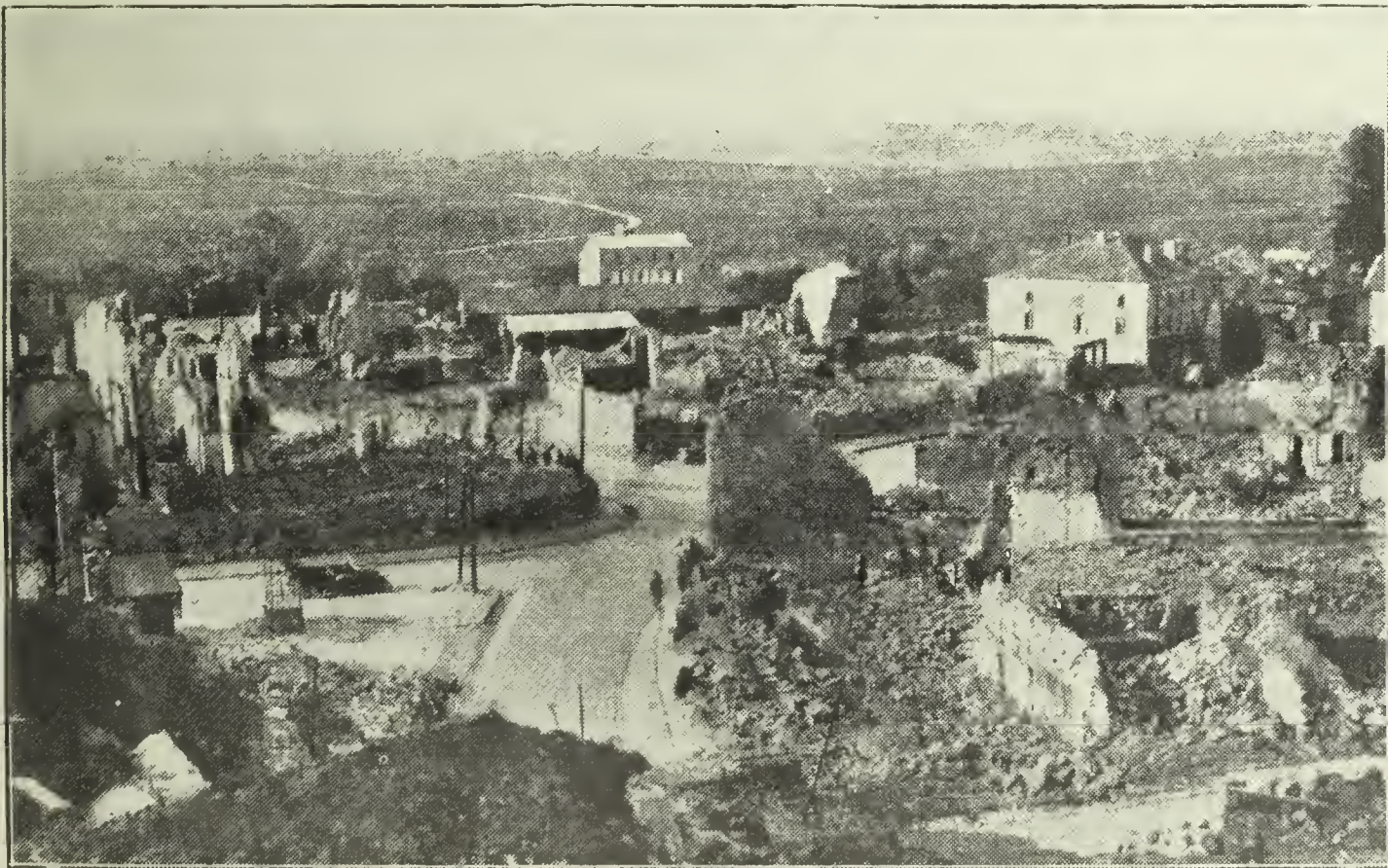
A FORTIFIED SHELL CRATER, SHOWING THE MAZE OF DEFENCES, SIMILAR TO THOSE ATTACKED BY THE ALLIES RECENTLY.



FRENCH TRENCH ARTILLERY. AN 80mm. MORTAR FIRING AN "AIR" MINE.



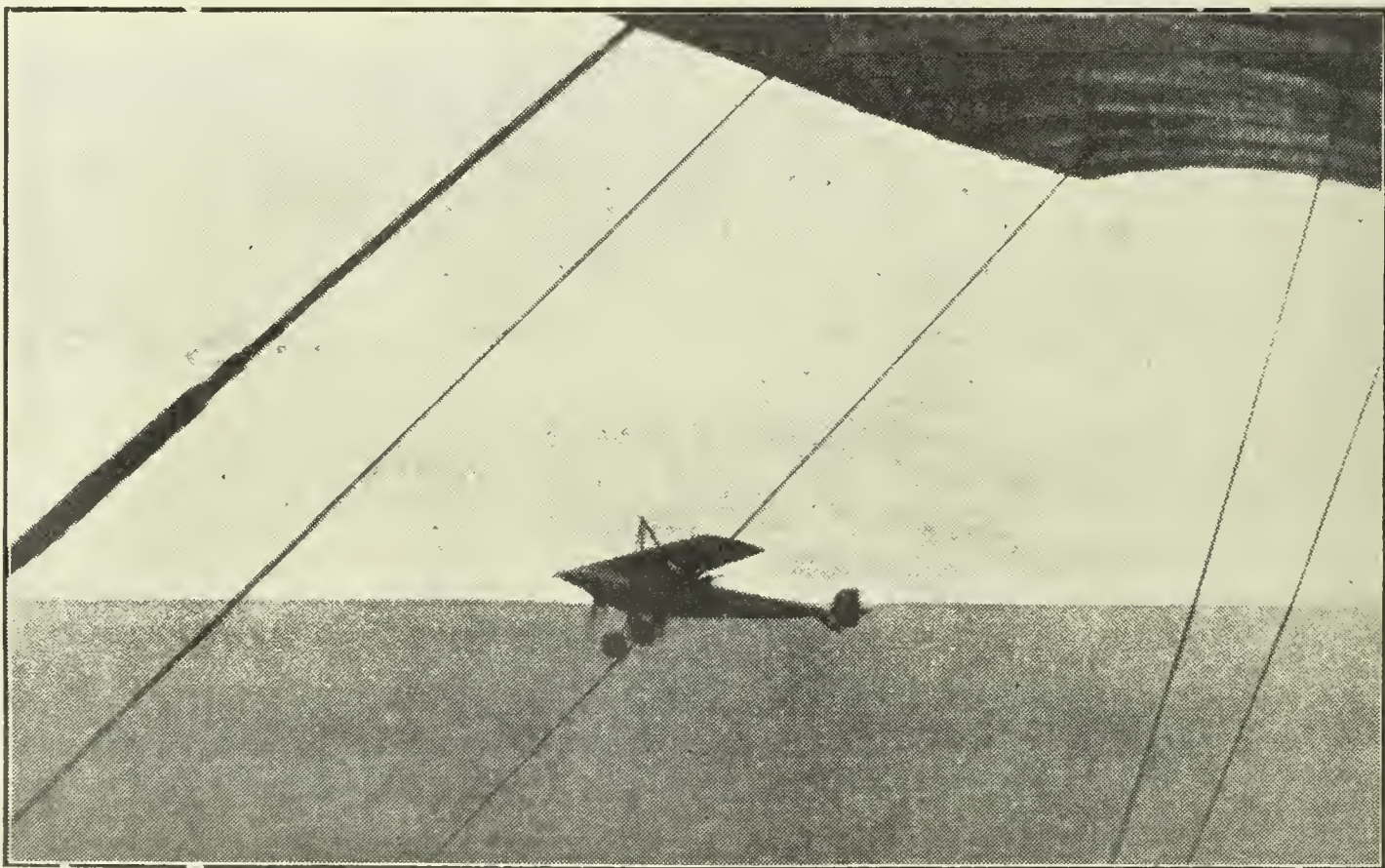
THE CANADIANS CHARGING AT HOOGE WHERE THEY CAPTURED FOUR TRENCHES.



CLERMONT-EN-ARGONNE. A SCENE OF SOME OF THE RECENT HEAVY FIGHTING.



TURKISH PRISONERS BEHIND TH EIR FORMER DEFENCES AT SEDD-UL-BAHR.



WAR AT 10,000 FEET. THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS A FRENCH AEROPLANE FLYING TO ATTACK GERMAN MACHINES.

AN UNDESIRABLE ACQUAINTANCE

BY P. P. C.

I knew him as Giambattista, though I have no other reason for supposing that to be his name than the mere fact that it was daubed in straggling letters on the crazy pea-nut engine which he pushed along the streets. Italy was written all over him. He had all the accessories of the stage Italian, from the absurd sugar-loaf hat and gaudy neckerchief, to the bulky cotton umbrella. His face was dried and wrinkled as the shells of the nuts which he peddled, though he was by no means old. He was undersized and inoffensive—an ideal butt for all the rough jokes and cruel banterings of the youth of the streets. When I first saw him he was in sore trouble. Some half dozen rowdy lads were taking pleasure in bullbaiting him imitating the sound of his little brass horn, and mimicking, with gross exaggeration, the manner of his speech. He had no repartee with which to counter their coarse jests, and his occasional mild rushes into their midst only served to spur them to further devilment. One youth had snatched his hat, and in his clumsy attempt to retaliate with the tattered umbrella, the pea-nut engine was upset. There was a shout of wicked glee from the young ruffians, who danced exulting at his misfortune. Against these odds he cut such a pathetic figure of helplessness that I was moved to interfere. I dispersed the boys and lifted the fallen engine, reinstating it upon its little barrow, while Giambattista sat disconsolately on one of the handles. "Ai, Dio mio," he moaned, "Ai, Dio mio." I tried to hearten him with the assurance that the engine had suffered no irreparable damage. He only muttered a few hurried words of thanks, and with many doleful shakes of the head proceeded on his way. Such encounters were evidently all in the day's work, for soon I heard him tooting away on his brass trumpet and uttering the unintelligible cries of his trade. After that day, Giambattista had a nod for me when we met. There was about him a suggestion of such utter loneliness, that I would often stop and exchange a word or two. I learned that he had practically no friends in this vast city. All his friends and relations he had left behind in Italy. What combination of circumstances, I wondered, could have caused him to leave his home so far away for a life of persecution in the streets of Buenos Aires. He had come eagerly, it seemed. He had heard of the wonderful future in store for Argentina. In Naples he had run against one, recently returned, who painted Buenos Aires in such glowing colours that Giambattista had practically put on his hat and come. Yes, he had come eagerly, hopefully. But, oh, how woe! had been his disappointment. One had to work hard here—and for a bare existence. He had been lucky in finding work, it is true, but it was arduous work. Road repairing was no light job, especially that part of it which had fallen to his lot. The heavy wooden block with which he had to drive home the newly-laid stone setts was too great a tax on his strength, and he soon tired. Besides, he explained, his heart was not in it. They put him later in the street-cleaning department. This was much lighter, and though it was not exactly work after his own heart, he had kept at it steadily till chance had thrown him in the way of acquiring a half interest in a peanut engine. That was six months ago. He had his own engine now and was much better off. He was his own master. He had every reason now to be contented. Times were hard, though, owing to this awful war, and summer was coming on. He could manage to provide for himself, but that was not enough—he must save. He must save enough to bring Amadeo out. That was his brother—not like Giambattista—much younger, and bigger, and

NEW TAXES ON CLOTHING AND COTTON GOODS

PROTECTING NATIONAL INDUSTRIES!

In a short while the Executive Government of the country will consider the national finances and search around for new sources of income and new commodities to tax.

The proposal is being made to put a tax on certain imported goods which are also capable of being manufactured in the Republic. It is intended to do this under the somewhat hazy purpose of "protecting the national industries," but in reality it is to discover another source of income.

Taxes will be increased on all cotton goods and ladies dresses, tailor-made costumes and the like. It is stated that this will prevent a North American commercial invasion and will "stimulate the manufacture of these commodities in the Republic." In the meantime the public will have to pay while the stimulating effects of the new taxes are being brought to perfection.

stronger. Amadeo would be a match for those awful "muchachos." Yes, if he only had Amadeo with him, then he really would be happy. He had written home telling them all his plans. "Pero, Signori," he said despondently, "sonno due mesi che non ho ricevuto lettera." Every day for two months he had looked eagerly for that letter. That very morning he had walked right to the post-office and scanned the long lists of undelivered correspondence, without result. Now he was in despair. "Was it any wonder," he appealed to me pitifully, "was it any wonder that his heart no longer seemed to be in anything?" I could only preach the doctrine of patience, and assure him that the long looked for letter must come, in time—perhaps to-morrow. Each morning I enquired hopefully, but each morning Giambattista passed on with a melancholy shake of his head. Then one day I missed him. He was not at his accustomed spot, nor could I hear the faintest sound of the little horn. "The letter has come," thought I, "or better still, the brother, Amadeo." That would indeed be great news. I found myself speculating with pleasurable interest on the just retribution in store for those awful "muchachos," and my fancy peopled the street with hordes of boys flying in very terror from that young giant. I was smiling with satisfaction at the picture I had conjured up, when my attention was arrested by a great noise. Round the corner there had dashed a motor-car full of men. All were shouting and waving arms and flags. "They are reservists," some one said, "they sail to-day for Italy." I stood for a moment looking on with idle curiosity. Then I saw him. There, with his absurd little legs dangling over the back of the car, the noisiest of them all, sat Giambattista. Excitedly I shouted his name. He saw me at once, and in the wildness of his gesticulations nearly fell from the car. "Per la patria," he yelled. "Viva l'Italia." I saw him fumble hurriedly in his pockets, and next instant he was flourishing aloft the familiar little brass horn, whilst I waved vigorously in response. He himself was soon lost to sight in the traffic, but there came floating down the street the echo of a terrific blast on the old peanut bugle, and in the new and strident note which reached me I realised that Giambattista's yearnings were at last finding expression. His heart was in it.

Addio, Giambattista. May good luck go with you. I am very much afraid a search through the Immigration records would establish the fact that in this country you were classed as an "undesirable." Will they so class you in your own beloved Italy, when 'midst the beating of drums and the blare of trumpets you march forth in answer to your country's call? Will you be an "undesirable" then? I wonder,

MONEY FOR NOTHING

THE AMERICAN VERSION.

The demand of some employers for "human encyclopaedias" at less than a peon's wage is well known. Although THE HERALD is not prepared to guarantee the authenticity of the attached communications—sent in by a humorous reader—it publishes them as an item of interest.

(A true copy)

Bearden, Ark. July 15, 1915.
Mr. W. Dibble,
1221 Eight Street,
New Orleans La.

Dear Sir,

We have your favor of the 13th inst. with recommendation of the Southern Commission Co., Ltd., and in reply beg to inquire if you are a Remington operator. Please state what speed you have attained in dictation, also in transcribing.

In regard to salary will state that we have always paid \$50 to \$60 per month, according to capability, but this is a fair salary compared to the very reasonable living expenses at this place.

A single man can live on \$15 per month, a married man, with or without family can live on \$30 to \$40 per month.

You will readily see, therefore, that this is a very desirable place for a man who is anxious to save money.

We append a memorandum of the duties we would expect our stenographer to perform, and trust that you will kindly write us at once giving the above information, when we will be pleased to further consider your application with others now before us.

Yours truly,

(Signed)—C. H. Hohemeyer.

Cotton Belt Lumber Co. Ltd.

Memorandum of duties. Dictation and transcribing, filing and indexing correspondence, operating the oscillating mimeograph occasionally, hitching pony to the cart and driving twice daily to town for the mail, sweeping and dusting the office every morning.

(A true copy)

New Orleans La, July 18, 1915.

Mr. C. H. Hohemeyer,

Secretary Cotton Belt Lumber Co. Ltd.

Bearden, Ark :

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 15th inst. to hand. In answer to your questions would state that I am a first class Remington, Smith-Premier and Fox operator with a speed of 100 words, stenographic dictation about 160 to 175 words per minute. Not having given you full information as to my capabilities in my letter of application, I beg to put them before you now.

As stated, I am 42 years old, have had 23 years active experience, being connected with the United States Embassy at Madagascar, and feel confident that if you will give me a trial, I can prove my worth to you.

I am not only an expert biographer, proficient stenographer, excellent telegrapher and erudite college graduate, but have several other accomplishments which may make me desirable.

The light duties that you enumerate in the capacity of stenographer, indexing clerk, mimeograph operator, stable boy and office porter, would not keep me busy, and would not be enough to keep me from getting homesick. I am an experienced snow shoveller, a first-class peanut roaster, have some knowledge of removing superfluous hair and clipping puppy-dog's ears, and have a medal for reciting "Curfew."

Am a skilled chiropodist and a practical farmer, can cook, take care of horses, crease trousers, open oysters, repair umbrellas, cane chairs and am also the champion plug tobacco chewer of Louisiana, my spitting record is 38 1/2 feet.

Being possessed of great physical beauty, I would not only be useful but ornamental as well, lending to

VESSEL BOARDED AND ROBBED

EXCITEMENT AT VALPARAISO.

An affair which occurred some six weeks ago at Valparaiso has just been made public and the matter is creating a vast amount of comment and excitement.

It concerns the audacious boarding of a small vessel in Valparaiso harbour and a number of thefts on board. From the reports that have been forwarded from the scene of the occurrence, it would appear that the thieves did their work in the cleverest manner possible and have the police and the marine authorities at their wits end.

La Gaviota is a small vessel belonging to Sr. Luis Recart and has been engaged in bringing to Valparaiso some large shipments of locusts for consumption. The captain of the vessel Sr. Dellinger, owing to an illness in his family, was absent on the night the vessel was boarded and the crew of five men were asleep. Shortly after two o'clock in the morning the boat was boarded by four mysterious individuals who stripped the ship of everything of value and on leaving made sufficient noise to wake one of the members of the crew. His surprise at seeing the ship stripped was sufficient to cause him to awake his mate.

Later, the port authorities and the police were notified, but the robbers had been too clever and had succeeded in getting clean away.

The reason that the whole affair is attracting attention is the fact the Sr. Recart, the proprietor, has returned and is demanding some satisfaction from the authorities.

So cleverly have the thieves done their work and covered their tracks, that were the losses of the owner less serious, the matter could be regarded as a most humorous one.

The sea-faring community have been expecting all kinds of serious occurrences, armed police have been patrolling the harbour side and the general excitement has been so great that bodies of civilians have been searching night and day for the outragers of the vessel "La Gaviota."

It might be remarked that \$50 represents the sum total of the loss suffered, but the insult to the absent owner, captain and the sleeping crew is too serious a matter for peace and quiet.

the sacred precincts of your office that delightful charm that a Satsuma vase or a stuffed billy-goat would. My whiskers being very extensive and luxurious, my face would be useful as a penwiper and feather duster.

I could after office hours, take care of the children and prepare them for bed, and having use of the pony and cart, I could act as public dog catcher on my way to and from the Post Office.

I can furnish recommendations from Chauncey M. Depew, Jacob J. Coxey, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Captain Clark and Carrie Nation.

As to salary, I would feel I was robbing the widowed and swiping sponge cake from the orphans if I were to take advantage of your munificence by accepting the fabulous sum of \$50, when my expenses would be but \$40, and would be willing to give my services for \$45, thus enabling you, not only to increase your donation to the church, pay your butcher and keep your life insured, but also to found a home for indigent fly-paper salesmen, and endow a free bed in the cat's home.

Really, Sir, your unheard of bounties border on the supernatural, and to the unsophisticated, must appear like reckless extravagance.

By the way, I might ask if it would be objectionable if I should practice on the cornet in the office during my leisure moments?

Hoping that this will appeal to you and that you will further consider my application, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) Wm. H. Dibble,

Sports and Pastimes

THE TURF

PALERMO

There were one or two features incidental to the racing at Palermo on Sunday, which gave the afternoon a flavour all its own. In the first place there was the remarkable riding of Domingo Torterolo, who had a mount in every race, and in none of these did he finish farther away than second, and out of the eight races he was successful three times.

This however, does not quite convey an accurate picture of the performance. Of course Torterolo had horses to ride with potential winning chances in each event, but it can be said with exaggeration that in spite of this no other jockey could have got some of the horses up as he did. Another rider would in all probability have lost on both Gringoire and Palanta, and would never have succeeded in bringing in Alsacia, to say nothing of La Commune and Egnazia into second places. One other thing too is interesting, and that is that at least four of the races resulted in gruelling finishes. At the end of the day, it is small wonder that he lost on Borbollon by half a length, he undoubtedly felt the strain of a strenuous day. It was however a fine—a very fine—performance, and one which deserves the fullest recognition.

There was yet another matter that gave especial flavour to the meeting, and that was the magnificent victory of Pan Pan in the classic race. Once again he proved himself unbeatable over the mile. He won his race exactly as always (except that he took the lead), by coming along the rails and gaining his usual verdict of three-quarters of a length over the second horse. Again the time was good (and Pan Pan's time is always good), but not sensational.

Last Reason, San Paulo, La Natita, if not also Alsacia, have all beaten the time, Last Reason on quite a few occasions. And yet they can none of them beat Pan Pan. It must be that he gives them a gruelling in the first 800 metres somehow, and that they fail under the strain. This is one of the remarkable points about the mile running of the son of Ducato. On Sunday he took the lead (a very wise move), and thus prevented any chance of the light weights getting on the rails and smothering him. It was a magnificent race and just as we expected, that game little mare Alsacia ran well into second place, just scoring over Last Reason's tremendous rush at the finish. It seems that it is Pan Pan's fondness for the rails that scores him victories too, and he is the kind of wise old horse who costs his jockey the minimum of effort to ride him, to guide him, and get him through. In fact it would not be surprising if we heard the statement from the jockey himself, that Pan Pan knows just as much about a mile race and what to do as Rivero does, if he has not actually taught his rider how to do it. Pan Pan is a great horse.

There is little to be said concerning La Natita in this race. She was beaten stiff, and all the stuffing was knocked out of her long before the finish. It was really the general public's money that made the winner the favourite, for the majority of the real racing men—experts if you will—preferred the chances of La Natita, to their sorrow and cost.

Magnificent weather favoured the meeting and gay costumes, bright frocks, and straw hats, were much in evidence and gave a reminder, if any were needed, that summer is once more upon us.

Generally speaking the racing was splendid, the finishes were close and exciting, the track perfect, but excepting Pan Pan's mile, and especially Posadas' 1700 metres in 1.43 2/5,

times were poorish. The great G. P. had a real day out. Five favourites won, and only one real reversal was suffered when Borbollon lost.

In the first race Ermita won from start to finish, beating La Commune by a length and three quarters, with Thamar third and La Once fourth. Thus the four probable candidates were the most prominent. Incidentally this was the easiest win of the day, and the only time Acosta scored.

Encore won the second event a neck from the debutante Egnazia, with Perez third. Although Encore scored her win she was or should not have been a complete surprise. Twice she has run quite strongly in her seven outings, and making her third favourite was perfectly reasonable.

La Esfinge ran a shocking race, coming in a poor last, entirely unresponsive to Acosta's energy. Whether the energy was intended to be wasted we cannot say, but it looked like it. Paloma ran fairly and should win before long.

A most strenuous race was the next, and resulted in a dead heat between Gringoire and Juez de Raya, with Strap two lengths away third.

Ducal was backed as though a more than likely winner. No doubt he is a good colt, the very spit, in looks and action, of his famous half brother Pan Pan, but we could not see where his chance came in with Gallardo up. However Ducal is a certain winner soon.

In the fourth event Posadas only just scored over Red Bonnet, after making all the running. Red Bonnet came with a great finish and would have caught a tiring horse within a few more strides. El Tony again ran well, but Nitrico was a disappointment, and was very tender about his fore legs after the race. The interesting point of the race was the time which was exceptionally fine.

The sixth race brought about some change in the tactics of the winners to date. It is worthy to note that the first five races of the day were won from point to point. In this event Lord French took the lead followed by Lovelace and Palanta. Retiro came down lightly and threw Rivero, before 20 yards had been travelled. Lord French did not get far enough ahead to become dangerous, and when the real fight started he was slowly beaten down, and a grand race ensued between Palanta and Lovelace. The former only just squeezed home a head, after a tremendous finish.

Blanco lost the next race on San Simon, and thus allowed Stagno to win in first class style. Contrary to possibilities and expectancies, Blanco was not left at the post, but took the lead and the race really should have been all over bar the shouting, but Torterolo put up a great show and without doubt won the race through superior riding.

The last event was upsetting, to say the least of it. Mingo took the lead on Borbollon from Evoé and Hidrato, the only other two runners. Tired as he was, we have never seen Torterolo put up a worse exhibition. He did things in this race absolutely the reverse of his usual style. First he took the lead, secondly in doing so, and on several occasions during the race he was turning round looking where Arcuri was, and thirdly when the finish came, he was vigorously or rather by vigorous movements trying to urge Borbollon along. This is a thing he has never been seen to do, when riding to win. He is generally as steady as a rock, and wins by sheer "lifting power," he never gets fussy on a horse, like he did on Borbollon, who should never have lost by the half length he did lose by.

It was a bad finish to a great day for the jockey, and the only possible excuse is that he was overfagged. There should have been no more certain winner on the card than Borbollon on Sunday.

LA PLATA

There were some very nasty knocks given on Sunday at La Plata races. It was not as though there were any sensational prices paid out or as though any rank outsider scored, but the favourites and the horses with reasonable chances of prominence, went down one by one, and completely upset the book in the majority of cases.

The weather and track were perfect, but perhaps the heat had something to do with at least some of the upsets.

Fox, who was so hopeless at Palermo the earlier part of the year, has been running well and scoring consistently. He won again on Sunday.

Duquesita another Palermo failure, has been doing likewise. There were three dividends well over \$20, but in spite of general failures, the following results show the racing as having been of interest.

PREMIO CACHITO, 1100 metres.—1. Agorera 52 ks, C. Capra; 2. Ogham 57; 3. Marguerite 55.

Also ran: Rubinet, Cap Piazza, Festolin, Cumbay, Health, Ganancia. Dividends: \$26.50 and \$6.90; 2nd, \$8.80; 3rd, \$3.20.

Won by half a length; a neck. Time: 1'8" 1/5.

PREMIO CAMPESINO, 1300 metres.—1. Peugeot 48, A. Quinteros; 2. Macaulay 48; 3. Hamburgo 50.

Also ran: Genial, Dear Friend, Poco a Poco, Quiroguita, Chiriguano, Herb, Mari Pepa, Sajonia, Estenia (4), Pichuleta, Molleja.

Dividends: \$10.20 and \$4.60; 2nd, \$14.60; 3rd, \$25.40.

Won by a neck; a head. Time: 1.21.

PREMIO CAMPERO, 1400 metres.—1. Chillar 56 ks. F. J. Perez; 2. Real Envidio 56; 3. Chichú.

Also ran: Malón II. Dividends: \$9.90 and \$4.20; 2nd, \$3.80.

Won by a length; 1 1/4 of a length. Time: 1'29 2/5.

PREMIO CANARIO, 1400 metres.—1. Octavio 53 ks., J. Arismendi; 2. Apiz 43; 3. Honorable 54.

Also ran: Glou Glou, Effusion (3), Edgardo, Misionero, Heresy. Dividends: \$7 and \$3.10; 2nd, \$4.60; 3rd, \$5.10.

Won by a head; a length and half. Time: 1'27 2/5.

PREMIO CATRIEL, 2000 metres.—1. Fox, 57 ks., J. Arismendi; 2. Monecita, 44; 3. Clora 51.

Also ran: Mérito, Forajido, Perilino, Liberty, Puro, Pillería, Renta (4), Nervio, Ica, Chambery, Manito de Oro.

Dividends: \$6.50 and \$3.90; 2nd, \$8.60; 3rd, \$8.80.

Won by half a neck; half a length. Time: 2'7.

PREMIO CAROLA, 1200 metres.—1. Ardilla III. 52 ks., A. Lauria; 2. Matatias 57; 3. Arrogante 53.

Also ran: Bonci (4), Diorita, Belgrado, Marabú, Mal Palo, Arrogante, Isolina II., Fiereza, Mónica, Arma, Divinitá, Pitina II.

Dividends: \$24.90 and \$7.10; 2nd, \$5.20; 3rd, \$4.90.

Won by half a length; half a length. Time: 1.13 3/5.

PREMIO CABURE, 1600 metres.—1. Duquesita 50, J. M. Peña; 2. Salta 52; 3. Variación 50.

Also ran: Tremus, Gorrión, Fable, (4), Pedernales II., Coquin, Villemil, John Wood, Torre de Oro.

Dividends: \$4.60 and \$3; 2nd, \$4.10; 3rd, \$14.70.

Won by half a neck; two lengths. Time: 1.40 4/5.

PREMIO CHANILAO, 1300 metres.—1. Floweret 43, C. Capra; 2n. Gacilla 52; 3. Electro 57.

Also ran: Go Bang, Cherobayá (4), Mabelle, Pionono, Lady Love II., Cárcano, Finette, La Morena.

Dividends: \$24.60 and \$6.80; 2nd, \$3.20; 3rd, \$5.20.

Won by a length; half a length. Time: 1.20.

ROSARIO

Book form was in great evidence at the Rosario Hippodrome on Sunday afternoon, with the result that the public had an excellent day. The weather was perfect, and a considerable crowd were present at the races. The feature of the day was the victory of Mi Nene in the classic, carrying top weight. With 59 kilos up, this excellent filly had an easy win over Lord Bramble 57 ks., by 1 1/2 lengths. The results were as follows:

PREMIO MARTE, 1200 metres.

1. Topacio II. 57 ks., P. Claverie; 2. Hélix 53; 3. Lingera 54; 4. Narváez 53.

Also ran: Verdi 54; Aveiro 57; Yelmo 53; Sigomar 56; Colla 56; Nacela 52.

Dividends: \$5.55 and \$2.70; 2nd, \$6; 3rd, \$4.45.

Won by three-quarters of a length; Time: 1.12 4/5.

PREMIO REMATE, 1300 metres.

1. Lacar 52, P. Claverie; 2. Miruca 43; 3. Gigantea 50.

Also ran: Fantome 44 (4), Lugones 47, Breccanecca.

Dividends: \$7.30 and \$5.80; 2nd, \$4.

Won by a neck. Time: 1.40.

PREMIO ECURIE LUCIFER, 1300 metres.

1. Hermética 54 ks., V. Moreno; 2. Sandfly II. 56; 3. Malambo 56.

Oranga 54, (4), Premier 56, Olazábal 53, Galliard 56, Paraguay 53, Don Clorindo 56, Resorte 56, Gala Day 51.

Dividends: \$11.75 and \$3.75; 2nd, \$2.65; 3rd, \$12.

Won by two lengths. Time: 1.20 1/2.

PREMIO DIABLO II., 1200 metres.

1. Pink Bramble, 46 ks., P. Ibarra; 2. The Libel 49; 3. Gallardia 51.

Also ran: Pochita 60 (4), Ladkin 50, Mangaso 50.

Dividends: \$12.95 and \$4.15; 2nd, \$2.60.

Won by half a neck. Time: 1.13.

PREMIO CORRIENTES, 2200 metres.—1. Mi Nene, 59 ks., A. Torres; 2. L. Bramble 57; 3. Tric Trac, 55.

Also ran: Audax 54 (4), Apple Tart 52, Cocainera 55, Trinchera 52.

Dividends: \$2.65 and \$2.90; 2nd, \$3.70.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths. Time: 2.18 1.5.

PREMIO MADCAP, 1200 metres.

1. Socarrona, 53 ks., F. Bagú; 2. Tripailao 55; 3. Topacio II. 51.

Also ran: Formosa 48 (4), Duna 56, Suzana 57, Flashlight 53, Freyre 54, Vinicio II. 51, Ormilla 52, Marobé 43.

Dividends: \$6.25 and \$3.05; 2nd, \$7; 3rd, \$3.35.

Won by half a head. Time 1.20.

PREMIO FARRISTA, 2500 metres.

1. Sopotón 41 ks., M. Cabrera; 2. Opulento II. 53; 3. Everest 44.

Also ran: Idolatria 51 (4), Farward 62, The Temper 40.

Dividends: \$18.15 and \$6.85; 2nd, \$4.85.

Won by two lengths. Time: 2.37 1/2.

A.C.A. MEETING

PATRIOTIC RESOLUTION.

The Argentine Cricket Association held their annual meeting on Sept. 30, at 5.30 at Maipú 187, Mr. J. J. Dowson, the President, in the chair.

Having heard the minutes and report with balance-sheet read and approved by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. W. S. Thompson, the meeting approved them. Expenditure showed a total of \$2,114.14, and bank balance \$558.64. Officers were re-elected en bloc as last year.

In view of the present exceptional circumstances, the meeting passed the following resolution, which cannot fail to commend itself generally to all members of the British community:—

"That in sympathy with the cricketers who have left us to do duty for their King and country, and following the precedent of cricketing bodies at Home and in the Colonies, there shall be no official championship matches during the season of 1915-1916."

There being no further business, the meeting then adjourned.

EQUESTRIAN SPORTS

PATRIOTIC FUNCTION AT
PALERMO.

Sunday's Hippic Festival at Palermo was in aid of the Officers' Families' Fund, and although the nett results cannot yet be indicated, they are known to have been gratifyingly successful.

The weather was all that could be desired, indeed it was almost too summer-like, although late in the afternoon it was as near perfection as can be expected in this imperfect state.

Banners of all the Allied nations and of the Republic made the approach to the area gay, and the trees, palms, and shrubberies gave a green and restful background. Those who removed their attention from the attractive toilettes in the grand stand, saw some picturesque figures in the ring. Divers gentlemen in pink and hunting caps, one in a purple plush cap, a distinct novelty, several ladies in riding habits, some riding astride, others adhering to the conventional side saddle.

The jumping was, on the whole, excellent. Several nervous horses which were good at timber spoiled their riders' chances by baulking, but nobody was unhorsed. In the bell ringing the ladies seemed handicapped by their shorter reach. Altogether the spectacle was very pretty, and the equitation was of a high standard. The results were as follow:—

Premio Red Cross, over 10 obstacles.

First prize, a silver cup, won by Señor Antonio Maldonado.

Second prize, a silver cup, presented by Messrs. Simons and Company, won by Señor Gustavo Tornquist.

Third prize, a silver medal, presented by Messrs. H. Walter and Co., won by Señor Horacio Maldonado. There were 21 entries.

Premio Gymkhana.

Five obstacles had to be cleared, and a threaded needle to be returned.

Gent's first prize, a silver cup, presented by Messrs. Mappin and Webb, won by Señor C. Tornaquera.

Ladies' first prize, an enamelled comfit box, won by Miss Macdonald.

Second prize, a silver cup, presented by Messrs. Barlow and Company, won by Señor Horacio Maldonado.

Third prize, a silver medal, presented by Messrs. Walker and Co., won by Señor A. Pelleson. Miss Gonzalez was the winner of the ladies' second prize. There were 15 entries.

Premio Bell Ringing.

First prize, a silver cup, won by Señor Antonio Maldonado.

Second prize, a silver medal, presented by Messrs. Walter and Co., won by Señor Juan José Esterez.

This was an event full of amusement.

Premio Musical Chairs.

First prize, jewel case, presented by Señor John O'Connor, won by Senorita Clara Marin.

Second prize, an enamelled jewel case, won by Senorita Sara Villa.

Premio "La Roseta."

First prize, a silver cup, won by Señor L. Lacey.

Second prize, a silver cup, presented by Messrs. A. N. Guy, won by Señor Horatio Maldonado.

Third prize, a silver medal, presented by Messrs. H. Walter and Co., divided.

H.B.M. Minister Sir Reginald Tower and the Consul-General, with Mrs. Mackie, were present during part of the contests.

A special vote of thanks was passed to those who had generously presented prizes, and specially to Señor F. Molino Campos, to whom the success of the Officers' Family Fund is largely due.

HURLING

INTERNATIONAL MATCH

ARGENTINA v. IRELAND.

It was a happy idea of the Hurling Federation to hold an "International" every year at the close of the season, and at Saenz Peña on Sunday, judging by the number of spectators present, Ireland's national game stands high in local public favour. The possibility of having a cup for this match is now being considered by the different clubs, and it is suggested that some sporting Irishman should come forward and present such a trophy for an annual match.

Sunday's game was between born Irishmen and Argentines. Argentina had the advantage of having an immense number of players to select from, while Ireland this year had great difficulty in fielding a full team. Nevertheless in a true sporting manner the Irlandeses made the best use of the material they had, and were the first to enter the field, being loudly cheered by the spectators, and at that very moment the band of the "Asilo de Huerfanos" struck up "The Wearing of the Green." Argentina immediately followed, and were equally well received.

Dr. José M. Pagliere, who refereed, soon put the ball in motion, and the great struggle began. Argentina quickly got into their stride, and at once made tracks for goal, Marchetto with a splendid puck, doing useful service. Hesitation on P. J. Kelly's part gave Ireland a chance which let in Kiely, who nicely passed to O'Douran, and this player, lifting the ball smartly, got in a powerful drive which completely fooled Berra. How the Irish cheered! First blood for Ireland.

It was, however, a shortlived success. Argentina again got going, Dunleavy, Duffy and Donnelly playing like demons, drove the leather to Ireland's 25 mark, a bad miss by Ireland was quickly noted by Donnelly, and this young player shot hard and true, beating O'Byrne, while amidst wild applause from the followers of the blue and white, the green flag was hoisted, marking a goal for the Republic.

Give and take play followed till Kiely got in a useful puck, after having robbed P. J. Kelly of possession, but O'Reilly easily relieved pressure, and pucked hard to mid-field. A "free" for Ireland for off-side was not taken advantage of, the forwards being much too slow, and were run off their feet by the Argentine boys, though Andy Harte showed glimpses of his old form when he was able to keep his feet.

Shortly afterwards half-time was called, with the score:

Argentina 1 goal.

Ireland 1 goal.

During the interval which followed, tea was served by Mrs. G. Gonzalez and Miss Nancy Ballesty.

Play being re-started, Ireland's hopes were great, for now Argentina had to face a strong sun, and the wearers of the green and gold were using more judgment in their shots. Smart play by MacCarthy gave O'Reilly some trouble, nevertheless he cleared, finding touch mid-field. Shortly afterwards Andy O'Regan, who is always dangerous, got in a scorcher, beating the Argentine backs but the ball struck the goalposts. It was truly hard luck for Ireland.

Berra now all but let his side down by muffing the puck out from goal, but the Irish forwards were painfully slow, and Captain Kenny very quickly drove the leather out of the danger zone. Again the Argentine forwards tried hard to beat the Irish defence, but O'Byrne and "Goodplayer" stopped shot after shot, eventually the ball passing harmlessly over the line.

A powerful puck-out by O'Byrne gained ground for Ireland, but the forwards were unable to get a move on, their shots being entirely lacking in judgment. Smart play by Argentina gave Dunleavy his chance, and lifting the leather neatly, he beat Ryan easily for Argentine's second goal.

FOOTBALL

ESTUDIANTES (0) v. RIVER
PLATE (0).

A pointless draw was the result of the meeting of these two teams at Palermo on Sunday.

The game, which was contested between the following teams and refereed by Señor M. Gondra, was a fast and fair one. The shooting was poor. Teams:—

Estudiantes.—M. Croce, A. Spinelli, T. Pawlovsky, J. Madero, J. Ivanzevich, J. Vaccari, A. Bownas, M. Susan, J. Antequeda, A. Pawlovsky, A. Ochandio.

River Plate.—C. Isola, A. Chiappe, E. Calneggia, A. Peruzzi, C. Garcia, A. Lanata, A. Fraga Patrao, A. Ameal, A. Penny, A. Riso, H. Rivas.

PORTENO (1) v. ROSARIO
ATLETICO (0).SEMI-FINALS OF COPA DE
COMPETENCIA.

Before 2,000 spectators at Avellaneda on Sunday, the semi-finals of the Competition Cup were played between the following teams:—

Porteno.—J. J. Rithner; R. Gonzalez, Escarra; O. Beltrame, J. Ayala, E. Uslenghi; V. Abadia, E. Izaguirre and M. Garat.

Rosario Atletico.—J. Bruno; J. Morgouse, C. Chichone; S. Sanchez, M. Gonzalez, J. Johnston; N. Mastrogiovani, G. Potocuijak, N. Dacarola, T. Zavallia and J. Barfoot.

Mr. Pat MacCarthy was the referee, but he was seldom called upon, as the game was a good and clean one. The goal scorer was Izaquirre, who scored a clever "header" in the first half, and this gave his side the victory.

This player was good throughout the game, but chief honours fell to Bruno, the Rosario custodian.

FIRST DIVISION CHAMPIONSHIP.

SAN ISIDRO (2) v. WESTERN
RAILWAY (1).

In a championship game at San Isidro on Sunday, the home team once more demonstrated their prowess by defeating the Western Railway by 2 goals to 1. The scorers were Sayanes, Moggio and Juan Fernandez.

QUILMES (1) v. ARG. DE
QUILMES (0).

Played on the ground of the latter, the result was a good game, won by the visitors by 1 goal to nil. This was scored by Brown. The teams were as follows:—

Quilmes.—C. F. Pearson; A. Cerutti, J. D. Brown; H. Reid, J. C. Pollini, E. Derante; B. Hoare, C. Sinclair, P. Raggi, H. Crundall, C. Guisani.

Arg. de Quilmes.—R. M. Drogue; C. Falibeni, F. Cabana, R. Martinez, J. Ortega; M. Bertes, G. Posse, J. Escobar, J. Molachino, G. Ciucotta.

Referee: Sr. E. C. Rolon.

Strong shooting by Ireland's backs per O'Byrne and "Goodplayer" followed, but Ireland's forwards were now done with, and Donnelly easily made a third score for Argentina, while another goal and a point by Dunleavy followed soon afterwards till full-time was called, with Argentina still pressing.

Result: Argentina 4 goals, 1 point. Ireland, 1 goal.

The following were the teams:— Argentina.—P. Kenny (capt.), P. O'Reilly, J. Mullen, M. Donnelly, B. Dunleavy, M. Mullins, P. J. Kelly, D. Duffy, A. Vinay, T. Dormey, S. Noonan, P. Horan, H. Marchetto, E. Dag-nino, V. Berra (goal).

Ireland.—P. "Goodplayer" (capt.) D. Biggan, J. O'Riordan, Y. Mullins, J. O'Regan, J. MacCarthy, J. Biggan, M. Ryan, A. O'Regan, M. Murphy, Dour-rin, J. O'Dournan, J. Kiely, A. Harte, T. O'Byrne, P. Ryan (goal).

Goal Umpires for Ireland: J. P. Harte, W. A. Scannell.

Goal Umpires for Argentina: G. A. Berra, A. Pagliere.

Linesmen: B. Massetti and P. Ryan.

Referee: Dr. José M. Pagliere.

LAWN TENNIS

BELGRANO ATHLETIC CLUB.

The week-end weather was in all localities most favourable for the progress of the various lawn tennis tournaments that are now being played, and it is not surprising that a large number of matches were played off. The Spring Tournament at Belgrano, which is exciting so much interest, was attended by a large number of spectators. The surprise of Sunday's play was the defeat of Prescott by Smyth in the singles. Miss Anderson is an improved player over last season, and has so far won her various matches with comparative ease.

The results of the tournament play over the week-end are given below:—

Mixed Handicap.

Miss I. Anderson and Sheward beat Miss Rendtorff and Keen, 6—1, 6—2. Miss Goñi and Cerboni beat Miss Lanusse and D. Urquiza, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.

Miss Goñi and Cerboni beat Miss Sastre and J. Villegas, 6—3, 8—6.

Miss Goñi and Cerboni beat Miss Anderson and Sheward, 7—5, 0—6, 7—5.

Mrs. Mackenzie and Jenkins beat Miss Smith and Leslie, 6—4, 6—1.

Miss Mackenzie and Villegas beat Miss Capdepon and Durañona, 7—5, 6—3.

Miss Mackenzie and Villegas beat Mrs. Crawford and Rugeroni, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Wilmart and Podesta beat Miss Palacio and Milberg, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

Miss Guerrico and Pero beat Miss Moss and Heriot, 8—6, 6—1.

Men's Doubles Handicap.

Durañona and Podesta beat Medici and Pero, 8—6, 0—3.

Mackinnon and Allchin beat Etche-pareborda Bros., 6—3, 10—8.

Hoevel and Goñi beat Prest and McKechnie, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3.

Leslie and Sheward beat Lang and Fierro, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3.

Gent's Singles Hcp., Class "B."

Pero beat Roberts, 6—3, 6—2.

Thomson beat Hughes, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2.

Fierro beat Boam, 6—2, 7—5.

Gent's Singles, Scratch.

Jenkins beat Colville Jones, 7—5, 6—4.

Leslie beat Jenkins, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

Smyth beat Prescott, 6—3, 7—5, 2—6, 6—4.

Class "A," Singles Hcp.

Hoevel beat Rugeroni, 5—7, 7—5, 8—6.

Jones beat Mackinnon, 6—0, 6—3.

A. J. Villegas beat D. Urquiza, w.o.

Ladies' Doubles, Handicap.

Miss Feilberg and Miss Dumas beat Miss A. Moss and Miss Guerrico, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

MARMOL v. GENERAL URQUIZA.

A WIN FOR THE VISITORS.

The return gentlemen's double match between the above clubs was played on the Marmol courts on Sunday. The visitors succeeded in winning 9 matches out of the 15 played, after some really good and enjoyable games. The results were:—

For Urquiza:

Messrs. Mayne and Joyce beat Wallace and Kelly, by 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Walker and Andrews, by 1—6, 6—0, 9—7.

French and Mackenzie, by 6—3, 6—2.

Messrs. Tynan and Horwill beat French and Mackenzie, by 6—2, 6—1.

Walker and Andrews, by 6—2, 6—2.

Wallace and Kelly, by 6—3, 6—4.

Messrs. Murchison and Warburton beat French and Mackenzie by 6—3, 5—6, 6—0.

For Marmol:

Messrs. Pentreath and Robinson beat Tynan and Horwill, by 6—0, 3—6, 6—3.

Gallishaw and Andrews, by 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.
Murchison and Warburton, by 5-6, 6-3, 6-1.
Messrs. Wallace and Kelly beat Gallishaw and Andrews, by 6-5, 6-2.
Murchison and Warburton by 6-1, 6-3.
Messrs. Walker and Andrews beat Murchison and Warburton, by 6-3, 1-6, 6-4.

OLIVOS SPRING TOURNAMENT.

Continued play in the tournament at Olivos was indulged in on Sunday in perfect weather. Some close and interesting games resulted as follows:

Gent's Singles Handicap.

Valentine beat Quesada, 6-4, 1-6, 6-1.
Boronino beat Broome, 6-3, 6-3.
Boronino beat Lush, 6-0, 6-0.
Chiswell beat Rodriguez Pelliza, 6-0, 7-9, 6-4.
P. Logan beat O'Curry, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.
M. Candegabe beat F. Candegabe, 6-3, 9-7.
L. Quesada beat A. Chiswell, 6-2, 6-4.

Ladies' Singles Handicap.

Miss Perkins beat Miss Haynes, 6-2, 7-5.
Miss C. Casares beat Miss O'Connor, 6-2, 6-3.

Ladies' Doubles Handicap.

Mrs. Chiswell and Miss Brightman beat Miss Griet and Miss Regnier, 6-3, 6-2.

Gent's Doubles Handicap.

Boronino and A. Pelleja beat Wells and Winchester, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles Handicap.

Mr. and Mrs. Pratt beat Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, 6-0, 8-6, 6-3.

In the Gent's Singles Boronino played a fine game when he beat Lush, without allowing him to secure a single game in the match.
Mrs. J. E. Bowen provided tea.

SAN ISIDRO OPEN TOURNAMENT.

Excellent progress was made at San Isidro over last week-end, when play was continued in the Spring Tournament. All the finals have now been reached, and will be played next Saturday and Sunday, when the Championship rounds also commence.

A fine game was witnessed between W. Neill and D. de Urquiza. After 32 games had been played, the latter retired.

The scores and games played were as follows:—

Ladies' Singles.

Miss B. Anderson beat Miss E. E. Hoevel 6-3, 6-2.
Semi-finals: Miss M. T. Obarrio beat Miss B. Anderson 6-1, 5-7, 6-1.
Miss E. Escalada beat Miss I. Heale 6-2, 6-4.

Ladies' Doubles.

Semi-final: Misses Obarrio and Capdepon beat Misses Escalada 6-2, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles.

Mrs. Butler and O. G. Babington beat Miss M. Obarrio and M. A. Goñi 6-4, 6-4.

Miss Escalada and B. D. Crawley beat Miss J. Palacios and O. Milberg 6-4, 6-2.

Singles "A."

W. Neill beat D. de Urquiza 9-7, 7-9, retired.

W. Neill beat W. G. Edmonds, 6-3, 4-6, 6-1.

Singles "B."

C. A. Barreiro w.o. A. Podesta.
A. Anderson beat A. R. Arriola 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

Gents' Doubles.

J. Malbran and J. de Urquiza beat L. de Urquiza and C. A. Barreiro 8-6, 10-8.

J. Watson and H. Manley beat R. Hoevel and D. de Urquiza 5-0, retired.

Watson and Manley w.o. Ahumada and Sansot.

O. G. Babington and D. G. Davidson beat W. Russell and S. J. Parry 6-2, 4-6, 7-5.

BASEBALL

FRIGORIFICO ARMOUR v. BUENOS AIRES.

"It was some game." That is what everybody said who witnessed the first meeting between the Frigorifico Armour and Buenos Aires at Talleres on Sunday. There was not a dull moment throughout the afternoon, and, barring the first inning, high-class ball was played throughout.

In the first inning, due to nervousness, aided by a couple of errors, the La Plata boys allowed B. A. to score up 6 runs, but after that they played air-tight ball until the 9th inning, which found them in front with the score 8 to 7 in their favour. "Then came the fireworks." In their half of the 9th La Plata failed to score. Then the B. A.'s took to the bat for their half. Herrod hit safely for a single. Raymier, who batted for Dawson, flied out. Hitlin sent a liner to Park, who found it difficult to handle, and reached first base. Herrod, advancing to second, Hendrie struck out. Volkening sent a hot one to Yehle at second, who fumbled it and then made a bad throw to first. Herrod and Hitlin scored, which gave B. A. the game with the score of 9 to 8 in their favour. "Nuff Sed."

Scores:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Bs. As...	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	9	13	4
Armour..	0	3	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	8	14	5

Batteries: Wright and Volkening for B. A. Lopez and Gottman for Armour.
Umpire: Vaites.

NOTES ON THE GAME.

The ladies were very much in evidence, and seemed to enjoy the game.

Houston and Noonan played good ball around second base, and with a little practice together will make a "nifty" combination for B. A.

O'Keefe's throw from deep centre to home was "a corker."

Hitlin got three nice ones in left field.

B. A. go to La Plata on Sunday to play the La Plata Cold Storage team.

Stratton at short for La Plata carried off the fielding honours.

The league seems to be a "go."

"Shorty" went home happy.

Mr. McAuley, of Armour's, was an interested spectator.

The La Plata boys looked well in their new uniforms.

"GAIETY" EDWARDES DEAD

FAMOUS MUSICAL-COMEDY MAGNATE.

London, Oct. 4.

Mr. George Edwardes, the theatrical manager, died to-day after a long illness at the age of 63.

Mr. Edwardes was chairman and managing director of the Gaiety Theatre Company and sole lessee and manager of Daly's Theatre. He has at various times been manager of the Duke of York's Comedy, Garrick, Criterion and Hicks' Theatres. He first entered into management with Mr. John Hollingshead at the Gaiety.

GOLF

ARGENTINE GOLF CLUB.

EMILIO MITRE CUP.

Play for the Emilio Mitre Cup on the Argentine Golf Club links on Sunday ended in a win by one stroke for Mr. S. Smiles, who returned a card of 164 against A. Leslie's 165. The winner of the handicap play for the day was Mr. F. Martinez de Hoz, who gained, with his handicap, a two-stroke lead over Mr. Leslie.

At the close of play Señor Lequizon presented the winners with their cups.

The weather throughout the day's play was perfect. The results are given below:—

	O.	I.	G.	H.	T.
F. Martinez de Hoz	92	83	175	20	355
A. Leslie	82	83	165	8	338
T. Y. Galvez	90	87	177	20	354
A. J. Wilson	95	82	177	20	374
L. S. Serstevens	94	95	189	32	310
L. G. Dodds	93	85	178	20	356
F. Madero	95	100	195	36	356
S. Smiles	81	83	164	4	332
C. G. Dodds	86	86	172	12	366
A. F. Sansiena	95	90	185	24	364
E. Anchorena	92	101	193	32	358
Dr. Petty	83	87	170	8	348
E. Alvear	101	93	194	32	360
G. A. Leslie	91	94	185	20	360
J. M. Bultillo	105	108	213	48	366
M. F. Gildersdale	99	95	194	28	366
F. Elortondo	87	85	172	4	348
E. van Peborg	98	101	199	30	368
E. M. Pixton	94	107	201	32	364
B. R. Chantrill	103	104	207	38	364
C. G. Palmer	91	91	182	12	356
M. G. Guerrico	96	94	190	20	360
S. W. Lewis	88	93	181	10	352
A. H. Gibson	97	98	195	24	371
R. E. Cranwell	98	106	204	32	372
W. G. Beeston	100	108	208	36	372
S. J. Dodds	87	92	179	4	352

SAN ANDRES G.C.

PLAY FOR THE BUCHANAN CUP.

A bogey competition over 18 holes was played over the San Andres links on Sunday. The tie which resulted between Mr. H. D. Masters and E. C. Brown will be played off later to decide who shall become the possessor of the Buchanan Cup. The scores were as follows:—

	Sc.	Hp.	Nt.
H. D. McMasters	-1	-1	-2
E. C. Brown	-2	0	-2
C. H. Bartlett	-2	-2	0
J. H. McCrum	0	0	0
R. E. Hunt	0	-1	-1
A. F. Hubbard	-5	-3	-2
H. L. Prettyman	-1	-1	-2
Dr. Ahumada	0	-2	-2
C. F. Bowden	-2	-1	-3
H. R. Lawrence	-3	-2	-5
F. W. Dodd	-2	-3	-5

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLF CLUB.

STROKE COMPETITION.

With a net score of 81 each Messrs. B. H. Smyth and J. Bauer tied for first place in the stroke competition over the links of the Pacific Golf Club on Sunday. Although quite a number of cards were taken out, only the following seven were returned.

	St.	Hp.	Nt.
B. H. Smyth	93	12	81
J. Bauer	105	24	81
F. A. Chiswell	97	15	82
E. Tebbutt	105	18	87
G. W. Thomas	106	18	88
G. W. Munday	115	17	98
H. L. Stevens	123	24	99

\$2,000 PATENTE

An Attempted Swindle

BY A MUNICIPAL INSPECTOR

An impudent attempt to extort money under pretext of a new municipal ordinance was made recently.

One of the inspectors of the Municipality called on the proprietress of an English lunch and tea room, and advised her that under a new regulation the employment of girls as waitresses was prohibited. He added that girls could only be employed on payment of a *patente* of \$2,000 per annum. Failing payment the restaurant would have to be closed, or men employed. The proprietress pointed out that other restaurants employed waitresses, and she was sure these establishments did not pay so high a license as \$2,000. Furthermore, she explained, one of the waitresses in her tea rooms was her own daughter. The inspector stated that it did not matter who the waitresses were, and in the case of other lunch rooms he asserted that they had secured exemption. There was no explanation and no protest, he added. The *patente* must be paid at once, or the girls dismissed.

The proprietress called at THE HERALD office and explained the dilemma in which she was placed. She was advised to consult a lawyer and have some investigation made into the new ordinance and the legality of the inspector's demands. In turn the lawyer advised her to ignore the demand, which he explained could not be legally enforced until made in writing.

The restaurant is still open and the waitresses have not been dismissed. The inspector is still waiting for his \$2,000.

SAN ISIDRO GOLF CLUB.

MONTHLY HANDICAP COMPETITION.

On the San Isidro links on Sunday the last monthly competition of the season resulted in a win for Mr. A. Moffatt, who played off the tie with Mr. H. E. Lawrence and came out the winner by doing the round again in 73, while Mr. Lawrence took 80.

The weather was good, but a fresh breeze prevented accurate play. The following 14 cards were returned:

	Out.	In.	Tl.	Hp.	Nt.
R. Moffatt	46	51	97	24	73
H. E. Lawrence	53	44	97	24	73
E. Pueyrredon	51	48	99	18	81
J. E. Virasoro	49	48	97	16	81
C. H. Jukes	51	42	93	10	83
J. B. Sheridan	52	51	103	20	83
A. M. Haynes	52	49	101	18	83
H. Torre	51	49	100	16	84
J. W. Gilbert	46	55	101	16	85
H. K. James	43	46	89	4	85
R. King	50	55	105	18	87
F. Baillie	54	49	103	16	87
W. Oliphant	48	49	97	8	89
A. H. Wade	64	47	111	20	91

Replay—

A. Moffatt	47	50	97	24	73
H. E. Lawrence	51	53	104	24	80

FERNET-BRANCA

Tonic, bitter, appetizer and digestive

HOFER & Co., B. Aires.—Sole Agents

CORDOBA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Sept. 27, 1915.

Spring Tennis Tournament, C.A.C.

Much interest is being manifested in the Spring Tennis Tournament which starts at the Cordoba Athletic Club Courts on next Saturday, October 2. The following entries have been received for the three scheduled events:

Ladies' Singles (Handicap). Prize presented by G. E. Morton, Esq.:— Mrs. Walters, Mrs. Lang, Miss Glancy, Mrs. L. G. Babb, Miss Brumley, Miss Gladys Guppy, Miss Phyllis Davis, Miss Phyllis Symonds and Miss Gladys Symonds.

Gentlemen's Singles (Handicap). Prize presented by R. H. F. Stuart:— G. E. Morton, L. G. Babb, M. L. Zimmer, E. W. Marks, A. D. Dunbar, H. McCulloch, S. T. Harris Smith, P. P. Schultz, S. A. Parker, J. W. Schibler and R. J. Cochrane.

Mixed Doubles (Handicap).— Mr. and Mrs. Walters, Miss Phyllis Symonds and Mr. L. G. Babb, Miss Gladys Symonds and Mr. P. P. Schultz, Mrs. George Lang and Mr. A. D. Dunbar, Miss Phyllis Davis and Mr. J. W. Schibler.

Bogie Golf Tournament at Alta Gracia, C.A.C.

Golf Captain A. D. Dunbar has kindly offered a prize for a Bogie Golf contest to be played at the Alta Gracia Golf Links, on Sunday, October 17. The match will be played under sealed handicap, and it is hoped that as many of our golfers as possible will enter their names for the contest.

Cordoba Athletic Club.

A thunder storm, followed by a small hurricane, visited Cordoba on Sunday afternoon. Tennis and croquet were interrupted at the Athletic Club; but as the storm was of short duration, play was again resumed after about a forty-five minutes wait.

Inter-Provincial Football Match for

Cup donated by General Manager Cabrett, of the Central Cordoba Ry.

The Inter-Provincial football match between the Traffic Department of the Central Cordoba Railroad of this city versus the Central Cordoba team from Tucuman, was played at the well appointed field of the General Paz Juniors on Sunday afternoon, and resulted in a victory by four goals to one, for the home team after a well played contest.

Cordoba League Matches.

Due to the five teams of the General Paz Juniors resigning from the league, the usual large number of matches played on Sunday was considerably less. Only one match was played in the Second Division between Belgrano and San Martin, which resulted in a win for the former by the score of 3—1.

Jockey Club Meet.

The American jockey, George Mountain, had quite a field day at the General Paz Hippodrome yesterday, when he rode three winners and also scored a second. His first race the Premio "Stud San Antonio," was easily won on "Pedante," his second win was the Premio "Stud Pamela," when he piloted Gilda IV, home before a field of seven starters. The next race was the classic "Dean Funes," and Mountain had not much trouble in bringing "Claymore" past the judge's stand in front of the rest of the field. The last race of the day, the Premio "Stud Auld Boy," was quite exciting, the popular Yankee jockey just missed first money on "Montesuma" in a hot finish on the home stretch.

Italian Reservists.

The "Comité Italiano Pro-Patria" of this city have been actively engaged in providing funds for transportation

BAHIA BLANCA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

October 3.

Shipment of Grain.

From the beginning of the year up to September 30 the cereals shipped from the different ports here have been:—

Wheat—	Tons.
Bunge and Born	368,769
L. Dreyfus and Co.	147,181
Huni and Wormser	72,582
Sanday and Co.	80,552
Weil Hnos.	67,440
Nicholson and Rathbone	52,452
H. Ford and Co.	51,385
General Mercantile	39,470
H. C. Ehlerl	30,714
Dorignac	373

Oats—	Tons.
Bunge and Born	145,495
L. Dreyfus and Co.	90,239
Huni and Wormser	47,621
Weil Hnos.	38,642
Sanday and Co.	37,210
H. Ford and Co.	29,132
General Mercantile	28,258

Barley—	Tons.
Bunge and Born	23,230
Weil Hnos.	1,860
L. Dreyfus	1,566
H. Ford and Co.	75

Rye—	Tons.
Bunge and Born	182

Bran—	Tons.
Bunge and Born	3,297

Brassseed—	Tons.
Bunge and Born	300

The largest amount shipped by one firm was that of 541,273 tons loaded by Bunge and Born. The total shipped is, up to the present, 1,358,018 tons, although there is still a lot more to go away as grain is being stored at Port Galvan. At Ingeniero White there are now three ships under the elevators loading for Europe.

The Inter-Railway Sports.

The Inter-Railway sports which are to be held on Thursday, November 11 on the ground of the Pacific Athletic Club at Maldonado, are devoting half the sum of the monies obtained towards the Red Cross Fund. The Secretary is Mr. Webb, of the Light and Power Company, and the Treasurer, Mr. Robinson of Ingeniero White. The meeting will, as usual, be an all day one and luncheon will be served on the ground. The entrances may be given either to Messrs. W. H. Langlands, F.C.B.A. Pacific; G. Maples, Tramways; or A. P. Webb in Bahia Blanca, and in the Port to Messrs. Bennett or Robinson.

The charge for entrance to the ground will be \$1, children under five free, and up to 15 \$0.50 each. Several people have already given prizes for these sports.

District Notes.

Several residents on the Patagones line are now asking that the Government compel the Pacific Railway to conclude the line from here to Patagones as it is over 10 years since this first concession was given. The fact that it is as much to the railway's advantage as to that of the residents to finish this line, should circumstances permit, seems to have been overlooked.

A Record Discharge of Coal.

A record discharge of coal for this

for the reservists who have left from the Province of Cordoba since the start of Italy in the war. 2,120 reservists have left for the front from this district. The Comité are providing funds for the expenses of 33 families composed of 104 persons whose "gastos" are \$1,620 per month. The total of \$8,234.85 has been spent for the transportation and other expenses of the reservists and their families in assisting them in their journey home, where the men will join their regiments and go at once to the front. Sr. José Parlanti and the rest of the committee are to be congratulated on their excellent work in making the mentioned provisions.

district, if not elsewhere, was made a few days ago at Port Galvan when the s.s. Atlantic arrived there with coal from Durban to discharge for the Pacific Railway. The contractors discharged a cargo of 4613 tons in 38 working hours, averaging a total of 34.42 tons per gang per hour, this being at the rate of more than half a ton discharged per minute, and a daily average of 971 tons. On September 13 when four gangs worked half a day they discharged 393 tons. On September 14 for one day, four gangs put out 1,246 tons; on September 15, four gangs did 1,157 tons; on September 16, the same number of gangs did 1,072 tons; on September 17, two and a half gangs in one day did 645 tons; and on September 18, one gang working for two hours, or quarter of a day, finished the ship by putting out 100 tons. There were also two there coal ships in Port discharging at the same time at Ingeniero White so that it cannot be said that all the best coal men had been picked out for the occasion; but at the same time it is well known that the facilities for discharging coal are greater at Port Galvan than at Ingeniero White, as in the former port the cranes work more quickly and there are very few low sided waggons used, the majority of them being able to hold 40 tons of cargo.

Safe Robbery.

On Monday night of last week, thieves broke into the office of Messrs. Harcastle and carried off the safe. This does not reflect much credit on the police force here, as it is said that although one or two persons are known to have been implicated in the crime, up to the present no arrests have been made, on the ground of want of evidence. The premises from where this safe was taken are almost in the centre of the town. There is a big arc lamp there and there is, or supposed to be, a policeman always on duty at that corner, whilst opposite is a big German hotel which is open night and day. The safe door was afterwards blown open with dynamite and for all their trouble and expense the robbers only got two hundred and forty dollars, which would not go very far among five or six of them.

Rough Measures.

A few days ago a man of Irish nationality was in the streets here, probably having come off one of the ships in Port, and being rather inebriated, was making himself objectionable with his noise and language. Three policemen attempted without success to take him to the prison and a fourth coming up on horse back, they at length got the chain handcuff on his wrist, the other end being held by the policeman on horseback, who when the Irishman fell down, trailed him along in a brutal manner. The crowd looking on hooted and jeered at the policeman and their methods.

Asparagus from Argerich.

Large quantities of asparagus are now being sent in daily from the estancia of Dr. Argerich, at the station of that name on the Southern line. The asparagus is, on arrival, being offered for sale at the price of 20 and 25 cents per bundle.

Concessions for New Railway Lines.

The National Senate have granted the necessary permission asked for by Sr. F. Doel for the construction of branch lines from General Acha to Port San Blas passing by through Rio Colorado district; a branch from this line to Bahia Blanca; a branch starting from the station of Iris on the Pacific line and joining the first line at Rio Colorado; and a branch which will start from the first named route for Port San Antonio passing through Meridiano V.

The Rural Show.

The fourth Show of the Rural Society is to be held here during this month. The entries, which closed recently, have been numerous and varied, amongst them being 2 Durham bulls from "La Elena" in Tres Picos,

THE NEW POST OFFICE

Yesterday the representative of the contractors for the new Post and Telegraph Office interviewed the Minister of the Interior on the subject of renewing the works, stopped some time ago on account of the Government scheme of economies.

The contractors have offered to resume operations, even if the Government do not pay in cash, and will accept Treasury Bonds to the amount of not more than three millions of pesos, until the national finances are again in a normal condition, when payment in ordinary currency may be resumed. The Minister, who is himself favourably disposed to the proposal, replied in that sense, that provided he can obtain the consent of his colleague of the Finance Department, with whom he will discuss the question to-day, that he will endeavour to arrange for the resumption of the building. The addition to the original estimate for interest will, he thinks, be only small and the benefits of the plan indisputable.

30 Lincoln rams from "La Sucursal," a Durham bull and 10 Lincoln rams from "La Carlota," 4 draught stallions from "San Enrique," Corti (F.C.S.), 20 Lincoln rams from "San Ramon Chico," 20 Lincoln rams from "San Felix" Ombuctu, also rams from "Las Carolinas" and "La Esperanza," 11 Hackney mares from the estancia of Sr. Agustin de Elia, bulls, rams and pigs from "La Catalina" Algarrobo, Durham cows and bulls from the estancia "Espartillar," Clydesdales, sheep, bulls and rams from "El Alba," rams from "La Tomasa," Durham bulls from "La Criolla" also from "Santa Narcisa," rams from "Curamalan Chico," from "San Blas" bulls, sire horses, rams and pigs, a Berkshire boar from "Kia Ora," a Hereford bull from "Villa Maria," rams from "La Catalina," Merino rams and Hereford bulls from "3 de Febrero," 5 Shire horses from "Las Delicias," Merino rams from "La Rabona," Hereford bulls from "Santa Sabina," sire horse from "La Carolina," Hereford bulls from Sr. A. Yeoman's estancia "La Norumbega," Durham bulls from the estancia of "Cochico," Herefords from "Las Hormigas," bulls and Lincoln rams from the "Dos Marias," Merino rams from "Santa Teresa," sire horses, pigs and fowls from "La Esther," Hackney mare from "San Emilio," sire horses and Polled Angus cattle from "Curamalan," Hackney stallions from "Cabaña Tatay," Clydesdale stallions from "4 de Octubre," sire horses from "Las Cortaderos," bulls, horses and fowls from "La Gleba," and various other lots from different estancias including quite a large number of fowls.

Trouble on Board Ship.

A few days ago, on board the American schooner Monie P., the "nigger" cook and steward refused to do as he was told, and used some very insulting language to the captain, who ordered him to be put in irons. The man resisted, and during the struggle the captain was shot in the leg. The "nigger" was arrested but liberated again the same evening, and was instructed to be paid off and to return to the ship in order to fetch his clothes. This latter he has not done up to the present, probably as he does not wish for another interview with the captain.

"Live" Advertising.

Amongst the different and varied ways of drawing customers is an advertisement appearing now in one of the local papers, in which it is stated that anyone having spent the sum of fifty dollars in purchases at an almacén near the market will be given an order on a registry office here by means of which they will be found a position free of charge, although the interval between these two events is not stated.

Agricultural & Pastoral

CAMP NOTES

(By Our Agricultural Editor.)

The week's weather has been favourable for camp prospects, and the recent rains are reported to have saved the harvest in many of the drier localities. I was told by an estanciero from San Luis that more rain was badly wanted, before they could count on any harvest at all, while many had begun to plough up their wheat, with the intent of sowing maize. Wheat that has sufficient moisture to carry the plant life beyond the critical period and enable the roots to get a firm hold, will not suffer from the drought to the extent that later sowings do. The drought has already penetrated into the soil to such an extent that the young tender plant roots do not find the necessary nutriment and moisture to continue their growth, hence the very unsatisfactory appearance of the later sowings, while the earlier sowings are coming away well. If a good rainfall does take place on the drier zones within a fortnight, the yield ought to be satisfactory, but failing the rainfall, the yield will suffer considerably.

The week's sales of imported pedigree animals have been somewhat firmer than could be reported of the previous week's trade. Mr. Joseph Shepherd's bulls give an average of \$2769 a head, which, though by no means high, considering the good quality of the animals on offer, denoted a certain firmness in the trade. Messrs. P. and G. Hughes had an average of \$3118, which was quite satisfactory considering the recent sales. The slight improvement noticeable in the demand for imported bulls is likely to continue till the finish of the season, as there will be a shortage of imported bulls.

There was a sale of imported Lincoln rams from New Zealand during the week, but purchasers did not support the sale as they ought to have done, considering the very fine class of wool carried by these sheep. Unfortunately for their sellers they had been recently shorn, and consequently were not presented in the long wool, as is essential for the successful sale of young rams in this Republic. Their quality warrants their evoking a better demand when next offered for auction.

The sales in Britain of heavy draught horses appear for the present to be so indifferent that exporters from this Republic cannot continue shipping. Horses for remount purposes are still being shipped, though from private letters the Argentine horse is not improving on his reputation in Europe. It is appalling to see the amount of nondescript horses on almost all estancias in this Republic, and the owners are foolish to think that these brutes fulfil the requirements of any particular class of work. Native horse-owners have in many cases been disgusted with the scrutinising and selection of purchasing agents for the home markets, and are always inquiring, "Why was such a horse rejected?" Possibly because he was not the required height, or the symmetrical form of the animal did not warrant his selection, or his unsoundness was the cause of his non-inclusion in the draft. Despite the great number of horses in this country, and the very general interest evinced by all Argentines in horse flesh, it is surprising what a meagre knowledge is possessed by the generality of estancieros, regarding the soundness or saleable qualities in a horse, to be afterwards exposed for sale on the British market.

Having a wide experience of this Republic and its class of horses, I am not surprised that they have not been recognised in Britain, as embodying the necessary good qualities for com-

peting with the home-bred animal. This Republic is full of horses. One sees immense numbers scattered all over the camp, but they are of such a nondescript class of brutes, embodying so many different types, and though undoubtedly of considerable use in this country, under the conditions ruling here, are not serviceable under the changed economic conditions in Britain. In this Republic, one sees tied to the big carts as many horses as are necessary to move the loaded waggon, the feed being obtained in the camp, or the wide drove roads, where pasture at certain seasons abounds. The different conditions in Europe where horses, so to speak, are artificially maintained, demands the minimum of mouths with the maximum of pulling abilities.

The light legged varieties have received more attention than the heavy draught class. Innumerable expensive high-class sires have been acquired for improving the breed of light-legged horses in this Republic. The heavy draught varieties have not received the same attention, though the demand and prices paid for heavy draught stallions at the annual Palermo Sales have never been very remunerative to their breeders. Current prices paid were not likely to induce breeders of these classes of horses to import the extra good quality sires from Britain, where values for good class heavy draught animals are higher than any importer could pay and expect to realise here to advantage. Individual estancieros have at times imported very good quality sires, as also mares, but notwithstanding the large number of breeders of so-called "mestizo" potros, few show the necessary quality for exportation to the home markets. It is immaterial what the breed may be, but the animals must combine the necessary qualities for this successful sale in Britain. Given a good class of Shire mares, and using an equally good kind of Clydesdale stallion, this combination ought to produce a class of big colts, unbeatable for heavy carting work anywhere. I have at times seen the result of this cross, and the type and size of the progeny would please the most exacting carting contractor in Britain, or for that matter anyone who was looking for a big upstanding strong horse, with a certain activeness about his movements. The admixture of the Clydesdale with the Shire forms an excellent combination of good points. It is not so much the want of size, but more the lacking of quality, as embodied in a "well put together animal" that shippers complain of. There is an absence of these nice flat boned clean legs and springy pasterns of the Scottish Clydesdale, whose big, well spread good hoots are also wanting in the Argentine heavy draught horse, even of the so-called Clydesdale type. The animals here have a certain plainness about them which is very adverse to their successful sale on the British market. If this Republic expects its heavy horses to meet with acceptance on the British market, then it must produce the class and type that buyers want to purchase as best befitting their requirements, as determined by their saleable value.

Shipment of Horses.

The British remount commission are shipping by the s.s. Clutha River a select lot of 350 horses. The consignment will be under the charge of that well-known expert, Mr. W. Silvester, who has had many years' experience in the shipment of live-stock, and invariably with most satisfactory results.

Mr. Juan Lalor, the well-known cattle salesman, has compiled the following list of prices obtained for animals sold by him during the week at

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the Linieres market. Bueyes Mestizos especiales from \$210 to \$260; Bueyes especiales \$180 to \$200; Bueyes carne gorda \$100 to \$130; Novillos mestizos especiales from \$250 to \$280; novillos mestizos para frigorifico from \$210 to \$230; novillos carne gorda from \$140 to \$170; vacas mestizas excepcionales, from \$145 to \$170; vacas mestizas especiales from \$125 to \$135; vacas mestizas gordas from \$105 to \$120; novillitos mestizo excepcionales from \$105 to \$120; novillitos carne gorda from \$90 to \$100; novillitos carne gorda from \$90 to \$100; vaquillonas mestizas especiales from \$110 to \$115; vaquillonas mestizas gorda from \$95 to \$105; vaquillonas carne gorda from \$80 to \$90; terneros mamones especiales from \$35 to \$40.

Messrs. Emilio Casares and Sons have arranged to load on the Highland Laird 130 specially selected horses of the Clydesdale and Shire breed, for sale in England. Mr. James Garlick, whose selections of horses for export has been so favourably commented on, has on this occasion as formerly purchased and selected the shipment. Some exceptionally good quality animals from Mr. John Lett, Venado Tuerto, are included in this consignment, which it is hoped will meet a good selling trade in Britain.

A FAMOUS SOUTH AFRICAN SHOT.

The following reference to a Morayshire man—a brother of Mr. J. MacCulloch, presently residing in Banfield, and well known as formerly manager of several important estancias, will no doubt be of interest to some of his countrymen in this Republic. "Herbert James MacCulloch, of the National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., Pritchard Street Branch, who is one of the best shots in the Union, has been granted leave by the general manager on half-pay in order to proceed to Europe to offer his services to the War Office. He leaves Johannesburg accordingly on Thursday evening by the Natal train at 8 o'clock, and will sail from Durban by the Balmoral Castle on July 18th. Mr. MacCulloch's patriotism has led him to take this step. He feels that, in Kitchener's phrase, his country needs him, and it was with the intention of doing his little bit at this time that he applied for leave to proceed to Europe, and he was fortunate in having as patriotic an official as the general manager, who acquiesced in the request and granted him leave on half-pay, a fact which has been appreciated not only by Mr. MacCulloch but by the other members of the branch staff. Mr. MacCulloch carries with him the best wishes of his colleagues for a safe return, and that he may be as useful as he is willing in helping to end the war is the wish and hope of his many friends. Mr. MacCulloch, it may be remarked, some years ago accompanied a South African Bisley team to England and won several prizes. He has likewise been a frequent prize-winner at South African Bisley meetings. May good luck attend him."

THE SPEYING OF CATTLE.

Some Useful Information.

During the last few weeks I have received many inquiries regarding the speying of cattle, and I have come across some very interesting information, given by Mr. S. S. Cameron, M.R.C.V.S. (who is not by any means unknown in Argentina), in an article he has contributed to a recent number of the "Victorian Journal of Agriculture."

The writer remarks that the most suitable age for speying cattle is prior to the first calf. At this period there is the minimum risk of mishap. If older cows are to be speyed, they should be in store condition, and not in calf. In-calf cows often slip their calves after speying. The operation should not be performed on cows in season, nor within a month after calving. The most suitable time for speying is the early summer, when the nights are warm and dry. The subjects for operation should be kept short of food for 24 hours before the operation.

There are two methods of operation in vogue, viz., the flank operation and the operation per vaginum. Where considerable numbers are to be speyed, the flank operation is usually preferred. The cattle are secured in a long, narrow race or crush, with fence-work sides, so that the operator can work through the rails. When the number are few, they may be tied or strapped, right side on to an ordinary three-rail fence. The seat of operation through the flank is on the right side, in a position similar to that described for gastrotomy, and the incision is made in the same direction, downwards and forwards across the direction of the hair down to the peritoneum. The right side is chosen in preference to the left, because the operator's manipulation is not interfered with by the presence of the distended paunch. Before making the incision, the hair should be clipped off an oblique strip, and the part washed with an anti-septic solution. The hands and arms of the operator should also be similarly washed between each operation. The peritoneum or thin membrane lining the abdominal cavity should not be broken until the haemorrhage from the outside wound is somewhat allayed. It is then cut through, and the hand introduced into the abdominal cavity in search of the ovaries. The one furthest away (the left one) should be grasped first, and removed from its corded attachment by snipping with knife or scissors, or if it is desired to avoid haemorrhage totally, the ecraseur is used. The right ovary is then grasped and removed. Some operators stitch the peritoneum, though this is scarcely necessary. Usually the wound is stitched with three or four strong sutures, taking in a half-inch of skin at each side. A dressing of carbolic oil or tar is then smeared over the surface, and the operation is complete.

MCKEENA'S BUDGET

THE MASSES AND THE CLASSES.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—The remarks by "Bahia Blanca" are well merited.

The British soldier, be he regular or volunteer, is defending the land of his forefathers, and the land from which only can wealth be produced.

Houses, crops, businesses are the product of someone's individual energy—and as such should be respected as the producer's private property.

The land of the British Isles is now in the hands of certain individuals. This possession should not be interfered with. They are "owners" of same—and the title that society has given to them must be respected.

To-day the value of these lands is, however, the product of something communal—the action of the British Army, — and while the landowner's title should be respected, the community should see that the British landowner pays the community for what he has received or is receiving from the community, in form of defence of "his land."

If the cost of this war be collected by a tax on the value of the lands of the British Empire, the deer parks will soon become a thing of the past.

Every Britisher is prepared to do his bit towards the defence of the Empire, but it's quite another matter when it comes to paying the cost of the defence. Those who get the benefit should foot the bill.

If the Chancellor requires money to pay the cost of this struggle, how can he better obtain it than by taking for the nation's good what the people's army is producing?

A stiff tax on the value of land in the Empire would result in the deer parks being handed over to intensive cultivation, and after the war Mr. 14/- per week would find work at 25/- per week. Before the war he earned 14/-, now he is earning 25/- defending the land; and if the tax was made stiff enough to absorb the whole rent, that man would earn, after the war, his 25/- per week as easily as he is earning the 25/- per week in the trenches—and with a good deal less risk.

If the deer walks were forced into production, the problem of the unemployed would in a large measure be solved, while the British Isles would become at least nearer self supporting than they are to-day.

Land taxation will not perhaps solve all the problems the people will be called upon to face after the war is over, but it would go a long way towards the equitable distribution of the cost of same.

Mr. Reginald McKenna may fancy it's good business to tax the people's breakfast table, putting 9 pence per pound on the tea used, and similar increases on other articles and on incomes; but surely if he takes for the nation's needs what the nation's army produces, the cost will be paid by the nation without it feeling the charge, great though it undoubtedly will be.

Some may say that it is unjust that land values only should be taken to provide the cost of the war; but let me here ask: What would be the value of the Duke of Norfolk's estates if the Kaiser's Kultured hordes entered the City of London to-morrow?

If, therefore, the nation's troops keep the Kultured hordes from entering the territory of the Empire and gradually shove them back across the Rhine, who should pay the cost of the operation? Should not the Duke of Norfolk and his fellow land owners foot the bill, instead of the returned wounded soldier or the dead soldier's widowed mother being asked to stump up 9 pence per lb. more on his or her tea and so much per lb. more for sugar? Would it not be fairer that his Lordship paid the cost out of the rent he collected from the clerk or tradesman, instead of the nation collecting from these a percentage of what they earn?

Let the Duke of Norfolk enjoy all he earns. He is entitled to all that

Luis Costantini

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his abilities produce. At the same time, let the small tradesman and the giant shipowner or merchant have all their respective abilities' produce. To take from the individual what his work or ability produces is not necessary. The Duke's land is his, but the value of that land is not produced by that owner. That value comes from the collective action of the people of the nation; and, if such be the case, surely that value should be used up before the product of the labour of the individual is taken to meet the nation's needs. The land is the Duke's; but there is a way of making him use same, and that way is by putting the taxes of the nation on land-values—a tax equal to a small percentage on what the community gives, in the form of privilege, to the land owner. If the land owner uses his land in the production of things the nation or consumers require, then the tax does not fall on the owner, but on the consumer, for it is passed on in the price of the article produced. But if the owner desires a deer park, desires to keep the land idle or out of active production of those articles that the nation requires, then let him pay to the nation a percentage on the value of his land thus held up. He then pays for the privilege he enjoys—the privilege of keeping idle the latent riches that are within his reach if he will but work the land or let others do so.

The value of the land within the bounds of the British Empire is being maintained by the fighting men, by the men who are daily risking their lives in defence of the Empire. Under present systems, the Duke of Norfolk and the 2 per cent. of land-holders in Britain get all the benefit, for they are allowed to appropriate, practically without payment, what the fighting men produce or conserve. Let the

land owners have their land, but let them at the same time pay to the nation the cost of the conservation of same from the gentle visit of the Kultured Rhinelanders. Don't ask the returned soldier to pay one penny of the cost out of his earnings, for he has already contributed quite enough to the "National Fund" when he fought for the soil of the Empire.

After the war, the nation should tax what the people's army has produced.

Then, if his Lordship does not like it, let him move to Baden or Hamburg. He can take himself there, but neither he nor any of his ilk can take away one half-acre of the land he calls "his," while the nation can and should keep the value of what their army has produced, and collect that value every year by a tax.

The exit of the Duke, even if accompanied by all the drones that live on the industry of others, will not make it more difficult for the man who wishes to work to knock out his 25/- per week instead of 14/- received by many agricultural labourers before they went to the trenches at 25/- per week.

Yes, Mr. Editor, after the war the returned soldiers will have questions to ask, and they will see that they are answered. They'll not try, however, to get their answers as has Germany, by force. No; they will use a milder and yet—to the drone—a more terrible weapon than even the cannon. They will use the ballot box—a weapon the Duke class don't like.

That way the returned soldier and the women of the nation will get their rights more easily and more rapidly. Both have as good a claim on the full advantages of the citizenship as have the plural voters.

By the use of the ballot box, the working masses of Britain can and will strike a blow at the Land Mono-

IMPORTED POTATOES

HIGH PRICES AND OFTEN LOW QUALITIES.

France continues to send us heavy cargoes of potatoes; they are also arriving in large quantities from Spain and from North America.

Huge quantities of the tuber so intimately associated, in tradition but little else, with the Green Isle, are stored in the extensions of Docks 3 and 4, all of which does not prevent prices being perfectly shocking and quality often villainous. Potatoes from the sandy coasts of Ireland, Scotland and England have no superiors, but they do not come here. Instead, many of the immigrants are pallid, waxy, watery and ill-flavoured, with all the worst characteristics of the lowest class of "bog 'praties." New potatoes are unknown, all the arrivals being of mature years. Within the last day or two, 42,000 cases have been landed by the Amiral Vilaret de Joyeuse and the Amiral Jaureguiberry but it is safe to prophesy that prices will continue to sit up aloft.

poly group—a blow more severe and more far-reaching than Kaiser Bill would have struck had he and his Kultured hordes carried their warfare into the British Isles. The Kaiser would have fixed things up allright for the classes—the masses he has no time for;—but in dealing with Britishers he's got to deal with the masses' representatives and not those of the classes. Before this war is done with, and its after-effects, both Kaiser Bill (of Germany) and the classes—as they are called in England—will realise that the present struggle was the beginning of the end of at least one form of monopoly, and that the very worst.

In Germany, the masses don't count. In the British Isles, there are many who think that way also. "Yes, these soldiers are very fine fellows—fine fellows dontcherno—d—d fine fellows,—but just fancy Bill Jones' wife getting 25/- per week while he is in the trenches—really it's preposterous—dontcherno"—is more the style in too many of the upper class circles.

Some may think 25/- per week too much to pay to men for defending the land their forefathers lived in—too much for running the risk of getting knocked out.

The British people were just on the point of settling who should pay the cost of Government in the country—the masses or the classes. At the very moment that the Irish people were to receive their cherished demands, some fellows over the water, Belgium way, fancied they had a better right to Belgium than the Belgians, and so took possession. The British people didn't see things that way and asked the intruders to get out, which request was refused, and so the Land of the comparatively free took up the Little Man's Battle. They will settle the intruder—it's only a question of time,—and when they have done the job the same men can be trusted to take on the job of freeing their own land from another intruder just about as prejudicial to the nation as the Kultured intruder was to Belgium.

This war is a costly evolution towards freedom. Had the struggle taken place within the borders of any one nation, we'd call it revolution; but now that seven nations are mixed up in it we call it war—but it's merely the coming of an era of freedom for the downtrodden, not only of Germany, Austria and Turkey, but also of France, Britain, Italy and Serbia, while many other nations will most likely learn the lesson without paying as dearly as those mixed up in the struggle.

Thanking you in anticipation for the insertion of this screed,

Yours, etc.

A. V. S.

Buenos Aires.

SALES OF IMPORTED SHORTHORNS

Yesterday afternoon Messrs. A. Bullrich and Coy. disposed of that select lot of imported Shorthorns, the property of Messrs. P. and G. Hughes. There was a large attendance of interested spectators and though bidding was by no means brisk, a fairly good selling trade was experienced. The bulls sold were a very attractive lot and realised the satisfactory average of \$3,118 for all animals sold. The extra large attendance of yesterday's sale was a fitting testimony to the high esteem in which this firm's importations are held; earned through a long business connection with this country and a thorough knowledge of the class of animals likely to give the best results to their purchasers.

On October 4, before a large attendance of Argentine breeders, a most select consignment of imported Shorthorn bulls, the property of Messrs. Emilio N. Casares and Sons, were sold by the Messrs. Bullrich and Co. and realised very satisfactory prices. Mr. Edward Bullrich, acted as auctioneer in his usual efficient manner and was successful in establishing the record sale for this season of an imported bull, in selling Gainsford Emperor, a noteworthy specimen of the breed, at \$35,000. This handsome Shorthorn sire was the means of bringing together one of the most representative attendances seen at a sale since the Palermo show and sales. Experts anticipated that this bull would make a very high figure though few were prepared for his passing the thirty thousand dollars. The other bulls exposed for auction also met a very satisfactory trade at the following prices:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Gainsford Emperor, sold to Sr. Francisco Bonadeo, at \$35,000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Villager, sold to Sr. Juan Castagnino at \$5,500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Whittlebury Emperor, sold to Sr. Juan Castagnino at \$3,200.

1 Shorthorn bull, Marden Gallant, sold to Sr. Victorio E. Scala at \$1,800.

1 Shorthorn bull, Carbon, sold to Sr. Becker, at \$4,000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Notlan Physician, sold to Sres. Casares Bros. and Diehl on commission, at \$10,000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Privet Hawk, sold to Sra. M. de Etcheverry at \$2,000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Daybell, sold to Sr. Vicente Siré at \$2,500.

Tuesday, Oct. 5.

Yesterday afternoon, the Messrs. Yriondo and Co., sold a splendid lot of imported Shorthorns, the property of Mr. G. Campbell. There was a large attendance of breeders and a very satisfactory trade was experienced for all the bulls, though many of the heifers only realised moderate prices considering their breeding. The following is the sale list:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Prince Julian, sold to Sr. Pedro Estanguet at \$11,500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Hindley Surprise, sold to Sr. F. Bonadeo at \$7,000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Holker Duke 13th, sold to Sres. Lacau y Seré at \$3,500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Rose Duke, sold to Sr. E. Santamarina at \$5,200.

1 Shorthorn bull, Master Violet, sold to Sr. E. Rodriguez, at \$2800.

1 Shorthorn bull, Merchant of Venice, sold to Sr. Alberto Castex at \$13,900.

1 Shorthorn bull, Eyton Ideal, sold to Sr. Pedro Estanguet at \$12,500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Pathfinder, sold to Sr. Emilio Meyer Pellegrini at \$6,000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Moresky Augustus, sold to Sr. Tomás Anchorena at \$3,000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Champion Cup, sold to Sr. E. Rodriguez, at \$3,000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Colston Viscount, sold to Sr. E. Santamarina at \$4,200.

1 Shorthorn bull, Village Pye, sold to Sr. E. Meyer Pellegrini at \$4,700.

1 Shorthorn bull, Healing Marshman, sold to La Forestal at \$2,600.

1 Shorthorn bull, King of Rothes, sold to Sres. Juan Bedon and Sons, at \$2,000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Masterman, sold to Sr. E. Rodriguez at \$1,800.

1 Shorthorn bull, Suret Prince, sold to Sr. Tomás Anchorena at \$1,700.

1 Shorthorn bull, Gunthorpe Brierwood, sold to Sr. E. Rodriguez at \$3,300.

The heifers sold at prices ranging from \$1,200 to \$5,000 paid by Sr. Pedro Estanguet for Maud 38, a very sweet roan heifer.

SALE OF IMPORTED LINCOLN RAMS

Yesterday afternoon the Messrs. Bullrich, disposed of that select consignment of Lincoln rams, imported by Mr. W. Candy. Trade was scarcely as animated as has lately been seen at sheep sales and the average was \$566 a head for the 18 animals sold.

NEW ZEALAND LINCOLN RAMS

The Messrs. A. Bullrich and Coy. exposed for auction a very useful lot of Imported Lincoln Rams from New Zealand; but trade was somewhat slow and only six found purchasers at the moderate price of \$475. These rams carry fleeces of extra fine wool though unfortunately they are shown at a very disadvantageous period as their wool is still short. Sheep buyers here are accustomed to see all two tooth sheep shown in the long wool, hence the unfavourable appearance of rams that have been shorn, as these apparently were, only a few months ago. There were many interested onlookers at this sale but bidding was slow and the owners decided to postpone the sale till a more favourable opportunity.

HORSES FOR EUROPE

47,500 IN ELEVEN MONTHS.

It is interesting to remark upon the latest official figures published in respect to the exportation of horses from the Argentine to France, Italy and Belgium. Before the outbreak of the war in Europe, there was a small, but unimportant trade between France and this country, but as a commercial business no other exportations were worthy of note.

One month after the outbreak of war, the shipment of horses exceeded any shipment for the period of a year. Officially the figures shew that from Dock No. 1 from the month of October up to Wednesday, Sept. 29, some 43,920 horses and 3,779 mules had been exported to either France or England. The exact figures for France were given at 35,459 horses and for England at 8,211 horses and 3,779 mules. Italy had received 50 horses only, but is now stated to be purchasing strongly. Further shipments are taking place throughout the coming week. For Marseilles on Sunday next another 500 horses will be shipped in the "Indralem," while although the details are not to hand, it is known that Italy, France and England will receive several vessels of horse shipments.

U.S. WHEAT

SENSATIONAL RISE IN CHICAGO "PIT."

Chicago, Sept. 30.

A sensational advance took place to-day just before the close of trading in September delivery wheat. Month end covering by shorts ran quotations up to \$1.15 14 per bushel, as against \$1.03 last night. Notwithstanding this the rise was steeper than has been witnessed at any time since the beginning of the war, and the excitement was correspondingly great.

Transactions were mostly in small lots by belated September shorts and the squeeze did not affect the market as a whole.

WHEAT & WINE CULTURE IN SAN JUAN

EXCEPTIONAL OUTLOOK.

A remarkable amount of progress has been made this year in agricultural matters in the province of San Juan, and the appreciable advances in the amount of land put under cultivation over that of last season is due to the increased demand for wheat. The latest returns from the province state that over 40,000 tons is the estimated amount of this year's harvest. It would appear that the production of the grape is equally exceptional and according to experts may be calculated at \$12,000,000 value. The economic situation of this province bids fair to change for the better.

RICE CULTIVATION

DEMAND FOR SEED INCREASING.

A great demand is being made for rice seed supplied by the Government and the sub-office attached to the main Agricultural Department, whose duty it is to encourage all kinds of agricultural pursuits has published a statement concerning the supply of government rice seed in the various parts of the Republic.

The Japanese agricultural expert, Shatunko Ito, who has had the handling of this matter for some months, telegraphed yesterday from Tucumán to the Minister of Agriculture requesting a further grant of 80,000 kilos of rice to be placed at the disposal of sowers in Tucuman. The amount already distributed from the twelfth to the twenty second of this month has been 154,874 kilos, divided as follows:—

	kilos.
Tucumán	100,162
Misiones	10,000
Corrientes	15,000
San Juan	12,000
Mendoza	2,262½
Salta and Jujuy	14,450

NEW PETROLEUM TAX

THE CHAUFFEURS' OUTCRY.

The problem of taxing petroleum and the coal tar products, which is suggested by the Government is a matter of more serious import than would appear at first sight. The chauffeurs claim that the new proposition will mean a complete paralization of the motor industry of the Republic, or rather be it said, of the taxi-cab and motor traffic of the capital.

The present price of oil is \$6.50 per case of 2 tins. Each taxi-cab consumes on an average 3 tins per day. The chauffeurs claim as an average expenditure some \$21 per day.

This amount seems somewhat exaggerated, but at the same time, it is pointed out that a taxi earns \$30 per day, which is 50 per cent less than in 1912 and 1913. A further reduction in earnings is bound to come, on account of the increase in tube and train traffic and the extension of the lines.

Garage hire, wear and tear, exploitation of their business is in the capital an expensive item to drivers. Half their old time trade has gone and now the new tax will, they claim, make the business of taxi driving not worth the candle. The extreme severity of the taxes, of licenses, rights to drive around the streets seeking passengers, hiring of taximeters and all such government imposts are quite sufficient and if the government official who attempts to increase the tax on oil one day finds his "self importance" without a vehicle to carry him to an important function, he will only have himself to blame.

The policy of the government in financial matters at the moment is an unsound one and is an exact reminder of a nursery story, that of "killing the goose that lays the golden egg."

DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN A THEATRE

SEVERAL SPECTATORS INJURED.

From Cordoba comes the report of a disgraceful scene which occurred at the theatre San Martin at Belle Ville. The play, "El trovador nacional," produced by the impresario, Señor Enrique Podesta, was in progress when the scandalous behaviour of a group of students put an end to the play and caused the wounding of several members of the audience. How the excitement, which ultimately led to a tumult, arose is unknown, but it is probable that certain members of the audience became annoyed at the low behaviour of the students, and an altercation, which led to a free fight and much damage to the theatre ensued. The police were powerless, but later succeeded in making many arrests.

COLON THEATRE CONCERTS

THE RETURN OF Mlle. GENEVIEVE VIX.

The Management of the Colon Theatre have contracted the renowned singer, Mlle. Genevieve Vix, as soprano soloist in the forthcoming series of classical concerts to be held in the Municipal theatre under the conductorship of Mr. André Messager, the well-known composer of "Veronique," "The Little Michus," etc.

The return of Mlle. Vix will be an added attraction to these concerts, which in themselves promise to be highly interesting. It will be remembered that this artist's singing and acting during the recent Opera season charmed the public.

The first concert will be given on October 12. A series of popular concerts will also be held on Sunday afternoons, at reduced prices.

SALE OF HORSE FLESH

PROTESTS BY THE TRADE.

If one half the world does not know, (and probably does not care) how the other half lives, it is no less true that a good half does not know what it, personally eats. The Confederación Gremial de Locatarios de Mercado de la Capital has stated that certain outside influences are responsible for the sale of horse flesh in the markets and likewise in some of the *ferias francas*.

It is pointed out in safeguarding the interests of butchers who trade legally, that the prices alone prove that the meat is not what is represented to be as under present conditions, beef even if of inferior quality cannot be sold at less than 40 cents per kilo while high class heifer meat is 75 cents as may be ascertained by enquiry. Those therefore who while approving "hippie contests" object to hippie diet will understand that cheap joints are not the best nor even what they claim to be—beef.

THE LATE MANOEUVRES

At the conclusion of the regional manoeuvres the troops engaged have been making their return marches under torrid conditions. The First Division under General Ramón Jones arrived at Lujan after a swift and successful march from Campo de Mayo via Pilar. Under General Arana the Second Division left their camp at estancia Los Ombues, halting two hours during the afternoon at estancia Duggan and proceeding later to San Antonio de Areco. Third Division after being encamped at Arroyo Yeraú is proceeding to Arroyo Grande. The Fourth Division marched yesterday from San Ignacio to Soconcha. All the troops appear to be fit and in hard condition after the exercises.

Mainly About People

Dr. John Halahan has returned from his visit to Britain.

The second child of Dr. Herrera Vega, Calle Juncal 848, was operated on for appendicitis on Monday evening.

Madame de Mello wishes her friends to note change of address, 3437 Blanco Encalada, Belgrano. "At Home" Sunday, Oct. 24th, 3 till 6.

It is announced that the marriage will shortly take place of Miss Jessie Dolan with Mr. George Bird, both are well known residents of Capilla del Señor.

As announced on page 2, the general agency of the Atlas Assurance Co. Ltd. has been transferred to Messrs. J. F. Macadam and Co., Balcarce 326.

Mr. George A. Kuhlert, Manager of Dutilh-Smith, McMillan and Co., leaves to-day for New York by the s.s. Saramacca. He will probably be away for three or four months on business matters.

The American Consulate General, Laval 341, has received news of personal interest to Joseph Steinberg, Mrs. Michilangelo Diangelis (née Esabeta Giliberto), Demetrius Romeo, and Pedro and Fortunato Dozal.

Dr. K. M. Walker, of Calle Córdoba 460, who has been working since last March at the Duchess of Westminster's hospital at Le Touquet, France, is now on his way back to the Argentine and is expected to arrive about October 18.

Mr. Cyril R. Lowder, who went home in July (by the Demerara), after a residence of eight years in Argentina, has been gazetted to a Lieutenantancy in the 14th Battalion Royal Fusiliers; a circumstance of much satisfaction to his friends.

The funeral of the late Mr. W. H. Philpotts took place yesterday morning from his residence in Calle Vidal, Belgrano. Mr. Philpotts was highly esteemed by all who knew him and sincere sympathy is felt for his widow and all the family. The service at the house and in the British Cemetery was conducted by Rev. Dr. McLaughlin.

Mr. H. W. Williams, of the staff of the Royal Mail Offices, left for England on Monday by the "Deseado" to offer his services for the front. Mr. Williams was a prominent member of the Quilmes Musical and Dramatic Society, and has been closely associated with the many successful performances given by that Society during the past few years. May he have the best of luck and a safe return.

DAY BY DAY IN ROSARIO.

(From Our Correspondent).

October 5.

I see by the *Times* that a daughter was born to the Rev. Canon Charles Pepys and Mrs. Pepys at 25 Pulteney Road, Bath, on the 4th ultimo.

The evening services at St. Bartholomew's Church have reverted to the former hour, 8.45, the attendances at the 6 o'clock services not having been sufficiently encouraging to confirm the change.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Barker are away on a pleasure trip to Buenos Aires, and are due back to-morrow night.

Mr. William Danby, formerly of Rosario, was married on August 10 at Godstone Parish Church, Surrey, to Miss Edith Pyman, sister of the late Rev. R. F. Pyman, formerly Chaplain of St. Bartholomew's.

I have not yet details of the Polo Tournament at Las Rosas, but I hear they had some splendidly contested games, one of the semi-finals calling for three extra churkers. I hope to send down particulars in a day or two.

News has been received that Mr. Walter James, who was well known in this city some years ago, has been killed in France. He had recently occupied a post with the firm of Leach Hnos., of San Pedro de Jujuy. He went home to join the colours about the end of last year. Many men of the Stores Department of the F.C.C.A. will remember in him a former colleague, whose friendship they much esteemed.

The Church Council invite the Alberdi friends of the Rev. J. A. and Mrs. Rickards to be present at a social gathering to be held at the Colegio Inglés on Friday evening, at 8.45 p.m., when a presentation is to be made to the retiring Chaplain, who has during six years' representation of the South American Missionary Society endeared himself to all with whom he has come in contact.

A visitor to Rosario is Mr. Johnston, who represents the Studebaker Motor Company, and proposes to open a branch here.

On Saturday evening, at 8 p.m., a social gathering will be held at the Talleres Church Hall for the purpose of saying "good-bye" to the Rev. J. A. and Mrs. Rickards. I hear that Mr. J. P. Crouch will be in the chair. On Sunday evening Mr. Rickards will preach his farewell sermon in Talleres Church and introduce his successor, the Rev. S. C. Deacon.

DAY BY DAY IN CORDOBA.

(From Our Correspondent).

October 4.

Messrs. Arthur Hughes has returned to town from a trip to his estancia in La Cumbre.

The Rev. Cyril Moore was a visitor in town on Sunday last.

Among the members of the English Church who are on the committee appointed for the arranging of the concert to be held soon in aid of the Church Building Fund are Mrs. F. Lindeman, Mrs. Walters and Mr. Webb.

Mr. T. G. Ferguson has returned from his holidays which were spent in Buenos Aires.

Eight different groups of young ladies members of our first society were busy on Saturday last disposing of flowers in aid of the poor. The very satisfactory sum of \$1550 was realised.

Dr. E. J. Roney, is disposing of his race horses preparatory to leaving for Buenos Aires where he will embark for the United States.

Mr. V. R. Sadler is now much improved in health and Mrs. Sadler has returned to Alta Gracia.

Mr. Emeric will spend to-morrow in Calera on business for the Cordoba Light and Power Company.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Marks have taken up their residence on Calle Pringles, near 24 de Septiembre, General Paz.

Bank auditor, Mr. Burnes, is at present in Cordoba on business.

Tickets for the Ball to be given at the French Hall on October 8, in aid of the British Red Cross, can be obtained from the following members of the Sub-Committee:—Messrs. A. D. Dunbar, Arthur Hughes, L. G. Babb, C. A. Brigstocke, F. Lindeman, Miss Muriel Hobbs, Mrs. L. G. Babb, Miss Phyllis Symonds and Mrs. Hobbs, who is giving the dance and defraying all the expenses.

The *Jangostas* visited this city on Saturday and Sunday and a large army settled on the tennis courts and croquet lawn of the Cordoba Athletic Club; but they soon made their escape when the balls began to fly.

WEDDING

MACFARLANE — THOMSON.

A very pretty, but quiet wedding, was celebrated at St. Andrew's Scotch Church by Dr. Fleming, on October 2nd. Owing to the death of the bridegroom's father a few weeks ago, the ceremony and following reception at the Phoenix Hotel were attended only by the intimate friends of the family.

The bride, Miss Alice Lovell Macfarlane, was the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Macfarlane, of Campana, and the bridegroom was Mr. Henry Bell Thomson, son of Mrs. J. J. Thomson, of London.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a dress of white satin, chiffon and Chantilly lace. Miss Girleen Keen, in white taffeta and a big white hat, was the bridesmaid, and the little trainbearer, Miss Adeline Hope, was most daintily dressed in pink liberty satin and hat to match.

Mr. J. Brown acted as best man.

After the reception, the bride and bridegroom departed for "somewhere in Cordoba," amidst showers of rice and the best wishes of their friends to spend their honeymoon.

There were a great number of beautiful presents, amongst which were a platinum watch bracelet, the present of the bridegroom to the bride, and an emerald and pearl tie-pin, the gift of bride to bridegroom. The latter also gave sapphire and pearl brooches to the bridesmaids.

Amongst those who attended the reception were noticed Capt. and Mrs. Warskitt, Mr. and Mrs. Keen, Mr. and Mrs. John Bramwell, Mr. and Mrs. Sokuel, Mr. and Mrs. Destique, Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood, Mr. Harold Warskitt, Messrs. Brown, Prescott, Alker, Neele and several others.

DAY BY DAY IN BAHIA BLANCA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

October 3.

Señora Epstein has recently been making a collection of clothes and money for the Belgian soldiers, and on Friday a large quantity of woollen clothing was handed over to the Belgian Consul, M. Pawly.

Mr. Poole, the manager of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. here, has taken up his residence with his family in Bahia Blanca.

Amongst the recent visitors here have been Messrs. Evans, Davies, Putler, Williams, V. Cooper, Sewell, McCombie and Edge.

Mr. Harding Green and Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter returned from Buenos Aires on Friday morning.

The concert held at Ingeniero White last night in aid of the Anglican Church Fund proved a great success and was well attended, there being quite a large number of people down from Bahia Blanca, the amount collected for the fund being about \$140.

On Saturday a concert and entertainment is to be held at Maldonado in aid of the Red Cross Fund. There will afterwards be a special train back to Bahia Blanca for the visitors.

Mrs. Pilling returned to the Port last week, after being in the British Hospital for over five weeks undergoing a very painful operation. Mrs. Pilling was accompanied by Mr. Pilling and their eldest son, who has just returned from school in England.

Mr. Silver has returned here after an absence of some few days on a business trip in the neighbourhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheepshanks have been in town for a few days, and were staying at the South American Hotel.

COMPULSORY SERVICE

AND THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

Mr. W. Warden, local Secretary, Royal Colonial Institute, has furnished THE HERALD with the following interesting extract from *United Empire*, the official organ of the Institute:—

"While few people outside the War Office are in a position to judge whether or not the response to recruiting has been equal to the strain imposed by the needs of the new armies, and while the necessity of supporting the Government in whatever measures may be considered by them to be most effective is strongly and widely recognised, the feeling in favour of a more equitable distribution of the duty of National Defence has been growing, coupled with the view that the present emergency calls for a practical demonstration that the nation is determined to throw its whole weight into the conflict. On August 27, at a special meeting of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, the following resolution was unanimously passed, and has been forwarded to the Prime Minister:— 'Bearing in mind that the fundamental object of the Royal Colonial Institute is the unity of the Empire, and in the conviction that they are expressing, and that it is their duty to express, the feeling of the vast majority of their members both at home and overseas, the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute desire to place on record their unanimous opinion that at this time of crisis it is the duty of every efficient person, male or female, between the ages of sixteen and sixty-five, to place themselves at the disposal of the Crown for the performance of such service, whether Military or Civil, as at the discretion of His Majesty's Government may be required from them in the interests of the State. They therefore resolve to support, by all means in their power, whatever measures His Majesty's Government may think fit to take in regard to National Service.'"

KILLED IN ACTION

LIEUT. D. C. BLYTH.

The many friends of Mr. A. Carleton Blyth, who for several years was representative of Messrs. J. G. White and Co. Ltd. in this city, and of Mrs. Blyth, will hear with deep regret of their severe loss by the death of their eldest son, Mr. Dennis Carleton Blyth, 2nd Lieutenant Royal Engineers, who was killed in action near Ypres on August 29. Lieut. Blyth was a clever engineer and a promising young officer. They will also regret to hear that Mr. and Mrs. Blyth's second son, Mr. Ricardo Carleton Blyth, Lieut. 7th Yorkshire Regiment, was, a few days later, wounded in the trenches by fragments from a shell; he was, however, progressing favourably towards recovery.

PATRIOTISM

(To the Editor).

Sir.—You will kindly give publication to the following:

One reads of Capt. H. G. Cassels' untimely end with nothing but profound regret, yet his relatives and friends have good cause to be more than proud of him. Born in Buenos Aires 22 years ago, therefore an Anglo-Argentine, but justly claimed by our King and Queen as having died in the service of "his country."

We have scores of Anglo-Argentines, born of purely British parents, in Railways, Banks, and other British capitalised concerns who should to-day be serving their King and Country, but they are lurking behind that thin-veiled excuse that they have chanced to be born in Argentina. My lads! continue to shirk your duty, but just think of your shame once the War is over.

Yours, etc.,

ANCIENT BRITAIN.

Bs. Aires, Oct. 5.

Our Point of View: "Herald" Leading Articles of the Week

THE DURATION OF THE WAR DESTRUCTION OF SUBMARINES

FRIDAY, October 1, 1915.

We have been taken to task by a reader for what he alleges to be our pessimistic attitude toward the prospect of an early termination of the war, with, of course, victory for the Allies. We are asked to justify our prediction that the war will continue for many months more, and the assertion made by us on several occasions that the end is nowhere in sight. It is not customary for a newspaper to enter into a controversy with its correspondents, but in this case the circumstances are exceptional, and we feel justified in setting forth an argument which is designed, not to instil pessimism but to inspire determination and confidence. We disclaim any suggestion of being pessimistic. Rather we assert that we are adopting the right policy in seeking to reveal the full magnitude of the task which lies before the Allies, and even of exaggerating it, in order that there should be no false hopes built up on a foundation of misconception.

In the very nature of things it was obvious from the outset of the war that the Allies faced a tremendous task. Speaking generally all of them were taken unawares, and were caught quite unprepared to wage a war of the magnitude which Germany thrust upon them. The only exception to this general statement may be made in the case of France whose people had been trained through forty years to face the prospect of a life and death struggle with their old enemy. Readers of Mr. Hilaire Belloc's wonderful analysis of the war will understand the frame of mind in which the French people were when the war burst on them. It was this frame of mind which really saved the Allies. The French people had been taught to expect a tremendous shock; the whole of their military strategy was directed to meeting this shock, and sustaining it without crumpling up. It was almost an accepted thing that Paris would be abandoned, and possibly half of France left to the enemy. France had been led to expect what may paradoxically be called the "unexpected." In other words she was prepared mentally if not physically to meet anything.

With this exception, which was as we have said, mental preparation, the Allies physically and mentally were totally unprepared for what happened. In a military sense they suffered at the outset a handicap of quite a year as compared with the Nation which had everything in readiness for a colossal campaign. No one can deny that Britain was, apart from her navy, quite impotent in a military sense twelve months ago. This may truthfully be said without disparagement of the magnificent feats of arms of her first expeditionary force which was utilised merely to help to sustain the shock which the French strategists had anticipated. Of armies as understood to-day in this struggle in which a million men appear to be a unit for purposes of comparison, Britain had none. We know what tremendous efforts she has made to build up supplies and reserves of munitions. She, in common with her Allies has practically spent the first year of the war in getting somewhere near to being on terms with her enemy in all that counts in military operations.

It is no exaggeration to say that the first twelve months of the war so far as the Allies were concerned were devoted solely to preparation. While this preparation was in progress the enemy clearly had the ad-

TUESDAY, October 5, 1915.

There appears to be fairly good ground for belief in the report that the British naval authorities have devised means by which the depredations of enemy submarines have been largely overcome. The official statement of the losses last week of British ships entering or clearing from British ports show that six vessels aggregating a tonnage of something over twenty thousand were sunk. This loss is quite exceptional if we take a period of some weeks back, and in fact it merely indicates that the Germans were rather fortunate, for in previous weeks they had secured practically no results. Certainly during the past two months their submarines have been strangely impotent, presuming that they are still afloat in any number.

According to an American report of an official character the losses of German submarines for some time past have been very great, it being calculated that between fifty and seventy have been destroyed. The report referred to indicates that this

vantage in all respects that count when we come to consider subsequent events. The Germans for instance, though foiled in their first dash on Paris, undoubtedly were able to choose their own line of defence against the recoil they knew must come if their first attack were unsuccessful. This line they were able to fortify to an extent almost unprecedented in field operations. We know the reasons which prevented a vigorous offensive being taken by the Allies, which had it been made early in the war might have shattered the German lines. We should now understand that it is not reasonable to expect the line held for months to be broken in a day. We should also know, if we have any conception of military affairs, that while the first line is being battered, the enemy has time to prepare another behind it.

It is we believe, quite a mistake to suppose that the operations of the last week mean the crumbling away of the German defences, for in reality they have only now been seriously attacked. We have in other articles emphasised the immense political importance of the success gained by the Allies. In a military sense the success is only relative. Its chief effect is that the enemy must now draw in from other theatres of the war all available men. When Germany's forces are mainly concentrated in Flanders and Northern France, because they must be concentrated to face the increasing pressure there, and to avoid similar losses to those experienced lately, then it may be said that her days are numbered. When such a concentration takes place her offensive in Russia will terminate, and give place to pressure from that side. The Allies will always have a sufficiency of men to maintain the heaviest pressure on the western front. What forces they have to spare will be utilised in other spheres, such as the Dardanelles and Serbia. The time will come when the Germans and Austrians must draw in their forces. Turkey will be abandoned to her fate, and her allies will lapse into the state of besieged territories. Then it may be possible to calculate for how long they can stand the strain and pressure, before they sue for peace. At the moment no such calculation can be made. The war must draw on, and until further developments take place no one can forecast an early termination of hostilities.

loss has been inflicted on the enemy by the use of nets, and other devices, either designed directly to trap and destroy submarines, or to reveal their presence and bring destruction upon them. At anyrate the success achieved by the British in combating the attacks of submarines has clearly been of sufficient importance to warrant the United States Navy Department in declining to abandon the construction of capital ships in favour of great numbers of submarines. Another fact of considerable importance in support of the idea of the destruction of submarines is that the British Admiralty is absolutely silent. It is satisfied apparently to publish authentic statements of losses sustained in the mercantile marine by submarine attacks, and leave the world to form its own conclusions from the diminishing number and value of these losses, having, some time ago, given forth the announcement that means were being devised whereby it was hoped the submarine policy of Germany would be brought to failure.

It is idle to speculate on the possible means which the British Admiralty may be employing. Obviously there could be no authentic information on the point, because to give such information would be to advise the enemy what to avoid. The success of the Admiralty in its policy against submarines necessarily depends on secrecy. In the early days of the war we were told that steel nets placed at harbour entrances had resulted in the capture of submarines, and this statement was followed by a supposed official announcement that vessels so trapped had been raised and put into commission in the British submarine fleet. This may be quite true, but it is not information of the class the Admiralty would be liable to divulge, nor are we likely to learn anything while the war lasts, of the manner in which the pirate craft are being checked. That they are being checked to very good purpose is obvious, and it is interesting to note that their depredations have lessened considerably since Fisher was placed at the head of the new department which deals with naval inventions.

The reduction of the submarine menace to negligible proportions is something which might well have been anticipated in the light of naval history, or on the principle that for every poison there is an antidote, known, or to be discovered. In naval affairs this law is particularly regular in its operation. Against the torpedo there was designed the torpedo net; followed by the net-cutting device of the torpedo. Against the torpedo boat, naval experts designed the torpedo-boat-destroyer. The two branches of naval science, constructive and destructive, or offensive and defensive, have always closely balanced in the results obtained. The submarine was the last thing in naval destructiveness, although its real offensiveness was not fully appreciated except by a few experts until this war. It was, of course, never anticipated that it would be used to such an extent, or with so little regard to humane considerations, as the Germans have used it. Now apparently, under the stress of war conditions, there has been evolved an "antidote" to the submarine. This may be one device, or several. Whatever it is, the secret of it is being well kept, but the results are public property.

ABSINTHE FOR EXPLOSIVES

SEQUESTRATION BY FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Paris, Oct. 2.

All the supplies of absinthe have been sequestered by the French Government, and will be transformed into alcohol for the manufacture of gun cotton. It is expected that by this means an enormous quantity of the explosive will be obtained.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE IN BUENOS AIRES

SATURDAY, October 2, 1915.

It is perhaps scarcely fair to saddle the actual Intendente with the financial woes of the Federal Capital, since it is patent to all the world that he has but inherited the troubles—and the debts—of various predecessors. At the same time one cannot feel that the suggestion to issue a \$50,000,000 loan, bearing interest at 7 per cent plus a heavy charge of 3 per cent for amortisation, is ever going to be anything more than a suggestion, lacking as it does a sound foundation. The debts are certainly there, but the investor will not come forward to meet the city's needs until he is assured that the new loan will be put on a much more stable footing than ever were its many predecessors, and that the hand-to-mouth system of borrowing small sums for short dates is confined to local loans for the purpose of meeting temporary delay in the receipt of the city's income.

The floating debt of the Buenos Aires Municipality on August 31 is put at \$53,000,000 odd, and the illuminating comment on the city's affairs made by the Intendente, to the effect that all the receipts from the beginning of the year have had perforce to be applied to paying outstanding accounts, and that there will be a shortage of some \$8,000,000 when all is said and done, is not a good preface to a prospectus for a new loan. The real remedy appears to lie, not in a consolidation loan at heavy interest and rapid amortisation, but rather in the direction of bonds cancelable by purchase in the open market and by periodic drawings, bearing a fair rate of interest, say 6 per cent, and secured by preferential lien on part of the city's revenues. At the same time the whole machinery of rate collecting in Buenos Aires calls for revision, as indeed do many of the rates themselves, increase being in certain cases just as much desirable as are decreases in other instances. Broadly speaking it may be said that the suggested loan, even if it were immediately feasible, would be merely a palliative, and not a remedy. Utter mismanagement has for long been the key-note of Buenos Aires municipal finance, and it is this mismanagement that has thrown a shadow over the city's credit. Proportionately to her population and her income Buenos Aires is not as heavily loaded with debt as are many great cities in Europe who never have the slightest difficulty in finding all the money they want. But these latter communities do not go begging a few hundred thousands here and there for six months or so, forget all about them, quibble over re-payment, and as often as not take another short renewal at whatever rate the lender chooses to charge for the accommodation. Consolidation is all very well, but something more comprehensive and above all more fundamental must be brought forward if Buenos Aires is to have her accounts lifted from the slough of despond in which they are at present submerged.

'VARSITIES AND THE WAR

10,000 CAMBRIDGE MEN AT THE FRONT.

London, Oct. 2.

Dr. James, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, in his address at the commencement of the Academic year, said that ten thousand Cambridge men are serving at the front or training. Already 470 of them have been killed and 700 have been wounded, and more than three hundred have distinguished themselves on the field of battle. He added that enrolment at the University had shrunk to at least a third of the normal number.

THE ATTITUDE OF BULGARIA

SUNDAY, October 3, 1915.

Judging by the most recent cablegrams it would appear that the diplomatic tug-of-war which has been going on in the Balkans is shortly to be ended with Bulgaria in the grip of the Germanic powers. The termination of a period of intense strain and anxiety may come at any moment, and the prospects of the Allies winning the diplomatic battle which has been going on, with Bulgaria's neutrality as the stake, now seem much dimmer than they were at the beginning of the week. Yesterday's cablegrams certainly suggested that what happened in the case of Turkey, has happened in Bulgaria, otherwise it would hardly be possible for German officers to be in control of the mobilisation of the Bulgarian army. It must be admitted that Germany's methods are as thorough as they are unscrupulous, and that high-handedness is one of their chief characteristics. The process of committing Bulgaria irrevocably is the simple one of taking charge of affairs, after having bought over a few leading politicians. This is just what happened in Turkey, and we shall learn that the same thing has occurred at Sofia. Bulgaria is being pushed into war.

It is highly satisfactory to believe that the governments of the Allied powers are fully prepared for all contingencies. Sir Edward Grey has described the advent in Sofia of German and Austrian officers as something very grave, but we may take it from his utterance of the other day, when he warned Bulgaria of the consequences of her actions, that he and the fellow ministers, are quite ready to meet Bulgaria's hostility. There is a remarkable difference between the situation to-day as it concerns Bulgaria, and the situation of last October, when Turkey was about to succumb to German wiles. Then the attitude of the British Government was one of resignation to fate. To-day it is one of defiance and determination. If Bulgaria decides to fight the Allies, then she may count on getting all the fight she wants. The difference in the attitude is indicative of the change which has taken place in the spirit of the British people, and more particularly in their government. We are not drifting to-day, and the old Micawber-like attitude appears to have given place to one which may best be described as the spirit which directs a destiny, and does not allow it to shape itself. Twelve, or even six months ago, a decision on the part of Bulgaria to attack Serbia and side with Turkey and other enemies, would have come more or less as a disastrous blow to the cause of the Allies. To-day such a decision is comparatively unimportant.

Even supposing that both Rumania and Greece remain neutral and indifferent to what Bulgaria may do, the Allies have profited by experience and we sincerely believe they have the Balkans situation well in hand. Between them they have enough troops to spare to counter-balance Bulgaria's addition to the Teutonic strength. Operating through Serbia, where they are already placed, these forces can well hold the new enemy in check, and effectively dispose of Germany's idea of hacking a way through to the support of Turkey. There is to be no surprise in the Balkans, whatever may happen. The reports of the co-ordination of the Allied plans, especially as they concern a general offensive, and a new campaign on the part of Russia are clearly well-founded. A general offensive in all theatres of the war would alone neutralise any advantage that might accrue to the Teutons by the accession to their cause of Bulgaria, and if we have any conception of military affairs this is what a hostile declaration by Bulgaria would inaugurate. If Rumania and Greece, either or both, step in then Germany will certainly have achieved no success by her subordination of Bulgaria, but in any case we believe the hostility of Bulgaria can be viewed with equanimity.

THE PLIGHT OF KITCHENER

WEDNESDAY, October 6, 1915.

The speech of Earl Kitchener to the people of Great Britain on the question of conscription reveals the extraordinary, and pathetic, if not tragic, plight in which he has been placed through the cowardice and incompetence of the politicians with whom he is associated in the conduct of the greatest war in history. The speech referred to was reported in our issue of yesterday. It was prefaced by the statement that the Secretary of State for War would get the necessary number of men he wants, "by one means or another." Then followed the Minister's message, delivered through the Labour leaders, "I know how many men I want. I know their names, and the numbers on their doors. If they do not come I will fetch them." It is almost incredible that Britain's War Minister, the first soldier of the Empire, and the best military organizer the Nation has ever had in its service, should have been forced to place himself in such a humiliating position as to be threatening and bullying his compatriots in this manner.

The sole reason for it is that the Government has compelled him to talk like a politician, instead of permitting him, and encouraging him, to act like a soldier. The Ministry is still merely a band of party politicians and accordingly quite incapable of viewing any question except through party spectacles. Some ministers are for conscription for party reasons, or for patriotic motives; others are against it for the same reasons, but all apparently have neither the courage nor the ability to grapple with the problem of providing the War Minister with the armies he wants. They talk and contradict one another. They bully and threaten, or flatter or cajole, when they should act; should lead, or should rule. They have at last made Kitchener like themselves—unable to do anything but issue pathetic appeals, or indulge in the tactics of the bogey-man, in order to get the armies necessary to save the Empire.

Earl Kitchener may or may not be a conscriptionist. We believe he is, but the point is immaterial. He of all men should know whether conscription is necessary or is not. Apparently he is aware that it is necessary, otherwise he would not be adopting the role of the bullying politician, and in that capacity be indulging in threats which have been heard so frequently that their effectiveness has long since disappeared. However he has had no alternative. The Cabinet which is responsible for framing and presenting the laws of realm has not had the courage to put forward the one law that would stop altogether the unseemly spectacle of a people being alternately flattered and abused because under a voluntary system, which the Government will not abolish, some people volunteer and others do not. How long is the farce to go on? How long will the people of the United Kingdom stand the haggling and browbeating to which they have been subjected? How long will it be before they rise and say:—"In the name of common sense, if you want conscription impose it. If you do not, hold your peace, and let us enjoy the right the law gives us to volunteer if we choose."

Clearly this is what the people may logically say, and should say. There can be no such things as "compulsory volunteering," and yet this is what the British Government is endeavouring to bring about by continually threatening the people with conscription if they do not volunteer. The policy is neither honest nor courageous. As we have said a score of times we say now, if conscription be necessary, let it be imposed. Do not let us as a nation delude ourselves that we can raise an army by voluntary recruiting, when the "volunteering" is done under duress—in this instance the threat of com-

THE PROBLEM OF THE BALKANS

THURSDAY, October 7, 1915.

M. Venizelos' resignation of the Greek Premiership has been accepted; King Constantine is opposed to the intervention of Greece in the War; meanwhile the Allied armies are disembarking at Salonica and proceeding towards the Serbian frontier. What all this means is the greatest riddle yet provided by the war, and, even though the truth may be known to the Chancelleries of Europe, not even the expert laymen have any clear conception of what is to happen during the space of any given twenty-four hours. Each succeeding cablegram, far from solving the mystery, merely adds to the general atmosphere of confusion surrounding a colossal enigma.

That M. Venizelos is still loyal to the cause of the Quadruple Entente and has visions of a great future for the Balkan states goes without saying. No one but a deep sympathiser with the aims of the Allied nations would have permitted the landing of an Anglo-French army at Salonica. The difficult problem to decide in the case of M. Venizelos however, is to what extent he may have been aware of the volte-face about to be taken by Greece. Did he know that an upheaval would occur and did he anticipate that event by allowing the Allies to progress while there was yet time? Or has Venizelos been surprised by a turn in events as dramatic as it was unexpected? An authoritative reply to these queries would go far towards laying bare the truth about the unparalleled situation in the Near East.

It is pointed out in Athens that the Premier may, after all, be following the famous example of Salandra who, after a strenuous fight to procure the intervention of Italy, resigned within a few days of the participation of King Victor's kingdom in the world war, and only resumed office as the leader of a united war party. Optimism at a moment when the fate of the Balkans is hanging in the balance may be carried to excess, but there are sound reasons for believing that the action of Venizelos is deliberate. Naturally, it contains a much greater suspicion of a gamble than did that of Salandra, but the probabilities are that he followed the only course remaining to him.

King Constantine is well known to possess strong leanings towards neutrality as a minimum and alliance with the Teutons as a maximum policy to be pursued by Greece. He has consistently thwarted every step taken by Venizelos in the direction of active participation in the war on the side of the Quadruple Entente; and the fact that the Premier to some extent permitted the landing of the Allied forces in Salonica enabled him to "defend the Constitution." Whether or not it was with the ruler's connivance that eight Ministers were persuaded to abstain from supporting the vote of confidence in the leader of the Government is a point on which there cannot be any immediate information, but the fact that they did so is significant. Probably it was a warning to Venizelos. He knew that his power was slipping from his grasp, and resignation was the only course left open to him if he desired to mould affairs into a shape suited to his purpose.

Upon the King, then, is thrown the responsibility of discovering a pro-Teuton Government. Can he succeed in an admittedly difficult task? The future of Greece depends on his suc-

pulsion. If the British Government has not the courage to alter the law and make military service compulsory, then it should not indulge in an abuse of the people who act in compliance with the present law, which allows service to be a matter of choice.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN CONCERT

The concert organised by Mrs. Span-ton at the St John's Seamen Missions last night had the charm of originality and was enthusiastically enjoyed.

The "great" item was the Yen How chorus and the dancing of Miss Julia Palmer, combined with Miss Winnie Lee's reciting. Nearly every item was encored, and most deservedly so. Mrs. Heslop, Mr. Chiswell and Mr. Turner were the accompanists.

The programme was as follows:—

I.

Piano solo, Popular airs, Mrs. Heslop.

Song, "Philadelphia," encore "River of Years," Mr. Phillips.

Song (self-accompanied), "Japanese Song," encore "Cuckoo," Mr. S. T. Rugeroni.

Song, "Yen How," Master Jack Caminos with Misses Winnie Lee, Minnie Clutterbuck, Dorothy Blackburn, Mabel Riley, Alice Palmer, and Dorothy Davies.

Song, "A Quaker Girl," encore "Two eyes of grey," Mr. F. A. Chiswell.

Comic, "Joshua," encore "Row, row row," Mr. W. H. Thompson.

Duet, "Recruits," Alice Palmer and Dorothy Davies.

The accompanist was Ala Davies.

II.

Piano, Mrs. Heslop.

Dance, Flower Dance, Miss Julia Palmer; encore Castanet Dance.

Song, "Mandalay," Mr. Chiswell.

Recitation, "Bravo," Miss Winnie Lee; encore "Mother's cooking."

Song, "Mona," encore "River of years," Mr. Phillips.

Son, "Negro love song," encore "The confession," Mrs. Rugeroni.

Comic, "Pucker up your lips, Miss Lindy," "Who's your lady friend," "All aboard the boat for Dixie," Mr. W. H. Thompson.

Yen How was beautifully done in costume. Miss Palmer also was attractively dressed for the part.

Y.W.C.A.

A social held last evening at the Y.W.C.A. was a pleasant and enjoyable entertainment which was fully attended. The evening was passed in one or two musical items and the thorough enjoyment of several round games conjured up by the cleverness of some thoughtful folk who desired to make, and succeeded in making, the evening pass most pleasantly.

cess or failure. If the suggested coalition cannot obtain the requisite support of the deputies a dissolution is inevitable, and, with enemies threatening the very existence of the nation, a general election will have to be held to decide upon the policy to be pursued. A majority for King Constantine and neutrality would effectually remove Greece from the ranks of the possible allies of the Entente; a verdict in favour of Venizelos would make Greek intervention only a matter of weeks. It is, of course, very difficult to state with any assurance that the possibility of victory was foreseen by the late Premier and that he has deliberately staked his position on the result of a precipitated election, or, alternatively, the acquiescence of the King in the adoption of an anti-Teuton programme; but, from the Allies' standpoint at any rate, this is a comforting view to take. Should it prove incorrect; should Venizelos be once again an exile; should Greece abandon her treaty promises to Serbia; and, worse still, should the King insist on the withdrawal of the Allied forces from Greek territory, the Balkan situation will present a problem that the Quadruple Entente will find extraordinary difficulty in surmounting. In any case, the oft-repeated statement, "We Must Rely on Ourselves" must be taken to heart. Only by adopting such an attitude can disappointments be faced with equanimity.

Public Opinion as expressed in the Argentine Press.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF ROSARIO

(La Prensa.—September 30).

Public attention has been aroused in regard to the affairs of the Provincial Bank of Rosario, says *La Prensa*, owing to the importance of the accusations that have been made against it, important that is to say, when the accused establishment is a bank. It has been publicly stated that this concern, whilst refusing to discount for firms of undoubted solvency, has seen fit to make advances to members of its board of directors. Such a situation cannot, continues *La Prensa*, become general without its affecting the working of the institution, since its existence does not depend solely on the sums passing through its hands, but is also in direct relation to what may be termed its moral responsibility. A Bank that is publicly known for the judgment and seriousness that it exercises, is a leading factor in the promotion of trade, whilst at the same time it serves as a rampart against dishonest commercial interests.

To reach this position however it is indispensable that all its acts should conform to the strictest criterion of behaviour, a criterion that includes even the private life of its employees, who are rightly prohibited from attending certain circles that might militate against a proper performance of their duties. If a bank does not maintain this high standard of conduct, it is safe to say that its management is deficient, and in such a matter public opinion very seldom errs. On these grounds *La Prensa* deems it to be its duty to call attention to the charges made against the Banco Provincial, urging the Government to proceed with firmness and impartiality in the investigation of the alleged irregularities. If these administrative irregularities have taken place, then they are something more than mere incidents, treating as they do of a commercial centre of the first importance. Report has it that the Government of the Province has charged an important functionary with the task of investigation, and *La Prensa* concludes by expressing the hope that this duty will be faithfully carried out.

A SCHEME ABANDONED

(La Nación.—September 30).

Last night the ordinary sessions of Congress closed, and as usual, remarks *La Nación*, there were many measures put through at the last moment which have never been heard of during the past five months. Nevertheless there remain in suspense, again following the inevitable custom, many measures that await the decision of the legislative vote, measures of the first importance alike to the country and to its Government. The latter, for its part, has hastened to point out that the attention of the Chambers will only be directed during the extraordinary sessions to the Budget statements. Whilst admitting the transcendent importance of this law, and the work that a conscientious study of its several clauses demands, *La Nación* thinks that Government might well have asked Parliament to direct its attention to other matters, also deserving of a decision.

Quite possibly there are measures less beneficial to the country than that of the proposed exploitation of the

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION

(La Prensa.—October 1).

Unprecedented sterility is the verdict on the Session of Congress that has just closed, remarks *La Prensa*, and the country owes nothing to its popular representatives, despite the fact that thanks to the freedom of the vote Congress is one of the most truly popular assemblies of recent years. If intelligence were lacking in the legislators, this result of a year's labours might be put down to intellectual ineptitude, but that is manifestly not the case. Nor does *La Prensa* venture to put it down to lack of patriotism, rather seeking to lay the blame on a want of a collective ideal or aim which is the evil that predominates in the party system. This observation, *La Prensa* is careful to say, must be taken as general, no one being excluded. All alike are responsible.

Nothing has been done to combat the deep economic troubles that have afflicted the country, and despite many efforts to arouse the legislators it has been impossible to get the Chamber of Deputies to give its attention to solving the factors that are causing the decay alike of public and of private wealth. The session is over, and no-one can say what the policy of any party may be when confronted with these grave problems. In no speech, no manifesto, no party orders, can one find the slightest indication of a settled policy regarding these grave matters. Yet the fact that the presidential election is approaching, together with the re-election of half the Chamber of Representatives, was but an added reason for defining the situation, instead of which these weighty reasons appear to have acted in an inverse direction. Nor has the Government seen fit to remedy this state of affairs by pro-roguing the ordinary sessions. The call to extraordinary sessions to discuss special legislation does not take the place of such a course, which is moreover the course that is normally adopted. In short *La Prensa* believes that the Argentine Republic is passing through a complete crisis, embracing economics, finance, Congress, and Government; a crisis proving that the country lacks a certain course, is without competent direction, and lies like a vessel abandoned to the winds and currents, at the mercy of its own resources. The ordinary sessions of 1915 having therefore been a complete failure, remains to be seen whether the Government will let matters remain as they are, or take steps to remedy their omissions.

forests of Argentina in order that this country may be independent of other lands in its endeavour to solve one of its great problems. Reference is made to the projected installation of a paper-making factory in Nenquen, designed to use the wood pulp of the *araucaria imbricata*, a tree growing there in vast profusion and useless for any other end. The Chamber of Deputies, before whom the project was submitted, had all the data before them wherewith to arrive at a decision. The report of its committee was favourable, the technical advisers of the Government agreed therewith, and the Government itself favoured the proposition. Thus there was no opposition of any kind, and the project might have been passed without further delay. Moreover, as *La Nación* points out, there are special reasons why it should have been brought up in the extraordinary sessions. Delay now means the loss of a whole year, since only during summer can the necessary preliminary work be carried out in the Neuquen.

MUNICIPAL ECONOMIES

(La Prensa.—October 2).

A few days ago, states *La Prensa*, it mentioned the proposal of a Municipal Commissioner, Sr. Espeche, to the effect that the Municipality give up all its official automobiles, save those used by the Intendente and the Asistencia Pública. In bringing forward his suggestion this gentleman stated that the experience of a national department showed that suppressing three automobiles and paying for cartage and transport in the ordinary way meant a very marked saving, showing at the same time where much money had leaked away. *La Prensa* applauds this suggestion, and declares that the Municipal Commission will not go far wrong if they adopt it, as again and again it has been proved that the municipal motor cars have been employed on private business to such an extent as to be nothing less than an abuse.

The present proposal is however limited to the introduction of the 1916 Budget, and *La Prensa* supposes that the reason for fixing this brief period is to be found in the need for immediate economy, which may perhaps have to be modified when the budget comes up for discussion, and when some departments may be able to prove that a motor car is a necessity if their work is to be efficiently carried out. At the same time the new measure is an excellent point from whence to start a campaign of economy in this regard, nor need the present Commission stop there. They are evidently imbued with a wish to take their mission seriously, and *La Prensa* therefore draws their attention to the scope that exists for reduced expenditure within their own circle. There is no reason why the existing citizens committee should go on with the costly train affected by the late Municipal Council.

FOMENTING INTER-AMERICAN TRADE

(La Nación.—October 2).

One of the problems that the United States Government is seeking to solve at the present time deals with the best way of establishing a permanent current of trade with South America, says *La Nación*. Mr. McAdoo, Secretary to the United States Treasury, has drawn up a programme including banking and shipping facilities for the South American republics, with special attention paid to the case of Argentina and Brazil, uniformity of commercial legislation relative to exchange, and finally a Pan-American Congress to meet annually in Washington for the purpose of consulting on all matters of importance that may arise, its work being seconded by travelling committees.

The prospect is favourable to the object pursued, says *La Nación*, but it must be remembered that these plans must not be based solely on the state of war in Europe. Plans for the permanent conquest of the trade of this country must also take into consideration the traditional ties that bind it to the European markets, since the latter are sure to try and regain their former pre-eminence, once the war is over. Financial initiative is required, but it is not so much banking facilities that are needed as the implantation of American capital destined to become part and parcel of the nation's progress. Loans destined to public works; railway exploitation; fixed as against commercial capital, in a word; these are the means whereby the United States may look to get a sure foothold for her trade in South America. Undoubtedly the present time is very propitious for the introduction of American capital in this form, having regard to the fact that Europe will not be in a position to supply capital for some considerable period, whilst the United States will have a large balance of surplus cash due to it from the several belligerents, and this balance it will necessarily seek to invest. Argentina,

CAPITALISM: AFTER THE WAR

(La Prensa.—October 4).

Argentine opinion is divided, says *La Prensa*, on the subject of whether capital will continue to flow hither after the war. One party thinks that a lengthy pause has set in; that Europe, needing all her resources to build up her own position, will have no spare means for foreign investment. On the other hand there are those who affirm that immediately peace is proclaimed investors will seek in the American market an escape from the heavy taxation that the war will perforce have left behind. Against this view is to be set the fact that small savings in Europe have always followed the lead of the various governments, but the supporters of the theory of immediate foreign investment argue that this does not apply to the financiers, whilst the war itself has provided America with its best advertisement as a productive country.

The magnitude and complexity of the problem makes it a difficult matter to pronounce for either view. One can only gather up such information as is available and try to throw a little more light on what is admittedly a very debateable theme. In Europe, especially in France and England, whence comes the major portion of the news, the problem of capital, is, says *La Prensa*, on an identical footing to the problem of capital in Argentina. M. Victor Cambon, the well-known scientist (both engineer and economist) in a recent address to the French Institute of Civil Engineers, dealt with the subject in somewhat sombre tones. Even admitting the complete discomfiture of Germany, it is doubtful whether France and England will be able to produce on the scale that would be desirable, owing to lack of technical labour and wastage of capital. The state will have to rebuild hundreds of thousands of factories, replace railways, and accomplish other works that will cost immense sums owing to high wages, the latter being due to a shortage of skilled labour.

In so far as matters financial are concerned, M. Cambon believes that there will be a great change of fortune; government purveyors will have benefited largely, the subdivision of wealth will be less, and taxation on that account will be difficult. Here M. Cambon places himself in accord with those who believe that capital will fly from Europe after the war owing to the heavy charges that it must bear. There is no questioning the fact that they will be heavy; in France alone the debt of the state will have increased by fifty thousand million francs, and it is easy to see a doubled taxation in less than two years. The same reasoning applies to England, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Russia. Counting on a war indemnity is useless. For either Germany must be only half beaten, or else she must be so thoroughly ruined that the intervention of her customs and her railways will give but little real benefit to the conquerors. And, as *La Prensa* adds, inverting the terms, the result is the same.

The point that Argentina wishes to solve is however that which concerns the movement of capital after the war. Will it accept the inevitable taxation, or will it go elsewhere? Europeans have given their lives for their country; will they give their money when peace is declared? *La Prensa* does not try to answer the enigma, merely pointing out that the new countries offer great attraction to the capitalist, and that the danger which M. Cambon foresees in the shape of an undue concentration of capital in a few hands, is the very thing on which the hope of those who expect to see an immigration of capital hither is founded.

thanks to its valuable products, ever in demand, offers a sure field for such funds, and the placing of fixed capital rather than the provision of circulating money ought to be the aim of North America.

THE RAILWAY PENSION LAW

(La Prensa.—October 5).

The railway companies, in accordance with the conditions laid down by Law No. 9653, are under the obligation of complying with its terms from the first of the current month. On this account, says *La Prensa*, petitions have begun to circulate among the various staffs which, when signed, are to be laid before the government with a request that the deduction to be made from salaries be nullified. The sum of 3 o/o of the wages bill corresponds to the companies, but if the amount payable by the employees is diminished, the companies will have less to contribute. Inasmuch however as the funds cannot be utilized for their destined end until the law regulating the working of the pension scheme is passed, if this petition is granted, and suspension allowed, the amount receivable will be smaller than was calculated when the original measure was passed. *La Prensa* therefore thinks that neither the companies nor their employees ought to be allowed to evade the intentions of the law, whilst the former are responsible for the due deduction from their employees wages.

The wishes of the employees have not been consulted, nor says *La Prensa*, ought they to have been consulted, seeing that the measure is one of public utility, to which the general public also contribute through the increase of 3 o/o on the tariff, an increase destined to the pension fund. Hence the aim of the petition drawn up by the railway employees ought not to be attained, since both employers and employed are responsible for a strict observance of the law, which is being temporarily administered by the Caja Nacional de Jubilaciones y Pensiones. To make compliance voluntary, or to pay heed to petitions deriving from a more or less self interested source would lead to a breakdown of the whole scheme, at the same time enabling certain employees and certain companies to veto legislation inspired by the general social needs of the country.

CHARGES ON PRODUCTION

(La Nación.—October 5).

The law whereby agrarian pledges were given legal warrant was expressly designed, says *La Nación*, to simplify the granting of credit to small agriculturalists, all contracts of this nature being declared free of tax, having regard to their fundamental reason, the increase of production. Some provincial governments have however looked at the matter in another light, among them the government of the province of Buenos Aires, and have thought the wide diffusion of the new system a fine opportunity for collecting funds by insisting on stamps and other charges being applied, thus overriding the first principles of the law. Now the national government, bearing in mind the condition of the small producer, has consistently refused to add to his charges, even turning its back upon all schemes for taxing exports, notwithstanding the advantage that such measures would bring to the revenues. This attitude is now nullified by the action of the local authorities, who merely see in the forbearance of the national government an opportunity for adding to their own receipts.

Thus the agrarian pledges, designed to aid the cultivator, have merely opened the door to oppression, which means that production is taxed unduly. As its name implies, this form of guarantee is designed to enable the small farmer to get credit on his working tools, and it is evident, *La Nación* concludes, that it ought to be treated with exceptional leniency by the provincial governments when taxation is in question. Unfortunately fiscal greed takes no heed of these reasons, and actually proves inexorable in the matter of additional charges, regardless of the fact that it is fleecing the very classes that the national government found it desirable to aid.

TUBERCULOSIS IN ARGENTINA

(La Nación.—October 1).

The "white plague" in Argentina has reached such extremes that, as Dr. Feinmann remarks in a scholarly yet easily comprehensible article in *La Nación* it ought to be looked upon as a national problem. The ever-increasing death rate traceable to this cause shows very clearly how useless are isolated efforts to deal with the evil: public and private charity have up to the present only served to mitigate, not to extirpate, the disease. Recently the Government has had this point of view brought home to it and has appointed a commission to report on the matter, and whatever may be the result thereof, the initiative is praiseworthy, and it may even have some bearing on the present situation, given the modern medical prophylaxis of tuberculosis. Like many other collective diseases, tuberculosis springs from certain social states that can be counteracted by altered social conditions. Apart from the specific microbe isolated by Koch, the cause is to be looked for elsewhere; bad food, unhealthy housing, popular ignorance, bad habits, and alcoholism, are all calculated to predispose the human frame to the fell disease.

Infection in such cases is easier than in the case of strong, well nourished, and generally healthy persons, and improved living conditions therefore react indirectly on the spread of the evil. The co-operation of the community must be sought if the plague is to be stayed, hence the need for popular education which should be directed to the struggle against tuberculosis, avariosism, and alcoholism, the contemporary triad of evil against which the present generation must fight. Already the mutual idea has taken root in the shape of a society formed among the employees of the Post Office, some 15,000 in all, destined to protect and aid its members in the prevention and cure of consumption. As Dr. Feinmann justly remarks, this initiative, founded on an English model, is beyond all praise. The accumulation of small monthly contributions has both a moral and a material significance that cannot be over-rated. For as the illustrious French doctor, Peter, has shown, sorrow and discontent are also contributory to tuberculosis, and the sick man who benefits in peace and quiet by the aid of a fund to which he has also contributed is physiologically in a better condition to resist the disease and eventually get better, than his fellow who is solely dependent on public charity.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES

(La Prensa.—October 6).

Commercial affairs are beginning to attract the attention of Argentine students, remarks *La Prensa*. Given the growth of the country, this interest in its economic problems is logical, and their study may reasonably be expected to produce profit. Books on such subjects, formerly somewhat rare, are multiplying rapidly and represent valuable contributions to a field of study hitherto somewhat neglected. Two recent volumes *La Prensa* declares to have specially called its attention; one is entitled "Argentine Commercial Policy," whilst the second, by the same author, bears as its heading, "Comments on Some Argentine Commercial Treaties," and is an able effort written in a telling and lucid style. After studying existing treaties between various nations and this Republic, it asks whether all the treaties are really contributory to the development of the country? If the contrary is the case, ought such treaties not to be altered, or even abrogated?

The author examines each point carefully, on the ground of whether equal value is obtained for what this country concedes, and argues that the majority of the treaties signed since the treaty with Great Britain of 1825 have been lacking in practical value, being drawn up by functionaries who

had not studied the real needs of the Republic. Nor are the comments thus made mere criticism, adds *La Prensa*, being rather in the nature of useful indications which may well be taken to heart by all statesmen whose duty it is to lay down Argentina's commercial policy. In short it is a serious study of an important subject, which though it may not please everyone, ought to serve as a mental stimulant to those who read Sr. Pilla-do's work. It is very plainly shown that a commercial treaty calls for something more than the mere good wishes of the two signatories. To be useful it must be drawn in accordance with the conditions determined by the legislation of the two countries concerned, the state of their markets, a comprehension of their industrial and commercial needs, and the general trend of the commercial policy that actuates both states concerned in the treaty.

RESIGNATION OF THE VENIZELLOS CABINET

(La Nación.—October 6).

When everything led one to believe that Greece was about to form part of the group of powers who are fighting the Turco-Austro-German alliance, comes news that M. Venizelos' Cabinet has resigned. But a small majority approved his policy, and the Cabinet resigned, though another version has it that it was the King of the Hellenes who asked M. Venizelos to withdraw, on the ground that he could not support his policy. In any event, says *La Nación*, it can only mean that the Allies cannot for the present count on Greece to help them in their intended expedition to support Serbia, menaced by the Austro-Germans on the one side, and on the other by the Bulgars. There can be no question as to the prevailing desire of the Hellenes to go to the help of Serbia. Above and beyond the treaty binding the two countries is the fact that Greek sympathy is not with the Austro-Germans. The Greeks have not forgotten what they owe to France and England, but unfortunately their King does not think with them.

Indeed, remarks *La Nación*, King Constantine appears to favour Germany, probably influenced thereto by his marriage with the Kaiser's sister. Hence the dismissal of Venizelos may be regarded as a German triumph. At the same time it must not be forgotten that M. Venizelos still holds a majority, small it is true, but still sufficient to prevent a new Cabinet being formed by the King, and able to bring about a situation that may be very serious for the monarchy, whose head has doubtless not forgotten what transpired when he was Crown Prince and head of the army. The people are not always docile to their sovereigns, and at times take stern measures to recall them to their right road. Hence it would be premature to give too much weight to the resignation of the Venizelos Cabinet; the Hellenes may find it necessary to make themselves heard; may indeed find it advisable to recall the man who made greater Greece and saved the monarchy.

LONDON TO NEW YORK

WIRELESS PROGRESS DELAYED BY WAR.

Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, managing director of the Marconi Company, said yesterday to an interviewer:—

"Had it not been for the war we should now have been in communication by wireless with New York. As the outcome of successful experiments the United States Navy Department is now able to telephone from Arlington, Virginia, to Marble Island in California."

"Our experiments have been interrupted by the war and our stations are now being used for Government work; but we have carried our experiments far enough to know for a certainty that after the war we shall be able to talk to New York."

RED CROSS LECTURE

By MR. CHEVALLIER BOUTELL AT PRINCE GEORGE'S HALL.

Wed., Sept. 6

Mr. F. Chevallier Boutell's War Lecture last night at Prince George's Hall was attended by some five hundred, who had the pleasure not only of assisting at an interesting entertainment, but of feeling that they were directly benefiting the noble work of the Red Cross, of which Mr. Boutell is the Commissioner in Argentina, and who had most generously defrayed all contingent expenses for the hall lighting, attendance, etc. They also behaved better than the other 700 who should have turned up to make a full house. However, the company was select and appreciative.

The following introductory concert programme was rendered with great acceptance:—1 Pianoforte Selection, "Popular Melody," Mr. G. W. L. Huppler; 2 humorous sketch, "Singers and Songs," Mr. J. Jaye Jeffries; 3 song, "Tommy Atkins," Mr. F. F. Bideaux; 4 Song, "My heart's at thy feet," Mme. de Mello; 5 song, "Sailor's Bunkum," Mr. C. H. Soane; 6 transformations, Master F. Demortier; accompanist, Prof. F. Corbani. Mr. Huppler is an excellent pianist; Mr. J. Jaye Jeffries has the most irresponsible manner in the world when uttering the most outrageous nonsense with an air of preternatural gravity; Madame de Mello sang "My heart's at thy feet" in a truly delightful manner, with archness and abandon, and the clearest of trills, which commanded an imperative recall. Mr. Chas Soane, as the Ancient Mariner, recorded the horrid tale of shipwreck in Barking Creek, and Master F. de Mortier in "Transformations" showed precocious histrionic gifts and sang with remarkable clearness, scoring a distinct success.

The lecture and views, both lantern and biograph, covered a wide range of war subjects, showing many of the famous regiments and war implements now "familiar in our mouths as household words," which gain so much when one can thus realise their bodily presence. The new biograph, purchased by Mr. Boutell patriotically for this purpose, deserves all the fine things that have been said about it, and the lecturer deserves more for his energy and enthusiasm in working for the good cause. May he give many and highly successful repetitions. The United Club are also to be congratulated on having arranged the concert and provided for the formidable guard of Boy Scouts of the "Raven" (or was it Penguin?) Patrol, who "kept the door."

SUPPLIES FOR GERMANY

STATEMENT IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, Sept. 30.

A question was asked in the House of Commons to-day by the Liberal M.P. for Houghton-le-Spring, Mr. Tom Wing, in regard to assurances that financial interests backing German manufacturers and American banks under German control would not be able to combine to evade the conditions governing concessions regarding the exportation of German goods.

The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Robert Cecil, declared that he could see no possibility of evasion. The Under Secretary explained that transactions referring to such goods must have been completed before March 1st last. The stoppage of the goods, for which the purchaser is bound to take delivery on or before shipment, being therefore bound to pay for them in any event, inflicted no injury upon Germany but involved hardship to neutral purchasers only, and succeeded in doing the very thing that Britain wished to avoid.

CATTLE MARKET

ENTERED: 5,242.

Pigs 458
Prices: 18 to 30 cents per kilo.

Summary of Purchasers.

Sansinena 1,365
La Blanca 1,026
La Plata 661
Armour 431
Argentino 135

Total 3,618

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Juan Lalor—

From Pellegrini: 30 steers at \$265, 4 at 276; from General Belgrano: 41 steers at 212, 42 do. from General Paz at 216, 10 do. from Bahia Blanca at 215, 10 do. from Chacabuco at 213; from Entre Rios: 49 steers at 206, 17 at 201; from Colon: 42 steers at 220, 26 do. from Pampa Central at 176, 44 do. from Coronel Suarez at 162, 16 do. from Giles at 187, 41 do. from Carmen de Areco at 190; from Santa Fe: 23 steers at 78.50, 22 at 87, 17 cows at 70, 14 at 64, 22 young steers at 57, 5 calves at 42; from Entre Rios 4 steers at 196, 26 at 178, 25 at 159, 14 at 140; from Rojas: 22 steers at 140; from Santa Fe: 12 cows at 171, 7 do. from Marcos Paz at 136.50; from 9 de Julio: 13 cows at 134, 4 at 105.50, 3 at 82; from Giles: 18 steers at 170, 15 at 185; from Matanzas: 42 calves at 47, 40 at 45, 28 at 38; from Entre Rios: 12 steers at 160, 4 at 132.50; from General Arenales: 7 bullocks at 209; from San Vicente: 4 cows at 54, 5 at 93.50; from Pellegrini: 4 cows at 139, 5 at 163, 5 steers at 146, 3 at 110.

Salaberry y Bercetche—

From Trenque Lauquen: 34 steers at \$230; from Villegas: 9 steers at 223, 27 at 194, 1 cow at 166, 3 at 161, 1 at 122, 1 young steer at 139; from Olavarria: 50 steers at 173; from Tornquist: 16 steers at 179, 2 young steers at 140, 4 at 120, 3 at 110; from Coronel Pringles: 7 young steers at 120, 2 heifers at 147; from Lincoln: 7 steers at 158.50, 4 at 152, 11 at 130, 1 at 132, 1 at 125, 8 at 99, 2 bullocks at 83, 1 cow at 115.50, 2 heifers at 128.50, 2 at 139.50, 2 at 104.50, 3 calves at 78; from Olavarria: 18 cows at 149, 20 at 142, 17 at 146.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Trenque Lauquen: 3 steers at \$173.50, 9 at 168, 6 at 102, 1 at 96, 1 cow at 89; from Coronel Pringles: 15 cows at 131, 8 at 121.50; from Santa Fe: 5 cows at 138.50, 9 at 80, 11 steers at 147, 7 at 183, 5 calves at 14, 8 at 70, 5 at 58, 2 heifers at 119, 2 at 131.50, 6 at 65, 2 stags at 120, 4 heifers at 60, 6 at 48, 11 calves at 52, 6 young steers at 51, 15 at 58.50, 2 at 68, 7 at 67, 5 at 43.50, 13 heifers at 55, 1 stag at 117.

Julio L. Peña y Cia.—

From Tandil: 3 bullocks at \$220, 4 at 110, 3 young steers at 170, 3 steers at 135; from Santa Fe: 30 steers at \$120, 10 cows at 160; from Lincoln: 9 cows at 140, 7 heifers at 125, 2 at 80, 1 at 70; from Santa Fe: 6 young steers at 88, 7 calves at 62, 1 at 50; from Lincoln: 2 cows at 80, 1 at 75.

Petersen y Gutierrez—

From Cañada de Gomez: 69 steers at \$195.

Bunge y Born—

From Pampa Central: 36 steers at \$220.

Dubox y Rivera Ocantos—

From Lincoln: 40 steers at \$144.

Accame y Bellini—

From 9 de Julio: 9 bullocks at \$195, 2 steers at 160, 15 cows at 143, 6 steers at 129; from Chacabuco: 42 steers at 202; from Bragado: 11 calves at 38; from Santa Fe: 6 cows at 130.50, 10 at 162, 11 young steers at 86, 10 steers at 110, 9 calves at 52.50.

Juan Curutchet—

From Matanzas: 7 cows at \$185, 12 steers at 160.

Ayarragaray S. y Gowland—

From B. Mitre: 20 steers at \$195.

Ignacio Goñi e Hijos—

From Puan: 21 cows at \$140; from Entre Rios: 11 young steers at 116, 7 heifers at 110, 16 bullocks at 146, 10 steers from Pellegrini at 125.

Bayona y Ferrazzini—

From Brandzen: 22 steers at \$185.

Fernando Bourdieu (Hijo)—

From Arrecifes: 18 steers at \$220.

Lourtet Hermanos y Cia.—

From Olavarria: 22 steers at \$215.

Fortunato B. Arzeno y Hnos.—

From Pehuajó: 40 steers at \$242, 10 young steers at 131.

Mihura Hermanos—

From Entre Rios: 5 steers at \$230, 35 at 180, 57 at 165, 19 at 150, 6 cows at 110, 2 young steers at 95, 4 heifers at 90, 2 calves at 80.

Beltran Sansot—

From Laprida: 10 steers at \$175.

J. M. Trelles—

From Alberdi: 38 steers at \$227; from Caseros: 40 steers at 210.

Banco Ganadero Argentino—

From 9 de Julio: 17 steers at \$215.

Estrugamou y Cia.—

From Las Heras: 35 steers at \$230, 22 do. from Pehuajó at 210; from Chacabuco: 2 cows at 108, 7 young steers at 100, 5 calves at 95; from Lincoln: 5 bullocks at 250, 15 cows at 145.

Soc. Cooperativa de Hacendados—

From Pehuajó: 15 cows at \$160, 9 steers at 275, 7 at 233.

Alejandro Schoo y Cia.—

From Junin: 84 steers at \$235, 200 do. from Pehuajó at 220.

Gioja y Etchart—

From Carmen de Areco: 18 young steers at \$115, 2 heifers at 105, 2 cows at 160; from 9 de Julio: 8 steers at \$135, 2 bullocks at 112.

Santamarina e Hijos—

From Tandil: 42 steers at \$226; from Trenque Lauquen: 57 steers at \$215.

Cucullu y Cavo—

From Mercedes: 54 steers at \$230; from D. Alvear: 22 cows at 156, 10 steers at 214.

Tomás Devoto y Cia.—

From Las Flores: 3 steers at \$270, 38 do. from Navarro at 225; from Santa Fe: 11 cows at 167, 5 do. from Carlos Casares at 115.

Dodds y D. D. Ramsay—

From Tapalqué: 10 cows at \$115.

Canetano Amoretti—

From Brandzen: 4 cows at \$150, 5 heifers at 115; from Carmen de Areco: 2 young steers at 90, 3 calves at 48.

Enrique A. Thompson y Cia.—

From Florencio Varela: 44 steers at 250; from Colon: 46 steers at 236.

Florencio y Alfredo E. Lanus—

From Pampa Central: 24 steers at \$130.

Miguel Ardohain—

From Bahia Blanca: 10 steers at \$198, 9 cows at 140, 7 calves at 57.

Belloq e Hita—

From Lincoln: 21 steers at \$205; from Bahia Blanca: 6 bullocks at 200, 29 steers at 180.

Delfino Hermanos—

From Pringles: 20 steers at \$195, 6 cows at 150, 5 young steers at 105, 2 heifers at 100, 4 calves at 70.

Rodolfo Guillon y Cia.—

From Salto: 2 young steers at \$125, 17 cows at 110.

Nicolas A. Calvo—

From Lincoln: 15 heifers at \$90, 4 steers at 106.50; from Navarro: 3 cows at 151, 10 young steers at 61.50, 10 steers at 84.50; from Lincoln: 6 cows at 155, 10 steers at 197.

Bracht y Cia.—

From Entre Rios: 10 steers at \$157, 3 bullocks at 190; from Carlos Casares: 3 steers at 101, 2 bullocks at 252, 4 heifers at 103, 2 calves at 55, 9 cows at 156.



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Mr. A. Machattie,

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SHEEP MARKET

ENTRIES: \$,053.

Local butchers 2,210
Sansinena 1,533
La Plata 1,491
La Blanca 1,191
Smithfield 635
Las Palmas 627
Argentino 458
Armour 202

Total 8,317

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Salaberry y Bercetche—

From A. Corti: 160 cap. frig. at \$20.50, 25 cord. frig. at 9.50, 43 cord. mat. at 7.20; from Saldungaray: 85 cap. frig. at 14.30, 56 ovejas mat. at 13, 15 bgos. mat. at 10, 66 cord. mat. at 4.30.

Gabino Rodriguez—

From Estomba: 90 cap. frig. at \$12.10, 123 bgos. mat. at 11.

Martinez de Hoz Hnos.—

From Chapadmalal: 55 cord. frig. at \$10.30, 64 cord. mat. at 7.50, 97 cap. frig. at 18.50, 61 ovejas mat. at 17.50.

Mihura Hnos.

From E. Rios: 36 ovejas mat. at \$11, 38 cord. mat. at 8, 24 at 6.

Cucullu y Cavo—

From Iriarte: 71 ovejas mat. at \$23, 83 cap. frig. at 20.80.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From A. Corti: 30 ovejas mat. at \$22, 60 cap. frig. at 18.50, 75 ovejas mat. at 18, 87 cap. frig. at 16.50; from Arano: 18 bgos. frig. at 14.80, 28 ovejas mat. at 16.50, 66 cord. frig. at 12.70.

Fernando L. Patroa—

From Villanueva: 35 ovejas inv. at \$8.50.

Juan Terrarosa e Hijos—

From Sta. Elena: 204 cord. mat. at \$5.20.

Antonio Errea e Hijos—

From Pelicurá: 91 cap. frig. at \$14.10, 52 ovejas mat. at 16, 20 bgos. frig. at 13.30.

Carriguiry, Casaux y Cia.—

From Egaña: 82 cap. frig. at \$16.50.

Beltran Sansot—

From Riglos: 25 cord. frig. at \$12.80, 65 at 11.70, 25 cord. frig. at 9.80.

Mathieu y Cia.—

From Saldungaray: 75 cord. mat. at \$7, 62 cap. frig. at 18.80, 70 ovejas mat. at 15.20.

Estrugamou y Cia.—

From Los Angeles: 320 cap. frig. at \$21.80.

Francisco Ojan y Cia.—

From Pehuajó: 50 ovejas mat. at \$21.50, 10 at 16, 10 cord. mat. at 8.

Coop. de Hacendados—

From Triunvirato: 110 cap. frig. at \$16.00.

Ignacio Goñi e Hijos—

From Pelicurá: 72 cap. frig. at \$14, 227 ovejas mat. at 14, 7 cord. mat. at 7.50.

Delfino Hnos.

From Santa Fé: 177 cap. frig. at \$20.60, 45 ovejas mat. at 22.50, 119 at 18.30.

Juan Apheca y Cia.—

From Cereales: 88 cap. frig. at \$16.50.

Juan Lalor—

From Ranch: 169 cap. frig. at \$20.80; from De la Canal: 45 cap. mat. at 24, 115 cap. frig. at 21.80; from San Patricio: 38 cap. mat. at 19, 13 ovejas mat. at 15.50, 23 cord. frig. at 10, 30 at 8.20.

Florencio y A. E. Lanus—

From M. Riglos: 115 cord. frig. at \$11.50, 15 ovejas mat. at 21.50, 41 cord. frig. at 11.50, 80 cord. mat. at 8, 84 cord. frig. at 10, 18 ovejas mat. at 26, 40 at 19.50, 65 cord. frig. at 9.30.

Miguel Ardohain—

From Cabildo: 100 cap. frig. at \$16, 194 at 13.80, 65 cord. frig. at 10, 10 ovejas pel. mat. at 12, 10 bgos. frig. at 13, 160 cap. frig. at 19; from Doblas: 159 at 14.20.

José B. Casas—

From Cabildo: 110 cap. frig. at \$18, 166 bgos. frig. at 14.

Nicolas A. Calvo—

From Vedia: 92 cap. frig. at \$14.50, 70 cord. mat. at 8, 181 at 7.30, 170 at 6.60.

GRAIN MARKET**TERMINAL CEREAL MARKET.****First Ring.**

No operations.

Second Ring.

No operations.

Official Prices.

Wheat.	
For October Darsena.	\$11.40
For January Darsena.	9.85
Linseed.	
For October Darsena.	11.45
For November Darsena.	11.55
For January Darsena.	12.10
Maize.	
For October Darsena.	4.90
For November Darsena.	4.95
For December Darsena.	5.05

CHAMBER OF CEREALS QUOTATIONS.

Prices in the Bolsa de Comercio.
100 kilos waggon Darsena.
(Available).

Linseed.	11.25
Wheat for bread.	11.60
Do Barletta for Europe.	11.30
Do do for bread.	10.90
Do do (Export. Europe).	10.90
Do do (Export. Brazil).	11.30
Oats Bahia Blanca.	6.75
Yellow maize.	4.75

REGISTERED CONTRACTS.

(Delivered in Buenos Aires).

Linseed.	
For January—200 tons at	\$12.10.
For October—400 tons at	\$11.45.
Maize.	
For December—100 tons at	\$5.62.

NATIONAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

(Rosario de Santa Fe).

First Ring.

No operations.

Second Ring.

Maize.	
For November—200 tons at	\$4.79.
For December—400 tons at	\$4.90.

Official Prices.

Wheat.	
For October.	11.50
For November.	11.50
Available.	11.50
For January.	9.90
Linseed.	
For October.	10.70
For November.	10.90
Available.	10.70
For January.	11.90
Maize.	
For October.	4.70
For November.	4.75
For December.	4.90
Available.	4.65
In Rosario.	
Wheat No. 1.	12.05
Wheat No. 2.	nominal
Linseed.	10.90
Maize.	4.57½

BLOOD STOCK SALES AT PALERMO**HARAS REYLES PRODUCTS.**

There was a further continuance of the yearling horse sales at Palermo on Oct. 2, when some of the products of the Haras Reyles were put up to auction.

Most of the yearlings were sired by Le Samaritain, but the most noticeable was Penelope, by Elmstead Yerba Amarga, a peculiar coloured filly, but attractive in build and bone, with clean strong legs. She was sold to the Stud Mal Paso for \$8000. Another good and promising youngster was Gonzalo de Cordoba, a grey colt by Le Samaritain—Quintasencia. He was rather expensive at \$6500, given for him by the Boy Stud.

Perhaps the best colt sold was Morfeo by Le Samaritain—Secourse. A good standing, well built, and promising colt, he was bought by Mr. Edmund Fraser for \$6000.

Other horses sold were:—
Condottiere, Le Samaritain—Flying Scud, \$8000, sold to the Stud Montiel.

Capitilino, Le Samaritain—Santolina, \$1200, sold to Señor Zabala.

Vive le Patria, Le Samaritain—Lota, \$5500, sold to the Stud Amianto.

Mangredo, Elmstead—Nina, \$3700, sold to the trainer Gabino Fernandez.

Cypria, Le Samaritain—Winkfield Fly, \$2200, sold to the trainer, Felipe Nunez.

Gorgona, Le Samaritain—Morfinia, \$2500, sold to the Florida Stud, at Montevideo.

Zanichette, Le Samaritain—Zanny, \$2700, sold to Señor Juan Iralde (on commission).

OLD MAN AND ORANGE PRODUCTS.**Tuesday, Oct. 5.**

During the course of yesterday afternoon sales at Palermo there were quite a few decent youngsters put up by Messrs. Bullrich. The chief stock were products of Old Man and Orange. Some useful youngsters were sold. The prices ruled high and were on occasion fancy prices. Up to date, however, they were, in general, the best of the season.

A high price was paid for a brother of Deseada, Rosales and Buchardo. The colt was a black one by Orange—Borrasca and without question, a well built and clean limbed animal but, in spite of the breeding, the price was high for this country. Botalon, the name of the youngster was the best of the sale, but there were two others that were also especially attractive. These were two handsome racing looking fillies, one Miladi by Old Man—Maitresse, the other Silvia by Old Man—Silver Shot (of Carbine blood). This latter fetched \$10,000 dollars and was cheap. The former sold for \$11,000 which was fair and reasonable. The cheapest horse sold, not from the price alone, but from general points was a filly by Old Man—Floral (who is by Florizel II a full brother of Diamond Jubilee) and why no more than \$4000 was paid for her is hard to say. She was the best and the cheapest filly sold.

Liberal, was a bargain also. A clean, nice looking colt by Old Man—La Froude, (with Neapolis and Le Sancy blood) was sold to Frazer at \$7000. He will take plenty of work, but will make a good horse.

In brief, these were the best of the sale.

The animals were "hammered" as follow:—

Botalon, Orange—Borrasca, \$30,000 to the Stud Orange.

Molinete, Orange—Maria, (Orbit blood) \$7,900, to the Stud Mahoma.

Falseador, Orange—Filigrana, \$4,500, to Luis Calistro.

Liberal (as above).

Fortin Uno, by Orange—Flecha, \$5500, sold to T. Paredes.

Factotum, by Orange—Felicitas, \$700, to the Stud Lowland Boy.

Desengaño, by Orange—Dark Duchess, \$4500, to the Stud Peurs.

Piragna, by Old Man—Pilliwedex, \$900, Stud La Posta, (sister of Pajonal).

Tarejeta, by Old Man—Traumerei, \$9000, Stud Carrasco. (Montevideo), (Bend'or blood), a good filly.

Brecha, by Old Man—Bay Wreath, (Minting blood), \$6000, to the Stud Federal.

La Tentación, by Old Man—L'etranger, \$8000, Stud Sans Peu, a sister of Gringuito, (weak boned).

Miladi, as above, \$11,000, to Sr. Guerrico, (a bargain).

Realeza, by Old Man—Reticence, (sister to Retiro), Isonomy blood, \$10,000, Stud Los Rosales.

Fabula, by Old Man—Floral, as above, \$4000.

Salvia, by Old Man—Silver Shot, as above, Stud Los Rosales, \$17,000.

Panama Canal Troubles**GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS CLOSING FOR ONE MONTH.**

New York, Oct. 5.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harding, who is in charge of the Panama Canal, has officially recommended that in consequence of recent landslips in the Culebra cutting the canal should be closed until November 1st, as it will be impossible to clear the passage before that date.

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MEAT EXPORTS

Las Palmas Produce Company advise shipment by Vauban to New York of 2152 fore and 2148 hind quarters chilled beef. By the Highland Pride to London they have sent 5513 carcasses of frozen mutton, 900 of frozen lamb, 538 fore and 357 hind quarters frozen beef, and 1382 fore and 1381 hind quarters chilled beef. The same company sent to New York by the Vauban 2152 fore quarters and 2148 hind quarters of chilled beef.

La Blanca Company have despatched by s.s. Harmonides to Liverpool 5114 quarters of frozen beef.

La Plata Cold Storage Company have sent to New York by the Vauban 15,106 quarters of frozen beef.

Las Palmas Produce Company advise despatch by Zinal from Campana for Liverpool of 4,479 fore and 4,316 hind quarters of frozen beef.

The Smithfield and Argentine Meat Company, Ltd., advise despatch for London by the Highland Laddie of 702 fore and 736 hind quarters of chilled beef.

The Sansinena Meat Company have despatched to Liverpool by the Deseado 2796 quarters of frozen beef. By the Highland Laddie the same company has sent to London 776 carcasses of frozen lamb and 1623 quarters of chilled beef. The La Blanca Company have sent to London by the Highland Laddie 4391 quarters of chilled beef. By the Deseado for Liverpool the same Company have despatched 1797 carcasses of mutton and 8473 quarters of frozen beef.

The Armour Frigorifico has sent by the Highland Laddie to London 658 fore and 543 hind quarters, and 1255 chilled fores with 1244 hind quarters.

Las Palmas Produce Company has sent to Liverpool by the Highland Laird 3633 fore and 3626 hind quarters of frozen beef.

By the Highland Laddie to London the same firm have sent 2519 frozen mutton, 498 fore and 348 hind quarters frozen beef, 1790 fore and 2010 hind quarters chilled beef.

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SALE OF IMPORTED SHORTHORNS

Yesterday afternoon the Messrs. A. Bullrich and Co. disposed of that select consignment of imported Shorthorns, the property of Srs. J. and I. Rawes, when a fair selling trade was experienced for the 18 animals offered. The top price was \$5000 paid for a most fleshy dark roan, which at that figure passed into the ownership of Sr. Villafina. Trade was by no means animated; yet the satisfactory average of \$2650 was obtained for the bulls sold.

SALE OF IMPORTED LINCOLNS

A handsome lot of 15 imported Lincoln rams, the property of Sr. A. T. Pears, were sold by the Messrs. Bullrich yesterday afternoon, when the satisfactory average of \$330 was obtained for the 15 rams sold. This sale was unfortunately held after the bulls and a number of horses had been disposed of, and in consequence many prospective purchasers had left the yards. This lot of sheep were very good specimens of the breed and well shown.

BRITISH BANK DIVIDEND

The British and South American Bank have advice from the London Office that a dividend for the half year of 4 shillings per share, making 8 per cent. per annum will be paid. To Staff Pension and Guarantee Fund are placed £9800; written off investments, \$75,000; and, balance carried to new account, £133,887.

LIGHTING ECONOMY**\$35,000 PER MONTH SAVED.**

Further economies are being made in the lighting service.

From October 19, the Lighting Department will take charge of the care and changing of carbons in arc lamps. The present lessees have been charging the city \$11.80 per lamp, and as it is hoped to reduce this to \$6.50 or \$7, a monthly saving of \$35,000 will be effected. This sounds like sense as well as economy.

EARTHQUAKE IN BRITAIN**PANIC IN SOLWAY DISTRICT.**

London, Oct. 2.

This morning a slight earthquake occurred in the Solway district causing no damage. In the afternoon new tremors were felt, causing a panic throughout a wide area.

PASSENGER LISTS

S.S. HIGHLAND LADDIE.

The Nelson Liner Highland Laddie sailed from La Plata homeward bound to London. Among the saloon passengers are: Mr. Andrew Campbell, Mr. D. C. Bruce, Mr. Tho. M. Deke, Mr. William Grieve Ewart, Mr. A. C. N. Wilcox, Mrs. Ada Ogdon, Master Robert Ogdon, Mr. C. East, Mr. W. Jamcey, etc.

S.S. HIGHLAND LOCH.

The Nelson Liner Highland Loch arrived on Sunday from London. Among the saloon passengers were: Mrs. Frederica Warwick Parker, Miss F. Patricia Parker, Miss Lucy Wallace, Miss Milicent Percival, Miss Mildred A. Glendining, Miss Frances E. M. Glendining, Mrs. Jane A. Hunter de Colville, Mr. Henry Ben. Thes. Von Castelberg, Mr. Robert H. Baker, Mrs. Anita Maroia Baker, Master Robert E. Baker, Master Luis A. Baker, and Master Walter E. Baker, etc.

R.M.S.P. AMAZON.

The following passengers arrived on Oct. 5 by the R.M.S.P. Amazon—

Dr. C. Azambuja, Dr. R. Azambuja, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Aylesworth, Mr. J. Andrieux, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Bell, Misses M. I. and D. W. Bell, Mr. G. Japote Briand, Mr. E. T. Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Batalla and Miss L. Batalla, Dr. S. G. Beyrue, Mr. F. C. Branco, Mr. W. R. Cureton, Miss G. Graig, Mr. H. Coffey, Mr. V. Denis, Mr. G. Finkle, Mr. C. H. Fuller and Miss M. Fuller, Mr. H. R. P. Gunther, Mr. E. Gatti, Mr. C. Cleditsch, Miss M. Grazioli, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gostling, Miss S. Grosman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gerand, Mr. C. Gomez, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hopkins, Miss G. Hopkins, Mr. V. Hopkins, Mr. S. J. Hughes, Mr. O. H. Holton, Mr. A. Holland, Mr. W. Jenes, Miss M. Kingdom, Mr. B. Laycock, Mr. G. Lynch, Mrs. C. T. de Lopez, Mr. A. J. Mora, Mr. J. E. Nagington, Mr. L. Nagington, Miss L. Pratt, Mr. H. C. Poelzon, Mr. J. Roscoe, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Rowland, Miss G. Rowland, Mr. A. J. Ross, Miss J. L. Smith, Mr. L. E. Solomon, Mr. C. R. Smidt, Mr. C. J. M. Scallon, Mr. T. Throughton, Mr. A. Tuddenham, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Tramlett, Mr. D. H. Whitehead, Mr. C. Hay-Walter, Mrs. A. E. Zapata and Miss L. Zapata.

FOUR NEW VESSELS FOR THE MEAT TRADE

THE PROGRESS OF THE CHARGEURS REUNIS

The French Shipping Company, known as the Chargeurs Reunis, which has a considerable fleet of cargo vessels, trading between Havre and the River Plate, have at the moment under construction four new steamers of the "Malte" class. These vessels which are larger than others of their fleet are destined for the frigorifico trade, and are specially constructed for this purpose, as it is believed that a very considerable increase in meat shipments to Europe, will be noticed in coming months. The Chargeurs Reunis was founded in 1872 for the purpose of trading with Spain, Portugal, Brazil, and the River Plate. They commenced operations with eight vessels of some 14,000 tons in all, and have since added many more. They were the first firm to build vessels especially for the meat trade, for which purpose, the "Belgrano," "San Martin" and "Portefio" were the first vessels of their class.

From this small beginning the company now possesses 37 vessels of a total tonnage of 250,000, and with the four new vessels now under construction, the fleet will equal 41 ships of 298,000 tons in all.

HOMEWARD FIXTURES

HOMEWARD CHARTERS.

The following vessels (says the "Times of Argentina") were fixed during last week to load homeward: S.s. Otoy, 5060, 10 o/o, pr. San Lorenzo, U.K., grain, 60/-; S.s. —, 3700, 10 o/o, Oct. Buenos Aires, U.K., grain, 60/-; S.s. Southwaite, 5300, 10 o/o, pr. San Lorenzo, U.K., grain, 62/6; S.s. Don Arturo, 5200, 10 o/o, pr. Buenos Aires, U.K., grain, 58/9; S.s. Kassala, 5300, 10 o/o, pr. San Lorenzo, U.K., grain, 62/6; S.s. Trevesa, 5200, 10 o/o, pr. Buenos Aires, U.K., grain, 60/-; S.s. Amor, 4100, 10 o/o, pr. San Lorenzo, Mediterranean, grain, 58/-; S.s. Chile, 5000, 10 o/o, pr. San Lorenzo, Mediterranean, grain, 58/-; S.s. —, 4500, 10 o/o, 15 Nov. can. San Lorenzo, U.K., grain, 62/6; S.s. North Pacific, 7000, 10 o/o, pr. San Lorenzo, New York, linseed, 3/-; S.s. Zeno, 3800, 10 o/o, pr. San Lorenzo, U.K., grain, 62/6; S.s. Lundy, 4500, 10 o/o, pr. San Lorenzo, U.K., grain, 62/6; S.s. Othen Stathatos, 4600, pr. San Lorenzo, U.K., grain, 60/-.

THE LATE MR. ALFRED HOULDER

The shipping community in the City of London has lost one of its most valued members through the death of Mr. Alfred Houlder, which took place suddenly on Friday, July 30. Mr. Houlder was at his office, and apparently in his usual health, on the previous day, but on the Friday, while taking an early morning walk, he was smitten with apoplexy, and an hour later he had passed away. A son of the late Mr. Alfred Houlder, senr., he was a managing director of Messrs. Houlder Brothers and Co., Limited, and of the Houlder Line, Limited, for a number of years, but in 1908 he severed his connection with these undertakings, afterwards becoming a director of Houlder, Middleton and Co., Limited. He was 58 years of age.

CAPTURED BY THE HUNS.

The German Navy has for once been able to bring off a legitimate act of warfare against a merchant steamer, one of their torpedo-boats having captured the Belgian steamer Ambiorix off Skanoer (Falsterbo) and taken her as a prize to Swinemunde, where she has been condemned. This vessel, which had sheltered at Karlsrona since the beginning of the war, was making an attempt to reach Gothenburg, when fate overtook her in the form of an enemy war-vessel. The Ambiorix was owned by Messrs. Boys and Gylsen, Ltd., of Antwerp, whose fleet has already suffered several losses from war risks. Built in 1909, of 1,444 tons gross, she is insured in London against marine risks on a value of £16,000. At the time of capture she had no cargo on board.

THE PENHALE CASE

THE D.K.D. AND THE C.A.T.E.

(To the Editor).

Sir.—I have to thank "Correspondent" for his courteous correction. He is correct in saying that the coal ex s.s. Penhale goes to the D.K.D. They again, if I mistake not, are supplying the C.A.T.E. I repeat that the question of the tugs is a very small matter, and the safety of the ship is fully guaranteed by the fact that, supposing the tugs were to put her in jeopardy, damages would fall on the towing company. So much for the material danger. I am unable to estimate the amount of "moral" risk the average tramp steamer runs through passing its hawsers to a German-Argentine tug. Perhaps "Correspondent," who is evidently a firm believer in the "guerre de boutique," will be able and willing to throw some light on this point.

Yours, etc.,

SUPPORTER.

THE MAILS.

TO ARRIVE IN OCTOBER.

- 8.—Spanish by INFANTA ISABEL.
- 9.—Dutch by GELRIA.
- 8.—Italian by CORDOVA.
- 10.—North American by VERDI.

TO LEAVE IN OCTOBER.

- 9.—Brazil, Senegal and France by PROVENCE. Mails close at 8 a.m.
- 12.—Brazil, Senegal, Greece, Egypt and Italy by CORDOVA. Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage at Port.
- 12.—Brazil, Australasia, South Africa, Canaries, France, Great Britain, Italy, Portugal and Spain by LEON XIII. Mails close at 2 p.m. Double postage until 7 p.m.
- 12.—London direct by HIGHLAND LOCH. Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage until 4 p.m.
- 14.—Central and North American by VASARI. Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage until 4 p.m.
- 15.—Brazil and Europe by GELRIA. Mails close at 2 p.m. Double postage at Port.

NOTE.—Letters only may be posted in the port for transmission by Italian, Dutch, and Spanish mail steamers, with double postage from closing time at G.P.O., until 10 minutes before departure of steamer. A temporary P. O. will be opened in the Galpon nearest the steamer for that purpose.

SHIPPING NOTES.

NEW ORLEANS HAS NEW LINE TO BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA.

Under date Sept. 1, the U. S. A. Commercial Agent forwarded the Department of Commerce the following report on the proposed New Orleans-South American steamship service:—"The Caribbean and Southern Steamship Company, Inc., announced this week the establishment of a regular steamship service from New Orleans to Brazil and the Argentine. The first sailing will be that of the Peter H. Crowell. This service opens up a new market for New Orleans and vicinity, for heretofore all freight from this port to Brazil has had to go via New York. New Orleans rivals New York as a coffee importing port, but has been on the triangular route system, vessels carrying cotton or other cargo from here to Europe and taking manufactured goods thence to Brazil. Only a few weeks ago an inquiry for cypress forwarded by one of the bureau's special agents from Brazil could not be utilised here because of lack of steamship connections. At present, several inquiries from Brazil for box shooks are directly affected by this announcement. The Caribbean and Southern Steamship Company, Inc., is an outgrowth of the Seeberg Line, reorganised and with increased capital. The Seeberg Line has been operating a Caribbean service out of Mobile and New Orleans with headquarters in Mobile. It is understood that New Orleans will be the home port of the new company."

PLAN VALPARAISO LINE.

Dr. L. S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, who is making a tour or South American countries in an effort to promote trade between them and the United States, held his final conferences on August 25 with the Chilean Minister of Finance and the high commission appointed in accordance with resolutions passed at the recent Pan-American conferences in Washington. Dr. Rowe will go to Callao, Peru, and proceed to Lima for conferences with the Peruvian high commission. Thence he will go to Panama.

At the conferences referred to, plans were submitted for fast steamship communication between Valparaiso and New York. A new parcel post arrangement and the subject of a 2-cent letter rate also were discussed.

Buenos Aires Herald

Weekly Illustrated Edition

CORRIENTES 672

Proprietor: THOMAS BELL.

All communications for the Editorial Department should be addressed to The Editor. Business letters should be addressed to The Manager. It is particularly requested that correspondence of an editorial or business nature should not be addressed to Mr. Bell, or to anyone personally, otherwise delay and inconvenience will result.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

WEEKLY.

Town or Camp:

Yearly \$ 14 00
Half yearly. " 7 50
Quarterly. " 4 00

Other Countries:

Yearly (£1.13s.0d.) . . . \$ 19.00 m/l
Half-yearly (17s.6d.) . . . " 10.00 "
Quarterly (9s.7d.) . . . " 5.50 "

DAILY.

Town or Camp:

Yearly. \$ 20.00 m/l
Half-yearly. " 11.00 "
Quarterly. " 6.00 "
Per month. " 2.00 "

Other Countries:

Per annum (£3.7s.3d.) . . \$ 38.50 m/l
POST FREE; PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

McCALL.—On September 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mc Call, of Olavarria, F.C.S., a daughter. m3

ECCLESTON.—To Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Eccleston, on 4th inst., at 3127 Juramento, Belgrano, a daughter, to be called Laura Kathryn. m5

PEPYS.—On September 4th, 1915, at 25 Pulteney Road, Bath, the wife of the Rev. Canon Pepys, of a daughter. 231 m7

MARRIAGE.

MACDONALD-SMITH. — At Buenos Aires, on the 6th October, Angus Macdonald, La Oriental, Chubut, to Jeanie Little, younger daughter of James Smith, Auctioneer, Peebles, Scotland. 250 m7

DEATHS.

BLYTH.—On 29th August, killed in action near Ypres, Dennis Carleton Blyth, 2nd Lieut. Royal Engineers, aged 23, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Carleton Blyth, formerly of Rosario de Santa Fe, and late of this city. 221 m7

CASSELLS.—Killed in action. Captain Hugh Kennedy Cassels, age 23, son of Mr. W. R. Cassels and the late Elvina Tulla de Cassels. 200 m6

McGAREY.—Friends of Mr. L. S. McGarey, the young American engineer resident here a few years ago, will be very sorry to hear of his death on August 21st while undergoing operation in the Samaritan Hospital, Zanesville, Ohio, U.S.A. 249 m7

UDNY.—On the 5th of October, 1915, at Calle San Martin 689, Edward Ryan Udney, aged 59 years.

WYNTER.—At London, on Tuesday, 5th October, 1915, from wounds received in action at Loos on 27th September, Captain Cecil Donville Wynter, Irish Guards, late manager of the estancia "Sol de Mayo."

BAHIA BLANCA SHIPPING.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

October 3.

Ingeniero White:—

Boyne, loading for Dreyfus and Co. Enxinos, finished discharging coal and awaiting orders.

Baron Baeyons, loading at elevators.

Monie T., discharging timber for Hardcastle and Co.

Silksworth Hall, loading at elevators for various.

Port Galvan:—

Sabia, loading for Rio.

Port Militar:—

Penlee, discharging coal for the Government.

Buenos Aires Herald

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY EDITION

39th Year. New Series, No. 587

Buenos Aires, Friday, October 15th, 1915

Price 30 Cents

CAMPAIGN FOR CONSCRIPTION

Cabinet Ministers Seek to Compel Government Decision.

LLOYD GEORGE AND CHURCHILL DEMAND COMPULSORY SERVICE.

"Westminster Gazette" Warns the People

London, Oct. 13.

At a Cabinet meeting of special importance the members in favour of conscription demanded an early decision on the question of compulsory service.

The measure was principally supported by Messrs. Churchill and Lloyd George; but it was also taken up by Lord Selborne, Lord Lansdowne and Messrs. Bonar Law, Long, and Chamberlain.

DANGER OF A CABINET CRISIS.

The supporters of the measure hope to obtain the unanimous vote of the Cabinet; otherwise there will be resignations, and a Cabinet crisis.

KITCHENER WITH THE CONSCRIPTIONISTS?

The "Daily News" says that the Ministers in favour of conscription believe that Lord Kitchener is more inclined to favour the step than he was a month ago. They think that if the Government were to announce conscription at the present juncture, when the war in the Balkans is beginning, it would have a striking effect on the military situation.

COMMISSION ON DARDANELLES VENTURE DEMANDED.

Several Liberal M.P.'s are urging the Government to appoint a Commission to investigate the circumstances under which the Dardanelles expedition was commenced and the manner in which it has been conducted; but it is doubtful whether the Government will consent to it.

"THERE MUST BE NO SHRINKING."

The "Westminster Gazette," which has hitherto opposed compulsion,

warns the public that the plans designed to keep up the strength of the British armies in the Dardanelles and on the Anglo-Belgian frontier, may not be adequate to meet the demands of three fronts. The paper adds that more men and munitions will probably be wanted, but there must be no shrinking from the logical consequences of the Government's decision to embark on this undertaking.

M. Delcasse Resigns

"ILL HEALTH" ALLEGED.

Paris, Oct. 13.

M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose illness was recently reported, has presented his resignation.

POINCARÉ ACCEPTS THE RESIGNATION.

Paris, Oct. 13.

President Poincaré has accepted the resignation of M. Theophile Delcassé, the state of whose health is giving rise to some anxiety.

The Press expresses much regret over the retirement of the distinguished statesman.

"GOTT STRAFE DELCASSE."

Amsterdam, Oct. 13.

The Berlin papers, commenting on the resignation of the French Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, profess to consider it a significant event, which should not be allowed to pass unnoticed.

M. Delcassé is held to be the person chiefly responsible for the war. He was equalled by his zeal against Germany only by Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, and it is a significant fact that both have now fallen from their high positions, showing that their respective countries have now formed a correct idea of the military and diplomatic situation.

France's Foreign Policy

IS THERE A CABINET "SPLIT"?

Paris, Oct. 13.

A semi-official statement was issued earlier in the day attributing the retirement of M. Delcassé from the Foreign Office solely to ill health, but this version of the incident has been challenged. The Chamber of Deputies took the view that there had been differences of opinion between M. Delcassé and other members of the Cabinet, although the President of the Council declared formally that there had been no discord between the Foreign Minister and other heads of the Government upon the foreign policy of the nation.

In announcing the resignation of M. Delcassé to the Chamber, M. Viviani said that the Minister first offered his letter of resignation upon his return from his recent trip to England, and again offered it last night.

At this point there were cries from various parts of the Chamber of "Read the letter!" while from other parts there were cries of "No, no!"

M. Viviani answered, "No one can oblige me to read the letter. I affirm that no discord occurred. All decisions in the Council were taken in perfect accord. I have nothing more to say to the Chamber." The President of Council then took his seat.

Professor Painlevé said that it saddened him to hear the Premier refer in veiled language to divergences between the Foreign Minister and the Cabinet. Professor Painlevé, who spoke as President of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, also in the names of the Presidents of the Army and Navy Committees, said:—

"I do not take the responsibility for the expedition to Salonica. It is the Government which has undertaken it. France has undertaken some engagements, that I cannot deny. It is therefore simply a question of co-ordinating our military efforts in order to spare the blood of our soldiers."

Professor Painlevé went on to say that the Chamber was entitled to explanations from the Government upon the measures taken for making the French armies effective upon all the fronts. He also referred to the Balkans and the importance of the relation of the German campaign to M. Delcassé's resignation.

The incident has caused widespread comment in diplomatic and Parliamentary quarters owing to the prominent part taken by the ex-Foreign Minister in shaping the foreign policy of the Government since the first months of the war. His retirement at this particular moment when the Balkan crisis is acute has caused surprise, although those who are closely identified with Governmental affairs were not entirely unprepared for the change.

The Government, at to-day's Cabinet Council, determined to hold itself ready to answer inquiries in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, and it was decided that M. Viviani should then for the first time speak as President and Minister of Foreign Affairs relative to the Balkan question.

A United France

PROPOSED NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Paris, Oct. 12.

It is announced that next Thursday there will be discussed a scheme for the amalgamation of Senate and Deputies into one National Assembly for the duration of the war.

Advocates of the proposal hold that by its adoption greater unity will be conferred upon the Legislative Council, and the complications arising from the debates in two separate Houses will be avoided.

Raid on Ghent

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE CAUSED BY ALLIES' AIRMEN.

Amsterdam, Oct. 12.

The "Echo Belge" states that Allied aeroplanes attacked and destroyed all the hangars and their contents in the German aerodrome at Ghent.

Colonials for Europe

INDIANS, CANADIANS, AND AUSTRALIANS.

London, Oct. 12.

The British Government is considering the question of bringing over fresh contingents of Australians, New Zealanders and Indians to increase the effective strength of the forces now in Europe.

TRANSPORTS AT ALGECIRAS.

Madrid, Oct. 12.

A communication from Algeciras reports the arrival of numerous British troop transports with reinforcements, and states that more are expected.

The British Admiralty is keeping a specially vigilant guard over the Straits of Gibraltar.

One Million Sterling Weekly

BRITAIN'S PAYMENT TO WIVES AND CHILDREN OF THE TROOPS.

London, Oct. 13.

It was stated in the House of Commons yesterday that the British Government is paying weekly over £1,000,000 to the wives and children of the men at the front.

Cotton as Contraband

STATEMENT BY SIR EDWARD GREY.

London, Oct. 12.

During to-day's session of the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey announced that all kinds of cotton used in making explosives would be declared contraband of war.

GERMAN POSITIONS UNTENABLE

Probability of Retirement in Flanders

BRITISH SUBMARINES RETALIATE ON PIRATES

Baltic Routes Almost Closed to German Shipping

Amsterdam, Oct. 13.

The "Telegraaf" has received a message from Ghent which says that the Duke of Wurtemberg has moved his headquarters from Thielt to Ghent.

This is believed to foreshadow the retirement of the entire German extreme right to the railway line connecting Ostend, Roulers, Menin and Lille, about fifteen miles back.

The present line has been made untenable in places by the British and French domination of the railway serving several sectors.

THE FIGHT FOR TAHURE.

Paris, Oct. 13.

An official report of the fighting in the Champagne region on the 8th inst., which has been published by the War Office, says:—

"On the date in question the troops which on September 25 had reached the slopes of Tahure hill made a flank attack on the enemy's defences which a frontal attack had failed to take. The manoeuvre was notably successful, the positions being captured one after another.

"On the height known as "Tete du Sud," which had remained in the hands of the Germans, the defenders clung tenaciously to their trenches, and it was found necessary to employ more drastic methods to dislodge them. First of all a mine charged with 22,000 kilogrammes of explosive, laid along a distance of 80 metres destroyed a German trench. After this the ground held by the enemy was plastered by missiles from our heavy trench guns. At the same time his communication galleries were shelled day and night and the occupants raked by the machine guns.

"After some days the resistance of the Germans began to weaken. His losses had been too heavy. The survivors fled, and when we entered the defence works we found amid the mangled corpses forty-three wounded men who had been left to their fate. The wrecked trenches were piled up with rifles and ammunition. The defence had cost the Germans at least a battalion. We captured prisoners belonging to three different regiments.

"Further north, between Tahure and the La Goutte gully, the 8th inst. was marked by a similarly successful encounter.

"Early in the morning some of our battalions attacked and took the German positions. Our troops were rejoiced to find in them quantities of preserves, cigars, provisions of all kinds and a supply of ammunition for the 105 guns.

"A German battalion was caught by the fire of our artillery. Several companies broke up and dispersed in disorder, while others, cut off by a turning movement, surrendered. The whole action was carried out with rapidity and our losses were small."

SPLENDID FRENCH ARTILLERY FIRE.

Paris, Oct. 13.

The "Echo de Paris" states that when the Germans delivered their counter-attack to the south of Loos three regiments of German infantry were destroyed by the fire of the French artillery.

After the battle the French infantry soldiers rushed to the batteries and embraced the artillerymen.

GERMAN FAILURE IN THE VOSGES

Paris, Oct. 13.

The following official communiqué was published to-day:—

"Artillery action on both sides last night was particularly intense between the Somme and the Oise, in the Andreehy region, and to the east of Rheims towards Moronvilliers.

"The enemy's batteries violently cannonaded the region south of Tahure and east of Butte-de-Mesnil.

"Our artillery replied efficaciously, progressing meanwhile from trench to trench east of the Trapéze works."

Another despatch says:—

"There has been fairly active trench fighting in the Flirey sector, and more violent, with the occasional participation of the artillery of both sides, round Reillon.

"In the Vosges district, the enemy, after the entire failure of his attack on the Linge and Schratzmaennele front, renewed his effort at the close of day, preceded by an artillery preparation.

"The renewal of the attack along the whole front was followed by a fresh infantry assault which, on the whole, fared no better than the former. The Germans only succeeded in gaining a foot at one point south of the Linge pass, occupying our first line of trench on a front of 60 to 80 metres; and an immediate counter-attack on our part recovered part of the ground lost.

"A squadron of nineteen aviators bombed the Achiet-le-Grand bifurcation near Bapaume."

Allies' New Loan

THE CRITICS REBUKED.

London, Oct. 13.

The "Daily Chronicle" reproves those members of Parliament who raised objections to the interest chargeable on the Franco-British loan raised in the United States without taking into consideration the exceptional circumstances, and the reasonable conditions imposed as to repayment.

The paper considers that such actions show ingratitude towards the American capitalists who have at this moment been loyal friends to the British and have displayed their readiness to place their funds at the disposal of England if circumstances should require it.

More Munitions Needed

OUTPUT MUST BE INCREASED.

London, Oct. 13.

Military circles in London consider that in view of the new campaign in which British troops are to take part, the question of munitions assumes an aspect of increasing importance. It is held to be indispensable to adopt extraordinary measures to increase the output, even at the risk of eliciting remonstrances from the proprietors of the factories. In these views it is understood that the Minister of Munitions, Mr. Lloyd George, fully concurs.

WAR ON THE PIRATES

Britain Retaliates Against German Shipping

SUCCESSES IN THE BALTIC

Stockholm, Oct. 13.

The activity of the British submarines in the southern Baltic has virtually paralysed the lively mercantile trade between Sweden and Germany. All along the Swedish coast the steamships are being stopped. Submarines are frequently reported to be in the tracks followed by the big German ships.

Within the last twenty-four hours five vessels of considerable tonnage have been sunk. There were the Littlea, Germania, Nicodemia, Guthrune and another, the name of which is unknown.

The Germania was chased ashore by a shot from Submarine E 19. When the crew returned after hastily abandoning the steamship it was found that she had been boarded by British sailors and partly demolished by a charge of dynamite.

There are reports to-night of more German ships having been torpedoed. The ferry boats of the Swedish state railways from Trelleborg to Sanonitz have been replaced by reserve steamships.

BRITISH SUBMARINE'S SUCCESS.

London, Oct. 13.

A British submarine has attacked and sunk the German steamer Walter Leonard in the Baltic Sea. The crew were rescued.

BRITISH SUBMARINE'S SUCCESS IN THE BALTIC.

Petrograd, Oct. 9.

It is officially announced that a British submarine sank by cannonading a German transport in the Baltic Sea near the coast of Germany.

Reinforcements for Allies

PREPARATORY TO OFFENSIVE ON ALL FRONTS.

New York, Oct. 12.

A despatch from London announces that the Allies are organising new army corps for the various fronts so as to avoid the necessity of withdrawing troops from the more important points. The work is proceeding in France, Britain and Italy, and it is expected that within a few weeks there will be at their disposal sufficient troops to commence new offensive operations on all lines.

50,000 Shells

FIRE INTO BELGRADE.

London, Oct. 12.

The "Morning Post" publishes a despatch from Athens which states that the Teuton invaders threw over 50,000 shells into Belgrade, the hospitals, churches and synagogues being all destroyed. Many families were buried in the ruins.

The French artillery took part in the defence of the city, and the British, with several heavy guns, inflicted great losses upon the Germans and sank two monitors in the Danube.

Will Not Fight Russia

STATEMENT BY BULGARIAN RESERVISTS IN GREECE.

Paris, Oct. 12.

It is reported from Athens that all the Bulgarian reservists residing in Greece declare that they will desert sooner than fight against Russia.

CARSON RESIGNS

Disagreement with Colleagues

OVER CAMPAIGN IN SERBIA

London, Oct. 13.

The Attorney-General, Sir Edward Carson, has tendered his resignation owing to differences with his colleagues of the Cabinet over the campaign in Serbia.

Attack on Maidos

ALLIES' SUCCESSSES AT THE DARDANELLES.

London, Oct. 13.

Great activity prevails among the Allies in the Dardanelles. The big battleships have opened fire on Maidos, the further side of the Narrows.

The bombardment is seen to be very effective, loud explosions and conflagrations being produced by the showers of shells.

Simultaneously with the naval bombardment, the forces which have been landed at Anzac Cove and Suvla Bay are advancing on Maidos. It would appear that a plan for a combined attack by sea and land is being put into execution with great energy and activity.

TURKS RETREAT AFTER STERN STRUGGLE.

London, Oct. 13.

Desperate fighting is going on at this moment on the Gallipoli peninsula. The British have attacked the Turkish positions, and have captured several positions in spite of the determined resistance of the enemy. The ground is strewn with heaps of killed and wounded.

The Turks have brought up reinforcements and attempted to counter-attack, but were checked and compelled to retreat after a grim struggle.

The British losses are stated to have been unimportant.

Contraband for Germany

SMUGGLING THROUGH HOLLAND

Paris, Oct. 13.

It is reported from Amsterdam that the Netherlands Government has discovered the existence of a gang of men who are employed in smuggling contraband of war into Germany, making use of false passports. Seven soldiers belonging to the garrison of Zewnaar have been arrested.

A sensation has been caused at La Hague by an accusation brought by the "Telegraaf" against the Dutch Colonial Minister, that he has on frequent occasions authorised the introduction of tin into Germany without the knowledge of his colleagues in the Cabinet.

Blockade of Bulgarian Ports

ESTABLISHED BY ALLIED FLEETS.

London, Oct. 13.

The Allied fleets have established a blockade of the Bulgarian ports in the Aegean, where important operations are about to commence.

It is known that the British Government is developing a vast plan of campaign for the defence of Serbia and to defeat the machinations of the Central Empires in the Balkans. Reliance is placed upon the assistance which the Russian forces will be able to afford to Serbia.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN VICTORY

60,000 Austrians Completely Demoralised

LAST LINE DEFENCES ON STRIPA RIVER PIERCED.

Complete Defeat of the Germans in Galicia

Petrograd, Oct. 13.

The last line of the Austrian defences on the Stripa river have been pierced by the Russians, who have gained an important victory which will compel General von Linsingen to regroup his forces to the southeast.

The Austrian fortress was taken by storm and three divisions of Austrian troops, or about 60,000 men, were thrown into a state of complete demoralisation.

**RUSSIANS SUCCESSFUL AT
MANY POINTS.**

Petrograd, Oct. 13.

An official report issued to-day by the War Office says:—

"On our west front a squadron of German seaplanes flying over the Gulf of Riga was driven off by our destroyers.

"In the Tukum district our Ilyamrometz aeroplane threw scores of bombs on a German artillery transport column.

"In the Dvinsk region desperate fighting continues near the village of Dubelichky, northwest of Ilouust. The Germans succeeded in occupying part of our trenches. The fight has not ceased.

"Near Lautzeshei, northwest of Novo Alexandrovsk, our artillery dispersed the Germans. The fire of our artillery also forced them to abandon their trenches and the village of Jorjok, south of Lake Demmen, under cover of a fog. Our troops yesterday, without firing a shot, suddenly attacked the enemy near the southern end of Lake Demmen, captured three lines of his trenches and took prisoners and machine guns.

"Near Greesenthal, north of Lake Drisitate, we gained a success, also taking prisoners. Our aviators assisting the field troops threw fifty bombs in the enemy's lines in front of Lakes Medun and Drisitate.

"South of Lake Obgle our troops crossed the Prorvaand captured the villages of Rudzi, Golovitch and Gavransi. They also occupied a village on the northern end of Lake Boginskoie.

"Near the Oginski canal the enemy attempted to advance at some points, but were everywhere repulsed.

"Southwest of Ainsk the Germans were attacked and dislodged at the point of the bayonet from the village of Kohora. They fled in disorder, and suffered heavy losses from the fire of our machine guns."

GERMAN ROUT IN GALICIA.

Petrograd, Oct. 13.

It is officially announced that the Russians in their pursuit of the Germans across the Stripa captured 60 officers and over 2,000 men.

The Germans are in full retreat, followed by General Ivanoff in the direction of the Zlota river.

Along a front of fifty miles the Russians have advanced thirty miles in three days, crossing the Stripa and continuing the pursuit of the enemy. The defeat of the Germans in Galicia is complete.

Reform for Russia

CONCESSIONS TO ALL CLASSES.

Petrograd, Oct. 13.

The new Coalition of the majorities in the Duma and the Imperial Council adopted, prior to the prorogation of Parliament, a declaration, the main points of which coincide with the resolutions adopted by the Moscow City Council and merchants, which are making the round of the cities of Russia.

There is a movement on foot at Nijni Novgorod to call upon Congress and business men to take action to support the demands of Moscow.

The most important points of the new programme are, a provision that the Ministry shall be responsible to Parliament; the granting of an amnesty to political offenders and more equal treatment for the frontier races. Other leading points are, a more complete realisation of religious liberty; the introduction of a Bill to establish autonomy of Poland; the abolition by law of various restrictions upon the Jews; a conciliatory course toward Finland; the emancipation of the Little Russian Press, and the legalisation of Trades Unions.

Among the minor points are the introduction of a Cantonal Zemstvo, and the spread of District and Provincial Zemstvos throughout the frontier districts, and the organisation of Justice of the Peace Courts in districts where they are now unknown. These, and other demands of the Parliamentary majority and their supporters in the country are all well defined proposals of the Liberal and Progressive parties which have been familiar for more than a decade and a half.

Russian troops for Serbia

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY FRENCH
PREMIER.**

Paris, Oct. 12.

Addressing the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the Prime Minister, M. Viviani, said that to-morrow Russian troops will be fighting alongside the French and British in the Balkans. France, Britain and Russia are in complete accord.

The Minister added that ample troops were available for the purpose without weakening any of the other fronts.

Diplomats Arrested

SWISS SOLDIERS' MISTAKE.

Geneva, Oct. 12.

The French Ambassador and the British Minister to Switzerland, travelling together in a motorcar, were arrested by Swiss soldiers near Neuchâtel, but subsequently, when the mistake was discovered, the diplomats were released with an apology.

Attacks and Counter Attacks

**HEAVY FIGHTING ON ITALIAN
FRONTIER.**

Rome, Oct. 13.

A despatch from General Headquarters reports:—

"On the plateaux at the head of the Astico and its tributaries attacks and counter-attacks follow each other with rapidity.

An advance guard of the enemy which was marching upon Malga Secondo Posto to the north of Monte Coston on the morning of the 11th was driven back.

"On the upper Valdassa our troops made some further progress.

"Along the rest of the front, especially in Carnia, the customary but ineffective fire of the enemy's artillery continued.

"On the Carso table land on the night of the 11th the enemy, after an intense preparation of the ground by artillery and rifle fire, commenced a grand assault upon our positions east of Vermeigliano on Mount Sei Bussi; but the attack was soon stopped and the enemy repulsed with heavy losses."

**AUSTRIANS TO ATTEMPT
ANOTHER OFFENSIVE.**

Rome, Oct. 13.

Reports of operations on the eastern frontier of Italy state that there is an active concentration of troops and much movement of the mobile batteries which supplement the action of the stationary defences among the Austrian positions on the lower and middle Isonzo.

It is evident from the observations of the scouts that, despite the rebuff recently administered to the Imperial troops on the lower Isonzo, the enemy intends to make still more determined attacks on the Italian positions both north and south of the Gorizia sector.

The Austrian commander plainly means to stake everything upon another attempt to relieve the constant and increasing pressure of the Italians on the entrenched stronghold of Gorizia, which is now under fire from five directions and cannot hold out much longer. The enemy is exasperated by the tactics of the Italian Commander-in-Chief, which are aimed at capturing the place with the last possible expenditure of life.

"Gott Strafe Italien"

**DERNBURG'S ADVICE TO
GERMANS.**

London, Oct. 12.

A telegram from Amsterdam says that Herr Dernburg, former German Colonial Minister, writes to the "Berliner Tageblatt" recommending Germans to punish Italy for her disloyalty to her former Allies by abstaining from visiting the country for a period of at least five years after the termination of the war. This, he says, would mean a serious loss to Italy, in view of the great number of German tourists who used to visit the country every year.

Germany's Third Loan

**SAVINGS BANKS SUBSCRIBE
2876 MILLION MARKS.**

New York, Oct. 12.

Berlin reports that the savings banks of the Empire have subscribed 2,876 million marks to the third war loan.

Congratulating Von Kluck

KAISER'S BIRTHDAY MESSAGE.

Amsterdam, Oct. 13.

The Kaiser has sent a cordial message of congratulation to Marshal Von Kluck on the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of his birthday, to which the Marshal responded in suitable terms.

Wumbiagas Captured

**BRITISH SUCCESS IN THE
KAMERUNS.**

London, Oct. 12.

It is officially announced that the town of Wumbiagas in the Kameruns has been captured by British forces on October 9 after an engagement of thirty hours. The enemy, who is in considerable numbers, is being energetically pursued.

MUTINOUS HUNGARIAN TROOPS

**SHOT DOWN BY AUSTRIAN
COMRADES.**

Rome, Oct. 9.

Details have been received of a mutiny which broke out in the 14th Hungarian Honved regiment while marching to the Italian front in obedience to an urgent appeal for reinforcements.

After ten hours of marching without food the men refused to go any further and threw down their rifles and knapsacks.

A sergeant went to the nearest town for reinforcements and returned accompanied by four patrols of gendarmes, whom the mutineers received with laughter and hisses. The captain then shot the soldier nearest to him, and a great tumult arose. Soon after, a contingent of troops arrived on the scene and opened fire on the Hungarians. Only sixty survivors remained, and these were confined in the fortress of Toblach.

AUSTRIA'S THIRD LOAN

OFFERED AT 93.6 PER CENT.

Vienna, Oct. 8.

The third war loan placed on the market by the Austrian Government is being offered at 93.6, the bonds bearing 5 1/2 per cent. interest. Subscriptions are payable at the rate of 10 per cent. upon subscription, 20 per cent. on December; 6.20 per cent. upon January; 5.25 per cent. upon February; 5 and 25 per cent. upon March 6, free of taxes.

**NOT TO BE PLACED ON BERLIN
MARKET.**

Paris, Oct. 8.

It is reported from Zurich that Germany has refused to allow Austria to place a loan on the Berlin market.

The Austrian Ambassador at Berlin is expected at Vienna.

STRIKE IN MARSEILLES

**WORKERS' FEAR OF TRADING
WITH THE ENEMY.**

Marseilles, Oct. 8.

The men employed in the great oil refineries at Marseilles have gone out on strike, stating that lately large quantities of oil have been despatched to Switzerland which probably will pass over the frontier into Germany; and they refuse to work in order to supply the enemies of France.

Measures have been taken to prevent disturbances, some of the leaders of the movement who were trying to organise an attack on the Germans' houses having been placed under arrest.

The Government has taken the matter in hand.

BOMBAY COTTON FIRES

THIRD OF THE SEASON.

London, Oct. 8.

The fire which destroyed the Bombay cotton stores was the third of the kind during the present season. The result of the investigations into these conflagrations has not been made public.

BULGARIANS AGAIN DEFEATED

Serbia's Gallant Struggle Against Invading Armies.

POSSIBILITY OF JAPANESE AID

Rumanian Intervention Again Rumoured

Athens, Oct. 13.

The Serbian legation in this city announces that the Bulgarian troops which attempted to cut the Nish-Prachovd railway at Zagetchar have been defeated.

The Serbians are holding the heights which command Belgrade.

TEUTONS LOSE HEAVILY.

New York, Oct. 13.

A despatch from Nish reports that the fighting in the recent engagements was extremely severe, the Serbians inflicting tremendous losses upon the invaders. The Germans are known to have made an urgent application for more troops.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS IN SERBIA?

London, Oct. 13.

Bulgaria has formally declared war against Serbia and sent additional army divisions to three places on the frontier.

Bucharest reports that despatches from the Bulgarian frontier state that the declaration of war against Serbia was posted throughout Bulgaria last night.

The Serbian armies have defeated all the efforts of the Bulgars to advance towards the strategic railways.

It is rumoured here and in Paris that Grand Duke Nicholas as head of the Russian army is aiding in the defence of Serbia.

The high regard which the Bulgarian people have for the Russian Royal family is said to have caused the Grand Duke to be sent to head the army, as it is believed that the Bulgarians will be unwilling to attack the Russian forces under his command.

Japanese for Serbia?

FRENCH EFFORTS TO OBTAIN AID IN THE BALKANS.

Paris, Oct. 13.

It is confidently expected that a Japanese army will come to the aid of the Allies in the Near East.

The return to Tokio from Paris of Baron Kigujiro Ishii is likely to be followed by Japan reconsidering the international situation with special reference to her future attitude.

M. Hughes Leroux, editor of "Le Matin," has arrived at Tokio with letters from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to discuss military matters with Japan, with a view to determining whether the Mikado will send troops into the Balkans.

Calling-up Reserves

SERBIA'S MANHOOD SUMMONED TO THE COLOURS.

Paris, Oct. 12.

The Serbian Legation in Paris announces that its Government has called to the colours all men between the ages of 18 and 50.

Numbers of Serbian reservists will be leaving shortly for Nish.

Serbian Vessel Captured

BULGARIAN "HAUL" IN THE BLACK SEA.

Paris, Oct. 13.

Information has been received from Bucharest that the Bulgarians have captured a vessel which was conveying munitions for Serbia. Three other vessels on the same errand took refuge in the Rumanian port of Carabia.

Jews Under Shell Fire

REMAIN IN BELGRADE.

New York, Oct. 13.

A telegram from London to the "Evening Sun" reports that during the bombardment of Belgrade by the Teuton forces hundreds of Jews gathered in the synagogue, and persisted in remaining there until the building collapsed under the enemy's shells.

Autonomy of Crete

RUMOURS OF SEPARATIST MOVEMENT.

New York, Oct. 12.

A despatch from Vienna says that a deep impression has been caused by the news from Canea of a separatist movement, the inhabitants demanding the autonomy of Crete.

The despatch apparently seeks to show that the movement has been inspired by Britain.

TEUTON - BULGARIAN PLOT

COMPLETED ON JULY 17.

London, Oct. 11.

A telegram from Athens says that Sir Francis Elliot, British Minister to the Greek capital, informed a representative of the Press that the treaty between the Central Empires, Bulgaria and Turkey was signed on July 17.

By virtue of this treaty all Albania and that part of Macedonia in the hands of Serbia and Greece were to be allotted to Bulgaria on condition of her siding with the Teuton nations and Turkey. These concessions included Salonica and the northern Epirus.

The British Minister, on learning the terms of the agreement, communicated them to the Greek Government.

Salandra's Belief

GREECE WILL INTERVENE.

Rome, Oct. 13.

Signor Salandra, the Italian Prime Minister, declares that the attack made by the Bulgarians upon Serbia constitutes a "casus foederis" for Greece, and therefore the Hellenic Government will probably not delay much longer in taking a definite resolution.

Allies and Serbia

PRESS APPROVAL OF M. VIVIANI'S ADDRESS.

London, Oct. 13.

The Press applauds the speech delivered yesterday in the French Chamber of Deputies by the Prime Minister, M. Viviani, announcing that the Russian Government is despatching troops to the assistance of Serbia.

The "Daily Telegraph" believes that the troops sent by Britain, France and Russia to the aid of the small but valiant Balkan State are numerous enough to crush "the traitress Bulgaria" and defeat the Austro-Germans.

The despatch of troops to Serbia is the principal theme of discussion in all the editorial columns of the newspapers, which universally express the opinion that it would be a criminal error to send anything but a strong force.

The general belief in England is that notwithstanding the attitude of King Constantine, Greece, who is still mobilising, will end by adopting the policy of M. Venizelos and join the Quadruple Entente.

CONFIDENCE IN ULTIMATE TRIUMPH.

Paris, Oct. 13.

In his address in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday on the Balkan situation, M. Viviani, the President of Council, concluded as follows:

"We are in entire accord with the Commander-in-Chief of our army in France, and there is a perfect understanding between the British and French Governments. I cannot express myself better than as follows:—Henceforth France and Britain, in accordance with their Allies, are fully agreed to send assistance to Serbia, who has applied to us for it, and to assure, to the advantage of Serbia, Greece, and Rumania, the keeping of the treaty of Bucharest, of which we are guarantors."

"Both the British and the French Governments are at one as to the importance of the effective strength of these troops being in accordance with the opinions of their military authorities."

"Russia joins her Allies in aiding Serbia, and to-morrow her troops will be fighting at our side."

"We have fulfilled our duty to our Allies."

"Never was agreement between Allies more complete and close. Never have we had more entire confidence in our ultimate triumph."

Rumania Will Aid Allies

STATEMENT BY MINISTER TO ITALY.

Paris, Oct. 12.

A despatch from Rome announces that the Rumanian Minister, M. Bratiano, has declared that Italy may rest secure of Rumania's co-operation with the Powers of the Quadruple Entente. She will choose her own time for taking the decisive step.

CONFIRMATION OF MINISTER'S ASSURANCE.

Rome, Oct. 12.

Confirmation has been received of the statement that M. Bratiano, the Rumanian Minister, has informed the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Sonino, that the co-operation of Rumania with the Allies may be taken for granted. She will enter upon the campaign at the moment she considers most opportune.

ARMENIAN REFUGEES

ARRIVAL AT PORT SAID

London, Oct. 8.

It is reported from Cairo that six thousand Armenian refugees have reached Port Said, these being the few that have succeeded in escaping the persecution of the Turks through the presence of a French force near the coast of Anticquah.

Rumania Will Fight

RUMOUR AGAIN CORROBORATED.

London, Oct. 13.

The announcement that M. Bratiano, Rumanian Minister at Rome, declared that his country would undoubtedly side with the Entente is further confirmed by a despatch from Milan, which says that, according to a telegram from Bucharest, the Rumanian ex-Prime Minister, M. Take Jonescu, informed a correspondent of the "Corriere della Sera" that it was impossible for Rumania to avoid being dragged into the war; but that he was absolutely certain of the defeat of Germany, and would continue to believe in the invincibility of the Allies. Germany represented reaction, and therefore must be crushed. It was to be regretted that Bulgaria had thrown herself into the abyss. He would do all in his power to induce Rumania to throw her sword into the scales in favour of the Allies, as the majority of the people wished.

RUSSIA AND THE BALKANS

PETROGRAD PRESS VIEW.

Petrograd, Oct. 8.

The "Novoe Vremya" says:—

"Now that we know that in two of the Balkan States concerned in the present crisis, the people are for us, and only their dynasties, which are foreign to the people, are against us, we should make a bad mistake to suppose that the Balkans are lost to us. On the contrary, we are only beginning our task now, which is to make a wise use of the great popular movements which must be aroused in the Balkans."

"This is a task which finds no place in the ordinary framework of diplomatic activity; but it is entirely in accord with the tendency of the developments of this great war of liberation."

KIPLING'S SON MISSING

LOST DURING RECENT FIGHTING

London, Oct. 7.

The "Morning Post" announces that Mr. John Kipling, of the Irish Guards, son of the great British author and poet, is reported missing, probably killed.

Although barely eighteen years of age and of delicate health he possessed indomitable zeal and resolution.

TRY ANOTHER ROUTE!

ADVICE TO VESSELS WISHING TO USE PANAMA CANAL.

New York, Oct. 11.

Details of the last landslip on the Panama Canal show that it is the most extensive that has yet occurred on the Canal. It is roughly estimated that ten million cubic yards of earth will have to be dredged in order to restore traffic. The debris has formed an island of about 175 acres in area rising fifteen feet above the surface of the water.

It is expected that the hundreds of vessels waiting to go through the canal will be notified that they had better adopt some other route, as the work of dredging the canal clear will take a long time.

EARTHQUAKE IN EUROPE

VIBRATIONS REPORTED FROM BERLIN.

New York, Oct. 11.

It is reported from Berlin that the seismograph at the Stuttgart observatory has registered very pronounced vibrations during the last twenty-four hours. The disturbance is apparently in Central Europe. Marienbad has observed earth tremors during the morning.

BRITAIN'S INCAPABLE MINISTERS

LONDON PRESS ON THE BALKANS FAILURE

London, Oct. 9.

A large amount of editorial space has been dedicated by to-day's papers to the discussion of the Foreign Office's share in the outcome of the Balkan negotiations.

BLUNDERS WORSE THAN THOSE OF A PARISH COUNCIL.

The "Morning Post," after remarking that the Foreign Office's handling of Balkan affairs has been a series of blunders which would have been remarkable in a parish council, discusses at length the work of the Foreign Office and the diplomatic exchanges which preceded the war; then the contraband controversy over iron ore and cotton. It turns bluntly from this to the proposal for establishing an International Court of Appeal from the decisions of the Prize Court, saying:—

GREY'S RESIGNATION SHOULD BE DEMANDED.

"It appears that proposals are being entertained by the Foreign Office. We are glad that Lord Strachey will raise the question in the House of Lords. Should it prove to be the case that such a design is being prosecuted, we say plainly that, in the name of our national honour and security, the resignation of Sir Edward Grey and the reorganisation of the Foreign Office should be demanded. We do not propose to submit the decisions of a British Judge to a mongrel assembly of foreign jurists, in which Britain can be outvoted by the representatives of Ecuador, Bolivia, Switzerland and Germany.

FOREIGN OFFICE'S UNPARALLELED BLUNDERS.

"The record of the Foreign Office is sufficiently dubious. It may be that its series of unparalleled blunders are due to incompetence; if not, to what is it due?"

The paper lodges a vigorous protest against the old-fashioned secret diplomacy, remarking that the British Office always demanded absolute immunity from criticism or comment.

"Previous to the war," the newspaper declares, "the Premier and his friends assured us that nothing could be more friendly than the attitude of Germany to Britain. Last year, the result of diplomatic secrecy and misrepresentation was, briefly, war."

"OPTIMISM, CARELESSNESS AND STUPIDITY."

The "Daily Mail" says:—

"We frittered away our great prestige for power and tradition in the Near East, literally allowing it to be snatched out of our hands through optimism, carelessness and stupidity. Our failure closes a great page in history. What possible excuse has the Foreign Office to make to our Allies and our people? It is not surprising to find that the Government's record in relation to its Balkan policy is becoming a matter of public discussion."

BRITAIN'S ADVANTAGE FRITTERED AWAY.

The "Daily Mail," asserting that the shortcomings of British diplomacy constituted a painful theme, contends that Britain held a unique position in the Balkans, especially Bulgaria; for she alone among the Powers of the Entente had a reputation for complete unselfishness of purpose in regard to Balkan politics. Russia, France, and Italy all were regarded with suspicion as being too deeply interested. It concludes:—

"This priceless advantage has somehow been frittered away in recent

THE ABSURD CENSORSHIP

"DAILY MAIL" AND THE GOVERNMENT

London, Oct. 7.

"The Daily Mail" asserts that the German and the Italian newspapers give the name of the British Officer in charge of the Anglo-French forces landing at Salonica, although in England the Censor prevents the British public from knowing it.

The "Daily Mail" cites several other instances of this nature, which it terms the absurdities of censorship, and adds:—

"We can state in a very few words the opinion to which we have been forced by fifteen months' experience with the censorship. Nothing can be done that can more lower our reputation for honesty and good sense; nothing can be done more to delude our people at home, to hide from them the realities of war, and to dull the edge of their interest in its progress."

SUPPRESSING THE TRUTH

ABSURDITIES OF BRITISH CENSORSHIP

London, Oct. 9.

The newspapers continue to comment on the absurdities of the Censorship. The "Morning Post" says that the time has come for the Government to deal fairly with the country and tell the people the truth, recording misfortunes as freely as successes and suppressing only such information as may help the enemy. If the Government persists in its policy of sugared secrecy the consequences may be serious.

The "Pall Mall Gazette," asserting that probably no journal has supported the censorship with more loyal patience, says, in an article of vigorous denunciation of the manner in which that censorship is applied, that the evidences of abuse of the exercise of power by the department have become too glaring to be ignored. The legitimate function of the censorship is to blind England's enemies, not England herself; and when there is unpleasant news which the enemy already knows, but which the Censor suppresses for the sake of preserving an atmosphere of false optimism, he is perpetrating a combination of insult and injury which the country has every right to resent.

The paper says that the treatment of the news that the Premier of Greece had resigned seems a clear instance of the reluctance to let unpleasant facts reach the public ear. The intelligence was sent from Athens in plenty of time to be published. It appeared in a French journal; yet the people of this country were deprived for many hours of news which was fully at the disposal of our Allies and enemies.

The killing of a mutilated despatch through its being mistaken for an item of news is a sufficiently humiliating exhibition of the ignorance of a public office; but that was overshadowed by indications of positive breaches of trust in the relations between the Censorship and the public.

U.S. WHEAT HARVEST

RECORD FIGURE OF 1,000 MILLION BUSHELS.

New York, Oct. 7.

The yield of the wheat harvest in the United States is reported to have reached the record figure of 1,000 million bushels.

months, largely as the result of inattention, half-heartedness and want of definite policy. It can still be regained, but only by vigorous Government action, backed by the whole weight of public opinion."

PRINCE OF WALES SHOT

WOUNDED BY FRENCH SERGEANT

New York, Oct. 9.

A telegram from Paris says that the papers relate an incident which befel the Prince of Wales on September 20 last.

The report is that the Prince was having tea at a canteen near the front, and was being waited upon by a handsome woman of the name of Barthou.

At this moment her lover, Sergeant Huguet, entered, and, under the impression that the Prince was paying attention to the lady, in a fit of jealousy he fired twice at the Prince, wounding him slightly in the arm, and then shooting himself through the head.

The Prince has been removed to London.

INCIDENT OCCURS NEAR YPRES.

New York, Oct. 9.

It is reported from Amsterdam that it was near Ypres that the incident occurred in which the Prince of Wales was slightly wounded.

RECRUITING IN BRITAIN

EARL DERBY ASSUMES COMMAND OF THE CAMPAIGN

London, Oct. 7.

The appointment of Earl Derby, at the request of Lord Kitchener, to take charge of the recruiting campaign comes at a moment when the recruiting problem is becoming the subject of serious public criticism.

Lord Derby has been an indefatigable worker, striving to obtain the best results from the voluntary system; and he is expected to command the confidence of all parties.

The Liberal papers are very hopeful of his success. The "Daily Chronicle" says:—"What is wanted in the War Office recruiting department is, frankly speaking, a new broom; and if a person of Earl Derby's authority and antecedents cannot discharge that difficult problem, the Augean stable must be even worse than some suppose it to be."

LABOUR AND THE WAR

APPEAL FOR RECRUITS.

London, Oct. 8.

An appeal for recruits was issued yesterday by the authorised representatives of the Parliamentary Committee, the General Federation of the Trade Unions Committee and the Executive Committee of the Labour party, which declares that tens of thousands of men of military age and fitness have not yet joined the colours, and stating that the equipment, supplies and munitions for these men are ready.

The appeal urges them to immediately assume their share of the Burden, and declares that the failure to do so must be attributed to the fact that they do not appreciate the seriousness of the situation.

Thousands of recruits weekly, the appeal states, must be raised in order to maintain the efficiency of our armies and secure a victory that shall free the world from the fear of the military tyranny that Germany would impose. At no time in the history of the nation has it been faced by a crisis of such gravity as now.

GERMANY'S POTATO CROP

60,000,000 TONS.

Amsterdam, Oct. 11.

The German potato crop this year has yielded 60 million tons of potatoes, the largest on record in the Empire. As a consequence the Government has cancelled the decree forbidding the exportation of potatoes.

"BLUE MONDAY"

"NO TREATING" ORDER IN LONDON.

London, Oct. 11.

To-day the new licensing regulations relative to the practice of "treating" came into operation.

The approach of "Blue Monday," as the opening day has been known, was heralded by a marked increase in the amount of treating during the week-end; consequently there were a large number of cases of drunkenness before the courts to-day.

At the North London Police Court, many defendants pleaded that they had been "treated" for the last time, whereupon the Magistrate intimated that from to-day all "treaters" risked six months imprisonment with the alternative of a fine of five hundred pounds sterling.

The advent of the new order has been received with good-humoured tolerance, although the bar managers take a gloomy view of the situation. Publicans argue that it will be necessary to establish a police tribunal in every public-house to decide what is or what is not treating. The provision that treating is only permissible in those cases where a meal is ordered further intensifies the problem.

Those people interested in the decrease in liquor consumption hail the new order with delight. They assert that now London has been included in the growing list of cities where "no treating" is enforced it will be easier to carry out what seems to be clearly aimed at by the authorities: viz. a great decrease in the liquor consumption throughout the country. It has been conclusively established that where the "no treating" order is in effect there has been a 50 per cent reduction in drinking.

MACHINE GUN CORPS

BRITISH ARMY INNOVATION.

London, Oct. 7.

The announcement that the King has approved of the formation of a special machine gun corps, although not unexpected, has been received with general approval. It is considered that these corps will form a most important adjunct to the British army. With the adoption of the machine gun corps the army will have at its disposal forces which, on account of its lightness of equipment, can readily be transported anywhere.

BRITAIN'S LOST OFFICERS

17,076 CASUALTIES SINCE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

London, Oct. 7.

The total casualties among the British officers since the beginning of the war up to September 27 amounted to 17,076, of which 5,176 were killed or died of their wounds, 10,469 were wounded, and 1,420 were missing.

During the fortnight ended September 27, the lists show 131 officers killed, 290 wounded and 11 missing.

The Indian contingent had 20 killed and 39 wounded, the Australians 8 killed and 12 wounded, and the Royal Field Artillery 8 killed and 15 wounded; but, apart from these, the losses of individual regiments did not exceed 15 for the fortnight. Two Brigadier Generals were wounded.

BRITAIN'S TRADE

HEAVY INCREASE IN IMPORTS.

London, Oct. 7.

The Board of Trade figures for British commerce for the month of September show a large increase in importations, amounting to £25,286,000. Of this amount, £10,000,000 are for foodstuffs and £5,000,000 for raw materials, the remainder being for manufactured articles.

MORE SHELLS NEEDED

THE ROAD TO BERLIN

WILL BE WON BY HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

Paris, Oct. 9.

M. Thomas, the French Minister of Munitions, has just reached Paris after a conference with his British colleague, Mr. Lloyd George, in London.

To a representative of the Press the Minister said:—

"If you ask me whether we have enough shells, I reply: No, we have not; and, what is more, we never shall have enough, because the more we use the more we want.

"We have by no means reached the limit of my programme, and when that is reached we shall not be satisfied until England's output has exceeded our own.

"You have seen on the Champagne battlefields what a good supply of shells can do. Shells drove back the enemy in the Artois and the Champagne regions; but we must have many more to drive him out of France and Belgium. The road to Berlin will be won by high explosives.

"My trip to London has been very satisfactory. Probably I shall go there again, as, on account of the British organisation, it is more convenient for me to go there than for Mr. Lloyd George to come here.

"England is increasing her production of munitions very fast. I noticed a great increase since my last visit; but the British workmen must learn that every shell saves the life of a soldier. Bothering to calculate how many shells it takes to kill one soldier is perfectly useless. The sweetest music that soldiers can hear is the song of the shells on their way to the German trenches."

3,000,000 SHELLS

CANADIAN CONTRACT WITH THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

Montreal, Oct. 8.

The Canadian Car and Foundry Company of this city has accepted a contract to supply the Russian Government with 3,000,000 shells the total cost of which will be 60 million dollars.

NO TRADE IN MUNITIONS

NEW ORDER BY FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Paris, Oct. 9.

The French Government has just issued a decree forbidding any person residing in France or the French colonies from having any commerce in ammunition or war materials with any persons residing in any country whatever, without specific authorisation from the Government.

AMERICAN AIRMAN MISSING

WHILE ON SERVICE WITH THE FRENCH ARMY.

Paris, Oct. 7.

The American aviator Bach, serving in the French army, who left for a reconnaissance of the German lines thirty hours since, has not returned to his base of operations, nor has any news been received that he has been captured by the enemy. It is feared that he has been killed.

FRENCH DIRIGIBLE CAPTURED

Paris, Oct. 7.

The French dirigible Alsace was obliged to land in the German lines near Bethel, at the head of the Aisne river, and those on board were made prisoners by the Germans.

THE LANDING AT SALONICA

PROTECTED BY THE FLEET

London, Oct. 8.

A despatch from Salonica to the "Daily Mail" reports:—

"At 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning last a great fleet of transatlantic liners, followed by another fleet of smaller transports with war material, all escorted by fast torpedo boats, entered Salonica harbour, while big warships guarded the entrance from any surprise.

"The landing, which took place at the quay in the western part of the harbour, began at 9 o'clock. Greek gendarmes, under the command of the chief of the Macedonian Gendarmes, Toupakis, kept order among the population waiting on the quay. There were also present Colonel Mes-salas, a Greek officer, two French Colonels, and two officers of the Serbian General Staff.

"At the opposite quay were anchored several Greek transports with mobilised troops just arrived from the Piræus.

"When the first detachment of French troops landed they were heartily welcomed by the French Minister at Athens, who had gone to Salonica for disembarkation.

"The landing operations proceeded quickly, and at 9.30 the first gun was ashore. The soldiers, in companies preceded by drummers and trumpeters, marched to the camp prepared for them, and paraded in the streets among the curious but silent inhabitants, arriving at camp at noon. Four officers of the British General Staff were waiting there.

"The British encamped on the higher ground, the French occupying the lower levels.

"The transports were loaded with many batteries of the famous French 75 quickfire field pieces, machine guns, munitions, horses and food. The camp was surrounded by French sentries, and civilians were barred.

"The streets of Salonica were very lively, the French and British officers and men mixing freely with the newly arrived Greek soldiers who admired the splendid field equipment of the Allies."

IAN HAMILTON IN COMMAND

OF ALLIED ARMY AT SALONICA.

London, Oct. 9.

It is reported that the troops land-



GENERAL SIR IAN HAMILTON.

ed at Salonica are under the command of General Ian Hamilton.

BRITISH CONSUL'S DEATH

KILLED BY PERSIANS AT ISPAHAN.

New York, Oct. 7.

It is reported from Berlin that a despatch from Constantinople announces that the British Consul at Ispahan and the guards of the Consulate have been killed by the Persians.

DESTROYING A PEOPLE

OBJECT OF TURKEY'S OPPRESSION OF ARMENIANS.

Copenhagen, Oct. 9.

The local newspaper "Politiken" says that Turkey has attempted no less a task than the destruction of the whole Armenian people. The heartless, gruesome horrors which the accounts of these deeds reveal are without parallel in the history of the world.

The "Vortland" says:—

"One would have thought that Germany would have been glad to have done something in this matter, if only in the hope of obliterating to some extent the memory of Belgium.

"European Christians who, with any justification, can be accused of having some responsibility for these gruesome events, will find their "culture" held in slight esteem."

All the papers ask what degree of firmness the United States will exert in the enforcement of its protests, and they unite in urging all neutral



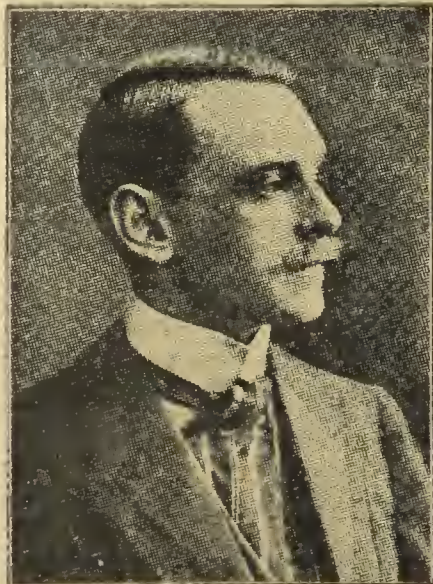
GENERAL CASTLENAU;
Joffre's Second in Command

States to join in vigorous representations to Turkey.

In the early stages of the Caucasus campaign it was not until Enver Pasha's army invaded Russian territory that the Armenians began to suffer. According to the Russian newspapers and the American missionaries 2,000 Armenians were slain in north-west Persia, and from 2,000 to 5,000 in the Bashkala district.

It has been said that the policy of massacre and deportation was not undertaken until after the Armenian defence of Van; but the London "Times" professes to have information to the effect that the massacres began long before that date.

Talaat Bey said at Bitlis:—"I intend to prevent any talk about Armenian autonomy for fifty years to come."



SIR PHILIP CHETWODE;
the British Cavalry Leader

CYANHYDRIC ACID GAS

"MERCIFUL" HUNS' NEW ASPHYXIATING WEAPON.

Paris, Oct. 8.

An officer of the French Medical Corps who has arrived from the front reports that the Germans in the Champagne region are using a new kind of poisonous gas against the French troops.

The statement is based on the declaration of three soldiers who have been fighting in the Souain, Suippe and Moranvilliers sectors, who say that they found themselves enveloped in a cloud of green-coloured gas with a pleasant odour.

Those who were not wearing gas protectors were asphyxiated, while those who did wear them became insensible for a short time. Some of the men suffered from attacks resembling epilepsy, and when they reached the Paris hospitals the pulse was found to be very weak, the sufferers giving signs of general depression. There was, however, no resemblance to the symptoms produced by the asphyxiating gases formerly used.

The medical officer referred to believes that the base of the new gas is cyanhydric acid.

RIGHT TO DESTROY MAILS

GERMANY'S REPLY TO NORWAY.

New York, Oct. 8.

It is reported from Berlin that the German Government has sent a Note to that of Norway in reply to the protest against the seizure by the commander of a German submarine of part of the correspondence on board the Norwegian steamer Haakon VII on August 18.

The Note says that an inquiry has been held into the case, and that the commander of the submarine stated that the parcel thrown overboard contained contraband. Further than this, correspondence is not protected by the La Hague Convention, since the clause was not ratified by several of the belligerent Powers.

Also, German mails on board neutral ships had been examined by enemies, and the neutral nations had not opposed the actions; so Germany claims the right to do the same. The Government therefore holds that the protest of the Norwegian Foreign Office is unfounded.

COLONIALS FOR EUROPE

40,000 AUSTRALIANS; 30,000 CANADIANS.

London, Oct. 11.

A cable message from Melbourne announces that there are 40,000 well-trained and fully equipped Australian troops ready to go where the British Government requires them.

Other despatches from Montreal report that the Canadian Government is about to send across to England another 30,000 fully organised troops.

SWEDISH ELECTIONS

WOMEN AT THE POLLS.

Christiania, Oct. 11.

The general elections are taking place to-day, in which women are voting for the first time. The number of votes recorded so far amount to 170,000. The newspapers predict that the feminine vote will result in an increased representation of the Socialist party in Parliament, making it the strongest single party. The Government expects to keep in by means of the combination of three groups.

The Socialist programme consists principally of anti-militarist propaganda. That of the Government includes a grain monopoly, old age pensions and restrictions on the sale of alcohol.

ARGENTINA'S PARADOX

Bureaucratic Finance and Private Prevision

MONEY WANTED; BUT UNDER COST PRICE

Anything more paradoxical than the present financial position of Argentina it would be impossible to conceive. Private individuals are rolling in wealth, judging of course solely by the bank returns, whilst the republic, officially considered, does not know how to make ends meet. The bills discounted with the local banks some six months ago to the tune of \$60,000,000 more or less, are about due, and the Government will exercise its option of renewal, on condition that the interest is reduced from 6½ % to 6¼ %. Its indications will doubtless be attended to, but one shudders to think of what would happen if the banks, one and all, were to insist on ready cash. It simply could not be found. And the same applies to many other Government transactions.

The pity of it is that it is all so unnecessary. Two countries stand out to-day as receiving exceptional and immediate benefit from the state of war into which Europe has been plunged for over a year and a half; the United States and Argentina. But whilst the States have grasped opportunity with both hands, Argentina is still debating as to where she can get the best hold. Admittedly she has had past mistakes to pay for, but it is equally certain that she has not gone the right way to work to square the account. The salient feature of Argentine finance is the whole-hearted distrust of his own country's future that is shown by the average Argentine. He has no faith whatsoever in his administrators, his national system of government, or his country's financial institutions. On the other hand officialdom will not or can not realise that this attitude exists among the majority of thrifty Argentines. Hence its financial arrangements are all made with a view to meeting the needs and exigencies of the foreign investor, now nonexistent, the while empty verbiage and ridiculous conditions are characteristic of the so-called attempts to tap the truly national capital cash assets.

An ample Government guarantee with a high rate of interest and a brisk market for stock might attract the local investor. The Cedula, bearing 6% nominal interest, and actually yielding close on 7%, is being bought more and more by discerning people. But the connection of the Cedula with landed property, and the depreciation in the present values of the latter estate, is a real drawback to the popularization of this security among the semi-literate class who hold such a large proportion of the ready cash of the republic in the stocking or in the banks. A clearly worded Government bond, easily fractionable, or better still confined to one type, say of \$100 each, bearing 6½ % interest and carrying 1% amortization, with the national guarantee behind it, properly advertised through the length and breadth of the land before issue, would be at least a business proposition. Trying to fool people who, however ignorant they may be on many matters, know very well what the yield is on their hard-earned savings, that it will pay them to lend the Government money at 1 to 2% below market rates, is the culminating point of official stupidity.

It is all very well to say that 5% is the market level of Argentine credit. It may have been in Europe; certainly it never was the maximum here. Nor is it probable that when peace is declared and all Europe is

PRO-ALLY PROPAGANDA

An Important Development

COMMISSION TO UNDERTAKE THE WORK

The persistent efforts made by THE HERALD since last October to arouse the community to a sense of the danger of permitting the vigorous pro-German propaganda to go unanswered have at last borne fruit, with the result that an organisation is now in existence for the purpose of combatting the attempt to Germanize Argentina.

Within the last few days the Comisión de Propaganda Pro-Aliados has come into being and already is actively at work spreading information regarding the war, its causes, conduct and effects as viewed from a pro-Ally standpoint. The Comisión originated among the staff of one of the biggest British business organisations in this country and its usefulness will be extended immediately its aims and objects are known and understood. The Comisión is working under the auspices of the British Patriotic Committee and has received the hearty approval of that influential body, which has given it the status of a special sub-committee. The Comisión also has the enthusiastic co-operation of the British Patriotic Committee in Montevideo, which originated the pro-Ally Commission in Uruguay, responsible for the production of the very valuable fortnightly publication "Por la Civilización."

The Comisión de Propaganda Pro-Aliados will be glad to receive applications from all over the country, either for literature printed in the Spanish language or for affiliation in order that its work may be extended. The postal address of the new organisation is Casilla de Correo 735, Buenos Aires.

ATTEMPT TO SMUGGLE NAPHTHA

A RARE OCCURRENCE.

An attempt made yesterday to smuggle some cases of naphtha through the Customs failed, and the affair has been reported by Sr. Edward Martin to the authorities. The attempt was a bold one and was on a large scale, as 8,000 cases in all were in question. The consignee has suffered to the extent that half of the amount has been confiscated, and on the other half full duty has to be paid.

Such attempts are exceedingly rare, and during the past two and a half years only four such cases have been publicly reported.

The affair has created some excitement on account of the rumour of the names of certain prominent business men being connected with the attempt. Dr. Oliver is enquiring into the circumstances.

seeking for loanable capital, Argentine investments will command better conditions than they do to-day. Admitted that the mobilization of local capital is desirable, the methods suggested up to the present all defeat that aim. They smack too strongly of bureaucracy and red tape; they offer little likelihood of revivifying the channels of trade; and the latest ingenious theorist who calmly proposes to switch off the deposits now made with the Banco de la Nación by means of a pseudo-government loan governed by extraordinary conditions certainly does not lead one to hope that there is as yet any gleam of light in the darkness of official Argentine finance.

NEW PORT WORKS

An Important Meeting

RUMOURED SETTLEMENT

It is reported that an important meeting was held late yesterday afternoon at the office of the Ministry of Public Works between the responsible persons for the New Port works and the Minister, Dr. Moyano.

The result of this meeting, it is stated, was that the Government have agreed to come to some satisfactory arrangement concerning the payment for the work done and to be done, other than in Government script, which were the terms in the original contract.

The Government will find money to carry on the work, and it is further reported that the Government securities will be used for the payment of the personnel of the administration.

OFF TO THE WAR

DEPARTURE OF UNITED CLUB MEMBERS.

Mr. W. Hewitt and Mr. W. J. Atkins, both members of the Villa Ballester Branch of the United Club, sailed by the Highland Loch on Oct. 12, the former to accept an important position in a Munition Factory, somewhere in England; the latter to join "The Devil's Own" O.T.C. May fortune favour the brave!

There was a grand foregathering of the clans on the evening of Oct. 8, to bid farewell to "Our own Tommy Atkins" who was the recipient of a "recuerdo" from his comrades, a silver cigarette case suitably inscribed, which Mr. Burney Wall, on behalf of the members of this Branch, asked Mr. Atkins to accept as a small token of esteem.

Mr. Atkins made the oratorical hit of the evening, voicing, among other happy thoughts, the mutual sentiments that he would have the luck to return and find the United Club still flourishing.

The evening was brought to an appropriate termination by the singing of Auld Lang Syne. The other members present were: Messrs. Whitechurch, Finlayson, A. C. Robertson, Howell, J. Wall, Beaumont, Buckley, and O'Neill.

GENERAL VELEZ SECOND DUEL

"GOD BLESS ME FROM A CHALLENGE."

General Gregorio Velez, late Minister of War, will not find time hang heavy on his hands if matters continue with him in their present posture.

The gallant General had already one affair of honour for the desperate arbitrament of the field of arms on hand and lo he has another.

General Uriburu and he are some day presumably to measure epies, fleurets, sabres or two handers or to burn powder together at twelve paces, but, thus is not enough for the fiery General who has now exchanged defiance (more or less mortal) with Deputy Dr. Tomás de Veiga, (another legislator flouting the law). Very appropriately the latter gentleman's seconds are Doctores Melo and Le Breton while one of the General's is General Ramón Jones.

Apparently General Velez is in a hot corner one that would suit a D'Artagnan or Sir Andrew Aguecheek of whom it could be said that he was

"A very devil in private brawl
Souls and bodies hath he divorced
three."

It is to be hoped that no more challenges will eventuate until the present tally has been wiped off.

IN THE OFFICE CHAIR

"And in some corner of the hubbub
coucht
Make game of that which makes as
much of thee."

OMAR KHAYYAM.

"uds hilts and blades, flints and
powder."

The number of challenges flying about just now in high Argentine military and political circles, appear to indicate a very inflamed and irritated state of mind among many persons of exalted position. Whether it is the Spring, or el Crisis, or Porque de la Guerra, who shall decide? Summonses to the field are almost as thick as bills on election days, and these warlike cartels are quite possibly not unconnected more or less with the political situation. At present our Captain Bobadils run comparatively little risk of scathe in these encounters, and the duels of former times seem to belong to another race and age. Bloodless as many of these combats are, however, they show a contempt for the law very unbecoming in legislators and officers of rank, who, no doubt, consider themselves persons of much greater culture than, say, the Duke of Buckingham, Rawlings, "Little Jermyn," or Richard Sheridan. One hundred years ago duels were serious and bloody affairs, but now they seem to be merely retained as a picturesque survival. They should either be quietly dropped, or a few fought "a outrance," for if two persons really thirst for each other's blood, the few drops displayed under the surgeon's glass can scarcely be considered a draught sufficient to appease thirsty "Honour."

German Convict Soldiers.

It has been a favourite theme of German writers to represent the British army as comprised of the scum of Society, jailbirds, burglars, petty thieves, "et hic genus omne."

This delightful and thoroughly German falsehood has been utilised to obscure the fact that Germany herself is employing, not only the unconvicted scoundrels who have been guilty of so many bestial and infamous excesses, but actual prisoners released from the jails to fight for the Fatherland and the Kaiser. Proof is forthcoming, for on September 4 the "Kölnische Zeitung," which is not remarkable for publishing facts damaging to Germany, stated that, "Under various amnesties issued in Saxony since the beginning of the war, 12,737 men liable to military service have been pardoned, or criminal proceedings against them have been stopped." This represents Saxony's contribution only of cut throats, thieves, and brutal rogues; the numbers from other States, especially Prussia, must be very large. It seems likely that the choicest pickpockets and burglars have been collected for the guards of the Crown Prince, who so well knows how to utilise their peculiar talents. Their example has inspired the entire German army, and after all, it would be illogical to keep these men in prison for committing crimes which are daily rewarded with Iron Crosses by the Most All Everything. The German army is rising to the criminal level.

Crocodile's Tears.

The last interview between Ferdinand (the Ignoble) and the French Minister at Sofia, seems to have been remarkable. "I lament," said the King, "your departure. Germany will win. I have French blood myself. I advise caution to France." He is certainly descended from the Bourbons of the Orleans branch, but since Phillip esteem for these Princes from the Egalité no one has had any special regard for this particular breed of Princes from the point of view of loyalty. In reply the French representative told him, with cold sternness that after the war, he also would have cause to beware. This wretched opportunist will certainly lose his throne, and if he lose his life also there will be no cause for lamentation.

BRITON.

ROSARIO NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Oct. 12.

Rosario City Mission Sale of Work.

The Sale of Work organised by Miss Studdert and the ladies of the Work Party in aid of the Rosario City Mission took place on Saturday afternoon. Soon after 3 o'clock the Rev. F. Middleton asked Mr. W. J. Martin to open the proceedings. Mr. Martin said that had the President Mr. Barnett, who is not expected to return from England until February been present, there was no doubt he would have been able to make an interesting speech, giving an account of the Mission to which he and Mrs. Barnett gave such whole-hearted support. For his part, however, he wished only to ask them to give all the help possible to Miss Studdert, who had taken so much trouble to arrange this sale, and he trusted that by 7 o'clock, when the sale ended, there would be a handsome sum to hand over to the funds of the Mission. Sales then proceeded briskly, and after four o'clock the tea and concert room was well patronised. The final result was a sum of about \$620 to be handed over to the Treasurer of the Mission.

Amongst those present were Mrs. J. P. Crouch, Mrs. A. Martin, Mrs. Every Miller, Mrs. and the Misses Van Oppen, Mrs. Van Horne, Mrs. and Miss Watson, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Ryberg, Mrs. and Miss Benedict, Mrs. C. H. Montgomery, Rev. F. and Mrs. Middleton, Miss Gillbee, Miss Searle, and many others.

Social at Alberdi.

A very successful social evening was held in the High School, Alberdi, on Friday, October 8. The rooms were nicely decorated with roses and evergreens, and with the Union Jack and Argentine flags. An impromptu concert, in which Miss Searle, the Misses Watson, Miss Daisy Unwin, Miss Starkie, Mr. Ransdale, and Mr. Hearn took part, was much appreciated. Before the interval Mr. Ransdale said that he had been asked to present Mr. and Mrs. Rickards with a slight token of esteem from the Church workers in Alberdi. There had been some difficulty in the choice of a present, as they wished to find something which would be a continual reminder of the "good old days he had spent in the land of sunshine." As he was going back to the cold and fog of an English winter, it was agreed to purchase a Guanaco skin rug, and he hoped it would prove as useful as it was ornamental. At the same time a bouquet of roses was presented to Mrs. Rickards. In a few words Mr. and Mrs. Rickards thanked all present for their very handsome gift, and Mr. Rickards then took the opportunity of introducing his successor, Mr. Deacon, saying that he was sure they would all afford the same help and encouragement to Mr. Deacon that they had given to himself and Mrs. Rickards during their six years in Alberdi.

Mr. Deacon said that there was no need for him to make a speech, he could only reiterate Mr. Rickards' hope that they would all help him to carry on the work so ably commenced. A few remarks were then made in Spanish by Señor Nuñez Regueiro. The evening was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem after which three hearty cheers were given for Mr. and Mrs. Richards and Miss Gillbee, who had worked hard to ensure the success of the evening.

Forthcoming Garden Fete and Sale of Work.

On Saturday and Sunday, the 6th and 7th proximo, Mrs. J. P. Crouch, assisted by a number of local ladies, is organising a Garden Fete and Sale of Work at "The Quinta," Tallares, Rosario, in aid of the Officers' Widows and Families' Fund. There are to be four or five stalls, and various attractions in the way of competitions. Saturday afternoon's programme will include competitions for children, and already many little people have begun dressing dolls. On Sunday the com-

petitions for men will include attempts at hat trimming, which should convince some of the men that after all, fifteen guineas or so can hardly be called remuneration for a "creation." I may mention that Mr. Rickards has kindly handed over to Mrs. Crouch a variety of articles left over from the Talleres Bazaar, to add to the store of other things which have been and are being made.

Talleres Bazaar. Final Figure.

The final figure returned by the Committee of the recent Bazaar at the Talleres is \$7,300 m/n, a cheque for which amount has been duly paid in to the proper quarter and suitably acknowledged.

Plaza Jewell's Chastened Joy.

The Committee of the Rosario Athletic Club are in a mood of chastened joy at having to pay over to the Municipality the sum of \$3,500 or thereabout towards the cost of paving in the vicinity. I say chastened, because they do not like paying it a little bit. It will probably knock the Gymkhana on the head for one thing, but I add joy, because the authorities set out to demand about \$8000, and the members have Mr. Middleton to thank for initiating an assault on the necessary "wires" with a view to securing the reduction.

Alberdi Ladies' Work Party.

The ladies of the Alberdi Working Party, which meets on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of the month in the High School are arranging a Sale of Work to take place on the 8th of December, the proceeds to go towards liquidating the debt on the High School. A doll dressing competition is being organised, the conditions of which are that the whole cost of doll and materials for dressing shall not amount to more than \$1.50. The dolls may be in either of two categories; those in which the clothes can be taken off, and those in which only the general effect of the dressed puppet counts.

I believe that some misunderstanding has arisen out of a paragraph which appeared in this column a week or two ago. What I wished to convey was not that the parents of pupils in the High School fail in their loyalty and support, but that it is amazing that given such a school in the district, it should not receive wider support, in which case the debt would naturally liquidate itself automatically.

Severe Hailstorm.

On Wednesday last week there was experienced one of the most severe hailstorms in the memory of the inhabitants of the strip of country visited. It took a line from S. by E., and made havoc of all gardens and nurseries in its track. It was very local and was definitely demarcated, reaching on the Rosario side just beyond the Funes Cemetery, and in the other direction away out beyond Roldan. The hailstones ran some of them to an inch in diameter, and driven by a heavy wind, they battered all plant life into the ground, stripped trees of leaves and fruit, and even bark in the case of saplings, and generally took the heart out of the amateur gardener. One or two nurserymen must have lost thousands of dollars' worth of stuff.

The Markets.

Wheat.—With more tenders for October delivery the market, as I anticipated, has declined until October wheat is quoted at \$11. Of new crop there have been a few transactions in January delivery, as high as \$10.25 having been paid, but trading is by no means general, and what little is doing is of a purely speculative character, as prices are nearly \$2 a quintal above export parity. There have been further rains during the week, and the condition of the new crop is excellent, except perhaps in the North, where locusts have done some damage. Maize.—Maize is easier than a week ago, but holders do not seem to be in any hurry to meet the decline; rather the contrary, as they are only selling small quantities to keep their movement going quietly. Freights have had a reaction from the boom of

CORDOBA NEWS

(From Our Correspondent.)

October 11.

Church Services.

The Rev. W. J. Sugden conducted the Church Services on Sunday at the English Church Hall. Communications for the Rev. Sugden should be addressed to that gentleman at 24 de Septiembre 1186, Pueblo General Paz, Cordoba.

Billiard Tournament at the English Club.

Only a few pairs have started in the Billiard Tournament (Handicap) which is now taking place at the English Club. Mr. Brock defeated Mr. Robinson and Mr. Harris Smith was successful against Mr. McCulloch. The attention of the competitors is called to the fact that all first rounds must be played on or before October 14, and all second rounds by October 20.

The Spanish Bank Mystery.

About a year ago the sum of \$166,000 was reported short at the Spanish Bank, and several of the bank staff were detained by the police authorities while the investigation was taking place. Some time afterward all the members of the staff were released with the exception of Ernesto Escuti and Manuel Lopez Cepeda. The local press now announce that Escuti has been found guilty of the fraud, and has been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment at the Penitentiary, and that Cepeda has been convicted of being an accomplice, and must serve a sentence of 7 years at the same place. In addition to these sentences the missing money must be replaced with interest, and all the court expenses, etc., must be paid by the convicted men.

Spring Tennis Tournament. Cordoba Athletic Club.

Last Saturday and Sunday several matches were played in the Spring Tennis Tournament, with the following results:

Gentlemen's Singles.—Zimmer v. Harris Smith, Zimmer w.o. Schultz defeated Babb, 6-4, 6-3. Morton beat Cochrane, 6-1, 1-6, 6-3.

Ladies' Singles.—Miss Glancy beat Mrs. George Lang, 6-4, 6-3.

Mixed Doubles.—Miss Florence Morton and Zimmer beat Miss Phyllis Symonds and Babb, 6-3, 6-3. Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Marks beat Miss Phyllis Davis and Schibler, 3-6, 6-5, 6-4. Miss Morton and Zimmer beat Mrs. Geo. Lang and Dunbar, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2.

The time limit for playing the first rounds has been changed from Sunday, October 10, to Monday, October 18. All competitors not playing their first rounds by the latter date will be scratched. The time limit for the Gentlemen's Doubles has been extended to Monday, October 25. The handicaps and draw for the latter event are as follows:—Mark and Babb, minus 40, v. Parker and Schultz minus 46 30; Dunlap and Scrivener, scratch, v. Dunbar and Ferguson, minus 30; Harris Smith and Walters, scr. v. Schibler and Davis, minus 15; Morton and Zimmer, minus 40, v. Cochrane and McCulloch minus 26 30.

The handicapping in the matches played has worked out satisfactorily in every case, and some very exciting tennis has taken place.

Golf Tournament at Alta Gracia.

The majority of the golfers taking last week. It is reported that a steamer has been chartered for late October loading at 65s., which makes a decline of 5s. on the business done last week. This reaction is doubtless traceable to the easier maize markets in Europe.

ARGENTINE ANARCHIST

EXPULLED FROM ITALY

An Argentine citizen named Isias Schveide, has secured the distinction of expulsion from Italy on account of an anti-militarist propaganda which he has been actively conducting there.

The Buenos Aires police identify him with an individual who figured here as a professor of Anarchical opinions and was in the "Federacion Juvenil Socialista."

His wife was expelled at the same time from Italy. In any case the devotee of Peace has the misfortune to possess a German name, which tends to explain his attitude.

part in the Bogie contest at the excellent Alta Gracia Links for the Captain's prize, given by Mr. A. D. Dunbar, will take the 8.30 a.m. train Sunday morning from the F.C. Central Argentine Station.

Dance in Aid of the British Red Cross.

Considering that the Sub-Committee appointed for the carrying out of the arrangements for the dance given by Mrs. Hobbs at the Hall of the French Society on Friday night last, had less than two weeks to make all the preparations, they are to be congratulated on their strenuous work. The hall was most tastefully decorated with the flags of all the Allies, with the orchestra concealed behind beautiful palms. Among the prominent British, French, American and Italian residents present were the following: Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Davis, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Babb, Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Sadler, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lindeman, Mr. and Mrs. George Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Miss Muriel Hobbs, Mr. Hubert Hobbs, Miss Florence Morton, Miss Phyllis Davis, Mr. Leonard, Miss Leonard, Mr. Reynier, President of the French Society, Mr. Even, French Consul, Mr. Bracke, Belgian Consul, Mr. Galot, Mr. Moroni, Mr. Domingo Castellanos, Mr. George A. Brigstocke, Mr. P. P. Schultz, Mr. Arthur Hughes, Mr. Brock, Mr. Donald Smith, Mrs. Baxter, Miss Gracie Baxter, Miss Gladys Symonds, Miss Phyllis Symonds, Mr. and Mrs. Zimmer, Miss Glancy, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Land, Miss Land, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Harris Smith, Mr. Kennard Davis, Mr. Schriber, Mr. A. Prince, Mrs. Wilkinson, Miss Hilda Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Marks, Miss Brumley, Mr. Kenneth Struthers, Mr. and Mrs. A. Guppy, Miss Gladys Guppy, Miss Blanche Guppy, Mr. Cubas, Mr. Maldonado, and others. It is estimated that the total receipts which are applicable to the fund will be about \$600.00. All returns of tickets and money should be made as soon as possible to the Hon. Secretary of the Sub-Committee, Mr. L. G. Babb, in order that the exact amount to be turned over to the Fund may be ascertained at the earliest opportunity.

Jockey Club.

The racing at the Jockey Club meeting on Sunday was of more than ordinary interest, the several events resulting as follows:—1st race, dead heat between Rodante and Pan, Rodante proving the winner in the run off. 2nd race, won by Valerosa, second Romelia. 3rd race, won by Turqueza. 4th race (classic), purse \$3,000, won by Fanatico, Lehman second, and Galo third. 5th race, won by Pilosa, 2nd Gleusman. At the next meeting on October 24, the \$3,000 classic will be the most interesting race of the season. With the last year's champion, Sir Florizel, who will be piloted by George Mountain, and also Montezuma in the same race, it will be a surprise to the talent if one of the Royal Stud thoroughbreds do not win. This will be Sir Florizel's first outing of the season, and great things are expected of him.

Alfredo J. White

Solicitor and Accountant

Cordoba 1321, Rosario

Tel. No. 5191

A LONDON LETTER

TO BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE OF URUGUAY

(Exclusively Communicated.)

London, Sept. 6, 1915.

Underseas Warfare.

Justification has come with unexpected swiftness to those who refused to believe that Germany could regulate her submarine warfare in the manner foreshadowed in Count Bernstorff's pledges to America. As President Wilson argued in one of his earlier Notes, there is only one way of observing the rights of neutrals or non-combatants at sea, and that is to refrain from attacking innocent persons whether by torpedo or otherwise. It is useless, as the sinking of the "Hesperian" shows, to lay down rules and limitations for a species of warfare which if it is to be carried on at all must be conducted in practical defiance of legal and humanitarian considerations. Presumably the submarine that sunk the "Hesperian" had been forewarned of the new conditions, but owing to circumstances found it inexpedient to comply with them. So it is likely to be in future instances, for it is plainly impossible for a German submarine to resist temptation. Possibly the commanders of those craft may have had a hint from Admiral von Tirpitz not to construe their new instructions too stringently, but whether that be so or not, it is clear that if President Wilson desires to make sure of his diplomatic victory he will have to revert to his first demand and insist on the abandonment of undersea attacks on non-combatant vessels altogether.

Germany's Lost Submarines.

From American sources comes the suggestion, confirmed to some extent by Mr. Balfour, that Germany's pretended surrender in the submarine controversy represents, so far as it goes, a British rather than an American victory. In other words, the measures taken by the British Admiralty to deal with Germany's undersea boats have proved so effectual that the German Admiralty are glad of the American pretext as a means of helping them to cover up their discomfiture. Probably there is something in the theory. A French authority has pointed out that, thanks to their system of correspondence with the different belligerent countries, the American newspapers are more fully informed than the British Press as to the German losses in submarines. In England all that is publicly and officially known (apart from a few earlier announcements of isolated successes) is that the losses have been important and formidable. If the American inference founded on fuller information is correct, the losses must have been important indeed. Public curiosity concerning the position has been agreeably stimulated by those hints, which, so far however, have failed to provoke the Admiralty into further disclosures.

President Wilson's Policy.

As to the importance of Germany's so-called concessions to President Wilson's demands, there have been different opinions from the beginning. At first the general disposition here, as in America, was to hail the event as an almost unqualified triumph for American diplomacy. On any interpretation, that was a mistaken view, for even if the new undertaking were intended to cover ships carrying cargo as well as vessels usually described as passenger liners, it would still fall short of the assurances originally sought by the United States Government in the name of law and humanity. Merely to warn such vessels that they were about to be sunk, and that their crews and passengers had better take to the boats would clearly not be sufficient, and, whether sufficient or not, President Wilson has put his claims much higher and may now

more than ever be expected to insist on their recognition. After all, in the military phrase, he has pierced the German line of defence and has reached a position which enables him to improve on the advantage thus gained. From the British point of view, this is the most promising aspect of the dispute in its latest phase. International jurists here would consider it a calamity if neutral States were meekly to subscribe to the theory that a belligerent State might legally destroy or place in jeopardy neutral lives on such flimsy conditions as those indicated in the German "concession."

Maritime Law and the Germans.

As an approach to a discussion of a subject which is now touched upon in nearly every German official communication, the bargaining with America may have a far-reaching sequel. No formal attempt, it seems, is to be made to make the negotiations depend on America's attitude in relation to the "freedom of the seas," but none the less it is clear that Germany hopes to establish a claim on America's good offices in the matter. Whatever the phrase may mean—and assuredly it sounds a little incongruous on the lips of the authors of the Lusitania, Arabic and Hesperian outrages—the subject of maritime law, as Sir Edward Grey has acknowledged, will form a fitting question for international consideration at the close of the war. But Germany, we are told, cannot wait till the close of the war. Not in her own interests—because her statesmen publicly express their gratitude to England for a naval policy which has enabled the German people to develop their internal resources beyond all expectation—but in the interests of the smaller States she insists that the seas should be thrown open now, and German ports made fully available for neutral commerce. Perhaps the argument discloses more than is intended. One thing which it undoubtedly reveals is that Germany's internal resources, despite their boasted impregnability, are beginning to feel the weight of the British sea blockade.

Teuton Peace Terms.

In the circumstances of the moment, with the growing strength of the Allied forces in the Western field and the improving prospects of a culminating success in the Dardanelles, the "peace terms" circulated in America by the Central Powers have caused even more derision than indignation here, qualified, it must be owned, by some incredulity. Yet it is probably the very imminence of a decision in Gallipoli that has suggested to Germany the idea of dangling before the eyes of the Balkan States her proposals for a territorial redistribution in that part of the world, partly as a bribe and partly as a menace. Whatever be its move, there is an air of desperation about the proceeding highly encouraging to the hopes of the Allies. It is probably not too much to say that the proposals circulated in America are a reflection of the fears of Constantinople.

National Service and the Army.

When Parliament resumes its sittings within the next few days, it is probable that the subject of conscription—or, as it is now more generally called, national service—will come up for discussion. Yet on the whole, opinions seem to be hardening against the recent tendency to deal with this vital matter as an ordinary controversial issue. Several statesmen of the highest eminence—one need name only Lord Roseberry and Lord Cromer—have declined to take part in the discussion solely on the ground that it is for Lord Kitchener and the Government to decide what is wanted, and for the nation to respond when the decision is announced. Nobody

PATRIOTIC NOTES, URUGUAY

THE COURTESY OF THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

The following letter of thanks has been received by an Anglo-Uruguayan contributor to the fund for supplying tobacco to the troops:—

Dear Mrs. Fitzpatrick,

I have received the cigarettes sent by you, and wish to thank you very much for your great kindness. All the boys are strong and well here, and we have just had a little smack at the Germans and took some trenches from them. I have been dodging them for months now, and hope to do same till the finish of the war. Must now close again thanking you for your kindness. Trusting this will find you in the of health.

Believe me

Yours sincerely,

A. WOODROFFE,

Lance-Corporal

OFF TO THE WAR.

"B" Company, Royal Fusiliers.

Mr. D. M. Dinwiddie, Assistant Engineer in the Central Uruguay Railway Company, sailed by the s.s. Roturua to volunteer for the front. He will shortly be followed by Mr. Cyril Gwynn, Traffic Superintendent; Mr. Simesen, Assistant Traffic Inspector, and probably another employé of the Central Uruguay Railway Company intent on the same patriotic mission. Mr. Simesen is by nationality a Dane, but in his desire to fight for the cause of the Allies he hopes to don the uniform of a British soldier and fight side by side with the latter in humiliating the impudent bragging Hun.

Mr. Felix Vitale, son of Dr. Vitale, who was studying for an engineer in England, has already received a commission as Second Lieutenant in the 3rd South Staffordshire Regiment. Mr. Felix Vitale is a son of Uruguay. All honour to him!

THE ASISTENCIA PUBLICA

MESSRS. PICCARDO'S GIFT.

A most welcome and valuable gift has been presented to the Asistencia Pública by the firm of Messrs. Piccardo and Company. The gift consists of an immense amount of drugs and medicines of an indispensable nature and of which this public body has of late been extremely short.

Yesterday the first large consignment arrived at their chief offices in Esmeralda, and other consignments will continue to arrive until the whole gift has been delivered. The generosity of the firm can be estimated when it is understood that the present will be sufficient to supply all the hospitals in necessities during the course of next month. The approximate value thereof is \$15,000.

doubts that a patriotic response would be forthcoming even if the call of the Government were for some system of State compulsion. Meanwhile no such demand has been made, and it is for that and for no other reason, as neutral observers would do well to realise, that the sectional agitation for conscription is provoking so much hostility. On the merits of the question there is a general suspension of judgment. So far as the country is at present aware, Lord Kitchener may have as large an army as he desires. Nobody outside the official ring knows the precise numbers, but it is no secret that the flow of recruits has been increasing for the last thirteen months, and that it is still going on steadily and without pause.

B.A.'S POPULATION

IS IT DECREASING?

"La Razon" states that like London, Berlin, and Paris, Buenos Aires though not the capital of a Belligerent State, is suffering alarmingly from depopulation. This appears to be a very pessimistic view.

In September there were 3969 births and 2147 deaths, a credit balance of 1822. The alarming figure is evidently that of overseas arrivals and departures which were 2500 of the former, and 10,000 departures. All these however were not inhabitants of the Capital, and the causes of these declensions, which even if continued for some time, cannot be serious, are purely temporary and will adjust themselves.

JAPAN AND THE ARGENTINE

SPECIAL REPRESENTATION AT MIKADO'S CORONATION.

The celebrations in respect to the coronation of the Mikado will take place in Tokio on November 10.

This decision has obliged the Argentine Government to appoint an especial representative and a vessel of the Argentine to be present at these festivities.

To this position Doctor Francisco Ortiz has been appointed by the executive. The Chilean Government, too, have acted in a like manner, by appointing Doctor Herboso their plenipotenciary for the occasion.

The vessel selected is the "Presidente Sarmiento," under the command of Captain Jalour.

IMPORTED CIGARS

REQUEST FOR REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

The tobacco and cigar importers have approached the Executive to obtain a modification of Law 9467, in which a substantial addition was made to the import tax on cigars. The petitioners suggest that the figure at which the tax stood before the increase should be reverted to.

Consideration is being given to the request by the Minister of Finance, and the importers are hopeful of getting the reduction, or some reduction, as they allege that the burden placed on this class of business is at the present time such as to cripple it seriously.

MARTIAL HONOUR

SOLDADOS CHALLENGE BY WIRE

As a consequence of interchange of telegrams, which the high discordant parties mutually considered offensive, an *incidente* has arisen between General Gregorio Velez and General José F. Uriburu. Being men of the sword they feel it incumbent on them to be "sudden and quick to quarrel" and have, to carry on the affair consistently sent their seconds to each other, by telegraph. General Velez is returning to Buenos Aires but General Uriburu's whereabouts is not specified. Possibly the combat also will be conducted by wire and the comedy will be complete. What an excellent example for the army.

THE BOER WAR

(To the Editor)

Sir,—Correspondent would be glad to know the exact date the Boer War commenced, and the exact date "Peace" was proclaimed.

Thanking for your reply.

Yours, etc.

CURIOSA.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 8.

(The Boer ultimatum to Britain was delivered on October 9, 1899—sixteen years ago to-day. War broke out at 5 p.m., Oct. 11, and the first shot was fired at Kaippan (Cape Colony) on the following day. Peace was signed on March 23, 1902.—Ed. THE HERALD).

ROSS'S Belfast **Ginger Ale**

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE

61st LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following remittances have been made this week:—

Prince of Wales's Fund . . .	£1,000
Red Cross Fund	£150
Belgian Relief	£50

PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

Amount already acknow- ledged	\$139,921.98
F.C.C.A. Magazine (see List "A")	533.30
Leng, Roberts and Co., Staff Mrs. Harold G. Brown . . .	156.00
I. and R. P. Bank, Tucuman Branch	40.00
Bahia Blanca British Relief Fund	527.50
Anonymous	5.00
F.C.S. Stores Dept., Talleres (See List "B")	60.00
La Plata and District Branch (See List "C")	297.00
Alfred W. Towse 5.04 o/s . .	11.45
A.	10.00
Per L. and R. P. Bank, Ltd. : Leach's Argentine Estates .	245.25
C. Sibley	10.00

\$141,827.48

List "A."—Geo. H. White \$10, Elect. Staff, Victoria 140, J. A. Meelboom 50, W. J. Lambert 10, S. J. Johannessen 5, F. F. Wieland 5, A. Paterson 5, M. H. Green 3, Dundley L. Chalk 2, W. S. Harris 3, W. J. Waller 2, L. MacNeish 2, A. E. Headon 5, W. Hill 3, J. H. Paris 5, H. H. Knowles 5, W. F. Hamilton 5, E. Erickson 3, C. A. Manley 1, S. Sinigen 1, W. Astbury 1, M. E. Polack 1, S. M. Tami 1, S. Kasas 2, J. G. Pire 1, E. G. Jones 1, A. Barclay 1, E. Geromini 1, T. R. Foster 1, R. Kean 3, T. de la Vega 1, J. W. Radford 3, H. G. Lewis 3, E. H. Doveton 3, E. C. Browne 5, A. W. Charman 10, C. Ferreira 5, A. J. Tipple 5, W. Dull 3, F. C. Salacroup 3, F. Aragon 1, E. D. Marquez 1, R. O'Donoghue 3, J. A. Lopez 1, E. Bujeiro 1, A. Rebagliatti 1, R. E. Roberts 2.80, W. J. Atkins 3, Thos. Dixon 2, M. Gaume 1, C. Cavanna 1, F. Cooper 1, W. J. Burton 3, C. L. Thomson 3, G. Nottage 3, T. Pride 25, L. Pride 10, H. D. Emery 10, W. N. Gardiner 10, A. Postel 10, G. Huntington 10, G. Jarrett 10, E. P. Bowling 5, W. J. French 5, H. Hurden 5, H. G. Horne 5, T. Seddon 5, W. Gallacher 5, J. MacCormack 5, F. Gonzalez 5, E. Jones 5, J. Hetherington 5, F. G. Bird 5, H. B. Thompson 5, A. L. Macfarlane 5, "Campana's Bull Dog" 5, J. Ihler 5, F. Fielder 2.50, J. W. Crosby 2, J. C. Espriu 2, J. Iglesias 2, J. C. Porter 2, M. Mastro 2, P. Bondes 2, E. Bruce 1, E. Bruce 1, H. W. Battecock 1, F. Furlong 1, A. E. Walmsley 1, L. Cudotti 1, J. de la Salle 1, F. A. Rios 1, D. Maestre 1, A. Larramendi 1, J. Perea 1, H. Conlin 1, J. Carolli 1; total \$533.30.

List "B."—L. J. Boyer \$20, "Suffolk" 6, "Anon." 5, H. J. Streton 5, A. Lambden 5, C. Dixon 3, J. Oates 3, W. E. Scorey 2, "N. N." 1, T. W. Ludlow 5; total \$60.

List "C."—J. van Began \$10, J. F. Chalmers 5, W. B. Hunt 20, V. Lindop 200, W. Puleston 20, W. Stringer 10, G. Shadforth 10, Mrs. G. Shadforth 10, "No. 675" 2, C. Westberg 10; total \$297.

RED CROSS FUND.

Amount already acknow- ledged	\$19,704.10
Bahia Blanca British Relief Fund	40.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. Wyatt Hay- ward	100.00
J. L. Q.	10.00
Geese	14.15
P. H. Chevallier Boutell: Amount received from the British community of Ju- juy, per Miss E. Leach . .	827.00
A.	10.00

\$20,705.25

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Amount already acknow- ledged	4,636.10
Fablon	10.00
A.	10.00

\$4,656.10

OFFICERS' FAMILIES' FUND.

Amount already acknow- ledged	1,000.00
Bahia Blanca British Relief Fund	4.50
Colonia 16 de Octubre, Chu- but (see List "D")	756.66
Per L. and R. P. Bank, Ltd. : C. Sibley	10.00

\$1,771.16

List "D."—Subscription taken up in "Colonia 16 de Octubre," Chubut, in commemoration of the 28th of July, 1915, being a subscription to the Widows' and Orphans' Funds of the Allies. One-third part to the British. —T. Freeman \$100, J. Freeman 50, G. J. Austin 50, R. Austin 50, E. Austin 50, Salsamendi Hnos. 50, B. Roberts 50, J. Uthuralt 50, J. Morgan 50, V. Avestaran 50, Barber y Vallogia 50, A. Montaner 50, D. O. Williams 50, E. A. Hainge 50, W. G. Rees 50, D. G. Rees 50, D. Garsindin 30, R. P. Gabito 25, S. Williamson 10, W. Ll. Jones (Glyn) 100, W. T. Thomas 50, B. Evans 50, B. J. Mulhall 50, C. G. MacWilliams 50, R. Clarke 100, H. Ch. Roberts 50, R. Brunt 100, J. Autuenao 50, F. Calatynd 10, E. Owen 50, R. Owen 50, L. Ferrari 5, S. T. de Vallogia 25, Ll. Jenkins 50, P. J. Evans 50, D. P. Roberts 50, A. Miguens 25, A. M. Pugh 50, D. Williams 25, J. E. Evans 20, M. Evans 10, E. Evans 5, S. Evans 5, E. Evans 5, G. Retamal 10, J. Samuel 10, E. Williams 15, J. Williams 100, H. Williams 15, J. Evans 50, J. Tudor Williams 50, X. X. 50, D. T. Pugh 20, total \$2,270. (One-third part corresponding to British Officers' Families' Fund, \$756.66).

GENERAL FUND.

Amount already acknow- ledged	\$152,166.96
F.C.C.A. Magazine (see List "E")	196.00
Percy Grant	25.00
W. F. Nixon	10.00
J. E. Buchanan	10.00
W. F. Walker	10.00
Adrian James	30.00
Ernest D. Drabble	100.00
G. L. S. Wood (September and October)	50.00
L. and R. P. Bank, Tucuman Branch	150.00
Fablon	30.00
E. S.	50.00
F. A. Kane	5.00
Colonia 16 de Octubre—Chu- but (see List "F")	694.00
2nd Devon	25.00
E. P. Vint	10.00
A. Anthony	250.00
Rev. W. Fleming, D.D. . . .	5.00
La Plata and District Branch (see List "G")	186.00
James Dey	100.00
John Lloyd	20.00
Anonymous	150.00
A.	10.00
F.C.O. Mechanical Staff, Lin- iers (see List "H")	91.50
Per British Bank of S.A. : Officers and Staff of British Bank	242.00
F. L. Johnson	5.00
D. N. Ward	5.00
J. V. Holtum	10.00
A. Ferrari Olazabal	5.00
Per Anglo S. A. Bank : F. Furlong	5.00

\$154,601.46

List "E."—T. \$10, G. F. Sampson 15, W. M. W. 5, J. R. S. Fox 5, J. B. 10, C. Frank 5, W. J. H. 1, S. E. M. 10, H. W. 10, J. Morgan 5, W. T. Brough 5, A. M. D. 2, A. E. W. 10, T. K. B. 10, B. de la Ouesta 5, W. J. Lambert 10, W. H. Porteous 3, J. N. Robertson 5, J. Goodfellow 2, J. E. Armstrong 2, K. A. van Wassenaar 10, A. H. Wade 5.

W. Sleet 3, R. M. Livingstone 3, G. Hayes 2, P. Rogers 2, W. Martin 1, Patrick Malone 5, J. Harding 5, A. H. Conner 5, C. A. R. Stuart 25; total, \$196.00.

List "F."—Subscription raised in "Colonia 16 de Octubre," Chubut, in commemoration of the 28th July, 1915, in benefit of the British Patriotic Fund.—Mrs. W. C. Thomas \$20, D. R. Thomas 20, G. C. Thomas 10, Gwen C. Thomas 5, D. C. Thomas 1, A. C. Thomas 5, M. C. Thomas 1, L. C. Thomas 1, Mrs. R. H. Williams 5, M. J. Williams 5, W. A. Williams 5, Winifred Williams 5, G. Jones 10, Mrs. G. Jones 10, N. Jones 5, F. J. Jones 5, S. A. Jones 5, L. Jones 5, N. Jones 5, G. Jones 2, E. Jones 1, L. Jones 1, A. Ll. Jones 1, A. Pimentel 5, M. E. Jones 30, J. E. Jones 5, T. Nicolls 10, R. O. Williams 10, V. Carbone 1, H. Howells 5, S. G. Underwood 50, D. Evans 5, P. H. Williams 10, E. H. Hammond and family 100, M. Silva 5, R. Williams 5, O. W. Jones 20, Mrs. J. Evans 10, B. and E. Evans 10, C. Evans 2, E. Evans 1, M. Evans 1, T. H. Parry 2, G. Thomas 15, E. A. Jones 10, M. Jones 5, J. D. Evans 15, E. Evans 1, J. Evans 1, G. Jones 5, W. G. Jones 10, Mrs. W. J. Jones 5, A. Jones 10, A. Jones 30, D. Williams 10, J. Williams 10, W. M. Davies 10, R. L. Roberts 10, S. Ingram 10, I. Hughes 10, J. D. Evans 20, P. Branesce 5, R. F. Jones 12, W. A. Thomas 25, Mrs. E. Thomas 5, W. B. Roberts 10, J. Owen 20; total \$694.

List "G."—A. Dick \$10, J. Eiriz 1, W. J. Hughes 50, Mrs. W. J. Hughes 50, R. C. Osborne 10, Puleston Boas and Co. 60, A. H. Quirk 5, total \$186.

List "H."—W. Squire \$3, C. LeLievier 1, E. Hansen 3, G. Airth 5, G. C. Ferreira 1.50, C. R. Gabb 5, C. Chapuis 2, C. Ainsworth 1, A. H. Dudbridge 3, G. James 3, C. W. Airth 5, G. Hopkins 5, J. McGough 3, J. Nicholls 1, L. Ruythink 2, A. B. Comber 3, J. A. Ranger 10, J. Rudolf 2, C. Jones, jr. 0.50, G. H. H. Culley 5, M. A. Gonzalez 0.50, A. Wareing 5, A. W. Bannatyne 20, A. Smith 3; total \$91.50.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Thos. Lloyd, Calle Sarmiento 459, or paid into the accounts opened in the L. and R. P. Bank, Ltd., British Bank of S. A., Ltd., L. and Brazilian Bank, Ltd., Anglo S. A. Bank, Ltd.

For general information, subscription forms, etc., application should be made to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. E. Powell-Jones, Calle Sarmiento 643.

AEROPLANE "RIVER PLATE NO. 2."

LIST OF ADDITIONAL DONATIONS.

Previously acknowledged . . .	\$6,240
E. E. E.	7.00
M. C. Roberts	10.00
Thos. Norkett	50.00
David Hogg	50.00
Chas. C. Cumming	20.00
B. O. C.	100.00
J. M. and Staff	84.00
J. D. T.	20.00
W. E. Egerton	10.00
E. C. Runnacles	50.00
F. R. Bentley	10.00
J. Manning	5.00
S. Holland	10.00
H. Worthington	10.00
Collected by P. A. McKerr- row: Mrs. Pye \$5, E. T. 10, J. S. Manfredi 3, "Not wanted in Sam- aria" 160, Proceeds of Football Match 700 . . .	878.00
D. McNab	10.00
E. H. Pons	10.00
C. 45	5.00
S. P. Garfield	10.00
A. S. Hume	25.00
T. P. Kavanagh	10.00
Mrs. T. P. Kavanagh . . .	10.00
J. G. Kavanagh	5.00
M. H. T.	5.00

Collected by Alfred Miles:

T. Garaghan \$22.90, F. Hnos. 1.10, A. Miles 20, R. E. Boulton 10 . . .	54.00
C. H. Turner	20.00
C. W. Martin	5.00
G. James	2.00
R. H. W. Martin	2.00
S. T. Marsh	5.00
W. H. Taylor	5.00
A. W. Brown	50.00
James Porteous	20.00

J. R. Holmes	10.00
E. Noble	50.00
Miss F. A. Lucas	5.00

Collected by Mrs. C. C.

Cumming:—Nora Mac- Donald \$10, Ailsa Mac- Donald 10, Keith Mac- Donald 10, Walter Mur- ray 10, James Geddes 10, A. W. Kidd 10, A. McKerrow 10, N. Marrs 5, J. McCombie 10, L. Reynold 10, A. E. Con- ran 10, P. Harrington 5, Frances Anthony 5, Eve- lyn Richards 5, Geo. Campbell 10, Dilys Cum- ming 5, S. A. Copper 10, F. O. Stevens 10, J. Hutton 2	162.00
E. Thurtell	10.00
G. J. Vinnicombe	10.00
Miss M. J. Dawson . . .	5.00
Miss J. A. Baker	25.00
A. A.	1.00
M. E. N.	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Hearn . . .	10.00
A. S.	2.50
M. S.	2.50
"Amours Propres"	80.00
G. B. S.	5.00

Collected by N. H. Neil-

son:—C. M. Thomas \$5, G. J. McMullen 5, D. S. S. 3, T. Granger 5, N. H. Neilson 25	43.00
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Manager, Staff and Collec-
tions from 212 lists sent
to different railway sta-
tions of the Buenos
Aires Western Railway 3,830.45
From the Boys at Sta.
MacLellans

\$12,148.45

BAHIA BLANCA CONTRIBUTIONS

The following is a list of donations, monthly subscriptions, etc., received towards the Bahia Blanca British Relief Fund, from July 31 to September 30, 1915:—V. R. Abell \$50, W. Anderson 10, E. H. Alt 15, W. K. Birks 10, M. Blanchfield 10, F. Brooks 4, J. Berry 50, J. H. Brewer 40, C. Ball 10, W. Butler 2, G. Clark 20, R. L. Carpenter 20, E. A. Conran 100, W. Den-
nie 3, W. H. Drew 10, H. Furmston 40, J. V. Fursman 15, G. Falconer 2, S. Foot 3, D. Guillen 2, C. H. Graham 10, W. B. Harding Green 100, E. Horne 5, J. Horne 1, Mrs. Jas. Hilton 60, Jas. Hilton 40, A. Hutton 20, T. C. S. Haslam 20, J. Hutton 20, S. Iglesias 20, D. Jones 10, C. E. Joliffe 2, C. Joliffe 8, B. Jacobsen 10, R. G. King 20, W. Kennedy 40, A. H. King 6, H. McCoubrey 2, G. McKenzie 13.50, J. McCoubrey 2, A. Morrison 5, G. McKay 10, T. J. McCombie 50, T. Marshall 10, G. Moore 10, L. W. Migotti 20, H. McAllister 50, B. Nunn 10, J. Poodts 5, F. C. Pearson 80, P. Powell 5, Port of Bahia Blanca Athletic Club 47.18, T. Quigley 1, W. Ross 4, W. Ratcliffe 5, C. Rogers 10, A. Sims 1, Mr. Sims 3, W. Sheriff 2, Rev. J. Sanderson (proceeds collection on August 4) 112, E. H. Shilton 60, J. Sullivan 30, F. B. Tregarthen 15, H. Theobald 10, G. Thomas 5, J. M. Vergara 20, A. P. Webb 10, H. Woodward 1, Annie and Juanita Plunkett, from sale of plants and flowers 30; total collected \$20,275.21; expenses \$69; total \$20,206.21.

DISTRIBUTION.

Relief of Reservists' Families	252.00
Relief of Widows and Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors killed in the War	703.30
British Red Cross Fund . . .	1,125.75
Payment of Volunteers' pas- sages	100.00
Prince of Wales's Fund . . .	18,025.16
	\$20,206.21

LETTER FROM H.M.S. GLASGOW.

H.M.S. "Glasgow" at Sea,

August 13, 1915.

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the officers and ship's company of H.M.S. "Glasgow," I wish to thank the British community of Bahia Blanca most sincerely for their kindness in sending on several occasions gifts of warm clothing and read-

BRITISH WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION

The monthly meeting of the Association was held on Friday morning, October 8th, at the Plaza Hotel, Sir Reginald Tower, the Honorary President, in the chair.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, Sir Reginald Tower said:

"On October 10th of last year, I had the honour of presiding at the first meeting of the British Women's Patriotic Association after my return from England, and it is exceedingly gratifying to me to be invited again to occupy this position and to have an opportunity of reviewing in some sort the arduous, loyal and efficient work of this Patriotic Association during an unparalleled twelve-month.

"Let me first allude briefly to the genesis of the Association. When war broke out in August last year, Mr. Norman, then His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, took the necessary steps to form a committee to represent the community. With this intent he organized a central body for purposes of patriotic effort and to deal with enquiries arising out of the war. This Committee is the British Patriotic Committee, the usefulness and activity of which require no explanation from me at this moment.

"The work to be done would have been sadly incomplete if the British community had relied on the Patriotic Committee alone. In their wisdom (and I can say it, as I was on the high seas and had no voice in the deliberations), our Chargé d'Affaires and his counsellors issued invitations for a further meeting—this time to be composed of ladies—and on Sept. 19, a large and representative gathering of over 100 ladies took place. It then took concrete form under the name of the British Women's Patriotic Association. They did me the honour of appointing me Hon. President; a large Council was elected with the express purpose of including prominent and zealous residents in districts both within and without the Capital, and Mrs. Hope Gibson and Mrs. Boote were named Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary respectively.

"The object of the meeting was to decide how the British women in the Argentine Republic, and particularly in Buenos Aires and neighbourhood, could best assist the men who are fighting, and at the same time minister to the welfare of the wives and families of those absent on active service. It was felt that although much had already been set on foot by the initiative and energy of individuals, the formation of a Central Association, including the name of every British lady in the Argentine Republic, elected without the formalities usually incident to such Societies, would facilitate the efforts of those who were able and anxious to help.

"The chief aims of the Association from the outset were (1) manufacture, purchase, and despatch of comforts for the troops; (2) collection of funds for the various charitable and relief funds organised at home and (3) organisation of entertainments locally which should give all alike the opportunity of participating in patriotic endeavour.

"What the energies of the Women's Association have been—and I would specially single out Mrs. Hope Gibson and Mrs. Boote as Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary—during the year is known to all here, and I

ing matter, all of which have been very much appreciated by us. The warm clothing especially has been a great benefit during the times when the ship's duties have made it necessary for us to live in cold climates.

I regret that there has been a delay in writing, but it is not always easy to identify from what sources the goods arrive.

I am,
Yours sincerely,
(Signed) JOHN LUCE.

should indeed be glad if any words of mine could carry to all members of our community the gratitude we owe them for the Patriotic organisation connected with this work.

"The funds for which money has been collected and remitted home are:

The Prince of Wales's Fund.
Belgian Relief Fund.
Officers' Families' Fund.
British Red Cross Fund.
Pipe and Tobacco Fund.

"The methods by which the Association have helped the various funds are: Dances, bridge-drives and bridge teas; ice festivals at the Palais de Glacé; an equestrian Gymkhana; mixed foursomes at golf; dollar fund—this last highly productive; tableaux vivants by school children, raffles, etc., etc.

"Work in many ways has been organised, and the products in the shape of knitted and other garments, tobacco, and what not for the soldiers have been sent home and warmly appreciated. I have personal experience of the share Argentine ladies have had in contributing to the comfort of our troops in this regard.

"To all such I repeat our warmest thanks.

"I have already had occasion to bring to the notice of H.M. Government the effective work done by the B.W.P.A., and I sincerely trust that the good work will continue undiminished till the end of the war. We can then feel that we have done our bit, each and every one, and shall ensure a lasting memory being preserved of the splendid assistance rendered cheerfully and unselfishly and efficiently by British womankind throughout the Empire in general, and in our own circle in particular. Whether as worthy followers of Florence Nightingale, as workers in ammunition factories, as tramway or railway officials, in a thousand useful occupations, or the militants of yesterday transformed into workers of to-day, our women are truly setting a splendid example. Can we not also gratefully record our admiration for the position assumed by French women during the war? Many who were considered frivolous, caring for nothing but fashion and pleasure have shown themselves to be heroines in every sense. What Italian ladies are doing here in Buenos Aires, in connection with the reservist's families can only be believed when seen, and I was proud to witness the extent to which the ladies concerned in their loyal work are carrying effective administration.

"Are not all these signs a happy augury for the future of our allied countries? Assuredly they are.

"One word, and I have done. Last year I commended to your notice a scheme for raising subscriptions for the account of the Prince of Wales's Fund or the National Relief Fund. These subscriptions have yielded substantial sums and it is now considered that a special preference might for the future be given to the Officers' Families' Fund. This fund which must appeal particularly to the sympathies of the members of this Association is not only deserving of every support, but must require a pecuniary support in increasing measure with the continuance of the war. I throw out this suggestion that at all events for the present our generous well-wishers be urged to earmark their subscriptions and donations (the monthly subscriptions for choice) to the Officers' Families' Fund.

"I will now call upon Mrs. Hope Gibson to present her statement of the finances of the Association, but before doing so, I would like in the name of all present to express our heartfelt sympathy with her and her family in the loss of Capt. Wynter, who has fallen on the field of battle."

The statement presented by the Hon. Treasurer was as follows:

Statement of amounts received and remitted during the year:

Prince of Wales's Fund—
Received: \$40,332.30; remitted: \$39,279.80 (£3,490.6s. 3d.) Balance: \$1,053.50.

Pipe and Tobacco Fund—

Received: \$1,070.20; remitted: \$942.20 (£82 14s. 2d.) Balance \$128.

Belgian Relief Fund—

Received: \$2,854.65; remitted: \$2,722.86 (£239 7s. 11d.) Balance \$131.79.

Officers' Families' Fund—

Received: \$6,293.65; remitted: \$5,800.97 (£507 10s.) Balance: \$492.68.

Red Cross Fund—

Received: \$4,707.90; remitted: \$5,612.11 (£500). Deficit: \$904.21.

Totals—Received: \$55,258.70; remitted: \$54,357.94 (£4,819 18s. 4d.) Balance \$900.76.

Further remittances to leave by the Amazon:

Patriotic Dollar Fund.

Remitted to St. John's Ambulance Association . . . \$9,270.77
Remitted to Officers' Families' Fund . . . 7,481.75
Remitted to Prince of Wales's Fund . . . 530.00
Remitted to Belgian Refugees . . . 381.00
Remitted to Red Cross Fund . . . 1,324.60

Total . . . \$18,988.12

The meeting passed a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Reginald Tower for his remarks and attendance, and it was unanimously resolved that the Association continue its work on the present lines, remitting all amounts collected to the headquarters of the various funds in Great Britain.

The following letter was read from Mrs. Cook, of London:

"I have followed with interest the splendid work being carried on by your committee, but venture to make a suggestion and at the same time offer my co-operation should no such scheme already exist, and you care to make use of my services.

"Of the thousands come over to serve, there must be hundreds at the front who have no parents, relations or even friends on this side to whom they can apply for little necessities or luxuries to be sent them.

"Likewise parents and relations in Argentina, so far away from their dear ones, for lack of some one here to attend to the purchasing and forwarding of small parcels to the Continent are deprived of the pleasure of sending them.

I am sure it would be a great satisfaction to those in the far off home as well as to those on the battlefield, or perhaps in "prisoner's" camps in the enemies' countries, to know there is some one with whom they may communicate comparatively near at hand.

"On behalf of the Committee, or else independently on behalf of those interested, should you prefer, and will make it generally known, through the local press, or otherwise, I shall be glad to attend to any commissions (free of all charge, except actual out-of-pocket expenses), if accompanied by full particulars as to articles wanted, address of recipient and remittance. I enclose a list of what may be sent from any large store in London, for 10s., smaller or larger hampers ranging from 5s. to 15s., for one man are also made up.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Mrs.) JESSIE E. COOK.

P.S.—The following list gives an idea of contents of hamper, value 10s. which is packed and delivered free to prisoners of war and soldiers in France: 2 tins café au lait, 1 tin Ideal milk, 1 tin cocoa, 1 tin corned beef, 1 tin Cheddar cheese, 1 tin Bath Oliver biscuits, 1 tin marmalade, 1 tin butter, and 50 Navy cut cigarettes.

An additional charge of 1s. is made for postage to the Dardanelles.

A letter from Lady Lansdowne was also read, thanking the Association for the generous contributions they had sent to the Officers' Families' Fund.

A miniature of the King of the Belgians, donated by Mrs. K. Gregg,

and by Mrs. R. Paton, was won by Mrs. Frank Foster, the holder of No. 117, and realised the amount of \$242 for the Officers' Families' Fund.

A vote of thanks was passed to the proprietors of the "Misterio" cigarettes, and it was reported that the Red Cross Fund had benefitted to the extent of \$250 by the competition organised in connection with the Mission to Seamen Bazaar. It was further reported that the Ice Carnival at the Palais de Glacé, has realised the amount of \$1,724.95 for the benefit of the Red Cross Fund. Particular thanks were expressed to Messrs. Harrods (Buenos Aires) Ltd. for their generous assistance.

The Prince of Wales's Fund was increased by \$62, as the result of the word competition organised by Miss F. M. Brown.

It was announced that a garden party in aid of patriotic funds will be held in Hurlingham on Saturday, Nov. 6, under the auspices of various ladies resident in Hurlingham. Further details will be announced later.

A special vote of thanks was accorded to Sr. Gavuzzi, Manager of the Plaza Hotel, for his great kindness in putting a room at the disposal of the Association for their monthly meetings throughout the year.

The following list gives details of articles sent home to hospitals and men at the front during the year:

1232 pairs socks.
101 helmets.
36 pairs stockings.
133 pairs mittens or wristlets.
272 mufflers.
229 day shirts (flannel).
208 night shirts.
43 wither pads.
54 house wives.
7 pairs knee caps.
8 pairs armlets.
2 chest protectors.
85 slings.
4 waist coats (knitted).
57 knitted bandages.
5 jerseys.
14 sweaters.
25 pairs pants (woollen).
30 woollen vests.
65 suits pyjamas.
10 blankets.
12 towels.
4 sheets.
4 feather pillows.
324 pillow cases.
212 body belts.
22 bed jackets.
835 respirators.
2 bed quilts.
Gloves.
Cigarettes.
Post-cards.
Pencils.

And 35 cases for Belgian refugees. 4 cases were sent home by the "Amazon" as follows:

1 case for the Hospital (sent to the St. John's Ambulance Association):

2 blankets.
2 sheets.
1 quilt.
4 suits pyjamas.
3 body belts.
6 pairs socks.
6 towels.

1 case for the soldiers (sent to St. John's Ambulance Association):

6 flannel shirts.
19 mufflers.
49 pairs socks.
7 pairs mittens.
5 wither pads.
3 body belts.
2 helmets.
9 slings.

1 case for Queen Mary's Guild.
1 case for the Belgian refugees.

The following articles are acknowledged:

Received for the soldiers:
N. N. 11 mufflers.
Miss M. T., 3 pairs socks.
Mrs. Lea, 4 pairs socks.
Mrs. R. V. Dawney, 8 slings, 2 pairs knee-caps.
Mrs. R. Paton, 3 cholera belts, 1 pair socks, 2 scarves.
Mrs. P. Brown, 2 shirts.
Castletown, 1 pair socks.
Anonymous, 3 mufflers, 2 helmets, 1 pair knee caps.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

CIGARETTE FUND.

Further subscriptions are required if friends desire to send Argentine cigarettes to volunteers at the front and in training camps. Subscriptions should be sent without delay to Mr. Basil Gwyn, 278 Calle Balcarce. Shipments now made will arrive about Christmas. The first lot were much appreciated, as proved by many letters received from volunteers, the following two being typical of many others received.

"I have just received this morning your magnificent 'recuerdo' in the shape of a box (10 packets) cigarettes which are very welcome indeed as Argentine cigarettes are by no means easy to procure, and not to mention the fact the pleasure given in being remembered by friends in Argentina. With very many thanks, Yours faithfully,—C. R. TISDALL, 1st Battalion Irish Guards, Guards Brigade, B.E.F."

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of the package of Argentine cigarettes so kindly forwarded by our friends in Buenos Aires. It is a real treat to have an enjoyable smoke again, and nothing could have been more acceptable than this reminder that we are not forgotten by our friends out there. I would ask you to convey to Buenos Aires my sincere thanks for the very welcome gift. Yours faithfully, — J. SMITH WILSON, (Corporal) A Coy., 22nd Bat. Royal Fusiliers, Bhurtpore Barracks, Tidworth, Hants."

Mrs. Ricketts, 4 pairs socks, 2 pairs knee caps.

G.F.S. members in Alberdi, 1 pair socks.

Mrs. A. Logan, 3 pair socks.

Hurlingham, 1 pair socks.

Mrs. Saunders, 1 pair socks.

Mrs. Owen, 2 pairs socks.

Parcel for the Belgian refugees: Mrs. Ricketts, Miss Ricketts, Mrs. P. Brown, Miss Tassie Paton, G.F.S. members in Alberdi, Miss Annie Green (Vedia), the British Society.

Parcel for Queen Mary's Guild: Seven members in Belgrano: Mrs. Ricketts, Miss Ricketts.

Prince of Wales's Fund.

Previously acknowledged. \$40,332.20

Miss F. M. Brown (result word competition) . . . 62.00

Mrs. Anthony Walker . . . 10.00

Subscriptions August and September . . . 2,465.00

\$42,869.20

Pipe and Tobacco Fund.

Previously acknowledged. \$1070.20

Collected by Mrs. Withington . . . 61.00

\$1,131.20

Belgian Relief Fund.

Previously acknowledged. \$2854.65

Miss Inez Garrett (raffle of picture) . . . 100.00

\$2954.65

Officers' Families' Fund.

Previously acknowledged. \$2854.65

Mr. Duncan Munro . . . 40.00

Mrs. John Runnacles (eggs and chickens) . . . 30.00

Miss Gregg (raffle of miniature) . . . 242.00

Hurlingham Ladies' Golf Competition . . . 32.00

Mrs. Paterson . . . 6.00

Donation from Irish Bachelors' Ball . . . 165.75

\$6809.40

British Red Cross Fund.

Previously acknowledged. \$1737.95

Mr. Duncan Munro . . . 40.00

Dance at Plaza Hotel on Aug. 26 . . . 1245.00

Festival at Palais de Glace Cakes for September . . . 1724.95

10.40

Mrs. John Runnacles' sale of eggs, etc. . . . 37.10

Mrs. Seward and Miss Holmes Brown, Belgrano Tennis Tournament . . . 150.00

Donation from Misterio Cigarette Co. . . . 250.00

Miss Olga Bulman . . . 3.00

\$5198.40

RED CROSS FUNDS

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DONATIONS.

(To the Editor)

Sir,—I would feel very much obliged if you would kindly acknowledge through your valuable columns the following amounts I have received towards the Funds of this Society:—

Already acknowledged . . .	£200
Already acknowledged . . .	\$11,523.20
From Mrs. Sara Murray Hudson, being proceeds of Entertainment on Rosario Golf Links . . .	202.00
Per N. H. Neilson Esq. (Names and individual amounts as per List attached)	216.63
	\$11,941.83

and sundry anonymous amounts. Total £258.16.4

Anticipating my best thanks.

Yours, etc.

F. CHEVALLIER BOUTELL, Representative of the British Red Cross Society in Argentina.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE "BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY."

(Collected by N. H. Neilson.)

Captains :	Steamers :	\$
Murray	Winlaton . . .	1.00
Clarke	Dunbar . . .	5.00
Jas. Atkinson	Don Arturo . . .	10.00
Cherry	England . . .	10.00
Moss	Kelvindale . . .	10.00
Harding	Trevessa . . .	5.00
Tod	Fred. Knight . . .	5.00
Lowry	Penhale . . .	5.00
Park	Sahara . . .	5.00
Smith	Kassala . . .	3.00
Hurst	Helmsloch . . .	3.00
Prince	Corby . . .	5.00
Watson	Cloutsham . . .	2.00
McGill	Orteric . . .	5.00
Ward	Hartlepool . . .	5.00
Brooke	Star of Ireland . . .	3.00
Owen	North Wales . . .	3.00
Rees	Pennine Range . . .	3.00
Shirley	Colingham . . .	10.00
Geo. G. Davidson	Trevessa . . .	2.00
Ivor Matthews	Trevessa . . .	2.00
Harold Hitchman	. . .	1.00
G. Mayochi	. . .	5.00
Pallavidini Guiseppes	. . .	1.00
Rodolfo Bagnasio	. . .	1.00
H. W. Warskitt	. . .	5.00
Juan Olivari	. . .	3.63
N. H. Neilson	. . .	50.00
Bill Sykes	. . .	2.00
Dr. Sibbald	. . .	10.00
F. Richards	. . .	5.00
William Neilson	. . .	10.00
Arthur Woods	. . .	1.00
Francisco Rivano (hijo)	. . .	1.00
W. Beckford	. . .	2.00
Thomas Moore	. . .	2.00
Proprietor of "Cabin" Rest.	. . .	5.00
Fred. E. Hiscocks	. . .	5.00
Geo. Stanley	. . .	5.00

BRITISH RED CROSS FUND

A LA PLATA DONATION.

(To the Editor).

Sir,—Kindly permit me to acknowledge the following from: Mr. Wm. B. Hunt, Puerto La Plata—the sum of \$721—being nett proceeds (less \$50 to the Seafarer's Tobacco Fund) of a Smoking Concert held on the evening of 9th instant at Central Dock, Ensenada.

I beg to express my gratitude to the subscribers for this excellent addition to the Fund of the Society I represent in this country.

Yours, etc.,

F. CHEVALLIER BOUTELL, Representative of the British Red Cross Society in Argentina.

"HERALD" MOTOR AMBULANCE

MR CHEVALLIER BOUTELL'S THANKS

TO OUR READERS

Those readers of THE HERALD who contributed to the fund for the provision of a motor-ambulance for use at the front will be gratified at the following letter of appreciation received by the Managing Editor from Mr. F. H. Chevallier Boutell, yesterday:

"I have received yours of even date enclosing me cheque for \$6,671.80, representing the amount actually collected to date by you in aid of THE HERALD Motor Ambulance—and note you have \$350 to collect in order to complete the \$7,021.80 recorded as the total of your list.

"I quite agree with you the best car procurable and fully equipped is to be obtained, and I will see this is duly carried out to the minutest detail.

"I will also see that a photo is taken of the car and a sufficient number of copies sent out, so that your readers may have a still further opportunity, over and above the satisfaction of a tangible proof of their generosity, of perhaps adding another contribution to the Society's Funds.

"I now take the opportunity of expressing to you my keen appreciation of the admirable way in which my suggestion has been handled by you; I consider the appeal you issued has been carried through in a most masterly manner which can only reflect in a brilliant degree on the enthusiasm you have roused in the hearts of your readers.

"It is one thing to ask for what you want and to calmly sit down and wait for it to come along, but it is another when you set your mind to establish a record, which you have, and direct the sympathy of your readers into a right and noble channel.

"I am quite certain the British Red Cross Society will appreciate your efforts as highly as I do; and I beg to thank you most sincerely for all that you have done.

"You have been able to show our good old country that, though 6,000 miles separate us from Motherland, we CAN unite and do our little bit, so that in every way we endeavour to render aid to those who are fighting for our King, our Country, and for us, particularly at a moment when every dollar is claimed to soothe the never ending cry, 'For Pity's sake, help us in our hour of need.'

Believe me with my most profound gratitude,

Truly yours,

F. H. CHEVALLIER BOUTELL.

Representative of the British Red Cross Society in Argentina.

NO NEUTRALS!

(To the Editor)

Sir,—I am sending you a copy of the "Sphere" of September 4, which contains a striking article by a correspondent who interviewed General Foch, one of the best French generals. I was particularly struck by the following statement by General Foch which I read after reading your leading article of Sunday in which you expressed the same opinion:—"One must take sides. One cannot be really neutral in this war. Every country is interested in the result, either actively now or later on, when the struggle is decided. One cannot be disinterested; one must be partisan. You must remember that the Germans are not only fighting against an army, they are fighting against nations; trying to destroy their past, their present, even their future."

Yours, etc.

AMERICAN.

ANOTHER AEROPLANE

Funds Urgently Needed

NO. 1. NOW NEARING COMPLETION

The following is an extract from a letter received from the League of the Empire:

London, Sept. 14, 1915.

"We cabled at once to you saying that the aeroplane was most gratefully accepted by H.M. Government, and that an official acceptance would follow. The aeroplane chosen is 'Fighter, Mark I.'

"It was felt better not to purchase any particular machine gun for this aeroplane because it depends so entirely on the special work of the aeroplane what gun or guns it takes up with it on any particular expedition.

"The permission to call the aeroplane 'River Plate' was at once granted, and a brass plate will be placed on it, bearing the name and the donor. The name is always placed on the aeroplanes in this way now because the former way of painting the name on only made an extra mark for the enemy's gunners.

"A very early delivery is expected, possibly in a week, and at most, I believe, in three weeks. We shall therefore be glad to have the name of the lady who should christen it.

"This ceremony will take place at Farnborough."

No. 1, is therefore on the point of being completed and put into commission so that the British Community here can feel that they have added one more unit to the aerial fleet which is operating against the Zeppelins and submarines.

Owing to what were considered by the Committee more pressing appeals in the shape of Motor ambulances and entertainments on behalf of the Red Cross Society, the subscriptions for No. 2, have not been brought prominently before the public, but the collections have been going on steadily and quietly and from the lists published in yesterday's papers, the amount subscribed has already reached \$12,000 m/legal. The Committee of the British Society consider that the moment has now arrived when an urgent appeal to the public to subscribe the balance of \$14,000 m/l. will meet with an immediate and successful response. As it is intended to stop at No. 2, those who have not subscribed towards No. 1, should take an early opportunity of sending in their contributions.

All subscriptions should be forwarded to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. W. Watson, Calle Cangallo 536, who will also be pleased to provide collecting lists.

BRAVERY UNDER FIRE

ARGENTINE VOLUNTEER RECOMMENDED FOR MILITARY CROSS.

A cablegram from London announces that Sec.-Lieut. Joe Henry, of the 1st Middlesex Regiment, has been recommended for the Military Cross.

Sec.-Lieut. Henry was born in Buenos Aires twenty years ago, and is a son of Mr. H. Henry, of the firm of Hume Hermanos. He went to France on March 17 with the second draft of the London Scottish, and was present at the battle of Neuve Chapelle. Subsequently he was gazetted to the 1st Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment.

No details are yet available of the precise act—during the recent fighting—for which Sec. Lieut. Henry has earned commendation; but it is known that his battalion lost fifteen of a total of eighteen officers, and that two of the rank and file have been recommended for the Victoria Cross.

BAHIA BLANCA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

October 10.

Distinguished Visitors.

On October 14, a visit is to be paid here and to Port Militar, by the Ministers of Public Works, Finance and Agriculture (Drs. Moyano, Calderon, and Oliver), after which they are to proceed to Neuquen and Rio Negro in order to visit the irrigation works that are under construction for the Government, the contractors of which are the Southern Railway. The ministers are to be accompanied by several deputies.

Departure of More Italian Reservists.

Some forty more reservists are leaving here to-night by the Pringles train in order to proceed on board the s.s. "Cordoba," on Oct. 14.

Items in Brief.

A resolution has been recently passed by the Intendente here that no limelight or cinematograph apparatus shall be allowed to be put up in the Municipal theatre at any time.

The sale of the camp on the Tres Arroyos line which was announced for next Sunday has now been postponed, as the land has been sold privately for \$170 the hectarea.

The wheat market is very quiet again and the prices paid now range about \$10.80-90, and for inferior quality there is no demand at all. Oats are selling for \$6.90, being dry, clean and with a specific weight of 47 ks. Barley is fetching \$6.30-40.

On Friday last the war ships at Port Militar left there on their trip to Port Madryn, on which journey they are to take part in manoeuvres. The trip to Port Madryn is to take twenty days, during which the crews of the ship will be instructed in naval tactics and shooting.

District Notes.

A "remate judicial" took place recently at the estancia of "Los Cerrillos" near to Victoria, and the following prices were obtained: 4400 cows sold by the mob, \$37, steers \$89, calves \$60, Lincoln ewes \$9.30, mules \$37, and horses \$13.

Thanks to the activity of the police the thefts of cattle and sheep in the region of Olavarria have been somewhat lessened lately. Last month whilst out in his district, the sub-comisario with his agents, met a man driving 95 sheep along the road, and as the man's character was not too good, the ownership of these animals was gone into. It was then found that 20 of the sheep, valued at \$264, had been stolen from Laprida, and the rest from the estancia of Rocca Hnos. near there a few nights previously. The man was taken to Laprida and afterwards sent on to here to be tried, the sheep being restored to their lawful owners. The mayor-domo of the estancia of Señor Anchorena, has informed the police at Saldungaray that several young calves valued by him at \$600, have been stolen out of one of the potreros there, but it is not known who were the thieves.

On October 16, a special train will be run from Olavarria to Azul, as there is to be a Rural Show held at the latter town on this date, as well as a special race meeting in order to celebrate the first anniversary of the foundation of the Jockey Club there.

The Street Pillar Boxes.

Notice has been issued by the postal authorities of the hours for the clearing of the pillar boxes for correspondence in the streets here. Boxes 1, 2, and 3 situated at the corners of calles Chiclana and Alsina, Estomba and Rodeau, and Saavedra and Donado are emptied at 5, 6.30, 9.30 and 10.5 in the mornings, and 12.30, 1.30, and 5.30 in the afternoons, and also on Tuesdays and Fridays they are emptied at 6 p.m. Boxes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13,

placed in the Southern station, calles G. Paz and San Martin, Brown and Ing. Luiggi, Donado, and Chili, Holdich and Vieytes, Atacama, and Juan Molina, Rondeau and Castelli, Estomba and J. Molina, Alvarado and 19 de Mayo, and in the Pacific station will be cleared at 5 and 9.30 a.m. and 12.30 and 5 p.m. and on Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 p.m.

Mapelli's "Gift."

The gift of the electrical appliances that were to have been presented to the Municipal hospital here by the hypnotist, Señor Mapelli, has now been withdrawn by that gentleman in spite of all the laudable things that have been published about the generous donation in the local papers. The reason given for the withdrawal of the apparatus, after promising it to the hospital, is that there was very little interest taken in it by the medical profession, and the public in general, as on two occasions the performance had to be suspended on account of the smallness of the audience, and the theatre had not always been obtainable in accordance with the arrangements made. In reply to the letter sent, the Intendente informed him that he was quite at liberty to do this, although he had stated both to the public as well as the press that this donation would be made.

Crops Sown.

At the beginning of the season it was thought that there would be more land sown this year than last, but owing to the dry weather this has not been so, and in accordance with a recent statement made out, it appears that 3,746,932 hectareas have been sown this year against 3,874,545 hectareas in 1914. On the different railway lines in this district the following amounts have been sown:

Southern—1,149,830 wheat; 696,875 oats; 42,350 barley; 920 rye; and 540 birdseed.

Pacific—1,139,702 wheat; 167,092 oats; 8,457 barley; 10,045 rye.

Rosario to P. Belgrano — 164,200 wheat; 30,750 oats; 7,086 barley; 200 rye.

Western — 261,150 wheat; 45,070 oats; 1,800 barley; 5,100 rye.

Other parts—12,300 wheat; 3,470 oats.

Totals—2,727,182 hectareas wheat; 943,258 hectareas oats; 59,687 hectareas barley; 16,265 hectareas rye; 540 hectareas birdseed.

In Coronel Suarez, from whence there have been very good reports of the rainfall lately, there are sown in the district 29,000 hectareas of wheat and 16,000 of oats, and in the district of Chasico on the Pacific line, the amount sown is 32,000 hectareas of wheat, 2,500 of oats and 500 of barley. Rain is reported to have fallen in the district of Toay recently, where it was so badly needed.

HOMAGE TO LATE PRESIDENT

DEMONSTRATION AT THE RECOLETA.

On Sunday at 2.30, the Recoleta Cemetery was the scene of an act of homage and respect to the memory of the late President, Dr. Roque Saenz Peña. The celebration was a local one, and entirely simple, being a demonstration of gratitude from the schools of that district, to which the late Chief Magistrate was a benefactor, also the Union Vecinal, the Social Club and other bodies.

Several gentlemen spoke in praise of the lasting benefits which Dr. Saenz Peña conferred upon the nation, and a large number of wreaths were deposited upon the grave by the children of the various schools.

CONCORDIA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Oct. 6, 1915.

Red Cross Funds.

The Garden Party given on Saturday by the Women's Diocesan Association in aid of the Red Cross Fund turned out a complete success. The various competitions were well supported. The mixed tennis tournament was won by Miss Ida Birdsall and Mr. Neville; the bridge competition was won by Miss Koncke and Mr. Burgess; the ladies' golf putting was won by Mrs. Sketch and the men's by Mr. Nelson Dickinson. Mrs. Sketch's score was 15 for the course and Mr. Dickinson's 11, which was considered extremely good. In the evening, Mrs. Stuart, at the request of Mr. Sketch, kindly consented to give the prizes. Congratulations are due to the various ladies who looked after the refreshments. As the day was a magnificent one, a great many people turned out and enjoyed the affair, the gardens and lawns being highly appreciated. The receipts in aid of the fund resulted over \$150.

Patriotic Dance.

The dance given by the Concordia Dance and Concert Committee in the Argentine Social Club on Saturday night, was well attended. Although the orchestra could not turn up for an hour or so after the appointed time, Mr. Collis filled in the programme with some well executed pieces on the piano. As soon as the band did appear, every one settled down to enjoy the lovely music played. It is satisfactory to report that the takings were greater than expected in spite of counter attractions, and the Committee can be satisfied that their efforts have turned out financially favourably. A meeting will soon be called when a final balance will be struck and the money over forwarded to whatever Patriotic Fund may be decided on by the Committee.

Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Minnie Birdsall and Mr. William Kellard took place on Wednesday night in the Protestant Church, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. M. Bate. The popularity of the happy couple was well demonstrated by the large number present to witness the ceremony, nearly all the British community attending the service. Mr. and Mrs. Kellard leave for Cordoba for the honeymoon on Oct. 7.

PAMPA CENTRAL

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Telen, Sept. 26.

The Drought and Camp Fires.

The drought continues in this district, and the sheep stocks are suffering terribly. The mortality is heavy, and the marking of lambs will not be a 50 per cent. average. Shearing has commenced, but is not yet general. Owing to the dry state of the pasture, camp fires are very frequent, and the loss of live stock in some cases has been most serious. One fire extended over a length of 35 leagues, burning everything in front of it, horses, mules, cattle, sheep and fences. In some instances the fires are started accidentally, but in others they are caused by arrendatarios burning rough camp and the fire getting beyond control.

Much inconvenience is experienced in Colonia Emilio Mitre, owing to the non-residence of the "Juzgado." Although he has an office and a notice on the door giving his daily office hours, he is very seldom in attendance. Many complaints are made, but nothing is done to remedy the inconvenience.

NOTES FROM PARAGUAY

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Locusts.

Asuncion, Oct. 5.

When the fine downpour of rain came last week everyone thought Paraguay was saved; but if it was thought we "had touched bottom" in the way of misfortunes, it was a mistake. The rain was closely followed by clouds of locusts, and they have set to work in earnest; they have not visited Paraguay for seven years—maybe more—and to tell the truth, many have wondered why they did not come to this "garden spot." Not that they were wanted or needed, but simply because there is so much greenstuff for them to eat. Very few of the trees or plants lose their leaves in winter time. The coming of this pest will mean misery and disaster to many a hard working Paraguayan, and foreigner also. The market has had few vegetables for months past. Even mediocre, always plentiful, was getting scarce on account of the drought. Then the locusts come—a sad look-out for Paraguay.

Tennis.

There is no abatement in the enthusiasm for this game, notwithstanding the warm days we have had lately. On the contrary, the courts are more crowded than ever.

Off to the Front.

Last Tuesday's steamer carried another volunteer to the war, Mr. T. Duke. Paraguay will soon not have an English bachelor left.

Concert

The chief social event of last week was a most successful concert given by the "Daughters of Mary," in the theatre on Friday evening.

Visitors.

There have been a number of Americans up here lately. Dr. Albert Hale, for one, and several gentlemen in charge of a motor-truck, which they ran around the streets of Asuncion. The streets were bad enough before, but they have not been improved by this heavy motor.

A Mr. and Mrs. Reed, on their way to the Yguzu Falls, have been staying a week in Asuncion. They have been entertained at tea and dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wiley.

Mrs. John Pierce-Hope has arrived with her family from Commtá, Brazil, and will again reside in Asuncion for a time. Her married daughter, Mrs. McEwen, came with her, but has gone on to visit her sister, Mrs. F. Middleton, of Ricario. Mr. Middleton's friends will be pleased to hear that his health has improved very much since leaving Paraguay.

PARANA

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

October 7.

French Minister's Visit.

The French Minister in Argentina, Mr. Jullemier, and his suite, accompanied by the Governor of Santa Fé, Dr. Menchaca, arrived this afternoon at 4 p.m. in Paraná in a special steamer from Santa Fé. He was received on his arrival at the port, by the Governor of Entre Rios, Dr. Miguel Laurencena and his ministers, by the French Vice-Consul, Mr. Butaro, the French Society with their president, Mr. Metairie, by the Manager of the London and River Plate Bank branch in Paraná, Mr. Mackinnon and the manager of the Banco Frances del Rio de la Plata, Mr. Garmendia, and by the managers of the cereal houses in Parana, Messrs. Guillen, Solomonoff and Magasanik. After the usual presentation, the Minister and his suite went to reciprocate the attention of the Governor at the Government House. After a short visit he left the Governor and visited the schools. He visited the Normal school, and the Centenario, as well as the monument of Urquiza. After a short promenade in the town he joined the steamer and at 6.30 p.m. returned with his suite to Santa Fé, well impressed with his visit to Parana.

TE AGUILA ES EL MEJOR

Mainly for Women

Conducted by "Egeria"

THE YOUNG-OLD WOMAN

Sometimes one comes across a woman, who will exclaim, "I'm 35 years old; what does it matter who knows it. I don't mind everybody knowing my age!" Probably the lady is 35, and she looks it; also probably ten years later she will proclaim her age in exactly the same words as she did ten years earlier, and the figures will still be at 35!

The cynical man never asks, "How old is the lady?" when enquiring a woman's age. He says, "How old does the lady say she is?" Then he makes a mental deduction, and arrives at nearly the truth. Someone has said, "To-day there are no old women." That someone speaks truly. I have met an old lady—old in years, she is 82, and she has a mind of a woman of 30. By this I do not mean that she has not gathered wisdom or knowledge with her years; but she is as full of vitality and the joys of living as if she had not passed the 40 limit. But the poor body will not respond, unfortunately, and it is a sad sight to see and hear her; to hear her talk, and to see her half blind; to realise that her intellect is keen and bright; and that her body will not lend itself to the desires of the mind. But the one desire of the woman of to-day is to appear youthful, or to retain youth until the holding of it becomes absolutely impossible. In the Victorian era, a matron of 40 summers would don a cap to show that she had left youth's ways behind; she would wear a bonnet with strings tied in a square bow under her chin, and a sober mantle would cover the figure—whether matronly or still retaining the lines of youth. And when what was termed the "middle-age spread" was becoming too apparent, she would take care of draughts, sit in the easiest chair with the inevitable knitting, and always expect a grandchild to be ready to pick up the spectacles which had the invariable trick of falling as soon as they were encased in their leather. But all these insignia of approaching old age had their advantages, too. They proclaimed that with their uptaking, the shackles, as well as the advantages of youth had fallen. The "cap and shawl" lady being no longer an object of desire, might treat the "superior" sex with contempt, realising they had nothing to fear from the pursuit, as "the" sex had nothing to gain. They might, as so many did, take a male lodger without losing their character; they might go here, there, and everywhere, without giving material for the scandal-cats to worry.

But no woman of to-day dare grow old. She must be bright, gay, and attractive. She must pay the price of the Age and her age. She must avoid caps, shawls, and chimney corners as she would the plague. She must buy a lorgnette, and eschew the spectacle case. She dances, plays tennis, is a good sport, and the joys of the table are not for the woman over 40—for alas! the shadow of that "middle-age spread" hangs like a spectre in the air, ready to pounce, when in a moment she ceases to keep watch and ward over her diet. Reminiscences, too, are fatal to the woman in the youth of old age; and when reference is made to the comet, for instance, to see which she curtailed her sleep by many hours, the young old woman will say with a simper, "Oh, yes, I've heard of it, of course; but it was before my time." And the reason why may be found in the picture of the Mother-Queen of England. Queen Victoria stood for the dear old ladies of Britain. Queen Alexandra stands for the young-old woman of to-day. And the more pleasant picture is certainly the latter, as youth is always more attractive than age. But those who would be youthful must be satisfied to go without the compensations offered by age.

"SOMEWHERE TO GO"

Always the cry of the foreigner to Buenos Aires is "There is nowhere to go." And until the newcomer "explores" the environs of the Ciudad it seems indeed that, except for a "paseo" at Palermo or making one of the idlers on the various "plazas," there is no place for recreation conveniently near to Buenos Aires to spend a pleasant, if not a profitable, day. As time passes, however, discoveries are made. There is the Tigre with all the diversions its surroundings offer; but, nearer still, there is Santa Catalina, where there is every facility for the picnic party.

Our party set out on Sunday to find the "monte," of which a glowing description had been given by a friend; but, not having secured the necessary details, we did not exactly know how to arrive at the delectable spot in the quickest way. Studying a time-table we saw there was the "Monte Grande" a couple of stations beyond Temperley; so we shaped our course for that place, as being the sole "Monte" mentioned in our railway guide—on that route. We arrived at "Monte Grande" and looked about us for the "Garden of Eden" of our friend's description. We saw a neat "plaza" in front of the station, and an inviting café opposite (the day was hot); also we saw a row of vehicles waiting for customers like ourselves, and one of our party decided to interview the "cochero." He, however, dolefully shook his head and explained that there were no "montes" at "Monte Grande," which was not fair of the namers of the place to delude the stranger who was looking for recreation in a Republic which is about as "monte-less" as any country in the world. There were numerous "parques particulares"; but not having passport for such luxuries, we turned away from the uncomfortable jehu and proceeded to "explore" the diminutive "plaza" before us; and our favourite amateur was just casting about to focus a beauty spot for reproductions, when the "cochero" approached, and after much explanation we "boarded" the vehicle and set forth with many expectations.

To Santa Catalina was a pleasant drive enough, and on arrival at the entrance gates we were directed to the Colegio de Agricultura to obtain the necessary "permit" for a vehicle to enter the precincts of the sainted lady. That obtained, the rest was pure enjoyment. Up the Avenida Las Rosas, where the pink blossoms were colouring the green trellises, up other Avenidas named after eminent men who were more or less connected with the College, were little trips of delight for overhead the trees made the most glorious of green canopies; and the scent of wood-violets, roses and wild thyme was a rest for the olfactory nerves after the smoke and stir of the never ceasing traffic and work of the Argentine Capital. We saw several picnic parties, for whom provision has been made. Passing from the Avenida Las Rosas, one enters a natural picnic ground, where tables and seats of tree saplings furnish comfort enough for an al fresco meal. A picturesque tree forms a foreground and a background—one for the purposes of our artist, the other for the "posing" of our party. Picking violets was not an unmixed happiness, for the stinging nettle resented the intrusion of the flower-hunters, and in the warmth of an early summer day there were many active "bichos."

We had plenty of opportunity for "Nature" studies, were we inclined that way; but on this occasion we were neglecting the studies and just

"GREATER LOVE HATH NO MAN"

The love of man for woman has furnished many a theme, but perhaps its best known quality is its capacity for change. It has many phases, many degrees, depths, heights; and it varies according to many circumstances; but the love of man for his dog is something different. May be it is a better love, it lasts longer, it is more faithful, it is many things which his love for woman is not. May be it is the fault of the woman; or the virtues of the dog. In Buenos Aires a few months ago there dwelt a man who owned a dog, he owned nothing else, he had a capacity for work, but nobody seemed anxious to profit by the capacity, and a man must live. The man and his dog travelled about together seeking, always seeking that employment which meant the means of living. But unlike the beloved vagabond, things didn't "turn up" in favor of the pair. Eventually applications for loans had to be made, much against the man's will, but of one thing he never thought, that of parting with his "fidus achates," until one of those who was aware of his difficulties remarked on the fine qualities of his canine companion. The man forgot his miseries in the pleasure of extolling his four footed friend; but when he was asked how much he would take for him; he suddenly grew alarmed, sad, apprehensive. "No, I won't take anything, I can't part from my dog," he answered. But needs must when the devil drives. An offer was made, and with much grief on the man's part, was accepted; and the only tie to Argentina being broken, the man enlisted and went to the front. The last mail brought to the purchaser, a letter from the man, asking about his dog, telling of a strange dream in which he saw his beloved torn in pieces and which was nearly true; and he begged a favour of the present owner, that he would have a photo taken of his dog, and sent to him, so that he might at least have a souvenir of his lost treasure. Can one wonder at the faithfulness of the dogs of history, when one knows of the exchange of such sentiment being dog and master? And yet in the communities of men, such societies as those for the prevention of cruelty to animals are necessary! Man is certainly an animal of many sentiments.

inhaling the scents, and sounds, and feelings provided by the Dame in one of the prettiest "montes" aided to beauty by the human; besides, there were students enough—lying on the cleared places under the trees—they were not taking any risk in the abundant grass—or sitting on the benches provided in shady places. We saw dozens of beehives, so Santa Catalina must surely be a place for honey! Our old friends, the eucalyptus trees, were in abundance, too, and sorry we were when the setting sun gave notice that the show was over for the day. We found out all about the place, that visitors are permitted to enjoy the beautiful "paseos"; but, if not on foot, permission must be obtained from the College. Also we found out that the nearest station is Lavallol, and not Monte Grande, the village with the misleading name; or better still there is the station Santa Catalina, but that is to be approached by other means than the F.C.S.

And this is one of the "somewhere to go" places of Argentina within easy distance of the city. There is another where one may obtain another reminiscence of "Home" in the way of flowers—not wild violets, but yellow buttercups, as yellow as those of dear old England, and quite as fine. But this is another story.

SOME WOMEN AND MANY THINGS

An occupation which would seem unusually lucrative is that of designing magazine covers. Miss Neysa M'Main, an American, is reported to make £3750 by her work in this line of art.

The modern wedding veil is a fashion said to have been started by Margaret Tudor, the fourteen-year-old bride whose marriage with James IV. of Scotland led to the union of the English and Scottish crowns.

Most of us imagine the name "benedict," as given to a married man, originated in Shakespeare's delightful fantasy of Benedick and Beatrice. It is asserted, however, that the name was given to a bridegroom long before that time, as a recipient of the wedding "benediction."

Among the strange occupations sought by women these days in England is that of lady groom. The wife of an officer on active service was advertising last June for such a position, to carry with it a small salary and cottage, where the lady groom's little boy and nurse might live with her.

The Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association has been doing a noble work in equipping a London hostel for professional women, who, when thrown out of employment by the war, could stay there free for one month, and look out for other positions.

A question which is agitating certain grand dames at Home just now is the "footwoman's" livery, for the footman is practically extinct for the moment, though the butler, being a person of years and spreading girth, is still in evidence. Even the coachman is now frequently replaced by a woman.

The number of husbands and wives who collaborate in novels, or write novels separately, is legion. Among them may be noted Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, the Egerton Castles, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Askew, Mr. and Mrs. Coulson Kernahan, and lastly Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Onions; while the marriages of Mr. and Mrs. Temple Thurston and Mr. and Mrs. Meade have been dissolved by death.

One of the latest educational novelties in London is the Play Garden School, for very young children who cannot go to an ordinary school. The idea is in harmony both with the Kindergarten and Montessori systems, but is an open-air institution, being carried on in a bungalow closed on three sides but open on the sunniest. Nature study and singing are important features of the work.

Mrs. Ghosal (or Scrimate Evarna Kumari Devi), the sister of Rabindranath Tagore, has translated a second novel of her own into English, to be published by Werner Laurie, under the name of "The Fatal Garland." It is illustrated by Indian artists, and deals with historic events of the fourteenth century Mrs. Ghosal's "Unfinished Song" was published by the same firm a year ago.

An English correspondent writes that although possessed of such clever husbands and brothers, the women-folk of the men who are commanding the army and navy of Great Britain have by no means been content to take a back seat. In fact one of the lessons of the war is to be found in the discovery that in cleverness the men are run extremely close by the weaker sex.

Land of Lilliput.

Conducted by Egeria

My dear Lilliputians,

I had a letter from Martin Chico, written on Sept. 26, which I meant to have let you read before; but "better late than never" you know, so I will admit you into my private correspondence now; which shows you how much I regard your friendship.

You all know the nursery rhyme of "Little Bo-peep," and how sad the little maid was when she found her sheep, because they did not come home with their tails behind them, don't you? Well this letter which I am giving you the privilege of reading, tells the story of what happened when little Bo-peep fell asleep. It says: "We went for a picnic on Friday. It was the last day of 'lamb-tail cutting, and marking,' and we always have a picnic on this day; it is a fixed fiesta every year. It was a glorious day and we enjoyed ourselves mightily, and I wished you were there dear 'Egeria,' not only to enjoy yourself, but that I might have had the pleasure of reading of our pleasure. We arrived in one field where they had already done about 300 lambs, and were finishing about 300 in the next field over the fence. It was a very busy looking scene. Saddled horses and unsaddled weary 'mokes'; a cart with seven horses in harness and our coach, the 'family coach,' with two tame beasts tied in. Then, the boss rose with a sigh after a short siesta, and everyone else 'got a move on.' Hurdles were piled on the cart, then the men mounted and off they galloped, and finally the family coach trotted (no, it can't trot) quietly on the grass grown tracks to another potrero. There I made myself a cosy nest with the cushions and sheepskins out of the coach; under the shade of another evergreen tree, one of many forming a small copse. And watched the hurdles being put up, in feverish haste, to receive the coming flock of sheep and lambs whose chorused bleating could be heard over the brow of the hill. (We were in the field you cross after fording the San Domingo creek). I aroused myself to see the fun; and was waved into line, with my two boys in tow—a Dreadnought with her submarines as escort, to help to drive the flock. On came the crowd, men yelling or yodling, handkerchiefs waving, discs of tin strung on a wire shaken wildly overhead, and almost drowning the baa-baa of the woolly panting sheep, poor things! The lambs every now and then would break away, and leaping imaginary fences, escape; only to be rounded up again and again. Finally all were approaching the fold—or corral; there were about 10 men, my husband, and the bookkeeper, myself and the two aforementioned submarines. The excitement was great, but above all the noise, the voice of the boss calling "Siga, siga, siga," was heard. And gradually the poor sheep were forced into the fold, and I found myself "shooing" a big black figure of a shepherd, with my arms outstretched to prevent him escaping me. Poor little lambs! Then we had tea, and all my cakes were devoured, and the homeward journey undertaken, the two submarines slumbering peacefully, oblivious of all the bumps and jolts in the old family coach. Can you hear the sheep? I can still hear them, I think they bleated in all the notes of a chromatic scale. There were lambs of all sizes, from about two days to two months. Oh! I wish you could have been there."

I wish I might have been at the picnic too, although what was a "picnic" for the humans, was not exactly one for the lambs, but these things have to be in human economy! And would you also not have enjoyed the fiesta my dear Lilliputians?

Now for a few items about things which are being made public every day. You have all heard about the millions of pounds that are being spent on the war. I wonder if any of you have an idea of what even one million of sovereigns weighs! I will tell you its weight. And then think if you can of the weight of 1136½ millions which is the amount spent for the first year of the war. A million sovereigns weigh 7.8618 tons, so the 1136½ millions of sovereigns would weigh 8935 tons. Think of the gold which has to be found to be converted into so many sovereigns, and of the people working first to get the gold from the earth, and then to make it into sovereigns. Of course I don't say that all the money spent was in the shape of gold pieces. There is such a think as paper money, as we who live here know so well. However, to continue our "if." If the money spent were in the form of sovereigns, they, piled one on top of the other would make a column 1085 miles long; and were they placed edge to edge they would make a line 15,705 miles long, which would extend from Brest in Western France to Singapore in the Straits Settlements and back to Brest. Can you imagine such a pile of golden sovereigns? And what a pity they have to go in warfare!

The war is responsible for the doing of many brave deeds. Fireman Ryan of the Arabic, which was sunk by a torpedo, saved the Captain a woman and a child. Ryan saw the woman and child being knocked about among the wreckage, and he swam to them and held them up until a boat drifted near and took them on board. He swam to another woman, but she was quite dead, so he let her go.

Now I will tell you an amusing story which refers to Australia Day, in far-away Australia. A gentle little widow lady, rather shortsighted, but wholly sweet, selected at random an inscribed gum leaf. She pinned it conspicuously upon the lapel of her coat. Going home in the crowded train, she noticed everybody looking at her; some giggling; some in amazement, and some in frank, tolerant amusement. After making sure nothing was "wrong" with her toilette, she accepted the indications as merely part of the carnival spirit of the day, and even returned a smile now and again. Imagine her horrified astonishment, when, after reaching home, she put on her glasses for a closer view of her trophies, and found the golden legend, "To — with the Kaiser" sprawling across her gum leaf!

The gum leaves were of course from our old friends the eucalyptus trees, and they were used in all sorts of ways to make money on Australia Day, last month. The legend on the lady's leaf was most shocking probably; but it is strange how "most shocking" things are accepted as "most expressive" since the war horrors have influenced people.

I wonder if you know the heirs-apparent to the European thrones. You do know the Prince of Wales of course, and that he was 21 on his last birthday! But I will tell you of some others, if you feel interested enough to read about them. Prince Frederick of Denmark was 16 last March, Prince Leopold of Belgium will be 14 next month, Prince Olav of Norway is 12, and Prince Humbert of Italy, and the Czarewitch are 11, the former in September and the latter in August. Prince Alfonso of Spain was 8, and Princess Juliana of Holland was 6 in May last. The Bulgarian Crown Prince came of age last January, and Prince Carol of Rumania is 22 this month. Prince George of Greece will be 25 next July

and the Archduke Charles Francis Joseph 28 in August. The heir to the Serbian throne is 27, Gustav Adolf of Sweden will be 33 next month, and the Crown Prince of Germany was 33 last May. The two oldest heirs are Prince Danilo of Montenegro who is 44, and Prince Youssof Issedin, the Sultan's heir who is 58. And now you have enough to remember for another week, you will be glad to read another story, which this time is about "Pierre's Pet."

Pierre didn't like going to school at all. The little English boys and girls were very nice and kind to him, it is true. Peggy, the eldest child in the little ones' class, took him quite under her wing. Peggy was nine and Pierre was only six—she felt quite like an eldest sister to him she said.

And she would give up part of her play-time hour to teach him English. Already Pierre was beginning to speak English quite well. Sometimes he would try and teach Peggy and the others a few words of French, too; so all the children in the little ones' class could say "Bon-jour" and "Au revoir," "Merci," and "S'il vous plait," which words mean "Good-day," "Good-bye," "Thank you," and "If you please," as most of you know.

And still, though everyone made a fuss of Pierre, he wasn't happy. He told Peggy why one day.

"I to be back in Louvain would like," he said, in his quaint broken-English. "My mother she was laitier there—"

"But whatever is a 'laitier,' Pierre?" asked Peggy.

"One who sells ze milk for people to drink with their cafe—you know what I mean."

Peggy nodded her head.

"Well, in Louvain we did not sell our milk in ze shop as you do here. Mere and I had a little cart—oh, it was so pretty—and ze milk-cans zey would shine like gold."

"And I didn't go to school in Louvain—oh, no. I was always out wiz ze cart and Albert—dear old Albert. Ah, but don't you see, it is Albert I miss—Albert who was my greatest friend."

"Was he as old as you?" asked Peggy, all sympathy for her little friend.

Pierre dried the tears that had gathered in his eyes.

"Ah," he said, "it is zat you do not understand. Albert was ze dog that drew the milk cart for us. All along the streets of Louvain I would go leading Albert. He was a dog so beautiful zat everyone stopped at him to look. He had a long, black coat and big, dark eyes, and he would lick my 'ands and kiss me—oh!"

And poor Pierre fell to sobbing in earnest, whilst Peggy did her best to comfort him.

"It is Albert I miss more zan 'anything," he said, "for Albert didn't come wiz us to England—who will care for him now I am away? Not the Germans, par exemple. Oh, Albert, Albert, Albert!"

And this time Pierre refused to be comforted, nor would he join the children at their games; but with his books slung across his shoulders, miserable and forlorn-looking, trotted away to where his mother was waiting for him in the little house far away from home, which some kind English people had given her to live in until the cruel Germans were sent out of Louvain, and he and mere could go back there once more.

Peggy felt very sorry for Pierre. "If only I could get him another dog to pet, perhaps he wouldn't feel about Albert so much," she thought.

And she told her school teacher all that Pierre had told her.

Now, there are schoolteachers and schoolteachers, as you all know. But Peggy and Pierre were very fortunate in theirs, for Miss Jones, the teacher of the infant class, was a pretty, jolly girl, quite young, and in playtime would enjoy a game as much as any of the children did.

So when Peggy told her Pierre's story she also felt very sorry for the poor little Belgian boy.

"Do you think," said Peggy, "we could get up a subscription and buy him a new dog?"

"You dear child!" exclaimed Miss Jones, "you would never collect enough. Dogs are very expensive things to buy. But, stay—I think I see a way—"

Her eyes flashed and the colour rose to her cheeks.

"Why, your idea is simply great, it. I'll give a shilling. Let's find out Peggy," she said. "Any way, we'll try what the others can give."

There were thirty children in the class, and all who could afford it gave something. They were only too pleased to share in the kind action to the stranger in their midst.

But when the collection had been made, they found that in all, with Miss Jones's shilling counted in, it amounted to half-a-crown, for little boys and girls at school don't have much money to spend.

"I don't see how we can buy a dog with that," Peggy said.

"But we're going to try, all the same," Miss Jones said. "Get on your hat, Peggy; you're coming for a walk with me."

Peggy did as she was told, and very soon she realised what Miss Jones meant to do.

For she was taking her in the direction of the dogs' home.

"You can often buy dogs here for next to nothing," Miss Jones explained, as they entered the wide gates of the home. "You see they pick up all the poor lost dogs and bring them here to save them from starving."

"Oh," exclaimed Peggy, "wouldn't it be too lovely if we could get a dog 'zactly like Pierre had, with long, silky black hair and big brown eyes!"

"We'll try and get one as near like it as possible," Miss Jones said.

They saw the superintendent and explained what they wanted.

"I think," said the superintendent, "I've got the very thing."

And she took them to a kennel where, oh! such a lovely silk-haired black dog was resting, his nose on his outstretched paws, and a look of sadness in his large brown eyes.

"It was found under the seat of a carriage in the Dover express," she said. "We've had him three weeks now, but we've grown so fond of him we broke our rule for once and didn't destroy him. You may have the dog for two shillings, and we'll be only too pleased to think that he is going to brighten the life of the little Belgian boy."

The next day, when the class had assembled, the teacher called for Pierre.

He came forward very shyly to the middle of the classroom.

"Peggy has told me all about the dog you have missed so much," she said, "and we all felt so sorry for you that we are going to make you a little present. Open the door, Peggy, and let the present in."

Peggy opened the door, and then everyone in that classroom, including Miss Jones herself, were struck dumb with surprise at what happened next.

For the poor old dog, who had been so sad and quiet up till now, cleared the schoolroom floor at a bound, and, standing on his hind legs, his two paws reaching up to Pierre's shoulders, he started licking the little Belgian boy's face, giving pleased, excited little whines, and wagging his tail with delight.

And Pierre was even more delighted than he.

"Why, it's Albert," he exclaimed. "My own lost Albert! Ah, but you are good, all of you, to bring him back to me."

To this day the children never tire of telling people about the Belgian boy and his lost dog, and the marvelous way he found him; for—would you believe it, dears?—Albert had been clever enough to follow a party of refugees to Ostend and on to the steamer, whilst at Dover he had hidden under a seat in the train.

With love, from

EGERIA.

CONCERT AT SAN MARTIN

IN AID OF PATRIOTIC FUNDS.

During the past month there have been no less than three patriotic entertainments at San Martin, F.C.C.A., which not only speaks well for patriotism of the inhabitants of the suburb, but is indicative of the earnest work they are doing in a good cause. The fact that these functions have been arranged at such short intervals makes it all the more remarkable that there was such an immense audience at the concert held there on Oct. 9 in the Teatro San Martin. The object of the entertainment was in aid of soldier's families and the Red Cross Fund. Arrangements had been made that there should be a fair division of profits between these two patriotic funds.

In spite of the large audience, which assured the function of success, it cannot be maintained that it was an enthusiastic one. There were one or two items in the second half of the programme, which attracted much attention and applause, but generally speaking those present did not warm up until after the comic songs of Mr. Ellis Griffen late in the first half of the programme. He captivated his audience and from thence onwards there was a distinctly easier feeling in the house. This is undoubtedly a characteristic of a mixed audience that is one composed of various nationalities, who strike one as restraining themselves, unnecessarily be it said, before each other. However the entertainment was a success which is the main point.

The stage managing was not of the best, nor was the general organisation, but the audience was sufficiently patriotic not to be too critical.

The arrangements were in the hands of a committee of ladies composed of Mrs. Paton, Sra. Delpech and Sra. Cueli who had worked immensely hard and fully deserved the success obtained.

An item of originality was the programmes. These were beautifully hand painted works of art, for which the following gentlemen and ladies were responsible: Messrs. Emilio Centurion, Ernesto Lacalle, Miguel A. Baya, Misses Susana Ricatea, Elsa Gimenez, Esther Sarmiento, Maria Minrielle, Mabrita Rodriguez, Emilia Jost, Enriquette Alvarez and M. Forest, and almost before one could obtain a glance at them they were all sold.

The programme was opened by an orchestra of string instruments, of which all the violinists were ladies. Professor Luis Gorin was the conductor. They played nicely and well, but orchestration was sadly lacking in the setting of the pieces chosen and there was but little briskness about the music.

The great hit of the evening was the dancing of little Miss Kathleen Furness in the Pizzicato dance. She was especially dainty and charming and was called upon to repeat her dance. Miss Julia Palmer too received long and loud applause for the Slave Dance, for which she was recalled. Miss Tassie Paton's and Miss Violet Birrell's dancing was also greatly enjoyed.

Señorita Becco on the harp received a well merited encore, and Mlle. Deshayes was in excellent voice and rendered Puccini's work very well but a trifle slowly. Mr. F. F. Bideleux was just as good as ever. It was Mr. Ellis Griffin that enlivened the proceedings and brought forth storms of applause. After his laughing song, the house would not rest and for over five minutes stormed for his return. Mr. Murray Brown danced easily and pleasingly, and two charming songs by Mlle. Sonder were included in the programme and were very well received.

Special mention should be made of the generous and untiring work of Mrs. Heslop, who throughout the evening accompanied the various artists.

As already stated, the entertainment was a thorough financial success, and the committee of ladies are to be congratulated upon their patriotic work.

VICTORIA SAILORS' HOME

SATURDAY NIGHT'S CONCERT

Saturday night's concert at the Victoria Sailors' Home was attended by a bumper house, and was a particularly successful one, inasmuch that all the items were encored. The programme, as given was as follows:—Piano solo, "Valse d'Amour," Mrs. C. H. White; duet, "Watchman, what of the night?" Mr. Charles Gabb and Mr. Stanley Parker; encore, "Excelsior"; song, "Motherland" and "Lads in Blue," Mrs. Evans; song, "Stonecracker John," Mr. Lynn Hazetou; encore, "To my first love"; song, "The Last Watch," Mr. Charles Gabb; humorous song, "Burglar Bill," Mr. A. C. Grinham; encore, "Imitations." Interval. Piano solo, "Evening Shadows," Mrs. C. H. White; song, "Up from Somerset," Mr. Stanley Parker; encore, "Glorious Devon"; recitation, "Rube at the Piano," Mr. R. Robinson; song, "A Perfect Day," Mrs. Evans; encore, "A Rose in Bud"; song, "My Little Grey Home in the West," Mr. Lynn Hazetou; encore, "Until"; song, "An Evening Song," Mr. Chas. Gabb; encore, "Two eyes of blue." Mr. Grinham concluded with several songs and recitations, which were imperiously demanded, and left him in a state of exhaustion. "God Save the King!" concluded the concert, the success of which was doubtless in part due to the fact that it was arranged by Mrs. Evans, Matron of the British Hospital. Several nurses gave a dash of colour to the scene by attending in full war paint with their red capes. Mrs. White, of Quilmes, accompanied most sympathetically. Service will be held this evening at 7.30.

LOMAS M.E. CHURCH

SUCCESSFUL BAZAAR

Buzzing with lively interest and merriment, over three hundred people assembled at Lomas on Oct. 9 evening in the hall of the Methodist Episcopal Church to participate in the annual bazaar.

The rooms were lavishly decorated with ensigns and flowers, gaining in appearance by the brilliant illumination which shed a resplendent lustre on all around, lending a rather artistic shade to the stall erections, which were very ingeniously constructed.

The two supporting pillars reaching to the dome, were adorned with a retinue of clever devices, and were surrounded by numerous "stalls" possessing all kinds of articles for sale.

Everyone was unanimous in claiming that the event, regardless of past successes, was a crowning feature, realizing in a few hours, over 500 dollars.

Messrs. L. M. Walcott and P. Shepherd presided over the function, and were the chief movers.

The "stalls" were divided in various categories.

Mrs. P. H. Shepherd, Miss Edgar, and Mrs. Walcott were in charge of the "General Hall." This department was for older folks.

Mrs. Thomson reigned over the "Busy Bees," which was a veritable bevy of bees, and was mainly for children.

The "Provision Stall" was superintended by Miss Fergus, and Miss Bolton.

There were also novelties in the shape of brass tubs which were supposed to embody the occult and cabalistic mysteries of ancient Egypt; fortune tellers, and the last, but not the least conspicuous, was the tea and cake section, which was strongly patronized, and presided over by Miss Bloomfield.

Musical selections were given by several artistes, and a recitation by Miss Prudue.

MISS ADELA VERNE

ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE AT SECOND RECITAL.

Miss Adela Verne's second concert at Cangallo 1362 was attended by a gratifyingly large and enthusiastic audience on Oct. 9.

It was evident that the pianiste had lost none of her former skill during her late illness, and the performance of every item on the programme was received with repeated applause. Among the different numbers it is somewhat difficult to suggest any one as being preferable to the rest. The Scherzo Sostenido; the brilliant execution of Chopin's Sonata op 35; the charming Grave Doppio Movimento with its recurring melody; the solemn and majestic Funeral March, with its wailing chords, were all received with enthusiasm. Liszt's "A Legend of St. Francis de Paul walking on the waves" is a marvellous piece of description in sound, and played with marvellous precision and suggestion. So also the Liszt Nocturne, most sympathetically rendered in its suggestion of the calm of a summer night; La Campanella, embroidered with silvery bell-like melody and rich caprice and fantastic changes of the Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2, were all rendered with perfect sympathy, feeling and technique. A perfect avalanche of flowers descended on Miss Verne at the termination, and a large bouquet was handed to her. These tributes and the numerous recalls were well merited.

On Monday, October 18, she will give a third concert in the same hall, consisting of selections by Brahms, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Alkan, Haydn Wood, Sgambati, and Schubert Tansig.

BRITISH CLUB, ALIANZA

FINAL DANCE OF THE SEASON.

After a successful season the British Club at Alianza brought their social functions to a close by a dance on Oct. 9 in their club rooms. Signs were evident of the approaching termination of the season, for, despite the efforts of the Committee to make the affair a complete success, not so many people turned up to enjoy the function as were expected. Those who did make their appearance, however, had reason to be fully satisfied, for a more enjoyable evening's dancing could not have been anticipated.

Although not a financial success, last night's dance thoroughly gratified all taking part, thanks to the efforts of the Committee, composed of Messrs C. A. Prosser, W. Kennedy, J. McGough, J. Anderson, and C. E. Dixon, the latter gentleman performing the duties of M.C. in a very efficient manner. Thanks must also be given to Miss Parke and Mr. McGough for providing a lovely display of roses.

Amongst those present were the following: Misses Maggie Parke, Kate Quinn, Mowitch, O'Brien, Cox, E. Reddy, Maggie Quinn, H. Proud, E. Fagan, A. Whitterson, J. Ardilea, Negretti, Mrs. Harry Cox, and Mrs. Frontroth, Messrs. C. A. Prosser, W. Kennedy, J. McGough, J. Anderson, C. E. Dixon, H. Thomas, J. Fagan, J. Moffatt, A. King, J. McClew, P. Thompson, P. Mullaly, J. and D. Duffey, McCormack and Bros., T. Brien, R. Proud, W. Cox, I. V. and L. Negretti.

The orchestra engaged for the evening was composed of Messrs. Lavers, Frontroth and Oporto, their rendering of the dance music leaving nothing to be desired.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF R. PLATE

RESULT OF BENEFIT AT PALACE THEATRE.

A total of \$2171.30 (net) has resulted from the performance given at the Palace Theatre on September 15, under the auspices of the American Society of the River Plate, for the benefit of the British and American Benevolent Society. This amount includes a special donation of \$50.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

Illustrations which we have published have frequently depicted the return of modern armies to the use of middle-ages methods of making war. In the frontispiece this week we show Austrian soldiers preparing an avalanche for Italian troops, just as the ancients fought among the same alps. Rocks and earth are piled on the edge of a cliff, and at the right moment the whole mass is sent thundering down the hillside. The honour of "piping home" a regiment, from the trenches to its billets, is accorded in Flanders when the regiment has distinguished itself at the actual battle front. The mechanism of some of the infernal engines employed by the Germans is now well understood by the Allies who have captured poison-gas plants and fire projecting appliances from the enemy. The "flammenwerfer," or fire-projector has helped the Germans on several occasions to capture trenches from the Allies in Flanders and France. It has an effective range of thirty metres, but the dense suffocating smoke makes its effect much further. The picture of the new German observation balloon, shows quite a marked difference from the old pear-shaped type. The Germans have originated the new balloon, which is peculiarly shaped, to prevent undue oscillation when a captive balloon is used in a wind for observation purposes. The river seen in the next illustration is the Bzura across which the Russians retired before the German advance. The Germans have constructed a temporary bridge, mainly for the use of the infantry. The last two pictures deal with the fighting on Gallipoli Peninsula. It has frequently been recorded that the Turks advance to the attack in dense formation. A correspondent report that they mass themselves in hollows, or under whatever cover the lay of the country affords. Then crowding together they advance slowly, shouting and waving their flags. They furnish striking targets for the guns, and suffer heavy losses.

A SOCIAL EVENING

ST. ANDREW'S FORMER PUPILS' CLUB.

A thoroughly enjoyable social and sociable evening was celebrated last evening at Calle Ituzaingo, by the former students of St. Andrew's Scotch School. It was one of the most largely attended functions that has taken place, and fully 100 lads and lasses were present.

During the year the membership of the Club has steadily increased, until to-day it can be reckoned at full 60 paying members, and considering those who have gone home to the war, these figures are most encouraging.

Last night's social opened with a song competition, in which no fewer than 80 people took part. Little snatches of popular airs were played and mixed up on the piano by Miss Jeannie Miller. Twenty-eight tunes in all were played, and it was the duty of the competitors to correctly name them.

Miss Mabel Dent was the successful lady, guessing no less than 26 out of the 28, and thereby winning the prize—a cut-glass scent bottle. Amongst the gentlemen Mr. Robert Rasmussen and Mr. Cecil Brownie tied with 24 correct guesses.

They tossed for the silver pencil-case presented, and Mr. Rasmussen won, and Mr. Cecil Brownie was thereupon decorated with the Iron Cross.

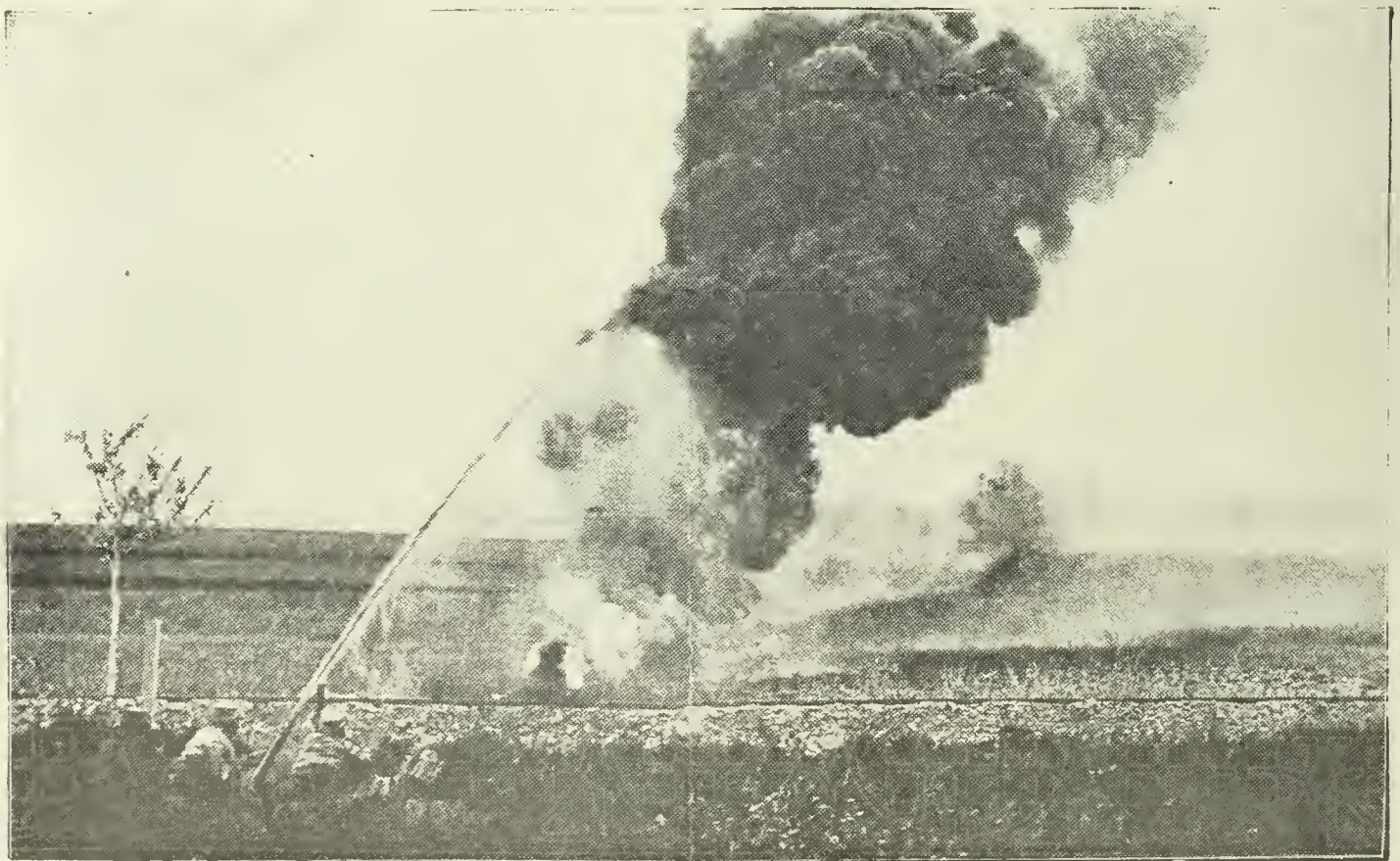
A pleasant hour having been passed in this way, the remainder of the evening was spent in dancing. Several generous hearted ladies shared in playing the necessary music. Thus it was that an enjoyable evening was celebrated, which gave pleasure to all present. The Club provided refreshment, and Mr. Hardie, in a pause of the evening's jollity, made mention of the special concert to be held at St. Andrew's, Calle Peru, on Saturday, October 16, which is to be in aid of Red Cross and British Hospital Funds.



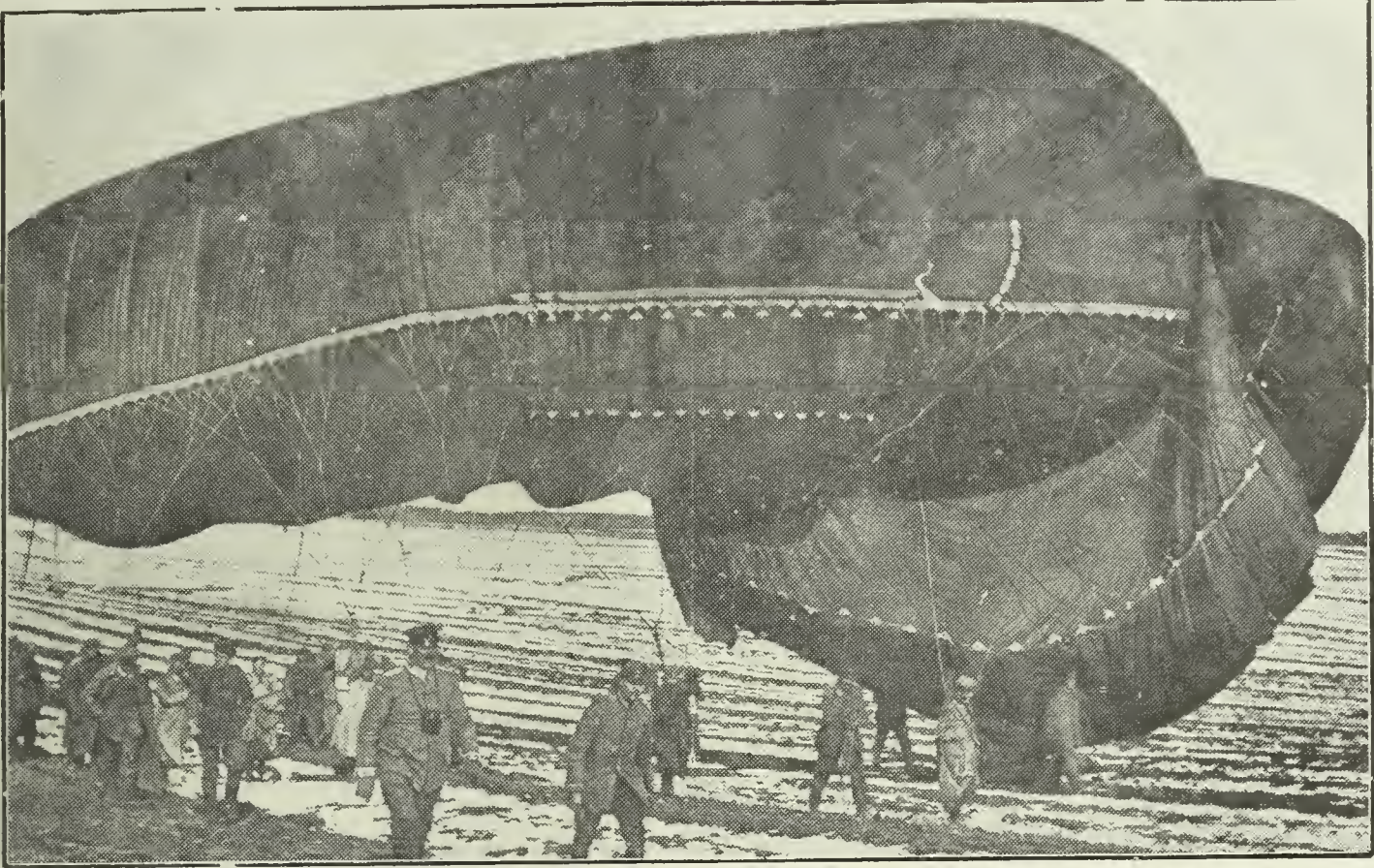
AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS MAKING READY AN AVALANCHE OF ROCKS AGAINST ADVANCING ITALIAN TROOPS.



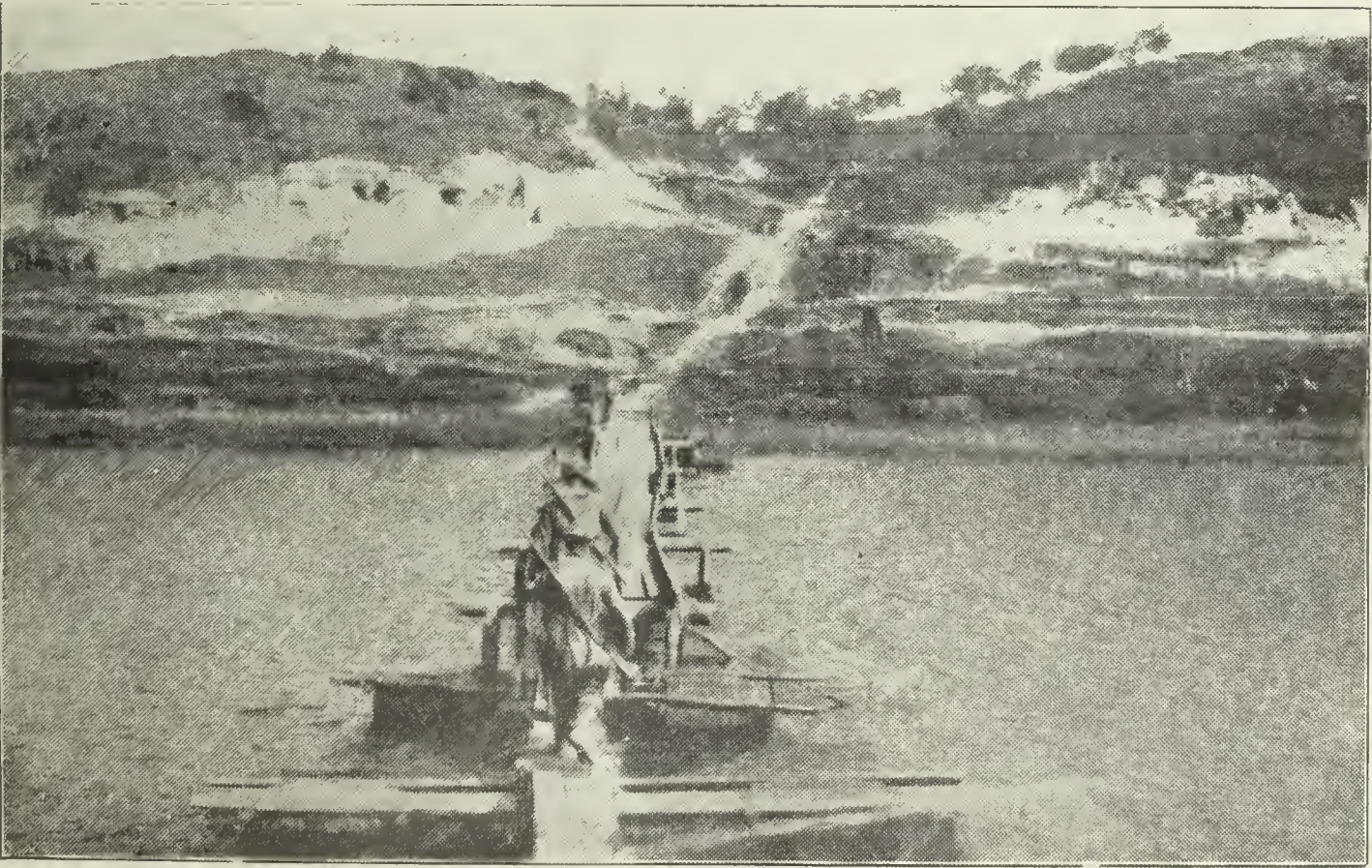
"PIPING" A BATTLE-WORN SCOTTISH REGIMENT FROM THEIR TRENCHES TO THEIR BILLETS."



A GERMAN "FLAMMENWERFER" (FLAME PROJECTOR) BEING TRIED BY THE FRENCH.



THE NEW TYPE OF GERMAN OBSERVATION BALLOON.



A GLIMPSE OF THE COUNTRY WHERE THE RUSSIANS ARE FIGHTING. GERMAN MILITARY BRIDGE IN THE FOREGROUND



IN ACTION AGAINST THE TURKS. A BRITISH GUN AT THE MOMENT OF FIRING.



TURKS ADVANCING TO THE ATTACK IN DENSE FORMATION. WITH FLAGS FLYING.

UNGRATEFUL BULGARIA

A LOCAL DIPLOMAT'S VIEW

BY THE EMIR ARSLAN

The following observations are from an article by the Emir Arslan, late Ottoman Consul General and Chargé d'Affaires, writing in "La Nota." His knowledge of the subject is, if not unique, remarkably extensive and well grounded. He says:

"Before this appears the Balkans also may have entered the Hell Dance, Bulgaria will have begun to move. And Macedonia will also take fire. One remembers that in 1913, while the Serbians and Greeks were fighting to liberate Thrace from the Turkish yoke, Bulgaria was secretly preparing a treacherous attack upon her allies.

"This villainous act of treason was not even justified by good fortune, the traitor was beaten, punished and despoiled of part of the territory taken from the Turks. She drew back, and in silence prepared afresh, meditating revenge.

"When Austria attacked Serbia, everyone thought, 'what will Bulgaria do?' Will she fall on her barbarous neighbour or remain neutral, through considerations toward the Allied Powers to whom she is bound in many ways?"

"Everyone knew very well that it was thanks to Russia that Bulgaria had escaped from Turkish thralldom, and that for a whole half century, Russia had struggled with Turkey for Bulgarian emancipation, and finally made war for no other end.

"To France, Bulgaria owed their economic reforms and the construction of all her railways, all this was due to French credit.

"To Britain she owed also the campaign waged by Gladstone, 'The Grand Old Man,' in favour of the Bulgarians. If, therefore, Bulgaria takes up arms against her protectors, and allies herself with her enemies, she falls into the blackest ingratitude any State can commit.

"Of course, the Chief of the Bulgarian Cabinet, has formally declared that Bulgaria has only mobilised 'to defend her national aspirations' and that she is not taking up arms against the Allies. These statesmen, abuse the phrase, attributed to Talleyrand 'Words were given to Man to disguise his thoughts.'

"We know then, how much an official declaration is worth; especially a Bulgarian one. It is about of as much value as a German declaration, for it has been said truly—the Bulgarians are the Germans of the Balkans.

"Let us turn and consider what are these 'National aspirations.'

"Ghénéadieff, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the Stambuloff party, and an anti-Russian told a French pressman 'If France has an Alsace Lorraine to recover, we Bulgarians have four.'

"Nothing less than four Alsaces! These are Turkish Thrace, Serbian Macedonia, Greek Macedonia and the Rumanian Dobridja (Delta of the Danube).

"Bulgaria will not hear of guarantees. She wants all her four Alsaces right away and en bloc. Discussion is useless. She knows that the Allies will not meet her wishes for the simple reason that they have not got what she wants.

"She knows, likewise, that with regard to Turkish Thrace, as the Allies are at war with Turkey, force alone will avail. Bulgaria could if willing, utilise the power of the Allies to recover that Province which she lost by her own fault and her own greed.

"A pithy Arab proverb says, 'The father who does not wish his daughter to marry asks an impossible dowry.'

"For a long time, this business of the Balkans has been the thorn in the flesh of Diplomats and the Powder Magazine of the World.

"Macedonia has always been Tur-

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUDGET

LARGE REDUCTION FOR 1916.

The most fiercely criticised item in the Budget has been the section set down under the heading of "Public Works," in which the sum of \$56,068,993 is set apportioned for expenditure for 1915 while for 1916, the sum is \$35,598,254 or a reduction of \$21,000,000. Further reductions by the Executive have further reduced the amount to \$32,528,254. When contrasted with the prodigious expenditures of previous years, these are indeed striking figures. They are dictated by absolute necessity for the money is not there to spend on ornament nor can the fantastic vanities of the "Palacio de Oro" or the Palace of Justice be repeated at present. Certainly the Budget commission has acted well and much better than many supposed they would do.

It is pointed out that from a general deficit of \$160,000,000 for 1914, an economy of about one third has been here effected.

It is patent however that various projects grandiose or useful, must wait.

key's weak spot. Yearly it has cost 150,000,000 francs to keep 150,000 soldiers under arms to keep the peace between the jealous races who are not Mohammedans, but all Orthodox Christians.

"It is impossible to conceive the Atavistic hate which animates these people against each other. It is a hate ferocious to excess, combined with an intense contempt.

"Nothing can equal a Bulgarian's hate for a Serbian, unless it be a Serbian's hate for a Bulgarian. With Greeks and Rumanians it is the same. Everyone of the peoples holds the others as nothing, and the frightful thing is that the mixture of races makes a further intricate confusions.

"In addition to all this, these territories have at different times been longed to the different peoples, and each holds that they pertain solely to them.

"When all these folk were under Turkish rule, they held out their hands to Europe and with tears begged Europe to succour them and free them. Now, thanks to Europe, they are independent States, and have their hands out as before, but—this time to see what Europe will drop into them, either as the price of their neutrality or to pay the costs of their armies in the conflict. When every thing has been said, thus it is—every one thinks itself better than the others, and people like these are difficult to conciliate or to satisfy.

"Also, to satisfy them the Powers must have time, they must have victory. And one must wait. But Bulgaria has no patience. "For me," saith she, "the present, the rest can have the future, and perhaps it will be a conditional future—"

"Whence comes the attitude of Bulgaria? It is enough to look at a map of the Balkans to perceive that Bulgaria surrounded by Rumania, Serbia, Turkey, and Greece must by her attitude influence all her neighbours. If she sides with the Germans, she must divide her strength to oppose the Rumanians on one side, and on the other, the Serbians and Greeks. Through her the Germans may open a road to reach Turkey and the Black Sea. Then Constantinople might not be taken, and Russia, inexhaustible in men, but not in munitions, might be paralysed.

"If, on the other hand, the Bulgarians take part with the Allies, and march against Constantinople, the aspect of the war would be speedily changed. Bulgaria is solely inspired by material interests, and all feelings such as gratitude, nobility, civilisation, are "mere words for imbeciles" as the German Intellectuals would say."

[Since the above article was written, Bulgaria has allied herself with the Central Empires].

TEUTON TURKISH CONSUL

THE DISPUTE WITH THE EMIR ARSLAN

HERR BOBRICK'S PETITION TO THE COURTS

The dispute continues between Herr Rudolf Bobrik, German Consul-General in Argentina and the Emir Arslan, from whom the former desires to obtain the seals, papers, and books pertaining to the Turkish Consul-General which office and that of Chargé d'Affaires, the Emir very recently resigned. The circumstances have already been referred to, and "La Nota" now publishes the formal "Demand of the German Consul" to the Supreme Court of Justice.

It is at great length, and after enumerating the reasons why the Emir should be required to hand over the archives, contrary to the wish of the Turkish community, and the benefits to be conferred on the latter by the mild and beneficent attention of Herr Bobrik in the guise of Turkish Consul-General, piously concludes with a desire that "Dios guarde a Vd."

In reply the Emir Arslan traverses destructively the frivolous and impertinent allegations of the preceding document, and points out that the notification to the Argentine Government of Germany's intention to become Turkish Consul General also was made in an altogether irregular and improper manner. He concludes by respectfully requesting the Court to deliver judgment as speedily as may be, as all that he desires "is Justice." Unlike Herr Bobrik, the Emir Arslan does not attempt to drag the Deity into the case with him.

IN AID OF THE IRISH ORPHANAGE

FEIS BANBAN IN SAN ANTONIO DE ARECO.

On Thursday, Sept. 30, a large and representative meeting was held in the Salón Irlandés, San Antonio de Areco, for the purpose of naming a Committee to make arrangements for the grand ball which is to be held on the occasion of the coming Bazaar and Concert for the benefit of the Irish Girls' Orphanage.

The following gentlemen were elected by the meeting to form the aforesaid Committee: Henry Clancy, President; Anthony Slevin, Secretary, and John O'Neill, Treasurer; Vocales Messrs. John Murtagh, Michael Brennan, Jeremías Morgan, Patricio Carey, Peter Farrell, Michael Seery, Patrick Rattagan, Thomas Fagan, Nicholas H. Clancy, Thomas Gaynor, Hugo Cunningham, John Mulvihill, James F. Slevin, Thomas Barber, Patricio Mulvihill, John Clancy (junr.), Thomas Kelly, Patrick Clancy, James Manion, James Brady and James Delaney.

Everything is looking promising for the success of the Bazaar and Concert. The Daughters of Saint Brigid, who are its organizers, have already received very generous responses, both in money and prizes, to their appeal for assistance. It has come to the knowledge of these good ladies that several persons are desirous of contributing animals to be disposed of either by auction or raffle for the benefit of the Orphanage funds. Miss Maria Mooney kindly invites all such to send the animals they may wish to give, to her camp near San Antonio de Areco, where they will be taken care of till such time as they are disposed of for the purpose above stated.

There are others who are wishful to help on the good work, but cannot decide in what form they can do so most suitably. To these the organizing Committee would respectfully suggest that they send their donations in cash.

CAPTURE OF MURDEROUS BRIGAND

COWARDLY SURRENDER OF FEROCIOUS CRIMINAL.

An important capture is reported from Uruguay where a bandit named Francisco Albornoz who has long been "wanted" for crimes innumerable, has fallen into the hands of Justice. This ferocious wretch who, is only 28, has served in two Cavalry regiments the 4 and 6, deserting from both. He has, after the manner of camp bandits been footpad, road agent, burglar, secret assassin and murderer of entire families. He was wanted to call himself Martin Aquino, a worthy of the Juan Moreira type whose very name terrorised districts. On October 3, a party of police composed of an officer, a sergeant and a trooper beat the district for him near the River Timote firing sometimes into suspicious looking dens. This frightened the Bravo for a terrified voice rose from a thicket "I surrender, I yield for Heaven's sake, don't kill me."

He was seized and handcuffed without resistance displaying as much cowardice before armed men as he had previously manifested callous cruelty to the helpless.

The brigand was found well furnished for an extensive campaign. He was armed with a long dagger, a machete, a Winchester carbine and a heavy revolver and carried good field glasses.

He is now desperately anxious to clear himself of any suspicion of being the terrible Aquino, assuring the officer that he was not that person. He is considered however nearly as bad and the police encouraged by this lucky capture are actively pursuing the original Aquino in every corner of the country.

OIL FIRE AT SOUTH DOCK

SMALL BUT OF DANGEROUS POTENTIALITY.

A fire which might have been very serious broke out on Oct. 9, in the North Section of the South Dock, on the ground reclaimed from the River, where now are Petroleum deposits. About 9.30 a.m. an iron tank containing about 1000 litres of oil gave way one side. A jet issuing from it ran towards the engine furnaces and became instantly ignited. The fire immediately reached the great tank which rose in roaring flames and smoke, imperilling also two others of 600 and 800 litres. Happily the Fire Department were equally prompt in their action. The Prefectura of the Port and the Central Fire Station were simultaneously informed and, a few minutes after there arrived, the Central Guard under Colonel Armesto, a picket of Comisaria 22 and a section of the Marineros fully provided with engines. All communication was at once cut off to prevent spread of the flames and a trench was dug for the blazing oil running from the fractured tank. With great quantities of sand in bricks a vigorous assault was made on the fire and in a quarter of an hour its fury was sensibly diminished. Shortly after, the flames were completely extinguished.

It is not supposed that more than 1500 pesos of damage is done but more than \$60,000 worth of inflammable oil is stored close by and within 500 yards are great quantities of C. Rivadavia oil. An extension of the blaze might, therefore, have been a veritable catastrophe. The bomberos, marineros and Police deserve credit for their prompt and efficient service. None of the oil is insured.

Sports and Pastimes

THE TURF

PALERMO

The only feature to a day's racing which could be described as ordinary, were three rattling finishes, and this certainly did something to make up for what otherwise would have been a dull meeting. Both weather and track were perfect, and considering how perfect the former was, it is somewhat surprising that a larger number of persons were not present. There was perhaps some wisdom in their staying away, and for two reasons, chiefly on account of the fact that next Sunday is the "great day," the day of the Grand National being run (weather permitting), and as on such a day many hundreds of thousands of dollars will change hands, it was perhaps a wise precaution to stay away on Sunday, particularly as there were upsets sufficient to make the general public and favourite fanciers to lose their money.

During the meeting, only three of these got home, and when they did so, they paid but poor prices.

The classic event in which Dijital, Palanta and Uva Negra turned out was a very ordinary and colourless event, and only one possible point of interest could have been found in it, that was the speculative one of seeing how one of this year's youngsters would shape against the old and tough running stagers. The result only shewed that this year's products are anything but brilliant. Palanta is certainly not the best of the year, but she is quite good enough to furnish some indication of possibilities and no doubt it was mainly for this purpose that she ran. Much valuable information has now been furnished to her trainer to assist him in future calculations.

Dijital made all the running and won practically as she wished, although Palanta ran gamely enough.

Uva Negra paid for her keep for a few days, but as stated once before, we firmly believe that the racing days of this one-time crack are over.

Of course there is one other point to consider. How would Palanta have fared if she had made full use of her light weight at the start, and tried by pace to knock the stuffing out of the heavy weights? It is just a point to remark although doubtless Mingo knows his work much better than we do, and did the correct thing, but the point must arise when the very slow time of 2.19 3/5 is noted. So much for Sunday's classic.

The first event caused the public much discomfort. Their favourite Pregon was beaten by a short head, by the erratic and wicked running Beethoven. It was nevertheless a grand race. Acosta's tactics were the usual ones of taking the lead, with Beethoven just behind him. The struggle that ensued in the run home was great. Beethoven as usual did what he could to push Pregon into the rails, and no doubt had Pregon not been sufficiently ahead he would have been badly nipped. Fenucci rode a good race, and his four kilos advantage, just did the trick. He fell off after passing the post. Bargain ran third, which was quite logical. The time was exceptionally good, for the class of race, 1.36 4/5 for the mile takes some doing.

In the second event Guayabita scored at the expense of Evasiva, with Vizeacha and Lita dead heating for third place. Guayabita shewed herself what we had previously claimed for her, that she was the best filly in the event, but this is not saying much, and although she beat Evasiva easily, it does not take much of a race-horse to do this. The debutante Yerla Mota was very weak.

The biggest upset or rather the most unexpected result (from a pub-

lic point of view), occurred with the running of the next race, which was won by a complete stranger called Vespaciano, with Testun, a youngster who has done absolutely nothing, and in previous outings has not even shaped as a race horse, running second a length and three-quarters behind. The winner was greatly fancied by his stable, and this was the main cause of the 5000 tickets on him. Very little was public money. Dosel shared the public favouritism with Mahoma, but was unlucky, being shut in at the bend and none too well ridden. He came with plenty of fire and go when he did once get through. Mahoma ran very badly and so did Procopio. As for Cruel he made no effort of any kind. All these latter three can do better, and Dosel is a certain winner soon.

The public found their first favourite romping home when Red Bonnet won his race with great ease from Petit Duc and Banderalo. The winner is an unpleasantly surly runner, though when he likes he can travel very fast. On Sunday Mingo tried an experiment, which consisted in riding him with one spur and thus keeping him straight.

In this event there was a "junta" running, composed of La Delfina and Royal Train. The former had been withdrawn for the first race, and the latter was handed round as just about the hottest "snip" possible. Furthermore Acosta rode him and T. N. for a change took La Delfina. This again attracted much public attention, with the result that Red Bonnet was allowed to pay \$4.20. If it had not been for these manoeuvres, the son of Diamond Jubilee would never have paid a cent more than \$3.50. The "junta" ran last!

In the sixth race, Cortesia beat Insula by a neck. Cabiria ran third. The result although not quite expected, was a perfectly feasible one, and the greatest surprise of the whole affair was that Cortesia was allowed to pay \$19.50. Rosiere was made favourite, on account of the sudden decision to change the jockeys from Gomez to Mingo, and this with Insula so well fancied, allowed Cabiria to pay \$39.25 for a place. It was a good race and Cortesia was exceedingly well handled by Bastias in the run home. Our surprise packet Politesse never shewed up at all, and it was difficult with so many runners to judge, how she was handled. The next event was a disappointment. It was won by Mustafá at the expense of Cuaro, but we can definitely say it should not have been, and the order ought to have been reversed. Our reasons are these, San Simon made the running from Mustafá. Just after the start, Cantarina ran into third place, with Cuaro next, and Escandalo last. Rounding the bend San Simon held the rails, and Mustafá ran a shade wide to pass Cantarina who was failing. Cuaro travelled fast and passed up between San Simon and Mustafá, going strongly, and reached well up to Arcuri's stirrups on Mustafá. This was a distance from home, Arcuri then deliberately rode over towards the rails, squeezing Cuaro, who had to pull right back and out behind Mustafá. As this occurred barely 120 yards from the post, Cuaro could not catch up again, and although he ran very strongly was beaten by three-quarters of a length. If Arcuri had not played this somewhat dirty trick, Cuaro would have won. The objection made by Liceri, was overruled after some 19 minutes discussion.

The last race provided a most wonderful finish between Penitelo, Lovelace and Borbollon. Penitelo (Blanco up without prentice allowance), took the lead. Lovelace, the light weight, brought up the rear. In a terrific finish, these three fought out the question of premier honours, and arrived at the post with Penitelo a short head in front of Lovelace and

Borbollon a head behind the second.

The whole honours of the running went to Lovelace for this reason. Penitelo, although a winner from start to finish, made the pace a crawl, and yet when it came to a hard ridden finish, Lovelace, for the first time out over 2500 metres, and for the first time up against some real "stuff" did not knuckle under as is so usual with the light weights and youngsters, but ran on gamely, and very nearly caught the leader. It was a great race and Lovelace was far from disgraced.

This final event put the "tin hat" on the day, and many were the long faces. To make matters worse, the taxicab strike forced many to trudge or travel home in no little discomfort.

LA PLATA

Some interesting racing took place at La Plata on Sunday afternoon, and the results in general favoured the public, who had a splendid day. The weather was perfect, and the condition of the course left absolutely nothing to be desired.

Kiddy won the classic event by half a neck from Carabinero, and once again showed that he is the best horse running at La Plata today, by further repeating this performance in the last race of the day, when he won by 1½ lengths from Monarch, when carrying 57 kilos. C. Capra, S. Ruiz and M. Vignatti each won two races on their respective mounts.

The general results were as follows:

PREMIO DORIN, 1200 metres. — 1. Water Flight ex-Water Scott, 57 ks.; 2. Capitan Piazza, 57; 3. Ganancia, 52.

Also ran: Simonide, Ogham, Rubinete, Satanello, Cumbey, P. Piedras, Marguerite, Bilbaina, Cuenquita.

Dividends: \$6.80 win and \$3.80 place; 2nd, \$3.20; 3rd, \$12.60.

Won by a length; half a length.

Time: 1.15.

PREMIO DART, 1400 metres. — 1. Peugeot 50 ks.; 2. Glou Glou, 56; 3. Arma, 48.

Also ran: Honorable, Chambery, Coquin, E. Smile, Pirincho, Quiroguita, Hamburgo, Isolina II., Nocher, Sajonia, Doña Juana.

Dividends: \$9.30 win and \$4.30 place; 2nd, \$11.70; 3rd, \$8.20.

Won by a head; 1¼ lengths.

Time: 1.27 4/5.

PREMIO DENARO, 1400 metres. — 1. Real Envido 56 ks.; 2. Indecisa, 54. Also ran: Posen, Malón II., and Lluvia.

Dividends: \$7.20 win and \$3.70 place; 2nd, \$3.30.

Won by 1½ lengths; half a length.

Time: 1.28 1/2.

PREMIO DESEADA, 1500 metres. — 1. Torterola 46 ks.; 2. Clara 54.

Also ran: Duquesita, Gacettilla, Herd, Effusion, Bubona, Finette.

Dividends: \$6.20 win and \$3.60 place; 2nd, \$3.80.

Won by 1¼ lengths; half a length.

Time: 1.32 4/5.

PREMIO DIJITAL, 2000 metres. — 1. Kiddy, 52 ks.; 2. Carabinero 48; 3. Fox, 60.

Also ran: Foragido, Cherobayá, Chulo, Puro, Monedita, Pillería, Renta, M. de-Oro.

Dividends: \$10.20 win and \$3.80 place; 2nd, \$9.30; 3rd, \$3.70.

Won by half a neck; a head.

Time: 2.6.

PREMIO DIPROPE, 1300 metres. — 1. Diyrita, 52 ks.; 2. Gamuza IV. 55; 3. Marabú 54.

Also ran: Juanuco, Per Bacco, Bayonne, Divinitá, Fine Mouche.

Dividends: \$4.80 win and \$3.70 place; 2nd, \$7.90; 3rd, \$10.

Won by 1¼ lengths.

Time: 1.21.

PREMIO DOMINIO, 1400 metres. — 1. Ibicuf 53 ks.; 2. Saltarin 48; 3. Nervio, 49.

Also ran: Go Bang, Tremus, Pionono, Octavio, Hombrecito, Cárcano, Pedernales II., Battaglia, Licinio, El

LAWN TENNIS

BELGRANO LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

The finals of the annual open tennis tournament at Belgrano are rapidly approaching, and the past excellent weather has so far favoured the play, so that much progress was made, and only a few matches were down for Sunday's play. Owing to the scratching of Prescott in the Class A handicap, Villegas became opposed to Knight, and this match provided the game of the afternoon. Knight won as was to be expected, and showed once again that experience and court tactics at lawn tennis are the most valuable assets of the game. At the finish he won as he wished. Good as was Villegas' play, he played himself out early on, and Knight had only to turn on steam at the psychological moment and win as desired. The spectators thoroughly enjoyed the event. Some of the ladies' matches are rather behindhand, but in spite of this the finals of the tournament will all be played on Sunday next.

The results of the week-end play were as follows:—

Ladies' singles handicap.—Miss C. Mackenzie beat Miss Baliero, 6-4, 0-6, 6-2. Miss Sastre beat Miss Recknell, 6-3, 6-4. Miss I. Anderson beat Miss Lanusse, 6-2, 8-6.

Ladies' doubles.—Misses Anderson beat Miss Peralta Ramos and Miss Baliero, w.o. Miss Feilberg and Miss Dumas beat Miss Moss and Miss Guericca, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.

Miss Mackenzie and Miss M. Goñi beat Miss Turnbull and Mrs. Crawford, 6-3, 10-8.

Gentlemen's singles handicap, Class "A."—A. J. Villegas beat Prescott, w.o. Knight beat Villegas, 10-8, 4-6, 6-1. Jones beat Hoevel, 6-8, 7-5, 11-9.

Gentlemen's singles scratch. — Knight beat Leslie, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

Gentlemen's singles handicap, Class "B."—McKecknie beat Firro, 6-4, 6-4. Thomson beat Pero, 6-4, 6-1.

Men's doubles handicap.—Mackinnon and Allchin beat Durañona and Podestá, 2-6, 6-2, 13-11. Capdepon and Norman beat Mackinnon and Allchin, 7-5, 6-4.

Mixed doubles handicap.—Miss M. Goñi and Cerboni beat Mrs. Mackenzie and Jenkins, 6-3, 5-7, 7-5. Miss Mackenzie and A. J. Villegas beat Miss Wilmart and Podestá, 6-0, 6-3. Miss Mackenzie and A. J. Villegas beat Miss Dumas and Dumas, 8-6, 6-2.

SAN ISIDRO TOURNAMENT.

The Spring Tournament of the San Isidro Lawn Tennis Club came to a practical end on Sunday last, although there were two events unfortunately left uncompleted. These were the final championships and the Men's Doubles.

Mrs. Butler and Mr. Babington were successful in the Mixed Doubles, and as this is the first tournament at San Isidro in which the lady has played, she received many congratulations upon her success.

Mr. Sansot easily won the Class B singles, and Mr. Headley did likewise in Class A.

Mr. Crawford Watson presented the prizes. Details of the matches are given below:—

Ladies' Singles.

Final.

Miss Celia Escalada beat Miss M. T. Obarrio, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Ladies' Doubles.

Semi-Final.

Misses E. E. Hoevel and J. Heale

Triunfo, La Choza, Cecilete, Fable.

Dividends: \$25.40 win and \$8.30 place; 2nd, \$6.70; 3rd, \$5.20.

Won by three-quarters of a length; half a length.

Time: 1.27.

PREMIO DICHOSO, 1300 metres.—

1. Kiddy, 57 ks.; 2. Monarch 44.

Also ran: Estileto, Electro, Flow-er, Chiriguano.

Dividends: \$8.40 win and \$5.10 place; 2nd, \$9.80.

Won by half a length; two lengths.

Time 1.20.

beat Misses J. and B. Anderson, 5-7, 7-5, 6-4.

Final.

Misses M. T. Obarrio and E. Capdepon beat Misses Hoevel and Heale, 6-4, 5-7, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles.

Semi-Finals.

Mrs. Butler and Babington beat Miss C. Maschwitz and J. de Urquiza, 7-5, 6-4.

Miss Escalada and B. Crawley beat Miss Heale and J. Watson, 5-7, 6-1, 7-5.

Final.

Mrs. Butler and Babington beat Miss Escalada and Crawley, 8-6, 6-4.

Singles "A."

Semi-Finals.

H. Manley beat W. Neill, 6-2, 6-4.

P. Gallishaw beat Parry, 6-2, 6-0.

Final.

H. Manley beat P. Gallishaw, 6-1, 6-1.

Singles "B."

Final.

E. B. Sansot beat A. Anderson, 6-0, 6-3.

Gents' Doubles.

Semi-Finals.

J. Watson and H. Manley beat O. G. Babington and Davidson, 6-1, 4-6, 7-5.

Championship.

D. de Urquiza beat J. de Urquiza, 6-0, 6-1, 6-2.

A. R. Dodds w.o., R. Hoevel retired.

GASCON LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

ANNUAL SPRING TOURNAMENT.

This past week-end saw a commencement of the Spring Tennis Tournament at the Gascon Lawn Tennis Club. The perfection of the weather enabled excellent progress to be made which resulted as follows:—

Ladies' Singles.

Miss C. Purves (scr.) beat Miss E. N. Dawson (-/- 3/6), 6-4, 4-6, 6-1.

Miss M. Yorston (-2/6) beat Miss J. M. Dawson (-15), 6-0, 6-1.

Gentlemen's Singles.

N. Cockcroft (scr.) beat J. J. Andrews (scr.), 6-4, 6-0.

F. C. Robinson (-3/6) beat A. Pellens (-/- 15), 6-2, 6-4.

D. T. Herald (-2/6) beat A. Woodhouse (-15), 3-6, 6-5, 6-2.

W. M. Pentreath (-3/6) beat B. G. Moverley (-15), 3-6, 6-5, 6-2.

E. den Hoed (-15) beat J. W. Fairclough (-/- 16.2), 6-2, 6-1.

A. R. Arriola (-/- 15) beat R. T. Farran (-/- 2/6), 6-3, 6-2.

O. W. Mitchell (-/- 4/6) beat H. B. Dawson (-/- 15.3), 6-2, 4-6, 7-5.

E. W. Mills (-/- 15) beat T. McCulloch (scr.) 6-1, 6-5.

Gentlemen's Doubles.

Mills and Arriola (-/- 1/6) beat Coffey and Cockcroft (-/- 15), 6-2, 2-6, 6-4.

G. R. and R. T. Farran (scr.) beat Murray and den Hoed (-15.4), 2-6, 6-3, 6-1.

Moverley and Woodhouse (-15) beat Yorston and Fairbairn (-/- 4/6), 6-5, 6-3.

OLIVOS L.T.C.

The semi-finals of the Spring Tournament of the above Club were reached on Sunday, when the following matches were played.

Single Handicap.

A. Valentine beat L. Quesada, 5-7, 6-1, 6-3.

Parsons beat Logan, 6-3, 6-2.

M. Candegabe beat A. Valentine, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Mixed Doubles.

Miss Casares and Mr. Lush beat Miss Geary and Mr. Logan 7-5, 7-5.

Gents' Doubles.

Parsons and Sheridan beat Messrs. Quesada, 11-9, 4-6, 7-5.

Ladies' Singles.

Mrs. Pratt beat Miss M. Casares, 7-5, 4-6, 6-4.

Miss Perkins beat Mrs. Beulinks, 6-2, 6-4.

Mrs. Pratt beat Miss C. Casares, 6-2, 4-6, 6-0.

Ladies' Doubles.

Mrs. Beulinks and Miss C. Casares beat Mrs. Taylor and Miss Haynes, 7-5, 6-2.

Mrs. Pratt and Miss Perkins beat Mrs. Beulinks and Miss C. Casares, 1-6, 9-7, 6-3.

Tea during the afternoon was pro-

vided by Mrs. J. W. Chiswell and Mrs. A. Chiswell.

BUENOS AIRES L.T.C. v. QUILMES L.T.C.

The B. A. L. T. C. opened the first match of the newly formed Lawn Tennis League with their A team against Quilmes. After some close and interesting play, the home team (Buenos Aires) managed to win by 5 matches to 4. This is the first season that the experiment of inter-club lawn tennis matches under League conditions has been attempted, and the experiment will be watched with interest. Sunday's details of play were as follows:—

B.A.L.T.C. "A."

C. Jones and Dodds beat Hetley and Hoare, 6-3, 6-2.

C. Jones and Dodds beat Bell and Mackill 6-3, 5-6, 6-2.

Norman and Capdepon beat Crispin Bros., 5-6, 6-3, 8-6.

Norman and Capdepon beat Bell and Mackill 6-5, 6-5.

Keen, jr., and Rosenberg beat Crispin Bros., 6-0, 6-3.

Quilmes L.T.C.

Mackill and Bell beat Keen and Rosenberg 6-5, 6-3.

Crispin Bros. beat C. Jones and Dodds, 6-5, 2-6, 6-4.

BASEBALL

BUENOS AIRES V. LA PLATA

SUNDAY'S GAME AT TALLERES.

When the La Plata team went to bat first, Sunday afternoon, at Talleres with a large host of spectators at their back, a frantic cheer arose, and for a moment it looked as though the La Plata fighters with their proud heads erect would sweep the very ground from their feet.

Everyone believed that something was on hand, and subsequently they were not deceived.

Tom Smith, the umpire, had no sooner given the signal to commence when the visiting batters, one after another, with an unchecked rush, spotted the ball, and swung at it with such force as to make it seek the outer fields.

These manoeuvres pretty well caught the breath of their rivals, and the Buenos Aires men knew that they were up against it.

For a time it seemed as though they could not overcome their obvious nervousness.

In less time than it takes to pronounce "Przemysl," the visitors had

On the other side, Schick, the pitcher of the La Plata team, who is a wonderful boy in his own way, and also weighs considerably, had a sore arm, and Mason started on the mound for the visitors, with Schick covering short. At the third inning the local players began to take a decided fancy to Mr. Mason's little outshoot and Schick was soon rushed in, for succour. But the homesters were not to be denied and even Schick's tremendous speed, that made good old "Matty" famous, could not retard the eagerness of the local fighters to get at the ball.

At the fourth inning Mr. Schick, La Plata's heaviest hitter, had fire in his eye. You see, in the first two trips to the plate, he was struck out, on the third he popped up a little insignificant fly; but at the fourth he came bouncing on some flying object that was directed by Tuero, and made clean for a homerun to left.

As the game proceeded, it found the score at the finale of the fourth inning, 9 to 4 in favour of the locals, with B.A. increasing in steadiness and strength; but nevertheless both teams showed need of practice. The work is lacking in method, but the raw material is there, alright.

If the boys get things working smoothly and contrive to play a little more "inside" baseball, scores will not mount up like that of Sunday.

The fifth inning was high in blood-curdling spectacles.

Tuero, our local well-beloved pitcher, started off with his usual forte, wriggled and withed, raised his arm, pulled his cap, looked at his Señora and finally pitched the ball and—by that time the runner was on third.

In this same inning Noonan sent a terrific straight at Schick's head, who managed to stop it, but couldn't hold on.

Dawson was injured and had to retire, but as no one had heard the latest reports from the Red Cross Society, it is believed that he is on his way to recovery.

Hitlin showed up well for B.A. both in field routine and at the bat. This inning was a hard-fought one; but the honours rested with the "Cyclons," the local team, scoring three against the "Giants" nil.

The fifth and sixth inning were also strong ones, but discovered a weakening tendency on the part of the guests; and at the seventh it appeared that the "Cyclons" would go on scoring runs until doomsday.

The game was a good one, and not a little goes to the credit of the gentler sex, who were present, cheering enthusiastically for their respective heroes, and keeping the boys doing their utmost.

Box score as follows:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
B.A.	1	6	1	1	3	0	7	0	0	19	16	8
La Plata	4	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	11	9	9

Batteries for B.A.: Tuero and Volkening; for La Plata: Mason and Schick and Vaites.

Umpire: Tom Smith.

Teams:—

Buenos Aires—Volkening, c.; Tuero, p.; Dawson, 1st. base; Houston, 2nd. base; Herrod, 3rd. base; Noonan, s.s.; Hitlin, c.f.; Hendrie, l.f.; Rehmeier, r.f.; Brown, 2nd base; Ainsworth, r.f.

Tom Smith, umpire.

La Plata—Eggers, 1st base; Wright 3rd base; Gooley, c.f.; Schick, s.s. and p.; Sturgeon, 2nd base; Hinchley, r.f.; Wincheabich, l.f.; Vaites, c.; Mason, p. and s.s.

NOTES ON THE GAME.

There were plenty of thrills.

Vaites handled the "Giants" pitchers in good style. He is going to make a very steady receiver for his team.

It was a treat to watch Noonan and Houston operate around second, for the Cyclons. They are two A. No. 1 players.

Dooley, the Goliath from La Plata, was in good form.

Wright, who played with B.A. last week, donned the spangles for La Plata and put up his usual strongholds.



(Rehmeier, photo.)

Sunday, October 3.

Armour Baseball Team from La Plata, which played in match at Talleres against the Buenos Aires team.

Back row (left to right).—A. Lopez (pitcher), C. T. Yehle, H. J. Arkema, T. Parks (Manager), G. Gottlieb, and R. Gottman (captain and catcher). Front row.—R. Renault, M. Dooley, J. O'Keefe, and J. Stratton.

Hetley and Bell beat Norman and Capdepon, 1-6, 6-1, 7-5.

Hetley and Bell beat Keen and Rosenberg, 6-3, 6-4.

QUILMES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Very little progress was made in the Quilmes Tournament this week-end, the only two matches played were:

Gents' Singles Class "A."—G. C. Crispin beat C. J. Bell: 6-5, 4-6, 6-4.

Ladies' Doubles.—Miss Lovett and Mrs. Bell beat Miss Knight and Miss G. Jacobs: 4-6, 6-5, 6-2.

This tournament will finish next Sunday.

GASCON LAWN TENNIS CLUB, BANFIELD.

The Annual Open Spring Tournament was commenced on Saturday last and fair progress was made then and the following day. A very gratifying entry has been secured, especially in the Mixed Double for which seventeen couples have entered. On Saturday Miss Purves and on Sunday Miss Griggs presided at a very well stocked tea-table. Some very interesting matches were played, one of the best being that between Moverley and Pentreath in the men's singles and although the former lost the third set fairly easily the play was always close and of a high standard.

scored 4 runs in the first inning, while Tuero who did the pitching for the local team could not make his ball talk, as he would fain have had it.

Tuero's work was rather erratic, but will evidently improve with further practice.

At the last moment of the first inning, the game gradually assumed a normal aspect, and runs came slowly for the Frigorifico boys.

Noonan and Houston, on the Buenos Aires side, all of a sudden woke up from their deep lethargy—which threatened to last eternally,—rubbed their temples violently and suddenly played a handsome game around the keystone base, and began pulling off some sparkling tricks. Houston pulled down a high fly in short left, that reminded us of perfect big league demonstrations. These two boys with Herrod at 3rd make as solid a foundation as the Triple Entente, and they should find no obstacles in making an airtight infield for B.A.

Hendrie in left will have to get a little more pepper into his system. He is a good outfielder, but a little more ginger would improve his play remarkably. It's the "pep" that gains the golden goose.

Dawson, the cyclonic first baseman, had to retire early in the game on account of an unfortunate injury to his knee.

GOLF

SAN ANDRES GOLF CLUB.

COMPETITION DAY.

The last competition of the season was played over the links of the San Andres Club on Sunday in perfect, but somewhat warm weather.

The result of the games was that Mr. H. A. Roberts returned the best card with a score (nett) of 72. The following 17 cards were returned:—

18 HOLES MEDAL PLAY.

	G.	I.	Tl.	Hp.	Nt.
H. A. Roberts . . .	46	44	90	18	72
Charles Bradbury . .	42	37	79	4	75
C. Carlisle	45	45	90	14	76
J. Bartlett	40	40	80	4	76
T. W. Black	44	42	86	9	77
H. L. Prettyman . .	43	44	87	10	77
J. H. McCrum . . .	43	38	81	4	77
A. E. Livock	44	40	84	6	78
H. D. McMaster . .	46	42	88	8	80
P. Norman	51	44	95	15	80
R. McCrum	45	43	88	8	80
C. Wilson	52	45	97	16	81
H. T. Bulman . . .	50	43	93	12	81
W. D. Gardom . . .	42	44	86	4	82
E. T. Drysdale . . .	44	43	87	4	83
F. W. Dodd	50	41	91	3	83
H. R. Lawrence . . .	45	48	93	10	83

HURLINGHAM GOLF CLUB.

MONTHLY COMPETITION CUP FINAL.

Those who qualified for the play in the Monthly Competition Cup of the Hurlingham Golf Club were Messrs. Tully Grigg, Randolph, Douglas, Luck and Denton, and on Sunday they turned out for play in the finals. Mr. R. W. Denton succeeded in carrying off the coveted trophy with a score of 75.

LOMAS ATHLETIC CLUB

OPEN MIXED FOURSOMES.

A mixed foursomes competition was held on the course of the Lomas Athletic Club, at Links on Oct. 9 afternoon in ideal weather, for prizes kindly donated by Mrs. F. H. Chevallier Boutell, and Mrs. W. J. Lamb.

Some thirty cards were taken out, the best returned being those of Miss Lena Cowes, partnered by Mr. E. Pownall, and Miss Burnet, with Mr. Alfred Cowes, each with a nett score of 80.

The competition was organised by the Lomas ladies, and the proceeds of the subscriptions and teas, which amounted to about \$130, are to be handed over to the British Red Cross Society.

At the conclusion of the competition Mr. Chevallier Boutell announced the winners, and in a few well chosen words called on Mrs. Boutell to present the prizes to the successful competitors.

The following cards were returned:

Miss L. Cowes and E. Pownall . . .	49	47	96	16	80
Miss Burnet and A. A. Cowes . .	49	52	101	21	80
Mr. and Mrs. Stevens	52	55	107	26	81
Mrs. Spanton and W. A. Cowes . .	49	51	100	17	83
Miss Nordaby and G. F. Rae . . .	49	54	103	18	85
Miss L. Baker and T. Burnet . . .	50	54	104	19	85
Mrs. and Mr. J. A. Hinds . . .	48	50	98	12	86
Miss Mohr Bell and A. J. MacMorran . . .	56	54	110	23	87
Mrs. Greaven and J. M. Eddy . . .	52	60	112	25	87
Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Bellhouse . .	53	51	104	15	89
Mrs. T. Burnet and W. M. Flint . .	53	53	111	21	90
Miss M. Cowes and Rev. W. M. Laing	50	50	100	10	90
Miss Greaven and H. T. Mawson . .	54	51	105	14	91
Mr. and Mrs. Taylor	64	53	117	25	92
Mrs. A. Mohr Bell and H. B. Tabor .	53	56	109	16	93
Mrs. Carstairs and T. Johnston . . .	48	55	103	10	93

FOOTBALL

ASSOCIATION

POSITION OF THE CLUBS.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
San Isidro	20	19	—	1	39
E. de La Plata . .	22	13	4	5	31
Platense	21	13	4	4	30
River Plate . . .	18	13	1	4	30
Independiente . .	21	11	5	5	27
Racing	12	11	—	1	23
Estudiantes . . .	21	10	8	3	23
Porteño	16	10	4	2	22
F. C. Oeste . . .	20	7	5	8	22
Bánfield	22	9	10	3	21
S. L. de Almagro .	20	9	9	2	20
H. Argentino . . .	22	8	10	4	20
Huracan	16	8	5	3	19
A. de Quilmes . .	18	9	8	1	19
Belgrano	24	8	14	2	18
Quilmes	17	6	6	5	17
E. Porteño	20	8	11	1	17
G. y Esgrima . . .	20	6	9	5	17
Boca Juniors . . .	18	5	8	5	15
Tigre	19	5	10	4	14
Atlanta	21	6	14	1	13
Kimberley	21	5	14	2	12
D. de Belgrano . .	22	4	15	3	11
Comercio	19	1	15	3	5
Floresta	20	1	16	3	5

RACING (2) v. TIRO FEDERAL DE ROSARIO (1).

This match was played at Avellaneda on Sunday. The teams were as follows:—

Racing:—Arduino, Ochoa, Reyes, Betular, Olazar, Pepe, Perinetti, Comaschi, Hospital, Ohaco, Canaveri.

Tiro Federal, Rosario. — Colombo, Sarasiva, Escarponi, Barbieri, Arguelles, Faggiani, Grieshaber, Simpson, Vergara, Guidi, Pimentel.

Racing won by two goals (both scored by Ohaco), to one (scored by Grieshaber.) The game was a strenuous and well contested one, but at times the shooting of both teams was weak. Referee, Señor Gil.

SAN ISIDRO (7) v. BOCA JUNIORS (0).

Played at San Isidro on Sunday, the home club continued their career of victory by laying into the Boca Juniors to the tune of seven goals to nil.

The teams were as follows:—

San Isidro.—Wilson, Rossi and Iriarte; Olivari, Morroni and Badaracco; E. and J. Fernandez, Sayanes, Marini and Alzua.

Boca Juniors.—Zarevich, Lamelas and Ochoa; Capellini, Peralini and Frattini; Calomino, Bertolini, Goba, Galeano and Faggino.

The scorers were Sayanes one, Julio Fernandez 4, Elias Fernandez 1, and Marini one.

BANFIELD (2) v. PORTENO (1).

After an excellent game, played at Banfield, the home team ran out winners over Porteno by 2 goals to one. The first half was most evenly contested. Brown opened the score, and

Mrs. Jeffries and F. Gee	61	59	120	26	94
Miss Gibson and J. B. Campbell .	62	57	119	24	95
Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Stevens . . .	69	54	123	26	97
Miss Amy Baker and J. L. Carstairs .	57	61	118	21	97

a few moments afterwards Izaguirre equalised.

On changing ends Burton put in a beauty, and from thence to the time Mr. McCarthy blew the whistle, the game was keenly contested, but without further result. The teams were:

Banfield.—W. Petersen, S. Gubernasi, J. G. Rohm, R. Moglia, L. Nai Foino, T. Legerreta, C. Laveri, R. Brown, W. Roscoe, S. Burton, M. Aguirre.

Porteno.—J. J. Rithner, Gonzalez, Escarra, O. Beltrame, J. F. Oryala, E. Uslenghi, V. Abadia, J. Resano, E. Moore, A. Moore, C. Izaguirre, and M. Garat.

WESTERN RAILWAY (4) v. BELGRANO (0).

Belgrano fell victims to the prowess of the Western Railwaymen on their own ground on Sunday afternoon by four goals to nil.

The following players turned out:—

F.C. Oeste.—O. Estrachi, A. Peni, A. Elordi, R. de Lorenzo, R. Caprile, E. Aquila, S. Barbera, J. Pini, E. Moggio; N. S. Angeletti, F. Crespo.

Belgrano.—T. Reddel, J. G. Brown, C. Morgan, E. Morgan, L. Hughes, H. Cox, F. Boyd, C. Oliva, J. Martin, A. Morgan, M. Arana.

Referee: Sr. Benyon.

The shooting was very weak; Moggio got one through in the first half, repeated the trick in the second, and was followed by Angelliti also scoring twice.

The game, as a whole, was uninteresting and spoiled through weak footwork.

CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY. C. H. PEARSON CUP.

The final of the above Cup resulted in a win for the Rosario Locomotive Department over the Accountancy Dept., for the fifth year in succession. This match was played at San Isidro.

Others week-end matches were as follows:—

Copa de Honor—	
Racing	2
Tiro Federal . . .	1
Championship—	
G. y Esgrima . . .	1
Quilmes	1
San Isidro	7
Boca Juniors . . .	0
A. de Quilmes . . .	2
D. de Belgrano . .	0
River Plate	3
H. Argentino . . .	1
Bánfield	2
Porteño	1
E. de La Plata . . .	1
Tigre	0
F. C. Oeste	4
Belgrano	0
Huracán	2
Floresta	1

WOOD-PECKERS OR PENGUINS?

BOY SCOUT BADGES.

(To the Editor).

Sir.—In order to remove all doubt on the subject I beg to inform you officially that the patrol sign carried by one of the patrol leaders present at Mr. F. H. Chevallier Boutell's Lecture on the night of the 6th inst. is the head of the "Venteveo" the woodpecker of this country. Other patrols represented were the *cat* and the *frog*. These flags being homemade, from the designs of the writer, I feel bound to defend my work from misconceptions which arise when a woodpecker is drawn too similar to a Penguin and apologising for trespassing on your valuable space.

Yours, etc.,

F. H. H. LOGAN,
Scoutmaster, 1st Quilmes troop.

Quilmes, October 7.

CHAUFFEURS STRIKE DAY

UNIVERSAL PROTEST AGAINST MUNICIPALITY.

When any body of workers or persons belonging to one trade or "guild" in these days disapproves of a law, they immediately signify the same by striking on Sunday.

Chauffeurs and gentlemen generally of the motor 'gremio' are in active disaccord with the new Municipal regulations on Traffic, wherefore on Sunday at 6 a.m. Plaza Congreso was full of silent cars and recalcitrant chauffeurs. It is calculated that their day's abstention cost them about \$100,000, and caused the public enormous inconvenience. It is however the public which always pays in these disputes, either in purse or in person. Those who were returning from the Races, and were wont in minutes of prosperity, to take "taxis" had either to mount the plebian tram or "walk in sinner's ways, and stand where men profanely talk," for the profanity was great.

At 10 o'clock, a "mitin" of protest attended by over 2000 car drivers, was held, and Señores Montesano, Segura, De Marini, Farina and Morotta, all guiders of the steering wheel, harangued the assembly on their anticipated wrongs, and the iniquities of the Municipality. The speeches were received with acclamation, and it was determined to send a deputation to the Minister of Interior protesting against the Ordinance, and requesting its modification.

Shortly after midday the assembly separated, having behaved with the greatest decorum and good order. All day and all night, not a single taxi wheel stirred. There was a heavenly calm and cessation of "honkings" (now unhappily resumed) and the day's record of accidents was amazingly small, in consequence of Jugernauts' holiday. Traffic on Monday was only partly resumed. The question of increased duties on propellant oils is known to be another troublesome point with the chauffeurs.

EL HOTEL "ONELLI"

FRESH ARRIVALS AT THE ZOO.

Three interesting guests are being added to the heterogeneous family which enjoys Municipal Hospitality at Palermo. One is a Durham cow. There seems nothing peculiarly rare and precious here but, the animal is not a mere stray exhibit from the "Sociedad Rural." Senator Crotto has presented it to the Garden as a curio for it is no larger, although full grown than a good sized mastiff. In the Palacio de las Serpientes, Sleepy Hollow has a fresh arrival in a fine boa. He is a great fellow literally weighing about 200 lbs. or so and, yesterday being one of his days of appetite a modest breakfast was served on arrival. It consisted of two large rabbits, two large fowls, two ducks, all in their fur or feathers and a couple of large toads residents of the place. Sr. Boa has gone to sleep till next month to digest.

A marine wolf caught by the fishermen at Berazategui arrives today and a couple of Condors, sent from Mendoza by Dr. Benito Villanueva, will arrive next week. These huge and evil looking examples of Argentine "High Life" of the Cordillera, will join the select assortment of buzzards, vultures and carrion-kites in the great cage.

FERNET-BRANCA

Tonic, bitter, appetizer and digestive

HOFFER & Co., B. Aires.—Sole Agents

THE SAN MELITO

Escape from a Submarine

HAIL OF SHELLS IN THE CHANNEL

After some imaginative romance has been published about her, which recalls Blackbeard and Flint, and other worthies of the Carribean Pirate profession, the great oil steamer San Melito has reached this port and her adventure, exciting enough in reality, assumes its true proportions.

Last evening a HERALD representative obtained an account of the attack on the San Melito from Mr. A. Handy, her fifth engineer. The vessel is the largest ship of the oil carrying type in the world, and her dimensions are length, 533 feet; beam 65 feet and draught, loaded, 30 feet. In view of what follows, this great bulk offering an enormous target, is of special moment. The tonnage 25,000 tons displacement and 18,000 dead weight. Her owners are the Eagle Oil Transport Co., of London and Palmer's of Jarrow, built her.

On August 20, the San Melito, which burns oil fuel, steamed out of Southampton, en route for Tuxpan, to load with oil for Buenos Aires. The weather was fine and the ship running light, with only her ballast tanks filled, stood up from the water like a church. This was Friday, and on Saturday afternoon at 3.30, the San Melito was forging ahead off the Scillies. Mr. Handy was on duty at the time when he heard a loud report. The usual speculation ensued, but shortly after the Chief Engineer came down and mentioned that a Hun submarine had come to the surface and was at that moment chasing them with the amiable intention of destroying the ship and her company in the kindly German manner.

When working level with or under the water line in a box of mechanism like an engine room, a landsman would not be particularly exhilarated at such intelligence. The engine room staff, however, went about their work with their customary phlegm, while the reports repeatedly rang louder, followed by the thunderous smack! of shell bursting above decks.

On being first perceived the submarine had imperatively made the emergency signal "Stop Instantly." Captain Jackson however does not take orders from "Squareheads" and he at once brought his ship round to present her stern, she having previously had the enemy on her beam about 200 yards off. At the same time he ordered "Full Steam" to be given the engines. The San Melito is not built for record breaking but she proved herself notwithstanding her great length, not only a remarkably handy ship but surprisingly fast. The sea was calm and there was a strong following current. As the propeller blades thrashed the water with increasing fury, the speed rose till the great oil tank was tearing along assisted by the current, at quite sixteen knots a pace that would not disgrace many liners. Withal the Captain craftily manoeuvred her and the enraged Hun who certainly meant murder banged and blazed away impotently astern. The San Melito has cost Germany something. Four torpedoes were discharged at her. One ran right under the ship which riding light deceived the enemy. The others were bad shots and all are lost. This would appear to bear out the theory that most of the original highly trained murderers are now either captives or in D. Jones's locker, and that their successors are both less skilful and "nervy." Of the ten shells fired (probably 12 pr.) only three took effect. All were aimed at the bridge. One tore a hole under the bridge in the Saloon deck and went through the Saloon. A ventilator was smashed and a lifeboat riddled like a sieve but, that was all. No lives were lost and the imperturbable Captain Jack-

BEEF FOR THE TRENCHES

River Plate to "Somewhere in France" on a Barge

THE VOYAGE OF THE "DART"

A couple of months or so ago there cleared from the Plate the good ship Dart, one of those modern cargo carriers designed for special ends, and a very fair example of what the "girder" principle applied to ship-building produces. Her original purpose was to cart chilled or frozen meat from the works to the ocean going steamers, with Montevideo or Campana her furthest ports of calls. True she came out from Europe under her own steam, but then she was not hurried, went as you please, carried no cargo beyond her own coals, and ran no risk from the sly submarine.

Sending such a craft home with a full cargo of meat was therefore distinctly an experiment; an experiment, he it said, that has been fully justified by results, though the voyage, especially the latter part thereof, was distinctly out of the common. Incidentally it affords a very excellent example of the way in which the average seaman and engineer at the present time is living up to the old tradition of the British merchant service, a tradition that goes back, far back, beyond the days of the Great Armada. Commonplace attention to the daily duty, flavoured with frequent grumbling that again and again has led strangers to think that the much-longed-for disruption of the English race has come at last; that has been the keynote of the merchant marine ever since the days when Alfred the Great sent his fleets to sea, after carefully supervising their construction with his own royal eye to prevent constantly recurring complaints against unseasoned timber and leaky craft.

From the Plate to Rio the weather was bad, so bad that the long low vessel, heavily laden and with but a couple of feet or so of freeboard, gave all on board the time of their lives. The skipper, who it may be remarked *en passant* was not of the northern races—the boat being under the Argentine flag—once wanted to beach her on the Brazilian coast, and would have done so had not the second in command, and a Dane at that, stuck to it and carried on, against orders from the bridge. Then one night "all hands" was called, because, according to the "old man," the ship was about to founder. Apparently she didn't and the man who remarked that he stuck to his bed, as there was too much wind outside and he knew the old man well, was justified of his faith. At length Rio was reached safe and sound, but owing to a misunderstanding about clearance papers the Dart received her baptism of fire, blank, and had to heave to whilst that little matter was put in order.

On they waddled, doing a good 8 knots, carrying bad weather with them up to Pernambuco, rolling gun-

son kept on his eccentric course, closing also the dampers so that a vast volume of greasy, black smoke rolled down upon the sea. This bouquet proved very distasteful to the Germans and in the vast evil smelling pall they lost sight of the San Melito, which, derisively dipped the Red Ensign thrice to them as the choking black pall blotted them out. When the San Melito's men looked again at 4.30 no grey whale back was in sight. No doubt the infuriated Huns were trying to get the taste of the smoke out of their lungs. The San Melito will after discharging return to the Mexican ports for another oil cargo.

May all her voyages be equally prosperous.

wale under on the ten days run to St. Vincent, and eventually, after various orders, finding themselves west of the Scillies. Here more trouble began of a different sort. Apparently the narrow seas are narrower than ever nowadays owing to the extreme vigilance of the British fleet and its co-ordinated subsidiaries. A trawler held them up first and foremost, giving the unusual looking craft a very thorough inspection; they thought her a German oil tank for supplying submarines! Whilst this was going on, off comes a patrol boat, ex Lord Somebody's yacht, who tells them to stay where they are whilst she gets fresh orders. Up Channel is the route; chorus of disapproval from the non-Saxon element among the crew, quelled in the customary manner. Hugging the English coast right up to Dover, stopped again and again by trawlers armed with one or two guns, "there are hundreds of them on the job," they hung about for a pilot. Nothing doing, so off started the Dart on her own for France. The French coast was in sight when a destroyer swept down on them top speed, just in time to save the cargo from going to feed the fishes, via a mine field. Back again to Folkestone, straight across thence to Boulogne, where being dark and still without expert guidance, the Dart anchored. Soon the much perplexed and bewildered skipper was disconcerted by being made the centre of a brilliant searchlight display, which went on all night. Not until next morning did those aboard learn that they were liable to be fired on any minute during that night, to say nothing of the danger from floating mines, in whose track they lay.

Still all's well that ends well. The meat was delivered, "in excellent condition" said the military man who took it over, and the Dart crossed the Channel once more, incidentally seeing a Taube come down with a flop in the water, the Hun who manned it being picked up, "crying like a child." What the future employment of this vessel will be is not for us to state. There is however a fairly clear indication given by the closing sentence of a letter written aboard her, "we shall see some life, I expect, on this run."

Yes, the little Dart will probably see some life, and some death too. Let us hope that she and those on her will come safe through it all. At any rate they have made a good beginning. Merely a prosaic meat shipment under somewhat exceptional conditions, one may say. But to those who can look deeper, the passage of the Dart, thus feebly dealt with, is emblematic of what is going on afloat all over the Seven Seas today. The watchword of the navy, "Carry On," is not used in the mercantile marine; but the spirit is there. In meat barge, collier, cargo boat, tanker, trawler, picket boat, patrol, the spirit of the old days still shines brightly. All are "carrying on," and that means, Victory, however long the fight may be.

PRESIDENT VISITS PORT WORKS

VIOLENCE OF "LA RAZON."

On October 11 the Minister of Public Works accompanied by H.E. the President visited the New Port Works and went over the various branches of the extension of the Port. The President will now give personal consideration to the urgent request of the constructors that future payments may be made in cash instead of in bonds owing to the difficulty at present experienced in translating these without incurring a loss.

Following its usual habit, *La Razón* makes a long and venomous harangue against the unreasonableness of the constructors in making such a request. This journal becomes infuriated at the mere mention of *empresas extranjeras*, especially if they be British. First the railways, then the Welsh Settlers, and now the Port Construction, have become recipients of the vials of their wrath.

THE PORK INDUSTRY

Its Possibilities in Argentina

THE OPTIMISM OF ARMOURS'

"That there is no impassable barrier to prevent the hog business from developing to quite as prominent and wealthy producing feature for the feeders in the Argentine Republic—as it has been to those in the United States"—is the opinion formulated by the Manager of the Armour Frigorifico, in conversation with a HERALD representative yesterday.

The apprehension that the pork industry was combatting overwhelming obstacles is completely put aside by the fact that the firm of Armour and Co., the pioneers of the hog business in the United States, have exhaustively investigated the salient conditions of this country, and have decided to come into the field with the idea of slaughtering hogs for the purpose of manufacturing hams and bacon and other products for export to the United Kingdom.

"The possibilities of its progress," said the manager, "rests with a thorough practical knowledge of the proper feeding of hogs for packing-house slaughter, and the breeders and feeders must be instructed in that direction. There is no foundation for the suppositions and impractical theories referring to the climate not being suitable for raising hogs as they are raised in the United States. The main difficulty so far has been due to the crude methods practised. There need be no fear as to a sufficient supply being obtained under an appropriate and exacting system."

"There are plenty of corn and other grains in the country, and the possibility of raising an unlimited quantity of the rough feeds such as sorghum, milo, maize, cow peas, kaffir corn, etc., all of which can participate advantageously in supplementing the regular corn ration which must of necessity be the principal food of a hog for the production of the right kind of hams and bacon."

"Then also the introduction of meat meal will tend largely to revolutionise the slow and hackneyed process of feeding pigs with grain, and when thoroughly cognisant with its strengthening and fattening ingredients, it will be demonstrated by the frigorifico, and a transformation is expected to follow."

"The meat will enable the feeder to produce his hogs cheaper and faster, all of which is vital in determining the future development of the pork industry."

"Up to the present time the hog business has been confined entirely to the shipments of pigs to Europe, and this has been a business which has been profitable to the producer and to the shipper, but presenting various limitations, and only slim possibilities of development."

"Under the present impetus a more extended trade will be inaugurated, and with the exportation of hams, bacon and lard to the Continent and to England, and with proper care and feeding of hogs so that they will be put on the market in suitable condition before they are a year old, it is safe to predict that a most auspicious relationship between the United Kingdom and Argentina must necessarily ensue, and that the future existence of the pork industry will be permanent and reliable."

In conclusion the manager stated "the pork industry will develop rapidly, and the various criticisms which were not based on careful investigation cannot retard its positive progress."

GREEK STEAMER SUNK

HUN PIRATES' ACT.

Paris, Oct. 11.

The representative at Athens of the Havas Agency telegraphs that an Austrian submarine has sunk the Greek steamer Dimitrios, 387 tons, to the south-east of Sicily. The crew were saved by some French steamers.

Agricultural & Pastoral

CAMP NOTES

(By Our Agricultural Editor.)

The weather of the week has been favourable for the camp, and grass is now "coming away" with a rush. At this season of the year fat cattle are often disappointing weighers, and this year will be no exception, as the fresh strong, green growth causes the cattle to purge far too much to enable them to increase in carcase weight.

Reports from the principal English markets announce an easier tone and less inquiry for foreign meat, as the home product at this time of year is coming more freely to hand, and also tends towards a lowering of values for the imported article. Gentlemen whose opinions carry weight in this Republic are confident that the fat stock trade is now on the crest of the wave, and liable any any moment to show a sharp decline from present extreme values ruling. There are many factors responsible for bringing about lower values for cattle here. (1) The decision of the Home Government to utilise to the full all the meat available for export from the colonies, to the displacement to a considerable extent of the exports of meat from this Republic formerly bought by the Government; (2) The possible diversion of the already few boats with the necessary cold storage space, from this route to bringing the Colonial product to Britain; (3) The further utilisation of at present practically untapped sources, where the cattle, though of plainer quality than Argentine meat, are still available at a much lower price, and equally healthy for canning or freezing. South Africa and Brazil could be cited as examples. In those countries there are large supplies of native cattle that are likely to improve in quality as the higher prices stimulate the importation of pure-bred sires.

The week's sales of imported bulls have been well attended, and prices have been in consequence firmer than has lately been experienced. At Friday's sale, Messrs. Sidey and Poels disposed of that handsome youngster, Admirable Chief, at the satisfactory figure of \$10,500 m/n. This was undoubtedly an animal of outstanding merit, and goes to the Cabaña of Sr. Ignacio Goñi, the breeder of this year's Palermo Champion. Sheep breeders on the other hand have had to accept less for their animals, which combined with the firm trade for Lincoln rams at the home sales, implies that fewer sheep will find their way here, while those on the outlook for good quality Lincoln rams had better purchase now as the supply will be limited.

Considerable activity can be noted amongst wool-buyers, who are reported to be operating freely at \$17 the ten kilos for extra quality clean wool, while offers of over \$11 have been made for Santa Cruz wool, which in certain seasons is reported to weigh heavy on account of the sand in many of the fleeces. Some owners are determined to hold on to their clips, anticipating that this season will see \$20 paid for good quality wool in this province.

The Bahia Blanca Show, announced for October 24, to 27, promises to be a very successful exhibition with the largest number of entries in nearly all the sections that have ever been recorded in the history of the Society. This enthusiasm augurs well for future exhibitions in that part of the country.

The following extract from an Order in Council will be of interest to Argentine readers:—

An Order in Council has been issued permitting live cattle to be shipped from the Argentine, Brazil, Venezuela, Honduras, etc., and to be landed at Cardiff and Avonmouth.

It is understood that this is to be an experiment, and while it is in force

the Irish cattle hitherto landed at Cardiff and Avonmouth will be diverted to Birkenhead.

It will be noted that Birkenhead and London, which were the headquarters at one time for landing Argentine cattle, are not included in the Order in Council. This is not to say that the Board of Agriculture are overlooking the claims of Birkenhead and London, but those who have worked to get the Argentine embargo removed consider that the iron barrier has been removed. By the diversion of Irish cattle to Birkenhead the imports will be increased by several thousand head of beasts a week.

The first shipments of Argentine cattle will be made to this country on September 21. The new order will remain in force during the war and for a period afterwards.

An order has already been made authorising the landing of Canadian cattle at Birkenhead.

SALE OF IMPORTED SHORTHORNS

The Messrs. Yriondo and Co. sold on October 8th within their yards, yards, San Martin 153, that splendid lot of imported bulls belonging to Messrs. Sidey and Poels. A fair selling trade was experienced, and all animals on offer changed hands at satisfactory prices. The feature of the sale was that splendid specimen of the breed, Admirable Chief, which was knocked down to Messrs. Ignacio Goñi and Sons, at \$10,500 m/n. The following is the sale list:—

1 Shorthorn bull, Admirable Chief, sold to Messrs. Goñi and Sons, at \$10,500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Ballymoil Autocrat, sold to Sr. M. Miranda on com. at \$6,000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Eardister Count, sold to Messrs. Mathew and Co., at \$1900.

1 Shorthorn bull, Drumond Stamp, sold to Sr. Emilio Meyer Pellegrini, at \$2800.

1 Shorthorn bull, Jacobite, sold to Sr. Cayetano Zibecchi, at \$2100.

1 Shorthorn bull, Red Emperor, sold to Sr. Edmundo Perkins, at \$3000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Rosewood Knight, sold to Sr. Bernardo Busso, at \$2500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Langtry Mason, sold to Sr. Juan Dauna, at \$3600.

1 Shorthorn bull, Kinnego Hercules, sold to Sr. Edmundo, at \$2700.

1 Shorthorn bull, Lustre, sold to Sr. Juan Place, at \$4000.

1 Shorthorn bull, Royal Leinster, sold to Sr. Fernando Estrugamon, at \$2500.

1 Shorthorn bull, Monteith Favourite, sold to Sr. Ignacio Goñi, at \$1300.

1 Shorthorn bull, Highland Beau, sold to Sr. Miguel A. Carcan at \$1700.

1 Shorthorn bull, Montfort Bandit, sold to Sr. Cayetano Zibecchi, at \$2300.

1 Shorthorn bull, Brandby's Aragon, sold to Srs. Mathew and Co., at \$2300.

HOME SALES OF LINCOLN RAMS.

A RECORD AVERAGE.

The second joint annual ram show and sale, and thirty-fifth sale held under the management of the Lincoln Long Wool Sheepbreeders' Association, took place at Lincoln recently.

The proceedings opened on the previous day when Mr. Charles Clarke and Mr. William Wright awarded the premiums offered by the Society for the best lots of rams of not less than six nor more than twelve (Class B), and for the best lot of more than twelve rams (Class A). The competition in both classes was very keen. Amongst the smaller consignments Mr. A. B. Holt was given the leading place. These were a grandly matched lot, and sold at a very even range of price, coming fifth in the average list of the sale. Mr. G. C. Sharpe's were a very close second, but not quite so evenly matched. Messrs. R. and R. Hilton's were third, followed by a grand lot of rams owned by Mr. T.

DEHORN YOUR CALVES

with our

LIQUID CHEMICAL DEHORNER

This is a perfect substitute for the ordinary chemical Dehorner in sticks of which there is no more in stock in the Argentine.

CALASTREME & RATTI

Veterinary Establishment,

MAIPU 247, BUENOS AIRES.

Casswell, as reserve. They were in natural condition, and were in keen request. First amongst the larger consignments were eighteen from Mr. John Pears. A better lot has seldom been seen from his flock, which is amply demonstrated by the grand average realised, £46 8s. 8d. The second winners were another good lot owned by Mr. Joseph Brocklebank, who it will be remembered, judged the Lincoln classes in Palermo two years ago. This lot were also keenly competed for. The first sale held in 1892 gave an average of £15 8s. 9d., this average was top till 1896, when £20 19s. 6d. was realised. The following year the average was £23 1s. 9d., the best on record; but this last sale gave an average of £25 16s. 5d. for 169 head. It is also noteworthy that every ram on the ground was sold, another indication of the keen demand for Lincoln rams. A home journal reporting the sales says:—"The veteran breeder, Mr. John Pears, sent forward one of the choicest consignments that have represented his old flock for many years past. The first lot was keenly competed for, Messrs. R. and W. Wright getting him at 100 guineas; they also secured another by the same sire, "Mere R. W. G.," at 75 guineas. Mr. C. E. Howard, as well as Messrs. Nelson and Shepherd wanted the second ram by Pointon T. L. The former prevailed and he went to Nocton Rise at the top price of the day, 135 guineas. A large number of the better quality rams were secured for exportation by Messrs. Sidey, Mr. Joseph Shepherd, Mr. Candy, etc.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CROSS WINS AT BULAWAYO SHOW.

Three or four years ago in Rhodesia it was hard to find a native bullock weighing 550 lbs. dressed weight at five or six years old, whereas at the 1914 Bulawayo Show some three-year-old steers by a Polled Angus bull and out of native cows killed 700 lbs. average. Halfbreeds are fast increasing in number, and plenty of enterprise continues in importing purebred bulls from England. Rhodesia, more than any part of South Africa perhaps, excepting the very dry Bechuanaland Protectorate, is a good cattle country, but the industry itself it quite in its infancy as yet.

The last official report as to numbers of cattle in South Rhodesia appeared at the end of 1913, and then the figures were 600,000 cattle, which were partly owned by whites and partly by natives, the latter owning 370,000 and whites 230,000. The Minister of Agriculture estimated that there would be 695,000 at the end of 1914. In North Rhodesia, the figures are very much smaller, though Northern Rhodesia will be a big producer later. Small stock are not in large numbers in either Southern or Northern Rhodesia.

SPEYING OF CATTLE.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—In your paper dated the 2nd an article appeared re the above heading with a description of how to do it, which was extremely interest-

ing, but does not mention the immense possibilities of this procedure as a means of refining herds. In the North-West Territories of Canada there is hardly an estancia of any size which does not spey two hundred and upwards of its inferior heifers at the age of from 8 months to a year old, this age being the best for various reasons. 1st, the heifer at four or three years old, according to feed, becomes in appearance and weight very similar to a steer; horns, face, body, etc., so much so that the difference in price between a speyed cow (speyed at age stated) and a steer was \$5.00 o/s.; but the difference between a breeding cow and the speyed one was \$15.00 o/s. The operation was performed by one of the hands of the estancia, who had learnt from seeing it done, and is more or less like castrating colts in this country; some men being better at that kind of thing than others. The second reason is that the animal is sooner off your hands, and there is no fear of its being in calf from a strayed bull. Thirdly, that the heifer need not be kept in a special paddock, after being speyed. Fourthly, that if one dies from the operation, its value is easily replaced by the much bigger price obtained from the rest, whereas speying when the heifer is a cow, if one cow dies, the value has to be spread over a number to replace the value, because the speyed cow does not give the weight, or anywhere near of the speyed yearling heifer, and does not change its appearance from a cow. Fifthly, the meat of an early speyed animal is of much finer grain and fatter than a steer of the same age, and even fattens quicker than a steer.

It is a quick way of refining a herd, and requires no special separating. When speying, the heifer should be in good grazing condition, but not fat, as the fat is liable to augment the inflammation, if any. In Canada the percentage of deaths due to the operation was more or less 10 per cent., but it must be remembered that the heifers, immediately after the operation, were let go with the rest of the cattle, and therefore could not rest as they should have done if kept apart until sound. The heifers selected were bad colours, ones badly grown, or badly formed, and if the herd became too big, the surplus; and there was always a ready sale for them, sometimes even more demand than for the steers. Any fairly intelligent person can do the operation, having a knack for this kind of thing, after having seen it done a number of times, with an explanation added. Any person who is good at castrating colts should learn it easily; and the practice can be done on a cow butchered for the use of the estancia, so as to know the right feel of the ovaries, and the place from where they hang in the hollow of the backbone. Farmers in this country should be able to get from the North American freezers, who are accustomed to this class of meat, almost the same price as for steers, say, twenty dollars less, always with the proviso that the animal has been speyed before a year old, and given the same class of feed as the steers, amongst which they can be left to grow up. It is a good practice to

CATTLE SALES

MESSRS. P. AND A. LANUSSE.

The results of the remate by Messrs. P. and A. Lanusse at Valentin Gomez (F.C.O.) on October 10 were as follow:—

Two year wintered Durham cross-bred steers \$115.50 to \$135; same 1 year \$92.50 to \$96; served wintered cows \$110 to \$115; same *al corte* \$43 to \$69; 1 and 2 year cross Durham heifers \$88; cross Durham calves, good condition \$69 to \$77; bulls \$185 to \$300; Rambouillet wethers \$10; ewes *al corte* \$11.85. Total \$306,619.50.

Buyers—Messrs. A. Castro, F. Ruiz, J. Mestre, F. Castellanos, T. Devoto y Cia., L. A. Repetto, H. Lorda y Cia., Luciano Vallée, Lamarca y Lavallo Cobo, C. Zemborain, C. R. Olivier, M. A. Rojas, L. Burzaco, J. A. Young, J. Sanchez Petisco, C. A. Diche, G. Bri-zuela and others.

FRIGORIFICO LA BLANCA

A highly interesting history of the La Blanca Frigorifico has just been issued in the form of an illustrated booklet published by the Company. The little volume is printed in Spanish and English, and it contains much information of special interest to those who have only a faint idea of the extent and value of the meat industry of Argentina. The author of the brochure speaks correctly when he says that the history of the La Blanca enterprise reflects accurately the rise in importance of the industry generally.

The La Blanca frigorifico started operations on May 7, 1903, on a small scale. How its operations have grown may be gathered from the statement that from a kill of 17,310 cattle in the first year, the output has grown to over 300,000 per annum. A full description of the company's new plant is contained in the booklet, which is being distributed gratis from the office of the company, Can-gallo 499.

SUGAR EXPORTS

PERMISSION REQUIRED FOR ALL DESPATCH.

The Minister of Finance has sent to the President for signature, a decree by which the Customs are ordered to restrict the export of sugar in every case in which special permission for such export has not been obtained from the Department.

This measure is intended to prevent the export of sugar from the country which may be needed for internal consumption with the consequent disturbance of supply and exaggerated prices.

BANCO DE LA NACION

NEW BRANCHES TO BE OPENED.

It has been decided by the directors of the Bank of the Nation to establish a number of branches of the Bank in several of the most important agricultural districts throughout the Republic. The scheme is not yet completed, and no intimation has yet been given of the various new centres of the Bank's branches. However, arrangements will be fully completed by the time the new harvest is ready.

Doctor Iriondo, the President, has stated that these new branches will be opened in two months' time.

brand them on the jaw, in case of their mixing with the rest of the stock. If any of your readers care for more information, it can be had by writing to you, and I will answer their questions to the best of my ability, or they can write direct obtaining the address through your office.

Yours etc., G.

Casalegno, F.C.C.A.

Cabaña 'Lujan' y 'Las Hermanas'

= DE =

R. HERRERA VEGAS E HIJOS

LUJAN, F.C.S.

J. M. GUTIERREZ, F.C.S.

*Carneros Lincoln y Oxford Down.**Toros Hereford y Durham. :: ::*

FLORIDA 832 - BUENOS AIRES

THE GARDEN AND ORCHARD

TALKS WITH AMATEURS

(BY "THE RUSTIC.")

The season for the spring preparations of the garden and orchard is far advanced, but for those who have not followed the rules of gardening, there is still lots to do, especially if the thorough overturning of the soil has not been carried out in the late autumn or during the winter. This operation is most essential, as it helps to oxidise the earth, and thus afford it the opportunity of replenishing itself of this useful element which it takes from the air and rain water. Besides, with the help of the winter frosts all large lumps and clods disintegrate, and the soil becomes more uniform and compact. If this operation has not been effected, no time should be lost in giving the garden a good overturning; not too deep or too near the permanent plants, and care should be taken to pulverise the soil well by breaking up all large clods with the spade and by cross digging several times, and then passing the rake over and over until the soil is almost uniform.

It must be borne in mind that the upper crust, having been long exposed to the air, is rich in oxygen, whilst the lower layers, if beyond the reach of the roots of plants, are rich in other nutritive elements, therefore by uniformly mixing these with the intermediate layer, where the roots of the plants have been working, the soil is renovated to a great measure, and a large quantity of the nourishing elements added to it.

The present season is very favourable to the growth of weeds. Weeds are the plague of the gardener, and take all his time to keep them down. They are a sign of the bad or good quality of the soil, for it is quite easy to tell at a glance whether the soil is rich or poor according to the class of weed growing on it. It is certainly very much to the detriment of the plants for weeds to get the upper hand, as they not only choke the plants above the surface of the ground, but they also do the same with the roots, and besides consume all the good out of the soil, thus depriving the plants of the available nourishment. Everybody knows the way to clean gardens of weeds, but it is not out of the way to mention that where it is possible, it is very advantageous to dig the weeds into the soil, where, for instance, it applies to more or less large plots of ground and provided that the weeds are sufficiently deeply buried, so that there is no chance of their growing again. All vegetable matter which is mixed with the soil and allowed to rot in it helps very much to enrichen it, therefore besides following this system it is useful to remember that all dead leaves, cuttings, etc., should be buried where possible. This reminds us that a very useful practice is to dig a pit about a yard deep, and two wide, by

the length required, in any out-of-the-way corner of the garden, into which all leaves and other vegetable matter which is capable of decomposing easily can be thrown in. After spraying with a bit of slack lime and sulphate of iron, the mass should be covered with a thin layer of earth of about 4 inches, taking care that this is watered every now and then, if the rain is not sufficient to keep it moist. With the heat of the summer and sufficient water to keep it moist, this will in some 9 or 10 months be transformed into a most excellent soil for hothouse and pot plants. The pit can be gradually filled in with alternate layers of leaves and earth.

Returning to the destruction of weeds, it is as well to bear in mind that these should be destroyed at such time when they are not in the act of shedding their seeds. This is obvious, for during the operation of digging them up or cutting them down, any amount of seeds will fall and germinate, thus all the work done is lost, and will have to be done over again. The best time to destroy weeds is when they are in the act of flowering. If it is done earlier, any bit of stem or large roots are very likely to take root again.

One of the plants which demands attention now is the rosebush. It is of course taken for granted that the roses have all been pruned at their proper season; that is, during the months of June and July, but should this not have been done, it would be advisable to thin them out a bit, by cutting right away all weak branches, and specially those which have sprouted from the ground around the plant. Also all branches in the bushes or creepers, which in any way form close clumps of vegetation once the plant is in full vegetation should be cut away. This operation is necessary for several reasons. In the first place all weak and unproductive branches are a drain on the mother plant, and deprive the well formed parts of the plant of force and life. Again the hot and damp climate in this country is most favourable to the development to a very dangerous extent of cryptogamic diseases. Cryptogams are fungus growths which develop on leaves and tender shoots, as well as on the flowers themselves. We often see the leaves get small spots on them, which rapidly extend, or the petals and leaves will curl up and then gradually change colour and fall off. The buds of flowers will open irregularly and then open very uniformly, looking sometimes as if some one must have been nibbling at them. We wonder why the poor plant looks so bad, and think that some insect is destroying it, but the damage has been done by the cryptogams during those hot sultry or misty days which follow after a shower. An occasional spray with Bordeaux Mixture (sulphate of copper and lime) will work wonders, and the plants will grow up healthy and strong. Therefore the idea is to grow the plants in a well open form, so that sunlight and ventilation can enter every part. Provided the plants are situated so that they can get plenty of current air and sun, if a proper system of pruning is car-

RAINS AND THE HARVEST

BENEFITS TO THE B. BLANCA ZONE.

The rains which have fallen in the Bahia Blanca zone are stated to have been exceedingly beneficial. It will be recollected that a short time ago, this region was reported to be especially suffering from drought. There is no excess quantity even now, as the average fall over the whole district is very small, but it is confidently hoped that there will be further falls between the present time and the end of November.

A very favourable effect has been produced generally on the prospects of the harvest by the last rains, and sowings are now being completed in some parts where rain had been anxiously awaited for that purpose.

In the North of the Province, a want of rain is still noted, and none has fallen there recently. There is no reason however to suppose that if a further fall occurs the harvest prospects in that district also will not come short of the most favourable anticipations.

THE NEW MILITARY COLLEGE

A CASE FOR LITIGATION.

Whatever difficulties have arisen between the Government and the contracting firm building the new Military College has not been stated, but that some difficulty has arisen is clear from the fact that the Government have decided to go to litigation in respect to the same. October 20 is the date set aside to consider the matter.

It may be realised that in the original scheme the building was to cost no more than three and a half million dollars, and was to be paid for in Government script carrying an interest of 5 per cent.

It is probable, though not officially stated, that this is the cause of any difference of opinion that may exist between the contracting parties.

ried out, a great improvement will be noticed as regards cryptogamic diseases, always of course assuming that the climatic conditions are not exceptionally favourable to the development of these.

The next serious plague to rose and other plants is that of the aphid. This plague is of the insect order, and of course must be dealt with by a different method. It is often thought that the so-called "liquids" for curing plants will destroy all insects and diseases, but this is not the case. The remedy for curing the plants from cryptogams will not in the least affect the aphid or any other insect pest. Neither will the spray for the aphid destroy the cochonille or the "bicho del cesto." The aphid is an insect which sucks the sap of the plant by means of a trunk which it buries in the tender tissues, and destroys them, thus producing a very similar effect to that of the cryptogam, which sends out roots that bury themselves also in the tissues and destroy them. But the aphid is protected all over its body by a waxy substance, and does not absorb poison which may be put on the surface of the plant it attacks, so that in order to destroy it we must find some ingredient which will attack and destroy it on the surface of the body. Very good results have been obtained by the employment of piretrum powders, commonly known in the market as "Bufach" "Kill-all," etc., but the most effective is the spraying of tobacco juice diluted, to which a certain proportion of caustic soda or potash has been added. We will, in the course of these articles, give the recipes of the foregoing solutions, and the way to apply them, as well as the most convenient seasons for them to be used.

MC KENNA'S BUDGET

THE CLASSES AND THE WAR.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—I should be glad if you would kindly publish the following in reply to your correspondent A. V. S. whose letter appeared in last Saturday's HERALD.

A. V. S. appears to be under the impression that the masses are doing all, and the classes nothing, in this great war. If he refers to THE HERALD for Sunday, he will see a statement to the effect that over 10,000 men from Cambridge University are either fighting or training. In the same issue I read also that up to date five Peers have been killed during the war. I frequently hear from my home (Oxford), and my people tell me that the University is dead, practically all the students having gone to the war. Those remaining, and they are few, are unfit for service. Many of the colleges are used for military purposes, and the Examination Schools have been fitted up as a hospital with 500 beds. Mr. Lloyd George, who has always been considered one of the most bitter opponents of the aristocracy, tells us that they have made a splendid response to the appeal for men, and we all know they have provided the money also. I am a worker, but I like to see fair play, and credit should be given to the "Dukes and drones" for the great part they have played in the struggle. Don't abuse them because they happen to be in a better position than yourself. The majority of them have worked for what they have, or their ancestors did before them. Why does not A. V. S. go and do his bit in the firing line? He may have a good reason, but from the tone of his letter I should say he is a shirker, and for that reason he cannot see that the classes (who are workers in this war) have done anything. Anyway, if he cannot or does not care to volunteer, the least he can do is to keep quiet. I have not volunteered, but for the simple reason that I am unfit for service.

A. V. S. would like to see the deer parks "forced into production." The greater part of the land used as deer parks is absolutely unfit for agriculture, but if your correspondent cares he is at liberty to buy or rent 50 acres of the land, and make an experiment. If the Duke of Norfolk (or any other land owner) will not rent or sell to him land for agriculture, he can apply to the County Council, and if the County Council are satisfied that he is a suitable person, they have power to take the land by compulsion, under the Small Holdings Act. If this park land is so valuable for "intensive cultivation," will A. V. S. please tell me why there have not been applicants for it? In my own county, up to the end of 1910 the County Council had bought and taken on lease a number of farms, amounting to some 3,000 acres. There were also several hundred applications for land under consideration. The Council also has power to obtain loans for the erection of houses and farm buildings, which are repaid by the tenant on easy terms, so that every facility is given to those wishing to work the land. The fact that it is possible to obtain this land on such good terms, and that advantage has not been taken of this Act to obtain part of the deer parks, should be sufficient proof that the land is worthless for agriculture. To read A. V. S.'s letter one would imagine that there were no land taxes in the United Kingdom. In addition to land taxes, the land owner has to pay the rates on his land, and these are charged out at a much higher proportion in the £ on deer parks than on agricultural land, so that if a man keeps a deer park he has to pay for the privilege.

I do not agree with taxing the people's food, but at the same time I do not believe in taking the upper classes out of the country. There has been too much of that done in recent years. All classes should pay proportionately to the cost of the war. I be-

LORD NORTHCLIFFE AND "THE HERALD"

Tribute from the Napoleon of the Newspaper World.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN SOUTH AMERICA

Since the outbreak of the war, THE HERALD has been frequently quoted in the leading London newspapers, and more than one tribute has been paid to the quality of the journal. Quite recently, Sir Edward Russell, one of the oldest and most famous of British journalists, spoke highly of the well-informed and high literary quality of THE HERALD.

To-day, however, we have to announce a still greater honour.

Lord Northcliffe, the uncrowned king of Fleet-street, director of "The Times," "Daily Mail," "Daily Mirror," and a host of other newspapers and magazines, in a letter to a member of THE HERALD staff writes as follows:

"I AM WELL ACQUAINTED WITH THE "BUENOS AIRES HERALD." IT IS REALLY WONDERFUL WHAT AN EXCELLENT SHOW OF NEWS YOU CAN GET OUT OF YOUR CABLE SERVICE. . . .

"IT SEEMS TO ME THAT YOU ARE DOING EXCELLENT WORK IN COUNTERACTING THE EXTREMELY ACTIVE GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN SOUTH AMERICA, OF WHICH I KNOW A GREAT DEAL."—Northcliffe.

Such a tribute, from the greatest of British newspaper controllers requires very little comment. The opinion of a Northcliffe is a hall mark of the quality of any live, modern newspaper. Furthermore, the appreciation of the inspiring genius of the London "Times" is shared by the British and American communities of Argentina. That is the principal reason why THE HERALD has had to record phenomenal increases in its circulation during the past eighteen months.

POLITICALS V. MUNICIPALITY
V. POLICE

DISPUTE A TROIS.

Dr. Gramajo, that strenuous Chief of the Municipality, has apparently clashed with the Chief of Police, an unfortunate circumstance as, while the Municipality may be the brain to devise certain measures, the police alone can be the arm whereby they are actually enacted and made of force.

It is all about the sacred right of meeting in public places. It appears that Sr. Udabe for the police had with a view to pleasing everybody and avoiding trouble promised equal rights to all orators and the use of the plazas in rotation to the various political parties.

It is obvious that if all desired to use them at the same time and insisted upon it something worse than wordy dispute might ensue. All seemed to be going on beautifully but Dr. Gramajo had been forgotten and, still greater offence to the Intendente's *dignidad*, the Chief of Police had acted, as the Intendente alleges, *ultra vires*, having no jurisdiction over the plazas which as Dr. Gramajo contends are all under his rule and authority as the citizens pay for them. The fact that the citizens have very little say in what is done with their property is not mentioned.

How the dispute will terminate, who can prophesy? The unfortunate thing for the public is that there are so many authorities, most of whom seem more concerned at what appearance they make and their sacred dignity than for the public interest.

lieve in making all imported manufactured goods contribute by charging a substantial import duty. There is nothing in the way of manufactures that we cannot produce at home.

One other point with reference to deer parks. Has A. V. S. calculated the amount of money which is spent annually in connection with them? All this money is spent in the country's advantage. If the deer parks were closed, there would be many unemployed as a result, and no advantage gained.

Yours, etc.

OXONIAN.

San Juan, October 6.

RED CROSS CONCERT

AT DOCK CENTRAL.

Under the name of an impromptu smoking concert an exciting and enjoyable evening was spent at the Restaurant Dock Central at Ensenada on the night of October 9.

Mr. Hunt of the Frigorifico occupied the chair, supported by Messrs. Lindopp, Graham, Williams, and Santa Maria.

The band of the Lamport and Holt s.s. Vasari opened the proceedings and the first half of the evening passed away in music making.

Then Mr. Graham approached all present for funds for the Red Cross. There was nothing in the commencement of this appeal to hint at the surprises to follow. Ticket No. 19896 of the National Lottery was raffled for in 80 tickets of one peso each. Some difficulty was experienced in the selling of the last ten tickets. Then the extraordinary happened. A special auction was arranged, and a battle royal for possession commenced between Messrs. Hunt, Lindopp Williams and Van Begin. The last two gentlemen commenced falling over each other with bids of \$5 per time; until the ticket was knocked down to Mr. Van Begin at \$125. The auction of a handkerchief representing the colours of the Allies was next proceeded with and amidst great excitement the handkerchief realised \$113.50, Mr. Van Begin again being the purchaser. It was found that Señor M. Alegrucci won the raffle, and as he generously returned the same for more funds \$360 were realised for this when knocked down to Sr. Santa Maria.

The result was that \$785 were realised for the Red Cross Fund at one of the jolliest evenings possible.

PLATE TRADER SUNK

LOSS OF HOUSTON LINER
HALIZONES.

London, Oct. 12.

It is announced that Messrs. Houston and Co.'s steamer Halizones, 5093 tons, has been sunk by a submarine. The fate of the crew is as yet unknown.

CREW SAVED.

London, Oct. 12.

It is now reported that all the crew of the Houston Liner Halizones have been saved.

"BRAVO TORO!"

ABSURD SPECTACLE AT SAN
RAFAEL.

Bull fights are forbidden by the laws of the Argentine Republic but, notwithstanding they sometimes take place, like other forbidden things. The last *Corrida de Toros* is reported from San Rafael in Mendoza. Who organised it is not stated but among other persons desirous of signalling their valour and skill as *banderilleros*, *chulillos*, *picadores* and *espadas* was a local (and loco) hairdresser who fancied himself *Lagartijo* and *Escamillo* rolled into one. He had arranged that a comparatively harmless farm bullock was to appear as No. 1, but when a real king of the mountain had entered, snorting and brandishing long polished horns he fled wildly. The bull pursued, more for fun as it appears than anything else and amid roars of laughter chased him over the barrier. It promptly followed him, apparently disliking the publicity of the ring and, pushing through the crowd reached the street. It ultimately arrived at the Market Garden of Sr. Antonio Ruiz where it wreaked its fury on the cabbages devouring them and grazing with the utmost ferocity. This terrifying scene was succeeded by another no less exciting. A half grown calf was chased into the ring and upon it, the valiant bull-fighters advanced the *picadors* with brandished lances, the *chulillos* waving their red cloaks and the *banderilleros* with their ornamental darts. Instead of snorting fire and charging like a hurricane, *el toro* knelt down in the sand and bleated for help. The public hilarity burst forth in peals. No insults could persuade the fiery calf to rise and finally the police intervened and rescued him from his tormentor. If ridicule can kill this ought to be the last bull fight in San Rafael. Some Spaniards present expressed their contempt in the most candid fashion.

A MADMAN'S CRIME

TRAGEDY IN A CAFE.

In a café at the corner of Calle Garay and Plaza Constitución a most extraordinary crime was committed early yesterday morning, which could only have been the work of a lunatic.

The café belongs to Braulio Sanjil and when he came to open it up at 6 o'clock yesterday morning a customer entered and ordered refreshment. During the time he waited to be served the milkman called and commenced to fulfil the usual daily order of the café, which he had supplied for some years.

While in the act, the first customer suddenly jumped up, drew a revolver and with some wild words fired. The milkman an Italian named Arribillaga, fell without a word. The proprietors call for help, brought two *vigilantes* on the scene, who disarmed the madman, who made no resistance whatever. On arrival of the ambulance, the wounded man was being removed thereto when he expired.

The criminal is stated to be an Italian, 41 years of age, called Eliseo de Pau. He is now in solitary confinement awaiting Dr. Llavallol's enquiry.

There is but one conclusion and that is the de Pau is insane and this too is the police view.

KAISER - FERDINAND COMPACT

CONCLUDED IN APRIL LAST.

Rome, Oct. 9.

"La Tribuna" says that an agreement between the Kaiser and King Ferdinand providing for joint military action was concluded last April.

Germany intended to attack Serbia in May, considering that the time was opportune for doing so, as that Balkan State was being ravaged by epidemics. Action against Serbia was delayed, however, by Italy's intervention in the war which forced Austria to send strong forces to the Italian front.

Mainly About People

Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt leave for New York by the Vasari to-day.

We have received a donation of \$10 from "Jam" toward the fund for the River Plate Aeroplane No. 2.

Mrs. George R. Farran advises her friends that she has discontinued her days "at home."

The Central and South American Telegraph Company have messages at San Martin 293 for Dycross, Buenos Aires, from New York.

The engagement is announced from Ensenada, Port La Plata, of Queenie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bartholomew, to Mr. Reece Parkin, of Frigorífico Armour.

Mr. and Mrs. Lowe Brown, Mr. and Mrs. David Maitland, Mr. W. B. Harding Green have arrived at the Phoenix Hotel. Departures: Mr and Mrs. J. McCulloch, Mr. and Mrs. C. Castermans, Mr. F. Fawceth for the camp.

A Committee of French ladies at Bahía Blanca has recently been formed for the purpose of providing wool to ladies of that or any other nationality, with which socks, scarves, etc. are to be made, and sent to the soldiers fighting in France.

H.B.M. Consul-General, 25 de Mayo 611, will be glad of any information concerning the whereabouts of Leonard Stanley Rosier (carpenter), last heard of from Largo San Martin, Santa Cruz; Robert Austin, last heard of as employed in F.C.C.A., Rosario; William Watson, of Ayrshire, Scotland.

Messrs. Bessler, Waechter and Co. Argentine Agency, Ltd., deeply regret to announce that they have received a cable from London stating that Major Hugh Murray Forster, one of the partners of their firm and son of Sir Ralph Forster Bart, of Sutton, Surrey, England, died on September 28 from wounds received whilst fighting with the Allied forces.

It has been arranged that as the British Patriotic Committee is the unified source through which all remittances for special War Funds should be made, donations, results of bridge drives, concerts, lectures, raffles or any other form of obtaining money for the War Fund of the British Red Cross Society, can also be sent direct to the Honorary Treasurer of the B.P.C. advice being kindly given in each case to the Hon. Sec. of the British Red Cross Society, Mr. F. H. Chevallier Boutell.

DAY BY DAY IN CORDOBA.

(From Our Correspondent).

October 11.

Mrs. G. E. Morton, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Florence, will leave town on Monday for Buenos Aires.

Mrs. C. C. Lewis, Miss Dorothy, Master Jack and Donald Lewis motored in from Palermo on Sunday afternoon to the Cordoba Athletic Club where the Spring Tennis Tournament was being played.

Mr. Leonard accompanied by his daughter came in from the camp on Friday last to attend the ball given at the Hall of the French Society in aid of the British Red Cross.

Mrs. Baxter and her daughter, Miss Gracie, left down on Sunday for the Hills where a holiday of a month will be spent.

The Rev. W. J. Sugden will leave town on Tuesday next for Tucumán where church services will be held the following Sunday.

Mr. R. J. Cochrane has returned to town after a three days trip up the line.

Mrs. Walters who has been ill with influenza is now recovering and is able to be about once more.

Mr. G. E. Morton leaves town on Tuesday for a business trip to the Capital.

The large circle of friends of Mrs. Robert A. Boyd will learn with regret that the mentioned lady is quite ill in bed.

Mr. Gatti, representing the well known firm of Messrs. Agar, Cross and Company, Rosario, is a visitor in our city on business for his firm.

Arrangements are under way for two important football matches to take place in this city on the last two Sundays in October. On Sunday, October 24, a combined Cordoba team selected from the members of the first league teams here, will play a combined team from Buenos Aires, and on the following Sunday a combined team from the Montevideo league will be entertained. Due to the great interest which is now being manifested here in football no doubt a record breaking attendance will put in an appearance.

Miss Doris Robinson is expected back from her long visit to the Capital about the middle of the current month.

The summer exodus has started for Cordoba Hills and quite a number of families from Buenos Aires and Rosario have already passed through Cordoba on their way to the Hills.

DAY BY DAY IN ROSARIO.

(From Our Correspondent).

October 12.

The Rev. J. A. Rickards leave tomorrow for Buenos Aires, and in a few days will take steamer with Mrs. Rickards and his son, George, for England.

Mr. and Mrs. Gostling, with their daughter, of Alberdi, are due back by the R.M.S.P. Desna after a holiday in England.

The Sale of Work in aid of the Rosario City Mission, reported in more detail elsewhere, realised a sum of about \$620 m/n. Chiefly to Miss Studdert must the credit be given for so satisfactory a result.

The members of the Evangelical Union of the Methodist Church met together last Tuesday evening, with Mr. French presiding and the Rev. J. A. Rickards and family as guests, the occasion being a farewell to Mr. Rickards, who has always taken a deep interest in the work. As a tangible *recuerdo*, the members asked the departing friends to accept a silver mounted maté bowl and pipe, and a handsome autograph album.

The staff and scholars of the Spanish School at Alberdi on Wednesday night invited Mr. and Mrs. Rickards to accept a silver salver as a mark of their esteem, eulogising their work during the past six years in furthering the interests of that institution. One of the visitors added to this token the gift of a beautifully worked drawn thread table centre, as a tribute to Mrs. Rickards.

Large swarms of locusts have been seen in different parts of the district and it is feared that unless very stringent measures can be taken serious damage may be done to the wheat and linseed crops.

The Intendente, Sr. Miguel Culacati, paid a hurried business visit to the Federal Capital last week returning on Saturday night.

There was a large gathering of masters and pupils at the Talleres School on Friday afternoon, when occasion was taken to say farewell to the Rev. J. A. Rickards, Mrs. Rickards and George. The headmaster, Mr. G. S. H. Harding, dwelling on the plea-

"CHILDREN'S HOME" BELGRANO

The Annual General Meeting took place at the Home yesterday, at which, the following ladies were present: Mrs. A. W. Boote, Mrs. R. H. Roberts, Mrs. H. C. Thompson, Mrs. Caninos, Mrs. George Bell, Miss Dawney, Mrs. A. A. Knight, Mrs. W. H. Krabbe, Mrs. J. T. Leitch, Mrs. R. I. Lisowski, Mrs. Lough and Mrs. Rugeroni.

The report records steady progress. During the past year the working of the Home has been satisfactory in every respect, the general health of the children excellent, and no serious case of illness or accident has occurred; above all, there is a general interest taken in it by the public that is very gratifying. There are 58 children in the Home, 38 boys and 20 girls. On June 30 last year there were 56 children, 35 boys and 21 girls. There are 40 under 10 years of age.

The Committee expressed appreciation of the excellent management of the Home by Mrs. Reischer.

The school is under the inspection of the National Board of Education: Señorita Brave, a fully certificated Spanish teacher, is still in charge of the morning classes; Mrs. Reischer, teaches English in the afternoons.

The financial state is satisfactory leaving a balance after all deductions of \$69,814.37 which is the capital of the Institution. Mrs. Hope Gibson, Mrs. H. C. Thompson, Mrs. H. Hume, Miss L. Simson, Mrs. G. Leitch and Mrs. Corbett are thanked for organising bridge drives and raffles and the Masonic Brethren for contributing \$250 through Mr. A. W. Boote. The Home stands in need of support to carry on its good work.

The system of small monthly subscriptions has proved an undoubted success. A small monthly contribution can more easily be spared than a larger amount paid annually. The majority of the subscriptions are from \$1 to \$5 per month, any one willing to contribute in this manner is requested to communicate with the Honorary Treasurer.

sant associations of the past six years, said they all regretted deeply the fact that such good friends of the School were about to leave them, and he asked their acceptance of some little *recuerdos* of the pleasant and profitable times at the Talleres. To Mr. Rickards he handed an inkstand, writing pad and the usual accessories, to Mrs. Rickards a travelling clock, and to Master George something very nice in a box. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rickards said a few things appropriate to the occasion, and assured them all there was no need for *recuerdos*, as they could never forget the happy times at the School.

On Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. Rickards again had to say farewells, this time at the Talleres Hall, when Mr. T. G. Russell, representing Mr. J. P. Crouch, asked Mr. Rickards to accept a small draft in recognition of his work at Talleres Church and School, and Mr. C. H. Montgomery handed to Mrs. Rickards a handsome gold wrist watch. Besides this there were further mementos in the shape of an illuminated address and an enlarged photographic group of the choir, suitably framed.

Mr. P. F. Beasley for many years on the staff of the Old Rosario Railway is returning to Argentina. For some years past Mr. Beasley has held an appointment in Mexico City which he resigned some little time ago owing to the unsettled conditions of the country. He has now accepted a post in the accountants department of the North Eastern and Entre Rios Railway and is expected to arrive in the course of the week by the Highland Glen. It will be remembered that only the other day his son, Mr. A. C. Beasley, left on the Ruahine to offer his services to his country as ammunition maker.

A parcel of clothes for the Belgian Children made by the G.F.C. Members in Alberdi was despatched the other day.

IN MEMORIAM

CAPTAIN G. S. ROBERTSON,

ROYAL SCOTS, 1st FOOT.

Some details of the career of the late Capt. G. S. Robertson of the Royal Scots, may be of interest. This gallant and brilliant officer was killed in Flanders on Sept. 26, during the great attack of the Allies. His widowed mother received a cable from the War Office with Lord Kitchener's expression of sympathy. Captain Robertson was one of the many of British blood, born in the Republic, who at the call to arms rallied to the Flag of the Motherland. He entered St. George's College, Quilmes, at the age of 12, and speedily proved his ability, gaining next year, Class Honours, and Distinction in Divinity and Spanish, he being the second youngest who took 1st Class honours in the Oxford Junior Local. Next year he was forty-seventh, though youngest, out of eighty-one in the 1st Class Honours list, with Distinction in Religious Knowledge and Spanish. This was brilliant at 14. Two years after he took first Class honours in the Oxford Senior with fresh subjects to secure exemption from the Matriculation of the London University. He was sixth in the list of First Class Honours and took 1st place in Religious Knowledge, 1st in English, in French 9th place, Latin 12th place. The total who sat for the examination was 9357.

After holding a scholarship four years at St. George's, he went to England in 1909. At Trinity College, Derbyshire, he in four months gained half the possible prizes. In 1910 he entered for and won the Open Scholarship for four years at Oxford for Classics and Mathematics, and went into residence at Exeter College. He graduated just before the outbreak of war and entered for the Civil Service, from which many men had enlisted. He passed the examination and was offered a post in Dublin but declined it, and secured a commission in the Royal Scots "The right of the line." After a few months at Camberly Staff College, where his ability was remarked, he was promoted Captain. He reached the trenches on July 9, and was in all the fighting until the day of his death. He was not an athletic specialist, but his thoroughness enabled him to win the School Championship in his last year at St. George's. At Oxford he won the mile and half mile in College Sports. In the "Varsity" Sports he won his "half blue," and a place in the team against Cambridge, where he did his duty as pace maker. He was also fifth man in the Oxford team of relay race against Pennsylvania University, which Oxford won very closely.

A memorial service was held on Sunday last at his old School chapel, Quilmes, as a token of respect to one who was a devoted son, a brilliant scholar, a true sportsman, a loyal patriot and a God-fearing youth. He was at the first Confirmation held at St. George's, and years ago had an intention to take Holy Orders. The Sunday before his death was the first ordination Sunday after his 23 birthday, the age limit fixed by the Church. "For still for him high service waits, Though earth's last fight is fought, God did not give that martial soul To end at last in nought."

That steadfast soldier heart was not, For this brief life alone, 'Tis as a soldier he will stand before the Great White Throne."

RACING IN ENGLAND

CESAREWITCH WON BY SON-IN-LAW.

London, Oct. 13.

The result of the Cesarewitch telegraphed yesterday: 1. Son-in-Law, 4 yrs. by Bay Ronald—Mother-in-law; 2. Eau Clair, by Torpoint—St. Claire; 3. Snow Martin, by Martagon-Siberia.

Our Point of View: "Herald" Leading Articles of the Week

THE NEW PORT WORKS

FRIDAY, September 8, 1915.

It is hardly conceivable that the Argentine Government will commit the irretrievable blunder—amounting in its seriousness almost to a crime—of permitting the new Port works to be closed down. Yet that is the alternative to the Government rising to the occasion and finding the money necessary to the prosecution of the work. In an interview reported in *THE HERALD* yesterday Mr. Walker, principal of the company which has the contract for the construction of the works, stated clearly and succinctly, the difficult position in which the contractors have been placed. Those familiar with the history of this particular contract are aware that Mr. Walker has stated his case with a commendable degree of generosity—to the Government. There was much he might have said in perfect fairness to himself and his company, to show that the contractors have not had that liberal treatment, and real consideration that they might reasonably have expected. It is a tribute to the company and its principal that to-day, when they are facing a prospect that must be a bitter one to them, there is no trace of bitterness, or even of complaint in the manner in which they have laid the situation before the public.

This spirit is in striking contrast to that underlying a suggestion made by one of our evening contemporaries in dealing with the future of the works, that the Government should take advantage of the situation and endeavour to drive a bargain with the contractors of a nature that would be inimical to their interests. We cannot believe that such a suggestion represents the ideas and the spirit of the Argentine Nation towards its contractual obligations, for it is both ungenerous and unwise. Mr. Walker's suggestion that the Government should observe the spirit of its contract and make the form of payment of real value, seems to us to be fair. The Government is not responsible for the fact that its bonds bearing five per cent interest are unrealisable in competition with British Government securities yielding seven per cent. That is more or less the result of peculiar circumstances. It may be, however, that had the government not issued other bonds in such volume as to make them all a drug in the market, then the scrip handed to Messrs. Walker and Co. would be able to compete more favourably in attractiveness from the public's point of view, than is the case.

Setting aside these two points, however, it is obviously the moral duty of the Government to see that the form of payment for work performed and services rendered is something real, and at least of face value, and if the bonds given do not conform to these standards, then another form of payment should be made. It may be argued, of course, that as Messrs. Walker accepted as payment bonds always liable to market fluctuations, and as the market has "gone against them," they should stand by their bargain. We do not think that the Government after proper consideration would hold to this view, for clearly it was never contemplated that Messrs. Walker should do the work at a loss, or that the work should be abandoned because of the bonds becoming unrealisable, and the company being shut out from the ordinary channels of finance. In fact the whole arrangement points to the opposite intention. As we understand it the bonds were given because the Government could not finance the work, nor pay for it in cash as it progressed. Messrs. Walker were at the same time to pay themselves and finance the undertaking by placing the bonds on the market at favour-

THE GRECIAN TRAGEDY

SATURDAY, October 9, 1915.

For some days the world was completely in the dark as to the meaning of the sudden and surprising resignation of M. Venizelos, Prime Minister of Greece. To-day the world understands that once more has Germanism secured a triumph, which fortunately will prove only fleeting in character. By means and methods of which Germany is the past-mistress, she has temporarily sundered the Government of Greece from the side of the Allies. For the moment she has brought the Nation, whose very existence is due to France and Britain officially into line with Turkey and Bulgaria, her dual dupes of the Balkans, but that she will hold Greece in that position no sane person can for one moment believe. Her influence over Turkey and Bulgaria may be permanent, and the evil effects of it may be disastrous to them, but she can no more turn the democracy and freedom of Greece into vassalage of Germany, than she can reverse the positions of the sun and moon. Greece will never march to the goose-step.

The means whereby Germany has secured her temporary triumph are clear to us. For months she has laid King Constantine under the mad delusion that he is Greece; that he as King is the state, and Venizelos and the majority of Greeks behind Venizelos, merely subjects. This is the Kaiser's idea. It is the sole-surviving example of foolish adherence to a decayed doctrine that the King is the Nation, and holds sway over his people by Divine right. With a very foolish and very envious and very German king like Constantine, it has not been a matter of great difficulty for Germany to delude the Grecian monarch. If he had any doubt on the question of his power, Germany overcame it by buying a few politicians and getting them to instil the poison of flattery into his ears. If he looked for public evidence of it, he found it in the columns of the hired Press, purchased with German gold to urge Germany's cause and the King's omnipotence. The most recent cablegrams give full evidence of this propaganda, and the results of it

able opportunities. Through peculiar circumstances over which neither they nor the Government have any control this arrangement has broken down, and it is surely not intended that the company should suffer the whole burden of the collapse.

We have no particular concern in the matter, other than that of wishing that a fair arrangement should be made, in the interests of Argentina, as well as in that of the contractors, and in British interests generally. As we view the question it is one of principle and of good faith. In this way we believe it should be viewed by everybody. By the way in which it acts in such affairs the Government either establishes or destroys the confidence which is essential to the maintenance of its relations with foreign capital and enterprise. Messrs. Walker and Co. have had the very closest business relations with Argentina over a long period of years. We believe they have realised fair profits from their contracts, and on the other hand have rendered great services to Argentina. Between such a company and the Government there should be no suspicion of unfairness in bargaining. We believe there is none, but there is always a danger that a short-sighted policy may be adopted by the Government, under pressure from journals which evidently wish to see all confidence in Argentina's good faith destroyed. If Messrs. Walker's proposition is overriden then the biggest loser in the end will be the Nation itself.

THE WORLD-WIDE WAR

SUNDAY, October 10, 1915.

The greatest war in history is spreading and growing in intensity instead of being restricted in its area and diminished in its ferocity by the lapse of time. In this it differs from all other wars of modern eras in which the general tendency of the passage of time has been to limit the area of the struggle and reduce the violence of the contest by the simple process of exhausting one side or the other. Truly this is a world-wide war, and there is no saying that eventually it will not involve the whole of civilisation. Such a culmination might, in fact, be expected

demonstrate clearly what a colossal mistake it is for Britons to continue in the belief that German publicity methods need no counteracting campaign on the part of the Allies.

Germany is doubtless jubilating over her temporary triumph, but she has reckoned without her host if she imagine the people of Greece are submissive to her will, imposed through a deluded monarch. Greece is more in sympathy with Germany and Turkey, than Italy was when in that country Germanism appeared to have gained the governing hand. The real voice of Greece has been heard in the remarkable manifesto of M. Venizelos. Nothing finer, nothing nobler has ever come from the lips of a democrat and a patriot, sensible alike of the welfare and honour of his country. In that utterance the ex-Prime Minister has given us the true sentiment of his country, not that which Germany would have the world interpret from the action of her foreign king, and the gang of politicians who have sold themselves. If this be not so how can we understand the emphatic declaration of M. Venizelos that, "Though the entire available forces of the Central Empire be added to those of Bulgaria in the attempt to crush Serbia, Greece will unflinchingly remain true to her passed word. . . . to the last man and the last drachma?" In what other way can we interpret this, but as a declaration that Germany is not to triumph?

The veil of mystery enshrouding the whole situation has been drawn aside by M. Venizelos, and we behold a tragedy of which not he, but his King, is the victim. The man who was to have been done to death politically will emerge as the hero, while the King will undoubtedly fall beneath the weight of his own iniquity. Can it be otherwise if Venizelos knows his own countrymen? Twice in one year King Constantine has forced from office the man of whom he is personally envious, and the man who alone typifies the spirit of Greece. The first time there was no great issue at stake. Venizelos retired from office merely as a politician who had lost a majority of votes in Parliament. He appealed, still as politician, to the people. They returned him to power with an overwhelming majority. Now the case is different. Venizelos, while still enjoying the support of the majority, has been forced from office on a vital issue. He goes to the people this time as the guardian of the Nation's honour, against a band of intruders and usurpers who seek to ally Greece to an ancient foe, and make the country false to its friends. There can be but one answer, and Venizelos must have felt sure of it when he spoke as he did. King Constantine has thrown down the gage of battle for the second time, not to Venizelos alone, but to the country which stands behind the ex-Prime Minister. He has put himself and his German friends before Greece and her honour. The late Elbert Hubbard spoke with the voice of a prophet when he said that after this war there would be a number of second-hand European crowns for sale. That of King Constantine has been bought by Germany, and Greece will deliver the King with it.

as the logical sequence of the division of the world into two parties, or aggregations of nations, over the great and vital principles on which this war is being fought. It is difficult to see how it is possible for nations in sympathy with the cause of the Allies—a cause which differs from that of Germany as night differs from day—to keep out of the conflict. They must, if they value their own existence and treasure the principles which have evoked their sympathy, range themselves in actual combat by the side of the Allies. If not, then they must be prepared to see themselves, the present Allies, and the principles for which they are fighting, go down before sheer weight of numbers.

It is this issue which we see being worked out in the Balkans. There the propulsion toward a decision on the part of the various nations, and their consequent entry into the fight comes from Germany, which clearly is putting into force wherever she can the idea that nations must be compelled to define themselves either as her friends or as her enemies, and act accordingly. Germany can do this because her policy depends on force, and she herself represents force. The Allies, on the other hand, fighting as they are for ideals of liberty and freedom, have relied, and must rely, on reason and choice. It is impossible to force a nation to fight for freedom, just as it is impossible to compel a man to volunteer. A nation takes up the cause of freedom because that cause appeals to it. Germany, standing as she does for self-interest and territorial and Imperial aggrandisement, and representing as she does terrorism, can operate, and has operated in many ways to gain aid. She has been able to appeal to the cupidity of small nations such as Bulgaria, or she has been able to sway their judgment by threats and terror.

Despite what may be said to the contrary, the Balkan Powers have no serious quarrels as between themselves such as would make them choose one side or other in the colossal combat. Their civilisation, whether it be of a high standard as in the case of Greece, or of a low standard as in the case of Bulgaria, decides for them whether they shall fight for Germanism and all it means, or oppose it. This does not predicate that Bulgaria as a nation is necessarily in sympathy with Germanism, but it does indicate that the civilisation of Bulgaria is not of a sufficiently high standard to permit that country exercising a free choice when bribery, force and fear are met only by an appeal. In the case of Greece we see a higher civilisation in operation. The best that Germany has been able to do there is momentarily to control a section of the Government, and even then only to the extent of using that section to commit the country to neutrality. A similar attempt was witnessed in the case of Italy, but there the democracy was too strong for the pro-German official party, and we believe this will also prove true in the case of Greece. Where there is a real sentiment, a real understanding of the issues of this war, the result we believe is inevitable; that sentiment will express itself either for or against the Allies, and action will follow.

The great war, as we said at the outset, is spreading. The nations outside of those at present actually engaged in the contest are not disinterested spectators as the majority of nations have been in most wars. There is in this contest something that vitally affects each neutral, to a greater or lesser extent. It merely needs time, and some occurrence of a nature that makes decision inevitable, to bring every nation into action on one side or the other. They may elect to fight for Germanism, or to fight against it, just as their own national ideals or aspirations dictate. They must so decide if for no other reason than that Germany will force the decision upon them if she can call to her side a few more allies, or bring into her net a few more dupes, for it cannot be doubted that if Germanism

THE SERBIAN CAMPAIGN

TUESDAY, October 12, 1915.

Serbian Government reports announce that Belgrade has fallen into the hands of the Austro-German forces after a stubborn fight. The news was what might have been expected, and does not signify a great deal except that the enemy have secured for themselves a base of operations across the Danube, with a railroad for further advances in one direction. In the very nature of things the new campaign upon which the Allies have entered must be a defensive one, and it is probably quite in keeping with their strategic plans, which will be based on French ideas, that the Teuton forces shall have an undisputed advance up to a certain point. When this is reached the Allies will be found occupying a position of considerable strength in the face of which further progress by the enemy will at least be slow and extremely costly. Generally speaking we should say that the new campaign will repeat the principal phases of the first German rush toward Paris, though the element of surprise and uncertainty will be eliminated from the minds of the Allied commanders.

Before the Austro-German forces and the Bulgarians can attain their objective, which is not primarily the crushing of Serbia but the relief of Turkey, they must open up a way for their transport and supplies, and this through mountainous country which lends itself easily to a defensive campaign. What forces are available for the defence of a line selected by the Allies are not known, and probably never will be known. So far as we know there must be a fairly strong composite force of French, British and Italian troops available to support the Serbian armies, and the fact that these forces were landed, and a campaign planned before the Teuton plans developed, are the only bright features in the disappointing story of the handling of the Balkans problem by the Allies. There should be now in position to hold the German advance, while the selected defensive position along the railway to Nish and Sofia is consolidated, a force almost equal in numbers to any that Austria and Germany may have launched. Bulgaria is at present the unknown quantity, but under conditions as they prevail she cannot impose an overwhelming balance in favour of her allies. In face of the uncertain attitude of Rumania and Greece she must perforce detach large bodies to watch her frontiers. In fighting capacity the Serbians are still equal to anything like their own numbers. The cablegrams have merely hinted at it, but it may be accepted as certain that in the past two or three months a vast quantity of ammunition, guns and munitions generally have been sent into Serbia by the Allies, and the moral effect of this tangible support by the French and British would alone make the Serbian forces dangerous. They are on their own ground and under proper direction will fight tenaciously. The country is peculiarly difficult in which to wage an offensive campaign. Mountainous positions have to be forced at the bayonet point. Against them artillery will not prove very effective, but from them well-placed artillery liberally supplied with ammunition can execute great losses. The campaign has only opened, and perhaps it is a little early to discuss it, but we feel that the Allies can hold the Teutons in check, and will finally dispel their ideas of any easy march to Constantinople.

is to triumph by weight of numbers, the nations who have been neutral must submit to the fate of those she has crushed. They must either enjoy the benefits of victory with the Allies, and must make that victory sure, or they must sink beneath Germany's triumph. A war that involves the whole world can have no neutral spectators.

THE NON-CENSORSHIP

WEDNESDAY, October 13, 1915.

No one will deny the necessity for a careful censorship of all news published in the newspapers of a country engaged in the great game of war. Whether or not that censorship should be left to the good sense and patriotism of editors, or whether a military official should be the final court of appeal is a point which may be debated at some length. But one thing sanity does demand, and that is that the censorship shall be just, that it shall be consistent, and that it shall not be merely a means of hoodwinking the public and obstructing the legitimate work of a responsible newspaper.

On the first point practically every journal in Great Britain has been agreed since the outbreak of the war. When a press censorship was established there was not a dissentient voice. It was realised that great interests were at stake and that nothing must be done that would in any way hamper the work of the naval and military authorities. Mr. F. E. Smith was the first chief of the Press Bureau, and, in some measure, he accomplished the difficult task to which he was appointed with ability. It was only when he passed certain despatches for publication and was subsequently disowned by Mr. Asquith that it was obvious that red-tape and muddling officialism were once again interfering with the liberty of the subject. Mr. Stanley Buckmaster succeeded Mr. F. E. Smith, and, in the arrogant manner to be found in professional politicians, he announced, in effect, that neither the press nor the public possessed any rights. Since that time the Censorship has been supreme, both in power, inconsistency, and wilful ignorance.

The statements made editorially by the *Times*, the *Morning Post*, and the *Manchester Guardian* are too fresh in public memory to need detailed reiteration. Suffice it to say that it has been pointed out that the British Government has suppressed news known to our enemies and which had already appeared in the bulk of the neutral press of the universe. In Argentina these deficiencies have not been pronounced, for the simple reason that we are able from day to day to publish despatches from every front on which war is being waged. The only point however, which must have been noticed from time to time by the careful observer is that in several important instances German-claimed successes have been announced by wireless from Berlin some time before confirmation or a corrected statement has been issued through British channels.

This state of affairs is far from satisfactory. If a censorship be for the purpose of withholding news from the enemy, why should news of slight German successes be suppressed until such time as exaggerated versions through enemy sources compels the publication of the correct story? If accounts of the effect of the recent Zeppelin raids are not to appear in the London newspapers because such information will enable the enemy to make further successful attacks why are residents in the United Kingdom allowed to transmit through the post stirring stories of the scenes recently witnessed in the Metropolis? Apparently, everyone knows precisely what happened when the Zeppelins visited England except the people resident in the unaffected districts. Recent mails have brought a deluge of such letters to Buenos Aires and we, on one recent occasion, merely refrained from publishing such a letter out of deference to the opinion of the Home Authorities.

The fact is that the Censorship, like so many other institutions during the present war, has failed not only to perform its allotted task but has unnecessarily interfered with the rights of the British public. The most recent London journal to join in the attack on the authorities is the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which has been notorious for its unswerving support of the

TO OUR CONTEMPORARY

THURSDAY, October 14, 1915.

In keeping with its ignorance of what the canons of decent journalism demand, our effete contemporary the *Standard* has again seen fit to launch an attack upon THE HERALD to which it is our unpleasant duty to reply. The method of attack is the fabrication of letters to the editor of the *Standard* denouncing the character of THE HERALD under the guise of an impeachment of Lord Northcliffe, from whom we published on Sunday last a letter complimenting us on the excellence of our news service and congratulating us upon the work done to counteract German propaganda in South America. The method, manner and motive for this attack are as thin and as hollow as the *Standard* itself, and the spirit behind it all is indicative of the Sinn Fein proclivities which characterise the conduct of the sheet.

There is such a thing as professional etiquette in journalism, and regard for this etiquette, no less than consideration for the reading public, dictate that a newspaper should not indulge in abuse or criticism of its rival contemporary. With this dictum we are entirely in accord, but when in a community numerically limited, as is the English-speaking community in Argentina, there exists a journal which never was, and probably never will be, a newspaper in the broad sense of the term, and which, through jealousy and enmity over the growth of a rival, is continually reverting to methods antedating those of Eatanswill journalism, then the reading public is asked to display some little patience while that parochial-minded sheet receives the rebuke it deserves. For a considerable period, it was a fond delusion in the office of the *Standard* that THE HERALD did not exist. In recent months, however, this delusion has given place to one that the *Standard* can attack with impunity the contemporary which it cannot hope to equal as a newspaper. Labouring under this delusion, the *Standard* has frequently provoked a reply from ourselves and has invariably had the worst of the encounter.

On the last occasion when the *Standard* attempted to be humorous and "cutting" at the expense of THE HERALD it made the mistake of attaching an absurd editorial note to a letter criticising us. The retort on our part led to a wholesale castigation of the *Standard's* staff by the Managing Proprietor of that paper, Mr. Mulhall,

Government during the time of great trial. The *Pall Mall* states that the Censor is suppressing unpleasant news already known to the enemy simply for the sake of preserving an atmosphere of false optimism. This attitude, it is claimed, is perpetrating a combination of insult and injury which the country has every right to resent. The charge is a strong one, but it is to be feared that it is only too true. The temporary suppression of the news that M. Venizelos had resigned was a colossal blunder. It served no military purpose; it did not aid the Entente. All it did do was to maintain the people of Great Britain in the blind belief that a Balkan intervention on the side of the Allies was imminent. The Censorship merely delayed an inevitable disappointment. Why? The answer is not easily given; but one fact emerges quite plainly, and that is that the once-free press of the United Kingdom must shake off the shackles which it willingly allowed to have placed upon it. A group of officials whose least recommendation is the possession of brains has done little except to aggravate and obstruct the most powerful recruiting agent at the disposal of the Government; and this without having in any way assisted in the successful prosecution of the war. Mr. Asquith's succession of censors have, indeed, done nothing except to make Britain and her people appear ridiculous.

who delivered a lecture on the folly of playing with fire, and issued instructions that on no account was the *Standard* to indulge in any attack on THE HERALD. At the moment Mr. Mulhall happens to be in England, hence the disregard of his instructions. We say this deliberately, because nobody possessed of a higher standard of intelligence than that which guides the destinies of the parish magazine or Calle Rivadavia would be deluded into the belief that the letters to the *Standard*, in which the attack on ourselves is embraced, were the genuine emanations from readers of our contemporary.

In these fabricated Epistles to the Unintellectual the *Standard* describes THE HERALD as anti-English. It also confesses its customary ignorance of current British history. The justification of this remark is found in the *Standard's* own statement that it has "no information as to whether or not Lord Northcliffe narrowly escaped death for his dastardly attack on Lord Kitchener." It is common knowledge that the *Standard* has no information on most important subjects. Regarding the charge that we are anti-English, we do not propose to make reply. Our policy has never been submitted to the judgment of the *Standard*, and even were that judgment favourable we should not be flattered. The one thing that concerns us and our readers is that we have a policy, and whether it be anti-English or anti-German, it is at least clear and courageous and is anti-humbly. We do not one day publish articles appealing to all and sundry "to do their bit," and when asked to explain ourselves admit that we don't know just what we mean. We do not follow up such articles with a public announcement that "we cannot identify ourselves with the natural working of the national sentiment," or words to similar platitudinous effect. And did we fail to associate ourselves with a public-spirited movement, after having urged all "to do their bit," and then made ourselves publicly ridiculous by attempting to explain our own inconsistency, we hope that we should not be so foolish as to send an emissary to the gentleman who had initiated the movement, and make open confession that, in the absence of the Managing Proprietor, the conduct of the paper was in the hands of those who did not know their business.

If the *Standard* has anything to say about THE HERALD, then we would advise it to say it openly. If it be the great journal that it imagines itself to be, let it assume one of the virtues of great journalism, which is courage. If the *Standard* cannot acquire this virtue, then let it conform to the instructions of its managing Proprietor and leave THE HERALD severely alone.

FATAL FALL FROM EXPRESS

DR. JOSE GARCIA FERNANDEZ KILLED.

A melancholy fatality took place yesterday at Avellaneda while the fast train leaving Constitucion at 12.5 noon was running through at a high rate of speed.

A passenger was seen to fall from the platform of one of the cars, and the rest of the train passing over him inflicted shocking injuries causing instant death. The deceased gentleman, who was the well-known La Plata lawyer Dr. José García Fernández, was travelling on the platform, according to one account, because of the crowded interior of the carriages, and as the train struck the sharp curve he lost his balance and fell outwards. The local Comisaria, however, states that the previously recorded statement is incorrect, and that it was in the act of passing from a passenger to the dining car that the fatality occurred.

A most painful sensation has been caused at La Plata by the tragic event as Dr. Fernández was very well known there and universally esteemed for his amiable and upright character. His family left for Avellaneda on receipt of the tragic news. The body was removed from the Avellaneda bridge, where the accident occurred, to the Fiorito Hospital.

Public Opinion as expressed in the Argentine Press.

A BRIGHT ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

(La Prensa.—October 7).

The state of the commercial world in this Republic strikes one as satisfactory, remarks *La Prensa*, whilst it must also be borne in mind that the outlook on the future is also distinctly satisfactory. One of the factors which specially bear out this point of view is Exchange. The rate of Exchange on London has bettered by 1 o/o, and when it is remembered that this applies to a period when shipments are not as heavy as they will be ere long, when the wool begins to move off and more cereal stocks have to be dealt with, it is easy to see that before very long the gold deposits in the legations will begin again.

There are however other factors that are contributory to the improved general feeling now permeating banking and business circles. Share quotations have improved considerably, and the improvement embraces not only official stocks but also sundry other private companies' paper. In the wool trade prices are likely to go higher than has ever been known before; an operation having been registered recently at \$19. The same applies to cereals, prices of which are rising already, whilst to the recent increase credited to maize, linseed, and oats, must be added the rise in the North American markets, which is bound to react locally. Then again, the official report on the French crop, showing as it does some 20 o/o less return than in 1914, must also favour Argentine growers. Finally *La Prensa* argues that the increased activity of exporters has been the cause of another sharp rise in freights, the latest quotation for Great Britain reaching 70/- per ton, though at the same time the rise in coal freights is also partly responsible.

CLAIM AGAINST THE NATION

(La Nación.—Oct. 8.)

The number of cases wherein permission has been sought to proceed judicially against the national authorities is so great, says *La Nación*, as to call attention, and many have already been authorised to seek this manner of collecting what is due to them. For it stands to reason that they must be sure of their case, and the terms of their several contracts, ere going to this extreme, since any flaw would instantly invalidate the chance of success. As a matter of fact, the legislative commissions go into all antecedents of the matter ere granting such permission; thus the whole procedure is merely the last form of putting pressure to bear on the Government whereby to collect what is due to the creditor.

These numerous petitions do not speak well for the solvency and integrity of the State, leave the impression that it is a bad payer, and the net result is that the country suffers. First-class firms will no longer tender for Government orders, and in practice it is found that these are left in the hands of a group of professional tenderers who have sufficient influence behind them to be able to collect their accounts, and who quote high prices that shall compensate them for their pains. Tenders under such circumstances are a mockery, for the firms who are in the best position to supply the required goods simply leave the business alone; and if things go on as they are at present the Government runs the risk of not being able to find anyone willing to trust it, and will therefore have to pay dearly to the group in whose hands it has practically placed its affairs.

SHIPPING FREIGHTS

(La Nación.—October 7).

The importance of the freight question in regard to the liquidation of this country's cereal harvest, is, says, *La Nación*, so manifest that close interest therein is but natural, whilst when the figures reach extraordinary heights commercial circles are alarmed, and with very good reason. This latter phenomenon has shown itself during the past few days in the coal freights from Cardiff to Buenos Aires. From 25/-, their present normal price, they have risen to 45/- for the month of December, and this unusual increase leads one to think, continue *La Nación*, that there is bound to be a heavy addition to the freights from this country to Europe. Given the cent per cent increase on the coal rates as a base to work on, and the added freight would have been terrific.

There is however no reason for these fears, thinks *La Nación*. In normal times, when there was a definite relation between outward and homeward freights, shipowners calculating their profits on the round voyage, there might well have been anxiety on the part of shippers. The general disorganization has however upset all normal relations, and freight values are determined by each individual contract at the moment of its fixture. Moreover the advance is only for coal, since the transport of general cargoes is bound to remain stationary in common accord with the requirements of other European nations. Last week freights for Europe rose 10/- and October-November fixtures for Great Britain have been done at 70/-, with the same price paid for Italian ports. But in *La Nación's* opinion, this rise has nothing to do with the rise in coal freights, being rather related to the Balkan complications and the probability of more tonnage being taken off the trade routes. It is not out of place to remember that this time last year freight to Italy stood at 81/- and quite possibly this year will not see that figure exceeded.

THE REPORT ON THE BUDGET

(La Prensa.—Oct. 8.)

The report of the parliamentary commission appointed to consider the forthcoming budget gives evidence of considerable labour and at the same time enables one to see how the national finances stand, and very far from flattering they are, remarks *La Prensa*. The report endeavours to show that the income and expenditure have both diminished, whilst at the same time it recommends that the latter item be docked as much as possible. *La Prensa* argues that the chief diminution in expenditure has, however, been made at the expense of the public works and subsidies to the provinces. In 1913, these accounted for some \$421,000,000, whilst in 1916 \$343,000,000 is their share. Moreover *La Prensa*, whilst admitting that the expansion of the country has called for greater administrative outlay, draws attention to the fact that in this respect the 1916 budget is higher than that for 1910. Resources, too, have steadily fallen off, the deficit for 1914 on the customary receipts reaching \$156,367,205. Thanks to arbitrary measures and short date credits, coupled with some sweeping economies, the amount passed to the

ARMENIA'S MARTYRDOM

(La Nación.—October 9).

Special information recently received by the *New York American* leads one, says *La Nación*, to look again towards Armenia and its horrors. The old world offers such a vast picture of slaughter and desolation that details are bound to escape the eye. Interested in the dramatic vicissitudes of the Belgian resistance, the French counter-offensive, the Polish battlefields, one has but little attention to give to events that take place beyond the limits of the great theatre of war. Hence the victory of Serbia has passed almost unnoticed, despite the fact that it was a masterpiece of military skill and national heroism; unnoticed also was the particularly atrocious manner which characterised the Austrian invasion. Similarly the recent story of the Turkish horrors in Armenia, horrors that in normal times would have caused all Europe to shudder, has been lost.

It would appear impossible for the Turks to have surpassed their old records, says *La Nación*, but it is clear that they have done so. The persecution of the Armenians began with the foundation of the empire of the sultans in Asia, and it may be said to have never ceased for a single day. Ottoman administration, everywhere arbitrary and corrupt, has in Armenia been mercilessly ferocious. Borne up by a greatness of soul that is not sufficiently recognised, the Armenian people have survived everything. The massacres of 1896 moved all Europe to intervene, but the habitual hypocrisy of the Porte and the attitude of Germany, which had already begun its Turcophile policy, nullified the hopes that were raised of permanent betterment. To-day, given the Turco-German alliance, the anti-Armenian campaign is being carried on with a bloodthirstiness that has no equal even in Turkish annals. Constantinople politicians, by the aid of the Kurdish hordes, now seek the utter extermination of the Armenian nation. They may be able to do it, seeing that the Porte no longer heeds the voices of those who protected the life and liberties of Greece and Bulgaria. But the civilised world cannot refrain from showing its horror at the torture of a noble people who have for centuries maintained their historic tradition, their national culture, and their Christian faith, beneath the oppression of Turkish militarism.

current year has been somewhat reduced.

In round figures the resources for 1916 are estimated at \$300,000,000, say \$23,000,000 less than the Congressional estimate made in 1914 for the current year. And, as *La Prensa* remarks, it is a wise prevision, seeing that from 1913 onwards estimates have consistently erred through excess. Thus the ordinary income for 1916 is estimated at \$98,000,000 less than that of 1914, and \$23,000,000 less than that of 1915. The commission, in common with all Argentines and the majority of the strangers resident here, are confident that better times await the country. They feel, however, that something must be done to meet the needs of the moment, and therefore suggest increased taxation. This resource *La Prensa* does not consider suitable to the country at the present time. If the fiscal revenues are reduced owing to poor trade, increasing taxation will not help the traders. Rather do the circumstances suggest a broad policy of development. No one will deny that economy ought to prevail in the public expenditure, but it ought to be supplemented by making the most of the natural resources with which Argentina is so amply endowed.

THE PAN-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS

(La Prensa.—October 9).

The work of binding closer and closer the people of America is at the present moment chiefly concerned with the preliminaries for the Pan-American Financial Conference to be held early next year. The purpose of this Conference is to deliberate on the commercial legislation of the various American nations in so far as it concerns international trade, and work for its unification. Undoubtedly the mercantile relationships existing between the several countries constitute, as *La Prensa* states, one of the most important subjects capable of treatment in a Conference such as is proposed. Isolation, with each state doing what seems best in its own eyes without heed to what is taking place elsewhere, is nowadays quite out of date. To-day the tendency lies in a contrary direction, consultation being comparatively general, whilst Argentina herself has on various occasions taken part in reunions designed to further commercial reciprocity.

Moreover the great importance acquired by the trade of this country is another incentive to its inclusion in the international comity of commercial nations. Its export returns, especially in those departments of trade that are now in most demand, prove that this country stands in an exceptional situation, being destined to increase still further its importance as one of the prime factors of international commerce. The Argentine commission charged with the representation of this Republic at the forthcoming Congress has already begun its labour, and the importance of the task upon which it is engaged will focus public interest on its doings, the more so seeing that the Argentine capital is the destined centre wherein the meeting that is bound to have an effect on our commercial future will be held.

LIMITED COMPANIES

(La Nación.—October 11).

Fundamentally, says *La Nación*, the decree sanctioned the other day gives official sanction to the pledges given by Dr. Saavedra Lamas to public opinion regarding the control and inspection of limited companies in accordance with the needs of the community. The conclusions arrived at by *La Nación* were as follows: the Commercial Code at present allows of the exploitation of the public for the benefit of mal-administered concerns; it is also powerless to exercise such control as shall prevent fraud; confuses the faculties of *personería jurídica*, and commercial capacity; in short, is entirely lacking in insurance legislation, laws dealing with co-operative societies, pension funds, and so forth, there being no guarantees for monies collected from the public, either as regards their investment or administration; a state of affairs that is prejudicial alike to the state, the individual, and respectable limited companies.

The new decree takes a wide view, continues *La Nación*; and in order to carry out a thorough reform it has called for a report from the department of Justice, covering suggested reform of existing legislation, the same to be handed in before March 31, 1916. This step *La Nación* considers eminently praiseworthy, since the department of Justice has a large measure of practical experience in this matter whence to draw conclusions. Moreover the new decree also deals with the question of the balances of public companies and the due and proper valuation of their assets as therein set down. As things stand to-day, valuation by balance sheet, or fiscal control, is of no practical utility whatsoever.

MUNICIPAL PURCHASES

(La Prensa.—October 11).

The Intendente's department of the Municipality goes on its way undisturbed says *La Prensa*, and effects all its purchases for the cleaning department without the slightest regard for the various ordinances that establish the conditions which are supposed to control all buying that exceeds the amount reasonably left to personal discretion. *La Prensa* states that ever since it first heard that the purchase of forage and other articles was being done through a broker, without tendering, the broker being paid his customary commission, it has not ceased to insist on the fact that such procedure deserved the severest censure, inasmuch as it ran counter to the most elementary ideas of what ought to be the conduct of sound public administration.

When private interests only are in question, one is perfectly at liberty to bestow one's confidence where one pleases; the same does not however apply when the expenditure of public monies is concerned. In such cases the fact that the superior functionaries are certain that their trust is well placed does not exempt them from adhering to the well-established rules designed to prevent misfeasance in any shape or form. Apparently it is useless to insist on this argument, continues *La Prensa*. The Intendente's department is deaf to all comment, and prefers to administer the commune as though it were part and parcel of its own property; and administers it badly at that. For instance tenders were asked for forage to be used during the last quarter of the current year, and in view of the fact that the samples and prices were not suitable, the Intendente's department has again authorised the cleaning department to go on buying as before.

And so, against wind and tide, the old régime goes ahead. No heed is paid to the frequent comments on the intervention of brokers who in many cases may buy from the very men whose tenders have been refused, and with it all the Intendente appears to be thought infallible, and regardless of the gravity of the acts stated.

THE INTENDENTE'S ABSURDITIES

(La Prensa.—October 12).

The Intendente, who is giving abundant ground for criticism owing to the tactless method of administration which has on more than one occasion been commented upon in the columns of *La Prensa*, has caused another sensation, this time in the heart of the city. A body of inspectors entered the cafés and restaurants situated in the vicinity of Esmeralda and Corrientes, with instructions to turn out all women found on these premises, whilst at the same time strict orders were given to the owners against their re-entry save at the risk of severe penalties. The latter, *La Prensa* states, though threatened by persons duly authorised, are not legal. Many people witnessed the scene, and general disapproval of the Intendente's action was expressed.

Thus, continues *La Prensa*, the Intendente reopens his campaign against night birds, despite the unfavourable reception given to his attempt to send everyone home early which marked the beginning of his term of office. The fact of the matter is that this particular idiosyncrasy, right or wrong, does not go down in Buenos Aires. What, asks *La Prensa*, is the object in thus prohibiting women from taking refreshment in the cafés and night restaurants? Presumably his action is supposed to have a moralizing effect. But apparently he has failed to realize that this is not likely to have any effect on masculine street walking. Either let the women be kept absolutely within doors, or, if a certain amount of liberty is admitted, let it be realized that they have the right to such services as the

cafés and other resorts of that nature afford. The Intendente errs from excess of zeal, and has a paternal comprehension of the nature of public morality which is out of place, especially when exercised without the slightest discretion. In conclusion *La Prensa* expresses its belief that the Intendente wishes to manage Buenos Aires on patriarchal lines, and is incapable of realizing certain crude facts of life common to all great capitals. Buenos Aires is one of the most moral capitals in the world, but the Intendente means to go still further, confounding morality with hypocrisy.

LIQUIFYING THE BANK DEPOSITS

(La Nación.—October 12).

The copious emissions that have eventually come to stagnate in the treasuries of the banks have raised the problem as to how these funds may best be drawn from their unproductive retirement. For some time past, says *La Nación*, especially since the banks have prepared to drop their rate of interest on deposits, the Government has been trying to think out some scheme for diverting these funds to the public loans, and it is suggested that the operation may well be carried out by the Banco de la Nación. On advising its clients that the interest is to be reduced, it will lay before them the advisability of investing in Government bonds, bearing better rates, and equally facile of realization. This is the keynote of the scheme. If it is omitted the depositor might well refuse to accept the risk of market depreciation; thus it implies that the bank will buy back at the original price of purchase, thereby taking the operation right outside the orbit of the ordinary market.

This pledge would mean at the present moment a tax of 15% on the Government fund, given the actual price of Argentine bonds. A fund for repayment would also be requisite, and this could only be provided by the Banco de la Nación, since the treasury is not in a position to take on any such responsibility. It would moreover mean a heavy responsibility for the Government, and even the bank might find that the charge was one which weighed too heavily on its normal method of working, and this, says *La Nación* is the grave disadvantage of fixing the value of the bond on a permanent basis. Yet the promptness with which he can obtain his money is one of the chief attractions to the bank depositor, whilst the rate of interest suggested, 5%, is less than that afforded by the Cédula. So that given equal conditions of realization, the former value would have the preference. Large sums of idle money do not necessarily imply a demand for the public funds. The Crédito Interno 5% Loan was launched with this belief, but its results did not prove as satisfactory as was first expected. In short, financially considered, the scheme for turning bank deposits into the public debt looks more than a little risky, and may land the treasury and the Government into unforeseen difficulties.

MORE MUNICIPAL PURCHASES

(La Prensa.—Oct. 13.)

The persistency with which the Intendente insists on buying how and when he will, instead of calling for tenders, forces one to comment, remarks *La Prensa*, on the strange silence of the Municipal Commission. Tendering has practically ceased in many important branches. From the 1st July, forage for the street-cleaning department has been bought direct, despite the fact that these purchases call for at least \$60,000 per month. Indeed, the Intendente has gone so far as to pay accounts that the Accountancy department has commented upon as unconstitutional when unsanction-

ed by the Commission aforesaid. To them ought to be submitted all accounts that call for special comment, and the omission of this formality makes it the duty of the Commission to look into the antecedents of the case, unless it is determined to adopt the part of a merely passive body, prepared to legalise with its sanction any and every act of the Intendente.

By paying these accounts, the Intendente shows that it is his intention to pay no heed to the law and the Municipal Commission, and the latter body is bound, declares *La Prensa*, to intervene, since its silence implies its complete nullity. If it does not adopt the means that the case calls for, it will show itself lacking in the will to control the administration of the commune and that it has put the Intendente above all law. In which case, concludes *La Prensa*, the bad management that characterises municipal affairs will probably continue.

LOCAL PUBLIC LOANS

(La Nación.—Oct. 13.)

The Minister of Finance has given *La Nación* further details of the scheme whereby it is proposed to persuade people to invest their savings in the Argentine Internal 5% Loan, with its 1% amortisation. It is intended to ask Congress to grant the Banco de la Nación the necessary faculty whereby it may offer its depositors bonds emitted by the State for the purpose of carrying on public works. Actually the Banco de la Nación is swamped with deposits. Of the \$380,000,000 in savings bank accounts, \$280,000,000, more or less, are held by the said institution. At present the bank has to pay enormous sums for interest on this money—which it cannot find a use for—and, as *La Nación* remarks, it would be a great help if it could turn this capital over to the State.

Government, on its part, would offer to repay the takers of bonds in full at any time, in cash, at the original purchase price, always provided the investors left their securities in charge of the Banco de la Nación, who would collect the coupons and credit their clients' accounts. If the bonds were taken out of the bank's charge, the right to re-convert at cost price would lapse. The price at which the bonds would be issued would be 90, thus giving 5.56% on the depositors' money, the Banco de la Nación receiving ½% of the nominal value of the bonds as its commission. Hence, as *La Nación* ingeniously puts it, the depositors would be as safe as if their money was in the bank, whilst they were enabled to get higher interest. In all, there are \$120,000,000 of the said loan available for issue under these conditions. Finally, at the stated periods for the payment of the service of this debt, Government must deposit in the Banco de la Nación the proportional amount of amortisation.

THE SABBATH CLOSING

HAIRDRESSERS WISH TO BE SAVED FROM IT.

The Hairdressing Profession is on principle at least, not in accord with the proposal of complete Sunday closing and the Minister of Interior is being solicited for a favourable reply to the petition against the measure presented on August 25 last. In an eloquent peroration the latest note reminds the Minister of the heavy burdens already laid on the trade and the extreme difficulty experienced by small businesses in making ends meet, in spite of the hard work of the principals and employees. As a melancholy evidence of this, the large number of recent suicides is indicated. The Hairdressers request permission to work until 12 m. Sunday being a very busy day with them when many of their clients who cannot find time on other days take the opportunity to overtake and correct their tonsorial deficiencies. The Minister's reply has not been received.

CHRIST CHURCH BARRACAS

AN EXCELLENT CONCERT.

Wednesday, October 13,

It is quite some considerable time since a concert was held at Christ Church, Barracas, and it cannot be denied that when at last the time came, as it did last evening, the entertainment was excellent, and certainly the best concert held at Christ Church.

The church hall overflowed, and the appreciation of the audience was most marked. Not only was the audience delighted, but the singers themselves were enthusiastic concerning the accompaniments of Mr. Ellis Phillips. It is rare to find perfection in this particular, but Mr. Phillips who is the organist at St. George's Chapel, Quilmes, was well nigh perfect, and as a consequence the singers one and all excelled themselves. Apart from his playing there was a new kind, a refreshing kind of entertainment given by him. Mr. Ellis Phillips "at the piano" is a rather poor description of what this gentleman does or of what he is capable. "The Charge of the Light Brigade" in various characters, was sufficiently entertaining, but better still a rendering on the piano of a mixed medley between "In the Shadows" and "Rule Britannia," while "Potted Shakespeare," a composition of Mr. Phillip's own, was the best of all. This artist, for artist he unquestionably is, was encored no less than six times.

The items he gave were, however, but a small portion of the concert, Mrs. Alfred Drysdale was singing and doing so in excellent voice, and with charm. Mr. Gabb excelled himself in Blumenthal's "Evening Song," which was rendered to perfection and exquisitely accompanied.

Mr. Bideleux was just as good as ever, and perhaps on account of the manner of Mr. Phillips, in his rendering of the music, was better than usual, which says much.

Unfortunately, Mrs. R. H. Thompson was suffering from cold, but her two songs, which she changed from her original selections were pleasing. The Rev. Morrey Jones greatly assisted in the general enjoyment with his banjo.

A vast change is recognisable at Christ Church, Barracas, during the past three months—in the concerts given, which could not have been superior nor more appreciated than that given last evening. The programme was as follows:

Part I.

Pianoforte Solo, Selected, Miss Thompson.

Song, "The Deathless Army," (Trotter), Mr. F. F. Bideleux.

Song, "Bird of Love Divine," (Haydn Wood), Mrs. A. T. Drysdale.

Banjo Solo, "Dinah's Wedding," (J. Pidoux), Rev. Morrey Jones.

Song, "Eyes that Need to gaze in Mine," (Olcott and Ball), Mrs. R. H. Thompson.

Song, "My Dreams," (Tosti), Mr. Charles Gabb.

At the Piano, "The Grocer's Song." Encore: "Charge of the Light Brigade," and a pianoforte medley, Mr. Ellis Phillips.

Part II.

Pianoforte Solo, Selected, Miss Thompson.

Song, "Trooper Johnny Ludlow." Encore: "A Veteran's Song," Mr. F. F. Bideleux.

Song, "The Nightingales of Lincoln Inn," (Herbert Oliver), Mrs. A. T. Drysdale. Encore: "Down Vauxhall way."

At the Piano, "Potted Shakespeare," "In the time of Richard I." and "By Desire," Mr. Ellis Phillips.

Song, "I Love you truly," (D'Hardelot), Mrs. R. H. Thompson.

Song, "An Evening Song," (Blumenthal), Mr. George Gabb. Encore: "Two Eyes of Grey."

Banjo Solo, "Andante and Waltz," (Sullivan), Rev. Morrey Jones, God Save the King.

CATTLE MARKET

ENTERED: 4,203.

Pigs 615
Prices: 22 to 28 cents per kilo.

Summary of Purchasers.

Sansinena 923
La Plata 565
La Blanca 271
Las Palmas 250
Armour 225
Argentino 140

Total 2,372

SALES.

Prices for Wednesday

Juan Lalor—

From Mercedes: 50 steers at \$228; from General Paz: 3 bullocks at 200; from Junin: 3 steers at 249, 4 cows at 156.50, 9 at 142, 4 heifers at 120, 4 at 88.50, 6 at 64.50, 6 young steers at 54.50; from Coronel Suarez: 14 steers at 141.50, 30 at 152; from Santa Fe: 8 bullocks at 210, 5 at 177, 4 cows at 159; from Carmen de Areco: 7 cows at 140.50, 6 at 106; from Las Flores: 10 cows at 110, 14 at 94; from Entre Rios: 7 cows at 120.50, 7 steers at 117.50, 8 heifers at 127, 8 young steers at 87.50, 7 at 108; from R. Paz: 5 cows at 117, 4 heifers at 75, 11 at 138.50, 6 at 107.50, 5 calves at 31; from General Viamonte: 5 cows at 78, 3 at 37; from Pergamino: 5 cows at 95, 3 calves at 80, 6 young steers at 79; from Brandzen: 10 cows at 146, 4 at 100, 3 steers at 138; from Carmen de Areco: 10 heifers at 87.

Fedro y Antonio Lanusse

From Santa Fe: 20 steers at \$251, 19 young steers at 60, 15 at 50.50; from Giles: 22 steers at 189, 19 at 134, 11 at 143, 13 at 144.50; from Casares: 13 steers at 88.50, 22 at 115, 3 cows at 118.50, 10 at 88; from Casares: 11 heifers at 74.5 at 87, 4 at 89, 4 young steers at 74; from Santa Fe: 4 calves at 30, 6 at 62.50, 4 at 8, 3 steers at 65, 4 calves at 49.50, 5 cows at 65, 9 at 92.50, 4 at 135, 3 stags at 137, 8 steers at 143, 5 bullocks at 140, 11 calves at 40, 12 cows at 153, 10 at 145, 20 at 177, 10 cows at 60.50; from Cordoba: 22 cows at 166, 28 at 160, 38 at 168.50, 20 at 156.

Salaberry y Bercetche—

From Entre Rios: 48 steers at \$240; from Junin: 11 steers at 202, 4 cows at 150, 4 at 148.50; from Ayacucho: 3 steers at 165, 9 cows at 146.50, 9 at 137, 8 at 136.50, 14 at 149; from Olavarria: 14 cows at 134.50, 6 at 137, 14 at 143.50, 16 at 128; from Pragado: 3 bullocks at 160, 12 steers at 106.50, 3 calves at 65; from Olavarria: 6 calves at 65.50, 4 at 57, 5 at 103.50, 6 steers at 137, 6 at 113.50, 5 at 97; from Santa Fe: 4 cows at 134, 4 at 130.50, 4 at 110, 4 at 90, 3 at 99.50, 3 at 64.

Bargo, Lascrain y Etchegaray—

From Mercedes: 2 bullocks at \$200, 7 steers at 140, 3 at 125, 2 at 100, 1 at 145.

Julio L. Peña y Cia.—

From Tandil: 10 steers at \$240, 10 at 215, 1 stag at 185, 1 young steer at 150; from 9 de Julio: 55 young steers at 120, 8 at 110, 50 cows at 163, 11 at 145, 4 heifers at 85, 1 young steer at \$100.

Fung y Born—

From Bolivar: 22 steers at \$160, 31 cows at 140, 12 at 170.

Ceballos y Cufré

From Carlos Casares: 5 cows at \$157, 13 at 130.

Patron, Costas y Perú—

From Azul: 6 steers at \$185, 20 cows at 140, 18 heifers at 113, 10 steers at 144.

Banco Ganadero Argentino—

From 9 de Julio: 17 steers at \$220; from Santa Fe: 19 steers at 116, 3 cows at 124, 10 calves at 58.

Mihura Hermanos—

From Entre Rios: 36 steers at \$180, 7 cows at 138, 8 young steers at 87, 4 heifers at 85.

Domingo Chimondeguy e Hijos—

From Tandil: 66 steers at \$218, 50 at 180.

Accame y Bellint

From Salto: 19 steers at \$112, 4 do. from 9 de Julio at 140.

A. Lartigau y Cia.—

From Chacabuco: 2 bullocks at \$62, 3 cows at 150.

Cuculla y Cavo—

From Iriarte: 63 steers at \$250, 40 do. from Alvear at 230.

Benitez y Murre—

From Santa Fe: 5 cows at \$126, 2 heifers at 105, 2 steers at 92.

Juan Curutchet—

From Carmen de Areco: 3 steers at \$295, 5 at 200, 5 cows at 160.

Dodds y D. D. Ramsay

From Azul: 10 cows at \$167.

Gioja y Etchart—

From G. Mitre: 6 heifers at \$105, 4 cows at 145, 2 calves at 42, 4 steers at 210, 2 calves at 65; from Caseros: 6 young steers at 112, 4 steers at 170; from Carmen de Areco: 17 bullocks at 255; from Loberia: 10 cows at 165.

José Maria Trelles—

From Laprida: 47 steers at \$216.

Estrugamou y Cia.—

From Chacabuco: 11 steers at \$238, 7 bullocks at 245; from Pehuajó: 18 steers at 210; from Junin: 8 stags at 190; from Lincoln: 15 cows at 150.

Mathieu y Cia.—

From Zenon: 15 steers at \$210, 5 cows at 145, 7 heifers at 145, 10 cows at 105.

Angel Velaz y Cia.

From Pergamino: 2 young steers at \$100, 8 bullocks at 200; from Sui-pacha: 11 cows at 100, 42 at 148, 15 calves at 15.

Tomás Devoto y Cia.—

From Olavarria: 21 steers at \$208; from Navarro: 20 young steers at 140; from Bolivar: 6 bullocks at 250, 3 steers at 225, 3 cows at 170; from Cordoba: 48 steers at 120; from Entre Rios: 100 young steers at 100.

Bayona y Ferrazzini—

From Brandzen: 23 steers at \$205, 12 cows at 145.

Francisco Ojam y Cia.—

From Lincoln: 4 steers at \$170, 5 cows at 160, 17 young steers at 68.

Juan Elordy y Cia.—

From Las Heras: 2 cows at \$155, 2 stags at 140, 3 bullocks at 102, 4 steers at 95.

Fernando L. Patron

From Junin: 5 steers at \$243, 5 bullocks at 180, 3 steers at 215; from Entre Rios: 29 steers at 210, 5 cows at 137; from Lomas: 2 steers at 200.

Nicolás A. Calvo—

From Cordoba: 5 steers at \$111, 2 heifers at 63, 3 at 89, 10 young steers at 79.50; from Lujan: 9 cows at 100.50, 11 at 98, 23 calves at 15, 22 at 11.

Suc. de Martin Iraizos—

From Brandzen: 2 cows at \$178, 18 steers at 208.

Andrés Maraspín y Cia.—

From Pampa Central: 40 steers at \$208, 15 at 185, 5 cows at 175, 19 at 173, 3 at 170, 10 at 150, 5 at 130, 3 heifers at 105, 6 young steers at 165, 4 at 122, 10 calves at 87, 10 at 80, 12 at 65, 2 at 32, 11 at 65.

Delfino Hermanos—

From Olavarria: 25 cows at \$148, 10 steers at 183, 18 calves at 80.



TRADE MARK

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Vaccine & Serums for Stock

VACCINE for CARBUNCLO, MANCHA, TRISTEZA, ENTEQUE, TUBERCULINAS, LOMBRIZ - TIFUS EQUINO. Etc., Etc.

Rats Exterminated by Virus

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HEAVY DRAUGHT-HORSES SUITABLE FOR EXPORT PURCHASED

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Mr. A. Machattie,

San Martin 254, Buenos Aires.

SHEEP MARKET

ENTRIES: 6,922.

Local butchers 1,930
Sansinena 1,720
La Plata 1,320
Las Palmas 552
Armour 518
Argentino 201

Total 6,241

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

F. Estrugamou—

From San Patricio: 177 cap. frig. at \$21; from T. Lauquen: 60 cord. frig. at 10, 110 ovejas pel. frig. at 13.70; from Los Angeles: 50 cap. frig. at 18.60, 100 cord. frig. at 9; from Passo: 44 cap. frig. at 17.50.

Salaberry y Bercetche

From Casey: 64 cap. frig. at \$17.50, 73 ovejas mat. at 16.20; from Udaquiola: 65 cap. pel. frig. at 15.20, 10 at 16.20, 25 ovejas pel. mat. at 16; from Catriló: 75 cord. frig. at 10, 75 at 9.

Florencio y Alfredo E. Lanús—

From T. Lauquen: 120 cap. pel. frig. at \$19, 25 ovejas pel. mat. at 13.50, 10 at 10.50, 25 ovejas mat. at 16; from Catriló: 75 cord. frig. at 10, 75 at 9.

Rodolfo Gaillon y Cia.—

From T. Lauquen: 120 cap. pel. frig. at \$19, 35 ovejas pel. mat. at 13.50, 10 at 10.50, 12 cord. frig. at 9; from Pellegrini: 199 cord. frig. at 3.50.

Miguel Ardoain—

From Cabildo: 40 cap. mat. at \$22, 118 cap. frig. at 19.50, 11 cord. frig. at 9, 36 ovejas mat. at 17.50; from Doblas: 474 cap. frig. at 15; from Chasico: 14 ovejas mat. at 14.50, 30 at 12.40, 25 at 12.30, 38 cord. mat. at 8.00.

Coop. de Hacendados—

From Bocayuva: 65 ovejas mat. at \$17.20, 120 cord. frig. at 9, 29 cord. mat. at 7.10.

Juan Lalor—

From Rauch: 169 cap. frig. at \$19.50.

Fernando L. Patron—

From Laplacette: 32 cord. frig. at \$11.10, 59 cord. mat. at 7, 20 ovejas mat. at 15.50.

Mendez Hnos. y Cia.—

From A. Corti: 25 ovejas mat. at \$19, 30 at 16, 61 cord. frig. at 11, 70 at 9.60, 12 bgos. frig. at 14.30, 19 ovejas mat. at 14.50, 37 cord. mat. at 7.40, 37 at 7.20.

Martin Urtasun e Hijos—

From Ivanowsky: 160 cord. frig. at \$11, 40 cap. frig. at 14.

Juan Anasagasti—

From Belgrano: 197 cap. frig. at \$16.50, 49 ovejas mat. at 15.

José Etcheverry y Cia.—

From Blandengues: 100 cap. frig. at \$17.70.

Marzano Hnos. y Cia.—

From Tacuari: 98 cap. frig. at \$20.50.

Unzué Alzaga y Cia.—

From Laplacette: 159 cord. mat. at \$5.60, 328 ovejas mat. at 12.80, 75 cap. inv. at 11.

RAILWAY TRAFFICS.

The subjoined traffic returns for the week ending Oct. 2 are compared with the co. responding week of last year

Railway.	Gross Take	Increase or Decrease	Inc. or Dec. per mile	Miles Open	Aggregate from	Increase or	
	£	£	£	1914	1915	Decrease	
					July 1st.	£	
Central Railway	118,400	+ 17,800	+ 1 19 3	3,262	3,307	1,514,600	+192,000
Southern Railway	92,000	+ 24,000	+ 6 0 6	3,729	3,792	1,106,000	+186,000
Pacific Railway	80,000	+ 24,000	+ 6 14 3	3,517	3,534	1,078,000	+219,000
Western Railway	45,000	+ 11,000	+ 5 2 7	1,792	1,867	579,000	+ 88,000
Arg. North-Eastern Railway	7,704	+ 3,761	+ 4 6 8	667	752	91,790	+ 26,289
Central Cordoba	34,150	+ 3,992	+ 3 7 3	1,186	1,186	463,950	+ 51,891
Central Uruguay	19,357	+ 5,934	+ 6 1 4	978	978	232,962	+ 50,170
Entre Rios Railways	9,600	+ 1,700	+ 2 6 7	730	*730	121,600	+ 18,500

BLOODSTOCK SALES

STUD SAN JACINTO.

The sale of the youngsters from the Haras San Jacinto was concluded yesterday, but the few that had not been previously disposed of were only a very ordinary lot. Those that attracted the most attention were Picos Pardos, by Pippermint—Prisonbound, a nice, good legged colt; and Tanguero, a brother of Don Gabino.

Remolino, bought by Sr. R. Coll. for \$2000, was cheap, and appeared well worth the money. He is a brother of Dosel, and much like in appearance. Remolino was perhaps the bargain of the sales.

The total amount realised was \$23,700. Occurente, a full brother to the now famous Occurrencia, was withdrawn from the sales. He is not a particularly handsome colt, but is well boned and powerful looking.

The closing results of the sales were as follows:—

Bufo, Val d'Or—Batahola, \$2200, sold to the Stud Palermo Chico.

Votante, Val d'Or—La Marseillaise, full brother to the lately deceased Sufragio, \$3000, sold to Sr. A. Cibould.

Picos Pardos, by Pippermint—Prisonbound (Ben d'Or blood), a nice colt, sold to Sr. P. Jean, for \$5000.

Submarino, by Pippermint—Canonera, a full brother of Pasco, sold to Sr. F. Goyeneche, for \$1400.

Pastelito, by Pippermint—La Luna, \$1600, to E. Celery.

Tanguero, by Pippermint—Dancing Fox (Flying Fox blood), a good colt, sold cheap to Sr. E. Cerda for \$3200.

Remolino, by The Whirlpool—Dear-est (Ben d'Or blood), sold very cheap to Sr. R. Coll, for \$2000.

Rencilla, by Pippermint—Gresca, \$1800 to the Stud La Fe.

Sal Gruesa, by Pippermint—Modern Agnes, \$1400, to Sr. E. Celery.

Quinua, by Pimental—Biznaga (Saint Gall blood), sold to Sr. Quijano for \$1700.

HARAS BRONCE.

There was another excellent attendance at Palermo yesterday afternoon to witness the continuation of the horse sales at Tattersall's. Some of the progeny of Bronce, Cyllene and Roscate Dawn were listed to come under the hammer.

Out of some sixteen yearlings from the Haras Bronce, twelve of these were sold and realised in total \$82,400. The highest price paid was \$15,000.

With the exception of 3 or 4 colts and one filly the stock that came under the hammer was only ordinary, but in quite a number of cases was disposed of cheaply, and one or two undoubted bargains were picked up.

The colt that attracted most attention and sold for the highest price was Miguel-Angel by Bronce out of Miss Gray by Pietermaritzburg. He is a strongly boned powerful colt, with clean limbs and full quarters. He was however none too cheap at \$15,000. He was sold to Sr. Durrieu.

The colt that seemed to us the best bargain and one of the most likely looking customers in the sale was Shakespeare by Bronce out of Salt Tears (Ben d'Or blood). He is a brother of Broncina. (Scintillant, his mother's half sister won the Cesar-witch). A powerful colt with plenty to work upon, perhaps a shade long in the pastern, he looked as though he would be heard of again in days to come. He was sold to the trainer, Pio Jean, for \$10,000.

Aristoteles, Bronce out of Artesiana by Orange, was sold to the Montiel Stud, for \$11,000. He is a likely sort but was somewhat expensive.

Other colts were:—Torbellino by Bronce out of Traviata by Eager, \$5,000, sold to Sr. Gigena.

Floridablanca by Bronce out of St. Philomela by St. Simon, sold cheaply to Sr. Olivieri, for \$8,000. A thoroughly useful colt.

Artesano by Bronce, Algeria by Porteno, \$5,000, to the Stud Cayupan.

Salterio by Bronce, out of So So by Sundridge, half brother to Sun

Yat Sen, \$2,500, to the Stud Rosario. Ameghino by Bronce, out of Lady Argon, \$2,700, to Sr. Regueires.

The six fillies that were sold had but little to commend them. The two best were Marianela and Romany Lady. Three of the fillies were withdrawn of which the best was Rydal Beauty, a handsome and attractive daughter of Bronce out of Rydal Water by Orme. The mother is a half sister of Troutbeck.

Marianela by Bronce out of Mine-ra (Gay Hermit blood), sold for \$6,500, to the trainer Pio Jean. She is a nicely built filly with sufficient bone to build on and well quartered.

Romany Lady by Bronce out of Romany Lass by Eager. (The mother is a winner of the Rous Memorial Stakes), was sold to Sr. Liani for \$3,500. Rather light in bone she was nevertheless cheap at the price.

Other fillies were Dulzura by Bronce out of Desca by Desmond. (The mother is a half sister of the four times winner of the Liverpool Cup, China Cook). This filly was sold to Sr. E. Rivella and was cheap at \$3,500.

Coquina by Bronce out of Cobweb by Diamond Jubilee, (a sister of Chucker Out) was sold to the Stud Eclair of Montevideo for \$2,700. She appeared somewhat light of bone and lacking in stamina.

Rondalla by Bronce out of Rehear-sal, (Kendal blood), a somewhat poor sort, sold to Sr. Paredes for \$1,500.

Fornarina by Bronce out of Fonta-na, full sister to Velasquez, a well built filly with stamina and bone, sold to Sr. Edmundo Frazer for \$3500.

Albufera by Escamillo out of American Girl was withdrawn as was La Gloriosa by Bronce out of Good Scotch, (a full sister to Solis). This completed the sales of the Haras Bronce. The average price of the colts was \$7,400, and that of the fillies sold \$3,533.

HARAS PORRAZO CHICO AND J.C.V.

The horse sales at Palermo yesterday afternoon were anything but a success and were poorly attended. The class of animal under the hammer was anything but good, in comparison to other sales and quite a number of them had perforce to be withdrawn for want of bidders.

The two best colts sold were Infalible by Millenium out of Distinguida. Although on the small side he was good in bone and build, with plenty to work upon. He was sold on commission for \$8,000.

Impecable was another by Mil-lenium out of Rosina and in our opinion the best colt sold. He is a well cut powerful colt on the small side, but distinctly attractive. He was reasonably cheap at \$7,500 and was bought by the Stud Tevere.

Imposible III by Millenium out of Portefita by Porteno a small but strong colt \$3,500 to Stud La Celina.

Incredulo by Millenium out of Pi-rueta, full brother of Ducho a colt with good quarters and cheap at \$3,000 to Sr. A. Sibourd.

Incendio II by Pimiento out of Ser-pentina \$1,600.

Ironico by Porrazo out of Calabaza a coarse built colt heavily boned \$1,000.

Ilustre II by Millenium out of Ale-grias \$1,200.

Idem Idem by Millenium out of Ale-grias, half brother to Eslabon with-drawn at \$1,000.

Iris IV by Pimiento out of Natita a short legged powerful filly with a poor back \$2,000.

Ignea by Pimiento out of Bruyula withdrawn at \$1,000.

Impetuosa II by Pimiento-Defensa a poor sort with a bad tempered eye \$600.

Incognita by Millenium out of Pil-dora withdraw at \$2000 a good well built racy filly with rather narrow quarters.

HARAS J. C. V.

Only one colt was sold, El Tero, by Bonaparte-Salamina by Kendal. A coarse built animal \$1,200.

Batintin by Bonaparte out of Belle Dame heavy in front with fair quart-

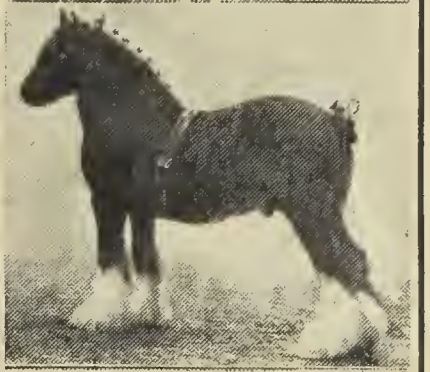
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WANTED : Heavy Horses
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On Sale: Imported and Camp Bulls of
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MEAT EXPORT

Las Palmas Produce Company have despatched for Liverpool by the Zinal 4,366 fore-quarters frozen beef, 5013 hind-quarters, total 728 tons.

By Highland Laddie the La Plata Cold Storage Company sent away to London 828 carcasses of mutton and 5,553 quarters chilled beef.

By Garibaldi for Genoa the same Company have forwarded 370 fore-quarters of frozen beef.

Smithfield and Argentine Meat Company advise that they have despatched from Zarate for Liverpool by the Highland Laird 5,875 fore and the same number of hind quarters of frozen beef.

La Blanca Company has sent to Liverpool by the Amazon 5,730 quar-ters of chilled beef.

The Sansinena Company have des-patched to Liverpool by the Amazon 1954 quarters of frozen beef (157 tons).

By the Zuleika, the Las Palmas Produce Co. have sent to Liverpool 11,562 fore and 11,476 hind quarters of frozen beef or 1800 tons.

La Blanca Company advise that they have despatched for New York by the Vasari, 872 carcasses of frozen mutton and 5,636 fore with 3,302 hind quarters of frozen beef.

By the Highland Loch the same Company have forwarded to London 718 carcasses of mutton and 510 of lamb.

ers withdrawn at \$1,000.

Buseca by Bonaparte out of Excel-sa withdrawn at \$500.

Pamela by Bonaparte out of Brise du Soir. The best of the fillies offer-ed withdrawn at \$500.

No other animals were offered and the sale terminated for lack of buyers and was altogether a weak one.

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GRAIN MARKET

TERMINAL CEREAL MARKET.

First Ring.

No operations.

Second Ring.

Linseed.

For January — 200 tons at \$12.25.

Official Prices.

Wheat.	
For October Darsena. . .	\$11.65
For January Darsena. . .	10.45
Linseed.	
For October Darsena. . .	11.90
For November Darsena. . .	11.90
For January Darsena. . .	12.35
Maize.	
For October Darsena. . .	4.85
For November Darsena. . .	4.95
For December Darsena. . .	5.10

CHAMBER OF CEREALS
QUOTATIONS.

Prices in the Bolsa de Comercio.

100 kilos waggon Darsena.
(Available).

Linseed	11.75
Wheat for bread	11.90
Do Barletta for Europe. . .	11.50
Do do for bread.	10.90
Do do (Export. Europe). . .	10.90
Do do (Export. Brazil). . .	11.30
Oats Bahia Blanca.	6.75
Yellow maize	4.80

REGISTERED CONTRACTS.

(Delivered in Buenos Aires).

Maize.	
For October—200 tons at \$4.75.	
For November—200 tons at \$4.87.	
For December—200 tons at \$5.00.	
Linseed.	
For November—100 tons at \$11.70.	

NATIONAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

(Rosario de Santa Fe).

First Ring.

Maize.	
For October—200 tons at \$1.70 and 200 at 4.73. Total 400.	

Second Ring.

Maize.	
For November—1000 tons at \$1.83.	

Official Prices.

Wheat.	
For October	11.20
For November	11.00
Available	11.10
For January.	10.35
Linseed.	
For October	11.10
For November	11.35
Available	nominal
For January	12.00
Maize.	
For October	4.75
For November	4.80
For December	4.95
Available	4.75
In Rosario.	
Wheat No. 1	11.55
Wheat No. 2	nominal
Linseed	10.80
Maize	4.67 1/2

PASSENGER LISTS

N.S.N.C. HIGHLAND LOCH.

The Nelson Liner Highland Loch returning to London left on Oct. 12 from La Plata with the following saloon passengers.

Messrs. William Hewitt, G. Stockman, James Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rhodes, Mrs. Lylian Drake, William J. Atkins, Gerald Andries, Francis G. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Tipple and Infant, Barton Shoo-bridge, J. Amalia, V. H. Simesen, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gwyn and family, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Tipping, Miss Gladys Tipping, etc.

R.M.S.P. AMAZON.

The following passengers left on Oct. 8 by the R.M.S.P. Amazon:—

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Burbidge, Miss Isabel Foletti, Miss Maria F. Diaz, H. F. Orton, F. J. Mac Kittrick, R. Fratantonio, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dasso, H. H. Goldney, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Neilsen, F. A. Rogers, Mrs. L. da Rocha e Silva, Rev. F. Verdier, Luis Kalha, Mrs. H. Reynolds, Miss D. Reynolds, J. Brooks, W. H. Jaspar, L. Machado Gumanier, F. S. Correa, P. Nogueira Correa, H. de Area Leao, Mrs. A. A. Leao, C. A. Leao, F. A. Leao, Miss A. Campbell Steward, F. Rodriguez, Marcel Paul, P. Negri, Mrs. E. Negri, Mrs. Conceba Nunziatta, H. W. Walsh, G. Spotelli, Mrs. and Miss Spotelli, M. Roup, W. P. Warlow, Mrs. C. L. Simonon, Mr. and Mrs. R. Franco, Mr. and Mrs. A. Antoniani, A. Nunziatta, A. Rivelli, C. Nunziatta, Mrs. M. H. Short, A. Caballero and family, S. Gorestin, J. Cobos Gonzalez, S. Sicoli, G. Trenzi, C. de Grassi, Mrs. Briamo, J. M. Briamo, Miss E. Jacques.

L. AND H. VASARI.

The liner Vasari will sail this afternoon from La Plata on arrival of the 10.53 train from Plaza Constitucion Station, with the following passengers for New York:—

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Williams, Mr. Chas. M. Camp, Mr. G. W. Gaidzik, Mr. Fred. Jacob jr., Mr. P. W. Henry, Mr. H. R. Eldridge, Miss M. Grunbach, Mr. F. J. A. McKittrick, Mr. and Mrs. A. Etchegoyhen and Miss R. Etchegoyhen, Mr. Louis Ferguson, Mr. Tokutaro Shimizu, Mr. A. J. Mora, Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, Mr. J. H. Carter, Mr. E. E. Ling, Mr. Charles Febvre, Mr. B. Giberger, Mr. L. D. Hargis, Miss F. Lublin, Mr. H. Gonzales, Mrs. Mina Berlianosky, Masters E. and M. and Miss M. Berlianosky, Mr. and Mrs. J. Berlianosky, Mrs. M. de Marco, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ray, Mr. G. Crocamo, Mr. M. ervel, Mr. G. F. GGreen, Mr. G. Barrel.

L. AND H. VERDI.

The Lamport and Holt liner Verdi is expected to enter the North Basin this morning with the following passengers from New York:—

Mr. and Mrs. P. Bryans, Messrs. James and William Newbrery, Mr. W. Meadows, Mr. C. Cobb, Mr. W. Pottes, Mr. F. B. Smith, Mr. Spruers Ely, Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard and Mr. C. Howard, Mr. P. Fosters, Mr. E. Albertson, Mr. L. Kendal, Mr. J. Cortada, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. C. P. Jones, and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. and Miss Ermelbaurs, Mr. C. Elmerbaurs, Mrs. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Applegate and E. Applegate, Mr. and Mrs. A. Camera, Mr. R. Camsson, Mrs. C. Palazan, Mr. R. Downing, Mr. J. Chaves, Mr. T. Wood, Messrs. A. and J. Willock and Mrs. Willock, Mr. F. Paige, Mr. C. Meant, Mr. E. Corning, Mr. S. Wallace, Mr. H. de Rees, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Francesco, Mr. J. de Jara Almonte, Mr. E. M. Neto, Misses R. V. Crabs, M. Champagne, B. Malli and H. Miles, Mr. B. Joachim, Mr. M. Sulik, Messrs. C., V. and J. Vlobrego, Mr. S. Vlobrego, Mr. L. Mushink, Mr. A. Hoskian, Mr. W. Shireds, Mr. and Mrs. F. Moore, Mr. J. Claike, Mr. J. Heiman, Mrs. and Miss Flagg, Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. T. Pascual, Misses Maria and Pilar Pascual, Mrs. J. Muck.

R.H.L. GELRIA.

The following passengers arrived on Oct. 9 by the Royal Holland Lloyd s.s. Gelria:—

Jorge Atucha, Rodolfo A. Fremery, Margarita Fremery, Grete and Eriza Schmidt, Antonio Lombardo, Louis van Haren, Ernesto Mandy, Juan, Elvira G. Eve and Juan José Braco, Victor, Sofia, Margarita, Elena and Ines Korner, Elena and Wolfgang Fischer, Alfredo Levie, Isabel King, Eduardo and Ida Blombergh, Marco Klers, R. Ferveen, Clifford Scarnell Brison, Florence and Katalina Sabine Mann, Andre Marie, August J. Val de Put, George Adam Hufregal, Isanne Elers, Sarita de Goeye, Louise Lohr, Gertrud Lohr, José and Sarah Abramoff, Irene Fuchs Locher, Carlos and Eve Angelica Braco, Juanita Nolk, Goringa Lopez, Rodolfo Garcia Castro, Angeles Otero, Perez S. Homero, Juvencio Z. and Blanca Arce, Maria Isabel Arce, Modesta C. and Aurelia Cartabia, Fernando Perez, Hortensia Beremheim, Leopold Lazarovitz, Martina Pims, Francisco Lusignan, Vicer B. Serra, John Jackson Williams, Sheila Williams, Sibilla, Laura and Fritz Schulz, Ansfride Vincent, Francis A. Venderbosch, Wilfride Kartens, Felix Marchand, Henri Post, Ana and Edith Albers, Guillermo and Wilmu Dammmer, Josephina Ullrich, Carlos Finscherbusch, Lena, Rosina and Sarah Van Straten, Hans Singer, Erns Abel, Auguste Lhoir, Johanna and Gertrud Sattler, Juan Westergaard, Max Herman Schuette, Henry Samuel and Rosie Deverall, Bernard Douglas and Herbert Henry Deverall, Philip Kyle, Annie Mabel, Edward John and Dorothy Anny Story, Christopher Loran, Charles and Berthe Castemans, José Mosquera Velez, Agustina B. de Mosquera, José and Carmen Pol de Fraga, José Otero Ilobre, Josefa Otero Casal, Ramon and Elias Ulled, Armando Ulled, Celia S., Manuel, Eliseo and Celia Mollado, Robustiano Mollado, Elena Doldan, Maria S. Elcira and Maria Esther Camacho, Arturo Rodriguez Alonso, Bernardo, Teresa, Maria, Bernardo, Maria and Raul Costa, Alexander B. Mashusak, A. Anderson Hjort, Dora Carl, Antonio Moscoso Gouceiro, Manuel Moscoso Valiño, Ramon Carreras Preyas, Concepcion Ruiz de Velasco, Filomena Huesa, Filomena Freye, José Bernardez Garcia, Rodriguez Gomez Cervela, Manuel and Matilde C. de Peteado, Emilienne Lanquette, Maria Lopez and Elvira Agrazo, Matilde Rosenmann, Jason Edwards, Gloria and Carmen de Alonso, Manuel Bernardez, Alfredo Duhau, Luis Ceulemans, Flavio Colmeyra, Geroveva Vix, José Gomar Alfaro, Maria Melsa, Maria Melitons, Sala M. Nissim, Christian Frese, Jacobo Elers, Jeanne Levy, Godofredo Weil, Ignacio von Pollackhoff, Fanny von Huthscher, Devora Rubinstein, Faustino Darosa, Henriette Vervin, Alberto D. Angelo, Maria C. Hauni, Juan Velasquez Ruiz, Sara Acevedo de Velasquez, Juan Velasquez de Azevedo, Fatorini and Maria Ruido, Americo Soares, Almira de Jesus, Isaltino Soares, Carmen Englenia, Lisa Oppen.

R.H.L. GELRIA.

The following passengers leave tomorrow on the Royal Holland Lloyd s.s. Gelria, for Amsterdam, via Montevideo, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo and Falmouth: Dr. Emilio Bunge, Laura Olazabal de Bunge, Yovita Bunge, Cesar Bunge, Amelia Bunge, Lucie Rickly, Paul den Tex, Tte. Coronel Julian B. Falcato, Cesar Galli Etchegaray, Manuel de Casas Cuoto, Myra Campbell, John Campbell, Roderich Campbell, Yon Campbell, Yessie Mac Nicoll, William Lowe Brown, Maria Lowe Brown, Dr. Antonio López Agrellos, Girolano Corradi, Maria Catalina Fritschke, José Martignoni, Clara de Moreth Bernhard, José Rocha Gil, Anton Marius Sprinus Laursen, Henri Schoch, Magdalena Schoch, Philip J. Yung, Yohauna Klaussen, Carlos von Bernard, German Scheiner, Catalina Dupont, René Remy, Antonio de los Santos, Néstor Huberty, Camila de Huberty, Wald Glawa, Luisa Stu-

HOMEWARD FIXTURES

The following vessels (says "The Times of Argentina") were fixed during last week to load homewards:

s.s. Frank Parish, 4100 tons, 10 per cent., Nov. 25, Buenos Aires - U.K., grain, 57s. 6d.; can. B. A. rate, Bristol option, 1s. less.

s.s. Rosina, 4300 tons, 10 per cent., pr. refix., San Lorenzo-U.K., grain, 62s 6d.; B. A. rate.

s.s. Black Prince, 7000 tons, 10 per cent. pr. San Lorenzo-U.K., grain, 60s. B. A. rate.

s.s. Patagonia, 2200 tons, 10 per cent., San Lorenzo-Barcelona, grain, 63s.; no reduction.

s.s. Valentia, 5000 tons, 10 per cent. San Lorenzo-U.K. grain, 65s.; no reduction.

s.s. Southwaite, 5000 tons, 10 per cent., San Lorenzo-New York, linseed, 36s.; no reduction.

s.s. Pegassari, 4500 tons, 10 per cent., San Lorenzo-U.K., grain, 68s. 9d.; no reduction.

s.s. Commonwealth, 5000 tons, 10 per cent., San Lorenzo-U.K., grain 68s 9d.; no reduction.

s.s. Iolo, 5500 tons, 10 per cent, San Lorenzo-U.K., grain 70s.; no reduction.

s.s. Tempus, 4000 tons, 10 per cent., pr. San Lorenzo-U.K., grain 70s.; no reduction.

s.s. Kathleen, 5600 tons, 10 per cent. pr. San Lorenzo-Mediterranean, grain, 70s.; no reduction.

s. Othen Stathatos, 4600 tons, pr. refix., San Lorenzo-U.K., grain 68s. 9d. no reduction.

s.s. Penhale, 5200 tons, 10 per cent. pr. San Lorenzo-U.K., grain 67s. 6d.; no reduction.

s.s. Trowbridge, 5500 tons, 10 per cent., Nov. 20, can., Rosario-U.K., grain 65s.; no reduction.

Deckspace, s.s. Barbara, October, B.A.-La Pallice, horses, £9 10s.

Deckspace s.s. Brodholme, pr., B.A.-France, horses, £9 10s.

RECORD CHARTER.

Tacoma, Wash., news dispatches state that another record rate for carrying lumber from Puget Sound to Australia was established on August 24 with the chartering of the schooner Willis A. Holden by the Stimson Mill at 97s. 6d. to Sydney, or 107s. 8d. to Melbourne. A year ago this voyage was being done at 45s. The charter rate from the North Pacific to Australia in the lumber trade has been between 90s. and 100s. for several months.

wer, Mabel Forrest, Violet Mary Forrest, Clara Maria Specht, Curt Gustaf Tihuan, Catalina Williams, Barbara Williams, Scheile Williams, Yan Williams, Catalina Parker, Ludovicus J. Hoelen, Juana T. E. Esmeyer de Hoelen, Ludovicus Hoelen, Alfredo H. Chopitea, Pedro Y. Moss, Joao Souza Hilton, Sr. Amabile Martinez, Francisco Gramendia, Alfredo Levie, Elena Cranwell Trezza, Berla Achermann, Rosa Achermann, Charles Henry Williams, Juana Angelina Bonbonnet, Lina Sutter, Juanita de Subiroff, Max Ratzenberger, Harry Usher, Dr. Braz de Revoredo, Elena de Revoredo, Maria Bouchard, Marina Bouchard, Felicia Theulé, Emilia Theulé, Enrique Theulé, Egle de Theulé, Thomas A. Walker, José Cortón, Dolores Cortón, Dora Cortón, Augusta Sara Cortón, Arthur Gibbs, Lillian Maud Gilbert, Alberto Vidal, León Charles van Emelen, Margarita Lessaje, Carlos Kay Robertson, Jane Kay Robertson, Nina Kay Robertson, Berta Mahu, Hans Mahu, Elena Mahu, Wilhelmine Hahn, Gustavo Adolfo Pfeiderer, Devora Rabinstein, Cruz Vilche de Videal, Petrona Joaquina Videal, Norman Biddell, Elena Biddell, Prillinger, Doerstling, Jorge Harvey, Angelina de Costa, Itibere da Cunha, Isidra Serrano Leza, Sra. Prillinger, Sra. Doerstling, Lewis Frederic Higinbotham, Sra. Magdalena Wiese, Federico Wiese, Magdalena Wiese, Juana Wiese, David Arrobas, Jaime Aberamis, Catalina Weiss, Liba Gerzenberg, Freda Vitemberg, George Leprince

Buenos Aires Herald

Weekly Illustrated Edition

CORRIENTES 672

Proprietor: THOMAS BELL.

All communications for the Editorial Department should be addressed to The Editor. Business letters should be addressed to The Manager. It is particularly requested that correspondence of an editorial or business nature should not be addressed to Mr. Bell, or to anyone personally, otherwise delay and inconvenience will result.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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POST FREE; PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THE MAILS.

TO ARRIVE IN OCTOBER.

16.—British by HIGHLAND GLEN.
20.—British by DESNA.

TO LEAVE IN OCTOBER.

15.—Brazil and Europe by GELRIA. Mails close at 2 p.m. Double postage at Port.
15.—Brazil, Cape Verde, Canaries, Portugal, Spain, France and Great Britain by ORONSA. Mails close at 4 p.m.
16.—Brazil, Senegal, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Balkans, Egypt and Italy by PRINCIPE UMBERTO. Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage at Port.

MARRIAGE.

BELL-LOMAX.—On the 6th October at St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Frank Russell Bell, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo Bell of Villa Urquiza, to Lois Mary Harrison Lomax, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Lomax, of 1352 Moreno. 330 m9

FANGEL-BERG.—At Quilmes, Province of Buenos Aires, on the 6th October 1915, Axel Einer Fangel, to Elly Zenia Berg, youngest daughter of Mr. P. Berg, of Copenhagen, Denmark. 384 m10

DEATH.

Mac IVER.—September 11th, killed in action, in France, aged 18 years, Robert Troutbeck MacIver (second lieutenant 1st Battalion The Royal Scots), only son of the late Robert Rankin MacIver, of Ambleside, and of Mrs. H. Shortreed Sanderson, of 12 Mulberrywalk, Chelsea, S.W. 11M m12

ROBERTSON.—Killed in action September 26th, Captain Gilbert Swale Robertson, age 23, of the 13th Royal Scots, eldest son of the late Arthur S. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson, of Belgrano, formerly of Quilmes. 333 m9

BAHIA BLANCA SHIPPING.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

October 10.

Ingeniero White—

Penlee, loading for Huni and Wormser, at elevadors.

Boyne, sailed on Oct. 6.

Monie P., awaiting orders to proceed.

Port Galvan—

Sabia, sailed on Oct. 7.

Baron Baeyens, loading for Bunge and Born.

Silksworth Hall, sailed on Oct. 8, for Europe.

Okemont, discharging coal for the Pacific Railway.

Buenos Aires Herald

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY EDITION

39th Year. New Series, No. 588

Buenos Aires, Friday, October 22nd, 1915

Price 30 Cents

RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND

Action Taken Against Suvla Bay Leader

GOVERNMENT'S "NO REPRISALS" POLICY

Continued Political Dissension in Britain

LONDON, OCT. 20.

TO-DAY'S DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE GENERAL SITUATION REVEALED THE FACT THAT THE OFFICER WHO COMMANDED THE LANDING OF BRITISH TROOPS AT SUVLA BAY ON THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA WILL BE DEPRIVED OF HIS COMMAND.

THE WAR UNDER SECRETARY, MR. TENNANT, REFUSED TO GIVE FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE GROUND THAT IT WOULD BE AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF THE PUBLIC TO DO SO.

A HARROWING WEEK

Gloomy Press Predictions

POSSIBLE COLLAPSE OF THE COALITION

London, Oct. 20.

"Truth" says that the last week in London was the most harrowing experienced since the war broke out. It says:—

"Not only has the military situation on the Continent developed a new cause of alarm; not only do Zeppelin bombs compel us to close our doors; not only are the croakers more vociferously confident than ever before; but we are threatened with acute Cabinet crisis, and we have seen the ugly portent of resignation of the French Foreign Minister.

"In times like these one envies the soldiers in the trenches, held together and braced as heroic sacrifices in the presence of the enemy, blessedly ignorant of the quakings and squealings at home. The more wrangling over the best method of making war, the longer the war will last."

THE CABINET CRISIS.

London, Oct. 20.

The illness of the Prime Minister has had the effect of producing an air of greater calm in political circles than would otherwise have attended the resignation of Sir Edward Carson. From present appearances there will be no more resignations. It is quite likely that Mr. Asquith's absence will be extended to nine or ten days.

This enforced cessation of political passions is expected to give time for the reconciliation of differences, which, it seems generally believed, are not yet actually settled.

Mr. Frederick Smith succeeds to the Attorney Generalship, and Mr. George Cave, a Unionist Member of

Parliament, succeeds Mr. Smith. The "Daily Express" says that it regards the appointments as certain, and asserts that the crisis is ended.

Mr. Horatio Bottomley in a speech at Newcastle last night predicted the immediate collapse of the Coalition Government, but the "Express" thinks that the new experiment would be no more successful than the coalition, and that before the end of the war we should have a revolution or a National Council of business men.

War Committee Secrets

CONFERENCE ON CAMPAIGN IN THE BALKANS.

London, Oct. 20.

The members of the War Committee held a long session to-day which was also attended by some of the superior officers of the British Army and Navy.

Various resolutions of importance regarding the campaign in the Balkans were adopted; but as secrecy is considered as indispensable to the success of these plans, nothing has been published about them.

In consequence of this, it may appear for some days that the operations of the Allies are weakening, and that the enemy is getting the advantage; but this will be merely due to the necessity for keeping silence until the plans are in the course of full development.

Asquith's Health

PREMIER'S CONDITION REPORTED TO BE IMPROVING.

London, Oct. 20.

The medical bulletins of this morning report a slight improvement in the condition of Mr. Asquith.

NO REPRISALS

British Government's Attitude

STATEMENT IN THE COMMONS

London, Oct. 20.

A suggestion that the British aerial squadrons should exact reprisals from Germany for the Zeppelin raids was opposed by the Government.

Mr. Tennant, Under Secretary of State for War, said that the Flying Corps should not be diverted from its principal responsibility, which was to carry out strictly military measures.

Coalition Government

JOHN REDMOND BELIEVES POSITION IS PRECARIOUS.

London, Oct. 20.

The illness of the British Prime Minister may result in the postponement of the debate in the House of Commons of the war policy of the Government and the differences in the Cabinet which led to the resignation of Sir Edward Carson.

Mr. John Redmond's opinion is that the present state of affairs threatens to make the position of the Coalition Government precarious.

Carson Explains

RESIGNATION DUE TO DISAPPROVAL OF GOVERNMENT'S MEDITERRANEAN POLICY.

London, Oct. 20.

Sir Edward Carson has stated that he resigned from the Government on account of differences of opinion relative to the operations in the Dardanelles and the Balkans.

New Attorney General

F. E. SMITH SUCCEEDS CARSON.

London, Oct. 20.

It is announced that Mr. Frederick E. Smith, K.C., M.P., is to be appointed Attorney General in the place of Sir Edward Carson, resigned.

[Note: Mr. F. E. Smith has for several years been regarded as one of the most brilliant of the "young" men in the House of Commons. He was the first chief of the Press Bureau.]

Insufficient Men

BRITAIN'S RECRUITING PROBLEM

London, Oct. 19.

Brigadier General Sir Eric Swayne who is actively engaged in the recruiting campaign said in a speech at Hull yesterday:—"We want to have another three million men in camp by next spring. By placing overwhelming forces in the field we shall be able to convince Germany of the uselessness of continuing the struggle."

There is at present a sufficient influx of recruits to supply the daily demand and fill the gaps in the field; but Lord Kitchener, who is looking to the future, and has prepared a programme for maintaining seventy divisions in the field of battle next year, is not satisfied with the rate of recruits and wants it to be doubled. He says that he must have half a million men more within the next four months.

The recently compiled National Register disclosed that there were 1,900,000 men available for service apart from those who are employed in the munitions factories, railways, etc. This total includes many who have been found to be physically below standard, and the actual number of men fit to take the field is only about 1,250,000.

Britons in Bondage

25,000 PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

London, Oct. 19.

Mr. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, stated that there are approximately 25,000 British prisoners in Germany.

Cotton as Contraband

BRITAIN PROHIBITS EXPORTATION EXCEPT TO ALLIES, SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

London, Oct. 19.

The British Government has issued a decree prohibiting the exportation of any kind of cotton or cotton goods, except lacework, to any country in Europe except the Allies, Spain and Portugal.

Australia's Determination

"TO DO MORE THAN SHE HAS DONE YET."

London, Oct. 20.

Despatches from Australia and New Zealand quote the newspapers as asserting that the heavy losses of the Australasian forces at Gallipoli have only roused the Colonies to greater determination, and in no wise cause despondency. The papers urge confidence in the British Government, and deprecate criticism. The Minister of Defence in Australia stated in a speech that Australia is prepared to do more than she has done yet.

BRITISH ARMY GAINING GROUND

Progress Between Dixmude and Nieuport

DEADLY FIRE OF FRENCH ARTILLERY

Pope Intervenes to Save Condemned Belgian Ladies.

London, Oct. 20.

Field Marshal Sir John French reports that the British artillery is shelling the German positions in Flanders along the whole front and decimating the enemy's ranks. None of the enemy's counter-attacks have made any progress owing to the energetic action of the British troops.

War Office despatches announce that the British continue to gain ground between Dixmude and Nieuport, where, in conjunction with the Belgians, they deliver constant attacks. The enemy is known to have sustained important losses.

SUPERIORITY OF FRENCH ARTILLERY FIRE.

Paris, Oct. 20.

Despatches from the front announce that at most points from the North Sea to the Vosges the French are still maintaining the offensive and inflicting very important losses on the enemy.

Their artillery has thoroughly established its superiority over that of the Germans, who are learning more and more to dread the intensive fire of the French batteries. Their trenches are battered by prolonged cannonades which destroy their defences and compel them to abandon position after position without being able to escape the deadly fire which relentlessly pursues them throughout the vast network of their labyrinths.

The French have had no losses worth mentioning.

Calling-up the Aged

GERMANY SUMMONS MEN OF 50-55 TO THE COLOURS.

Amsterdam, Oct. 20.

The local newspapers announce that the German Government is calling to the colours all men between the ages of 50 and 55 who are fit for service.

Zeppelin Destroyed

ALL THE CREW PERISH.

London, Oct. 19.

The London house of a glassmaking factory at Maubeuge has received a message from Maubeuge saying:—

"A Zeppelin has collided with our chimney and destroyed both the chimney and itself. The men in it were killed."

Raid in Belgium

SUCCESS OF ALLIED AIRMEN.

Paris, Oct. 19.

Amsterdam telegraphs that news has been received from Belgium that a number of aeroplanes from the lines of the Allied armies have dropped bombs on the German military buildings at Berchem. They were subject to a heavy rifle fire but got away unharmed.

Thou Shalt Not Murder!

POPE APPEALS TO KAISER TO SAVE CONDEMNED BELGIAN WOMEN.

Rome, Oct. 20.

"L'Osservatore Romano" states that His Holiness Pope Benedict has appealed to the Kaiser through Cardinal Gasparri for the commutation of the sentence of death pronounced upon the Countess of Belleville, Mlle. Thulier and seven Belgians who were accused of having aided French and Belgian prisoners to escape. The Kaiser has ordered execution of the sentence to be suspended until he has had further information upon the subject.

It is reported that King Alphonso of Spain is also moving in the matter.

Captured Submarines

LYING IN BRITISH PORTS.

New York, Oct. 19.

According to a local newspaper, the outcome of the steps taken by the British Admiralty to cope with the German submarine "blockade" of British waters has been that, at a certain British port the name of which is not allowed to be published, there are lying thirty-two captured German submarines fit for service in the British Navy whenever required; while at other points there are eight more undergoing repairs.

Adding to these the number of German submarines that have been sunk and lost beyond recovery, it is plain that the losses to British shipping are more than counterbalanced by the losses of the enemy.

This accounts for Germany's announcement of her desire to preserve the friendship of the United States by acceding to President Wilson's wishes in regard to the abandonment of the campaign.

Hun-boat Sunk

BRITISH SUBMARINE SUCCESS.

Copenhagen, Oct. 20.

A British submarine has sunk the German steamer Daleliven in the North Sea. The crew escaped.

Sunk by the Sea Huns

LOSS OF A WILSON LINER.

London, Oct. 19.

The British steamer Aleppo, 3870 tons, belonging to T. Wilson Sons and Company of Hull, has been sunk by a German submarine. There were no lives lost.

Germany's Third Loan

7,576 MILLION MARKS SUBSCRIBED.

New York, Oct. 19.

A despatch from Berlin announces that the contributions to the third German war loan have amounted to 7,576 million marks.

BRITAIN AND THE BALKANS

Silence of the Government

NO INFORMATION FOR PARLIAMENT

London, Oct. 19.

Mr. Asquith being absent from the House of Commons this afternoon owing to illness, he was represented by Mr. Lloyd George, who eluded all the propounders of what the Government considered awkward questions.

He said that it is impossible at present to reply to the urgent requests for a statement on the situation in the Dardanelles, or as to Italian co-operation in the Balkans. He was only able to say that the methods whereby Italy can most effectively help Serbia were a common cause of discussion among the Allies.

Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied with the determination of avoiding premature revelations of any nature. The matter involved was evidenced by the query regarding the Dardanelles campaign, of which Mr. Robert Outhwaite, Liberal member for Hanley, had given notice.

The query was, whether Russia still attached the same importance to the Dardanelles as when the British Ambassador at Petrograd declared that the operations were undertaken at the request of Russia with the object of drawing off the Turkish forces in the Caucasus.

Sir Robert Cecil said that it would obviously be improper to make a statement regarding the importance attached to any special theatre of war by any of the Allies or by ourselves.

Admitting that the British Ambassador was accurately quoted, the Under Secretary added that the quotation ought not to be taken as a complete statement of all the considerations involved.

He continued that when notice of the query was given it was designed to elicit whether Lord Milner's suggestion of the evacuation of Gallipoli found any official supporters.

In reference to the report that Lord Reading's mission to the United States had also been to negotiate respecting appeals from the British Prize Courts to an International Tribunal, Sir Robert declared that there was not any truth in the report that permission or authorisation had been given to Lord Reading to discuss the general question at Washington of the freedom of the seas.

Hamilton's Return

DARDANELLES COMMANDER TO CONFER WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

London, Oct. 19.

General Ian Hamilton, Commander of the British forces in the Dardanelles, is expected back here in a few days to report on the progress of operations.

It is stated that General Hamilton will be superseded in the command by General Charles Carmichael Monro.

NO ABANDONMENT OF DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN.

London, Oct. 19.

The recall of General Hamilton to London is due to the necessity of consulting him upon certain essential points in connection with the campaign. In no case would the Allies entertain the idea of abandoning the operations in the Dardanelles.

As a matter of fact, the Allies are making excellent progress, and the British troops have distinguished themselves by their valour and important successes. Their losses have been heavy, but those of their opponents infinitely more so; and they are constantly receiving reinforcements. Sooner or later a final victory is confidently anticipated.

Mountain Warfare

ITALIANS' STEADY PROGRESS.

Rome, Oct. 20.

A despatch from the headquarters of the Italian Commander-in-Chief dated the 19th instant reports as follows:—

"Supported by an intense and efficacious artillery fire, our infantry yesterday took the offensive at various points along the Tyrolean frontier of the Trentine, obtaining notable successes.

"In the valley of Lagarina we occupied Brentonico and a castle on the Mori road.

"On the Cordevole our troops occupied the north-east of Sasso di Mezzodi, an important height of 2249 metres, and the counterfort extending from that height to the right bank of the mountain stream between Soranaz and Ornella. On the opposite bank we also occupied the counterfort extending from Col Lana to Livina.

"In the Falzarego zone we completed the conquest of Sasso Stria, reaching the crest, which is 2477 metres in height.

"In Carnia we are continuing active operations with a view to driving the enemy out of the wooded country at the head of the Chiarzo torrent.

"On the Carso yesterday there was a lively artillery duel, which was prolonged with occasional intermissions throughout the night."

Trouble in Tunis

FRENCH TROOPS ENGAGED WITH ROBBER BANDS.

New York, Oct. 20.

The "Evening Sun" publishes a telegram from Paris which says that the small and little heard of war in Tunis consists principally of encounters with large bands of robbers who cross the Tripoli frontier, cut telegraph wires and rob the convoys of the French advance posts.

Important fighting of this kind occurred on September 25 and October 9. For a considerable time a French garrison of 200 men kept swarms of the robbers at bay until relief arrived.

"Iron-Crossed" Jews

4,000 GIFTS BY THE KAISER.

New York, Oct. 20.

A radiogram from Berlin says that 236 Jews in the German army have been promoted to commissioned officers, and that 4,000 Jews have received the Iron Cross, 16 of them of the first class.

Except Turkey:

TEUTONS' ALLY ONLY

BELLIGERENT TO REFUSE TRUCE FOR BURIAL OF DEAD.

Rome, Oct. 20.

Pope Benedict has succeeded in obtaining the consent of the belligerent Powers, with the exception of Turkey, to hold occasional truces in order to bury the dead.

Gold for the States

25 MILLION DOLLARS FROM CANADA.

New York, Oct. 20.

The sum of 25 million dollars has arrived from Canada consigned to the firm of Morgan, destined to re-establish the firmness of exchange with Britain.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN THE RIGA REGION.

Russian Army Heavily Reinforced

RUMOURED TAKING OF CZERNOWITZ

4,000 Teutons Captured by Tsar's Forces

Petrograd, Oct. 20.

It is officially announced that in the Riga region desperate fighting is proceeding all along the line.

Above Mitau the Germans have succeeded in capturing the village of Kich. The battle continues to the northeast of Mitau.

The War Office announces that large reinforcements have been sent to most of the Polish and Galician sectors. New contingents have reached the most distant points of the lines of battle and have been greeted with rejoicing by the troops already in the firing lines.

It is estimated that over 1,500,000 troops more are ready to reinforce the troops of the Tsar and commence the offensive against the Teutons.

RUMOURED FALL OF CZERNOWITZ.

London, Oct. 20.

A despatch from Bucharest states that a Russian army has occupied Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina, near the Rumanian frontier. The Austrians have retired along their whole front.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN BUKOVINA.

Petrograd, Oct. 20.

It is known that the Russian advance is progressing in the Bukovina region, and that the Austrian lines are in serious danger. The Russians have taken numerous prisoners.

TEUTON RESISTANCE WEAKENING.

Petrograd, Oct. 20.

The Russian troops have recaptured from the enemy several villages in the Pripiet region, and are attacking in various sectors where the resistance of the Teutons is weakening.

The Russians have now an abundance of ammunition, and are in a position to take more vigorous action along the greater part of the line.

It is reported from Bucharest that the Russians have broken the Austro-Hungarian lines on the Strypa and have occupied Czernowitz.

CAPTURE OF 728 MEN AND NINE GUNS.

Petrograd, Oct. 20.

It is officially announced that at Mitau, Grosekan and Neugut, the Russian aeroplanes dropped about fifty bombs on points occupied by the Germans.

In the Dvinsk there have been violent artillery actions.

The Russians have recaptured the town of Czartorysk, taking 700 prisoners, including 28 officers, and nine pieces of artillery.

TROUBLE IN RUSSIA

MARTIAL LAW IN MOSCOW.

London, Oct. 18.

A telegram from Petrograd says that martial law has been declared in the city and district of Moscow.

Sufficiency of Munitions

RUSSIA'S INTIMATION TO HER ARMIES.

Odessa, Oct. 20.

The Russian Government has issued a new order to the southern armies instructing them not to be sparing of ammunition as the sources of supply are fully organised and the present output is many times greater than it has been for months.

Russian Internal Loan

1,000,000,000 ROUBLES AT 5 1/2 PER CENT.

Petrograd, Oct. 20.

It is announced that an internal loan of 1,000 million roubles at 5 1/2 per cent interest will shortly be floated in the country.

Bulgaria, the Betrayer

TSAR'S STERN INDICTMENT.

Petrograd, Oct. 20.

The following Imperial manifesto has been issued to the Russian nation:—

"We hereby make known to all our loyal subjects that the treason of Bulgaria to the Slav cause, prepared with perfidy since the beginning of the war, has now, although it seemed impossible, become an accomplished fact. The Bulgarian troops have attacked our loyal Ally, Serbia, already bleeding from her struggle against a stronger enemy.

"Russia, and the Great Powers, our Allies, tried to dissuade the Government of Ferdinand of Coburg from taking the fatal step, and to persuade her that the realisation of the ancient aspirations of the Bulgar people regarding the annexation of Macedonia would be assured to them by other means in conformity with Slav interests; but underhand methods prompted by the Germans, and fratricidal hatred of Serbia, triumphed.

"Bulgaria, our co-religionist, liberated but a short time ago from the Turkish yoke by the fraternal love of the Russian people, openly took sides with the enemies of the Christian faith, Slavism and Russia. The Russian people regard with sorrow the treason of Bulgaria, who has been so near to them until these last few days; and, with bleeding heart, draws the sword against her, leaving the fate of the betrayer of the Slav cause to the just punishment of God."

Suppressing the Truth

FRENCH CENSORSHIP OF HOME POLITICAL NEWS.

Paris, Oct. 19.

The Departmental Republican Press syndicate has announced its adherence to the protests of the Parisian Press against the censorship being applied to home politics.

Ferdinand's Perfidy

Petrograd, Oct. 20.

A Governmental official communication published in this city says in reference to the part played by King Ferdinand, that he continues to be a German Prince although reigning over Bulgaria. The communication concludes as follows:—

"During almost thirty years the Prince of Coburg has stood between Russia and Bulgaria. Throughout this period Russia has never ceased to hope that its sister nation would at last open her eyes.

"Even now when Bulgaria is sacrificing herself to German perfidy Russia has still not abandoned the hope that Bulgarians, faithful to historic tradition, will not lift their hands against the sons of the Russian warriors who died for Bulgaria."

Isolation of Russia

TEUTONS' REASON FOR COMMENCING BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

Naples, Oct. 20.

Travellers who have arrived from the Balkans by the steamship Rumania assert that the real purpose of the struggle in the Balkans is not to prevent munitions and food being sent through to Constantinople, so much as to keep the Central Powers from cutting the supply of munitions which have been sent to Russia by the Allies over the Salonica railway. They say that Bulgaria is in the best position to carry out the plan of the Central Powers and at the same time deprive Serbia of munitions.

Optimism in Russia

CONFIDENCE RESTORED BY NEWS OF TEUTON FAILURES.

London, Oct. 20.

Telegrams from Petrograd say that little by little confidence is being restored by the news that the enemy is not advancing.

The Russian Minister of the Interior has informed a journalist that the Germans may be considered as being exhausted, and are now doing their best to bring about strikes in the country and hinder the activity in producing munitions.

In Petrograd the greatest importance is attached to the successes obtained by the Russian troops in the central Styrian region. It is stated that in a single day the Russians captured from 3,000 to 4,000 prisoners belonging to three different army corps.

At present the Teutons have not sufficient forces to advance between the Stoched and Styrian rivers.

Blown up in the Baltic

END OF GERMAN MINE PATROL VESSEL.

Copenhagen, Oct. 20.

On the Danish coast the wreckage has been found of a German mine patrol boat which has been blown up in the Baltic, either by a torpedo or a mine. The crew of ten men are missing and are supposed to have perished.

Under Sealed Orders

ITALY'S FLEET LEAVES BRINDISI.

Paris, Oct. 20.

A despatch from Brindisi delayed in transmission states that the Italian fleet has sailed for the East with sealed orders, probably to take part in the blockade of Bulgarian ports.

Swedish Steamer Captured

WHILE LADEN WITH ORE FOR GERMANY IS SEIZED BY BRITISH SUBMARINE.

Copenhagen, Oct. 19.

The Swedish steamer Niki, with ore, bound for Stettin, has been captured by a British submarine.

King Constantine's Son

SUSTAINS BROKEN LEG IN FALL FROM A HORSE.

Athens, Oct. 19.

It is reported that during the manoeuvres King Constantine's second son, Prince Alexander, fell from his horse and broke his leg.

OFFERS TO SPAIN AND SWEDEN

GERMAN DIPLOMACY SEEKS NEW ALLIES.

Rome, Oct. 15.

It is positively stated in diplomatic circles here that Germany is making the greatest efforts to win over Spain and Sweden to her side. To Spain she promises Gibraltar and Morocco, and to Sweden Finland, on condition that they take up arms for the Central Empires at such time as Germany shall indicate.

RUSSIA'S REVERSES

WAR MINISTER SAID TO BE IN PAY OF THE GERMANS.

London, Oct. 15.

A high Russian official who has been staying temporarily in this city is known to have stated to certain members of the British Parliament that the incapacity of the former Russian Minister of War, General Sukhomlinoff, has been the sole cause of the severe reverses suffered by the Muscovite forces. He declares that the General, embittered by not having been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army, took this way of revenging himself, and that, by order of the Tsar, proceedings are about to be taken against him.

The facts that have been brought to light have produced much excitement in Petrograd, where it is stated that documents have been found proving that the ex-Minister was receiving money from the German Government.

FERDINAND DENOUNCED

DUKE OF ORLEANS RETURNS BULGARIAN DECORATIONS.

Paris, Oct. 15.

The Duke of Orleans has returned to King Ferdinand and the decorations conferred upon him by that monarch when he was in Paris. The decorations are accompanied by a letter from the Duke denouncing the King's action in strong terms and accusing him of high treason.

ARMENIANS' APPEAL

TO THE KING OF ITALY.

Rome, Oct. 16.

The Armenians have addressed an appeal to King Victor Emmanuel to save their countrymen in Turkey, reminding His Majesty that "Savoy" was once the title of the King of Armenia.

A telegram from Petrograd says that Mr. John Ray, American Consul at Odessa, has been visited by a deputation of Armenian students at the Odessa University, who asked the Consul to convey to President Wilson their gratitude for his advocacy of their cause in Turkey.

NISH-SALONICA RAILWAY CUT

Allied Armies Awaiting Reinforcements

SERBIANS RETIRE FROM NORTHERN FRONT

Gallant Opposition to Enemy's Offensive

Athens, Oct. 20.

Railway communication between Salonica and Uskub is being guarded by portion of the Allied expeditionary army.

The Bulgarian authorities and population of the seaport towns on the Aegean have retreated inland.

It is now stated that the Allies have not occupied Strumitza, orders having been given not to cross the Bulgarian frontier.

The Anglo-French forces are engaged in a great battle with the Bulgarians in the vicinity of Vranja.

Notwithstanding the heroic resistance of the Serbians, the Bulgarians have taken the town of Kotchana and are continuing their march west.

Altogether four Bulgarian armies are invading Serbia along a front of 150 miles. The main army, commanded by General Bogatcheff, is within 35 miles of Nish.

SERBIAN ARMY RETIRES.

London, Oct. 20.

The Serbian General Staff at Nish has officially announced as follows:

"Under the pressure of the enemy we have withdrawn from our northern front to fresh positions. We have had to abandon Kotchana and Istib and occupy stronger positions.

"The tactics of the Germans and Bulgarians are to endeavour to prevent the Serbian troops being joined by the Anglo-French forces."

TEUTONS PREPARING TO INVADE MONTENEGRO.

Amsterdam, Oct. 20.

Information has been received that a Teuton army 20,000 strong has arrived at Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia, about sixty miles north of the Montenegrin frontier, whence it is proposed to invade Montenegrin territory.

The defenders are assembled along the frontier ready to resist the attack.

ENTENTE "MARKING TIME."

Salonica, Oct. 20.

The Entente is marking time pending the concentration here of sufficient troops.

The French have succeeded thus far in protecting the lower end of the Nish-Salonica railway.

The Russian consul in Salonica has sent a motorcar to Nish to bring the Russian Minister back.

An Austro-German expedition composed of mixed forces, including about twelve divisions of Austrians, has advanced well up the Morava valley endeavouring to effect a junction with the Bulgarians.

Another serious attack is also under way by the Bulgarians, with Uskub as objective. It is admitted that this force has already occupied Istib.

NISH-SALONICA RAILWAY CUT.

Athens, Oct. 20.

The diplomatic corps accredited to the Serbian Court is compelled to remain at Nish, their departure being postponed on account of the interruption of railway communications be-

tween Nish and Salonica. Traffic between Salonica and Monastir is also interrupted on account of floods. For four days Salonica has not been in telegraphic communication with Nish.

REPORTED SERBIAN SUCCESSES.

London, Oct. 20.

A despatch from Rome to the "Daily Chronicle" says that, according to a telegram from Bucharest, the Serbians have captured 200 prisoners and four guns in the Gornacco sector. The enemy's losses in killed and wounded were very heavy.

The Serbians have also been victorious in the region of the Timok river, where they captured 300 prisoners.

A telegram from Athens reports heavy fighting in the Ristovac-Vranja district. The Serbians have been strongly reinforced. Beyond Vranja, telegraphic communication is interrupted.

SERBIAN EFFORTS TO FRUSTRATE TEUTON-BULGARIAN PLANS.

Milan, Oct. 20.

"Il Seccolo" publishes a telegram from Bucharest which states that the Serbians are striving to occupy Widin in the north of Bulgaria, so as to prevent the Germans from establishing communications with the Bulgarians by the Lom-Palanka route.

A Serbian army is seeking to envelop the Bulgarian forces operating in the direction of the Timok river.

TEUTONS PUT TO FLIGHT.

London, Oct. 20.

Bucharest despatches report:

"The Serbians have repulsed the German invaders at Shabatz, a town west of Belgrade near the junction of the Drina and the Danube. They have also defeated the Bulgarians at Ortaku.

"At Pojeravatz, situated at the junction of the Morava and the Danube east of Belgrade, the Serbians attacked the German flank, inflicting serious losses upon them and compelling them to retreat in disorder, hotly pursued by the victors."

"United" Bulgaria

FEAR OF TROUBLE WITH THE ARMY.

Petrograd, Oct. 20.

It is reported that the defence of Bulgaria will be entrusted to Turkish troops commanded by German officers with the object of avoiding Russians and Bulgarians meeting, for fear of desertions on the part of the Bulgarian troops.

It is understood that over 50,000 Turks have entered Bulgaria and many more are en route.

Refused to Fight Serbia

BULGARIAN REGIMENT MUTINIES AND KILLS ITS COLONEL.

London, Oct. 20.

It is reported that at Cadi Bogatz, in Serbia, a Bulgarian regiment refused to fight against the Serbians and killed their colonel. The regiment was surrounded and decimated by the rest of the division.

SERBIA'S FLIGHT

A Gloomy Statement

BY JOURNALIST AT SALONICA

New York, Oct. 20.

A special telegram from Salonica to the "New York Herald" reports: "The Bulgarians are holding a section of the Salonica-Nish railway barring all hope of immediate aid reaching the Serbians. The Serbian Government has removed its seat to Pristina, with all papers, documents and moneys.

"The Anglo-French forces are not strong enough to prosecute an effective campaign on behalf of Serbia; but additional battalions are being landed daily, and another large French force is on its way.

"There are grave fears now that Von Mackensen will not be content with opening a pathway across northern Serbia.

"Efforts are being made to rescue the Ministers at Nish by automobile; but the roads are deep in mud, and it is believed that the attempt will be unsuccessful.

"Mackensen's army, which is estimated by the Serbian military authorities at 24,000 men, is cutting through the Bajacar region, where the principal Bulgarian forces are operating with the purpose of engaging in joint action against Nish."

REPORTED BULGARIAN REVERSE

Rome, Oct. 20.

"Il Messaggero" publishes a telegram from Athens announcing that the Bulgarians have been thrown out of Vranja, and that the Salonica-Nish railway is working uninterruptedly.

RUMOURED SERBIAN VICTORIES.

Geneva, Oct. 20.

It is reported from Bucharest that the Serbians repulsed the Austro-German forces to the north of Shabatz. They have also assumed a vigorous and successful offensive about Pozarevac. Fighting still rages. The Bulgarians are described as having been badly beaten at Ortakoli.

A BUDA PEST CLAIM.

New York, Oct. 20.

A telegram from Buda Pest says that, according to a special despatch from Trieste, the German and Austro-Hungarian troops on the Danube have effected a junction at Semendria.

The Humane Hun

MASSACRES OF SERBIAN PEASANTRY.

New York, Oct. 20.

A telegram from Bucharest says that the Serbian Minister there has handed to the United States Minister a protest by his Government against the massacre of Serbian peasants by the Germans.

GREECE NEXT!

FRANK STATEMENT OF BULGARIA'S AIM.

London, Oct. 18.

According to a telegram from Athens published by the "Morning Post," the Bulgarian Minister to the Greek capital, when asked by a local journalist whether Bulgaria would attack Greece as well as Serbia, and would claim Kavala and Salonica, replied, "Not for the present. That will come later."

This gives new force to Venizelos' warning that if Bulgaria defeats Serbia she will wrest Greek Macedonia from Greece.

The Disease Spectre

CHOLERA ATTACKS AUSTRIAN ARMY.

London, Oct. 20.

A Central News despatch from Amsterdam reports that cholera is rife among the Austrian troops at Brody, on the northern frontier of Galicia.

CHOLERA AT KIEL.

Madrid, Oct. 20.

The "Gazeta Oficial" announces the prevalence of cholera at Kiel.

WELCOMED BY FERDINAND

ARRIVAL OF AUSTRIAN COMMANDER AND STAFF.

Athens, Oct. 15.

Prince Windisch Graetz, of Austria, has arrived at Sofia accompanied by his General Staff. The Prince was cordially received by King Ferdinand who had a long conversation with him.

35,000 RECRUITS WEEKLY

NEEDED, BUT NOT OBTAINED BY BRITAIN'S VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.

London, Oct. 14.

The question of voluntary or compulsory service in the army turns principally on the fact that Lord Kitchener wants 35,000 recruits weekly, and the voluntary system is not meeting these requirements.

COMPULSORY SERVICE

LORD DERBY TO HAVE ANOTHER SIX WEEKS ON VOLUNTARY SERVICE.

London, Oct. 16.

The question of compulsory military service was considered by the British Cabinet yesterday. It was decided to give Lord Derby another six weeks to see how the campaign for voluntary recruits prospered in his hands.

In regard to the Balkans, it is stated that subsequent to the declaration of war upon Bulgaria it was decided to send every available soldier to the aid of Serbia.

25 MILLION DOLLAR LOAN

ITALIAN NEGOTIATIONS IN NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 18.

It is stated that the Italian Government is negotiating with local financiers for a loan of 25 million dollars.

"GASSED"

800 ALLIED TROOPS BROUGHT FROM DARDANELLES TO GIBRALTAR.

Madrid, Oct. 18.

A message from Algeiras states that eight hundred troops from the Allied forces in the Dardanelles have been brought to Gibraltar suffering from the effects of asphyxiating gas.

CARGO OF COTTON

SEIZED BY A SUBMARINE.

Stockholm, Oct. 16.

The Norwegian sailing ship, Eyr, with a cargo of cotton from Berge for Copenhagen has been seized by a German submarine.

LONDON RAIDED**MORE MURDERS BY
ZEPPELINS****LITTLE MATERIAL DAMAGE**

London, Oct. 14.

The Home Secretary has issued a notice saying:—

"On Wednesday night some Zeppelins attacked a certain part of London and dropped a number of explosive bombs. The material damages caused are of slight importance. Several fires broke out, but were quickly extinguished by the fire brigades.

"The Admiralty will issue a supplementary report when all information has been obtained. At present it can only be stated that no public building has suffered any damage.

"As far as has so far been ascertained, six men and two women were killed, and the number of injured is thirty-four. With the exception of a soldier, who was one of those killed, all the victims were civilians. These are the figures obtainable up to 11.45 last night."

45 KILLED; 114 INJURED.

London, Oct. 14.

The British Admiralty announces that the Zeppelin raid on London last night resulted in 45 persons being killed and 114 injured.

BERLIN'S STORY OF THE RAID.

New York, Oct. 14.

A wireless message from Berlin transmits the following official bulletin which has been posted in that city:

"On the night of October 13-14, German airships attacked the city of London and adjacent important establishments, as well as the batteries at Ipswich.

"Several attacks were made, especially on the City of London Docks and the waterworks at Hampton, near London; and Woolwich was also heavily bombarded with incendiary bombs.

"At all the places attacked important explosions and great fires were observed.

"All the airships returned safely, although they were vigorously attacked when passing the English coast."

EFFECT OF THE RAID**LARGE INCREASE IN NUMBER
OF VOLUNTEERS.**

London, Oct. 15.

The immediate result of the last and most important Zeppelin raid on London has been a marked increase in the number of recruits that have volunteered for active service.

The Government is said to contemplate energetic reprisals against Germany. The matter will very probably be dealt with at a Cabinet Council.

It is also stated that the British Foreign Office will call the attention of the United States to the danger to American subjects in London caused by the aerial attacks of the enemy.

NEUTRALITY A CRIME**BISHOP OF LONDON'S STRONG
STATEMENT.**

London, Oct. 18.

At Hackney yesterday, the Bishop of London, presiding at the ceremony of delivering an ambulance for the front, said:

"When I think of the situation of Belgium and a part of France, it pains me to remember that there are still neutral countries." The prelate added that under present circumstances he considered neutrality almost a crime. The Allies are fighting the mailed fist with their bare hands.

**BOMB HIS SLEEPING
TOWNS****"GLOBE'S" ADVICE TO THE
PEOPLE**

London, Oct. 14.

The "Globe," which has been conducting a campaign advocating reprisals for Zeppelin attacks, says:

"The public knows now that the Zeppelin is choosing its own time and circumstances for attack, and is practically immune against ordinary aerial weapons.

"The only way to hit the enemy is to strike at him as he strikes at us, by bombing his sleeping towns."

**NAVAL GUNNERS NEEDED WHO
CAN DISTINGUISH BETWEEN
ZEPPELINS AND STARS.**

London, Oct. 14.

With further reference to the Zeppelin attack of last night, the "Globe" says:—

"People who went to their business this morning amid the spectacle of shattered window fronts may be forgiven if they wonder how long this sort of thing will be allowed to go on without effective measures being taken to check it. We have a new scheme of defence, but it did not defend us.

"The plain fact is that, apart from wind and weather, London has no adequate protection against Zeppelins. The standard of our air defences is clearly not yet up to the mark.

"As a spectacle, the thing was disappointing. Drury Lane theatre has often been better than that.

"We learn from the official statement that another Zeppelin broke through the aerial defences of the London District; but we look in vain for the announcement that the visitor was brought down.

"Admiral Percy Scott's recent appointment to the command of the defences is a proof that we are on the point of commencing to begin; but it may be permissible to hope that we shall soon have a corps of naval gunners who can really distinguish between a Zeppelin and a star."

REPRISALS FOR MURDER**SIR A. CONAN DOYLE'S STRONG
VIEWS.**

London, Oct. 15.

The British novelist, Sir Conan Doyle, has written to the "Times" in regard to the Zeppelin raids on England maintaining that the time has arrived for taking reprisals for these murderous attacks.

The writer suggests that a British aerial squadron should be stationed on the eastern frontier of France, and that the British Government should announce that whenever the German airships attack British cities or towns a German undefended city would be similarly dealt with by our aeroplanes. This, he believes, would put an end to Zeppelin raids.

Sir Conan Doyle admits that such a procedure would be repugnant to the feelings of British aviators; but it must not be forgotten that for a long time the enemies of Britain have been murdering British women and children.

LABOUR AND THE WAR**MINERS' WAGES INCREASED.**

London, Oct. 16.

The wages of the South Wales metal operatives will be raised from ten to twenty per cent. by agreement. The demands of the railway men have been settled at Derby.

The war bonus will be increased to five shillings, or 2/6 for boys.

The wages of the Northumberland miners are now 73 per cent. above the 1879 standard.

"BOOM" IN VOLUNTEERING**EFFECT OF ZEPPELIN RAIDS**

London, Oct. 16.

For a time at least the last Zeppelin raid on London has staved off conscription.

It is stated in Parliamentary circles that the result of the raid was a "boom" in enlistment, to such an extent that the pro-conscriptionist members of the Cabinet have consented to delay their programme for six weeks.

HOW TO WARD-OFF RAIDERS

London, Oct. 16.

Writing to the "Daily Express," the widely known British airman, C. G. Grey, says that the whole system of protective measures such as darkening the city against Zeppelin incursions is wrong, and should be replaced by a lavish system of searchlights, making the city one vast carpet of light so as to blind the enemy with the glare.

For this reason the proposed plan of sending aeroplanes for a night attack on Zeppelins is ridiculous; because until a Zeppelin is lighted up by the searchlights an aeroplane cannot find it; then it soon rises above the Zeppelin to drop bombs on it. When he gets into a beam of light the pilot of a Zeppelin is helpless owing to the glare.

The writer goes on to say that one hears much about nightly aeroplane patrols over Paris; but they are chiefly composed in the minds of the people. The real protection to Paris is the ring of searchlights completely enclosing the city. He then proceeds to submit the following scheme for the protection of London: Divide the city into half-mile squares. At the corners of each place searchlights, throwing wide beams vertically upward, each overlapping its neighbour. Then, he says, the guns will have a clear target.

"DIRTY WORK"**"REPRISALS" CONTROVERSY IN
ENGLAND.**

London, Oct. 18.

The newspapers continue to discuss the air raids and the question of reprisals.

Viscount Bryce writes to the *Times* protesting against imitating the policy of Germany in Belgium, France and Armenia by adopting reprisals, which, he says, would lower Britain to the level of that Government.

Sir Conan Doyle, in a letter to the same paper, says that French aviators have already raided Carlsruhe and Stuttgart, the latter attack being announced as having been made in return for the raids upon the open towns of France and England. He says that it is dirty work at the best, however necessary it may be; but the dirtiest would be to permit our Allies to do it in our name while we explained to the world that we could not condescend to do it ourselves.

BULLET IN THE SPINE**DOCTOR'S WONDERFUL
OPERATION**

Paris, Oct. 14.

Dr. Emil Girou reports that he has performed upon a wounded soldier a remarkable and unprecedented operation, having extracted a missile which was embedded in his back along the whole width of the vertebral column.

In communicating the details to the Academy of Medicine, Dr. Girou said that he performed the operation at a time when the patient was in a dying condition. The result exceeded his greatest expectations. The patient has no fever, he can move his legs and his sensory powers are gradually recovering. The wound was sufficient to kill anyone, but the man is now recovering.

SHELLS, THEN GAS**THE CAPTURE OF HOHEN
ZOLLERN REDOUBT****BRILLIANT BRITISH SUCCESS**

London, Oct. 18.

Mr. Percival Phillips in a despatch from the British Headquarters in France to the "Daily Express" says:

"The British gas attack on the German infantry entrenched between Loos and La Bassée, on Wednesday resulted in the capture of the Hohen-zollern redoubt.

"The gas is heavier and more bewildering than any London fog and no German periscope could pierce the blackness of its solid wall which arose so suddenly that the puzzled enemy could tell nothing of the moment when they would be attacked. Shaken as they were by the intensity of the preliminary bombardment, this new and unexpected enemy had exactly the effect intended and the Germans were easily flung out of the trenches when the British suddenly appeared rushing out of the gas mist with fixed bayonets and cheering.

"The British guns had done their work thoroughly. Hulluch and other German machine-gun strongholds seemed complete heaps of ruin. Fosse 8 Pithead has seen more desperate fighting than any other mining works in northern France, being pounded mercilessly by the British guns. Loos on the other hand gave me the impression of being comparatively undamaged. Bilados has been thoroughly raked by the guns but when seen through the glass has not the appearance of utter desolation and annihilation that mark Vermelles.

"The twin towers of Loos still dominate the plain and all the efforts of the German gunners have failed to crumble them.

"The British got a stretch of the first line position South West of Hulluch front, two thirds of a mile wide but the German shell fire obliged them to evacuate this trench although the British stuck wherever they could find foothold.

"The Germans attach great importance to the redoubt on one side of the Quarries and after we captured it first time, German orders were issued to retake it at any cost and all costs. The British still hold it.

96,839 CASUALTIES**AT THE DARDANELLES**

London, Oct. 15.

The total British casualties in the Dardanelles up to October 9, according to official figures given today, are 96,839. The number of killed is 18,957, of which 1183 are officers.

The casualties of the Australian contingents amount to 29,121.

DECLARATION OF WAR**BRITAIN'S FORMAL INTIMATION
TO BULGARIA.**

London, Oct. 15.

The British Government has issued a formal declaration of war against Bulgaria.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND**DUKE OF CONNAUGHT HEADS
CAMPAIGN FOR \$7,500,000.**

Ottawa, Oct. 15.

The Duke of Connaught has headed a campaign which is to commence on November 1 with the object of raising \$7,500,000 for the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

UNITED STATES AND NATIONAL DEFENCE

Washington, Oct. 16.

President Wilson has approved of the United States naval programme for the expenditure of \$500,000,000 in five years on increasing the American navy.

THE U.S. ARMY

ESTABLISHMENT OF FIRST LINE OF 1,000,000 MEN.

Washington, Oct. 16.

Besides the naval programme, President Wilson has approved of the new military policy embodying the establishment of a first line of defence and a reserve force of 500,000 men, equal to a Continental army of 1,000,000 men. The cost of this scheme which is based on the recommendations of the Secretary for War, Mr. Garrison, is estimated at about 180 million dollars.

The President will urge upon Congress the acceptance of both these schemes. Mr. Bryan has begun a campaign against the proposed increase in the fighting power of the United States.

ALLIES' NEW LOAN

BRITISH COMMISSIONERS LEAVE THE UNITED STATES.

New York, Oct. 16.

Lord Reading, Sir Babington Smith and Sir John Holden, members of the Anglo-French Financial Commission, left to-day rather unexpectedly by the steamer St. Louis for England, and were given a very cordial farewell by the American financiers.

Lord Reading made a short speech saying: "I am satisfied with the result of our mission. No bargain is a good bargain unless both sides are satisfied, and I hope that this will be the case."

"The American financiers showed a very proper regard for American interests; at the same time they did not attempt to exact too much from us."

"Whatever happens in the war, nothing will change the views of Britain and her Allies, that there can be only one ending to it. Until we have reached the final victory our efforts will be continual. Britain is prepared for every sacrifice."

CARRANZA RECOGNISED

U.S. NOTE DESPATCHED TO MEXICO.

Washington, Oct. 18.

This afternoon Carranza's representative here received a Note from the United States Government informing him of the recognition of the legality of the Mexican Government established by Carranza.

The representative, Sr. Arredondo, is starting immediately for Mexico to deliver the Note to Carranza.

GERMAN DESTROYER SUNK

VICTIM OF BRITISH SUBMARINE

London, Oct. 15.

The newspapers publish despatches from Copenhagen reporting that a British submarine has sunk a German destroyer.

CRUISER AND TORPEDO BOATS ATTACK SUBMARINE.

London, Oct. 15.

In the Baltic Sea a German cruiser and two torpedo boats attacked a British submarine. The latter was not damaged, but as she retired she sank one of the torpedo boats, the other enemy vessels escaping.

SWEEPING THE BALTIC

BRITISH SUBMARINE ACTIVITY

Geneva, Oct. 18.

All the German steamers in the Baltic are now being escorted by warships for fear of the British submarines.

NO WAR AGAINST NON-COMBATANTS.

London, Oct. 18.

It is reported from Stockholm that during the last few hours the British submarines in the southern Baltic have detained two German vessels, and, after seeing those on board were placed in safety, destroyed the ships.

Only German craft are attacked, neutrals being allowed to go where they like.

GERMAN FISHING BOATS CAPTURED.

London, Oct. 18.

During the eight days from the 2nd to the 9th of the present month twenty-one German steam fishing boats have been captured and brought into Grimsby, where the fish was sold and the crews interned.

GERMAN CREWS INTERNED.

London, Oct. 18.

The last batch of thirteen German steam trawlers captured by the British in the North Sea contained a total of 95 Germans, all of whom have been sent to the concentration camps.

MURDERED BY PIRATES

71 MEN DROWNED ON SUNKEN FRENCH LINER.

Paris, Oct. 18.

A despatch from Marseilles announces that the French steamship Amiral Hamelin, 5050 tons, belonging to the Chargeurs Reunis line, of Havre, has been sunk by a submarine, seventy-one of those on board being drowned.

SUNK IN COLLISION

GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT LOST IN THE BALTIC.

London, Oct. 18.

A telegram from Stockholm announces that a German torpedo boat has sunk in a collision with a German ferryboat from Trelleborg. Out of the torpedo boat's crew of forty-five men only one was saved.

London, Oct. 18.

It has now been ascertained that five men were saved from the German torpedo boat that was run down by the ferryboat of the same nationality. The accident occurred at night when the steamer was travelling with her lights out for fear of submarines.

FOOD IN FRANCE

SERIOUS INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING.

Paris, Oct. 18.

In a conversation with a representative of "Le Matin" to-day, the Minister of the Interior, M. Malvy, referring to the question of the rise in the cost of living, said that the situation is serious, but not alarming. It would be an illusion to pretend that it were possible to bring prices back to normal; but by concentrated efforts the Government will enable Parisians to obtain the essential articles of food at prices which never will be prohibitive. Arrangements have been made which will make a rise in the price of bread impossible. Steps have been taken to increase the imports of frozen meat, butter, eggs and dried vegetables; but if the result of operations by speculators makes this ineffective, the Government will have recourse to taxation.

DYES FROM GERMANY

EXPORTATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Oct. 14.

Fifty tons of coal tar and dye stuffs of German manufacture are due in New York to-day by the steamship St. Louis, consigned to the Secretary of Commerce on account of William Mitchell of Lowell, Mass., representing the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

A statement made by the Department of Commerce says that several months ago the Secretary consented to act as consignee for two cargoes of dyes from Germany, the safe passage of which was assured by permits granted by the British Government upon the express condition that the Secretary of Commerce should be consignee.

The embargo on these cargoes from Germany has not been lifted by the British Government, but arrangements were made that the exportation to the United States of the dyes coming by the St. Louis should be permitted. It is hoped that this is the first of a series of similar shipments.

CHOLERA IN GERMANY

SPREAD OF DISEASE ALARMS DENMARK.

Copenhagen, Oct. 18.

The Danish Government is taking special precautions on the frontier to prevent the epidemic of cholera raging at Berlin and Kiel extending to Denmark.

AUSTRIAN AEROPLANE

CAPTURED BY THE MONTENEGRINS.

Paris, Oct. 18.

An official telegram from Cetinje reports that on the 12th instant the Montenegrin forces drove back the Austrians on the Drina-Grahovo front, inflicting considerable losses upon them.

An Austrian aeroplane with the aviators on board was captured by the Montenegrins at Plevlje.

GERMANY'S MEAT SUPPLIES

SERIOUS SHORTAGE REPORTED.

London, Oct. 16.

A telegram from Berne to the "Morning Post" says that an appeal has been made by the burgomaster of Munich and the Chief of Police which urges the Bavarians to limit their consumption of meat, as pigs and cattle are largely diminishing in numbers.

The signatories to the appeal pledge the utmost economy, with only four meat meals weekly, and all the upper classes are asked to do likewise.

SPREADING GERMAN "KULTUR"

POISON GAS FACTORIES ESTABLISHED AT BUCHAREST.

London, Oct. 14.

A telegram from Bucharest asserts that poisonous gas factories are being established at Sofia under the direction of Germans, with the object of using the gas against the Serbians.

NISH HOSPITALS DESTROYED BY ENEMY AIRMEN.

London, Oct. 14.

A telegram from Nish announces that a German or Austrian aeroplane passed over that city dropping bombs which destroyed four hospitals.

5,000 BELGIANS MURDERED

MERCILESS RULE BY THE TEUTON.

London, Oct. 15.

Reports from Havre state that the Belgian Government has been informed on reliable authority that over five thousand Belgian citizens have been shot by order of the German authorities in the country.

In the majority of cases the crime imputed to the victims was communicating with persons outside the territory subject to German domination, sentence being pronounced after a more than hasty trial.

The information has caused deep indignation but not surprise, as cases of the kind were mentioned in private letters, although it was not known that the execution had been of so wholesale a nature.

GERMANY IN WAR TIME

RAILWAY RECEIPTS REPORTED NORMAL.

New York, Oct. 15.

Berlin reports that the freight receipts of the German railways for the year ending July 31 indicate that business has finally resumed its normal trend and volume, after suffering severe depression.

Soon after the outbreak of war, the railways in general did 41.6 per cent. of their normal business; but in January last it rose to 90.1 per cent., and in July to 98.6 per cent. of the normal.

TURKEY WITHOUT A FLEET

STORY OF A VANISHED NAVY.

London, Oct. 18.

Reports from various sources affirm that Turkey is now without a fleet.

The Goeben was so badly damaged as to be unserviceable, while the machinery of the Breslau is destroyed. The two vessels have had their guns removed and the crews sent to reinforce the Turkish troops fighting in the Dardanelles.

The cruiser Medjidieh was sunk in the Black Sea by a torpedo fired by one of their own ships. The Russians have since raised her and taken her to Odessa.

The battleship Kheyred-Din Barbarossa, manned by a German crew, was sunk by a British submarine, together with a small cruiser and a destroyer, and 1400 men were drowned.

The battleship Turgut Reis is hors de combat owing to her guns bursting and killing 25 men.

Other cruisers and destroyers have been sunk by mines, and only the 3800 ton cruiser Hamidieh is left.

Nearly the whole of the Turkish mercantile fleet has also been sunk, captured or destroyed by the Allies.

COURAGEOUS SCHOOL TEACHERS

FRANCE LOSES 10,000 KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Paris, Oct. 15.

Since the war began 2000 French public school teachers have been killed in battle and 8,000 put out of service. The number mobilised was 30,000.

SWEDISH NEUTRALITY

ALLEGED VIOLATION BY BRITISH SUBMARINES.

London, Oct. 15.

It is reported from Stockholm that the Swedish Minister at London has received instructions from his Government to protest against the violation of Swedish neutrality in the Baltic, British submarines having attacked and sunk German steamers in Swedish waters.

SALVATION ARMY CONGRESS

Thursday

STAFF LUNCHEON AND INAUGURAL MEETING.

This week is one of special interest and activity to the Argentine branch of the Salvation Army. The Territorial Congress is in session, and various events of importance to the organisation are taking place. Yesterday afternoon a Reception Lunch was given to the Congress Delegates and to Col. Kyle, the London representative and the new Chief Secretary and his wife, Brigadier and Mrs. Deverell. The delegates included officers from all parts of South American Territory.

After the lunch a meeting was opened by Col. Palmer, who introduced Col. Kyle and the new Chief Secretary and his wife.

A solo was rendered by Staff Capt. Booth.

The following officers as representative speakers welcomed the visitors to the Congress: Mayor Bonnard, on behalf of the Social Institution, Mrs. Palmer on behalf of the Women officers, and also the Mercy League.

Staff Captain Thomas on behalf of the officers working outside of Buenos Aires Staff.

Captain Rosarios, on behalf of the work of the sailors.

Captain Michel also spoke on behalf of single officers.

Col. Kyle was warmly applauded, and said in reply, he brought greetings from General Bramwell Booth to the South American Salvationists. He spoke of the valuable work the Army is doing at the front and mentioned incidentally that twenty thousand Salvationists were now in the British Army as Chaplains in Red Cross work and in other ways.

Later both Brigadier and Mrs. Deverell spoke.

In the evening a very crowded and successful meeting was held at the Central Hall, Rivadavia 3280, when a programme of about 15 items was rendered. Colonel and Miss Palmer spoke in welcome of the Delegates, Col. Kyle and Brigadier Deverell also addressed the meeting. Instrumental music was provided by the Headquarters band, and by the Juvenile band, the first in the country.

Friday

PICNIC FIXTURES.

Yesterday the officers attending the Salvation Army Congress, spent a happy day together in the Bosque at Palermo. There were gathered together over one hundred officers, both men and women in positions of trust and responsibility, who had left for a few hours, the cares and worries of their duties to spend a day together in the open air.

They had a happy time, playing games, running races, etc. The weather was everything that could be desired.

Saturday

Yesterday a united meeting was held in the Plaza Once at which all the Salvationists attending the Congress were present. The Territorial Headquarters Band and Songster Brigade both took part.

Colonel Palmer being in charge. Colonel Kyle and Brigadier and Mrs. Deverell spoke. There was a big crowd of interested listeners, and the meeting from all aspects was a great success.

At 8.30 p.m. another meeting was held (for members only) at the Army's Central Hall, 3280 Rivadavia.

Colonel Kyle's discourse took the form of a heart to heart talk to his South American comrades and was "full of good things."

Sunday

On Sunday last the Salvation Army had a Field Day. Holiness Meetings were held in the morning in the five Army Halls in Buenos Aires, and these were led by specially-elected officers, who all reported good congregations and great interest. The biggest meeting was held in the Rivadavia Hall, which was led by Col. Kyle, assisted by Col. and Mrs. Palmer, and also Brigadier and Mrs. Deverell. The Staff Band composed mostly of officers belonging to the Territorial Head Quarters, rendered good service as did also the Singing Brigade, which is mostly composed of the wives of the various officers attached to Head Quarters and Social Institutions in Buenos Aires.

Colonel Kyle delivered a fine spiritual discourse upon "Practical Holiness" and its working out in the everyday-life.

This meeting resulted in a large number of persons publicly "Reconsecrating their lives for God and Humanity."

Successful meetings were also held at 3 p.m. in Calle Pedro Mendoza and at Plaza Constitucion, and a march was organised from Plaza Congreso at 7 p.m. in which the flags of the Republic, and the Army, the South American Territorial Leaders, Col. Kyle and other officers with the Headquarters Band, took part. At Margherita de Savoia Hall, Independencia 2540, whither the column proceeded, another most successful meeting took place, addressed by Colonel Kyle and by Colonel and Mrs. Palmer.

Wednesday

GREAT MEETING IN PRINCE GEORGE'S HALL.

Sincere congratulations may be offered to the chiefs of the Salvation Army on the notable success which concluded their Congress week.

The march from Plaza Congreso, timed for 7 p.m. was slightly delayed owing to the energies of photographers, who opened an enfilading fire of cameras under which the column proceeded (by special permission) via the Avenida and several principal thoroughfares to Prince George's Hall.

That spacious Salon had its seating capacity taxed severely. Downstairs the place was full. Among the prominent ladies and gentlemen who testified their interest in the good work by attending were: H.B.M. Minister Sir Reginald Tower, Mr. H. G. Mackie (British Consul General), Mr. E. Milington Drake (First Secretary of Legation), Sr. Cardenas, Dr. J. Lovat Mulcahy, Mr. F. Chevallier Boutell, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Miss Percy, the Rev. Mr. de Barrett, Rev. Mr. José Felices, Rev. Mr. Espingola and Mr. and Mrs. Torre. Colonel Philip Kyle, Colonel and Mrs. Palmer, Brigadier and Mrs. Deverell, and many officers of the staff and from the camp were on the platform. Some of the camp workers appeared in riding dress hooded and spurred and *rebenque* in hand. There were picturesque social groups and "Argentina" in person or a lady who resembled her. After the opening hymn, addresses were given by Adjutant Lopez and Brigadier Deverell. Colonel Palmer gave an interesting account of the activities of the Salvation Army work on the South American Continent. Mrs. Palmer and Colonel Kyle also gave addresses. Mrs. Palmer on the great subject of work on behalf of women. There was a quintette of concertinas, a revelation to those who only know this instrument as a wheezing and gasping abomination afflicted with chronic asthma, singing by the children and a quintette vocal by officers, band selections, some capital musical exercises by twelve small and well-drilled girls to music by Staff Captain Booth and dissolving view portraits of the heads of the army and the principal officers in South America. The Doxology closed a remarkably successful and enthusiastic evening.

SIX MONTHS OF WAR

Anglo-Argentine Doctor's Experience

"TOMMY A GRAND PATIENT"

TREATING THE VICTIMS OF GAS.

"Tommy is a grand fellow. It's a privilege and a pleasure to look after him, and it has been an honour for me to have been associated with the branch of the service that takes him in hand when he is sick or wounded. There is no breath of scandal, or muddle, or mismanagement about the Royal Army Medical Corps."

This high tribute to the British fighting man, and to the medical service, was paid by Dr. K. M. Walker who was interviewed yesterday by a representative of THE HERALD on the subject of his experiences as a surgeon at the front. Dr. Walker left Buenos Aires early in the year to take up an appointment on the staff of the Duchess of Westminster's hospital in France, and from March until he left for Argentina, he served as a surgeon, attending all classes of cases brought down from the fighting front. The Duchess of Westminster's hospital is at Le Touquet, not far from Boulogne, and is the sole surviving private institution of the many that were started, which is recognised by the British authorities. It is now being used entirely as a hospital for officers.

Dr. Walker was asked about the cases of gas poisoning which he had seen, and the results of the special investigations which he had made close to the firing line, after the first gas attack made by the Germans.

"For some time," he said, "we were in doubt about the gas used, though we had no doubt about its awful effects. Our assumption that it was a chlorine gas was proved correct when we captured one or two of the cylinders from the Germans. They were also using a gas shell containing a mixture of bromine, formalin, hydro-cyanic acid and some corrosive. The effects of the shell were not serious because the explosion of the projectile caused a rapid dissipation of the gas cloud, but that projected from the cylinders was terrible in its result. The men came to the hospitals, purple—almost black—gasping for breath, and suffering awful pain and distress. The gas has a destructive effect on the membranous lining of the lungs. After the first attack I believe the mortality was 14 per cent of the cases brought in. After the second attack the percentage dropped by at least half. At first we were quite helpless because we had no means of treating the cases to afford relief. All efforts were centred on finding an antidote, but later on this gave way to devising preventive measures. When I was at the front I saw rows of gas victims lying on the grass, gasping, coughing, and suffering terribly. There was no relief for them, and really the best treatment was to leave them in the fresh air. Our first respirators were practically useless, but now a proper helmet is in use in which there is a pad soaked in hypo-sulphite of soda. The French helmet, such as pictured in your paper to-day, is a more elaborate affair."

Speaking of other problems before the medical service Dr. Walker said the worst of all was "gas gangrene." "This has nothing to do with gas poison," he said, "but it is so called because it sets up a gas in the tissues and causes a swollen condition. It is terribly virulent. Like the tetanus bacillus, the germ of gas gangrene comes from the rank ground which has been turned up in Belgium. It is the worst thing we have to fight against. A man may come in with a simple wound. We dress his wound; it appears alright, and suddenly gas gangrene sets in and

LEGATION DESPATCHES

British Army's New Line

MORE GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED

The following telegram has been received by His Britannic Majesty's Minister at Buenos Aires, from the Foreign Office, London:—

Oct. 20 (12.35 p.m.)

19th October. Sir John French reports since 14th October artillery on both sides very active. On our front South of Le Bassée Canal enemy has made number of bombing attacks in neighbourhood of Fosse No. 8. All were repulsed. The continued reports in German communiques of repulse of British attacks North East of Vermelles have no foundation. Position where fighting mentioned above took place would be more correctly described as South West of Auchy Lez La Bassée, from which it is about 1500 yards distant. It lies 3000 yards North East of Vermelles. The new front now leaves our old line at point about 1200 yards South West of Southern edge of Auchy Lez La Bassée and runs thence through main trench of "Hohenzollern" redoubt in Easterly direction 400 yards South of Southern buildings Fosse No. 8 to South Western corner of quarries. We also hold South Eastern corner of quarries. Our trenches running thence South East parallel to and 400 yards from South Western edge of Cité St. Elie to point 500 yards West of North edge of Hulluch line then runs along Lens Le Bassée road to chalk pit 1500 yards North of highest point of Hill 70, then turns South West to point 1000 yards East of Loos Church where it bends South East to North West Slope of Hill 70 and runs along Western slopes of Hill bending South West to point 1200 yards South of Loos Church whence it runs due West back to our old line. Chord of salient, we have created in enemy's line measured along our old front is 7000 yards in length. Depth of salient at chalk pit is 3200 yards. Since 28th September enemy has reinforced his troops holding front we attacked by 48 battalions which include division of guard. After heavy bombardment enemy attacked our front this afternoon between quarries and Hulluch and was everywhere repulsed.

the case is fatal within 24 hours. Fortunately the arrangements in the hospitals are so perfect as to prevent the disease becoming infectious, but it is bad in the case of the wounded men lying out in the field. I have seen some very bad cases of wounded men who could not be got in from the trenches quickly enough. Tetanus is practically non-existent, and the disappearance of this one time deadly disease is one of the triumphs of science. The Red Cross Society is doing splendid work, and you can be certain that the gift from your readers of a motor ambulance will be welcome. The Society is looking after the transport of the wounded, and its ambulances go right up to the front, and are frequently under fire.

Dr. Walker has many interesting experiences to relate on the conduct of the war generally. He states that opinions even among the staff officers are strangely divided on the question of when the war will end. The French methods he describes as being particularly vigorous. "There are no kid gloves used by them in conducting operations. I have come back with intense admiration for France and the French army. Both are magnificent. France now has her 'second wind' and is prepared for anything."

Dr. Walker left France on the advice of the hospital authorities who suggested that he should return to his practice during the winter. He may return to France in the spring, and take up military duty once more.

Mainly About People

Miss Ernestine Simpson is better. Mr. A. B. Travers has returned from Tucuman.

Mr. H. L. Wilson and family have left for Entre Rios.

Mr. W. L. Dillon and family leave to-morrow for Montevideo.

Mrs. Estela Bilbao Davie has left for Montevideo.

The approaching marriage is announced of Miss Marcella Young and Mr. Archibald Harris.

Mr. B. A. Prichard Jr. arrived yesterday on the Verdi, to resume his activities at the Y.M.C.A.

Mrs. Bernard Sale of 314 Chaealucio, San Isidro, has discontinued her "at home" day until the Autumn.

Mrs. Mercedes Wills and Mrs. Laura Wills, have returned from La Plata.

Mr. D. M. Bresler, of San Martin de los Andes, is at present on a business visit to Buenos Aires.

Mrs. Lorsignol will leave Buenos Aires next month for Switzerland where her children are being educated.

Mrs. Michael Lister, of Olivos, F.C.C.A., advises that she has discontinued her "at home" days during the summer months.

The esteemed Brazilian Minister, Sr. Souza Dantas, will undergo a slight operation during present week for an affection of the throat.

Mr. and Mrs. Keating, the Misses Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh, and Mr. C. Cooke have arrived at the Phoenix Hotel.

Mr. George M. Pruden is expected at the end of the present month from England where he has been studying engineering during several years.

The wedding of Miss Maria P. Keegan and Mr. John MacGaun, takes place to-day at the residence of the bride's family.

Mrs. J. T. Knight Pepper, has removed from Villa Devoto to 2354 Calle Tucuman, Olivos, F.C.C.A., Bnité. Mitre Station, where she will be pleased to see any of her friends.

Dr. K. M. Walker returned to Buenos Aires this week and has resumed his practice at 460 Calle Cordoba. Dr. Walker has been since March last on active service in France.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney de Mello have changed their address to 3437 Blanco Encalada. Mrs. de Mello will be "At Home" to her friends on Sunday next, October 24, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

General sympathy will be felt for Mr. and Mrs. W. Sherriff, of Cabildo, in their bereavement by the loss of their son, Frank, who died last Sunday at Bahia Blanca, after a short illness.

It is understood that Mrs. Alicia Miller, daughter of Mr. Frederick Miller, is arranging for the opening of an Hospital in a special site within an hour of Liverpool. It is to contain 25 beds.

The two sons of Dr. George Newbery, of Córdoba, returned to Buenos Aires yesterday by the s.s. Verdi. The Messrs. Newbery have been in the United States for some time completing their education.

Amongst the latest arrivals at the Grand Hotel are the Misses Benitz from Montevideo; Mr. Alfred Martin, and Dr. and Mrs. Luis Villa, from Rosario, and Dr. Juan B. Seru, from Mendoza.

Mr. Paul Chambers, of Messrs. Chambers and Thomas, who underwent a slight operation by Dr. Robert Halahan, on the 14th inst., at the New Nursing Home, Calle Uruguay 1217, expects to be about again in about a week.

Mrs. Newton W. Cronhelm has discontinued her days "At Home" until the autumn and will shortly be removing to Martinez (F.C.C.A.), Calle Emilio Mitre, second house from Boulevard Costa, two squares from station.

A Committee of French ladies at Bahia Blanca has recently been formed for the purpose of providing wool to ladies of that or any other nationality, with which socks, scarves, etc. are to be made, and sent to the soldiers fighting in France.

Mr. Thomas Stallabras, London Director of Maple and Co., Ltd., who has been in Buenos Aires since November last, leaves by the river-boat for Montevideo on Saturday evening, accompanied by Mrs. Stallabras, to join the Pacific s.s. Oronsa, en route for England.

The Rev. F. H. Somerville, who recently visited the new Mission Station of the South American Missionary Society in the Argentine Chaco, will be glad to forward gifts of books, illustrated papers, lantern slides, gramophone records, photographic requisites or drugs for the missionaries. They will be divided among the Indian Missions of the Diocese, and be most acceptable. He asks that gifts of this kind may be left at the vestry of St. John's Anglican Pro-Cathedral (25 de Mayo 286).

DAY BY DAY IN BAHIA BLANCA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Oct. 17.

A good deal of interest is being taken in the concert and dance to be held in the Anglican Church Hall on Monday 25th, in aid of the Church Fund and Red Cross.

The Rev. Mr. Saunderson being absent in Buenos Aires, his place is being taken to-day by the Rev. Mr. Mills, who arrived here yesterday morning.

Mr. J. Clarke was able to leave the Barrionueva sanatorium again last Tuesday, and is making good progress towards a complete recovery.

Mr. Stockman left for England on board the Highland Loch on October 12.

A subscription list has recently been opened here for the Blue Cross, which is a fund for the sick and wounded horses. Donations towards this may either be made to Mr. Hilton, at the administration of the Pacific Railway, or to Calle Colon 360.

A very successful concert was held last week in aid of the Allies' Red Cross, at Maldonado. Amongst the English community who took part were Mesdames Carpenter, Migotti, Shilton, and Miss Jones. Several raffles were also held, the total amount realised for the fund amounting to \$1,300.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Olivet are now on a short visit to their relations here.

Three pitch tennis courts are shortly to be made by the Gas Company here, one on the ground of the tennis club near the Pacific Railway, and the other two out at Maldonado on the field of the Pacific Athletic Club.

Mr. J. J. S. Russel is on a visit to Bahia Blanca, also Mr. Downes from Junin.

Mr. and Mrs. McLean, of the Sunshine Harvester Co., arrived back here from Australia again at the beginning of the week.

Mr. Migotti arrived back from Buenos Aires last Friday morning, after being absent a week.

Amongst the recent visitors have been Messrs. G. Corbett, Schoeder, Gunther, C. Stuart, Campbell, and Mr. and Mrs. Hickman.

DAY BY DAY IN ROSARIO.

(From Our Correspondent).

October 19.

On Monday, November 1, a feast day, a mixed doubles tournament will be held in connection with the Epworth League, on the courts adjoining the Methodist Church in Boulevard Oroño.

Corporal Nichols and Corporal Welch, two of the railwaymen at the Front, are with the London Rifle Brigade in Flanders. The former writes that he ran against Mr. Eric C. Buxton, Secretary of the British Patriotic Committee in Rosario, who has received his Commission. *Haciendo su pedazo*, as usual.

Mr. H. C. Horne and Mr. L. B. Heinert have been away holiday-making at Salta and Tucuman.

Mr. C. Lingenfelder, late Captain of Rosario Rowing Club, is going down to Buenos Aires to row in one of the Buenos Aires crews at Tigre Regatta.

A Rosario crew is also going down to take part in the Open Fours.

Mr. T. Duke, of Paraguay, a former employe of the Stores Department F.C.C.A. is on his way to England to volunteer.

Mr. W. Gostling and family of Alberdi are returning on the Desna from England where they have been spending a few months' holiday.

Happily the news that Mr. Walter James had been killed at the Front has been contradicted by a cablegram which states that his name only figures among the wounded.

The Garden Fete and Sale of Work which is being organised by Mrs. J. P. Crouch to take place on Saturday and Sunday, 20 and 21 of November, at The Quinta, Talleres, will provide an opportunity for many people to purchase useful and ornamental articles suitable for Christmas presents and at the same time give assistance to a very deserving fund—for Officers' Widows and Families. On Saturday afternoon there will be a variety of competitions for children, and on Sunday for men.

Rev. J. A. and Mrs. Rickards with their son, George, left Rosario Norte on Wednesday of last week. A large number of friends including Mr. J. P. Crouch, Mr. C. H. Montgomery, the Rev. C. S. Deacon, and the Rev. F. Middleton, were on the platform to bid them farewell. Mr. Rickards and family joined the s.s. Herschel which sailed on October 16.

On Friday next a Drill Display will be given by the pupils of the Alberdi High School at which all parents and friends are invited to be present, tea will be served at 3.30 after which the display will begin.

Mrs. H. C. Hearn and family are going in a few days up to the Hills for a change.

A Concert and Social will take place in the Methodist Church on Wednesday, October 27, under the auspices of the Epworth League.

The Central Argentine Railway Traffic Institute is very busy; every evening classes on Commercial and Technical subjects are held and lectures on Hygiene are given and entertainments frequently arranged. There is besides a very flourishing cooperative supply organisation; and now there is under way a Christmas Tree the object of which is to give useful presents to children of the poorer classes of employees.

The first Monday in November being a Feast Day there will be no meeting of the Alberdi Ladies' Work Party. The meeting will be held the following and each succeeding Monday until the Sale which as announced last week will take place on December 8th in the High School. There will be a Plain and Fancy Needle work stall, a Produce Stall, Arts and Crafts Stall, Confectionary Stall, Toy Stall and Fishpond; contributions for any of them will be gladly received and should be sent to the High School Alberdi.

IN THE OFFICE CHAIR

"And in some corner of the hubbub couch
Make game of that which makes as
much of thee."

OMAR KHAYYAM.

Signs and Tokens.

Two more German ships have gone in the Baltic to the account of British submarines. As already pointed out in this column, neutral shipping is not being attacked by British under-water craft, and Sweden's attitude is therefore, except on the grounds of ill-will suggested, quite incompressible. It was noted apropos, that the Swedish steamer Kronprins Gustaf, which went out of port on Tuesday, dipped her ensign in passing the German steamer Muansa. The courtesy was strictly reserved for the German, and neither British, French, nor Italian shipping was saluted. Does not "A Dane" find this also significant? She was towed out also by the Hamburg Sud Amerika tugs. Dear Sir, a man is judged by his friends. And a ship may also be safely submitted to the same criterion.

Mutual Gas and Reprisals.

Messieurs the Huns appear to have been much surprised at the return visit paid to them at the Hohenzollern Redoubt, by Allied Gas, which was denser, we are told, than "a London particular." What the particular properties of this gas are we do not know at present, and none of the Germans in the trenches appear to have left any record. Having persisted in their infernal practices, the Germans will, no doubt, nevertheless, raise an indignant howl at the idea of anything of the kind being used against their sacred persons. Reprisals, however, should go further. While no one among us wishes to see even war (very correctly and tersely described by General Sherman as "Hell") degraded to the unspeakable filth of the German level, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was right when he said that to protect the lives of our own helpless non-combatants, we must give the truculent German populations who agree with and applaud wholesale murder, a taste of their own physic. To let our Allies do it, and profess to be too virtuous to do it ourselves would indeed, be the worst kind of meanness, cowardice and hypocrisy. It is the only thing which will bring the German brute to reason.

"Neutrality a Crime."

This is not the opinion of a Dane, but of the Bishop of London, who evidently considers, like some of the more strenuous minded of us, that Germany incarnates the Powers of Evil, and that you cannot be at peace with the Devil and yet do well. The opinion will certainly be strongly combated by many, especially by the tepid, the self-interested, and those of whom an American wit said that "Patriotism is a disease, which breaks out with severe inflammation on the left side of the body near the heart, causing the latter to swell. It goes on raging till it reaches the breeches pocket, when it suddenly disappears, leaving the patient very neutral." Mr. T. P. O'Connor has previously assured us that there is no room for Gallios or sitters on the fence. Nevertheless they continue to exist in considerable numbers. Some of them are undoubtedly hooded enemies. That is the particular danger of these people, that German genius, that Teutonic cult of super falsehood, treachery and corruption finds in these easy converts and convenient cloaks.

BRITON.

A general meeting of the members of the Golf Club will be held at the Britannia Hotel on Saturday, October 30, at 9 p.m.

On Sunday evening next at 8 p.m. the preacher at Talleres Church will be the Rev. S. C. Deacon. Books and a hearty welcome are provided for all.

BAHIA BLANCA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

October 14.

Concert in Aid of the Anglican Church.

Arrangements are now being made for the holding of a concert in the Anglican Church Hall here on Monday, October 25. The entrance fee to this will be one dollar. As there will no doubt be a large number of people in from the camp for the Rural Show, a dance is to be held after the concert, the tickets for which are to be \$3. Seventy-five per cent. of the proceeds obtained are to be devoted towards the Red Cross Fund, and the remainder to the Church Fund.

News from the Front.

A letter has been received from Mr. W. Rae (who left here some time ago to volunteer, and is now "somewhere in France"), by his father, in which he describes the firing line and how a cow was killed by a shell just at the back of the trench in which was his company. He joined the Cameron Highlanders. News has also been received from Mr. Lemming, who left the Almacen Ingles to join the R.A.M.C., and is in hospital at the Dardanelles. He states that some of the men brought in are in a condition at times which makes one wonder how they can still live, and how when the Australian contingent took hill 971, some 23 were brought into hospital so badly hurt that only five of them were alive two days afterwards. More than half the cases there are suffering from dysentery on account of the bad water that they have to drink.

Ministerial Visit.

On Friday last the Ministers of Finance and Agriculture, accompanied by a large committee, arrived here with the managers of the Southern Railway. They first went to Port Militar, arriving there at 10.30 in a special train, and, after lunch, came on to Ingeniero White and Port Galvan, returning from the latter place on the Southern Railway tug. They then proceeded in the special train to Neuquen, first spending a few hours in Bahia Blanca, and leaving in the evening at 7.45 p.m. On arriving at the station of Admirante Cordero they will proceed on a visit of inspection to the irrigation canals that are now being made for the Government by the Southern Railway in motor cars provided by the Governor of the district (Senor Elordi). To-morrow (Monday) they are expected here again, and will proceed the same day to Buenos Aires on the Pringles line.

A German Newspaper.

It is currently reported that the local paper, the "Nueva Provincia," has for the time being been taken charge of by two Germans named Hutenburg and Barnenberg, as the machinery in the printing office belongs to them. The manager of this paper is said to have recently resigned owing to his being unwilling to "cook" the telegrams received for printing in the daily edition. If this report is to be relied on, and it has come from a usually reliable source, no doubt, the English banks and the railways here will shortly withdraw their advertisements, etc., from the paper.

Items in Brief.

Notice has been received of the proposed formation of a "trust" of bakers, and should this come about the price of bread will probably go up still higher than it is now.

An inspection of the line and the proposed alterations along it has recently been made by the managers of the Pacific Railway from here to Minica Renanco.

As a further method of economy, the postal authorities here have decided to supply the postmen with the same summer suits that were given them last year—or as many of them as are still fit to wear—as it will be remembered that after the summer when other people were wearing over-

NIGHT LIFE IN B.A.

EVADING THE INTENDENTE'S EDICT.

The Intendente's measure of prohibiting the presence of women in the night cafés in Maipú is evidently being evaded for it is apparent that most of the women have discovered new resorts.

Already a good number of such "dens" thrive in Esmeralda, with the familiar bustle, and noise, which were habitually encountered on Maipú.

It is stated by various keepers of cafés and bars that the Intendente's manoeuvres in this particular case, will have the tendency of causing drinking houses in general all over the city to fall into desrepute, instead of the exact knowledge of confining the evil to certain "downtown" sections, with which frequenters were cognizant.

All other cafés were exempt from such associations. Besides the consequent effects of the spreading of vice is apprehended.

They also allege that the necessity of either restoring to the cafés in Maipú, their former privileges or of enforcing a complete cessation of such activities, which the last few days has given birth to in Esmeralda, is highly essential. Otherwise the evil might develop into a serious moral menace for the public.

coats, these men were still obliged to go about in their summer suits on account of the re-dyed winter ones not being to hand.

It is stated that the lines destroyed by the floods on the Southern Railway last year cost the company two hundred thousand pounds to repair.

For the fund opened by Senora Epstein for the purpose of buying wool for the manufacture of socks, scarves, etc., for the Belgian soldiers during the coming winter, the sum of \$1201 has already been collected.

District Notes.

A sale of livestock recently took place at Juarez, when 2100 steers for fattening were sold. There were in good condition, and of a good class, and fetched \$133 each. They were bought by the firm of Lacau and Co., of Buenos Aires. The total amount paid (\$279,300) was the highest that has been given by one firm in the district of Bahia Blanca this year.

Trafalgar Day.

For Thursday next arrangements have been made under the auspices of the Bahia Blanca Overseas Club to celebrate Trafalgar Day. The festivities are to take the form of a children's entertainment at Loma Paraguaya on the ground of the Golf Club, which has been kindly lent for the occasion. Invitations have already been sent out to a large number of British families, and should any of these who are members of the former club have accidentally been left out, the committee would be pleased if they would at once communicate either with the Secretary or Vice-President. Members of the Club are also asked to be present if possible in order to assist in the entertaining of the children.

The Analysing Office.

A petition signed by a large number of the residents here has been sent to the Minister of Finance asking that this office, which was closed last year with a view to retrenchment, may be re-opened again, as it is most necessary in this port, the third largest in the Republic. Under the present arrangement a great delay is caused, as samples of merchandise have now to be sent to Buenos Aires to be analysed, which means a delay of from 6 to 8 days, and has been sometimes from 15 to 20, while here the work can be done in 48 hours. Under present conditions the merchant cannot state when he is able to deliver his goods when selling them, and they are apt to suffer by being left on the waggons, or a big expense incurred by unloading and reloading again. This petition is signed by some twenty-four of the leading business houses of the town.

LAND IN CHUBUT

A READER'S QUERY.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—As a regular reader of your excellent weekly, I have of late seen much reference to the Argentine land laws. I have also known from the Welsh papers here the attacks of the *La Razón*, especially when a few decided to go to Australia. Also your view of the emigration question in THE HERALD of a recent date. It is an explanation and some information of that trouble that I require, viz., the Land Laws. I have resided in Chubut about 18 months, having arrived direct from England. Being interested and having experience a little of agriculture, I intended to go on the land with a capital of 4,000 dollars. From what I can gather from your weekly, there is an extremely chaotic state of things appertaining to land, especially Government land sales, rents, etc.

Now, Mr. Editor, can you give me some definite information on the subject? Especially the sale or rent price per hectarea of this extensive Government camp in this irrigation district, duty paid and other annual charges (if any); and also how to obtain it, taking into consideration my inability to speak or write Spanish correctly. I shall be very thankful if you will inform me on the above through your weekly.

Yours truly,

JOHN THOMSON.

Chubut Valley, Sept. 26.

[Perhaps some of our Chubut readers, who are well acquainted with the terms and conditions of settlement on Government lands in that territory, will oblige our correspondent with the required information.—Ed. THE HERALD.]

HOMICIDE AT ESQUINA

FATAL QUARREL IN A GAMING HOUSE.

People in Corrientes are getting alarmed at the frequency of bloody brawls and ferocious murders, often on the most trivial pretexts. A case of the kind has just occurred at Esquina where on Saturday Luis Etamozo and Justo Gonzalez had a dispute in a gaming and dancing house. Whether the disagreement concerned dice, cards or a woman is not recorded but so mortal was the offence considered that both retired to an adjacent piece of ground and engaged in a furious conflict with the long and ever ready *cuchillos* which they habitually wore and which were not much shorter than *faucons*.

After a short exchange of blows Gonzalez received a savage stab in the belly. He fell to the ground writhing in agony but almost immediately expired. The murderer, who is styled "the homicide," was detained by the police. There is a general demand in view of the frequent occasion for dangerous and fatal quarrels given by these places, that the police shall take measures to close them.

RESTLESS RIO GRANDE

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION.

Port Alegre reports state that the chronic unrest in Rio Grande do Sul have again caused alarm, an attempt at actual revolution being now feared. The brothers Barrios are believed to be the organisers of the present trouble and at the request of the Brazilian authorities have been provisionally detained in Uruguay where they are at present residing and from whence they appear to have been manipulating the things.

It is considered that with the active preparations made to surpress any outbreak, the attempt has failed. More detailed accounts suggest that a renewal of the Monarchist agitation is at the bottom of the persistent troubles and that as usual German intrigue is not absent.

POVERTY, MURDER AND SUICIDE

MELANCHOLY STORY OF PRIVATION AND DEATH.

Yesterday morning the concierge of Tucuman 1459 notified Comisaria 5 that something was wrong at that address. On examination, a room of the house occupied by Jorge Bernard and Josefina Juana Geignil was found to have remained closed since two days before.

Repeated knocking at the door by the officers obtaining no response, the Comisario gave orders to force it and on doing so a deadful spectacle presented itself.

The man Bernard's body lay on the floor and that of the woman upon the bed and, both corpses were in a decomposed condition which is remarkable considering the comparatively short time which must have elapsed since death. The police surgeon certified that Josefina's body had a bullet wound in the right temple and Bernard a similar injury at same place. He considers that both died on Sunday night. A revolver, containing two exploded cartridges lay beside Bernard's body.

Enquiry elicited a melancholy story. For some time Bernard had been entirely without work and the unfortunate couple found their position desperate, being entirely without resources. No letter or communication of any kind was found in the chamber of death, but the presumption is that on account of the misery both were enduring, the man killed his wife and subsequently destroyed himself. The bodies were removed to the Morgue. This is yet another of the dreadful reminders that Buenos Aires is no longer a city where all who seek work may obtain it.

F.C.S. LOSSES

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR PAST YEAR.

London, Oct. 15.

The report issued by the board of directors of the Argentine Great Southern Railway for the past financial year shows that the gross receipts amounted to £4,941,627, expenses to £2,986,838, and net revenue to £1,954,889. The falling off in gross receipts and expenses respectively was 9.57 and 6.67 per cent.

Compared with the previous year, there was a reduction of 4,268,178 in the number of passengers conveyed, representing a decrease in receipts from this source of 14.26 per cent.

Similarly in the goods traffic the total tonnage conveyed during the year fell short by 500,506 tons of that conveyed the previous year, the falling off in receipts being 10.81 per cent.

The floods in February last cut the railway in 154 places, and the repairs will cost £200,000, whereof £165,453 has been taken from the casualty reserve fund.

The grain harvest for the year was expected to yield 1,300,000 tons, of which 1,040,000 tons were carried by the end of June.

The extensions opened during the year came to 65 miles.

One hundred and twenty-seven members of the Argentine staff and eleven of that in London had been granted special leave to join the British army. The following were reported killed:—J. S. David, G. W. Hilliard, W. M. Phillips and C. F. Smith.

WINE TRADE

IN THE CAPITAL.

Reports from Mendoza indicate that a satisfactory feeling pervades wine producing circles there in the assurance that the Pacific Railway has not increased and does not intend to increase freights on wines.

Certain travellers and wine merchants, so called whose ignorance of the article wherein they deal in the Capital is profound, are said to be causing much trouble to the producers and consignees of the wines, producing the most disastrous variations of prices.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE

62nd LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

GENERAL FUND.

Amount already acknowledged	\$154,601.46
D. Jacobs	5.00
E. Charman	2.00
Per British Society: C. A. Pope	25.00
Zarate Staff of Smithfield and Argentine Meat Co.: G. Middleditch \$10, N. N. 5, C. Willemoes 5, J. Robson 5, F. L. Rawson 5, L. Chamen 5, J. Doelman 5, G. S. Philip 5, J. P. O'Connor 5, W. O. Pearce 5, T. Dowling 5, L. Jaensch 5, W. F. Chard 5, A. Hesseger 3, A. Butterfield 3, J. Yuul 3, R. Drew 3, R. C. Dedman 2, G. Lawrence 2, P. Gainey 2, W. Porter 2, J. Hayward 2, A. Shaw 2, P. Hurley 2, L. G. Geddes 2, J. J. Dillon 2, total	105.00
Scott and Hume	100.00
A. Scott	50.00
A. S. Hume	50.00
A. E. A. Gostling	40.00
J. Shaw é hijos	20.00
E. F. Lamacraft (Sept., Oct. and Nov.)	15.00
P. J. Hawes	40.00
Administration Staff, F.C.C. Cordoba: H. H. Thornton 10, M. M. Cowes 10, J. H. Talbot 10, W. A. Elders 10, C. E. Trench 5, A. Spalding 5, S. Stirling 5, G. W. A. MacQueen 2, A. H. Heinert 2, E. Mackay 3, L. Beaumont 2, L. J. Knight 10, F. M. Martin 5, L. S. Stocks 10, E. Birmingham 3, B. T. Carman 3, C. R. O. Bryan 3, R. Monkham 5, A. G. Goodliffe 5, W. Ryan 5, R. Stuart 10, H. Griffin 2, H. Bribbs 2, D. Dowling 2, R. Montgomery 10, A. Thomas 10, G. H. Wallace 10, R. Rogers 5, R. Logan 5, A. C. Robertson 3, E. Pellens 5, M. Goodbar 2, A. C. Bradford 2, G. E. Davis 2, J. Wilson 2, D. Murchison 5, J. P. Grandidier 2, A. Segall 1, D. J. Kiernan 1, E. Hansen 5, A. J. Leese 5, A. Thaarup 2, A. J. Hains 4, D. P. Levy 5, A. Morreria 3, F. Hasler 2, J. Macintosh 3, W. T. Scott 2, M. Loane 2, J. N. Truman 3, J. A. Nuza 3, W. J. F. Dawson 2, A. M. Carbonare 2, F. E. Bosch 1, R. Lagerquist 5, G. H. Horrocks 10, A. Hepburn 3, H. C. Whitechurch 1, F. Torres 1, D. R. Henderson 5, A. Huistendahl 2, O. A. Rebourisin 5, C. R. Galceran 2, L. Aguirre 5, H. Rugeroni 10, N. T. Lopez 2, J. Leiro 2, H. A. Willis 10, T. Simmons 10, A. W. Kohring 10, E. P. Griffin 3, G. C. Bernard 5, J. C. Finlayson 5, A. Fones 2, J. Vojtechovsky 2, A. Hepburn 10, E. Quinteros 2, L. Espeche 2, P. Ruiz 2, P. Balkenende 2, T. J. Vera 2, V. C. Bertonini 10, C. W. Duffil 5, E. Adamson 5, C. Cullen 5, M. G. Pavcovich 5, J. Collingwood 2, F. Vildoza 7, total F.C.C.C.	391.00
Per British Bank of S.A., Ltd.: F. W. Walch	10.00
English Staff C.S.A. Telegraph Co.	30.00
A.	5.00
Per London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd.: A. S. Miles	50.00
Traction Dept., F.C.S.: Tandil \$240, Sevigne 45, Ayacucho 15, Bolivar 4, Emp. Lobos 42.50, Talleres 49, Burzaco 26, Tolosa 96, Plaza 21, total Traction Dept. F.C.S.	538.50
Traction Dept. F.C.S. Ing. White (Reservists' Families)	22.00
	\$156,099.96

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

Amount already acknowledged	\$141,827.49
Per British Society: C. H. W.	46.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. Daw	20.00
A. A.	10.00
R. Fernandez	10.00
M. Sorechetti	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Gardner	30.00
Directors and Staff Agar, Cross and Co.: 12th Monthly Subscription	564.00
Staff Henley Telegraph Works Co.: E. Timms \$20, T. Jane 10, E. Burke 10, H. Dowse 5, A. Smith 5, J. Liddle 5, E. Ezra 5; total	60.00
Accountants' Office, F.C.S.: 12th Monthly Contribution: General list \$60, Books Section 8, Traffic Section 18, Workshops 6, Stores 19, Cash 8, Permanent Way 16, General Section, Audit 40, Goods Section, Audit 41.40, Passenger Section, Audit 22.90, Parcels Section, Audit 15.40, Mileage Section, Audit 11.00; total	265.70
Traction Dept., F.C.S.: Ingeniero White \$38, Saavedra \$33 total	71.00
F.C.O., One Dollar subscription (September), per Mrs. C. A. M. Foster	512.70
	\$143,426.88

RED CROSS FUND.

Amount already acknowledged	\$20,705.25
F. H. Chevallier Boutell: Received from Mrs. Murray-Hudson, Rosario, proceeds entertainment on Rosario Golf Links	202.00
39 donations collected by N. H. Neilson. Results of Social Evening organised by the St. Bartholomew's Club and St. Mary's Guild at Rosario, per Rosario Patriotic Committee	60.00
Gross proceeds of lecture by F. H. Chevallier Boutell, at Prince George's Hall, on the 6th October, 1915	704.00
J. B.	250.00
Traction Dept., F.C.S. (3 Arroyos)	25.00
	\$22,162.88

OFFICERS' FAMILIES' FUND.

Already acknowledged	\$1,771.16
Per British Society: Mrs. Hughes	85.00
	\$1,856.16

The sum of £250 was remitted to the Red Cross Fund during the week. Subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Thos. Lloyd, Calle Sarmiento 459, or paid into the accounts opened in the London and River Plate Bank, Ltd.; the British Bank of South America, Ltd.; the London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd.; the Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

For general information, subscription form, etc., application should be made to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Hy. E. Powell-Jones, Calle Sarmiento 643.

ROSARIO AND DISTRICT SUBSCRIBERS.

The following is the "Twelfth" list of contributions received by the British Patriotic Committee of Rosario for the "Prince of Wales's Fund."

PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

Amount already acknowledged	\$58325.95
Diego H. Roberts, Carlos Pellegrini, F.C.C.A., (Donation)	500.00

Robert Hope, San Eduardo, F.C.C.A., (Monthly)	100.00
J. E. Traill, Traill, F.C.C.A., (Monthly)	25.00
Leslie Barnett (Donation)	200.00
Joseph Fogg	20.00
A. Lacey, (Sept. and Oct.)	60.00
Methodist Church	18.80
Edward M. Shaw (Monthly)	50.00
Mrs. Miller, (Monthly)	3.00
Fred. Boldt	10.00
Collected by H. H. Knowles, Stores Dept. F.C.C.A.:—	
H. G. Horne \$5, A. Barclay \$3, A. Mountford \$2, N. Foster \$8, W. Bartlett \$6, W. Astbury \$2, B. M. \$5	31.00
Collected by George A. Middleton:—E. F. Sylvester \$10, J. D. S. Walley \$20, W. Stocks \$20, G. A. Middleton \$10, A. Martin \$120, J. H. Marston \$120	300.00
Collected by Douglas Martin, Traffic Supt. F.C.C.A. D. Morris \$5, F. Smith \$10, J. Tudor \$1, E. Palmer \$1, G. Farrell \$1, R. W. Symonds \$10, C. E. Symonds \$2, T. G. Howe \$5	35.00
Collected by William J. Martin, Rosario Waterworks Co.:—A. Andresen \$5, O. Thorkelsen \$2, M. Villar \$1, A. Ensink \$1, J. Andresen \$1, S. Hansen \$5, O. S. Wendel \$3, L. Holling \$1, C. Pedersen \$1, M. Richard \$1, Miss F. O. Martin \$10, M. Nilsson \$5, E. Kulp \$2, P. Olsen \$2, B. Ranieri \$2, H. Buchanan \$20, F. Cavanti \$5, G. W. Schaub \$5, T. Thomson \$50	122.00
Total	\$59800.75

The British Patriotic Committee regret to call attention that the monthly subscriptions have decreased considerably and respectfully ask all British residents to make an effort to support the "Prince of Wales's Fund." Subscriptions should be sent to the Executive Officers of the Committee, or paid into the accounts opened in the following Banks:—London and River Plate Bank, British Bank of South America, London and Brazilian Bank and the Anglo South American Banks. Forms, etc. can be obtained from the Hon. Treasurer.

AEROPLANE "RIVER PLATE NO. 2"

WHEN WILL YOU DO YOUR BIT?

Where they have had a chance, the aeroplanes have given a good account of themselves and it is to be hoped that an opportunity will occur for their use against the Zeppelins.

Assistance of all kinds has been given by the British Community towards the war, men from the River Plate are fighting on all the fronts, on the sea and in the air; money has been subscribed to every fund for the relief and comfort of the men, and the widows and orphans; horses have been shipped in large numbers but still the war continues, and while it lasts it is necessary to keep up our record. One aeroplane has been subscribed for and news is expected any day that the "River Plate No. 1" is actually in commission. No. 2 should be ordered without delay, but the Committee of the British Society do not feel justified in forwarding the order until a larger amount has been subscribed towards the total cost.

The amount required is \$26,000 m.l. half of which has been subscribed. Surely to those who can only "look on" there could be no better opportunity of giving some tangible assistance than in supporting this subscription.

All contributions should be forwarded to the Hon. Treas. Mr. W. Watson, Calle Cangallo 536.

RED CROSS FUNDS

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF MORE DONATIONS.

(To the Editor)

Sir,—I would feel very much obliged if you would again allow me to trouble you by asking you to kindly publish in your valuable columns the following amounts I have received towards the Funds of this Society:—

Already acknowledged	\$458.16. 4
Already Acknowledged	\$12,662.83
Members of Olivos Lawn Tennis Club	21.00
Anonymous	14.00
Result of social evening organised by the St. Bartholomew Club and St. Mary's Guild at Rosario	60.00
Gross proceeds of Lecture by F. H. Chevallier Boutell in Prince George's Hall on 6/10/15	704.00
Elias Veradens	2.00
Mr. and Mrs. Hilton, Bahia Blanca	30.00
Lomas Athletic Club, Golf Foursome Competition on Links on 9/10/15	132.60

Total \$13,626.43

Anticipating my best thanks,
Yours, etc.

F. H. CHEVALLIER BOUTELL
Representative of the British Red Cross Society in Argentina.

FREEMASONS' GENEROUS DONATION.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to acknowledge through your columns a draft for £500, received from the District Grand Treasurer of the English Masonic Lodges in Argentina and Chile, which amount I am remitting through the proper channel to the Chairman of the Executive of the Society I represent here.

Yours etc.,

F. H. CHEVALLIER BOUTELL.

Representative of the British Red Cross Society in Argentina.

P.S.—previously

acknowledged £1,650 2 8	\$18,879.88
Now remitted 500 0 0	5,637.75
	\$2,150 2 8 \$24,517.63

RED CROSS CONCERT AT JUNIN

A successful concert was held in the Hall of the Railway Club, Junin, on Saturday night last, in aid of the Red Cross Fund. The function was arranged by the choir of the English Church, but its success was mainly due to the efforts of Messrs. W. H. Monk, J. E. Lenney, F. R. Moore and Miss E. J. Stanger. Mr. Monk worked especially hard.

The attendance was good and a pleasant evening was spent.

Before the concert and during the interval the F.C.P. band played selections and their music was much appreciated. The choir gave four choruses creditably and songs were rendered by local artists. Perhaps the best item of the programme was the Piano and Flute Duet by Sres. Basile and Rosaenz, which was enthusiastically encored. Mr. W. H. Monk, too, made a "hit" as a comic singer and was encored. After the musical programme the Sketch "Crazed" was given and proved to be quite a success.

The characters were Mr. Brown (Musical composer), Mr. Arthus Downes, Mr. Smith (Tragic Author), Mr. Jack Parsons, Sally (Maid of all work), Mr. W. H. Monk.

The following was the programme: Overture, F.C.P. Band; Chorus, Soldier's Chorus (Faust), the choir and band; Song, The Rosary, Mr. W. H. Hovell; Song, "That was enough for me," (encored), Mr. W. H. Monk; Song, "Thora," Mr. Roderick-G. Williams; Pianoforte Selection, Mr. Wilkinson; Chorus, Old King Cole, the Choir; Interval, Band Selections; Chorus, "Ye Mariners of England,"

BRITISH RED CROSS FUND

ENTERTAINMENT AT PORT MADRYN.

Its a long way to Port Madryn, but even in that far Southern Port, will be found a British community zealously doing its bit. The following is an account of the theatrical performance given by the Florit Company on Saturday evening, September 25, in aid of the British Red Cross Fund, which was a tremendous success. The small British community headed by the Vice-Consul, Mr. C. T. Alt, is highly satisfied with the success of its efforts, as it was never expected to make anything like the sum received. The hall was crowded, thanks to the ladies who sold the tickets, and the general public for their kind support to this most deserving cause. Tickets were sold to the extent of \$664, 50 per cent. of which were handed over to the company as previously arranged. Programmes sold by young ladies, dressed as Red Cross nurses accompanied by children with Red Cross armlets, gave a total of \$122. A fancy box of chocolates presented by Mr. Francisco Mercevic, was raffled for the sum of \$105. The following articles were presented and were kindly auctioned by the artists. Mr. Francisco Nogueira presented a card table, which was knocked down to Mr. Walter Smart, for the sum of \$80.

Sociedad Anonima presented a doll which was dressed by Mrs. C. T. Alt, as a Red Cross nurse, knocked down to Mr. J. T. Davies, for the sum of \$35; returned for sale and again sold to Mr. C. A. Alt, for \$30; again returned for sale and sold to Mr. N. Feller for \$25; again returned for sale and sold to Mr. F. C. Haddock for \$25; again returned for sale and sold to Mr. J. T. Davies, for \$20. Total result: \$135.

Miss Blanca Coscollano presented a lady's lace wrap, knocked down to Mr. R. A. Sanderson, for \$40.

Mrs. C. T. Alt presented a cushion, which was knocked down to Dr. Borrero for \$100.

Mrs. Ross, Hotel Britannia, presented a cushion, the lucky buyer being Mr. F. C. Haddock, at \$55.

Mrs. Walter Smart presented a cushion, which was eventually knocked down to Mr. C. T. Alt, at the sum of \$125.

Mr. Pedro De Paolis presented a box of chocolates, knocked down to Mr. William Burgoyne, for the sum of \$35.

Mrs. J. T. Davies presented a lady's work basket, which was knocked down to Mr. E. H. Williams, for \$85.

Mr. R. A. Sanderson presented a silver dessert dish, knocked down to Mr. N. Feller, for the sum of \$45, who kindly returned it for auction, being eventually sold to Mr. R. A. Sanderson for the sum of \$20.

Mr. S. Davidson who was the winner of the raffle, kindly presented the prize for auction, which was knocked down to Mr. F. C. Haddock, for the sum of \$55.

Total result of auction sales: \$775.

Subscriptions were obtained from the following: Mr. J. M. Contin \$50; Mr. Walter Daniel \$50; Mr. Geo. Shipton \$50; Mr. Reginald Smith \$50; Mr. Julian Castro \$15; Mr. H. Binboni \$10; Mr. E. B. Theobald \$10; Mr. Sam Arenz (£2) \$22.90; Mr. W. Holliday \$10; Mr. Manuel Garcia \$1; Mr. J. F. Bravo \$7; Mr. H. C. H. James \$10; Mrs. W. T. Clark \$1; matches sold at Webb and Cotton's

the Choir; Song, "I'll sing thee songs of Araby," Mr. W. Hovell; Song, My Dreams, Mr. F. R. Moore; Duet, Piano and Flute, Selection from "Aida," (encored), Sres. Basile and Rosaenz; Vocal Duet, "Flow on thou shining River," Messrs. Hovell and Williams; Chorus, "Good night to the day," the Choir; Selection, F.C.P. Band; Sketch, "Crazed," Characters sustained by Messrs. Monk, Parsons and Downes.

(The duties of accompanist were shared by Messrs. J. E. Penney and Wilkinson).

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

ARGENTINE CIGARETTE FUND.

Additional donations received:—Mrs J. Gifford \$4, Mrs. W. W. Hayward \$10, J. Briton Walker \$5, Miss Stubbs' School \$10, Mrs. M. A. Clark \$6, T. S. Boadle \$10, J. W. Barclay \$10, E. D. Drabble \$10, R. L. Rumboll \$10, R. Willes \$10, F. W. Dodd \$10, E. L. Rumboll \$5, R. Ingonville \$10, W. Dodds \$3, A Brother \$15, Miss M. Thomas \$3, J. Booth \$20, W. F. Boxall \$10, R. R. Prentice \$10, J. H. Dunn \$10, T. \$10, H. A. Roberts \$10, G. B. Norris \$10, Geo. H. Weyand \$10, E. M. Byrne, Jr. \$5, A. J. McMorran \$5, B. A. Cash Reed \$10, E. M. Pixton \$5, R. W. Roberts \$5, E. N. Davies \$10, F. Leitch \$10, W. A. Harper \$10, Arthur B. Taylor \$10, Frances Scott \$10, Juan Bidart \$5, Thos. L. Mullaby \$10, A. J. Pringles \$10, G. L. S. Wood \$5, A. C. Kelly \$10, W. G. Beeston \$10, C. Crawford Smith \$25, Mrs. Crawford Smith \$25.

Total \$401
Previously acknowledged \$1834.55

\$2235.55

Further donations are required and may be sent to Mr. Basil Gwyn, 278 Calle Balcarce, or entered on the lists of donations at the different clubs.

The following letter of appreciation has been received, among many others:—

"I should be much obliged if you would kindly convey to the proper quarters my sincere thanks for the excellent present of Argentine cigarettes. Words cannot express my appreciation of the gift. These are the first Argentine cigarettes I have had since I left Argentina, which is now over a year ago. I am sure they will be equally appreciated by all."

Yours faithfully,

ALLAN H. SMYTH,

2nd Lient. 3rd Gloucester Regt., Gravesend.

6,000 packets, in boxes of 10 packets, have been shipped, and most of them will now be distributed, through the kindness of Messrs. Houlder Bros. and Co., Ltd., London, to our volunteers in Flanders, Gallipoli, and in training camps and hospitals.

Further shipments are now being made, so far as funds allow, to all addresses of volunteers obtainable from the different railway companies and banks.

TOBACCO FOR THE TROOPS

THE CANADIAN SOLDIERS AND THEIR URUGUAYAN FRIENDS.

The following interesting correspondence, arising out of the contribution of money for the supply of tobacco to the troops, has been forwarded by the British Patriotic Fund, Montevideo:—

From Sergt. H. Leacock, 4085, 1st. Canadian Contingent, Divisional Artillery, 1st. Artillery Brigade, Ammunition Column British Expeditionary Force, France:

bar \$13; Mr. R. E. Roberts (Bangor) \$10; Mr. R. E. Roberts (shop) \$20; Mr. Richard Clarke \$10; Mr. Juan Martino \$10; Mr. F. C. Haddock \$42; Mr. Chomley and staff of the Tecka Estancia \$140; Mr. José Spiessl \$16; Mr. F. Beriain \$1; Mr. Patrick J. Wallace \$10; Kind Friend \$6.70. Total result of subscriptions: \$550.60.

The details of the whole are as follows:

50% from sale of tickets \$332.00
Raffle 105.00
Programmes 122.00
Subscriptions 550.60
Auction Sales 775.00

\$1884.60

Less Expenses 74.60

Nett Result \$1810.00

The receipts have been handed over to the British Vice-Consul, Mr. C. T. Alt, to be transmitted home.

This is a splendid performance by Port Madryn, and a bright and shining example.

Dear Sir,

Very many thanks for tobacco. I am one of the original members of the Over-seas Club and am Secretary of my branch at Banff, Alberta, Canada, in the Rocky Mountains. Our boys have received a box containing packets all from your town and beg me to thank you and your friends for your kindness.

Yours faithfully,

H. W. LEACOCK.

U.R., Soto Esq.,

F.C. Central del Uruguay, Montevideo.

F.C. Central del Uruguay, Stores Superintendent's Office. Peñarol, Oct. 7, 1915.

Dear Sir,

Your card acknowledging receipt of tobacco for the gallant Tommies reached my hands to-day and please accept my thanks for same.

I am glad to see that you are an original member of the Over-seas Club. As I am an Uruguayan by birth I cannot become a member of your Club. I belong to the staff of the Central Uruguay Railway Company and have many friends who at the outbreak of the war went to England to enlist in Kitchener's Army, so presume they are at present at the front.

I am also a member of the Uruguayan Employees Committee in the Railway and we collect about \$250 monthly for the British Patriotic Fund.

People here are all in favour of the Allies.

Trusting you will come through safely and wishing you and your comrades good luck.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

ROBERTO A. SOTO.

THE BRITISH SOLDIER AND HIS GRATITUDE FOR A CIGARETTE.

The following letters have been received by Uruguayan subscribers to the fund for supplying tobacco to the troops:—

Mrs. Halstead,

Peñarol.

Dear madam,

I have received and am grateful for gift of cigarettes and tobacco.

Yours sincerely,

J. Hooper, Royal Marines

British Naval Division, Marseilles.

Mrs. Halstead,

Peñarol,

Dear madam,

Will you please accept my most sincere thanks and gratitude for the tobacco and cigarettes which I have received along with this card. It is pleasing to us out here to know that there are those who though they cannot be with us in body to do their part are with us in spirit and are nobly sacrificing something that we may enjoy some little comforts. Such gifts as yours are very highly appreciated, so while we enjoy the solace and comfort of your generous gift, we tender you our heartiest thanks and send our best wishes for your future prosperity and happiness. Hoping you will accept the same.

I beg to remain,

Yours sincerely,

Pte. H. Donaldson, 1959

A Section, R.A.M.C.

Northumbrian Field Ambulance.

Mr. J. Halstead,

Peñarol,

Dear Sir,

Received your kind present. Thanking you very much for the same and with best of wishes from Yours gratefully

Private F. G. Watts, K.O.R.

Mr. J. Halstead,

Peñarol.

Dear Sir,

I received your gift of cigarettes with thanks. They were very acceptable at the time. I was in Hospital. My address is 10144 Pte. F. Campbell, C. Company, 2nd. Batt. The King's Own (Royal Lancaster) Regiment No. 4 General Hospital, Versailles.

I will always be ready to answer any of your letters.

Believe me, to be,

Your sincere friend,

F. Campbell.

BEDS FOR THE WOUNDED

A NOBLE SCHEME.

Among the many other ways in which the British community in Argentina is assisting to bear the burden of the war, is the provision of beds in the British Naval Hospital at Netley. Local supporters of the Overseas Club have already raised the funds to maintain four beds in the institution, the cost of each being £52 per annum.

The following letters of acknowledgment have been received by the Hon. Corresponding Secretary in Buenos Aires of the Overseas Club:—

General Buildings, Aldwych,

London, W.C.,

September 14, 1915.

Dear Mrs. Morris,

We have just received your letter enclosing cheque for £52.10.8d., and are most grateful to you and to all the members who have so generously contributed towards the Hospital bed at Netley.

We have just written to Sir Robert Hudson, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the British Red Cross Fund, and have forwarded him a copy of your letter, and I am sure he will do all he can to carry out your wishes. As soon as we hear from him we will forward you his letter.

It may perhaps interest you to see this photograph of the Peddie District (South Africa) bed at Netley Hospital, and we hope very much to have a photograph of your bed to forward to you soon.

Yours truly,

(signed) HYLDA DES VOEUX,

Chairman,

Sub-Committee of the Overseas Club.

Subscribers to above are as follows:—The River Plate Coal Co. Ltd. \$114.50, M. C. Mitchell 57.20, A. P. Campbell 60, G. Lloyd Davies 57.25, H. A. Jacobs 57.25, R. G. Shearer 57.25, C. C. Alexander 57.25, Bishop Every £1, J. H. Kidd £1, R. J. Kidd £1, C. D. Scott \$12, Norman Leslie 11.50, E. C. Moody 12, James Begg 11.50, D. Sinclair 12, W. Field 12, H. C. H. Gibbs 12, W. R. MacBean 11.50, H. L. Baugh 12.

General Buildings, Aldwych,

London, W.C.,

September 14, 1915.

Dear Madam,

Very many thanks for your letter of August 20, enclosing draft for £52.2.6. A formal receipt for which we are sending herewith.

Your efforts on behalf of our brave men are most encouraging.

Yours very truly,

(signed) E. WRENCH,

Hon. Sec. and Organiser.

Subscribers to above are as follows:—Edmundo B. Perkins \$115, C. W. Cumming 60, P. E. Cunradi 60, T. S. Boadle £5, C. P. Lumb Jr. £5, Andrés H. Gibson £5, W. McRobert £1, Tom C. Norris \$25, J. H. Gordon Davis 23, M. Wilson 23, J. McKechnie 12, G. Glaser 12.45, A. A. Falconer 11.45, W. Pritchard 11.50, J. M. A. Barber 13.85, J. R. Moss 11.45, J. Dodds Watson 12, R. W. Roberts 12, O. A. Simons 11.60.

THE BRITISH SOCIETY

READING MATTER FOR JACK.

The British Society continues to collect and forward books, magazines and illustrated papers to Montevideo where they are put on board H.M. Cruisers as they call at that port. The following acknowledgment has just been received:—

H.M.S. "Macedonia"
At Sea

Dear Sir,

I beg to thank you in the name of the Ship's Company, for the five boxes of Reading Matter and other articles, just received.

I can assure you that your kindness is much appreciated by all on board.

Yours very truly,

"B. S. EVANS."

Captain, R.N.

FALKLAND ISLANDS NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Port Stanley, October 4.

The Weather and Water Supplies.

Spite of our vilified as "excessively wet" climate, we recently had quite a lot of dry days, and large households dependant on the rainfall (since their water-wells were closed by the authorities) quoted the ancient mariner,

"Water, water everywhere, and not a drop to drink."

Yet, "springs of water, wells and fountains (might easily) make glad the thirsty city" from the untapped sources on hills near the town.

The 20 to 25 thousand pounds cost of our two new buildings stigmatised as "White Elephants," viz., the Hospital (for the last three months having one doctor and one certified nurse for it and the whole town), and the Town Hall (still surrounded by its scaffolding); the murmurers say "could have been more usefully and profitably expended on a water supply and drainage system for the town." The largely increased town-population soon use up the rain water caught from the house roofs, then have to beg, borrow or steal, or employ someone to roll water in barrels from the small reservoir of discoloured water at the westend.

Daily Cable News.

Extracts from the B. A. HERALD now reach us by cable.

Shipping.

The three-masted schooner "Pax" has been renamed the "Kelp." The "Kelp" took away a cargo of "Kelp-cr's" tallow on September 27, her destination undivulged.

By the home-bound R. M. "Orissa" on Sept. 15 came Mrs. McCloud and two children, Miss Jane Alazia, Messrs. Haroomal, Alfred Smith, Mackinnon, Barr.

By her left Mrs. (Dr.) Craddock for England, Mr. A. G. Bennet, and son G. A. Bennet to consult an eye specialist at Buenos Aires.

The P. S. N. C. cargo boat "Bogota" (last from Madryn) arrived on Sept. 25. She left on Sept. 27 taking 500 bales of last season's wool. Two more "Kelp-cr's," Messrs. D. S. McTee and E. J. McAtasney, worked their passage home in her to offer themselves to "K. of K."

By the local steamer "Falkland," on Sept. 24, there left for Beaver Island Mrs. McCloud and two children.

The "Falkland" on 30th from out stations, from which among other passengers she brought Mrs. Blythe, Mr. R. Pole Evans, Mr. Mackirmon from P. Howard and Chartres.

From Sea Lion Island Mrs. Lutchenborg; at which place a boat capsized nearly drowning two men.

A Stanley Midshipman.

By cable I hear that Mr. Evelyn Felton (of Stanley), Midshipman of H. M. S. "Albion," has been invalided to England from the Dardanelles; which will delay the return of his mother Mrs. Oswald to Stanley, who we are glad to learn has recovered from her illness.

"Read, Mark, Learn, and Inwardly Digest."

In my report of the naval battle off the Falklands on Dec. 8, 1914, I mentioned that "one German prisoner is stated to have said that Captain Marx who at one time commanded a F. I. schooner, had settled down with the German ship he was on, off Stanley."

I am rejoiced to learn, however, that the Captain Marx whom we knew was not in "the scrap," or in any German and English scrap of the sort; but is still peacefully making his marks on the Patagonian coast where I hope soon to see him.

The Finances of the Falklands.

Culled from the Government Gazette of September, 1915:—

In the Minute by Governor Douglas

Young he said to the honourable gentleman of the Legislative Council, met on the 3 August, 1915.

"This being the first occasion on which I have the honour to meet you in Council assembled, I desire to assure you of my readiness at all times to co-operate with you for the advancement of the colony and the welfare of its people.

"Of the expenditure, £9,766 is consequent on the outbreak of war; viz., For services of volunteers £7,516; Contribution from the Colony to National Relief Fund £2,250.

"On December 31, 1914, the assets of the Colony amounted to £114,083.

"The revenue for the year 1914 exclusive of land sales and receipts under the Stock Ordinance, amounted to £33,795, and the expenditure to £35,499, leaving a deficit on the year's transactions of £1,740. This deficit has for the present been met out of the surplus funds of the Colony."

A Howdah for Stanley's "White Elephant."

The Town Hall was commenced at the end of the year 1912. Up to the present it can scarcely be said to be either use or ornament. Concerning it Governor Douglas Young at the L. Council meeting said:—

"To complete the Town Hall I regret to say that an additional sum of £1,457 is required.

Expenditure on this building to 31 Dec. 1914, amounted to £10,208
On current year estimates provision is made for . . . 400
Still wants to complete the work 1,457

Bringing the total estimated cost of the work up to . . . £12,425
Separate plant for lighting will cost £ 785

"The Council is aware that the original intention of the Town Hall was to provide a large hall with stage, dining and other adjacent rooms, and on the ground floor to accommodate the museum and library, and the Volunteers with armoury, storeroom, canteen, billiard room, etc., etc.

"Further consideration has however been given to the matter, and while it is proposed to leave the upper floor of the building as originally planned, it has been suggested as the building now occupied by the Government Offices is no longer considered suited for present-day requirements, advantage should be taken of the accommodation afforded on the ground floor of the new building, to house the Supreme Magistrate's courts, and the Legislative Council Chamber in one room, the Colonial Secretary's office, the Treasury, the post office, the museum and the library.

"The headquarters of the Volunteers to be provided for in some other Government building."

"Proclamation. His Majesty will not be advised to exercise his powers of disallowance in respect of Ordinance No. 5 of 1915, viz., an Ordinance to empower the summary cancellation by the Governor of leases and licences to carry on whaling operations in the Falklands and dependencies."

A Regrettable Lapsus.

The B. A. HERALD has occasionally recorded the doings of Stanley Girl Guides and Boy Scouts. Some of the latter in the time of expected invasion, were found most useful as flag and flash signallers, despatch runners, etc., etc. But now, while the gentler sex in England are occupied in making combustible shells, fuses, cartridges, and helping in various ways; and all the available boys are being trained to do something for their country, our whilom promising small corps of juvenile helpers have been suffered to lapse almost into oblivion.

Our militant eggs have become ad-

dled, patriotic germs become fungoid. The embryo guides, first aiders, nurses, scouts, and what not, have been stunted in growth and development.

No longer do the whistles of the Girl Guides pipe their shrill communications one to another, or the unwary pedestrians trip over their trailing staves,—(now probably turned into broom handles—while the one time Boy Scout knives are exercised to cut names on, hack, and destroy Stanley's wooden buildings, when

"Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do."

A Boy Scout's Club room was erected "close" to Government House by Governor Allardyce, and much was then done to encourage them and the Girl Guides in patriotism and helpfulness. Now, few that should do so, seem to take any interest in such efforts. So the youngsters have "lost their first love," and fervour of patriotism, through the want of an occasional stimulus.

An attempt at Boy Scout Resuscitation.

With already more irons in the fire than he can well keep hot, the Rev. M. D. Hobley took advantage of the week's holiday from school, and had a camping out of what Boy Scouts he could muster. They pitched their tent down near the Wireless Station for a few days. Thus it came about that only two choir boys donned their surplices to chaunt at the Cathedral on Sunday, Sept. 26, others of them were occupied "on tented ground" and doing "one good action a day" in relieving wild birds of the trouble of hatching out eggs.

The Rev. Scout Master, after an arduous Sunday's work of taking all the Services in the Cathedral, besides a funeral, and Sunday School, left town by lantern light at 4 a.m., next morning to resume command over, and cheer up his brood of six or seven scouts, to whose mercurial spirits, cold and wet weather was not conducive.

Marriages.

In Stanley Cathedral on Sept. 21, Miss Maud Clifton, and Mr. Pergolis, were wedded by the Rev. M. D. Hobley. The bride wore cream coloured satin, the bridesmaid (Miss Catherine Peck) was dressed in blue velvet.

Obituary.

In Stanley on Sept. 22, there passed away Mary Ann Biggs, aged 80. The widow of the late Mr. William Biggs (who died in June, 1913). The late Mrs. Biggs arrived in the Colony when a girl, and was married on March 20, 1851. The funeral took place on Sunday, Sept. 26, the service at St. Mary's, R.C., by the Rev. Mario Luis Migone, was very largely attended by relatives and friends.

In Stanley, on Sept. 24, died Sarah Grace Parrin, age 18. Less than a month before she had been married to Mr. George Parrin. The funeral took place on Sept. 26, the Rev. M. D. Hobley officiated at Stanley Cathedral. Many relatives and sympathizing friends attended.

In Stanley, on Sept. 26, died at the age of five months, Henry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hanson Dettieff. The Rev. M. L. Migone officiated at the funeral on Sept. 28.

In Stanley, on Oct. 1, Mrs. Owen King (nee Maggie Smith, of Port Edgar), age just within a day or two of 23 years. While preparing her baby for bed, the child held its breath, which so alarmed the mother that she suddenly collapsed, fell, and died instantaneously from shock and heart failure.

A pull on the tail of a Sea Serpent.

The youngsters mustered in force

IMPORTS FROM THE U.S.

Remarkable Increases

PROBABLE REPLENISHMENT OF LOW STOCKS

A notable increase is remarked in the volume of imports from the United States into Argentina, and the quantity is now said to show some sign of overtaking the deficiencies in stocks suffered since the outbreak of the great war converted so many factories into ammunition depots, and restricted the arrival of many articles of regular commerce.

According to the U. S. Consulate General, in the month of August goods to the value of \$3,102,472 gold were embarked for Argentina at the port of New York. In the same month last year before the interruption of imports was seriously felt, the figure for U. S. imports was \$957,130 gold. This therefore signifies the tremendous increase of 300 per cent. It is probable that though this great augmentation has taken place, it will become yet greater—especially if, as all indications seem to show, the war should continue for some length of time longer.

before breakfast on the cold morning of August 27 to help land and draw up our end of the sea-cable laid from Montevideo to Stanley. Women and girls also assisted with sailor-like pulley-hauley grunts and ejaculations. The official element was sadly lacking, scarcely one being present on so important an occasion; but the kiddies displayed as much excited interest as though it was the capture of a veritable sea serpent.

Penguin's Eggs.

"Hen's eggs, 3s. a dozen, and come and fetch 'em," seems to be the only reprisal made upon those responsible for the tax, and restrictions upon taking penguin's eggs, which penguin eggs were it not for red-tape hindrances, would furnish an alleviation to the poor who have enough to do to "keep the pot aboiling" on the wages they get, about a third of which goes in house rent and taxes. Such eggs could be got at the many penguin rookeries by the million, and are practically going to waste. Yet Government luminaries at home harp on cultivating economy and thrift during these days of war. For all the profit the revenue derives (£3 only last year), or is likely to get, the egg tax and restrictions might profitably be repealed, and a saving effected in the "Red tape and circumlocution Office."

"Again, What shall it Profit?"

That the Colonists are deprived of taking seals? The skins of which used to bring in revenue. With a deficit of £1,740 on the year's transactions, the monopoly of seal-taking granted some time ago, should be cancelled, unless it can be shown that the Colony is to be benefitted thereby. The monopoly was given to explorers who are more intent on getting to

"The Place where Storms are Spawned."

This breeding place, according to Sir Douglas Mawson, can be shown to be Amelie Land. The wind there blows on an average of 50 miles an hour, and during his trip Sir Douglas and his companions registered it as high as 220 miles on their wind gauge. They discovered that it was possible for them to transmit wireless news of the forthcoming arrival of hurricanes to the Australian coast at least 48 hours in advance."—"Wireless World," p. 27, April 1915.)

ROSS'S

Belfast Ginger Ale

PRO-ALLY PROPAGANDA

"POR LA CIVILIZATION"

WHAT HAS ANGLO-FRENCH RIVER
PLATE DIPLOMACY DONE TO
MEET PAN GERMAN
PROPAGANDA IN S.
AMERICA?

(Contributed).

Number 16 of the pro-ally publication *Por la Civilización* edited by an Allied Committee in Montevideo leads off with an article on "Propaganda" signed by a Montevidean. The article states that it is a notorious fact that the Germans with that methodical organisation characteristic of them, have established and maintain in foreign countries a vast system of propaganda extending in all directions, and which must attain some result in the sense, if not creating sympathy for their cause (a thing impossible for a cause so antipathetic) will at least retard in part the increasing sympathy of the world for the cause championed by the Allies, viz: that of Civilisation, Right, Justice and Humanity.

At the outset it was by the Italian mails and now by the Dutch mails, there arrive in the River Plate from Hamburg, the home centre of that propaganda, numerous publications setting forth the defence of the cause and interests of Germany, and attacking the Allies, especially Great Britain which is the *bête noir* of the Teutons.

This German literature is deplorable both in substance and in form. It seems to be concocted by bilious dull-heads and written or translated by individuals who have picked up pigeon Spanish in the backyards of cheap jack stores. Bad as it is, this class of literature must produce some effect amongst those lacking in intelligence and sufficient education to enable them to appreciate events and the leading participants in same with discrimination and justice.

Besides this German printing shop propaganda there are to be found everywhere similar publications in the shape of newspapers, reviews, pamphlets and leaflets which the Germans endeavour to place in the homes to attract general attention so as to leave some impression of Germanism and by which it is hoped to win converts or neutralise unfriendliness.

With very few exceptions, this Teutonic propaganda elaborated abroad is as paltry mentally as that imported direct from Hamburg or Berlin. The German intellect—dull and hazy—fails to comprehend either the shrewdness of the Latin people or the quick perception and subtlety of the South Americans, and on that account they fill the people up with heavy and unrelishable mixtures as "choucroute" with its acrid and repugnant exhalations common to the impregnated atmosphere of German towns.

Then again, this propaganda ever sounds the eternal note of arrogance, which at this hour, when the feet of clay are revealed, moves the derision of those who are at least gifted with some intelligence. German power, German greatness, German science, German 'kultur,' German wisdom, all this, and much more of the same calibre swell the pages of all their publications. These Germans are so stupid and fail to understand the *mesure* and *savoir-faire* that it does not dawn upon them how they would propitiate by this naked insolence and monstrous braggadocio.

It is the Kaiser above everyone else who exalts Germany, German spirit and German greatness to the stars of heaven and as his subjects are so subdued they have come to believe him to be a *pendant* of God, if not superior to God, the result is that German literature fails words sufficiently great and dithyrambic to extol all that is "boche" and to scorn whatever is not German.

Unfortunately meek and pusillanimous spirits exist in all parts and

it is they who are forced to believe that Germany is a really tremendous and invincible country. A few months hence will prove very much to the contrary, but, notwithstanding, it is necessary to counteract the effects of Teutonic propaganda and make the masses understand that this pretended German superiority is sheer bluff.

It must be recognised nevertheless, that on the Allies' side—especially the French, sufficient has not been done abroad to counterweigh the objects and effects of German propaganda. It is true that England has conceived the excellent idea to publish a series of most notable pamphlets in various languages, excellently written and translated and which have been profusely distributed in various countries. Amongst these short treatises are many carrying weighty conviction such as those by Chesterton, Beck, Whitridge, Harden, Church, Cook, Ward and Bryce. This publicity is not, however, sufficiently far reaching. It only comes within the circle of persons comparatively well read and who are therefore on the side of the Allies. What is more necessary than impressing the already convinced is to win over the vacillating multitude which yet give credence to Teuton fiction. To attain this end it is necessary to launch cheap local publications to reach the masses and to impress public sympathy by the excellence of their contents.

It is surprising indeed that not only in Uruguay but more especially in the Argentine where British colonies are powerful by fortune and prestige that nothing is being done in this direction. Above all, the inaction and indifference of the Allies in the Argentine as regards propaganda in defence of their cause are incomprehensible and inexcusable. That a capital of the importance of Buenos Aires counting with thousands of British and French subjects with most important and long established associations has not even had a review as *Por la Civilización*, calls for severe criticism. Well as it may be to be assured of a general latent sympathy and rest in the belief that the cause of the Allies will defend itself on its merits, a practical criterion should make it understood that this intense German propaganda does mischief—takes root—and it is imperative to counteract it. Why? Tomorrow, after the military battles, will be renewed the commercial and industrial rivalry in which the Germans have proved themselves as singularly apt.

The River Plate clientele in its immense majority—confronted with English and French products, and German articles—elect the first two knowing their genuineness and incontestable superiority, but the German articles though trashy are alluring in prices, and this fact coupled with German credit terms supplant their rivals. All this is known by commercial writers, economists, business men, statesmen equally in England as in France, and in spite of this one has not seen during one long year of war, propaganda in an efficacious form or on any serious scale which would deepen the sympathies which already exist and which would create a profound and enduring antipathy against the Teuton adversary. This should be looked to.

With sorrow—terminates this article—we have heard repeated times this interrogation. What has Anglo-French diplomacy in the River Plate Republics done to counteract the effects of German propaganda? We have not known how to reply, because the little we have seen done in these parts has seemed to be exclusively the fruit of individual and private initiative and effort, and what is still more rather by natives than by the English or French. This ought not to be so.

Other interesting articles are:—"A German Accusation," "Acting as Apaches," "Maltreatment of Prisoners," "Protests of the French Government," "German Atrocities," "The Free Belgian," "The Kaiser—his Characteristics—Lies—Treacheries and Distrusts" by Jean Finot.

DISCUSSING THE WAR
IN THE FONDA AND ALONG
THE QUAYSPUTTING THE CASE FOR THE
ALLIES

The westering sun sheds a broad bridge of glowing gold across the murky and oil-stained waters of the river, tipping its grime with iridescent beauty gilding the dancing pennants of the long lateen yards as the fishing boats rock to and fro amid the ceaseless wash of passing craft. A miniature Billingsgate is in progress, there on the quay, and a group of fish buyers are gathered round the twenty or thirty odd boxes of river fish landed by the two swarthy Neapolitans who form the complement of the *Isola di Capri*, a bluff bowed, half decked craft of some ten tons burthen or thereabouts; her short, stout, mast stepped well forward, the stays on either side draped with nets, eorks, flags, and lines, the tools of Debenedetto's trade. Whilst above all the long yard, whereon is furled the brown tanned sail whose colour is just visible at the head and foot of its folds, creaks pendulous against the mast, covering the whole extension of the boat from the stem far out over the stern in a circular arc that to the imaginative mind recalls the whole history of the sail.

The *Isola di Capri* lies stern on to the quay, with an anchor down at her bows fast-holding in the blue river mud. Yet whilst watching his fish boxes, Debenedetto also has an eye to the manœuvres of a lack-hulled, powerful looking tug, with a 'P' on its funnel, manœuvres that threaten to bring her dangerously close to the tier of fishing boats and local craft. *Maledetti i tedeschi*, ejaculates the patron of an island lighter whose long bowsprit came near to disaster. Debenedetto says nothing, but spits significantly. *Esos alemanes!* ejaculates a hanger-on, looking for the chance of earning a few cents by putting the boxes into a cart, and anxious to show his sympathy with the mood of the moment.

"People of no education, and hard to all who serve for them," said Fortunato, a Calabrian gentleman who spent the major portion of his time in stowing coal aboard the liners of the X. . . . fleet, and whose appearance certainly did not lead one to suppose him any judge of education. Indeed Fortunato could scarcely sign his name; but then he said *educazione*, which in Italian means a world more than the bare instruction that has come to be the significance of its English equivalent.

"Indeed, they are pigs, perhaps it is because they are always eating pork that their faces become so swinish, their eye so small and bright, their hair so short; just like bristles on the old hog's back." This from the fish buyer, Mariano Forchetto, a Sorrentino. And a chuckle went round the group. For Mariano, commonly known as *el gordo*, weighed 135 kilos in his vest; and he was not a tall man.

Away across the water sounded the long blast of a syren and a few minutes later small launches jostled each other at the quay steps, packed with toil-stained men from the works on the other side. Laughing and joking they made their way over the cobbles, and up the long narrow street, lined by tumbledown wooden houses and serving as a playground, a meeting place, a receptacle for rubbish, that leads to the hinterland of this southern port. With the crowd go the men from the fishing boats, first seeing all safe aboard, and locking up the hatch of the tiny after cabin. Newspaper boys, shouting

Por la Civilización may be had gratis on application to the following addresses:—Uruguay, Casilla de Correos 84, Montevideo; Argentina, Casilla de Correos 735, Buenos Aires.

La Razón, Roma, come towards the river. The talk turns to the war. A few men buy papers, mostly *Roma*. It is Italian, for one thing; another excellent reason is that it costs but 5 cents. *La Unión* has but a furtive and limited sale in these parts.

Now is the time when the *fondas* do a roaring trade. Great bare rooms, tables and stools the only furniture, save for the trestled harrels against the wall. Crimson drippings on the floor, low-ceiled, with wooden rafters black with age and smoke, in one corner a bar of sorts, with anything from a hundred to two hundred men in their working kit talking over the events of the day, one *fonda* at least that the writer has in his mind's eye recalls the descriptions given of the common rooms in the old inns of mediæval Italy. Go among the tables and snatch some of the talk; so much of it as you can, that is to say, for it is a tangle of dialects, and Spanish of the schools is but little help. The war, the war, and again the war, is the theme on every side. And the apparent success of the German arms are pondered over, lamented, cursed and wondered at. The Kaiser is generally supposed to have the evil eye, his commanders are in league with the devil, and for that reason the Turks, whose antipathy to the True Cross is well known, are able to resist the attacks of the Christian hosts. A strange medley of old superstitions and old beliefs has come to the surface in the southern lands, and high power explosives and the doctrine of whithcraft are by no means regarded as incompatible in the eyes of the average unskilled labourer along the waterfront.

That Germany is in the wrong is generally stated. And the Italians are as determined as anyone to keep up the struggle until she has been forced to admit it. With other nationalities, and Spaniards in particular, German propaganda has been so effective that the story of the Belgian atrocities, the infringement of all rights, is a forgotten page to the average man. Wise in their generation, the Germans have rubbed in the fact that it pays to be on the winning side; that they are winning—witness the progress of their several armies—and although there may be some slight delay in settling with the English fleet, the attacks of Zeppelins and the discord in Great Britain, will in all likelihood cause England to ask for terms long before her fleet ever is forced into action. It is not so much the direct lying of the German propagandist that does harm; it is what he omits to say, and above all, what he suggests. As far as one can ascertain concerted efforts have been made by German agents to train up foremen, stevedores, and so forth, to preach the German cause. These men, Spaniards and Greeks for the most part, are kept coached up in the latest war news, and, above all, in the latest diplomatic news. The value of a prediction that comes true is incalculable when dealing with semi-illiterate individuals. And Germany has been predicting the advent of a new ally in the Balkans for at least a month.

Hitherto the arguments, hopes, and feelings, of the Allies have not been pressed on anyone. In fact, save in the Argentine Press, they have not been attainable without a considerable deal of enquiry and personal trouble. Germany has stinted no money and no pains to state her case. Is it too much to urge that the friends of the Allies ought to do likewise?

AN ECHO OF THE AIR RAID.

Scene: Night in the Eastern Counties.

A Zeppelin, brilliantly illuminated by searchlights and festooned with shrapnel, is observed approaching. A National Guard (with gun) enters O.P. followed by his wife.

National Guard, sighting for the Zep.: "I really believe I could pot the beggar."

His Wife (alarmed): "Oh! Charles, please don't irritate it."

Mainly for Women

Conducted by "Egeria"

A LOCAL 'APPY 'AMPSTEAD

I have asked about a dozen of my friends if they have ever been to Santa Catalina and always the reply has been, "Where on earth is that? I have never heard of the place." And these friends have been here for years! And also I have asked then, "Have you been to the "Playa" at Quilmes?" Some few have, most of them have not. And yet the "Playa" at Quilmes is to Buenos Aires in some degree what Hampstead Heath is to London.

Who does not know the happy hunting ground of the 'Arries and 'Arriets of dear old London, where "Ye Olde Spaniards Tavern" hangs out its sign with the attraction of having been "Dick Turpin's favourite resort"? Also "Jack Straw's Castle," "Ye Old Bull and Bush," and "The Gospel Oak" are nomenclatures designed to attract visitors to this "Vale of Health." But if the local 'Appy 'Ampstead lacks all this old-world flavour, it has an attraction all its own. Sunday is the day in England, also in Buenos Aires, when the inhabitants of the crowded city make fiesta; and the "picnic" parties both have much the same manner of enjoying themselves. There are no "shows" at Quilmes, and no donkeys; but there are caballos by the score, with the inevitable sheepskins; and the picnickers bring their swings and their concertinas, their guitars and their mouth-organs, and their "eats" and drinks, and behold, all the elements for a grand fiesta. They ride, they sing, they tango, they swing, and they make as much noise as they like, with no vigilante to say them "Nay." The day is one long stretch of pure, undiluted, undisturbed enjoyment. Many parties build their fires, others bring their primus stoves with them, while the less energetic pay their money and take their choice at an open-air restaurant.

The way to Quilmes "Playa" is made by trams, but that statement does not convey the idea at all. As the train stops, those wishing to take the air at the local 'Appy 'Ampstead make a wild rush to the top of the station where a tram is in waiting. They fill it once, they fill it twice, and they fill it a third time—the number of men, women and children "compressed" into that tram being one of the twentieth century miracles. (Those who didn't know enough to make the early rush have to wait for the next time!) The men gallantly gave up their sitting space to the women and children (except in a few cases where a "papa" had a dozen or so of his offspring sitting on and around him in one seat) and they balanced the car by standing in front with the driver, as well as at the back with the conductor. How either did his work in the human crush is another twentieth century miracle. However, the tram eventually arrives and deposits its load under the willows. In our case, some other Britishers who found themselves deposited, addressed us and asked if we could tell them where they were. We couldn't exactly, but we told them we understood the place to be the Playa at Quilmes, the 'Ampstead 'Eath of Argentina. They lost themselves among the buttercups as being more home-like than the dead fish lying in putrid heaps nearer the water, I think, for they disappeared in the direction of the wild grasses and buttons of gold as the French call our buttercups.

We wandered along muddy shores, on which the "ebbing tide" had deposited its load of fish, which day by day remains to rot in the sun, and

fill the air with disagreeable odours, and where over each small pool were myriads of insects, which rose in clouds when disturbed. Far away out in the water, people were bathing, horses were dragging their vehicles, washing their feet, as if they enjoyed the "fiesta" as much as the humans. Here and there vendors of different eatables shouted their wares, while a procession of riders galloped wildly up and down the avenues, on their hired "mokes." There are two sides to every question, even the "Playa" question. There is a left and a right—a side for the goats, the left; and a side for the sheep, the right. The goats galloped and shouted, and "fiesta-ed" in their own peculiar way; while the sheep did likewise on their side, only the goats behaved like those cast into the inferno of dirt, and mud, and dead fish; while the sheep spread themselves over the grassy mounds, and demonstrated the difference between the two—the goats and the sheep. The latter arrived by automobiles, and in coaches, as well as by train. They spread their refreshments with much refinement of spirit. They made of their local 'Ampstead as superior a rendezvous as a well-filled hamper could do; the ladies rode the "caballos" in lady-like style, with side-saddle and skirt, again proving the difference to the "other" side, where the girls mounted behind and enjoyed a jogtrot amid screams of laughter. And when the flowing tide came in and covered over the putrefying fish—the most prominent feature of all at Quilmes "Playa" is the dead fish—and brought the boating parties up to the grassy mounds; and when the shouts of the more hilarious ones were growing louder, and the dancing and the playing of "stringed" instruments more familiar, the human sheep, like the Arabs of old, folded their tents and stole away, back to Buenos Aires, where the smells are often worse than those scattered broadcast by the dead of the finny tribe; and most of the British visitors carried away with them bouquets of the little yellow English field-flowers, which are rare among the "Broom, Bracken, and Bramble" of the real Hampstead Heath, but which make of the surroundings of Quilmes "Playa" a golden carpet indeed. In another century some enterprising landowner will "sure" out-Hampstead the English Heath, at Quilmes Playa.

The representative of a Dutch paper describes an interview with Madame Fournaise-Liban, a 71-year-old widow, in her house in Donchery, near Sedan, where in 1870, Napoleon III., had his first interview with Bismarck after the great battle. In the same room, where mementoes presented by both are preserved, there are exhibited six gold pieces given to the old lady recently by the present Kaiser.

In recognition of her bravery and devotion to the wounded, Mlle. Korkeenh, a Russian Sister of Mercy, has been decorated with the Russian equivalent to the British V.C. Mlle. Korkeenh was working in a Russian field hospital in the neighbourhood of Soldau, East Prussia. When the Germans attacked the position of the Russian troops Nurse Korkeenh remained alone in the hospital tending the wounds of private soldiers and officers. Although the hospital was already in the centre of the sphere of the enemy's fire, Mlle. Korkeenh boldly came outside, procured a number of horses, harnessed them, found several vehicles, and, with the aid of the lightly-wounded men, lifted the patients into the vehicles, and drove them away to a place of safety.

WOMEN OF FRANCE

Yvette Guilbert writes to the "Daily Chronicle":—

What a strange idea, my dear sir, to choose me out of all French women to depict in her true worth, for your pages, the woman of my country! How am I to attempt it? And how to get outside of myself sufficiently to be able to trace in all my fellow-countrywomen the thousand shades and phases through which they have passed since the outbreak of the war?

I shall restrict myself to the single point in which we women are all alike—Love, Love of the Patrie; this is the part of our menfolk who have charged themselves with the defence of the soil, of the national territory.

These lovely women of France; what sisters, what kind friends they have been to the men! How great among great women were those who, face to face with the enemy, knew how to tame by their power of will the rage of the invading soldiery. To yonder French women of the villages and towns was due the carrying on of communal existence. Some of them, gathering the community under their management, met in council like men of State, and took the place of the imprisoned authorities, thus protecting the cradle of the infant and the sick-bed of the aged.

There are women of France who have lengthened out the list of heroines of the Golden Legend. Without cannons or rifles, without bayonets or shells, God willed that they might do their duty—their duty as women. Other women less favoured with trials imposed on them by Heaven, had perforce to content themselves with hastening to the battlefield, there to staunch the streams of blood—to tend the thousands of men machine-gunned by other men—of fathers hacked by other fathers, of sons gashed by other sons, of husbands mutilated by other husbands—of brothers assassinated by other brothers—knife in teeth, bayonet on rifle! while, in order to precipitate death—to augment the killing of the fathers of women, the husbands of women—machine-gun and cannon have rained from the earth and from the sky bullets, shells, and bombs, attacking human motherhood, by mowing it down like grass.

For each man that is dead there are four women at least who are mourning. And my heart of a Christian woman turns with equal emotion towards all my sisters whom this war is garbing in long black veils, and who, in the medley of devotions, think of nought else but of these who are coming back from the front, their eyes torn out, their arms and legs smashed and mutilated. They greet, panting with love, enfevered with motherly devotion, the soldiers of the guns, those of the mitrailleuses, those of the rifles, those of the bayonets—all these bold killers, heroes of fabulous stories of courage and bravery; and a little of that red glory leaves its stain on their garment.

They breathe that glory, and become drunken with the last fading mustiness of the powder of death. New Saint Veronicas, they preserve the imprint of the face "of the new Gods" on the white linen of their aprons. What hearts these women must have—or, I should rather say, how many hearts they must have—to expend such a wealth of love. For every woman has four hearts—the heart of a child, the heart of a bride, the heart of a sister, the heart of a mother. As for a man, he has ever in reality but one heart—the heart of a warrior.

And yet when our men folk come home to us and say, "Wives, sisters, we have driven the enemy from the land; we are the makers of victory!" and when those other men over there go back and say to their wives: "We are beaten, but we were heroic!" on that day all the women, without exception, will forget and forgive these sacrifices of the children of women. And while we women acclaim the conqueror, the women of the conquered will console them; but all we women alike feel in our souls that, if men can cover themselves with glory only

SOME WOMEN AND MANY THINGS

At a Red Cross meeting in London recently presided over by the Lord Mayor, subscriptions amounting to the astonishing sum of £87,455 were announced. This is believed to be the largest sum ever raised at a single gathering for any charitable purpose, and it brings the joint fund of the Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association to over £1,400,000.

One of the finest charities of to-day is that in operation at St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, where soldiers and sailors, blinded through the war, are being taught to begin life over again. The instructors employed are themselves blind, so that they have a peculiar understanding of the difficulties confronting these men of ours—never such heroes as now when they are facing not death but life in darkness, and facing it with such wonderful cheerfulness and courage. Braille reading and typewriting are taught, and also carpentry, boot repairing, mat and basket making, massage and telephony. It is found that blind people become exceedingly skilful at massage, and can compete with experts on their own ground. Just now the opening for massage is simply unlimited, so that the occupation should prove a really paying one. Poultry-farming and market-gardening are taught by the blind expert, Captain Webber. Through ingenious arrangements of gates, pens, railings, coops, etc., the blind poultry farmer is enabled to run the whole business himself, catch any bird he wishes, transfer the birds from one yard to another, collect the eggs, etc. It sounds magical, doesn't it? There is a good stretch of water on the premises, and here rowing is taught—an exercise which appeals especially to the blind as it enables them to feel that "they are conducting other people instead of being themselves conducted." Chief credit for this whole splendid undertaking belongs to Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, who is himself blind.

There are several decorations that can be worn by women, and one of these is the Ribbon and Star of the Order of the Shekat (Order of Compassion). It is a Turkish decoration. Turkish women seldom receive it, but Lady Conan Doyle received it some years ago, as did Mrs. Golet, a well-known American. Perhaps the most coveted of all orders for women, certainly so far as Roman Catholics are concerned, is the Golden Rose, which is bestowed upon pious daughters of the Church by the Pope. It may only be conferred once in each year, Queen Victoria of Spain being one of the very few recipients of the decoration.

The powerful German Socialist daily paper, "Vorwärts," which seems to bear a charmed life—in that, in spite of numerous suppressions as a result of too much truth telling, it rises each time unafraid—has created much amusement in England by its attack on a scheme now before the German people for conscripting women workers.

It has been discovered that German women are in need of more discipline, "more Potsdam" as one leader frankly and unblushingly called it. So it is proposed that they are to be trained (in barracks, actually!) in batches of 350,000 a year in such subjects as domestic economy, hygiene and the care of children, and this under the equivalent of a company sergeant and some of it in public!

through the aid of death, women know how to create glory through life and human love. And may it perhaps not be that we women are the true heroines of war, and of peace, too, in the sight of God!

Land of Lilliput.

Conduc'ed by Egeria

My dear Lilliputians,

Do you know I have just read about some people, who by painting their bodies, can render themselves invisible. It sounds like a fairy story, does it not?

In many fairy stories we read that the giant possessed a coat which, when he put it on, rendered him invisible; and how Jack, or some other wonderful giant-killer, got possession of this coat, and by rendering himself invisible, rid the world of the giant. Well, this story is not a fairy story, although it is about dwarfs—for they are very real; and they live in Africa. A man of science, who has already made many wonderful discoveries, has recently returned to England from a three years' trip in the Congo territory. Now look that place up on your map, and you will know that there is a forest called Ituri there about which nothing much has ever been found out.

Dr. Christy, the traveller, who went out for the Belgian Government three years ago, must have been greatly surprised on his return to find that Belgium, as he left it, no longer existed, but instead there was a battlefield of blood and misery! Dr. Christy spent eighteen months out of the three years with the Bambuti dwarfs, who are very shy, and go about quite naked. It is these people who paint themselves across their bodies with red and make themselves invisible. And the doctor also found the okapi, an animal peculiar to darkest Africa. The dwarfs organise great drives in the forest, and catch the animals by means of nets; but Dr. Christy shot one and collected four. It will be interesting to learn later on all the wonderful discoveries made by this skilful man, who was the only European on this three years' journey, his European assistants having had to go back to civilisation on account of sickness. What a story he will be able to tell, and if he can make himself invisible also, I wonder what he will do about it, don't you?

Those of you who have come to Argentina from London, have of course travelled by the tube railways of that city. Have any of you given a thought to the manner in which traffic is made possible there? By day and by night there is being pumped into these tunnels a river of pure air, not ordinary air as we breathe it every second, but air containing ozone, this being an altered form of oxygen; and being acted upon at its creation by electricity, it receives a property which oxygen does not possess, it being so strong that it instantly kills germs. By itself naturally it would be dangerous to humans; but being pumped into the used-up air, it is health and life-giving. The tube railways go as deep as 250 feet below Hampstead Heath, so you may think how necessary it is to cleanse the air used up by humans in their passage to and fro!

So the railway companies pump in a river of fresh air. They have a powerful electric plant, and with this they pass enormous volumes of air under the influence of electric currents, turning it into pure ozone, such as is present, for example, in the sweet air that comes to us after a thunderstorm. The air thus ozonised is forced, through an elaborate series of pipes, to every part of the railway. Great pipes run along the floors of the platform, and from these rise other pipes which pour out a constant stream of life-giving air. There are currents constantly flowing through the booking-halls, in the lifts, along the corridors, and through the tunnels. The pure air enters the ordinary air under pressure, and at certain points the currents of air travel with the strength of little gales. The effect

is admirable. Not only does the good air come blown in upon us like a sea-side storm; it kicks out the air which has already been breathed and become unfit for further service. The exhausted and poisoned air is forced out under the pressure of the incoming volume, and finds its escape to the open atmosphere above through a myriad outlets.

Describing the system, a London writer says:—"Ozone in itself is dangerous, but combined with ordinary air it is as life to us. We can tell from the peculiar smell that the tube atmosphere is full of it. Unlike oxygen, from which it comes, it possesses a characteristic odour, and its name is taken from the Greek word ozo, which means 'I smell.' The odour is not pleasant, but we shall all tolerate it if we remember that it is a signal to our noses that the air is as pure as on the mountain-top. Day and night this river of pure air streams through the tube railways, and so long as we are in it we may scorn the fog entering from the streets overhead. A fog reaching upwards of a mile from the ground represents a deadly weight of 3000 million tons upon London; even a slight fog, reaching not higher than the top of St. Paul's, means six tons of poisonous fog to the square mile. The ozone in the tubes, however, makes war on the fog and destroys its deadliness. But in doing so it loses its own activity, and becomes ordinary oxygen again, and that is why the electric plant must be kept continually at work, creating ozone from ordinary air, so that we may have a sweet atmosphere to breathe down in the wondrous heart of mighty London."

And now for your weekly story, which is called

"The Golden Key."

With love from

EGERIA.

THE GOLDEN KEY

(By G. M. FIFE, in "The Weekly Scotsman.")

Little Jeannette was a herd girl in a French village. She had a sweet face and a kind heart, but she had one fault which grieved her grandmother, who was called Mere Moisson, and the ploughman, Jacques, who was always her good friend. She was very lazy about learning her lessons in the little school taught by the good cure.

It was a warm day, in mid-June. The mountain flowers were all abloom, the air was alive with the hum of the busy bees gathering their stores of wax and honey for winter use. Gorgeously-hued butterflies and moths were flitting hither and thither like detached fragments of the rainbow.

Jeannette had driven the cows down to some rich pasture, where a little mountain stream twined its winding way, gurgling and murmuring, to the great river that rolled in majestic volume through the fertile valley below. The good cure had told her once that the great river was fed by the little mountain streams, and that without their waters it would soon become small, and dry up in the heat of summer, and so it was with the little good deeds, they all went to help to swell the volume of the world's goodness, and that even small children could contribute towards the total just as the little mountain runnels helped to form the great river.

In Jeannette's mind, as in the minds of the ancient Greeks, every stream and woodland had its presiding deity, but with her they were all fairies.

Having seen her four-footed charges safely browsing, the little maid sat down on the bank of the brook and listened to the sweet tinkling music of the cow-bells, the varied songs of

the birds on bough and bush, the hum of the queeting bees, the purling tones of the mountain rill, and thought of those "little folk" who peopled the chambers of her busy little brain.

How it happened she could never tell, but suddenly she heard a tiny voice speaking into her right ear, in the most musical tones she had ever heard, bidding her welcome to Fairyland.

She turned round and beheld the most beautiful little lady imaginable; more lovely than her fancy had ever pictured. Long hair—like filaments of gold—fell in luxuriant profusion over her shoulders, and shone with a wondrous lustre in the sunshine. A long flowing robe, made from the corolla of the white lily, ornamented with dewdrops like diamonds, depended from her shoulders and enveloped her form, while her wings, like filmy mother-of-pearl, were beautifully iridescent. Her countenance was smiling and sweet to gaze upon, while her voice was as the music of the night-ingle.

Speaking to Jeannette in low musical tones, she said: "The Fairy Queen has sent me as the bearer of a fairy gift to you, and to offer you the fulfilment of any wish that you may express."

Jeannette curtsied as grandmother had taught her to do to Monsieur the Cure, and thanked the fairy messenger.

The latter took a small golden key, which she carried in a case, and handed it to Jeannette, who again curtsied and thanked her.

"Now," said the fairy, "you have the golden key; let me hear your wish, so that it may be granted."

Jeannette thought hard for a moment as to what she would ask her. She was not a selfish little girl and she wished to please grandmother and the good cure, so she thought she would ask to see the fairies who would help her to read, write and cipher, as they wished.

When she made known her wish, the envoy of the Fairy Queen said:—"Follow me." So saying, she led Jeannette, who had forgotten about her cows, by devious roads, where beautiful flowers grew and little birds of the most wonderful plumage flew about trilling out "Chirrup, chirrup," while fireflies and glow-worms lighted up the dark parts of the road, until they came to a high, forbidding-looking gate that barred the way.

"Ah," said Jeannette, giving expression to her inward thoughts, "we shall never get that big gate opened." But her fairy guide said, "You have the golden key; put it in the lock and turn it, and the gates will open."

Jeannette did as she was bidden, when, lo and behold! the great gate opened as easily as the little latch gate at the farm, and wonderingly she found herself in a large chamber.

"This," said her guide, "is the chamber of the 'thirty-six' fairies whose aid you seek. Now, look at the password on the key, and repeat it after me."

Jeannette looked, and saw the golden key bore one word engraved upon it, "Docilis." She had not the slightest idea what it might mean, but she repeated it after the fairy, as directed. Immediately, as if by magic, twenty-six little fairies came skipping out of twenty-six little doors on the right of the chamber, and ten little fairies out of the ten little doors on the left.

First, the twenty-six advanced and bowed to her, then the ten came forward and made their obeisance.

Suddenly, as with one voice, they sang:—"We are the servants of her who holds the golden key."

Jeannette could hardly contain herself with delight. "Tell me," exclaimed she, "one of your wonderful fairy stories."

Bowing politely to the stranger, the twenty-six fairies began to group themselves into twos, threes, and fours, each group saying one word, and then rapidly changing into other groups, constantly dissolving, and reuniting.

The story was about a king who had heaps of wealth, and everything he touched turned to money; but he

SOME WOMEN AND MANY THINGS

An ex-suffrage prisoner, Miss Nina Boyle, who took so strong a part in the Women's Freedom League, is now chief of the Women Police Volunteers. Officers of this organisation, in uniform, patrol parks and gardens, and watch proceedings in the police courts. One of the works it has in hand now is the protection of animals from cruel usage.

It is pleasing to see that there are a few literary ventures on the market beside war books. The fascinating subject of the early records of Australia is being dealt with by a woman writer, Miss Ida Lee (Mrs. Charles Bruce Marriott), F.R.G.S., whose book will shortly be announced.

was not happy, and neither were his people.

All the wise men and doctors in his kingdom were called to find out the cause of the king's unhappiness, but only one very wise person could tell him.

He told the monarch that his heart had become metallic, and no longer felt for his people.

"Oh," cried Jeannette, "how sad for the king and his people! I wonder how much money he had?"

The ten fairies on the left, who had not taken any part in telling the story, now advanced, bowed, and said, "That is our part," whereupon they formed themselves into rows, and named the sum of the king's riches.

Jeannette was delighted, and asked for more and more stories, till her desire for them was satisfied, when she thanked them very much for their goodness.

They again cried out, "We are the servants of her who holds the golden key."

She wondered what were their names, that she might tell grandmother and the cure, so she made another curtsy, and said: "May I have the pleasure of knowing your names?"

The leader of the twenty-six stepped out and said: "Spell the word upon the golden key."

Jeannette pronounced the letters "Docilis."

"That," said her fairy friend, "means willing to be taught."

Jeannette blushed, till her face was in a flame, and felt ashamed as she remembered her reluctance to learn when the cure wished to teach her.

The twenty-six fairies advanced and bowed, then, throwing aside the cloaks they wore, they cried out: "We are the letters of the Alphabet." The ten came forward and exclaimed: "And we are the Arabic Numerals." Joining in chorus they shouted: "All knowledge lies in us."

Jeannette gave a start, and rubbed her eyes. The words were still ringing in her ears, but as she looked about her she found she was still seated by the side of the little gurgling brook, the cow-bells were tinkling, the bees were humming, and the birds singing as when she had sat down after driving the cows to pasture.

Had she been dreaming, she asked herself, or had the fairies taken her away to fairyland and then carried her back again? She would ask Jacques.

She drove the cows back to the farm, for the milking hour was near, and she seized the earliest opportunity of questioning Jacques about her adventures in the realms of Fairydom.

Jacques listened gravely, and told her he was always certain she was a fairies' child, and now he was sure of it. No doubt they wanted her to be a good scholar, therefore she must learn all she could.

Mere Moisson and the cure were greatly astonished at the change in Jeannette as regards her lessons. Her diligence was as great now as her indifference had been before, but it was not till long afterwards that they heard the secret of her visit to fairyland, and the story of the golden key.

VICTORIA SAILORS' HOME

The Victoria Sailors' Home concert last evening was decorated with a galaxy of stars. The constellation consisted of Saturn, Neptune, Martell (three star), Mars and Venus. Mighty Jove sat at the piano, having temporarily laid by his thunderbolts, and all the Olympian deities had for the nonce assumed green Pierrot costumes, giving a distinctly "Grotesque" flavour. Under the heavy coating of white paint and blackened eyebrows, the company was quite anonymous. The programme was as follows:—1. Opening chorus, "Where are the lads of the village to-night?" the Constellation; 2 song, "Jack's the Boy" and "Egypt," by Neptune; 3 violin solo, "Salut d'Amor" and "Traumerei," Saturn; 4 song, "Oh, to-morrow" and "When I woke up in the morning" Martell (three star); 5 cello solo, "The Old Folks at Home" and "Home, Sweet Home," by Venus; 6 "The Powder Monkey" and "The Veteran's Song," by Mars; 7 "I'll make a man of you" and "When the boys come marching by." After the interval followed the Second Part. 1 Song, "Mary Ann, she's after me," and "The Mince Pie"; 2 cello solo, "Intermezzo" (Cavalleria Rusticana), and "Ave Maria," Venus; 3 "Wire in, my lads" and "Cuckoo," Martell (three stars); 4 violin solo, Selected Saturn; 5 song, "William, James and Mary," and "I was a good little girl"; 6, "The boys of the Brigade" and "Blow, blow, thou wintry wind"; 7 "Rule, Britannia." God Save the King. The concert was an excellent one, and as may be seen, the programme afforded a pleasant change from the drawing room sentimental ditties. Mrs. Frank B. Peach arranged the lighting, dresses, stage effects and mechanical effects, and produced the concert in an altogether admirable manner.

IN AID OF THE CHILDREN

CHARITY DANCE AT QUILMES.

There is no suburban district of the capital that has done better, been more persistent or more to the fore in all patriotic, Red Cross or charitable functions as has the district of Quilmes. Small as the district is, it is by no means deficient in its energy and earnestness whenever the patriotism is wafted to the breeze.

On Oct. 15 things were somewhat changed. It was not patriotism that had a call but charity—charity to the poor little ones—and once again success attended the efforts and arrangements, and British folk were once again to the front.

A dance had been arranged, and Mrs. Pizaro Lastra had energetically worked in making the function a success on behalf of the poor, and after all her energy had been expended she was unfortunate enough, through an accident, to be unable to enjoy the fruits of her efforts. Mrs. Robinson, however, did everything that was materially possible to take Mrs. Lastra's place and the result was success.

If consideration is given to the fact that a special train was arranged for on behalf of the numerous guests to and from Buenos Aires, and that the price per ticket was only \$3, it can be gathered that to make a success of the function much energy was entailed. Amongst the large number present were: Mr. and Mrs. Pott, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. and Mr. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Cater, Mr. and Mrs. Day, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Robinson, Miss Maruja del Campos, Miss Angelica del Campos, Miss Ruth Robinson, Miss Day, Miss Woods, Mr. Barry Hoare, Mr. Pott, Mr. Wolff, Lawrence, Gorden, Mr. O. H. Pulston, Dr. Pizaro Lastra, Miss Lastra, Miss Hooper, Miss Florie Hoare, Mr. B. C. Joyce, Mrs. Giraldez, Mr. L. Pacheco, Otamendi, Arraga, Castellano, Mr. Osborn, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Gater Cabral, Cabrera, Cicheros, Ralph Molino, R. F. Valenzuela, Mr. and Mrs. Grassick, Mr. Garcio Cabral and a host of others.

BELGRANO "DOLLAR" CONCERT

LAST OF THE SERIES.

With the exception of a special extra concert to be given on November 6 in connection with the Sweet Pea Show, the final dollar concert of the Winter Series was held at St. Saviour's on Oct. 14. The hall was crowded, and there was no seating accommodation for late arrivals, which might have been expected from the all-round excellence of the programme. Short as the programme was, one could not have discovered anything more pleasing or more artistic.

Mrs. R. H. Thomson, whose cold is still troublesome, sang a delightful melody of Lohor's, and followed with a violoncello solo. Her performance was highly appreciated, and both items deserved all the applause they received.

Mr. Charles Gabb could not have been in better voice, and the songs chosen by him are such that suit his voice to perfection. His reception was splendid, and his encore rendering of "I hear you calling me" most excellent.

Perhaps, as on one occasion previously, Sanderson's song "Until," was taken too slowly, but this was the only criticism that could be expressed.

Amongst the delightful items given last night were two songs by Miss Gallacher, and although both were beautifully sung, perhaps the closing one, "Believe me if all those endearing young charms," was the more pleasing. Miss Gallacher has a charming voice, which has the art or gift of a greater fascination whenever heard anew. It was a disappointment to her audience that no encore was forthcoming. She was accompanied by Mrs. Jessie Pamplin, and the combination was most pleasing.

There were two items during the evening, which were entirely new and original. The first of these was a dance by Miss Dorothy Stuart Small to the music and words of "The Rosary," sung by Mrs. Thomson. The conception of the interpretation of this exquisite song was good, and Miss Small is to be congratulated upon the originality of the composition of this, and her interpretation into motion of the song. The other original item was the closing one, a humorous sketch, very well done by Mrs. J. Rugeroni and Mr. Ellis Griffin. Mrs. Rugeroni could not have rendered better her attempt at the composition of a drama. Her impatience with her husband (Mr. Griffin) at his "absurd" questions, her seriousness over the composition and method of expression could not have been bettered. Mr. Ellis Griffin, too, was at his best, and his manner of demanding explanations on awkward and most inexplicable situations in the composition of the drama, was most humorous.

SEAMEN'S MISSION

TEA OF CONGRATULATION TO BAZAAR HELPERS.

On October 14, at the Seamen's Mission, the ladies by whose assistance the recent Bazaar at Prince George's Hall was made so conspicuous a success were entertained to tea.

The hall had been made gay with flags, and a few palms achieved marvels in decoration.

In addressing the assembly, the Rev. H. Westby Brady, Chaplain of the Mission, expressed the most cordial thanks to the lady helpers for their splendid effort. The result is nearly \$13,000, or, to be meticulously accurate, \$12,722.50 after deducting \$823 for total expenses. The result is most gratifying, and Mr. Brady confessed that a great weight had been removed from his mind. He attributed the result entirely to the ladies, modestly disclaiming any share thereon.

Miss Mitchell subsequently spoke, thanking Mr. Brady on behalf of the Women's Association and the Girls' Society. There were a few musical items by Miss Dorothy Small and others. Besides the Chaplain, there were present the Rev. Mr. Sanderson, from Bahia Blanca, the Rev. Mr. Mills, the Rev. Mr. Somerville and the Rev. Mr. Rickett, from La Plata.

ST. ANDREW'S SCOTCH SCHOOL

CONCERT IN AID OF RED CROSS AND HOSPITAL FUNDS.

Nobody amongst the large audience at the Scotch Church on Oct. 16 at a concert given by the former pupils club of St. Andrew's, had any idea that things went amiss. A regular chapter of accidents occurred, and yet so good was the general management that no hitch of any kind was noticed. Although it was a disappointment that Mr. De Riose was taken seriously ill, that Mr. Davies was unable to play his solos on the cello, and a few other such matters, the audience had put before them a concert of general excellence, and few noticed how upset things were due to this unfortunate contretemps.

The concert last night was given in aid of the Red Cross Funds and in aid of the British Hospital. It was not only the purposes for which the concert was given, but its own general excellence which attracted attention. The hall was full, and it would be difficult to choose one item as a speciality before its fellows.

If this would be done, the dancing of Miss Small should demand first place. "Les Millions d'Arlequin," a dance, was exceptionally well done and artistically rendered. It is not every member of an audience that can appreciate the poetry of motion, but it may be accepted that this dance was rendered to perfection and is unquestionably one of the best of good things ever done by Miss Small. Her interpretation was good, her idea of the necessary movement for such a dance was just. Daintiness, coquettishness, were rendered to the very movement of a finger tip, and her audience burst into an immense and deserved applause at the conclusion of a most beautifully rendered piece of poetic motion. Miss Small gave her dance with breadth and comprehension, an unusual thing away from professional circles. It was excellent, and the encore accorded—all too brief—was very choice, but nothing to compare with Drigo's work.

Miss Muriel Marr was singing and in perfect voice. It would be invidious to praise any special item, because all were good, and last evening Miss Marr excelled herself both in her solos and in her duets with Mr. Neill.

Mr. Victor Reid sang some ragtime ditties which were fully appreciated and encored. Mr. Llewellyn Hawes selected Grieg and Rachmaninoff for his piano solos. Mr. F. Uteda's violin playing has greatly improved, and he will no doubt become a shining light in time to come. Mr. Colwen was good and most entertaining with his light songs, and received his mead of applause and encores.

In general, the concert was a most enjoyable one, well organised, successful, and some of the items were exceptional. Miss Briggs was a singer greatly appreciated, her natural and unaffected rendering of two charming songs brought forth a volume of applause.

Miss Agnes Ireland, Miss Miller and Mrs. White were the ladies who were responsible for the accompaniments.

DEPARTURE OF PRESIDENT

DR. VILLANUEVA REIGNS IN THE CAPITAL.

Dr. de la Plaza left Retiro Station on Sunday night at 10 for Cordoba where he will remain at his country seat until about November 4. A distinguished company were present to speed the President on his holiday journey including the Vice-President Dr. Benito Villanueva, the Cabinet Ministers, the Governors of the Provinces of San Juan and Mendoza, the Argentine Minister to Chile, the Municipal Intendente and several other functionaries. H.E. the President is accompanied by his Private Secretary.

Dr. Villanueva was at his Presidential task yesterday by - p.m. as the position of interim Chief of State is no novelty to him.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

The scene of activity which now prevails in hundreds of factories in the United Kingdom, where the munitions of war are being turned out in limitless quantities, is well suggested in the first of our pictures this week. Amid the whirr and clang of machinery and steel, many men in khaki uniforms labour to produce the means to end the war. These are British soldiers who have been brought back from the trenches, because their services as skilled machinics are of more value to the Nation than their capacity as trench fighters. The second and third pictures require little explanation. They show respectively enemy forces crossing a river, at which they are expert, and enemy forces plundering a factory at which they are also expert. One of the most extraordinary pictures of the war is that which depicts French soldiers equipped against gas attacks. The spectacle of men masked in this way would frighten most people. There is a breezy appearance in the picture of a British column marching from its billets to the trenches at the break of day. On his recent visit to Italy General Joffre watched some of the operations of the Italian army against the Austrian positions, and was presented to the King. The last picture again reminds us that the war is being waged in other parts of the world than Flanders and the Dardanelles. In the Cameroons in Africa the British forces have had considerable success against the Germans.

NEW PORT WORKS

THIRD ANNUAL CONCERT.

Nothing could have given greater pleasure to a very complete audience than the concert given on Oct. 16 by the several employees of the New Port Works. From start to finish the whole proceedings went with a swing, which showed how good were the arrangements and the items given.

As most of these were humorous, from start to finish the audience were in an uproar of amused delight. It would be impossible to notify or select for special mention any one item amongst those given. They were all good and entertaining.

The great hit of the evening was the final sketch rendered by Messrs. Myerscough, Burgess, Cope and Creeber. They out-Tated Harry Tate in a motor sketch, which was screamingly funny and very well acted. The whole concert was splendid, but special mention should be made of Mr. Myerscough in his motor business. What he does not know concerning a motor and its works, ask his "son," or if you don't believe, ask from where the black eye came.

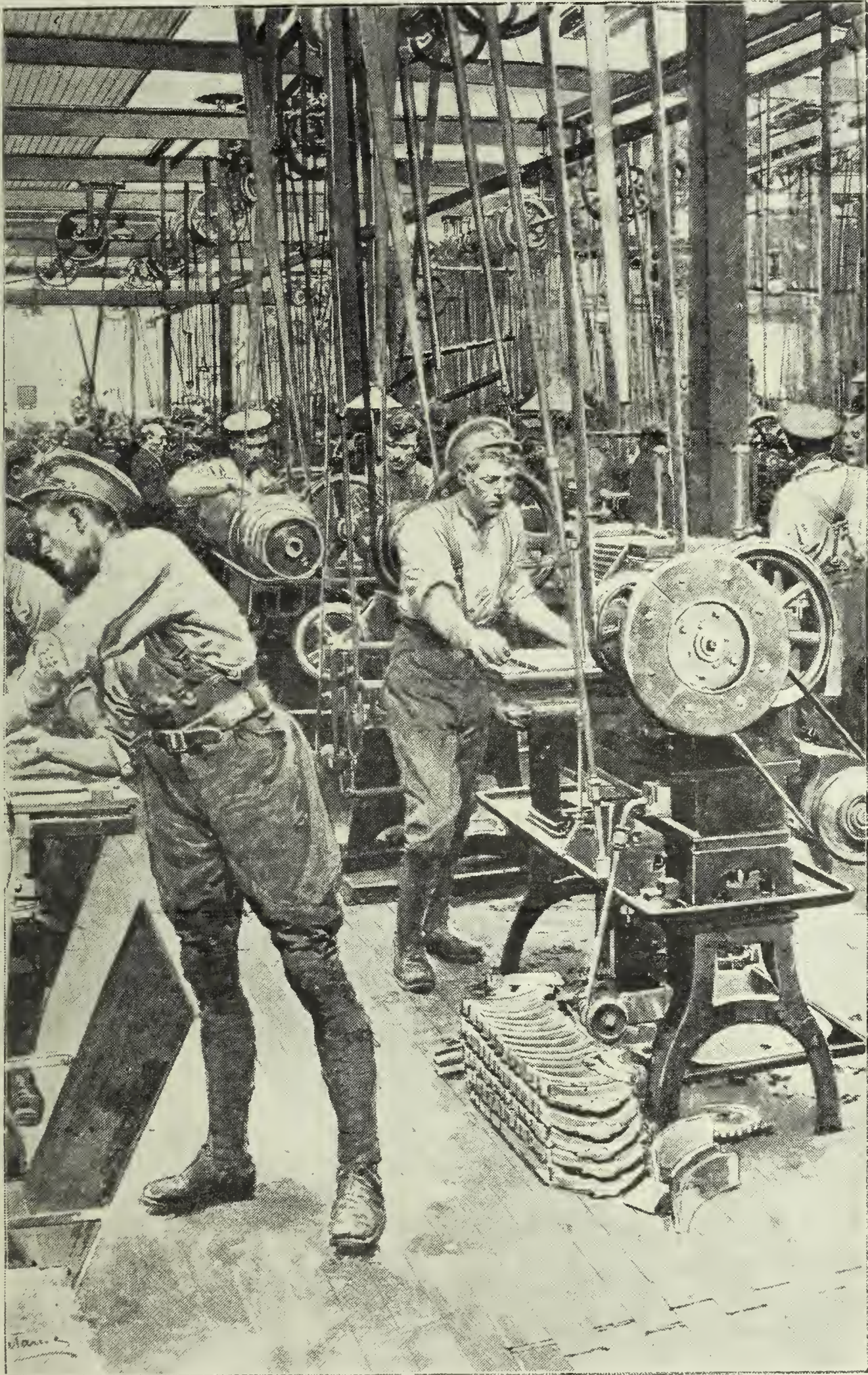
It was a touch which secured screams of laughter and applause from the audience.

The programme was as follows:—

1. Piano selection, W. Potts.
2. D. Brazier, "We're all waiting for a girl."
3. J. Creeber, "Winds that blow from the South."
4. F. Cope, "It's been a nice day."
5. J. Brennan, "Irish Eyes are Smiling."
6. H. Williamson, "Silk Hat Tony."
7. J. Kelly, Hornpipe Dance.
8. A. Myerscough, "Sister Susie's Sewing Shirts for Soldiers."
9. W. King, "Flight of Ages."
10. W. Burgess, "Bang went the chance of a lifetime."

Part II.

1. W. Potts, piano selection.
2. F. Cope, "For months and months."
3. W. King, "Tell her I love her so."
4. A. Myerscough, "Geography."
5. J. Creeber, "Eileen Alannah."
6. W. Burgess, "She's proud and she's beautiful."
7. J. Brennan, "Turna De Survienta."
8. A. Williamson, "When Father paped the Parlour."
9. J. Kelly, Dance.
10. Brazier, "There are nice girls everywhere."
11. Sketch, "Motoring," Messrs. Burgess, Myerscough, Cope and Creeber.



WAGING WAR FROM THE FACTORY. BRITISH SOLDIERS TURNING OUT MUNITIONS OF WAR.



AUSTRIAN TROOPS CROSSING A RIVER.



GERMANS PLUNDERING A FACTORY AT BREST-LITOVSK WHICH WAS FIRED BY THE RETREATING RUSSIANS.



TO FIGHT AGAINST GAS. EXTRA ORDINARY APPEARANCE OF FRENCH SOLDIERS EQUIPPED FOR THE "GAS ZONE."



BRITISH TROOPS MOVING UP TO THE FIRING LINE AT DAWN.



KING VICTOR EMMANUEL AND GENERAL JOFFRE WATCHING ITALIAN ARMY OPERATIONS.



GERMAN NATIVE PRISONERS TAKEN IN THE CAMEROONS.

A LONDON LETTER

TO THE BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE IN URUGUAY

(Exclusively Communicated.)

London, September 13, 1915.

WAR TAXATION.

After a vacation of about six weeks, Parliament has just resumed its sittings. It has some important domestic work to do, including the passing of a bill to enable it to prolong its own life for the duration of the war. Probably, however, its chief business will be concerned with finance and taxation. There is no intention in England of imitating the German idea of putting off all war taxation till the close of hostilities in the hope that the enemy may then be made to pay. For one thing, such pretences are not necessary in this country. Taxation has not yet exhausted its resources, as it seems to have done in Germany, and consequently the Chancellor of the Exchequer is absolved from the necessity of inventing pretexts for not resorting to it. Certainly there will be no gambling on the result of the war, but rather a determination on the part of all classes to meet as much of the cost as possible out of current revenue. Not only is heavy taxation expected, but, remarkable to relate, it is actually desired, and has indeed been urged on the Government by deputations of business men. It is a characteristic trait of the Englishman, and perhaps an ominous sign for his adversaries, that he should be so resolved on keeping his campaign on a manageable and clearly defined financial basis.

Despite occasional attempts to exploit the demands of the war for sectional purposes—a weakness natural to all political sections—it is not expected that the next taxes, whatever they may be, will involve any striking departure from England's existing fiscal principles. Large incomes and war profits promise the easiest and most fruitful yield, and it is pretty certain that those sources will be drawn upon freely. Imports from abroad are threatened, though more with the idea of limiting the demand for certain articles of luxury than of adding to the national revenue. Presumably the same articles, if produced in Great Britain, would be subject to the same burden, since the object of any such taxation would be industrial and social rather than fiscal or political. From this point of view, the Budget may prove to be of considerable international importance.

THE CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN.

Conscription has been vigorously debated on the platform during the recess, and will, no doubt, occupy some time and attention in the resumed Parliamentary debates. Meanwhile, it is of interest to note that the Trade Union Congress, representing the great body of organised labour throughout Great Britain, has pronounced against any departure from the voluntary system under existing conditions. What this means is that the leaders of working men, in the absence of a demand for compulsion from Lord Kitchener or the Government, refuse to sanction any unauthorised agitation for a change of system. Doubtless an intimation by the Government that conscription had become necessary would at once command support, but it is evident that the working classes have no intention of anticipating or hastening such a contingency. On the other hand, their support of the Government's war policy is as determined as that of any class in the country. A year ago, there was some talk among their leaders of an international strike against war. Then came the German invasion of Belgium with its attendant horrors, and instantaneously we witnessed a complete revulsion of feeling on the part of our internationalists. Some of the very men who would have stood

up at last year's Congress, if there had been one, as strong peace advocates, were on the platform this year in soldier's uniform. "People who talk about peace to-day," said one of them, "are traitors to their country."

WORKERS AND THE WAR.

Yet with all this working class fervour in support of the war, compulsory service, as has been said, finds no favour in those quarters. Why is this? One reason has been noted, namely, that the Government have made no sign. Another reason is the prevailing belief that under the voluntary system as many men can be enlisted as may be required, even though millions more should be necessary. Most cogent reason of all is the need of concentrating the country's energies on the production of war munitions and equipments. Unquestionably this is the need of the moment. How many million men are already in arms or under training is supposed to be an official secret, but it is no secret that the number is of vast magnitude, or that the workshops have still much to do before they can claim to have made complete provision now and in the future, for its needs in the field. Thus, when Mr. Lloyd George visited the Trade Union Congress he made a speech with not a word about recruiting, whether compulsory or voluntary, a speech in which his eloquence was devoted to the single aim of spurring on the workers to an increased output from the arsenals. On the whole, those are encouraging signs, for they suggest, first, that the recruiting problem is no longer acute in a practical sense, and, secondly, that the munitions problem is being tackled with an energy which must make itself felt throughout all the Allied armies.

MURDER BY ZEPPELINS.

If anything were needed to give a stimulus to recruiting, the recent air raids on England would supply the want. For every woman and child slaughtered in those blindfold and haphazard expeditions it is computed that scores of able-bodied men are added to the British forces in training. In a military sense, therefore, the balance is entirely with the Allies. No military damage seems ever to be inflicted, and, on the other hand, the British army gains recruits and the temper of the British people is hardened against Germany. We see the same principle of almost automatic retribution at work in the sphere of Germany's submarine warfare. If there had been no war at sea against merchantmen and other non-combatants, it is not at all likely that the defensive and retaliatory measures devised by the British Admiralty would so soon have reached such an extraordinary pitch of effectiveness. War vessel would have fought war vessel, and inventiveness in new methods of destruction would probably have been slow and tentative, with the result that Germany's fleet of submarines, old as well as new, might still have been largely intact for legitimate purposes. To her attacks on unarmed ships and their crews and passengers she owes the discomfiture to her undersea craft, which is steadily unfitting her for any hope of successful attack on armed vessels. Even in war, an observance of the rules of the game is often the best policy.

THE DUMBA INCIDENT.

Feeling between America and the Central Powers is not likely to be improved by the Dumba incident. In this country, the promptitude of President Wilson's action caused general surprise. A long and tedious course of diplomatic correspondence had been anticipated, and doubtless this was an expectation also complacently held in Germany and Austria, following the precedent of the submarine negotiations. But, as Americans here point out, there is a difference between the two cases. Although Germany has equivocated and blustered in her replies to President Wilson's successive

YOUR COUNTRY'S CALL

BY AN AUSTRALIAN MOTHER.

(On sending her boy of nineteen into training for the War.)

That prize you wrung from life, with pain and tears,
Mother, your country claims. It is not yours.
Be silent. Yes, I know you bartered health,
All maiden's vanity, all woman's wealth.
Wove in one strand each asset you have won,
Laid at the feet of God, and bought—your son,
Deeming yourself made rich. To build him fair
You toiled and anguished, selfless, in his care,
Joyed in your sacrifice, that he might grow.
That thing of pride, your son. Now he must go.
With all those hopes, that help to make his worth,
Crowned with your highest self, he must go forth.
Where? Why? Don't think. Just smother up the pair.
Give him up quickly for his country's gain.
Give, those strong young limbs, those merry smiles,
That voice that thrills you, all those tender wiles,
With which he wins you, and delights you so.
Tradition calls him, and his country's woe.
Give him up proudly. You have done your share.
There may be recompense—somewhere.

Notes, she has always professed a certain willingness to make reparation if proved to be in the wrong, whereas Austria, or rather the Austrian Ambassador, seems to have scorned the usual forms of diplomatic propriety and insisted quite openly on a right to exercise direct control over Austrian-born American citizens. Probably the action of the President was quickened by the fact that one of Dr. Dumba's agents was himself an American citizen travelling through England with guarantees of personal neutrality from his Government. In other words, not only was America to be made subject to foreign influences in her industrial affairs, but, if possible, her good relations with England were to be brought into jeopardy by the same trick. With this calculation in mind, England is doubly appreciative of President Wilson's swift and crushing repudiation of the offender.

THE DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN.

Good reports of the Dardanelles campaign continue to filter through, and not all of them from friendly sources. Thus we have the testimony of a German officer engaged with the Turks to the extreme severity of the fighting, to the astonishing success of the British landing at Suvla (due, this witness bitterly complains, to the carelessness of his Turkish friends), and to the enormous casualties on the Turkish side. Two things are evident from this communication—one, that the relations between the Turks and their German officers are not improving, and the other that some of the heaviest fighting of the war has fallen to the Allied troops in Gallipoli. One gathers, too, that the Turk, with all his martial qualities, has failed to convince the Germans that his heart is in this particular struggle, which obviously means that, sooner or later, the Turkish obstacle will be swept aside. It is instructive to note that these impressions are confirmed by Lord Robert Cecil, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who has just been stating in public that the Allied armies in the Dardanelles are within a very little way of success.

IN THE TRENCHES

"LIVING LIKE RABBITS UNDERGROUND."

The following extract from a letter written by R. A. Talbot, now fighting in the trenches, will be of interest to Mr. Talbot's many friends in the Argentine. The letter is dated August 26, 1915.

"We have been in France now some time, and have been in the trenches for the past fortnight having been under fire all the time. We have had—killed and—slightly wounded." (Here the censor had intervened). "So our casualties have been practically nil, though I must admit we have been in a very quiet portion of the line. The trenches are wonderful places, and one is almost as safe there as in London, unless one has exceptionally bad luck, then one might get killed anywhere. The enemy's trenches are situated at a distance of from 40 to 400 yards from our own trenches, *segun* the portion of lines one is in, and at times it is difficult to realise that the much hated "Boches" are so near. The work in the trenches is tiring and nerve racking, and it is difficult to get much sleep there, although they give us a rest from trench life as often as possible."

"Our fellows treat the whole affair as an amusing picnic, and as for myself, I have laughed more during the past fortnight than I have ever done during the same period before." (Ed. note. R. A. T.'s laugh is a thing once heard one never forgets). "We live like rabbits, underneath the ground, and I find my height rather a nuisance in the trenches. The thing to dodge in the trenches is the gun fire, and it is amusing to watch how quickly we take cover when the shrapnel comes over, shrapnel is more or less harmless, as it gives one time to take cover, whereas the whizzbangs, which are small shrapnel, give you no time whatever being simply a whizz and a bang simultaneously."

The funniest little demon is the sausage, which is thrown from a trench mortar, and ascends in the air twisting and turning like a German sausage, and when it reaches its extreme height it drops absolutely perpendicularly, giving one about 20 seconds to clear. It requires careful judgment as to where it may fall, and you can imagine the look of consternation on the face of the man when he discovers that through bad judgment, he was running into a sausage instead of away from it, and what a marvellous sprint he did when he found out his mistake, as these shells consist of extremely high explosive.

Then we get the high explosive shells called "coal-boxes" which catches you bending with a lump of shell about as big as a good coal lump, then there are the genial "Jack Johnsons," which are quite beyond my powers of description. These latter two classes of shells are very liable to catch you on the hob, as you get no warning of their pleasant company. We live better in the trenches than out of them, though it must be perfect hell in the trenches, in wet weather. Besides I have noticed that there are plenty of the companionable *bichos* attendant on all warfare. I trust I am not boring you with this very meagre description of the very pleasant attentions the "Boches" give us. This part of France resembles the Boca in the varied and remarkable smells we encounter, as a matter of fact the smells abound wherever one goes. We have had delightful weather here latterly, and we are really and truly thoroughly enjoying ourselves at the present moment. We speak French with a peculiarly English pronunciation and accent, but quite a lot of the natives here have picked up a little English. So we get along fine, although some of the English as used by the native girls was never taught at Oxford or Cambridge. I have just received a letter from X—who has been now 10 weeks in the Dardanelles. I fancy he has had enough of trench warfare, and would not be sorry to get back again to England."

Sports and Pastimes

THE TURF

PALERMO

GRAN PREMIO NACIONAL.

It was a matter of considerable disappointment and discomfort to the huge crowd that attended the races at Palermo on Sunday that the weather completely broke down. It was the day of days on which the Argentine St. Leger was down for decision, and it was cruel fate that such an immensely important event could not have been run in better weather.

All the entrants turned out for the great event, in which Ocurrancia was made favourite. Owing to the rain it was decided to run the race a quarter of an hour before the scheduled time, and when the betting boxes closed down many thousands of people, who were unaware of the arrangement, thought the race was going to be postponed. The betting board when the last figures went up, was the object of much attention, and considering the importance of the event, much surprise was expressed at the smallness of the total figures. Ocurrancia was made a hot favourite, as was only natural, but Ocurrancia failed, and failed by the narrowest of margins. What a wonderful race it was! Perhaps the most gruelling event ever seen at Palermo. Packoy made the pace a cracker, with Palanta second and the favourite third. So tremendous was the pace that every effort of Palanta at the commencement to catch Packoy was useless. He travelled the first mile in 1.36! and it was this that knocked the stuffing out of every animal in the race except Ocurrancia. The track had not been damaged by the rain, but was certainly on the heavy side, which only makes Packoy's performance the more wonderful. There can be no question that both Arcuri and Torterolo rode one of the most wonderful races of their careers, and the finish was the most sensational and most inspiring sight. Each animal was ridden clean out, and the manner in which the field was strung out at the finish only showed how they had been knocked out of time by Packoy's pace-making. Coming down the straight the roar was deafening. Slowly, very slowly, Ocurrancia crept up, would she do it? Half a length—a neck, and they flew past the paddock stands, a head, a short head, and the race was over. Packoy had won!

It may be added, that although a loser, Ocurrancia proved herself a wonderful runner, but not as wonderful as Packoy on the day. After the race Packoy cracked up, and is now in the hands of the "vet," and being carefully watched. It is not yet known whether his condition is serious or not.

The other horses in the race were almost forgotten. Melik secured third place, and Diamant close up fourth.

The programme for the other events could not have been a better one, and until the rain ruined it for the last two races and wholesale scratchings occurred, was perhaps one of the finest of the season.

Ermita ran away with the first event, and made all the running. Her win put the public in a good temper but their hopes were sadly dashed when Marinera came out in the next race and made all the running, and slammed the favourite Meliza. Camboata, a debutante, ran a fair race into third position. This result only shows what a disgraceful exhibition Marinera put up last time out. Of course the excuse given was "change of jockeys." In the third event Estro had a comfortable win over Fandango and Fneas. Pico de Oro the favourite, ran fourth.

It was difficult to understand why this latter should have been made a favourite, although second last time out he ran a "fading" race all the

time, so that when the distance was increased, one would have considered that he hardly deserved public favouritism. Estro won from point to point.

Solis, a red hot favourite, cantered home in the event before the classic, and replenished some empty purses. Tresor surprised by running second and beating Campesino.

The running of Diablo was only fair, but another outing or so should see him winning again.

After the classic, the deluge. The losing of Ocurrancia, the downpour, the condition of things in general took the heart out of the public, who began to look unhappy and bedraggled. Not so, however, the Duc de Rovigo, who won his race in a hack canter, and was the cause of making young Carabaja a winner for the thirtieth time.

It was a wonderful thing that this event did not end disastrously. It was touch and go for Bastias on Repique, and Mingo on Perjura. Repique fell, and at a most dangerous stage in the race, and nearly brought down Perjura. The accident happened thus, Murana on Mansilla was leading, with Repique second and Perjura third. Somehow Repique touched Mansilla's hind leg and over he went in front of Perjura, who was thus thrown clean out of the race. Bastias was only shaken. Murana was suspended, and yet it is hard to say whether the fault was his. Pedro Costa was another jockey that was suspended until November 15, for holding a heated argument with Cardoso at the balances whilst weighing in.

Losing on Ocurrancia, nearly losing his life on Perjura, losing a shoe on Grey Eyes in the next race, fairly put the tin hat on Torterolo's run of bad luck.

It was an easy win for Last Reason in the seventh event, and this gave Arcuri his third win. Grey Eyes struggled gamely, and easily ran Stagno down. By this time the track was in a shocking condition, and all in favour of the mud-larking Maraschino in the last race, who ultimately won with extreme ease from Bolin and Prologo.

It was the weather and nothing but the weather that ruined the prospect of a great day of good racing and exciting sport.

It will be a long time before the classic event is forgotten, and a long time also before such a gruelling and hard run race will be seen at Palermo, but all enthusiasm was knocked out of the racing in general by the weather's sorry behaviour.

LA PLATA

SUNDAY'S RESULTS.

Premio Empate, 1300 metres. — Dead heat between Hamburgo 50 kilos and Water Flight 50, third Estenia 49.

Also ran: Los Indios, Edgardo, Chiriguano, Poco a Poco, Variacion, Quiroguita (4), Herb, Agorera, Homeric.

Dividends: Hamburgo 18.10 and 8.20, Water Flight 3.10 and 3.40, Estenia 4.50

Won from the third by one and a quarter lengths. Time 1.21.

Premio Esbelto, 1500 metres. — 1, Fint 56, second Malón II. 56.

Also ran: Hormigon, Chichu, Ongara (4), Indecisa (3).

Dividends: Fint 3.80 and 3.20, Malón II. 3.90.

Won by a length. Time 1.35 2/5.

Premio Evoé, 1400 metres. — 1, Hombrecito 52, second Saltarin 54, third Pichuleta 51.

Also ran: Monarch, Genial (4), Licio, La Choza, Maitrank, Doña Juana, Bubona, L. Brava.

Dividends: Hombrecito 16.30 and 6.60, Saltarin 8.20, Pichuleta 13.40.

Won by a length. Time 1.27.

Premio Energica, 2500 metres. — 1, Carabinero 48, second Pilleria 44.

Also ran: Fox (3), Merito, Chulo

SHATTERING AN IDOL

Packoy's Great Victory

THE GRAND NATIONAL OF 1915

The Grand National of 1915 will not be forgotten for many years to come. Only by a narrow margin did it escape sharing the fate of the Argentine Derby, which was twice postponed because of bad weather; and only by inches was a definite decision reached after a battle between the two greatest three-year-olds in the country.

Contrary to general experience during the current season, the weather on Sunday was deplorable. A dull morning gave place to a wet and depressing afternoon, and even though the attendance was heavy, the spectacle at the Hippodrome was uninspiring.

Whereas on former occasions the dust of the Palermo road has been stirred by countless motors and carriages, on Sunday the picture was gloomy and almost dispiriting. The volume of traffic was large, but the absence of sunshine destroyed that feeling of holiday-making which is no unimportant factor in the enjoyment of a classic race-day. Everything was more mechanical and more commonplace than one has a right to expect on the day of the year.

PADDOCK IMPRESSIONS.

The scene in the paddock failed to enthuse, and the spectacle usually witnessed in the members' enclosure was absent. It is true that a greater number of ladies attended than on the majority of days, but the parade of wonderful gowns shimmering in the light of the sun was a thing remembered of other days. It was not given to us on Sunday, consequently we were at Palermo to witness the racing. There were no side attractions.

In the preliminary events the public experienced the usual rebuffs and very few successes. Solis and Ermita were the only strongly supported candidates to score winning brackets, and the dividends returned were inadequate to compensate for losses sustained in other contests.

The first incident of importance was the crash of heavy brass and the thud of drums which heralded the arrival of the President of the Republic. The Presidential entourage, which under normal conditions might have been interesting, suffered from the counter-attraction of a heavy shower of rain; consequently the volume of public applause was small and challenged unfavourable comparison with the reception accorded to Britain's ruler at

(disqualified from second position), Sigfrido.

Dividends: Pilleria 10.80 and 5.40, Carabinero 6.00.

Won by half a neck. Time 2.42 1/2.

Premio Epupel, 1600 metres. — 1, Diorita 48, second Arma 43, third Buril 43.

Also ran: Matatias, Nubifer, Per Bacco, Belgrano (4), Bayonne, F. Mouche, Cebada.

Dividends: Diorita 25.60 and 6.30, Arma 6.70, Buru 5.10.

Dividends: First 25.60 and 6.30, second 6.70, third 5.10.

Won by 3 1/2 lengths. Time 1.43 2/5.

Premio Eve, 1200 metres. — 1, Kotter 47, 2 Pionono, 2 Floweret, 2 Battaglia.

Also ran: Lady Love II, Carcano, Effusion (4), Villemil, Marguerite.

Dividends: Kotter 6.40 and 2.70, Pionono 2.70, Floweret 3.10, Battaglia 3.10.

Won by 2 1/2 lengths. Time 1.14 1/5.

Premio Esblon, 1300 metres. — 1, Mabile 51, second Herd 46, second Puro 45.

Also ran: Burucuya, Estileto, Piquete, Ibicui (4).

Dividends: Mabile 17.10 and 4.40, Herd 2.40, Puro 2.40.

Won by a neck. Time 1.20 4/5.

Epsom on Derby Day. It was at this point, however, that enthusiasm became generated. The opening of the "tote" on the big race of the day led the public to believe that at last something was about to happen, and the prospects of the contestants were eagerly discussed. Would Ocurrancia win? Was there anything capable of defeating the phenomenal filly. If so, what?

PUBLIC FAITH IN OCURRENCIA.

The appearance of the favourite, followed by Picacero, and the grey, Palanta, was greeted with a tornado of applause. If less of a picture than Melik, who followed a little later, she was nevertheless an impressive-looking filly; and a memory for her past performances more than justified the popular belief that she was the certainty of the afternoon.

Meanwhile heavy betting was in progress, and the posting of the second totals revealed the fact that nearly 6,000 tickets had been invested on the probability of Ocurrancia continuing her sequence of classic victories.

Then more rain fell, and it was hurriedly decided to start the race a quarter of an hour before the advertised time. This decision was not known to many of the public, and the consequence was that large groups tried in vain to speculate on the race after the "tote" had ceased operations.

When the starters went down to the post, a tense silence seized the majority of the crowd. All interest was centred in the competitors. Packoy was on the rails, with the favourite and her stable companion, Palanta, in the centre. Capullo, Decidida, and Passi-mal showed some disinclination to face the barrier, and were eventually only persuaded to do so by the application of the whip.

THE START.

After a brief delay the field were despatched to a perfect start. Packoy at once went to the front, followed by Palanta, Ocurrancia, Passi-Mal, Placero, Capullo, Decidida, Melik, and with Diamant—the outsider of the party—last.

The race was a gruelling one from the outset. The leader travelled with the perfect ease of a machine, and was not called upon for an effort until a thousand metres had been traversed. Then Englander asked Palanta to close up with Packoy. The filly responded gamely, but made no impression on Arcuri's mount. Acosta, on Passi-Mal, essayed a similar move, but in a few seconds dropped away beaten. Meanwhile Diamant and Melik were improving their positions, and Capullo was running well. The second favourite, Picacero, had not been called upon for an effort.

OCURRENCIA'S EFFORT.

Until the fourteen hundred metre post had been passed, very few people believed in the ability of Packoy to maintain his position at the head of the field. On nearing the home bend, however, he slightly increased his lead over his adversaries. It was at this juncture that Palanta died out of the fighting line. Englander had performed his mission and left the way open for the favourite, who moved into second place. "Ocurrancia! OCURRENCIA SOLO!!" The shout, at first spasmodic, then almost general, and finally as from one throat, rent the air. Torterolo had awaited the opportune moment and was now in pursuit of the leader. The two animals came into the straight ahead of the field, and at the popular stands the filly had closed with Packoy.

A SENSATIONAL FINISH.

Then ensued a battle of giants. Arcuri was straining every nerve to maintain his position. Torterolo sat grimly and asked his mount for her utmost. She was barely half a length behind, and appeared to be improving her position. The combatants passed the paddock stands almost locked together, and the favourite was now

GOLF

SAN ISIDRO GOLF CLUB.

Play over 36 holes was indulged in at the San Isidro Club links on Sunday for the Central Argentine Railway Cup. Mr. G. F. Rae succeeded in an easy win. Only 17 players out of the numerous competitors returned cards, which showed Mr. Rae a winner by 7 strokes over Mr. C. H. Jukes. Mr. H. K. James, the captain, played consistent and good golf, and ultimately succeeded in returning the best gross score.

Details of play were as follows:—

	O.	I.	O.	I.	Hp.	Nt.
G. F. Rae	40	47	46	46	30	149
C. H. Jukes	41	45	47	43	20	156
J. A. Malbran	44	49	44	49	30	156
W. B. Jones	50	44	46	48	30	158
F. Leitch	46	44	49	45	24	160
A. H. Wade	53	51	45	51	40	160
J. C. Yanez	56	50	51	51	48	160
H. K. James	40	41	44	46	8	163
F. H. Jones	45	49	49	50	30	163
W. B. Leane	47	47	49	49	28	164
D. Huergo	50	54	54	52	44	166
W. J. Boddy	48	50	45	49	26	166
F. Baillie	48	49	52	54	32	171
N. W. Cronhelm	48	45	46	50	16	173
R. King	49	55	50	56	36	174
A. Moffatt	58	46	47	51	28	174
J. W. Davies	54	60	59	56	40	179

BASEBALL

BUENOS AIRES v. FRIGORIFICO.
ARGENTINO.

A considerable crowd of spectators which gradually thinned into insignificance presented itself at Talleres on Sunday afternoon to witness the game between the Buenos Aires and the Frigorifico Argentino Central teams.

The umpire, Tom Smith, had no sooner given the signal to commence, when, as Fate would have it, there fell a volume of rain that took all the eagerness out of them, and caused the match to be suspended till next Sunday. The teams were composed as follows:—

Buenos Aires.—Briggs R. F., Hendrie C. F., Houston 2nd B., Noonan S. S., Smith C., Dawson 1st B., Yuthill L. F., Answorth 3rd B., Tuero P.

Argentinos.—Davidson R. F., Irish C. F., McEnelley 2nd B., Hitlin S. S., Herrod C., Rehmer 1st B., Kemp L. F., Mehara 3rd B., Hayes P.

within a neck of the leader. Tortorolo still rode desperately, though quietly, while Arcuri on Packoy spurred and whipped his mount in an anxiety to compel the utmost that was in him. Meanwhile the human mass on the stands became almost demented. "Ocurrancia! Ocurrancia!!"

The roar continued, and then commenced to die away. Twenty yards from home the favourite was asked for her final effort. For a moment she faltered, and then went on again. But it was too late. By the narrowest of margins Packoy passed the judge ahead of the filly. "2-7-5-1." The numbers were posted, and the great crowd became silent. Another public idol had been shattered. Ocurrancia had failed by a head. Two and a half lengths away Melik was placed third, just in front of the commoner, Diamant. But no one had seen them; all eyes had been centred on the colossal struggle which had just ended in so dramatic a manner. For the second year in succession, Tortorolo had failed after a desperate finish to win the great prize of the season. Arcuri had set his seal on his fame by winning a grand race in a masterly manner. The band was crashing out the wildest and least appropriate of music; rain was commencing to fall heavily. Interest in a great day had ended.

H. L. L.

LAWN TENNIS

FINALS OF THE TOURNAMENT AT
BELGRANO.

Nearly all sport on Sunday was seriously spoiled by the weather, and the finals of the Open Tournament at the Belgrano Athletic Club were sadly interfered with by the rain.

Miss Inez Anderson was successful in the Ladies' Singles, while Mr. L. H. Knight won the gentlemen's singles.

The tennis was of a high quality, and although both Miss Anderson and Mr. Knight won their matches, they were by no means run away affairs.

Miss M. C. Goni was successful in both the "mixed" with Diego Cerboni as her partner, and in the Ladies' Doubles with Miss Mackenzie.

The prizes were excellent and well chosen, most of them being silver cups. Mrs. Seward presented these, and at the close of the day's play, Mr. W. E. Seward made a short speech, in which he drew attention to the play and congratulated those who had been successful.

The details of play were as follows:

Gent's Singles, Class "B."

E. W. Thomson beat John McKechnie, 6-4, 6-1.

Gent's Doubles Handicap.

E. D. Norman and G. Capdepon beat R. Leslie and R. O. Sheward, 9-7, 6-4.

Miss Inez Anderson beat Miss Carmen Sastre, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

Ladies' Doubles.

Miss M. C. Goni and Miss C. Mackenzie beat the Misses Anderson, 6-4, 6-4.

Mixed Doubles.

The details of the finals were as follows:—

Ladies' Singles.

Miss M. C. Goni and Diego Cerboni beat Miss C. Mackenzie and A. J. Villegas, 6-2, 6-3.

Gent's Singles, Scratch.

L. H. Knight beat C. H. Smyth, 6-3, 6-2, 7-5.

Gent's Singles, Class "A."

Colville Jones beat L. H. Knight, 6-2, 5-7, 6-0.

BUENOS AIRES L.T.C.

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIPS.

But little progress was made in the Annual Tennis Tournament and the Club Championships played during the week-end on the B. A. Club Courts. Next Saturday and Sunday, however, an extensive programme has been arranged, and any lack of progress on Sunday will be made up for then, given good weather. The last week-end results were as follows:—

Ladies' Doubles Handicap.

Miss S. N. Violi and Miss C. Cano beat Miss Forn and Miss Dumas, 6-4, 7-5.

Ladies' Singles Handicap.

Miss S. N. Violi and Miss C. Cano beat Miss Forn and Miss Dumas, 6-4, 7-5.

Ladies' Singles Handicap.

Miss Podesta w.o. from Miss Boadle. Miss L. Capdepon w.o. from Mrs. Drabble.

Mixed Doubles Handicap.

Mrs. Mohr-Bell and A. S. Turner beat Miss E. C. Bunge and E. O. Le Bas, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4.

Miss R. Guerrico and A. Pero beat Miss M. T. Forn and C. M. Simpson, 2-6, 6-4, 11-9.

Gent's Doubles Handicap.

Jenkins and Norman beat S. J. McHardy and J. F. Medici, 6-3, 6-4.

Gent's Singles Handicap.

A. Durañona beat J. F. Medici, 9-7, 4-6, 6-1.

W. Russell beat Colville-Jones, 6-4, 6-3.

H. H. Woodgate beat L. Jenkins, 6-2, 6-3.

B.A.L.T.C. v. LA PLATA.
ARGENTINE LEAGUE.

The match was played at Palermo on Sunday, and owing to the fact that La Plata turned up short, they of necessity lost 3 matches by default.

The weather was most unfavourable, and the supremacy of the home players so marked that play was not particularly well enjoyed. Buenos Aires won all the matches played, and together with those forfeited ran out winners by 7 matches to nil. Details of play are given below:—

Woodgate and Goni beat O. Hirsche and E. Lawrence, 6-1, 6-2; beat J. Hirsche and D. Maxwell, 6-2, 6-1.

Russell and Turner beat J. Hirsche and D. Maxwell, 6-1, 6-2.

G. Keen and Medici beat O. Hirsche and Lawrence, 6-1, 6-4.

VILLA URQUIZA SPRING
TOURNAMENT.

In this annual tournament being held at Villa Urquiza, only three matches were played on Sunday, and all calculations were completely upset by the weather. The matches played were:—

Gentlemen's Singles.

P. Warburton (—5/6) beat A. C. Robertson (—5/6), 1-6, 6-4, 6-4.

D. Murchison (—15) beat R. Tootell (—15), 6-1, 6-2.

Gentlemen's Doubles.

P. Gallishaw and D. Murchison (—30) beat A. L. Tynan and H. Andrews (—15), 6-3, 6-4.

OLIVOS L.T.C.

FINALS OF THE SPRING
TOURNAMENT.

In spite of the shocking weather the Spring Tournament of the Olivos Lawn Tennis Club was concluded on Sunday afternoon. The finals of the mixed doubles had to be postponed. At the close of play Mrs. C. E. Baines presented the prizes.

Miss Perkins won the Ladies' Singles, and was presented with a racquet and a set of balls. The same prize was given to Mr. Bonorino as the winner of the Gentlemen's Singles.

Mrs. Pratt and Miss Perkins won two pretty silver vases for their doubles success. Mrs. Pratt also secured second prize of a silver bowl in the Ladies' Singles.

Mr. and Mrs. Parsons presented a manicure set for the winner of the ladies in the Mixed Doubles, which will be played next Sunday. Mrs. C. E. Baines and Miss A. M. Haines were responsible for the tea.

GASCON LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

The programme arranged for last week-end was not entirely carried out owing to Sunday afternoon's rain. Fair progress was made in the Men's Singles, in which event G. C. Crispin just managed to beat J. H. Kelly after a very determined struggle.

Details of play were as follows:—

Men's Doubles.

Robinson and Pentreath —4/5 beat Morris and Mitchell, —1/5, 6-4, 6-2.

Men's Singles.

J. L. Henderson —30, beat H. Farnes —15, 5-6, 6-3, 6-1.

G. C. Crispin —40 beat F. H. Kelly, 3/6, 6-5, 6-5.

E. J. Yorston 3/6 beat G. M. Tannahill —2/6, 6-1, 6-3.

W. H. Crispin —30.4 beat D'A. D'Aguilar —15.4, 6-2, 6-1.

A. R. Armiola —1/5, beat O. W. Mitchell —1/4, 6-3, 6-1.

E. W. Mills —1/5 v. J. L. Henderson —30, stopped at 1 set each.

Ladies' Doubles.

Misses Dawson scr. beat Misses Nelson and Yorston —15, 6-3, 6-4.

FOOTBALL

PORTENO (4) v. TIGRE (0).

Played on the ground of the former on Sunday. Tigre were outclassed from start to finish. In the first half Garati scored for Porteno, but in the second half, Garate, Amengual and Escarre scored. The goalie, Calzetta, had bad luck in falling on each occasion, owing to the slippery nature of the ground. The teams were as follows:—

Tigre.—E. Calzetta, E. Hamerer, A. Dallarnelina, Juan Cerrin, M. Lestrada, A. Heisinger, E. Rulio, F. Cazaneo, A. Martin, N. Cassinerio, J. Cassinerio.

Porteno.—J. J. Rithner, E. Volenghi, C. Izaguirri, P. Rithner, M. Garati, B. Amengual, O. N. Beltramini, R. Gonzalez Escarre, Vicente F. Abullin, E. Gahyhanro, J. F. Ayalen.

DEFENSORES DE BELGRANO (1) v.
QUILMES (1).

After a hard fought game, played on Sunday, on the ground of the first named, the result was a draw, each team succeeding in scoring one. The following turned out:—

Quilmes.—Pearson, Cenitti, Brown, Reid, Pollini, Durante, Rodriguez, Sinclair, Raggi, Crundall and Grassick.

Defensores de Belgrano.—Rodriguez, Sacco, Molinari, Piruselli, Rota, Giuseppi, Giupalli, Bissio, Rubio, Fourcade, Giolidori.

Mr. Haslar was the referee.

From start to finish the game was most strenuously contested.

In the first half Piruselli scored for the homesters, and up until a few moments before the close, this looked as though it would be the only goal scored. Raggi, however, succeeded in equalising just before the whistle blew. The ground was on the soft side, and the ball slippery and heavy, which was not conducive to the best play.

BOCA JUNIORS (3) v FLORESTA (0)

On Sunday, on the Floresta ground, the visitors succeeded in gaining a comparatively easy victory of 3 goals to nil. Colla was the hero of the game, and scored twice with beautiful shots. The remaining goal was from a free kick taken by Colomena for "hands" in the penalty area.

The game was a scrambling one, and the weather most unsatisfactory.

FIRST DIVISION CHAMPIONSHIP.

POSITION OF THE CLUBS.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
San Isidro	21	19	—	2	40
Platense	22	14	4	4	32
E. de La Plata	23	13	4	6	32
River Plate	19	13	1	5	31
Independiente	21	11	5	5	27
Porteno	18	12	4	2	26
Racing	13	11	—	2	24
Estudiantes	21	10	8	3	23
Banfield	23	10	10	3	23
F. C. Oeste	21	7	6	8	22
Huracan	17	8	5	4	20
S. L. de Almagro	21	9	10	2	20
H. Argentino	22	8	10	4	20
A. de Quilmes	19	9	9	1	19
G. y Esgrima	21	7	9	5	19
Quilmes	18	6	6	6	18
Belgrano	24	8	14	2	18
Boca Juniors	10	6	8	5	17
Estudiantil Porteno	20	8	11	1	17
Tigre	20	5	11	4	14
Atlanta	22	6	15	1	13
Kimberley	22	5	14	3	13
D. de Belgrano	23	4	15	4	12
Comercio	19	1	5	3	5
Floresta	21	1	17	3	5

Matches played on Sunday were:—

Racing	1	San Isidro	1
E. de La Plata	3	Huracan	3
Porteno	4	Tigre	0
Platense	3	A. de Quilmes	0
G. y Esgrima	3	Atlanta	2
Boca Juniors	3	Floresta	0
River Plate	0	Kimberley	0
Quilmes	1	D. de Belgrano	1
Banfield	1	F. C. O.	0

Friendly—

E. Porteno 4 Comercio 3

TE AGUILA ES EL MEJOR

RIDDLE OF THE ORIENT

THE TURCO-GERMAN PLAN

EXPLAINED BY EMIR EMIN ARSLAN

(HERALD Special Interview)

"If Germany can gain access to Constantinople and provide the Turks with ample ammunition, the efforts of the Allies to force the Dardanelles will be practically futile," said Emir Emin Arslan, former Consul General of Turkey and presently Director of the new literary review *La Nota*, when interviewed by a HERALD representative yesterday.

Emir Emin Arslan, who in his official post has made a thorough study of the question, recently sacrificed his diplomatic connection with his country because he declined to submit to the alien control of Turkey's Teuton overlords.

Bought by German Gold.

"German gold, more than anything else, is at the bottom of all the mischief that was perpetrated in the Balkans and the Orient," he said. "The sentiments of the people in Turkey, which were for neutrality, were gradually corrupted by 'muckraking' journalism, directed, openly or secretly, by German propaganda and capital.

"Those who know the German policy," he continued, "their diplomatic subterfuges and intrigues, will cease to wonder at their political triumphs.

"In the Orient, the public feeling was keenly against participation altogether in this war, especially contradictory to forming a union with Germany; but, unfortunately, the populace is only a 'tool' in the hands of the military dictators, and neither the Young Turks nor the old régime that flourished under Abdul Hamid are strong enough to counteract the formidableness of the army, who control the political situation in Turkey. They are, consequently, forced jointly to become subservient to the autocratic dominance of the 'iron law'.

"This power, which the militaristic potentates of Turkey usurped, became still greater when Germany managed to buy all the leading Turkish newspapers, impregnating their theories and polluting the minds of the commons by ignoble exaggerations and untruths.

"The social and moral conditions of Turkey are in a chaotic stage, and, should they conquer or fail, seditious strife will surely ensue.

"If Turkey evolves victoriously, it is safe to predict that Egypt would be added to its domains, besides various other territorial concessions in the Balkans; but if Turkey fails, then European Turkey may consider itself effaced from the map of Europe, for Turkey would have sealed with its own hand its death-warrant."

When asked for his opinion about the intervention of Bulgaria and the probable effects it would have in determining the victory on one side or the other, the Emir brushed his forehead, and, in a voice that trembled with emotion, said:—

Bulgaria's Treachery.

"Bulgaria, after having long obscured her dark projects, has finally decided to assume the rôle of Brutus in fouling one that most was kind to him. She has become traitorous to Russia, to whom for a long time she was indebted for her existence and independence, ignoring the fact that when under strained circumstances she was always sustained by her mightier neighbour.

"Then the resignation of Venizelos, Chief of the Greek Cabinet, and the King's resolution to maintain neutral-

ity, are unquestionably a new disappointment for the Allies.

The Failure of Greece.

"If the Allies have failed in gaining their 'coup d'Etat' in Eastern Europe, they have been yet more unsuccessful in forcing the Dardanelles, mainly because Venizelos was unable to comply with his promise of sending 50,000 soldiers, and because the King objected to following the policy of his Prime Minister.

"It was understood that, were Bulgaria to declare war against Serbia, Greece would honour her treaty and would protect Serbia. This she has failed to do, for when the King found that he had to contend with a powerful Germanic 'diplomatic move,' he refused to follow the bold resolution of the Prime Minister, and the latter was consequently obliged to resign.

"Thus German gold and subterranean tactics triumphed again. Failing to succeed by the same stratagem in Italy, although much labour was expended for that purpose, she gained her ends in Turkey and Bulgaria.

The Turco-Teuton Plan.

"If Germany can send 500,000 soldiers against Serbia, as she boasts of being able to do, accompanied by 500,000 Bulgarians and 200,000 Turks that are posted at Adrianople, then Constantinople should be reached, and with the Turkish Capital in possession of the half a million Teutons, munitions supplies could be assured to such an extent as to enable the Turco-German armies to fortify their position to an extent as to make it almost impregnable. The Allies' expedition in the Orient would thus entirely miss its mark. Besides, the Teutons will have facilities for raising provisions throughout Asia Minor as far as the Euphrates, and consequently develop into a menace to Russia.

"The Turks, after a possible failure by the Allies in the Isthmus of Suez, could easily throw 300,000 soldiers into Egypt. The seriousness of this latter possibility is obvious, for it would constitute a grave menace to communication with India."

In conclusion, the Emir said with great animation:—

"It is difficult to prophesy the outcome of this war. Of one thing, however, I am positive. The Orient will never tolerate in times of peace any Germanic control or 'kultur'. The Oriental people, due to their moral and religious environments, cannot brook the autocratic philosophy of Nietzsche or others of his school. The Eastern element is a pacific one, endowed with delicate sensibilities which it is difficult for the European or American to understand. They are warm of nature, but, unfortunately, have been guilty of too much complacency, inasmuch as they have permitted leaders to take advantage of their faith. This has caused a stricken financial condition to exist, and should this day Germany withdraw its monetary assistance, Turkey would be evolved in a most embarrassing financial situation.

"There is, besides, a mutinous feeling that is lately springing up against the army, and many protest meetings have been held which are carefully suppressed by the military officials."

MILDRED CHAMPAGNE

AMERICAN LADY JOURNALIST

REPRESENTS 42 NEWSPAPERS WHILE ON TOUR THROUGH SOUTH AMERICA.

The celebrated young American authoress, Miss Mildred Champagne, who lately arrived on the steamer *Verdi*, and who is now residing at the Plaza Hotel, divulged various interesting opinions dealing with Social questions in general and American Art in particular, in an interview with a "Herald" representative on Oct. 16.

With that charming simplicity, which is as rare as it is appealing, Miss Champagne was reposing in a Morris arm-chair when the HERALD representative called.

She wore a very neat but pretty pink silk blouse, bright tan shoes and white kid gloves that fondly nestled on her lap, while her hair which is of a light golden hue was fastened by a rose, lending to her expressive countenance, a perfect semblance of harmony.

Her sojourn in Argentina will most likely occupy a period of two months and during that time she hopes to make an extensive trip in the interior. Then she will make a tour throughout the other Southern Republics.

Her purpose is to gather writing material with the view of penning a series of articles relating to the social, moral and artistic conditions of Latin America to be published by the various newspaper organs which she represents.

Besides acting as special correspondent for the "Boston Post," she also represents a syndicate consisting of forty-two newspapers and magazines.

Miss Mildred Champagne possesses to her credit the authorship of several highly literary plays that are distinguished from the recent sensational dramatic productions by their elevating tendencies and noble aspirations. She has gradually assumed a place in modern American literature that bids well to become unrivalled.

Her fond ambition to establish in Boston a theatre co-operating with a School for the dramatic training of stage aspirants free of tuition charges, to students of proven talent, met with deserved recognition, and the "Mildred Champagne Theatre," in Boston, now in the process of construction, was the result of her activities.

She very early demonstrated unusual ability and a strong leaning towards the humorous; and at the age of fourteen wrote a play which was produced with marked success.

Her first well-known plays are "The Middle Class," "Dear College Days," and the most popular success ever brought out in Boston "The Education of Beatrice."

Her later works are numerous incorporating the well-known production "The Mexican," a drama in three acts of great force and psychological strength which first saw light on the boards, last summer, at the Plymouth Theatre, Boston, and which will soon make its appearance in New York.

This last literary effort deserves special consideration in view of the fact that it contains a vivid representation of life in Mexico, typifying

the Latin customs and attitudes with a vividness that has attracted the attention of the greatest critics.

Its realism is striking and can only be accounted for by the fact that the authoress lived and wrote for five years in her own "hacienda," becoming the friend of many Mexicans. In this way she gained the opportunity of learning their actual characteristics.

She speaks Spanish fluently as well as French and German and has travelled extensively, having toured the world twice.

Besides her linguistic propensities, Miss Champagne is also an accomplished musician and a composer of popular songs, including "Love makes the World Go Round" and "The Mexican Serenade." The latter was rendered with admirable effect in the moonlight scene of "The Mexican."

She has contributed a number of articles on the Mexican situation which were printed in leading magazines and periodicals.

Her latest book "Love," a psychological treatise on love and marriage is creating a sensation in the book world, and is being translated into French, German and Spanish.

In this connection the name of Mildred Champagne is a household word because of her clever and sympathetic pen and keen sense of humour.

She has for several years been connected with the "Boston Post," through whose columns she has endeared herself to veritably millions of readers because of her insight into domestic problems and those things which lie nearest the heart.

Mildred Champagne's Social clubs, which are distributed all over New England, are another testimony to her ministering influence in bringing happiness to others.

At these clubs, young people who are lonesome and have no social opportunities to meet each other, rally beneath the banner of good fellowship, under appropriate and sympathetic environments.

Social entertainment such as dances and card parties are given throughout the winter, and Miss Champagne and her staff of social directors see to it that all the ladies and gentlemen are introduced to one another and partake of the club jovialities.

"To its imposing emblem the ensign 'Stranger' is an unknown expression, for the 'password' that leads up the staircase towards the threshold of that massive home, which embodies the sentiments of purity, love and kindness is 'Open to All,'" said Miss Mildred Champagne in her tender, liquid voice.

"The whole world is invited to be cheered by the glowing hearth near which wholesome gaiety abides and learn the teachings of the highest morality which is 'Love' in its every human conception."

THE SARMIENTO

The training frigate *Presidente Sarmiento* entered the North Basin yesterday morning after completing her tenth voyage of instruction.

A large crowd witnessed the arrival of the school ship, whose commander, Captain Miranda, hastened to report his arrival to the naval authorities.

FERNET-BRANCA

Tonic, bitter, appetizer and digestive

HOFFER & Co., B. Aires.—Sole Agents

CHAOS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

The Early Days of the War

AN AMERICAN VISITOR'S STORY

"The sensation of living in Constantinople at the outbreak of the war was a feeling remote from any assurance of security," said Mr. J. Soler to a representative of *THE HERALD*, yesterday.

Mr. J. Soler is an American citizen, engaged in business at 478 Corrientes.

He happened to be in Constantinople on a business trip when the war broke out, and remained there for a considerable time; consequently being enabled to learn the actual situation in Turkey's capital.

"The first symptom that something extraordinary was occurring was when the reserves were called upon. Greeks and Armenians as well as Turks were ordered to join the army. They were dragged practically from their hiding places to serve their dearly hated country.

The only means of escaping was by paying a bonus of 43 Turkish liras,—which is equivalent to \$193— for exemption. But few were able to escape through such means. A little while after, the situation became still more acute, for the penalty of death was placed upon desertion. Clearly the Christians had no expedient. They must either hide in obscurity and consequently die of want or if they were caught suffer the penalty of death. Besides a decree had been formed making every house in Constantinople subject to be searched if any suspicion was entertained regarding its inmates.

It was however quite obvious that the policy which the Turkish officials were adopting was more for forcing the exemption prices from the Christian population, while contenting themselves mainly in securing the enlistments of Mohammedans.

"From the start Germany was in control of the destinies of the unlucky Ottomans. Not altogether without opposition for strifes between German and Turkish officers occurred quite frequently.

"In Enver Pasha and Talaat Bey, Minister of War and Minister of the Interior respectively, Germany had staunch vassals; whom she could count upon to fulfil her desires. From the very first days of the war, the censoring of news was ordered by German officialdom.

"Then came the Goeben and Breslau diplomatic stroke that rivetted the relationship between Turkey and Germany still more firmly. This was without a doubt the outcome of one of the most subtle diplomatic machinations conceivable. Baron von Wangerheim, the cool, keen minded, Ambassador of the Kaiser at the Sultan's Court, had achieved his masterpiece.

"Here were two splendid fighting craft of the Kaiser's fleet, after one of the most sensational escapes in the history of naval warfare, desperately in danger. The German ambassador, shrewdly perceived that the only means of having them in Turkish waters without risk of internment would be to sell them to the Turkish government. The die had been cast. The signs were set for war.

"When Germany and Turkey united after this incident," continued Mr. Soler, "men high in authority were against such blind folly. England's promise that Turkey's neutrality should be safeguarded and her territorial rights upheld was ample enough.

"The Sultan and the Heir apparent it was then persistently rumoured in Constantinople were opposed to Enver and his warlike dictums. Their influence, however, was powerfully overridden by the war party who carried the day with a high hand.

"Enlistment, whether compulsory

or voluntary and German training went on at a frenzied pace. Money was seized on any pretext whatever, such as in special war taxes and in the hunting out of the old delinquencies. Merchandise of all kinds was seized and transported to the army camps for various purposes.

"There were many interesting rumours in these days. One was that when the poor Sultan was asked to declare war, he begged off pitifully, protesting:—"You know every time we have tum-de-de-tum" (referring to the beat of the recruiting drum) "we lose a piece of our territory. There was tum-de-de-tum in 1912 and we lost Tripoli; there was tum-de-de-tum in 1913 and we lost Macedonia, now there is tum-de-de-tum again, and this time we may lose everything."

"No account of these stirring times is really complete without mentioning the heroic part played by Mr. Morgenthau, the American Ambassador," remarked Mr. Soler, with great fervour.

"When the break with the Entente Powers had been completed the American Ambassador, had procured from Talaat Bey, the Minister of the Interior, the solemn promise of a train to convey the embassies and many French, English and Belgian refugees to the outer world.

"He was at the station about an hour before the appointed time of departure attending to all the details in person. For several weeks this was his practice.

"By that time the anxiety among the English had become intense, and they had flocked to the station in far greater number than had been expected. The embassy staff, also, were there in full force. Just as the bustle was at its height, the announcement came that no train would be allowed to leave that night. This order was issued by the military authorities.

"The consternation that followed was indescribable. Added to the usual crush and disorder of a crowded Turkish railway station the announcement precipitated a veritable panic. There was but one hope,—Mr. Morgenthau. His genial and reassuring personality was everywhere in evidence.

"Without a moment's delay he called up the Sublime Porte by telephone and speaking to Enver Pasha warned him that unless the train left, Turkey was in danger of losing about the only friend that still remained to her. This had its proper effect. The train left at the appointed hour.

"Then the Germans endeavoured to arouse the Mussulman world against the Allies.

"Every effort was made to appeal to the Islamic imagination. A monstrous parade of the "Faithful" was announced; but before it had lived for more than a few hours it had dwindled into a disordered march of a few thousand Ottomans; however it was still a memorable spectacle.

"The march was typically Oriental, a wild, disorderly, huddled rush, with bright banners brandishing in the air, covered with crescents and holy calls to war against the infidel.

"Side by side with these grotesque designs, the colours and emblems of the Teutonic empires fluttered," continued Mr. Soler.

"But the demonstrations did not have the effect intended. The object of stirring the Islamic population to frenzied enthusiasm for the war, had not been attained.

"When the winter approached, ships of the Allied fleet had kept strict guard over the entrance of the Dardanelles. At last the long expected blow came. Tons of metal were hurled upon the Turkish forts. Great fear began to be experienced in Constantinople, which became moderated only, when the disaster to the Bouvet and other vessels was announced.

"This somewhat had the effect of reassuring the Turks. For the first time since the declaration of war a sense of relief was experienced by the Turkish people.

"Soon many reports of serious friction and even open dash between Turkish and German authorities cir-

CANADA IN WARTIME

The Spirit of a People

IMPRESSION OF A Y.M.C.A. SECRETARY

After an absence of two years, Mr. B. A. Prichard Jr., well known in this city for his work with the Y.M.C.A., arrived a few days ago from Canada to resume his activities with the Association.

The impressions that he has formed in the northern clime are quite interesting.

"When I arrived in Montreal, the central city of Canada," he said, "I was struck by the number of men donning khaki. It appeared as though the city was overflooded with soldiers.

"In my secretarial capacities in the Montreal Y.M.C.A., I had the occasion of witnessing various militaristic incidents, and many were the times when wounded officers or soldiers came, very often supported on the arms of their friends, to have a little chat with the officials regarding blood-stirring events in the war.

"Though the streets are thronged with vehicles and people, they have assumed a somewhat mournful air of quietude. Everyone seems to have determination stamped all over—a determination that is penetratingly solemn and earnest. The patriotic spirit in Canada is highly marked, and has enveloped almost every sphere of activity."

The universities, Mr. Prichard alleges, are sending out recruits for the purpose of filling up the gaps caused by the numerous deaths in the Princess Patricia's Regiment; and wherever a Patricia hero is observable—and these are few and seriously wounded—murmurs of admiration reverberate freely, and they are pointed out both by child or elder as an object for respect.

Recruiting sergeants can be seen everywhere. In the parks and in the thoroughfares, large posters written in French and English call in no uncertain tone for the younger generation to enlist.

Mr. Prichard then remarked that the Montreal Y.M.C.A. lost 300 men and half a dozen of the staff who enlisted, while several of the remaining officials are drilling.

He also mentioned that in many cases financial concerns have been severely affected by the war, especially the railroad companies, who were obliged to suspend their construction works; while the small trades have received a shocking blow, from which they will not easily recover.

This coupled with the first serious attack of the English by land as well as by sea caused a practical breaking down of the Turkish spirit and rumours that the English had already proved victorious spread through the city like fire.

"Enver and his party, however, had splendid confidence in their success. To restore the public confidence they staged a spectacular scene crowning the Sultan, as Ghazi, or Victor.

"The Sultan obsolete, and practically in a state of inertia and lethargy, was conducted after the ceremony in a carriage from his palace at Dolma Baghche to the great Mosque of Saint Sophia.

"A military escort followed the carriage, accompanied by thousands of Turks. In carriages just behind the Sultan, were the members of the War Ministry, Chief of whom was the Sheik-ul-Islam.

"The object of the whole display, it is quite apparent, was to inspire the waning faith in the efficacy of the old Ottoman machine, religious and secular.

"The one entirely inconspicuous feature of the parade was its very centre, the Ghazi, the Victor, the Sultan himself."

THE MEAT TRADE

More Tonnage Withdrawn

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S DETERMINATION

Any hope that the stock dealer might have had that the British Government would meekly submit to the inflation of meat prices must by this time be nearing vanishing point.

It has been a noteworthy fact that from the time when local prices first soared upwards, every endeavour has been made to force them to a lower level. The first step taken by the British Government was to withdraw a great amount of tonnage from the Plate service and thereby to reduce shipments. This was followed by a still larger withdrawal for the present month. It is now stated, not only that the whole of the available space on the Nelson steamers has been requisitioned, but also that the Secretary of State for War is engaged in negotiations with the Canadian authorities for the supply of meat for the use of the troops.

These facts are significant. It has already been pointed out that once Argentina's prices attained absurd heights, her monopoly would be gone. That is precisely what is happening. A profitable margin is enabling other meat-producing countries to enter the field, and the only problem which it appears must be solved in those cases is the provision of the requisite tonnage. This solution is entirely in the hands of the British Government. By assuming control of the bulk of the world's refrigerating steamer space, she is able to send vessels whither she will. If prices rule high in one market, she can automatically suspend the greater part of operations in that market by despatching the vessels elsewhere. The extent to which exportation from Argentina is being reduced is emphasised by the fact that a well-known meat freighter—the *Star of Ireland*—is now in port and is to leave with a cargo, not of meat, but of hay.

Apart from the desire to take advantage of exceptional circumstances, one view held by local dealers is that Great Britain is running short of live-stock, and that the demand for meat will increase after the war. The Live-stock Census for England and Wales this year effectually dispose of that theory. According to a recent issue of the *Live Stock Journal*, the figures are:—

Cattle, 6,064,000 head, an increase, compared with last year, of 186,000.

Sheep, 17,522,580, an increase, compared with 1914, of 263,000.

Pigs, 2,420,030, a decrease of 61,000 head.

Horses, 1,287,180, a decrease of 112,370.

In the light of the foregoing information, it is of interest to dwell upon the difference between the operation of a genuine endeavour to cope with a demand, and reckless speculation and inflation of prices.

"LA PRENSA'S" BIRTHDAY

THE 46th. ANNIVERSARY.

On Oct. 18 *La Prensa* recorded the 46th anniversary of the foundation of the paper by the late Dr. José C. Paz, but, owing to recent bereavements in the families of the proprietors, the occasion was not formally celebrated.

THE HERALD extends its congratulations to its contemporary. *La Prensa* has become a power in the land; its success is well deserved, and there is no one who will not wish that its future may eclipse in brilliance the splendid record of the past.

Agricultural & Pastoral

CAMP NOTES

(By Our Agricultural Editor.)

The sales of non-pedigree animals at Palermo were well attended, and a satisfactory selling trade was experienced, especially for Shorthorns. The values ruling for sheep were only moderate, considering the good quality of many of the animals passing through the ring. In conversation with many camp visitors in town during the week, all were unanimous in predicting a very bright future for land owners in this Republic, though the locusts are already making their appearance in many districts. The Show was responsible for attracting a large number of well-known camp men to town, including Mr. Thomas Watson, "El Retiro"; Mr. Alex. Bruce, "San Ramon"; Mr. W. Forbes, "Tatay"; Mr. George Matheson, "La Belen"; Mr. George Grant, "El Durazno"; Mr. Mullins, "El Ancalu"; Mr. Thomas Bett, "Santa Narcisa"; and Mr. George Lawson, "Cabaña Azcue-naga."

Mr. David Charles, manager of the Messrs. A. and E. Aguirre's large sheep property in the South, left by yesterday's boat for Las Macetas, Puerto Deseado. He reports wool buyers in that region to be very active, and remunerative prices are being offered for this season's clip.

Mr. Johnston, from Innes Indart, F.C.P., reports camp prospects most favourable in that district. The sowings are all looking most promising.

Mr. George Matheson, of "La Belen," who has on many occasions been a most liberal subscriber and enthusiastic collector for patriotic objects, has during the course of his brief visit to town secured over seven hundred dollars from camp and town friends, which has been handed over to the Treasurer of the River Plate No. 2 Aeroplane Fund.

Mr. James Sidey, so well-known here as a partner in the firm of Messrs Sidey and Poels, is expected to return to this Republic about the middle of next month. Mr. Sidey, during the time he has been in Britain, has acquired many exceptionally well-bred animals, several of which have already been sold by the firm at very satisfactory prices. His many friends in this Republic will be glad to learn of Mr. Sidey's contemplated return, as there is no more deservedly popular man in the trade.

"Sunbeam's Pride," the stock bull of the Messrs. Goñi, and sire of this year's Champion at Palermo, is reported to have died on October 10. The death of this notable sire, at a comparatively early age, will be a distinct loss to the breed, apart from the immediate loss to his owners.

The exceptional demand for the "criolla" class of steers for canning purposes has awakened considerable interest in the purchase of Corrientes and Paraguayan cattle, though the present time of year is unfavourable for the successful accomplishment of this object. With the advent of the warm weather, with its accompanying swarms of insect pests, cattle are so disturbed that they rapidly lose flesh, and under such conditions would be of little use for the purpose intended. With the increased demand for canned meats the forthcoming season will see considerable interest being awakened in tapping the large supply of useful canners in these distant regions.

With the opening of the new railway from Puerto Esperanza Matto Grosso to San Paulo, a vast area of good cattle country will be opened up, and will be the means of stimulating the cattle business in that vast extent of good cattle country. Regular ship-

ments of Brazilian beef are being weekly placed on the London market. As Brazil is a far better cattle country than many people imagine, the regular supply of Brazilian beef on the London market will be the means of inducing the investment of North American capital in its development. The cattle, even in the State of Matto-Grosso, are a strong superior class of "criolla," and with the introduction of some good Hereford sires, and a system of grading, will before long be recognised as an important factor in the exportation of dressed beef.

Mr. J. Lalor, the well-known cattle salesman, has compiled the following list of prices obtained by animals sold by him during the week at the Liniers market: Bueyes mestizos, especial, from \$200 to \$250; bueyes especiales, from \$75 to \$200; bueyes gordos from \$130 to \$150; bueyes buena carne, from \$100 to \$125; novillos mestizos especiales, from \$220 to \$250; novillos mestizos, from frigorificos, from \$180 to \$210; novillos gordos, from \$135 to \$170; novillos, buena carne, from \$100 to \$125; vacas mestizas excepcionales, from \$145 to \$165; vacas especiales from \$130 to \$140; vacas carne gorda, from \$105 to \$120; novillitos, mestizos especiales from \$100 to \$120; novillitos carne gordo from \$90 to \$100; vaquillonas mestiza especiales from \$110 to \$120; vaquillonas mestiza gordas from \$90 to \$105; vaquillonas carne gorda from \$80 to \$90; Terneros grandes especiales from \$45 to \$60; terneros mamones especial, from \$30 to \$40.

COLLYNIE SALE.

The annual sale of the bull calves at this world-renowned property, belonging to Mr. W. Duthie, was held on Oct. 12, when 26 head gave an average of £348. The highest price of the day was 1250 guineas, while a very handsome white calf is reported to have been sold for the Argentine at 525 guineas.

SHOW AND SALE OF NON-PEDIGREE STOCK.

The exhibition and sale of non-pedigree stock has passed, and in many ways one is at a loss to understand the purpose which this show is supposed to serve. In this Republic one gets so accustomed to the usual expressions about developing this, that, and all sorts of propositions that it is somewhat obscure to me the meaning of this show or what it is supposed to "foment." It does not appear to be in any way desirous to encourage the bringing out of cross-bred animals and showing them in competition, adjudicating upon their breed points, when their being "Non-Pedigree" brands them as being only exceptional or chance specimens, probably in many cases selected from a large number of similar cross breeds. I visited this show on several occasions, and could not describe the horse classes as otherwise than decidedly poor both in numbers and quality, with no outstanding specimen that could justify this show of cross-breeds. The show of Shorthorns was fair, and a good selling trade was experienced when they were submitted for auction, considering that they were non-pedigree animals, though possibly many buyers were of the opinion that the typical Shorthorn character of several exhibits, warranted the assumption that they were possibly as pure-bred as supposing their pedigree had been authenticated. The Champion bull shown by Señor José M. Imaz was a fairly good specimen, but was well sold at \$4500, a good price for a bull to turn out in a rodeo. Many others were selling at from a thousand dollars to three thousand, quite exorbitant figures for non-pedigree animals, considering that their only recommendation was their typical forms and their being fed for showing. The exhibits in the Aberdeen Angus classes were all shown by

The River Plate Dairy Co., Ltda.

Proprietors of the Butter Factories:

"PROGRESO,"—Progreso, 1443, Buenos Aires.

"VICTORIA,"—Independencia 652, Rosario.

"LA CENTRAL,"—Gobernador Basavilbaso, Entre Rios.

These Factories BUY CREAM placed in Railway Stations where they are established and facilitate the installation of Creameries.

Details to be obtained from the Managers and from our Office:

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DEHORN YOUR CALVES

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LIQUID CHEMICAL DEHORNER

This is a perfect substitute for the ordinary chemical Dehorners in sticks of which there is no more in stock in the Argentine.

CALASTREME & RATTI

Veterinary Establishment,

MAIPU 247, BUENOS AIRES.

Señor Carlos Guerrero, whose excellent specimens of this beef producing breed were well brought out, which would in no small way tend to popularising the "Doddies" more in this country, where their exceptional qualities as beef cattle are only beginning to be recognised. The older bull was undoubtedly a splendid symmetrical beast, carrying a great wealth of flesh, with a very small bone. Mr. A. St. Clair Simpson has every reason to be proud of the good class of cattle he showed, and which were admirably prepared and shown in splendid bloom. Such worthy specimens of the breed, and well brought out, undoubtedly constitute one of the best advertisements for the "Blacks," as "seeing is convincing." The entries for milking cows were very numerous, and many good class of dairy cows were to be seen. Several breeds were represented, the Holstein being quite numerous, as also the Shorthorn cross. Individual specimens of the latter breed were evidently a very profitable class of dual purpose cow, for milk and with a good square, deep frame, which would mean their throwing a big growthy calf to eventually become a weighty steer, which is a great contrast to the progeny of many dairy breeds, which are a slow growing undersized class of cattle. The show of milk cows was commendable, and likely to stimulate purveyors of milk to study the results of the trials and profit by the experience gained in breeding the best strain of cows and selecting them according to their performance at the pail. By this selection all the valuable milkers would be retained for milk and breeders, while disappointing performers at the test would be eliminated from the herd as unprofitable dairy animals. The entries in the sheep classes

were not numerous, but comprised several pens of very good quality Lincolns, which were none too dear to their purchasers at the somewhat low values ruling.

SALE OF IMPORTED SHORTHORNS

On October 15, in the presence of a large number of interested spectators, the Messrs. A. Bullrich and Coy. disposed of a small but select lot of imported bulls, the property of Messrs. J. and I. Rawes. A very handsome and well developed roan realised \$9,000, while the average for the six animals sold was \$3,750. Trade could only be described as fair, considering the quality of the animals sold.

Following the previous consignment, 18 splendid and beautifully prepared bulls imported by Mr. Joseph Shepherd were next put up for auction. Young active bulls of very good breeding, they were well bid for by the public, and gave the satisfactory average of \$2,670 for all animals sold. The splendid condition in which these animals were shown was very favourably commented on by many admirers round the ring.

BRAZILIAN BEEF INDUSTRY.

Perhaps the most important result of the war, coupled with the depreciation in rubber and coffee, has been the establishment of an entirely new industry in Brazil. Cattle have always abounded on the high lands in San Paulo and Matto Grosso, and until a few months ago these were turned to comparatively small advantage, the cattle being driven long distances down to the coast and there slaughtered to supply the local market. Six months ago, however, large refrigerat-

RIVER PLATE DAIRY CO., LTD.**ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR.**

The annual report and balance sheet of the River Plate Dairy Company Limited, which were presented to the general meeting of shareholders on September 30, have been published in pamphlet form by the company, and furnish an interesting record of another successful year.

The paid up Capital of the Company is \$500,000 gold. The profit for the last financial year amounts to \$141,353.40 gold, and the amounts passed to Reserve Accounts at the meeting of September 30 now bring the Reserve Funds up to \$190,485.14 gold represented by:—

Fondo de Reserva Legal \$ 29,045.66
Fondo de Depreciación 125,000.00
Fondo de Reserva Especial 36,439.48

The Fondo de Depreciación now amounts to \$100,000 gold.

The Company was formed in July 1908 with an authorized Capital of \$500,000 gold of which \$250,000 gold has since been subscribed, and the authorized Capital has been increased to \$1,000,000 gold.

The object of the Company was to acquire the business of Reynolds and Co. formed in 1901 by Mr. Henry Reynolds, Messrs. Runciman and Co. being sleeping partners.

The original Directors were:— Messrs. Robert Inglis Runciman, President; John R. Moss, Vice-President; M. Lelshman Runciman, Secretary; Henry Reynolds, Director; Carlos M. Rivero Haedo, Managing Director; and the present Board of Directors is composed as follows:— Messrs. John R. Moss, President; Henry Reynolds, Vice-President; M. Lelshman Runciman, Secretary; Carlos M. Rivero Haedo, Managing Director; J. Dodds Watson, Director.

The dividends paid are as follows: 1st. year 8 o/o, 2nd. year 9 o/o, 3rd. year 10 o/o, 4th. year 12 o/o, 5th. year 12 o/o, 6th. year 10 o/o, and for last year a dividend of 10 o/o has been declared.

The Company are proprietors of 3 butter factories, the Progreso Factory in Buenos Aires, established in 1901, the Victoria in Rosario in 1904 and the Central in Basavilbaso in Entre Rios in 1905. The Company also has 55 Creameries situated 13 in the province of Buenos Aires, 28 in Santa Fe, 12 in Entre Rios and 2 in Cordoba.

The total of butter churned in the seven years has been 17,697,213 kilos.

ing factories were established on the borders of the two states and within touch of the pasture lands, and these factories, with their material at hand, are now in active operation. Exports of frozen meat have been made to the United States for some little time past, while in July last a trial shipment was made to the European markets. Recent advices are to the effect that well over 1,000 tons of meat are on the way to this side, while one factory alone is known to have contracts in hand to the amount of 5,000 tons for delivery within the next few months. The f.o.b. cost of the meat is £45 per ton, say, 4 7/8d. per lb., so that this single contract involves a sum of nearly a quarter of a million sterling, and as the export of meat from Brazil is still in its early stages, it will readily be seen that the prospects offered by the new industry are very promising.—From "The Meat Trades Journal."

SOCIEDAD RURAL DE LA PAMPA**PETITION TO CONGRESS.**

The Sociedad Rural de la Pampa is meeting with great success in obtaining signatures from landholders in the Territory to the Petition to Congress requesting a reduction in the direct contribution of Pampa Territory.

The Secretary notifies those having forms and plans in their possession that these may be returned to the Society's quarters, Florida 32, any week day, between 2 and 5 p.m.

THE GARDEN AND ORCHARD**HINTS TO AMATEURS.**

(By THE RUSTIC.)

In continuation of our article on the above subject which appeared in Sunday's issue of THE HERALD, we propose giving each week a list of the seeds to be sown at the time, and also hints as to what cultural methods should be followed in gardens and orchards. As we believe there is considerable interest on the part of our amateur gardeners, we have made arrangements to open a correspondence section under these columns and hereby invite them to write for information, addressing their correspondence to "The Rustic" care of this office, and the replies will appear in the same section.

The following seeds may be sown in the open:—asthers, balsamine, cyclamen, carnations and sweet Williams, cosmos, coxcombs, crysanthemums, dahlias of several varieties, foxgeranium, gypsophila, sunflower, heliotrope, convolvulus, margherite, pelargoniums, peonia, piretrum, primulus, mignonette, stocks and wallflowers, nastertiums, etc. The variety of seeds to be sown in beds or under cover is very limited owing to the advanced stage of the season, and therefore it is not necessary to give names.

There is yet time to plant the bulbs of cactus dahlias, flags, etc., which will flower in the late summer or beginning of autumn. These should have been taken out of the ground when the first frosts came in, and once the leaves had dried down should have been stored in dry and ventilated places. If they had not been taken out of the ground, and provided care is taken not to hurt the young sprouts, it is possible to produce their multiplication by separating carefully all the bulbs and planting them apart. This not only has the result of invigorating the plants and producing handsome flowers, but it also prevents degeneration and loss of character in the variegated specimens, besides increasing the number of plants. It is a necessary practice to take the bulbs out after the season is over and should be borne in mind for the coming season, but care should be taken that they are stored away carefully in open boxes and laid on dry straw. Among the bulbs to be planted are Indian shot, amarillis, St. Joseph, lilies, callas, dahlias, narcissus, etc.

The cares of the garden are many. As mentioned in our last article, the garden should be kept free of weeds, the beds all cleaned and paths, etc. also. All shoots growing up from the roots should be removed and the appearance of the aphids must be watched carefully. These will be found clustered in the under part of the young leaves and around the young shoots and buds. They are of a light greenish colour when young and turn darker green or black when older. It is hardly necessary to give a description of this insect, as it is so well known. It can be successfully destroyed, as already mentioned, by pulverisations with piretrum, but in large gardens this method would become rather expensive, so that the use of tobacco juice would be more practical. Tobacco juice can be purchased in any quantity at all florists and iron-mongers, and should be applied as follows: To 100 litres of warm or hot water add 3 litres of tobacco juice, pouring the former in gradually and stirring all the while to dissolve well. To this solution add 1 kilogram of potash or ordinary washing soda. When making smaller proportions of this solution, it is not always possible to add the exact amount of potash or soda, and therefore it is advisable, once the solution has been allowed to cool down, to take a tender shoot from the plants to be pulverised and dip it into same, and if after five or ten minutes it has withered and turned black it is a sign that the caustic is too strong and the solution should be further diluted and a proportion of tobacco juice added. This solution should be ap-

Cabaña 'Lujan' y 'Las Hermanas'

= DE =

R. HERRERA VEGAS E HIJOS

LUJAN, F.C.S.

J. M. GUTIERREZ, F.C.S.

*Carneros Lincoln y Oxford Down.**Toros Hereford y Durham. :: ::***FLORIDA 832 - BUENOS AIRES**

plied with a sprayer. The ordinary brass piston sprayers can be used, but they are very wasteful even if the smallest flower is used. There are on the market some practical sprayers which can be obtained for \$4 or \$5 and can be very useful for small gardens. The essential point in spraying is to produce a mist, and not a shower, which will fall as well under as above the leaves, as most insects are to be found under the leaves. It is perhaps not known that the aphids have a great enemy in the larvæ of the ladybird—my-lady of nursery rhyme fame. This larva, which has the flat shape of a sole, rugged and striped orange and black, travels all over the plant, seeking for the aphids, and eats them up by the dozen with apparent relish.

As the weather is getting hotter, special attention must be paid to watering. It is advisable to water as late in the afternoon as possible, so that the plants do not receive the hot sun of the whole day to come whilst they are wet. But as this is not always possible, the bigger plants (trees, shrubs, etc.) may be watered in the morning or during the day, leaving the smaller bed plants and those in the nurseries for the evening.

The transplantation of small plants from the hot-beds or nurseries to their definite places in the ground can be continued, and, of course, only with those which have not commenced to flower, for, although it is often done, plants which are in flower will not stand transplantation with success. Exception is made with those plants which have been sown one by one in small pots, in which case by carefully taking them out of the pot with all the earth around the roots, and carefully watering them when placed in the ground, they will not suffer. The sweet-peas, chrysanthemums, cactus dahlias, etc. which have grown up sufficiently high need tutors and supports put to them.

In the orchard we will find most of the fruit trees have finished blossoming and by now we can tell, more or less, what kind of crop we are going to have, provided no late frosts, hail, locusts or other plague come to destroy them. In orchards which by their extent make it worth their while, the ground should be harrowed or superficially ploughed up to within, say, one metre of the trunks. Disc harrows or No. 20 Collins plough will do the work very well, and if the trees are planted in regular lines, cross ploughing can be practised. There are some special ploughs disposed in such a manner that the discs spread out to right or left of the shaft, and I have seen these used in orange plantations, where the low and spreading branches of the trees make it impossible for the ordinary plough to pass. In smaller plantations, hand labour can be employed.

It is a general practice to sow vegetables or alfalfa, etc. between the rows of trees, but it is by no means the right thing to do, as it prevents the working of the ground, and also all these other vegetations sap up the richness out of the soil. Alfalfa is specially so, as the long and powerful

roots of this plant choke up the roots of the fruit trees. It must be borne in mind that the roots of all trees spread out under ground, covering the same surface that the foliage does above ground, so that trees planted at 6 or 8 metres apart practically join their roots.

Peach, apple and pear trees suffer from the aphids, but more especially the two latter, and for this reason they should be pulverised for this insect. In the case of the peach, the early American varieties are very severely attacked, and the fruits suffer considerably, whilst the leaves often fall off altogether at the time when they are required most to protect the fruit from the strong sun.

The apple and pear trees are attacked by the woolly aphid, which not only affects the leaves and fruit, but also the base of the young branches, forming woolly clusters round them (hence its name), but it also emigrates to the roots, crippling them. Once it has taken a firm hold, the only remedy is to destroy the whole plantation and begin afresh.

The best remedy for these aphids is the kerosene spray. This is rather difficult to prepare, and can be replaced very successfully by the tobacco juice, but, of course, success can only be obtained by repeated sprays and careful observation as to the result of each application. Plagues and diseases cannot be cured by one application of the remedy. The preparation is made up as follows:—Put about 5 litres of water to boil in an open pot capable of holding about double that amount, and when boiling add little by little 250 grs. of ordinary soap previously cut up into shaving. Stir all the while, with the pot on the fire, until the whole of the soap is dissolved. Do not have the fire too strong, as the soap will boil over, but keep it actively boiling. Once the soap has dissolved and the water has boiled for a few minutes, add 9 litres of kerosene or paraffin oil, stirring continually, and then allow to boil for 10 minutes. If properly made, this solution will take a frothy and cream appearance, but if it "cuts" it is useless. This solution must be diluted when it is to be applied, in the case of the woolly aphids to the proportion of 60 litres of water to the amount prepared as above, and is applied to the plant with a pulveriser or sprayer.

FROZEN MEAT SPACE**ALL NELSON LINERS
REQUISITIONED.**

London, Oct. 16.

The British Government has resolved to requisition all the freezing accommodation on board the Nelson line of steamers, including those which call at Argentine and Uruguayan ports. The space will be devoted to the conveyance of frozen and chilled meat for the British Government.

BLOODSTOCK SALES

HARAS EL CARMEN AND YAMAHUIDA

LARGE ATTENDANCE ; POOR PRICES

In spite of a large attendance, even a crowded attendance, at the Palermo sales on October 15, there were few buyers, prices were poor, and some truly ridiculous bargains were realised. It is not easy to account for the general weakness of the sale, because some sound and good horse flesh was offered, some good and racy stock and, as usual, some poor, some good. There can be no doubt that some of the buyers must have shaken hands with themselves over some of their bargains, and, whether charged to the account of the war, the crisis, the shortage of money or what not, there is no doubt that the sale of Druid stock was a failure so far as prices were concerned.

HARAS EL CARMEN.

Prices ranged just over £150, and only one colt under the hammer fetched a decent price, and even this one was cheap. Barman, by Druid out of Bonita III., a full brother to Bolin, was knocked down at \$11,000 to Sr. Diego Alvear.

He was a decent colt, of a good and likely built, but cheap; in fact, a bargain, as were certainly 70 per cent. of the stuff sold. However, such is the way of some auctions, and one could only envy certain buyers who got excellent stock knocked down to them for a song.

There were many attractive animals in the sale, and it was not always the best that fetched the money—that is what little money there was going. The sales completed were as follows, and most disappointing:—

Nacar, by Druid out of Normandia by El Amigo (full brother of Nondina) cheap at \$4,000 to the trainer Pedro Pais; a well built colt, with a shade of weakness in the quarters.

Duval, by Druid out of Dina by Orbit, to the Stud Provincial for \$1200, cheap at the price, but only a fair specimen.

Iole, by Druid out of Isolina, \$3500 to Sr. Benávidez.

Balcan, by Druid out of Brusca by El Amigo, a good colt of the sire's type, and sold cheap to Sr. Sibourd for \$6500.

Ermua, by Druid out of Estoica, bought on commission for \$3500; slightly on the coarse side, but well set and plenty of bone to build upon.

Farolito, by Druid out of Frisa, withdrawn.

Cabaret, by Druid out of Clara, to the Stud Celina for \$4,000; a likely, well built colt and inexpensive.

Alpataco, by Druid out of Alina (related to Aventurero and San Marcos), one of the best colts on offer, with good bone and quarters, compact build, and good head and back. The type of a stayer, but a shade weak in fetlock; sold for \$8000 to the Stud Tandil—a reasonable bargain.

Fratello, by Porteno out of Fatima, to the Stud X for \$6500; a thoroughly good and likely colt, and exceedingly cheap, a certain winner.

Basque, by Porteno—Broza (the mother is a full sister to Brigola), a well cut and well set colt, to the Stud Montiel for \$4500.

Number One, by Porteno out of Novalesca by Druid, to Sr. Celery for \$7000. A fairly built, well stamined colt, tough and good; will stand plenty of work, and looks pacy. The price was low.

Eventful, by Porteno out of Effie by Druid, almost a replica of the former except in colouring. A bargain at \$2500, to the Stud Tandil. A slight narrowness of quarters.

Alnidon, by Porteno out of Altea (half-brother to Aventurero), for \$3500, to the Stud Beausoleil. Well boned, rather short bodied, well set legs and strong, with full driving quarters.

Volca, by Aji out of Valtina, a heavy colt, strong in bone, powerful, but poor in general; \$2500, to the trainer Jauregui.

Dario, by Aji out of Denia, a good colt, but withdrawn at \$800.

Arloing, by Bridge of Canny out of Aleta by Druid, a ridiculous bargain at \$700, to Sr. Enizarne.

FILLIES.

Alefris, by Druid out of Alca, a nice filly and likely, well let down, with good bone, cheap at \$3200, to Stud Carnival.

Milita, by Druid out of Mensagera, to the Stud Caseros for \$5000.

Certaina, by Druid out of Fisca, for \$1700 to the Stud Rancagua; rather a poor sort.

Fifia, by Druid out of Fuga, withdrawn; a very nice filly.

Fabiana, by Druid out of Foc (full sister to Griten), well built, stagey filly, well let down but seemingly poorly blooded or crossed, \$1200, to Sr. Celery.

Aprés Moi, by Druid out of Avena; the best and cheapest filly in the sale, well boned, good quarters, low built, with good eye and shoulders, a typical stayer and very cheap at \$5500, to the unknown X. X.

Boleadora, by Druid out of Budhista, a fair filly and well priced at \$3000 to the Stud Pilai.

Abea, by Druid out of Avida (who is full sister to the mother of San Marcos and Avicenia), a racy filly with fair bone and well set quarters; possesses a peculiar propelling action, likely to be useful, \$6000—reasonable—to Sr. Antonio Sibourd.

Diabla, by Porteno out of Duchess, ordinary, for \$3500 to the Stud Chiton.

Auvergne, by Druid out of Aroma, a filly with plenty to build upon, rather weak quarters but well let down. She was withdrawn for lack of bids.

Again, by Porteno out of Alda, rather poor but with good bone and poor head, \$1400, to the Stud Salto.

Baleyeuse, by El Amigo out of Branca, a poor but powerful filly and sold cheap?

Napolitana, by El Amigo out of Nelly, sold to the Stud Azul. A very poor sort.

Ranucha, by El Amigo out of Ravie, a coarse filly, strong in the leg; withdrawn at \$700.

HARAS YAMAHUIDA.

Mister Ros, by Lancaster out of Miss Spendthrift, a colt not true to blood, with "colour weakness," poor back, but strong and attractive, \$5000, to Sr. Cabrera.

Vucelencia, by Lancaster out of Pretty by Diamond Jubilee, a well-boned, lightly built colt, fast but unfit for grinding work, \$1500, to X. X.

Aveline, by Lancaster out of Aigrette (Blair Athol blood), a skinny, light-boned useless filly, \$900, X. X.

Roshanara, by Lancaster out of Turtle, a coarse built, ordinary filly; withdrawn for lack of bids.

La Gironde, by Rio de Oro out of Jauja, a fair but too lightly built filly, \$2500, to Sr. Casino.

La Marne, by Rio de Oro out of Coco, one of the cheapest bargains at the sale, well built, good bone, fine quarters and well gathered movement, exceptionally cheap at \$900, to Sr. Rigos.

La Manche, by Rio de Oro out of La Agraciada, a poor filly and expensive at \$1100, to X. X.

Correntada, by Rio de Oro out of Mentha, a weak quartered filly, with poor back and expensive at \$4000, to X. X. American blood and much overrated.

Monday, October 18.

HARAS LAS ORTIGAS.

There was a large attendance at the sale of yearlings in Palermo yesterday afternoon, and in spite of shortage of money, bidding was in general brisk. Some good prices were realised for Diamond Jubilee

colts, but some of the colts were sold at exceptionally cheap prices. Throughout the sales this season prices have not been strong, and considering the class of animals put up to-day the average price was low.

Probably because the particular colt, one, named Saca-Chispas, was a brother of Smasher, he fetched a high price (\$26,000), and was bought by the Gran Muñeca Stud. The colt was certainly a good one, well boned and built and looked strong and powerful, but it is a question whether he was not expensive, considering the present offers and prices being paid.

The Diamond Jubilee sales create perhaps the keenest interest amongst the bloodstock buyers, but all this season buying has been erratic. Some extraordinary bargains have been realised, while on occasion some high or even exaggerated prices have been paid. It is possible already to point to some ten colts and fillies which have been sold at absurd prices, which is all the more remarkable considering the shrewdness of certain purchasers. More will be said on this subject at a later date, when a general summary of bargains will be remarked upon.

To our minds the best stuff sold yesterday was a colt called Robin Hood, by Diamond Jubilee out of Rydal Fell, full brother to Radiant, and unless some unforeseen contretemps occurs, apparently better. He was a fine colt indeed, and most typically a race horse, with good strong, unexaggerated quarters, strong shoulders, good back and eye, with bone and clean limbs. \$20,000 was paid for him by the trainer Orezzaoli.

The best filly sold and a most attractive one, was Mucha Sal, by Diamond Jubilee out of Melilla, a full sister to Melik and Mustafá. Pacily built, a shade light, but with enough to work upon. This filly is sure to be heard of again.

Red Star was another good one, and bought very cheap by Israel Cuna for \$6500. A full sister to Red Bonnet, Red Jacket, and Juez de Paz, she was nicely limbed and a typically Diamond Jubilee filly. Caracas, a sister of Chucker Out, sold for \$1100 to the Stud Montiel, was another good one, but expensive, and gave the impression of weak bone, she however was born on November 13, and has therefore some time to spare in building up to age.

The sale of the fillies was quite keenly contested, and Greenan stock excited sufficient bidding. There was some good stuff auctioned, but even here, although a good average was maintained, prices were low.

Apart from those specially mentioned above, the following were sold:

Colts.

Arenales, by Diamond Jubilee out of Alhaja (full brother to D'Artagnan), \$12,500 to Señor Mon Rese. A good colt, but somewhat coarse for the breeding and expensive.

Visionario, by Diamond Jubilee out of Violin by Isinglass. Cheap at \$7000 to the Stud Talisman.

Cosaco, by Diamond Jubilee—Cleopatra. A very good looking colt withdrawn.

Weyler, by Diamond Jubilee out of Wedge, \$9000, to Rufino Coll.

Atila, by Diamond Jubilee out of Abadia. Fairly good colt at \$6000, to the Stud Talisman.

Montahlan, by Diamond Jubilee out of Mahua. A bargain at \$4500 to the Stud Gran Muñeca. Certain to be heard of again.

Mercenario, by Diamond Jubilee out of Minuit. (The mother is a sister to Melgarejo), sold for \$6000 to the trainer Gazcon. A fair specimen of his blood.

Pegal Mal, by Diamond Jubilee out of Pega Pega. A bargain at \$4000 to the trainer Thomas Conde. A nice colt with stamina.

Richmond, by Greenan out of Blanca, well bred with good body and bone, and inexpensive at \$5000 to the trainer B. Islas.

Lamento, by Greenan out of La Certosa, poor, at \$5000 to the Stud Tucho.

Tolbaic, by Greenan out of Tragica. For the breeding weak and coarse,

Haras Ojo de Agua

A FINE SALE

Tuesday, October 19.

The exceptional quality of horses sold yesterday afternoon at Palermo was remarkable and none the less so were the prices paid. Cyllene, Pearl River and Polar Star were the sires. Seventeen colts were offered in the early part of the sale and fetched the high average of nearly \$10,000 apiece. There was a large attendance and bidding was keen. The highest price paid was \$20,000 for Charm by Cyllene out of Charmazel a full brother of Charming. This colt was cheap at the price, being an almost perfect specimen of a race horse. Grand limbs and quarters, well let down, with good back. He will undoubtedly be heard of again and was a most valuable purchase. He was bought by Sr. Atucha, the owner of Packoy.

Jack Johnson commanded the best price for Polar Star's. He is out of Parva, who is sister to the mother of Energica and Aguerrido. Jack Johnson is full brother to Paul Pons. He is a well built, leggy customer, with powerful quarters and fetched \$16,000 from the Stud La Posta.

Of the Pearl River stock, Caseros was bought by the Stud Caseros for

\$2500 to the Stud La Celina.

Wealthy, by Greenan out of Wealthy Water, poor colt at \$2500 to Sr. J. C. Poel.

Mystery, by Diamond Jubilee out of Madonna Lily (by Martagon, full brother to Madeline.) A good colt but rather light in build, withdrawn.

Raspail, by Le Sancy out of Rosa Bonheur. A fine colt, well boned, strong and a certain winner. The cheapest colt sold at the sale, the \$3500 to Señor Martinez.

Miramón, Le Sancy out of Memoir by Diamond Jubilee. A bargain at \$2600 to the Stud Salteño. A raw looking, coarse colt, but with such build, quarters and bone, that make for a certain improvement. Was neglected in the bidding for unknown reason. A valuable purchase.

Delater, Licaon Nougat and Autocrat. The first two by Diamond Jubilee, and the other by Le Sancy were withdrawn. The last named was the best.

Fillies.

Molinera, by Diamond Jubilee and Martagon Lily. A fair specimen, \$2500 to the Stud Salteño.

Piedad, a well-bred Diamond Jubilee, was withdrawn.

Como Luz, by Diamond Jubilee out of Cellaret. (Half sister to Moscato, who is a well known horse in England), \$3200 to Edmund Frazer. This filly was built with clean limbs and good bone, was strong and there was plenty to work upon. A likely customer.

Etiqueta, by Diamond Jubilee out of Elastica, (the mother is a sister of Siete y Medio), an exceptionally strong filly and cheap at \$6000, to the Stud Concordato.

Rouquiza, by Diamond Jubilee out of Raferagh, sold to Juan Tortorolo for \$10,000. A fine filly, with good quarters, promise of muscle, clean eye, and good bone. Slightly on the short side.

Critica, by Greenan out of Caprice for \$5000, to Señor Carlos Bustos.

Epinette, by Greenan out of Edda. A poor sort, \$1700 to the Stud Salteño.

Fragoletta, by Greenan out of Fast Fanny. A peculiarly built, but promising filly, sold for \$10,000 to the Stud Campana.

Egalite, by Greenan out of Eva, sold for \$5200 to the Stud Branco, (half sister to Siete y Medio), and of similar build, a nice filly, but expensive.

Several others were withdrawn for lack of bids. Some will be sold privately, but others will come again under the hammer.

\$14,000. He is by Pearl River out of La Verde and a fine colt.

Other Cyllene colts were as follows:—

Marken by Cyllene out of La Haya, half brother to Rotterdam and Sam Weller, a peculiar coloured but likely looking sort. Well let down and of good bone. He was on the expensive side at \$12,500 to Sr. Gomez.

Cœur de Lion by Cyllene out of Flanqueadora (Robert the Devil blood), a fair specimen of a Cyllene, but a shade on the coarse side with only fair back. Sold for \$8000 to Sr. Carmelo Cardoso.

St. Emillon by Cyllene out of Al-billa by Gay Hermit (Galopin blood) a magnificent, beautifully bred colt and a pacy looking customer. Rather lightly built, but with good quarters. Sold to the Stud Don Gonzalo for \$12,000. Was cheap at the price.

Serpol by Cyllene out of Serpia by Kendal (Galopin blood), a fair specimen and well bred, but light in structure and only fairly attractive. He fetched the good price of \$8,500 and was bought by Sr. Picabea.

Marco Polo by Cyllene out of Colombla by Gay Hermit, a beautiful and attractive colt, a shade light of bone, but well built with fine quarters and splendid head. A most likely customer. After keen bidding was sold to Stud Montiel for \$17,000. He is a full brother to Carabela.

Other colts by Polar Star were:—

Kurri by Polar Star out of Bayoneta. Full brother to Trabuco, a clean cut, well built colt, with plenty to work upon, strongly boned with fine shoulders, sold cheap at \$13,500 to the Stud Provincial.

Radium by Polar Star out of Promise by Gay Hermit, a likely and well framed colt, sold at \$8,500 to the Stud Pegaso.

Espartal by Polar Star out of Simper, half brother to Espadanal, a fair colt, but weak in bone, sold at \$8,000 to Stud El Marino.

Others colts by Pearl River:—

Ricordo by Pearl River out of Helena by Gay Hermit an attractive, well built and good colt, cheap at \$6,500 to Sr. F. Telleria.

Saint Cyr by Pearl River out of Stray Saint, a very fine colt of peculiar colouring, strong in bone, with grand quarters and body; the best of the Pearl River's withdrawn.

Diakos by Pearl River out of Teropila, a poor unattractive colt, but strongly built, sold at \$6,000 to the Stud Guadalupe.

El Gato by Pearl River out of Criquette, a fair colt with plenty to build upon \$5,000 to the trainer Luis Casino.

Maranon by Pearl River out of Amazona, a good quality colt with fine quarters, fair back, good bone, rather on the light side and cheap at \$6,500 to the Stud Los Yuyos.

Ruisenor by Pearl River out of Marla Ines by Gay Hermit; a poor specimen and deficient in bone, sold at \$3,700 to Sr. G. Goyeneche.

Kakay by Pearl River or Polar Star out of La Niña by Kendal (Hermit blood), a useful looking colt and more the type of Pearl River than Polar Star, attractive well let down, good quarters and inexpensive at \$5,500 to Sr. A. Lema.

FILLIES.

Belle of Chamounix by Cyllene out of Chevening Belle (Melton blood) at fair filly, lightly built, but cheap at \$2,700 to Sr. A. Lema.

Decision by Cyllene out of Deception (half sister to Decidida) a beautifully built and perfectly cut filly, splendid quarters, sure to make her mark, sold for \$14,000 to the Stud Los Rosales.

Trojana by Cyllene out of Partienla (a full sister to Energica). The nicest and cheapest filly. Fine quarters, with plenty to work upon, and probably with plenty of stamina sold for \$10,600 to the Petite Ecurie.

Friedland by Cyllene out of Bere-zina a fairly attractive filly, but deficient in bone sold for \$5,000 to the Stud Newmarket.

Marne by Cyllene out of Gironde (Galopin blood). Gironde is a sister of the mother of Mouchette, a bargain

ROSARIO NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Rosario, Oct. 19.

Proposed Patriotic Society.

There has been a growing desire in Rosario to bring together all the members of the British community into harmonious working association one with another, and a serious effort is to be made to mark October 21st, Trafalgar Day, by the inauguration of a new institution to be known as the "British Patriotic Society of Rosario." The proposal, already mooted, will be laid before the general meeting of the Patriotic Committee to be held at St. Bartholomew's Hall, Calle Urquiza, at 9 p.m., and if it is approved—as most assuredly it will be—the whole matter will be referred to a Committee for further consideration and report.

The objects of the proposed Society are as follows:

(a) To deal with the affairs of the British Community in Rosario and District.

(b) To form a bond of union between British subjects in Rosario and District.

(c) To promote the interests and welfare of British commerce.

(d) To provide opportunity for social reunion.

(e) To make arrangements for the proper celebration of National Festivals or events.

Golf: Camp Cup Competition.

The "Camp Cup" presented by Mr. Stephen L. Cox, was played for on Sunday, the 17th, for the first time. In spite of the weather which spoilt all play in the latter part of the day, there was a record number of entries—24. The cup was won by the donor, Mr. Cox, with a score of 84—12, equals 72 net, which constitutes the record for Rosario in the last three years. The conditions of play were three rounds medal play, choice of score of holes for two rounds, otherwise known as an "Eclectic Competition."

I am asked to remind members that a general meeting of the Golf Club will be held in the Britannia Hotel, on Saturday, Oct. 30, at 9 p.m. The saloon as usual has been kindly lent by the proprietors.

Railway Pension Scheme.

This month sees the first of the deductions to be made in connection with the Railway Pensions Scheme. It is currently reported that contract men are to be exempt from payment, and also provisional men; this will remove some of the objections to the measure. It does not remove the contention that the scheme has failed to receive all the consideration which should precede the introduction of so wide a piece of legislation. Only to-day a figure man was remarking to me how much simpler it would have been to make the necessary calculations had the half month's salary, which the measure exacts as a sort of entrance fee, been payable in 25 instead of 24 monthly quotas. The monthly quota would then have been 2 per cent of the gross salary, and there would have been a saving of many tons of paper and many miles of lead pencil

at \$8,000 to the Stud Chapadmalal.

Locanda by Cyllene out of Locandiera, a well built attractive filly; fair quarters and clean cut; cheap at \$6,000 to the Stud La Fé.

OTHER FILLIES.

Mimi Pinson, by Pearl River out of Manon, half sister to Massenot, a good soundly built filly sold for \$5,500 to the Stud Ranagua.

My Dream by Pearl River out of Espoir. A grand type of filly, fine quarters, well let down, a good mover plenty of bone, fine head and eyes; certain to fill the public eye later, sold very cheaply for \$7,500 to the Stud Pangeo.

throughout the length and breadth of the land. But why do mental arithmetic when you can find a longer way of doing it? It would, I suppose the Government thought, be a departure from the true railway tradition!

News from the "Glasgow."

A further letter of thanks from Capt. Luce, of H.M.S. "Glasgow" has been received by the President of the British Patriotic Committee, in acknowledgment of gifts of clothing, fruit, and reading matter forwarded from time to time.

British Patriotic Committee.

A general meeting of the British Patriotic Committee, to which all British residents are invited, will be held in St. Bartholomew's School-room, Calle Urquiza 1534, at 9 p.m. on Thursday, Oct. 21 (Trafalgar Day), for the following purposes, viz.:

To receive the Treasurer's report, and read and approve the audited accounts up to Sept. 30, 1915.

To elect officers for the Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

To authorize the transmission of further funds to London for the "Prince of Wales' Fund," and to consider the advisability of devoting a portion of collections in future to the "Red Cross Fund."

To consider the desirability of giving to the British Patriotic Committee of Rosario a more definite constitution and, if approved, to remit to a Committee for study a project which has been drawn up to this end.

It is hoped that the British community will take note of this, and make it their duty to attend.

I deal elsewhere, at some length, with the proposals in the last paragraph of the agenda.

The Markets.

The wheat market during the week has been nominal, an odd transaction or two having been noted in January wheat round about \$10.50, but very little real interest shown either in buying or selling. There has been another general rain throughout the cereal belt; in some places precipitation was higher than it has been in any storm for six months. It must be considered very favourable for the growing crops in their present condition, especially as it has been accompanied by a higher temperature, such as we should now be having in order to bring things on normally. But for the presence of locusts in huge quantities up North, prospects for the growing crop might be considered quite glowing. Maize has been a steady market with a fair amount of business at improving prices, but it is evident that trading is narrowing, as is only natural to be supposed, after the free deliveries which have been made. Some stations are already beginning to show signs of depletion of stocks. Freights have ruled firm at 70s. for open charter, and steamers are hard to get at the price.

A Strike.

The stevedores, nursing an old grievance regarding their pay, and, I understand, a new one arising out of their being called on to work an extra half-hour daily, decided to attract attention to themselves by the coal-miners' method. They had very little success. "Blacklegs" were rushed down to the wharves on motor cars, and work was carried on by them with but a minimum of interruption. Three or four of these gentlemen were injured in a bit of a mêlée at the foot of Rioja, but as due notice had been given of the strike, the police guards had been doubled and the situation never really got out of hand. At the same time it must be indicated that the strike would have been more successful from the men's point of view had there been more ships in harbour; and one prophesies in good and a numerous company if one foretells that later on there will be really serious trouble, on a much bigger scale.

Rosario City Mission.

The annual report of the Rosario

City Mission, which, as reported last week, held a successful Sale of Work the other day, is a record of really sound work, the need for which has been emphasized of late by the increasing amount of poverty within the Municipal limits. At the close of a recent month the Mission had on its books 79 families with 301 children, including 42 families of widows, ten families who had been abandoned by the father, four old women, 23 poor families with the father sick or incapable of working; and 21 families receiving free lodgings; with a school roll-call of about forty pupils. The heaviest outgoing during the past financial year was \$5,164.36 for bread and flour; so that readers who help this good work may know that they reach the primal needs of the very poor. The proceeds of the sale organised by Miss Studert were to help to wipe out a deficit due chiefly to a Municipal call for paying, a petition for exoneration having fallen on deaf ears.

A "White Dance."

The members of St. Bartholomew's Club are arranging a "White Dance" (College at Casilda, and to Frank De to take place in St. Bartholomew's Schoolroom on Wednesday, Oct. 27, commencing at 9 o'clock. Gentlemen's tickets \$5; ladies \$3. This dance will give many people an opportunity of enjoying a dance, who although they may be fond of this particular form of exercise, declare that they cannot face the discomfort of evening dress with stiff shirt and collar in the hot weather. Evening dress is not de rigueur, although I presume it is not to be excluded. The proceeds of the entertainment are to go to the fund for supplying Christmas presents for our soldiers and sailors. Tables will be provided for those who wish to "bridge" over the intervals between refreshments.

La Sociedad Rural: Debts Reduced.

For lack of a quorum the meeting of the Rural Society called for last week could not take place, it is to be held on Monday, 25th. According to the report of the Society the debt which in October, 1914, amounted to \$367,432, has been reduced some \$20,000, being now only \$48,611, and this although Government support has been on a much less lavish scale than formerly. Reference is also made to the Exhibition held recently, saying that although the number of exhibits were smaller, the sales totalled some \$5000 more than in 1914. In speaking of the Exhibition of maize, maní, and cotton held in this city and in Casilda, thanks are given to Señor Constancio Larguia, to whom the Society owes a debt of burg, Director of the Agricultural gratitude, and to Don Silvio Spangenberg, agricultural engineer.

Alfredo J. White

Solicitor and Accountant

Cordoba 1321, Rosario

Tel. No. 5191

DR. ROMULO NAON

U.S. ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR'S HOLIDAY.

It is expected that Dr. Romulo S. Naon, Argentine Ambassador to the United States, will shortly arrive in his native land for a rest after the strenuous labours of his post. Dr. Naon and his family are expected to embark at New York on November 13 and, may be expected here about December 5.

Previously to his departure Dr. Naon expects to complete his work on the question of Mexican pacification in which he is considered to have achieved marked success.

He will probably remain here about three months, returning at the end of that period to the United States and his post.

Our Point of View: "Herald" Leading Articles of the Week.

COUNTERING GERMAN PROPAGANDA

FRIDAY, October 15, 1915.

The announcement that a committee has been formed to undertake the work of countering the active German propaganda in Argentina should give a great deal of pleasure to those who realise the importance of the work. To ourselves the development is highly satisfactory, because despite our alleged anti-English character, we may justly claim to have inspired the formation of the Comisión de Propaganda Pro-Aliados. It is something in the nature of an interesting coincidence that we should be to-day commenting on the formation of this body, because on reference to our files we find that it was exactly twelve months ago, or on October 15, 1914, that we published our first article calling attention to the active German propaganda. From that day consistently we have strongly urged the formation of a semi-official body that would undertake the duty of disseminating information calculated to check the campaign for the Germanising of Argentina. We brought the matter under the notice of the British Minister and also made representations in official quarters in England, always urging that the German campaign to win the sympathy of the people of this country should be met vigorously.

There is to-day fortunately no great need to point out the importance of pro-Ally propaganda. Practically every business man in Buenos Aires and every British resident in the outlying centres of the Republic know the effect which the German propaganda has had upon the people at large. It is now generally realised what a mistake it was to believe that this propaganda could have no influence on the mass of the people, who were sympathetically inclined toward the Allies. With the inception of the war the Germans started a vigorous campaign and literally flooded this country with circulars, newspapers and other reading matter designed to win the people of Argentina to their cause. This campaign, as everybody now knows, was engineered from Germany itself, had German official support and doubtless was financed by the German Government at least to a very large extent. In addition a determined effort was made to capture the Press in Buenos Aires. To what extent this attempt succeeded we have no means of stating exactly, but that it did succeed in some degree nobody can doubt. Furthermore the Germans established *La Unión* to plead their cause in the language of the country and this journal has unquestionably proved a valuable aid to German interests.

Against all this activity the cause of the Allies had very little championing. For some time the official attitude toward the German propaganda was, to say the least of it, disheartening to those who recognised in what great danger the cause of the Allies stood through the unrestricted and unanswerable efforts of the Germans to malign it. The popular idea, when *THE HERALD* first took the matter up, was that the German campaign would break down under its own weight so to speak and that the obviously exaggerated statement of the German point of view was in itself the best antidote to its malignant influence. It was in combatting this idea that we encountered the greatest opposition, for it

could not be recognised by some people that though charges made by the German Press Bureau were obviously (to English people) false, and that the Germans did not hesitate to indulge in deliberate fraud and forgery, the unscrupulous and malicious nature of the propaganda was not necessarily obvious to the Argentine people. The idea appeared to be general that most of the German propaganda was too absurd to call for reply or explanation.

Fortunately this country has not been placed in a position to decide between the German and the anti-German causes, otherwise the effects of this unchecked campaign of misrepresentation must have been apparent. We do not say that the people of Argentina would decide in favour of Germany, but there can be no doubt that Germany has secured a great many sympathisers in this country, which she did not have at the beginning of the war and which she would never have obtained had the Allies been as active in countering her propaganda as she has been in promoting and conducting it. We have only to turn to the very recent history of Europe to see what results have followed Germany's vigorous campaign. She almost achieved success in Italy and certainly gained it in Bulgaria. Turkey, which had every reason to be grateful to Britain and France, was completely won over to Germany's cause by a clever campaign started long before the war began. The most striking instance, however, is furnished by Greece. Within the week we have read that German propagandists directed by a certain high official of the German bureau succeeded in undermining M. Venizelos. The people of Greece were no more in favour of the German cause than were the people of Argentina twelve months ago, but by obtaining control of the Press of Athens, by the expenditure of large sums of money and by spreading broadcast German views, these propagandists succeeded in getting Greece officially at least on the side of Germany, when possibly by a little propaganda on the part of the Allies she would have been fighting by their side to-day.

Now that the Comisión de Propaganda Pro-Aliados is formed, we think it is the duty of the British people to assist in every way possible to further its usefulness. At the moment the organisation is merely developing its plans, but the time will come when a tremendous amount of work has to be done and then the Comisión will need the assistance of everybody interested in this work. We are very glad to note that the British Patriotic Committee has given its co-operation, but a great deal is still required of the mass of the British residents of Argentina. We believe that the work of the Comisión will strongly appeal to our readers and we urge them to ally themselves with the central organisation. Funds will be needed to some extent and when the Comisión is in a position to give some idea of what is necessary to finance a vigorous campaign, we know that our readers will come forward and assist. In the mean time they can do a great deal of good by undertaking to distribute literature and provide lists of names for circularising purposes. In outlying centres we believe it would be a good idea for small informal committees to be formed to co-operate with the central body. However, the campaign has yet to develop and we are sure that it will secure the sympathy and practical support of everybody. For the moment it is, we repeat, highly gratifying to know that an organised effort is to be made to place the cause of the Allies fairly and squarely before the people of Argentina so that they may judge for themselves between pro-Germanism and pro-Allyism.

THE DECLARATION OF GREECE

SATURDAY, October 16, 1915.

The Government of Greece has declared its intention not to go to the aid of Serbia, but to remain in a position of armed neutrality. Whether this declaration has much or little import depends entirely upon whether the declaration of the Government, is really the declaration of the Greeks as a nation. This distinction has to be made in the case of the Balkan nations and particularly in the case of Greece, because in those countries there is always the probability of a people being totally at variance with a government. There is every reason to hope that this is so with Greece, and that the decision of the Ministry is not irrevocable. Until little more than a week ago we had no indication that the people were not almost unanimously for war, and little has transpired since to cause us to doubt that they are still intent on siding actively with the Allies, certainly seeing that Serbia has been attacked and threatened with extinction.

We were all aware of course that there was a pro-German party, headed by the King himself, but with M. Venizelos still in power, and apparently retaining the entire confidence of the majority of the people, it was not thought that the decision of Greece would be in any doubt when the crucial moment arrived. It is indeed, still very difficult to conceive that there should have been such a violent change in Greek national sentiment as to swing the nation from an enthusiasm for the Allies' cause to an opposition to it. M. Venizelos himself has given us no indication of such a change, and in his recent declaration he appeared to demonstrate conclusively that Greece would be found in her right place at the right moment. Nobody reading that declaration could doubt that the ex-Prime Minister was speaking for the country against a political conspiracy which had only temporarily succeeded in placing Greece before the world as a country untrue to her faith and false to her professed friendship.

What has since transpired is certainly mystifying and the only explanation of the situation is that which we have suggested. In other words the extraordinary *volte face* has been made by the government only, and not by Greece as a nation. Whether the nation at large will follow the Government, or whether the people will repudiate the pro-German party's decision, time alone will tell. Unless M. Venizelos has hopelessly lost his sway over the people, or has been converted to the idea of neutrality, the real attitude of Greece is still to be determined. We do not believe he has changed, but there is a grave possibility that the people have, and that the success of the German propagandists is greater than we have been permitted to learn. To be just and fair to the Greeks we could not very well denounce them if they had altered their views. There is every evidence that M. Venizelos has had very little support from the Allied diplomats, and the failure of the latter has caused intense disappointment not only in Britain but in France. It is also quite clear that no serious efforts were made to counteract the vigorous press campaign which the Germans waged. M. Venizelos appears to have been left to fight his battle for the Allies quite alone, and if in the face of German intrigue, and bribery, and the wholesale subordination of the press, the people have gone against him, then neither he nor they can honestly be blamed. The fault is entirely that of the Allies themselves.

However, we are inclined to believe that Greece is not irrevocably committed to the attitude decided upon by the Government, and even were this belief not well founded, it will probably be found that the Teutonic alliance will commit some blunder that will undo the mischief which

RETALIATION, NOT MURDER

SUNDAY, October 17, 1915.

The orgy of murder which has more deeply dyed the already blood-stained hands of the Kaiser and his responsible ministers has apparently not satisfied the brutes in Berlin, and, from latest reports, it would appear that Germany is preparing for yet another Zeppelin raid on London. This intimation will occasion little surprise. Germany has threatened from the first days of the war that she would indulge in a campaign of "frightfulness," she has stated over and over again that giant Zeppelins would raze London to the ground, and that the real inwardness of war would be brought home to the meanest English homestead. If the spirit of bravado which characterised the German threats be liberally discounted, there nevertheless remains the fact that Germany has not hesitated to utilise every means at her disposal to wreak upon the non-combatant Britons the spleen which has filled her soul since Britain entered into the war for civilisation and humanity. Most people expected that this would be the Teuton policy and expectations have been fulfilled. On this point, then, there is little reason for comment. At the same time, however, the reality of the Zeppelin raid has engendered a feeling of rage which is not easily overcome.

When the first Zeppelin visited England and waged war on the aged horse and the defenceless hen, the general attitude of the British people was one of amusement. That incursion, however, was but a prelude to others much more serious, and recent visitations have resulted in the wholesale assassinations of sleeping women and children.

Naturally, this state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue. The Briton has a genuine objection to the slaughter of innocent non-combatants, and even were war against non-fighting males necessary, he would be reluctant to participate in such a campaign. When women and children, however, are involved, the prejudice against operations not consistent with those to be undertaken by civilised gentlemen is intensified, and the probability is that the agitation in favour of reprisals will need to be strongly supported before a majority of the people of Great Britain and her dependencies are convinced of its advisability. Nevertheless, reprisals are necessary.

Apart from the system of underseas warfare, Germany has embarked upon many operations which have placed her beyond the pale of civilisation. The first of these was the extensive use of poison gas—a policy almost unprecedented in recent warfare. The horrors of the use of chemicals and burning liquids against honourable foes have been too often described not to be familiar, and thanks were freely uttered that Bri-

Teutonic craftiness has created. The Allies may not be strong in winning active support, but at least their methods have the virtue of not creating enemies. This cannot be said of the methods of the Germanic confederation. There is a brutality, and disregard for sentiment about Teutonic conduct that is inevitably bound to create bad blood. The least manifestation of the bullying spirit toward Greece will bring that nation into line with the Allies. Furthermore Bulgaria is in herself a danger to Germany's schemes for the quiescence of Greece. The Bulgars are by nature brigands and raiders, and already there have been indications that they have no respect for the rights of their neighbours and no scruples about foraging over the borders. It will require little of this sort of conduct to convince Greece that she is better off in direct enmity to such a crew, than she is as their nominal friend. Just what lies in the future, so far as the Balkan situation is concerned, no one can tell. We have to wait and see.

THE BALKANS CAMPAIGN

WEDNESDAY, October 20, 1915.

The Balkans campaign, which can now be said to have started in earnest, will furnish students of the war with a most interesting subject. In practically all other theatres of the struggle there is little or no movement, and certainly no opportunity or occasion for the display of strategic skill. In Flanders, in the Dardanelles, and on the Austro-Italian frontier, the armies are kept to their trenches. Occasionally there may be attempts to advance or to force a fight in open country, but after the experience of a week or two ago, when the Allies in France and Flanders made their determined effort, it should be quite clear that for many months, and almost certainly throughout the approaching winter, the character of the war will not change. This may not prove true in the case of the Russo-German campaign, because it is not unreasonable to suppose that a Russian offensive of some magnitude will be developed when conditions favourable to the Russian arms—that is, the accumulation of ammunition and the advent of cold weather—obtain. It is, however, only in the Balkans that mobility may be expected, with its attendant display of strategy of the highest order.

Germany's purpose in the Balkans is both military and political. She aims at relieving her ally Turkey, and at the same time preventing the formation of a Balkan alliance hostile to her and her allies. To be strictly accurate we should speak in the past tense in connection with Germany's political purpose, because it has been accomplished, as in fact it had to be accomplished before she could safely embark on her military enterprise. It is not necessary at this moment to go deeply into the political aspect of the campaign, or to trace the reasons for Germany's success. By ways and means which we may denounce, but which nevertheless gave Germany what she wanted, she won Bulgaria to her cause, put Greece into a neutral position, and now has Rumania on the horns of a dilemma. All hopes of a formation of the old Balkan alliance

tain had not descended to such depths as had her enemy. In course of time however even Britain has discovered the necessity for adopting the use of gases in her attacks on the German positions. The defenders understand no other weapon.

The introduction of poison gas as a British weapon has been enforced; to-day the German Zeppelin campaign necessitates the adoption of retaliatory raids. Sir A. Conan Doyle, in common with a large section of the London Press, has pointed out that the only hope Britain has of compelling the Teutons to use their aircraft solely for military purposes lies in the commencement of active campaigns against undefended German cities. The German people, apparently, approve of the murder of Britain's non-combatants. The only thing to be done, therefore, is to emphasise the unnecessary brutality of such a view. That can only be done by means of aerial raids. If the German Government is incapable of following any humane course except when it is intimidated, then such intimidation must follow. The cry for aid from the peoples of those towns near to the French frontier would speedily lead to a revision of the policy of murder which has been the stock in trade of the Teutons ever since they trampled Belgium under foot. It is no pleasant task to wreak vengeance upon innocent German women and children, but it must not be forgotten that our own people's lives are of much greater importance to us. Anything that can be done to save them must be done; and, unless we are greatly mistaken, the only method of doing so is to exact three-fold revenge for every murder that may be committed by a German airman. The adoption of this policy would speedily make Zeppelin raids on unfortified towns a horror of the past.

vanished long ago. Greece may join Serbia and fight, and Rumania may do the same, but temporarily at any rate Germany has triumphed politically over the Allies. The campaign has passed from the political to the military stage.

With the active assistance of Bulgaria, Germany hopes to be able to fight a way through to Turkey, and establish a line of communication along which she may send reinforcements and munitions as they are wanted. She evidently proposes to operate in the Balkans just as she has done in Poland and in Northern France, and use her established and developed communications to throw her weight wherever it is needed to withstand pressure. Possibly she believes that if she can help Turkey, she can drive the Allies off the Gallipoli Peninsula, close the campaign against Turkey, and so be free to concentrate all her force against Italy, or Russia, or France, finishing each campaign in turn, and finally triumphing, or preventing the Allies from scoring a distinct success in any one direction. The military and political plans of the Allies, are of course, directly opposed to those of Germany. What they aim at elsewhere can be discussed later. Their immediate object in the Balkans is to prevent Germany and Austria linking up through Bulgaria with the Turks. The contest is not merely one of force, but of the highest strategy.

The first move of the Austro-German forces is to get control of the railways leading through Serbia and Bulgaria to Constantinople. Mere road transport through Bulgaria would not be of much use to the Teutonic alliance in helping Turkey. Fortunately for the Allies, the main lines, along which the Austro-German forces must advance from the Danube pass through Serbia for a considerable distance, and in their course through Bulgaria approach so far south as to offer every opportunity to the Allies to "get astride" them, to use a military term. Once these railways are in the hands of the Allies, and are defended from the very best positions that can be selected, Germany's plans will be entirely upset. She may do with Rumania what she did with Belgium—toke the shortest way to her objective, and disregard such a trifle as a nation's neutrality and integrity—but if she waits to do this, she will be too late even then to accomplish her object.

At the moment the Austro-German forces have not yet linked up with Bulgaria. They have been checked by the Serbians who are making a determined stand in the Morav valley, and are keeping von Mackensen from joining forces with the Bulgarians. Meantime the British and French forces are striking strongly at Bulgaria evidently with the intention of smashing her while she is still out of touch with her allies. The sudden dash on Strumitza indicates the intention on the part of the Allies to gain possession of the railways as they pass through the southern part of Bulgaria, and possibly to strike deep into the heart of the country. If the report of the landing of forces at Enos and at Varna be correct, it also looks as though the Allies, including Russia, have resolved on an exceedingly bold stroke, and that no less than the cutting off of Turkey from the rest of Europe by taking up a line across the narrowest part of the Balkan peninsula.

Whatever may be the real plans of the Allies, it is undeniable that they have every prospect of upsetting Germany's plans and are displaying great boldness and activity in their movements. In many ways they have all the advantages of the new campaign. Serbia, as we pointed out some time ago, is still a fighting power of great strength, especially when a defensive campaign is being conducted in the mountainous country that lies in the way of the contemplated Austro-German advance. Britain must have strong forces available for the campaign, and Italy is also in a position to send large contingents. The element of surprise is absent, and there

"MUDDLE THROUGH!"

THURSDAY, October 21, 1915.

Sir Ian Hamilton has been recalled "to confer with the Government"; the officer commanding the disastrous landing at Suvla bay has been superseded; Sir Edward Carson has resigned owing to differences with his colleagues on the conduct of military operations in the Mediterranean; meanwhile, the British public are asked to view apparent Teuton-Bulgarian successes in the Balkans with equanimity pending the development of the Allies' plans. Such is the latest chapter in the British Government's conduct of affairs in the Near East.

Without wishing to emphasise the deplorable ineptitude of the two successive Cabinets responsible for the prosecution of the war, we assert unhesitatingly that when the history of the Dardanelles campaign is written it will show that the mismanagement of the whole expedition has furnished the most flagrant example of Ministerial incompetence recorded since the days of the Walcheren debacle.

With the eyes of the nation centred on the Western Front and on the recurring Zeppelin raids, too little attention has been bestowed on the operations against Turkey. One hundred thousand casualties are reported, and the British Expeditionary Force, despite its appalling sacrifice, is still on the toe of the Gallipoli Peninsula. This is no reflection on the regular army and on the gallant Colonials who have willingly given their lives in the service of the Empire; but it is a serious indictment of those men whose capacity for muddle is almost unprecedented.

Why has Sir Ian Hamilton been recalled? Is it *really* because of a desire for a conference, or are there other reasons? The reply will be awaited with some interest; especially in view of the fact that the Suvla bay commander has been deprived of further opportunities for the useless waste of life. Why has Sir Edward Carson resigned? We are not admirers of Carson, who, even in the days when Britain was fighting, half-armed, against a Teuton foe, threatened to bring about another Ulster crisis. Nevertheless, the announcement that a strong man has left the Ministry because of disagreement with colleagues on the conduct of vital operations is disquieting. Coupled with the appeal of Lord Milner for the abandonment of the Dardanelles campaign, Sir Edward Carson's resignation may be of great significance.

Pending the actual happening of events favourable to the Allied arms, the British people are asked to suspend judgment. No serious objection can be taken to the refusal to disclose secret plans, but the public can be forgiven if they show a little impatience at the manner in which they are treated by their servants in the House. Too often have promises of offensive operations and important successes been broken, not because of defects in the fighting qualities of the troops, but simply because of the incompetence of the Government. We have had the ammunition scandal, the Admiralty muddle, and now we have the Dardanelles fiasco. In view of all this, how can the people be exhorted to "Trust their Leaders"?

Little need be said on the present situation on the Gallipoli Peninsula. But if Lord Milner's appeal was without justification, then there is every reason in favour of his being confined as a public danger. The unfortunate part of it is, however, that the facts which have been allowed to filter through would appear to indicate that

is every reason to believe that the new phase of the war has been carefully prepared for by the Allies. As this new conflict develops we believe it will be found that Germany has on this occasion undertaken a task far beyond her capacity to carry to success.

BRITISH AGED AND INFIRM FUND

The committee meeting of the British Aged and Infirm Fund was held on Oct. 18, at 750 Calle Moreno, the following members being present.—Mrs. J. Monteith Drysdale, Rev. J. W. Fleming, D.D., Messrs. Hope Gibson, F. P. Simpson, J. Bramwell, N. F. Tribe, and James Begg, (in the Chair).

Sir Reginald Tower, Dr. McLaughlin and Mr. Logan advised inability to attend.

The following officers were appointed for the year:—Chairman, James Begg; Vice President, Rev. J. W. Fleming, D.D.; Secretary, Noel F. Tribe; Treasurer, F. P. Simpson.

The Treasurer gave notice that subsequent to the General meeting the following additional subscriptions had been received:—Mrs. Lisowski \$12, Mrs. Cunningham 5, Mrs. R. N. Mackenzie 10, James Hardie 50, D. 100, T. S. Lough 50, J. A. Wilson 5, S. H. Puleston 12, W. Field 20. Total \$264.

The pension list and estimated expenditure for the current year was drawn up and two new pensions were agreed to. The sums voted exceeded the income from investments by about \$2,500. Part of this would be covered by the regular subscriptions and the balance would be met from the special appeal surplus.

THE CATACOMBS OF ROME

LECTURE BY DR. McLAUGHLIN.

Wednesday, October 20,

The pleasing personality of Rev. Dr. Wm. P. McLaughlin, was again in evidence last evening. This time in the role of lecturer at the Y.W.C.A., where he gave an animated discourse, "The Catacombs of Rome," accompanied by coloured illustrations.

During the lecture, some of the views, rich in their descriptive and scenic merits, transferred to sight-seer through the corridors of the Golden Palace of Nero, to the weird and gruesome dungeon where St. Paul was confined and eventually lead him through the Arch of Triumph, where victorious Titus with his Roman and mercenary legions destroyed for ever the grandeur of Jerusalem.

Dr. McLaughlin deserves much credit for his study of the subject, and his instructive method of rendering it, added to the interest of the scenes.

BRITISH AIRMEN KILLED

London, Oct. 15.

Flight Captain Askwith and Lieutenant Hardy have been killed through a defect in the machinery of their aeroplane caused it to fall while travelling from Glamis Castle to Montrose.

everything is not so happy as the hired optimists of Westminster would have the nation believe. From day to day the political situation increases in seriousness; charges are levelled at the heads of people holding responsible positions; the conscriptionists cry aloud of a great danger confronting the Empire; and the "good party men" assure everyone that all will be well if we wait sufficiently long.

Mr. Horatio Bottomley, even though his antecedents do not commend him to all people, has stated that the Coalition Ministry is tottering to a fall, and the *Daily Express* says that revolution in Britain is not improbable. We decline to take so serious a view of things. Nevertheless, we have little confidence in the capacity of the present Government either to weather a crisis or to lead the Empire to victory. A change is necessary, and that change must come soon: there is no longer time to experiment on the ancient, and now valueless, lines of "muddle through."

Public Opinion as expressed in the Argentine Press.

PUBLIC MEETINGS IN PUBLIC PLACES

(La Prensa.—October 14).

In view of the measures adopted by the Chief of Police, arranging for a species of rotation among the various political parties who wish to make use of the public *plazas* for their meetings, the Municipality has announced that it too wishes to make itself heard in regard to the damage that such meetings are apt to cause to the property of the commune. And as *La Prensa* remarks, the fact that the *plazas* are for the general benefit of the city, and call for the expenditure of several thousand dollars after these public meetings, is good reason for the authorities to take the matter up, without however doing anything to check the right of public meeting.

This is a constitutional right, and on previous occasions *La Prensa* has found it necessary to draw attention to attempts on the part of the police to limit this function. The present case does not come under this heading, but it is as well to record the fact that whilst in this Republic no meeting can be held, even in an enclosed place, unless the police have been duly advised and their permission had, in France even the simple formality of previous advice is dispensed with. The democratic customs of this country have led to the choice of the *plazas* for public meetings, and although the legitimate interests of the citizens in general have forced the authorities to limit certain practices in large towns, such as the street processions, save on stated days, no real check to the constitutional right has been applied. The true solution of the problem is to follow the example of certain European cities where meetings are allowed only in specially named sites. The laying out of a *plaza* or two, without the customary garden adornment, would obviate every difficulty.

BUENOS AIRES AS IT IS

(La Nación.—October 14).

Taking up the theme of the Intendente's last edict, *La Nación* states that a stranger forming his opinions from official sources would be apt to believe that he had come to a sink of iniquity and corruption wherein the coming generation was being ruined. An actual stroll through the city would on the other hand show him a vast agglomeration of people very quietly disposed, with a night life that whilst possibly it might alarm a timid old lady from the provinces would not cause a newcomer from any city of southern France to lift an eyelid. Wine, women, and dice, the temptations of the writer of sensational *feuilletons*, are not to be found to anything like the extent that the head of the commune supposes.

Alcoholic excess, which in any case will not be combatted by closing down the bars at stated hours, is far from being a problem of importance in Buenos Aires, as the police returns abundantly show. Moreover, continues *La Nación*, this temperance is not confined to the outlying taverns, but also characterises the regular frequenters of the *cafés* and restaurants in the centre. A visit to any of these establishments is sufficient to show what a ridiculous campaign this is on the part of the Intendente, who must either expunge from mythology the old figure of Silenus or imitate Lycurgus when he gave orders that the vines were to be rooted up. In so far as the fugitive feminine element is

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(La Prensa.—October 15).

In regard to matters municipal public opinion has already summed up the situation, remarks *La Prensa*, and is asking insistently how long the present state of affairs is to go on. It is not a case of the personal honesty of the various functionaries being in question, that is admitted, but honesty is not the only necessary qualification for individuals appointed to control the affairs of a great city such as is the Federal Capital, a city of individuality, having its own traditions. The critic notes, again and again, acts and edicts that show a lack of administrative sense and unwise appreciation of the various needs of the community. Comment on these errors goes unheeded, the final result being that the Intendente's department, and the Municipal Commission, go on their own way, the world forgetting, if not by the world forgot.

Buenos Aires has had many experiences of municipal administration; progressives, time-servers, masterful men, and men who sought to leave behind themselves some lasting monument of their work. But, declares *La Prensa*, it never had anything quite like its actual administration, which has no character whatsoever. This is abundantly proved by the record of what it has done, or rather, left undone. The only important matter that has been through its hands was the municipal budget, and that was not handled successfully. Of its other affairs the less said the better. Then came the series of measures calculated to reform, customs inherent in every Latin capital, measures that have been laughed out of existence almost as soon as they were promulgated. Had they been part and parcel of a vigorous policy of progress they might have had some chance of acceptance, but as things are they have merely provided the general public with piquant phrases that, as *La Prensa* says, are sufficient to overthrow a government.

It calls on the municipal authorities to take due note of this phase of mind. Frankly charges the commissioners with a systematic neglect of their duties. The Municipal Commission is equally liable with the Intendente, and the silence of the former does not free its members from participation in the blame. It was not worth while to dissolve the former Municipal Council merely to this end. Moreover responsibility also attaches to the government, which has promised the municipality sound administration. It ought, concludes *La Prensa*, to express its displeasure at the general disorganisation; in short, the situation is unendurable, and such measures ought to be taken as are necessary to restore the prestige of the nation's capital city.

concerned it could scarcely be more unobtrusive, whilst its guilty gaiety calls rather for pity than for reprisals. The few *cabarets* are little better than ordinary dancing halls where tedium reigns and the only scandal lies in the unsatisfactory economical habits of the frequenters. As for high play, the crisis and the very limited number of persons in the various clubs, is proof that it does not exist. In short Buenos Aires has progressed notably, scandals and brawls are rare, and the city as it really is, is much more agreeable than the imaginary city as sketched by the Intendente in his puritanic zeal.

THE TAX ON JUSTICE

(La Nación.—October 15).

In the Tribunals of the Province of Buenos Aires, says *La Nación*, there has been an appreciable decrease in the number of law suits during the year. Were the times normal this fact might lead one to suppose that the public were living peacefully and tranquilly without complications or disagreements necessitating recourse to the civil courts. Unfortunately the reason for the decrease in litigation must be sought elsewhere, and investigation proves that the cause lies in the excessive cost of justice as a result of the new tax created by the Government replacing the costs formerly collected. The new tax has had the rare virtue, in the first year of its application, of convincing litigants that any private arrangement whatsoever is preferable to a recourse to the law courts where between costs and taxes and fees the sum under dispute is often wholly absorbed. Where an appeal to the Law courts has been unavoidable, the contestants have found it advisable to take their case to the Federal Capital where the course of justice is much more rapid, and indisputably cheaper. Thus the only loser as a result of the imposition of the new tax is the Provincial treasury.

The ill-conceived tax was calculated to bring in some \$600,000 paper per year, a sum which it will undoubtedly not produce. Moreover the tax is intimately bound up with the stamp law which represents to the treasury an income of over six million dollars paper. Up to the present the amount collected from both sources shows a deficit of some two million dollars. If to this be added the tax on legacies calculated at \$2,260,000 paper, we arrive at close on \$10,000,000 as the amount of taxation weighing directly or indirectly on the cases to be ventilated in the provincial law courts. This figure says *La Nación* is enormous, and the facts require the careful study of the Government in order that the Provincial Governments may avoid the contradictory results which they have obtained by ill-conceived taxation in the past.

BEGGING IMMIGRANTS IN LA PLATA

(La Prensa.—October 16).

Begging has become a nuisance of unprecedented magnitude in La Plata, remarks *La Prensa*, and it calls for the immediate intervention of the authorities, especially since it is noticeable that the beggars are not Argentines, but Syrians, evidently professionals come here with the express intention of exploiting the land, since their appearance has been sudden and they show a complete ignorance of all national customs. *La Prensa* does not however think that they have been landed at La Plata, but have congregated there from the provinces. Had they been new arrivals, in all likelihood they would have stopped in Buenos Aires.

In any case the presence of this band of Syrians is a clear proof of the argument so frequently sustained in the columns of *La Prensa* concerning the need for a more efficient control of Argentine immigration. It is safe to say that on landing they described themselves either as traders or day labourers, and that they were manifestly either unfitted for work or not over interested in seeking it. Add to this the fact that they belong to a race that does not adapt itself, either in speech or manners, to local conditions, and one cannot be surprised that they should feel the full effects of the general crisis, the more so since they possess the fatalism and want of initiative so characteristic of the oriental races. Well-informed persons are aware that this class is always the readiest to take to beggary as a means of existence, foisting themselves on the charity of the passer-by

on the slightest excuse. The La Plata authorities will do the country a good turn if they give these persons some reasonable assistance, and at the same time submit them to a close interrogatory as to whence they came, their previous employment, the length of their stay in the Republic, and such other data as may be of utility in solving the problem of separating the useful from the unserviceable immigrant.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA

(La Nación.—October 16).

The naval invasion of Bulgaria by the Russian forces, which is said to be imminent, will derive, says *La Nación* from the two principal ports on the Black Sea, Odessa and Sebastopol, both being Russian naval depots. In Odessa are vast stores of provisions, whilst Sebastopol possesses notable strategic advantages. Bulgaria, who was forced to give up Silistria after the Balkan war, has now a coast line of less than 100 miles on the Black Sea, though in that short distance there are two good ports: Varna, a railway terminus, and Burgas, some 50 miles to the southward, linked up by rail with Adrianople. The first-named has some 40,000 inhabitants, and has been besieged by Russia several times, whilst Burgas has but 8,000 inhabitants and is relatively insignificant.

It is clear that the immediate attack will be on Varna, distant but 250 miles from Sebastopol, and the expedition will have no novelty for the Russian arms. Undoubtedly, says *La Nación*, the Russian fleet dominates the Black Sea. It has already destroyed several Turkish cities, to say nothing of Turkey's maritime trade in those regions. From Trebizond, Sangulack—which has been bombarded on various occasions—to the forts of the Bosphorus the Russian navy has shown its predominance. Latterly however Russian advances speak of a German submarine, apparently of the latest model, sighted off Sebastopol. At the same time it might be only U 51, the boat that sank the *Majestic* and *Swiftsure*, but in any case one submarine is not likely to make any great difference to a maritime expedition against Bulgaria. The chief obstacle will be the Varna forts; Burgas on the other hand is practically unfortified, though it is probable that powerful if hastily devised defences have already been thrown up, whilst the lesson of the Dardanelles has shown how difficult landing under such circumstances may be. A message from Bucharest states that the bombardment of Varna has already begun, adding that a squadron of submarines, brought overland, left the port ere operations began. If this be true, then the difficulties of the Russians are likely to be increased.

"LA PRENSA": ITS 46TH ANNIVERSARY

(La Prensa.—October 18).

Forty-six years entirely devoted to the principles laid down by its founder, Dr. José C. Paz, marks today's *Prensa*; principles based on high ideals and a firm patriotism, which time has shown to have been beyond all question a sound foundation, *La Prensa* being to-day an indispensable factor in popular Argentine life. It is indeed this loyalty of its public that has made the paper what it is to-day, and that despite the stormy years of its beginning when personalities, backed up by bravado, or oligarchical domineering ruled in the journalistic world.

The methods employed by *La Prensa* broke away from the old models. Idle phrase-making and polemics, wherein

AGRARIAN CREDIT

(La Nación.—October 19).

The agrarian pledge law has, says *La Nación* proved opportune and profitable for producers at a time when the general restriction of banking credit had led to their facilities being reduced. There are nevertheless valuable possessions that might be used as a basis for further transactions, but lack of confidence has prevented any steps being taken to this end. Thus the winegrowers of Mendoza have again and again asked the Banco de la Nación to help them, but, remarks *La Nación*, so many difficulties were raised, so exigent was the investigation, that the help, when it did arrive, was found to be late and insignificant. Thanks however to the agrarian pledge law, the wine growers have been able to get loans to the tune of \$5,000,000 on the growing crop and on their working tools. Had this money not been obtainable the winegrowers would have found themselves in serious plight, compelled to pay dearly for such monies as they required.

The same thing has been observed in other directions. Cattle breeders and agriculturists have pledged their herds, their buildings, their implements to get the credit refused by the restricted banking facilities. Hence much money has been put in circulation, representing the value of industrial material that could not formerly be handled owing to the lack of any legal guarantee for the sums lent. Latest data give \$70,000,000 as the total amount of the loans granted under this law, but *La Nación* is of opinion that it has been largely increased of late. Banks as well as traders benefit by this movement, but at the same time *La Nación* sees fit to warn them that they ought not to rely too much on this class of business, since there is a danger that the official banks may go too far and always insist on a pledge, thereby neglecting the need for satisfying personal credit. Credit against pledges does not in the ordinary course of events engage easily with the mechanism of commerce, and it must also be remembered that at certain epochs of the year the agriculturalist has nothing to pledge. Hence the undoubted good that has been brought about by the use of the agrarian pledge must not be pushed too far.

mediocrity shone, were abandoned, and no quarter was given to the mere party organ, abused into becoming the mere pulpit for political tribunes. It was sought to create an informative journal, supported by authoritative writers on political and social subjects viewed from the standpoint of the nation's benefit. And, as *La Prensa* justly claims, the life of the paper shows more clearly than many words how this principle has been maintained. Comparison of the present with the past is ever a stimulus and an incentive to make still further progress on the course that has been outlined. At an epoch such as that through which the world is now passing *La Prensa* not only serves the country in its development and its ambitions, but also gathers from across the seas the feelings and doings of the rest of the world, a perfect cable service having been one of the items most strongly insisted on by the founder, who throughout all his life was devoted to the improvement of the great organ by him created. Family mourning among the proprietors of *La Prensa* has led to the abandonment of the customary *celebración íntima*, but that does not prevent the paper as a single entity, from passing the customary good wishes on to all who with it are associated in serving the best ideals of the Argentine public.

RUMANIA'S NEUTRALITY

(La Nación.—October 18).

Many times it has been asserted that Rumania was coming in on the side of the Allies, remarks *La Nación*. When Italy broke with the Hapsburgs it was stated that a treaty bound Rumania to the Peninsula, but the months passed by and she still stood firm. Will she come in now that Bulgaria has opened fire upon Serbia? Many have asked this question, and the answer, given by Bucharest itself, is negative. Thus Rumania continues in her neutrality. Certainly the chancelleries of the Allies are not likely to have many illusions on this head after the abstention of Greece. All hopes of the re-establishment of the Balkan League having faded, neutrality in Rumania is bound to gain strength, the more so since the intervention of Bulgaria has weakened the prospects of success for the Allies in the Balkans, at least for the present.

Had Greece and Italy come forward resolutely in aid of Serbia, perchance Rumania would also have done her part, but as things stand the ruler of that country does not like to take a leap in the dark. She imitates the pre-eminently utilitarian policy of Greece and Bulgaria, despite the fact that the majority of the Rumanian people sympathise very strongly with the Allies, and especially with France. How long Rumania can retain her neutrality is doubtful. Certain Russian journals already urge its violation if the passage of Russian troops is necessary, though *La Nación* thinks this violation improbable. It would place the conduct of Russia on a different footing to that of her Allies, and has no precedent in the case of Salonica, since Greece allowed the landing at that port. In short, *La Nación* believes that Rumania will await events, though she may wait too late, since the Allies, deprived of her aid, will use all their strength to carry matters through on their own initiative and thus intensify their triumph, of which M. Také Jonescu, the leading Rumanian interventionist, is assured.

AGGRAVATING THE CRISIS

(La Prensa.—October 19).

Observation tends to show that a crisis in animal growth tends to show itself in the development of parasitic diseases. Beasts and plants that are pining away usually suffer from tick or green fly. Man and the social state are subject to the same law, remarks *La Prensa*; the decadence of ethic or economic strength being always marked by the growth of enervating parasites. Exhausted Athens suffered from the vile tyranny of the rhetores; the Middle Ages, in their poverty, fell a prey to the usurer. It is, continues *La Prensa*, a natural phenomenon reproduced whenever the circumstances of society are propitious, as the present state of Argentina bears witness.

The financial difficulties that afflict the government and the people, have given rise to a new form of collective and individual energy; the business of collecting money. For the dwellers in the metropolis, the giving of alms has become a tribute. At every moment and in every place the passerby is compelled to open his purse. One might in justice say that there is no trade more widespread at the present time than that of making people prove their charity. There is the beggar who flaunts his rags and feebleness in the streets; the youth who extends a muscular hand on the pretext that he cannot get the work he ever avoids; the altruistic lady who begs on behalf of her poor pensioners; the sentimental child who barters flowers for nlekels on behalf of pious or charitable objects; agents of all manner of associations, calling at every door with subscription lists, theatre tickets, collecting boxes, anything and everything that will gather money either to relieve misery, or to

attain determined ends, is pressed into service. The whole thing, says *La Prensa*, is overdone, and tends to give a note of despondency and uneasiness to the formerly contented city. Ingenuity is racked to find new methods of getting people to pay, and the difficulties of the private and public wealth are not so extreme as to justify this intensification of parasitic life. It is very much overdone, and *La Prensa* concludes by saying that the moment is overdue for setting a limit to this systematic exploitation of the public.

FLAX PRODUCTION

(La Prensa.—October 20).

In 1913 the world's production of linseed was 2,632,000 tons, of which 1,100,000 tons corresponded to Argentina; India came second with 536,000 tons; Russia produces 530,000; and the United States 446,000. There are two valuable products derivable from linseed; the seed and the stalk, and, as *La Prensa* truly remarks, in this Republic five million tons of the latter go to waste every year, being burnt, when its due exploitation would yield many millions of dollars. Proof is easily had. In France, Holland and Belgium, countries where linseed is cultivated on a small scale, the returns per hectarea is between 1,200 and 1,500 francs. Here it is about \$70 per hectarea, say 175 francs. The difference comes from the flax.

True, the utility of this material is not altogether unknown here. In 1912 raw flax shipped to Courtrai brought 37 francs the 100 kilos, whilst last year a well-known agriculturalist devoting eight hectares of land in Santa Fé to flax, obtained 15,000 kilos of fibre which was sold in London at 130 francs the cental. Freight cost 10 francs, leaving a net result of 120 francs. Moreover *La Prensa* states that the flax was sold at once, and that there is a strong demand for as much as can be shipped, even in this embryonic form. Indeed says *La Prensa*, it does not press for the complete introduction of flax manufacture as it is understood in Europe, the time is not ripe for that. The agricultural preparation of the fibre is all that can be attempted here just now. Conversion of the straw into fibre is a simple operation. It must be "retted," or set to macerate in water for various days. Nor are great stores of water always required, for in many parts of Argentina the natural humidity is sufficient to soften the straw, which is then "raked" to separate the fibres from the wood. This is what ought to be done to the next linseed crop by the *chacareros*, since high prices are assured owing to the difficulties that Russia must meet in disposing of her flax, whilst the Indian shipment will also be hampered by war conditions. Life is too easy in this country, concludes *La Prensa*. Hence the neglect of so many of the subsidiary profits of agriculture. All that is thought of is to rent as much camp as possible, work at sowing for a month, at harvesting for more or less the same time, and spend the intervening period in looking at the sky and hoping for a bumper crop.

DEFENDING THE CONSUMER

(La Nación.—October 20).

The war has had such a disturbing effect on the trade of the world that neutral states are forced to take arbitrary measures to avoid internal complications, remarks *La Nación*. For although some of these changes may be favourable, as tending to increase export values, they also tend to make living dearer for the consumer, and all the neutral lands have had to take measures to check this tendency to drain off first necessities. In normal times any unusual demand is counteracted upon by the import of similar goods from elsewhere; given a worldwide demand however, and

MISS ADELA VERNE

THIRD PIANOFORTE RECITAL

AT THE SALON TEATRO

Miss Adela Verne gave the third concert of the admirable series of her present season at the Salon Teatro, Cangallo 1362, last evening before a well-filled and enthusiastic house. Every time one hears this gifted artiste one has the illusion that she is better than before. An illusion it is, for her playing maintains a truly astonishing high level of uniform excellence, and the items of her programme last night, as always, are not only fine music delightfully interpreted, but technical musical problems which are disposed of without apparent effort. The first part of last night's performance consisted chiefly of Brahms' Sonata in F. minor, and was played with intense sympathy and expression. The second part opened with Mendelssohn's Andante and Rondo Caprichoso, a tour de force and a most brilliant performance. Followed the "Romance without Words," a poem of sound. Chopin's delicious Nocturne in D. minor, and his Scherzo Op. 31. A storm of music.

In the third part, Alkan's "El Viento" was interpreted as Miss Verne can interpret such a piece. Literally one seemed to hear "the wind is roaring in the turret and tree," the high piping of the gale, the hoarse roar of the great tree heads, the sinister under-chant of the blast, and the deep rumble in the roofs, all the weird sounds of a stormy night. After this wild music, came the tender melody for Haydn Wood's "Slumber Song," an exquisite little thing, and Sgambati's Old Minuet air, suggesting the thin, trembling trill of the harpsichord and the stately paces of fine ladies in silk sacques, palders and horns, and beaux in bag-wigs and brocade. Miss Verne gave an actual similitude of a dead century for a moment. Schubert Tansig's Military March concluded a delightful concert, at every number of which the pianist was enthusiastically encoored and repeatedly recalled. Several floral tributes were handed up during the evening. That Miss Verne was better than usual is difficult to believe, but that she never was better it is entirely safe to affirm.

WAR DECLARED

BY FRANCE AGAINST BULGARIA.

Paris, Oct. 18.

The French Government has announced that a state of war exists between France and Bulgaria as from 6 o'clock on the morning of the 16th instant.

the only thing to do is to restrict exports.

Argentina has perforce had recourse to such remedies, even in the case of articles like sugar, and since the war is likely to be prolonged and the zone of war extended, this situation will probably be aggravated, creating a crisis that is already foreshadowed by lack of employment and reduced wages. In this case the increased value obtainable for exports is not sufficient compensation, and the country is therefore faced with a crisis of subsistence that ought, says *La Nación*, to be met in time, care being had that the interests of the producer and the trader are properly protected. The total production must be estimated, and the balance exportable ascertained, shipments of foodstuffs that come below this limit being prohibited. This restriction of the facility of interchange is, *La Nación* admits, abnormal, but is justified by exceptional circumstances, and is designed to prevent this country suffering the same difficulties and shortages that are felt by those nations concerned in the European tragedy. In view of the approaching harvest the Government will be well advised to take steps in this direction in good time.

CATTLE MARKET

ENTERED: 4,304.

Pigs 331

Prices: 25 to 52 cents per kilo.
Summary of Purchasers.

La Plata 903
Armour 403
Argentino 365
La Blanca 280
Sansinena 242
Las Palmas 63

Total 2,256

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Juan Lalor—

From Giles: 33 steers at \$200, 7 heifers at 127; from General Paz: 43 steers at 198; from Pampa Central: 31 steers at 193, 2 bullocks at 230; from Rojas: 1 bullock at 269, 5 at 231; from Carlos Casares: 28 steers at 170, 14 at 153; from Carmen de Areco: 16 cows at 174.50, 3 at 163; from Azul: 22 steers at 183; from Pampa Central: 26 steers at 156.50, 36 do. from Entre Rios at 184; from Lincoln: 18 cows at 184.50, 32 steers at 177, 4 at 139; from General Paz: 5 cows at 159.50, 3 steers at 172; from Suipacha: 5 steers at 149, 11 young steers at 119; from Azul: 4 steers at 170.50, 5 at 171, 15 cows at 179, 3 at 144; from Tandil: 4 cows at 141, 5 at 146, 7 at 139, 7 at 133, 4 at 110, 25 at 153; from Coronel Suarez: 44 steers at 177.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Lujan: 41 steers at \$183, 14 do. from Santa Fe at 176; from Chascomús: 44 steers at 199, 15 at 167, 17 at 179; from Brandzen: 33 steers at 154, 4 at 111; from Santa Fe: 12 cows at 161, 4 at 137, 6 at 120; from Chacabuco: 3 steers at 140, 3 at 127, 3 at 183; from Matanzas: 12 calves at 63.50, 14 at 74, 14 at 73.50.

Salaberry y Bereceteche—

From Entre Rios: 56 steers at \$201, 50 do. from Matanzas at 205; from Cañuelas: 4 steers at 169, 9 at 154, 8 at 142; from Merlo: 4 cows at 178, 4 at 152.50; from Villegas: 17 steers at 164.50, 7 at 136; from Olavarria: 23 steers at 157, 2 cows at 154; from Suipacha: 2 cows at 137, 3 at 110, 2 at 155, 5 heifers at 120.50, 2 at 105, 2 at 85, 2 calves at 83.50; from Cordoba: 2 cows at 117, 2 at 121, 5 at 81.50, 3 heifers at 60, 2 calves at 60; from Santa Fe: 5 steers at 119, 2 young steers at 96.

Crotto Hermanos—

From Pampa Central: 18 steers at \$230, 16 do. from Lujan at 220.

Soc. Cooperativa de Hacendados—

From San Antonio: 22 steers at \$170.

Unzué, Alzaga y Cia.—

From Cañuelas: 2 steers at \$235, 9 at 190, 3 at 168, 3 cows at 148.

Juan Terrarossa e Hijos—

From General Paz: 41 young steers at \$130; from Lincoln: 20 cows at 182, 2 at 165.

Gioja y Elchart—

From Suipacha: 12 steers at \$215, 4 bullocks at 183; from Carmen de Areco: 9 cows at 132; from General Arenales: 8 heifers at 88, 9 calves at 62, 4 at 38; from B. Mitre: 6 cows at 130, 3 steers at 126; from Santa Fe: 12 calves at 83.

Petersen y Gutierrez—

From Carmen de Areco: 10 steers at \$185, 54 at 178.

Bunge y Born—

From Pehuajó: 3 steers at \$170, 1 at 180, 11 young steers at 143; from Santa Fe: 42 cows at 145, 17 at 140, 6 at 173, 8 young steers at 132, 2 heifers at 115, 10 at 98, 2 calves at 75.

Eduardo Jolly—

From Pampa Central: 22 steers at \$97, 44 at 108.

Juan Chapar y Cia.—

From Pampa Central: 20 young steers at \$125.

José Maria Trelles—

From Alberdi: 40 steers at \$220, 38 do. from Chivilcoy at 215.

Alejandro Schoo y Cia.—

From Junin: 82 steers at \$212, 3 at 180, 23 at 160, 4 stags at 160, 2 bullocks at 130, 2 calves at 50.

Crespo y Rodriguez—

From Junin: 6 steers at \$236, 9 cows at 148, 3 heifers at 97, 7 calves at 82; from Arenales: 15 bullocks at 200, 3 steers at 146; from Chacabuco: 82 bullocks at 195, 2 steers at 176, 2 at 155, 3 cows at 152, 13 calves at 78; from Santa Fe: 24 bullocks at 160, 22 steers at 145.

Fortunato B. Arzeno—

From Pehuajó: 40 steers at \$228.

Felipe L. Cucullu—

From Echeverria: 2 steers at \$80, 11 do. from Chaco at 80; from Pergamino: 14 heifers at 95, 27 calves at 75; from Iriarte: 63 steers at 243; from Alvear: 44 cows at 145; from Rawson: 23 steers at 175.

Cayetano Amoretti—

From San Vicente: 8 cows at \$124, 3 heifers at 84, 2 calves at 75, 23 at 45.

Accame y Bellini—

From Arenales: 9 bullocks at \$160, 9 heifers at 95, 7 cows at 135, 2 calves at 75, 2 steers at 135; from Echeverria: 13 steers at 165; from Arenales: 12 cows at 120, 3 steers at 180, 3 calves at 20.

Luro Hermanos—

From Santa Fe: 6 steers at \$130, 10 at 144, 4 bullocks at 188, 3 at 191.

Alonso y Blaquier—

From Loberia: 24 young steers at \$100.

Santamarina e Hijos—

From Pellegrini: 180 steers at \$180.

Miguel Ardohain—

From Laprida: 2 stags at \$185, 2 at 150, 7 cows at 146, 5 at 125, 6 heifers at 120, 2 calves at 60.

Leandro Lynch y Cia.—

From Las Flores: 22 cows at \$130, 88 steers at 160; from Pilar: 32 steers at 190.

Beltran Sansot—

From Ayacucho: 9 cows at \$145, 2 heifers at 86.

Lizarralde Hermanos—

From Lincoln: 6 steers at \$190, 5 young steers at 147, 5 bullocks at 110, 4 young steers at 105.

Mendez Hermanos y Cia.—

From Salto: 3 stags at \$210, 9 steers at 185, 16 at 152.

Carriquiry, Caseaux y Cia.—

From Azul: 10 cows at \$140.

Tomás Devoto y Cia.—

From Chacabuco: 25 steers at \$200, 2 bullocks at 250, 2 heifers at 145, 3 cows at 125; from General Arenales: 5 bullocks at 230; from Olavarria: 16 calves at 79.

Mihura Hermanos—

From Entre Rios: 6 steers at \$215, 3 bullocks at 205, 53 steers at 180, 2 stags at 155, 5 cows at 155, 21 steers at 147, 57 cows at 142.

Fernando L. Patron—

From Arenales: 8 bullocks at \$215; from Entre Rios: 12 cows at 145; from San Antonio: 25 calves at 72, 10 at 58; from 9 de Julio: 7 cows at 80, 7 heifers at 78.

Patron, Costas y Perú—

From Entre Rios: 77 steers at \$198, 2 cows at 180; from Lincoln: 40 cows at 125.



TRADE MARK

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LIGNIERES HERMANOS

(Adolfo Marcelo & Luis Lignieres)

Vaccine & Serums for Stock

VACCINE for CARBUNCLO, MANCHA, TRISTEZA, ENTEQUE, TUBERCULINAS, LOMBRIZ - TIFUS EQUINO. Etc., Etc.

Rats Exterminated by Virus

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SHEEP MARKET

ENTRIES: 7,115.

La Plata 2,838
Local butchers 1,560
Sansinena 1,276
Las Palmas 729
Armour 380
Argentino 320

Total 7,082

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Salaberry y Bereceteche—

From Urquiza: 22 cord. frig. at \$9, 226 cord. mat. at 6.

Rodolfo Guillon y Cia.—

From Pellegrini: 200 cap. pel. frig. at \$14.00.

Patricio Ham—

From Triunvirato: 180 cap. frig. at \$17.10.

E. A. Thompson y Cia.—

From Sta. Elena: 46 cap. frig. at \$19.50.

Bautista Menardo—

From Frutiria: 43 cap. frig. at \$18.50, 20 bgos. frig. at 14.

Juan Curutchet—

From A. Dulce: 376 cap. frig. at \$21.20.

F. y A. E. Lanús—

From F. Madero: 125 cap. frig. at \$17.90.

\$10.50, 20 cap. frig. at 17.50.

Juan Apheca y Cia.—

From Cereales: 81 cord. frig. at

Francisco Ojan y Cia.—

From Casalins: 67 cap. frig. at \$18.

Fernando L. Patron—

From E. Rios: 30 ovejas pel. mat. at \$12.50, 76 at 10.60, 37 cap. pel. frig. at 11.70.

Mihura Hnos.—

From E. Rios: 72 cap. frig. at \$14.60, 10 bgos. frig. at 13, 22 bgos. mat. at 11.

Juan Chapar y Cia.—

From Cereales: 131 cord. frig. at \$11.30, 187 at 9.20.

Fortunato B. Arzeno y Hnos.—

From Chicla: 141 cap. frig. at \$19.00.

Dodds y D. D. Ramsay—

From E. Rios: 75 cap. mat. at \$12, 100 cord. mat. at 5.80.

J. M. Mendez y Cia.—

From M. Lauquen: 68 cap. mat. at \$22.80, 25 cap. frig. at 21.20, 71 at 19.30.

Miguel Ardoain

From Cabildo: 168 cap. mat. at \$13.70, 60 ovejas pel. mat. at 14, 125 at 10.80, 14 at 10.50, 32 cap. frig. at 16.80; from Doblas: 100 cap. frig. at 16.30, 375 at 13.80.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From S. Elena: 40 cap. frig. at \$22, 150 at 20.50, 19 ovejas mat. at 19.30.

Felipe I. Cucullu—

From Iriarte: 87 cap. mat. at \$25.20, 68 cap. frig. at 22.

RAILWAY TRAFFICS.

The subjoined traffic returns for the week ending Oct. 9 are compared with the corresponding week of last year

Railway.	Gross Take	Increase or Decrease	Inc. or Dec. per mile	Miles Open 1914	Miles Open 1915	Aggregate from July 1st.	Increase or Decrease
Central Railway	117,500	+ 12,500	+ 3 6 10	3,262	3,307	1,632,300	+204,600
Southern Railway	91,000	+ 20,000	+	3,729	3,792	1,197,000	+206,000
Pacific Railway	83,000	+ 20,000	+ 5 11 5	3,517	3,534	1,161,000	+239,000
Western Railway	47,000	+ 11,000	+ 5 1 9	1,792	1,867	626,000	+ 99,000
Arg. North-Eastern Railway	6,248	+ 2,221	+ 2 5 5	667	752	98,038	+ 28,511
Central Cordoba	24,850	- 14,550	-12 5 4	1,186	1,186	488,800	- 66,441
Central Uruguay	18,453	+ 4,405	+ 4 10 1	978	978	251,415	+ 54,575
Entre Rios Railways	9,400	+ 1,600	+ 2 3 10	730	730	131,000	+ 20,100
	\$	\$	\$			\$	\$
Province of Buenos Aires	130,017	+ 54,058	+ 55.78	790	790	1,921,586	+700,087
Paraguay Central Rly. . . .	501,561	+261,606	+ 1025.91	253	255	5,918,784	+2,516,394

GRAIN MARKET**TERMINAL CEREAL MARKET.****First Ring.****Maize.**

For December—400 tons at \$5.13
and 200 at 5.14. Total 600.

Second Ring.

No operations.

Official Prices.

Wheat.	
For October Darsena.	\$11.60
For January Darsena.	10.45
Linseed.	
For October Darsena.	12.10
For November Darsena.	12.10
For January Darsena.	13.20
Maize.	
For October Darsena.	4.95
For November Darsena.	5.05
For December Darsena.	5.20

CHAMBER OF CEREALS QUOTATIONS.**Prices in the Bolsa de Comercio.**

100 kilos waggon Darsena.
(Available).

Linseed.	12.10
Wheat for bread.	11.90
Do Barletta for Europe.	nominal
Do do for bread.	10.90
Do do (Export Europe).	nominal
Do do (Export Brazil).	11.50
Oats Bahia Blanca.	6.85
Yellow maize.	4.95

REGISTERED CONTRACTS.**(Delivered in Buenos Aires).****Maize.**

For October—400 tons at \$4.90.
For November—200 tons at \$4.90.

NATIONAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.**(Rosario de Santa Fe).****First Ring.****Maize.**

For November—200 tons at \$4.82,
200 at 4.85 and 400 at 4.86. Total 800.
For December—400 tons at \$4.99,
1000 at 5.00, 400 at 5.01 and 400 at
5.02. Total 2000.

Linseed.

For November—200 tons at \$11.80.

Second Ring.

No operations.

Official Prices.**Wheat.**

For January.	\$10.60
For February.	10.35
For March.	10.35

Maize.

For November.	4.85
For December.	5.00
Available.	4.85

Linseed.

For November.	12.10
For January.	13.10
For February.	12.80
Available.	nominal

In Rosario.

Wheat No. 1.	11.85
Wheat No. 2.	nominal
Linseed.	11.70
Maize.	4.72½

Patron Costas y Perú—

From Paragil: 163 cap. frig. at \$22.70.

José Etcheverry y Cia.—

From Chillar: 128 cap. frig. at \$20.50.

Bunge y Born—

From Chasicó: 93 cap. pel. mat. at \$13.50, 17 at 20; from Pehuajó: 34 ovejas pel. mat. at 17.50, 46 at 13.50, 51 cord. mat. at 7.30, 50 cord. frig. at 10.

Juan Lalor—

From V. Cañas: 65 cap. frig. at \$17.80, 15 bgos. frig. at 11; from Ferrari: 49 ovejas mat. at 12.30, 15 cord. frig. at 9.80, 22 cord. mat. at 7.50; from Almada: 40 cap. pel. mat. at 17.60, 72 cap. frig. at 15.50, 27 at 15.50, 50 ovejas mat. at 13, 49 ovejas pel. mat. at 12, 178 ovejas pel. mat. at 11, 50 at 11, 22 cord. mat. at 7.50.

Serrantes Caimi y Cia.—

From P. Luro: 130 cap. pel. mat. at \$18, 501 at 15, 82 ovejas pel. mat. at 12.80, 930 cap. pel. frig. at 15, 36 cord. pel. mat. at 6, 42 ovejas mat. at 17.50, 66 cord. mat. at 7.70.

Adolfo F. Paz

From Belgrano: 85 cap. frig. at \$13.70, 15 ovejas mat. at 12.80.

Beltran Sansot—

From Riglos: 15 ovejas mat. at \$17.50, 70 cord. frig. at 11.20, 35 at 9.80, 63 at 9.60, 60 cord. mat. at 7.30; from Chasicó: 57 cap. pel. frig. at 14.30, 23 ovejas pel. mat. at 11.50, 22 at 11.00.

GRANT LONGER CREDIT!**U.S. BUSINESS MAN'S OPINION****ON HOW TO DEVELOP TRADE WITH ARGENTINA****(HERALD Special Interview)**

That "the limited credit which the United States extends to its Argentinian customers is largely responsible for the difficulty in conducting business between the two countries," is the contention of Mr. Ellis, local manager of Park, Davis and Co., the largest pharmaceutical house in the North American continent.

Mr. Ellis claims that if the United States could be educated to adopt a more liberal financial method towards the South American countries, a livelier business would be developed.

"Much of the indisposition of the Argentine commercial man to enter into business relationship with American concerns, is a result of the cold attitude which the latter has assumed," said Mr. Ellis.

"Most American concerns have an arrogant conception of their importance in Argentina and dictate terms which make it impossible for the Argentine to do business, consequently, European firms gain the bulk of the trade."

"The fact remains," continued Mr. Ellis, "that although shipments coming from France, England and Italy are subject to various shipping irregularities, as a natural result engendered by the war little or nothing has been dropped, compared with the normal aspects in time of peace. This, more than ever tends to illustrate the reserve that exists here towards American business dealings."

Mr. Ellis has made a pretty exacting study of American methods, and although a recent arrival in Argentina from Mexico, he hopes to encourage his compatriots to adopt a more extensive plan of credit, which he thinks will undeniably tend to accentuate commercial features between the two countries.

SALE OF YEARLING BLOODSTOCK**A RECORD PRICE.**

At the sale of yearling bloodstock at "Tattersall's" yesterday afternoon, there were some perfect specimens of horseflesh put under the hammer, especially those of Old Man, a favourite sire and bred in the republic.

A record price this year was paid for one of the colts, namely Sal y Pimiento, by Old Man out of Sardonix (Le Sancy blood), which was sold for \$32,000 to Don Diego Alvear. This same popular sportsman purchased another colt by Old Man out of Indigna by Gay Hermit for \$26,000.

The double purchase of \$58,000 is a record for Old Man progeny. Both colts were exceptionally fine ones, but the first was expensive as present prices have been ruling.

SOCIEDAD RURAL ARGENTINA**FAT CATTLE SHOW AT PALERMO**

The Sociedad Rural Argentina are actively preparing for the Show of Fat Stock which will take place at Palermo on November 10. Applications can only be received for space up till to-morrow at 6 p.m.

The Exhibition will be in two parts: In the first will be breeding and milking animals, and in the second dairy and chacra types.

Space for exhibits of rams must also be applied for by to-morrow. All exhibits must be at Palermo by November 8 in order that the Judges may be able to begin their tasks promptly on that date.

PHILIP & CARRUTHERS**Camp and Live Stock Agents****Calle Cangallo 456****BUENOS AIRES****U.T. 3881 Avenida****WANTED: Heavy Horses
suitable for Exportation.****On Sale: Imported and Camp Bulls of
all Breeds, Rams, Pigs, etc.****SNAKE-FED PORK****A WEIRD EXPERIMENT.**

Elmer Reichard, a farmer, who lives near Tapalqué, in the Province of Buenos Aires, has discovered that feeding pigs on snakes imports a delicious flavour to the pork.

Reichard farm is in the wooded region between Tapalqué and Bolívar, and is infested with snakes. Reichard determined to eliminate them.

As a preliminary step he bought several specimens of a breed of small black pigs. These he turned loose in the woods.

Reichard received a surprise a few days ago in the form of a letter from a restaurant in Calle Callao, Buenos Aires, which after several weeks had succeeded in tracing to Reichard a consignment of pork which had caused much favourable comment by patrons. It appears that the pork had gained a peculiarly rich, "gamy" flavour, and the restaurant proprietor contracted with Reichard for all the pork he could raise.

The growing scarcity of snakes in his district has forced Reichard to search for substitutes.

He claims, however, that he is not positively convinced, as to the snakes as he had at various times observed the pigs eating some kind of roots, and that this probably has proven the peculiar taste of the meat.

However he has determined to see the matter to its end, and he intends to interest some of the large cattle breeding establishments here to investigate the matter, and resolve whether snakes could lend a delicious and wholesome flavour to meat.

NOTES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

Market Prices in Scotland for the week ending August 18, as officially recorded, indicate more clearly than ever the public are eating less butchers' meat, and are wonderfully calm under the so-called "meat famine." Aberdeen-Angus bullocks were making high prices per live cwt. in nearly all markets. In Glasgow a number of them, averaging from 10½ to 11 cwt. apiece, made up to 71s 6d, and cross-breeds averaging 11½ cwt. made 66s to 69s, while prime Irish of the same handy weights were making 64s. Bullocks were making from 63s to 71s per cwt. First-class Aberdeen-Angus bullocks generally throughout the country were making from 62s 6d to 69s 6d, and cross-breeds from 57s 9d to 67s 6d. At Aberdeen the best class of hogs were making 10½d per lb. In Dundee market a single bullock of 11 cwt. made 70s 2d, and a lot of three Aberdeen-Angus bullocks made 69s 3d. Their total weight was 33 1¼ cwt. A remarkable bunch of six prime Aberdeen-Angus crosses at Perth made up to 78s 4d per live cwt., the average price of the six being 72s 3d. So far as store stock was concerned, Highland cattle were reported slow to sell. In the dead meat market, Glasgow, pork was selling at 74s per cwt. Cheese prices were still

MEAT EXPORT

Las Palmas Produce Company have shipped to London by the Highland Loch 2688 fore quarters of chilled beef and 2751 hind quarters.

The Las Palmas Produce Company advise that they have forwarded to New York by the Vasari 600 quarters each fore and hind, frozen beef, and 1950 fore, with 1947 hind chilled beef.

La Plata Cold Storage Company have despatched to New York by the Vasari 10,710 quarters of frozen beef, 4000 carcasses of mutton, and 3000 carcasses of lamb.

The Frigorifico Armour has sent by the Highland Loch to London 798 carcasses of frozen mutton, 3177 of frozen lamb, 1156 each fore and hind quarters chilled beef.

The same company sent to New York by the Vasari 3241 forequarters and 3284 hinds (503 tons in all) of frozen beef.

The Armour Frigorifico La Plata report despatch by the La Plata for Marseilles of 10337 fore and 10,244 hind quarters of frozen beef or 1,397 tons.

**W. & R. LEGGOTT, Ltd.,
(BRADFORD)****Locks and Padlocks**

Padlocks in sets, with master keys.

**ESPECIALLY SUITABLE
for ESTANCIAS**

Sole Agents for Argentina and Uruguay:

CHARLES D. FOWLER & CO.,

Buenos Aires: Montevideo:
Chacabuco 431—Rincon 689

PASSENGER LISTS

s.s. ORONSA

Among the passengers who left on Oct. 16 on the "Ciudad de Buenos Aires" to catch the P.S.N.C. Orsona at Montevideo are the following:—Thos. Stallabrass, George B. Galbreath, Beatrice E. Stallabrass, Frederick C. Brambisby, Herbert C. Mattson, Amelia de Olivera Mais, Emilia Maria C. de Albuquerque, Helena Majdajani, Arturo N. Gomez, John J. Moran, William Collin, M. Miaka, Juan Castro, Antonio Vasquez, Ernesto G. Gaspar, John Allan, Geoffrey Geoghegan, H. Luke, John Bourne, José L. Prado, Joaquin dos Santos, Antonio P. Lopez.

s.s. HIGHLAND GLEN.

The Nelson liner Highland Glen arrived on Sunday from London and the Spanish main with the following saloon passengers:—

Miss Henrietta E. N. Bassett, Mrs. Bertha Burckhardt, Mr. Nigel Cuthbert Cooke, Mr. Sydney Downey, Mr. Robert Edgard, Mr. John T. Keating, Mrs. Keating, Mr. Willis L. Martin, Miss Kate Simons, Mrs. Evie G. Daly, Mrs. Jessie R. Santo, Master Joseph Sant, Miss Constance M. Taylor, Mr. Joseph H. Talbot, Mrs. Justina de Mernes, Mr. Ramon Mernes, Mr. Alvaro Mernes, Miss Elvira Mernes, Miss Beatrice Mernes, Miss Elvira Mernes, Mr. Lopez Rodriguez, Mrs. Maria Menendez de Noucks, Mrs. Carmen N. de Pintos, Mr. Laureano Noucks, Mr. Eulogio Noucks, Mrs. Maria Noucks, Miss Avelina Palmero.

HOMEWARD FIXTURES

The following vessels (says the "Times of Argentina") were fixed during last week to head homeward:—

s.s. Constantinos Embiricos, 4880 10 per cent., pr. no reduction, San Lorenzo, United Kingdom, grain, 65½.
s.s. Salient, 5000, 10 per cent., pr. no reduction, San Lorenzo, United Kingdom, grain, 65½.
s.s. Okement, 6000, 10 per cent., pr. no reduction, Buenos Aires, United Kingdom, grain, 60½.
s.s. Mercator, 3500 tons, 10 per cent. no reduction, San Lorenzo United Kingdom, grain, 70½.
s.s. Chiverstone, 4500, 10 per cent. pr., no reduction, San Lorenzo United Kingdom, grain, 70½.
s.s. Bedeburn, 5000, 10 per cent., November 20, can. no reduction San Lorenzo, United Kingdom, grain, 66½.
s.s. Virent, 5400, 10 per cent., pr. no reduction, San Lorenzo, United Kingdom, grain, 67½.
s.s. Bernard, 5400, 10 per cent, Nov., no reduction, Buenos Aires, United Kingdom, grain, 63½.
s.s. Don Benito, 5200, 10 per cent., pr., no reduction, San Lorenzo, United Kingdom, grain, 67½.
s.s. Redbridge, 5500, 10 per cent., pr., no reduction, San Lorenzo, United Kingdom, grain, 67½.
s.s. Luxembourg, 6200, 10 per cent., berth terms, Bahia Blanca, London. 5000 tons oats, 70½.
s.s. Silvertown, 3500, 10 per cent., pr. no reduction, San Lorenzo, United Kingdom, grain, 65½.
s.s. Rota, 3500, 10 per cent., Nov., no reduction, San Lorenzo, Mediterranean, grain, 70½.
Deckspace s.s. Sahara, pr., Buenos Aires, France, horses, £9 10 0.

BAHIA BLANCA SHIPPING.

(From Our Correspondent).

October 17.

At Ing. White:—Luxemburg, Belgian steamer, loading at the elevators; Monie P. left in ballast for Buenos Aires; Pacific, discharged general cargo and left on October 8 for Buenos Aires; Penlee, sailed for England on October 12.

At Port Galvan:—Okement, sailed in ballast on October 14; Dalmata, loading for Bunge and Born; Ministro Beernaert, loading for Bunge and Born.

At Port Militar:—Commonwealth, discharging coal for the Government.

WAR ON SHIPPING

NEARLY 4,000,000 TONS CAPTURED

The power of the British and Allied Fleets is again demonstrated by statistics issued through the Press Association. From these it appears that the total gross tonnage of all ships captured, detained, sunk or damaged from the outbreak of hostilities in August, 1914, until the end of August, 1915, amounted to nearly 4,000,000 tons, and numbered close on 3,000 vessels. The numbers and tonnage of the various nationalities up to the end of July were:—

	Ships.	Tonnage
German	521	1,113,298
British	476	980,773
Neutral	418	593,820
Austrian	75	254,282
Allied: French, Russian, Belgian	82	128,177
Turkish	56	18,508
	1,628	3,188,858

In addition to the above, an official list, has been published of 776 vessels (ranging from a tonnage of 500 to 25,000), whose cargoes or part of them have been detained in many cases without delaying or seizing the ship itself. The details of German vessels which have been swept off the seas in all parts of the world are as under:—

	Ships.	Tonnage
Detained in U.K. and overseas ports	146	315,181
Captured in German Colonial ports	21	43,367
Captured and sunk by British	8	29,424
Captured by British	75	186,765
Detained in Egyptian ports	18	86,038
Detained in Belgian ports	89	136,920
Detained in French & Russian ports	95	112,945
Detained in Italian ports	36	153,876
Captured and sunk by Allies	4	3,822
Captured by Allies	25	37,985
Sunk or damaged by submarines, mines or explosions	4	6,975
	521	1,113,258

Of the number of British vessels (80) detained in German ports, upwards of 60 were lying in the Port of Hamburg at the outbreak of war. Fifty-six British vessels were captured and sunk by the enemy cruisers Emden (which was finally cornered and sunk by the Australian warship Sydney), Leipsic, Karlsruhe, Konigsberg, Dresden, and armed German merchant vessels, all of which were eventually chased off the seas or satisfactorily accounted for. Of the British vessels sunk by submarines (a total of 104, with a tonnage of 304,428) by far the largest and most appalling was the Lusitania on May 7. The British trawlers sunk by submarines to the end of July numbered 105, of a tonnage of 15,087, in addition to 31 vessels of the same class (with a tonnage of 4,229) sunk by mines or explosions. The allied vessels captured and sunk by the enemy numbered 14, of a tonnage of 37,048, and 34 allied vessels, with a tonnage of 51,145, were sunk by submarines. The number of neutral vessels captured by the British was 22, with a tonnage of 49,743, and great public interest attaches to the forthcoming judgment of the Prize Court as to whether the cargoes of four of these (the Kim, the Alfred Nobel, the Bjornstjerne Bjornson and the Fridland) are to be condemned as conditional contraband of war, the Crown alleging that the goods (which includes 23,000,000 lbs. of lard, some rubber shipped as "gum," etc.), were actually "destined" for the enemy, although shipped in neutral vessels to Copenhagen, a neutral port. The Allies have captured 10 neutral ves-

sels (tonnage 16,980), including the notorious Dacia (American steamer), which was sent forward as a "test" by the American owners, and was captured and taken into Brest by a French cruiser. The enemy captured and sank five neutral vessels, including the American William P. Frye, in the Atlantic last January. The list of neutral ships captured by the enemy numbered 265, with a tonnage of 333,065, but with few exceptions they were afterwards released. In some cases the captain was ordered to throw overboard his cargo. Neutral vessels sunk by German submarines number 43, with a total tonnage of 59,229. They comprised:—Norwegian 22, Danish 8, Swedish 8, Dutch 2, Portuguese 2, Greek 1. The losses of neutral vessels sunk by mines or explosions were even larger, numbering 60, comprised as follows:—Norwegian 15, Dutch 14, Swedish 14, Danish 11, American 3, Roumanian, Persian and Greek 1 each.

The Prize Court sat for the first time since the Crimean War on September 4, 1914, and from that date up to and including the sitting on Wednesday, August 25 last, sat for seventy-six days. No fewer than 700 writs were issued during that period in purely prize cases. Some idea of the magnitude of the work done in connection with the Department of the Admiralty Marshal, in whom the custody of all property in the Prize Court is vested, may be gathered from the fact that the gross proceeds of vessels and cargoes sold and freight received on cargoes released amounted to no less than £4,104,804 up to the end of August. After deducting freight, expenses of realisation, etc., which amounted to £1,161,000, the balance represents the net amount standing to the credit of the Prize Fund at the present moment. In addition to the above, over 5,000 claims in respect of cargo have been dealt with in the Procurator-General's office since the war began. When vessels or goods have been actually condemned or sold the proceeds are handed over to the Consolidated Fund, and up to the present there has been no distribution of prize money among the captors.

As may be supposed, from the large number of captures and the variety of ships, the cargoes have comprised nearly every conceivable class of merchandise. Some of the ships have been taken over for Government work and many cargoes have been purchased by the Government for use in the interests of the nation. One of the most puzzling captures was a cargo of 14 alligators, some frogs, snakes, etc., and animals intended for a German Zoo. It is said that they are now being exhibited as "Prisoners of War" somewhere in the West of England. There have been cargoes of wheat, iron ore, steel rails, provisions, ponies (which stampeded on landing at Leith), human hair, musical and surgical instruments, nitrates, buffalo horns, elephant tusks, African and Indian curiosities, human intestines, machinery, clothing, coffee, tea, sugar, cocoa, wines, lard, rubber, mechanical toys, sausage skins, tooth picks, mouth organs, etc.

FOUND DROWNED

MISSING THIRD OFFICER OF THE HIGHLAND HARRIS.

On Thursday night, Oct. 14, the body of Ralph Peterson, the 3rd officer of the 'Highland Harris,' was discovered floating near the South Dock. The corpse was picked up by two dock policemen, who immediately notified the Nelson Line of their discovery.

Last Friday, the "Highland Harris," one of the boats belonging to the Nelson Line, arrived in this port with a general cargo. Ralph Peterson, the third officer, left the boat accompanied by an engineer and the wireless operator. They spent the evening in a café, and subsequently Peterson's companions returned to the boat to report for duty and left him in town.

Buenos Aires Herald

Weekly Illustrated Edition

CORRIENTES 672

Proprietor: THOMAS BELL.

All communications for the Editorial Department should be addressed to The Editor. Business letters should be addressed to The Manager. It is particularly requested that correspondence of an editorial or business nature should not be addressed to Mr. Bell, or to anyone personally, otherwise delay and inconvenience will result.

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Per month.	" 2.00 "

Other Countries:

Per annum (£3.7s.3d.)	\$ 38.50 m/l
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POST FREE; PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THE MAILS.

TO ARRIVE IN OCTOBER.

- 22.—Spanish by I. I. DE BORBON.
23.—French by SAMARIA.
23.—Italian by RE VITTORIO.

TO LEAVE IN OCTOBER.

- 25.—Brazil and Europe by DESNA. Mails close at 8 a.m.
26.—Great Britain direct by HIGHLAND GLEN. Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage until 4 p.m.
28.—Central and North American by VERDI. Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage until 4 p.m.
30.—Brazil, Senegal, Portugal, Spain and France by SAMARA. Mails close at 2 p.m. (Registered mails only).

BIRTH.

STOCKLEY.—On October 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Stockley, 225 Suarez, Temperley, a son. 634 m/l

DEATH.

HENDERSON.—On the 15th inst. at Calle Vidal 1918, Belgrano, Marjory Strachan Dewar, relict of the late Robert Henderson, aged 76 years.

Everything maintained a solemn quietude on the boat until suddenly, about midnight, a splash was heard. The engineer on duty hastened to the bow of the vessel, but when he arrived all was still. In the morning, Ralph Peterson was missing. A search was instituted, but he could not be found. On Thursday, as already stated, the police perceived a floating object drifting in the water. They took a small boat and removed that which transpired to be the body of Peterson from the river.

The deceased officer was on his first trip to the Argentine, as he had formerly been sailing on the Elder Dempster boats to West Africa. He was only twenty-four years of age, thick-set and robust, but rather below the medium height. Born in Liverpool, he leaves behind a mother and two sisters to mourn his loss.

The funeral took place on October 15. All on board went to pay their solemn respects to their dead comrade. There were also present two representatives of each Nelson boat in port. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. H. Westby Brady.

Buenos Aires Herald

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY EDITION

39th Year. New Series, No. 589

Buenos Aires, Friday, October 29th, 1915

Price 30 Cents

TRIBUTE TO THE ARMY OF FRANCE

King George's Order of the Day

SPIRITED TRIBUTE TO JOFFRE'S FORCES

Confidence in Victory of Allied Arms

Paris, Oct. 27.

The French Commander-in-Chief has issued the following Order of the Day:—

"I have the pleasure to transmit to the Army an Order of the Day which His Majesty of England has graciously addressed to you on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to the front.

"Soldiers of France:

"I am happy at having been able to realise a desire which has long held my heart, to express my profound admiration of your heroic deeds, the keen tenacity of purpose and the admirable military valour which are the worthy heritage of the Army of France.

"Under the brilliant direction of your eminent Commander-in-Chief and the distinguished officers associated with him, officers and men have won the regard of your beloved country, which will always recognise your valiant efforts to safeguard and defend her.

"My armies are proud to fight beside you and have you as comrades. May the ties which unite you be permanent! May the two countries ever be united in intimate ties!

"Soldiers! Accept my most cordial and sincere salutations. I do not doubt you will continue this gigantic struggle to a victorious conclusion. In the name of my soldiers and my country I express to you my most cordial greetings and best wishes."

"The President of the Republic who accompanied the King joins with him in extending his personal congratulations to those addressed to you by His Majesty."

20,000 Volunteers

CANADA'S RESPONSE TO KING GEORGE'S PROCLAMATION.

New York, Oct. 26.

Despatches from Montreal report that since the King's proclamation appeared there has been an extraordinary increase in Canada of the number of volunteers. Since then, over 20,000 men have volunteered for service, most of whom have had some military training and will soon be fit to take their places in the firing line.

Munitlons For All

LLOYD GEORGE STATES BRITISH DEPOTS ARE NOW FULL.

New York, Oct. 27.

Despatches from London say that Mr. Lloyd George has informed several journalists that despite the enormous expenditure of ammunition in the Allies' last offensive, the British ammunition depots are full, and contain sufficient to meet all the requirements of the campaign.

Several more factories have been established and are beginning work. If the output continues at the same rate as hitherto, England will soon be in a position to supply Russia and Serbia.

The Lost Transport

ADMIRALTY CONFIRMS REPORT OF 99 CASUALTIES.

London, Oct. 27.

The British Admiralty confirms the report of the sinking by a torpedo of the British transport Marquette, and the saving of all on board with the exception of 99.

Surrendered to Police

"WANTED" BOMBMAN IN CUSTODY IN NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 27.

A German named Max Breitung who was wanted by the police in connection with the recent conspiracy to blow up munitions factories and shipping, has voluntarily given himself up.

Hun Baron's Suicide

HOW GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY DIED.

New York, Oct. 27.

A telegram from Rome reports rumours that the German Ambassador at Constantinople, Baron von Wangenheim, whose death was reported yesterday, committed suicide by taking poison.

La Courtine Taken

IMPORTANT FRENCH SUCCESS IN THE CHAMPAGNE REGION.

London, Oct. 27.

Communications from the north of France report that the capture by the French of La Courtine has been followed by numerous attempts by the enemy to recover the position, all of which were failed.

This French success is one of considerable importance in that it has resulted in the straightening out of the line to the southwest of Tahure.

Three lines of trenches which formed the defences of La Courtine were found to be piled up with German corpses. The gunners were lying chained to the guns they had been serving.

The capture of La Courtine seriously imperils 25 kilometres of the German lines, as the place constituted the last barrier to the continuation of the French offensive along the Champagne front. Here as elsewhere on this line important operations are commencing and are being actively developed.

GERMANY'S AGED REINFORCEMENTS.

Amsterdam, Oct. 27.

Information has been received that the Germans are concentrating reinforcements in Belgium in anticipation of a resumption of the offensive by the Allies on a grand scale.

The new German levies are only half-trained and are mostly men of rather advanced years. The inference is that the Germans are sending their best troops to Russia and the Balkans.

BELGIAN SUCCESSES ON THE YSER.

London, Oct. 27.

A despatch from Havre reports that the Belgians in the vicinity of the Yser have recommenced operations against the Germans.

Heavy artillery firing has been going on for some hours. The Belgians have advanced and driven the enemy out of several of his advanced posts taking hundreds of prisoners and several cannon and machine guns. The engagement is still progressing.

MORE TEUTON FAILURES.

Paris, Oct. 27.

An official bulletin issued this evening says:—

"South of Loos our aeroplanes drove back and dispersed by their fire strong patrols of the enemy.

"In the Champagne district in the course of last night the Germans attempted a new attack against our trenches at La Courtine; but they were checked immediately by our infantry fire and machine guns and failed completely.

"The night was calm on the rest of the front."

High Flying

London, Oct. 27.

It is reported from Geneva that at Basle an aviator, said to be Reigler, carrying several passengers, attained a height of 5800 metres (about 18,000 feet).

ASQUITH MUST GO!

Blunt Hint by the "Morning Post"

THREAT OF FORMATION OF NATIONAL PARTY

London, Oct. 27.

The "Morning Post," in an editorial article which threatens the Government with the formation of a new party, remarks on the delay of the Government in jettisoning the Declaration of London. It frankly advises the Government to adopt the suggestion that has been made for a smaller and less unwieldy Cabinet.

The article continues: "We seem to remember the time when Mr. Asquith displayed something of energy, skill and resource, and his Government was respected. What a reputation he might reap if his country were dearer to him than his ease! But if that is beyond him let him hand the management of affairs over to others.

"A reduction in the Cabinet, for example, is a necessary reform, without which there is no hope of a satisfactory handling of the war. If this is not done, there are those who will place the truth before Parliament and the country. They will have to create a National party to oppose the Government and fight it even in the midst of the war to get the reforms which are necessary if this country is to win."

Kultur's Victims

TERRIBLE EFFECT OF EXPLOSIVES USED IN LAST ZEPPELIN RAID.

New York, Oct. 27.

It is reported from London that the doctors who attended to the victims of the last Zeppelin raid on the British capital state that in many cases persons had their limbs blown off by the mere explosion of a bomb, without having been struck by any of the fragments. The bombs contained explosives of a power hitherto unknown.

Persons were killed by a bomb exploding within twenty yards of them, although no wounds were visible.

Peace, or--?

London, Oct. 26.

A despatch from Madrid says, regarding the visit of Prince von Buelow to the Spanish capital, that the Prince's brother-in-law, Prince de Campo, states that the former will place in the possession of King Alfonso and President Wilson the terms upon which Germany is prepared to make peace.

SERBIA CALLS TO ENGLAND FOR AID

Desperate Plight of Little Balkan Kingdom

LORD LANSDOWNE DESCRIBES SITUATION AS "SERIOUS."

Allies May Create Diversion at Enos

London, Oct. 27.

The morning papers publish an appeal from Serbia for prompt and speedy aid from England for Serbia's superhuman efforts to defend her existence against the Austro-German and Bulgarian invaders who have condemned her to death.

The appeal says:—"For twenty days our common enemies have tried to annihilate us. Despite the heroism of our soldiers, our resistance cannot be expected to be maintained indefinitely."

LORD LANSDOWNE DESCRIBES THE SITUATION AS "MOST SERIOUS."

London, Oct. 27.

Large numbers of British troops are now on the sea going to oppose the advance of the Teutons in the Balkans.

It is now admitted by Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords that new and important plans are under the consideration of the British and French War Office, which will take shape according to the course of events in the Near East when the new forces arrive there.

Lord Lansdowne added that he believed it to be probable that the plans would deal with the landing of troops in Turkey with Enos as base of operations.

He confessed that the situation of Serbia was most serious, and that there was small chance of holding back the Teutonic advance before the enemy was in possession of the railways through Serbia to Bulgaria.

CRITICAL PLIGHT OF SERBIANS NORTH OF NISH.

London, Oct. 27.

The reports from Salonica that the French have driven the Bulgarians from Southern Serbia have not served to relieve the anxiety regarding the Serbian troops in the north, whose plight is described by Lord Lansdowne as extremely critical. It is now believed that a miracle would be necessary to save the Serbians north of Nish.

"BOTH KINGDOMS NEAR SUBJECTION."

An appeal from M. Pasitch, the Serbian Premier, intimates that the Serbians are at the last stage. To this was added to-day an appeal from King Nicholas of Montenegro to King Victor Emmanuel for aid in repelling the Austro-Germans. It appears that both kingdoms are near subjection.

The Austro-German forces in the two kingdoms are now within twenty miles of each other, south-west and south-east of Belgrade. The invading armies are advancing along a hundred mile front and are respectively twenty-five and forty miles south of the Danube.

An analysis of the situation on the Belgrade-Nish-Salonica railway shows that the Germans command fifty miles from Belgrade, the Serbians

the next 150, the Bulgarians the next 100, and the French the last 50 miles to the Greek frontier.

SERBIANS EXPECTED TO RE-CAPTURE VELES.

Latest details state that the re-capture by the Serbians of Veles, and the establishment of communications between Hungary and Bulgaria by way of the Danube, are imminent.

"I shall Die With My Country"

KING PETER'S SPLENDID CALL TO SERBIA.

Rome, Oct. 26.

A telegram of German origin says that King Peter of Serbia has issued the following proclamation:—

"Age has taken my arms from me, who was elected your King for the defence of the Fatherland. I am but a feeble old man, and can do nothing but bless Serbia, her soldiers, citizens, women and children. But I swear to you that if this new invasion shall bring upon us the shame of being conquered, I shall not survive the ruin, but I too shall die with my country."

Rumanian Neutrality

RUSSIA RENEWS REQUEST FOR PASSAGE OF TROOPS TO FIGHT AGAINST BULGARIA.

London, Oct. 27.

It is reported from Petrograd that the Russian Government has renewed its request to be allowed to take troops through Rumanian territory.

The reply of the Rumanian Government has not been made known; but it is believed that many of the Rumanian statesmen are desirous that the permission should be granted so as to avoid complications with Russia.

PROBABLE COMPLIANCE WITH RUSSIA'S REQUEST.

Lugano, Oct. 27.

Reliable information has been received that the negotiations between Russia and Rumania are approaching an early and successful conclusion. Russia has, therefore, temporarily suspended her preparations for landing troops on the Black Sea coast of Rumania, waiting for the latter to consent to the Russian troops passing through her territory.

Spy Shot

APPEAL DISMISSED IN LONDON.

London, Oct. 26.

The Government has to-day issued the following announcement:—

"A prisoner has been tried on a serious charge of espionage, found guilty, sentenced to death, and shot."

"The prisoner appealed to the Court of Criminal Appeal, which considered the case on October 18. The appeal was dismissed, and the sentence carried out by the military authorities this morning."

KING GEORGE IN FRANCE

Conference with Poincare and King Albert

TROOPS TO BE REVIEWED

London, Oct. 26.

King George has gone to France to review the troops of the Allies.

TO "DISCUSS CERTAIN COMPLICATIONS."

New York, Oct. 26.

Telegrams from London state that one of the main objects of His Majesty's visit to France is to see President Poincaré and discuss certain complications that have lately arisen. The meeting will probably take place at Field Marshal French's headquarters and will be attended by some of the Staff officers.

King George is also expected to visit King Albert of Belgium. The King will also confer decorations on some of the officers who have distinguished themselves during the campaign.

No Conscription!

MANIFESTO BY PRIVATE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

London, Oct. 27.

A relatively small number of members of Parliament have published a manifesto against compulsory service, on the ground that the proposed system would depopulate the factories to such an extent that Britain would be unable to fulfil her undertaking with her Allies to furnish them with munitions and financial assistance.

Besides this, compulsory military service would breed discontent among the working classes and would thus destroy the unity of the nation which is necessary in order to carry on the war with good results.

King's Call for Aid

MONTENEGRI MONARCH APPEALS TO ITALY.

Rome, Oct. 27.

King Nicholas of Montenegro has telegraphed to the King of Italy asking for assistance to resist the invasion of his kingdom by the Teuton forces.

Dardanelles Bombarded

ALLIES FLEETS AGAIN IN ACTION

London, Oct. 27.

Despatches from Tenedos confirmed by the Admiralty announce that early this morning the warships of the Allies commenced an engagement with the Turkish forts on both sides of the Dardanelles.

The bombardment has been continued all day without cessation.

Kaiser's Humane Ally

TOWN'S POPULATION MASSACRED BY TURKS.

London, Oct. 26.

The "Daily Mail" publishes a despatch from Odessa which reports that the whole population of the Armenian town of Karasund have been massacred by the Turks.

COERCE GREECE!

Possibility of a Rupture

OFFER OF CYPRUS WITHDRAWN

London, Oct. 26.

Sir Edward Grey has stated in the House of Commons that the offer made to Greece by the British Government of the island of Cyprus has lapsed, Greece not having seen her way towards helping Serbia.

A Central News despatch hints at the possibility of a rupture between Greece and Italy.

A suggestion is made that Greece may carry her ideas as to neutrality to the point of interfering with the operation of the Allies in the Balkans.

A Note handed to the Greek Government by the representatives of the Allies is stated to contain an intimation that a rupture of relations might take place in the event of Greece taking such a stand or persisting in her refusal to assist Serbia.

Greek Troops Attacked?

INTERESTING RUMOUR FROM ATHENS.

London, Oct. 27.

The "Daily Mail" has received a despatch from Athens which states that Greek troops have been drawn into the fighting near the junction of the Greek, Serbian and Bulgarian boundaries. The correspondent says that the Greek frontier guards were attacked near Doiran, but repulsed their attackers with loss.

TURCO-BULGARIAN PROTEST TO GREECE.

Athens, Oct. 27.

The "Hestia" says that Bulgaria and Turkey are taking measures which are intended to determine the right of Bulgarians and Turks to pursue the Serbians and Allies into Greek territory if occasion arises.

Both Powers have made complaints of the presence of M. Zaimis among the foreign troops in Greek Macedonia, which they consider contrary to a spirit of neutrality and makes difficult the position of the Bulgarians operating in Serbian Macedonia.

M. Zaimis has recalled the fact that Greece protested to the Allies when they landed troops at Salonica.

The Bulgarian Press has commenced a campaign against the presence of the Allied troops in Salonica.

The Unwanted Truth

ITS DISSEMINATION LEADS TO IMPRISONMENT OF DUTCH JOURNALIST AT LIEGE.

Amsterdam, Oct. 26.

The local newspaper "Tijd" announces that its Belgian correspondent, M. Kamper, has been imprisoned by the Germans in a Liege fortress for sending articles to the papers of which they did not approve.

Teuton Losses

5,000,000 CASUALTIES REPORTED.

London, Oct. 26.

According to a report from Rotterdam, the newspaper "Courant" states that the grand total of the losses sustained by Germany and Austria since the outbreak of the war amounts to 5,000,000.

FOUR GENERALS KILLED.

Amsterdam, Oct. 26.

The last list of casualties published in Berlin contains the names of 77 aviators killed, 75 wounded and 11 missing. There are also the names of four Generals among the killed and two in the list of wounded.

ROAD TO CONSTANTINOPLE REPORTED TO BE OPEN.

Teuton and Bulgarian Forces Claim to Have United.

BULGARIANS DEFEATED BY ANGLO-FRENCH TROOPS.

Serbian Capital Still Safe

New York, Oct. 27.

An official despatch from Berlin announces that the roadway to Constantinople has been opened through the junction of the Austro-German forces with the Bulgarians on the Danube east of Berza Palanka.

RUMANIAN CONFIRMATION OF BERLIN STATEMENT.

London, Oct. 27.

According to information from Turnu Severin, Rumania, communication between the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces has been established, and the transportation of munitions to Constantinople is expected within a few days.

The despatch describes the occupation of Tescia as having been accomplished after a bombardment of many hours, the Austrians crossing the Danube in eighty-six boats. An advance upon Kladio immediately followed, and at four o'clock on the Tuesday morning the place was in flames, the Serbians having themselves started many of the fires.

The refugees from Kladio to the Rumanian shore of the Danube included the civil authorities and several Serbian officers.

THE BERLIN VERSION.

London, Oct. 27.

A telegram from Rotterdam to the "Daily Telegraph" says that it is semi-officially announced in Berlin that all the important harbours of eastern Serbia in the Danube are in possession of the Bulgarians. Further access for the Serbians by way of Rumania is therefore stopped.

The Serbian town of Radujevatz has been completely destroyed in the fighting, and Monastir is evacuated by the Serbians.

A despatch published by the "Lokal Anzeiger" asserts that the Serbian fortress at Pirot is completely surrounded.

BRITISH TROOPS CO-OPERATING WITH ALLIED FORCES.

London, Oct. 27.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day Mr. Lloyd George stated that British troops are co-operating with the French near the Greco-Serbian frontier.

It is announced that the Prime Minister's statement as to the military situation has been deferred until Tuesday next.

BULGARIANS OCCUPY SKOPLJE.

London, Oct. 27.

It is announced that the Bulgarians have occupied Skoplje and taken possession of the hospital established there by Lady Ralph Paget.

BULGARIANS RETIRE TOWARDS ISTIB.

Paris, Oct. 27.

It is announced that an important battle is in progress on the Kuma-

novo-Veles line between Bulgarians and Franco-Serbian forces. The former are retiring towards Istib which was evacuated. The Allies have defeated the enemy at various points taking several hundred prisoners.

The losses of the Allies have been trifling compared with those of the enemy.

THE VIENNESE VERSION.

New York, Oct. 27.

An official despatch from Vienna reports:—

"In the Balkans our forces advancing from Visegrad drove the enemy back to the frontier.

"The Royal and Imperial army operating in the north-west corner of Serbia is approaching the upper Kolubara and the Valjevo positions which the Serbians evacuated before our cavalry.

"Austro-Hungarian divisions sent south from Obrenovatz wrested from the enemy, after fierce fighting, a strong position on a hill south of Obrenovatz.

"The Germans have driven the enemy across the Arangjelovne river. These forces are engaged in battle at Topola and in the hills to the east of the mountainous country.

"The bend of the Danube east of the Klissura narrows has been for the greater part cleared of all hostile forces. Three cannon abandoned by the Serbians, including one howitzer, were captured here."

NISH STILL SAFE!

Invading Forces Checked

ANGLO-FRENCH FORCES DEFEAT BULGARIANS

New York, Oct. 27.

A special telegram to the "New York Herald" from Salonica says:—

"The Bulgarians operating in south-eastern Serbia have met with a smashing defeat at the hands of the Franco-British troops acting in unison with the Serbians in the region between Krindalo, Lukedovan and Veles. The Bulgarians are now in retreat from the neighbourhood of Veles toward Istib, closely pursued by the victors.

"The Franco-Serbian Allies are attacking the foe from two sides along the Salonica-Nish railway near Vranja and the Kumanovo district. It is believed that the campaign will compel the Bulgarians to abandon their hold on the railway.

"For the present Nish is safe. The invaders have been checked to the north-east of the capital. The Austro-Germans are making but little headway; their advance guards have reached the foothills of the mountains in which the Serbians will make their most determined stand."

King in an Aeroplane

VICTOR EMMANUEL SURVEYS
TRIESTE FROM MID-AIR.

Rome, Oct. 27.

A report from the front states that King Victor Emmanuel has passed the Isonzo line in a military aeroplane from which the city of Trieste was clearly visible.

The aeroplane was subjected to the enemy's fire, but the journey was performed safely.

ITALIANS CONTINUE TO PROGRESS.

Rome, Oct. 27.

Official reports state that on the 25th inst. the Italians completed the conquest of the left bank of the Ponale in the Ledro valley, occupying the towns of Mezzolago, Molina and Biacesa, and capturing some prisoners.

Yesterday the positions which the Italian forces captured south of the Loppio depression known as Dosso Casina and Dosso Remit were heavily bombarded by the enemy's artillery on Monte Creino and by the Riva fortifications, without making any impression on the captors who were solidly established in these positions.

On the Alto Cordevolo and the Alto Rienzo the Italians continue to press the enemy. An Italian raiding party from the valley of the Pontebbana mountain stream reached the summit of the Roskofel and damaged the enemy's defences.

Along the Isonzo front artillery combats continue, while the Italian infantry are strengthening their hold upon the newly acquired positions. Some small counter-attacks in the Plava zone and on the Carso were repulsed, the enemy losing 39 prisoners.

Pope Protests

AGAINST AUSTRIAN VANDALISM AT VENICE.

Rome, Oct. 27.

Owing to the recent attack upon Venice by Austrian aeroplanes when attempts were made to destroy some of the most precious monuments in the place, the Pope has addressed a remonstrance to Emperor Francis Joseph, reminding him of his solemn promise that attacks on Italian coast towns should not be directed against sacred buildings or works of art.

A Blind Prince

LEOPOLD OF COBURG PUNISHED FOR BROKEN VOWS.

Milan, Oct. 27.

"Il Secolo" says that Prince Leopold of Coburg, who is likely to lose his sight through having had vitriol thrown into his face by the daughter of the Chief of Police at Vienna, Kamilla Rybicka, was thus treated for having failed to fulfil his promise of marriage. The paper states that the "Jena Zeitung" is in possession of a letter in the Prince's handwriting dated Paris, July 1, 1914, promising to marry her within six months, declaring her his sole heiress and requesting his father to pay her two million crowns in case of his death.

Pursued by Submarine

HAMBURG STEAMER RUNS ASHORE.

London, Oct. 26.

The Hamburg steamer, Pilea, was attacked by a British submarine near Oreggrund in the Gulf of Bothnia and was compelled to run ashore.

CADORNA'S GRAND OFFENSIVE

Italian Army Advances Along a Three Hundred Mile Front

NEW YORK, OCT. 26.

A SPECIAL TELEGRAM FROM ROME TO THE "NEW YORK HERALD" REPORTS A DESPERATE ATTACK BY THE ITALIANS ALONG THEIR ENTIRE LINE OF 300 MILES.

FOR SIXTY HOURS THERE WAS AN ALMOST CONTINUOUS BOMBARDMENT OF THE ENEMY'S POSITIONS, IN WHICH THE ITALIAN ARTILLERY DID FEARFUL EXECUTION.

THE ITALIANS REPORT HAVING EITHER KILLED OR INCAPACITATED AT LEAST 25,000 AUSTRIANS ON THE ISONZO AND IN THE CARSO REGION ALONE. HERE THE SUCCESSES OF THE ATTACK WERE THE MOST MARKED. MORE THAN 100 OFFICERS AND 5,000 MEN WHO HAD BEEN TAKEN PRISONERS HAVE ARRIVED AT UDINE FROM THAT FRONT.

The Italian left wing is making a notable advance, pushing forward and up the inclined plane of the rugged ground often described as 'sponge,' where every hollow makes a natural fortress. In spite of this the Italians are sweeping eastward of Peteano towards the northern margin of the Carso plateau, where it merges into the Vipaco valley.

The fortress of Gorizia is reported to have been captured. From that point the bridgehead formed by Sabinotino, Podgora and Peuma is exposed to bombardment by the Italians. The artillery fighting is of a more than ordinarily terrible character.

The Austrians stationed along the mountain sides met their death when hundreds of the Italian cannon poured their fire into every crevice, dislodging hundreds of tons of granite and stones, which, rolling down the mountain, filled the Austrian trenches and buried the defenders beneath them.

The greatest satisfaction is felt over the conquest of Fort Orzli after efforts which have spread over five months. The position dominates Tolmine from the north-west, where the Italians have buried more than three hundred Austrians.

The Italian airmen continue their activities. In a raid they made on Trieste they had the misfortune to kill two citizens and injure twelve others with their exploding bombs.

A report from Malta says that more Italian classes have been summoned to the colours to enable Italy to co-operate in the Balkans.

50 AMBULANCES LOST

VESSEL SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE.

London, Oct. 22.

A German submarine has torpedoed a vessel which was conveying to France fifty ambulances which the French Relief Fund in Britain had delivered to a representative of the French Government.

The Relief Fund expects to be able to replace the ambulances in a few weeks by means of private subscriptions.

GREAT FIGHT FOR DVINSK

Russian Army Still Stems Tide of Teuton Advance.

WINTER ARRIVES TO ASSIST TSAR'S FORCES

King George Exchanges Telegrams With the Tsar.

London, Oct. 28.

The "Daily Chronicle's" Petrograd correspondent states that near the left bank of the Dvina, a severe struggle is proceeding for the possession of two villages opposite the Islet of Dalen, which are of great importance. Two and a half miles south of Dalen the bank is in German hands, while at Klange, the river bank is held by the Russians.

The Germans are endeavouring to force a way to the Isle of Dalen to obtain command of the railway leading to Riga.

At Klange, the Russians are firmly resisting, and maintaining themselves, keeping up a fierce fire. The Germans are ready to seize any opportunity that may offer farther west at Olai to secure their flank. The main struggle is round Dalen.

At a point eighteen miles south-east of Riga, on the Drina, six desperate attacks by the Germans have been bloodily repulsed by the Russian infantry and artillery.

The theory is advanced that Riga operations may be a demonstration intended to divert attention from Dvinsk.

Certainly the Germans want Riga very badly, and may be trying a strategic move, but the Russians while holding tightly to Riga show no signs of neglecting Dvinsk, where guns are being emplaced and ammunition accumulated. After fierce attacks the blackened ruins of Illoukst have been recaptured to the northwest. The Germans may try to fire Dvinsk, but conditions are not wholly in their favour, and the extensive forest affords ample cover to the Russians between Illoukst and Dvinsk. The Germans have already been checked at the edge of the forest. Should they come up river they will be exposed to a terrific Russian fire.

The whole trend of operations and manoeuvres denotes the insistent advance of the Russians toward the Railway, while the haste of the Germans to reach Dvinsk and to force the Dvina, is now comprehensible for snow has begun to fall and the terrible Russian winter is setting in early.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE CHECKED.

Petrograd, Oct. 27.

An official bulletin announces as follows:

"Along our front in the region of Friedrichstadt there have been small engagements.

"On the left bank of the Dvina, northwest of Jacobstadt, and in the forest region west of Livenhof there have only been actions with small detachments.

"Near Dvinsk, in the region east of Illoukst, furious fighting with the advancing Germans continues incessantly. After the occupation of Illoukst the Germans attempted to develop an offensive, but were stopped on the border of a forest west of that place.

"Attempts by the enemy to make progress east of the village of Poghilina and towards the south of Illoukst were repulsed.

"South of Lake Mezzoum the artillery combats have been very violent, also the artillery duels on the Demmen and Dreswiaty lakes.

"Along the front on lakes Dreswiaty, Boginskoie, Mladziol, Barotche and Vichgevskoie, engagements occurred at many points without appreciable result for either side.

"Among the more important was that near the village of Jdesile, west of lake Boginskoie, where the enemy was dislodged. Another encounter resulted in the capture by our troops of the village of Petrocha west of Koziary."

Russia's Food Problem

6,000 CARS DETAINED AT MOSCOW.

London, Oct. 27.

Despatches from Petrograd say that the Ministerial Council has empowered the Minister of the Interior, Councillor Khovtsoff, to take urgent measures in order to cope with the food problem in the Russian Empire.

During his tour in the southern regions the Minister ascertained that six thousand cars loaded with food-stuffs had been detained at Moscow. He explained to a reporter of the "Novoc Vremya" that the principal cause of the increase in the prices of articles of food was due to the congestion of traffic at Raizan, Tula, Orel and other places, and to the failure of the Municipal authorities to adopt steps for facilitating the delivery of freight. In order to remedy the existing state of affairs it is proposed to organise companies of refugees and soldiers for carrying the goods to destination, also to requisition dray horses for the wagons.

Help the Poles!

POPE'S PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

Rome, Oct. 27.

The "Osservatore" announces that Pope Benedict who deeply sympathises with Poland in her misfortunes has ordered all the Bishops of the Catholic world to announce Nov. 21 as a day of prayer on behalf of Poland, all offerings to be devoted to the benefit of the Poles.

Trading With the Enemy

PROSECUTION IN LONDON.

London, Oct. 27.

An American shipping agent in London, named Edward Weinacht, with large interests here and in the United States, was remanded at Bow Street Court, charged with trading with hostile interests. Defendant was admitted to bail in £1,000.

"Triumph Beyond Question"

KING GEORGE'S MESSAGE TO THE TSAR.

Petrograd, Oct. 27.

The Tsar has sent a message to King George announcing the progress of the Russian army's operations and expressing the expectation of being before long in a position to renew the offensive all along the line.

His Britannic Majesty has replied stating that the visit which he is now making to the firing lines in France and Flanders has shown that the situation of the Allied armies is excellent, and that their ultimate triumph is beyond question.

Britain's Command of the Baltic

MORE SUBMARINES DESPATCHED TO DESTROY GERMAN SHIPPING.

New York, Oct. 27.

A despatch from London says that the British Admiralty has despatched more submarines to the Baltic in order to harass German commerce, especially with Sweden.

Austria's "Nobility"

DUMBA'S REWARD FOR CONSPIRACY.

Amsterdam, Oct. 27.

The "Vossische Zeitung" announces that Dr. Dumba, the former Austrian Ambassador to the United States who was turned out of the country for secret conspiracy, has been raised to the nobility by Emperor Francis Joseph.

Munitions Shortage

REPORTED TO HAVE SPREAD TO GERMANY.

Amsterdam, Oct. 26.

It is asserted in the military circles of this city that the Germans are beginning to run short of munitions notwithstanding the enormous output of the German and Austro-Hungarian factories.

This is borne out by the report that since the addition of the Serbian campaign to the already numerous sources of expenditure of war material, the Central Empires have given instructions for economy in expenditure in order that it may not be necessary to suspend operations on certain of the principal lines.

It is quite possible that there is a shortage of raw material in Germany and that the making of ammunitions is not proceeding with the same smoothness as at the commencement of the war.

Turkish Transport Sunk

BRITISH SUBMARINE SUCCESS IN SEA OF MARMORA.

Athens, Oct. 27.

A British submarine has sunk the Turkish transport Carmen in the Sea of Marmora. The vessel was conveying a cargo of munitions for the Turkish forces on Gallipoli.

Holland Neutral

IN THE BALKANS CAMPAIGN

The Hague, Oct. 27.

The Netherlands Government has formally announced the neutrality of Holland in the Balkans campaign.

Mr Andrew Fisher

APPOINTED AS AUSTRALIA'S HIGH COMMISSIONER.

London, Oct. 26.

A cable message from Melbourne reports that Mr. Andrew Fisher, Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth, has been appointed to the High Commissionership in London. The Attorney-General, Mr. William Morris Hughes, has been recommended to succeed Mr. Fisher as Premier.

ITALY'S "HAUL"

COTTON SEIZED WHILE IN TRANSIT TO GERMANY.

New York, Oct. 23.

According to Captain Batchelor, of the Liverpool Salvage Association, who arrived yesterday by the Baltic from Liverpool, American cotton valued approximately at \$50,000,000, which had been shipped from the United States consigned to Germany is in the possession of the Italian Government.

The captain says that some months before Italy joined the Allies all cotton consigned to Germany through Italy was being detained on various pretexts, one of the last of which was the shortage of cars. To overcome this, Germany sent to Italy a large consignment of rolling stock. Italy is now in possession of both cars and cotton.

THANKSGIVING DAY

PROCLAIMED FOR NOV. 25.

Washington, Oct. 22.

President Wilson has proclaimed November 25 as selected for the celebration of Thanksgiving Day. The announcement is accompanied by the following declaration:

"The year now drawing to a close has been one of special blessings for us. Another year of peace has been vouchsafed for us. We have been able to assert our rights without thereby causing a breach in our friendship with the great nations with which we have had to deal.

"Our crops have been more and more abundant. Our ample financial resources have enabled us to exercise a steadying influence upon the markets of the world and facilitate the necessary movement of commerce which the war might otherwise have rendered impossible.

"We have prospered while other peoples have been at war. Our prosperity has been vouchsafed to us, we believe, only in order that we might the better perform those functions which the war has rendered impossible for the warring nations to perform."

"W. G." DEAD

FAMOUS CRICKETER SUCCUMBS AT AGE OF 67.

London, Oct. 23.

The death is announced, at the age of 67, of the famous English cricketer, Dr. W. G. Grace.

("W.G.," as he was familiarly known by every cricketer in the British Empire, first made his name as a cricketer of the first rank when at the age of sixteen he played for South Wales against the Gentlemen of Sussex at Brighton, when he scored 170 and 56 not out. Unsurpassed as a bat, he was an excellent bowler and very good in the field. His list of performances is too lengthy to appear here).

HEART FAILURE.

London, Oct. 23.

The cause of the death of the late Dr. William Gilbert Grace, was heart failure.

The great cricketer practically retired in 1906, although he played club cricket until the season of 1913.

"HELL LET LOOSE"**THE BATTLE OF CHAMPAGNE****HORRORS CAUSED BY FRENCH ARTILLERY FIRE**

New York, Oct. 21.

Mr. W. P. Simms, the American war correspondent with the French in the western front, who has recently visited the scene of the battle of Champagne, gives the following account of his impressions:—

"It seemed to me, standing in the middle of the field of battle, as though the Day of Judgment had arrived and I was alone, wandering over the scarred surface of the earth. As far as the eye could reach one saw nothing but a vast undulating waste. Rising from the white, chalky soil were the dead and dusty stumps of forests of trees, blasted and withered, standing against the horizon, intermingled with arms, legs and other fragments of bodies which emitted a horrible stench.

"This was the work of the French artillery. Here, in this spot where Hell was let loose, there were, and are still, many Germans.

"For three days they let me wander over the conquered ground. Before doing so, many officers and soldiers had told me of the effects of the French shells; but, prepared as I was, and despite all that I had hitherto witnessed, I was perfectly dumbfounded by what I saw.

"Over a surface of ten square miles practically no vegetation remained. Not even the rabbits or rats had escaped. About three million shells were, during three days, showered on the ground, making pits of enormous depth and in some cases 150 feet in width. The whole field was covered with white dust.

DEMORALISED PRISONERS.

"I was told by a General that the demoralisation of the Germans reached such a pitch that the prisoners were sent to the rear without escort, merely being conducted by a guide. For days many of them were almost crazed.

"Numbers of entire regiments of French soldiers are trying to clear up the field of battle, having been employed at it since the battle; but the task is so gigantic that as yet they do not appear to have made much impression upon it.

"Every day fresh quantities of supplies of war or heaps of rotting corpses of Germans are extracted from the excavations, as from a new Pompeii.

"What first met my gaze was a fragment of shell, a shrub torn up by the roots and a bloody and withered hand. Protruding from a ruined trench was something that looked like an old bag, from which there hung a hand and a leg. It was a blue tunic containing the trunk of a human body. Under the fire of the French batteries the trenches had been transformed into tombs.

"All this shows what is necessary in order to advance. Without this upheaval of the earth the infantry would have had their advance paralysed by the German guns.

TEUTONS IN TURRETS.

"The enemy's trenches were cut, in a zig-zag form, to a depth of as much as eight feet. The whole line was defended by innumerable machine guns and by numbers of turrets of steel four inches in thickness, with revolving tops and furnished with 50 mm. quickfiring.

"Each of these turrets held three men who, according to the French, were locked in. I personally inspected one of these captured turrets. The doors were locked and fastened from the outside with chains. Inside were the soldiers, uninjured but insensible.

"The French General commanding the Fourth Army told me that it had taken two months to get ready for the attack. For this purpose 500

GIGANTIC BOMB PLOT IN THE STATES**BLOW PLANNED AGAINST MUNITIONS FACTORIES**

New York, Oct. 25.

The New York Police have discovered a plot to dynamite the American munition factories which are working under contracts with the Allies.

The German lieutenant Fay, who was at the battle of the Marne, has been arrested, along with several other accomplices, and the materials and tools for making bombs have been taken from them.

NEW YORK POLICE ARRESTS.

New York, Oct. 25.

Immense sensation has been caused by the announcement in the evening papers of the discovery of a German plot to blow up the munitions factories.

One of the conspirators arrested by the police is a German named Daeche, who, like Lieutenant Fay, also in custody, is an expert in the manufacture of explosives.

A WIDESPREAD PLOT.

New York, Oct. 25.

Lieutenant Robert Fay, of the 16th Prussian Infantry, and his brother-in-law, J. Scholtz, a German resident of this city holding first citizenship papers, were arrested while experimenting on high power explosives in the Grantwood Forest, N.J., it being arranged that the magistrates of the court of Weehawken should take the case.

Upon being brought before the Court Fay confessed that he had been sent by the German secret police on the recommendation of the Colonel of his regiment, with the object of "interfering" with the shipments of arms and ammunition to the Allies.

Fay afterwards told the reporters that he received 200 dollars from the head of the German Secret Service at Brussels when he started for the United States. On arriving here he communicated his project to dynamite the factories of arms and ammunition to Captains Boyed and Von Papen of the German Embassy. These opposed the idea being put into execution in the United States, but had no objection to it being done in Canada.

This morning a German named Paul Daeche, a supposed accomplice, was arrested, and it is expected that many more arrests will take place. The newspapers devote whole pages to the most fantastic reports.

RUSSIA'S NEW LORN**AN ISSUE OF 5,500 MILLION ROUBLES.**

London, Oct. 25.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the Russian Government proposes to place a loan of 5,500 million roubles on the foreign market.

kilometres of fresh trenches had been excavated, wide enough in places for two horses to pass abreast. Many new lines of rails were laid along muddy roads. I walked along thirteen kilometres of one of these lines of rails, which had been constructed in such a manner that troops and convoys could pass without being seen by the enemy.

TWO MONTHS OF PREPARATION

"When all was ready the artillery came into action, and the battle for which two months' preparation had been necessary was terminated practically in a single day. The subsequent fighting was in reality no more than the finishing touch to the work. Attacks and counter-attacks are still going on here and there; but there has been no material alteration in the original result."

TO FIGHT ZEPPELINS**BRITAIN'S NEW DIRIGIBLE**

London, Oct. 21.

The public were present last night at the trial of a new dirigible for use against the Zeppelins.

Thousands of persons beheld it rise with great rapidity to an altitude of 10,000 feet, at which height it executed various difficult manoeuvres. The motors of the new dirigible are noiseless, and are smaller than those of a Zeppelin.

It is believed that with a few more of the same type it will be possible to defend the city against any number of Zeppelins.

TRIAL OVER THE METROPOLIS.

London, Oct. 21.

The "Daily Express" says that Londoners have had an opportunity of seeing Britain's mystery airship in a trial flight over the metropolis.

At 6.43 p.m. a small dark cigarlike shape was suddenly discerned over the Thames, travelling at considerable speed. It seemed to be flying at a much greater height than the Zeppelins do at night. At an altitude of ten thousand feet the sound of the engines was inaudible even to the keenest ears. The airship appeared to be somewhat smaller than the German machine.

REPRISALS DEMANDED**GERMANY CONFISCATES ALL ALLIES' PROPERTY WITHIN HER DOMAINS.**

London, Oct. 25.

The "Daily Mail" urges the Government, in view of the seizure by the Germans of all property held in that country by subjects of the Allies, to adopt similar steps in regard to property held by Germans in the British Empire.

Official reports published in July showed that the value of German property in the United Kingdom amounted to £97,000,000. Adding deposits in the British banks and other property, the total comes to £125 millions.

It is hard to say what part of this amount belongs to Austrians. Probably not more than 15 or 20 millions sterling. But as Austria is not interfering with property held by subjects of her enemies there is no cause for confiscating Austrian property in the United Kingdom.

In addition to the foregoing, Germans and Austrians possess in the British colonies property to the value of £15,000,000; while in India, the Malay States and other small Crown colonies their possessions are rated at £20,000,000. Altogether, the total works out as something like £200,000,000, and the Government would do well to bear them in mind when the time came for taking reprisals.

"TRAFALGAR DAY"

London, Oct. 21.

Trafalgar Day was celebrated by a campaign by the Red Cross for funds in aid of the wounded soldiers. The Order of St. John of Jerusalem started the contribution with a gift of £5,000.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN CASUALTIES**TEUTONS LOSE 125,000 MEN.**

New York, Oct. 25.

A telegram from Udine says that since the commencement of the Austro-Italian campaign the Italian general attack from the frontier of Switzerland to the Adriatic is estimated to have cost the enemy 25,000 prisoners, while the killed and wounded are placed at upwards of 100,000.

The Italian losses in killed, wounded and prisoners, according to official figures, have amounted to 45,000 altogether, which is the lowest percentage of any of the belligerents.

PRINZ ADALBERT SUNK**GERMAN CRUISER LOST IN THE BALTIC**

New York, Oct. 25.

An official despatch from Berlin reports:—

"A telegram from the Naval General Staff dated October 23 states that the cruiser Prinz Adalbert has been sunk by two shots from an enemy submarine off Libau. Unfortunately only a small portion of the crew were rescued."

(Note.—The Prinz Adalbert was an armoured cruiser of 8858 tons displacement, launched in 1903. Her armament consisted of four 8.2 inch, ten 5.9 inch, twelve 3.4 inch and three 1.4 inch guns, and four quickfiring. Her speed was 20.3 knots and her complement was 504 men.)

HUN BOATS SUNK**BRITISH SUCCESSES IN THE BALTIC.**

Stockholm, Oct. 22.

Havas Agency announces that British submarines have sunk the German steamers Hernoesand 1182 tons, Plauen, 4210 tons, Rendsburg, 4639 tons, and Electra 1261 tons, in the Baltic Sea.

GERMAN VESSELS MISSING.

Copenhagen, Oct. 22.

Three German steamers which were due at Malmoe last Wednesday have not yet arrived. It is reported that they have been sunk by British submarines.

MURDERS BY HUNS**SWISS PROTEST AND DEMAND FOR INDEMNITY.**

Berne, Oct. 22.

It is indisputably proved that the aeroplane which dropped bombs on the Swiss town of Chaux-des-Fonds and killed a woman and child was a German one.

The Swiss legation at Berlin has resolved to make energetic protests against the act, and to demand that the guilty parties be punished and an indemnity paid.

DREYFUS' NEPHEW DEAD**KILLED IN ACTION IN FRANCE.**

Paris, Oct. 25.

It is reported that Sub-lieutenant Emile Dreyfus, nephew of Alfred Dreyfus, has been killed in action.

AN OFFICER OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

Paris, Oct. 25.

Sub-lieutenant Emile Dreyfus who has been killed in action belonged to the 32nd regiment of Artillery. Although only twenty-four years of age he was the holder of the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

SEIZED BY AUSTRIANS**OUTRAGE ON RUMANIAN MINISTER.**

Paris, Oct. 21.

A telegram from Bucharest to "Le Petit Parisien" reports that M. Cantacuzene, the former Minister of Justice in the Rumanian Cabinet, has been arrested by the Austrian authorities at Salzburg while on the way back to Rumania. The reason given is that M. Cantacuzene was the bearer of a letter to M. Filipescu.

The despatch adds that the Bucharest newspapers unanimously demand the intervention of the Rumanian Government.

MURDERED IN THE EARLY MORNING

The Killing of Nurse Cavell

Civilisation's Horror and Indignation

London, Oct. 22.

The "Daily Chronicle" has received a communication from its correspondent in Rome saying that he has learned that the English nurse, Miss Cavell, who was accused of espionage at Brussels was dragged from prison to a place of execution and there shot by a German officer.

The representatives of the Pope, the King of Spain, and the Government of the United States have protested to Germany against the act.

London, Oct. 23.

One of seventeen documents published by the Foreign Office with reference to the execution of Miss Cavell was a letter from the United States Minister, Mr. Whitlock, at Brussels, to Baron Von Lanken, the German Civil Governor of the place, which was worded as follows:—

"I have just heard that Miss Edith Cavell, of English nationality, and therefore under the protection of this legation, has been sentenced by Court martial to death.

"I shall not enter upon an analysis of the facts which have led to this terrible sentence; but I have to say that if the information I have received is correct, this sentence is a more severe one than has been applied in other cases of a like nature.

"I therefore appeal to your feelings of generosity and humanity on behalf of Miss Cavell, to obtain a commutation of the sentence. Miss Cavell, who was head nurse at the Brussels Medical Institute, has passed her life in alleviating the sufferings of her fellow creatures. Since the beginning of the war she has attended to wounded German soldiers in the same way as to those of the Allies. Even were it for no other reason, the services she has rendered to humanity have been such as to inspire compassion in all hearts and move one to beg for her pardon."

This letter received no reply beyond a refusal to stay execution and give the diplomats time to address the Kaiser.

"HER NAME WILL BE ENCIRCLED BY A HALO."

London, Oct. 23.

Among the innumerable Press comments on the execution of Miss Cavell by the Germans in Belgium, the "Daily Mail" says that the Germans have done to death a woman who had devoted all her life to the suffering, merely because she showed pity on the unfortunate beings who have come back from the German prisons.

The authorities at Brussels deceived the United States Minister who had done everything in his power to save Miss Cavell, by hastening the execution, fearing that their victim would escape.

The "Sketch" says that the name of Miss Cavell will be encircled by a halo in history for ever, while that of her brutal assassin Von Bissing will be shrouded in infamy.

A MIDNIGHT MURDER.

The "Morning Post" declares that in no other instance is the German character delineated more clearly. The execution, perpetrated at midnight, of a defenceless woman who had committed no other crime than

of having shown feelings of pity and compassion, demonstrates that the German possesses the brutal instincts of primitive man.

Another paper says that Miss Cavell was condemned to death by the officers of the men whom she had nursed, and was shot by their comrades. This is how Germany repays the charity of strangers. Her crime consisted only of harbouring her wounded fellow countrymen and some Belgian women who, if she had lived, she would have helped to cross the Netherlands frontier. Her judges condemned her to death on the Monday evening and shot her at two o'clock on the following morning.

It was an execution such as this that cost Napoleon his empire.

THE GREATEST CRIME OF THE WAR.

New York, Oct. 23.

The London correspondent of the "New York Herald" sends a despatch saying:

"All the morning papers devote long articles to the execution of Miss Cavell, reported by the United States legation at Brussels. They say that it is one of the greatest crimes committed during the present war, the story of which no man can read without being moved.

"Miss Cavell had nursed hundreds of wounded men, among them not a few Germans, and no Government save that of Germany would have passed sentence of death upon such a woman. But the Germans did not confine themselves to murdering her but gave further proofs of their duplicity and brutality which must rouse the indignation of every man of honour.

TEUTONS COVERED WITH INFAMY.

"They speak of the efforts of the diplomatic representatives of the United States and Spain to save Miss Cavell's life, and recall Sir Edward Grey's expressions of gratitude to them, expressions which are undoubtedly endorsed by all Miss Cavell's countrymen.

"The papers add that those who intervened on behalf of the victim were also working for the good of the Germans themselves, to save their good name from being covered with infamy. But they failed; and their failure is an additional proof of what German militarism, duplicity and bloodthirstiness means. The execution of Miss Cavell will have worse results for Germany than any military defeat, for it shows how monstrous is the institution which Britain and her Allies are combatting.

"The terrible spectacle began at Zabern, where a young officer drew his sword upon a lame tailor to protect the honour of the German army; and the final episode has been the execution of Miss Cavell.

"It is necessary to put an end to the spectacle, as humanity cannot allow it to go on. That system must be destroyed, as, however, great may be the sacrifices, they are not so terrible as that which it is attempted to overthrow."

"CAVELL": BRITAIN'S NEW BATTLE-CRY.

London, Oct. 23.

The evening papers use equally strong language in commenting on the execution of Miss Cavell. They come to the conclusion that the German system is a menace to civilisation. The name of Miss Cavell is now a battle-cry throughout all England.

A "NECESSARY" MURDER

Paris, Oct. 25.

A despatch from Amsterdam says that the Germans are showing increasing severity towards the Belgians.

A warning has been issued that Belgians found with arms and ammunition will be subject to death, or at least ten years' hard labour, while the communities with which they lived will be fined 10,000 marks.

THE EXECUTION OF MISS CAVELL, THE ENGLISH NURSE, IS DEFENDED BY HERR ZIMMERMANN, THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, ON THE GROUND THAT THE ACT WAS NECESSARY TO DISCOURAGE OTHERS FROM AIDING THE ENEMY AND THREATENING THE SAFETY OF THE GERMAN ARMY

CRIMINALS TO REPORT.

Amsterdam, Oct. 25.

Reliable information from Brussels states that the Kaiser has summoned General Von Bissing and the civil Governor of Brussels, Von Lanken, to headquarters to report on the case of Miss Cavell.

WILLIAM THE MURDERER ASKS FOR DETAILS.

New York, Oct. 25.

It is reported from Brussels that the Kaiser has ordered the Governor of Brussels, General Von Bissing, to send him details of the trial and execution of the English nurse Miss Cavell.

APOLOGY FOR MURDER.

Amsterdam, Oct. 23.

The Brussels correspondent of the "Vossische Zeitung," describing the trial of the English nurse Miss Cavell and other persons, says that the evidence showed the existence of a regular organisation for bringing the officers and men of the Allied armies who were left in Belgium over the Dutch frontier.

Most of the thirty-five who were accused of complication in the plot did not deny the accusation; on the contrary, they declared that they considered it their duty to help their country.

The leader of the organisation, Prince Reginald Decroy, could not be arrested, but his wife is among the accused. Her chief accomplice was Miss Cavell. British and French soldiers were smuggled over the Dutch frontier with the help of Countess Belleville.

SCHEMES FOR PERPETUATING HER MEMORY.

London, Oct. 23.

The "Daily Telegraph" has started a shilling subscription list for erecting a statue to Miss Cavell, heading the list with 1,000 shillings.

The English sculptor, Sir G. J. Frampton, has offered to make the model for the statue gratis.

The newspapers make various suggestions for perpetuating the memory of the martyred lady. The "Daily Mail" proposes the foundation of an institute of trained nurses. The novelist, Mrs. Humphry Ward, suggests that Her Majesty might, in the name of the women of England, initiate the formation of a National Committee to erect a memorial tablet at St. Paul's Cathedral or at Westminster.

REPRIEVED

SENTENCE ON FRENCH LADIES COMMUTED BY THE KAISER.

Paris, Oct. 21.

A despatch from Madrid says that the Kaiser has telegraphed to King Alfonso, stating that he will commute the sentence of death passed upon the Countess of Belleville, Mlle. Thulier and others for aiding French and Belgian prisoners to escape.

AVENGE CAVELL!

U.S. WOMEN URGE WAR ON THE HUNS

London, Oct. 26.

Despatches from New York state that the indignation aroused in the United States by the shooting of Miss Cavell is intense. The women of all the principal cities have commenced a campaign for forming corps of volunteers to go to the assistance of the British.

Recruiting offices have been opened at various points, and great numbers of men have already volunteered. They will be shipped to England for training and subsequent incorporation in the British regiments, so as to avoid an infraction of the laws of neutrality by carrying out the military organisation of the corps in this country.

"APOLOGY" FOR MURDER

GERMANY LIES TO EXCUSE CAVELL CRIME.

New York, Oct. 26.

A wireless despatch from Berlin says that the enemies of Germany are apparently anxious to counteract the feelings of indignation aroused by the fact that the crew of a German submarine which had been captured were shot one after another after they had surrendered.

For this purpose they are publishing far and wide invented stories referring to the sentences pronounced by the Brussels courtmartial on the conspirators.

The despatch says:—"The fact is that the conspirators knew what they were about and what they were to expect under the conspiracy laws of Germany. During nine months they had aided innumerable soldiers to rejoin the armies fighting against Germany. The German judges were faced by the alternative of giving way to their natural feelings of pity and endangering the safety of the country by encouraging similar enterprises, or of applying the law as it stood.

"All the stories regarding the details of one of these executions in Brussels are pure inventions. The Court martial proceeded in the most careful manner to fully investigate all the facts. The execution was a lamentable necessity and was carried out according to the prescriptions of the law, without any incident whatever."

"BLEW HER BRAINS OUT"

GERMANS MURDER A FRENCH WOMAN.

Amsterdam, Oct. 23.

The "Telegraaf" says that the execution of the English nurse, Miss Cavell, has caused consternation throughout the Netherlands.

The paper also reports that a fortnight ago the Germans executed Mlle. Louise Frenay at Liege.

The volley fired by the soldiers only wounded the victim in the legs, whereupon the German officer commanding the firing platoon stepped up to her and blew her brains out with his revolver.

WOMEN PUNISHED

PENALTY FOR REFUSING TO WORK FOR GERMANY.

Paris, Oct. 22.

Reports have reached this city that the town of Harlebeke in West Flanders has been castigated by the Germans because twenty-nine women refused to work for their oppressors. The women have been sent to Germany as prisoners and the town fined.

For similar reasons the town of Lessines has also had to pay a fine.

MURDER OF NURSE CAVELL

THE PROPOSED MEMORIAL

In all circles the idea that the memory of the late Miss Cavell should be perpetuated in a substantial and effective way has been translated into a determination to provide a fund as large as possible, and demonstrate the abhorrence of the community at the foul deed of which she was the victim.

THE HERALD'S suggestion that a trained nurse should be sent from Argentina to take Miss Cavell's place has received immediate support. By many prominent members of the community the idea was described yesterday as an excellent one, appealing strongly to the sense of the fitness of things.

A representative of THE HERALD called on Dr. K. M. Walker, who has recently returned to Buenos Aires after six months' service in one of the largest of the military hospitals in France, and asked his opinion of the proposal. "The idea is an excellent one," said the doctor. "Trained nurses are always in demand. I am not in a position to say that one could be obtained locally, and it would be necessary perhaps to ascertain first of all what is required by the Medical Department of the War Office in the way of qualifications, and conditions under which the nurse would be accepted for service with the field hospitals, or wherever she might be employed. These are, however, considerations that could be dealt with later, and even if such a nurse could not be obtained locally, it would not be difficult to have one selected in England and maintained from the fund you suggest raising."

As will be seen from a letter published below, the matter has already been taken up by the ladies associated with St. John's Pro-Cathedral. Doubtless as the idea spreads, it will gain many strong supporters, for the simple reason that it is tangible, practical, and effective.

MR. THOMAS LLOYD'S PROPOSAL.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—Some friends have approached me suggesting that the best means of perpetuating the memory of this martyred lady would be to raise a fund to be called "The Nurse Cavell Memorial Fund," the income of which would be devoted to provide a permanent bed or cot in the British Hospital bearing her name.

The suggestion was made at the breakfast table at the "Strangers' Club" to-day, and the sum of over \$2000 was instantly promised provided the fund was devoted to such a purpose.

May I ask for your support to a scheme so appropriate which I feel sure will appeal to your readers in order to mark their appreciation of the noble death, and to keep green the memory of this heroic Nurse among the British residents in the Argentine Republic.

I need scarcely say I shall be very glad to receive and acknowledge subscriptions, however small.

Remittances to be marked: "Nurse Cavell Memorial Fund."

Yours faithfully,

THOS. LLOYD.

Hon. Treasurer British Hospital.

"Rue de Cavell"

PARIS TO HONOUR MARTYRED NURSE.

Paris, Oct. 27.

The newspapers say that the City Council has been approached with the object of having the name of Cavell given to one of the streets in Paris which bear German names.

IN MEMORIAM

MISS EDITH CAVELL.

(Nurse, Patriot, Martyr)

All Hail! Well done! Until we meet—
Farewell!

Eternal Victory is thine, thou queenly
British soul!

True to thyself, thy country and thy
God,

Gloriously hast thou toiled in Duty's
field,

Heroically to the utmost kept the
Faith,

Calmly faced infamy and pain and
death.

Alone; yet not alone—Christ was thy
stay and shield,

In His majestic strength that way
was trod

Which led from Night to Day—through
Death to Life. . . .

To hosts of white-robed conquerors
who acclaim,

Who welcome and who greet thee in
His name,

Who makes us more than victors in
the strife. . . .

The Christ in thee they see, and bear
thee on—

Amid the applause of Heaven, praise
of celestial choirs,

To Christ who awaits thee—Christ thy
life and goal.

And Christ rejoicingly has welcomed
thee,

From his throne named thee, placed
thee by His side,

Henceforth forever with Him to abide!

"Well done thou good, wholehearted
friend

"Thou hast been faithful even unto
the end.

"Forever shalt thou henceforth be
with Me,

"My kingdom shalt thou share, My
glory see.

"Well done, and welcome, who hast
kept My word,

"Live even in the joy of Him thy
Lord."

From out those depths of agony and
night

We cry to thee our heart's vow and
salute,

All Hail! Well done! Farewell!
Until we meet!

We also bear Christ's Cross, under
His banner fight;

We, too, will toil in Duty's field, will
follow Christ, our Light,

Will dare and suffer, gladly die, for
Liberty and Right.

Before thy victory sublime, thou
queenly British soul!

We set our faces, bind our souls, to
that same glorious goal.

We do not hate, but this we say, that
never truce shall be

Till wrong is vanquished, Right is
crowned, and nations all are free.

This vow we make in His Great Name,
Who died to make us free.

Heroine of our age and race, thou
queenly British soul!

We flash to thee our heart's vow and
salute. . . .

All Hail! Well done! We come!
Farewell! Until we meet!

WILLIAM C. MORRIS,
St. Paul's Church,

Buenos Aires.

25 Oct., 1915.

EXTERMINATING THE ARMENIANS

ONLY 200,000 REMAIN OUT OF
1,200,000.

London, Oct. 21.

A despatch from Petrograd says that according to information from Tiflis, it is estimated by the Armenian newspaper "Oshak" that out of 1,200,000 Armenians who inhabited Turkey before the war there remain not more than 200,000. The residue may disappear before the end of the war on account of the policy of extermination.

PRO-ALLY PROPAGANDA

A CORRIENTES EXAMPLE.

Within an inconceivably short time Mr. Henry Perry, Mercedes, Province of Corrientes, has, with the help of a few friends, organized a Pro-ally Propaganda Association in the town of Mercedes, Corrientes. The Association already counts with a membership of 400 members, minimum subscription 50 centavos per month, and all funds collected will be remitted to the Allies Red Cross Society at Buenos Aires. The local theatrical company held a benefit function for the Allies Red Cross Society. The local 'little Germans' tried to organize an opposition association but were worsted. That is the way to 'aplastar' the 'boches.'

The following call to arms was first issued by Mr. Perry and his committee:—

PRO-ALIADOS.

Al Pueblo de Mercedes.

A los subditos de Francia, Inglaterra, Rusia, Italia, Bélgica, Serbia y Montenegro; a los que simpatizan con la causa que ellos representan; a los que ven en la noble Bélgica la víctima inmolada por el cesarismo impudico que se burla de la solemnidad de los tratados y de la confianza en la fe jurada; a los que simpatizan con la causa noble de la civilización respetuosa de los derechos ajenos; a todos ellos invitamos a una reunión en el Salon del "Cine Ideal" que tendrá lugar mañana a las 9.30 a.m., con el fin de constituir un Comité Pro-Aliados que responda y sirva al ideal que armó el brazo defensor de los pueblos que se levantaron contra el Atila de nuestros días.

Mercedes, (Corrientes), 9 de Octubre de 1915.—José D. Bianchi, José Bruchou, N. E. Simoní, Arturo Thompson, Oreste Crudele, Santiago Lacaze, E. Perry, P. Elessandrini, Juan Ansola (hijo), C. Herrero, Antonio Ansola, P. H. Renthel, Vicente Cerimele, R. Chouhy, Fulgencio Pinasco, Juan Duhagón, Salvador Gallino, Juan Lacour, H. Herrero, and A. Cubas.

LET OTHER TOWNS PLEASE COPY!

R. C. I.

CIGARETTE FUND.

Mr. B. Gwyn, Hon. Treas., 278 Calle Balcarce, acknowledges receipt of the following donations:—

A. H. Gibbings \$10, Mrs. O. H. Vincent 6, Scott and Hume 50, F. Orman 37, Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood 10, Argentina 3, Ernestito 5, Porotita 3, Quaker 5, S. Peychaux 15, Kitchener 10, Joffre 4, W. Dunn 10, Miss Leng 3, A Friend 5, X. Y. Z. 5, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. M. Corbett 20, Miss Corbett 10, Madame Vatin 2, France 5, Aliados 5, H. Atterbury 10, L. Cooper 5, F. Reeves 10, C. A. Alexander 10, J. H. Kidd 10, A. N. Linares 5, J. C. Douglas 5, C. A. Hay 5, Paddy from Cork 5, A. 10, Previously acknowledged 2,235.55. Total:—\$2,533.55.

Among letters received are the following addressed to the subscribers of the R.C.I. Cigarette Fund:

"I wish to thank you for the Argentine cigarettes. They came as a very pleasant surprise indeed and nothing could have been more acceptable at the time."

W. H. W. Hine.

Stationary Hospital,

No. 1 Camp, Havre.

"I wish to advise you that I am a patient in Hospital and should any more Argentine cigarettes come for me kindly forward them to address below instead of the No. 16 General Hospital.

"Thanking you very much for the cigarettes I have already received from you."

H. R. Davis, No. 42929.

King George Hospital
London.

BRITISH RED CROSS FUNDS

HON. ARTHUR STANLEY'S APPEAL.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—The following letter just received by this mail from the Honourable Arthur Stanley, Chairman of the War Committee, will, I think, answer several enquiries I have had of late as to whether the British Red Cross Society is in need of funds:—
British Red Cross Society.

83 Pall Mall, London, S.W.

September 25, 1915.

Dear Chevallier Boutell,

I have sent you two receipts and a letter by this mail, but I must add a token of thanks to you for all that you are doing for us. To have raised over £1,000 in such a short time is really splendid, and we are very grateful to you. The demands made upon us from France and the Dardanelles and everywhere else where we or our Allies are fighting, are very great, and we can't expect money to come in very well after this last Budget, so any help that you can give us is most welcome.

The big fight in France is just begun—I was over there last week, and everyone seemed very confident as to the result. I hope they are right. A big success now might mean a much earlier termination of the war, as the Russians seem to be giving them rather a bad time in the East.

With renewed thanks, believe me,
Yours sincerely,

ARTHUR STANLEY.

I am certain I can rely on a further generous response from the British colony in Argentina. Funds are urgently needed in any form or shape—from ten cents onward—and I trust I may be able to continue a weekly remittance for the great work on the other side.

Yours, etc.

F. H. CHEVALLIER BOUTELL,
Representative of the British Red Cross Society in Argentina.

OFF TO THE WAR

FAREWELL TO MR. J. LYNN HAZELTON.

A farewell address moved by a mingled feeling of enthusiasm and regret was given by Rev. W. P. McLaughlin to Mr. J. Lynn Hazelton, a representative of a large Belfast concern, who will be shortly donning a British uniform and running his share of risks and sacrifice among the English warriors who are offering their lives in response to the country's call.

The address was received by clamorous applause, last night, at the American Church, and easily proved the outstanding feature of this year's last social of the Young People's Institute.

Rev. McLaughlin, amidst loud applause stated that he regretted Mr. J. Lynn Hazelton's departure, who had proven himself an active mover in spiritual and social affairs, and that his leaving the British community would no doubt be greatly felt. He also stated, that at the same time, he was consoled by the fact that the impetus which has determined Mr. Hazelton's step, was an unselfish one.

Mr. Hazelton in responding mentioned that he was simply performing his duty, and he hoped to be able to leave Buenos Aires in two weeks time for his home in Belfast, to enlist in the army.

He was presented with various parting gifts including the American Church Committee's offerings of a leather-bound pocket testament with coloured illustrations and a handsome wrist watch.

A musical programme followed, consisting of a pianoforte duet given by Misses Mier and Kenworthy, song by Mr. J. Lynn Hazelton, song by Miss Bery Lovejoy.

CONCORDIA NEWS

(From Our Correspondent).

October 26.

Tennis.

The sealed handicap tournament of the Concordia Tennis Club started on the 24th. For the mixed doubles only three ladies sent in their names and it was a question whether to postpone it or not. However several men entered and it was started the handicapping being made accordingly. The following are the results of yesterday, one set of six games only to be played:

Doubles.			
	P.	G.W.	L.
Mrs. Cowper-Coles and E. J. Cain	5	4	26
Miss Roberts and T. Burgess	4	8	16
Miss Birdsall and R. A. Colls	7	21	21
S. W. Roberts and T. Bentzen	5	8	22
G. Roberts and C. Todd	5	25	5
D. McCorquodale and A. Williams	3	14	4
E. Emley and G. Neville	5	17	13
Cowper Coles and F. G. Sketch	4	17	7

Singles.			
	P.	G.W.	L.
Cowper Coles	5	17	7
E. Emley	5	15	15
D. McCorquodale	3	8	10
C. Todd	2	3	9
E. J. Cain	3	1	11
F. G. Sketch	5	22	8
G. Neville	3	13	5
G. Roberts	4	12	12
A. Williams	1	5	1
J. McCloud	6	17	19

A large crowd was present. Including players there must have been nearly 70 enjoying the day, tea being served by the ladies. The tournament will be continued during the week and next Saturday and Sunday.

Railway Club.

At a meeting held on October 22 in the Railway Club for the purpose of electing the new Committee the following were chosen:—Messrs. Petty, Sketch, Neville, Fielder, Comminges and Cowper Coles. The first meeting of the new Committee was held on October 25 when the following officers were arranged:—President, Mr. S. Comminges; Vice, Mr. Sketch; Treasurer, Mr. H. V. Fiedler; Secretary, Mr. G. W. Neville. The Hon. President is Mr. Robert H. F. Stuart. The Committee will hold office until June 30, 1916. The Hon. President has the right to nominate a delegate to represent him on the Committee but in view of the fact that Mr. Stuart is away the Committee awaits his return so as to include the gentleman he may name in the discussions, etc., to take place to put the Club on a sound basis, especially as regards rules.

Sick Fund.

Due to the fact that the Railway Sick Fund has been closed the railway employees have arranged a new Society which is considered a satisfactory one. The Committee formed is: President, Mr. H. V. Fiedler; Vice, Mr. P. Kingsbury; Treasurer, Mr. F. Jaquet; Secretary, Mr. C. S. Forzano; and Mr. S. Hansen. Already nearly 150 members have joined. Any doctor or chemist in the town can be approached according to the wish of the members. Satisfactory reductions in prices are accorded, especially from the dentist.

Railway Pension Law.

The following have been elected as representative of the North-Eastern Argentine Railway to look after the interests of the employees in the coming meeting to be held in Buenos Aires when the Organic Law will be discussed:—President, Sr. A. G. y Herrera; Vice, Mr. F. Kingsbury; Secretary, Sr. F. Molina; Sub-Secretary, Sr. A. J. Candiani; and Treasurer, Sr. A. Cardoso.

ROSARIO NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT]

October 26.

Competitors for the Tigre.

Rosario is usually represented at Tigre Regatta, and the forthcoming day will be no exception. The names of the crew who have been selected to champion Rosario Rowing Club are:—

Copa Ferro-Carril Central Argentino, for shell fours:—No. 1 F. Asurmendi; No. 2, J. S. Garbutti; No. 3, C. H. Taylor; Stroke, L. G. Malberti; Cox, B. E. Capello.

Copa Compañías de Seguros, for single sculls.—F. Gasser will represent Rosario Rowing Club, and will row on the 7th prox. in the elimination beat, meeting the representatives of the Scandinavian and Montevideo Clubs.

The Markets.

The wheat market has been very quiet and no transactions worth naming have been done. New crop was firm for a few days, but to-day has declined rather sharply presumably on account of the good advices which have been received from up country. Reports generally speak of the wheat plant being in good condition, and the appearance of the ear is becoming quite general in this zone. Thanks to the favourable rains which have occurred during this month, the crop has recovered from its backwardness, and is now more or less about normal.

Should weather conditions continue favourable during the most important period upon which the crop is now entering, there is every reason to hope for good crops in those places where the locust has not done damage, and so far this only applies to the district north of the main Central Argentine line to Cordoba.

Maize has been a strong market, following advices from the U.K., where the markets have been very strong and an important advance has taken place; though most of this has been absorbed by the big advance in freights. Steamers for November loading registered quite 12½ per ton advance in freight rates during the week. The new crop maize is getting a very good start thanks to the frequent spring rains which we are getting.

The Strike of Stevedores.

The strike which I mentioned last week has not been arranged yet, but it is probable that it will fizzle out on its own account, as there are heaps of men only too willing to step in and take the strikers' places. The whole matter, on the part of the men, is a very stupid one, as the question at issue is in itself a trivial one, referring to the time-table. It has been the custom during the last few years for the stevedores to start work at 7 in the morning and work through till 11 o'clock, during the period from April 15 to October 15. The new time-table, coming into force on October 16, was from 6 o'clock to 8 a.m. and 8.30 to 10.30, the half-hour break being for refreshments. The exporters, having found that this half-hour was much abused, and was liable to become 45 to 50 minutes, what with slacking off a little before 8 and not turning up promptly at 8.30, resolved to ask the Sociedad de Trabajo Libre to change the summer time-table, so that the men should turn to at 6.30 and work straight on till 10.30, having their refreshment before starting work. This was the bone of contention, and advantage was taken of this by certain labour agitators to foment discontent with the Sociedad, and, in fact, to attack its very existence. During the negotiations the men agreed to the new time-table, but insisted that the intervention of the Sociedad should be entirely eliminated. This, naturally, the exporters will not entertain for a moment, as it is the Society which they themselves have supported, and moreover it is their representative in matters pertaining to the labour they

ROSARIO PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE

Scheme to Extend its Scope

THE NEW COMMITTEE

A General Meeting of the British Patriotic Committee at which nearly 50 members of the British community attended was held in St. Bartholomew's Club-room on the evening of October 21, 1915. Mr. W. J. Martin in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved the Treasurer, Mr. George Woollidge read statements of the Prince of Wales Fund and the General Fund of the Committee showing credit balances of respectively \$17,599.76 c/l and \$337.84 c/l at September 30, 1915, the accounts having been audited by Mr. Joseph Fogg. The accounts as read were unanimously approved.

On the motion of Mr. Montgomery seconded by Mr. Fisher it was agreed that the Treasurer should be instructed to remit to the Prince of Wales Fund the balance standing to the credit of the account under that name in the various banks.

Proposal for Apportionment of Future Funds.

Mr. Fisher proposed that in future, money collected should be divided as follows: 50 per cent to the Prince of Wales Fund, 25 per cent to the British Red Cross Fund and 25 per cent to local charities, but Mr. Marston objected that it would be more in order if this matter were treated by the new Patriotic Society whose formation was an item on the agenda of the meeting. This was tacitly agreed to. A suggestion that the correspondence since last meeting be left to the consideration of the new Committee to be elected, was also agreed to.

Lady Roberts' Field-Glass Fund.

The Chairman, however, asked that one item in that correspondence should be treated forthwith as H.B.M. Consul, Mr. Spencer Dickson, wished to call attention to it while so many of the British community were assembled. Mr. Dickson urged the claims of the "Lady Roberts Field Glass Fund" upon the attention of all who might be in possession of, or have means of acquiring prismatic field glasses which were very much required by many officers, and requested that if any were available they should be sent to him and that he would see that they were forwarded to the proper quarter.

The New Patriotic Committee.

The Chairman then referred to the principal business of the evening viz the proposal to give the hitherto existing British Patriotic Committee of Rosario a more definite constitution. He explained that while a comparatively loose organisation had been sufficient and even desirable when in past years the British community had only to be called together occasionally for the celebration of the King's birthday or to welcome the arrival of a British war vessel, circumstances had altered since the commencement of the present war and that it was quite neces-

require. As there is an abundance of unemployed labour in the city, there has been no difficulty whatever in replacing the strikers, so far as numbers are concerned; but it will naturally take a little time until the new hands get into the swing of the work.

Alfredo J. White

Solicitor and Accountant

Cordoba 1321, Rosario

Tel. No. 5191

THE SECOND AEROPLANE

FUNDS STILL NEEDED.

The British Society received yesterday a very significant donation in the form of a cable order for \$100 gold from Mr. Herbert Gibson at present residing in England.

It will be seen that this donation, coming in the way it has done, carries with it the appreciation of a gentleman well able to form an opinion as to the utility of the proposed machine and, what is more, a firm conviction as to its necessity. It is sincerely hoped that this magnificent proof will induce the British residents in this country to put their hands in their pockets and subscribe rapidly the amount required to complete "Aeroplane River Plate No. 2" Fund.

Also by the mail that arrived yesterday a letter came from Mr. Alan W. MacLachlan of Eastbourne, England, subscribing \$50 to the "Fund."

A number of comments have been made by the English Press more or less of same tenor as that published by "The Times" which is as follows:

"The British Society in the Argentine Republic have through the League of the Empire, its representative in England, presented to the Army Council an aeroplane,

"Fighter Mark 1." The aeroplane has been accepted by the Government and will be named "River Plate." The expense, £2,250, was subscribed by British residents in the Argentine as a mark of their loyalty to the British cause."

It does not need many words to convince one of the good that can be done by subscribing to the Aeroplane Fund. The fighting aeroplane strikes a blow at the enemy and thus saves the lives of our men. In subscribing to this fund one may feel that he has done something really effective against the foe.

All subscriptions to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. W. Watson, 536 Calle Cangallo.

sary now to have the names and addresses of all British subjects to whom notices of meetings could be issued and appeals for help addressed. A book had been opened for the purpose and he requested that those present should register there their names and addresses. He referred to the war as an example of the advantages of efficient organisation and urged that without this the British Patriotic Committee of Rosario would be comparatively ineffective. A printed proposal to this end had been circulated among those present, which the Executive Committee considered might meet the case, and it would be for the new Committee to be elected to study the matter and report to a later meeting.

Election of Officers.

On the motion of Mr. Marston, seconded by Mr. Fogg, the proposed scheme was accepted in general and, after a desultory discussion the meeting proceeded to elect new officers by ballot. Mr. A. P. Ferguson and Mr. W. Ainsworth, assisted by Mr. A. H. Clarke were appointed tellers, and it was decided that the ballot papers should show by a special mark who the members voting desired for President.

The following was the result of the ballot:—

President, Mr. W. J. Martin, 24 votes; Vice-President, Mr. A. H. Unwin, 22 votes; Members of Committee: C. C. Cox, 39 votes; A. Murray Hudson, 38 votes; R. Fisher, 36 votes; T. H. Martin, 32 votes; A. M. Barnes, 30 votes; C. Montgomery, 29 votes; D. S. Martin, 29 votes; E. Rosenberg, 26 votes; A. P. Ferguson, 17 votes.

The ballot took a considerable time and it was nearly mid-night before it was concluded. In the meantime many members had retired and the meeting broke up as soon as the result was declared.

"LIES, ALL LIES"

Dr. Gramajo Denies Rumours of Impending Resignation

PLANS FOR PURIFYING THE CITY

(HERALD Special Interview.)

"Lies, nothing but lies," said Dr. Gramajo, Buenos Aires Intendente, when interviewed by a HERALD representative yesterday about the alleged rumours of his resignation.

"The political subterfuges used by various newspapers are not only ungrounded, but perfectly false. There is absolutely no authenticity in the statement made by a local newspaper that the Minister of the Interior has called me to answer various charges. I have received no notice to that effect, and President Victorino de la Plaza, who has appointed me, has expressed no antagonistic sentiment regarding my administration," said the Intendente in a serious voice.

"The Tango," an outstanding number among the various features which are to be produced to-morrow at the Colon Theatre, was prevented from appearing by the representations of Sra. de Martin, President of the "Sociedad de Damas de la Caridad," on the contention that it is of a doubtful nature.

"Some newspaper scribe, who has evidently mistaken me as the instigator of this particular prohibition, has levelled a number of attacks against what he called my 'stratagem.'"

"This ignorance is the underlying basis of all the attacks made against my methods. It is nothing but prejudice," remarked Dr. Gramajo, in a firm tone, "and I am fully determined to pursue my policies which I consider will tend towards the elimination of vices and for the championing of righteousness."

"There was besides a recent controversy on Maipu about women of the 'demi-monde' plying their trade with an effrontery that was unmistakably serious to the public. This delicate affair commanded the quick attention of the municipal body as a whole, which induced them to use strongest efforts to uproot this evil."

"For a few days the Municipality were able to enforce what they deemed was lawful; but subsequent reading of the law leaves a loophole for activities on the opposite side which necessitated the Municipality weakening their determination," he continued.

"Sure of ultimate victory, I have never slackened my positive intentions of introducing improved conditions, which not only include the physical or materialistic sides of the city, but also the moral aspect, and this policy will always be the basis of my operations," he said.

From authentic sources of the Intendencia the following facts have been received:—

On February 24, 1915, Dr. Gramajo assumed his official position as Intendente of Buenos Aires. At that time he discovered the financial situation hung on a thread, finding that a floating debt of fifty-three million pesos first encountered his notice. This colossal debt was subject to be paid at any moment, and was mainly engendered by the previous unlimited extravagance of the municipal leaders, who undertook the construction of new avenues, of which few have been completed.

Besides this enormous debt incurred, the Municipal Budget called for 43,700,000 pesos for the year 1915, being a radical reduction of 10 million pesos, compared with 1914. This difference evidently appears to be the active work of the Intendente.

For the first time Dr. Gramajo found himself facing a menacing proposition. He undertook to rid the city of all useless expenditures, and commenced his operations against the unlicensed freedom of public services.

Under his tactful management he was able to wrest the electric lamps monopoly which was confined in the hands of a large Argentine Company, and saved the Municipality what is approximately estimated at 400,000 pesos annually on that item solely. There were 7000 lamps in the city, run at a basis of 12 pesos per month for carbon and globes broken, etc. The Intendente thought that a great change could be wrought in the price if the Municipality itself would become the governing master; and the Administration consequently found that only 6.30 pesos was expended, with the further probability that after the war it would be reduced to 3.80 per lamp each month. At the present moment the carbon, globes, and various other appliances used in its operation are subject to the high tariff and extraordinary fluctuation of prices on materials; but nevertheless a saving item of almost a half million pesos will result from that innovation. (This change has gone into effect on the 19th of this month.)

According to one of the Secretaries of the Intendencia, Dr. Gramajo's aims have always been directed to effacing the sickening licentiousness which is openly exhibited in various cafés, and which has eventually had the tendency of corrupting a good number of the young men in this city, and in the future his decision is to cleanse the Capital of its moral iniquities.

The public, the Secretary claimed, do not desire to have these women flood the city, and all those whose aims are for the purification of South America's leading city, should do their utmost to shun these resorts.

The Secretary also alleged that in the near future Dr. Gramajo will undertake the reform of municipal finances, with a still more determined grasp, and that he will cause every possible reduction of expense and limit the annual expenditure. He does not want to exceed the limit appropriated for the year's expense, as it has hitherto been practised.

The employment question will also receive the Intendente's serious consideration, as he feels quite optimistic that a great improvement will shortly follow. He expects in the course of a few weeks to lay at the disposal of the people proposals of labour facilities, which will go far in solving the perplexing employment problem.

EMIR EMIN ARSLAN

SURRENDERS TURKISH CONSULATE BELONGINGS TO THE SUPREME COURT.

The archives documents and registrations of the Turkish Consulate Office were officially handed over on Oct. 21 by Emir Emin Arslan, former Consul General of the Ottoman Empire, to Sr. Arturo Pons, Bailiff of the Supreme Court.

Emir Arslan recently figured prominently in his stand against his country's precipitation in this war on the side of Germany.

Schooled in the French School of Reught, his sentiments and teachings rebelled against the cruel and barbaric Teuton modern philosophies, and he openly voiced his contempt for Germanic legislation and warfare, which consequently cost him his official post.

He then, received communications from Constantinople asking for his resignation, with the command that all papers and documents appertaining to the Consulate service should be assigned to the German Legation.

This he refused to comply with, until a few days ago he was asked by the Supreme Court to submit such belongings that were under his régime to the Supreme Court and yesterday he resigned all claims to the Consular possessions.

He is now editing the weekly review *La Nota*, which possesses a high literary standard and contains much pro-Ally propaganda.

THE B.A. WOMAN

How She Compares with Her Anglo-Saxon Sister

AN AMERICAN NOVELIST'S VIEWS

In recent years there have been quite a list of young women who have devoted themselves to authorship, but few have displayed more energy in matters that did not strictly appertain to the realms of literature than the impressionable Miss Mildred Champagne, the American popular playwright and novelist, who arrived in Buenos Aires a week ago.

Though this is her first visit to this country, and consequently being subjected to environment radically different to what she has been accustomed, it is surprising with what ease the young authoress has accumulated many vivid impressions of South America's leading city.

"One can sedately talk about political or artistic questions, but when it comes to divulging opinions on our own sex, enthusiasm surges, hyperbole crowds into one's phrases," said Miss Champagne, to a HERALD representative.

"You want me to give my impressions of Buenos Aires, about the ladies and the men, and the fine buildings?" she asked, with an arch smile.

"Well, the women in Buenos Aires are well educated, and extensive travellers and imbued with worldly knowledge; but—they lack the courage of their convictions."

"Though they aspire to reach the same stage of freedom and education which their American sisters possess, and wish to emulate them, they shudder before the probable consequences, for they fear that they will be overriding the barren modes and unliberal customs which prevail in Argentina."

"It is astounding that in certain phases of social life, the same conditions exist here which were encountered in Mediaeval Spain, though perhaps cloaked under a veneer of politeness and exterior civilisation, for the women in Buenos Aires are guided by the spirit that liberty means license."

"These feelings naturally are subject to amelioration, and I perceive that there is more than a little of courage in them which can be developed."

"Take the American woman; she enjoys full liberty because she is revolving in an educational sphere free from dogmatic strains. She does not gaze on morality from a narrow minded point of view, but opens her arms to welcome an exceedingly high standard of moral purity which embodies the assurance of an absolute ideal home life."

"This feeling of ascendancy makes her rich in social and moral rights, and causes the word 'Family' to signify the keynote of the nation's progress, for the family surrounding really reflects the grandeur of the country."

"Compared with such liberal thinkers of the North, you find the Argentine women has no social and political voice at all."

"In social gatherings women here are secluded from men's presence; they do not get together for that helpful companionship which tends for the mutual uplift of both sexes."

"The cruel inscription, 'The place of woman is the home' was once invented. If that is taken literally, and she is confined between four walls, how can she become an intellectual friend and helpmate to her husband, and how can she give any proper instruction to her children. Being for ever barred the entrance to public affairs, she consequently fades in intelligence, and grows destitute in what forms a truly world education, which consists of a solid education, knowledge of the world's customs and attitudes, seeing life in its representa-

tions amongst friends, theatres, balls, etc., and the knowledge of social and moral duties."

The attractive home, so that the husband will not seek outside expedients to divert his attentions, but will happily remain at home, is when he finds himself in the company of his wife, who grows more fascinating each day, because she helps him in every way."

"The National Council of Women, a club existing in Buenos Aires, has been established a considerable time ago, for the elevation of womanhood, and with the underlying motives of endeavouring to initiate a movement whereby a more liberal freedom should be assumed by women. This should bring about some great changes in the future."

"In other ways Buenos Aires is attractive. The excellence of its musical schools can only be rivalled by the Boston Music Schools, and the great similitude between the musical fields of these two widely-separated cities can be somewhat accounted for by the warm friendship which existed between Sarmiento and Horace Mann."

"The architecture is not only beautiful from an artistic standpoint, but from its uniformity of construction and the great amount of ornaments and wealth lavished upon them. The streets are extremely clean, but the sidewalks are rather narrow."

"The tramways and cars, and very excellent automobiles system transports you immediately into the life of New York, but that you are suddenly awakened by foreign voices, which have no similarity to English."

"Looking around, you perceive beautifully-gowned women walking on Florida with an elasticity which pronounces physical culture."

"The people are very courteous here and the men are very handsome and well-attired," she remarked, just when a number of young men strolled into the Plaza Hotel.

Miss Champagne spent an afternoon a few days ago at the Jockey Club, where she met the President of the Republic; who gave her a very cordial reception.

She expects to be leaving in a few days for the interior of the country to study agricultural conditions, which play an imposing character in Argentine commerce, and will make a special study of the economical conditions of the working classes, endeavouring to get an exact idea of the "peon" system of the country. She is making considerable headway in penning a number of articles, to be sent to the various newspapers and magazines she represents.

ARMED STRIKERS IN SAN JULIAN

SERIOUS DISORDERS THREATENED.

Theatrical, more than violent, is the strike now in progress as San Julian, although the information concerning the affair which has come through from Santa Cruz is sufficiently alarming if accurate. It is stated that the workmen of three of the largest establishments in the locality have gone on strike, and armed with "Winchesters" are terrorising other workmen, who cannot see eye to eye with them, and who refuse to strike.

Guns are, apparently, being fired off indiscriminately and general terror reigns. Some damage has been done to property, but the nature of this is not stated. The strikers have "entrenched" themselves behind the station of Los Manantiales, where they intend to resist the police.

The workmen are those who have been employed on some cattle ranches, but the cause of their striking is unknown, and the information received savours of much exaggeration.

Nevertheless the authorities are very active and consider the matter a grave one.

source.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE

63rd LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

GENERAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$156,099.96
Gerencia F. C. Sud.: L. B. F. \$10, R. L. \$10, H. A. B. \$10, C. W. S. H. \$5, T. W. E. \$10, J. M. E. \$10, A. G. L. \$12	67.00
Collected by Juan Burden, Esquire, at La Banda: Angel Aspa (\$5 monthly) \$15, José Sanchus (\$5 monthly) \$15, Juan Burden (\$5 monthly), \$15, Walter Chaney \$5, Richard Jones \$3	53.00
Anonymous	25.00
Anonymous	79.97
E. D. T.	5.00
W. W.	5.00
W. B.	5.00
Central Argentine Rly. Magazine	239.00
A. Macdonald	50.00
C. Webster	10.00
W. R. Schiele	10.00
W. H. Earl	5.00
J. and M. Linton	15.00
J. Grant	3.00
Per London and R. P. Bank, Ltd.:—	
C. H. P. Dashwood	100.00
T. B. F.	25.00
Total	\$156,796.93

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$143,426.88
C. Crawford Smith (6 months ending Sept.)	300.00
Anonymous	50.00
Central Argentine Rly. Magazine	442.50
Total	\$144,219.38

RED CROSS FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$22,162.88
Central Argentine Rly. Magazine	25.00
Total	\$22,187.88

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$4,656.10
Mrs. K. Rose Dyson, per Mr. A. de Brouckere	100.00
Total	\$4,756.10

OFFICERS' FAMILIES' FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$1,856.16
Central Argentine Rly. Magazine	260.00
Total	\$2,116.16

The following sums have been remitted during the week:—

Prince of Wales's Fund	£500 0 0
Belgian Relief Fund	£50 0 0
Officers' Families' Fund	£200 0 0
Overseas Warship Fund	£21 15 0

Subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Thos. Lloyd, Calle Sarmiento, 459, or paid into the accounts opened in the London and River Plate Bank, Ltd., the British Bank of South America, Ltd., the London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd., the Anglo South American Bank, Ltd.

For general information, subscription forms, etc., application should be made to the Hon. Secretary, Calle Sarmiento 643.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

The following are the amounts sent home to date to the various funds:—

Prince of Wales's Fund (National Relief)	£12,850 0 0
British Red Cross	2,629 5 3
St. John's Ambulance (now working in con-	

THE BRITISH RED CROSS FUND

(To the Editor).

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to acknowledge through your columns the following donations:—

Mrs. and Mrs. Hilton, Bahia Blanca, \$30; Lomas Athletic Club, nett proceeds of Foursome at Club Links, \$132; Anonymous, \$25; Mr. C. Anthony, Bahia Blanca, \$20; Per the President of the Red Cross at Mones Cañón, (Fiesta at Mones Cañón) \$320.10; Per Miss Adelaide Neville, Hon. Sec., Women's Association, Concordia, proceeds of Garden Party, \$172.30.

The amounts collected and remitted to date are as follows:—

Handed to Treas. of British Patriotic Committee	\$ 3,836.13
Remitted direct to British Red Cross Society	27,996.70
	\$31,826.83

Yours, etc.,

F. H. CHEVALLIER BOUTELL,
Representative of the British Red Cross Society in Argentina.

FINANCIAL RESULT OF PRIVATE DANCE.

The results of the Dance and Bridge held at Mr. and Mrs. Boyd's residence on Oct. 7 on behalf of the above fund, are as follows:—

Total receipts from sale of tickets, raffle of cushion and donations	\$1,248.50
Less paid to orchestra \$150	
Tickets, programmes and sundry expenses	140 290.00
Nett result	\$ 958.50

This amount has been handed over to the Treasurer of the British Women's Patriotic Fund.

Thanks are due to THE HERALD and The Standard for numerous notices published, to Mrs. H. C. Thompson for presentation of a cushion to be raffled, and to the many ladies who sent supplies. To the Belgrano English Store, to Messrs. Feeney and Co., and Harrods Ltd. for generous donations of wines, sweets, etc.

No. 77 won the raffle, and the holder may obtain the cushion on application to Calle Freyre 1762, Belgrano.

BRITISH PATRIOTIC FUND

VENADO TUERTO CLUB DANCE.

The following is the statement of accounts for the Venado Tuerto Polo and Athletic Club Dance held in aid of the British Patriotic Fund, Oct. 14, 1915:

To 119 tickets sold	\$1190.00
By Sr. Angel Sanmartino's account for orchestra	\$390.00
By sundry expenses	262.00
By draft on Banco de la Nación of Thomas Lloyd, Esq.	538.00
	\$1190 00

(Signed) E. H. WOOD,
Hon. Treas. Dance Fund.

(Signed) ROBERT G. WINTER,
Hon. Sec. V. T.P. & A.C.

junction with the Red (Cross)	207 8 0 3
Officers' Families' Fund	700 0 0
Belgian Relief Fund	430 0 0
Warship Fund (Patriotic League of Britons Overseas)	121 15 0 3

Remittances have also been sent to H.M. Consuls at Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, and Bahia for the purchase of luxuries for officers and crews of H.M. ships in South Atlantic waters.

THE SECOND AEROPLANE

Donations Needed NOW

FIRST 'PLANE ACCEPTED

It is earnestly desired to complete the funds for the second River Plate Aeroplane as soon as possible, and subscribers are requested to forward their donations without delay to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. Watson, Calle Cangallo 536. About \$12,000 are wanted to make up the required amount, and this sum should be forthcoming in ten days or a fortnight.

Amount previously acknowledged: \$13,086.45.—Miss H. Worthington 10, Jam 10, H. G. Mackie 50, Lionel Hicks 10, Arthur Reddish 10, D.R. 20, Mrs. Elias 5, J. Coulter 10, Candy Bros. 25, R. Y. Candy 10, Mr. and Mrs. Hilton 30, G. M. Hall 100, H.E.M. 10, Sissons 5, Ferrari 1, J. B. 250, Misses K. and D. Finlayson 5, E. B. Howell 10, T. Trapp 25, Mackenzie M. C. Henderson 100, G. Shaw 3, Miss Hardy 5, Mrs. Hicks 3, M. McLoughlin 5, Mrs. A. MacKinnon 10, T. B. Morley 5, Colleen Bawn 5, Uat Connor 5, A. G. Hicks 10, Mollie Hardy 2, D. McFarlane 3, White 10, Guillermo Johnson 10, Juan MacCabe 5, Jack P. Hardy 2, P.M.P. 5, Norman Y. Greene 5.—Total \$13,875.45.

FIRST PLANE ACCEPTED

Confirmation has now been received, of the acceptance on the part of the War Office of the first aeroplane, as per the following copy of a letter from Sir Reginald Tower:—

British Legation,

Oct. 22, 1915.

Dear Sir.—In confirmation of my letter to you of the 19th ultimo I take pleasure in informing you that Sir Edward Grey writes on September 20 at the request of the Army Council to the effect that they gratefully accept the gift of an aeroplane "Fighter, Mark 1" for the use of the Royal Flying Corps, subscribed for by the British Society in the Argentine Republic at a cost of £2,250. The aeroplane will be named "River Plate."

I request you to bring this to the notice of the subscribers to the Fund organised by the British Society.

Yours truly,

REGINALD TOWER.

"HERALD" MOTOR AMBULANCE

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR SUBSCRIBERS

The following letter has been received from Mr. F. H. Chevallier Boutell:—

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—I beg to advise you that the \$6,771.80 you so generously obtained for me, has been remitted to the Executive of the British Red Cross Society, by sight draft on the London and River Plate Bank for £599 0s. 6d.; there will be quite enough to cover cost of a first rate car, and, I think, its up-keep and maintenance during the war; the HERALD readers may well be proud of their work. I have asked for 300 copies of photos of the car, as possibly subscribers would like to have a practical war memento of the help given from this side.

Yours truly,

F. H. CHEVALLIER BOUTELL.

Representative of the British Red Cross Society in Argentina.

(In addition to the sum referred to by Mr. Boutell, THE HERALD has in hand, or to collect from subscribers in distant parts of the Republic, a further amount of \$365.00, the total amount subscribed to the Ambulance Fund to date being \$7,136.80. We shall be glad to receive orders for copies of the photograph of the motor ambulance, which will prove interesting mementos of the generosity of those who provided the car.—Ed. THE HERALD).

OUR LIMBLESS SAILORS AND SOLDIERS

AN APPEAL FROM ENGLAND.

St. Stephen's House,
Westminster, S.W.
September 25, 1915.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—The nation owes a special debt of gratitude to those gallant men who have lost their limbs in the war. On their behalf we make an earnest appeal for additional funds to extend the work at Queen Mary's Convalescent Hospitals, Roehampton, where these sufferers (officers and men) are provided at the expense of the State with their artificial appliances and taught how to use them.

The Hospitals are officially recognised by the Directors General of the Navy and Army Medical Services, and the Lords Commissioners of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

Over eight hundred patients are now awaiting admission, among them many men from our Overseas Dominions, and the numbers increase daily. To meet this difficult situation a large outlay has been incurred in the erection and equipment of new wards, which will shortly be opened.

The work at Roehampton can best be judged by the results achieved and by the gratitude of these brave men on realising, that with the aid of the wonderful artificial limbs of recent invention, they will be able to obtain employment and make a fresh start in life.

With a view to their future employment and also to provide useful occupation for the men while in hospital, workshops fitted with model motor chassis, electrical appliances, lathes, etc., are being organised, with competent instructors. A man who has lost his right hand will be taught to write with the left, and classes for other industries will be arranged. An Employment Bureau working in conjunction with existing Societies and employers of labour has also been established, and already a number of men have been placed in good situations. From the numerous offers received, it is hoped through this medium to find suitable employment for every man on his leaving the Hospital.

To maintain and extend this National work, a large additional sum of money is required, and we look with confidence to a ready response to our appeal from public and private sources, notwithstanding the urgency of other claims. Donations sent to Hon. Treasurer at St. Stephen's House, Westminster, will be gratefully acknowledged.—Yours obediently,

FRANCIS LLOYD,
Major-General.
Chairman.
C. H. KENDERDINE,
Honorary Treasurer.

HELP FOR THE BELGIANS

RECEIPTS AT BELGRANO CONCERT.

The proceeds of the concert given by Victoria College, Belgrano, for the Belgian Relief Fund amounted to:

Sale of Tickets	\$245.00
Sale of Programmes	49.35
Sale of Flowers	25.65

Total \$320.00

BELGIAN LEGATION'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Belgian Legation has received from Miss Violeta Callis, Principal of the Victoria College in Belgrano, the sum of \$320 m/n, product of a feast organised on October 19, for the benefit of the victims of the war in Belgium.

GERMANY AND TURKEY

HUN AMBASSADOR DEAD.

New York, Oct. 25.

A telegram from Constantinople announces the death of Baron von Wangenheim, German Ambassador to that capital.

COMFORTS FOR TROOPS

Patriotic Railway Men

REMEMBER THEIR COMRADES

The many volunteers from the railway services of this country, who are now at the front, are not being forgotten by their old comrades. Some time ago THE HERALD arranged for the distribution of tobacco to a number of men who volunteered from the Traction Department of the F.C.S., and now we have been asked to forward a further draft for £7 10s., subscribed by their fellow workmen on the Traction Staff at Ingeniero White, which is to be spent in the purchase of a hamper of comforts, and warm clothing for each of the volunteers named.

In forwarding the draft to THE HERALD the spokesman of the subscribers says: "We again ask you to handle the donation from the Traction Staff of Ingeniero White for warm clothing and hampers for our 12 boys at the front (unfortunately one of our number, J. S. David, was killed in France since we sent the tobacco). I may add that the men are sending direct to each boy a letter signed by all of them, advising them of the dispatch of the goods, and wishing them a Happy Christmas, which I fancy they will appreciate. The money is exactly 12s. 6d. per man; 5s. for hamper, and 7s. 6d. for clothing.

The draft is being sent to-day to the Editor of the *Daily Mail* with a request that each of the men mentioned shall receive a hamper and a packet of clothing, in accordance with the scheme put forward by the Overseas Club. The volunteers who will derive the benefit of this kind thought on the part of their old comrades are as follows: Private J. Hughes, Cameron Highlanders; Sappers P. Crane, P. Gallagher, B. Dyke, J. Whiston, T. Lovett, J. Prickett, P. Peary, and C. Billings, all of the Royal Engineers; Private A. Shrewsbury, 15th Middlesex; Private R. Mackie, Army Medical Corps; and Private J. Adamson, H. D. Cycle Corps, Dundee.

ITALIAN RED CROSS HAMPERS

The ladies' committee of the Italian Red Cross Fund, have adopted a good idea in connection with the celebration of Christmas at the front. They have made arrangements to provide and forward neatly packed hampers, containing all sorts of comforts and articles for the wounded. It is intended that the hampers shall reach Italy in time for them to be distributed at Christmas, the idea being that every wounded man in hospital shall receive his own little Christmas gift from his countrymen and countrywomen in Argentina.

INDISCREET OPINIONS

MILITARY PROPHETS TO BE GAGGED.

During the war, the Government has observed a neutral attitude requiring a similar department from its naval and military commanders. In the former service the attitude required has been most correctly observed but, shortly after the outbreak of hostilities certain opinions of a distinctly partisan nature were published including prophecies, so far unfulfilled. The Minister of War promptly informed the gentlemen in question that their professional opinions with their names appended were not suitable for publication.

Notwithstanding this, a new and rather flagrant example by an officer of rank has occurred which has, it is said, been taken notice of officially. Report has it that the Interim President has required detailed information to be supplied him of the circumstances of this case, the officer concerned in which is actually in active command and that the Minister of War will be instructed to take energetic measures to prevent future infractions of the course of conduct which the Government has laid down.

THE RAILWAY STAFF

I.

They watched and worked by night and day,
Their green lamps flashed, their red lamps glowed,
Or else along the six-foot way
They tramped the ballast of the road:
In rocking cab, in rattling brake—
They sped or checked the special's scud.
Or worked the warning bells that make
The steel-bright levers click and thud.

II.

In engine shed, in porters' room,
By serried desks, by whirling drills,
By draughtsman's board, or in the gloom
Of silent tunnels through the hills.
They tapped or typed or drove or drew
In unity of brain and hand,
And dreamed—and this we never knew—
Strange dreams about their motherland.

III.

Till on a day the wires that hum
From hill to hill, from chine to chine
Carried the simple message "Come!"
They need you in the battle line.
Compass and hammer, lamp and waste,
Lever and pen and engine plate—
Leave these to others and make haste,
The foe is out and at the gate!"

IV.

They asked no questions: one and all,
From office, station, cabin, road
They marshalled swiftly to the call,
And took the burden of our load.
They melted to their rendezvous,
And disappeared—we knew not where,
Until we heard of Mons—and knew
Ten thousand railwaymen were there.

EDGAR WALLACE.

SWEDISH NEUTRALITY

(To the Editor).

Sir.—I am very much pained to read the articles you have caused to put in your paper lately, in which you make it appear that, we the chivalrous nation of Sweden, are in sympathy with those German barbarians. Heaven forbid!

Your articles are very unkind. As anyone who knows us well will say, for do we not always give liberally (those of us who are in the employ of an English Company, as not a few of us are), to the Friends of the Tobacco for the poor soldiers. And we have great rejoicing and content in giving, and our love and affection for the British race is deep and it is not, as some who like us not, say to keep in a fat billet.

Therefore, Sir, we trust that as you are always fair you will give this letter publication in fairness to us who so well wish to the Allies.

Thanking you in anticipation,
Yours etc.,

A SWEDE.

Buenos Aires,
18/10/11.

BOMBARDMENT OF OSTEND

London, Oct. 23.

Despatches from Amsterdam report that in the recent British bombardment of Ostend the German military establishments were almost entirely destroyed. The railway station, the lighthouse, the Hotel des Thermes, the Kursaal and many naval storehouses were laid in ruins.

FIGHT FOR HILL 60

A WOUNDED SOLDIER'S STORY.

A Lance Corporal of the King's (Liverpool) Regiment (6th battalion, "Blacklegs from their dark putties") sends from Hospital at Leicester, the following account of his experiences at Hill 60 and the fighting preceding that action:

"We went to the front, as you know, months ago and joined a Regular Brigade of Infantry. Previous to this we had a pretty stiff training. I was made Lance Corporal, a paid one of course. Our Regulars and N.C.O.'s are not allowed to walk out with privates. To get a stripe, one had to pass out. You get a dose of clink if you argue with a N.C.O. It takes a bit of getting used to I tell you. I joined B. Company. One of the first knocked over in the trenches was Captain Montgomery. At the same time a bullet got Mat. McQueen and went on and killed Charlie Batson, our old pal. We continued at trench work till I left them.

Our Brigade too tackled Hill 60. Heavens! what a bloody affair that was. At the end of it we numbered some 200 odd.

I was about 60 yards from the Hill when it went up. About 2000 Germans went up with it. You never heard such an infernal din in your life. The report was stunning.

It was here I first met with their gas; damnable stuff it is too. I did not get gassed myself for it blew across and caught the Dorsets but I got all I was looking for and all I wanted. It made me feel awfully sick. We were 26 days on end in the trenches and got thoroughly knocked up. W. D. Evans was shot dead through the brain.

We occupied the crater where the Hill had been blown out. It was a sight I can tell you. There we hung on for a day or two. On several occasions the Germans counter-attacked and finally resorted to gas again. They managed to poison another Brigade of our division. Our people then fell back on their original position but we did not let the blighters occupy the crater. There we hung on till May 4, when at 11.30 p.m. we were relieved and another battalion took our place. We marched off about 5 miles when we were ordered back again. The beasts had gassed the line of trenches we had been holding 3 hours before. We had to go back and retake them. The Germans took the trench and advanced on the village. We extended as we reached the latter and attacked. C. Company went through the village. We went along the railway to its right. D. and A. Companies were on the left of C. The Germans let fly at us with all sorts, Shrapnel, "Jack Johnsons," "Whizz Bangs," etc., and used machine guns like mad but they couldn't stop us. We got there or rather, a few of us did. Captain Brocklehurst and Lieutenant Wilson were killed, so were Bert Fowler, Corporal Teague and both the Fairburn boys. You know them all, and our losses were very heavy. We were withdrawn the same night. We had a fortnight's rest and came back on a Thursday. The following Monday I was marching a fatigue party down the railway when I got damaged. A shell dropped close by and exploded and I went. I lost the use of my right leg and arm and was packed off to England. I am still in Hospital but hope to be all right soon. My arm has no strength but I hope this will improve.

That's the war as far as I saw it. It's blood, fire and hell take it from me. Another man we knew I heard has been blown to pieces."

CONCORDIA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT]

Oct. 15.

Weather.

Conditions are splendid at present after a spell of rather warm and sultry weather. The days are fine with a slight chippy feeling. A few days ago it turned so cold that winter garments had to be worn. The cold, however, only lasted one day.

Garden Party.

The complete result of the Garden Party given on Oct. 2, shows a balance of \$185. A feature of the Party which was omitted in my previous report was a wounded soldier dressed in full khaki regimentals attended by a Red Cross nurse, who paraded the lawns soliciting help for the Fund. The pair were Master Duncan MacKenzie and little Miss Lorna Sketch and their efforts were rewarded by collecting over \$85.

Red Cross Funds.

The final balance sheet of the Concordia Dance and Concert Committee was passed at a recent meeting of the Committee. A surplus of \$78 was shown and it was pointed out by Mr. Walton that it could be considered highly satisfactory in view of the heavy expenses incurred and the small subscription asked for. After a short discussion it was unanimously resolved to forward the amount to the British Red Cross Fund. The Committee will not dissolve for the present although it is not their intention to give any more dances this season. It is hoped that by next season the Railway Club will be in possession of a suitable house wherein dances can be given and consequently reduce the expenses as up to the present the heaviest item in the expenses was the hiring of the rooms of another club for the night. After a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Neville and seconded by Mr. Williams to the Chairman, Mr. Morley, and the thanks of the Committee had been accorded to the several ladies who had helped, the meeting was closed.

Comisión de Fomento.

A meeting was held on October 11 by a number of people interested in the prosperity of Concordia for the purpose of forming a "Comisión de Fomento." A provisional committee was arranged for the present, the following being elected:—President, Sr. Juan Marcone; Vice-President, Sr. Carlos S. Martinez; Secretary, Sr. J. M. Requena; Sub-Secretary, Dr. A. S. Lorenzo; Treasurer, Sr. S. San Roman; and Messrs. M. Giavi, J. S. Robinson, Dr. A. Martinez, J. B. Arruabarrena, H. Baltar, J. Salduna, G. Victorin, J. M. MacLoughlin, B. Legeren, L. R. Costa and D. S. Iglesias. The committee is a strong one and every hope is entertained that in the near future these gentlemen will form a definite Committee which will do all that is required of it for the progress of the town.

Tennis.

The Concordia Tennis Committee has sent out notices that a Gentlemen's Singles and Mixed Doubles secret handicap tournament will be held starting at 9 a.m. on Sunday, October 24, entrance fee for each event \$1. Prizes have kindly been offered by the President and Vice-President, Messrs. S. W. Roberts and R. MacKenzie. Entries will close on the 19 and further information can be had from the Secretary, Mr. G. Roberts.

ZEPPELINS IN THE BALTIC

Petrograd, Oct. 22.

It is reported from Riga that the Russian warships have observed Zeppelins along the coast of the Baltic, engaged apparently in looking out for British submarines lying in wait for German merchant shipping.

TE AGUILA ES EL MEJOR

BAHIA BLANCA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT]

Oct. 24, 1915.

The Ministers' Visit.

At the beginning of the week the visit of the Ministers to the districts of Roca, Allen, Chipolletti and Neuquen took place, and in four days they covered a distance of 2500 kilometres. A visit was paid by motor car to the bridge now being built at Chos-Malal and the irrigation canal which is being built with several falls in it and which could be harnessed to produce 25,000 horse power if necessary. The canal now being made is 70 metres wide, and has now been constructed for 75 kilometres.

Departure of Prisoners.

On Tuesday last 22 prisoners were taken away from the local gaol here and after being accompanied to the station by a body of mounted police, left for Sierra Chica by the afternoon train. Seven of them have been condemned to seventeen and a half years' imprisonment, one man to 20 years, and the others to 15 and 12 years each.

The 4th Rural Show.

The inauguration of the Rural Show is taking place this afternoon, and no doubt will be largely attended, as there are many people in from the camp, and the exhibits are good and numerous.

CATTLE.

There are on show 59 Shorthorn bulls, and 13 Herefords and three Durham cows, all of which are in the Argentine Stud Book. In the corrals there were 184 Durhams, 10 Herefords and 10 Polled Angus, making a total in all of 324 head.

HORSES.

There are 17 pure and half breds, three Boulonnais, 11 Shire, 17 Clydesdale, three Suffolk Punch, and 22 Hackneys.

And of various classes in lots of five in corrals 25, draught mares 10, race horses and saddle seven, and 10 Hackney mares; in all a total of 100.

SHEEP.

Merinos (in lots of three), 115, ewes 22, Lincoln 393, ewes nine, in corral, merinos 140, Lincolns 960, 50 Romney Marsh. In all 1698.

PIGS.

These are of three breeds: Middle White, Berkshire and Large White. Total 49.

FOWLS.

Chickens, geese, ducks, and turkeys, making a total of 282, also unclassified two Angora rabbits.

The total number of the exhibits is 2,460.

JUDGING.

This took place yesterday, and the Champion prize for bulls fell to "Champion of Estillar," roan bull, born August 30, 1913, belonging to Sr. A. de Bary. The reserve prize was won by Diadem 3rd, belonging to Sr. J. Redes, of Caselins, F.C.S.

The Champion prize for Herefords fell to Mr. Arthur Yoeman with "Dudley" of Norumbega. The reserve to "Shradens What Wanted," the property of Messrs. C. E. and B. Duggan, of Santa Salina, and the cup to Messrs. P. and G. Hughes of La Inca.

SHEEP.

In the Rambouillet class the Champion prize was awarded to Señores Urquiza, the reserve going to the estancia of San José, the Cup presented by Señores Louge and Schiel fell to Sr. Pereda, of "Villa Maria."

HORSES.

Shires—The Champion prize in this class was awarded to the estancia of "Salquilon" in Rocha, F.C.S. The reserves going to "Lord," the property of Señores Rovero Hnos.

The champion prize for draught horses was won by "Byron" from the estancia of Sr. J. M. Imaz, the reserve falling to the same estancia with "Duc Noir." The winner of the Clydesdale champion was Carlota and

Stamp, belonging to Dr. Alston, the reserve going to "Rincon's Best," which belonged to Señor Lopez Leube, who also won the Hackney champion with "Boby," the reserve in this class falling to "Sir Edward" from Cañada Tatay, and belonging to Messrs. S. B. Hale and Co. Ltd.

The Shorthorn, Hereford and Polled Angus were judged by Sr. J. Sipson; the Draught and Clydesdales by Mr. H. W. Blunt; Shires by Mr. Grinshaw (who also judged the pigs and fowls), and the Lincoln and Rambouillet sheep were judged by Mr. Sewell. On Monday the sale of the cattle is to commence, and on Tuesday sheep, and on Wednesday horses, pigs, and fowls. Special trains are also to be run on each day from the town to the show ground.

Items in Brief.

The firm of Casares and Diehl have presented a large silver cup to the committee of the racecourse, which is to be competed for in the fourth race at the meeting to-day, which will be held in connection with the Rural Show at Villa Borden.

A large quantity of machinery is shortly expected to arrive here from the States on different ships for use in the coming harvest.

The Executive Power have now issued a decree stating that in future those who consider themselves exempt from military service, on the ground of ill-health, being a widow's son, etc., must present their protest to the Federal Justice of their district, who will then investigate this matter in accordance with the medical report.

District Notes.

The Federal Judge, Dr. Marengo, has recently returned from Coronel Suarez, where he has been to investigate the charge made against the chief of the register civil there, Sr. Ferreyra, who was accused by several residents of retaining their "libretas civicas." On a search being made of the house and office of this person, some 238 of these books were discovered. This lawyer was at once put under arrest and brought to this town for trial.

At the auction sale of livestock held in Coronel Suarez last week the following prices were realized: Fat Durham cows from \$125 to \$140 each; heifers in calf, \$110 to \$121; Durham bulls born in the country from \$380 to \$520 each; draught horses from \$185 to \$310 each; Rambouillet ewes \$12. The total amount of the sale reached the sum of \$36,198.

Sentence on ex-Manager of L. Dreyfus and Co.

Some little time ago the Manager of L. Dreyfus and Co. at Coronel Dorrego, named Winchibeski, who had been in the employ of the firm for some eight years, was reported to have gone away with eighty thousand dollars belonging to the firm and their customers. The money from the latter was obtained by means of falsified cheques. After a long chase this man was finally arrested up North in the Chaco, and brought down to Bahía Blanca for trial, where on arrival he was said to have only \$35 with him. The case has recently been before the court, the prisoner being defended by Señor G. Casas. After the evidence had been thoroughly gone into, judgment was passed on the prisoner who was condemned to six and a half years' imprisonment with costs, and at the termination of the sentence to be under police supervision for two years.

Distinguished Visitors.

A visit is now being paid here by the French, Russian and British Consuls from Buenos Aires. The French and Russian Consuls, the latter being Sr. Ptaschnik, are staying at the South American Hotel. The British Consul is accompanied by Mrs. Mackie. Yesterday a lunch was held at Port Galvan, after which the visitors, accompanied by a large number of the residents from the town went as far as Port Militar in one of the railway tugs.

CORDOBA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT]

October 18.

Cordoba Athletic Club—Spring Tennis Tournament.

The rain which fell at mid-day on Sunday greatly interfered with the playing of the Spring Tennis Tournament of the Cordoba Athletic Club, as it was impossible to play off any of the ties on account of the damp state of the courts. The matches played on Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning resulted as follows:—Ladies Singles:—Mrs. Walters defeated Mrs. Babb, 6-0, 3-6, 6-1; Miss Morton beat Miss Davis, 6-3, 5-7 and 6-3; Miss Gladys Symonds defeated Miss Phyllis Symonds, 6-4, 6-3. Gentlemen's Singles:—Mr. Morton defeated Mr. Cochrane 6-1, 1-6, 6-3; Mr. Marks beat Mr. Parker, 7-5, 6-4. Mixed Doubles:—Cwing to the absence of Mr. Schultz who is playing with Miss Gladys Symonds, it was impossible to play any of the matches in this event. Men's Doubles:—No matches have been played yet in this event, and the committee earnestly request all the gentlemen entered therefor to appear at the courts the coming Saturday and Sunday in order that a start may be made.

Jockey Club.

A very interesting card has been prepared for the race meeting on Sunday next at the General Paz Hippodrome. In the \$3,000 Classic, Sir Florizel will meet his former stable companion Montezuma, and a battle-royal is assured. George Mountain the American jockey, will have the mount of Sir Florizel, and I am assured that whatever thoroughbred that finishes in front of the latter horse will be the winner. This will be the first start of last year's champion, Sir Florizel, this year.

Bogey Golf Match for Captain's Prize.

The bogey golf match (sealed handicap) held at the Alta Gracia links on Sunday for the Captain's prize, kindly presented by the Golf Captain, A. F. Dunbar, was a most enjoyable day's golf. The following players returned cards:—Messrs. Munroe, Ferguson, Dunbar, Lewis, Brigstocke, Babb, McCulloch, Munroe, Harris Smith, Sadleir, Cochrane, and Roney. Mr. T. G. Ferguson was the winner of the silver cigarette case, with the fine score of 2 down to bogey, playing from scratch. Mr. V. R. Sadleir turned in the second best score, with Messrs. G. A. Brigstocke and K. Struthers tied for third. In the afternoon, several foursomes took place in the match of Messrs. Dunbar and Struthers v. Ferguson and McCulloch; the former were successful, while Sadleir and Babb defeated Cochrane and Roney. Quite a number made the journey from Cordoba to enjoy the play. Among them were Mrs. C. C. Lewis, Miss Dorothy Lewis, Masters Jack and Donald Lewis, Mrs. A. D. Dunbar and daughter Violet, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Davis and Miss Phyllis Davis, Mr. Arthur Hughes, Mrs. R. J. Cochrane and little girl, Mrs. Mendel and son Jack, Messrs. Dunlap and Schrivener.

In Aid of English Church Building Fund.

A meeting of the ladies of the English Church congregation was held at the residence of Mrs. W. J. Sugden, Calle 24 de Septiembre No. 1186, General Paz. It was decided to hold a Sale of Work during the coming month of April. The following ladies were appointed on the committee to make arrangements:—Mrs. Lang, Mrs. Dunbar, Mrs. Babb, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Guppy and Mrs. Sugden.

English Club Billiard Handicap.

The billiard handicap which is now being played at the English Club in aid of the Prince of Wales Fund is furnishing some very interesting billiards. The match on Saturday night between Messrs. Morton and Cochrane was the most exciting yet played. The latter, by a nice run near the close of the game when he was some points behind, came out victor by the

CHACO INDIANS

STARVING AND DESTITUTE.

An urgent request has been forwarded to the Government on behalf of the Indian Colony at Laiski which finds itself in the most afflicting condition of want owing to the loss of all the sowings, devoured by a passing locust swarm which covered all that part of the Chaco.

Some 250 families are affected and it is urged that to these poor people, to whom the nation stands in the position of trustee, a supply of urgent necessities shall be sent including maize and flour together with cloth and cotton to make themselves clothing as they are now entirely destitute. Private help is also solicited by Sr. Giuliani on the ground that owing to the slowness with which appeals are dealt with by Government Departments, it is not impossible that the aid asked for may arrive very late or not at all with disastrous results to the aborigines.

PROVINCIAL TAXES

SEVERE MEASURES TO COLLECT ARREARS.

The Government of the Province has ordered the valuers of the 108 *Partidos* to proceed without loss of time to compel payment of all taxes in arrear.

As the number of proprietors, stock-owners and business men who have delayed their contributions is considerable, many consider this attempt of the Government to turn the screw an illjudged measure and not likely to produce any marked ingress of cash to the Provincial coffers. It can only accentuate the unsatisfactory conditions already prevailing.

The high handed and sometimes unjust procedure of officials under these circumstances is also strongly resented and the habit of increasing the amounts owing. A good deal of dissatisfaction has been expressed but there is little likelihood of the measure being rescinded.

close score of 150 to 148. Mr. T. G. Ferguson is presenting a valuable cue to the winner of the handicap. The matches played the past week resulted as follows:—Mr. Ferguson defeated Mr. Brock (second round); Mr. Davis beat Mr. Brigstocke; Mr. S. T. Harris Smith was successful against Mr. McCulloch; Mr. Schrivener beat Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Fowler won from Mr. Babb.

Dance Given by Mr. and Mrs. F. Lindeman.

A pretty dance took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. Lindeman on last Saturday night. The entrance to the house was handsomely draped with the Union Jack and Argentine colours, and the long grape arbor in the garden was hung with Japanese lanterns fitted with small incandescent electric lamps. The music, in charge of Prof. Lopez, left nothing to be desired. The following guests formed part of the merry gathering which did not break up till a late hour:—Miss Phyllis Davis, Mr. Kennard Davis, Mrs. Talbot Wright, Miss Bessie Hughes, Mr. Arthur Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Babb, Miss Phyllis Symonds, Miss Gladys Symonds, Mrs. Guppy, Miss Blanche Guppy, Miss Gladys Guppy, Mr. G. A. Brigstocke, Mr. Domingo Castellanos, Mr. Schrivener, and Mr. Donald Smith.

Football.

Fifteen hundred people assembled at the grounds of the Belgrano Club in Alberdi on last Sunday afternoon to witness the struggle for the "Reina Victoria" Cup between the two leaders of the local first league, Belgrano and Central Cordoba. Dr. Carlos Mas came up from Buenos Aires expressly to referee the match, and his decisions gave the utmost satisfaction to all concerned. Score: Belgrano 3, Central Cordoba 2.

"TOMMY ATKINS"

STIRRING STORIES OF HEROISM

Dr. Walker's Fine Lecture before R.C.I. Members

It is but little more than six months ago since Dr. K. M. Walker left his practice in this city and volunteered for medical service at the front. Some of his impressions and experiences were told on Oct. 23 to a most interested audience by invitation of the Royal Colonial Institute. Only a few days ago Dr. Walker returned to South America, and thus, with impressions fresh in his mind—impressions which will always be fresh—he gave a most interesting discourse at the Phoenix Hotel.

A large audience of ladies and gentlemen were present when Mr. Frank Foster, in the chair, introduced, in a few brief words, Dr. Walker, and explained how he had gone away and returned, and how fully they appreciated the fact of his return.

Mr. Foster spoke of the message issued by H.M. the King from Buckingham Palace on October 22, and read this message amidst applause:—

KING GEORGE'S MESSAGE.

"To my people: At this great moment in the struggle between my people and a highly organised enemy who has transgressed the laws of nations and changed the ordinance that binds civilised Europe together I appeal to you.

"I rejoice in my people's effort. I feel pride in the voluntary response from my subjects all over the world, who have sacrificed home, fortune and life itself in order that another may not inherit the free Empire which your ancestors and mine built.

"I ask you to make good these sacrifices. The end is not yet in sight. More men and yet more are wanted to keep my armies in the field and through them secure victory and enduring peace.

"In ancient days the darkest moment ever produced in men of our race the sternest resolve. I ask you, men of all classes, to come forward voluntarily and take your share in the fight. In freely responding to my appeal you will be supporting our brothers who for long months have nobly upheld Britain's past traditions and the glory of her arms.

"George, R.I."

It was then that Dr. Walker rose to give one of the most interesting series of experiences and impressions that could be given to those removed so far from first-hand information. Quite apart from the nature of the things told was the choice of expressions and language used, which lent vividness and reality to these things seen and heard, and yet all was in the simplest language, so that with its detail and its interest and its choice of expression Dr. Walker's audience was enthralled.

He explained how it was his intention to give his impressions of six months work in France without attempting a carefully constructed sequence in his experiences. Many of the things he had to tell, he had seen; some were told in conversation with those amongst whom it had been his privilege to live. The employment of the word "privilege" was no idle thought.

In Flanders one meets the best of England's and of France's sons, and to have lived with them, even for so short a time as six months, was the greatest privilege in life.

HEROISM OF "TOMMY ATKINS."

No words could describe the British Tommy Atkins. "I have seen him in the trenches, I have seen him tramping through a mud-slashed Flemish road, I have seen him lying wounded in hospital, at home in billets, and

in the grip of German gas."

"Multiple adjectives are useless and utterly fail to tell you what he is like, and the wonder of him."

"For pure British grit there are few cases like that of Corporal X, of the Cornish Light Infantry. He had been shot at a few yards range, while standing on the edge of a parapet throwing bombs. The mutilation was ghastly. His lower jaw was gone, and one could only pray for a merciful Providence to release him. To save himself from choking he tore away with his hands what remained of the jaw!! He came under my charge, and I am glad to say he survived, and when last seen was writing to his wife. I was curious to see what he would tell, and how he would prepare her and what he really thought himself. To repeat to you what his letter said is a justifiable breach of confidence, for we have a right to know what our men are doing in Flanders. He wrote thus:

Dear Nell,—Just a few lines to let you know that the Germans have managed to smack me on the jaw, so I am away out of the fight now, hair cut short, moustache cut short, beard growing long. Then I have to write down on paper as they have bent my tongue so much that I cannot speak yet. But I think my doctor can fix me up all right, at least I hope so, and hope that he will let me come home for a bit. I am all right, etc., etc., but for my face.

Your Loving Husband.

"For masterly brevity of style I commend you to the following, dated from the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital:—

Dear Rose,—No doubt you will be surprised to hear from me here, but I have received two shrapnel wounds, one on the head, and one through the leg.—Frank.

Dr. Walker continued by a few words concerning the Duchess's Hospital, and how it was carried on solely through voluntary subscriptions. He recalled the many tales told in "Punch" of the humours and rough witticisms of Tommy Atkins. One he himself could recall. A trench had been captured from the enemy, and a Tommy went up to the edge of it and called out, "How many of you are down there?" A reply came in English, "Five." "Then share that!!" and he threw a bomb amongst them!!!

Dr. Walker recalled another incident. An oldish gentleman, benevolent-looking in his spectacles, had arrived at the seat of war to enquire into the "alleged" German atrocities. He wanted to speak himself to the Tommies. He was taken to the bedside of an old type of British regular. Everything was explained to the wounded soldier, as to whom the old gentleman was.

"Yes," the soldier said, "I entered one village just after the Germans had been there. It was something cruel. Why, I went to the cellar of a place and what do you think I found there?"

"A German spy or something?"

"No, lying amongst a heap of bottles, some of them broken, were five Germans, dead drunk."

"What did you do?"

"Whipped a bayonet through the lot!!" and the benevolent gentleman left with a curious expression on his face and without a word.

"Tommy Atkins," continued Dr. Walker, "was not brutal. During his stay in Flanders he had noted the psychological change in him, and an interesting study it was. One event sticks in Tommy's mind. In the month of May the Germans launched their devilish chlorine and since then there had been a new light in Tommy's eye and

a change. This is not war; it is a fiendish invention and scientific and heartless torture. "Let us get at them with the bayonet," and then the lecturer described how they would rush with fixed bayonets into wire entanglements unsupported by artillery and how hundreds were shot down. The month of May was a terrible month.

"HOSPITAL WORK."

In the hospitals all were working at high pressure. Two operating tables were going in the same room, and often another case was waiting on the floor. Dr. Walker himself had operated for six hours on end with a pause and yet through it all Tommy Atkins heart was always gay, chaffing his pals, smoking eternal cigarettes, swathed in bloody bandages, at night sitting up in bed coughing from the fearful effects of the gas and at times delirious and imagining himself once more in the trenches.

What a difference the morning brought. Tommy was never convinced that it was indecent to be carrying a bit of German shell in his inside.

One case was an extraordinary one that came under Dr. Walker's notice. A soldier was talking to a sentry, when suddenly he fell. There was no sound of a shot, but later it was discovered that two inches of the sentry's bayonet was missing and it was found in the soldier's head, having been knocked off by a spent German bullet.

Dr. Walker drew a graphic word-picture explaining how this was not an artistic war. It was a war of sewers. It was not picturesque. No brilliant cavalry charges and the like, and yet what wonderful work the cavalry had done. There was one thing, however: the cavalry man would wear his spurs in the trenches!! How a senior officer of the A.S.C. got in the way of a cavalry charge with his motor-car, and how an officer galloped to him and yelled "Get out of the way, you are on my battlefield!" and how they charged and cut the Germans to pieces and returned through them again was told to Dr. Walker. The song of "Joshua" was heard softly and slowly at first, quicker and louder and yet louder, and then the cavalry met the Germans; still all through that encounter "Joshua" was shouted to the skies.

How terribly the 9th Lancers suffered when once in action, how they lost Julian Grenfell, was told, and, expecting to see sorrow and grief, Dr. Walker went forward to a farm house where some were quartered, and looked through the windows and there he found them in laughter and gaiety those who had lost their friends, who were hurt, wounded and tired.

Wonderfully graphic was the lecturer's explanation of the support of artillery and what it meant to the soldier, the confidence it gave. It was a thing that could not be understood without experience.

Tales of Mr. Smith's bombing party. How a huge steel shield was thus labelled; how six sailors by severe haulage pulled up Mr. Smith on his truck with the shield mounted; how that gentleman threw bombs and was hauled back again; how unpopular he was on account of rousing the German fury on account of his exploit and attracting a shower of shell and shrapnel was all told.

How so much of the war was fought in the dark, in trenches and dark valleys by heroes who expected no regard was told, and then most graphically Dr. Walker drew a picture of shameful contrast. Briefly, it was this. Two messages arrived. "Welsh miners on strike," said one. "Private X for absenting himself from duty duly court-martialled and shot."

Not only these facts, but the choice of the lecturer's expressions in telling them made the contrast a terrible one.

There was no fear of death or mutilation in Flanders, but only one thing troubled the soldier, who had given up his job, profession, business or shop to go to fight: What would happen to him when the war was

"WEARING O' THE GREEN."

(UP TO DATE).

Oh, Paddy dear, and did you hear, the news that's going round?
Some Irish want the Germans to possess our Irish ground;
The Shinn Finns and the Clan-na-Gaels have sworn to lend a hand,
To make our isle a province of the Kaiser's Vaterland;
I met with Mathoo Cummings, and he took me by the throat,
Shouting "Deutschland Ubber Alles,
Wilhelms got my Irish goat,
St. Patrick's day henceforth we'll keep not wearing of the green,
But eatin' Bismark herrings on a German submarine.

Then since the colour we must wear is Prussia's yellow hue,
'Twill give our "Orange" bitters shure, a dash of "demon" too;
We will change our names, our minds, our hopes, our songs, our music, and
For Erin's harp we'll substitute "dot leedle German band."
We will live on beer and pretzels, and for good old Irish stew,
Eat Sauer kraut and sausage, and pumpernickel chew;
We will? We will, like fun we will, we'll stay just as we are,
With "Ireland for the Irish" and "Home Rule" our guiding star,
We will never change the colour that we wear in our caubeen,
We want no yellow flag for ours, we'll stick to the Irish Green.

Don Falucho (in the "Hiberno Argentine Review.")

F.C.C.A. MEETING

5 PER CENT DIVIDEND DECLARED

Reports from London state that the Annual General Meeting of the Ferro Carril Central Argentino took place on Wednesday, Oct. 20, in the city.

Total receipts for the year amounted to \$5,755,253 and expenditure to \$3,363,055.

A dividend of 5 per cent was declared, a balance of \$345,828 was carried to next year.

It would have been possible to declare a dividend of 7 per cent but it is considered advisable to pursue the customary safe policy of strengthening reserve.

Prospects for the ensuing year are considered promising. In the first quarter an increase is reported of £204,600.

over? --and that is a question that remains to be settled.

"I returned to this country with the greatest admiration for France, said Dr. Walker, and he explained how not an able-bodied man is seen in the fields, the harvest is gathered by old men, by women and children. They have but one will, one thought, one purpose, however long it may be and whatever the cost; and that, the final victory. "The spirit in the heart of the Maid of Orleans runs through France to-day."

"England has been happy in her Allies."

Amidst loud applause, Dr. Walker brought the lecture to a conclusion.

Mr. Frank Foster, the Chairman, then thanked the lecturer and briefly asked for self-denial amongst all so as to do all possible to help the brave fellows at home.

Dr. Walker replied, and again pointed out the one fear the soldier had. What would happen to him, after giving up his all, when he returned from the war and all enthusiasm and excitement was over.

Mr. Warden, the Hon. Secretary of the Royal Colonial Institute, addressed a few remarks and read two letters, one from Cecil A. Robert and another from D. Kempner, thanking all in Buenos Aires for the cigarettes sent. These were only two of many letters. One word of appeal for the fund brought in \$100 after the close of the lecture.

Mainly for Women

Conducted by "Egeria"

MOTHER-IN-LAW

What a joke the mother-in-law has been! How she has been written up, written down, written against—and how seldom written for! And yet for every husband and every wife there are two mothers-in-law if still alive. She has been the butt of music halls, and the main-stay of the comic song writer.

The "in-law" is the token by which everything sacred and revered to the name of mother, may be changed to scorn and ridicule. And really it is all absurdly unfair. Can anybody be the thesis and the antithesis at the same time? Euclid would immediately reduce the proposition to absurdity. The mother of one of a couple must be the mother-in-law of the other; and if she be revered as mother, and execrated as mother-in-law; then there is little hope for the unity of man and wife.

It is most interesting to read the best word for mother-in-law, the result of a competition in San Francisco, U.S.A. It is: "His mother and I had never known each other. It was not until a still night when my babe lay fighting for breath with all the odds of croup against him that the revelation came. As in a nightmare, I saw her snatch him from me and apply the restoratives my inexperience had failed to suggest. Once she had given life to her son—my husband; now she gave life to my son. Through her I was doubly blessed, and, penitent and grateful, I heard her calm words, "Daughter, I know. I have been a mother for thirty-five years." And I think in this little story, pathetic in its sincerity may be read much of the misunderstanding between those who stand "in-law" to each other! "His mother and I had never known each other." And there are so many who build up barriers from the very first, and never try to know each other. There is no whole-heartedness, perhaps, on either side; and the worst qualities in each direct the conduct towards the other.

What a lot of nonsense has been written about the mother-in-law!

JANE ADDAMS.

The *New York Herald* in an article entitled "A Great Peace Herald" gives a clearer idea of Miss Jane Addams' mission than those who allude scornfully to this lady's work can have conceived. It says:—

Jane Addams' great heart would literally love a world into peace. America's most useful woman citizen is now completing the most dramatic pilgrimage that any woman has made since the day Joan of Arc left her village of Domremy to save her native land.

Miss Addams has gone to the quarrelling kings of Europe and said to them, "Gentlemen, stop this dreadful warfare and listen to the plea for peace of the women of the world!"

Long ago, when Chicago's famous Hull House was still an experiment, little boys clinched in battle before its doors were sometimes brought to consider terms of peace by Miss Addams.

Just so, the woman peace ambassador has gone upon her mission to crowned heads and great officers of State. While the Powers of the world have been using up whole dictionaries to get into communication with the warring States she has carried her plea undaunted to the personal representatives of the Dutch Government, the British Government, the Imperial German Government, the Austro-Hungarian Government, the Italian Government, Pope Benedict, the Belgian Government and the French Government.

Of course, the "please stop fighting" plea was only the substance of the communication which Miss Addams made to the representative officials who gave her audience. The proposal that she laid before the Powers was that they should accede to the formation of a committee of the greatest citizens of neutral countries—these not necessarily to be Government officials—which committee would enter into consultation with each of the belligerent countries with the object of ascertaining what each country considered essential as the outcome of the war.

The committee would then act as a channel of communication through which the demands of each country could be made known to all the others, so that some understanding might be arrived at by the fighting nations.

These proposals were formulated at the Women's International Peace Congress, which was held at The Hague. Miss Addams was unanimously chosen to preside over this congress and was later selected as the head of a delegation of three women to carry the women's peace proposals to the interested Powers.

After paying her respects to the Dutch officials Miss Addams set out to interview the statesmen of Great Britain.

On her arrival in London she met with a flattering reception from the public at large, but it was rumoured that the Government looked with none too favourable an eye on the peace envoy, and that she would receive no official recognition.

But with the diplomacy acquired through years of effort in trying to persuade the world to ways of peace and pleasantness she bided her time and presently succeeded in interviewing both Premier Asquith and Sir Edward Grey.

Burdened with her idealistic programme, Miss Addams made her way back to Holland and through to Berlin, where to the surprise of most people, she was sympathetically received by Herr von Jagow, the Foreign Minister.

In Italy Signor Salandra and Baron Sonnino received her with the utmost politeness, but they told her that, since they had just gone to war, peace proposals were at this time not to be thought of. Pope Benedict, however, welcomed her with true appreciation. He expressed the hope that the United States would take the initiative in bringing about peace, and pledged the support of the Holy See to any such project.

That the French are not yet ready to lay down their arms was the conclusion of the peace ambassador after her interview with the representatives of the Government. Although she was received with respect and friendliness, it was made very clear to her that in the opinion of the French authorities the time has not come when the nation can even consider peace proposals.

The Department of Health in New York has just started an educational lunch room for its employes. In the first place this lunch room provides a wholesome meal, and in the second place it educates the employes on the subject of food and nutrition. The menu not only names the dishes but analyses their food values and gives model health combinations of food.

The "lonely soldier" is not forgotten in this war, whatever he may have suffered in bygone years. Lady Essex is one of the society ladies who have made it their care to brighten such lives. She has adopted five, with whom she carries on a lively correspondence and whom she has literally provided with creature comforts. She has never seen them, but has all their portraits.

"TO MARKET, TO MARKET!"

A few years ago, the housewife who dared, basket on arm, proceed to market to purchase her own goods was open to ridicule and contempt. But times have changed and are changing, and the housewife of to-day may go her own way without laying herself open to scorn or abuse—this is one little result of the woman's movement—of the "Revolt of Islam." In Buenos Aires to-day housewives do their daily marketing in the morning and attend fashionable functions in the afternoons; although the beginning and the new-comer go in fear and trembling to the former duty, many still send their servants; but finding themselves ill-served, some have decided to do their own marketing even in a foreign country. These will be pleased to read about Mrs. Julian Heath and to know how she is helping along the marketing reform. The "Boston Globe" says of this lady and her Housewives' League:—

Some years ago, when everybody began to feel the high cost of living in America keenly, the majority of those supposed to know the cause of this, solemnly declared it was on account of the tariff and the increased output of gold. This sounded funny to women, but the masculine mind seemed to be absolutely certain that the reasons they gave were correct.

But Mrs. Julian Heath, the founder and president of the Housewives' League, felt certain there was something behind these reasons. That is why she formed the league, in order to probe the matter to the bottom.

She found that America has laws on her statute books for the protection of the home, but these laws are not enforced.

If there is any one thing that the Housewives' League stands for, it is a square deal for all, and this Mrs. Heath believes is now fully recognised.

Any woman may become a member of the league, upon payment of the nominal sum of fivepence, and with this goes the Housewives' League's button, which has already become a power throughout the length and breadth of the land. The State chairman wrote Mrs. Heath not long ago that she went into a market that was not fair in dealing with its customers, and she heard the remark made:—"There comes that confounded button again."

Another woman of the league almost the same day told Mrs. Heath that her tradesman said he was "proud when anyone came to his store wearing that button, because it placed his store on the high plane where it belonged."

The Housewives' League records members in every State of the Union. It is destined to become international. The Housewives' League is a movement rather than an organisation, and this newly-awakened consciousness of the housewife has changed the entire viewpoint of women toward housekeeping, and of the public toward the housewife.

And all this splendid work Mr. Julian Heath has accomplished. She has made a whole nation sit up and take notice that the housewives are at last recognising that they are a great factor, if not the greatest, next to the builders of the nation.

"Put your market baskets on your arms and go to the city markets," Mrs. Heath told the women of the federation; "see for yourselves the conditions there."

Only a few months after the foundation of the league it affected trade conditions and controlled them as no other protesting body could. It showed how the extortionate profit of middlemen was wrung out of the housewives. Now no woman wants to pay an exorbitant price for butter, particularly when she knows she is being imposed upon, and yet before this league was formed she was obliged to if she wanted her family to enjoy the excellent meals she had heretofore been able to serve. Crestfallen, humiliated and indignant, thousands of women have gone home with perhaps half the usual allowance of butter. It

SOME WOMEN AND MANY THINGS

Of the distinguished nurses now at the front, none are doing more effective work than Lady Dorothea Fielding, the second of Earl Denbigh's seven daughters. Lady Dorothea was one of the first women of the British peerage to offer her services in any capacity at the front, and she is applying herself to her nursing work on the Belgian frontier with amazing energy and enthusiasm. It will probably surprise many admirers of her work to learn that Miss May Sinclair, the popular novelist, is working with Lady Dorothea.

If the Parisians are clever enough to rid themselves of foreign influences, we may see a France regenerated, not only in morals, but in art; her women will once more dress as women, not as women without a name; her decorative art may lose its Munich flavour, her architecture may return to its old traditions, and brutal colouring may give place to something more in keeping with her natural mentality. Furs have come back, skirts are all wider round the feet and quite short, and there is a certain little black velvet hat which has obviously been inspired by the cap of the London Scottish Regiment. It suits a fresh-faced girl, but it ill-becomes an older woman.

was the same with other foodstuffs. But what was she to do?

Then along came Mrs. Julian Heath with her brilliant, simple and practical ideas, and most of the world knows that since that time every woman has profited by following the advice given from the headquarters of the Housewives' League. Now they know what they can do, for they have found out that it is not only one middleman to fight against, but five or six who get their share of the pie before the housewife was given the privilege of paying the whole of it.

Then the household women were told that this man and that man was to blame. That did not seem a satisfactory answer, at least, not to any woman alive to the interests of those around her. Finally, they all rose as one woman, lifted up their voices, and instead of weeping, emphatically said: "We don't care who is to blame; somebody is to blame, and we'll stand for it no longer. We'll go without if need be. Gentlemen, we won't buy!" And buy they did not, until prices became normal.

The league started questions that men were obliged to answer. The housewife wanted to know what caused the rise in the food market. Her husband could not tell her, although he was active in running the Government, whenever his assistance was required. He told her vaguely of food trusts, small supplies, fluctuating markets, and the everlasting grip of the middleman.

Ah! so that was it. That last sentence caught and held her attention. If there was a grip, why not loosen it and relieve the tension? Efforts are being made to instal a great new public market in New York City.

The sentiment and policy of the Housewives' League has stirred the entire nation and touched it on its dearest point—the family.

The work of organisation was the most important, the most interesting and vital phase of the movement, because it was the first time in history the housewives of the nation were organised. The unique feature of the movement is that each individual woman constitutes herself a committee of one to carry out the lines upon which the league is working. Individual responsibility and then concerted action. "We must remember," Mrs. Heath says, "that in matters which pertain to the home, the woman with the dollar in her pocket is all-powerful."

Some of the heartiest encouragement and offers of co-operation have come from the men who are putting out only pure food, for they know that the league is helping them to drive out the inferior article.

Land of Lilliput.

Conducted by Egeria

My dear Lilliputians,

I am wondering if any of you really know how many things first came from Germany! The very name to-day seems to rouse a bitter feeling; but the world is very much the richer in knowledge and science (which may mean very much the same thing), on account of the ingenuity of the German people. For instance, to-day, little girls and boys have watches given them for birthday and New Year presents, and think them a very ordinary present indeed; because the timepiece need not be costly, as they were in by-gone days, when it was the custom to lend watches to be worn on special occasions.

The first watches were supposed to have come from Nuremberg in Germany, and they were known under the name of "Nuremberg Eggs" on account of their shape which was egg-like. The works were enclosed in a circular metal case, and they were hung from the girdle. At first the movements were entirely of steel, then brass was used for the plates and pillars, with wheels and pinions of steel, and lastly it was only the pinions which were made of steel. The fusee, or grooved cone around which the chain is wound in a watch, was generally adopted in 1540, being invented by Jacob Zeck, of Prague. After this no change occurred for 50 years, during which time many quaint cases were produced; the works being contained in bodies of the eagle and duck. A lady in England possessed one in the form of a duck, the feathers being of silver, the dial plate encircled with a gilt ornamental design, and the wheels worked on small rubies, it having been made in the time of Queen Elizabeth, who had a hobby for collecting watches of all kinds, and who had to keep a clockmaker to maintain her watches and clocks in order. Watches worn as bracelets were in use in this Queen's reign.

Watch glasses were introduced about 1610, being also of German origin; and the French changed the original shape from the bull's eyes with a circular flat centre, to a flatter pattern called "lunettes." Watch cases were also made about this century. Enamelled watches were made in the seventeenth century; and white enamelled dials, which are the most practical for seeing the time at a glance were first introduced in France and Switzerland about 1690; and about 1844 the first keyless watches were made.

What do you think folks did before watches and clocks were invented, to tell the time? The first form of the measurement of time that can be traced comes from the Babylonians Persians and Syrians, who began the day at sunrise, and divided it into 24 hours. The Romans observed sunrise, proclaimed noon by a herald, and stopped work at sunset. They counted 12 hours from sunrise to sunset and twelve from sunset to sunrise. But the real measurement of the hours of course before the invention of watches and clocks was made by means of the sun. The shadow from the sun suggested its application to a sun-dial as far back as 540 years before Christ. And water-clocks were the first contrivances for measuring spaces of time independently of the motion of the earth, and these are of great antiquity—but they were far from reliable. Candles were used later on to mark time, one inch of candle burning away in 20 minutes. Alfred the Great devoted eight hours a day to prayer, eight to business, eight to sleep, study and refreshment, and his Chaplain lighted a fresh candle every four hours

throughout the day and night, the candles being made 12 inches in length.

Sand glasses were introduced about 330 A.D. These were made as you probably know of two bulbs of glass with a thin neck between just the same as the glass one sees now to measure the time for boiling an egg—only the dry sand placed in the upper bulb took exactly one hour to run through the neck to the lower bulb, instead of three minutes!

Now there is a great deal more I might tell you about the making of watches and clocks, but I will not, in case you should forget it all; so I'll just tell you a little story about a Mr. Allen, a reputed sorcerer, who died in 1630. "One time, being at Home Lacy, in Herefordshire (watches were then rarities), he happened to leave his watch in the chamber window. The maid came in to make the bed, and, hearing a thing in a case cry 'tick, tick, tick,' presently concluded that that was the devil (Allen's supposed familiar), and took it by the string with the tongs and threw it out of the window into the moat to drown the devil. It so happened that the string hung on a sprig of elder that grew out of the moat, and this confirmed them that it was the devil. So the good old gentleman got his watch again."

Your story this week is called,

THE GREEN APPLES

It really was too irritating for words.

The apple tree in the garden next door was covered with most gorgeous green apples. They were simply bearing down the branches with their weight. One branch hung right over into the Pinkerton's garden. It was a specially heavily-laden branch, too. Tod tried ever so hard to count the apples that were on it, but he couldn't. There were much too many of them to count.

"A waste, I call it," he grumbled, "Leaving them to rot up there."

"I don't s'pose the ogre'll ever touch one of them," said Mabel, "and if he did he wouldn't enjoy them nearly so much as we should."

The children called the man next door "the ogre," because he looked so cross and disagreeable, and was always grumbling about the noise they made in their garden.

"Just as if we can't have any fun in our own garden without asking him," grunted Tod.

"It's bad enough dangling these scrumptious apples under our very noses without our being able to have even a bite at one," Mabel said.

They looked and looked at the apples, and at last Tod could stand it no longer.

"I don't care what happens I'm going to get some," he announced. "Here goes!"

And with the help of a garden seat in a few minutes he had scrambled to the top of the wall. He found he could just reach the tempting branch!

"Hold out your pinny, Mabel," he called to her. "I can reach them easily, and I'll drop them down one by one."

But the next moment he let go of the branch in dismay, for—

"Oh, you will, will you, you young rascal!" an angry voice was saying.

It was the ogre. Tod tried to jump back on to the seat again, but he missed his footing, and fell headlong into the next door garden instead.

His head hurt frightfully, and so did his ankle. It was with great

difficulty that he scrambled to his feet, and even then he had to lean heavily against the wall, his ankle hurt so.

"So I've caught you red-handed!" the ogre said.

"Please," faltered Ted, "the branch was hanging over our wall, and I thought—I thought—"

But just then the garden seemed to be turning round and round at an alarming rate, and the fence seemed to be falling down on top of him, and then Tod felt himself falling, falling, until he was caught in a pair of strong arms and carried into the house.

When he came to again he found himself in a little white-curtained bed, but it wasn't his own bed, and he'd never seen the room before.

"He's awake," someone was saying. It was Mabel, and there was mother, too, who hurried to give him a big hug.

Standing in the background was the ogre, and next to him was a dear old lady with snow-white hair.

The ogre was smiling at him as kindly as could be.

"You've sprained your ankle, my lad," he said, "and you've given your head a nasty knock, too. You'll have to stay in this house until you get well. But your mother'll stay with you, and perhaps you'll find me not such an ogre as I look."

And indeed—Dr. Smith—for that was his name—was ever so kind. He tended Tod's bad ankle until it got quite well, and Mrs. Smith, the lady with the white hair, helped Tod's mother to nurse him as much as she could.

But she couldn't do much, for she was an invalid herself, and that was why Dr. Smith has asked the children to be less noisy at their play.

"I'm never going to call him the ogre again," said Tod to Mabel, when he was nearly well. "He's as nice as nice. He's promised me a box of soldiers if I hurry up and get well and as many green apples as I can eat."

"All the same, I'm frightened of him just a little," said Mabs. "He's got such a strict look at times. Perhaps he likes boys and not girls. That's why—"

"No, you're wrong, my dear," said Mrs. Smith, who had just come in, and heard what Mabs had been saying. "Dr. Smith is very fond of little girls. We had one just like you"—and the dear old lady gave a sigh—"but she died. You are very like her, little Mabs, and that's what makes him look very stern at times. You remind him of his own small Mabs—for our little girl was called Mabs, too."

Mabs and Tod felt ever so sorry for Dr. Smith when they heard this sad tale.

"No wonder he's cross at times," said Tod, when Mrs. Smith had gone out of the room. "He must be lonely with no children to play with or scold, 'cos grown-up children simply love to have someone to give a good scolding now and then, I feel sure."

Mabs didn't say anything, but next minute she was stealing very softly and carefully downstairs. She reached the study door and turned the handle very quietly. Dr. Smith was sitting gazing into the fire. Mabs felt very shy as her tiny feet sank into the carpet, but she had made up her mind about what she was going to do.

She had come in so softly that he hadn't heard her, and didn't know that she was there until she had scrambled on to his knee and her little arms were twined round his neck.

"Dear me, dear me! What's this?" he exclaimed, in amazement, and he quite forgot to look stern, for you see Mabs had taken him by surprise.

"Please," said Mabs, "I've come to say you may scold me as much as you like, and I love you very much, and I'm going to be your little Mabs."

But she couldn't say any more, for Dr. Smith was hugging her so tightly. It was just like a bear's hug, she told Tod later, though, as she'd never been hugged by a bear, I don't see

SOME WOMEN AND MANY THINGS

The value of training to women, as Miss Lena Ashwell pointed out in Manchester recently, has been emphatically displayed by the demands made by the war. It was made emphatically plain in the first days of strain, to the discomfiture of those who thought unbounded willingness in itself a sufficient qualification. In most towns, work among women has been wisely directed to making women competent workers, and England will have need of them when her need for fighting men is happily past. Her men are responding well to the call of arms; the demand upon women will come more slowly. It will be heavy and it will last longer, but they will respond as women always have responded through the years when glory is fading. Very many women will learn through this war how to render to their country a trained and disciplined service, but another effect will be to enhance the importance both in reality and in the eyes of men of motherhood and mother care.

Of course, but why of course?

All English and Scottish railway companies have agreed that the employment of women is an emergency provision arising entirely out of the war. As to wages, the pay of the women is to be the minimum pay of the grade in which they are employed.

And this!

A method of adjusting war salaries recently suggested by an English Grocers' Union is meeting with some comment. The gallant grocers want the money saved by firms employing cheap women instead of men to be distributed in bonuses among the male employes.

One of the most daring Russian aviators at the front is a girl from a Petrograd school. She recently arrived at Kieff, wounded in the arm and leg, having been hit while flying over some Austrian positions. She kept control over her machine, however, until she landed safely in the Russian lines.

Mrs. Mabel Dearmer, the well-known author, and wife of Dr. Percy Dearmer, has just died of enteric fever in Serbia. She and her husband were both suffragists, and Mrs. Dearmer's charming books and children's plays endeared her to a large circle of readers. This is another of the precious lives laid down in the succour of Serbia.

how she could have known what a bear's hug was like, dears, do you?"

And so, Mabs and the ogre were the best of friends after that. Mabs worked him the most lovely kettleholder for his birthday, all by herself, and he was ever so pleased.

"You must come and see me every day, even when Tod gets better," he said, and she promised that she would.

Tod was quite sorry to leave the ogre's house when his ankle got well again, but Dr. Smith told the children they could run in and out whenever they liked.

The morning after Tod got home the children had such a surprise. For when they went into the garden, what do you think they saw?

Why, the green apple tree; but it was in their garden, and not in the garden next door.

And pinned to the trunk of the tree was a little note. This is what it said:

"A present from the ogre, who's turned out to be not so black as he was painted after all."

With love from

EGERIA.

CONCERT AT HAEDO

IN AID OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH,
FLORES.

There was a concert held at the Cosmopolitan Hall, Haedo, on Oct. 21, which will live a long time in the memory of those who attended it, not only for the splendid programme presented, nor for the excellence of each item, but also for the thorough swing with which the whole concert went.

The large audience—the hall was filled to overflowing—were present with a determination to be pleased, but even had they gone in a liverish mood, any souring complaints of that description would have been entirely cured. From the first item to the last it was a most excellent concert, and Mr. Wooton and the Rev. Moverley Jones are to be congratulated on the success of their arrangements and upon the genuine pleasure they accorded the audience in having provided such a strong and varied programme.

A most original item and one which kept the hall in roars of laughter was the Toy Symphony Town Band. This was composed of artists who played all kinds of weird instruments, in the most amusing costumes, and playing with the weirdest and most humorous action. Loud were the calls for an encore, which was supplied by the "Washington Post," and "Tipperary." Mr. Llewelyn Hawes was at the piano and Professor Herr Von Turpentine was the quaintest conductor possible. Mr. Ellis Griffin was in great form, and as always was tremendously appreciated, and was encored no less than four times. Mr. Ellis Phillips at the piano was another artist whom the audience would not let rest. Mr. Phillips, who also bore the brunt of the accompanying, is a fine pianist, with a perfect touch and an inimitable entertainer.

Mr. Thurburn had his audience mystified with his conjuring, while both Mr. Charles Gabb and Mr. F. F. Bideleux, two singers whose renown and excellent vocal gifts assure the success of any concert, were in splendid voice.

Mrs. Thomson and Mr. S. Alfred Drysdale were the lady artists whose names alone and the fact that they were at their best is a sufficient hall mark of excellence.

It was a particularly entertaining evening, and one which fully deserved every meed of appreciation it received. The ladies of the Church Association provided refreshments, and the benefit to St. Peter's Church, Flores, was considered a most sound and satisfactory one.

The programme was as follows:—

Part I.

1. Overture, Orchestral Trio by members of the Conservatorio Mascagni (Mozart).
2. Song, "Blow, Blow thou Winter Wind" (Serjeant), Mr. F. F. Bideleux.
3. Song, "The Rosary," encore, "Eyes that used to gaze into mine," Mrs. R. H. Thomson.
4. At the Piano, Mr. Ellis Phillips, "The Butcher Song," encores, "By Deside," and "Some Short Stories."
5. Song, "Mountain Lovers" (Squire), Mr. Charles Gabb; encore, "I hear you calling me."
6. Humorous Song, "That's All," Mr. Ellis Griffin; encore, "Jane."
7. Song (a) "Lovers in the Lane" and (b) "The Wood Pigeon" (Liza Lehmann), Mrs. A. T. Drysdale.
8. Toy Symphony. The High "C" or High "Doh," Town Band, accompanied by Mr. J. L. Hawes. Conductor, Herr von Turpentine. Encores, "Washington Post" and "Tipperary."

Part II.

1. Conjuring, Mr. Eric Thurburn.
2. Song, "The Bedouin Love Song" (Pinsuti), Mr. F. F. Bideleux.
3. Humorous Song, "Yip I Addy I Aye," encores, "Far Far Away" and "Come, only come," Mr. Ellis Griffin.
4. Cello solo, Saint Saens "The death of a Swan," Mrs. R. H. Thomson.
5. Duet, "Still as the Night," Mrs. A. T. Drysdale and Mr. F. F. Bideleux.
6. At the piano, Mr. Ellis Phillips,

ARGENTINE VOLUNTEERS

PHOTOS FROM THE FRONT.

Through the kindness of readers THE HERALD is able to publish to-day two photographs of Argentine volunteers now on active service at the front.

Trooper A. O. Griffin, formerly of Villa Urquiza, left Buenos Aires in January last to join the colours. He enlisted in King Edward's Horse and is now with the regiment in Flanders, where they have been since June 3. The photograph was taken "somewhere in France."



TROOPER A. O. GRIFFIN, OF KING
EDWARD'S HORSE.

The second photograph is that of Sergeant Harold West, who was formerly employed by Mr. C. A. Pope at Calle Lima, Buenos Aires. Sergeant West abandoned very bright



SERGEANT HAROLD WEST,
LIVERPOOL IRISH.

prospects and volunteered early in the war. He joined the 18th Battalion of the Liverpool (Irish) Regiment and saw a lot of fierce fighting around Ypres, where he is still on service with his regiment. Since joining the colours Mr. West has been promoted to sergeant and is secretary to the colonel of the regiment. In a letter dated September 23 he reported that he was well and fit.

"Potted Shakespeare"; encore, "Richard I."

7. Song, "An Evening Song" (Blumenthal), Mr. Charles Gabb; encore, "Two Eyes of Grey."

8. Song, "The Nightingales of Lincoln's Inn" (H. Oliver), Mrs. A. T. Drysdale.

9. Humorous Duet and Dance, "The Gay Owl," Messrs. F. F. Bideleux and Ellis Griffin.

CONCERT AT LOMAS

A YOUTHFUL PIANISTE'S
SUCCESS.

Men and women ought to sing as easily as they speak. Every one ought to stand sit and move with natural grace, and under proper training every one can regain the natural grace which was so characteristic of the Grecian people.

This was pretty well exemplified on Oct. 23 at the grand concert which was held in the Barker Memorial Hall at Lomas, before a large audience.

The singers displayed that ease which comes with thorough practice and a familiarity of the selections sung, and while there was no outstanding feature, the whole of the concert produced a harmonious effect by its uniform composition.

Miss Nordaby attracted unusual attention in her pianoforte selection by displaying remarkable knowledge of technique for such a young person (only fifteen years of age), and although she appeared slightly nervous at the beginning, her uneasiness gradually wore off, and at the completion of the solo thunderous applause greeted her exhibition, which necessitated a number of encores.

Programme

Part I.—Argentine National Anthem by Mr. W. Cowlishaw. Pianoforte solo, selected, by Miss Nordaby. Song by Mrs. Alfred T. Drysdale. Song by Mr. F. F. Bideleux. Song, "Beloved it is morn" by Mrs. Rowland Henry. Song "I like your apron and your bonnet" by Mrs. T. R. Richards. "Collaborators," a witty sketch played by Mrs. J. J. Rugeroni and Mr. G. Ellis Griffin in the respective parts of Mary and Reginald.

Part II.—Pianoforte solo, selected, by Miss Nordaby. Dance "The Backward Brigade," exhibited by the pupils of the Barker College. Song "My dear soul" by Mrs. Rowland Henry. Song by Mr. F. F. Bideleux. Song by Mrs. Alfred T. Drysdale. Duet and dance "The Gay Owls" by Mr. F. F. Bideleux and Mr. G. Ellis Griffin. Song "On the Mississippi" by Mrs. Richards. Song "That's all," Mr. G. Ellis Griffin, and God save the King closed the programme, which merited the hearty applause of the spectators.

Among those present was F. H. Chevalier Boutell, the authorised representative of the British Red Cross.

\$1,500 ON THE DOORSTEP!

HOW AN UNKNOWN BENEFACTOR DISTRIBUTES LARGESSE

A most interesting *incognito* in our city is some nameless benefactor who gives his money but leaves no trace. Some ten thousand dollars he has given to date and long may he be spared. He has chosen the Second Methodist Episcopal (Spanish-speaking) Church of the city, Rev. Dr. Thomson, Pastor, as the channel through which he bestows his gifts, never leaving any name but only a scrap of paper indicating the charity to which the money is to be given. Sometimes the money is enclosed in an envelope and dropped in the *bu-zón*. On the occasion a thousand dollar bill so unwrapped was placed under the church door and found three days later by the care-taker on cleaning up. Last Saturday his gift was fifteen hundred dollars, one thousand of which he specifies is to go to the Methodist Orphanage at Mercedes. This is a very timely help to the orphanage as its annual expenses are now two thousand dollars (paper) more than the income although the most rigid economy is practiced. Twenty-four boys are now supported at Mercedes—and there is room for fifty as soon as more money is forthcoming—at an average of twenty-four dollars per month for food and clothing. Other necessary expenses brings the cost per boy monthly up to thirty dollars (paper).

Donations to meet the deficit of two thousand dollars in the annual revenue will be thankfully received. They may be sent or reported to the Chairman of the General Committee, Rev. Dr. McLaughlin, 718 Corrientes, or to Rev. Dr. Thomson, 968 Calle Junin.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

The wooden statue of Field Marshal von Hindenburg has been set up in Berlin, and our first picture illustrates the ceremony of the driving of the first nails. The Germans almost worship von Hindenburg. The statue is to be submitted to a sort of nail-driving competition. A gold nail can be driven at a certain price. Then in the scale come silver, brass and copper nails, down to the ordinary iron spike. The money so raised is to go to patriotic funds. It is sacrilegious to drive a nail in the Field Marshal's head. Our second picture shows part of the defences of Paris against aerial raids. The French capital is far ahead of London in the matter of protection against Zeppelins. The British submarine E13 ran ashore on the Danish coast. While lying helpless a German warship attacked her. The Danes sent a destroyer which gallantly steamed in between the German ship and her helpless target. They rescued the survivors of the crew, and then towed the submarine into Copenhagen. The hope that Rumania will fight for the Allies lends additional interest to the picture we reproduce showing the Rumanian army being reviewed by the King. The new guns shown passing the saluting base are high class weapons of heavy calibre. No troops have performed greater deeds of valour than the Australians at Gallipoli. In one of their recent wild charges they stormed over the Turkish trenches. They could not get into them, except by stabbing and hacking their way through the heavily timbered covering. The picture shows the Colonials digging out the enemy through holes. The companion picture illustrates the curious conditions of the warfare at Anzac where the Australians, after relief from the trenches, go down to the beach at Gaba Tete and bathe with shells flying about.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT

A NARROW ESCAPE.

A railway accident which might have been attended by serious consequences occurred to a train travelling between Tucuman and Monteagudo. When within some 7 miles of Tucuman, one of the coaches of a passenger train became derailed. The engine-driver was unaware of the accident and signals of alarm were unseen owing to a huge cloud of dust. For half a mile the train went ahead, and several passengers, terrified for fear of a serious accident, were for jumping off the train.

At the arrival at the bridge which crosses over the River Lules, it was fortunate that the passengers at last succeeded in their efforts to attract the driver's attention, for assuredly the derailed waggon would have dragged others over the bridge into the river below.

Although only 7 miles from Tucuman, it was over two hours before a relief train could be sent. The accident occurred at about 7 p.m., and at 10.30 a number of officials arrived upon the scene, and a loud, if not explosive, argument took place between the passengers and the representatives of the management.

NEW PORT AT POSADAS

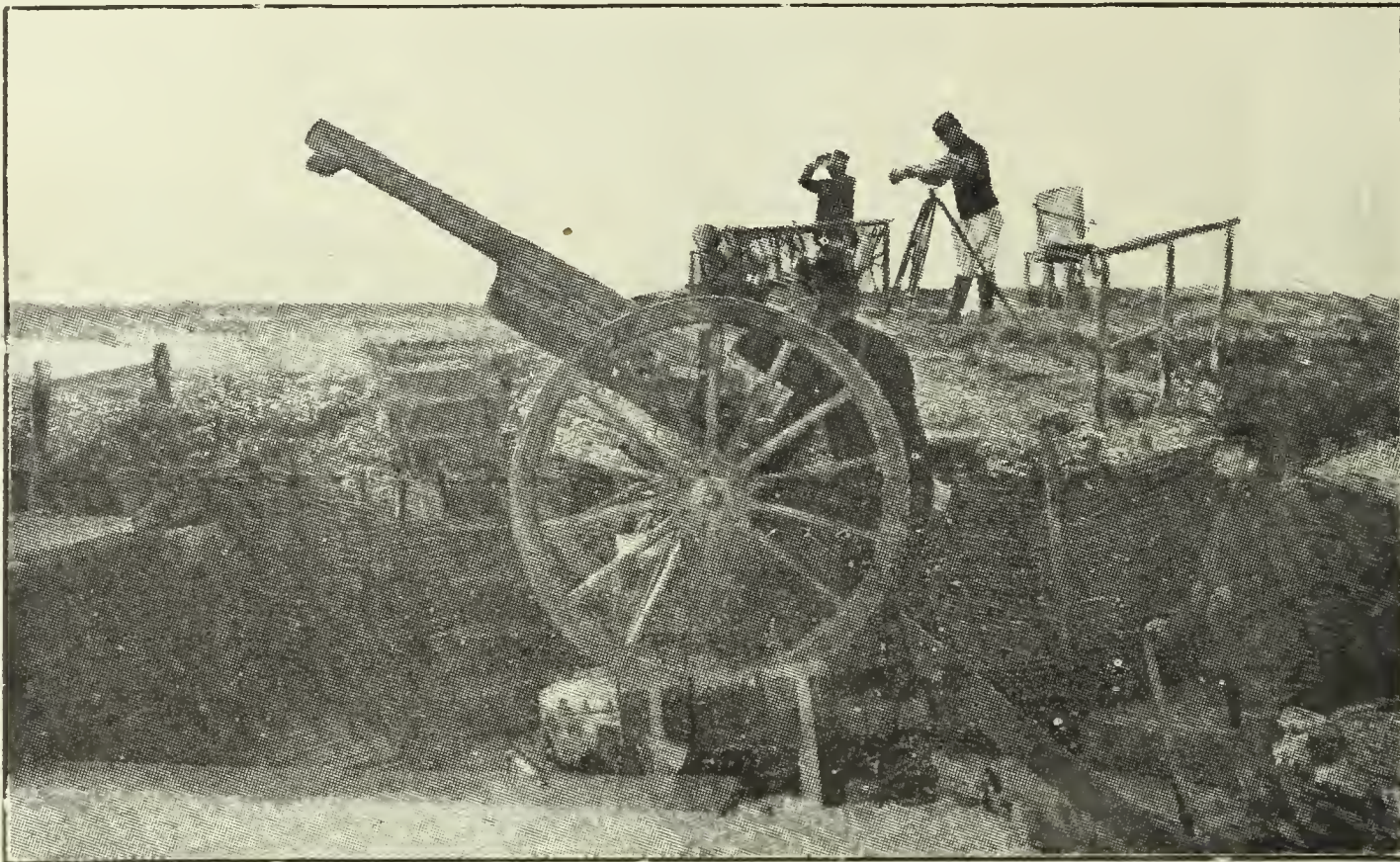
OPENED ON SUNDAY.

On Sunday the new port at Posadas was opened, and provided a brilliant function. The ceremony was performed by Miss Margarita Allen, whose sponsors were the Governor and Colonel Lopez.

The Archbishop, Monsignor Niella, blessed the ceremony, at which short speeches were delivered by the Governor, the Archbishop, Dr. Antonio S. Allen, whose daughter performed the opening ceremony, and the subprefect of the port. After the ceremony, an official lunch was given to the principal persons of the district.



THE FAMOUS WOODEN STATUE OF VON HINDENBURG, SET UP IN BERLIN.



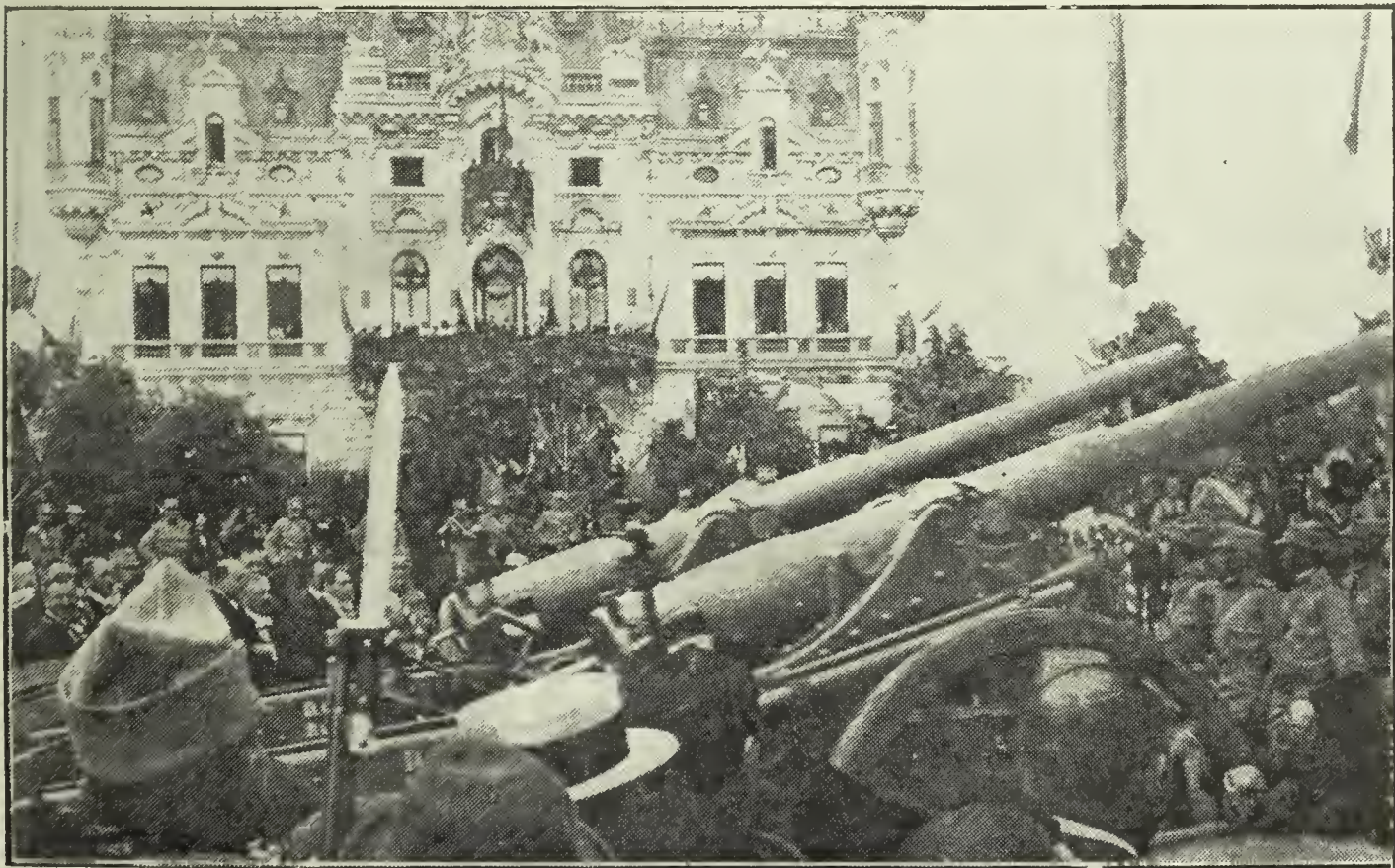
PART OF THE INTRICATE DEFENCES OF PARIS AGAINST ZEPPELIN RAIDS.



FRENCH SOLDIERS FIRING TRENCH BOMBS FROM IMPROVISED SHELL CASE MORTARS.



THE BRITISH SUBMARINE E13, SALVED BY THE DANES. BEING TOWED TO COPENHAGEN.



THE RUMANIAN ARMY BEING REVIEWED AT BUCHAREST. NEW HEAVY GUNS PASSING THE SALUTING BASE.



AUSTRALIANS CHARGING TURKISH TRENCHES AND DIGGING TURKS OUT WITH THE BAYONET.



AUSTRALIANS AT GABA TEPE BATHING UNDER SHELL FIRE.

BRITISH HOSPITAL

The Committee of Management of the British Hospital held their usual monthly meeting on Oct. 20. The following gentlemen were present:

Mr. C. H. Pearson (Chairman), Messrs. Thomas Lloyd, A. G. Thornton, R. de Candolle, Hope Gibson, W. E. O. Haxell, A. M. Wilson, G. Lloyd Davies, J. Begg, Rev. H. W. Brady, R. H. F. Stuart and C. Manifold.

The Hon. Treasurer reported that the expenditure for the month of September had been \$24,382.66, making an aggregate for the nine months of \$206,807.18.

The number of patients treated during September was 309, as compared with 281 in the same month last year.

The following subscriptions and donations were received during September:

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

September, 1915.

S. A. Thompson, Muebles Ltd. \$100, Anglo-Argentine General Electric Co. \$100, Anglo-Mexican Petroleum Products Co., Ltd. \$200, Fairbanks Morse and Co. \$100, W. George Roberts \$10, R. R. Rushton \$50, Christophersen Hnos. Prince Line \$40, H. C. Allen (London), per Great Southern Rly. \$60.15, H. W. Griggs \$10, La Azucarera Argentina \$100, Mrs. Margarita B. de Hearne \$100, W. Lamond \$50, London and River Plate Bank, Barracas Branch Staff \$12, C. Glaser \$50, Robert Dixon \$200, Staff of J. and J. Drysdale and Co. \$125, G. E. Leslie \$25, W. H. Logan \$100, Mr. and Mrs. Bideleux \$30, F. de C. M. Heriot \$25, Hume Hnos. \$50, A. G. Pruden and Co. \$100, G. L. S. Wood \$40, Fortune Douglas and Co., Collection \$255, J. Hollins Beach \$50, C. J. W. Dawney \$200, Allardice and Dimalow \$25, George Bruce \$50, Gray Hnos. Ltd. \$100, J. F. Macadam and Co. \$100 (gold), The Structural Steel Co. \$25, E. C. Boas \$30, London and Brazilian Bank \$10 (gold), Juan Christensen \$20, Hirschberg and Co. Ltd. \$150, Harry Scott \$50, Cia. Cerveteria Bieckert \$100, J. J. Cavanagh \$100, John P. Hearne \$100, H. H. Slater \$25, D. J. Morris \$10, R. B. Reiss \$100, Chadwick, Weir and Co. \$100, British Bank of South America \$150 (gold), Mrs. E. A. de Moore \$100, J. W. MacKinnon \$20, Knight and Porteous \$50,

DONATIONS.

September, 1915.

B. W. Brown \$20; P. A. Luhrs \$55; River Plate Rugby Union, result final match knock-out Cup, Aug. 15, 1915, \$231; Mrs. James Smith \$60; General Donation Boxes \$39.70; Beatrice G. Miles \$50; Mrs. Budden \$25; Half gross proceeds of Concert held under auspices of Young People's Institute, Sept. 8, \$153.

ROULETTE AND LEGALITY

PROVINCIAL GAMBLING DENS.

Severe comment has been made on the opening of a gambling house for Roulette at Vicente Lopez.

It is declared that this, if permitted to pass unchallenged, will be only the first of a series of such establishments.

A shadow was cast on the innocent gladness of the interested parties, however, by the information that the Central Government has an eye on the proceedings, and it was deemed wise to suspend the inaugural fiesta after the invitations had actually been issued. In view of the continual complaints of scandals in the Southern Suburbs, this is something of a relief, both Avellaneda and Lanus having been mentioned on many occasions, but Vicente Lopez, Olivos, Tigre, Lomas, General Pinto and Trenque Lauquen are all understood to intend or to have intended to "have a little hell of their own!!" Naturally also the suspicion arises that where permission has been given either actually or by connivance of the local authorities, that somebody in those localities expects to benefit more or less, and that their complaisance has not been entirely disinterested.

THE BOLIVIAN INDIANS

STORIES BY A MISSIONARY

Some account of the work of the Interdenominational Mission to the Indians of Bolivia was obtained by a HERALD representative from the Rev. Mr. Allen, of that Mission, who left on Oct. 25 for Home with his wife and family by the R.M.S.P. Desna. Mr. Allen who has been temporarily resident at the Ward Institute, has the pleasant reserve and the wise taciturnity which come to thoughtful men living long in lonely places close to nature, which frequently seems to convince them that often "Silence better is than speech" but when he speaks he is very interesting and greatly to the point.

In Bolivia at least "the poor Indian" is not decreasing and about to disappear before the assault of fire-water and "civilisation." (!!!) There are about a million of him, Amaras and Quichuas, the latter near relatives if not actual descendants of those who inhabited Peru under the rule of the Incas and on whom Pizarro and his fierce *conquistadores* exercised cruelties surpassed only by the ferocities of the modern cultured Huns.

The Amaras are fine fellows physically often handsome, generally well built and athletic and the intelligence of both races is so high that Mr. Allen is of opinion that they rank second only to the Maoris, the finest and most intelligent "native" race of the world and surpass "the noble red man" of the northern continent.

With regard to their treatment by the Bolivian Government, Mr. Allen says that the latter shows a sincere desire for their education and welfare and has passed on two occasions, subventions for the support of the Mission. It is true that these subventions have never reached the Mission owing to poverty of the Exchequer "but" said Mr. Allen, "it showed sincere good will and we were gratified by it." It seems rather to savour of "give me back those presents I promised you."

The manners of these simple Indian peoples are such as show strong Conservative tendencies and some of them are biblical in their antique suggestion. "I have seen" said Mr. Allen "120 women gleaning after the potato gathering and being kept back by a taut rope." In religion most of them are of course adherents of the Catholic Church but their beliefs are frequently extremely vague, terribly mixed up with ideas about evil spirits and witchcraft and their Christianity can often get no further than burning candles at a shrine or paying their ecclesiastical dues. But even this is something. It is however a deplorable fact that in extremity when mortally ill or in great crisis of life they invariably call in—the witch doctor!

In medicine their ideas are equally pagan and heterodox and some of their toilet methods and preparations are such as could not possibly be mentioned in polite or even rather impolite, society. On the medical side the Mission has done much good work. Mr. Barrow, although not "qualified" treats as may as fifty cases a day; patients come to him from all over the province in which there is only one *medico*, very old, feeble and consequently seldom available. The natives make their own cloth on a primitive loom including a very tolerable grey serge. Their food is chiefly maize and potatoes. Among the pupils of the Mission is one promising young fellow aged 17 who speaks Amara and Quichua and reads and speaks Spanish. An example of the Quichua tongue may be given from the translation of John's Gospel, Chap. I, verse I. "Kallariypika Verbo Carka, Verbotag Dios Carka." This shows strong Spanish admixture. They are a most interesting people. Mr. Allen returns to London and thence goes to the United States while Mrs. Allen and her children go to New Zealand of which the Rev. gentleman is a native but also evidently a Scot.

"LOS COCOS"

AN APPRECIATION OF THE ALLAN GARDINER HOMES.

"Though born and bred in the narrow street
And tuned to the city's toil,
My innermost soul hears Nature's voice
And longs for the reek of the soil."

To the dweller of the city, where all day the buzz of many voices, and the roar and rumble of the traffic is about one, it is a keen delight when the labours of the day are ended to steal away for a short while into Nature's domain, to "listen" to the silence. The city with its din and bustle are far away from here, yet the air is full of sound, Nature is busy, the mountain stream is hurrying along over the stones, frogs and crickets join in a merry chorus. Occasionally can be heard the weird bark of the fox, not to speak of the familiar farm-yard sounds, so even here, it is not always one can catch that "silence."

In the west the sun is setting behind a high hill, shooting shafts of golden light down its darkening sides, flooding the valley with crimson and purple shades, turning the leaves of the trees in the Cocos and Molle woods to gold, and flashing and sparkling in the windows of some long low buildings half hidden amongst the trees.

The scene itself is enough to inspire thought, but wafted upwards on the evening breeze come the sounds of children's voices and children's merry laughter. To one who has known of the lives lived down there under those red tiled roofs, comes the consciousness that there are some voices which are heard there no longer, but are now mingled with the sounds of shot and shell or the cries of dying comrades, or almost lost in the roar of great cities, while others may be heard to break the stillness of the lonely deep, and some in gentle tones are singing little ones to sleep.

They were all children, orphan children, who might have been caught up and carried away in life's mad torrent, but are now playing a man's or a woman's part.

They have had a beautiful childhood in their spare time rambling over these beautiful hills. They could tell you the name of every bird they saw; how they built their nests; where some young foxes could be seen; and could take you on tip-toe with whispering voices to what had been the den of a "real live puma." They were taught to look upon God as their Father, in such words as were heard recently in their little church room, when a Father's love and care were shown so simply and yet so beautifully; illustrated from the presence of the wonderful Nature around them, with which they were familiar and that the youngest could understand.

In their daily life they were made to feel that each had a place in human love, by the care and kindly thought of those under whose charge they were.

There is a beautiful picture of Christ on Olivet looking down on old Jerusalem. Upon His face is the expression of intense longing for the souls of those who dwelt therein and to-day He looks down upon this monument of human effort. For His sake, and to those who have taken to their hearts this great responsibility of training the young lives snatched from the flood, He would still say "For-as-much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me."

M.H.

MUNITIONS FROM INDIA

SHIPMENT NOW COMMENCED.

London, Oct. 21.

The shipment of munitions from the works in British India has commenced. The factories are now in full swing and the output will soon be doubled.

BRANDISHED TWO KNIVES

ARMED LUNATIC AND THE POLICE

MADMAN IN PASEO COLON

A gentleman named Angel Crispi, Uruguayan by birth and cook by trade, proved something of a handful on Oct. 22 to the police.

In the early afternoon, this Angel was to be seen in front of Calle Belgrano on the waste ground near the Docks, brandishing, not one, but two knives of portentous size and blood-thirsty aspect. One was held in advance; the other menaced a group of police who were cautiously stalking him from behind. At the corner of Azopardo, the policeman on duty tried to intercept the "Knight with Two Swords," but was repulsed with a cut on the right hand. At the corner of Brazil, another zealous officer trying to disarm Angel got a slash on the left hand. An imposing cortege of carts, motors and boys on bicycles accompanied the warrior, who, at the corner of Almirante Brown, attacked the mounted gendarme at the point. The latter fired twice in the air, and the police coming up "machete" in hand formed a circle round the knife-bearer. After delivering a few more thrusts to left and right, Señor Angel Crispi surrendered and was disarmed. As the darbies were snapped on his wrists, he observed that he "surrendered."

He assured the Comisario at No. 24 that "we are all good friends now," adding, "Do you see those ships in the Darsena? They are almost all mine and full of gold. I will give you some."

"Look here," replied the unimaginative officer, "you are a dangerous lunatic." Angel was consequently removed in the Municipal conveyance marked "Policia de la Capital." He made a violent demonstration afterwards, but was overpowered. The police surgeon has certified the case to be one of insanity on non-existent grandeur and wealth.

MAN RUNS AMOK

From Castelar, in the Province of Santa Fé, comes the story of an extraordinary occurrence. A man named Juan Vasquez, knife in hand, suddenly took it into his head to run madly through the streets of the village scaring a number of villagers and wounding others.

Vasquez was employed in the local Comisaria and apparently made himself sufficiently unpopular in the neighbourhood as to bring a request from the population that some of his doings should be enquired into. No other cause for the strange occurrence can be given. He is now at Sastre under lock and key. No serious damage or hurt was done to those he attacked.

The affair has caused much excitement in the village and provided it with a theatrical spectacle, which will last them for some time.

SALE OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR

Action has been taken by the Government to prevent the adulteration of alcoholic beverages, and to attempt to protect the public against the ill-consequences of the evil so much indulged in by dishonest traders.

Yesterday a decree was issued which forbids in any business houses trading in the liquor traffic, the possession of more than half a litre of pure alcohol. The step has also become necessary to prevent the illicit manufacture of drinks, which is stated to have been lately, largely on the increase.

Sports and Pastimes

THE TURF

PALERMO

As a matter of general comment it could be said that the racing at Palermo on Sunday lost much interest on account of the weather. Not that the meeting was completely spoiled, because there were one or two races that redeemed it, but in general the numerous scratchings and those, too, of the most interesting, entertaining, and likely horses occasioned much disappointment.

One cannot blame a Palermo trainer, who has charge of another man's horses in taking the best care of them, and doing what he considers the best thing for the particular owner's benefit, but things of late have reached a perfectly ridiculous pass. One drop of rain and horses scatter to their boxes like a lot of rabbits, in sheer funk, and by doing so rob the public of much entertainment. While admitting that due care should be taken of horses, there is another point. It is peculiar that only those horses that have no winning chance in bad weather are retired, which argues that it is not on account of looking after the horses' welfare that they are always withdrawn. Again, although the public do not directly lose money, by withdrawals (there being the totalisator system in force) they indirectly are defrauded.

Without the public there would be no racing, and no race horses, no Jockey Club, and no trainers. Thus millionaire owners, official big bugs, and the like would not be owners of race horses, would not be in a position to dictate to a long suffering public, unless it were this very public that puts them in this position. Therefore if a racing man pays his money to go to see the races and the horses run, which he has been previously informed will run, and then finds that such is not the case, he is without question defrauded of his pleasure. This should not be, but no one can blame owners and trainers from taking advantage of a weakness in the official system.

There are even cases in point in which horses have been quoted in the betting and then withdrawn, because the official "vet" says the horse is not fit to run, having bad legs or some such thing. Peculiar to remark the going was shocking, that no hint of withdrawal came before the rain, and that since then this particular horse has been out five times, a winner on four occasions, and second a short head once. It must have very bad legs! That the public got their money returned is no consolation.

However, Palermo racing is improving, but is still very sadly deficient in the true sporting instinct of "Let the best horse win." So far as Sunday was concerned the Classic Race was run according to entries, and the seventh race, too, was what could be reasonably expected, as for all the others, scratchings due to a drop of rain ruined the whole game.

It is not easy to explain what happened to Gefe in the main event. In fact, there really could be no explanation he was thoroughly well beaten by a better horse on the day, if not a better horse on all days.

Floripar ran a tremendously strong race, taking the lead with Gefe in close attendance. By the time they arrived at the Belgrano bend, Floripar had completely knocked the stuffing out of the favourite, and went away to win easily enough. He even after so tough a fight with Gefe, stalled off the challenge of Matchbox, who all through the race had an easy enough job, by a length and three-quarters. The event was sufficiently interesting for a three-horse event.

The first race of the day was a miserable four-horse affair. The six horses that scratched were the only interesting entries. The result was that Fulano won in a hack canter from Chiribibi by 2½ lengths, after making

all the running. The seven scratchings in the next event didn't matter over-much, because it is exceedingly doubtful if even one of them could have secured a place. Perez won the race by half a length from Merluza, after Iberia had made the running to the home straight. Merluza had every chance to win, but was run off her legs by Perez in the race home. It may be remarked that the winner had plenty in hand, much more than the half length suggests.

The third event was even more sickening, so far as scratchings were concerned. It about reaches the limit when 11 horses, and amongst those the most likely animals, cannot face a drop of rain and mud. Due to this, it was not a great surprise to see Pocholo win. Testun was naturally and correctly the favourite, and hopelessly "busted up," perhaps the going was the cause, but a glance at the others and one might reasonably have considered Pocholo's chances. On October 3rd he came along with a great swing at the finish, and although arriving nowhere at all, he made up something like 3 lengths in the straight, having run wide at the bend and allowed both Strap and Ducal to slip into the place he occupied. However, whatever may be said of his win, the very poor class of entry only showed how hopeless was Testun's performance.

Ermita, the mare referred to earlier on, "she of the bad legs," had no difficulty whatever in slamming the field in her usual manner, when the fourth race came along. She was, of course, the natural book selection, and our reasoning on the jockey juggling was shown to be faulty, and thus our sporting selection of Tareta also. However, this was sufficiently compensated for by sufficiently correct argument in the last race.

Ermita paid an exceptionally good price considering, for such a snip, \$4.90 is not to be sneezed at.

There was nothing of interest in the race, except the chances obtaining in Acosta on Tareta, for Ermita did just whatever she liked, and had everything stiff, and as Thamar, a very possible enemy, scratched, the race lost flavour.

So far as the sixth race was concerned, there was nothing to it but Nitrate. When Don Federico scratched, and with the knowledge (solidly proved knowledge, too) that Lord French is no good in heavy going, Nitrate was the one real public gift of the afternoon. Favourite, of course, but a nice sort of \$6.25 favourite.

Once again Blanco was nowhere to be seen at the start so far as the advance guard was concerned. Juvenal and Collingwood made the running, but after a few yards in the straight there was nothing to it, and the favourite drew away and won as he liked from Sombrio, with Vicente Lopez third.

Lord French, we believe, is a good horse, but how is it that public money is repeatedly chucked away by the jockey who rides him? We feel sure Lord French can do much better, if only a decent pilot was at the helm. The boy can ride all right, but he can't start.

The seventh race was the best of the day. Trabuco withdraw, which was probable, and in no way spoiled the event, which went to Chucker Out, as expected, and this at the cost of Stagno.

People will have to begin to alter their opinions concerning some of their old pets. Look at San Simon in this race, and Tata Dios. It is not an easy thing to do at Palermo, when one has a favourite horse stuck in the mind to look upon him as failing, because, you know, he just might do it that "once" more, but it is an undoubted fact that these old fellows are now getting beaten because they are done. We could mention a string of them, on which we will lay odds that they won't win another race. But that is a thing apart, and we advise this point

to be kept rather more in the foreground.

Prologo won the last race, and that is all there was to it. The scratchings ruined the event, and it was the greatest pity not to see Lusitano running. He was the only possible danger to the winner, and the public lost the chance of a fine race when he stayed in his box.

It was quite a fair betting day for the talent, but as a racing day it was miserable, and wretched, together with a whole host of other adjectived expressions.

One word in conclusion. Once upon a time some wise person invented an expression concerning Diamond Jubilee's running in the mud. Something to the effect that a Diamond Jubilee needed the sun on its back. There is but the very smallest justification for this remark. It is true in some degree that the progeny of this sire are not at their best in heavy going. Thus it is not a question of breeding, but of build. To make any hard and fast rule attaching to the running of race-horses is pure foolishness, which will be found to be expensive foolishness also.

There is more than one Diamond Jubilee that can go in Palermo mud. What of Last Reason and of Chucker Out? They have done so more than once. A moment's thought will bring a host of others into the minds of some old hands.

LA PLATA

The weather for the racing at La Plata on Sunday was infinitely better than that at Palermo. It rained certainly, but with a thinnish drizzle off and on, which did not seriously interfere with the racing, which, taken all round, was quite good and entertaining.

There was the usual "shock" performance, and that when Cata Adair won the Premio Frede in a canter and paid out \$60 odd. But for this things went very much in the ordinary way, with the usual margin of profit for lucky place betters. There is invariably something of this kind to be picked up at La Plata each meeting, and Sunday was no exception.

The results were as follows:—

Premio Falconi, 1400 metres.—1 Iru 57, N. Lopez; 2 Capitan Piazza 57; 3 Rasqueta 55.

Also ran: 8 de Diciembre, Grey Lara (4), Parquesito, Simonide, Homeric, Apiz, Caraway, Loterie, Cuenquita.

Dividends: 16.70 and 6.10; 5.30; 10.30.

Won by 1½ lengths. Time 1.30 1/5.

Premio Fanor, 1300 metres.—1 Lichnio (45), H. Barcena; Glou Glou 55 and Saquedor 45, dead heat for second place.

Also ran: Mabelle (4), Octavio, Effusion, El Triunfo, John Wood, Edgardo.

Dividends: 36.40 and 5.20; 3.10; 3.70.

Won by half a length. Time 1.21 3/5.

Premio Familiar, 1200 metres.—1 Old Green 56, J. Arismendi; 2 Weyman 56; 3 Indecisa.

Also ran: Zafarrancho IV., Gualicho, Pocen, Icelandio, Ongara, Lluvia, Cracovia (4), La Susana, Piccina, Primavera, Weida.

Dividends: 6.50 and 3.50; 7.50; 5.40.

Won by three-quarters of a length.

Time 1.17 1/5.

Premio Falso, 1600 metres.—1 Monarch 53 kilos, N. Lopez; 2 Pirincho 47.

Also ran: Didur, Poco a Poco, Coquin (3), Hamburgo, Divagadora, India Brava (4).

Dividends: 5.70 and 4.40; 9.40.

Won by 1½ lengths. Time 1.41 2/5.

Premio Fripon, 1600 metres.—1 Puro 47, M. Vignati; 2 Torterola 44, 3 My Happy 43.

Also ran: Foeman, Duquesita, Troca Tintas (4), Peugeot, Renta.

Dividends: 9.30 and 3.40; 2.90; 5.30.

Won by half a length. Time 1.41 1/5.

Premio Frede, 1400 metres.—1 Cata Adair 52, J. M. Pena; Ehontée 55; 3 Cebada 52.

Also ran: R. Envido, Marabu, Chilar, Pint, Monica II., Isolina II., Nueva, Irenita, Bayonne, Arma, Divinita, Fiereza (4).

Dividends: 60.30 and 10.60; 10.20; 8.40.

Won by half a length. Time 1.29.

Premio Fantoche, 2000 metres.—1

RACING AT VENADO TUERTO

LOCAL CLUB'S TWO-DAY MEETING

The English community at Venado Tuerto consists very largely of a body of keen sportsmen whose annual reunion is made the occasion for one of the best sports carnivals in the Republic. For years past the annual race meeting of the Venado Tuerto Polo and Athletic Club has attracted wide attention, and its popularity increases every year. The last meeting, held on October 14 and 15, was held in perfect weather, and was largely attended, some of those present having travelled over 40 leagues by motor car to witness the fine sport provided.

In most cases the fields were large and keen competition was shown in the races for the various cups and ladies' bracelets. Two of the cups, the "San Juan" and "Derrynane," were won outright. The importance of the sport of polo, of which the club is one of the best supporters in the country, was not overlooked, and the cup presented for the best pony attracted nine entries. Mr. T. Bradney kindly acted as judge, and awarded first prize to Mr. R. Land's "Mariposa," Messrs. M. and D. Duggan's "Sweetbriar" taking second place. The "76 Cup," run on the first day, excited most interest, and was won from a field of seven good horses by Messrs. Duggan's "Familiar." Mr. W. J. Christie scored with "Gigantic" in the San Juan Cup of 2,600 metres.

At the conclusion of the second day's racing, Mr. A. de Brouckere, the Vice-President of the Club, called upon Mrs. O'Connell to present the handsome prizes. At the conclusion of this ceremony cheers were given for the ladies and also for the Honorary Secretary, Mr. R. G. Winter, who managed the meeting in his usual good style. Mr. Guera had a busy day running the "Sport," which paid some long dividends. The dance on the evening of the first day was a pronounced success. The music was provided from Buenos Aires, and an excellent supper was supplied by the ladies of the district. The meeting was in every way a brilliant social and financial success, and the committee of the Club is to be heartily congratulated.

The officials for the meeting were as follow:—

Judges: Messrs. A. de Brouckere, N. P. Murphy, and T. Hearne; starters: Messrs. E. H. Wood and T. Moore; clerks of the course: Messrs. J. Scott, J. McCarthy Barry and L. W. Smiles; clerk of the scales: Mr. Herbert Sinclair; clerks of the paddock: Messrs. G. T. Bridger and H. Inglis-Runciman; official measurers: Messrs. J. Scott and J. McCarthy Barry; stewards: Messrs. A. de Brouckere, T. Hearne, E. H. Wood, J. C. Douglas, and N. P. Murphy; handicapper: Messrs. T. Hearne, E. H. Wood, and E. A. War; hon. secretary: Mr. R. G. Winter.

Following are the details of the various events:—

FIRST DAY, OCTOBER 14.

Maiden Pony Race (400 metres).—

Tremus 54, E. Canesa; 2 Facon Chico 51; 3 Fable 47, and Guarapó 46.

Also ran: Monedita, Nervio (4), Sigfrido, Manito de Oro.

Dividends: 11.70 and 3.60; 4.70; 4.40; 2.80.

Won by a length. Time 2.9.

Premio Foeman, 1400 metres.—1 Floweret 45, C. Capra; 2 Gacetilla.

Also ran: Estileto, Go Bang (3), Foragido (4), Ibicui.

Dividends: 11.80 and 5.40; 5.50.

Won by a length and three-quarters. Time 1.27 1/5.

It can be noted none too soon that an exceptional meeting will take place at La Plata on November 19. This is the anniversary of the foundation of the Jockey Club and inauguration of the racing there. The Buenos Aires Jockey Club is giving \$10,000 in prizes, \$7000 of which go to the classic event, and \$3000 to a first prize for 3-year-olds. The meeting is already exciting much interest.

Mr. B. L. Duggan's Barato, 1; Mr. T. Moore's Silver Ring, 2; Mr. F. G. Hughes' Iris, 3. Nine starters.

Maiden Horse Race (1000 metres, weight 75 kilos).—Mr. J. D. Nelson's Salalé, 1; Mr. T. Moore's Imposible, 2; Mr. L. T. Nelson's Home Rule, 3. Ten starters.

Venado Tuerto Cup (for any horse, weight 75 kilos, 2000 metres).—Mr. W. J. Christie's Eastwind, 1; Mr. F. G. Hughes' Pillo, 2. Won by two lengths; no other starters.

Welter weights (for any horse, thorough-breds excepted, weight 90 kilos, 500 metres).—Mr. R. Land's Coolan Dhu, 1; Messrs. M. and D. Duggan's El 18, 2; Mr. G. O'Connell's Vengador, 3. Six starters. Won by half a length.

Untrained horse race (for any untrained horse, thorough-breds excepted, weight 95 kilos, 800 metres).—Mr. H. J. Teschemaker's Plum, 1; Mr. L. Peel-Yates' Vigilante, 2; Mr. W. H. Bridger's Prince, 3. Four starters. Won by half a length.

La 76 Cup (for any horse the property of a member of an affiliated Club, weight 75 kilos, 1500 metres).—Messrs. M. and D. Duggan's Familiar, 1; Mr. W. J. Christie's Gigantea and Mr. C. Juarez-Celman's Colera, dead heat for second place. Won by 1½ lengths. Six ran.

Untrained Pony Race (any untrained pony 58 inches or under, weight 85 kilos, 500 metres).—Mr. H. J. Teschemaker's Plum, 1; Mr. T. Hearne's Barman, 2; Mr. F. G. Fookes' Flecha, 3. Won by half a length.

Flat Race Horses (any horse thorough-breds excepted, weight 75 kilos, 1000 metres).—Mr. C. E. Luft's Nena, 1; Mr. S. W. Milman's Pretty Maid, 2; Mr. L. T. Nelson's Thora, 3. Won by a neck.

Ladies' Bracelet Ponies (any pony 58 inches or under, nominated by a lady; weight 75 kilos; 1000 metres).—Mr. Arthur Kenny's Aliado (ex-Lemburg), 1; Mr. L. Peel-Yates' Puffing Billy, 2. Won by a length.

Derrynane Cup, Hurdle Race (for any horse, weight 75 kilos, 2500 metres).—Mr. G. O'Connell's Rainbow, 1; Mr. L. Peel-Yates' Welderine, 2. Won by 2 lengths. Cup won outright.

SECOND DAY, OCTOBER 15.

Polo Pony Cup, presented by the Venado Tuerto Polo and Athletic Club (awarded to the owner of the pony of 58 inches or under which most nearly approaches the ideal stamp of a Polo Pony).—Mr. R. Land's Mariposa, 1; Messrs. M. and D. Duggan's Sweetbriar, 2.

Flat Race Horses (any horse, thorough-breds excepted, weight 75 kilos, 800 metres).—Mr. J. D. Nelson's Salalé, 1; Mr. L. T. Nelson's Thora, 2; Messrs. M. and D. Duggan's Poca Fé, 3. Won by a length.

Flat Race Ponies (any pony 58 inches or under, weight 75 kilos, 500 metres).—Mr. Arthur Kenny's Aliado, 1; Mr. B. L. Duggan's Barato, 2; Mr. F. G. Hughes' Iris, 3. Won by half a length.

La Cheltonia Cup (for any horse, weight 75 kilos, 1 mile).—Messrs. M. and D. Duggan's Familiar, 1; Mr. C. Juarez-Celman's Colera, 2; Mr. L. T. Nelson's Home Rule, 3. Won by 2 lengths.

L. Barrancosa Cup (for any pony of 58 inches or under, weight 75 kilos, 1500 metres).—Mr. R. Land's Mariposa, 1; Mr. L. Peel-Yates' Puffing Billy, 2; Mr. S. W. Milman's Gipsy, 3. Won by a length.

San Juan Cup (Handicap Flat Race. For any horse the property of a member of an affiliated Club. Weight, minimum 65 kilos, maximum 80 kilos, 2600 metres).—Mr. W. J. Christie's Gigantea, 1; Mr. F. G. Hughes' Pillo, 2.

Peones Race (for any horse the property of a peon employed by a member of an affiliated Club, or of the Establishment where he works. Catch weights, 800 metres).—The Orphan, 1. Won by a head. 18 starters.

Ladies' Bracelet Horses (any horse or pony, thoroughbreds excepted; to be nominated by a lady. Weight 75 kilos, 1200 metres).—Mr. Arthur Kenny's Aliado, 1; Mr. L. T. Nelson's Thora, 2; Mr. R. Land's Baby, 3. Won by half a length.

Hurdle Race Horses and Pony Hurdle Race cancelled owing to lateness of hour.

GOLF

PLAY FOR THE COGHLAN CUPS.

On Sunday afternoon at Links play was indulged in for the Coghlan Cups, which are presented by the Great Southern Railway.

The weather did much to ruin both the play and the enjoyment thereof. In fact, so wretched were the conditions that the foursome play down for the afternoon had to be postponed.

All the ceremonials, too, which should have wound up the proceedings, were likewise postponed.

The play which actually took place resulted as follows:—

CLASS A.

	Out.	In.	Gr.	Hp.	Nt.
Wilfred Cowes . . .	43	45	88	12	76
Walter Cowes . . .	42	48	90	5	85
T. Johnson . . .	47	48	95	9	85
G. E. Leslie . . .	51	47	98	12	86
E. A. Brown . . .	47	51	98	12	86
E. Gibson . . .	46	45	91	5	86
G. Whyte . . .	49	46	95	8	87
J. C. Dodds . . .	46	49	95	7	88
J. L. Carstairs . . .	47	48	95	6	89
J. G. Duncan . . .	49	53	102	9	93

CLASS B.

A. H. Gibson . . .	47	41	88	16	72
J. McGaul . . .	48	49	92	14	78
R. S. Whyte . . .	47	51	98	18	80
D. MacMillan . . .	49	49	98	18	80
H. L. Stevens . . .	45	51	96	15	81
W. Reynolds . . .	54	51	105	24	81
P. R. Walsh . . .	49	51	100	16	84
F. Gee . . .	49	54	103	16	87
H. W. Griggs . . .	53	55	108	18	90

POSITIONS IN THE FIRST DIVISION CHAMPIONSHIP.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
San Isidro	22	20	—	2	42
River Plate	20	14	1	5	33
Platense	22	14	4	4	32
Est. de La Plata	23	13	4	6	32
Independiente	22	11	6	5	27
Porteño	18	12	4	2	26
Racing	13	11	—	2	24
Ferrocarril Oeste	22	8	6	8	24
Estudiantes	21	10	8	3	23
Banfield	23	10	10	3	23
San. L. de Almagro	22	10	10	2	22
Arg. de Quilmes	20	10	9	1	21
Huracan	18	8	6	4	20
Quilmes	19	7	6	6	20
Hispano-Argentino	23	8	11	4	20
Gimnasia y Esgrima	22	7	10	5	10
Estudiantil Porteno	22	9	12	1	19
Belgrano	24	8	14	2	18
Boca Juniors	20	6	9	5	17
Tigre	21	6	11	4	16
Atlanta	22	6	15	1	13
Kimberley	22	5	14	3	13
Def. de Belgrano	23	4	15	4	12
Floresta	22	1	18	3	5
Comercio	20	1	16	3	5

FINAL OF THE COPA DE COMPETENCIA.

RACING (1) v. PORTENO (2).

Racing, who share with San Isidro the honour of being an unbeaten team in the First Division Championship, went down before the prowess of Porteño on Sunday in the finals of the Copa de Competencia, by which the winning team has the honour of playing the equivalent winning team of the sister Republic, Uruguay. Thus it is that Porteños will meet the Nacionales in the international.

On Sunday Racing did not have their best team out, but nevertheless they put up a splendid game throughout.

Señor Gil refereed for the following teams:—

Porteño.—J. J. Rithner, R. Gonzalez Escarra, O. Beltran, J. Ayala, E. Uslenghi, V. Abadia, E. Galup Lanus, C. Izaguirre, A. Piaggio, P. Rithner, and M. Garat.

Racing.—S. Arduino, S. Ochoa, A. Reyes, A. Betular, F. Olazar, C. Comaschi, Z. Canevari, O. Ohaco, C. C. maschi, J. Hospital, and J. N. Perinetti.

From the commencement play was keen and fast, but a few fouls were quickly noted by the referee, who thus kept interrupting the game. Every effort during the first half to break

through defences was rendered null and void, and neither side had scored when the whistle blew.

Shortly after recommencing Porteño had a piece of luck which gave them the ultimate victory. This was a "free" for hands, and Ayala scored. Porteño scored the next goal, too, from a splendid piece of work by Izaguirre, who beat Arduino.

A tremendous tussle then ensued, but Porteño were sound in defence, and Rithner in goal splendid. He was beaten just before the close by a shot from Ohaco. No further score resulted, and thus Porteño has the right to dispute with the Nacional team the destiny of the Cup, having won by 2 goals to 1.

The game was played on the Gimnasia y Esgrima ground at Palermo.

ARGENTINO DE QUILMES (3) v. GIMNASIA Y ESGRIMA (2).

The weather accounted for the small attendance at this match, in which the following teams met:—

Arg. de Quilmes.—J. Duque; R. Martinez and J. Ortega; J. Romero, J. Molachino, and M. Britos; J. Falibeni, F. E. Cabana, J. Escobar, V. Ferrotti, E. de la Serna.

Gimnasia y Esgrima.—J. Sagastume; A. Duggar and A. D. Rumbo; L. M. Custo, A. H. Molfino, and L. Darritchon; C. Aguilar Pinedo, M. Iraola, M. Hiller, L. R. Bertorini, M. Valdez.

A fair game resulted in a win for Arg. de Quilmes by three goals to two. Cabana played a good game, and was the first scorer, and Martinez added another with a free kick. On resuming Ferrotti added number three. These reverses so sharpened up the Gimnasia team that they fought for all they were worth, and succeeded in scoring twice, first through Bertorini by a free kick, and second through Iraola.

Señor Oury was the referee.

RIVER PLATE (4) v. ESTUDIANTIL PORTENO 1.

Played on the ground of the former. The match was a keen one, but the homesters were always the superior, and ultimately ran out winners by 4 goals to 1. The teams were as follows:—

River Plate.—C. Isola, A. Chiappe, A. Lanatta, A. Simons, C. Garcia, E. Calneggia, R. Fraga, N. Peruzzi, A. Penney, A. Risso, A. Ameal.

Estudiantil Porteno.—A. Garassa, F. Basurto, I. Mondotte, I. M. Luperne, I. M. Rogers, E. Pendibil, A. Costas, C. Porto.

Scorers: Rogers for the Estudiantil Porteno. Chiappe, Garcia, Penney, and Fraga for the home team.

SAN ISIDRO (5) v. HISPANO ARGENTINO (0).

At Velez Sarsfield on Sunday San Isidro completely outplayed Hispano-Argentino, and won a rather scrappy and uninteresting match by 5 goals to nil. Offsides and free kicks were frequent, and the wretched weather did nothing to make the game any the better. For San Isidro the scorers were: Elias 2, Arzua, Sayanes and Idiarte one each.

The game was a foul one, and conspicuous in this department was Montenegro, until ordered off the field by the referee, Señor Cursach. The teams were:—

San Isidro.—Goal, Wilson; Rossi, Bruno, Idiarte, Moroney, Badaracco, Elias, Julio Fernandez, Sayanes, Marini, Arzua.

Hispano Argentino.—Goal, Quintana; Ohie, Carames, Montenegro, Pardo, Murga, Roldan, Brandoli, Gianetto, Martinez, Boglino.

Matches played over the week-end were:—

Championship—

A. de Quilmes . . .	3	G. y Esgrima . . .	2
San Isidro	5	H. Argentino . . .	0
River Plate	4	E. Porteño	1
F. C. Oeste	3	Floresta	0
Quilmes	1	Independiente . . .	0
S. L. de Almagro . .	3	Huracan	1
Tigre	2	Boca Juniors . . .	1

Copa de Competencia—Final.

Porteño	2	Racing	1
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BASEBALL

RAIN AGAIN SCORES A VICTORY

AT TALLERES ON SUNDAY.

Once more heavy clouds frightened the baseball fans from Talleres. It appears that Fortune is favouring them in allotting them more time to prepare themselves for a titanic effort.

No game was played last Sunday on account of the rain, and after these futile attempts in the last two weeks to have the first game of the league series the impatience of baseball enthusiasts has reached its bursting point, and rumours have it that the fans are determined to play the first game of the season's series, at Talleres on Sunday, at any cost.

It is stated that a complete set of uniforms, bats, balls, gloves and other equipment for the club of the Frigorifico Argentino is now on its way to Buenos Aires and will probably arrive here at the formal opening of the league next Sunday.

LAWN TENNIS

Owing to the vile weather conditions prevailing on Sunday, no play was indulged in at the Buenos Aires Lawn Tennis courts in the Tournament now taking place there.

BANFIELD RECREATION CLUB

FINAL DANCE OF THE SEASON

Strenuous efforts have been made by the Committee and members of the Banfield Recreation Club to wipe out the heavy debt incurred in the erection of a new Pavilion and various improvements made in their playing grounds. With the absence of so many members at the front, the Club has had great difficulty in replacing the support lost thereby. During the season several dances have been given, which came quite up to expectations both financially and socially, and the receipts therefrom have given material help to the Financial Committee in clearing the obstacles set before them. Dancing, however, cannot comfortably be indulged in from one year's end to another, and the dance on Oct. 23 was given as the final once of the season, and from the sparse attendance, and the state of some of the member's linen after a set of lancers, it was obvious that there are some who do not regret the announcement.

Those who did attend at the Italian Hall, despite the uncomfortable temperature for such exertions, enjoyed a good evening's dancing, and Mrs. Christian provided a splendid programme of dance music.

The Committee are to be congratulated on the success of their dances during the past season, but it is to be hoped that for any dances they intend holding during the coming season they may be able to procure more suitable accommodation than that afforded by the Italian Hall, which hardly meets the needs of the large number of members and friends of the Banfield Club.

Amongst those present at last evening's function were the following:—Green, and Tabor, the Misses Lily and Florrie Triggs, Morgan, Johnson, Johnston, Kelly, Tabor, Robinson, Perrins, Golater, Ward, Burton and Hinds, Messrs. Perrins, Green, Fairclough, Reed, Jutton, Kelly, Jones, Scorey, Aguilar, Robinson, Holt, Wilson, Ridley and Lennie.

ST. ANDREW'S ACADEMY

NINETEENTH ANNUAL SPORTS

Beautiful weather favoured the St. Andrew's Academy sports which were held on the Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway Athletic ground at Talleres, F.C.S., on Oct. 22. Apart from the enjoyment and the excitement with which the sports provided the large number of young people and little ones, there were dozens of browned and rosy faces to be seen as the result of an afternoon in the sun and fresh air—an afternoon of freedom and frolic.

A very considerable number of persons were present during the afternoon consisting chiefly of parents, relatives and friends, who had come to see the prowess of the young generation. It was all very enjoyable and amusing, from the keenness of the "big boy" at his sports and his bashfulness in going forward for his prize, to the tiny little mite who went forward at the finish to receive a box she was not big enough to carry.

The keenness of both boy and girl competitor in the events of the day was another pleasure to the older ones and just as great a pleasure in its own way, as was the participation in the sports themselves to which the pupils of St. Andrew's Academy had looked forward for so many weeks.

Children at play has a fascination all its own to some people but children at "serious play" battling for athletic supremacy playing fairly and earnestly is an unique entertainment to every lover of sport.

Commencing sharp at 10.30 a.m. the sports with intervals for lunch and tea lasted until well on to six o'clock, when the annual day of days came to an end and a special train conveyed dozens of tired but still eager children back to town.

Mr. Lawrence Christie acted as the president of the proceedings assisted by Messrs. Cabo, De la Balze, W. Mulhall, S. Christie and L. A. Medina as judges, and Mr. R. D. Christian as starter and handicapper. The lady helpers, whom Mr. Christie most sincerely thanked at the close of the day for all they had done in assisting were Mesdames De la Balze, Fritchie, Lavadenz, Peters, Prendergast, Seaton, Wessels and Miss Hanford.

The programme was as follows:—

I—FLAT RACE, 100 YARDS.

Handicap. (Boys over 11)

First Heat, 1 J. Christie, 2 A. Moresco, 3 L. Nowell.

Second Heat, 1 A. Dodds, 2 A. Mulhall, 3 O. Norbis.

Final Heat, 1 J. Christie, 2 A. Dodds, 3 A. Moresco.

Time, 10 seconds. First prize, a complete set of Shakespeare's work, presented by Messrs. Mitchell's Bookstore.

II—FLAT RACE, 100 YARDS

Handicap. (Boys from 9 to 11)

1 L. Weber, 2 O. Moresco, 3 R. Stirling.

Time, 14 1/5 seconds.

First prize, an inkstand presented by Messrs. Cabaut and Co.

III—FLAT RACE, 100 YARDS

Handicap. (Boys under 9)

1 E. de la Balze, 2 H. Norbis, 3 O. Moresco.

Time 14 2/5.

First prize: A set of garden tools.

V—FLAT RACE, 120 YARDS.

Handicap. (Girls over 11)

1 M. Carlsson, 2 L. Martin. Time 14 2/5 seconds. First prize: A box of Tennis balls presented by Mr. James Dodds.

VI—FLAT RACE, 120 YARDS.

Handicap. (Girls under 11)

1 M. Christie, 2 H. Cordes. Time 14 3/5 seconds. First prize: A silver sewing set presented by Mrs. Lavadenz.

VII—FLAT RACE, 120 YARDS

Handicap. (Boys over 12)

1 J. Christie, 2 A. Dodds, 3 G. Aberg. Time 13 4/5 seconds. First prize: A

leather bag, presented by Messrs. G. McHardy and Company.

VIII—FLAT RACE, 120 YARDS.

Handicap. (Boys from 10 to 12)

1 L. Nowell, 2 A. Hickling, 3 O. Moresco. Time 15 seconds. First prize: A writing case, presented by Messrs. Harrods and Co.

IX—FLAT RACE, 120 YARDS

Handicap. (Boys under 10)

1 O. Moresco, 2 E. de la Balze, 3 L. Weber. Time 14 secs. First prize: A butter dish.

X—POTATO RACE, 84 YARDS

Handicap. (Girls)

1 Miss H. Cordes. First prize: A silver cruet, presented by Mrs. Seaton.

XI—FLAT RACE, QUARTER MILE

Handicap. (Boys)

1 J. Christie, 2 G. Aberg, 3 A. Roberts. Time 1m 5 2/5 secs. First prize: A silver cup, presented by Messrs. Simons and Co.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL

Handicap. (Boys)

1 A. Dodds. Distance: 66 yards, 1 foot, 8 1/2 inches. First prize: A pen and penknife, presented by Mr. James Dodds.

After this last an interval was taken for lunch and the sports later continued with

XIII—KICKING THE FOOTBALL

Handicap. (Boys)

1 G. Aberg. Distance: 38 yards, 1 foot, 10 inches.

XIV—FLAT RACE, 220 YARDS

Handicap. (Boys, non-members)

1 O. Moresco, 2 M. Diez. Time 33 2/5. First prize: A barometer, presented by Messrs. Cassels and Co.

XV—FLAT RACE, 220 YARDS

Handicap. (Members)

1 J. Christie, 2 G. Aberg. Time 29 1/5 seconds. First prize: A silver badge.

FLAT RACE, 220 YARDS

Handicap. (Girls)

1 M. Christie, 2 Dora Clarkson. Time 31 1/5 secs. First prize: A dressing case, presented by Messrs. G. G. Brown and Co.

XVII—LONG JUMP

Handicap. (Boys)

1 A. Moresco, 2 O. Ulfeldt. Distance: 16 yards, 3 1/2 inches, and 15 yards, 2 inches. First prize: A silver medal, presented by Messrs. Walls and Co.

XVIII—TEAM RACE

(Girls)

The Red Team composed of M. Carlsson, K. Mackenzie, M. Seaton, N. Christie, D. Carlsson, L. Martin won this event and were presented with silver badges.

XIX—FLAT RACE, HALF MILE

Handicap. (Boys)

1 L. Ricelli, 2 A. Roberts, 3 A. Ulfeldt. Time 2 min. 37 sec. First prize: A silver watch, presented by Messrs. A. N. Guy and Co.

XX—BICYCLE RACE, ONE MILE

Handicap. (Boys)

1 V. Moresco. Time 3 min. 45 secs. First prize: A pair of dum bells.

TEA INTERVAL

XXI—THREAD THE NEEDLE RACE

(Girls)

1 L. Martin, 2 H. Cordes. First prize: A music book, presented by Messrs. Lottermoser and Co.

XXII—SACK RACE, 100 YARDS

(Boys over 10)

1 L. del Pozo, 2 C. Rey. First prize: A fountain pen, presented by Messrs. Keeny and Co.

XXIII—SACK RACE, 100 YARDS

(Boys under 10)

1 Pedro Rey, 2 C. Rogers. First prize: An inkstand, presented by Messrs. Kenny and Co.

XXIV—EGG AND SPOON RACE, 100 YARDS

Handicap. (Girls)

1 M. Seaton, 2 M. Carlsson. Time 16 secs. First prize: A hand bag, presented by Sr. Mendl.

XXV—THREE LEGGED RACE, 120 YARDS

Handicap. (Boys)

Winners, L. Ricelli and J. Vinci. Time 21 3/5 secs. First prize: Silver photo frames.

SKIPPING RACE, 120 YARDS

Handicap. (Girls)

1 K. Mackenzie, 2 M. Christie. Time 21 secs. First prize: A Hammock

XXVII—FLAT RACE, 50 YARDS

Handicap.

(Parents, Officials and Subscribers) Master Corothorne. First prize: A History of America, presented by Messrs. Estrada and Co.

XXVIII—FLAT RACE, 50 YARDS

Handicap. (For Children under 5)

As this event was strictly intended for the little ones of parents and officials and some mistake arose concerning entries, it was decided to divide the prize amongst all competitors. As this was a box of chocolates, one can imagine the delight of the little ones.

XXIX—FLAT RACE, 50 YARDS

Handicap.

Former pupils (Young ladies) Miss Alicia Maloney. First prize: A parasol.

XXX—FLAT RACE, 100 YARDS

Handicap.

Former pupils. (Young men) Mr. A. Hunter. First prize: A silver medal, presented by Messrs. Walters and Co.

XXXI—FLAT RACE, 100 YARDS

Handicap. (Girls Guests)

1 Miss Flora McCulloch. First prize, presented by Mrs. Carlsson.

XXXII—FLAT RACE, 220 YARDS

Handicap. (Boys of other schools)

Mr. H. Roberts. First prize: A cricket bat, presented by Messrs. Gath and Chaves.

CONSOLATION RACES, 220 YARDS

(Girls)

1 Miss B. Dodds, 2 A. Lavadenz, 3 E. Prendergast. Time 33 secs. First prize: A coffee set, presented by Mr. Nowell.

CONSOLATION RACE, 220 YARDS

(Boys)

1 Albert Rey, 2 Ernest Carlsson, 3 L. Siterio. Time 24 secs. First prize: A pair of dum bells.

TUG OF WAR

Team A. (Captain) Aberg beat team B. (Captain) Boero.

Team C. (Captain) Christy beat team D. (Captain) Roberts.

Final team C. beat team A.

The tug of war was wonderfully well contested.

A number of the above events provided much mirth and merriness especially the sack race, the 3 legged race and the egg and spoon race.

The general arrangements were excellently carried out and at the close of the proceedings the prizes, infinitely too numerous to mention in detail were presented by Mrs. W. Christy at which Mr. Christy gave his assistance and in a brief speech at the close of the proceedings thank-

CORDOBA FOOTBALL LEAGUE

The following are the members of the Directing Council of the Liga Cordobesa de Fútbol:—President, Dr. Gregorio N. Martinez; Treasurer, Dr. J. N. de la Serna; Pro-Treasurer, Sr. Esteban G. Suraz; Secretary, Sr. Ismael C. Boirabehere; Pro-Secretary, Sr. Ismael Petit; Vocals: Sres. F. Naveiro, B. Varela, Ing. G. J. Fuchs, Ing. R. del Cazo and Sr. Marcelo Martinez.

The names of Clubs in the League are:—Belgrano A.C. 1 team of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th division; Central Cordoba 1 team of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th division; A. A. Universitaria 1 team of 1st and 2nd division; Alta Cordoba 1 team of 2nd and 3rd division; Peñarol 1 team of 2nd and 3rd division; Leandro N. Alem 1 team of 3rd and 4th division; Velez Sarsfield 1 team of 3rd and 4th division; Atlantic Sportsmen 1 team of 3rd and 4th division; Los Andes 1 team of 3rd division; Provincial 1 team of 3rd division; Voz del Interior 1 team of 3rd and 4th division; Sarmiento 1 team of 3rd division; Victoria 1 team of 3rd division; Argentino Defensa 1 team of 3rd division; Independiente 1 team of 3rd division.

TIGRE LINE ELECTRIFICATION

CONSIDERATION OF CLOSING 21 LEVEL CROSSINGS.

Earnest consideration is being given by the Minister of Public Works to the question of reducing the number, at present considered excessive, of level-crossings on the F.C.C.A line to the Tigre.

It is understood that the Railway Company desires authority to close 21 of the 72 existing crossings between Golf and Tigre. Dr. Moyano considers that the question should not be settled in a hurry, as the closing of so many means of communication must seriously affect the convenience of the localities in which they are situated. Increased speed is the principal object of the desired change, which would be impossible owing to the danger to persons at the level-crossings by the frequent passage of trains travelling at a high velocity. It is difficult to guard against the imprudence of individuals, and the necessity of frequent and perhaps sudden and violent stops would greatly militate against both the comfort and rapidity of the service.

With a view at arriving at a decision agreeable to as many of the parties as possible and to the requirements of the localities and the public convenience in travelling, the Minister is calling into council the Intendente and the Government of the Province. Every case will be separately and carefully considered on its merits.

ed, most heartily, the numerous ladies and gentlemen who had assisted so generously at the sports and helped to make the afternoon a success, also the numerous persons who had come forward and given such splendid prizes. Three loud cheers for these and three more for Mr. and Mrs. Christy brought a thoroughly enjoyable day to a close.

FERNET-BRANCA

Tonic, bitter, appetizer and digestive

HOFER & Co., B. Aires.—Sole Agents

BLOODSTOCK SALES

HARAS CHACABUCO.

Only a few horses came under the hammer on October 22. The best undoubtedly was Carcaj by Bridge of Canny out of Carcajada, a half brother to Calambour. He is a fine well built, handsome colt with plenty of bone and with good quarters, back and limbs. He fetched \$17,000 and was sold to the Stud Buenos Aires.

Others included:—

Last Sergeant by Sargento out of Lufra by Ladas (Florizel II blood) an excellent and likely colt and cheap at \$7,500 to the trainer Luis Casino.

Guillermin by Duarte out of Guillermina (Bend'Or blood) \$4,500 to Stud Obbudio.

Cornillon by Porteno out of Corniche, \$4000, to Sr. T. Paredes.

Florencio by Duarte out of Florencia, \$6,200, to the Stud Cuaro.

Cabriol, by Sargento out of Cabriola by Gay Hermit, \$1,200, to Sr. Esteban Costa.

Briscur, by Duarte out of Brizette, \$3,000, to Sr. José Berisso.

FILLIES.

Patriotique, by Bridge of Canny out of Patricienne, a nicely bred and attractive filly, \$5,500, to Sr. Durrieu.

Aurofobia by Bridge of Canny out of Aurofila, \$3,000, to the Stud Aeroplane.

Marc-Antoine by Bridge of Canny, out of Marie Antoinette is a likely looking well built grey and was offered with a reserve of \$5,000; he was withdrawn for lack of bids.

HARAS PUNTA LARA.

Tuesday,

Some seven colts and eleven fillies came under the hammer yesterday afternoon, and realised good prices. The majority of them were the progeny of Your Majesty, and amongst them was some splendid horseflesh. The colts realised an approximately average price of \$8,600, and the fillies came to \$6150 each. The total sale reached \$127,700.

A fair attendance marked the proceedings at which one or two of the youngsters were acquired at a rather high rate, while, on the other hand, there were unquestionably one or two exceptional bargains.

The highest priced colt—Mon Prince—was knocked down to Señor F. Orzozoli for \$15,000. He is by Your Majesty out of Dairy Maid, and a full brother to Saint Moritz. He is a nice, cleanly built little colt, with fine quarters and legs, a likely enough sort and a good mover. He struck us, however, as an expensive purchase.

We much preferred Sangre Azul III, by Your Majesty, out of Bewitched, by Matchmaker (Orme blood). He was sold to the Stud Don Gonzalo for \$10,000, and was somewhat of a bargain. Beautifully built, with fine strong quarters, excellent shoulders, and with plenty to build and work upon. His looks fulfil his name. Another colt that should prove himself a bargain was Marzo by Your Majesty, out of Retract by Persimmon, a very excellent colt, sold for only \$6000 to the Stud Lowland Boy.

Two quite exceptional fillies were sold in Revelacion III. and Chupai.

The first-named is by Enero out of Reine Claude by Persimmon. The sire, Enero, is by Old Man out of Enfantine by Gay Hermit. She looked a most attractive customer, with the build of a strong runner. She was acquired by the Stud Le Sancy and was cheap at \$7500. Bidding for her was sufficiently keen. The second, Chupai is related to her, and is by Your Majesty out of Lady Orange, by Orange out of Enfantine. Thus Enfantine is the mother of the sire of the first, and the mother of the dam of the latter. Chupai was bought for \$7000 by Señor Mickerson.

Two of the fillies were withdrawn. One a splendid dark chestnut, but only

born on December 1, and the other of the same colouring, and perhaps the finest of Your Majesty progeny for the season. Unnamed she was by Your Majesty out of Caravana (who is a full sister to Heredia), by Jardy (Cyllene blood). This filly if given time, will develop into a first-class animal. She requires time in which to build up.

Other animals besides the above were:—

COLTS.

Rey Moro by Your Majesty out of La Fe, by Old Man, a peculiar colt, and perhaps bred back, good enough limbs, but possibly a freak animal. Sold for \$3500 to Señor Mickerson.

M. Angore, by Your Majesty, out of Cordon Bleu (Malton blood), a good and well topped powerful colt. Sold for \$11,000 to Señor Galvez.

Chispazo, by Your Majesty, out of Moorchick, by Gallinule. \$8000 to the Stud La Guardia.

Hucapie II, by Your Majesty, out of Auf, by Bay Ronald. A bargain for \$6500 to the trainer Luis Saini.

FILLIES.

Nanna, by Your Majesty, out of Shocking Bird, by Gallinule, a peculiar reddish grey filly, but well built, sold for \$5500 to the Stud Ayui.

Oña Alda by Your Majesty out of Vega. An exceptionally grand filly. The bidding for her was very keen, and the price rose rapidly to \$10,000. Ultimately she was secured by the Stud Zubiaurre for \$13,500, which although a highish price, should prove a good investment.

Dcs Aguas, by Your Majesty, out of Tresco. A fine class animal, sold for \$8000, to the Stud Etoile.

Alteza Real, by Your Majesty, out of Cyno, by Cyllene, cheap at \$5000 to Señor Mickerson.

Adano by Your Majesty, out of Society II, by Florizel II, a half sister to Debutante II. A fair filly and inexpensive at \$4000, to Señor H. Uruarte. Reina del Monte, by Your Majesty, out of Gelnare, to Señor H. Uriarte, for \$5500.

Nacundai, by Your Majesty, out of Gitanilla by Simonside (Wolf's Crag blood). A fair specimen of horseflesh, sold to the Stud Royal for \$3200.

Su Merced by Your Majesty out of Pirita, by Pietermaritzburg (Gay Hermit blood), an excellent bargain for Señor Antonio Sibour for \$5000.

Rueca by Your Majesty, out of St. Catherine, by St. Frusquin (full sister to Our Majesty), a well-bred, nice looking filly, and cheap at \$3500 to the trainer Luis Calistro.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

REPORTED CASE AT BAHIA BLANCA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

October 24.

There are now two English ships in the port discharging general cargo. Both these boats—the Capac and the Chipana—which are from New York, have general cargo for the German Consul here. The former is now unloading 10,000 bales of reaper twine for this shipper and the other machinery. The owners of these ships have already lost three ships to the Germans. The first—the Condor—was captured by the Karlsruhe, and after the crew and all the valuables had been taken off by a German tender, the steamer was sunk.

TRAPS FOR PIRATES

DISCOVERY BY SPANISH FISHERMEN.

New York, Oct. 22.

A despatch from Spain says that some fishermen of Algeciras, when at sea were surprised to observe a large number of buoys floating about, to which were attached the remains of fine steel wire netting. It subsequently transpired that the British had been laying nets for trapping submarines.

ARGENTINE CREDIT

Why an Anglo-Argentine Loan is Feasible

(Exclusive to THE HERALD)

The renewal of the \$63,000,000 six months treasury bills for a similar period, plus some \$25,000,000 new money, is not, as so many amateur financiers would have us believe, a sign of economic weakness on the part of the Government, nor, taking all the circumstances into consideration, can it be looked upon as a bad financial bargain. That it is a very sure proof of the confidence with which the immediate future of Argentina is regarded by men whose traditions are all in favour of a distrustful policy when dealing with officialdom needs no accentuation, whilst to the student of economic affairs the continuance of the caution and long-sightedness of the inner ring of Argentine statesmen is a hopeful, a very hopeful, sign.

Accused by ignorant writers, or interested politicians, of living from hand to mouth, the Argentine Government, ever since the outbreak of war, has made the most strenuous efforts to repair past excesses; excesses be it remembered that were just as much individual as governmental. The megalomania that raged between 1905 and 1910 infected everyone; and everyone, broadly speaking, has looked to Government to get them out of the pit which they dug for themselves. From the National Deputy or Senator who is nominal lord of leagues and leagues of camp bought at prices far beyond its rentable value and mortgaged for more than it would ever bring at an auction sale, to the peon who with a wage of two dollars a day has pledged himself to pay forty dollars a month for a plot of land he has never seen, all are responsible; moreover, led usually by the Deputy or Senator aforementioned, all have thought at some time or another during the past twelve months that the Government might well do its part, and like a *deus ex machina*, give the land the value that its settlers wish to see realised.

It is doubtful whether anyone will ever know the pressure that has been brought to bear with a view to reaching this end, an end as utterly unattainable as the mythic pot of gold at the base of the rainbow. Government alone saw that rigid economy, personal and official, was the only way to meet diminished income. Allowing for the temperamental weaknesses of the *criollo* nature, this policy has been consistently pursued from August, 1914, right down to date. Moreover it is permeating the unofficial classes, either from conviction or necessity, and the general tone of life here is far more reasonable than it was five years ago. In the meantime however the administrative work of the nation must go on, and with diminished revenues, borrowing became imperative.

So the Government borrowed—but at short dates. Beginning by consolidating some of its floating loans, including the ill-advised transaction with the allied group of London and New York financiers, it cast about for a means of staving off heavy expenditure on interest and commissions until such time had elapsed as would enable it to approach the money markets of the world with dignity and assurance, as it knew it had a perfect right to do, once conditions were on a normal plane. The discounting of treasury bills with local banks offered many advantages over the seeking of further loans in neutral markets; it also helped to solve the problem of the plethora of funds with which the local banks were—and are—still doing their best to cope. That six months is not a very long time wherein to find \$88,000,000 to-day is undeniable, yet the more one considers the extreme caution displayed by the Argentine Government in regard

to its financial affairs for the past year, the more one is inclined to think that some plan has already been sketched out which will enable it not only to meet this obligation but also put its affairs on a permanently commodious footing. The great difficulty of the present situation is that whilst Argentine commerce shows a balance in favour of this Republic of some \$200,000,000 gold, there has hitherto been no means of co-relating this credit with the manifest shortage in the Government treasuries. If a means can be found to use this balance of trade, a balance that is growing daily, as collateral security for the emission of a loan in London, then the connecting link will have been forged, and the operation becomes a mere question of book-keeping.

Though nothing more than a hypothesis, it is reasonable to assume that this link will be forged from the gold deposits that with remarkable provision have been earmarked to Argentina in London, Paris, and the Scandinavian and Dutch kingdoms. These now stand at over \$70,000,000 gold, and with the wool shipments now approaching and the harvest in sight it is safe to assume a marked increase in these figures between now and the end of the current agricultural year, say March, 1916. The issue of a gold loan for \$100,000,000 in Europe thus becomes feasible, the Argentine Government taking over the balances held on account of the legations and withdrawing from circulation the corresponding paper equivalent here in order to keep its accounts straight with the Caja de Conversion, subsequently utilising the proceeds of the loan to redeem its outstanding indebtedness and carry on the work of administration. It is not too much to suppose that such a proposition would obtain ready support in Lombard Street and at the Treasury, since it is calculated to safeguard British interests in Argentina and at the same time to prevent any possible call on the gold that to-day is at Argentina's disposal, gold that might, under exceptional circumstances, be demanded for shipment in bullion or specie. Handled by a sufficiently strong group of financiers on a basis of 5 per cent interest and 1 per cent amortisation, with a reasonable commission, it would prove an attractive investment, amply guaranteed. Moreover, and this is not the least of its advantages, it would cut the ground from under the feet of the Argentine publicists, both in and out of Congress, who are always demanding that Argentina should separate herself from all direct dealings with the belligerent nations, save on a cash basis that could only prove disastrous to her trade, whilst at the same time it would help British finance to retain the ascendancy it has always had in the Argentine, by serving as a powerful counterstroke to the perfectly open but none the less dangerous competition of American financiers in the South American trade.

COLISEO THEATRE

LA GIOCONDA.

Tuesday

The performance last night of La Gioconda at the Coliseo Theatre was a good all-round one, and special mention should be made of Sra. Poli-Raudacio, in the title-part, who sang with warmth of feeling and acted with vehemence. The mother's part was taken by Sra. Signovile, and proved sympathetic enough, though her voice was not on a level with the rest of the company. Sr. Gubellien conquered due applause in his rendering of Enzo, and his singing was at all times spontaneous and fresh. The rest of the company played their roles with discretion, and the dancing scene was appreciated by the audience, which was numerous though not excessive. The orchestra, scenery, and stage lighting were all on the same level of excellence, as is usual at the Coliseo Theatre. By the way, the company announces the debut of two new operas, particulars of which will be given in due course.

Agricultural & Pastoral

CAMP NOTES

(By Our Agricultural Editor.)

The Sociedad Rural is making a great effort to secure from the Government the financial aid promised, but still unpaid, which was destined to foment the dairy industry by holding annual shows and milking trials, and also for the encouragement of the better finishing of steers, by the more general use of artificial foodstuffs. A visiting expert was to be brought to adjudicate upon the merits of the various animals and award prizes on a standard of merit as recognised in Britain. This year it is reported that the Fat Stock Show will be judged by local gentlemen, and whether their findings be right or wrong, they are likely to be subjected to a good deal of criticism, from some of the opposition members, as recent happenings do not lead one to the conclusion that agricultural societies even here are unanimous in their working.

It is most regrettable that there is no likelihood of the proposed rural statistics being made available. Their compilation and publication were very much desired in the interests of the country, and to enable cattle owners and others representing large capital, really to understand their position. A very large number of well-known authorities are of the opinion that our stock of breeding cattle has seriously declined. I am of that opinion. Many prominent estancieros maintain that the number of cattle existing at the present time, in this Republic, is equal to that of five years ago, but as no reliable statistics are available, it is impossible to arrive at a satisfactory finding when utilising old figures and percentages, which would show an increase or decrease according to the calculations based on percentages in ordinary seasons. Travelling a great deal in this country, I cannot think we have the same quantity as formerly, when large mobs of breeding cattle were so frequently to be seen, even when travelling on the railway. At that period cattle appeared to be distributed all over the camp, while at the present time one can frequently journey a long way, and very few mobs of cattle are to be seen at all.

During the week there have practically been no sales of pedigree Shorthorns within the local yards, though several sales of importance are reported from outside districts. One of the most important was the sale held on Thursday, Oct. 21, at Burzaco, when Señor M. A. Martínez de Hoz sold 60 bulls at the satisfactory average of \$1400. On Friday afternoon Messrs. A. Bullrich and Co. submitted to auction 50 imported Lincoln rams, the property of Mr. Joseph Shepherd, when all the better quality animals experienced a very good trade at satisfactory prices; though a few of the lighter woolled were not in so good demand. The top price was \$2050, paid for a well backed compact sheep, carrying an extra good fleece, while another was sold at \$2000, giving an average of \$493. The sheep were shown in good bloom, and are big, strong framed animals such as are in favour with breeders here. Mr. A. Machattie announces a forthcoming sale of another high-class lot of imported Lincolns, which include many outstanding specimens of the breed.

Recent home papers record a drop of 5s. a live hundredweight on fat cattle in Scotland, which denotes that a sufficient supply from "somewhere" is finding its way to the home markets. A drop in values at Smithfield means its effects will be reflected here on the prices paid by the local freezing companies, who have been forced to operate lately at unheard of prices to fulfil their contracts and supply the London market. The withdrawal of several more boats and a further curtailing of the available space for ship-

ping meat, are sure to have an adverse effect here on the present high values ruling for all classes of cattle.

The s.s. Gascony left the other day with nearly three hundred horses for the British Army, which have been acquired here by Colonel Porteous. This consignment is spoken of as very good quality, and likely to be most suitable for any purposes. This shipment will be under the care of Mr. Walter Silvester, who has earned a high reputation for the invariably good condition in which he lands his charges.

Mr. J. Lalor, the well-known cattle salesman, has compiled the following list of prices obtained for animals sold by him during the week, at the Lujanes market. Bueyes mestizos especiales from \$200 to \$240; bueyes especiales from \$170 to \$190; bueyes carne gorda from \$100 to \$130; novillos mestizos especiales from \$220 to \$245; novillos mestizos para frigorifico from \$175 to \$210; novillos carne gordo from \$120 to \$160; vacas mestizas excepcionales from \$150 to \$175; vacas especiales from \$130 to \$145; vacas carne gorda from \$80 to \$100; novillitos mestizos especiales from \$100 to \$115; novillitos, carne gorda, from \$75 to \$95; vaquillonas mestizas especiales from \$120 to \$135; vaquillonas mestiza gordas from \$100 to \$115; vaquillonas carne gorda from \$75 to \$95; Terberos especiales from \$45 to \$70; terenos mamones especiales from \$35 to \$45.

RETURN OF MR. G. L. RICKARD.

Mr. Tex Rickard is expected here in the course of next month. This gentleman is very well known here and in Paraguay for his enthusiasm over the Northern Republic, and its great possibilities as a cattle country. Not contented with the local market in Paraguay, Mr. Rickard solicited a concession for the installation of a modern freezing plant, at or near Asuncion, which the Government readily granted to this enterprising gentleman. Reports received here a few weeks ago announce that the necessary machinery has just been acquired in the States and will arrive at Asuncion in due course. Mr. Rickard is determined to make good use of the large number of cattle available in Paraguay and utilise them to the best advantage by freezing. Mr. Rickard is owner of large tracts of splendid grazing lands in the Paraguayan Chaco, where vast herds of cattle could be raised, and fed for the works, independent of the large numbers of cattle available from other sources. It is to be hoped that this concern will meet with the success which the energy and initiative of its promoter deserves. It will be of inestimable value to the cattle-raising industry in Paraguay.

DEPARTURE OF MR. I. RAWES.

Mr. I. Rawes, very well known in live-stock circles here, and a partner of the firm of Messrs. J. and I. Rawes, has arranged to return home by the s.s. La Rosarina, due to leave here in the course of a few days. As in former years, this firm has imported a large number of notably good class Shorthorn sires, which, in keeping with other importations, have experienced a fair selling trade. There is no doubt, however, that one or two of the better quality animals did not make as much as their owner was entitled to expect. The many friends of this highly respected and well-known figure in the live stock trade, wish Mr. Rawes a pleasant journey home, and anticipate the pleasure of renewing acquaintances at no distant date.

SOCIEDAD RURAL'S REPORT.

The following interesting extracts were translated from the annual report of the Committee of Management

The River Plate Dairy Co., Ltda.

Proprietors of the Butter Factories:

"PROGRESO,"—Progreso, 1443, Buenos Aires.

"VICTORIA,"—Independencia 652, Rosario.

"LA CENTRAL,"—Gobernador Basavilbaso, Entre Rios.

These Factories BUY CREAM placed in Railway Stations where they are established and facilitate the installation of Creameries.

Details to be obtained from the Managers and from our Office:

315 - CANGALLO - 315

DEHORN YOUR CALVES

with our

LIQUID CHEMICAL DEHORNER

This is a perfect substitute for the ordinary chemical Dehorne in sticks of which there is no more in stock in the Argentine.

CALASTREME & RATTI

Veterinary Establishment,

MAIPU 247, BUENOS AIRES.

of the Argentine Rural Society, presented to the General Meeting of Members of the Society, and published in the "Review of the River Plate":—

"Our last yearly period closed in an atmosphere of uncertainty and misfortune produced by the outbreak of the war in Europe. The universal upheaval which the event caused in every branch of business, the insecurity of communications, difficulties of transport, lack of foreign exchange and other factors were naturally subjects of public anxiety, to such an extent that as regards our own particular interests, we were unable to anticipate whether or no our spring and summer harvests would find an outlet abroad. We were buoyed up, however, by the hope that the nature of the products which our country offers to the foreign market would oblige the consuming countries to obtain the means of acquiring them; and fortunately we can say now that our exports of wool, meat, and other live-stock products, besides agricultural produce, have been effected without difficulty, at satisfactory prices. Now that general movement as regards export trade has been re-established, everything induces the belief that no further difficulties will supervene and that we shall continue to dispose of our produce under favourable conditions.

Since the middle of June, when the anticipated rise in the price of steers for freezing took place, up to the present time (13th October), prices have been sustained, and, always excepting the natural fluctuations arising from the greater or less supply of fat stock, we may hope that they will continue firm for a long time to come. Wool and cereals offer similar good prospects whatever course the war may take—even should peace be made during the current year—because there

will be a constant and permanent demand, especially for wool.

It is clear therefore that we enter the new season under favourable conditions, and if the grain is harvested without any further climatic difficulties, it can safely be affirmed that the commercial and economic situation will improve notably during the incoming year.

Referring to live-stock the report says, "We have now to make a detailed analysis of the particular situation of each of the various branches of the agricultural and live-stock industries. As regards the latter, we present the report on the results of the exhibitions held, principally the great exhibition of breeding stock inaugurated on August 15 and closed on August 23. The fact that no case of foot-and-mouth disease occurred during the Exhibition of 1914 at Palermo confirmed the desirability of holding the show this year at the same period as last, with the result that no case of contagious disease has to be recorded.

Sales in 1914 amounted to \$1,912,250 m.n. in 1915, to \$3,063,775. The highest price for bovine cattle in 1914 was \$26,000 m.n. and the lowest, \$220. In 1915 the highest was \$60,000 and the lowest, \$250. Average in 1914 (bovine cattle) \$2,177.62; in 1915, \$3242 m.n. An improvement was also shown in the equine class. Whereas in 1914 the highest price paid was \$4000 and the lowest \$300, in 1915 the highest was \$4200 and the lowest \$250. Average in 1914, \$796.87. In 1915, \$1196.

In the sheep class, the highest price in 1914 was \$2200 and the lowest, \$60. In 1915, \$5100 and \$83.33 respectively. Average in 1914, \$282.17; in 1915, \$438.86. In the pig class the difference was not great. Average price in

1914 was \$135.16 and in 1915 \$139.60.

As will be seen, the result of the last Exhibition could not have been more pleasing, since it demonstrates clearly the progress attained by the industry and the eagerness of breeders to improve their stock.

Dealing with the encouragement of specific live-stock industries the report first considers the dairy industry and says: "In accordance with the intentions announced in the last report, the Committee have continued to take an active interest in the development of the dairy industry. It must be confessed, once again, however, that we are still far from attaining in this industry, the degree of progress which could be expected taking into consideration the enormous stock of cows we possess, and having regard to the results obtained in other countries. The special committee have worked unceasingly, making an energetic propaganda to promote the dairy industry. We have organised various trial exhibitions, offering money prizes and all possible facilities—but we have not achieved any appreciable results. None the less, the recent exhibition registers an increase in the number of cows entered, which shows that we have made some little progress. 65 cows were entered as against only 15 in May last. We intend to carry on the work started with energy, and with patience and determination we shall at no distant date succeed in bringing this neglected industry to the degree of perfection which it merits.

The Pig Industry.

This industry is no less important and it most certainly deserves every attention and care in favour of its development and establishment on a large scale. Since last year, when it was made known that the "frigorificos" were making preparations to slaughter pigs, the committee have been studying the possibilities of the business with special care. It can be said, in synthesis, that the freezing establishments, the only ones which for the time being are in a condition to give an impulse to the consumption of pigs and their derivatives, have begun to make a start in the business on a small scale. It has to be borne in mind that in order to introduce a new product in the consuming markets, time and perseverance are necessary, and also that a scientific exploitation of the pig demands special and costly machinery and installations, so that it is only logical to suppose that the "frigorificos" will not enter into the business on a large scale until they have assured themselves that the product will be well received and well paid for in the consuming markets. Recently the Frigorifico Armour de La Plata have announced that they will undertake the business of pig slaughter and they have made certain indications to breeders of these animals as to the method of preparing them in acceptable conditions. This company recognises that the country has a sufficiency of animals suitable for their purposes, and that the land, climate and feeding stuffs available assure a favourable result for pig breeders.

It is necessary therefore to wait some time for the industry to become definitely established; but holding the firm belief that this will shortly occur, we advise pig breeders not to lose heart, but to go forward in the perfecting of methods of breeding and fattening with the assurance that they are engaged in a profitable business always provided it be undertaken with prudence and within reasonable limits.

Agriculture.

Our exports of wheat, linseed and oats may be considered to have terminated under conditions highly favourable to growers. The excessive rains of last summer undoubtedly caused considerable damage, but the high prices which have prevailed have left a good margin of profit to compensate labour and expenses. The prospects for the forthcoming harvest, after the recent rains, are favourable, and so far as prices are concerned, these must be maintained because the demand must be constant. Malze continues to be exported in considerable quantities, but the prices are not remunerative. It is to be hoped that a rise will occur soon which will benefit

the tonnage which has yet to leave the country.

Several proposals for the establishment of grain elevator systems have been presented to the Government, but unfortunately we have still to wait some time for their resolution—for various reasons—to see the realisation of these initiatives for the meeting of a generally felt necessity.

Modifications in the Sanitary Police Regulations.

The Government have just dictated, through the Ministry of Agriculture, a decree which modifies partially—and in a matter of great importance to the live-stock industry—the regulations hitherto ruling as regards Animal Sanitary Police. The amendment permits the import, under certain conditions, of breeding stock native to countries which were unable to sell to us hitherto, owing to the prohibition imposed by the regulations. A modification is also effected in the regulation requiring six months to elapse after the disappearance of foot-and-mouth disease in England, as a condition for the admission of breeding stock from that country, the period being now reduced to 3 months. Both these modifications are highly important to stock raisers and breeders and they have been decided upon after laborious and constant diplomatic, and administrative action, in which we have had the honour of participating by courteous invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture. The regulations which have been annulled were antiquated and were bound to disappear once events had modified the situation of our meat industry, for the benefit of which they were established in 1903. Their maintenance in recent years has been highly prejudicial because they restricted our commerce in live-stock and freezing cattle to certain specified countries, shutting us out from consuming markets of recognised importance and preventing us from importing breeding stock of meat and dairy races susceptible of ready acclimatization in the Republic.

The modification affords a great opportunity for the improvement of our dairy cattle races. The possibility of acquiring breeding stock from the famous races of the Continent of Europe will permit of the transformation of the characteristics of our dairy cattle in a relatively short time, with the benefit of an increased yield of milk and an expansion of the industry in milk products.

As regards importation of meat cattle from the Continent of Europe, the measure is likewise important, as excellent races undoubtedly are raised there, but our breeders must proceed slowly and with caution in adopting them remembering that there is little object in exploiting those breeds if their meat is not going to be received freely and with acceptance in the consuming markets of the countries which provide the breeding stock. This is a question which can only be cleared up at the end of the war when definite information will be available concerning the economic policy which those nations will follow as regards consuming our meat. Finally, the reduction of the period of 6 months, to 3 months of the period required for the admission of English breeding stock after an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in that country is also beneficial, in that it will allow of the constant supply of new blood required by our breeders."

PARANA NOTES

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT]

Parana, Oct. 21.

Norw. s.s. Roland, entered this port on October 18, and left for Ramallo to-day with 2000 tons of linseed loaded at Messrs. Bunge and Born elevators.

James Mapelli has given three performances in this town with a big success. He left to-day for Rosario.

Mr. Stuart, the manager of the Entre Rios Railway, has been here for a few days.

We are expecting a good crop this year. The news received from the camp is very good.

Cabaña 'Lujan' y 'Las Hermanas'

= DE =

R. HERRERA VEGAS É HIJOS

LUJAN, F.C.S.

J. M. GUTIERREZ, F.C.S.

Carneros Lincoln y Oxford Down.

Toros Hereford y Durham. :: ::

FLORIDA 832 - BUENOS AIRES

THE GARDEN AND ORCHARD

TALKS WITH AMATEURS

(By "The Rustic.")

THE WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

Garden.—Rake over and loosen earth in beds and plots. Keep garden and paths free of weeds. Water small plants in the afternoon. Trim bushes, runners and evergreen fences. Pulverise roses, chrysanthemums, lillies, sweetpeas, daisies, etc., etc., with solutions for destruction of aphids (kerosene solution, tobacco juice, or pyrethrum). Replace plants in garden beds which have finished flowering with new ones from the nursery. Place in the ground or transplant the bulbs, Dahlias, Amarillis, St. Joseph Lillies, etc. Sow Asthers, Balsamine, Cyclamen, Carnations, Sweet William, Cosmos, Coxcombs, Chrysanthemums, Flox, Geranium, etc.

Orchard.—Plough superficially fruit tree plots, or dig and loosen earth around trees. Apply pulverizations as above for woolly aphids on apple and pear trees, in peach trees and orange and lemon trees. Sulphur vines and tie and train same. Thin out fruit trees of excess of fruit. Trim orange trees and destroy chrysallis of orange butterfly on same. This chrysallis is enclosed in a hard shell, which has the shape and colour of a piece of wood, and is found standing out at the base of the larger branches attached by a silken thread, resembling in every way a twig of the tree. It is one of the examples of insect mimicry, and a very good one. It is interesting to put one of these in a box in a warm place and watch the butterfly come out after a few days and gradually unfold its wings. The butterfly is rather a handsome one. It is black with yellow spots, and one of the larger ones known in these parts.

GENERAL NOTES.

The transplantation of small plants has to be done carefully to be accompanied by success. The plants should be lifted out of the ground with a small trowel, not pulled out after merely loosening the soil, as is often done, and if a certain amount of soil is attached to the root, all the better. Then a convenient hole is made where the plant is to be placed, also with the trowel and not merely with a stick and the plant placed in same, and the earth put round and gently pressed, not beaten in hard, and water poured on at once. Only a few plants should be taken out at a time from the nursery, so as to have them out of the soil as short a time as possible, and of course, the work should be done during the latter part of the afternoon. These rules, of course, cannot always be carried out in large plantations, but it is worth while trying them where possible, as they are attended with more satisfactory results. In cases where large plantations are

being made, such as vegetables, strawberries, etc., the small plants should be put in baskets lined with old sacks well soaked in water and then covered over with same, and if they are planted with a stick, the earth must be closed round the roots well, and watered as soon as possible.

The present is a very appropriate time for sowing lawn-grass. The ground must be well dug up or ploughed. The deeper the ploughing the better, just the same for lawn grass as for alfalfa, wheat or any other sowing. This is a principal which is not very general in this country, and its advantages are not recognised to their full extent. Once the ground is well ploughed, or dug up, as the case may be, it should be repeatedly passed over with a brush harrow, that is, a harrow made of branches of brushwood tied on to a heavy log and drawn across by oxen. This method is for a large extent of ground, but in the case of small lawns, etc., the rake is to be used. The ground should be levelled as far as it is possible. After the ground has received some rain and has been allowed to dry somewhat, the seed is sown. To sow seed is not so easy as it might appear. The action is only obtained after long practice. The idea is to take a handful of seed, holding the thumb just above the centre at the palm of the hand, and whilst walking with regular and long paces, throw out the seed at every forward motion taken, with a circular motion of the arm, spraying the seed in fan-shape before you. In the case of very small or light seed, a certain proportion of fine Montevidean sand should be mixed with it, in order to assure it equal distribution. The sower should follow a direct line backwards and forwards, by placing marks (sticks or flags), at equal distances at either end of the field as a guide. The brush harrow should follow immediately to cover over the seed, and then the field should be rolled with a light roller. This practice is very little known in Argentina, but it is resorted to in many countries for all class of seeds, not only with grass, but also with cereals, etc.

The locusts have made their appearance in Buenos Aires after a long absence, and are evidently doing considerable damage in gardens and orchards in the suburbs. Though locust destruction to be effective has to be done on a large scale, and is directed by the Defensa Agrícola, it is possible to save the plants from a sudden invasion by scaring the locust away with noise, smoke, etc. Fires should be lighted all over the place, and all hands available make as much noise as possible until the locusts take flight again. The same means as those used for frosts can be resorted to for producing smoke, that is, small heaps of rubbish, dry stable manure, dead leaves, grass, etc., are sprinkled with kerosene and tar, and set on fire and allowed to smoulder. The "volodora" may come to eat, or it may just settle in a convenient place for the purpose of laying, but the "mosquita" or "sol-tona" are the most destructive. There

(Continued on next page)

THE FREIGHT MARKET

VIOLENT FLUCTUATIONS

DUE TO POLITICAL CAUSES

The freight market is fluctuating violently at the present time, and it is very difficult to calculate any probable movement or developments in its condition.

Locally, it shows amazing inconsistencies, and this is rather because of the irregularities of politics than to the influence of shippers and owners.

The Balkan trouble seems to be the seat of the evil and to have caused these meteoric changes in wheat and maize prices. Moreover, the market will be affected by the necessity of another military expedition, which in its turn causes the requisitioning of another large number of steamers. There is also the constant fear that some 450 Greek "tramps" may be withdrawn from the oceans of the world.

The possible Government buying of grain, indicated by the extraordinary movements of grain prices, shows another cause for the freight rises and declines.

Some months ago, the market was dislocated in the same way through the direct intervention of the British Government in the grain trade.

Then there is the closure of the Panama Canal, which is reported to have held up dozens of steamers on each side. Following these effects, there is the extraordinary tonnage demanded from the United States which is only now entering upon its full grain shipping season.

Last week, the wheat shipments (including Canada) from North America reached 300,000 tons, irrespective of a really huge general cargo trade.

Succeeding these vital influences on the freight market, comes the imposition of the large war tax on British shipowners, which has apparently caused them to increase their demands.

A steamer, during the week, could have fixed up the round voyage to the Plate and England at about 120/-, and as the expenses, including extra insurance, wages, etc., do not exceed 40/8, it leaves a full profit of £4 per ton to the carrier for a four months' voyage.

The market opened last week easy at 65/-, advanced sharply to 70/-, and then dropped about five shillings once more.

Present indications seem to point, however, to a gradual fall. The difference between dead spot and November boats has widened to about 2/8, and no charters for the last month of the year have been effected.

Charterers are not keen for tonnage for the closing weeks of the year, for they expect maize exportation to drop sharply inside of three or four weeks, and the direct consequence will be, or should be, a reduction in the freight level.

are more means for attacking these latter than for the former, as the places to be protected can be surrounded by the barriers which the Defensa Agrícola lend, I believe, free of charge. Maize fields of hundreds of acres are thus saved every year. Trenches can also be dug, and barriers of fire made, and the locust directed against them for their destruction. It is also possible to pulverise all the plants, grass, etc., with arsenical solutions, so that the locusts will be poisoned when they eat them, but this is a very dangerous practice, as it might prove fatal to the fowl yard, as the fowls which eat the dead locusts would certainly be poisoned, not to mention the animals which graze on the grass. There are on the market solutions which are guaranteed to destroy the locust whilst being harmless to other animal or plant life.

PROGRESSIVE PARAGUAY

VIEWS OF MR. DANIEL MOONEY

U.S. MINISTER IN ASUNCION

The Hon. Daniel F. Mooney, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States for Paraguay, who arrived in Buenos Aires on Friday and was staying at the Plaza Hotel left, on October 24, for Valparaiso, Chili, where he will remain for a few days. He will then proceed northward towards Panama, probably halting at Callao. After a very short sojourn at those two cities, he will direct his course homeward, making straight for New Orleans. His return to Paraguay will probably materialise by the following March.

His short session in this city has been of helpful enlightenment to many who were hitherto unstudied in the conditions of the smaller northern republic, and his interview with a HERALD representative yesterday has left a trail of valuable information behind him.

"The present Paraguay is far advanced in progress and wealth compared with the Paraguay of yesterday," said the Minister, "and a good deal goes to the credit of the existing superiority in transportation, which was somewhat neglected formerly."

"The River Plate system possesses the most extraordinary possibilities for transportation facilities and traffic, and its uses for navigation are not only very extensive but beyond anything in the navigation line in the United States."

"To the splendid navigation can be attributed the fact that railroad competition is not so keen here as in the States, besides considering the natural advantages of the River Plate which makes it a highway for commerce."

"The boat companies operating on the river offer acceptable service and the passengers are looked after very comfortably," he remarked.

The main resources of Paraguay are stock raising, agriculture and timber.

Paraguay, figuratively speaking is divided into two distinct sections, the Paraguay Proper and the Paraguay "Chaco," a term derived from an old Indian usage to designate Hunting, which is located to the west of Paraguay River and north of Pilcomayo River, and its broad expanse of territory is equal in size to the State of Pennsylvania.

"Paraguay Proper has been settled for a long time, while no attempts have been made to settle in the Chaco, until comparatively recent times," said the Minister.

"The Chaco is an ideal stock country, and the ground is underlaid with deposits of salt, while the water is brackish and very useful for cattle, as it contains natural ingredients that tend to eliminate the 'tick.'"

"This insect general breeds in tropical countries, and also exists quite abundantly in Paraguay Proper and the Provinces of Brazil lying north of Paraguay."

"Very numerous estancias have been established in the Chaco, lending to that part of the country, a commercial importance which thirty years ago was practically non-existing."

"The agricultural industry in the whole of Paraguay is a great wealth-producer, as the soil seems to be well adapted for the raising of maize, tobacco and all classes of tropical fruits."

"Besides these two central commercial features, i.e., stock and agriculture, the timber industry ranks next in importance."

"Much timber is being cut and exported at this moment, especially the celebrated Quebracho wood. This particular sort of wood is devoted principally for manufacturing extracts, used in tanning leather, and the Paraguayan people are developing this industry, very extensively, an

activity which is accentuated by English, German, American, French and Austrian capital, that practically control its production, while the exportation of the article at the present time is largely confined to the Netherlands and North America.

"Paraguay," continued Mr. Mooney, "has awakened from its slumber. It is now a very enterprising country, attracting the notice of great financiers throughout the world, among whom American capitalists figure prominently. The American trade which is rapidly growing in Paraguay cannot fail to stimulate American investment."

"One of the leading American Companies now operating in Paraguay is the New York and Paraguayan Company, who own nearly one million acres of land, raising many thousands of cattle and utilising much Quebracho. This Company is of vast magnitude, and operates on strictly modern principles, owning its own railroad, and possessing its own machine shops."

"Then the Paraguayan Congress has offered a concession for a Frigorifico, which will bring down an avalanche of activities, and which will most probably be controlled by American capital, under the guiding spirit of 'Tex' Rickard, the most renowned Western cattle dealer of the United States, who staged the historic Johnson-Jeffries fight at Reno."

"Rickard's ambition is devoted to seeing Paraguay emerge from its long stage of quietude, into a bustling cyclone of energy, and if there is any person in the world who can instill life in Paraguay and make it exist as an object, more than a geographical delineation to be discovered on the map, that man is Rickard, who will evidently direct this great Paraguayan acquisition—the Paraguayan Frigorifico," said the Minister, full of enthusiasm.

"The Government has also recently granted to a Company, the capital of which was provided by contributions from North America, England, Scotland and France, known as the Engineers Construction and Finance Co., the privilege of installing up-to-date port works at Asunción, the capital of Paraguay. The work of constructing this port will be given to McArthur Bros., one of the leading Engineer firms in New York, and the inauguration of that modern convenience will certainly add to its commercial importance, and will render the relations between North America and Paraguay more intimate."

"Many modern constructions are being built in Asunción and slightly buildings loom up almost every day. The primitive architecture which was once the landmark of that city is disappearing, and the quaint, curious houses with their gaudy colouring are being substituted by large American structures with solid foundations."

"The streets are lively and buzzing with good humour, and though perhaps they cannot be compared with the Buenos Aires artistic elements and cosmopolitanism, bids well to assume that appearance in time."

Mr. Mooney then formulated his opinion about Buenos Aires saying:—

"The highest compliment that can be paid to the largest city of South America is that it strongly resembles one of the large American cities, in its commotion, and life and commercial aspects."

"From a business standpoint it is purely American, while in its social fields the tendency leans towards Europe."

"If Paris and Chicago could be melted together, the result would be very much like a larger Buenos Aires," concluded the Minister.

BRITAIN'S LOST OFFICERS

18,210 CASUALTIES DURING THE WAR.

London, Oct. 25.

It is announced that the total casualties among British officers since the commencement of operations has been 18,210. Of these 5,559 were killed, 11,115 wounded and 1536 are missing.

NOTES FROM PARAGUAY

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Asuncion, Oct. 17.

The Weather.

The storm on Wednesday and the cooling of the air were a blessed relief to those who suffer from the long-continued heat of Paraguay. If there was only a Mar del Plata, or some cool spot in the mountains where one could go to get a breath of fresh air! San Bernardino, delightful in winter, is unbearable in hot weather. There is Tacumbri, on the Paraguay river, a very fair mountain to be seen from the steamer just a short time before arriving in Asuncion. An hotel, an inn, or even a boarding-house ought to do well there. It is a lone mountain, and must catch any breeze there is. It is a spot used for picnics, and might turn out a success for summer visitors. There have been some people here lately looking for places to invest money, a tip for them. Then if the electric tram company would run a line out, that would be another good thing. There used to be a track there during the mule régime, but I suppose it was not considered profitable enough to build the electric line. Perhaps it will happen some day, when we are not here to see it.

Tennis and Sport Societies.

A tournament is to take place today at the Asuncion Lawn Tennis Club. Mr. F. Oliver, the British Chargé d'Affaires, kindly gave the Club two fine racquets. One is to be a gentleman's and the other a lady's prize. A good attendance is expected. There are few ladies to play, and unless at least four can take part, the tournament for them will be postponed. The other Tennis Clubs and Sports Societies are giving teas, garden parties, etc., to end up the season, the English-speaking Club being the exception.

October 12th.

Asuncion has been quite lively again with the celebration of the anniversary of the discovery of America. "The feast of the Race" it has been called. The evening before a gala performance took place in the theatre. In the morning of the 12th a civic parade marched to the plaza of the port. A speech was made by Sr. Artaza, President of the "Centro Estudiantil." From there they proceeded to Calle Colon, and 15 de Mayo, where the foundation-stone of the monument to Columbus was laid. In the afternoon an entertainment was given in the Normal School, and also in others. A Solemn Mass and Te Deum took place in the Cathedral.

The concert in the theatre was accounted a great success. The President was there in the official box, with a number of his Ministers. Also all, or nearly all, the diplomatic corps, including the American Minister (Mr. Mooney), and the British Chargé d'Affaires (Mr. F. Oliver). The boxes were filled with the majority of the first families of Asuncion, and when the excellent programme came to an end, all those invited to the ball in the "Centro Español," passed on there, where dancing was kept up until dawn.

Personal.

Mr. Daniel Mooney (the American Minister) leaves on Tuesday, the 19th, for Buenos Aires and the United States for a vacation of several months. Mr. Millmore, Secretary of Legation, will act as Chargé d'Affaires. Mrs. Daniel Campbell left on last week's "International" for Buenos Aires, to spend some time with her mother, Mrs. Eccleston, of Belgrano.

JOUBERT FOR SALONICA

BOER GENERAL VOLUNTEERS.

Paris, Oct. 25.

A despatch from Berne says that the Boer General, Joubert, son of the celebrated Boer leader in the war with Britain, has visited the President of the Confederation prior to leaving for Salonica to join the British expeditionary army there.

Mainly About People

Mr. R. Shaw and family have returned from Tucuman.

Mrs. Mary Elena Campbell is now quite re-established in health.

Mrs. F. Smith and family leave next week for a visit to La Falda.

Mrs. Talbois and Miss Forget of 1974 Freyre, Belgrano, are spending a few weeks in Entre Rios.

Mr. Lawrence T. Delaney arrived in Buenos Aires yesterday from Santiago de Chile.

Mr. W. Stringer of the Engineering Dept. F.C.C.A. is leaving to volunteer for military service.

The Italian Kermesse in Prince George's Hall, has realised the handsome sum of \$30,000 for the families of Italian reservists.

Mr. George W. Carpenter of the Clinchfield Fuel Co., Spartanburg, U.S.A., leaves for New York by the s.s. Verdi to-day.

Mr. William Smith, of 1255 Rivadavia, leaves the British Hospital to-day. Mr. Smith has now practically recovered from his recent illness.

The wedding of Miss Mary Farran to Mr. Neville Hemsley will be quietly celebrated at St. Saviour's Church, Belgrano, on November 9. There will be no reception.

The Central and South American Telegraph Company (via Galveston) have a telegram from Bologna, Italy, to Delfiore, Buenos Aires, also from New York to Alexeva.

The Western Telegraph Company has telegrams waiting to Hazleby, Hotel Continental, from Antofagasta; and to Thomas Wood, Phoenix Hotel, from Philadelphia.

The Western Telegraph Company have messages from Baltimore to Hoga; from Bordeaux to Marie Coscaret Grand, Correo Casilla 1802; and from Philadelphia to Thomas Wood, Phoenix Hotel.

A cablegram received yesterday in Buenos Aires conveyed the sad news of the death in action of 2nd Lieut. Edmund Inglis Runciman, youngest son of the late R. Inglis Runciman and Mrs. Runciman, of Flores. The late officer was 21 years of age.

Captain and Mrs. Schmeiser, of Boston, are at present in Buenos Aires, and will remain here for some weeks. Captain Schmeiser is master of the fine schooner "Avon," which arrived last week, and Mrs. Schmeiser accompanied him on the voyage.

The following guests have arrived at the Phoenix Hotel:—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Ricketts and family, Miss McCulloch, Mr. J. Milnes, Mr. J. W. Robinson and Mr. F. Brunell; departures are: Mr. and Mrs. P. Baker and family, and Mr. and Mrs. McGarn.

By the Highland Glen Mr. W. J. Waller of the F.C.C.A. leaves for home where he intends to join the Officers' Training Corps. Mr. Waller has been some time in the Republic, the last three years in Contaduria of the Railway. He is the 314 member of the Staff of the Central to volunteer.

The engagement is announced between Sr. Don Guillermo Strong Bindon, of Lomas de Zamora, Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Miss Gladys Hall, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Hall, F.C.I.S., formerly of Buenos Aires, now of 8 Marlborough Crescent, Bedford Park, London, W., August 22, 1915.

DAY BY DAY IN ROSARIO.

(From Our Correspondent).

October 26.

Mrs. Every Miller is going down from Rosario to attend the annual meeting of the Women's Association, to be held in Buenos Aires on Thursday. She will make the Reply to Mrs. C. H. Pearson's Address of Welcome. Several other ladies of Rosario and district will attend, and Mrs. Blair, of Los Cocos, formerly of Alberdi, will read a paper on Prayer.

Mrs. J. P. Crouch is arranging a very attractive programme in connection with the Garden Fête and Sale of Work to be held at "La Quinta" on Saturday and Sunday, November 20 and 21, in aid of the Officers' Widows and Families Fund.

There will be no meeting of the Alberdi Ladies' Work Party on November 1, but on every succeeding Monday until the date of the Sale of Work, December 8, all interested are invited to attend at the High School. The stalls to be furnished are plain and fancy work, produce, arts and crafts, confectionery and toy stalls, not to mention the fishpond, and any contributions will be gratefully acknowledged.

On October 30 the annual general meeting of the Rosario Golf Club will be held at the Britannia Hotel, by courtesy of the proprietors.

A meeting was held this evening of the newly formed Committee which is to study the proposal to enlarge the British Patriotic Committee into a Society which shall better represent the British community. Details will be found elsewhere of the general meeting held on Trafalgar Day at which the election of this Committee was one of the chief items on the Agenda.

To-morrow night's "White Dance" at St. Bartholomew's Hall is likely to be a success, given a fine night, for the sale of tickets has well fulfilled the expectations of the Committee, and opportunities of the kind are not too numerous, especially in these war-shadowed days with so many of the livelier members away.

A Mixed Doubles Tennis Tournament forms part of the programme of the Epworth League for November 1. A Feast Day. The courts in Boulevard Oroño are in splendid condition, and the general standard of play has greatly improved thanks to the increased facilities which are now afforded.

The Sale of Work and concert which had been fixed for to-morrow night at the Methodist Church have been postponed, probably out of regard for the dance at St. Bartholomew's, and a date in next week has, I understand, been decided upon: probably Wednesday.

On November 1 the Baptist Sunday School are taking advantage of the feast day to hold a picnic on the banks of the Paraná, at Sorrento. Tickets at 50 cents each may be had upon application to the officials of the church. Games for the children will be a feature of the programme.

At Talleres Church on Sunday next, at 8 p.m., there will be Evensong followed by Holy Communion, the Rev. S. C. Deacon being the celebrant. A hearty welcome is extended to all; books are provided.

St. Andrew's Day is drawing near, and the Committee are already beginning to consider the manner of its celebration. The Treasurer will be glad to receive suggestions in the form of financial support, for everything will depend upon how deeply the local Scots dive into their pockets.

DAY BY DAY IN CORDOBA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

October 18.

Mr. Carlos M. Gatti, representing the firm of Agar, Cross and Co., Rosario, who has been spending several days in Cordoba on business for his firm, returned to Rosario on Saturday last.

Mrs. Wyatt Smith and little daughters have returned to town from their trip to the Capital.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lang spent last week-end at Alta Gracia, as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Sardier.

Dr. Julio H. Brandan has been appointed Consul for Chile in this city.

Mrs. Mendel accompanied by her son Jack, are visiting Cordoba, as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Sadlier.

Mr. P. P. Schultz motored in from the camp on Saturday from the Hills where he had been spending several days.

Dr. J. Earl Roney spent last Sunday at Alta Gracia, where several rounds of golf were played on the excellent links of the Sierras Hotel.

Messrs. Dunlap and Schrivener made the trip to Alta Gracia to witness the golf tournament for the Captain's prize.

The recent rumours circulated in reference to the supposed death of Mr. Fitzroy Roose, while fighting at the front have proved unfounded, a letter having been received in this city to-day from friends in Paris stating that Mr. Roose is in good health and located in the fighting line "somewhere in France."

The directors of the Cordoba Football League are holding a meeting to-night in reference to the holding of the matches against Buenos Aires and Montevideo. As the Belgrano team had previously arranged a match to be played here against Rosario on Oct. 24, it may be decided to play Buenos Aires, and Montevideo on Oct. 31, and Nov. 7, instead of October 24 and 31.

Mr. D'Abaddie, son of the former General Manager of the Cordoba Light and Power Company of this city, has joined the French Army, and is now at the front.

The amount of money realized from the sale of tickets for the dance held in aid of the British Red Cross was \$639.

DAY BY DAY IN BAHIA BLANCA.

(From Our Correspondent).

October 24.

A cablegram has been received by Mr. W. Rae stating that his son, who has for some time past been in the firing line, has been wounded and is now in hospital in France. It is to be hoped that the wound may only prove slight and that he will have a quick recovery.

The death took place last Sunday night of the 17 year son of Mr. and Mrs. Sherriff, of Calle Tucuman, after ten days illness.

A visit is now being paid to Ingeniero White by Mr. A. Bennett, who has come down to take leave of his parents before leaving for England to a volunteer. He is to sail next week.

The nephew of Mr. C. H. Doherty arrived here this week on the s.s. Chipana from New York for a two months visit, to Bahia Blanca.

Mr. N. Reid intends leaving shortly for England in order to join the flying corps on arrival there.

Mr. and Mrs. Orsted left here for Buenos Aires on Friday night.

Among the visitors who have now come here to attend the Fourth Rural Show, which is being held from October 24 to October 27, are Messrs. Grimshaw, Hughes, Sheepshanks, Ravencroft, McCombie, Blurt, Brownrigg, Dawney, Bullrich, Sewell, Gibson, May, Grubsley and Kennedy.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthews from Darwin left here last Monday for Buenos Aires.

IN THE OFFICE CHAIR

"And in some corner of the hubbub coucht

Make game of that which makes as much of thee."

OMAR KHAYYAM.

"D—n my straps and whiskers, said Tom Smart."

In these days of clean shaving, how great is the decay of whiskers. "Sideboards," Patillas, whatever they may be called, seem to have been much of a novelty when they appeared at the beginning of the 19th Century. Nero is suspected of having at one time worn his beard in this manner, but through the Middle Ages, and Renaissance, illumination, effigy or painting never represent men with whiskers. Their vogue when they did arrive was extraordinary. Everybody except old-fashioned people decorated themselves with the new hairiness. All the military dandies wore them. Those of Prince Joachim Murat, most gorgeous of eccentric martial fops and beau sabreur, were of great luxuriance. Ney, bravest of the brave, had them bushy and red. Some wore them as a hirsute frame encircling the face, an ugly fashion, not yet wholly extinct in Britain and America, but of many the whiskers were almost imperceptible, while others wore them large, bushy and fierce. French Hussars especially affected this fashion, as did many British sailors. The heroic period of Argentina was the very height, flood-tide and heyday of the whiskers' popularity. San Martin wears majestic sideboards of a Spanish mariner, and the habit persisted here as in Europe for many years. Some gentlemen carefully rolled their black whiskers till they resembled pistol barrels, and the high-necked coat, with stiff stock and choking cravat, is invariably associated with whiskers. Long afterwards even a Continental novel dealing in a highly illuminating way with English "le high life," asserted that "Sir Smith, being an Englishman, wore whiskers." The British military appendage was cut and kept to regulation size, such as one sees on portraits of the Great Duke. Even now occasionally in Buenos Aires a handsome Spaniard may be seen with imposing sideboards such as the traditional Toreador is credited with, but in England the whisker has fallen from its high estate. It is almost a badge of servitude, and it is fairly safe to offer a shilling to a man with mutton chops with the assurance that he will pocket the insult. To Mr. Jeames de la Pluche and his kind, this is largely due, for calves, in white stockings, and whiskers were his speciality. The whisker solus received its first blow when the Crimean full beard came in, but later it regained its popularity coupled with a moustache, for military men, and even developed into that appalling fashion the "Dundreary," surely one of the most inane and insane methods of wearing hair ever devised by man. The long whisker broke out in the Services, but was rigorously suppressed in 1867 by the War Office, and cut down to 4 inches or mutton chops. When the Navy ordinance commanded "Full board or clean shaven," the fabric of whiskerdom trembled. The Army order for moustaches practically finished it, and now the cheek appendage of haughty peers, kings, generals, and Persons of Consideration actually tends to mark a man as a "dem'd menial," and the free-born and independent British waiter rather inclines to remove it altogether, wherein no one can blame him. This is a fairly full, true and horrible account of whiskers from their first rise in the West, for they certainly came hither from the "Whiskered Pandours" and the "fierce Hussars" of Austria, until their well nigh total extermination.

"The old ornament of his cheek Hath stuffed tennis balls."

only they use "air" for that now, not "hair," as in Shakespeare's time.

BRITON.

Our Point of View: "Herald" Leading Articles of the Week.

"VICTORIOUS" GERMANY CALLS FOR PEACE

FRIDAY, October 22, 1915.

Considerable attention has been attracted by the report of the interview between the correspondent of the *New York World*, Mr. Karl von Wiegand, and Mr. Maximilian Harden, editor and part proprietor of *Die Zukunft*. Both men are patriotic Germans; both are endowed with an exceptional measure of intelligence; both are admittedly using that intelligence to further by every means in their power the cause of the Germanic races. From the outbreak of the war, Mr. von Wiegand, in his double capacity of American journalist and German *hochvolgeboren*, has been able to communicate to the outer world the views of the leading men in German naval, diplomatic, and military circles, flavouring them with the necessary comment when required, and, it is needless to say, whitewashing the cause of the Central Empires on any and every possible occasion.

Maximilian Harden is a man of another calibre. For the past ten years he has been a power in Germany; a power that has waxed rather than waned during the present war. His first appearance on the stage of Europe was in connection with the denunciation of the scandals and immoralities of the Eulenburg camarilla, but important though that action was, it is doubtful whether it has not been outweighed in practical value by the steadily progressive preaching which has characterised the extraordinary little fortnightly review that is read and re-read in every German home with any pretension to intellectual interests. Right down to the beginning of the war Harden was distinctly *persona non grata* with the Court Circle and the General Staff. If we remember aright, his paper was suppressed for a month; he was dubbed the Bernard Shaw of Germany, and popular papers, such as the *Berliner Tageblatt*, were beginning to denounce him as a traitor, or at the very least, as a luke-warm Teuton.

Then came, as far as can be realized from the outside, a complete change. Like everything else in that country, it appears to have emanated from the All-Highest. Harden and his views were given official sanction; nay more, they were spread abroad through the medium of the official press bureau; finally, they are largely quoted in the more intelligent propaganda journals sent to neutral lands. It is this fact that gives importance to the recent interview with the American-German journalist. Harden, the publicist, criticises the Balkan diplomacy, and does so in the light of many years' careful study of a very complex problem. He cynically admits, if not in so many words, at any rate by the context of his remarks, that the Balkan problem has been chiefly if not solely a matter of price. He scoffs at the operations in the Dardanelles; declares the landing in Enos to be but another and more costly mistake; predicts that Egypt will be the next objective of the German general staff, and, on the top of it all, talks of peace. Of Peace, granted by Germany to defeated England, Russia, France, and Italy; defeated without their knowledge, says Harden, but none the less unable to attain their ends and therefore subject to the wishes of a triumphant Germany.

We are tempted to enlarge at some length on the remarkably striking example of the Teutonic obsession that such a view of the situation proves, but this would be to leave the main object of this article which is to point out the strong probability of another "peace" campaign being set a-foot by Germany all the world over

THE POSITION OF GREECE

SATURDAY, October 23, 1915.

There is every reason to believe that Greece will yet be induced to side with the Allies, and that our earlier pronouncements as to the Greeks as a nation being favourable to the Allied cause will be proved to have been correct. It may be admitted at once that the active participation of Greece in the war is almost essential to the success of the Allied plans, assuming the reports of the flight of the Serbian army to be correct. The earlier statements of success by the combined French and British forces have not been confirmed, and it is evident that the Serbians, though gallantly maintaining a determined resistance to the whole weight of the Teutonic and Bulgarian forces, are being pressed back. What number of men France and Britain already have in the field it is impossible to say, but clearly the available force is not a very large one; certainly not large enough to make the necessary counter-attack against Bulgaria which would relieve the pressure on the Serbians. That the Anglo-French force is being strengthened as rapidly as possible, goes without saying; but the vital question is whether sufficient numbers of men and material can be landed quickly enough to take up a strong line of defence, cutting off the Bulgo-Teutonic forces from Turkey.

Whatever forces Greece has available should by now be ready for the field. Their mobilisation was ordered some time ago. It is more than probable that the strong bid which the Allies are now making for the active support of Greece is designed to secure the immediate use of these forces. A Greece actually hostile to the Allies at this moment would mean a disaster to the expeditionary force, and a Greece standing idle with a fairly powerful force merely looking on is certainly not what the Allies want. Hence the desperate efforts being made to get Greece to fight at once. It appears to have dawned on the Allies that with the Balkan nations everything is a matter of price. Bri-

in order to save what yet remains of her European trade. It is not the Allies but Germany who has failed in her main objective. The Control of the Seas is still in the hands of the Allied Fleets, and as France and Russia gratefully admit, it is to the British Fleet that this control must be attributed. Germany set out to oust Great Britain from her post of mistress of the seas; she proclaimed her intention far and near, she embroiled the whole world in order to bring about her aim. When her High Sea Fleet found discretion the better part of valour, she took up a new arm of attack, using the submarine ruthlessly and at first with apparent success. That too has now been scotched, and the Zeppelins, the gases, the liquid flames, though adding to the misery of war, have proved useless from the aspect of military strategy, as Germany herself admits.

We know that the Central Empires are feeling the strain to be almost insupportable. A breathing space is urgently required, hence the cry for peace. It is a cry that will find small echo in the hearts of the great Allies, coming as it does from a source that is tainted with suspicions of the ulterior motives involved. France, England, Italy, Belgium and Serbia, one and all feel that, despite their exhaustion and distress, to give their diabolic enemy one moment's time to apply his admitted genius for organization to the strengthening of his position would be fatal folly. The wrestler, despite all his unfair tactics, is thrown. There yet remains the hard but not impossible task of pinning his shoulders to the ground.

tain has offered the island of Cyprus as her share of the payment for the intervention of Greece, and the offer is reported to have created a favourable impression in Athens. In London it has been received with some measure of hostility by certain sections of the Press. The *London Standard* has described the transaction as a bribe, and a useless bribe, because, the paper asserts, it is not right to offer British territory to statesmen who have been guilty of perfidy, and from whom there is no guarantee that the bribe will not be useless.

On the grounds that the offer of Cyprus may be useless, because it is not large enough for Greece, there may be some argument, but on the objection that it is a bribe there is none, and it is difficult to understand the attitude of the papers which subscribe to the *Standard's* views. A week ago it was the consensus of opinion in British Press circles that the old style of diplomacy had failed miserably and dangerously. Many newspapers had for months seen that the Balkans were being bought and sold, and they railed at the fatuousness of British officialdom which refused to see this and to act accordingly. This being so, it is obviously inconsistent for any paper which condemns the incapable diplomacy of the old school, to object now to a transaction that accords with the new conception of international bargaining. The Allies are merely taking a leaf out of the enemy's book, and unless they are to be hopelessly beaten they must do so. The price of Bulgaria's alliance with the Teutonic cause is the German promise that she shall have what she wants in the way of Serbian territory.

The *Standard* says that the only thing which distinguishes the British offer from German bribes is that Germany offers territory belonging to others, while Britain offers her own. But the difference is a big one, and it may count to Britain's credit in the long run, that she prefers to bleed herself rather than carve up others. However, the great desideratum is to get Greece to drop into line with the Allies and render them timely assistance. If Greece does not of her own volition choose to act in accordance with her treaty obligations, then Britain is absolutely right in offering her inducement to do so. The offer so far made is not so foolish and useless as might at first sight appear. Although a valuable possession, Cyprus is not so valuable to Britain that it may not be offered to Greece in payment for services to be rendered, and to be handed over only when those services are rendered. Evidently in the eyes of Greece it is a coveted thing, and the proffering of it may result to the immediate material advantage of the Allies. And as a price it is more substantive than any promise to Greece that she shall profit at the expense of Bulgaria or Turkey.

Quite probably Britain is acting in this instance in accord with the plans of M. Venizelos. A great deal is yet wanted by way of explanation of the movements of this extraordinary man. Clearly M. Venizelos is strongly in favour of the cause of the Allies, and the story of how he engineered the landing of the Allied troops at Salonica is further proof of our earlier contention that he is still the great power of Greece and has behind him the sentiment and support of the people. If what he did in connection with the landing of the Allies were done solely on his own responsibility and contrary to the desires of his people to remain neutral, then he would quickly have disappeared from the scene as a traitor. He has not done so; neither has his action been repudiated or its consequences undone. There has been some formal protest, but nothing more. If Venizelos were really beaten and disgraced, then the Allies would not to-day be making a base at Salonica. It is a fair assumption that Venizelos holds the key of the situation, and that the Allies are working in close touch with him, even in the matter of the offer of territorial gains.

THE MURDER OF NURSE CAVELL

SUNDAY, October 25, 1915.

The brutal crime of the execution of the British nurse, Miss Cavell, has rightly aroused a feeling of horror throughout the British Empire and the neutral world. The unfortunate woman was murdered by a gang whose hands are already red with the blood of countless innocents, sacrificed to the lust of a maddened nation. There is no other way of describing it. We do not require a lesson on the principles of humanity or the laws of war from individuals who are just now endeavouring to think, and whom the inscrutable Providence has not endowed with the physical apparatus for that exercise, to enable us to distinguish murder from legal execution. There is no room for legal argument in the case of the unfortunate British nurse dragged from a prison and shot off-hand by butchers, and the moral iniquity of the crime could not be better expressed than it has been expressed by the German-American editor, Ridder, who said: "There should never be any necessity for the execution of a woman under any circumstances."

In our issue of May 6, when dealing with the case of Private Lonsdale, who was sentenced to death, but subsequently reprieved, we gave our interpretation of what law and morality demanded in such cases as that of the soldier and Nurse Cavell. In that interpretation we demonstrated, we believe clearly, that it is not an offence subject to capital penalty for a soldier to use violence in endeavouring to regain his liberty. Neither is it a capital offence in civilised countries for an alien enemy subject to endeavour to assist the escape of enemy soldiery. Miss Cavell merely exercised the unwritten right of an enemy subject to assist her countrymen to escape. Had she been a German subject then unquestionably the law of nations would have admitted the legality and the morality of the death penalty, because she would have stood in the position of a traitor. As it was she was subject to no other penalties than those dictated by the necessity of preventing her and others from assisting their countrymen—imprisonment. To kill her was, and is, a crime, amounting, without the justification of moral or legal necessity, to murder.

The British Government is doing right in bringing the matter formally under the notice of neutral powers. It is well that world-wide attention should be directed to such crimes, because they convey important lessons, even though they produce no immediate results in the shape of protests or other condemnatory action. It is an unfortunate fact that the neutral world has so far remained quiescent in face of many horrors perpetrated by Germany, exceeding in their brutality and cold-bloodedness the execution of the British nurse, but it must not be imagined that the neutral world has remained indifferent. The wholesale butcheries of Louvain and Dinant have duly impressed neutral peoples, even if they have not stirred their governments to action. It has been demonstrated that the much-vaunted culture of the Germanic races is merely a veneer covering the most savage primordial instincts of slaughter and vile hatred. The sufferings of tortured Belgium and invaded France have left their imprint on the minds of countless millions of intellectual people who look beyond the display of mere brute strength for the decency of soul and sentiment that should exist in a nation aspiring to dominate the world. By such crimes as that of the murder of Nurse Cavell all Germany's culture and civilisation is discounted. The beast, savage and hateful, stands out superior to anything else. Civilisation wants none of it. The horror and disgust engendered in the world against brutal Germany has transformed Miss Cavell into a martyr whose death will not have been in vain.

NEWSPAPERS AND CRITICS

TUESDAY, October 26, 1915.

Newspapers of character, like men of character should have their critics and their enemies. The man without critics and enemies is a man without character; so is a newspaper. The absence of one denotes the absence of the other. The number of critics of a newspaper is in direct ratio to the extent of its vigour and activity. If it have neither character, vigour, nor activity, then it not only does not possess critics and enemies, but it suffers the additional misfortune of being surrounded by mournful sympathisers. A newspaper does not want sympathy; it must command respect, which is an entirely different thing. THE HERALD has its critics of both classes, kind and unkind, and it is proud of the fact. The position it occupies to-day is due to its character of candour and courage, which has never permitted it to pander or truckle, or trim its course to the winds of favour or disfavour. For the criticism of its friends THE HERALD owes its thanks, and recognising as it does that that criticism is impelled by good intentions, and is designed to be constructive, it is compelled by the dictates of courtesy and respect, no less than by its appreciation of the interest shown in its welfare, to give serious attention to its friendly critics.

The other class of critics merits little attention. They are generally as ignorant of newspapers as they are devoid of commonsense. For some of them there is the substantial excuse that their acquaintance with the Press has been limited through many years to the journal of the parish magazine type. Accustomed to a time-serving policy, or no policy at all, pampered with praise and platitude, and fed daily on a diet of boneless hash, it is not surprising that they cannot digest good invigorating mental food. These individuals literally do not know a newspaper when they see it, and they are no more fitted to judge of its character and contents, than they are competent to conduct a spectrum analysis. The type of journalism which by some extraordinary process of reasoning they have come to accept as a standard, is no doubt responsible for having fostered the delusion that a newspaper is a spineless, soulless thing that may be kicked and insulted, bullied and threatened, and will not retaliate. It shocks them to receive occasionally a demonstration to the contrary.

Some of these critics cannot distinguish between a headline and a leading article. They do not know that a newspaper does not express itself in headlines, but in arguments; that news is news and cannot be confounded with commentary articles, and that a newspaper, like most business concerns, arranges its stock according to its value. The most important news—and news is the stock a newspaper has to sell—is displayed in the most conspicuous place, and should be properly and effectively labelled, yet some of these amusing critics would have news thrown into a newspaper haphazard, or worse still, have certain items deliberately suppressed or placed where they could only be discovered with the use of a microscope. In relation to the war, the extraordinary view of these remarkable critics is that all items of news of an unpleasant nature, should be kept out of a newspaper, or be stowed away in obscurity. If they had the management of the newspaper, and it should so happen that the news of a great disaster to the British fleet came to them by way of news, simultaneously with the report of the capture of a German trench, the latter item would obscure in importance the former. And certainly they would not describe the former as a disaster, but, by some superior process of journalistic juggling of which we do not possess the secret, present it in the nature of a glorious triumph over our foe.

To such critics as those we have

PHRASES AND FALLACIES

THURSDAY, October 28, 1915.

It would be paying too great a compliment to the majority of those who have endeavoured to stem the rising tide of truth and courage—manifested in relation to Britain's problems—to say that they have arguments to be answered. They have not. Their stock-in-trade generally consists of time-worn and tiresome phrases and platitudes. Bring forward an arguable case in favour of some reform, or some movement calculated to improve the position of the Nation, and they produce by way of proving that things should be left as they are, some ancient piece of verbiage. The newspapers agitating for reform are "the half-penny Press," and the men contributing to their columns "penny-a-liners," and it is pathetic to see some supposed leaders of local public thought adopting these very phrases. They could not, we are sure, tell just why a half-penny paper is, by reason of its price, less sane, or less reliable, than a penny paper. Nor do they appear to realise that some half-penny papers support the old order of things, and that if price is to be accepted as a criterion of common-sense, these journals must either sell at a penny or come under the general condemnation.

The idle mouthing of many of these foolish phrases, like the thoughtless shouting of supposed patriotic ditties, is largely responsible for a great deal of the mischief that serious-minded people have to undo. It is a mystery, worthy of the attention of the greatest psychologist, how many people have managed to delude themselves into the belief that by singing songs, muttering phrases, and indulging in wholesale abuse and contempt of the enemy, they are patriotic, and are seriously helping forward the Allied cause. Though we have long since realised the absurdity of it, the phrase "Business as usual" is still being glibly used. At one time it might legitimately have been employed to

described we owe nothing more than a small debt of gratitude for the fact that by their patent foolishness and aggressive presumption they give us a certain amount of publicity, and publicity is the lifeblood of newspapers as it is of all business. The position of our friendly critics is, however, entirely different. Some of them, actuated by the kindest motives, foremost among which is the desire to see THE HERALD become a greater power in Anglo-Argentine interests, have questioned the wisdom of our strong policy in relation to the British Government's handling of the national affairs. They suggest that we might throw a more roseate light on the stage whereon all patriotic eyes are now centred, particularly because here there are neutrals who are liable to misunderstand too much frankness in a British newspaper.

This advice is well-meant, but it is advice that we cannot follow for two good and all sufficient reasons. The first is that we do not think it would be honest to depart at this stage from the course which we have followed since the war began. The second is that it would not be wise. We cannot make a *volte face* to please our best friends. To elaborate the reasons given is to open up the whole discussion of what is the right British attitude toward the war, and what is real patriotism. To follow this discussion through to its logical conclusion; to justify our policy and to demonstrate its rectitude, necessitates not one, but a series of articles, written in close relation to the great problems which are now agitating public opinion in the United Kingdom, throughout the British Empire, and in fact wherever Britons are assembled in any number. We propose to devote these columns throughout this week to the fullest discussion of the whole subject.

express the national determination to maintain our world-wide commerce throughout the war just as in time of peace. This was before the formidable nature of our war task was realised; but when it was seen that we were at deathgrips with a well organised, powerful and utterly unscrupulous enemy, it should have been dropped. Instead of it being realised that in this unusual struggle, nothing could be as usual, the sentiment of "Business as usual" has been mischievously applied even to our methods of conducting war.

Many similar platitudinous phrases, most of them fallacious, have been, and are still being, employed. It is no uncommon thing to hear people asserting, that "we can muddle through." We cannot; and the sooner the fact is driven home with brutal frankness and force, the sooner will every entity of the Nation be brought into systematised unity of effort to bring about our victory. Victory will not be gained by muddling, nor by tolerating and excusing muddling. It will not be gained by reiterating phrases, for there is no verbal formula for ensuring victory. If there were, some of our critics would have made victory certain long ago. As we believe we are right to drop the "Business as usual" cry, because business is not as usual, and in the nature of circumstances cannot be as usual, and as we believe we are right to discountenance the idea that we can "muddle through," so we believe we are right to disregard many such phrases.

There is no call on the British Nation to "trust the Government," merely because it is the Government. It might easily have happened that the outbreak of the war found the British Nation under the government of the most incompetent body of politicians that ever constituted the National Council. Should we then have "trusted the Government," and out of a mistaken spirit of loyalty, to a phrase, have witnessed our ruin? As a matter of cold fact, the Government did not trust itself, for immediately pressure was applied, it brought about its own reconstruction, acting apparently in accordance with an idea that it did not possess within its own ranks all the necessary, and all the available talent and power, which the great task called for. Even the Asquith Ministry did not see any substantial objection to reconstruction—when the necessity for it was revealed by criticism,—but there is not one of the old school of platitudinising patriots who will not raise a din about "swapping horses while crossing the stream." They generally misquote Lincoln's famous saying, but that is immaterial. It appeals to them as a good old stand-by, and a final answer to everything. They never appreciate the fact that there might be some advantage in "swapping horses" if the first horse merely bogged them in the middle of the river, and could not, or would not, pull them out.

THE HERALD long ago refused to be a purveyor of platitudes, or a vendor of vapor verbiage. Rightly, or wrongly, it decided on a clear course, deviating materially from that followed by the conventional crowd. It may have been accidental—we do not think so—but we found ourselves closely in accord with many of the most influential newspapers of the United Kingdom, and in direct opposition to the phrase-mongering worshippers at the Shrine of Shibboleth. We are aware that many absurd stories, supposed to be explanatory of our policy, are in circulation. We have been described as "anti-English" and "unpatriotic," but we have sustained these descriptive phrases in very good company, and in company that not so long ago was regarded as ultra-respectable and proper. It has also interested us to note that the company we keep is rapidly securing recruits from the other side. We are encouraged to believe that the policy we have adopted will prove successful, and, of course, when it is successful, then it will have been all along the correct policy.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT

Wednesday, October 27

Mrs. Herald met with splendid success in the concert that she arranged for the St. John's Missions to Seamen last evening.

An excellent programme was provided, and as usual, although somewhat small owing to the scarcity of ships in port, the audience were most enthusiastic.

Mrs. Herald herself received an immense ovation and constant recalls for her various items. She is always most generous in this respect, and as the many things she does are well done, humorous and original, she always very fully entertains her audience. She was in excellent form last night and repeatedly encored.

Miss Dorothy Stuart Small at the piano in the first item of the programme chose Moszkowski's "La Jongleuse" and as an encore Liszt's "Dream of Love." In the second half, her dance was the dainty and quaint "Les Millions d'Arlequin" (Drigo.) It was well done and an encore was demanded and the dance repeated.

Mr. E. Gough always captivates his audience, and last night was no exception; he received encores for all he did, and roused his audience into joining in his choruses in a most hearty manner. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hogan.

Miss Woodwell chose two delightful violin solos, "Erin's Wreath" and Schubert's Serenade as an encore, and played them with feeling and expression, and none could have guessed that she was labouring under the difficulties of a broken violin head. Miss Woodwell always plays tastefully and well.

Mrs. Hansen sang "The waltz dream," "Somewhere a voice is calling" and "Rosebud" very charmingly. Mr. Brady, in just as good voice as ever, Mr. Crawley in a humorous song at the piano, and a trio from "The Yeomen of the Guard" by Mrs. White and Mr. and Mrs. Herald were the other excellent items on the programme. It was a good and most enjoyable concert, and of necessity prolonged until a late hour. The programme was as follows:—

Part I.—Piano solo, Popular Airs, Mrs. White. Song, "The Kerry Dance" and "Marie my girl," Rev. H. W. Brady. Song, "Waltz Dream," encore "Somewhere a voice is calling," Mrs. Hansen. Trio, "A man who won a fair maid" from "The Yeomen of the Guard," Mrs. White and Mr. and Mrs. Herald. Humorous song, encore Mr. Crawley at the piano. Piano solo, "La Jongleuse" (Moszkowski), encore "A dream of Love" (Liszt), Miss Stuart Small. Song, "Japanese Love Song," encores, "Irish! and proud of it too" and "Immigrate," recitation, Mrs. D. Herald. Comic song, "Lala," encore "If you're going back to London," Mr. E. Gough.

Part II. — Violin solo, "Erin's Wreath," encore "Serenade" (Schubert), Miss E. Woodwell. Comic song "Are we down-hearted," encore "We must all fall in," Mr. E. Gough. Song "Rosebud," Mrs. Hansen. Dance "Les Millions d'Arlequin" (encored), Miss Stuart Small. Recitation, "The walls of Jericho," encore "How young Hockey enlisted," Mrs. David Herald. National anthem.

PURE WATER CRUSADE

COMPULSORY FILTERS.

By a Municipal Ordinance dated 15 all residents in or proprietors or lessees of hotels, restaurants, cafés, rotisseries, almacenes, confiterias, bars, lunch houses, tea houses or dining rooms situated outside the radius served by the Aguas Corrientes, and using other waters from wells or springs shall be requested to use filters. Infractions of this sanitary regulation, which takes effect ninety days after its publication, will be punished with a fine of \$20 for the first offence and of fifty for subsequent violations of the Law.

Public Opinion as expressed in the Argentine Press.

EXPLOITING RIVADAVIA OIL

(*La Prensa*.—October 21).

Again and again, says *La Prensa*, it has drawn attention to the immense importance of the oil question in Argentina, its direct bearing on the fuel problem, especially in war time, its utility as a motive force, and its bearing on the exchange problem in so far as it concerns the remittance of money abroad to pay for imported coal. All these reasons combine to urge upon the Government the need for concerted action that shall incorporate this source of energy and wealth with the national economy. Nevertheless official lenitude of administration has been such as to leave the problem still unsolved. Years have gone by in delays. Much has been made in official announcements, in ministerial reports and excursions, of the opening up of new surgent wells, but practical action has been conspicuous by its absence. Imagine, says *La Prensa*, what things would have been like had such a property been in the hands of the United States, England, or Germany? On Government and on Congress lies the heavy responsibility for the delay that is daily damaging the country's most important interests.

The country consumes large quantities of coal and petroleum, all imported, whilst it has been fully proved that the output from Comodoro Rivadavia might well replace, in part at least, both combustibles. Indeed many industrials have adopted it, and more would do so could they be but certain of regular supplies, hampered by lack of boring, insufficient transport, want of storage capacity. Such delay *La Prensa* characterises as unpardonable. There is no justification to be found for such a state of affairs, attributable only to the Governmental habit of making delay after delay, counting the months as days and the years as if they were months. Think of what it all means, exclaims *La Prensa*! The fuel problem solved; the distant regions of the South opened up, as has happened in similar districts in the United States, where the finding of petroleum has led to the establishment of whole towns. Realise all this, and it will be seen that the need for action is imperative.

BUENOS AIRES PROVINCIAL DEBT

(*La Nación*.—Oct. 22.)

In yesterday's issue *La Nación* states that it published a cable received from New York and stating that according to information received from Berlin, the *Frankfurter Zeitung am Mittag* gives expression to the bad effect that has been caused in German financial circles owing to the fact that the Government of the province of Buenos Aires has not met the interest on the 5% loan of 1908 since the payment made in October, 1914. The provincial Government have thought it advisable to explain this apparent lapsus, and therefore draw attention to clause 4 of the said loan, wherein it is stated that "all payments relative to this loan, whether for interest, amortisation or repayment shall be made by the Government in English pounds sterling at the London office of the bankers issu-

THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

(*La Nación*.—October 21).

The profuse propaganda undertaken with a view to acquainting the public with the advantages of the Post Office Savings Bank show laudable zeal on the part of its administrators, says *La Nación*, but at the same time the results attained so far do not warrant its proclamation as a proved success. Five months figures show a total of 43,000 depositors with a credit balance of \$1,136,328, paid in at 440 agencies. This is the result of the widespread postal facilities, but neither the amount of the deposits, nor the balance sheet showing how far the concern covers its working expenses make good its claim to be firmly established. Salaries must be paid to its staff from the highest to the lowest, and however small may be the amounts handled, the work called for is just the same as if the figures ran into millions. Hence, concludes *La Nación*, until the institution leaves its embryonic state no verdict of any value can be expressed as to its working.

It must be remembered that in the Federal Capital, its chief centre of operations, the concern has to face competition in the shape of the Municipal Loan Office, which also accepts small deposits. Indeed the only person to benefit so far has been the Government, which has been able to place a million dollars worth of bonds with the Post Office Bank, it being a forced client of the state's loans. And, as *La Nación* points out, these forced loans are not without their drawbacks; witness the case of the National Pension Fund, with a capital of close on \$60,000,000, yet unable to carry on its operations for lack of ready cash. The Post Office Bank may also find itself in difficulties for the same reason, since it is compelled to invest 85% of the money received in bonds, leaving but 15% for repayments. True the law has foreseen the difficulties that may arise, and has therefore allowed the executive under certain conditions to alter the rules governing the withdrawal of funds. In conclusion *La Nación* states that these remarks are not engendered by a wish to be systematically in opposition to the scheme, but are rather calculated to support the view that it is advisable to proceed cautiously, and not to hail the first few months working of the Bank as a proof of a surprising and certain success. Wait, says *La Nación*, until the Bank has been running for a year, and then see whether it is paying its way. In the meantime the concern is an official experiment.

ing the loan, or at their duly appointed agencies.

The service of this debt is included in the Funding Loan authorised by the law of 28 December, 1914. Moreover, the province of Buenos Aires has no direct relation with the National Bank für Deutschland, in Berlin, the contract for the original loan having been signed in Paris on the 15th November, 1908, by D. Frederick Portalis and Messrs. Emil Erlanger and Co., of London. If some holders of the bonds have not been duly paid their interest, the fault does not lie with the province of Buenos Aires, but with the bankers. An ironical touch is added to this explanation by the statement that possibly some difficulties have cropped up in regard to settlement owing to the war.

FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE TRAINS

(*La Prensa*.—October 23).

Various recent accidents on the trains have, says *La Prensa*, caused a deep impression on public opinion, not only owing to the position of some of the victims, but also as showing a certain amount of carelessness on the make-up of the suburban trains. These trains handling as they do a numerous passenger traffic, are a steady source of revenue to the companies, and ought therefore to have special attention at their hands. *La Prensa* is surprised that the use of an accordion connection is not general between the coaches, since this means the absolute safety of the passengers who must pass from one carriage to another. Indeed it ought to be legally insisted on in all trains carrying passengers, since the open and frequently separated or badly levelled connections between one car and another are positively perilous when the train is travelling at high speed.

This may be considered arbitrary in the case of long-distance trains, though as a matter of fact they are usually equipped with the accordion connection, but is absolutely indispensable in suburban traffic where it is frequently necessary to go from coach to coach. Here the open connections are dangerous man traps, and frequently give one a chill of horror when one sees passengers crossing them, more especially the aged or infirm, to say nothing of women and children. The Inspector of Public Works might well give the matter his attention, concludes *La Prensa*, for the last accident cost the life of a well-known old gentleman, whilst but a short time ago an equally prominent doctor was sacrificed. Yet both these gentlemen could have travelled in perfect safety at but small cost to the company had the latter so willed it.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT

(*La Nación*.—October 23).

The revenue returns for the month of September show a slight improvement, and *La Nación* is of opinion that whilst the customs returns still show a total inferior to that of last year there is nevertheless a reaction in sight. Reduced importation began at the end of 1913, being due to the bad harvest and restricted consumption, plus heavy stocks, and excessive liquidation. Last year therefore was embarrassed as regards its commercial movement by all these several circumstances, and the slight upward movement of the customs returns shows that the old stock has been worked off, and that things are approaching a more normal condition. The heavy drop of close on 150 million dollars for 1914 was carried on into the first quarter of the current year, after which came the reaction, which, as *La Nación* remarks, may reasonably be expected to be maintained, imports coming back to figures more in consonance with the needs of the consumers and the general state of our markets.

There is also improvement in the stamp duties relative to the transactions in real estate; another favourable sign, tending to show that this market is also looking up. In short the whole position, as illustrated by the revenue returns, supports the belief that the country, having passed through the vicissitudes and difficulties of the critical period that began with the deficient harvest of 1913 and culminated with the European war, is well on the way to recovering its normal tone. Purged of much that was harmful, there is every reason to consider the fiscal returns a reliable indicator. At the same time *La Nación* concludes by insisting on the need for continued caution; the official finances are still in a precarious position, and will call for tactful handling and an avoidance of the financial and administrative megalomania that has counteracted the country's natural vigour and resources.

THE ARGENTINE SITUATION

(*La Prensa*.—Oct. 22.)

The course of the war in Europe leads one to think that the end of the tragedy is still far distant, and, says *La Prensa*, the position of the neutral countries is now more or less defined, hence the directing forces of Argentina are at liberty to adopt a national programme that shall cover several years to come. The war has undoubtedly done its worst in so far as damage to this country is concerned. Europe has hitherto brought us money, labour and enterprise, and at the present time, though deprived of this external aid, we continue to exist and keep ourselves afloat. *La Prensa* asserts that the inhabitants of this Republic do not realise the fortunate position which they occupy, and in this assertion it includes Government, the men at the head of affairs, and the capitalist class, all of whom appear to have adopted what one may term a policy of abstention. Neither official nor individual initiative is forthcoming, and one would imagine that the country was obsessed by imaginary or fantastic perils, just as though it lacked all means of its own simply because no fresh capital comes hither from Europe.

Save for the United States, no country on earth can show such a satisfactory balance-sheet to-day as does Argentina. Its gold stock is heavy, and will be added to by the coming crop, whilst the plethora of funds assumes the character of an economic problem. Fertile land, skilled labourers, ample markets, capital *ad libitum*, everything is to hand wherewith to inaugurate a great trade movement. Agriculture and cattle-raising, Argentina's greatest sources of wealth, are positively benefiting by the war, and if Argentina's statesmen did but have faith in the soil, they would make ample preparation to benefit by the great human flood that will come hither after the disaster. Compare the position of this country with that of any other neutral, exclaims *La Prensa*, and it will be seen that Argentina stands out victorious above them all. The greatest blockade the world has ever known causes but slight damage to Argentine interests. Where, then, does our misfortune lie? What is capital afraid of? Why should capitalists shun the safest and most profitable of all enterprises, the exploitation of our agrarian interests? Do the people with money content at the present time to let it lie fallow, expect to see things still worse than they are to-day?

La Prensa continues by urging the Government to take a lead in curing a state of affairs that has become a disease rather than a merely callous speculation in low values. It is the duty of the State to foment by all the means in its power agrarian exploitation, and it is a great injustice that Argentina, given her actual position, should suffer from the pessimism of capitalists and the neglect of all governmental measures calculated to help the Republic to realise her great destinies.

THE ARGENTINE CONSULAR SERVICE

(*La Prensa*.—October 25).

The extension of Argentina's foreign trade makes it advisable says *La Prensa*, to see to it that the consular corps of the Republic is well acquainted with its duties. As a rule this is not the case. They are not commercial men, and the knowledge of their disabilities leads them to leave commercial matters alone whenever such a policy is possible. Hence the need for reform. It is a recognised fact that the expansion of German trade, so marked during the past twenty years, is largely due to the thorough knowledge of foreign affairs shown by its consular representatives. German consuls are polyglots; are well read in the economic sciences; know how their own trade is made; are familiar with the methods of their foreign competitors; last but not least, they serve as

guides and counsellors to all their countrymen who seek to push Germany's foreign commerce.

Argentina may not be able to get together such a talented body of men, but as *La Prensa* remarks, it can do something to improve the existing stock, and this means more care in selection. Personal favouritism ought not to count on such occasions, even although it may be true that Caligula once appointed his favourite horse to a consul's post. For the consular body is the incarnation of Argentina abroad, and it ought not to be thought that even a third rate post is of no importance. The Republic needs capital, immigrants, and trade; it also must study the methods of other lands, and try to find out how such methods may best be applied to the improvement of its own systems. Moreover it should fall to the lot of the consuls to try and place Argentine products abroad, making use of a series of intermediaries, and at the same time trying to find out how the interests of the country may best be safeguarded. To do all this it is clear that a consul must have sufficient preparation. If he is not well acquainted with the economic conditions of his own country it is evident that the consul is merely decorative, and *La Prensa* avers that only too frequently this is exactly the case. The fault lies in the Government. Nepotism reigns supreme in consular appointments; the distinguished young man who cannot live in an atmosphere of cattle-breeders and agriculturalists goes to Europe as a consul; the scapegrace of the family is another eligible; the political hanger-on; anybody and everybody in fact who is good-for-nothing here is good enough to be made a consul. The time for this method of appointment is over, concludes *La Prensa*, and the Argentine consular corps ought to be put on a better footing.

PETROLEUM

(*La Prensa*.—October 26).

When the population of the Argentine Republic was some two and a half million souls and its income about sixteen million dollars gold a year there was no difficulty in managing its finances since the only problem to be met dealt with the flotation of a loan in London wherewith to cover the annual deficit. Things have changed to-day, and Europe no longer provides the required funds, despite the fact that national, provincial and municipal authorities still need money. Remains an internal loan, but as *La Prensa* remarks, this is something that the Argentine is not accustomed to take into account, hence the only thing remaining is to go out and make the most possible of the national resources. Petroleum come first to the mind of *La Prensa*, and, says that journal, if the Government has not a rent of at least thirty million dollars from that source coming in, it has only itself to blame.

Rivadavia oil was only found out by accident, notwithstanding that the petroleum of Salta and Jujuy had been known for half a century ere the southern fields were tapped. From 1907 to 1914 the reports on the Rivadavia oil fields lead one to the conclusion that everything was lacking to make the find a success; science, experience, money, authority, and method. In short, mal-administration. From 1913 onwards a plan of exploitation was drawn up, involving the expenditure of fifteen million dollars, which, by some inconceivable error of judgment was reduced to five million, a still more serious mistake being made when Congress cut even this down by one and a half million. What more proof of mal-administration could be required, asks *La Prensa*?

It is urgently necessary that Government devote its attention to exploiting this source of wealth, leaving for the present, if necessary, all smaller matters in order that the petroleum wells be put on a broad and profitable base. Administrative cobwebs are clogging everything, and must be abolished if 1915 is not to be another—the ninth—year of profitless and needless experiments.

THE LOCUST CAMPAIGN

(*La Nación*.—October 26).

The agricultural zone, says *La Nación*, is at present being invaded by large swarms of locusts in the laying stage, and unless energetic measures are taken to combat the plague, wholesale devastation in the cultivated areas is threatened. On the plans which the Defensa Agrícola adopt for the extermination of this pest, and on the rapidity and energy with which those plans are carried out depend the salvation of the crops in the affected districts. As is well known there are two stages which present favourable opportunities for the extermination of the locust. The first is the laying stage, and it is when the insect has settled for this purpose that the most assiduous and energetic measures are necessary, as every insect destroyed before the period of laying means the destruction of numberless germs which multiply and intensify the voracity of the plague. It is necessary that the Defensa Agrícola organise its forces and direct all its energies on the destruction of the insect at this stage in order to prevent propagation. The second stage is that of the mosquito or hopper and the means adopted during this period involve the work of erecting zinc barriers and the digging of pits. Formerly payment for the work and guarantees for the return of the barriers etc. were exacted from the agriculturists in the act, but the Minister of Agriculture has decided that for the proper carrying on of the campaign it is necessary to assist them in every way possible, and to that end it is now proposed to supply the requisite barriers etc., on much less rigorous conditions, leaving the payment until after the harvest in those cases where the agriculturists are unable at the moment to meet the expense. It is quite probable, that much of the expense of the campaign will never be recovered, either the effects of the actual devastation caused by the locust, bad harvest, or from unwillingness on the part of the agriculturist to fulfill his obligation. Be that as it may, says *La Nación*, whatever loss may be incurred, through any cause whatever is infinitesimal compared to the enormous benefits which a successful campaign against this most voracious pest, must mean to the commercial prosperity of the country.

THE CHEQUE LAW

(*La Nación*.—October 27.)

When the cheque is duly protected by law against the possibility of fraud, its value as a medium for settlement of commercial transactions will have greatly increased in this Republic, remarks *La Nación*. Thanks to the passivity of Congress, the country is as yet deprived of these benefits, and it is time that things were altered. People who do not know the facts attribute the error to the Courts, whose judgments have nullified the additional clauses of Law 9077 under which imprisonment follows the issue of cheques with intent to deceive, unless the same is paid within the twenty-four hours allowed by the legal protest. A distinction must be made between overdrawn in error and extending a cheque solely as a trick to defraud. The first case constitutes a fault, the second is a crime, and Congress did not sufficiently differentiate between the two cases. The law as it stands is only a check upon open robbery, and the Courts, in thus reading the Act, did but show up the weak point of the new measure.

A serious study must be made of the whole subject if the country is to have a cheque legislation worthy of its importance. There is ample material, both in Europe and America, to serve as precedents and avoid contradictions. It is universally taken for granted that whilst the drawing of cheques

ENGLISH POLITICS

(*La Nación*.—October 25).

The situation of English politics is highly interesting at the present moment remarks *La Nación*. The coalition ministry now in power suffers attack from the Conservatives, who have made compulsory military service their battle-cry, and who count upon the support of a certain number of Liberal members. Hence the incessant and at times violent opposition of Lord Northcliffe's press, with *The Times* at its head. In reality, continues *La Nación*, the Conservatives have taken up the question of compulsory service as being the only means of reaching power; power that they must have in their hands if they are to stop the forward and reforming policy of the Liberal Government when the opportune moment arrives, since the war has accentuated rather than diminished the socialistic tendency.

It has not been shown that compulsory service would have given better results than the voluntary system, since as the Prime Minister has pointed out materials not men are Britain's need to-day. Moreover even supposing the voluntary system to be a failure, it has yet to be shown that compulsion, having regard to the general disturbance it would cause, would be more effective. In short, *La Nación* sums the position up as being a transcendent struggle between Liberalism and Conservatism. The former, almost in their entirety, plus the radicals and the Labour party, see clearly that obligatory service means the triumph of authority over liberty. The workmen in particular fear the loss of their right to strike, remembering that in Hungary, Italy, and in France, the railway strikes were brought to a close by compelling the workers to perform, under military law, the tasks they refused to do as simple citizens. Hence it is the old, old, question of British politics; the individual versus the State. The Conservatives find the moment propitious to seek their own ends, and outwardly they have reason on their side. But their opponents ask, and that not without good reason also. Is it necessary to sacrifice all that has hitherto been gained, all that for which our ancestors struggled and fought, in order to obtain the final triumph?

Hence the impatience with which the coming session of the House of Commons is awaited. Its resolutions will be of far-reaching importance. The Conservatives believe their triumph certain, counting as they do on some Liberals who are only able to see the immediate needs. The majority, including the radicals, nationalists, and Labour members, are however faithful to Mr. Asquith, if the latter, as everything leads one to suppose will be the case, remains faithful to Liberal principles. True, the Conservatives count on Mr. Lloyd George, who, in the case of their victory would become Prime Minister. *La Nación* however doubts very much whether the latter would oppose his old chief, to whose magnificent backing his greatest triumphs as a reformer are due. In any case comment is useless, since a few hours will bring a solution of the doubts that at present surround the situation.

without having funds wherewith to meet them is punishable either by fine or light imprisonment, there is a difference between this act and that of deliberate fraud by means of bogus cheques. What is needed, therefore, concludes *La Nación*, is a measure that shall check those who, without having funds to their credit and thereby render themselves liable to correction for a manifest irregularity. When such a law is passed, the cheque will enjoy the prestige it deserves, and business dealings will be still further facilitated.

MONEY AND CREDIT

(*La Prensa*.—October 27.)

Alluding to the recent renewal of the short-date loan negotiated with the banks by the Argentine Government, now amplified in another \$25,000,000, *La Prensa* points out that the fact of the interest being dropped from 6½ to 6¼ per cent., or more or less the rate paid for the Franco-British loan in the States, does not signify the existence of an internal credit fund, but rather argues in a contrary sense. The characteristics of the existence of internal credit are found when capitalists are ready to show their confidence in the State by subscribing to Government loans, and the fact that the Argentine Government does not make use of this method of raising money, preferring a commercial transaction at short date, is clear proof that internal credit does not exist in this Republic.

Is this due to excessive depreciation of Argentine bonds? asks *La Prensa*, answering its own question in the negative. As a matter of fact, in Europe Argentine securities stand very high owing to their punctual service and the fact that they are paid in gold, whilst the flourishing production, solvency of the national finances, and peace at home and abroad, one and all guarantee a continuance of similar payments. Yet, despite all this, there is no market here for a Government loan; hence the Government is suffering the very same difficulties that oppress so many men of undoubted wealth and solvency. Meanwhile the banks have abundant funds on deposit, for which they pay little or nothing, and hence are able to hand over to the authorities at 6¼ per cent. the very same money that the private capitalist refuses to part with.

All of which goes to show that there is money in abundance wherewith to finance a policy of decided development. What is lacking, according to *La Prensa*, is credit, and it once more addresses the Government, now aware by practical experience of the timidity of capital, with a request to study the psychology of the situation. Tonify land values, it continues, increase discount facilities, do everything possible to set the money rolling. For the worst is already over, and all that is wanted is confidence. Foment to the fullest extent agricultural and pastoral interests, thereby doing away with the doubts and fears that have reached such a pitch as to abolish the internal credit of the Republic.

THE WEEKLY HERALD

POPULAR IN THE TRENCHES.

Our offer to post the "Weekly Illustrated Herald" to friends and relatives on active service, at special rates, has been eagerly availed of by many subscribers, and the paper has proved highly interesting and acceptable to Argentine volunteers.

Yesterday we received a subscription order from Mr. A. E. Hoddinott of Arteaga. Enclosed with the letter was a coupon taken from an old issue of the "Weekly Herald," with an annotation by Mr. Hoddinott, "This cutting has come to me from the trenches with an express wish to forward the 'Weekly Herald.'"

ANOTHER SPY SHOT

London, Oct. 27.

It is officially announced that another person who has been convicted of espionage and sentenced to death has been executed.

CATTLE MARKET

ENTERED: 3,811.

Pigs 575
Prices: 28 to 34½ cents per kilo.

Summary of Purchasers.

Sansinena 1,099
Smithfield 329
La Plata 328
Las Palmas 146
Armour 107
La Blanca 92
Argentino 44

Total 2,145

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Juan Lalor—

From Azul: 10 steers at \$176, 4 cows at 136, 2 heifers at 140, 12 at 118.50, 3 at 102, 8 at 70.50, 4 calves at 77; from Lincoln: 2 steers at 184, 7 at 167, 5 bullocks at 190; from San Andrés de Giles: 11 steers at 139, 11 at 123.50; from San Pedro: 8 steers at 140.50, 3 at 87, 3 cows at 162, 6 heifers at 82; from Lamadrid: 4 cows at 170, 6 at 150; from Santa Fe: 17 heifers at 111, 17 at 109; from Entre Rios: 3 heifers at 98.50, 10 at 85.50; from Suipacha: 3 heifers at 118.50, 4 at 80, 10 steers at 140, 3 calves at 86, 4 at 52; from Entre Rios: 3 calves at 75, 2 at 73.50, 4 at 30, 3 cows at 142, 7 at 126, 14 young steers at 102, 5 at 85.50, 6 heifers at 85; from Bahia Blanca: 10 heifers at 108, 5 at 126.50, 16 at 101, 21 at 120, 21 at 130; from Tandil: 12 cows at 134.50.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Tandil: 66 steers at \$230; from Chascomús: 10 steers at 217, 22 at 198; from Lincoln: 100 steers at 192, 12 cows at 189, 12 at 197, 10 at 192, 6 at 216; from Entre Rios: 3 cows at 125, 4 calves at 156, 4 bulls at 141, 10 at 141, 23 at 180; from Cordoba: 13 bulls at 95.50, 11 at 91, 27 at 77.50; from Casares: 5 cows at 99, 16 steers at 130, 18 at 105, 6 calves at 41; from Laprida: 5 calves at 60, 7 at 73, 15 cows at 135, 4 heifers at 116; from Santa Fe: 8 heifers at 83, 5 cows at 89, 9 calves at 46.50, 7 at 19.50, 5 heifers at 63.50, 5 at 57.50, 9 heifers at 63.50, 11 calves at 55, 8 at 60, 8 cows at 70, 4 at 95, 12 young steers at 88.50, 5 steers at 77.50, 8 heifers at 83.50, 5 at 90, 7 young steers at 60.

Salaberry y Bercetche—

From Tandil: 25 steers at \$207; from Laprida: 2 cows at 149, 2 at 101; from Chascomús: 3 cows at 156.50, 4 at 151.50, 5 at 134, 8 at 142, 5 at 94, 3 cows at 61, 3 heifers at 111; from Santa Fe: 3 heifers at 110, 4 at 94, 5 at 59, 4 calves at 35; from General Belgrano: 3 young steers at 80, 5 cows at 122, 10 heifers at 146.50, 10 at 130.50, 7 at 125; from Chacabuco: 5 heifers at 91.50, 6 at 72; from Quilmes: 4 heifers at 130, 3 at 128.50, 4 cows at 108.50; from Tornquist: 6 calves at 71, 10 at 80, 2 at 53.

Videla Hermanos y Cia.—

From Cordoba: 13 cows at \$163, 6 young steers at 130; from Santa Fe: 8 cows at 135, 11 at 115, 14 steers at 105, 6 cows at 83, 6 heifers at 84.

Miguel Ardohain—

From Bahia Blanca: 29 young steers at \$148, 2 cows at 120, 74 young steers at 111, 2 cows at 178, 4 stags at 147.

Unzué, Alzaga y Cia.—

From 25 de Mayo: 92 steers at \$232.

Soc. Cooperativa de Hacendados—

From Lincoln: 11 cows at \$180; from San Antonio de Areco: 13 steers at \$175; from General Sarmiento: 2 bullocks at 140, 3 at 120.

Angel Velaz y Cia.—

From Santa Fe: 28 calves at \$33, 2 at 25.

Benito Freyre—

From Santa Fe: 2 cows at \$155, 6 at 112, 7 young steers at 110.

Benitez y Murre—

From Santa Fe: 4 cows at \$100, 6 heifers at 72, 25 young steers at 90, 2 calves at 80.

Rodolfo Guillon y Cia.—

From Berdier: 15 young steers at \$62, 4 heifers at 72, 20 cows at 142.

Fernando Estrugamou—

From Chacabuco: 10 bullocks at from General Sarmiento: 3 steers at 82; from Lincoln: 10 cows at 105, 13 at 49.

Pedro Arancet y Cia.—

From Santa Fe: 6 cows at \$190, 3 at 170.

Felipe L. Cucullu—

From Pehuajó: 19 steers at \$198.

Eduardo Jolly—

From Entre Rios: 3 young steers at \$88, 2 cows at 138, 4 steers at 158.

Juan Elordy y Cia.—

From General Villegas: 20 steers at \$125.

Fernando L. Patron—

From Olavarria: 11 cows at \$175, 12 at 140; from Carlos Casares: 11 steers at 145, 4 cows at 105, 3 calves at 65, 4 heifers at 94, 8 steers at 115, 17 heifers at 105, 2 young steers at 70; from Entre Rios: 23 young steers at \$120.

Gioja y Etchart—

From Chacabuco: 2 cows at \$135, 19 steers at 162; from Suipacha: 10 bullocks at 190; from Pergamino: 35 young steers at 110; from Quilmes: 10 cows at 178; from San Antonio: 3 cows at 138, 4 calves at 38, 9 young steers at 125, 2 bullocks at 175, 8 heifers at 90, 3 calves at 73, 4 bullocks at 210.

Mihura Hermanos—

From Entre Rios: 20 cows at \$138, 7 at 108, 8 bullocks at 200, 4 at 155, 18 steers at 190, 36 at 164, 40 at 145, 28 at 135, 11 young steers at 92, 3 cows at 140.

Bargo, Lascurain y Etchegaray—

From Entre Rios: 20 steers at \$118.

Julio L. Peña y Cia.—

From Tandil: 4 bullocks at \$225, 3 at 145; from Santa Fe: 16 bullocks at 150, 18 young steers at 135, 35 steers at 110, 10 cows at 171, 13 at 130; from Matanzas: 4 cows at 125, 1 at 110, 5 do. from Cordoba at 95.

Bunge y Born—

From Alvear: 44 steers at \$150.

Tomás Devoto y Cia.—

From Bolivar: 5 bullocks at \$225; from Suipacha: 8 bullocks at 210, 7 cows at 145, 1 young steer at 115, 12 cows at 130; from General Pintos: 22 steers at 172; from Trenque Lauquen: 17 cows at 170; from Cordoba: 100 steers at 122.

Juan Curutchet—

From Lincoln: 20 steers at \$232.

MEAT EXPORTS

Smithfield and Argentine Meat Company advise despatch by Highland Enterprise for Liverpool of 4859 carcasses of frozen mutton and 337 of frozen lamb.

La Blanca Company have despatched to New York by Verdi, 4954 quarters of frozen beef and to Liverpool by the Desna 2204 quarters of frozen beef.

The Smithfield and Argentine Meat Company have despatched by the Zero to Liverpool 3300 each fore and hind quarters of frozen beef.



TRADE MARK

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Vaccine & Serums for Stock

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SHEEP MARKET

ENTRIES: 9,149.

La Plata 2,570
Local butchers 2,420
Sansinena 1,537
La Blanca 712
Las Palmas 246
Argentino 240
Armour 236

Total 7,961

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Bargo, Lascurain y Etchegaray—

From Rauch: 159 cord. mat. at \$6.80.

Salaberry y Bercetche—

From Herrera Vega: 309 cord. frig. at \$9.70, 50 cord. mat. at 7.50; from Magdalena: 93 cap. frig. at 18.30, 11 ovejas mat. at 16.

Crotto Hnos.—

From Pehuajó: 100 cord. frig. at \$9.30, 105 cord. mat. at 7.50, 40 at 6.50.

Patricio Ham—

From Triunvirato: 46 ovejas mat. at \$15.30, 30 cord. frig. at 19.50, 41 cord. mat. at 7.40.

Juan Chapar y Cia.—

From Lonquimay: 135 bgos. mat. at \$11.70.

Coop. de Hacendados—

From Triunvirato: 110 cap. frig. at \$14.80.

Juan Bayona

From 16 de Julio: 111 cap. frig. at \$19.30, 105 ovejas mat. at 17.60, 42 bgos. frig. at 12.60.

Patron Costas y Perú—

From Praguil: 80 cap. frig. at \$20; from Stegman: 43 cap. pel. mat. at 19.20, 123 cord. frig. at 10, 158 cord. mat. at 8.

Delfino Hnos.—

From Tandil: 93 ovejas pel. mat. at \$15, 17 at 12.20, 78 cord. frig. at 9.60, 10 cord. mat. at 6.20; from Las Hermanas: 130 cap. pel. frig. at 13.20, 80 ovejas pel. mat. at 15, 11 cord. frig. at 9.50.

Bellocq é Hita—

From C. Vidal: 18 cap. frig. at \$15.80.

Miguel Ardohain—

From Pasco: 218 cord. frig. at \$11; from Cabildo: 52 cap. pel. frig. at 12.30, 16 at 11.30, 142 cap. frig. at 14.20, 166 at 13.80, 23 cap. pel. frig. at 11.30, 70 bgos. pel. frig. at 8, 25 ovejas pel. mat. at 13.50, 70 ovejas mat. at 11.50, 19 ovejas pel. mat. at 11.50; from Doblas: 285 cap. frig. at 13.80; from S. Román: 218 cord. mat. at 6.80.

M. Otaegui y Cia.—

From Rauch: 85 cap. frig. at \$17.80.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Alberdi: 15 cap. mat. at \$23.30, 12 ovejas mat. at 21.30, 10 cap. frig. at 19; from Sadugaray: 72 cap. frig. at 12.40, 15 bgos. pel. mat. at 9.50, 16 cord. mat. at 7.30; from Laprida: 229 cap. pel. frig. at 11.60, 25 cord. mat. at 7.80, 163 at 6.60, 130

RAILWAY TRAFFICS.

The subjoined traffic returns for the week ending Oct. 16 are compared with the corresponding week of last year

Railway.	Gross Take	Increase or Decrease	Inc. or Dec. per mile	Miles Open	Aggregate from July 1st.	Increase or Decrease
	£	£	£	1914	1915	£
Central Railway	116,000	+ 9,500	+ 2 8 7	3,262	3,307	+214,000
Southern Railway	97,000	+ 29,000	+ 7 16 10	3,729	3,792	+235,000
Pacific Railway	78,000	+ 20,000	+ 5 11 7	3,517	3,534	+259,000
Western Railway	49,000	+ 12,000	+ 5 12 0	1,792	1,867	+111,000
Arg. North-Eastern Railway	7,355	+ 3,072	+ 3 7 3	637	752	+ 31,583
Central Cordoba	25,750	- 13,950	-11 15 3	1,186	1,186	-405,171
Central Uruguay	19,082	+ 4,751	+ 4 17 2	978	978	+ 59,326
	\$	\$	\$			\$
Province of Buenos Aires .	139,483	+ 51,172	+ 64.77	790	790	+751,259
Paraguay Central Rly. . . .	497,613	+254,177	+ 996.77	253	255	+2,770,571

GOLD FROM EUROPE**Arrives in Buenos Aires**

**250,000 POUNDS BROUGHT FROM
LONDON AT HEAVY COST**

On October 4, there was shipped aboard the Dutch mail boat "Hollandia," the sum of £250,000, being part of the gold ear-marked to the Argentine legation, and actually held in deposit with the Bank of England. It is stated that the only object of bringing the specie here was to prove that the alarmist press, with its frequent statements concerning the impossibility of shipping gold hither owing to the restrictions of the Allies, was entirely at fault. As an official explanation it must of course be accepted, though it would have been a far more interesting experiment had the gold been drawn from Argentina's balance with Germany, since as far as one can discover, such a balance does exist, though not on the same scale as that in the countries of the Allies.

In any case the experiment was a fairly costly one, at present rates of exchange. Insurance is stated to have been 1%, freight 3%, and sundries, including packing, £60. The total cost is thus £3,500 very nearly, exclusive of 22 days interest, which at 5%, is close on £800. If further shipments are to be brought out at similar charges someone ought to intervene ere more Government money is wasted. Simple common-sense would have told whoever is responsible for this brilliant "ensayo" that inasmuch as the Argentine gold is specially held to the order of this Republic, England would not be likely to repudiate her obligation by refusing to allow shipment. If there is one thing that this war has fortified it is the universal belief that *la palabra de inglés* is good enough for any man or any state to go upon. Neither in morality nor in finance does one hear the expression, *palabra alemana* except it may be at times as a term of contempt or derision.

at 6; from Madero: 47 cap. pel. frig. at 14.70, 45 ovejas pel. mat. at 13.50, 35 cord. frig. at 8.70, 19 cord. mat. at 7.50, 48 at 7.

Florencio y Alfredo E. Lanús—

From Atreco: 120 cord. frig. at \$11, 123 at 10.50; from Thames: 202 cord. frig. at 9.80.

Lizarralde Hnos.—

From Cambaceres: 70 cord. frig. at \$11.50.

Santamarina é Hijos—

From Egaña: 180 cap. pel. at \$13.50.

Mendez Hnos. y Cia.—

From Krabble: 240 cap. frig. at \$21.40.

Alejandro Schoo y Cia.—

From Blandengues: 90 cap. frig. at \$16.60, 60 at 17.20.

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U.S. COAL**Invades the Argentine Market**

HAS IT "COME TO STAY"?

According to Mr. George W. Carpenter, a United States coal expert who has been looking into the question in Argentina, this country offers a huge field for exploitation by the American coal companies.

Mr. Carpenter is the representative of the Clinchfield Fuel Co., and came to Buenos Aires to superintend the use of the first shipment of coal sent by his company to the Ferrocarril de Buenos Aires al Pacifico.

"I cannot give you the exact technical results of this first shipment," said Mr. Carpenter to a representative of the HERALD, but I can assure you that the coal has been pronounced to be highly satisfactory. I am taking back with me a detailed report from the experts of the railway company, and I believe that on this report it will be found that our best American coals compare favourably in all respects with the best Welsh steam coal. So delighted am I with the results of our initial shipment that the report that I will present to my company upon my return will induce them to go into this market permanently. As I pointed out to you on a previous occasion, we are not at the present moment anxious to find an immediate outlet for our products, because owing to the tremendous activity in all classes of manufacture in the States our output is easily absorbed. But we are looking to the future, and I think I may say that within a very little time we shall establish ourselves with our own wharf-frontage and depots and with our own steamers running between the States and Buenos Aires. I expect to be back in the course of a month or two and on that occasion will be most likely accompanied by our president or vice-president."

Mr. Carpenter went on to express his admiration for Buenos Aires, and particularly for the excellence of the railway systems. "I have become an intense admirer," he said, "of the completeness of your railway organizations in every particular. It seems to me they are first class services, and there are many innovations which I have not seen anywhere else. The method of working is highly efficient and strikingly smooth, and the new station at Retiro is one of remarkable beauty and thoroughness. I have seen nothing better anywhere. We have bigger railway terminal in the States, but I do not know of any station which presents the same evidence of solidarity, completeness and good taste as Retiro."

"I am glad to take this opportunity," said Mr. Carpenter in conclusion, "to thank everybody I have met for their kindness and real hospitality. I am going away very deeply impressed with the possibilities of Argentina, not alone from the point of view of my own business, but from that of the United States commerce generally. I am quite convinced that American commerce can come in here and make good."

LONDON METAL QUOTATIONS

Lates metal quotations:

Silver bars, per ounce . . .	23 15/16
Copper, spot, per ton . . .	£72 2 6
Do. ninety days, per ton	72 10 0
Do. electrolytic, per ton.	88 0 0
Tin, spot, per ton . . .	154 15 0
Do. ninety days, per ton	154 15 0
Lead, per ton	24 8 9
Zinc, per ton	68 0 0

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GREECE AND RUMANIA**WHAT WILL THEY DO?**

Will Greece participate in this world war? Can Rumania remain neutral under the pressing political subterfuges that envelop her? Are the Allies powerful enough to counteract the deep-rooted plans of Germany in Serbia?

These vital questions were discussed by Emir Emin Arslan, Editor of the weekly review, *La Nota*, in an interview with a HERALD representative on October 21.

"King Constantine of Greece," said Emir Arslan, "strongly adheres to the Hohenzollern traditions, partly due to the fact that the Queen of Greece is the sister of the Kaiser, and consequently his spirit has pretty well permeated the minds of his councillors; and were it not for the courageous attitude of Venizelos, it might be said that Greece was rather inclined to leaning towards Germanic protection."

However, with Venizelos, the popular uncrowned ruler of the hearts of the Grecian multitude, and his unfaltering energy in having Greece champion a noble and righteous cause, it is very probable that Greece will eventually throw in her lot with the Allies, which materialisation, would have a potent effect in gaining Rumania also as an ally.

The Parliament of Greece has been besmeared with German gold, and its erratic methods during the earlier part of the Balkan crisis, which ended with the resignation of Venizelos, the Prime Minister, for the first time rivetted the attention of the whole world upon its irregularities, revealing a retinue of subtle intrigues and corruption at the bottom. The Greek policy at that time swayed to and fro.

"At the present moment, a more staid and sober judgment has gained the popular sentiments, and although it is a recognised factor that the King and possibly a majority of Parliament are staunch supporters of Germany, Venizelos and the people are quite a match for them, and it is hoped will ultimately succeed in throwing the balance of power, in their favour."

"When this happens Rumania's sole expedient will be to assist Greece and save Serbia from annihilation. With these two countries throwing their armies against Bulgaria, aided by the Allies, it would naturally precipitate a 'Germanic debacle.'"

"If this anticipated turn does not materialise, however, than the inferiority in numbers of the Allies' armies in Serbia, cannot withstand the

enormous armies of the enemy who are already stationed at Belgrade.

"The Allies, at the highest are in possession of 500,000 soldiers, chiefly posted at Salonica with a possible move in an attempt to reach Nish, while the Central Powers in co-operation with the Turkish army at Adrianople muster a million men."

"It is obvious that the Allies without the support of either Greece and Rumania, will find themselves in a serious position, having to encounter a formidable German advance, while a Turkish army in the rear will have all the facilities of surrounding and attacking the weakened forces of the Allies."

"Only a miracle could save the Allies in Serbia if they are not aided by Greece and Rumania," continued Emir Arslan, "The German plans have been minutely wrought and their preparedness and strength in the Balkan zone is little short of supernatural, while they have fingered gold so freely for the purpose of bribery that they have been able to overcome practically every political obstacle."

"That Greece cannot remain neutral very long, is evident; her war preparations clearly evince that she is ready for any development, and it is safe to predict, that she will not act doubly treacherous, towards Serbia, by both refusing to abide by her treaty declarations and then to display any direct hostility towards her, so it is fair to speculate that eventually Greece will espouse the Allies' cause. Rumania, due to her delicate situation, and her policy of "watchful waiting," will with the Greek commencement of operations join the Allies, for she has never had any bonds of strong friendship with Bulgaria."

"With these two developments, the German army would be taken unawares, and the Allies would emerge victoriously; but that happening is dependent solely on the intervention of those countries," concluded the Emir.

Cyclone in Luzon

**ISLAND DEVASTATED; 200
INHABITANTS PERISH.**

New York, Oct. 27.

Reports have been received from Manila that the island of Luzon has been completely ravaged by a cyclone. Nearly 200 have perished and 800 others are injured. Hundreds of families are left destitute.

Several steamships which were lying in the ports of the island had to put to sea in order to escape being driven ashore and wrecked.

Material losses are reckoned at millions of dollars.

Full reports as to loss of life and damage to property have not yet been received.

PASSENGER LISTS

R.M.S.P. DESNA

The following passengers left La Plata on Monday by the R.M.S.P. Desna:—Arthur J. Aylesworth, Mrs. Aylesworth, Walter E. Pugh, José M. S. Teixeira, Agnew MacLean, Sra. K. Rance, E. A. Coelho da Silva, Ebenizer W. Hope, Sta. Juana Stauch, Julius E. Lies, Sra. Hartwell, Zenon P. Leite, Srta. Doris Imlach, Srtas. de Harvey, Alfredo S. Cobden, Charles I. Picken, John B. Ballantine, Manuel Rodriguez, James Johnston, Louise C. Delair and Sra. Srta. Anastasia Furlong.

S.S. BYRON.

The Lamport and Holt s.s. Byron entered the North Basin yesterday morning with the following passengers from New York:—

Percival G. Smith, Miss Helen Dooley, Albert E. Young, Mrs. Ellen Young, Aurelio S. Salmeron, Wm. P. Massie, Mrs. Margaret Massie, Harold D. Pennington, Geo. C. Frank, William P. Rhodes, Juan Orthelan, Frank Ahearn, Edward N. Bennett, Walter M. Auerbach, Mrs. Leonie Auerbach, Michael Harlib, Mrs. Mary Harlib, and Edward Chiarisia.

s.s. HIGHLAND GLEN

The Nelson liner, Highland Glen, sailed on Tuesday from La Plata to London with the following list of saloon passengers:—Mr. H. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wolff, Mr. and Mrs. H. Neville Brown and two children, Mr. G. Williams, Mr. C. C. Chance, Mr. A. R. A. Nicol, Mr. C. S. Holland, Mr. Harry Williamson, Mrs. G. C. Griffiths, Mr. William J. Waller, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stringer, Misses R. and M. Harrington, Mr. E. Kent Drake, Mr. N. Campbell, Mrs. MacDonald Macquarie, Mr. H. MacDonald Macquarie, Miss Mabel M. Mortimer, Mr. A. Victor Selby, Mr. G. Newby, Mr. R. Roe and Mr. Ledwith.

S.S. VERDI.

The above named steamer will sail this afternoon from La Plata on the arrival of the 10.53 train from Plaza Constitución with the following passengers for New York:—

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Nicholson, H. C. Laycock, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Henderson, Mrs. R. E. Jeffreys, Domingo P. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. José R. Piazza, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Atterbury, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Nass, E. Pledger, Raphael H. Dominguez, Benedict Weisz, Mrs. E. M. Plummer, Miss Mary E. Plummer, Master Burnham Plummer, J. de Mariano, Geo. M. Carpenter, R. H. Kramer, C. R. Benedict, Juan de Jara Almonte, W. H. Robertson, José Akel, Biagio Marsiglio, José Tiomno, Louis Mushik, Miss Carrie Rabinovich, Jaim Mendel, Mrs. Golde Rabinovich, Giuseppe Palma, and Luiz Veronese.

P.S.N.C. ORITA.

The following passengers left on Oct. 24 by the 'Ciudad de Montevideo' to join the P.S.N.C. Orita for Chile: John Douglas and Sra., Estevan Bridges, José Castrillon, John Lawrence, José Fernandez, M. Leopoldo Fregoli, Gustavo Pizziarini, Sabina Santiago, Sra. W. B. C. Brown, Srta. Irene Brown, Sr. Tomás Bugbee and Sra., Sr. José J. Bugbee, Srta. Helen Bugbee, Harold Warskitt, Amadeo Temaghi and Sra., Sra. Elisa Franceschi, Sra. Emma Scazzieri, Carlos Muller, Lorencelli Ulise, Fernando Perez, Angelo Silvestri, José Maranon, Nicola Azzarito, Cayetano C. D' Hunval, Harry Cooke, Rafael Urretabizkaya, Frank Evans and Sra., E. Evans, Peter Pettersen and Sra., José Suarez, Srta. Amelia de Lopez, Andres D. Ferreira, Joseph Pius, Sra. Crisanta Garcia, José F. Juan, Mariano Vegas.

R.H.L. HOLLANDIA.

The following passengers arrived on Oct. 25 on the Royal Holland

Lloyd s.s. Hollandia:—L. S. Smiua, Louis Smiua, W. B. Barbel, H. M. Smiua, G. Smiua, C. Smiua, S. Leuzner, K. Leuzner, E. Leuzner, A. Kreiner, G. Meili, L. Umkel, A. Landmeser, M. T. Schulz Ortiz, J. Walker, B. Kingcotk, A. Kingcotk, F. Yacaby, F. G. Watson, Mrs. Watson, F. H. Watson, A. Rigby, P. Zumaranga, J. Sarralegue, H. Sarralegue, R. Souto, J. Serra, F. Alfred, M. B. Lemaice, J. Rivero, H. P. de Abreu, F. Arban, A. Grunewald, M. Grunewald, E. Grunewald, S. Grunewald, C. Cromwell, P. Trinks, E. B. Roosen Bunge, P. de A. Machado, M. A. Machado, A. B. Machado, W. H. Carpenter, J. G. V. de Zan, J. Woygnet Poncelet, E. Nagel, L. E. Nagel, C. C. Nagel, E. Charnes, L. Nicolas, M. Bueno, H. S. Copperra, T. Iri-men, H. Woygnet, S. Ritz Rey, C. G. de Domínez, J. de Dominguez, M. de Dominguez, D. de Dominguez, M. Louredo, M. Camila, M. Joureguiberry, R. Navin, C. Navin, E. Navin, O. Navin, C. O. Navin, A. R. Navin, H. Navin, E. Cerda, E. Sarzoni, M. Beresi and A. Peter.

R.H.L. HOLLANDIA.

The following passengers leave tomorrow by the R.H.L. Hollandia for Amsterdam via Montevideo, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo and Falmouth:—

Lino Romero, Bolivian Chargé d'Affaires; John Reid Christie, Janet M. Christie, Raul Emilio M. Casares, Carlos C. Savelli, Julio Jauregui, Antonio A. Lombardo, Domingo R. Rodriguez, Fermin Murga, Lina Martha Meili de Stephani, Zaira Stephani, Raul Stephani, Alphonsine Lucie Laporte, Felipe Yung, Mauricio Hugo Marsden, Sylvia Sarah Alicia de Marsden, Diana Francisca Marsden, Georgina Dorotea Smyth, Raul McClintock Smyth, Alicia Margory Smyth, Jorge Spurr, Mario de Silveira Pontual, Elena Elisa de Pontual, F. L. Booth, Miss de Booth, Eugenia Delhouck, Catalina Larriave, Geo. A. Hufnagel, Margarita Hensig, Ingeborg Hensig, Othon Ree, Adela Gabriela de Ree, Margarita Lesage de Duilen, Ema Bourse, Jorge Jensen, Mrs. Jensen, Sara Thirra Hills, Evelina Treson Head, Winifred Hardy, Florence Davies, Mr. Hampton and family, Frank Howell, Maria Luisa Z. de Trabaglini, Inocencio Trabaglini, Rosa Trabaglini, Rosa Achermann, Bertha Froxotriger, Anna Le-grand, Guillermo de Uhthoff, Guillermo C. Brassen, Sophia Powell, and Antonio Romero.

R.M.S.P. DESNA.

The following passengers arrived on Oct. 21 by the R.M.S.P. Desna:—

Mr. Frank Austin, Mr. Lindsay Anderson, Mr. Robert Brown, Mr. R. H. W. Baker, Mr. Luciano Barzini, Mr. Walter Box, Mr. Manuel Blanco, Mr. Lucas Brodges, Mr. S. A. Bennett, Mr. Miguel Blay, Mrs. Blay and family, Mr. B. M. Bertucci, Mr. John R. Cullen, Mr. Sidney L. Dollman, Mr. M. T. Mattley Doret, Mr. B. J. Ferreyro, Miss C. del Carmen Faibo, Mr. and Mrs. Juan F. Fernandez, Mr. Vincent Graham, Mr. George Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Gostling, Miss Iris Gostling, Mrs. M. Matarazzo Gornide, Mr. Remington C. Houck, Mr. J. H. Hoing, Mr. A. Jansen, Miss M. M. Jackson, Mr. R. Knight, Mr. A. Knight, Mrs. Annie Kelly, Miss Florence M. Kelly, Mr. James J. Kehoe, Mr. Robert Kemp, Mr. Sigvald Laurson, Mr. B. Lopez, Mr. C. A. Lopinot, Mr. and Mrs. John Wallace Mitchell, Mr. John Logan, Mr. Jas. E. Milne, Mrs. E. M. Morgan and infant, Capt. Torcuato Mieni, Mr. José A. de Montes, Mrs. A. C. de Montes, Mr. Attilio Matarazzo, Mrs. Concepcion E. Mirete, Mr. J. L. Norman, Mrs. Norman, Mr. C. W. Oreilly, Mrs. A. de Oliveira and infant, Mr. Juan D. Peralta, Mr. Stanley Preston, Mr. Ambrose Petry, Mr. F. Cavalheiro Perrone, Mr. Carlos Vieira Pinheiro, Mrs. Pinheiro, Mr. Eugenio Vieira Pinheiro, Mr. Juan B. Pozzo, Mr. Oscar V. de Mello Pereira, Mr. Celso V. de Mello Pereira, Mr. J. de Segueira Queiroz, Mr. F. Robbs, Miss M. Renner, Mr. E. A. Coelho da Silva, Mr. Renato Salvati, Mr. José M. da Souza Teixeira, Mr. Frank M. Wright, Mr. F. Watmough, Mr. Reginald E. Watkins.

THE PRINCE LINE

INCREASED PROFITS.

The net profits of the Prince Line for the year ended, June 30, were £341,139, and £28,726 was brought forward. A final dividend of 15 per cent is proposed, making 19 per cent for the twelve months, adding £20,000 to the benevolent fund, £10,000 to the fund for special services during the war, £35,000 to the repairs and renewals fund, £125,000 to the reserve for protecting the company's trades, and £20,000 to the general reserve, and carrying forward £35,581.

The net profits for 1913-14 were £280,414, and the dividend was 5 per cent, special appropriations amounting to £240,000. The earnings for 1912-13 were £425,857, and 15 per cent was paid, and £325,000 was added to the different funds. £18,487 being carried forward.—*Journal of Commerce.*

RAN ON THE ROCKS

S.S. DALLINGTON'S LONG VOYAGE.

The s.s. Dallington, now working cargo in the South Basin, had a voyage of unusual length, leaving England on June 25, and only arriving here during the last few days.

Enquiry reveals the fact that the circumstance was not due to romantic or adventurous happenings with submarines or phantom cruisers, but to the untoward and prosaic fact that she ran on the rocks off Whitby and had to put into Hull for repairs where she spent eight weeks making good defects.

THE NORTH PACIFIC

AFLOAT AGAIN.

In spite of the pessimistic reports of her position on the Punta del Iman reef, the British steamer North Pacific was pulled off the ledge yesterday by the efforts of the salving tugs. Some 4000 tons of cargo has been removed in lighters to Montevideo.

The ship proceeded to Montevideo under her own steam. Her damages have been temporarily patched, and she will probably come up to Buenos Aires to complete repairs.

TORPEDO COMES ASHORE

A sinister apparition has turned up at Punta del Este in the form of a torpedo, 16 feet long. It has probably been lost by an Argentine warship at practice as it is scarcely likely to have drifted up from the south after naval actions. In that case it would have a war head.

ROSARIO SHIPPING.

(From Our Correspondent)

Oct. 26.

The British steamers in port here are:—s.s. Burgundy, Capt. W. N. Churgwin, loading; s.s. Commonwealth, Capt. J. Jones, loading; s.s. Cyfartha, Capt. H. Roberts, discharging coal; s.s. Corbridge, Capt. D. Barton, loading; s.s. Elm Moor, Capt. G. Williamson, loading; s.s. Easingwold, Capt. T. Evans; s.s. Monsaldale, Capt. S. Davey, loading at San Lorenzo; s.s. Sabia, Capt. T. H. Bryant, loading; s.s. Salient, Capt. C. P. Dickens, loading; s.s. Trevean, Capt. J. O. Evans, loading; s.s. Zeno, Capt. G. Evans, loading; s.s. Zangara, Capt. L. H. Taylor, loading.

BAHIA BLANCA SHIPPING

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT]

Oct. 24.

Ingeniero White:—Chipana, discharging general cargo from New York; Capac, left for the West Coast on Oct 23; Falloden, loading at the elevators for Weil Hnos.; Luxemburg, Belgian steamer, left on Oct. 22.

Port Galvan:—Ministre Beernaert, left on Oct. 22; Dalmata, sailed on Oct. 20.

Buenos Aires Herald

Weekly Illustrated Edition

CORRIENTES 672

Proprietor: THOMAS BELL.

All communications for the Editorial Department should be addressed to The Editor. Business letters should be addressed to The Manager. It is particularly requested that correspondence of an editorial or business nature should not be addressed to Mr. Bell, or to anyone personally, otherwise delay and inconvenience will result.

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THE MAILS.

TO ARRIVE IN OCTOBER.

30.—British by ARAGUAYA.
30.—British by HIGHLAND PIPER.

TO LEAVE IN OCTOBER.

29.—Brazil, France, Great Britain, Central Europe and Holland by HOLLANDIA. Mails close at 2 p.m. Double postage at Port.
30.—Brazil, Senegal, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Balkans, Egypt, and Italy by RE VITTORIO. Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage at Port.
30.—Brazil, Senegal, Portugal, Spain and France by SAMARA. Mails close at 2 p.m. (Registered mails only).

BIRTH.

USSHER.—On the 21st inst., at Calle Boedo 290, to Mr. and Mrs. William F. Usher, a son. m22ym28

DEATH.

RUNCIMAN.—Killed in action October 22nd, Edmund Inglis Runciman, 2nd Lieut. King's Royal Rifles, age 21, youngest son of the late R. Inglis Runciman, and Mrs. Runciman of Quinta "La Colina," Flores. (By cable). 1093 m28

WRECK AT RIO

LOSS OF 8 LIVES.

Particulars are to hand of the sinking of the steamship Setima in Rio Janeiro Bay on Monday. The report that there had been no casualties, circulated at first, unfortunately proves incorrect. Among the passengers on the Setima were the pupils of the college at Netheroy, some of whom have perished, the total of lives lost being eight. It appears that the Setima struck with great violence on the submerged hull of a wreck which, half-buried in sand, has long been a danger to navigation off the Island of Mocangué. A great hole was torn in the forward part of the ship, which quickly settled and sank. Some boats from Brazilian Lloyd vessels were quickly on the spot and busy in saving life.

A most painful impression has been caused, and the President, Dr. Wenceslao Braez, has sent his Aide-de-camp to express his condolences to the bereaved families. Another account alleges that the loss of the vessel was due to overloading. No less than 500 pupils of the Salesian Fathers of Netheroy were on board, and it is matter of congratulation, considering the fact, the depth of the bay and the rapidity of the vessel's foundering, that the loss has not been much greater.

Buenos Aires Herald

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY EDITION

39th Year. New Series, No. 590

Buenos Aires, Friday, November 5th, 1915

Price 30 Cents

MR. ASQUITH AND THE NEAR EAST

Lengthy Statement in House of Commons

BRILLIANT ADVANCE ON BAGHDAD THE DARDANELLES MUDDLE

LONDON, Nov. 2.

To-day the Prime Minister delivered in the House of Commons his anxiously anticipated speech on the military situation.

Mr. Asquith commenced with the statement that the total casualties sustained by the British troops in France and Flanders amounted to 377,000 including killed, wounded and missing. He asserted that the Germans had not made a net gain of a single foot of ground since April last.

The Premier accepted full responsibility for the first attack on the Dardanelles, which resulted in failure, and the loss of several capital ships.

He declared that the step was taken after full investigation by naval experts and was sanctioned by the Government notwithstanding some doubts in the minds of the Government's principal naval adviser.

Reviewing the work of the British submarines in the Turkish campaign, Mr. Asquith said that in the Sea of Marmora they sank or damaged two battleships, five gunboats, one torpedo boat, eight transports, and 197 supply ships.

With reference to the Orient, the Premier said that there was a full agreement between Britain and France to maintain the independence of Serbia and not let her become a prey to the sinister and nefarious combination of Germany, Austria and Bulgaria.

Turning to the financial situation of Britain, Mr. Asquith said that the position was serious. The nation must be prepared to make far greater sacrifices than it had yet done to enable the Government to sustain the burden of the war.

He strongly believed that Lord Derby's recruiting plan had been a success and that compulsion would be unnecessary.

MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH

The Dardanelles Muddle

CONFESSION OF CABINET'S RESPONSIBILITY

London, Nov. 2.

Mr. Asquith prefaced his remarks concerning the war by saying that his statement had been delayed by circumstances over which he had had no control; but the delay had been an advantage, in that it had enabled him to receive warning counsels from every quarter.

Doubtless the statement would disappoint many expectations—not the least among which would be the expectations of those who thought that he ought to appear as a criminal, or a penitent in a white sheet. However he did not propose to adopt either attitude.

Referring to the campaign in the East, the Prime Minister paid a warm tribute to the fighting qualities of the Russians, and expressed confidence in their ability before long to roll back the enemy.

VICTORIES IN MESOPOTAMIA.

As regarded the British campaign

in Mesopotamia, he remarked that the object of the British was to preserve the neutrality of the Arabs, safeguard British interests in the Persian Gulf and uphold the authority of the Union Jack in the East. The British victorious force is now within measurable distance of Baghdad.

No operations had been conducted with greater brilliance or a better prospect of final success than the turning operations at the Dardanelles. From the moment Turkey declared war it was impossible to concentrate attention solely on the Western front, as the Turks threatened our Russian allies and Egypt.

TURKEY'S INFLUENCE IN THE DARDANELLES.

"The advent of Turkey had produced a great effect in the Balkans. The Government had to face a question which was not merely strategic. In a great war like this you cannot determine your policy entirely by naval or military considerations. Sometimes it is not only expedient but necessary to run risks which, it is clear, naval or military considerations would have warned you against.

LORD FISHER'S WARNING.

"In January we had not sufficient military forces available in the East to do more than cope with the Turkish attack upon Egypt, which was defeated. The question was then considered; and after full consultation, notwithstanding the doubts entertain-

CONSCRIPTION

Government Still Undecided

STATEMENT BY MR. ASQUITH

London, Nov. 2.

Mr. Asquith's statement in Parliament to-day occupied an hour and fifty minutes, and was fairly well received.

He admitted that there was a difference of opinion on the question of conscription.

His own view was that it was purely a matter of expediency.

Compulsory service was not outside consideration, but would not be resorted to without general consent.

The Premier declared that the Government was satisfied with the progress of the present recruiting scheme, but he declared emphatically "We are determined to stick at nothing in our determination to win."

As to the financial position, he said that the strictest economy on the part of both Government and people was necessary. The British situation did not compare unfavourably with that of the enemy; but the British were prepared to make greater sacrifices as subjects of a rich and resourceful Empire. However the nation cannot sustain the present financial burdens unless there is greater economy on the part of all.

The average cost of a soldier in the field is from £250 to £300 yearly each.

The essential objects of the British determination to carry on the war were to assure the independence of Belgium and Serbia.

The Prime Minister said in conclusion: "Let us endure to the end."

Munitions from Canada

EXTENSIVE ORDERS PLACED BY THE ALLIES.

Ottawa, Nov. 2.

Mr. D. A. Thomas, the personal representative of Mr. Lloyd George, the British Minister of Munitions, stated before he left for New York to take ship for England that important orders for war material had been placed in Canada by the Allies, estimated to represent a value of 500 million dollars, which is equivalent to about \$60 per head of the population of Canada.

ed by the Government's naval adviser, Admiral Lord Fisher, the Government felt justified in sanctioning the attack. The step had been carefully considered and approved by the French, and enthusiastically received by Grand Duke Nicholas.

"The matter came again before the War Council. Before a shot was fired it was communicated to the Cabinet which decided that the first attempt should be made by the Navy alone. I take my full share of the responsibility, and deprecate attempts to allot responsibility to one Minister or another."

MISMANAGEMENT!

Asquith's Ministry Criticised

BY SIR EDWARD CARSON AND LORD CHARLES BERESFORD

London, Nov. 3.

Replying to the statement of Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons, the ex-Attorney-General, Sir Edward Carson, commenced by explaining the reasons which induced him to resign his seat in the Cabinet. He said:—

"I resigned because the Cabinet had formulated no plan for giving assistance to Serbia. Besides, it was plain to me that in the event of our enemies reaching Constantinople it would be impossible to keep our forces at Gallipoli.

"The letter wherein I tendered my resignation said:—'Greece is afraid of the Central Powers. Let us act so that she shall also fear the Entente.' I also expressed the opinion that in the event of Greece not joining us we ought to break off relations with her."

Sir Edward continued that he considered that under present conditions the Cabinet was incapable of carrying the war to a successful conclusion.

As regarded the Dardanelles, he declared:—

"I do not think the Government was justified in undertaking such an expedition, which has cost us hundreds of thousands of men, unless its military and naval advisers considered success possible."

At this point Mr. Bonar Law interposed, pointing out the secret nature of the memorandum which the Cabinet received respecting the situation on Gallipoli, which was not commented upon.

Sir Edward Carson having concluded, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford said:—

"I do not consider that the Prime Minister's statement in any way relieves the anxiety of the nation. The coalition Government was a mistake of the first importance. The Government was aware that our forces would never penetrate the Dardanelles.

"Further, it is not right that Lord Kitchener, who has to direct the military operations, should be a member of the Cabinet.

"The Prime Minister's doctrine of 'Wait and see' is fatal. So far, the Cabinet has had no real policy and no real plan of campaign."

Referring again to the Dardanelles, Lord Beresford said:—"I must state that the Cabinet did not consult the naval authorities on the question of the expedition, but merely said to them 'Obey our orders.' The whole affair has been grossly mismanaged."

Carson's Successor

London, Nov. 3.

The Prime Minister has formally announced the appointment of the Right Hon. Frederick Edwin Smith as successor to Sir Edward Carson in the Attorney-Generalship.

RUMANIA DECIDES ON NEUTRALITY

Intervention Only to Follow Defeat of
Central Empires in the Balkans.

KING DEFIES PRO-ENTENTE PARTISANS

Additional Failure of Allies' Diplomacy Causes
Sensation in London

LONDON, Nov. 3.

It is announced that the Rumanian Government has declared its intention to remain neutral in the present conflict.

The mobilisation of the Rumanian army is merely a measure of precaution against the interests of the country being threatened.

The news has caused a sensation.

KING'S REFUSAL

To Accept National Cabinet

GREEK LEAD FOLLOWED

New York, Nov. 3.

The King of Rumania has rejected the petition of the leaders of the Opposition for the formation of a National Cabinet.

The partisans of the Allies are striving to overthrow the Bratiano Government and provoke the intervention of Rumania in the war.

The case of Rumania is considered to be analogous to that of Greece, who refused the Allies' proposals in defiance of the opinions of the great majority of the people.

Too Late!

RUMANIA WILLING, BUT UNABLE
TO AID ALLIES.

London, Nov. 3.

Authoritative information has been received here that Rumania will remain neutral, and the efforts of the Allies to win her support have failed.

It is stated that the Rumanian Government would prefer to take part with the Allies, but would not move unless the Austrians and Germans in Serbia were first defeated.

Despatches from Bucharest state that it is considered there that the Anglo-French Army landed at Salonica has arrived too late to save the Serbian army from destruction, and that this delay has given the Central Powers the ability, if they choose, of attacking Rumania on two fronts.

ALLIES MUST LAND HALF A
MILLION MEN.

Milan, Nov. 3.

A telegram from Bucharest to "Il Seccolo" says that the Opposition in the Rumanian Parliament, led by MM. Filipescu and Jonescu, are doing their utmost to overthrow the Bratiano Cabinet and form a Ministry favourable to the Allies.

Semi-officially, it is announced that Rumania would enter the war only after the Allies have landed half a million men; otherwise it would be impossible for her to carry on a war on two fronts.

M. VENIZELOS' PLEDGE

Statement by Mr. Asquith

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

London, Nov. 3.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Asquith stated that M. Venizelos on Sept. 21 asked France and Britain for the support of a force of 150,000 men on the express understanding that on this assistance arriving Greece would mobilise at once.

Blockade of Greek Ports

ORDERS TO GERMAN
SUBMARINES.

New York, Nov. 2.

A despatch from Lausanne says that, according to advices from Munich, the German submarines in the Mediterranean have been ordered to establish a blockade of Greek ports.

Fighting in Montenegro

SERIOUS AUSTRIAN LOSSES.

Paris, Nov. 2.

An official despatch from Cetinje states:—

"On October 31 the battle to the south of Vishegrad continued. The enemy's counter-attack was successfully repulsed.

"At Hagora we captured 100 men and five guns. The enemy abandoned on the field 400 killed and wounded, and a quantity of ammunition.

Germany's Third Loan

CASH PAYMENTS OF 2,252
MILLION MARKS.

New York, Nov. 3.

The Overseas Agency publishes a despatch from Berlin which states that the cash payments to the third German war loan have now reached 2,252 million marks, a sum equivalent to 74.4 per cent of the total subscription.

FRENCH FORCES REPULSE BULGARIANS

New York, Nov. 3.

A telegram from Paris says that it is expected that before long the Allies will be taking more decided action in the Balkans.

Many thousands of troops have already been landed at Salonica, and those which are now with the Serbians consist of several divisions, fully equipped and provided with munitions. Large contingents of British are expected at Salonica which will at once proceed to the front.

What has happened elsewhere during the present war will happen also in the Balkans. The Allies' preparations, at first incomplete, will continue until they have acquired all the force requisite to paralyse the enemy's plans.

FRENCH ADVANCE FROM KAVALA.

Amsterdam, Nov. 3.

Despatches from the Orient report that the French are advancing from Kavala, and that the Austro-German forces are preparing for an active bombardment of Nish, for which purpose a number of howitzers of the type used against the Russians at Przemyśl have arrived at Pirot.

Other despatches from Salonica say that the Bulgarians are advancing beyond Veles and have occupied part of the defiles of the Babuna range after desperate fighting; but that the Serbians still hold the principal part of the defiles near Perlepe.

The Bulgarians have not repeated their attacks on Krivolak, which is held by the French.

The foreign residents are fleeing before the advance of the Teutonic armies and are taking refuge in Krailievo. They include the families of the French engineers who were employed at the copper mines in the Bor region. The mines have been flooded to make them useless to the invaders.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THE FIELD.

Buda Pest, Nov. 3.

A lady who was in Belgrade at the time of its capture by the Germans says that only old women and children remained in the city. The younger women all left with the men, with whom they are fighting. Not even boys of twelve or thirteen are to be seen in Belgrade; they are also in the firing line.

HEROISM OF SERBIAN TROOPS

New York, Nov. 3.

A telegram from Berlin says that the "Berliner Tageblatt" publishes reports from Serbia that the Serbians blew up all the military buildings in Kragujevatz before abandoning the city. The Serbian troops are said to be fighting heroically.

MONASTIR STILL IN HANDS OF THE SERBIANS.

Paris, Nov. 3.

The Salonica representative of Havas Agency announces that the rumours that the Serbians have abandoned the city of Monastir are entirely without foundation.

Collision at Constantinople

CAUSED BY BRITISH
SUBMARINE.

Athens, Nov. 3.

The newspaper "Hestia" is informed by its correspondent at Constantinople that a German vessel while trying to escape from a British submarine went aground when close to the Golden Horn. The vessel, which was laden with coal, struck against the Galata bridge and damaged it.

French Official Report

OPERATIONS IN THE NEAR EAST

Paris, Nov. 3.

The following official communiqué respecting operations in the Near East has been issued to-day:—

"In Serbia two battalions of Bulgarians with two batteries attacked our position near Krivolak on October 30, but were easily repulsed.

"We are continuing operations in the Strumitza sector. Our troops are progressing on the southern slopes of the mountain chain forming the frontier.

"Despatches from our expeditionary corps in the Dardanelles report that from October 20 to November the days have been marked by the usual calm. There have been mine explosions at various places, wherein we had the advantage.

"The enemy appears to have given up the idea of renewing his attacks against our lines, which up to now have caused him very heavy losses.

"There has been great activity by our fleet on the coast of Bulgaria. Since October 13 the Allied fleet on the Aegean coast has bombarded De-deagatch.

"On October 20, 21 and 29 the military establishments on Gallipoli Peninsula were bombarded by the British monitors.

"In spite of protecting nets and many fixed mines the Allies' submarines succeeded in passing the Narrows and operating in unison in the Sea of Marmora, where they have rendered particularly difficult any movement of the Turkish boats which are revictualing the Turkish troops on the Peninsula."

Copper from Serbia

THE GERMAN OBJECTIVE.

London, Nov. 3.

M. Chedo Miyatovich, formerly Serbian Minister in London, says that the Austro-German forces are likely to obtain ample supplies of copper in Serbia, whose mines are probably the richest in Europe. The point at which the junction between the Germanic and Bulgarian troops was recently effected was in the mining district.

In a statement which has been published by the "Standard," M. Miyatovich says that the Serbians can hold out in the mountains a month longer. The invaders are likely to find but little booty in a country which has been exhausted by years of warfare, except what they take from the copper and coal fields.

It has since been announced that the Serbians have flooded the copper mines to prevent the enemy from profiting by his occupation of that part of the country.

Bombardment of Tchesme

ALLIES' WARSHIPS ATTACK
TURKISH PORT.

London, Nov. 3.

A despatch from Mitylene reports that four of the Allies' warships bombarded for two hours the Turkish port of Tchesme, destroying the forts, Customs depots, and the headquarters of the authorities.

SHELLING OF DEDEAGATCH AND ENOS.

Rome, Nov. 3.

The Allies are shelling the ports of Lagos, Dedeagatch and Enos. The enemy is believed to have suffered important losses.

A French cruiser shelled a Bulgarian supply train travelling between Zanti and Dedeagatch.

RUSSIA'S NEW LOAN

600,000,000 ROUBLES SUBSCRIBED
BY THE BANKS.

Petrograd, Nov. 1.

The banks of this capital and of Moscow have undertaken to subscribe 600 million roubles to the new Russian war loan.

"EVERYONE MUST DO HIS DUTY"

M. Briand's Call to the French People

FRENCH PREMIER'S ADDRESS ON THE SITUATION.

Allies' Determination to Crush German Militarism

PARIS, Nov. 3.

The new Prime Minister of France, M. Briand, has delivered in the Chamber of Deputies a declaration explanatory of the action which the Government proposes to take to carry on the war with Germany.

M. Briand stated that as the country is at war, the Government intended to concentrate itself on attaining the end it had in view, namely to collect all its efforts on utilising the vital resources of the nation on the war.

For this purpose it was necessary to combine all the public services, as it was only by unceasing co-operation that the victory could be won.

Every one must do his duty, and every fault or failure in doing so will be punished.

M. BRIAND'S SPEECH

Confidence in Victory

THE GERMAN-MADE WAR

Paris, Nov. 3.

Mr. Briand's address continued as follows:—

"Never had France an army more worthy of victory, and it is for the Government and Parliament to find the means for obtaining it to those heroes whom we salute with pride and emotion.

"The valour of officers and men, united in mutual confidence and in love of country, adds each day fresh glory to France. Our soldiers will fight with confidence under the command of a great leader who is at their head, and who infuses into them his faith in ultimate success.

"With such an army and navy, and such a Chief, who have fulfilled the hopes centred upon them, the whole nation is certain of victory, and will follow with serenity and imperturbable calm the development of the operations.

"The exemplary behaviour of the nation for the fifteen months of war obliges the Government to consider the question of the censorship, a question which will be solved in such a manner as the Press has made possible, having itself requested, in the interests of the national defence, the supervision of the Government.

"We call upon you for your co-operation. We are aware that it is your chief aim to second the action of the Government, which is prepared to carry out all its obligations and to take all responsibility.

"We are specially anxious that our acts be open to the criticism of the nation, and we shall take every opportunity to assist in this by supplying you, directly or otherwise, with every information to which you are entitled.

"It is by the unity of the nation, the Government and Parliament that we shall prosecute this war to the end, to the expulsion of the enemy not only from the territory which has suffered from invasion for some months but also that which has been suffering for so many years.

"France had no wish to disturb the tranquility of Europe. She disregarded every provocation and did all in her power to maintain peace. The attacks upon her was premeditated,

and the country which imposed war upon her cannot justify himself by his sophistry. France accepted war, and she will not leave off until the enemy is subjugated. She will sign a peace only when victory has restored her rights and she has obtained all guarantees necessary for an enduring peace.

"The Allies will conquer through the close union existing between them which daily grows closer. The bonds uniting them have been further strengthened by the adherence of Japan to the agreement whereby the Powers of the Entente have undertaken not to make peace separately.

"However difficult the co-ordination of action may be in campaigns so far apart and under such variety of circumstances, we are determined to carry it out by means of intimate and frequent exchanges of views.

"General Joffre's visits to Italy and England, the reception accorded to him in those countries, and the decisions immediately formed by the General Staffs enabled the arrangement of more concerted action now and in future.

"In response to Serbia's call, France immediately went to her aid. We are fully in agreement with Britain as to the conduct of operations in the Balkans. France and the Allies will never abandon the heroic nation whose resistance elicits the world's admiration."

No Concessions to Italy

VIENNA DENIES PEACE RUMOURS.

New York, Nov. 3.

A wireless message from Vienna transmitted from Berlin says that competent authorities deny absolutely the mendacious rumours spread abroad to the effect that Austria-Hungary is ready to make territorial concessions to Italy, to take effect either now or later.

Another M. P. Killed

HON. W. L. C. WALROND.

London, Nov. 3.

The death is reported, from Scotland, of the Hon. W. Lionel Charteris Walrond, M.P., for Tiverton, from tubercular laryngitis, the result of exposure in the trenches in France. Mr. Walrond's is the seventh death of a sitting member which has taken place during the war.

JAPANESE AID

Count Okuma's Statement

MONEY AND MUNITIONS, BUT NOT MEN

Paris, Nov. 2.

"Le Matin" publishes a despatch from Tokio giving details of an interview between a representative of the paper with the Japanese Premier Count Okuma.

Referring to the rumours of the intention of the Japanese Government to send an army to the assistance of the Allies in Europe, the Count said:

"There was talk last November of Japanese forces fighting in Europe. To have done that we should have had to send 400,000 men, with the expectation of losing 200,000 of them, and therefore of having to replace them with 200,000 more.

"We had not the necessary transports for the purpose; for we should have required 2,000,000 tons of shipping to convey the army and equipment to its destination, and our commercial fleet aggregates only about a million tons.

"In the face of these figures, Britain and France understood the impossibility of our taking such action. Our sympathies with the Allies are as strong as ever, and we should wish to give France our financial support at least, which would perhaps hasten the end of the war.

"Japan is not a great financial Power, but we have certain resources. We have just covered twice over a Government loan of 30 million yen. That probably would make the issue of a second loan difficult, but it would prove our sympathy for France, and we should be happy to give our aid, however modest.

"The impossibility of sending troops westwards will not prevent us from giving our Allies naval and military support. Our arsenals are mobilised as in time of war. We also play the role of sentinel of the Far East, preventing your enemies from fomenting a revolt among the warlike Mussulman peoples who might be tempted to profit by your difficulties.

"We are also doing everything necessary to guard against damage to the Transiberian railway, whereby our supplies reach Russia. The principle which governs all Japanese action is that while our Allies are fighting, we shall not allow them to be attacked behind their backs."

Fighting in the Kameruns

FRENCH SUCCESSES REPORTED.

Paris, Nov. 3.

The French column operating in the Kamerun captured on October 25 a station on the Durbaday-Aunde railway. The enemy's losses were heavy. Those among the French were light as regards the European troops, while 26 natives were killed and 70 wounded. The French, continuing their forward march, next took Esek on October 30.

The railway, which had partly been destroyed by the enemy, has been completely repaired.

7,000 Teachers Killed

GERMAN LOSSES IN THE KAISER MADE WAR.

London, Nov. 2.

A telegram from Berne to the "Morning Post" says that according to statistics compiled by the Comenius Library over seven thousand teachers in the German elementary schools have been killed in action.

Women Spies to be Shot

ACTION BY FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Paris, Nov. 2.

The French Government makes no secret of having sentenced to death two women who were found guilty of being spies. These were Otilie Vosch and Marguerite Schmidt, secret agents of Germany in France.

Otilie Vosch was arrested at Bourges on May 27. At that time she was going by the name of Jenne Bouvier, but upon being interrogated she confessed the truth. She was born in the Rhine province, was 33 years of age and unmarried. For seven years before the war broke out she was living at Agen teaching German; but when hostilities commenced she returned to Germany to become a spy.

The German Government sent her to Nice, Montpellier, Marseilles and Lyons to take notes as to the importance of the new formation of troops, their sanitary condition, the frequency of the despatch of transport trains and in what direction, the state of mind of the population, the arrival of colonial troops and their number, etc. She received 400 francs for expenses on March 11.

Marguerite Schmidt was 25 years of age, and was born at Triancour. She was arrested at Nancy station on Feb. 17, and confessed that the German Government sent her to obtain and forward information as to the British troops reported to be in the Nancy region, and regarding other regiments camped between Barle-Duc and St. Meneshould.

Herman Ridder Dead

EDITOR OF THE "STAATS ZEITUNG."

New York, Nov. 2.

Mr. Hermann Ridder, of the German publication "Staats Zeitung" in this city, has died at the age of 66. He had been suffering for some months from Bright's disease.

Snow in Berlin

WINTER ARRIVES IN EUROPE.

Paris, Nov. 2.

It is reported from Basle that in Eastern Germany the temperature has been down to five degrees below zero Cent.

In Berlin snow is lying on the ground to a depth of seven centimetres.

Vegetarian Huns

New York, Nov. 3.

Mr. Ackermann, the Berlin correspondent of the United Press, announces that yesterday, in accordance with the new law of abstinence, the hotels did not supply their customers with meat, only vegetables, eggs, and cheese being offered.

Starving Jews

RELIEF COMMITTEE FORMED IN LONDON.

London, Nov. 2.

A meeting has been held in this city on behalf of raising funds for the relief of the Jewish victims of the war in Russia.

The chair was taken by Mr. Leopold Rothschild, and was attended by Lord Swaythling, Chief Rabbi Hertz, the author Israel Zangwill and other prominent Jews.

It was stated at the meeting that there were about a million and a half of Jews in Russia who were in a starving condition.

RUSSIANS TAKE 4,500 PRISONERS

Serious Reverses Sustained by Teutons

TURN OF THE TIDE ON EASTERN FRONT

Germans Concentrating in Western Flanders

Petrograd, Nov. 3.

The following bulletin has been published by the War Office:—

"In Galicia, our troops have crossed Lake Ichkoff, southeast of Tarnopol. Fighting continues to the south of this lake.

"South of Semikovetz, we took the town of Bakoritza by assault, making 2,500 prisoners.

"In the Dvinsk region, we have made further advances to the west of the city.

"West of Czartorysk, furious fighting is still going on.

"In the Kamaroff region, we repulsed an attack by the enemy, inflicting very heavy losses upon them. The field of battle was covered with dead bodies. The enemy, after suffering terribly, retired to his trenches."

SEVERE GERMAN REVERSES.

Petrograd, Nov. 3.

A supplementary official bulletin reporting on the progress of the operations against the Austro-German forces says:

"In the advance against the enemy in Galicia our troops crossed lake Unkhov during the night and penetrated several lines of barbed wire defences, some of which extended into the lake. We attacked the enemy, breaking into his trenches and bayoneting a large part of the Austro-German defenders taking about 400 prisoners.

"On Monday, besides carrying by assault the village of Bakovitza, we also captured the forest of that name.

"The number of prisoners taken in the fighting of Sunday and Monday numbered eighty officers and 3500 men.

"In the Caucasus there is nothing to report regarding events on Sunday. Advance guard skirmishes occurred along the Black Sea coast between Arkhave and the confluence of the Tehoruk and Olti rivers. The more distant line from Tehoruk to lake Tortum, and the Kaladgik mountain range northeast of Hassankala, have been successfully reconnoitred.

"In the Riga region, fighting began on October 31 near Kemmern, twenty miles west of Riga and continues without appreciable result for either side.

"Near Ichin on the western extremity of lake Babia, the enemy attacked simultaneously with his offensive against Kemmern. At first he met with some success, but we reestablished our former position by a counter-attack.

"In the vicinity of Friedrichstadt the enemy attempted at several points to cross to the right bank of the Dvina in boats.

"West of Dvinsk our troops made progress on the 31st. In the fighting south of lake Sventne, in the region of Volki, southwest of Obranovitch, we captured 170 prisoners in a small night engagement.

"East of Dontlissovskia, to the northwest of Czartorysk, on the 31st our sharpshooters succeeded by a sudden attack in occupying the enemy's entrenchments, capturing a machine gun and 400 Austrians. A desperate fight near the village boundary west of Czartorysk continues.

"Towards night on the 31st the enemy attacked us in the region of Ke-

Another Dash for Calais?

BELGIANS RESUME THE OFFENSIVE.

London, Nov. 3.

Despatches from Havre report that after several days of relative tranquillity the Belgians resumed their attacks on the German positions in the Yser region. Supported by their Allies the Belgians compelled the Germans at various points to slightly fall back.

War Office despatches announce heavy fighting in the Yser region. The Germans counter-attacked, but after suffering considerable loss they were compelled to retreat. The Belgians continue to press the advantage they have obtained.

GERMAN CONCENTRATION IN WEST FLANDERS.

Amsterdam, Nov. 3.

The Germans are concentrating on the West Flanders more troops, consisting partly of fresh levies of almost untrained troops and partly of forces withdrawn from their Russian front.

Gadorna's Progress

FORT HANSEL COMMANDED BY ITALIAN GUNS.

Udine, Nov. 3.

According to official reports, Fort Hansel which dominates the road between Pontafel and Tarvis is "bottled up." All the surrounding heights are occupied by the Italian heavy guns, rendering the forts in that region powerless.

Von Bissing, the Brute

PERSECUTION OF THE BELGIANS.

Paris, Nov. 3.

Telegrams from Amsterdam state that, according to reports from Brussels, the German Governor there, Von Bissing, has decreed that from November 1st all Belgians born between 1885 and 1897 will be subject to German military administration.

The women of the province of Liege who refused to work in the munitions factories have been arrested and sent to Germany, and many Belgian men fit for military service have been similarly treated.

The workmen are being employed under the pretext of rebuilding the ruined towns, but in reality are being made to construct shelters for the third line of defences. The Germans hold that the employment of the Flemish workmen at the defence works is the best safeguard against the attacks of the aeroplanes of the Allies.

marow, but was repulsed and driven towards a marsh where he was annihilated. It was difficult to ascertain the number of killed, but the battlefield was covered with heaps of dead. The enemy, having renewed the attack with fresh forces, again suffered enormous losses and finally retreated to his original lines."

King George to his Troops

"IT IS THE FINAL STAGE THAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT."

London, Nov. 3.

The medical bulletins announce today that the King passed a restless night, but that there is no cause for anxiety, and His Majesty's state of health in general continues to improve.

Before leaving France, King George addressed an Order of the Day to the British troops wherein he said:—

"Inflexible resolution by every soldier in the Army must give us the ultimate triumph. Do not lose sight of our objective, nor forget that, as in a race, it is the final stage that is the most important."

King George's Condition

UNFAVOURABLE NIGHT REPORTED.

London, Nov. 3.

A bulletin, issued by His Majesty's physicians, states that King George had not so good a night as previously. He still suffers some pain, but his general condition is considerably improved, and he is able to take solid food.

French Submarine Lost

CREW CAPTURED IN THE MARMORA.

Paris, Nov. 3.

The Department of Marine official reports:

"According to news from German sources, the French submarine Turquoise was sunk in the Sea of Marmora, the two officers and 24 men being taken prisoners.

"The Vice-Admiral in command of the French squadron being without news of the Turquoise, the report of her loss is considered authentic."

Hunboat Sunk

VICTIM OF A BRITISH SUBMARINE

London, Nov. 3.

The German steamship Genadia, 1477 tons, has been sunk by a British submarine in the Baltic.

British Torpedo Boat Sunk

COLLISION AT GIBRALTAR.

London, Nov. 2.

The British Admiralty announces that a British torpedo boat while guarding the Straits of Gibraltar collided with another British vessel and sank. Eleven of the crew are missing.

Pirate Craft Captured

BRITISH WARSHIPS SEIZE LATEST-TYPE SUBMARINE.

London, Nov. 3.

It is reported that British warships in the North Sea have captured a German super-submarine of the very latest type. The crew are prisoners.

AT LAST!

STEEL HELMETS BEING ISSUED TO BRITISH TROOPS.

At certain points along the Flanders front the British authorities have begun to supply the British soldiers in the trenches with steel helmets, similar to those worn by the French, but with less adornments.

Starvation, the Conqueror

PESSIMISTIC VIEWS IN STRASSBURG.

Geneva, Nov. 3.

Owing to the high price of articles of food in Germany, the subjects of neutral countries are abandoning the country and moving into Switzerland.

The "Neue Zeitung" of Strassburg, under the heading "Can we Hold Out?" says:—

"Hardly had we crossed the threshold of a second year of war when, after having arranged the question of the supply of bread, another anxiety has faced us, namely, the dearth of the first necessities of life.

"In the matter of food, our enemies will gain the victory, defeating Germany through starvation."

"Brutal Britain"

TEUTON STORIES OF MALTREATED HINDUS.

New York, Nov. 3.

Details of alleged occurrences in the voyage of submarine U.51, Captain von Bersing, are published in Berlin.

The vessel, in addition to sinking, the Triumph and Majestic, destroyed several British merchantmen on her voyage out, among others the John Hardie after the crew had left her, when they fired on her. They then saw a lascar on board dragging another whose feet were fettered, and saved both. This is another example of the British treatment of Lascars and Hindus.

5,000 AEROPLANES

FLEET TO BE FORMED BY FRENCH AERIAL LEAGUE.

Paris, Oct. 28.

It is announced that a number of prominent citizens, among whom are MM. Clemenceau, Barthou, Pichon and Rothschild, have formed an Aerial League, the object of which is to assemble a fleet of five thousand aeroplanes for attacking the munitions factories and military establishments of Germany.

ENTHUSIASM IN PARIS.

Paris, Oct. 28.

The proposal to form an Aerial League has been received with enthusiasm in the city, the step being considered one of the most practical and most likely to prove efficacious that has been mooted.

It is known that in all parts of the world there are aviators who are ready to volunteer their services in carrying the scheme into effect.

NOT A GERMAN!

BERLIN ALLEGES BRITISH COMMANDER BREAKS HIS PAROLE.

New York, Nov. 1.

A wireless telegram from Berlin says that Copenhagen reports that Commander Layton of the British submarine E13, stranded some few weeks since upon the Danish coast and shelled by the Germans, has escaped, thus breaking his parole.

BULGARIAN PORTS BOMBARDED

DAMAGE CAUSED BY RUSSIAN FLEET.

Rome, Oct. 29.

A telegram from Bucharest to the "Giornale d'Italia" describing the attack of the Russian Black Sea fleet on Starna, Varna and Burgas, says that the fleet, which was composed of battleships and torpedo boats succeeded in warding off the attacks of the Austro-Bulgarian submarines. The damage inflicted was very serious, the Bulgarians feebly replying. Some detachments of Bulgarians in the coast forts gave cheers for the Russians.

KING GEORGE V. INJURED

FALL FROM A HORSE IN FRANCE

London, Oct. 30.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, correspondent to the "Daily Chronicle," has telegraphed from the British headquarters in France the following account of the accident to the King:

"The King was reviewing a composite brigade of the First Army drawn up on the field of battle. His Majesty had already inspected a large body of troops, including many of those who fought at Loos. These were advancing in solid formation toward the roadway.

"As soon as the King, accompanied by his escort, moved away to the next point about 1500 yards further on, a General of Division rode down the lines and gave the order, "Caps off and hearty cheers when his Majesty passes. The King is expected back in half an hour."

"The men were wet through their uniforms, but they kept their hearts warm for a great cheer wherein to express their loyalty.

"Presently down the gusty wind came the sound of cheers from one and another corps half a mile away. Ten minutes later a light car came dashing along the road. Mistaking it for the King's, ten thousand men flung up their caps or hoisted them; but when the mistake was seen a roar of laughter went up from the men, then suddenly wavered into silence when a young staff officer sprang out of the car and shouted to a mounted officer, "Yell to the men not to cheer. The King has had an accident."

"It was thought that some of the officers and men heard, and that others did not hear, or did not understand. A moment later the King's car came down the road, and cheers rolled down the ranks, the men showing the greatest enthusiasm. The King was sitting in a closed car with a General by his side. He was smiling, but unable to salute in response to the homage of the soldiers.

"It appears that after inspection, the men who had been reviewed, broke into sudden volleys of cheering while his Majesty was still on the field and the men close to him, and that his horse immediately reared right up twice, then fell, bringing the King to the ground and pinned under the horse. Several officers immediately ran to the assistance of his Majesty, who was quickly helped to a motorcar.

"Naturally the King was severely shaken and bruised, but he was wonderfully calm and courageous, making light of the accident."

IMPROVEMENT IN HIS MAJESTY'S CONDITION.

London, Oct. 30.

An official bulletin issued this morning says:

"The King's condition shows further improvement. His Majesty was able to get some sleep. The pain is diminishing. Temperature and pulse normal." Signed by Drs. Anthony Bowlby and Bertrand Sawson.

JOFFRE CALLS ON THE KING.

London, Oct. 30.

Marshal Joffre called at Buckingham Palace to-day to make inquiries regarding His Majesty's health, and later resumed his consultation with Lord Kitchener at the War Office.

Five of the most eminent doctors of the realm are in attendance upon the King.

Although no alarm is felt, much surprise has been expressed at the accident having taken place, as the King is a fine horseman, and his mounts have always been selected with great care.

'FIGHTING CHARLIE'S' INDICTMENT

LORD BERESFORD CRITICISES THE MINISTRY

London, Oct. 28.

An article by Admiral Lord Charles Beresford on the present situation appears in nearly all the evening papers of to-day.

The Admiral commences by taxing the Allies, since the outbreak of the war, with lack of initiative and quickness of decision, whence the best conceived plans, bound to give the victory to the Allies, have been brought to nought. He says that support was not offered to Serbia until too late. Efforts were confined to bribing Bulgaria, without any seriously conceived plan being prepared. The Allies had to undergo the humiliation of Bulgaria's rejection.

Hitherto the struggle has been conducted by politicians and not men who had experience in such matters. The absurd expedition to the Dardanelles, which has given rise to grave complications in the East is a case in point.

If the Allies want to win the war, there are certain things which it is indispensable to do, and at once, without delay. The crisis through which they are passing is one of life or death.

The Government has no fixed policy or objective. Britain commenced the war with two great points in her favour,—a preponderance in sea power and in funds. In neither case can it be said that they have been used to best advantage.

The Admiral concludes by saying that it is utterly useless to waste time in talking. What must be done is to pick five or six men of action, who can direct operations and concentrate all the great energies of the country on obtaining the ultimate victory. To follow any other path will be to follow the road to ruin.

SIR BRYAN MAHON

COMMANDS BRITISH ARMY IN SERBIA.

London, Oct. 28.

The Under Secretary for War announced to-day in the House of Commons that Lieut.-General Sir Bryan Mahon had taken the command of the British forces in Serbia.

A MOUNTEBANKS' TOUR

CASEMENT AND GAFFNEY TO ENTERTAIN THE STATES.

London, Oct. 29.

A despatch from Berne to the "Morning Post" announces that Mr. Gaffney, the former American Consul-General at Munich, who was deprived of his appointment for displaying bias against the Allies, will return to the United States in November next. He will be accompanied by Sir Roger Casement in a lecturing tour through the States.

EMULATING THE HUN

BULGARIA TO CONFISCATE BRITISH AND FRENCH PROPERTY.

New York, Oct. 29.

It is reported from Sofia that the Bulgarian Government will confiscate the property of French and British in the country in order to recoup themselves for the damage caused by the bombardment of Dedeagatch.

BRITAIN'S WAR COUNCIL

WINSTON CHURCHILL EXCLUDED

London, Oct. 29.

It is announced that the new Council of War will consist of seven members.

These will be the Prime Minister, Lord Kitchener, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Balfour, Lord Curzon and Mr. Bonar Law.

FRANCE'S NEW CABINET

FULL LIST OF MINISTERS.

Paris, Oct. 30.

The new Cabinet has been constituted as follows:—

President of Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Aristide Briand.

Secretary General of Foreign Affairs, M. Jules Cambon.

Ministers of State, MM. de Freycinet, Leon Bourgeois, Emile Combes, Jules Guesde, and Denis Colhin.

Minister of Justice, M. René Viviani.

Minister of War, General Gallieni. Minister of Marine, Admiral Lazard.

Minister of the Interior, M. Malvy. Minister of Finance, M. Ribot.

Minister of Agriculture, M. Medine. Minister of Public Works, M. Marcel Sembat.

Minister of Commerce, M. Clementel. Minister of Colonies and Labour, M. Doumergue.

Minister of Public Instruction, and of Inventions affecting National Defence, M. Painlevé.

Under-Secretaries of State for War: Munitions, M. Thomas; Supplies, M. Thierry; Sanitary Service, M. Godart; Aviation, M. Abel Besnard; Marine, M. Neill.

KILLED BY THE KAISER

BRITAIN'S DEAD, 100,660; TOTAL CASUALTIES, 492,302.

London, Oct. 29.

The list of total casualties in the British army since the commencement of the war to October 9 gives the following particulars:—

Officers: Killed 6660; wounded 12,633; missing, 2000.

Rank and file: Killed 94,000; wounded 304,832; missing 72,177.

Total, 492,302.

FOOD FOR PRISONERS

RUMOURED SHORTAGE OF FOOD IN GERMANY.

London, Nov. 1.

Travellers arriving from Scandinavia report that it is currently stated there that the British Government is now supplying the food for the British prisoners in Germany.

In official circles here it is denied that any such step has been taken by the Government.

The report has aroused interest among officials, who express the opinion that Germany might be making overtures through the State for some such arrangement. The belief is growing here that the shortage of food in Germany is becoming serious.

SUPPLIES FOR GERMANY

SEIZED BY HOLLAND.

Paris, Oct. 30.

A telegram from Amsterdam states that the Government of the Netherlands has seized at Groningen sixteen railway trucks loaded with 160 tons of margarine and 25,000 bags of saltpetre for Germany despatched from Chile.

ALLIES MUST DO THEIR DUTY!

"ENGLAND IS TOO SLOW"

SAYS SERBIAN MINISTER

Paris, Oct. 30.

The Serbian Minister at Paris, M. Vestnich, who has just returned from Serbia and is familiar with the latest developments, sums up the position as follows:—

"Serbia asks favours from nobody. All she wants is fair play and that her Allies will do their full duty. France is doing this already, and doubtless England intends to do so likewise; but she is too slow, and unless aid comes at once it will be too late.

"I do not wish this to be interpreted as calling for help. It is not the nature of the people of Serbia to do this. Nor do I speak in a spirit of criticism. Speaking plainly, for the good of the Allies generally, I have often seen in English newspapers an intimation that it was the western front alone that was of real importance. Never was there a greater mistake. The real kernel and cause of the war was the Near Eastern question; thus England and her Allies are interested in what is transpiring there.

"Germany began to interest herself in the Orient sixty years ago. This war is the direct result of her determination to crush the Balkan nations, which, though small, are growing stronger and are threatening to become a stumbling block on the German road to the East.

"England is especially interested in the problem, and therefore ought to act more quickly. There is no doubt as to her loyalty, but speedier action is necessary. There is no use in sending troops after the German aims are accomplished.

"German has invaded Belgium, parts of France and Russia, and is now attacking the Near East. If she wins in this quarter she will dig herself in and fortify her lines as in Belgium, France and Russia. Then her game will be to sit back and consider her part as done. The Allies must not allow Germany to do this. The only way to defeat this plan is not to consider the West as all-important, but to fight wherever the Germans carry the fight."

WAR AND DISEASE

BRITISH ARMY'S CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH.

London, Oct. 30.

The famous British physician Sir James Crichton Browne, in a lecture before the Sanitary Inspectors' Association, said that with a larger army in the field than Britain had ever before maintained, the percentage of disease was lower than in times of peace. He added that although during the first year of the war a million men who had volunteered had been declared unfit for service, it was to be noted that these were men between the ages of 18 and 40 who had been born when imperfect sanitation and disease were prevalent and unchecked. Now the sanitation of Britain was unprecedented.

Sir James went on to say that the latest statistics from the western front showed that there had been 606 cases of typhoid. Of these, 109 had been inoculated and 497 had not been so treated. Out of a total of fifty deaths that occurred among these typhoid patients, only one had been inoculated, and none of the remaining forty-nine had been.

He compared these figures with the half million losses of killed and wounded in action, and said that the British expeditionary forces would have lost another half million of men if the deaths through disease had been as high in proportion as in the South African campaign, when the British lost 80,000 men through sickness.

FOR HELPING CAVELL!

MURDERERS DESIRE RECALL OF U.S. MINISTER

Amsterdam, Oct. 30.

The "Vossische Zeitung" demands the withdrawal of the United States Minister in Belgium, Mr. Whitlock, on account of the excessive activity he displayed in working for the reprieve of the English nurse Miss Cavell.

The "Zeitung" points out that Mr. Whitlock is accredited to the Belgian Government, that is to say, to the Government of a nation which no longer exists.

The paper therefore holds that American interests in Belgium ought to be administered by a representative accredited to Germany.

COUNT SHOT BY HUNS.

London, Oct. 30.

A telegram from Amsterdam states that it is asserted by the "Echo Belge" that Count Joseph de Hemptine was condemned to death by the Liege courtmartial and executed on the 26th instant, despite the intercession of Pope Benedict.

NURSE CAVELL: MARTYR

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S.

London, Oct. 29.

A memorial service was celebrated yesterday at St. Paul's Cathedral in honour of the British Nurse Miss Cavell, shot by the Germans.

The service, which was of an impressive character, was attended by a very large congregation which included numerous dignitaries of the Army, Navy, and State, the Lord Mayor of London, all the diplomatic corps, and six hundred nurses.

KING AND QUEEN REPRESENTED

London, Oct. 29.

The memorial service at St. Paul's Cathedral in honour of Miss Cavell was also largely attended by the Ministers and foreign Ambassadors.

Their Majesties were represented by Mr. E. W. Wallington, Groom-in-Waiting to the King. Queen Alexandra was represented by Earl Howe, Lord Chamberlain to Her Majesty.

KAISER FORBIDS EXECUTION OF "SPIES" PRIOR TO PERSONAL INVESTIGATION.

Amsterdam, Oct. 29.

The "Telegraaf" states that in consequence of the strong protests which have been made against the execution of the English nurse, Miss Cavell, the Kaiser has forbidden any further executions of spies (sic) until he has been able personally to investigate the circumstances of each case.

APOLOGY FOR MURDER

BERLIN DEFENDS ZEPPELIN ATTACKS.

New York, Nov. 1.

The Berlin papers say that the Zeppelin raids on London are reprisals for Britain's attempt to destroy by starvation the civil population of the Central Empires by means of a naval blockade.

WOMEN REVOLT

ANTI-WAR FEELING IN BULGARIA

New York, Oct. 29.

It is reported from Salonica that the women of the Bulgarian coast town of Burgas and of the inland town of Stara Zagora have risen in protest against the war and attacked the police with stones when an attempt was made to disperse them.

BRITISH ARMoured CRUISER LOST

DRIVEN ASHORE DURING A GALE

London, Oct. 28.

It is officially reported that the British armoured cruiser Argyll has been driven ashore by a storm on the east coast of Scotland, and her total loss is feared.

All on board have been saved.

(The Argyll is a vessel of 10,850 tons displacement, steaming at a speed of 22.38 knots per hour. She is armed with four 7.5 inch and six 6-inch guns, and a number of smaller guns. She carries a complement of 655 men).

BRITISH MINESWEEPER SUNK

100 LIVES LOST OFF GALLIPOLI PENINSULA.

London, Oct. 30.

The British minesweeper Hythe has been sunk in a collision off the Peninsula of Gallipoli. A hundred lives were lost.

HESPERIAN TORPEDOED

MINE LIE "NAILED."

Washington, Oct. 30.

The Secretary of State has received a report announcing that from the fragments of metal found on board the steamer Hesperian it is evident that the vessel was torpedoed by a submarine, and not sunk by a mine as the Germans claim.

It is stated that this will lead to further correspondence between the United States Government and that of Germany.

FRENCH SUBMARINE SUNK

CREW CAPTURED BY TURKS.

New York, Nov. 1.

A telegram from Constantinople via Berlin officially announces that the French submarine Turquoise has been sunk by the Turkish guns, two officers and 24 of the crew being taken prisoners.

One of the enemy's transports also was hit by the Turkish artillery and disappeared in the smoke.

PIRATE OFFICERS DROWNED

DROWNING OF ESCAPED MEN OF THE KRONPRINZ WILLIAM.

New York, Oct. 29.

A telegram from Roanoke, Va., reports that tourists who have arrived by the steamer Bermuda report that on the 23rd instant the vessel was boarded by officers of the Australian cruiser Sydney fifty miles west of Sandy Hook, N.J.

They stated that on her last trip to New York the officers told them that they had sunk the yacht Eclipse which had on board six officers of the interned German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, who had escaped.

BERLIN FOOD PRICES

MINIMA FIXED BY FEDERAL COUNCIL.

Berlin, Oct. 29.

The Federal Council has issued an order empowering the Imperial Chancellor to fix minimum prices immediately on potatoes, fish and game.

The price of potatoes has been fixed at 435 pfennigs per metric hundred-weight. Producers are permitted to demand up to a maximum of 305 pfennigs.

HUN BALLOON DESTROYED

FRENCH AIRMAN'S DARING FEAT

Paris, Oct. 28.

A sergeant in the French Flying Corps whose initials are given as G.G. and who recently destroyed a German captive balloon, has written a description of the feat to his friends at Fontenoy Lecompte. He says:—

"It was the fourth time that we had attempted to attack the famous balloon, which was so well guarded that we were never able to get near it.

"On this occasion, as soon as I got over the Boche lines I saw the balloon emerging from a sea of clouds fifteen miles away. Being wary, I made a wide detour so as to get to windward and bear down upon it from its own lines, whence it would certainly not expect an attack.

"On the way we came upon a sentinel aeroplane which, being beneath us, appeared not to have seen us. I signalled to the pilot and he pushed the engine up to 1300 revolution a minute.

"We dropped vertically upon the enemy. My position was precarious, my body hanging right out of the machine. However I was able to work the gun, and at 350 yards I opened fire. Instantly the Boche swerved and tried to flee; but he got across us and I gave him a broadside, and he pitched downwards into the clouds.

"We were then within three miles of the balloon. We advanced sideways, jumping a cloud on the way. Still the balloon did not budge, and we got close up. Then I gave the signal and we swooped upon him. When we were 3,000 yards above I fired the second gun.

"All was over in twelve seconds. I leaned over the side and could see the balloon, half deflated, lying among the trees. The German batteries saw nothing of what had passed and did not open fire upon us. We waltzed home delirious with joy."

HUN-BOATS SUNK

BRITISH SUBMARINES' ADDITIONAL SUCCESSES.

Petrograd, Oct. 28.

It is officially announced that the British submarines in the Baltic have sunk four more German steamers.

AUSTRIAN VESSEL SUNK BY A SUBMARINE.

Athens, Oct. 28.

It is announced that an Austrian merchant vessel conveying munitions to Turkey has been sunk by a submarine. The crew escaped with their lives.

ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCEMENT.

London, Oct. 28.

News published by the Admiralty indicates the activity of the British submarines in the Baltic, where during the last few hours several German steamers have been either sunk or driven ashore.

H. A. LINER CAPTURED

MORE SUCCESSES BY BRITISH SUBMARINES.

New York, Oct. 30.

A despatch from Copenhagen announces that the British submarines in the Baltic have captured the Hamburg-American liner, Slavonia, 4514 tons, and three other German steamers.

Between October 11 and 26 the British submarines sank twenty German steamers with a total displacement of 38,000 tons.

WARSHIPS FOR HOLLAND

KRUPP'S NEW CONTRACT.

London, Oct. 28.

A telegram from Copenhagen reports that the German firm of Krupp has obtained a contract for the construction of two cruisers for Holland, to be built at Amsterdam and Rotterdam, respectively, under the supervision of German engineers.

5,000 AUSTRIANS CAPTURED

CONFIRMATION OF ITALY'S REPORTED VICTORY ON THE ISONZO.

Rome, Oct. 29.

A despatch from the headquarters of the Italian General Staff reports under date October 28:—

"On the night of the 25th the enemy attacked our positions in the Torro valley, after an intense artillery and rifle fire, but was beaten off with great loss.

"In the Monte Nero zone the cold weather has not affected the activity of our offensive. On the 27th our troops made further progress against the Globna counterforts capturing 79 prisoners and a machine gun.

"On the same day our positions in the Plava sector were attacked by strong detachments of infantry, which were driven back with the loss of two officials and 27 men taken prisoners.

"On the Carso that night the Italians, attacking with bombs and exploding a tube of dynamite, took several trenches by assault. The enemy left behind his arms, ammunition and a bomb thrower.

"From the 21st to the 27th on the Isonzo front we have captured altogether 5064 prisoners including 113 officers, with a mortar, four bomb throwers, 21 machine guns over 1000 rifles, many cases of bombs and other material. The machine guns and bomb throwers were immediately brought into action against the enemy."

THE THIEVING HUN

FRENCH CITIES DESPOILED.

Amsterdam, Oct. 29.

The "Telegraaf" says that the damage caused to Lille by the German bombardment of the place is estimated at 1440 million francs. The war taxes imposed by the Germans on the cities of Lille, Tourcoign and Roubaix amount to several million francs. Meat is no longer obtainable in those towns.

SACRILEGE

HUNS ROB RUSSIAN CHURCHES.

London, Oct. 30.

A telegram from Petrograd says that after Vilna fell into the hands of the Germans, the victors, in a zealous search for metals, began to strip the Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches of their lead and zinc. They were however opposed by an enormous crowd of citizens armed with bombs and grenades, and a fierce struggle followed which lasted two days, many soldiers and civilians being killed.

FOOD FOR CANNON

GERMANY RE-EXAMINING THE MEDICALLY UNFIT.

Paris, Nov. 1.

It is reported from Zurich that the German residents in Switzerland who were exempted from military service have had to undergo a fresh medical examination.

The German military authorities were dissatisfied on account of the large proportion of those that had been declared as unfit for service.

PRISON RATHER THAN DISHONOUR

(FRENCH WORKERS SENTENCED FOR REFUSING TO AID GERMANY

Paris, Oct. 30.

It is reported from Rotterdam that, according to intelligence from Mons, the directors and eighty workmen of the Lenoir factory there have been imprisoned for refusing to re-open the works.

IN THE OFFICE CHAIR

*"And in some corner of the hubbub coucht
Make game of that which makes as
much of thee."*
OMAR KHAYYAM.

Lewis Waller.

By the death of Mr. Lewis Waller the British stage loses a personality which was very striking in the roles suited to his temperament. The minute and dissecting art of characterisation was never Mr. Waller's forte, and wisely he did not essay it; neither was he a sentimentalist of the Wilson Barrett type, but whenever an exponent was needed of the gay, gallant and adventurous character, with mantle trussed round his left arm and ready blade in hand—there was Mr. Waller. In Sir Herbert Tree's famous production of "King John," he played the Bastard Faulconbridge with that rough vigour, decision, and promptness which the character requires. Nature had created him a natural stage D'Artagnan; "Monsieur Beaucaire" was one of his successes, and withal he had an excellent idea of effect and costume. His personal popularity was great, and his decease will be lamented by many.

"Dephlogisicated" Air.

Another of the many German Balcons d'essai, which have been from time to time sent up to ascertain if there be any Peace currents in the upper air, is reported. It should soar high, for emphatically it is a "hot air" proposition. Its most salient feature is extreme modesty. Germany "only wants to be let alone," and will let those whom she has not had time yet, or the power, to murder and rob, alone on the following terms:—To be allowed to annex France up to the line of the Meuse; to be permitted to swallow Belgium and to leisurely digest it; to collar Courland and as indemnity a little ready cash, say, thirty thousand million marks!

Such, however, is the inveterate hatred and wicked malice of the Powers who are gentle Germany's foes, that it is only too probable that this olive branch will be repulsed with contumely. Germany seeks Peace and ensures it. It is always an attitude that looks well from a distance, especially to unreflecting and muddled-minded people, of whom there is no lack, and the bait may conceivably land a gudgeon or two.

"The Wicked Stand in Slippery Places."

By the removal of General von Laubensweig, German Military Governor of Brussels from his post, the great axiom that

*"They love not poison
that do poison need."*

is again exemplified. Whether General von Laubensweig, General von Lancken, General von Bissing, or the Master Mind were collectively responsible for Miss Cavell's murder is uncertain. There can be no doubt of the Emperor's responsibility, for the matter was in debate for days before it was hurried to a close by a midnight assassination. A scapegoat, however, is needful, and General von Laubensweig is the choice. The bloody instrument of crime is hastily disowned in the face of horrid outcry. It is the old excuse,

*"It is the curse of Kings to be
attended*

*By slaves, who take their humour
for a warrant*

*To break into the bloody house of
life."*

This fate, doubtless deserved one way or another, or the General could scarcely have held his rank so long, is the natural one of those who are in attendance or service of such Tyrants as Wilhelm II. There are always to be found officious persons to accept posts in which the dirtiest of dirty work must be done, and many such posts are fat ones, but they have always the danger of being cast disgracefully down, and the crime of which they are instruments being imputed to them by the principal.

San Martin's House.

Yet another example of the transitory nature of fame and the neglect of relics of great men in their life and immediately succeeding times.

A movement is on foot with the laudable object of preserving the remains of the house in which San Martin "El Gran Capitan" of South America, and especially of Argentina, was born. These are, however, no longer the times in which appropriations were light-heartedly passed for the erection of statues, the laying out of Plazas, and monumental extravagances of all kinds. While the project is favourably regarded, as is due to the memory of the Washington of the South, Government very wisely wish to enquire whether the remains of San Martin's ancestral home really exist. This is a facer, for the General has not been dead a Century yet, a mere trifle from History's point of view, and already there is at least a doubt as to the existence of his home! Great is the number of historical "facts," and the multitude of relics likewise which are taken on trust. Iconoclastic minds which look with dubiety on Shakespeare's House, and hold the Coronation Stone in suspicion, will heartily agree with this view and no doubt the attitude of the Treasury is perfectly right and proper even if it be a remarkable contrast to that of past years.

All Hallows.

The Day of the Dead, All Hallows, Hallow Eve, has long had a sinister reputation from a spiritual point of view. Coincident with the ceremonies of eating mashed potatoes out of pots in the dark, bobbing for apples and other venerable customs, are some very grim superstitions regarding the departed, the special license of the Unseen World on this night, Witches' unholy spells, and all manner of similar ideas of the waking nightmare order. Specially unpleasant, perhaps, is that which suggests that any person bold enough to stay in the Churchyard overnight may see the appearances of those fated to die in the ensuing year, and further, a choice collection of his old friends sitting on their respective graves. It must have been of such a grisly gathering that it has been related:

*"Some of the ghosts were short,
And some of the ghosts were tall,
But all sat there in a dismal row
A-top of the Churchyard Wall."*

If these beliefs had any foundation, the battlefields of France and Flanders would be no place of residence for many years.

BRITON.

TUCUMAN TO TAFI

ROAD CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERED.

An interview has been granted by the Minister of Public Works to a deputation from Tucuman, who are interested in the construction of a road from Tucuman to Tafi, for which the sum of 250,000 pesos has been assigned in the next Budget. The Minister informed the Deputation that the subject had been carefully investigated by experts, whose report is that the sum indicated is altogether insufficient for the purpose, and that the construction of such a road as would be acceptable to the Provincial Government would cost not less than \$800,000.

THE RIO BAY DISASTER

FOUR MORE CORPSES RECOVERED.

Search in Rio Bay for the remains of the victims of the Setina disaster, has resulted in finding four more bodies. Four are still missing, but it is regarded as certain that they are among those who perished. Those recovered were a master and three pupils. Constant attempts are being made to raise the foundered vessel.

CORDOBA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Nov. 2.

Women's Association.

At a recent meeting of ladies in Concordia the local branch of the Women's Association have nominated their Committee as follows: President, Mrs. R. H. F. Stuart; Vice, Mrs. Sketch; Secretary, Mrs. Neville, and Treasurer, Mrs. Kellard. The Committee is a very strong one. A fête is being arranged for some date before Christmas.

Tennis.

The sealed handicap tournament which started on Oct. 24 was continued during Saturday, Sunday and yesterday. No play took place during the week owing to bad weather. The following are the results to date. Next Sunday the sealed envelopes containing the handicaps will be opened and the winners announced:

Doubles—

	A	B	C
Messrs. G. Roberts and C. Todd	7	32	10
Messrs. D. MacCorquodale and A. Williams	7	32	10
Messrs. E. Emley and C. Neville	7	27	15
Messrs. Cowper Coles and G. F. Sketch	7	26	16
Miss Birdsall and R. A. Colls	7	21	21
Miss Roberts and Burgess	7	13	29
Messrs. S. W. Roberts and T. Bentzen	7	12	30
Mrs. Cowper Coles and E. J. Cain	7	5	37

Singles—

G. Neville	9	42	12
G. F. Sketch	10	36	24
H. Bell	8	35	13
A. Williams	8	29	19
G. Roberts	9	29	25
J. McCloud	10	25	35
C. Coles	9	25	29
E. Emley	7	18	24
D. MacCorquodale	7	17	25
C. Todd	9	16	38
E. J. Cain	10	16	44

A : Sets Played; B : Games won; C : Lost.
A few games still remain to be played in the Singles. As Sunday was a fine day a large crowd again was present to witness the play, tea being kindly provided by the ladies.

MENDOZA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Nov. 2, 1915.

Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Eileen Lindsay Mayne and Lieut. Cornelio Malanca of the 1st Argentine Mountain Artillery will be celebrated on Nov. 6 in the house of the bride in the Calle Garibaldi; the event has awakened considerable interest in social circles in the city.

English Church.

Services will be held next Sunday, Nov. 7, in the English Church Hall, Calle Peru 1642, at 10.30 in the morning and 8.30 in the evening. The Rev. Cyril Moore, Camp Chaplain from Junin will conduct the services.

Departure.

Mr. S. H. Forbes departed for Chile by the last mail train (accompanied by Mrs. Forbes). A large and representative number of friends congregated at the station to wish him every measure of happiness in his new sphere of work.

Arrival.

Mr. B. Evans has rejoined the local staff of the Anglo-South American Bank, having been transferred from the San Rafael Branch.

Indisposition.

Mr. George O'Malley has been confined to his bed for over a fortnight, but it is pleasing to record that he is now on the high road to recovery.

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

MORE LOCAL DONATIONS.

(To the Editor).

Sir.—Will you kindly allow me to acknowledge through your valuable columns the following donations:

Previously acknowledged \$31,826.83

Received from W. P. Hardie Esq., on account of Committee of St. Andrew's Scotch School, being the amount corresponding to the Funds of the British Red Cross Society, of net proceeds derived from the Concert held on 16th October 112.00

Received from the Committee of ladies, presided by Sra. E. A. de Delhomme, amount corresponding to the British Red Cross of proceeds from Concert on 4th October in Splendid Theatre 463.00

Collected by L. W. Smiles Esq. at an entertainmetn in Venado Tuerto 80.00

J. Murchison Esq. and Staff 80.00

Received from C. T. Alt Esq., British Vice-Consul at Port Madryn, net proceeds of a theatrical performance organized by the Britishers of the Port Madryn locality at which several presents were auctioned and donations made 1840.00

Received from James Bennett, Esq., at the request of the members of the English Church Choir at Junin, proceeds of a concert on 16/10/15 100.00

Collected by British Bank of South America 112.00

A. D. Dunbar, Esq., net proceeds of a dance given by Mrs. Jane A. Hobbs under the auspices of the Prince of Wales' Fund, Cordoba Committee 639.00

Collected by Compania Argentina de Navegación (Nicolás Mihanovich) Ltd 228.00

Collected by the River Plate Trust, Loan and Agency Co. 80.00

\$35,561.33

Yours, etc.,

F. H. CHEVALLIER BOUTELL,

Representative of the British Red Cross Society in Argentina.

SALE OF WORK

AT ALL SAINTS, QUILMES.

Wednesday, Nov. 3.

At the All Saints' Vicarage at Quilmes, the Annual Sale of Work realized quite a handsome sum yesterday afternoon.

The Fancy Stall was in charge of Mrs. Pite and assisted by the Misses Reckwell and Rogers. Refreshments were served by Mrs. F. Steed and Mrs. Pritchard aided by the Misses Oldham, Lovett, Jacobs and Andrews.

The Parcels Stall was directed by Miss D. Rogers and Miss Sinclair. The Sweets by Miss I. Delamaine and Miss E. Hawtrey. The Working Party was governed by Mrs. Lovett, Mrs. Driver, Mrs. Cutler and Mrs. Harvey, and the Aprons Stall was handled by Mrs. Oldham and Mrs. Croker.

Early in the afternoon numbers of people began to collect in the halls where the sale of work was displayed, and it was not long before the buying of articles proceeded.

Delicious cakes and tea were served, which helped in making the event a considerable success.

ROSARIO NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Rosario, Nov. 2, 1915.

The Treacherous Parana.

The lesson of the River Paraná is one which is apt to be forgotten, and from time to time it has to be taught anew by a tragedy of the nature of that which marred this year's All Saints' Day at Alberdi. The lesson is that the river is a treacherous, deceitful snare, set temptingly with islands and something almost approaching the beautiful in its scenery, and sufficiently often innocent of offence to lull suspicion. But the snare is ever ready, and once the occasionally inevitable upset has occurred, there is every likelihood that the victims will be laid by the heels and sucked down to their doom by some undercurrent of irresistible power. That is the great lesson; the moral is that care must be incessantly urged on all who go out in small boats to obey the elementary rule "keep your seat." From all accounts, the infringement of this rule it was which led to the fatality about to be recorded.

Four young fellows went out in a boat to which a motor had been attached. The owner, Luis Balduzzi, was one, his brother Americo another, with Alfred J. Baer and Arthur Seddon, two firm friends. Seddon alone survives, and from accounts which he has given it would appear that the party left Alberdi about 4 o'clock and went upstream towards Paganini. There was a good deal of "sea" running owing to the strong wind which had prevailed, and the water slopped into the boat. Americo Balduzzi must have stood up to avoid the water, and lost his balance; Luis the only member of the party, as I understand, who could swim, seems to have gone in to try and rescue his brother; and the boat, by then hopelessly out of trim, must have capsized. The scene was that nasty piece of water known as the Valerio Whirlpool. Even a swimmer could hardly hope to come out of it alive; and if Luis did succeed in reaching his brother, it can only have been to lose what slender chance he otherwise might have had.

Seddon was saved by a double piece of good fortune. The boat did not sink; and owing to the weight of the motor fixed near the stern it assumed an upright position, the bow sticking out of the water. Seddon caught a rope, and managed to hold on, twisting some of the slack round his arm. It had all happened so suddenly that he saw nothing of his companions; in a moment or two, however, Baer came to the surface, and he was able to catch hold of his chum, and sustain him for a little while. He tried to get Baer to seize a rope, but failed, and gradually his strength gave out, with the roughness of the water, and the swirling eddy of the pool, and his grip relaxed. He remained for about three quarters of an hour clinging to the up-ended craft, and was then rescued by two fishermen. One of these men, Galicia, has a splendid record of life-saving on this same river.

Nothing has since been seen of the other three. The authorities sent a launch up river, but though Seddon accompanied the officials and indicated as nearly as possible the exact scene of the accident, search was vain. The whirlpool, only ten metres from the bank, had hidden its victims only too well.

The brothers Balduzzi were stepsons of Mr. F. Ponti, Inspector of Contracts, Talleres, F.C.C.A. Luis was employed with Pusterela and Co., and Americo with Heinzi and Co. Baer was with Herwig and Co.; and Seddon, whose parents live close by the American Church, is an employé of the London and Brazilian Bank here.

Forthcoming Concert.

A concert in aid of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Boulevard

Orona, esq. Salta, will take place on Friday, Nov. 12, beginning at 8.30. Mr. Spenser S. Dickson, H. M. British Consul, will be in the chair.

The programme is as follows:

Part I.—Humorous Quartette, Messrs. Best, Brunton, McCrindle and Roots. A three act Comedy, "To be Let Furnished." (This play is also a charade on a word of two syllables. Dramatis personae: Maurice Moneypenny (an artist) Mr. R. W. Wadd, Harold Dutton (his friend), Mr. W. J. McCrindle, Lord Monkhaven (a patron of art), Mr. H. Home; Mr. Simon Skipper (house agent and auctioneer) Mr. A. O. Mitchell; Joseph (his clerk and office boy) Mr. J. Anderson; Miss Gladys Tansittard (an American heiress) Mr. T. Frances; Miss Penelope Freebody, M.D. (her aunt) Mr. L. H. Heinert; Eliza (a servant) Mr. J. Anderson. Act I—A studio in Maurice Moneypenny's house at Richmond. Act II—Mr. Skipper's office. Act III—Studio in Maurice Moneypenny's house.

Part II.—Opening Chorus: Crossing the Plain (Maldwyn Price), Male Voice Choir; Violin Solo, Nocturne No. 2 (Chopin), Sr. Antonio Bianchimano; Bass Solo, "Don Carlos," Grand Aria (Verdi), Sr. Juan Massarotto; Cello Solo, "Simple Aveu," (Thomé), Sr. Bartolo Servetti; Tenor Solo, "Mignon" (Thomas), Sr. Guillermo Rubbiani; Chorus, "The Crusaders" (D. Protheroe M.B.) Male Voice Choir; Violin Solo (Serenata (Pierné), Sr. Antonio Bianchimano; Instrumental Trio, Andante (Pich-aert), violin: Sr. Salvador Marin; cello, Sr. Bartolo Servetti; Piano: Prof. A. Rissone; Vocal Duet, "Favorita," Gran Duo (Donizetti); tenor, Sr. Guillermo Rubbiani; bass, Sr. Juan Massarotto.

Miss Evelyn Milne and Professor Alejandro Rissone will accompany at the piano.

British Patriotic Committee of Rosario: Prince of Wales's Fund.

The balance statement to 30th September, 1915, is as follows:—Revenue account (subscriptions and donations), \$50,867.72; London and River Plate Bank, \$8152.51; British Bank of South America \$5118.08; London and Brazilian Bank, \$1149.37; Anglo-South American Bank \$1737.80; Prince of Wales's Fund, London (£3000), \$34,209.96; British Patriotic Committee, \$500. (Signed) George Wooldridge, Hon. Treasurer; Joseph Fogg, Hon. Auditor.

The British Patriotic Committee desire to inform British residents of Rosario and district that they are now remitting £1600 to the Prince of Wales's Fund, London. This will make £4600 transferred to London through this Committee.

The letter is couched in the following terms:

British Patriotic Committee.

Rosario, Oct. 26, 1915.

To H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Buckingham Palace, London.

May it please your Royal Highness to receive the enclosed sign-draft, No. 53/207 for one thousand six hundred pounds sterling (£1600), this being the fourth remittance from the above Committee, on behalf of the British residents in Rosario and district, which they desire to offer to the National Relief Fund.

We have the honour to be

Your Royal Highness' humble and obedient servants,

For the British Patriotic Committee, Rosario.

Will. J. Martin, President; A. M. Barnes, Vice-President; G. Wooldridge, Hon. Treasurer.

Unprofitable Throat-cutting.

A ghastly discovery was made near the Refineria last night. A watchman, of Spanish extraction, had drawn his pay, and was assaulted by some unknown scoundrel whose motive was evidently robbery. Whether to facilitate his search or to express his disappointment at its fruitlessness may never be known, but the unknown cut his victim's throat and fled. The body lay where it had fallen until half past eight this morning.

BAHIA BLANCA NEWS

(From Our Correspondent.)

October 31.

The Rural Show.

Sunday last being a fine day, large crowds of people were attracted to the Rural Show. A complete success is recorded, and the Show is said to have been much better than that of last year. The exhibits were numerous, and prices obtained at the sales very satisfactory. There was a little machinery there; the Rumeley Oil Pull had an engine on show, as had the Case Company. Messrs. Cooper and Co. had their usual stand for the display of their dip, and in addition a sheep shearing machine which was driven by a small motor engine. The sales were started on Monday morning and began with exhibit No. 9, a bull "Bismark" belonging to Señor Lopez Lecube. The champion and reserve champion were only shown, and not offered for sale. "Bismark" fetched \$3000; "Hampton King 21" from the estancia "Dos Marias," was sold to Señor J. Arriga for \$2600; "Proud Baron," the property of Senores C. Lopez, and from the same estancia, fetched \$3500; "Master Challenger," from La Cochito, was sold for \$4100; "Master Challenger 87th" went for \$4300; "King Hec 1" for \$2500; "Primico 130" \$2450; "Captivator," \$1500; "Sargento de Espartillar" was sold for \$2500, and "Liberator de Espartillar" for \$2150. For the first time on record Hereford bulls were shown here, and "Durley 13" (the champion) which was the property of Mr. Yoemans, of Norumbega, was sold

pending the arrival of Dr. Newell, Juez de Instrucción, who has instituted inquiry.

The Strike.

Notwithstanding all the work of the agitators, the strike of the stevedores is fizzling out. The attempt to give the movement a broader basis by bringing in other groups of labourers has met with little encouragement, and the tendency to break things and throw pieces of rock is coming to be due to chagrin rather than to any hope that such arguments will succeed. No arrangement has been made, as there have been numbers of new hands only too glad of the chance to get the work which the old ones were scorning; and the last day or two have moreover seen some of these old hands anxious to come back. It is said that Pedro Casas, the ringleader of the agitation, against whom an order for imprisonment has been issued, has disappeared.

The Markets.

Maize has been a firm market, and prices are up some 10 to 15 cents. The supply has not been sufficient to meet the demands to fill prompt steamers; and it looks as though the back of the supply has been broken, though there are in several stations large stocks held by strong houses.

We have had the usual week-end storm and the weather is very favourable for the growing crops, which in many places show a considerable recovery from their condition of a fortnight or three weeks ago, and are rapidly making headway, whilst in the south-west of this district there are some really fine crops to be seen where the wheats are just coming out into ear. Maize is naturally getting a very fine start with these weekly rains and the cool, fresh temperature.

Alfredo J. White

Solicitor and Accountant

Cordoba 1321, Rosario

Tel. No. 5191

to Señor D. Fernandez for \$2050. "Sheridans What's Wanted," the property of Messrs. F. and B. Duggan, went for \$1350; "Oscars Herence 9th" from La Catalina, was sold for \$2500, and "My Beauty 22" for \$2000. Several others were sold at prices varying from \$500 to \$2000, in all 43 bulls were sold for \$77,000, which made an average of almost \$1800 each. On the second day the sale of the sheep took place, the champion Lincoln ram from the estancia Las Barrancas fetching \$1800, the buyers being Senores Bossero and Zabaleta. All the shed rams put up for auction were sold, and the winner of the Southern Railway Cup went to Señor J. B. Baste for \$1400. Prices were good and the bidding keen. Messrs. P. and G. Hughes of La Inca sold 7 bulls on the first day for \$14,950, making an average of \$2,136 per head.

The sales kept up until Friday, as they were delayed somewhat by the rain, and fell off a good deal towards the end. There was a very good demand for bulls and rams, but the bidding for the horses was especially poor and slow, and some very ordinary prices were obtained for those which were sold. During the sales the firm of auctioneers of Senores Bullrich and Co. sold animals to the value of \$226,319, that of Senores Casares and Diehl \$156,663, and that of Portillo \$50,000, thus making a total of \$432,982, without including the last day's sale when the fowls, pigs, etc., were put up for auction.

Library for the Inmates of the Prison.

The question of forming a Library for prison inmates was brought up some time ago, and is shortly to be an accomplished fact, as the inauguration is to take place on November 20. Over 800 volumes have already been collected, and several more have been promised. The book cases, benches, etc., are being made by the prisoners themselves. It is also requested that anyone intending giving books should do so before the inauguration.

The Court of Appeal.

A man named Martin Meneth was arrested some time ago for the murder of another man the name of Andres Frank in Coronel Dorrego. After the case had been heard and proved he was sentenced to seventeen and a half year's imprisonment. This was appealed against, and the prisoner was defended by the defender of the poor, Doctor Vazquez, who showed that the crime had been committed in personal defence. The Tribunal after hearing all the evidence, decided that this had been so, and ordered the prisoner to be immediately liberated, which was accordingly done.

Items in Brief.

An inspection trip is now being made by the Director-General of National Territories, Doctor I. R. Moreno, to the South, principally to investigate the working of the new motor-car service which has recently been started there, under the Government for the transport of passengers and cargo.

A quantity of jewellery which had been stolen from Señor Labourdette was found hidden on some waste land recently, and shortly afterwards two men named Sanchez and Score were arrested by the police and identified as those who had been to the former gentleman's house in order to try and sell him some goods. While one was doing this the other had gone around to the back of the house and entered the bedroom, taking all he could lay his hands on.

The 38th Rural Show is to be held at Olavarria on November 7, 8, and 9.

District Notes.

A sale is to be held next Wednesday in the yards of the Rural Society here at Villa Borden of 3000 head of cattle and 12,000 sheep. This is to start at 10 a.m.

It has now been finally decided to open a branch of the National Bank at Port Deseado.

IS PROPAGANDA NEEDED?

Comments on Dr. Dillon's Testimony

BRITAIN'S GREATEST PUBLICIST AND GERMAN METHODS

(Exclusive to THE HERALD)

Until comparatively recently, the name of Dr. Dillon was little known to the general public. The readers of the *Fortnightly* and the junior men of the Foreign Office knew him as a close student of European politics, specializing on the Near East, with occasional excursions into Russian and Italian affairs. Thanks to his Irish gift of endowing the most dry-as-dust politico-historical themes with a certain saltiness of phrase interspersed with occasional flashes of biting irony, Dr. Dillon made a name for himself as a writer, whilst his unquestionable discretion and profound knowledge of the subjects on which he wrote gave weight to his words far beyond that attaching to the ephemeral effusions of men who were outwardly perhaps more brilliant, without having the experience or the comprehension of the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* and contributor to the *Fortnightly Review*.

As so frequently happens in England, Dr. Dillon was not a prophet in his own country, generally speaking. The heads of the Foreign Office had however recognised his ability and discretion, making use of his services on more than one occasion when policy suggested the use of an unofficial agent. In Germany, and especially in the Wilhelmstrasse, his writings were taken far more seriously than ever they were in London. No less a person than Professor Hans Delbruck, one of the really great minds of Germany, was entrusted with the task of proving Dillon a marplot and a danger to the "peace" of Europe. In an article written in the *Contemporary Review* in 1911, Dr. Dillon said:—"When I read the smooth-tongued, plausible panegyrics on Germany's politics, which are served up to us here in England every year, and contrast them with the systematic aggressiveness which everybody with open ears and eyes hears and sees in Berlin, I behold Germany rise before me in the form of a cuttlefish, with many lasso-like arms, ever ready to seize their unsuspecting prey, and also ready, when itself is in danger, to shed an ink-like fluid which blackens the water and hinders effective pursuit." And to this Cassandra-like prophecy, Professor Hans Delbruck replied by saying that, "as long as Mr. Dillon is permitted to set forth in the *Contemporary Review* (be it remembered that Delbruck was writing his reply in the self-same journal) his fantastic views, engendered by hatred and suspicion, about German policy, all those will be working in vain who believe that peace between our nations can be secured by arbitration treaties."

To those who would go further into the subject of Dr. Dillon's right to speak with authority one can recommend the resume of the diplomatic correspondence immediately leading up to the Austro-Serbian war, and published by the *Daily Telegraph* under the title "A Scrap of Paper." It may however be taken for granted that Dr. Dillon's right thus to speak is now generally admitted both in governmental and in other spheres. Hence the deep significance of the remarks on affairs in the Balkans published by THE HERALD in its cable columns yesterday. Supported by Mr. Stephen Graham, a man who has made the Slav races his special study and who enjoys to a marked degree the confidence of the Russian government, he illustrates the old adage against wilful blindness. Ignorance and obstinacy have ap-

parently been the real cause of the Balkan mismanagement by the diplomatic forces of the Allies. The latter have been misinformed, and if it is true that Dr. Dillon's warnings against the trend of Bulgaria's politics have been systematically censored and suppressed, the matter is worse than a blunder and becomes a crime.

Here in South America we are not blessed with any publicist of outstanding merit sufficiently well travelled and well informed to be able to give us a bird's eye view of the whole field of Teuton activity south of the isthmus. One must piece the story together as best one can, but even the amateurs who have taken the trouble to assemble these pieces are astonished and alarmed at the wide ramifications of the octopus. In Chile, in Brazil, and in Argentina, the German trader is entrenching himself in the sympathies of an illiterate population by the aid of cheap goods and free literature. The universal sympathy for the under dog is not yet Germany's portion; that will come after the war, and she is busily preparing to garner all the advantages that are to be derived from that very equivocal position. For the present she plays on the theme of her erstwhile solitary defiance of a world in arms, and everywhere among the lower orders and the lower-middle classes of South America, Germany is regarded as either a demi-god or as a martyr. It is ridiculous to say that it does not matter anyway what such people think; they may be semi-literate and somewhat brutish, but they form the population of the Argentine camp or the Brazilian fazendas, and they buy the goods that suit them. Possibly Germany finds them akin to her in mentality, certainly she appeals to them with far more force than the cause of the Allies can hope to do. All over the three republics the ceaseless spread of German news and views continues. Every branch of every German bank in the three republics is an official centre for the organization of pro-German effort, effort that in almost every case is largely helped by the fact that the manager is not only a trained business man but also a Vice-Consul. And the German Vice-Consul has far greater powers than his British opposite number who, frequently to his disgust, is often little better than a figure-head, lacking time or means to handle the trade problems that he sees successfully tackled by his rival.

Much might be done to alter this state of affairs, and a little is being done in the way of disseminating literature in quarters where it is likely to be read and pondered over. But still more can be achieved by striking the personal note, and, whenever an opening offers, pointing out the inherent fallacy of the German claim to sympathy. Germany may be getting the worst of the struggle now. One knows in fact that she is. But if, Hydra-headed, she loses her African possessions only to obtain a new commercial colony of far greater value in the southern hemisphere, in other words if the valuable South American trade falls into her hands, then in so far as Argentina, Brazil, and Chile are concerned, she has not fought in vain. The possibility of such a state of things may be remote, but it is none the less worth guarding against, and the whole war has been surely sufficient warrant for closing this article with the hackneyed but literally true adage, forewarned is forearmed.

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH

New York, Oct. 28.

A telegram from Peabody, Massachusetts, reports that a terrible catastrophe has happened there to-day. At the local school while the building was full of pupils a boiler in the basement, for some unknown reason, exploded and produced a fire which spread rapidly. Although help was brought with the utmost possible speed fifty children are missing. Twenty charred bodies have been recovered from the debris.

THE MEAT TRADE

Supplies in Europe

IS THERE A SHORTAGE?

In some circles there has been an attempt recently to minimise the danger caused to the Argentine cattle industry by the artificial inflation of meat prices. It has already been pointed out that the situation is serious, that the British Government is determined to control the market, and that the only result of excessive prices will be to divert trade to other meat producing countries where rates are more favourable to the European buyer.

How effectively the situation has been handled by the British authorities is clearly indicated in a recent issue of the *Pastoralists' Review*, which combats the assertion that a shortage in Britain will compel the purchase of large supplies. As a matter of fact, from the information published, it would appear that such substantial reserves exist that Britain can well afford to wait and to continue the policy of placing pressure on the market.

The London correspondent of the journal referred to says that prices in England are on the down-grade. This is to be accounted for, first by the extreme congestion in the public Cold Stores, all of which in London, Liverpool and elsewhere are full up; and secondly owing to the fact that the alleged meat shortage is visionary. Freight is the only thing that has been short.

Besides the stock of frozen meat, much canned meat is held by the Government, and the one is not without influence on the other.

The whole situation is one of distinct interest, and its many phases cannot be better gleaned than from the following extracts from the article by the *Pastoralist Review's* correspondent:—

One of those new supplies of frozen meat which have already given signs of becoming a permanent resource for the trade is the import from Brazil. The later consignments of the meat have shown a distinct improvement in condition on arrival on the market here, and give evidence that the exporters are learning the best methods quickly, and are overcoming the difficulties which mainly lie in the transport to Santos for shipment, from Sao Paulo.

During the past six months about 11,000 carcasses of frozen beef have arrived at English ports from Durban.

Some Chilean lambs were on offer at Smithfield during the week ended July 31, the prices at which they changed hands being from 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d. per stone.

During the last week of July 10,800 quarters of frozen beef reached the London market from Vestey's works at Madagascar, via France. The beef which was marketed by W. and R. Fletcher Ltd., was not of particularly fine quality, and was sold at 4s. 4d. per stone for hinds and 3s. 4d. for forequarters.

From these statements, it will be seen that the meat exporting area is a constantly increasing one.

The position in England is clearly shown in the reports of the big London firms:—

Gilbert Anderson and Co. (Stores Full), August 5:—"The greater Government releases during the last week or two are probably due to the congested state of the stores on this side. Prices have an easier tendency, but sellers are meeting the market well, and clearance is made on limited demand."

Messrs. Thomas Borthwick and Sons Limited (Trade Dull), August 5:—"Trade is not so active, the public apparently keeping off meat as much as possible, besides which the market is now feeling the competition of home supplies. Plenty of Scotch lambs are arriving, and are making 5s. 8d. to 6s. per stone, compared with 5s. 8d. for New Zealand. We have received some pigs from Waitara;

these have found a ready market at 7½d. per lb., the export from Holland being prohibited.

C. C. and D. Co. Limited (The Course of the Market), July 8:—"The frozen meat market is now almost completely an agency for the disposal of Government property, and it is to be remarked that throughout the past month prices have been practically stationary. Demand is accommodating itself to the reduced supplies available for the general public, without the shortage being acutely felt in any particular direction, and although pessimists are to be found in the meat market, as elsewhere, it is not without significance that home-grown meat is actually cheaper than was the case a month ago. English ewes have slipped back to 7d. to 7½d. per lb., say, the same price as the best New Zealand mutton. English wethers can be bought round about 8¼d. per lb."

Compañía Sansinena (Chilled Beef), August 5:—"Chilled beef shipments, which have not been averaging over 20,000 quarters a week lately, may show a slightly dearer tendency within the next week or two on account of the week after next being due to show no arrivals, owing to freight shortage. This may be made up to some extent by States consignments, which are amounting to about 20,000 quarters a week just now. The top price for chilled hinds at present is 8½d."

All this, be it noted, appeared during the early days of the rise in Argentine prices. Since that time, the British Government has still further utilised the resources of other markets.

The position in France is stated thus:—

The new cattle and sheep census just taken in France shows a total on July 1 of 12,286,849 head of cattle, compared with a total of 13,120,649 head on December 31, 1914. Taking into account the districts invaded by the enemy, the consumption for the last six months of the war has amounted to 833,000 head, or a little over 6 per cent of the total. The total number of sheep on July 1 was 12,483,189, a decrease of 1,321,121, or about 10 per cent. In 1840 France possessed 32 million sheep.

ROSARIO STRIKE FAILS

NO CONCESSIONS TO THE MEN.

There has been a complete break up of the strike in Rosario. According to semi-official statements the strikers have had no concessions made to them. Three thousand workmen were on strike at the docks alone, chiefly loaders of the country's produce.

So far as the carters were concerned, they paid no attention to the trouble, and with their aid and the help of a body of motor car drivers, cargoes were shipped normally. The strike is a politically engineered affair, and the police themselves were in sympathy with the movement.

Señor Gard, the Sub-prefect of the port, has been eulogised for his energetic measures, which have completely broken up all the plans of the strikers, and even the police have been powerless to prevent work being done in a peaceful manner!! Several arrests were made, but the delinquents were at once set at liberty!

This action on the part of the police was necessary, on account of the endeavours of the strikers to interfere with the tramway traffic, but when the officials of the Company placed armed men on each car, no further interference with the natural day's business occurred.

Thus reads the semi-official statement.

The matter does not end at this point, because strong measures are to be taken and a close enquiry held, into the official action or rather non-action.

The matter of summary arrest and unauthorised release of strikers has given official personages a strong lever to use in future proceedings.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE

The Committee desire to call special attention to the Officers' Families Fund. This Fund renders immediate financial assistance to the widows of officers, assists in the maintenance and education of orphans of officers, and thus reaches a most deserving class which does not benefit by other Funds.

Lady Hope, the Hon. Secretary, in acknowledging a recent remittance from the Committee, writes:—

I am away for three weeks' holiday, and your letter of 24th August enclosing draft of £500, the magnificent donation of the British Patriotic Committee in the Argentine Republic, has been sent on to me. The official receipt has, no doubt, been already sent, and Lady Lansdowne will write in due course, but I must give myself the pleasure of writing too, to tell you how warmly the sympathy of the British community in the Argentine, so generously expressed, is appreciated by the Committee of the Officers' Families Fund. Perhaps nobody, as an individual, is more aware than I am of the grief and anxiety, often accentuated by acute financial difficulty, which the war has brought to the families of our gallant officers, and it is a real happiness to learn through you of the understanding sympathy felt with these troubles by our compatriots in the Argentine.

I am,
Yours very truly,
(Signed) CONSTANCE HOPE.

And Lady Lansdowne, the President, writes:—

You must allow me to add to our official acknowledgment a few words of personal thanks for the £500 just received from your Committee. You have been most generous to us, and your kind support gives us great encouragement.

Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,
(Signed) MAUD LANSDOWNE.

The Committee hope to be enabled to send a donation of £1000 to this Fund for Christmas and appeal to subscribers to earmark their donations accordingly.

It has also been decided to receive subscriptions for the Miss Cavell Memorial. Funds received for this purpose will be devoted to the object already initiated, the foundation of a permanent Cavell bed in the British Hospital.

64th LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS. GENERAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$156,796.92
E. A. P. Sainsbury	25.00
Venado Tuerto Polo and Athletic Club: net proceeds of dance held on 14 October	538.00
Staff Messrs. Neild and Co.	40.00
Mrs Froude per Dr Fleming	10.00
Stephen W. Milman	100.00
Henry M. FitzGerald	50.00
Traffic Department F.C.S.: F. B. \$1, P. Fagan 2, C. A. Kladt 1, F. MacMahon 1, A. R. Tallon 3, J. S. Targett 3. Total	11.00
(Local Assistance to Britons): D. J. Bleasdale 5, T. J. Gouk 10. Total	15.00
Collected per Mrs. Sidney Luhrs per Australian Mercantile, Land and Finance Co., Ltd.	150.
Per London and River Plate bank, Ltd.:— Mrs. F. Soady W. H. Krabbé W. B. Whigham Mrs. M. H. Williamson Douglas King R. J. Runnacles Stanley Buckley	10.00 100. 100.00 50.00 50. 20.00 10.00
	\$158,075.93

RED CROSS FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$22,187.88
Venado Tuerto Polo and Athletic Club: proceeds of race cards sold at the Annual Spring Race Meeting on the 14th and 15th October	133.80
F.H. Chevallier Boutell, consisting of the following: Received from members Olivos Lawn Tennis Club Anonymous Elias Veradens Per W.B. Hunt, Puerto La Plata, being net proceeds (expenses \$50 deducted) of a Smoking Concert held at Dock Sud, Ensenada Mr. and Mrs. Hilton, Bahia Blanca Lomas Athletic Club, net proceeds of foursome on club links Anonymous Mr. C. Anthony, Bahia Blanca Per President of Red Cross at Mones Cazón: Cuota of the feast held for the Red Cross Societies of the Allies Per Adelaide F. Neville, Secretary Women's Association, Concordia: proceeds of Garden Party Miss Eugenie Oxley Croce Rossa Italiana, Comitato Concordia, per Sr. Gerardo di Masi	14.00 2.00 721.00 30.00 132.60 25.00 20.00 320.10 172.30 30.00 116.72
	\$23,926.40

A further remittance of £150 has been sent, making a total of £2,779 5 3 to date.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$144,219.38
Engineer in Chief and staff F.C.S. Traffic Department F.C.S.: C. Barrow \$15, A. V. Bennett 5, G. E. Brown 10, H. W. Brown 10, G. W. R. Coleman 10, F. Coupe 2, H. Cruise 5, F. Erbin 2, C. R. Fones 2, W. George 5, R. Riraffi 5, W. B. Grant 5, T. Gregory 25, C. A. Hall 10, H. E. Hopson 10, Mrs. H. E. Hopson 5, A. Mackintosh 10, H. Masluskie 10, A. E. Martin 5, E. A. Matthews 5, S. A. Matthews 2, P. Miquieu 5, E. P. Moffat 1, W. J. Morris 5, C. Page 10, P. T. Philip 10, A. G. Polter 2, G. H. Shepherd 5, J. B. Simpson 5, D. Sinclair 10, L. C. Tregonning 10, B. A. Vanoli 2.	423.00 223.00
	\$144,865.38

Subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Thos. Lloyd, Calle Sarmiento 459, or paid in to the accounts opened in the London and River Plate Bank, Ltd., the British Bank of South America, Ltd., the London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd., or the Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd. For general information, subscription forms, etc., application should be made to the Hon. Secretary, Calle Sarmiento 643.

KNITTING FOR SOLDIERS

"A.K."—Our Bahia Blanca correspondent writes:—

"In reply to your request for the names of the Ladies committee for supplying wool for the making of clothing for the troops, the president of the Belgium committee is the wife of Sr. Epstein, manager for Messrs. L. Dreyfus and Co. in Bahia Blanca. For the French committee applications should be made either to 'The French Patriotic Committee' or the president of this body who is Sr. Dumortier, Avenida Alem 460, Bahia Blanca."

WOOL FOR THE WINTER

HOW TO AID BRITAIN'S SOLDIERS

The British Society are arranging to send the socks, mufflers, etc., which have already been received at the offices of the Society, by the s.s. Araguaya, sailing on November 5. These will be sent to the "Queen Alexandra Field Force Fund," who will attend to the distribution. Therefore those who wish to give any further comforts for the soldiers should, in order to get them away by the "Araguaya," deliver them at the offices of the British Society not later than November 3.

The British Society also have much pleasure in announcing that they have made very favourable arrangements with a local woollen factory for the supply of a good grade of "Grey Knitting Wool," at the price of \$6.50 per kilo. Anyone who wishes to make comforts for the soldiers can obtain this wool at cost price by applying at the offices of the British Society.

The British Society have also made arrangements with a Buenos Aires manufacturer to supply and make up parcels of \$5 and \$10 respectively. The \$5 package contains:—

- 1 double-breasted woollen vest.
- 4 pairs woollen socks.
- 1 pair woollen gloves.
- 1 pair woollen mittens.

The \$10 package contains:—

- 1 flannel muffler or sweater.
- 1 double-breasted woollen vest.
- 4 pairs woollen socks.
- 1 pair woollen gloves.
- 1 pair woollen mittens.

It will be noted that the \$10 package contains the important addition of a very serviceable muffler or sweater.

The sample packages may be seen at the offices of Mr. Watson, 536 Cangallo.

Now that winter is coming on in Europe, and Christmas approaching, no doubt the above arrangements will be fully appreciated.

RED CROSS FUNDS

PATRIOTIC LAS PALMAS WORKERS.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—On behalf of the ladies of Las Palmas I have much pleasure in enclosing draft No. 50851 on the Banco de La Nacion Argentina for \$129.60, in favour of the Allies' Red Cross Fund, being the result of a 10 cent collection made amongst the workmen and employees of the Frigorifico, "Las Palmas."

The money was collected by the following children:—

Maria Petrachí	\$46.02
Lina Davies	42.30
Vivienne Davies	42.25
Clarice Davies	30.80
Bridie Riordan	39.65
Winnie Everill	40.85
Maria Ovalle	17.20
	\$259.07

and divided as follows:—

Italian Red Cross Fund	\$64.77
British Red Cross Fund	64.77
French Red Cross Fund	64.77
Belgium Red Cross Fund	64.77
	\$259.08

I should esteem it a great favour if you would kindly publish the above in your valuable paper for the satisfaction of the donors who are mostly workmen earning very reduced wages, but who have shown a great deal of patriotism by responding so generously to the call for funds to alleviate the sufferings of their compatriots at the front.—Yours etc.,

A. E. MANINGTON.

P.S.—The draft for \$129.60 represents:—

- \$64.80 for British Red Cross Fund.
- \$64.80 for Belgium Red Cross Fund.

(We are handing the money over to the committees in charge of the funds.—Ed., B. A. H.)

R. C. I.

CIGARETTE FUND.

Per Staff of British Bank of S. A.:
F. M. Heriot \$20, A. P. Campbell 20, W. Pritchard 5, Chas. Hay 5, S. E. Francis 5, W. R. MacBean 5, S. U. Leonard 5, M. J. Duffy 5, H. Humé 5, T. L. Johnson 5, J. T. Recknell 5, J. W. Breckon 3, A. J. Tolley 3, A. C. Garona 3, H. E. Hetley 3, E. R. Kay 3, L. V. Thomsett 3, J. McGown 3, J. W. Thomson 3, H. L. Baugh 3, J. G. Muirhead 3, E. H. J. Hogg 3, R. A. Macdonald 3, H. Farnes 3, E. W. Blackburne 3, A. Edye 2, J. Anderson 2, J. Culotta 2, A. Ribano 2, A. Santan 2, C. Daneri 2, O. Lagemaggiore 2, W. Getty 2, M. Scamuzzi 2, R. Denevi 2, Ramon Sanchez Bais 2, W. Cairoli 2, C. A. Santamarina 2, J. R. Black 2, R. H. Loder 2, W. E. Youell 2, R. K. Martindale 2, J. D. Blackburne 2, C. E. Morgan 1, J. M. Molina 1, E. C. Wedekind 1, P. Albin 1, G. Marinaro 1, M. Slobvdianick 1, A. D. Aioldi 1, A. R. Larco 1, Domingo Polumbo 1, E. Ernie 1, A. J. Fontanella 1, C. Rosas 1, P. Amestoy 1, L. Grahām 1, J. Cersosimo 1, L. F. Fassora 1, R. W. Evans 1; total \$180.

The following letters from volunteers at the front and in training camps have been received:—

B. GWYN, Hon. Treas.
287 Calle Balcarce.

"I beg to thank you for sending me via B. A. P., Dashwood House, a box of Misterio Cigarettes, a most acceptable 'recuerdo.'"

(Sgd.) L. SIMPSON,
France."

"Dear Sir,—I write to acknowledge receipt of and to thank my friends in Argentina most warmly for the kind remembrances and the box of cigarettes.

"We who have been in Argentina have most of us become accustomed to smoking pure tobacco, and find Virginia and Egyptian cigarettes very tasteless afterwards, so that the present in itself is most acceptable. The knowledge that one is remembered by one's friend is also very gratifying, and I hope that those concerned may learn how very much their kindness is appreciated.—Yours faithfully,

E. J. EGERTON BOYS, Capt., R.G.A.,
71st Heavy Battery, 2nd Army,
British Expeditionary Force."

"Dear Sir,—I am writing to thank you for the lovely present of cigarettes that I have received from the Royal Colonial Institute. I do so appreciate their kindness and the cigarettes are a real recuerdo.

"I was in the trenches all the last winter for four months, and was invalided with frostbite. What a contrast to sunny South America! With many thanks again.—Yours faithfully,

NORMAN L. CALLEND,
12 Victoria Road,
Gt. Crosby."

"Dear Sir,—Would you be good enough to convey my best thanks to the Buenos Aires branch for the packet of Argentine cigarettes which duly turned up a week ago, and at the most opportune moment as we were all clean out of tobacco in the Battery, the Government Issues being few and far between and uncertain here.

"It was really most awfully good of them, and I can't thank them enough and you. I hope things are going well out their way, and they get a decent harvest.—Yours sincerely,
W. BAIN,
2nd Co. R.F.A."

"Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a box of Argentine cigarettes. Will you please accept my greatest thanks. They were most acceptable, as I think nothing comes up to the Argentine cigarettes.—I am, Sir.—Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) E. J. DAVAS,
22nd Batt. R.F.A."

"Dear Sirs,—I must thank you very much for the very kind present of

AEROPLANE NO. 2

BRITISH SOCIETY'S APPEAL.

The British Society gratefully acknowledges subscriptions to "Aeroplane River Plate No." as per note herewith.

For a "Fighting Aeroplane" similar to the one already presented the amount of \$26,000 is required and of this \$14,662 has been subscribed.

The committee earnestly appeals to the generosity and patriotism of the British Community to subscribe the balance as quickly as possible.

The sooner the amount is subscribed the quicker will the Aeroplane get into service.

Every unit counts, and whilst the Society will always be pleased to receive donations however small, it would nevertheless appreciate very much, a few important subscriptions from the wealthy Britons in this country.

In view of the very definite support given by Mr. Herbert Gibson, and the information published in the press, (amongst other items of news appears the decision to send a fleet of Aeroplanes over Germany) it becomes necessary to act quickly, and the Committee desires to intimate that it is not proposed to make an appeal for subscriptions to a third Aeroplane, consequently all those who have not already subscribed should do so promptly, so that when the lists are complete, they will have no regrets.

Clubs, business houses, and others, who have not already received subscription lists, can obtain them from Mr. W. Watson, 536 Cangallo, to whom all subscriptions should be forwarded.

Balance in favour of "Aeroplane River Plate No. 2."

Amount previously acknowledged	\$13,875.45
Juan Miller	5.00
Herbert Gibson (Telegraphed from England) \$100 gold	227.27
B. Edwards	100.00
J. Y. Stanfield	5.00
H. G. S.	10.00
Collected by Mr. J. R. F. Harding:— James Hudson \$5, Hugo Lively 5, Walter Reeve 5, Tomas Smullen 5, A. N. Other 10, N. Z. 10	40.00
Harry Fuller	25.00
S. A. Rogers	20.00
Messrs. Boadle Wallace and Co.	100.00
Mrs. L. Robson	10.00
An Irishwoman	5.00
A. Rogers	10.00
L. B. P.	10.00
Eugene Wade	5.00
R. Silas Johnson	5.00
Collected by the Belgrano Athletic Club:—W. H. Whittington \$5, G. C. Dickinson 50, E. W. S. Thompson 20, Arthur Geo. Pruden 20, E. G. Beadmore 5, Herbert Dornier 10, H. K. Loos 10, D. H. Nye 20, H. F. Bulman 5, T. C. Fenwick 5, V. H. T. Collander 10, George M. Pruden 5, Anon. 10, C. H. Turner 5, New Zealander 10, Henry Isaacs 20.	210.00

Total to date . . . \$14,662.72

Argentine cigarettes which reached us two days ago.

"It is awfully good of people in the Argentine to think of us in this way, and I can assure you the cigarettes are very much appreciated. They bring back many pleasant memories.

"Again with very thanks for the kind thoughts.—Believe me,

Very truly,

S. C. DEED,

10th Royal Hussars, B.E.F."

HERO OF FESTUBERT

Bravery of Anglo-Argentine Soldier

AN UNRECORDED ACT OF COURAGE

An interesting communication which is reproduced "hereunder" as the Bosches say, comes piping hot from the firing line and gives some information about the deadly action of Festubert from the ground level; not as in the official despatch or in the carefully collated opinions of conscientious correspondents trying to give the public as much truth as the Censor will let them, but the little bit of intense interest in front of an individual soldier which is to him, the Battle of Festubert. The letter with that delightful vagueness of locality which smacks so strongly of present-day military matters is dated in a large way from "Ireland" (take your choice of locality, the land is before you), and the Regiment is given also "2nd King Edward's Horse."

"Dear Sir," he says, "I write you knowin how keen THE HERALD is to hear of any Argentine volunteer at the front. As you know, many acts of heroism performed by individual soldiers are not observed by any officer and, consequently never set down among the great deeds of the war. What I am about to relate was done by one of our boys who may or may not be known to you, but there are many who know and are fond of him.

"It occurred at the action of Festubert. On May 24, C Squadron of 2 King Edward's Horse were in the first line of trenches. At 4 p.m. the enemy opened a severe and violent shell fire against our trenches. It was our baptism of fire and seemed truly awful. The men in general showed wonderful pluck, no fear at all and standing the ordeal well and, an ordeal it is too, for however lion hearted a man may be, he is not human, if being heavily shelled in a trench for the first time, and unable to reply does not try his nerve.

One of the first casualties was a trooper named Douty. He was badly wounded and had a poor chance of life unless immediately removed to the dressing station. None of the wounded had been moved however, and it seemed certain death to anyone who should dare to venture out of the trench shelter. Seeing however that Douty's condition was desperate and fast becoming worse, and that immediate medical assistance was essential, Trooper Baldock went to his Troop Commander and asked permission to attempt to get the man away. The officer shook hands with him and wished him luck (I was told this afterwards.) He got the man out of the trench and managed to convey him half a mile when he reached further assistance and got Douty put on a stretcher.

From the moment he left the trench to the time he got help, about an hour, he was continually under not only heavy shell fire from field guns, but machine gun fire as well, and how he got through alive is a marvel to me. There was no communication trench, and he had to cross the open in full view of the enemy trenches and snipers. The bullets kicked the dirt up all round him. At one time when the shelling was most terrible, explosions, flashes and flying earth, he put his man down in the shelter of a shell hole and went to a ruined cottage for some water for him. The saddest thing was that he could not get Douty to the dressing station alive after all.

He died at "Suicides' Corner," there were four of them carrying him, and they left the poor fellow with the doctor.

"By the time Baldock got back to the trench, it was dark, the shelling had diminished, and the wounded could be removed more safely. Later Baldock helped Sergeant Armstrong to the dressing station. He had a shrapnel wound in the leg and could not walk without assistance. Baldock helped him into safety, risking his life a second time. Nobody seems to have noticed these heroic acts, and Baldock himself never mentioned them. If you wonder how I know all this, I was in the reserve trenches at the time and saw the whole thing through glasses; besides Armstrong told me afterwards how splendidly Baldock stuck to him through all danger. Baldock gave a very meagre outline afterwards; he didn't know I had seen most of it. Again I would say that many men have deserved praise and distinction but, are not lucky enough to be seen by someone of importance. I say Baldock deserves reward, and I should like Argentines to know that they may be proud of their sons and brothers who are fighting, and especially Baldock's relatives.

"I believe he has been wounded since.

"Ever yours truly,

F. G. CRUE."
(An Argentine).

A BAHIA BLANCA VOLUNTEER

Lance Corporal Walter John Buck Rae, whose photograph is reproduced is a son of Mr. W. Rae, of Bahia Blanca. He left the southern port to volunteer, and enlisted in No. 3 company, 7th Battalion of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

Lance Corporal Buck was in France for some time, and last week news



was received that he had been wounded. No details were available until a cablegram was received on Tuesday from his brother, who is also a volunteer, stating that the Lance Corporal had been seriously wounded in the neck, and had been sent to hospital at Birmingham, where he is now doing well.

Nurse Cavell; Martyr

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

(By Our Special Representative).

Since the Sunday morning in May, 1910, when St. John's Church was filled with British people mourning their great Sovereign, "Edward the Peacemaker," who had just passed away, no such impressive service has been held in what is now, the Pro-Cathedral Church, as that of October 28, commemorating the valiant end of the martyred nurse, Miss Cavell. There was a large congregation, the building being nearly full. Many ladies were there, as was natural, both from sympathy with their heroic sister, foully done to death by the soulless German butchers, and from the fact that the Women's Association had just finished its annual conference in the adjoining hall. But there were also a very large number of men who had taken the time from their business avocations to come and offer a final tribute of honour to unsurpassable courage and murdered innocence, and by their presence to tacitly affirm the determination of all Britons worthy of the name to persevere until the end, when these things shall be finished and avenged.

The clergy present included the Rev. Canon Stevenson, the Rev. Mr. Somerville, the Rev. Mr. H. Morrey Jones, the Rev. H. Westby Brady, and the Rev. J. Y. Mills. There were present in the Church, among others, H.B.M. Minister, Sir Reginald Tower, the Consul-General, Mr. H. G. Mackie; the Rev. Dr. Fleming, the Rev. Dr. McLaughlin, Mr. Chevallier Boutell, and many other well-known gentlemen. The order of Service was: Organ Voluntary; Scripture Sentences; Psalm 90; Lesson; Hymn 499; Address; Hymn 437; Prayer; the Benediction.

The Rev. Mr. Somerville delivered an address. In view of its dramatic appeal, it is given in the words of the preacher:—

REV. F. H. SOMERVILLE'S SERMON.

"My Brethren,

We are gathered together in the Anglican Pro-Cathedral of this city for a Memorial Service for Nurse Cavell, shot by the Germans in Belgium. We are not permitted to stand with bared head as the coffin passes on a gun carriage, escorted by soldiers with arms reversed to the sound of muffled drums. We are not permitted to drop a flower upon her coffin and thank God, in the presence of that shot-riddled body, that He has given to our native land such brave, self-denying women. Even the worshippers at St. Paul's Cathedral to-morrow will be unable to pay such a tribute, for that precious body is withheld by a ruthless foe. Why we cannot say.

We forbear to speak of the policy of "Frightfulness," adopted by our enemies, for we need here to use restrained terms, and that is almost impossible. Sufficient to say that this latest manifestation is of a piece with the policy we have learned to expect from our foe, and we suppose he is in nowise ashamed of it.

When one has heard it declared that, rather than permit one's womenfolk to fall into such hands it were better to shoot them, we judge of some of the terrors this noble woman braved. She saw round about her the evidence of such frightfulness, and yet heroically she held on her way, and did her duty. Her death will go down to posterity as one of the outstanding features of bravery in a war which has supplied many such examples. Her's was a woman's nature with all a woman's shrinking from such deeds. It has been said that an offertory is an innovation in a Memorial Service, but we deemed it just what this noble practical woman would have desired. It will be solemnly devoted towards supplying another to fill the

TÉ AGUILA ES EL MEJOR

EDITH CAVELL

TRANSLATION FROM THE
SPANISH OF ALBERTO DEL SOLAR
IN "LA NACION" OF 24/10/1915.

Night in a cell wherein a soulless Stats
Has pent its victim; the dim lan-
tern-ray
Falls on a woman's face. Death
and the day
(Creep slowly nearer and the butchers
wait.

No sign her jailers mark of fear or
hate,
But calm as of a soul already freed,
And dauntless pride of Boadicea's
breed,
That deems it only duty to be great.

Dawn, and a sudden trump—the por-
tals ope
No futile tears or pangs of barren
hope,

But with her country's colours at
her breast,
Head held erect, feeling God very near,
And brave eyes bare to death, she goes
the peer

Britain! Of all thy bravest and thy
best.

G. DE ST. OUVEN.

gap, and we offer no apology.

Nurse Cavell has died, but in her
death she will accomplish more than
in her life. It is always so; such
is the lesson of the life of Our Lord.
A seed that falls into the ground
and dies does not abide alone, and
the God of Nature is the God of
Humanity. Hundreds of men, who
perhaps would never have devoted
themselves to the profession of
arms, will become soldiers. Hun-
dreds of women will be stirred to
new deeds of self sacrifice. And
the God of Humanity is the God of
Grace. May we not hope that in
the presence of this noble self-sacrif-
icing woman's death, our enemy
may be impressed and learn a les-
son which will help to heal the sor-
rows of the world?

We must thank the Americans of
this city for their sympathy express-
ed by their Pastor, Dr. McLaughlin.
He has spoken out, bravely and nobly,
even though he might have to there-
by disassociate himself from others.

The war is touching us not alone
in the death of such as Nurse Ca-
vell. Our friends here during the
last month have lost loved ones and
we begin to feel also the far-reach-
ing issues of this war are concealed
from us. Surely it is a time when
we should give ourselves to prayer
to Almighty God. Each Thursday
at this hour, a Service of Interces-
sion is held here for those engaged
in the war—our Rulers, our Soldiers,
our Chaplains, our Doctors, Nurses,
and the sufferers. May we not here
resolve that it shall be better at-
tended? Those doing our country's
service, with whom we sympathise,
and who we feel are serving for us,
need and look for our prayers.

THE FUNERAL MARCH.

The Service was deeply impressive
throughout, and those who arrived late
entered in dead silence. When the
Benediction had been pronounced,
into the interval of silence and wait-
ing stole the first faint walling bars of
Chopin's "Funeral March of a Hero,"
muted and muffled as if by great dis-
tance, and through many folds of
crape. It gripped the heart and the
throat. During the sorrowful melody
and the crescendo of triumph that fol-
lows, the congregation stood as if
turned to stone, and so, until the last
notes had sobbed away into silence.
There was again a brief interval, and
once more, but this time, with a mar-
tial crash of sound that suggested, if
it did not mean, the trumpets of an
avenging Host, the organ pealed at
its full power, "God Save the King,"
and, on that high note of loyalty and
resolve, the Service ended. Assuredly
it was a great hour. The offertory
realised \$268.60.

NURSE CAVELL FUND.

25 de Mayo 158 \$50.00
Walter Rae and hijos (Bahia
Blanca) 20.00

\$70.00

MURDER OF MISS CAVELL

A READER'S THANKS TO DR.
McLAUGHLIN.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—It is good to know that at
least one neutral is not afraid to pro-
test in vigorous and indignant terms
against the cowardly murder of Miss
Cavell.

Dr. McLaughlin's sermon should be
printed in German, so that some of
these inhuman savages might read,
learn and mark what honest men
think of them.

Yours, etc.

J. G. K.

BOYCOTT THE HUNS!

Sir,—Having read with great inter-
est of the proposed memorial tablet
to perpetuate the memory of Nurse
Cavell, in Tuesday's issue of your pa-
per, may I suggest that although the
above proposition would have the de-
sired effect of putting on record Nurse
Cavell's heroism and German bar-
barism, a far more effective and
stringent method be adopted, viz., that
all firms, especially British and those
representative of the Allies, should
show their repugnance and abhor-
rence of the fiendish atrocities being
perpetrated by the Germans, by dis-
missing without exception and consid-
eration any German who may figure
on their staff, and also cancel any
existing orders with German business
houses, and in future boycott these
firms.

I would suggest that a list be pre-
pared and published, of all firms who
are willing to adopt this policy and
thereby help to guard against (if pos-
sible?) similar atrocities in future.
This would put on record in a most
convincing way their utter disap-
proval of the methods, etc., of this so-
called Christian and cultured nation.

Yours, etc.

CIVILISATION.

Rosario, Oct. 28.

A WATER-COLOUR DRAWING.

A water-colour drawing by Mr. A.
B. Grinham has been on view in the
window at Mitchell's Book Store,
Calle Cangallo, during the last few
days. It represents the martyred
Nurse, Miss Cavell, on the morning of
her execution, and has attracted a
good deal of attention, that from Ger-
mans not of a pleasurable nature.
The Nurse is represented wearing a
"British Warm" with the nursing arm-
let over it.

The painting is, THE HERALD is in-
formed, for sale.

Statue to Miss Cavell

GOVERNMENT APPROVES OF
SITE OFFERED BY WESTMINSTER
COUNCIL.

London, Nov. 2.

The Government has consented to
the erection of a statue to Miss Ca-
vell on a site offered by the West-
minster City Council between the
National Portrait Gallery and St.
Martin's Church.

The famous English sculptor, Sir
George Frampton's offer to make the
model for the statue gratis, was ac-
cepted.

Murderer Removed

KILLER OF NURSE CAVELL
RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND.

London, Nov. 2.

It is reported from Rotterdam that
the German military Governor of Brus-
sels, General von Laubensweig, has
been relieved of his post, and replaced
by another officer owing to his having
been responsible for the execution of
Miss Cavell.

CORDOBA NEWS

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 25.

Spring Tennis Tournament.
Cordoba Athletic Club.

Quite a number of matches were
played in the Spring Tennis Tourna-
ment at the Cordoba Athletic Club
Courts, on Saturday afternoon and
Sunday morning. In the Mixed
Doubles Mrs. Walters and Mr. G. E.
Morton were successful in their match
against Miss Gladys Symonds and Mr.
P. P. Schultz 6-3, 7-5. Messrs. Morton
and Zimmer defeated Messrs. Coch-
rane and McCulloch in the Men's
Doubles, 6-2 and 6-1. Two matches
were played in the Men's Singles, Mr.
Schultz beating Mr. Morton in a very
exciting two in three encounter as fol-
lows:—1-6, 6-1, 6-4. Mr. T. G. Fer-
guson defeated Mr. Harry McCulloch,
6-0, 6-3, 6-4.

English Club Billiard Handicap.

The handicapping of the players en-
gaged in the billiard handicap at the
English Club is working out excel-
lently, and the Committee are to be
congratulated on their good judgment.
The following ties have been played
off during the past week:—Fowler de-
feated Schultz 150-135, Harris Smith
beat Davis 150-123, and Schrivener
beat Cochrane 150-132.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

Last Tuesday night the residents in
the vicinity of Pueyrredon No. 50,
were startled by hearing five shots
ring out on the night air. The police
arriving on the scene, discovered Jose
Maria Camera, a tram-car conductor,
and a woman named Nicolasa Ace-
vedo, both suffering from pistol
wounds. Camera, who is a married
man, was infatuated with the woman,
and when she refused his advances
he drew his revolver and shot her four
times, and with the fifth bullet he shot
himself through the head. Both were
removed to the San Roque Hospital,
where little hope is entertained of the
recovery of either.

Inter-Provincial Football Match.

Estudiantes of Buenos Aires v.

Cordoba.

Notwithstanding the threatening
weather between 4,000 and 5,000 spec-
tators were present at the Cordoba
Athletic field, when Referee Doctor
Mas (of Buenos Aires) started the
Inter-Provincial football match be-
tween the Estudiantes team of Buenos
Aires, led by that famous international
footballer, Max Susan, and the com-
bined Cordoba team. The teams lined
up as follows:—

Estudiantes (Buenos Aires).—M.
Croce, A. Paulowsky, José Susan, M.
Madero, Max Susan, A. Aenz, L. C.
Bownas, J. M. de la Barrera, Leonardi,
A. Paulowsky, and A. Ochandio. Lines-
man, R. Moroni.

Cordoba Combined Team.—A. Gar-
garo (University), M. Unamunzaga
(Belgrano) (capt.), P. Andrade (Central
Cordoba), M. Flores (University),
L. Salvatelli (Central Cordoba), A.
Lutri (Belgrano), M. Martinez (Central
Cordoba), A. Figueroa (Belgrano),
J. Lazcano (Belgrano), M. Chaves and
P. Alberti (Central Cordoba).

Linesman, Robert Barnes.
The visitors won the toss and chose
the goal facing west. Lazcano started
the "ball rolling," but the ball going
out of bounds, the B. A. team took up
the offensive, and soon gave Gargaró
a chance to save, which he did in ad-
mirable style from a hard shot from
Max Susan. The play during the first
half was very even; both goalkeepers
were called upon several times to de-
fend their posts, and both Croce and
Gargaró were at their best, no goals
being scored in the first period. After
the interval both teams played a
spirited game, and Lazcano, after
some very pretty passing, nearly
scored a goal, the ball striking the
post. After some 15 minutes' play,
Salvatelli advanced the ball toward
the B. A. goal, passing to Figueroa,
who in turn passed the ball to Alberti,
the latter centring perfectly, gave the

PARANA NEWS

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 27.

Intendente Municipal.

The Senate has not agreed to the
appointment of Sr. Jerez as Intendente
Municipal. This decision has met
with general disapproval among peo-
ple of all political parties. Sr. Jerez
is esteemed for his good work and
disinterested regard for public welfare
during the past year. The town has
progressed very much, and there are
few Intendentes who have worked for
the improvement of the community
like this gentleman. The poor people
have benefited much. He has cheap-
ened the milk and the meat; also the
bread—the principal food—so that any
one can buy these commodities. To-
night a big protest meeting will be
held, and to-morrow night the people
will hold in Sr. Jerez's honour, a ban-
quet such as has never been given in
Parana. The invitations to the ban-
quet are signed by the following well-
known citizens of Parana: Messrs. N.
Guillem, W. Mackinon, the Manager
of the London and River Plate Bank,
Solomonoff, Magasanik, Cantalicio
Diaz, and many others. Also it is ru-
moured that Mr. W. Mackinon will be
elected Concejal Municipal.

Benefit Performance.

The Society, "Hermanas de los Po-
bres" gave a performance for the bene-
fit of the poor last Sunday with big
success.

October 29.

The Ex-Intendente's Banquet.

The banquet offered last night in
the Hotel Gransac in the honour of
Sr. Jerez, ex-Intendente of Parana,
was a success. There were present
many people belonging to local so-
ciety, and of all shades of political
opinion. Mr. Guillem, the manager of
Huni and Wormser, Ltd., expressed to
Sr. Jerez, the sympathy and apprecia-
tion of those present. Mr. Guillem's
speech was loudly applauded. He was
brief, but he eulogised admirably the
qualities of Sr. Jerez, who suitably re-
plied. After this banquet and next
Sunday's meeting, the Senate will see
that this is not a political question,
but only that the people sympathise
with the work of the ex-Intendente,
and wants Sr. Jerez back in office be-
cause he is the right man in the right
place.

IRON - CROSSED

DECORATION FOR CROWN
PRINCE OF SAXONY.

New York, Nov. 1.

It is reported from Berlin that the
Kaiser has conferred the Iron Cross
of the first class upon Crown Prince
George of Saxony in recognition of his
services in recent actions.

alert Lazcano an opportunity of kick-
ing the only goal scored in the match.
While the ball did not reach the net,
yet it was handled by the goalkeeper
inside the goal line, and therefore
counted as a goal. The visiting play-
ers were met at the train when they
arrived on Sunday morning, by a com-
mittee appointed by the League, and
an automobile ride was enjoyed as far
as Calera and back. A visit was then
made to the Cordoba Athletic Club,
where the field was inspected, then
breakfast was indulged in at the San
Martin Hotel. After the match the
teams were treated to a banquet, and
the visitors returned to Buenos Aires
on the night train. The game was a
credit to all concerned, not an un-
pleasant incident marring the day's
sport, and was one of the cleanest
games the writer has ever had the
pleasure of witnessing. Great prepara-
tions are being made for the match
next Sunday, when the strong Uru-
guayan team will visit Cordoba to try
conclusions with the combined Cor-
doba team. The match will take
place at the picturesque grounds of
the Cordoba Athletic Club in General
Paz, and no doubt a record number
of spectators will be present.

THE MEXICAN MUDDLE

MURDER; STARVATION; ROBBERY

APPALLING CONDITIONS IN THE REPUBLIC

"There is liberty in Mexico to-day for a possible 150,000 so-called revolutionists," said Mr. D. B. Richardson, manager of the Studebaker Automobile Co. in South America, who has recently returned from Mexico, when interviewed by a HERALD representative on October 29.

"Robbery, assassination and destruction are everywhere. Kindness in Mexico is rewarded by unfaithfulness, appreciation is unknown, politeness a veneer; force alone controls."

He stated that Mexican history is a record of ambitious leaders, where an iron dictator maintained peace for thirty years and sustained an era of artificial prosperity for one-fifth, and of total ignorance, slavery and depravity for four-fifths of his countrymen.

He considered that the civilised world's contribution at that time toward the material welfare of that unhappy country is now being rapidly destroyed.

"Five years ago, November marked the beginning of the process. The emblem of democracy, fraternity and liberty carried by all revolutionists is a hollow mockery. Several generations of powerful control, forced education and greater opportunity might prepare the lowly peon (constituting 80 per cent. of the race) for self-government," he remarked.

"A year ago," Mr. Richardson went on to state, "marked the beginning of serious times for Mexico City, the beautiful capital of the nation. To-day it is starving, unable to assist itself or receive assistance from without any material extent."

"The country is practically overrun by bands masquerading as revolutionists who claim to-day to be Carranzistas, to-morrow Villistas, later Zapatistas, or any other 'ista' in whose section of the country they may find themselves. With the exception of the main armies composing the nucleus of one faction or the other, there is practically no control over these so-called soldiers. Insubordination is so prevalent in the larger bodies of soldiers as to make their presence a menace to peaceful citizens."

"General Venustiano Carranza fled from Mexico City upon the approach of Francisco Villa and his army last November, after the so-called convention, which had been held in Aguas Calientes, broke up in a row. General Villa entered Mexico City at that time with about 40,000 men, mostly border rangers and northern men, together with some 10,000 Zapatistas who joined him."

"Gen. Gutierrez was President of the Convention in Aguas Calientes previous to its suspension in that city, and upon the entry of the Villistas and Zapatistas in Mexico City the Convention was reconvened in the halls of Congress of the nation, General Gutierrez remaining as president. Carranza moved his capital to Veracruz, where up to the latest reports he personally resides."

"Early in January the President of the Convention in Mexico City, Gen. Gutierrez, separated himself and about 5,000 men from the Villista and Zapatista factions whom at that time he presided over, and went north, taking with him as well some 10 million pesos of Villa money, thus splitting up that faction. Gen. Roque Gonzalez Garza was immediately named by the Convention to assume the presidency of this faction, and only praise should be extended him for his earnest efforts towards establishing peace and order. He gained the entire approval of foreigners and the better-thinking Mexicans by his actions."

"His administration, however, could endure but a short time, as unfortunately this well-intentioned man was surrounded by an element with which he could not cope single-handed."

"At one time a strenuous effort was made by Gen. Barona and his following, who were quartered in the Hotel Iturbide, to assassinate President Gonzalez Garza. After a drunken carousal in a dance hall, Gen. Barona with his men rode at 4 a.m. to the Hotel Lascaraiso, where the President was sleeping, and attacked it with vigour. A lively fight followed, in which President Gonzalez Garza valiantly took part, rifle in hand. Only three or four of the defenders were killed, whereas some forty of the attackers met this fate. Their defeat was so decisive that they made a hasty exit from the city, retiring to the hills."

"Not long after, the Convention, controlled by unworthy men, replaced President Gonzalez Garza by General Lagos Chazaro, who continued to act as President of the Convention in Mexico City until the most recent departure of his faction to the hills."

The financial situation in Mexico, according to Mr. Richardson, cannot be worse. All money, either coin or bank bills, which formerly circulated, has been withdrawn and hoarded. The only money which is in circulation is the printed issues of one faction or the other. There are scores of different kinds of currency issued in various parts of the country by one chief or the other, without reserve at the back of it, and forced into circulation by the presence of the military desiring its circulation.

Upon a change of Government, that is to say, the retiring of one faction and the entrance of another into a section, the money left behind in the hands of the public by the retiring faction becomes useless. New paper is then distributed for circulation by the temporarily victorious force. Mexico City has changed hands six times during the past year, each time with increasing difficulties in this particular, as the amount of money printed has reached hundreds and hundreds of millions.

"Transportation," continued Mr. Richardson, "does not exist, except where military authorities choose to use the rolling stock still undestroyed for that purpose. Trains are run for weeks at a time in some section of the country; others run only at rare intervals owing to the impossibility of obtaining fuel or to the destruction of the permanent way."

"For six months Mexico City has been practically isolated from the world. The Carranzistas carried off all available rolling stock on hand belonging to several railroads. Upon the retirement of the Villistas, early in the spring, they took with them all they had brought down plus all which they could confiscate from the Zapatista faction, which had brought it from the State of Morelos and other States to the south of the capital."

"There has been no opportunity to import anything into Mexico City since before the occupation of Veracruz by the American troops. A few cars of merchandise did reach Mexico City last February, when it was in the control of General Obregon, in command of the army of the Carranzista faction. This merchandise was not, however, of any special use to the public at that time. As all transportation in and out of the city had ceased to exist in every other direction, the situation rapidly became serious."

"What has been said in reference to importation applies equally well to exportation. It is known that some shipments were made to the United States from Mexico City via Veracruz. These shipments consisted of hides which had been purchased at a ridiculously low figure in Mexican money and were permitted to pass into the United States through Veracruz by the Carranzistas in order that the enormous export duty payable in Mexican gold coin might be realised, as well as the very high freight rates charged, not to mention "graft" on the part of officials for permitting them to pass over the railroad at all. The way-bills for such freight shipments

LURED TO DESTRUCTION

GERMANY'S IMMINENT FATE

EXPLAINED BY DR. BARROETAVEÑA

(HERALD Special Interview)

Dr. Francisco A. Barroetaveña, the noted Argentine author, who recently created a sensation with his book, "Alemania Contra el Mundo," does not doubt for a moment that the Allies fortitude and steady advance in the Balkans, and Russia's formidable defence, will ultimately spell victory.

In an interview with a HERALD representative, on October 29, he said: "The sudden concentrated attack upon Serbia, by the Central Powers has done a great deal in lending to appearances a favourable colour to their efforts but this is only of temporary duration, because the Germanic forces will be unable to sustain superiority in the Balkans for any length of time."

"Italy has important interests invested in the Balkans and it will not be long before she will be able to despatch a large army to aid Serbia, while Greece and Rumania are leaning strongly toward the Allies and

are sometimes shown by one military faction or the other in order to demonstrate to investigators that their railroads are doing business. The real situation is easily ascertained."

"From the port of Veracruz the Carranzista faction has shipped enormous quantities of foodstuffs, such as beans, corn, cattle, etc., to the United States in order to obtain a much greater profit and thus establish a credit in that country for purchasing arms and ammunition. No more deplorable situation could be met with anywhere."

Mr. Richardson then stated that the mail service into Mexico City has been almost entirely non-existent since the 29th day of January last. Upon an urgent appeal made by all foreigners in that city to Gen. Carranza in Veracruz to permit mail to come through during February, while his forces were in control, he replied by ordering the general post office of the nation to be closed.

"Commerce and industry are also at a stand-still. Civil Courts and Civil Government have long ceased to be; conditions are altered from day to day by arbitrary military decrees. The finest residences belonging to wealthy Mexicans have been confiscated and used for barracks. Automobiles are taken everywhere, as they form a very convenient means of transportation for officers, who form a large proportion of the military."

"General looting goes on unchecked when it concerns the interests of those temporarily in power. The Mexico City Light and Power Company, which also controls the tramway service, long ago ceased to be run under its own management. Labour unions have been encouraged, with the idea of obtaining recruits by this means for the army."

"Scarcity of food is being seriously felt, and thousands of people have been reduced to the most abject stage of misery."

He claimed that foodstuffs consigned to Mexico City by the American Red Cross were not permitted to reach there; foodstuffs available in the country surrounding the capital rarely reached the now starving people in the city unless bribes were paid the officials for permitting it to come in, and finally even this means of obtaining food supplies was not only withdrawn from the few merchants who still endeavoured to buy and sell, but also from the International Benevolent Committee, composed of foreigners, who were dedicating their time and their money to feeding the starving Mexican people as best they could.

will eventually join their side.

"Japan also is taking an active hand. She has sent many guns of the latest type to Russia, and probably 500,000 soldiers will be soon on their way toward Russia or the Balkans, under a standard of discipline and efficiency which is unrivalled by any other country."

"The possible subsequent dash of Austro-German armies to Bulgaria, to be ready to aid that country against a possible attack from Rumania, thus establishing, with her present position, a chain of armies stretching from the Baltic to the Bosphorus, comprises the intended "master stroke" as voiced in the German and Austrian Press, and heartily endorsed by the public of both countries, especially of the Dual Monarchy."

"Such a plan, if executed promptly, and successfully, would, in the opinion of certain military experts, not only settle the entire Balkan question, but would enable the Central Powers to reach Constantinople and attack Egypt, thus realising the great ambition of the Kaiser to become "Liberator of the Orient."

"Should these impossible feats be accomplished," continued Dr. Barroetaveña, "Germany's success would by no means be pronounced in the Orient. Such signal victories will only chronicle as 'mere episodes' in this war, and can only serve as a means of indefinitely prolonging the war, while any victory on the Allies' side will be of decisive importance."

"Of Russia there need be no apprehension. The Kaiser is being drawn yard by yard into the same trap which caught Napoleon, and it will not be long before that chapter of unmitigated horror will be repeated, in which the French fled before the pursuing Russians, when life became hell and death a boon to be craved for."

"The Kaiser certainly possesses a keen knowledge of history, nor can he ignore why and how Napoleon failed, but the War Lord has become blinded by his all-absorbing egotism, and thinks he can ignore all the obstacles which caused the downfall of the Little Corporal."

"Besides his various ventures in the Balkans, he is aiming at Petrograd. When he gets there, if the Russians permit him to get so far, he will find a heap of smoking ruins. He will not be able to escape by sea with his army, for if the winter has not locked the waters with a key of ice, the British fleet will take care of him. That he will endeavour to avoid the mistakes Napoleon made is to be expected; he will doubtless attempt to build a railway behind his armies to facilitate retreat and bring up food, ammunition and clothing, for he must be aware by this time, that the Russians will never permit him and his to live upon the country; they will make it a desert and what a God-forsaken desert the Russian soil can be in midwinter all travellers know."

"The Cossacks will take care of any railway the Germans may build, and will make it impossible to maintain the long drawn out lines of communication, for to guard such a railway, the Germans would need three million soldiers and Germany has not three million men to spare for the job."

"Foiled by Russia's indomitable defence, she will be unable to cope with Italy, Japan, France, England, Serbia, Greece and Rumania in the Balkans."

"Such an invincible co-operation will suffice to destroy the faintest hopes that she might entertain."

Dr. Barroetaveña then stated the best means of destroying Germany's power is by a financial war. By completely blocking her trade, the author thinks Germany's absolute submission can be obtained.

KAISER LOSES HIS YACHT

CONDEMNED AS A PRIZE OF WAR

London, Oct. 28.

The racing yacht Germania, which twice won the Cowes Cup for the Kaiser, was to-day condemned by the Prize Court as a prize of war.

Mainly for Women

Conducted by "Egeria"

THE GRAND DUCHESS OF LUXEMBURG

Retta Melinburg writes in the "Record" of Luxemburg's Duchess.

"They have stolen my country. Like so many thieves they sneaked into my beautiful land, and overnight they turned my flower gardens into open-air stables for their cavalry horses."

She is only twenty-one years of age, this beautiful girl-ruler of Luxemburg, slender, handsome, unmarried, and with five younger sisters to take care of; the youngest, Sophie, is only thirteen years old; next, Elizabeth, fourteen; Antoinette, sixteen; Hilda, eighteen; and Charlotte, nineteen.

And it was not easy to interview this Grand Duchess. "I must see your pass Madame," demanded the German officer guarding the Adolf Bridge. "I have lived in this country during the last twelve years, and I am a permanent resident of this country," I responded, surprised. "This country and its population, one and all, are amenable to the German military law," shouted the German officer. "I have no pass," I responded.

Then a huge and heavily gloved hand grasped my shoulder, swung me round, and pushed me back toward the head of the bridge on the Luxemburg side. I returned to the Boulevard du Viaduc, passing the square called by the Luxemburgians the Place de la Constitution. On the east of the Place Guillaume is seen the Palais Grand Ducal, a modest looking Renaissance building with two windows, a memorial of the Spanish occupation. This tasteful building was originally erected to be the capital for the Duchy, but later it became the administration building for the Grand Duchy.

Alongside of this mediaeval building (for it was erected in 1590) stands the Parliament building, called the Chamber des Deputes. Facing the Chamber des Deputes there is a handsome entrance to the Palais, and there stand two Prussian guards. Whenever anyone approaches this entrance, unless one can produce a satisfactory parchment, he or she faces two sharp-edged bayonets. "You must give me sufficient reason for your seeking an interview with her Highness." A pair of blades were levelled at my breast. "But I have been her tutor, I—"

Then a slender girl rushed out of the gate toward me, totally ignoring the presence of the two unwanted guards, and holding out her arms cried: "My dear old teacher! Do not allow these horrible creatures to frighten you." Saying this she took my arm, and between the two bayonets we passed on into the Palais, where in previous years I had the honour of teaching her little Highness her first French lessons. I had scarcely seated myself beside her when she broke out, with tears running down her cheeks, now crying, now sobbing, saying:

"Not satisfied with destroying our beautiful scenery, they have also stolen our public buildings, our local government, our post, our educational establishments, and they have forcibly taken charge of our railroad, for which we have spent more than 15,000,000 francs. They seized our telegraph system, and whenever my people protested too strongly, they arrested them and sent them to remote Prussian military prisons; more than two hundred of my leading citizens have been sent out of their country to Germany. My people, my once happy and prosperous people, are to-day poor and at the

verge of starvation. Even I have to receive a permit from a Prussian officer before I can drive my own car on my own roads, in my own land. I must even get a permit from a Prussian officer before I can use the telephone which was established by our own funds. This is annexation; not annexation through conquest, but annexation through stealing.

"The people of Belgium have reason to be proud of their great achievements in fighting the arrogant conqueror, but we feel we were robbed in the small hours of the night. Had we suspected the treaty-breaking intentions of the Prussians, we would have rushed to arms. If we had had forty-eight hours' notice, we would have put at least 25,000 men on our eastern frontier. We are as big as Montenegro, and the country is as mountainous, but we had implicit faith in international law; and we thought we were immune. For all practical purposes my country is annexed, and the misery of my people is deeper than that of the Belgians; in addition, we hang our head in shame before the world for not having fought the stealers of our country.

"I sincerely envy the Queen of the Belgians in her present position; for my present plight is more bitter than hers. They were cowards. For many years these Prussians have been plotting against my country in accordance with that general German plan. My country with its 300,000 population, has been harbouring hundreds of German spies, and when the appointed hour came these men turned out to be officers in the Imperial German armies. Even my two German drivers were disguised officers; and when that fateful first of August night had arrived they appeared in German uniforms.

"The Germans had their outposts established everywhere in my country, and my unsuspecting people had always treated these treacherous spies with the utmost consideration. They have published broadcast that I have received the Iron Cross from the German Emperor. It is not true. I have received a medal from the Red Cross officials. They have also published that the Imperial German Government has compensated my people for the damage they have done to the scenery of my land, with money; and even then, they have only paid the paltry sum of 100,000 dollars for destroying hundreds of buildings for military reasons. They seem to think that one can commit every imaginable sin and outrage for military reasons. They mention the fact that we have spent 300,000 dollars for our Red Cross in taking care of their wounded soldiers. And now my own people are starving, and they must beg their daily bread from the hands of their robbers."

The Luxemburgers are, indeed, starving, as her Highness charges; the former industrious, prosperous peasantry, now all equally poor, cannot lay claim to their former belongings. Many of the Grand Duchy's leading citizens have been cast into prison. Proud and once happy citizens and their children can now be seen lined in the avenues begging for their daily bread, whereas only a short time ago they promenaded the same avenue prosperous and care-free. The working men who were formerly employed in the tanneries, distilleries, breweries and wine groves are now working for the invaders of their country; and instead of the wages they used to receive, they now receive meal-tickets entitling them to "KK" bread, and, in rare instance, to "K" bread, which is commonly known as "war bread."

This is the compensation the poor people of Luxemburg are to-day receiving for the wanton violation of

"SUFFRAGE AND VICTORY"

Something which must please our "suffrage" friends appeared recently in the San Francisco "Argonaut," entitled "Suffrage and Victory," which runs thus:—

Although there is a good deal of conscription talk in the air just at the present time, no one seems really to think that it will come to anything. At the same time it would be rash to predict that this or anything else will or will not happen. At one time it seemed nearly certain that conscription would be applied to the munition workers and that the application of a metaphorical bayonet in the rear would supply the stimulus that was imperatively needed. But the labour union leaders at once displayed a disposition to be reasonable. They had failed to realise that this new work was different from all other work that they had ever done and that the very existence of the country depended upon it. It was a work, not for wages, but for patriotism, and it would be as absurd for the soldier in the trench to insist upon his eight-hour day in the face of a German attack as for the munition workers to exact the letter of their union law. No one now believes that there will be any more difficulty with the factory workers.

For this we have to thank Lloyd George. He has a persuasive way with him that would fully justify him in being an Irishman instead of a Welshman. Himself a man of the people, no one knows better than he how to speak the popular language. But he never condescends to cajolery or flattery. Even the roughest audience feels that he is paying to it the compliment of an appeal to reason. At the same time he never gives the idea of compressibility. He is not afraid to say that a thing must be done and to convey something more than a hint of what he will do to compel it to be done. The kindest and most genial of men, he yet gives the idea of force and of a relentless use of force should the occasion demand it. When Lloyd George was an obscure country attorney in Wales he was once consulted by a deputation of Nonconformists as to their proper action in view of the refusal of the Episcopal clergymen to permit the burial of a Methodist in the consecrated churchyard. Lloyd George advised them to take the body to the churchyard and if the gates were locked against them to break them down. They followed his advice to the letter, and the country was electrified to find that such action was legal. Lloyd George's fortune may be said to date from that moment. From that time until now he has been breaking down gates that were locked against him, and it is now generally recognised as the part of wisdom to open the gates before Lloyd George brings up his battering ram.

But it is not likely that there will be conscription in England. There is no real evidence of such a need. It is true that one meets a good many young men on the streets who would look well in khaki, but on the other

their neutrality. The entire Grand Duchy is one huge military camp, and every civilian therein is amenable to the will of the military chief.

For every civilian one meets on the streets, one meets two wounded soldiers. On the Boulevard du Viaduc you may see many children accosting young officers for centimes, while their elders timidly watch their little ones beg for a pittance for the price of a loaf of bread. In the Place de la Constitution the soldiers are receiving their rations. Here and there you observe young children and old men and woman, their trembling hands outstretched for a peice of bread. A German orderly comes along with a black whip in his hand. The inexperienced, the young as well as the feeble old beggars, are whipped out of range until they are scattered along the avenue. Alas! poor Luxemburg! And the little Grand Duchess, bereft of her liberty and her much loved country,

hand it is an admitted fact that Kitchener has received all the men that he has asked for, and even more than can yet be supplied with rifles. No one knows just now how many men are under arms nor where they are. There is something more than a suspicion that Kitchener himself has set afloat some of the talk about the reluctance to enlist and that he has done this in order to create the impression of slackness and inefficiency. There are certainly three million men now ready for service, and no one would be surprised to learn that there are more.

The work of the women has been beyond praise from the beginning. To say that Mrs. Pankhurst is a firebrand would be to utter a truism, but there is no one now to complain of the superheated energy that she is throwing into her work for the country. Mrs. Pankhurst's scorn for the shirker and the slacker is something to remember. The men may decry conscription as much as they will, but Mrs. Pankhurst is made of sterner stuff than that. She would have conscription for men and for women too. She does not see why women should not be as deadly with the rifle as their husbands and sons, but since there seems to be a prejudice against women in the trenches, there is no reason why they should neglect other opportunities for service, nor why such service should not be made compulsory. Mrs. Pankhurst has no patience with the rather maudlin feminine sentiment which says and sings "I did not raise up my boy to be a soldier." She would ask, "What, then, did you raise him for?" To be a corporation lawyer? Mrs. Pankhurst uses her "Suffragette" and all the mechanism of her organisation to overcome the womanly objection to sacrifice husband and son if such a sacrifice should be called for. Probably Mrs. Pankhurst influence has sent thousands of men to the front who would otherwise have stayed at home.

There need be no doubt that this new sort of militancy has won the day for suffrage. It may be a long time before the whirling war clouds will permit another legislative view of the great question, but when that day shall come the result will be a foregone conclusion. It is unthinkable that there will be any opposition. The suffragette women of England have shown a spirit of comradeship that has been supposed to be rather a male appanage, but that they have raised to a sort of sublimity. It is said that Germany counted upon the aggression of the suffragettes as one of the most important of the factors that would keep England at peace, and if so the disappointment must indeed be great. The suffragettes have not only done a hundred things, and done them well, that are usually left to men, but they have shown an equal competence in the softer duties that seem to fall more naturally within their sphere. Although the "war babies" have not been nearly so numerous as the voice of scandal would have us believe, the suffragettes have been prompt to do what the occasion demanded. Any irregular baby needing a home has been promptly supplied, and it has been done intelligently and in such a way that the baby shall have the best chance in life that its capacity will permit. The condition in England is strained and critical enough in all conscience, but she may thank the suffragettes that it is not much worse.

The Kaiser's only daughter, Princess Victoria Louise, Duchess of Brunswick, is said to have been extremely annoyed not to have heard for some days from her husband, who is leading the Zieten Hussars. Visiting the Brunswick Hospital recently, the director told her that they had just brought in a hussar who had served under the Duke. The Princess hurried to the man's bedside and questioned eagerly: "Did you see the Duke? Where was he? How is he feeling? Is he victorious? How does he look? ah! above all, how does he look?" "He looks filthy," was the blunt answer. And the man turned to the wall and fell asleep.

Land of Lilliput.

Conducted by Egeria

My dear Lilliputians,

I am sure you are all rejoicing in the fine weather, and especially in the beautiful roses which cover every bush with their glory.

I, with some friends, went to Coghlan one day during the past week, and our passage along the streets was freely punctuated with stops, commas, semi-colons, colons, and a full stop when we arrived at the house of a friend, to find the roses very much finer there than anywhere else, because we got possession of a beautiful bouquet of them. Every verandah on our way was covered with climbing roses, and the air around was full of sweet odours. Do you ever, when you go to Palermo, read the names of the many beautiful roses there? Every rose has its own peculiar beauty and distinguishing qualities. Can you wonder that the rose has received the crown as queen of the floral kingdom?

A Lilliputian who gives her age as 16 has sent to a New Zealand paper an article on "Tubal Cain," which I am sure you will enjoy reading, as the whole earth is suffering at present from the dreadful deeds done by armaments. This is what she writes:—

Tubal Cain, or Tubal the Smith, is spoken of in the Bible as the first man who worked metal. He first made weapons, but in this poem he is represented as being grieved at the evil he has started, in giving men the knowledge of how to kill one another. He is thinking if he can turn his discovery to better advantage, and so with joy in his heart he works out the first ploughshare. The moral is that a man can help his neighbours best by encouraging peace and quietness, but so long as oppression and disorder remain, the sword must not be put out of our minds. The poem is by Charles Mackay.

Old Tubal Cain was a man of might
In days when the earth was young;
By the fierce red light of his furnace bright

The strokes of his hammer rung;
And he lifted high his horny hand
On the glowing iron clear,
Till the sparks rushed out in scarlet showers
As he fashioned the sword and the spear.

And he sang—"Hurrah for my handiwork!"

Hurrah for the spear and the sword!
Hurrah for the hand that shall wield them well,
For he shall be king and lord!"

To Tubal Cain came many a one
As he wrought by his roaring fire,
And each one prayed for a strong steel blade

As the crown of his desire;
And he made them weapons sharp and strong,

Till they shouted loud for glee,
And gave him gifts of pearl and gold,
And spoils of the forest free.

And they sang—"Hurrah for Tubal Cain,

Who hath given us strength anew!
Hurrah for the smith, hurrah for the fire,

And hurrah for the metal true!"

Long, long ago, Tubal Cain was a man of great power and strength. Beside his furnace, which shone brightly, the blows of his hammer rung. He hit the red-hot iron so hard that the sparks flew out in showers; and so he worked weapons out of it. He was so pleased with his work that he shouted for joy, and he also sang in praise of the nation that would use them. Many people came to him as he worked by his furnace, and everyone asked him to make a strong weapon. He made them weapons, both strong and sharp, until they sang for

joy, and gave him jewels and gold and forest spoil. They sang loud in praise of Tubal Cain, who had given them a new way of killing their fellow-men.

But a change came o'er his heart

Ere the setting of the sun,

And Tubal Cain was filled with pain

For the evil he had done.

He saw that men, with rage and hate,

Made war upon their kind;

That the land was red with the blood they shed

In their lust for carnage blind.

And he said—"Alas! that ever I made,

Or that skill of mine should plan,

The spear and the sword for men whose joy

Is to kill their fellow-man."

But before he died a sudden change came over Tubal Cain's heart. He was filled with pain for the evil he had caused. Men, now, instead of being at peace, went to war with one another, and the land was full of rebellion, because of their liking for battle. When Tubal Cain saw this, he was filled with remorse because he had made the spear and the sword for men whose joy was to kill one another.

For many a day old Tubal Cain

Sat brooding o'er his woe,

And his hand forbore to smite the ore,

And his furnace smouldered low.

But he rose at last with cheerful face

And a bright, courageous eye,

And bared his strong right arm for work,

While the quick flames mounted high,

And he sang—"Hurrah for my handiwork!"

And the red sparks lit the air;

"Not alone for the blade was the bright steel made!"

And he fashioned the first ploughshare.

For many days Tubal Cain was brooding over his grief. He did not work, and he let his furnace burn low. Suddenly he rose, with a cheerful look on his face, courageous look in his eye, and he bared his arm for work, while the flames of his furnace burned brightly. He sang in praise of his skill as the sparks flashed all round him, and he said that the steel was not made alone for the sword and spear, and so he made the first ploughshare.

And men, taught wisdom from the past,

In friendship joined their hands,

Hung the sword in the hall, the spear on the wall,

And ploughed the willing lands;

And sang—"Hurrah for Tubal Cain!

Our staunch, good friend is he;

And for the ploughshare and the plough

To him our praise shall be.

But while oppression lifts its head,

Or a tyrant should be lord,

Though we may thank him for the plough,

We'll not forget the sword."

Men, when they saw what happened from being rebellious and angry, began to be friendly with one another. They put away their weapons and tilled the land. They again sang in praise of Tubal Cain, and said that he was a staunch friend, and that to him they were indebted for the plough, but that, while slavery had the upper hand, or a tyrant should reign, they would thank him for the plough, but they would not forget that he had also made the sword.

There is a moral in this story, is there not? If all the work and energy spent on war and killing fellow-men were spent inside in cultivating the earth, what a different world to live in we should have. Now here is a story for you to read. Do you like it? It is called—

THE ISLAND OF THE GREEN BIRDS

(By "K.Z.")

One still blue afternoon in the Indian Ocean between Aden and Ceylon some people were sitting idly on the deck of a big steamer bound for Colombo. It was too hot to play games, and they were tired of doing nothing, so they were quite glad when something happened of which I am now going to tell you.

Suddenly there was a tiny flutter on the ship's rail, and the smallest, greenest, most fragile looking bird imaginable appeared as if by magic. It had a bright green body, about the size of a thumb, not daddy's thumb, not even mummy's, but about as big as your own will be when you are a few years older.

There was a narrow yellow ring round its eyes, which were so small that I really could not see their colour, but I think they were brown. The legs were the queerest part of all. They were golden like a sun-flower, and very long in comparison to the body, and so thin that they really looked more like two threads of gold wire with little tangles at the ends for feet than anything else.

We all sat very still, for we were enchanted with the little stranger and did not want to frighten it. The bird, however, did not seem in the least afraid, and hopped about quite jauntily on the rail on its two thin legs that one had really to look hard at to see at all.

Suddenly he gave a little chirrup of joy, and flew along the deck over our heads at a great pace. I knew where he had gone. Two beautiful Java sparrows which I had bought at Gamage's in London were hanging in a cage not far away. There he was sitting on the top of the cage chattering away to them through the bars. He stayed about half an hour talking to the sparrows, but I was not a bit surprised when at length he flew twittering away, and was swallowed up in the blue air. I knew he must have rather a long way to fly home.

The passengers were very interested and talked a good deal about the beautiful little bird, wondering where he lived and how he came to be so far from home over the great tumbling sea, for there was not an island in sight.

I did not talk much, for I knew my little friends the Java sparrows would tell me all about it that night. Bird language is much the same all the world over, and it is quite easy to understand if only one loves them enough. And late that night when most people had gone to bed they told me all about their talk with the wee bird.

His nest, he said, was in a palm tree in a sheltered grove on a tiny island just beyond the horizon. Nothing lived there but a good many green birds like himself, and a family of small rock crabs who, when the tide was out, had a lovely swimming pool of clear green water to enjoy themselves in. There were also some insects and worms in the earth which the little birds lived on, and sometimes the tiniest of baby crabs would get separated from its mother, and if there happened to be a grown up green bird about it would be all over with that baby crab. The island, he said, was round and very small, though it is hard to know what a green bird means by small. There was a ring of yellow beach and some rocks, round which the sea curled and sang all day; inside was just green jungle and a few tall palm trees.

The birds are very happy there. Our lovely little friend told the Java sparrows they have nothing to do but build their nests of cocoanut leaves and twigs, and talk and play with each other, and catch insects and watch out for baby crabs. One or two curious things are on the island they don't quite understand. One wild fresh morning, when it had been rather rough in the night, the first little bird that awakened and peeped out at the world had a great surprise.

There was something high up on

SOME WOMEN AND MANY THINGS

Miss Mary Bath, of Yarra Glen, Victoria, Australia, a girl of sixteen, is letting away a man for the war by driving for her father, who keeps a livery stable. The roads are steep but the young driver is universally trusted for her skilful handling of the reins.

The women of Saskatchewan, America, have recently been granted equal municipal suffrage. This is regarded as the sure prelude to political suffrage. A petition of 10,900 signatures has just been presented by the suffrage agencies throughout the country, and sympathetically received.

A very important position is filled by Miss Alberta Read, official tea tester for the United States. Miss Read is said to condemn more tea every week than was destroyed by the Boston tea party. She is the first woman to hold this office, which touches women housekeepers so closely.

Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, the originator of the moonlight school system, is said to be the only woman about whose work the United States has ever issued a bulletin. Mrs. Stewart's work is of special interest to backward country districts, because it is believed to be the solution of the adult illiteracy problem.

Helen L. Sumner and Ethel E. Hanks are co-authors of the report on the operation of child labour laws in Connecticut, just issued by the children's bureau of the Department of Labour. This document shows that in part of New England, at least, the problem of child labour is being grappled with in practical and effective form, and that itinerant inspectors are doing much good.

the beach which had not been there when the sun went down.

The little bird could not describe it very well, but he said it was a roundish, humpy thing made of wood—all hollow and dark underneath. At first they were afraid of it, but it has been there a long time and nothing has happened, so now they have great fun running races and tumbling all over it. It sounds to me very much like a ship's boat keel upwards in the sand.

They have another game too. After it has rained very hard they often find round, flat, yellow things lying on the earth in a certain part of the jungle. They peck them and try to pull them about, but can't get them far because they are too heavy. So after rain there is always the excitement of scratching about together to see who can find most of the pretty yellow things.

I think these must be gold coins, part of some pirate treasure; though how they came to be left on the island is rather a mystery.

The birds, though they are so small, can fly a good distance and the stronger ones take quite long flights across the sea. Occasionally, when they are some miles from home, they sight a ship and love to chase it and flutter down on the deck and be admired by the passengers, who are always very gentle with them. They never stay very long, for fear of meeting a storm on the way home.

It is a pity the island is so small, and that one does not know quite where to find it, or we might all take ship some day and sail away over the blue sea in search of it.

My Java sparrows were quite sad that night; they wanted me to let them go and live with the green and yellow birds on the green and yellow island in the sea. But they had lived so long in their cage that I didn't think it would be at all safe for them to try and find it alone. I told them so, and they were very good about it, but I know their little hearts ached more than they cared to tell me.

With love from

EGERIA,

WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE

DIOCESAN MEETING AT ST.
JOHN'S.

Yesterday at St. John's Pro-Cathedral took place the annual meeting of the Women's Association. The programme of the Day's doings was as follows:—10 a.m. Holy Communion with address by the Rev. Canon Stevenson of Quilmes on "Vocation." There was a collection in aid of the Argentine Chaco Mission to the Indians. From 11 till noon in St. John's Hall was occupied by reception and an address of welcome to ladies attending from outside given by Mrs. C. H. Pearson, replied to by Mrs. Every Miller, of Rosario. Letters of greeting were read, including a telegram of the most cordial nature from the Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop Every, now absent at Tucuman, and from the Rev. Canon Fenn, of Brazil. This was followed by a demonstration of the Mission Study Class.

At 2 p.m. the afternoon session opened with prayers. Then followed the reading of the minutes and the calling of the roll. Mrs. Blair, of Los Cocos, read a paper on "Prayer." Subsequently followed the reports of local branches, the financial report, and the report of the Central Secretary, Miss Mitchell. All these were approved.

The Secretary in her report dealt exhaustively with the year's work, both by the central body and branches, contributions and future activities. On the question of fees it was mentioned that the amount is not necessarily limited to a dollar in case any one feels impelled to go beyond that sum.

A general discussion then followed in which several motions were put and carried, proposed by Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Wigham, Mrs. Boote, seconded by Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Trillia and Mrs. Spanton. It was decided to endorse recent policy and to pay special attention to the seamen's mission. Mrs. Gardner, seconded by Miss Dornig, proposed helpers being assigned to each branch. A vote of thanks to all who had helped to make the Conference a success was proposed by Mrs. Ferrari and seconded by Mrs. Trillia. Tea was then served and its usual accompaniment of general conversation.

At 5 o'clock the Rev. H. C. Morrey Jones gave a deeply interesting account of work among the Indians of the Argentine Chaco.

In the course of his account he described an Indian village under the burning noon sun, at the hour of "siesta," the women only at home, the men working or hunting, and the same at night.

Fear of the evil spirits of the waste and forest is an intensely active article of their belief; even the games of children are deeply tinged with their terror of the unseen world and the malignant forces, which they suppose constantly surrounding them. Their lives are actually embittered by fear and are by no means the lazy, free from care, butterfly existence that many suppose, especially as they frequently lie in mud in bad weather. So great is their terror of spirits that on a death occurring they burn the village and with it all the chattels and movables of the deceased, and decamp, thus avoiding trouble with probate and succession duties.

Teaching by the mission has eliminated a great deal of this superstition, and the religion taught is practical religion. The motto is "Pray and do." Many clever workmen have been turned out carpenters, transport workers, capable cattle-men, and so on. With the women, owing to their previous freedom from all restraint, teaching has been difficult. An industrial school failed, as they jibbed at discipline, and the successes have been chiefly trained in the houses of members of the mission staff.

Mr. Morrey Jones related some amusing anecdotes illustrative of the difficulty of persuading the Indian domestic to do things in the manner us-

MISS ADELA VERNE

A BRILLIANT RECITAL.

The name of Adela Verne is one which conjures to the imagination infinite variations of harmony, and with each succeeding concert not only is the desire to hear her enhanced, but a more universal recognition of her remarkable playing is established which only very few artists have been able to equal in this or the past generation.

She opened her fourth recital on October 28 at the Salon Teatro, Cangallo 1362, with the plaintive tones of Beethoven's ever-popular Moonlight Sonata. Her technique was extraordinary and her execution of this exquisite selection was most impressive. Her soul seemed to thrill under the interpretation of the great master, and this feeling was transmitted to the hearts and minds of her listeners.

She is, no doubt, one of the greatest pianists of the age, and combines with the delicacy of the woman the vigour and energy of the man. She belongs to that category of supreme artistic exponents which has produced such rare geniuses as Liszt, Kalberg, Rubinstein and Paderewski, and maintains a standard of efficiency which is excelled by none and perhaps only rivalled by one or two.

There have been players whose personality has been more eccentric and perhaps more prepossessing, but none has possessed the triple potent combination of the powers of inspiration, technical knowledge, and the fervency and imagination of youth, such as Adela Verne may claim.

In her rendering of Schumann's "Papillon," Op. 2, nothing could have been more masterful and more intense. It was a veritable subjugation of all the human emotions, the frivolous laughter, the passionate outcry, the roar of anger and the lamentations of grief, melted in one powerful display.

Then came the "Estudios" of Chopin, Op. 10, No. 3; Op. 25, No. 9; Op. 25, No. 11. Knowing her unlimited powers, one can readily imagine how Chopin breathed again under her dexterous fingers. Schumann's "Papillon" was wonderful, but Chopin's selections were still more wonderful.

Liszt was equally good. The "Estudio de Concierto" in F. minor is one of even range, with gentle touches of pathos. This was exhibited by Miss Verne with sympathetic feeling.

In the "Danse des Gnomes," however, she reigned supreme. This wild, tempestuous composition, with its barbaric and majestic train of symphony, thrilled every being in the audience, and the rolling cadences now resembling thunder and then the murmurs of the solemn woods were awe-inspiring.

"Polonesa," one of the most celebrated compositions of Liszt, concluded this memorable concert, and it is needless to remark that it was played as only Adele Verne is capable of playing. This last and brilliant execution provoked such fervid applause that she was obliged to appear no less than nine times on the stage, and executed an extra-number at the termination of the concert.

To have missed hearing her is to have failed in witnessing that which represents the loftiest standard of Art.

Miss Verne received several bouquets which were presented to her during the performance, and, judging by the applause, it will be a very long time before this great artist's exhibitions are forgotten.

vally considered "the thing."

An objectionable feature of their villages is the plague of dogs, which increase and multiply, as they will not kill them—superstition again, — and the average of dogs in a village to the inhabitants is about three and a half per capita.

Finally Mr. Jones pointed out the good work achieved, and appealed for further support in pursuance of the motto "Pray and do."

THE "HERALD" STAFF'S

PICNIC AT RIO CHANA.

The combined staffs of THE HERALD participated in an enjoyable outing on Sunday when the third annual picnic took place, though to follow ancient custom, honoured to this day throughout the Anglo-Saxon world, such an event should properly be described as a "Wayzgoose." The origin of the word is lost in antiquity, or in the unrecorded history of printing houses immediately subsequent to the immortal Caxton. It is said that the word came from the Cornish or Devonshire expression "away us goes." Contracted into "Wayzgoose" it is used throughout English newspaperdom and the printing craft to describe a picnic, or fiesta.

As proof of the virtues of a picnic in prospect for giving zest to labour, Sunday's HERALD was produced in record time, and was an excellent issue too. At the early hour of eight a.m. when all respectable newspaper people should be comfortably in bed, the full strength of THE HERALD staffs, literary, commercial and mechanical, gathered at Retiro station and journeyed to the Tigre, where two launches were waiting to take the party through the Delta to "El Hogar." The rain had no effect on the happy spirits of all, though apparently it obfuscated the vision of the "pilots" in charge of the boats, who promptly proceeded to lose their way and found it again only when the picnickers were famished with hunger. "El Hogar" was not reached till well after 1 p.m., and Host Pindar and Mrs. Pindar were treated to a demonstration of what healthy and hearty appetites can do when in the presence of an excellent meal. A pleasant time was spent at the pretty spot, so far from the rowdy city, and the office poet might have penned a delightful picture of the concord and harmony prevailing in such delightful surroundings. Gone were the bustle and anxiety of the Press room, and for once the speeding of the hours was unnoticed. Time is the mortal enemy of the newspaper worker, for he fights and works against it every night, and it exists only to be beaten, or once in a year to be spent with indifference.

It was growing dark when a start was made for home. Once more the "pilots" demonstrated the fact that they had obtained their licenses under false pretences, or had forgotten all they ever knew of river navigation. In the words of the Shipping Reporter, they "piled up" their craft on several mud-banks, but they managed to get the party safely back to Tigre at 9 p.m. Another hour, and the City was reached, with everyone happy, but tired with the physical tiredness that comes from pleasant recreation in the haunts of Nature, to say nothing of the fact that most of the picnickers had had no sleep for 24 hours.

STRIKE AT A FACTORY

PROTEST AGAINST A FOREMAN.

For the past fortnight close upon 160 workmen, mainly from the polishing department of the factory of Messrs. Waring and Gillow, have been out on strike. The cause of the trouble was the dismissal of a workman by the foreman. The management state that the man was dismissed for insubordination. The men allege that the foreman had no justification for his action, and further that he was endeavouring to discriminate unfairly.

The matter was discussed by the union to which the polishers belong, and a demand was made for the removal of the foreman. The management of the factory would not accede to the demand, and the men struck work. According to a statement made yesterday by some of the strikers, they have no complaint against the management, and admit that Messrs. Waring and Gillow have always treated them well. All they object to is the foreman.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

For the first time we are to produce an illustration showing clearly the construction and mechanism of the deadly bombs dropped by Zeppelins in their raid on England. The main feature of the incendiary bomb, which causes the fires, is the cylinder of thermit, which, when fired, produces the tremendous heat of 5000 degrees Fahrenheit. Perhaps no campaign in history has brought forth such remarkable resourcefulness as that displayed by the Allies in their determined attack on the Dardanelles. The landing of the forces, their maintenance on the narrow strips of beach which for many weeks were the only foothold they had on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and the driving back of the Turks, have developed to a high degree all the ingenuity and resource of the Allies. In the second of our pictures we show how a big gun is got ashore on a raft. The next picture gives a splendid idea of the scenes on the beaches. In the foreground is a contingent of motor cyclist despatch riders, mainly recruited from the Royal Engineers. The view of a French army chaplain among the men in the trenches needs little explanation, but the next picture is highly interesting as it explains how the various corps and units of a great fighting force are controlled from the main headquarters. There is also an interesting local history attached to the publication of this diagram. The day before the picture was selected for publication, the father of an Argentine volunteer called at "The Herald" office and asked if we could explain just what work his son—a motor cyclist despatch rider—had to do. He was told that his son's duty was most probably to ride back and forth from the trenches to the various headquarters with orders and information. Now if the anxious father sees this illustration he will understand clearly what his son has to do, and what valuable and important work it is, riding up and down these radiating lines—the nerves of the fighting machine—conveying orders and messages from the "brain" of the army to the "limbs." Our last two pictures show Turkish prisoners from the Dardanelles arriving in Cairo, and Canadian troops answering the call of the Motherland.

TO HELP THE CHILDREN

FESTIVAL AT PALERMO.

For the benefit of the little ones a festive reunion was celebrated yesterday afternoon at Palermo, organised by the "Patronato de la Infancia." The nature of the entertainment was both social and musical.

Much good work is done by the "Patrons of the children," and if only they know, the poor mites have much to thank this Society for. A large and enthusiastic concourse of fashionable ladies assembled and the affair was a success.

The Colón orchestra under Sr. Mesager was in full force and the Municipal Band filled up the intervals.

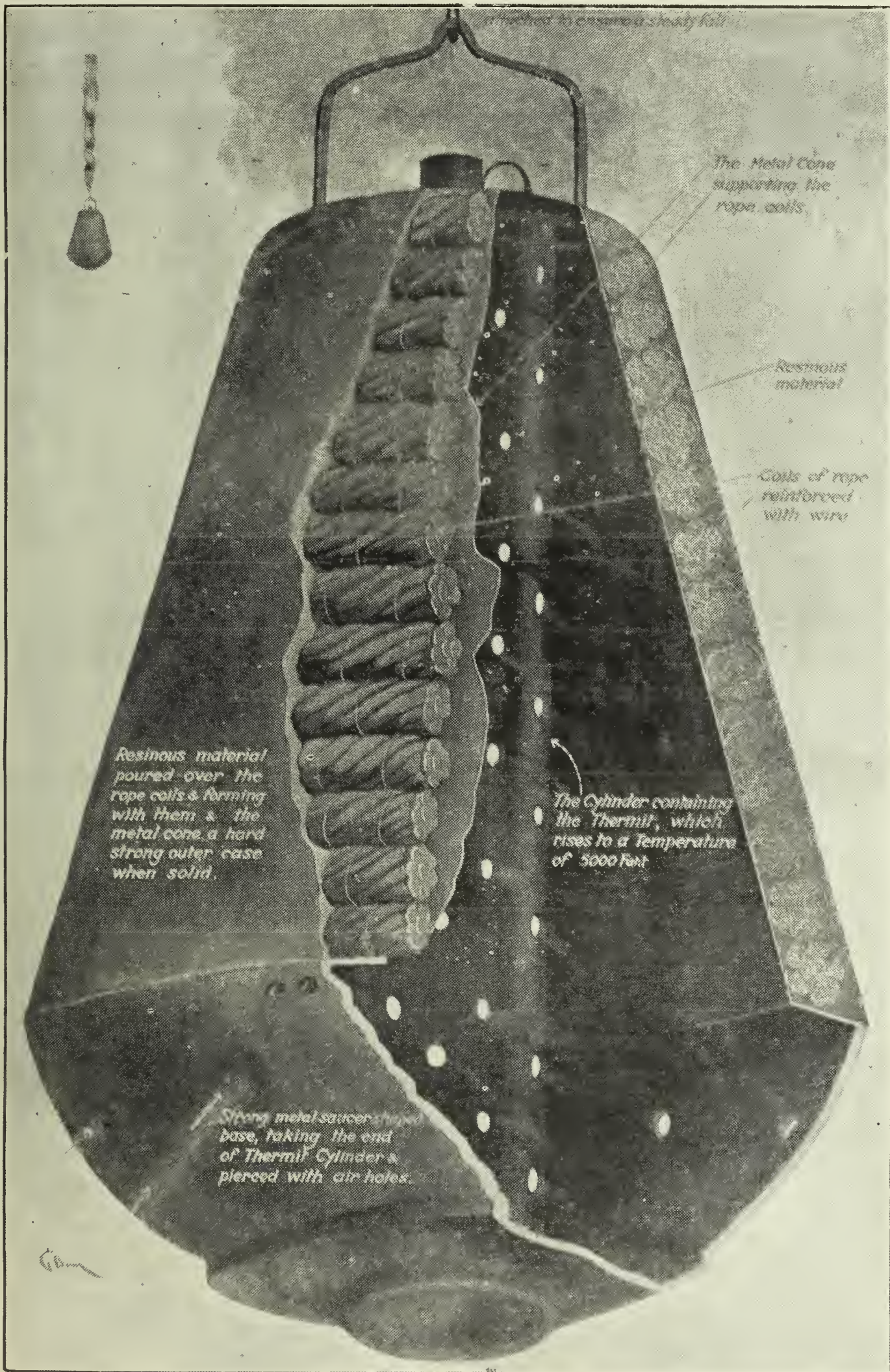
The elite of Buenos Aires society was present and the conductor of the Colón orchestra received a tremendous ovation for a rendering of a "Faust" selection. The weather aided the attendance.

BUSY DAY AT SAN ISIDRO

TRAMWAY INAUGURATIONS

The San Isidro authorities had a busy day on Sunday. In the morning they inaugurated the new tramway to Sarandi. The cars for the line were built in the municipal workshops. Sr. Rolon, the Intendente, assisted at the opening which was followed by a lunch at the Club Nautico.

In the afternoon there was another event no less important. Another section of the tramway to Santa Rita was opened and put into service. Only one more kilometre remains to complete the line to Santa Rita. The authorities retired after these fatigues to the Golf Club where failing powers were recruited by tea.



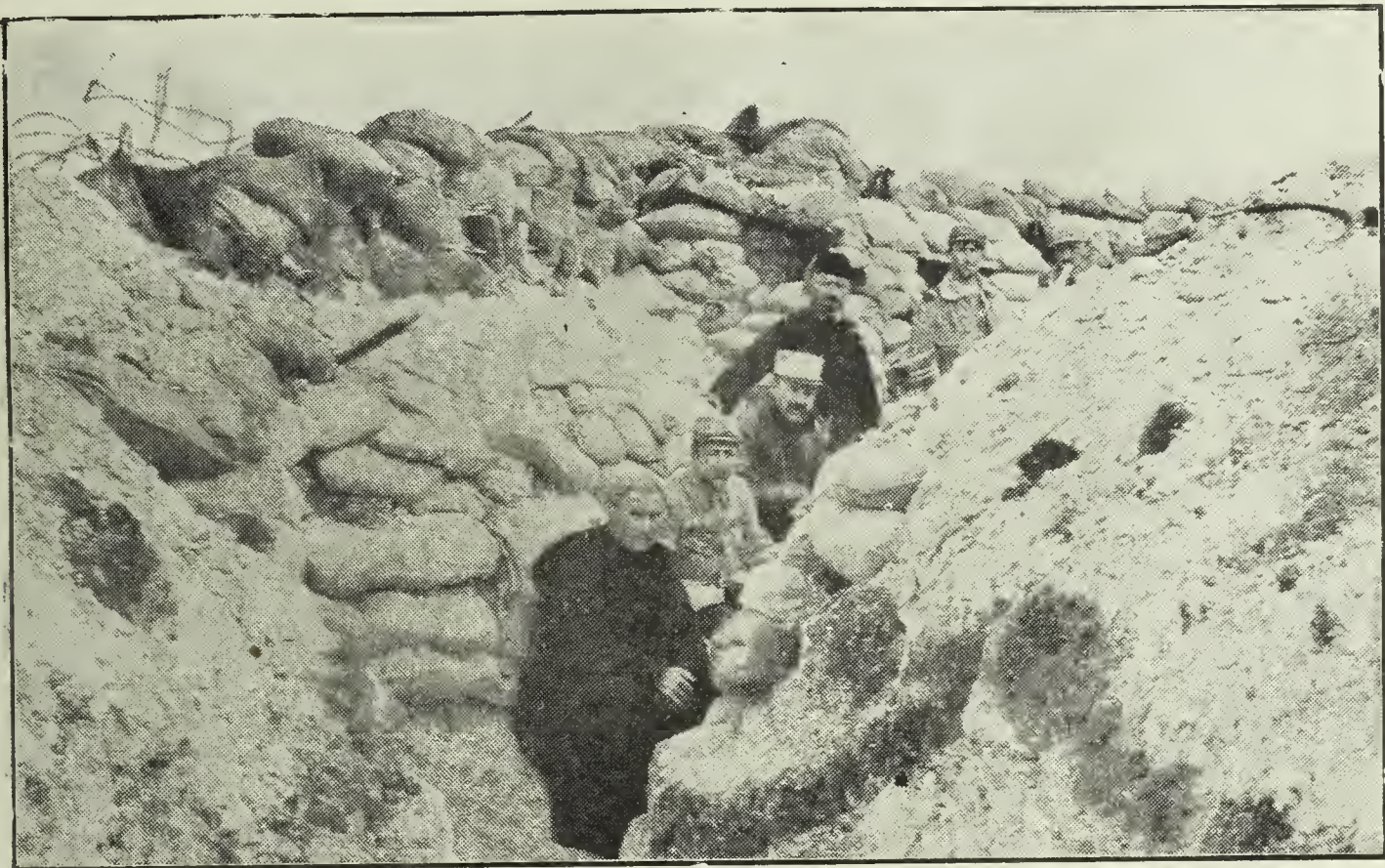
A ZEPPELIN INCENDIARY BOMB, SHOWING THE CONSTRUCTION AND MECHANISM.



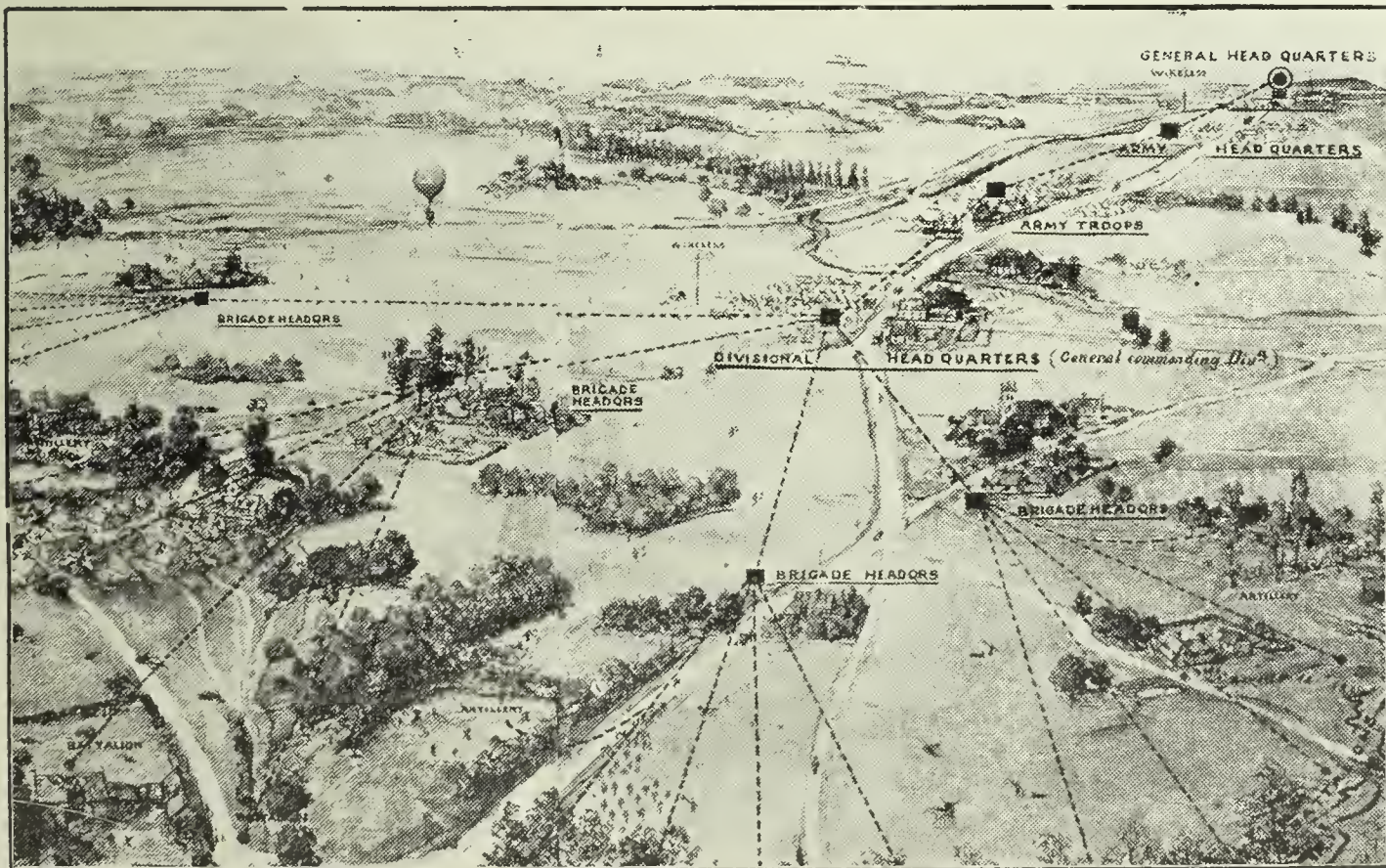
TOWING ONE OF THE BIG GUNS ASHORE AT GALLIPOLI.



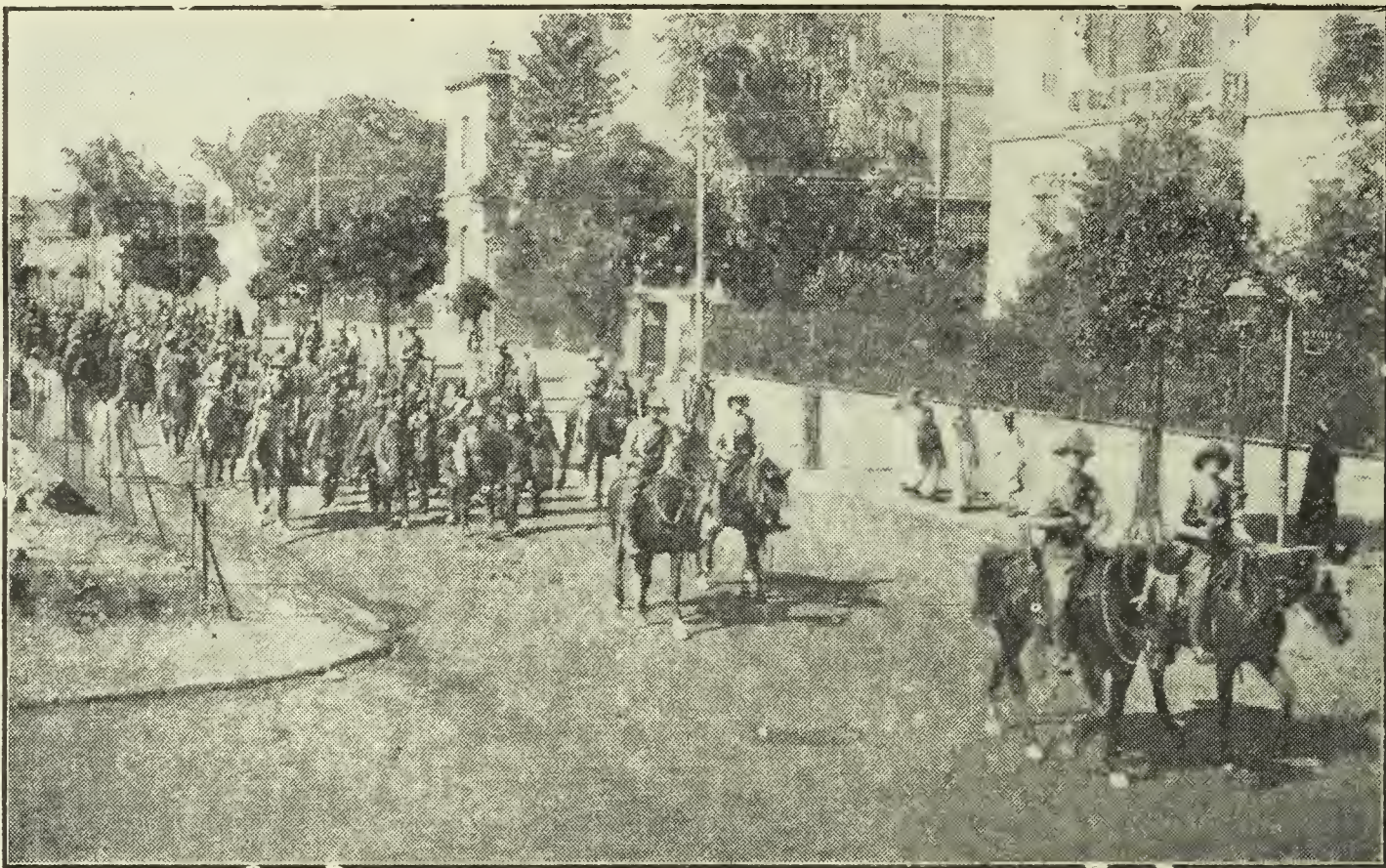
A SCENE ON THE BEACH AT GALLIPOLI. DESPATCH RIDERS IN THE FOREGROUND.



BEHIND A FRENCH TRENCH IN THE ARGONNE. A CHAPLAIN AMONG THE MEN.



THE NERVES OF THE FIGHTING FORCE. FROM HEADQUARTERS TO THE TRENCHES.



ARRIVAL OF TURKISH PRISONERS AT CAIRO.



CANADIAN TROOPS LANDING IN ENGLAND.

WEDDING

DODDS - WARD.

On October 28, at St. John's Pro-Cathedral, the wedding of Mr. William Dodds and Miss Elsie Pollock Ward, were celebrated. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. F. H. Somerville, assisted by the Rev. H. W. Brady and the Rev. J. Y. Mills. The service was a choral one.

The bridegroom was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. William Dodds, of Las Talas, Monte Grande, and the bride, the only daughter of Mr. Robert W. Ward, of this city and formerly of Birmingham.

The sisters of the bridegroom, Miss Martita, Miss Ethel and Miss Jessie Dodds, were the bridesmaids attired in pale blue crêpe de chine, with large white hats, trimmed with blue tulle and pink roses.

The bride was dressed in crepe de ehine with trimmings of Maline lace.

Mr. Cedric Grant was the best man and the bride was given away by her father.

The choral service was conducted by Mr. Cowlsham at the organ, and the church, with an archway of evergreens, was beautifully decorated.

A reception was later held at the Phoenix Hotel, where, after the departure of the bride and bridegroom, a ball took place.

Amongst the many beautiful presents were those from:

Bridegroom to bride, Russian leather dressing case; bride to bridegroom, gold chain; bridegroom to bridesmaids, gold brooches; Mr. R. W. Ward and Mr. E. Leslie Ward, cheques; Mr. William Dodds, senr., Mr. J. Neil Dodds and Mr. James Dodds, cheques; Mr. James Dodds, senr., a carpet; Mrs. William Dodds, linen; Mr. John Dodds, Mr. James G. Dodds and Mr. Victor Torry, dining room clock; Miss Euphemia Dodds, silk cushion; the Misses Ethel and Jessie Dodds, crystal ware; Miss Aggie Dodds, cushion; Miss Lizzie Dodds, and Miss Matita Dodds, painted table centre and cushion; Rev. Lachlan McNeil, family Bible; clergy, organist and choir of St. John's, silver kettle, and silver sauce boat; Messrs. J. R. Williams and Co., cheque; the secretaries of the Y.M.C.A., brass kettle and spirit stove; Miss Mary Dodds, cabinet of cutlery and silk handkerchief sachet; Miss Jessie Dodds (senr.) cheque; Mr. Florestan Yellais, landscape; Mrs. Yellais, silver tea spoons; Alec and Carlito Yellais, silver serviette rings; Miss Robbins, silver bonboniere; Mr. James Grant, biscuit barrel; Mr. Cedric Grant, silver cake tray; Mr. Gilbert Brown, silver vases; Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, linen; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bruce and family, silver photo frames; Mrs. McLeod and family, afternoon tea knives; Mr. H. M. Carlin, crystal compote bowl with silver servers; Miss Brookling, silver photo frames; W. R. Stuart Leeson, silver cake stand; Mr. D. Macmillan, silver biscuit cabinet; Mr. A. Stanley Gibson, biscuit barrel; Mr. and Mrs. John McKechnie, butter dish; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Quant, jam dish; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Christie, silver coffee pot; Mr. and Mrs. John Wright, bread platter and knife; Mr. James Keir, ice chest; Miss Leeson, silver photo frame; Mr. J. A. Aird, china tea service; Mr. G. R. Gowland, morning tea set; Mr. F. J. Curtis, silver fish servers; Mr. J. Ewart Dobbie, travelling clock; Mr. and Mrs. George Hinde, silver cake basket; Miss Lorna Read, painted satin cushion; Sr. Enrique M. Garcia, Japanese coffee service; Mrs. Stirling and family, case of fruit spoons, etc.; Mr. Charles M. Allison, silver muffineers; Mrs. C. Gregg, pincushion; Miss Madge Nugent and Mr. Leonard Nugent, palm table; Miss Nellie Morrison, writing bureau; Miss Eloy, silver sugar scoop; Mr. A. J. MacMoran, silver watch in case; Misses Clydesdale, silver candlestick; Misses Pollie and Katie Brown, preserve cruet; Mr. E. L. Lacey, silver ash tray; Mr. Louis Lacey, silver ca-

OPERETTA IN B.A.

THE POLITEAMA SEASON

PERFORMANCE OF EVA

Operetta make a never-ending appeal to the great mass of the public; and, in the worst of times, the presentation of the tuneful works by the well-known composers of this particular form of music invariably commands success.

After an absence of some months, the Maresca company have returned to the first class theatres of the Capital in opening a season at the Politeama. Franz Lehar's "Eva" was the selected work.

The melodies of "Eva" are known to the majority of theatre-goers and are deservedly popular, for they embody some of the most skilful inspirations of the composer of "The Merry Widow."

The performance on Oct. 30 was a distinct success. Sra. Clara Weiss, in the leading role, sang prettily and her acting was always dainty and pleasing. Sra. Lambiase-Bocci, who is quite an old favourite, has often sung more tunelessly and, from a vocal point of view, was something less than a success. She was forgiven, however, for the simple reason that it was impossible not to admire her vivacity and the whole-hearted manner in which she entered into her part.

Sr. O. Bocci, in the principal male role, was excellent. One of the best and most popular of the many operetta artists seen in the Capital, he excelled himself last evening. His acting and singing were each admirable.

The remainder of the company do not call for comment.

Y. W. C. A.

LOSS ON THE YEAR'S WORKING.

The annual report of the Treasurer of the Young Women's Christian Association shews how great was the financial strain which the Association underwent last year. A loss of over nine thousand pesos is recorded in the following revenue account:—

Expenditure. \$45,178.74
Receipts 35,911.70

Loss for the year \$ 9,267.04
General Balance taken Sept. 30, 1915.

Assets:—
Furniture, etc., 22,619.59,
less depreciation 10 %
2,261.95 20,357.64
Insurance paid in advance 79.18
Building Fund 5,010.45
General Fund 366.22
Suspense Account. 80.00
25,893.49

Liabilities:—
Amounts outstanding . . . 4,586.24
Building Fund 10,060.45
Extension Fund 8,279.38
Capital Asst. \$12,234.46, less
loss for year \$9,267.04 . . 2,967.42
25,893.49

lendar; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lacey, silver toast rack; Mrs. Dacres Moore, cut glass and silver scent bottle; Miss Sybille Moore, silver photo frame; Miss Vera Moore, silver photo frame; Mr. R. K. Mitchell, silver fish servers; Mr. and Mrs. Flash, silver sugar scoop; Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Bayley, silver bonbonieres; Mr. and Mrs. James Reid Brown, silver vases; the Misses Brown, butter dish; Mr. and Mrs. H. Percy Dee, silver bedroom clock; Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, silver spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Grimsditch, silver sugar bowl and sifter; Mr. A. E. Biet, silver bonboniere; Mrs. McGrath Winter and the Misses Winter, painted vase; Mr. H. F. Sachs, portable electric lamp; Mr. Lino Landajo, biscuit tray; Mr. Reginald Brown, preserve jar.

Telegrams were received from Mrs. Cornet and family, and Mr. Harry Wilson.

VICTORIA SAILORS' HOME

ANNIVERSARY CONCERT

A large audience assembled at the Scotch Church Hall on Oct. 28 at a splendid concert arranged by Mrs. J. A. Pilling. The occasion was the 25th anniversary of the Victoria's Sailors' Home, and the concert was held for the benefit of this institution. There was such a mass of detail, which deserves mention amongst the twenty-two items, for each and every one of them was good that a sense of bewilderment is felt.

However, there were special items, original and particular, which will memorialise last evening.

Hadyn's Toy Symphony especially so. This work, so very seldom heard, could be almost called a memory of childhood days, and yet it is a work of considerable musical construction and thought. In places and parts it is Mark Twain set to music; in others, it has an occasional serious note. Last night it was exceptionally well rendered, and well rehearsed, and much of its humour rested in the fact that Mr. J. F. Bideleux played the cuckoo.

The leading violinist was Miss Charmion Shaw, who deserves an especial mention for her violin playing in the other items of the programme. A young lady too seldom heard, she has good technique, and is very expressive. Only one criticism could be made concerning her really beautiful playing, and that was the interpretation given to Thome's work. It was played too fast, and with some incorrect rendering of rhythm. In everything else technique and expression were perfect, especially so for so young an artist. Other instrumentalists in the Symphony were Mrs. Pilling at the piano; Mr. Layton, 2nd violin; Mrs. Thomson, cello; Mrs. Alfred Drysdale, the Rattle and the Quail; Mr. Neill Trumpet; Miss Gordon the bells; J. W. Adderley was a nightingale; Mr. Pilling, drum; Mrs. Chiswell, the triangle, and others.

There were many other excellent items on the programme, and amongst them the duet playing of Mrs. Pilling and Mrs. Chiswell. This was perfect, especially so Moszkowski's work.

Only once has Mr. Bideleux ever sung better, which says much considering that his voice has gained in breadth and volume during the past few months.

Mr. Ellis Griffin was another artist. Just as inimitable as ever, he brought the house down, and he said, a "stiff" house until he sang.

"Come back to me," a song charmingly arranged and sung with a duet of gentlemen behind the screen, was given by Mrs. Alfred Drysdale.

Mr. Pilling, Mr. Neill, and Mr. Adderley also contributed to the evening's excellence.

Mrs. R. H. Thomson played very nicely on the cello, but appeared a trifle nervous in the first half. The accompanists were Mrs. J. A. Pilling and Miss Lucy Gordon, while Miss Shaw played for her sister's violin solos.

It was an exceptionally fine concert, with a great number of items, and financially gratifying to the organisers, Mr. and Mrs. Pilling and to the object for which it was given.

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT

Mr. J. Crawley, who organised and arranged the concert on Oct. 30 at the Victoria Sailors' Home, met with remarkable success. A hall packed full, an audience exceptionally enthusiastic, encores, and many of them, to each item, caused the evening to be one of the most lively possible.

Mr. Leonard Ceiley was in great form, and was encored no less than four times. Mr. C. H. Soane, too, was at his best and highly amusing.

The whole concert went with a rattle and a swing, and an enthusiasm quite unusual.

The programme was as follows:

Part I.

1. Variation of "Sweet Genevieve," Mr. J. Crawley.
2. "Three for Jack," encore, "Rubeen

ASSIST THE ALLIES!

ADVICE TO S. AMERICAN REPUBLICS

BY FAMOUS BRAZILIAN AUTHOR

Paris, Oct. 29.

"Le Temps" of to-day publishes an interview which one of its reporters has had with the Brazilian author Senhor Graca Aranha, who is visiting Europe with the express purpose of espousing the cause of the Allies, acting as representative of the Liga Pro-Alíados of Rio de Janeiro.

Senhor Aranha stated that he intended, as delegate of the League mentioned, to make an urgent appeal to the Greeks and Rumanians not to wait too long in making up their minds to help Serbia and join the armies which are fighting for the independence of nations and for Latin culture against the Imperialism and barbarity of the Germans, who have gone so far as to ally themselves with the enemies of Christianity.

Senhor Aranha holds the opinion that Latin America ought not to remain neutral. She should aid the Allies by supplying them with arms, munitions and provisions. For this purpose it would be sufficient for the great Republics of South America to reduce their own armaments, when they would be able to let the Allies have the important quantities of material of war which are now at their disposal.

Thus they would ensure the consolidation of the national independence of the Latin Republics, a principle which is at stake in the present conflagration.

PRO-ALLY PROPAGANDA

COMMISSION'S WORK INCREASING.

The Comision de Propaganda Pro-Alíados is now working at high pressure and is doing exceedingly valuable work.

A keen interest is being manifested throughout the country districts in the propaganda, and the Comision is daily receiving additional support from small local committees and private individuals. Over 5,000 copies of the Montevideo publication "Por La Civilisación" are being distributed every fortnight, as well as thousands of circulars and brochures issued by the various governments.

There has also been no dearth of offers of assistance from influential British firms and organizations in Buenos Aires, and the Comision is rapidly expanding in its sphere of action. Up to the moment there is a sufficiency of funds to carry on the work, but later on it may be necessary to ask for support from the general public.

Ranza," Mr. W. J. Burton.

3. "On Your Honeymoon," encore, "When Gertie took me for a walk in the Park," Mr. W. W. Smith.

4. "Come, sing to me," encore, "Nightingale," Mrs. F. P. Hanson.

5. "Shirts and Beware," "Little Irish Girl," Mr. L. Ceiley.

6. "You all wan't something to cuddle," and "I live underneath," Mr. C. H. Soane.

7. "Sing, Sing, Sing," Mr. Crawley at the piano.

Part II.

1. "Songs of Araby," Mr. J. Crawley.

2. "My old Shako," encore, "Glorious Devon," Mr. W. J. Burton.

3. "Bosh," Mr. W. W. Smith.

4. "The Garden of Sleep," Mrs. F. P. Hanson.

5. "A Little Irish Song," "A Sergeant of the Line," "In your dear eyes," and "Until," Mr. L. Ceiley.

6. "Sailors' Bunkum," "Row, Row, Row," "Henry VIII," Mr. C. H. Soane.

7. "We're all waiting for a girl," Mr. Crawley.

God Save the King.

Sports and Pastimes

THE TURF

SUNDAY'S RACING AT PALERMO

There is not much to be said concerning the racing at Palermo on Sunday. The day was an unpleasant one, and the rain completely ruined the going, with the usual result, namely, a complete reversal of form, and yet with the exception of the running of Solis in the first race, if ordinary judgment had been used, it should have resulted in a good day for backers. Not a horse won who had not a good book chance, even Sanchete, because of its breeding, was by no means out of it on such a day, as he proved.

The classic was a colourless affair, and resulted in a very easy win for Ocurrencia. Two points are worthy of attention, namely, that she made all the running, and again, that considering the going, she put up most splendid time. She won absolutely as she liked, which was officially recorded as 1½ lengths from Canora.

This latter filly ran well enough, especially if one compares her to Decidica, whom so many consider a first-class filly.

Ocurrencia was out for nothing but an exercise gallop, and in the time occupied, by making the running, and in the particularly bad going, her performance was interesting. The first race went to Posadas, who was the logical danger to Solis, who never tried an inch, and we are not surprised to learn his jockey was called over the coals. It was one more disgraceful exhibition of riding to the already too large number at Palermo.

Congrio ran fairly well albiet three lengths away. He should score soon.

The public fastened on Mingo's mount, the debutante Lebeda, in the second race, and it turned out all right. She beat Hnarmi by half a neck, who shared with Aclamacion the book form. The race was somewhat of a scramble, and without much interest.

Perhaps the best event of the day was the colts' race, won by the favourite Buen Tiempo by a short head from Polavieja, with Strap another short head behind. Ave César too, was close up. It shows how bad the going was when the time occupied was Persil's average time for the 1700 metres. The previous race, too, 1.9 1/5 for 1100, only shows how excellent was Ocurrencia's time of 2.5 for the 2000.

Avanti failed horribly in the fourth race, as did Marinera. Sanchete, who ran second from the start, once more proved the value of Calepino's progeny in the mud. He only won by a small margin from Dairy Black, whose performance was a surprise. This event was another most exciting one. Camacua who ran third, was only a head behind Dairy Black.

The Classic provided the public with money for nothing, but Valenton let them down in the sixth race. Sombrio, the danger, was very lucky to win from a rank outsider in Matatias, who has been putting up some good performances at La Plata. A short head was the verdict, and \$32.30 returned for the place! It is hard to say what happened to Valenton, who after making the running, faded completely away.

Bolin beat Radiant by a short neck in the seventh race, and showed himself a really remarkable horse. The time, too, was excellent, all things considered. Some little time ago Bolin was running and losing those very common or garden class events, generally down for first decision on the programme. Now he comes out at all weights and over all distances, and beats horses we almost regard as classics. Bolin is a great horse. The outsider did not win the last event for a change, but Evoé, very strongly fancied, had matters all his own way and beat Lusitano with perfect ease.

We were surprised at the running

of Picacero. Although at the weights he had no chance, we fully expected a better performance. After all this year's youngsters will have all their work cut out to do anything against the older horses even at weight for age.

In conclusion it may be remarked that except for the one or two fine finishes the meeting was a very ordinary one, and generally speaking a disastrous one for the great G. P.

MONDAY'S RACING AT PALERMO

One performance stands out as the result of yesterday's racing that deserves especial mention. This is the performance of Bolin. A winner on Sunday, he again succeeded in carrying 57 kilos to victory yesterday. Few people thought he would run. Few believed him capable of carrying the weight, and yet he put up the finest and most sensational race on the programme. Head to head with Retrechero all down the straight, he just kept in front. It was a wonderful race and a grand performance, and much of it was due to Mingo's riding.

The classic event was won by Diamant by a short head from Estro. For some reason Melik withdrew at the very last moment and paid forfeit. We were informed that the going was considered unsuitable. This left but five competitors in the race. From the start Estro led, with Diamant second and Vespaciano last. They ran in this order until the straight. Diamant then took the lead at the populars and seemed to have EsEtro badly beaten. But Rivero made a tremendous effort and came again, and was only just beaten; and, in fact, to some it looked as though he had won. He was squeezed up against the rails and perhaps might have won but for this. Anyway he certainly put up a very fine show and the public quaked in their shoes until the favourite's number went up.

The going suited Pregon alright, who had no difficulty whatever in annexing the first event. Instead of as usual taking the lead, Acosta lay back third and allowed Querida II. to make the running. He rode well on to the rails and Gastia who was running second ran wide and allowed him to slip up at the bend. From thence onwards the race was a procession. Presuru turned on steam and just ousted Querida from second place.

Padin ran well and almost secured a surprise place. Perhaps the surprise was the fact that El Tony was made favourite and ran a real "stiff" race. He should have been much closer at a difference of 8 kilos to Pregon. However, we know the going did not suit him.

The fillies' race went to Heroína, a logical winner enough, and the only interest in the race was the running of Camboata, who after one or two recent runs, put up a horrible exhibition. Heroína made every inch of the running but was subject to a very determined challenge by Augusta who got up to within half a head of the leader. Arcuri rode exceptionally well.

Despota III. cleared up the field with ridiculous ease in the third event. He made all the running and then won by 2½ lengths from Pico de Oro. The great "tip" Bataclan did his best, but as usual Blanco was far from getting a decent start and had to come through the crowd of runners as best he could.

Wateville, who ran nowhere is a likely looking customer and should win soon, but beyond that, this race had no lessons.

In a three-horse race Tresor cantered away with the event from start to finish. It was a cold-blooded race and Persil who should have been somewhere on the premises never put up the smallest attempt at a gallop. He ran lengths out of striking distance of Tresor, and even at Belgrano bend could never have won the race.

It was a weak event, without interest and without any kind of result for future guidance.

After the classic event came a fairly interesting race in which Perjura added to her consistent running and scored a very hollow victory over the favourite Insula.

Acosta rode badly and without confidence. At the start Chaica led the field and after 100 yards went to the front for a few strides, when again Chaica took the lead. This shilly-shallying and indeterminate riding on the part of Acosta lost him the race, although it must be admitted that Perjura would have taken a tremendous lot of beating. Inquisicion failed again and so consistent is she in doing so that unless she has only the most feeble performers against her she is better left severely alone. Idolatria turned out a good place, but where was Angeolina?

It is interesting to remark that Acosta and Rivero rode very poorly yesterday. Estro was the only horse at all well ridden by the latter, while the former, although a winner on Pregon, on whom he could hardly have lost, seemed to lack confidence. Heroína, who gave Rivero his one win, was not as well ridden as Estro.

It remained for Arcuri and Mingo to carry off the honours of the meeting. Mingo commenced on Perjura and carried off the last three races.

Nobody could have expected Bolin to put up such a fine performance as he did as a winner of the seventh race, the finest result of the day. It was magnificent how he raced with Retrechero and considered the going was a shade heavy, his time for the 1800 was very good. Only the shortest of heads separated the two horses at the post, but it was wonderful how Bolin stuck it giving 7 kilos.

The last race was won in a hack canter by Folleto (at last!) from Tamarindo.

Beleno made the running with Tamarindo second and Folleto last. Right up to the populars they ran so when the grey drew away with ease and finished 2½ lengths in front with Tamarindo only a head in front of Beleno.

The meeting was a fairly interesting one, but taught little for future races, except in that Bolin is even better than the experts thought him.

The results were as follows:—

PREMIO PINCHE, 1400 metres.

1 PREGON, 57 ks., by Val d' Or or The Whirlpool and Alcaidia, Stud Las Chacras, M. Acosta	7050	4047
2 Presuru 53, G. Cariola	1762	1263
3 Querida II. 53, D. Englander	900	1040
4 Padin 50, J. Arlandini	482	397
0 Guandacol 58, E. Mutio	825	695
0 Tareta 51, S. Blanco	625	663
0 Hombrecito 54, A. Navarro	1327	1132
0 Ton Ton 52, J. Fernandez	2840	1966
0 Fulano 52, Quinteros with Ton Ton	93	157
0 Gastia 47, A. Lamenco	1509	638
0 Pulin 50, M. Lema	7387	5807
0 El Tony 49, R. Rivero	411	385
0 Figgona 53, Claverie	256	320
0 Joli Jeu 48, C. Finucci		

Totals . . . 24667 18513

Did not run—Chiriribí, Winner Day, La Delfina II., Kiron and Asia.

Dividends—Pregon \$6.30 and \$3.70; Presuru \$7.45; Querida II. \$8.60.

Time—1'28". Won by a length and half.

PREMIO CINCEL, 1600 metres.

1 HEROINA 56, by Dieu-doné and Trilby, Stud Tricolor, R. Rivero	8104	4402
2 Augusta 56, F. Arcuri	2275	1381
3 Santa Inés 56, D. Englander	7610	3399
4 Flirteuse 56, Alvarez	2914	1536
0 Rieuse 53, G. Cariola	850	636
0 Camboatá 56, A. Navarro	8477	4154

Totals . . . 30230 15508

Did not run—Salvadora, Evasiva, Fulana, Merluza and Malilla.

Dividends—Heroína \$6.70 and \$3.85; Augusta \$7.90.

Time 1'42". Won by half a head.

PREMIO AZCUENAGA, 1100 metres.

1 DESPOTA III. 56, by Dictador II and Sarita Stud Spavento, Arcuri	6825	4662
2 Pico de Oro 56, D. Englander	5670	3660
3 Bataclan 53, S. Blanco	6174	3724
4 Le Brigant 56, A. Navarro	3452	2314
0 Eufates 56, R. Rivero	556	480
0 Barba Roja 56, Bastias	716	467
0 Ortiz 56, D. Cardoso	423	441
0 Wateville 56, D. Torterolo	6633	4095
0 Pick me up 56, C. L. Fernandez	2206	1627
0 Feo 56, G. Ardouin	278	351
0 Paquete 56, S. Ruiz	529	434
0 Audemars 56, R. Ruiz	1246	935
0 Primer Actor 56, C. Claverie	629	348
0 Good Boy 56, R. Liceri	333	379
0 Bicarbondato 56, J. Fernandez	552	430
0 Granizo 56, J. Etchehoury	72	114

Totals . . 35995 24451

Dividends—Despota III. \$9.50 and \$3.40; Pico de Oro \$3.80; Bataclán \$3.80.

Time—1'11". Won by two lengths and a half.

PREMIO FISHERMAN, 1800 metres.

1 TRESOR, 49, by Ovacion and Argelia, Stud Filippi R., F. Arcuri	12263
2 Lamas 49, D. Englander	8452
0 Persil 52, E. Garcia	10172

Totals . . 31587

Did not run—Retrechero, Sincera II. and Novedad.

Dividend—Tresor \$4.40.

Time—1'52" 4/5. Won by two lengths and a half.

PREMIO S. UNZUE, 2000 metres.

1 DIAMANT 56, by Dusty Miller and Diamantina, Stud Asteroide, M. Lema	15942	5467
2 Estro 52, R. Rivero	9003	2926
3 Duc de Rovigo 52, F. Arcuri	3868	1815
4 Bizet 52, D. Englander	1931	4235
0 Vespaciano 52, J. Fernandez	2073	1057

Totals . . 42807 15500

Did not run—Melik, Gefe, Lovelace, Retiro, Lord French, Vicente Lopez, Don Federico and Vittone.

Dividends—Diamante \$4.85 and \$3, Estro \$3.90.

Time—2'6" 3/5. Won by a head.

PREMIO CHARMING, 1600 metres.

1 PERJURA, 50, by Le Samaritain and Flor Rosada, Stud H. Chapadmalal, D. Torterolo	7238	4340
2 Insula 53, M. Acosta	11522	7699
3 Idolatria 50, C. Finucci	1825	1274
4 Chaica 52, G. Cariola	6543	4072
0 Gerona 56, J. Fernandez	1111	881
0 Petite Chatte 50, F. Arcuri	1831	1292
0 Inquisicion 50, D. Englander	5174	3176
0 Angeolina 50, Rivero	4433	3315
0 Cotagaita 50, R. Rodriguez	2454	1506
0 Guayabita 50, C. Fernandez	362	378
0 Desventura 49, J. Bastias	1773	1331

Totals . . 46886 29274

Did not run—Colilla and Rioma.

Dividends—Perjura \$11.50 and \$4; Insula \$3.10; Idolatria \$8.80.

Time—1'40. Won by a length and threequarters.

PREMIO CLINBELL, 1800 metres.

1 BOLIN, 57, by Druid and Bonita III. Stud Nautillus, D. Torterolo	13075
2 Retrechero 50, D. Englander	12936
3 Prologo 60, Cardoso	6393
0 Facundo III. 50, F. Arcuri	19091

Total . . 51471

Did not run—Last Reason, Mustafá, Radiant, Felpilla and Cuaró.

Dividend—Bolin \$7.10.

Time—1'51" 1/5. Won by a head.

PREMIO FOLLETO, 2800 metres.

- 1 FOLLETO 55, by Ginger Ale—Nave, Stud Cambacua, Torterolo. . 17474
2 Tamariudo 53, Arcuri 16123
3 Beleno 49, R. Rivero . 18549
0 Royal Drop, 52, Lema . 11301

Total . . . 63468

Did not run—Petit Duc.
Dividend—Follete \$6.55.
Won by 2½ lengths. Time 3.1 1/5.

LA PLATA

Backers had a fine sporting day at La Plata on Sunday although unfortunately, the two "good" things, Pilleria and Piquete went down.

The weather was most disagreeable and rain fell before the meeting was over, and with early morning rain too the going was bad. However the results held their compensation. They were as follows:

PREMIO GALENO, 1200 metres.—

1. Apiz 43 ks., L. G. Velasquez; 2. Effusion 51; 3. El Triunfo 48.

Also ran: American Boy, Octavio (4), Pirincho, Edgardo, Mari Pepa.
Dividends: \$6.90 and \$3.20; \$5.10; 3rd, \$4.40.

Won by a neck. Time: 1'16 1/5.

PREMIO GALOPIN, 1400 metres.—

1. Glou Glou, 56, F. J. Pérez; 2. Coquin 52; 3. Driada; 4. Estenia.

Also ran: Ganancia.

Dividends: Glou Glou \$6.60 and \$4.30; 2nd, \$8.90.

Won by half a neck; 1¼ lengths.

Time: 1'16 1/5.

PREMIO GANZUA, 1200 metres.—

1. Posen, 53, J. M. Peña; 2. Hormigón 53; 3. Weyman 56.

Also ran: Himno, Icelandic, V. Prince (4), La Susana, Troneuse, Indra, Weida, Indecisa.

Dividends: Posen \$24.60 and \$7.10 place; 2nd, \$34.20; 3rd, \$3.30.

Won by three lengths; a neck.

Time: 1'16 3/5.

PREMIO GARAY, 1000 metres.—1. Pichuleta 55 ks., M. Vignatti; 2. Quirigita 54; 3. Spingardi 54.

Also ran: Chiriguano, Mississipi, Garfo (4), Villemil, Molleja, Agorera, Doña Juana.

Dividends: \$9 and \$3.40 place; 2nd, \$4.60; 3rd, \$5.70.

Won by a head; 1½ lengths.

Time: 1'2 1/5.

PREMIO GUANDACOL, 1600 metres.—1. Diorita 49, J. M. Peña; 2. Pilleria; 3. Troca Tintas 51.

Also ran: Puro, Foragido, Duquesita (4), Floweret, Menianto, Renta.

Dividends: Diorita \$14.60 and \$4.40; 2nd, \$3.60; 3rd, \$5.40.

Won by 1¼ lengths; half a length.

Time: 1'42.

PREMIO GACELA, 1300 metres. —1. Matrera, 49, T. Grigera; 2. Bonci; 52.

Also ran: Ardilla III, Fint, Old Green (4), Mrabú (3), Arma.

Dividends: Matrera \$5.40 and \$3.50 place; 2nd \$4.20.

Won by various lengths; a neck.

Time 1'21 1/5.

PREMIO GASTIA, 1. Kotter 56, M. Vignatti; 2. Tremus 57; 3. Licinio 48, 3. Saqueador 45.

Also ran: Pionono, Lady Love II, Nervio, Cárcano, Genial.

Dividends: Kotter \$10.60 and \$3.30 place; 2nd, \$3.20; 3rds, \$5 and \$2.70.

Won by a neck; a head.

Time: 1'28.

PREMIO GRITEN, 1. Gaje 54 ks., J. Arismendi; 2. Spingardi 43.

Also ran: Piquete (3), Herd (4), Battaglia.

Dividends: Gaje \$4.90 and \$2.90 place; 2nd, \$3.50.

Won by three-quarters of a length; a neck.

Time: 1'21 4/5.

LAWN TENNIS**BUENOS AIRES L.T.C. SPRING TOURNAMENT.**

The Spring Tournament and Championships were commenced at the Buenos Aires Lawn Tennis Club on Saturday in uncomfortable weather. During the two days' play very considerable progress was made and some interesting preliminary rounds were got through.

Miss Thompson and Mr. Keen gained a surprise victory over Miss Goñi and L. H. Knight in the Mixed Handicap, albeit but by a small margin. Miss Thompson played a very fine game.

Mr. A. V. Villegas was in good form and won a very easy match with his partner, Miss Mackenzie.

Yesterday's results are as follows:

Mixed Doubles Handicap.

Miss Thomson and Keen Jr. plus 3/6 beat Miss E. Goñi and L. H. Knight —15.3, 7—5, 7—5.

Mrs. Acevedo and Woodgate plus 15.2 beat Miss L. Capdepon and A. Durañona plus 15.3, 7—5, 3—6, 7—5.

Mrs. Mackenzie and C. Jones —2/6 beat Miss Thomson and Keen, 6—3, 6—1.

Miss Mackenzie and A. J. Villegas —40 beat Mrs. Acevedo and Woodgate plus 15.2, 6—3, 6—1.

Miss Feilberg and Rosenberg plus 4/6 beat Mrs. Mohr-Bell and Turner plus 3/6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

Ladies' Doubles Handicap.

Miss Viola and Miss Cano plus 30.3 beat Miss Podesta and Miss E. Schindler plus 30.2, 8—6, 1—6, 9—7.

Ladies' Singles Handicap.

Miss E. Capdepon plus 15.4 beat Miss Feilberg plus 15.5, 6—4, 2—6, 6—1.

BELGRANO TOURNAMENT.

But little progress was made in the concluding stages of the Belgrano tournament on account of the weather.

It should be noted that the Ladies' Doubles in aid of the Red Cross Funds will commence on Thursday next.

The week-end results were:—

Gentlemen's Singles Handicap.

Simpson plus 5/6 beat Leslie —4/6 7—5, 8—6.

A. J. Villegas —30.3 beat A. L. Rosenberg plus 5/6, 6—3, 6—2.

A. J. Villegas —30.3 beat Duranona plus 15.2, 6—2, 8—6.

A. Peró plus 15.2 beat Pfeiffer plus 5/6, 7—5, 6—4.

Norman plus 5/6 beat A. Peró, 6—2, 6—2.

Russell plus 15 beat Woodgate plus 5/6, 6—1, 3—6, 6—2.

Gent's Doubles Handicap.

Keen Jr. and Urquiza, plus 1/6, beat R. Peró and Le Bas, scr., 7—5, 4—6, 10—8.

GASCON L.T.C.**SPRING TOURNAMENT.**

Very considerable progress has been made in the games played at the Gascon Lawn Tennis Club in their annual tournament.

The full results of the matches played to date are as follows:—

Gentlemen's Doubles.

Pellens and Fairclough plus 15.3 beat W. H. and G. C. Crispin —40. 6—5, 6—0.

Mills and Arriola plus 15 beat Coffey and Cockcroft plus 1/6, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4.

Robinson and Pentreath —4/6 beat Mitchell and Morris plus 5/6, 6—4, 6—2.

R. T. and G. R. Farran, scr., beat Murray and den Hoed —15.4, 2—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Moverley and Woodhouse —15 beat Yorston and Fairbairn plus 4/6, 6—5, 6—3.

Hoare and Croker —30.1 beat Farnes and Henderson —15.2, 6—4, 5—6, 6—3.

Mills and Arriola beat Robinson and Pentreath, 6—1, 6—3.

Ladies' Singles.

Miss C. Purvis and A. Fairclough Dawson plus 5/6, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.

Miss E. Kelly —3/6 beat Miss C. Purves 6—3, 6—5.

Miss M. Yorston —2/6 beat Miss J. M. Dawson —15, 6—0, 3—1.

Ladies' Doubles.

The Misses Dawson scr. beat Misses Nelon and A. M. Yorston —15, 6—3, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles.

Miss M. Rogers and B. Hoare —15/3 beat Mrs. Anderson and F. H. Kelly plus 1/6, 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Donaldson and D. T. Herald plus 3/6 beat Miss D. Rogers and G. C. Crispin —5/6, 6—5, 6—1.

Miss Donaldson and D. T. Herald plus 3/6 beat Miss Sinclair and R. J. Buck scr., 4—6, 6—5, 6—5.

Miss Recknell and R. H. Croker —15/2 beat Miss E. Kelly and W. Pentreath, —2/6, 6—4, 6—2.

Miss C. Purvis and A. Fairclough plus 15.2 beat Miss D. Williams and D'Aguilar —1/6, 6—5, 6—5.

Gentlemen's Singles.

G. C. Crispin —40 beat F. H. Kelly plus 3/6, 6—5, 6—5.

N. Cockroft, scratch, beat J. J. Andrews, scr., 6—4, 6—0.

R. Robinson —3/6 beat A. Pellens plus 15, 6—2, 6—4.

E. J. Yorston plus 3/6 beat G. M. Tannahill —2/6, 6—1, 6—3.

D. T. Herald —2/6 beat A. Woodhouse —15, 6—4, 6—2.

W. H. Crispin —30/4 beat D. A. D'Aguilar —15/4, 6—2, 6—1.

W. M. Pentreath —3/6 beat B. G. Moverley —15, 3—6, 6—5, 6—2.

E. den Hoed —15 beat J. W. Fairclough plus 15.2, 6—2, 6—1.

A. R. Arriola plus 15 beat R. T. Farran plus 2/6, 6—3, 6—2.

A. R. Arriola plus 15 beat O. W. Mitchell plus 4/6, 6—3, 6—1.

Pentreath beat E. den Hoed, 4—6, 6—1, 6—0.

Pentreath beat Arriola, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

O. W. Mitchell plus 4/6 beat H. B. Dawson plus 15.3, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5.

E. W. Mills plus 15 beat T. McCulloch, scr., 6—1, 6—5.

J. L. Henderson —30 beat H. Farnes —15, 5—6, 6—3, 6—1.

ARGENTINE LEAGUE.**BELGRANO v. BUENOS AIRES.**

The Buenos Aires L.T.C. selected a strong team to journey to Belgrano on Sunday, with the result that they returned the winners of 7 matches to 2.

The light was bad and the weather unpleasant, although the games were over before rain fell.

Knight and McHardy suffered a surprise defeat at the hands of Smyth and Cullerne. Spanton and Jenkins were the other members of the home team to lose. The result is given below:

B. A. L. T. C.

Knight and McHardy beat Prescott and Poynton, 6—4, 6—4; Ferguson and De Meyier, 6—3, 6—4.

Sheward and Leslie beat Prescott and Poynton, 6—2, 6—3; Ferguson and De Meyier, 6—3, 6—4; Smyth and Cullerne 6—5, 6—2.

Spanton and Jenkins beat Prescott and Poynton 6—4, 6—3; Ferguson and De Meyier, 5—6, 6—4, 6—3.

BELGRANO A. C.

Smyth and Cullerne beat Knight and McHardy, 6—5, 6—2; Spanton and Jenkins, 6—1, 3—6, 7—5.

GENERAL URQUIZA LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Rain interfered with tournament play at Villa Urquiza on Sunday, with the result that the following matches were played:—

Mr. A. C. Tynan —15.2 beat R. Hore 15.2 by 6—1, 6—4. Mr. P. Warburton —5/6 beat A. C. Robertson —5/6 by 1—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Mr. A. H. Mayne —30.1 beat Mr. S. E. Matthews 4—6, 5—5, Mr. Matthews retiring. Mr. H. Andrews —15/3 beat Mr. F. Hore —3/6 by 6—2, 6—4.

Mr. D. Murchison —15 beat Mr. R. Tootell plus 15 by 6—1, 6—2.

Mr. H. Gould —30/1 beat Mr. H. Smallman —3/6 by 6—3, 6—2.

Mr. W. Leslie —30/1 beat Mr. J. H.

GOLF**LOMAS A.C.**

Postponed from a previous Sunday, the prize distribution of the Lomas Golf Club was celebrated on last Sunday. The weather was again unfavourable and morning play took place in the rain.

The mixed foursomes were played in the afternoon, but some of these were ultimately given up on account of rainfall.

Mr. A. W. Brown gave the prizes to be presented for this event, which was won by Miss Woodhouse and Mr. E. Gibson with a net score of 82.

Miss Bellhouse and W. Cowes came second with 90.

Mr. Chevallier Boutell, the Club president, in a short speech, thanked the General Manager of the Southern Railway for the many ways in which he had assisted the Club, and with the name of Mr. Candolla, he coupled the name of Mr. Thomas Gregory.

Mrs. Boutell presented the prizes. After this ceremony, Mr. Gregory thanked Mr. and Mrs. Boutell, and three cheers were given for them, and more cheers for all those who had done much to make the scores a success. The prize winners were:

Ladies:

Mrs. Lamb, the ladies' captain, read the list:

1st monthly handicap—Miss Mildred Cowes.

2nd monthly handicap—Miss Nor-daby.

3rd monthly handicap—Miss Taylor.

4th monthly handicap—Mrs. Carstairs.

Garcia Merou Cup.—(Won outright) Miss Lena Cowes.

Runner up—Miss Lilly Baker.

There was much clapping of hands, etc., as the winners received their prizes.

Men:

Mr. E. Gibson, read the list of prize winners:

Monthly competitions under handicap:

April—J. C. Dodds.

May—J. C. Dodds.

June—H. T. Mawson.

July—J. McGaul.

August—R. S. Whyte.

Lawrie Cup—A. A. Gibson.

Garcia Merou Cup—E. Gibson.

Whyte Shield—J. McGaul.

Continuous Bogey Competition —1st prize, George Whyte; 2nd prize, J. L. Carstairs.

Coghlan Cups—Class A: Wilfred A. Cowes; Class B, A. H. Gibson.

President's Cup (club championship), H. G. E. Hickey.

Mixed Foursomes, —ct. 31, 1st prize, Miss Woodhouse and E. Gibson; 2nd prize, Miss Bellhouse and W. Carstairs.

BUENOS AIRES BOXING CLUB**A FIASCO.**

Last night the Buenos Aires Boxing Club opened their new premises and provided a number of exhibition contests.

The arrangements and organisation were disgraceful. There were a large number of people who saw nothing, a number of ill-behaved young roughs—invited and otherwise—and the exhibition was crowded with officially invited persons to the exclusion of all else. There was no one in attendance able to dispense the average courtesies due to the public, and the whole thing was most lamentable.

Boxing in Buenos Aires has always been a failure, and to judge from last night, it will continue to be so. In fact, instead of doing anything towards stimulating a great sport, it did its best to damn it.

Besler scratch by 6—0, 4—6, 6—0.

Messrs. H. Gould and F. Horwill —30 beat Mr. W. H. Taylor and E. S. Barwell by 6—4, the latter retiring.

Messrs. W. Leslie and L. Hortall —40 walked over Messrs. P. E. Warburton and S. E. Matthew —3/6.

Messrs. P. Gallishaw and D. Murchison —30 beat Messrs. A. S. Tynan and H. Andrews —15 by 6—3, 6—4.

HURLING

CHALLENGE MATCH

IRELAND v. ARGENTINA.

ARGENTINA, 7 GOALS, 1 POINT.

IRELAND, 2 GOALS, 1 POINT.

(By Our Own Representative).

This much-discussed International Hurling game took place on Sunday at Mercedes, and was witnessed by some hundreds of spectators. Quite a number braved the elements and journeyed from the Capital.

The party having arrived at Mercedes, Mr. P. Kelly had a warm handshake for all and a kindly welcome to the town. Nothing could exceed this gentleman's attention. He invited all to breakfast, but unfortunately the "asado" had to be enjoyed under cover as the rain was now falling so fast that St. Patrick himself would scarcely have risked taking his portion in the open.

The writer desires to express through the HERALD his appreciation and thanks to Mr. Kelly ("Yankee Pat," as his friends lovingly call him) for his kindness and welcome to Mercedes.

Now a word to the Irish Argentine spectator. The attitude adopted by most of the onlookers of the game was, to put it mildly, decidedly unfriendly, if not almost hostile to the Irish hurlers. Some even went so far as to gibe openly, sneer and shout expressions insulting, coarse and unseemly, while the most trivial effort of an Argentine player was cheered to the echo. This ought not to be—Argentina should remember that it was the Irish who first introduced hurling into this country, and taught them all they know about the game.

The same thing happened a few weeks ago, when the International match, Argentina v. Ireland, took place, and it must be remembered that without the Irish there could be no International. The unsportsmanlike spirit made itself evident in Mercedes, though to a lesser degree than at Saenz Peña. Arise, Argentina, and play the game as a spectator as well as your own hurlers play it.

THE GAME.

Dr. Luis M. Pagliere, who acted as referee, put the ball in play, and the Irish immediately attacked strongly. A smart puck by Andy Harte gained considerable ground, till Kenny and O'Reilly broke up a nice movement initiated by the Emerald Isle's forwards, the leather eventually crossing the touch-line, midfield.

Play followed with the honours fairly divided, till a 70 yards puck gave O'Byrne his chance, and this player with a really brilliant effort, beat Berra hollow for the first score—a goal for Ireland.

A minor soon followed by the same player, both these scores were received with icy indifference.

Then Capt. Kenny pucked out and Marchetto got possession. This brilliant young player went right through the enemy, and eventually passed to Dunleavy, who had no difficulty in making a point. Ye Gods! how the crowd cheered.

O'Byrne pucked out for Ireland, further ground being gained by O'Carroll. The leather was afterwards nicely centred by Mullany, whose shot missed the goal by inches.

Ireland continued pressing till O'Reilly pucked well to midfield. Half-time was now called with Ireland still pressing, the scores being:—

Ireland, 1 goal, 1 point.
Argentina . . . 1 point.

On re-starting it was found that Captain Kenny had altered the positions of some of his men, taking O'Reilly from the back, and placing him in the forward line, while Dalton was given the task of trying to look

alter Mullany. It was a happy change as it turned out.

Ireland's captain moved also, placing himself in the forward line, but his generalship was sadly at fault, as he stood no earthly chance against such players as Dunleavy, Marchetto, and O'Reilly.

Very soon Argentina got going. O'Reilly easily beat Ryan for a goal. This was very quickly followed by another by the same player.

Though Ireland made one more goal through T. Mullins, from this to the end the game became but a practice match for Argentina, who eventually won by five goals. The score at the end was:—

Argentina, 7 goals 1 point.
Ireland, 2 goals, 1 point.

Dr. Luis M. Pagliere presented the winners with gold medals in the form of a Celtic cross with the Arms of the Republic embroidered in the centre.

The teams were as follows:—
Argentina.—Goal, V. Berra; P. Hoare, P. O'Reilly, P. J. Kenny (capt.), Rossiter, D. Duffy, H. Marchetto, T. Tormey, V. Dagnino, P. Noonan, S. Mullins, E. Dalton, P. Horan, B. Dunleavy, D. Kearney.

Ireland.—Goal, M. Ryan; J. Grehan, T. O'Byrne (capt.) J. MacCarthy, P. Ryan, J. O'Carroll, T. Mullins, A. N. Other, M. Biggan, J. O'Riordan, A. Harte, Fagan Hope, T. Mullany, O'Dourriz, P. Casey.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

FINAL FOR THE COMPETITION CUP.

NACIONAL (MONTEVIDEO) 2 v. PORTENO (0).

A final game was played at Montevideo on Sunday for the final of Competition Cup and the result was a defeat for Porteno, the Argentine representatives, by 2 goals to 0.

A very large crowd assembled in spite of the general inclemency of the weather.

It was a fine, fair and clean game and the better side won. In pace and in combination Nacional was superior. These were the players:—

Nacional:—S. Demarchi, J. Castellino, A. Figliano, R. Banzino, J. Porti, A. Olivieri, Somma, Dacal, Romano, Scarone, Brachi.

Porteno:—Rithner, Escarra, Beltrame, Ayala, Uslengui, Abadia, Galup Lanus, Izaguirre, Piaggio, Garat, Genoud.

Sr. Gondra was the referee.

Dacal opened the score with a shot which gave Rithner no chance, but the shot Scarone put in might have been saved.

The result of the match indicates quite fairly the run of the play.

FIRST DIVISION CHAMPIONSHIP.

SAN ISIDRO (1) v. BANFIELD (1).

Still undefeated San Isidro had a rude shock on Sunday when they met Banfield and just succeeded in playing a drawn game.

San Isidro's poor shooting caused the result, while Banfield's persistence and good play very nearly defeated them.

The scorers were Foino for Banfield and Sayanes for San Isidro.

Mr. L. Gil refereed for the following teams:—

San Isidro:—Wilson, Bruno, Idiarre, Olivari, Morroni, Rossi, Alzua, Casarell, Sayanes, Julio and Elias Fernandez.

Banfield:—Petersen, Merigi, Aguirre Paz, Moglia, Nay Foino, Legarreta, Daneri, Brown, Alesi, Burton and Roscoe.

GIMNASIA Y ESGRIMA (2) v. INDEPENDIENTE (1).

Played at Palermo on Sunday. A poor and somewhat foul game resulted in a win for Gimnasia y Esgrima by goals scored by Iraola and Molino. The game was a poor one and of only minor interest.

BASEBALL

ARMOURS' VICTORY AT TALLERES

WHERE B.A. FAILED.

Battered by the Armours' heavy artillery, startled and made timid by a crowd of over 500 roaring baseball fans, and held in check by the masterful coaching work of Captain Wilson, the local team were finally beaten in a score of 9 to 7, at the Talleres field, on Sunday afternoon.

As it has been predicted the local "Cyclons" were a bit shaky, and were no match for the rival team in the first four innings and the guests easily got the better of the local fellows who were visibly embarrassed and nervous, at the splendid mound and team work of the "visitors."

It was enough to face the heavy Armour sluggers, but oh those fans! The vocal uproar, the nerve racking din of hundreds of enthusiastic spectators was evidently too much for the locals.

Strong hearts, steady hands, and cool heads were needed to win against the odds, that the "Cyclons" triple strong force, Volkening, Houston and Noonan were up against.

They were pretty cool for a good part of the game, but when Rodgers made a bad break and the crowd cut loose with its disappointment by a lively uproar, they were unable to maintain their masterful hold over the rest of the players, who became somewhat affected and lost their control.

The local will never forget the fourth inning when the Armours' batters cut loose on the ball with clean drives that sent the ball flying in all directions and enabled them to score 6 runs.

At the fifth the "Cyclons" collected themselves and commenced an onslaught, but this seemed to have been their greatest effort for they scored three runs, which they did not excel throughout the game.

By that time the "visitors" soon discovered the trick. Lopez's pitching although pretty sound, proved a good mark for the local team and another pitcher was stationed after a while in his stead at a critical moment.

At the latter part of the game excellent playing was displayed. The "Cyclons" nerved themselves and were determined at least to save themselves from a sad defeat, if they were unable to turn the odds in their favour, and they succeeded in doing so, for they kept the visitors in a close pinch all the time and kept them from scoring any runs in the three final innings.

Tuero, the local pitcher, is a "live wire," but it is apparent that he was somewhat unnerved and he did not produce some of the stunts which he put over the plate in his game with the La Plata. He possesses mettle but he has to get down and do more practice work.

Hits:—Armour, 9; Buenos Aires, 10.

Bases on balls:—By Lopez and Wilson 7; by Tuero 1.

Struck out:—By Lopez and Wilson 7; by Tuero 8.

Armour—
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
0 1 1 6 0 1 0 0 0: 9

Buenos Aires—
0 1 0 1 3 2 0 0 0: 7

Umpires:—Messrs. Smith and Danielson.

CRICKET AT HURLINGHAM

RESIDENTS v. NON-RESIDENTS..

Owing to the weather only 3 hours play was possible in the match at Hurlingham between residents and non-residents.

The former went in first, and sent in Denton and Mendl, to face the bowling of Stuart and Brougham. Mendl played a fine innings, and his 41 was a highly creditable performance. The innings closed for 126 with Wigg at the top of the bowling with 4 for 22.

For the non-residents Powell-Jones and Rumboll were prominent, and had

not the weather interfered, the side would probably have won with ease. The scores when stumps were drawn, were:—

Residents.	
R. W. Denton, run out	15
F. J. Mendl, c and b Wigg	41
C. Lacey, b Stuart	0
W. D. Gardom, c Stuart, b Wigg	13
N. W. Jackson, b Wigg	2
E. D. Drabble, b Wigg	5
R. Rumboll, b Rumboll	13
H. Randolph St Powell-Jones, b O'Ryan	7
W. Lacey, b Stuart	24
H. A. Cowen, not out	4
T. B. Birmingham, c and b Stuart	0
Extras	2

Total 126

Bowling Analysis.	
	O. M. R. W.
Stuart	8 0 28 3
Brougham	6 2 24 0
Rumboll	7 2 18 1
Wigg	6 0 22 4
O'Ryan	4 1 23 1
Byrne	3 1 9 0

Non-Residents.	
E. M. Byrne, lbw, b Gardom	1
H. Powell-Jones, c and b Jackson	26
G. Brougham, b Gardom	2
E. L. Rumboll, not out	41
J. M. Wigg, not out	11
Extras	10

Total (for 3 wks.) 91
C. O'Ryan, A. Mayne, H. Shaw, and A. R. Nothman did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.	
	O. M. R. W.
Jackson	10 1 37 1
Gardom	8 1 15 2
Rumboll	2 0 11 0
Denton	2 0 18 0

LOMAS ATHLETIC CLUB

HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

At the Social Club, Lomas, on Oct. 29, the half-yearly meeting of the Lomas Athletic Club took place. The premises had been kindly lent for the occasion, and the meeting was a short and satisfactory one, and consisted mainly in the election of officers and captains for the coming season. Mr. Chevallier Boutell was in the chair, supported by the Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Thomas Gregory and William Flint.

Some 45 members were present, not inclusive of those on other parts of the premises.

Business was introduced, and the election of the Golf Captain for the first team was proceeded with. Mr. Ernest Gibson was duly proposed, seconded and elected.

The sub-committee elected were Messrs. George White, Carstairs, and Hickey. Mr. Andrew Gibson was elected captain of the second team.

To the captaincy of Rugby football Mr. G. Harry White was re-elected unanimously, while Messrs. Jack McCane, R. S. White and Wilfred Cribbles constituted the new sub-committee.

In respect to Association football it was agreed that the matter of arranging fixtures should be left in the hands of the Rugby Committee, and it was recommended that every effort should be made to keep alive interest in the game, which together with so many other, if not all other forms of sport, had so greatly suffered owing to members having gone to the front.

It was unanimously decided that in future the House Committee should have full control of all club catering, for all Club Departments, and that the House Committee should be responsible directly to the General Committee only. Messrs. C. E. Tabor, Donald Sinclair, Thomas Burnett, and H. W. Griggs were elected members of committee.

Mr. Chevallier Boutell, the President, spoke a few words of congratulation and praise to the organisers of the late concert with which he especially mentioned the name of Mr. C. W. Wythes, and continued with remarks concerning the Red Cross Society.

Owing to the retirement of Mr. J.

ATHLETICS

LOMAS SCHOOLS ANNUAL SPORTS

What a day the little ones had for their annual sports on Oct. 29, which were held on the Talleres football field and baseball ground. This remark not only applies to the weather but to the enjoyment of the little ones, and the keen enjoyment they took in every procedure of the afternoon.

It was greatly due to Mr. George Anderson, to Mr. R. T. Ainscough, Mr. Shepard and Mr. Wolcott that everything went off so well, so happily and successfully.

More than a hundred big and little mites, with their parents, their elder sisters and friends congregated on the ground and such real jolly sport, such strenuous juvenile efforts, such excitement, chatter and pride of victory was never seen. It was a real "field" day in both interpretations of the word.

It was a long programme, which gave every one a chance to gain a prize, and most of the work fell upon Mr. Ainscough and Mr. Wolcott.

The latter acted in every capacity, but chiefly as that of judge, while Mr. Wolcott mainly officiated as starter. So far as the starter was concerned, his duties were carried out to perfection, so far as his starts were concerned, the murderous pistol used was sufficient to frighten any German, and the effect on occasions was a false start, as the children started running away from the "horrible" noise, long before the pistol went off.

No better day could have been enjoyed, everyone was happy and satisfied.

At the close of the sports, Mrs. Ainscough presented the numerous prizes, with the assistance of Mr. Shepard, and "three times three" cheers were given in thanks to everyone.

Mr. Shepard in a brief speech at the close explained that Mr. George Anderson had presented a cup for the best all round athlete of the joint schools, but that this question necessitated consideration and would be given later in school.

The same course was also to be adopted in the case of one or two prizes that had not arrived in time for distribution.

Thanks are due to Messrs. Harrods and Co., Messrs. Walters and Co., Messrs. Lacey, Mappin and Webb and Co., George McHardy and Co., Macadam and Co., Mitchell and Sons, Robert Grant and Sons, and Tailladi and Roselli for the prizes they had so kindly given for presentation.

The results were as follows:

1. FLAT RACE, 200 yards. Boys 14 to 17 years. — 1. A. Wilson; 2. N. Boxall. First prize; a pocket case.

2. 150 YARDS, for Girls. — 1. I. Ayliffe; 2. V. Maroney. First prize: To be presented later.

3. FLAT RACE, 150 YARDS.—Boys 9 to 14 years.—1. R. Brown; 2. A. Benyon. First prize: A cricket ball.

4. FLAT RACE, 100 YARDS, for girls 10 to 13 years.—1. W. Fergus;

2. E. Wilson. First prize: A birthday album.

5. FLAT RACE, 100 YARDS.—Boys under 9.—1. A. Dack; 2. W. Richards. First prize: To be presented later.

6. CHARIOT RACE.—For girls under 10. Teams of three. 1. M. Ainscough, M. Fergus, L. Clarkson; 2. J. Orphant, M. Clarkson, M. Hanson. First prize: A drawing box to each in the team.

7. LONG JUMP, for Boys. — 12 and over.—1. L. Hansen; 2. N. Boxall; 3. A. Wilson. First prize: an inkstand.

8. RUNNING BACKWARD (girls). 100 yards.—1. I. Ayliffe; 2. A. Orphant; 3. M. Ainscough. First prize: An inkstand.

9. HIGH JUMP, for Boys. — 12 and over.—1. L. Hansen; 2. N. Boxall; 3. A. Wilson. First prize: A box of "Meccano."

10. POTATO RACE, for girls.—1. V. Maroney; 2. N. Richards. First prize: A silver photo frame.

11. HOPPING RACE, 50 YARDS.—For Boys under 12.—1. G. McCargo; 2. H. Armstrong. First prize: To be presented later.

12. HOBBLE RACE, for Girls 10 and over.—1. M. Brown. First prize: An autograph album.

13. SACK RACE, for Boys.—100 yards, 10 and over.—1. R. Brown; 2. L. Hansen. First prize: A microscope. This race was run in heats.

14. RELAY RACE, for Girls.—Three girls in each relay.—1. Ivy Ainscough, Dora Orphant, and Jessie Orphant. First prize: Skipping ropes to each.

15. HURDLES RACE, for Boys.—150 yards, 10 and over.—1. L. Hansen; 2. A. Wilson. First prize: A book.

16. PEANUT RACE, for Girls. — Open to all.—1. I. Ayliffe. First prize: A morocco leather writing case.

17. THREE-LEGGED RACE, for Boys.—1. S. Redfern and Munro. First prize: Pocket books.

18. PARENT'S RACE.—1. Mrs. Richards; 2. Mrs. Sheppard. First prize: A silver photo frame.

19. WHEELBARROW RACE, for Boys, 80 yards.—1. W. Armstrong and R. Brown. First prize: A set of "Meccano" to each.

20. THREAD THE NEEDLE RACE —For Boys and Girls.—V. Maroney and N. Boxall. First prize: Medals (to be engraved).

21. GIRL'S TUG-OF-WAR.

22. BOY'S TUG-OF-WAR.

For which the prizes were pencil cases to each member of the team.

QUILMES HIGH SCHOOL

ANNUAL SPORTS MEETING.

Quilmes was more than usually animated on October 30 when the High School Girls' Annual Sports took place before an unprecedented record crowd.

Over six hundred people gathered on the athletic field and cheered bravely for their respective champions.

Miss E. Ross, Principal of Quilmes High School, presided over the function and she may feel proud of the splendid display of her scholars.

The distribution of prizes was made by Mrs. Grassick, and the judges who decided the various events were:—Mr. White, Mr. Grassick, Secretary of the British Society and Mr. Jacobs. Their absolute impartiality was highly acclaimed, even by the contestants

who lost prizes by only a hairs' breadth.

The leading event of the day was the tug-o'-war and was earnestly fought out. It was won by the day pupils over their not-easy-going antagonists, the "boarders."

The full list of results is as follows:—

1.—Flat Race, girls under 12:—Winner, C. Charman; 2, Olive Logan. First prize, wristlet watch; 2nd prize, silver penwiper. Prizes presented by Mr. W. H. Logan.

2.—Flat Race, girls over 12:—Winner, L. Lucas; 2. Sara Rushton. First prize, gold bracelet; 2nd prize, silver and enamel vanity box. Prizes presented by Mrs. Rodman.

3.—Skipping Race, girls under 12.—Winner, E. Lacabanne; 2nd, Katie Scott. First prize, gold brooch; 2nd prize, black cat charm. Prizes presented by Mrs. Avery.

4.—Skipping Race, girls over 12:—Winner M. Jonsen; 2nd, Anita Innes. First prize, Russian leather handbag; 2nd prize, silver paper cutter. Presented by Miss P. Burnett.

5.—Long Jump, girls under 12:—Winner, N. Rocca; 2nd, E. Hessenmuller. First prize, silver birthday book; 2nd prize, silver pencil. Prizes presented by Mrs. H. A. Jacobs.

6.—Long Jump, girls over 12:—Winner, M. Jonsen; 2nd, Sara Rushton. First prize, gold and aquamarine brooch; 2nd prize, silver shoe-horn. Prizes presented by Mrs. Cameron.

7.—Thread the Needle, girls of all ages.—Winner, L. Lucas and M. Jonsen. Prizes bonbonnières. Prizes presented by Misses J. and L. Mujica.

8.—Shoe Race, girls under 12:—Winner, A. Innes; 2nd, R. Rushton. First prize, silver photo frame; 2nd, silver whistle. Prizes presented by Mrs. Simons.

9.—Shoe Race, girls over 12:—Winner, E. Hessenmuller; 2nd, K. Scott. First prize, silver photo frame; 2nd, silver and enamel vanity box. Prizes presented by Mrs. Grassick.

10.—Preparatory Form Hat:—Winner, Connie Charman. Prize, gold brooch presented by Mrs. Avery.

11.—Team Race, Day Girls v. Boarders. Winners, Boarders. Prizes gold bar brooches.

12.—Egg and Spoon, Girls under 12:—Winner, E. Lacabanne; 2nd, L. Jones. First prize, silver manicure set; 2nd, black cat charm. Prizes presented by Mr. W. H. Logan.

13.—Egg and Spoon, girls over 12:—Winner, R. Rushton; 2nd, S. Rushton. First prize, cut glass and silver powder box; 2nd, silver nail file. Prizes presented by Mrs. Day.

14.—Sack Race, girls under 12:—Winner, Olive Logan; 2nd, N. Rocca. First prize, hammered metal trinket box; 2nd, black cat charm. Prizes presented by Mrs. Samson.

15.—High Jump, girls under 12:—Winner, M. Jonsen; 2nd, W. Whyte. First prize, gold signet ring; 2nd, silver shoe-horn. Prizes presented by Mrs. Campbell.

16.—Old Girls' Race, former pupils:—Winner, Rosita Baenniger. Prize, silver bonbonniere presented by the Misses D. and L. Mikiria.

17.—Kangaroo Race, girls under 12:—Winner O. Logan; 2nd, N. Rocca. First prize, silver clock; 2nd,

OVER THE ANDES!

LOCAL AIRMAN'S AMBITION

Undeterred by the disasters which have overtaken previous bold adventurers in the same quest, another candidate for Transandine Flight honours is about to present himself. This is Señor Rufino Basavillbaso Carcano, who is now passing through his aviation course at the San Fernando Flying School. He proposes, as soon as he has taken out his Pilot's Certificate and a certain special flying machine has arrived from Europe, to attempt the task of mounting into the central blues of the Andean sky, higher than the Condor usually soars, and to pass, if possible, over the highest peaks of the range. The aviator, who is a nephew of Governor Carcano, of Cordoba, says he is well aware of the perils of such an enterprise, but that he feels sure that with careful preparation and adequate provision, they may be surmounted. So mote it be.

silver pin cushion. Prizes presented by Mrs. Lett.

18.—Kangaroo Race, girls over 12:—Winner, E. Logan; 2nd, M. Delamin. First prize, silver writing set; 2nd, silver nail file. Prizes presented by Mr. D. del Campo.

19.—Potato Race, girls under 12:—Winner, Amy Cameron; 2nd, S. Rushton. First prize, Russian leather card case; 2nd, silver pen. Prizes presented by Misses T. and L. van Cleef.

20.—Potato Race, girls over 12:—Winner, S. de la Rosa; 2nd, O. Logan. First prize, gold brooch; 2nd, silver pencil. Prizes presented by Mrs. Cribbes.

21.—Animal Race, Day Girls:—Winner, E. Logan. Prize, silver scent bottle, presented by Miss V. Jacobs.

22.—Three Legged, girls over 12:—Winning pair, Misses L. Lucas and M. Jonsen. Prizes, silver vases, presented by Mrs. Jonsen.

23.—Three Legged, girls under 12:—Winning pair, N. Rocca and J. Jacobs. Prizes, silver photo frames, presented by Mr. W. H. Logan and Miss N. Robinson.

24.—Obstacle Race, girls over 12:—Winner, P. Scott; 2nd, E. Lilley. First prize, silver card case; 2nd, silver button hook. Prizes presented by Mr. G. Whyte.

25.—Obstacle Race, girls under 12:—Winner, O. Logan; 2nd, K. Scott. First prize, cut glass and silver powder pot. Prizes presented by Mrs. Innes. Also pair China vases, presented by the Misses Lacabanne.

26.—Tug-o'-War, Day Girls v. Boarders:—Winner, Day Girls. Prizes, gold charms, presented by the Misses Lacabanne.

27.—Visitors Race.—Winner, M. MacIntosh; prize, silver drop pencil.

28.—Consolation Race.—Winner, Marta del Campo. Prize, girl vanity box, presented by Misses E. and R. Lacabanne.

Miss Mary Jonsen, the all around athlete won the Championship prize consisting of a travelling clock in case, and which was presented by the Principal amidst the loud applause of the enthusiastic spectators.

B. Campbell, the cricket captain for the coming season, is Mr. Wilfrid Cowes, whom, it was hoped, would use every effort in his new post to stimulate the game. Thanks were then extended to the Social Club for the use of their premises, and a vote of thanks offered to the President.

An especial reminder was given that to-morrow the golf competition would be proceeded with at Links. Mr. and Mrs. Chevallier Boutell would be present to present the prizes, and owing to the kindness of Mr. Gregory a special fast train would leave at 6.5 p.m. to convey spectators and players back to the city. With convenient stops this train arrives at Constitución at 6:50 p.m. This was specially drawn to the attention of members.

The meeting then adjourned.

FERNET-BRANCA

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Agricultural & Pastoral

CAMP NOTES

(By Our Agricultural Editor.)

Locusts are reported to be very numerous in the Queen Province, especially to the North, and particularly about the Pergamino district, where innumerable swarms are said to have taken up their quarters. The presence of such enormous bands of old locusts at the present time is not a comforting sign for agriculturists with large areas of maize just coming through the ground, though a farmer told me that so far they had done very little damage to the maize sowings. The amount of eggs deposited by the old locusts will be exceptional this season, so when the youngsters reach the hopping stage incalculable harm will be done over a wider area than is generally associated with locust invasions, at least in the province of Buenos Aires. It is to be hoped some climatic phenomena or adverse breeding conditions will mitigate this plague, which, judging by present indications, is likely to assume very grave proportions this season.

The Bahia Blanca Show was very favourably spoken of, and from the increased number of entries, and greater number of important Cabañas competing, has received a great deal more attention this season than on any previous occasion. From the sale lists of cattle none of the animals appear to have realised very high prices, though quality considered, the demand was quite in keeping with that experienced at other rural shows. The prize winning pens of sheep were eagerly bid for, and quite a cheery trade was experienced. The firm demand for sheep can be expected at Bahia Blanca, which is the centre of a vast area of country, generally more adapted for the production of wool and mutton than for cattle raising or feeding. The Rural Society are to be congratulated on the selection of their judges, who were all thoroughly versed in their respective breeds. Mr. John Sibson, of "San Blas," judged the cattle classes. Mr. L. Blunt, "Sanquillo," was the judge of the horses, while Mr. J. Sewell "Pique," gave the awards in the sheep classes.

There was only one sale of imported Shorthorns held during the week, at which prices paid were quite equal to those ruling at former sales. Three very useful young bulls, the property of Mr. Joseph Shepherd, were unfortunate in being the first lot to enter the ring, and were not as keenly competed for as the subsequent lots. They were sold from \$2,000 to \$3,000; the latter price being paid for a very promising calf, which had a third award to his credit at a home show. The first animal belonging to Mr. E. Mowbray Alexander was claimed by Sr. J. Atucha at the satisfactory price of \$1600. This was a nice dark roan, with a splendid coat and touch, though not as sweet about his head as some breeders would like. A deep fleshed red bull, the property of the same gentleman, changed hands at \$3800. Four useful young bulls imported by Messrs. Waldron and Wood were sold at prices ranging from \$1600 to \$3200.

Messrs. Yriondo and Coy. held a sale on Wednesday afternoon of Lincoln rams imported by Messrs. Sidey and Poels, when 36 animals were sold at an average price of \$388.75 each. On Thursday afternoon the Messrs. Bullrich disposed of 44 Lincoln rams, the property of Mr. Joseph Shepherd, when a fairly firm trade was experienced, giving an average price of \$452. On November 4 the same firm are to dispose of another 30 imported Lincoln rams, the property of the same importer. They are a very strong, level good all round class of sheep, and well worth the attention of prospective purchasers.

It has been my policy at all time to defend the interests of our British live stock and their incomparable merits as typical of the breed they represent; though several of the importers have this season considered that the slaughter of their imported animals in the quarantine station could in some instances be traced to the manipulations of the seller in Britain. If the sellers in Britain resort to such practices as "faking" their animals, then it behoves the importers to protect themselves and their reputation by insisting that all pedigree animals exposed at auction be submitted to the "test" to determine their immunity, or the contrary, within a few days from the date of the sale. If some unscrupulous person's animals be certified as free from the disease on the test at home, and subsequently be slaughtered here, then dealers will understand the parts of the country that experience has taught them to avoid. I have on a former occasion made reference to the supposed "tampering" with animals at home, and these eventually being slaughtered here and found to be attacked with tuberculosis. If the charge be true it is a most damaging practice, and one of the most detrimental to the high opinions held by all natives here regarding the irreproachable conduct of Britishers in business. Such practices as I refer to do more harm to the importers' interests than could be imagined, and only will these gentlemen be able to more effectually protect themselves when the principal salesmen at home draw up a set of regulations for the proper testing of all bulls bought by dealers for countries where such animals are again tested previous to their admission into the country. The importers of animals to this Republic will be forced to defend themselves and insist on some such arrangement with the auctioneers at home, which would be a fair and practical way to get justice for the buyer.

The commission in this country purchasing horses for the British Government have arranged to send another draft by the s.s. Clutha River, which is expected to leave here in the course of a few days. This shipment comprises exclusively horses for military purposes, and has been favourably commented on by local horse dealers. This lot will be under the capable charge of Mr. J. McCormack, whose familiar figure will be much missed by the large circle of friends he has made while acting as representative for Mr. Pears, in the disposal of that gentleman's consignments of live stock.

On October 29 the Messrs. Bullrich conducted a very successful sale of imported Lincoln rams belonging to Messrs. R. and G. Hughes. Twenty-four rams gave the high average of \$692, while the \$2000 dollar mark was reached for a very compact, strong-boned, typical class of Lincoln ram that had many admirers round the ringside. The sheep were a very nice level lot, and worthy of the high reputation earned by all this firm's importations of live stock.

Mr. J. Lalor, the well-known cattle salesman, has compiled the following list of prices obtained for animals sold by him during the week, at the Linieres market. Bueyes mestizos especiales from \$200 to \$235; bueyes carne gorda from \$175 to \$190; bueyes carne gorda from \$100 to \$120; novillos mestiza especiales from \$220 to \$250; novillos especiales para frigorifico from \$190 to \$210; novillos carne gorda from \$130 to \$155; vacas mestizas excepcionales from \$145 to \$180; vacas especiales from \$120 to \$140; vacas mestizas gordas from \$90 to \$110; novillitos mestizo especiales from \$95 to \$115; novillitos carne gorda from \$75 to \$90; vaquillonas

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FORTHCOMING FAT STOCK SHOW.

The Fat Stock Show will soon be an accomplished fact, and at the time of writing I have not been able to find out who are to be entrusted with the judging at this most important fixture. Many of the buyers for the freezing companies would be the most suitable men from whom to select to adjudicate upon the classes for fat cattle. These men are not likely to be asked, nor would many of them care to accept the generally thankless task of judging live stock. Many of the entries would no doubt be the property of some estanciero who is a client of the freezer for which the judge acted as buyer, and the possibility of his not awarding the prize to such exhibits would be quite sufficient to cause the losing of a good client to that house. It is to be hoped that reliable and competent authorities will be secured. A great deal of the educational value of such a Show is lost if the awards have not been awarded on the present day accepted standard of merit for what constitutes the best butchers' beast, as the fattest beast may be a patchy brute, and not be the best butchers' beast by a long way. If two sides of beef are hung up in the Smithfield market, one being a cross-bred Aberdeen-Angus heifer, well finished, while the other side of meat, let us say, derived from a pure bred Shorthorn heifer, is "fatty," the difference in the value per stone would be incredible to the average Argentine estanciero. It is for

the benefit of the latter that the annual Fat Stock Show is held. It is intended to demonstrate the most acceptable class of butchers' cattle. The freezing companies have been most generous in their support of this Show, by their donations of handsome special prizes, and at the sales, evincing such an enthusiasm that world's record prices have already been established for fat animals. The splendid carcasses of the prize winners are afterwards shipped to London and displayed at the stalls of the respective companies, which is a splendid medium of advertising this great country's immense resources in the growing and feeding of live stock. If the sale returns of such meat be scrutinised, there would be in the generality of cases very little profit on the deal, though the transaction serves its purpose of advertising the company effecting the purchase here, and advertises the excellence of their meat on the London market. It may also be the means of securing a large number of good quality fat steers yearly, from the estanciero who was the owner of the prize winner.

CURATIVE MEASURES FOR ABORTION.

On account of a somewhat prevalent idea that carbolic acid given internally will cure animals affected with abortion, or prevent the infection of healthy pregnant animals, it was considered advisable to put this alleged remedy to an experimental test. A heifer was infected with virulent material, 43 days after becoming pregnant, and 36 days after infection she received every other day two drachms of carbolic acid in a mash, by the mouth, alternated every fortnight by subcutaneous injections of one

WHEAT IN THE PAMPA

OFFICIAL OPTIMISM.

Regarding the amount of wheat which is under cultivation certain statements have been received which shew a considerable increase over last year.

The calculation is official. It is stated that 1,022,000 hectares have been sown already, as against 660,800 for the previous season.

Most optimistic are the reports, but it must be considered that it is yet too early to form any judgments whatever.

So far conditions are favourable, but the published reports to hand are unnecessarily optimistic and although official expression has been given, the sound experts on possibilities are wisely awaiting further developments. The recent rains have been most beneficial.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMIRAL TROUDE

A NORMAL VOYAGE.

Yesterday in the early morning the Amiral Troude arrived at this port from Havre. Her arrival is important in that she brought a cargo of 32,000 boxes of potatoes.

Her voyage was accomplished without incident. A sensational report was published in certain native contemporaries to the effect that the vessel had met with an accident in the neighbourhood of Noronha, but her arrival and the statement given out by her Captain, M. Nero, that her voyage was without incident completely dispels alarmist rumours.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOLIDAY

Dr. de la Plaza is reported to have left his Cordoba Estate and to be voyaging to Tres Lomas in the South of the Province. His track does not touch the Capital as he goes by the Western Railway via Lujan Junction.

It is understood that the occasion of the Chief of State making this journey during his period of rest, is that he desires to inspect personally a little place he has acquired in the district. It is the "La Grande" estancia, and may amount to 55,000 hectares.

drachm in glycerine and water given every other day. This treatment was continued for 10 weeks. She aborted 102 days after infection, and in the tenth week of treatment; abortion bacilli was found in the discharges.

From the first it seemed most unlikely that carbolic acid, or any other disinfectant administered even in a poisonous dose, would be absorbed and reach the uterus in a sufficiently concentrated form to have any action on its bacterial contents. There are many stock owners who have had no success whatever in the field with the carbolic acid treatment for abortion, and the evidence on which the alleged successes are based will hardly stand analysis. In the first place the animals put under the treatment in practice are not known to be infected, and yet every one which does not abort is regarded as cured by the advocates of the method. In the second place the treatment is usually adopted towards the end of an outbreak, that is to say, at a time when abortion is practically confined to a proportion of the animals, recently brought into the herd; and the reduction in the number of cases is attributed to the alleged remedy, whereas it is more open to a totally different explanation, viz., that after the third year the disease practically confines itself to some of the new animals brought in, with the result that since these form only a small proportion of the whole, the opportunities for infection are greatly diminished. The usual history of an outbreak of abortion is that for the first two, or even three years, it claims many victims in the original herd, and after this one gets only a few odd cases a year, unless many new animals have been introduced.

THE GARDEN AND ORCHARD

HINTS TO AMATEURS

(BY "THE RUSTIC.")

Garden.—The majority of spring plants will have finished flowering, and will have to be taken out, and the beds prepared for planting the summer plants, and specially those of variegated and fancy leaves, such as amaranthus, begonias, centaurea, etc. Grass on lawns should be frequently cut and watered. Trim all bushes, live fences and all plants of permanent leaves, to allow plenty of ventilation, and destroy all chrysalis of insects, "bicho del cesto," etc. Repeat, with intervals of 15 days, sprayings for insects and cryptogams, especially if the previous sprays have been washed away by rains. Continue sowing the seeds already mentioned.

Orchard.—Thin trees of excessive fruit. Put supports to those branches which are heavily laden. Prune unfruitful branches. Train and tie vines. Eliminate all shoots which come out on the trunk or main trailers of the vine, leaving only those required to give formation to the plant for next year's pruning.

Plagues and Insects.—Pulverise with tobacco juice, kerosene solution, or pirethrum ("Bufach," "Kill All," etc.) for aphids on roses, chrysanthemums, orange, peach and apple trees. Powder vines with sulphur for odium (cryptogam). Pulverise apple trees with arsenical solutions for apple-moth. Pulverise orange and lemon trees for orange scale with lime and sulphur solutions. Pulverise plants in general with sulphate of copper and lime (Boullie Bordelaise) for cryptogams. Treat peach trees for wood worms.

Correspondence.—"A. H. D." Los Cocos, wishes to know (1) what quantity of native tobacco leaf is required for making an infusion to spray plants? (2) Why he has had no success with parsnip seed sown three times this year?—The trouble with your infusion is that it is too weak. You should boil 1 kilo of leaves (including stems, etc., if you can obtain them) in 8 litres of water, until you get a dark brown liquid. Cut up the leaves, etc., before putting them into the water. Apply the solution undiluted. There is no fear of the plants being damaged, as tobacco juice is harmless to vegetable life. This insecticide is only effective in the destruction of the insects as referred to in another part. It is impossible to say why you have not been successful with your parsnip seed, unless you give further particulars. If the trouble is in the seed, you can test it by a simple method. Stretch a piece of old cambric or cotton rag (uncoloured) over a hoop or mouth of a bowl about 15 centimetres diameter, and stand same in a dish of water, so that the loose ends of the rag dip into the water. You will thus have the stretched surface of the cambric permanently moist. Place a given number of seeds (100 or 200) on this, taking the seeds as they come. Place inside a room and protect from the dust. After 8 or 10 days count the seeds which have germinated. This will give you the percentage of germination. If only 50 in 100 have germinated, this would be a very low percentage, and would show that your seeds are stale or damaged.

General Information.

It may appear exaggerated to insist so much on pulverizations, but it is not generally realised in this country that the climate is very favourable to the development of both insect and cryptogamic pests, and that most of the failures in production and appearance of plants, fruit and flowers are due to either or both of these causes. In the apple moth we have a very harmful enemy, and large quantities

Cabaña 'Lujan' y 'Las Hermanas'

= DE =

R. HERRERA VEGAS É HIJOS

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THE MEAT TRADE

FURTHER REDUCTION IN SHIPMENTS

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

Interest in the British Government's relation to the Argentine meat trade is unabated. It has been pointed out from time to time that the high level of prices in local markets must necessarily strengthen competition by other meat-producing countries; moreover, it has been emphasised that the existent rates can do little but harm to the stock-raising industry of the country.

A local contemporary has suggested that the extensive reductions in freight space recently made by the British Government are due to a divergence of opinion between the Government and the Frigorificos. In Frigorifico circles, however, this view is strongly combated.

Enquiries made by a HERALD representative revealed the fact that the withdrawal of refrigerating vessels from the Plate trade is primarily in order to reduce the unfavourable prices of meat in the Argentine market. Whereas at the opening of the war the British Government contracted to take 25,000 tons monthly from the principal Frigorificos, they have recently reduced their requirements, until now—October—they only take 13,000 tons.

For the current month, the La Negra, Zermatt and Thorpe Grange were contracted to load. These vessels, however, have only now left English ports and will not be available for loading purposes until the month of November. Despite this, however, and the fact that prices locally have to some extent fallen, the home authorities consider the cost of meat in Argentina to be still excessive. For one thing, meat supplies are coming forward into the British market at figures far below those of the Argentine, and in consequence the steamer La Blanca, which carries approximately 3,500 tons, is being detained in England, so that she must necessarily be withdrawn from November loading.

Apparently, everything depends upon the immediate prices demanded for Argentine cattle. The Star of Ireland—a well-known meat carrier—has been chartered to load hay; and it is more than probable that other meat vessels due to load in the early days of November will be required to load grain or other cargo.

Obviously, the situation is serious. The British Government, by having control of the available freight space, are able to put pressure to bear on any market which may be unfavourable, and by so doing are encouraging the development of other markets. Stock-breeders and others interested in the policy of maintaining a high level of prices may soon be in the position of having to ask: "Is the present state of affairs worth while?"

of fruit are lost yearly through this cause. The apple moth (Carpocapsa Pommonella) lays its eggs inside the crown of the blossom, soon after the petals have fallen, and as the former closes up shortly after, the grub which is hatched remains enclosed and commences to eat its way into the core of the apple, and lives there until fully developed, when it eats its way out again and drops to the ground, to change to a chrysalis and bury itself there, to continue its metamorphosis.

The object therefore is to place an appetising morsel within its reach as soon as it comes out of the egg, which will speed it out of harm's way. This object can be obtained by pulverisations with arsenical solutions, applied soon after (and not during or before) the petals have fallen, so that the aforesaid poison is enclosed when the crown of the blossoms shuts up.

Mix 100 grams of Paris green with 100 grams of newly slaked lime forming a thin paste, to 100 litres of water; add this paste dissolving it gradually. Stir well when applying it, as it settles very quickly. Care must be taken in handling it, as it is very poisonous, and the operator when spraying must stand to windward, not to get it into his eyes. Vegetables, etc., should be well washed before cooking if they have received any of the spray recently. There is no danger from the fruit, as by the time same is ripe, all vestiges of the poison will have disappeared.

There are other arsenical sprays composed of arsenate of lead, Scheel's green, etc., which give very good results, but are perhaps more difficult to make up. The arsenical solutions are applied in all cases where the insects to destroy are masticators, that is, that they eat the leaves and fruit. Among these are the locusts, "bicho del cesto"; orange butterfly, "bicho quemador" (which we see so numerous in the Tigre), and the cunciana del alfalfa, or grub of yellow butterfly, which for some years has done more damage to the alfalfa fields than even the locust. For this pest special instructions would be given if applied for.

A practice which would give very satisfactory results, specially to amateur growers of fruit trees, if they wish to see fine fruit on their trees, is the thinning out of excessive or unsatisfactory fruit. This rather tedious operation pays in the end, especially if children are trained for it. It consists in plucking one peach, or pear, etc., as the case may be, out of every group of 3, or 2 out of 5, according to the quantity to be reduced. A little practice will soon make the amateur capable of judging how to go to work.

This is not only done with the larger class of fruit, but also with table grapes in France and other grape-growing countries, where girls and children are specially trained, and by means of sticks perform the operation of picking out the excessive or underdeveloped grains, one by one with wonderful dexterity. This operation is called "Cisselage."

F. C. OESTE

ANNUAL MEETING IN LONDON

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS

London, Oct. 28.

At the annual meeting of shareholders of the Buenos Aires Western Railway yesterday the Chairman, Sir Henry Bell, reviewed the difficulties with which the Company had to contend during the past year, including internal troubles, excessive rains, etc. Such conditions, he stated, had never before been experienced in the history of the Company.

The floods had washed away whole banks, necessitating energetic measures and the expenditure of £122,825, which would have to come out of revenue, not capital. The Board had considered the question of distributing the cost over a period of five years, but it was eventually decided to pay it off now.

A DISAPPOINTING YEAR.

The situation was doubly disappointing inasmuch as the prospects had been so good before the deluge commenced. In December, a yield had been expected which would have exceeded all previous records; but these were spoiled by the floods in January.

There had also been external troubles. The war had caused an increase in the cost of materials, a shortage in shipping, heavier freights and difficulty in exporting Argentine products.

The Chairman then proceeded to dwell in detail upon the figures of the annual report. He referred to the transfer of the sum of £160,000 from the reserve fund to enable the payment of a dividend. After mature consideration the Board had decided that this fund, which was produced by good years, should be used to meet bad years. The stocks in which the fund had been invested had realised more than their purchase price.

In regard to fuel, the Company fortunately had had a large storage of cheap coal, although for the current year they were less fortunate in this respect.

FALL IN PASSENGER RECEIPTS.

The passenger receipts had fallen nearly £80,000 for the year, due to the abnormal conditions. The Company had also to contend with the competition of the electric tramways; but when the Company's own electric scheme was complete there was hope of a recovery of the ground lost.

The Argentine Government had shown every consideration towards the Company, allowing an extension of the time stipulated for the transport of goods.

Turning to the balance sheet, the Chairman referred to the intervention of the Government in regard to the contribution of 1 per cent, which however did not affect the lines working to the north and south. Under the Company's rules the conditions for intervention had not yet arisen.

Referring to what the Company had done for its staff, the sum of £83,335 had been added to the Pension Fund.

TRIBUTE TO COMPANY'S OFFICIALS.

A tribute was paid to Mr. Brian for his 25 years of excellent service; also to Mr. Foster who had been appointed General Manager after 23 years of service as Chief Engineer. The Chairman referred with emotion to the death of Mr. Eustace Faithfull, 23 years Secretary to the Company, who had always taken the greatest and most active interest in the affairs of the Company. He asked that the sum of £2,500 be voted by the meeting for the late Secretary's widow and children.

Regarding the future, Sir Henry gave figures to show how well the country was doing, exporting produce in one year which exceeded imports in value to the extent of 224 million

THE SIGNAL ENGINEER

HIS WORK ON THE F.C.G.A.

The closing of the old Central Argentine Station at Retiro and the consequent re-organisation of the train service from the new station, which now accommodates under its vast roof all the Central Argentine trains, may well make us ask ourselves "How is it possible to run so many trains safely?"

The answer to this question lies largely with the Signal Engineer who takes such an enormous collection of railway lines with all the points and switches and makes a safe and workable yard.

The public as a rule has a very vague idea of what the Signal Engineer does for its protection. One hears tales of heroic signalmen working for untold hours in his lonely tower—his mind on the stretch all the time in the endeavour to prevent accidents, but these things have little foundation in fact. The Signal Engineer can nowadays so arrange the apparatus which the signaller works that he cannot make a mistake if he tries.

Thus at Retiro there are four passenger roads running into twelve platforms, a track leading to the docks, also a tremendous goods yard, and several sidings. To connect these together over 100 pairs of points are necessary, and these are protected by 160 signals.

Each pair of points and each signal is connected to a lever in the signal cabin, where stand the signalmen—in front of the "Interlocking Frame," and by pulling any of the levers in this frame only about a couple of inches, they move the points or cross-over to which that lever is connected.

The system of operation and control employed is that of the well known "Low Pressure Pneumatic" which uses compressed air to move the points and signals. This system is patented, owned, and has been installed by the British Pneumatic Railway Signal Co. Ltd., of Palace Chambers, Westminster, whose local Representatives are Messrs. Percy Grant and Co. Ltd.

We are indebted to Mr. S. L. Glenn, the Assistant Chief Engineer of the British Pneumatic Railway Signal Co. Ltd., for the following outline of the manner in which the various functions are performed.

The apparatus is worked by compressed air at the low pressure of 20 to 25 lbs. per sq. inch and there is also a reduced supply at a pressure of 5 lbs. per sq. inch for the control of certain valves.

Each switch and each signal is fitted with an operating cylinder and the admission of air to, or its exhaust from this cylinder causes the operation of that function.

To operate—the signaller pulls the lever—in this case a slide attached to an air valve. He has only to pull it about two inches—this sends a current of air down a pipe to the switch movement, which after operating correctly, sends another current of air back to the cabin, to move the lever automatically another inch. Then (but not only until the automatic movements of the switch lever has

dollars. Luxuries had been given up everywhere, hence the loss in transport revenue; but with the return of normal times this would be made good. He had every faith in the future prospects of the country, and in the cordial relations existing between the National and Provincial authorities. A telegram was read out which referred to the present good prospects within sight.

Mr. John Gibson, the only shareholder who spoke, dwelt on the spirit of the Mitre Law, which he defined as the obligations laid upon the railways, and protested against the new interpretation which had been given to the law. It was a question whether a Pension Law was necessary. The fat profits of the Argentine railways only existed in the imagination of Argentines who had invested their money elsewhere.

INTER-AMERICAN TRADE

MR. MCADOO'S QUESTIONS

COMMERCIAL ARGENTINA REPLIES

Some three months ago there was published in these columns, and throughout the Argentine Press generally, a summary of a lengthy list of questions drawn up by the Secretary of the United States Treasury, Mr. Wm. McAdoo, arising out of the Pan-American Financial Conference that had recently been held in Washington. It sought to discover, as far as was possible by simple enquiry, what methods were likely to give the best result in so far as the strengthening of inter-American commercial relations was concerned, not only on the technical side, but also from the standpoint of closer knowledge and comprehension. A great annual conference, with Washington as its headquarters, was suggested; the formation of standing committees of a commercial rather than an official character; the improvement of existing means of communication; these, and sundry other matters of lesser importance were sketched in Mr. McAdoo's report, and the Latin American lands were invited to express their opinion of the ideas therein contained.

With a wisdom that does not always distinguish Government officials, the Minister of Finance turned this document over to the Bolsa de Comercio for consideration and subsequent drafting of a reply, and judging by the brief summary that has appeared, it is clear that the Minister's move has been justified. The special committee of the Bolsa have undertaken an immense amount of work in connection with this report, even admitting that the requisite data lay ready to their hand, and these facts will be of undoubted utility to the

been carried out) the signal authorising a movement over that switch can be pulled.

Thus the engine drivers can move in perfect confidence that the points are safe for them to travel over at any permissible speed.

But how to prevent the signals being lowered to signal a train into a road which is already occupied, and so organise a collision?

This is accomplished by means of Track Circuit which enables a train to absolutely and automatically protect itself.

Thus in the case mentioned the first train would hold the signals behind it at the Danger position, so that they could not be lowered for the second train.

The whole of the roads over which passenger trains run, not only in the station itself but also as far as the next signal box outside—also pneumatically worked are being equipped with Track Circuit.

A diagram or picture of the tracks is suspended in front of the signaller at a convenient height—and this shows where trains, light engines and so on, are standing. It in fact shows the signaller at a glance which roads are clear and which are occupied, a great boon to the men especially at night.

It may be of interest to note that to signal and control the daily traffic into and out of Retiro Station, calls for upwards of 9,000 lever movements on the part of the signalmen and apparatus.

We desire to congratulate the Central Argentine Railway Company on being the first in this country to take up the question of installing modern safety signalling appliances. It is worthy of the Company's traditions, and speaking as members of the travelling public, we hope more of it will be installed, especially in view of the imminent advent of higher speeds and a more frequent train service worked electrically, in which the Central Argentine Railway has also taken the lead.

United States authorities, even if they have no direct effect on the course of trade. The question of maritime communication is ably handled, naturally from the Argentine standpoint. Stress is once more laid on the need for steamers that shall do the run between New York and Buenos Aires in fifteen days, but shipping people will be interested to note that the Bolsa committee very categorically states its inability to say to what extent the Argentine Government would be prepared to subsidise such a service. This is not the place to discuss the question of rapid transport to and from the United States, beyond pointing out that as yet there is not sufficient costly freight or passenger traffic to hold out the hope that 18-20 knot boats of the class that are used on the North Atlantic passage would pay for their running expenses, whilst given the state of the Argentine national finances it is very clear that if there is to be any subsidising done it will have to be put through "up North." The six-weekly service from Buenos Aires up the West Coast to San Francisco is an eminently sensible reminder that may bear fruit, and given the new trend of trade, it is quite possible that this idea will be put into practice, either by the steamers of W. R. Grace and Co., or by some new line constituted *ad hoc*. At the same time it must not be forgotten that for the present, with freights in the clouds as they are to-day, all talk of increased shipping facilities must perforce be pure theorising.

The annual conference at Washington is accepted in principle, but it is wisely pointed out that American delegates will do well to come more frequently to the Latin-American lands. Therefore the Bolsa suggests that although an annual conference is advisable it would be better if it were held one year in Washington, then for two successive years in Latin American cities, returning to Washington for the third year. Incidentally the Bolsa very handsomely offers the use of its magnificent new building for such time as the conference is held in Buenos Aires, an admirable suggestion and on a par with the whole spirit of the report, which is practical to a degree. The point is worthy of notice, for if any real good is to result from all this visiting and talking, the meetings must be something more than a reunion of amiable gentlemen distinguished in position and possibly "learned in the law" but completely dissociated with trade in all its many branches. In due course the report will be transmitted to the United States Treasury, and it will be interesting to note its reception and subsequent comment by the American Press.

IMPRISONMENT FOR FRAUDS

ON THE CO-OPERATIVA DE CONSUMOS.

An item of Judicial news is to hand regarding the affairs of the Cooperativa de Consumos, which may be of peculiar interest to those who have experienced losses in connection with that Corporation. It is to the effect that Dr. Racedo, Judge of the Criminal Court, has after careful enquiry found that the affairs of the Society were not conducted properly in some respects. Sr. Ezio Rombo-lotti, accountant, and Sr. José Ramon Jaca, formerly manager, have therefore been condemned to nine years' imprisonment for publishing false Balance Sheets and for fraud. This example is calculated to have a good effect.

"FOUR OF A KIND"

(From Our Correspondent).

Bahia Blanca, Oct. 31.

A woman, aged 28, the wife of a man named Pantaleon Moyano, who lives in this town, gave birth last Wednesday to four female children. Not one of the four lived more than a few hours.

Mainly About People

Mr. Robert Smith has gone to England on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Harper have come into town from the camp.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Anidjah are about to go to the Eden Hotel, Vicente Lopez, to reside for a time.

Mrs. Talbois and Miss Forget of 1974 Freyre, Belgrano, are spending a few weeks in Entre Rios.

Mr. Boxwell, of Messrs. J. R. Williams and Co., arrived yesterday by the R.M.S.P. Araguaya.

Mrs. Raymond Hardenbergh will be at home, Thursday and Friday, Nov. 11 and 12, at 5 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Hardenbergh and family will sail for the United States on the "Vestris," Nov. 25.

Mr. Rodolfo Nicholson and family for London, were among the passengers leaving for Europe by the Infanta Isabel de Borbon.

It is announced that Mr. John Henry Jones, of Gwyndy, Brangwyn, Gaiman, Chubut, died on Nov. 1, of dropsy.

Mr. C. H. Walker, of Messrs. C. H. Walker and Sons, contractors for the New Port Works, has arranged to return to England on November 13 by the P.S.N.C. Oriana.

Information is desired by the American Consulate General, 341 Lavalle, relative to the whereabouts of William and Henry Emery, natives of Emeryville, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Saturday office hours at the American Consulate General, 341 Lavalle, have been changed from 10 to 1 to 9 to 12. This will take effect Saturday, the 6th instant.

Mr. R. T. Dreyer, of San Isidro, has been severely wounded and is now lying in the Hospital at Rouen. His many South American friends will be pleased to hear his is recovering.

Mr. Albion E. Best, of A. Best and Co., and Mrs. Best, who have been spending some time at their home in Pittsburg, are expected to return to the capital about the first of December.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lillia B. Brewer of Florida (F. C.C.A.), and Mr. Emilio Martin of Belgrano, of the Argentine Coal Co. Ltd., son of Mr. E. Martin of Cardiff.

Friends of Mr. A. Vickers, late of Calle Balcarce, will be pleased to hear he has joined the Motor Transport A.S.C. Letters should be addressed Staff Sergeant A. Vickers, 24 Fitzroy Road, Regent Park, N.W.

The engagement of the Rev. Manuel B. Moore, assistant director of the Orphanage, to Miss Carmen Flores, of Mercedes, has been announced. The wedding will take place sometime in November.

Among the recent casualties is noted a gentleman who was formerly well known in the Argentine capital, who was killed in action on September 25. He was Lieutenant the Rev. William N. Monteith, aged 36 years, Minister of Elie, and former Assistant Minister of St. Andrew's Buenos Aires.

The Rev. J. C. Turner is lying dangerously ill at the British Hospital, suffering from pneumonia, he was brought down from Entre Rios on Saturday last. Prayers for his recovery have been offered up in the church. Mr. Turner's condition is causing great anxiety to his numerous friends.

On Oct. 30, Ingeniero Emilio Dagsau was entertained to a congratulatory dinner at the Paris Hotel by a number of friends on the occasion of his nomination as delegates to the Washington Congress. Among those present were: Ingeniero R. Roji, Sr. Fourouge, Sr. Acuña, Sr. Fissiers. Cordial speeches and toasts were exchanged.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Deck are expected in Buenos Aires on their return from the United States on or about November 22, embarking at New York on October 30.

The marriage of Miss Lucy Emily Harriette, youngest daughter of Sir Robert Kennedy, K.C.M.G., former British Minister to Uruguay, and Mr. Herbert Hall Hall, British Consul-General in Portuguese West Africa, at one time Vice-Consul in this city, and afterwards in Montevideo, took place at Glencairn Church, County Down, Ireland, on October 6.

Sunday night's performance for behalf of the French and Italian Red Cross at the Colon Theatre was a marked success. The interior presented a most brilliant aspect, the majority of those present being French or Italian residents. Throughout the proceedings were of the most enthusiastic and patriotic description, the various National Anthems being received with ecstatic applause. Among those present were the Ministers of Italy, Great Britain, Belgium, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, the Consuls Generals of all the Allied nations and the representatives of the Red Cross, Mesdames Papilland, Morra, Guillermit, and Mr. Chevallier Boutell.

Letters addressed to the following names are lying at the Nelson Line Offices, 309 Cangallo (Bs. Aires):—Mr. R. H. Frost, Mr. A. Fasting, Mrs. Mowatt, W. S. Armitage, August Fechten, Miss M. M. M. Orme-Bastian, R. Jackson, H. Hudson, William D. Clark, Mr. W. E. Brown, B. Brown Athole Duberley, A. L. Rushworth, Miss M. Warton Johnson, German Victor, A. J. St. B. Duberly, W. Marr, A. Maggi, Leo Adam, J. H. Rhodes, Madame Patri, H. C. Shaw, J. A. Johnson, Peter Jones, Manuel Legal, Mrs. E. Rapela, Laurence Kirby, John Britton, Walker, Edward Pearce, Mrs. Shearburn White, Miss A. D. Lyster, W. H. Hall, Miss Hobbs, Mrs. F. L. Keen, J. Lyng, Paul R. Bruce, Malcolm Miler, Mrs. Elia Pizicakes, W. Barker, A. E. Ball, E. Elms, Miss Powell, Miss Jacob, A. McLean, Rev. J. Hill Martin, Mrs. Ingleson, Miss H. Smith, F. Tye, Miss D. Anderson, A. H. Ellis, etc., etc., etc.

DAY BY DAY IN ROSARIO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Nov. 2.

A general meeting of British residents in Rosario and neighbourhood will be held in St. Bartholomew's Club Room on the evening of Thursday 4th inst. at 9 p.m. for the following object, viz: To read and approve the Rules and Regulations of the British Patriotic Society of Rosario, which were accepted in general at the meeting of the British Patriotic Committee on 21st ult. and have since been revised by the Commission then appointed: to formally transfer the affairs of the British Patriotic Committee to the aforementioned Society, Mr. Will. J. Martin, President, will occupy the chair.

According to the National Lottery which was drawn on October 29th, the first prize was No. 15756. This number also decided the Piano raffle. It appears that ticket bearing number 756 was unsold, consequently, the British Patriotic Committee of Rosario remain in possession of the Grand Piano which was kindly given by Mr. Donald Fraser to be raffled in aid of the Anglo-Franco-Belga Red Cross Society.

The ladies assisting Mrs. J. P. Crouch in the Garden Fête and Sale of Work which is to take place at "La Quinta" on the afternoon of Saturday and Sunday, November 20 and 21, are actively engaged on work for the various stalls. I understand that special railway and tramway facilities from the centre are being arranged, and that one of the best of

our local bands is to be engaged for the occasion. Children are specially invited, and sports and amusements of all kinds will be provided for them on the Saturday.

Mr. P. F. Beasley arrived by the Highland Piper, on Sunday, having shipped the Highland Glen for the purpose of meeting his son who was due in England about the time he had originally intended to sail. The son is now making ammunition; while Mr. Beasley is on his way up to Entre Rios to assume the direction of the Accounts Department of the Entre Rios Railway. Mr. Beasley's association with this city dates back to the old C.A. days, when the Administration was at Rosario Central.

Mrs. Spenser S. Dickson, wife of H.M. British Consul, is organising a tea concert to take place in the Savoy Hotel on Saturday, December 4, in aid of the fund for providing Christmas presents for our soldiers and sailors at the front. Sir Reginald Tower, H.M. British Minister, has promised to be present.

Mrs. R. T. Naylor who has undergone a serious operation in the British Hospital is making good progress towards recovery.

All are heartily welcome to the evening service at Talleres Church, on Sunday, at 8 p.m. The Rev. S. C. Deacon will preach.

The Rev. P. H. Nicoll will conduct Presbyterian services in the Scotch Church, Bahia Blanca, on Sunday first, November 7, at 10.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. English speaking residents invited.

DAY BY DAY IN BAHIA BLANCA.

(From Our Correspondent)

October 31.

A concert and dance were held last Monday in the Anglican Church Hall, 75 per cent of the proceeds going to the Red Cross Fund and the remainder to the Church. After paying all expenses there remained the sum of \$600 towards the two funds.

The engagement is announced of Miss Constance Shae to Mr. Joseph Hacrid, of the estancia Sin Nombre, near Crabbe. The wedding is to take place next December.

The christening of the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Brownrigg, of El Torricito, took place last Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Pilling, of Ingeniero White, who has been in the Doctor's hands for some time past, left again for Buenos Aires on Tuesday night.

The Rev. Mr. Sanderson returned from Buenos Aires last Monday after a fortnight's absence, and the Rev. Mr. Morrow, who had been replacing him for last week end, left again on Wednesday.

The death of Mr. Churchill, formerly of the Pacific Railway here, and brother in law to Mr. Conran, the locomotive superintendent there, is reported from Malta. Mr. Churchill who was a 2nd Lieutenant, was out in the Dardanelles and taken from there to Malta after being sent to hospital with enteric.

Mr. and Mrs. Denham, who were residents here for over forty years and left some time ago in order to live permanently in Scotland, are now coming out to the Argentine again and expect to arrive in Buenos Aires to-day.

Visitors during the last week have been Messrs. Ehlert, Logan, Ussher, T. Cogan, C. D. Renter, B. A. Cash-Reid, W. Brey, and W. A. Reid.

A memorial service is to be held at Ingeniero White this evening in honour of the memory of Nurse Cavell, the preacher being the Rev. Mr. Sanderson.

Mr. A. Bennett, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bennett, of Ingeniero White, left last Thursday on the "La Rosarina" for Liverpool as a volunteer.

DAY BY DAY IN CORDOBA.

(From Our Correspondent).

October 25.

Mr. and Mrs. Felton accompanied by their little daughter are visitors in town from their estancia near Alta Gracia.

General Manager C. C. Lewis of the Cordoba Light and Power Company, has returned from a business trip to the Capital.

Dr. J. Earl Roney has returned to Cordoba after a visit to Alta Gracia.

Mr. Keane motored in from his estancia last week on a visit to the city.

Mr. Percy P. Schultz has returned to town from a trip to the Hills in his motor car.

Mr. Reynolds has arrived in this city from his estancia in Alta Gracia.

Jockey George Mountain who rode Sir Florizel, winner of the \$3,000 Classic last Sunday, is being congratulated on his magnificent handling of last year's champion, in his first start of the present season.

The roads approaching the entrance of the Cordoba Athletic Club, are at last receiving some attention as the Municipality are getting them in shape for the football games which are to take place at the Cordoba Athletic grounds, on the last two Sundays in October.

Mr. and Mrs. George Larbalestier, who formerly lived at Alta Cordoba, have now moved to Manzano, on the Central Cordoba line.

Max Susan, the well known international footballer who played with the Estudiantes team of Buenos Aires against the local team on Sunday, formerly attended the National College in this city and played with the Cordoba Football Team.

Mr. and Mrs. William Robinson and family have moved from this city and taken up their residence at Rio Segundo.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Struthers expect to return to town from Alta Gracia during the coming week.

Miss Young was a visitor at the Cordoba Athletic Club on Saturday afternoon.

By error I published a notice that Mrs. Mendel and her little son Jack were visiting Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Sadleir instead of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Davis.

Mr. John O'Connor who has been in Tucumán for some months arrived back in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd spent last week end at Alta Cordoba.

English speaking residents of Cordoba who are not members of the Cordoba Athletic Club, are politely informed that only members and the Cordoba Football League Commission will be admitted to the Club Pavilion and Enclosure during the Sunday afternoons when the football games are taking place at the Club grounds.

Arthur Griffin who lived in Cordoba for a number of years with his folks and who later moved to Villa Urquiza, near Buenos Aires, left for England last January to join the colours where he enlisted in "King Edward's Horse" as a trooper and is now in Flanders.

Mr. Sydney Williams, of the Engineering Staff of the Electric Tramway Company, will start serving his conscription of one year with the Argentine Army on the first of the coming month.

Mrs. V. R. Sadleir came in from Alta Gracia where she is spending the summer months to-day on a short visit.

Several of the best football players in Uruguay are expected to be included in the team which will play against the Cordoba team who defeated the Estudiantes team of Buenos Aires last Sunday, when the team from Montevideo plays here on Sunday next at the well appointed field of the Cordoba Athletic Club in General Paz.

Our Point of View: "Herald" Leading Articles of the Week.

OURSELVES AND NEUTRALS

FRIDAY, October 29, 1915.

It has been argued, with some show of reason, that while the policy which THE HERALD has followed in relation to the war, may be the correct one to follow in England, or in a British colony, it is not justifiable in Argentina, which is a neutral country. The main reason given in support of this contention is that a false impression can easily be conveyed to the mass of neutrals, by too free a discussion of our faults, and by too frank a disclosure of the real situation in which Britain finds herself. Those who argue in this way forget two things of vital importance to a decision on the question. The first is that THE HERALD circulates mainly among British people, and secondly that as the neutrals are not fools, it would be foolish to attempt to hoodwink them. If they find that a British paper, suspected of trying to influence them, is deliberately misrepresenting facts, or hiding them, or colouring them, then any influence which that paper might have had over them disappears for good.

The neutrals of Argentina have a press service that renders them quite independent of the English press. It is a lamentable fact that many of the newspapers printed in Spanish have come under German influence, but there are still some journals of immense influence and prestige, which enjoy well-deserved confidence, and which give the very fullest news of all that transpires in the various theatres of war, and in the countries participating in the struggle. Whether we publish the fact that there is a split in the British cabinet, or whether we do not; whether we comment on the fact, or remain silent, the neutral knows all about it, and he forms his own opinion. We can do no good by trying to delude him, but we can do an immense amount of harm by deluding ourselves. That is the important point. We can well ignore the point of view of the neutral towards our conduct of the war, especially when the facts cannot be overcome, but we are committing suicide if we refuse to face those facts, and to profit by the lessons which they convey.

And on this same question of what the neutral may think it should be pointed out that if he is a reader of English papers, he can get all the first-hand information he wants as to the English point of view from the London press. It is literally correct to say that thousands of copies of London newspapers come to this country. They can be bought in any of the bookstores, and the local English paper that is foolish enough to trifle with the truth merely lays itself open to ridicule. Furthermore the British censorship, which has been assailed for its muddling policy, permits thousands of uncensored private letters to come here giving most precise details of many events which it is considered almost a crime for the newspapers to touch upon. The neutral cannot be deluded upon any facts relative to the actual progress of the war, or the condition of affairs in the United Kingdom. He is only susceptible to influence as to the causes of the war, and the character of the people engaged in it, and these are the points on which the cunning German propagandists concentrate.

If we want to influence the neutral favourably toward us, we cannot do it by refusing to print news and views. We can do it—if he be a reader of the English press—by demonstrating to him that we know our own faults, realise our weaknesses, and have the courage to endeavour to rectify them. The British Nation has nothing to be ashamed of because it was caught absolutely unprepared for war. There is no disgrace in admitting that so far we have not beaten the enemy we intend to beat.

THE INNER COUNCIL

SUNDAY, October 31, 1915.

When a nation casts aside its worship of precedent and grapples seriously with a difficult problem, the victory may be said to be already half won. That is our view of the position of Britain to-day. From the opening days of the Great War the Empire has been confronted by difficulties greater than any which have threatened the Empire during the last hundred years. For reasons which have been emphasised by the principal writers in the Press, and which have been even more strongly urged by Mr. Will Irwin and other neutral authors, there has been a painful lack of capacity in coping with those difficulties. Where we had a right to expect order we have only found chaos; when the progressive spirits of the nation asked for bread, the Government grudgingly threw them stones. To some extent the individual minister and the individual member of the community have been responsible. They worshipped the constitution; they sanctified precedent; consequently little was done.

Fortunately there is now a break in the clouds. After "allowing" Mr. Lloyd George to perform miracles which would, under the old order of things, have earned for him retirement, the Cabinet has at last realised

There is no crime in discussing what are still our weak points, or in endeavouring to rouse ourselves to a degree of organization and government that will give us victory. If we have not the strong government we want, there is no harm in admitting it, and asserting that we will yet provide it. The ostrich secures no respect from the hunter because it hides its head in the sand. We gain no sympathy from neutrals because we refuse to discuss our faults, especially when those faults are made apparent by results visible to the world. Our diplomacy failed to restrain Bulgaria, or to win Greece. We cannot repair the damage by describing Germany's claim to success in the Balkans as tragic and absurd when patently it is neither. Unfortunately when a man like Lord Lansdowne says we have failed, and the press of the world publishes his statement, we cannot, if we would, picture our management of the Balkan problem as a brilliant success.

We have a way in which to overcome German attacks on our national character and honour. We have a way to retain the sympathy of neutrals, but that way is not by hiding facts, or glossing them over. THE HERALD has done its duty on the question of German propaganda. It may be trusted to do its duty to the cause it represents, and to conserve the best interests of Britons in this country. We say the best way to help ourselves, and help Britain, is to awaken our people to a grim realisation of all this struggle means, and all it calls for in the way of effort. If we can get all our readers to face the situation fairly and squarely; to evade no obligation and no responsibility; to recognise where our governmental system at home is weak, and to determine that it shall be strong; to face the prospect of a long war with determination and with confidence, and to agree that nothing is satisfactory that does not bring forth the best and the utmost that is in the nation, then we are not wrong, but absolutely right. There is plenty to be done here to help our cause. It can only be done when we face the task in the proper spirit. And when that spirit is inculcated here, it will react to no small extent on the spirit of our people in the United Kingdom. THE HERALD is not published for neutrals but for Britons, and the salient feature of its policy, so far as it concerns the people for whom it is published, is its saneness.

that the old unwieldy Parliamentary machine cannot control the situation in a manner sufficiently competent to ensure early victory. A dictatorship suggested itself to THE HERALD many months ago as the ideal remedy, if not an immediately practical one; and it was for that reason that we advocated the formation of a Council of Six, with the co-operation of the War Chiefs. That policy has now been followed by the Government.

It is true that the personnel of the new "Inner Council" is not entirely what we had hoped; but the skeleton of the fabric is there, and there is now a basis for the upbuilding of a strong controlling body such as is essential to Britain if the future of the Empire is to be assured.

Frankly we had hoped that the formation of an "Inner Council" would follow the resignation—voluntary or compulsory—of Mr. Asquith; but as he remains Premier, his inclusion in the Council is essential. So is that of Mr. Bonar Law, who is the official Leader of the Opposition. Our opinion of Mr. Asquith is already known. An excellent domestic politician, a clever statesman, and a skilful leader, he is not the man to guide the destinies of the Empire through a great war. Mr. Asquith takes the line of least resistance when trouble arises; he is a party politician, and, outwardly, at any rate, believes criticism of the Ministry to be the jaundiced opinion of anti- or renegade-Liberals. It is for those reasons that we believe him to be the wrong man for a national Cabinet in time of war.

With Mr. Bonar Law we have no quarrel. He is the Leader of the Opposition, but the circumstances of his selection for that post are sufficient indication of his quality. Mr. Bonar Law was appointed in order to prevent a split between the Chamberlain and Long factions. A skilful speaker on Imperial Preference, he lacks guiding strength and initiative. He escapes condemnation for the simple reason that he is almost mediocre.

It is in the remaining members of the Council that its real strength lies. Mr. Lloyd George, after a period of political activity of the value of which there can be two opinions, has developed into the outstanding man of to-day. The manner in which he has organised Britain's Munitions industry is proof of his capacity as a man of action. His renunciation of his pre-war anti-conscription views is evidence of his broadness of vision. In short, Mr. Lloyd-George—more than any of the generals in the field—appears to us to be the leader who can and probably will bring the Empire safely through the dark days of the Great War. In Lord Curzon he will probably have an excellent supporter. Lord Curzon has already proved his value to Britain as Viceroy of her Indian Empire. He possesses the spirit of the Imperialist and the experience of a ruler of millions. Essentially a man of action and impelled by the highest motives he can scarcely fail to bring into the Council that strength and ability for which the nation has long been calling almost in vain.

Mr. Balfour is a man of many parts. Although his Chief Secretaryship did not commend itself to some Irishmen, he has invariably been regarded as an ideal departmental man. His knowledge of the minor details of organisation and his pre-eminent ability as a Cabinet Minister must necessarily assist in the consolidation of a structure without precedent in recent British history. Although of a different type, the inclusion of Sir Edward Grey was, of course, inevitable.

Finally, there is Lord Kitchener. Of the War Lord there is nothing new to say. We know even though we do not invariably admit it—that he failed to supply Sir John French with munitions in the early days of the war; nevertheless Kitchener has performed a task that could not have been undertaken successfully by any other man in the Empire. He has turned peaceful England into a vast military camp; he has furnished an

THE LIBERALS AND CONSCRIPTION

TUESDAY, November 2, 1915.

For some time past little or nothing has been heard of the heated controversy in the United Kingdom over the question of conscription. The cablegrams have not given us recently any reports of strong speeches and violent political differences, such as we had received regularly for months previously. Several weeks have passed without one minister contradicting another as to the necessity for conscription. This silence does not, in our opinion, suggest that the subject has been dropped, but there is strong presumptive evidence that opposition to the abandonment of the voluntary system has very largely disappeared. In this connection it is interesting to study the London newspapers, particularly the Liberal journals, and to notice to what an extent they have changed their attitude on the much debated issue. And in that change it is highly satisfactory to discern the rapid approach of such a state of the public mind as to warrant the belief that presently there will be but one opinion on all the great issues of the moment, and automatically the greatest causes of criticism will disappear, though it is hardly probable that all critics will be silent.

The majority of the Liberals and their newspapers have retired from an untenable position in regard to conscription. They have ceased to treat it in the light of a party question and to oppose it simply because it had never been a plank in their political platform, either in time of peace or war. Most of them have realised that there is something much bigger and much more important than party considerations, or even sacred principles of political faith, in the advocacy of conscription, and that is the prime consideration of the safety of the Nation. In other words they now appear to recognise that such a question as the introduction of compulsory military service must not be decided on any other ground

army in the field such as has never been known since Britain became a nation; he has inspired the people with that determination to win which inevitably spells victory. More than probably, Lord Kitchener, with Mr. Lloyd George, will be the real dictators in the near future.

Little remains to be said. Britain has now her "Inner Council"; her munitions industry is now organised. The great remaining problem is the supply of men. Volunteers have, it is reported, been coming forward in increasing numbers during recent weeks; but is the present number of recruits sufficient? To reply to this query is difficult; indeed, it can only be answered by the Secretary of State for War. Under old conditions, it is to be feared that a demand for compulsory service would have been followed by dissension in the Cabinet, and that indecision would have reigned supreme. More than probably, dissension will arise if the demand is made in the future; but one thing is apparent, and that is, if Mr. Lloyd George and his friends forming the "Inner Council" go forward with such a demand, it will be granted. If Mr. Asquith and the old brigade of professional lawyer-politicians oppose the request, then they will be swept aside. The new Council is far from ideal in composition, but it is the germ of a great idea and it possesses some of the ingredients necessary to ensure success; moreover, whoever may hold office as Premier in days to come, the probability is that an "Inner Council" will control the situation to the end of the war.

than the needs of the Nation. It is not for a Unionist to say that conscription shall be imposed because he is in favour of it on political grounds, or for a Liberal to oppose it for exactly opposite reasons.

We get the Liberal point of view well expressed, and we believe sanely and rightly expressed, in the following quotation from a letter by Mr. Maurice Hewlett, the well-known author, to the *Daily News*, and in the subsequent extract from an article in the same paper from the pen of Mr. A. G. Gardiner, the Arch-Priest of Liberal journalism. Mr. Hewlett says:—

"It may be that we are being driven to Universal Service by certain circumstances. I have not the means of judging. Nobody has but the Government. If the Government is divided upon the precise effect of the evidence before it, let it first make up its own mind. Having done that it should then take the country into its confidence."

Mr. Hewlett then suggests that the country will loyally follow the decision of the Government. Mr. Gardiner thus simplifies the issue:—

"If this war can only be won by conscription, there is not one of us who would resist even that hateful necessity. How could we? No price is too high when honour and freedom are at stake, and if our most cherished traditions had to be part of the price, we should surrender them if the proof were beyond dispute."

In the same files of the newspapers we have been studying we find similar opinions expressed by leading representatives of the trades unionists. All are honestly opposed in principle to conscription, but all have now come round to the point where they can cheerfully cast aside every other consideration but that of the National welfare when deciding upon grave problems.

The attitude of these Liberals and Labourists is precisely what THE HERALD attitude has always been on the question of conscription. We have always pointed out that in this war it is not what this or that party wants that should count. It is what the Nation wants. Conscription we know is hateful to the vast majority of Liberals, and perhaps to a majority of the British people of all creeds and political faiths. We are opposed in principle to anything but a limited system of compulsory military training on the basis of the Swiss idea, or as adopted and adapted in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, but if the necessities of the moment require the most rigid of the Continental systems, then we, and everybody else should not oppose it. The decision rests with the Government, which as Mr. Hewlett says, is the only body capable of judging of the necessities, and it was because the old Ministry would not make a decision, but alternately flattered and browbeat the people, while its members contradicted one another, that such violent criticism was directed against the Government.

The purpose of all the criticism that was launched was to force action on such questions as conscription, and to get the Government and the people to realise that only one consideration can be entertained, and that is the consideration of the Nation's welfare. Political faiths, traditions, everything, must if necessary be abandoned. The artificial lines dividing the Nation into a number of fighting political factions must be obliterated. There must be direct and effective control and administration.

As we remarked when examining the personnel of the new "Inner Council" we may not have secured perfection in that body, but the germ of a great idea is there. With such a body we believe we shall hear little more of the wrangle over conscription. If the "Inner Council" decides that conscription is necessary, conscription will be brought into force, and according to their new profession of devotion and loyalty to the Empire's cause the Liberals and other anti-conscriptionists will quietly acquiesce.

THE EVILS OF INDIFFERENCE

WEDNESDAY, November 3, 1915.

Those who have been in doubt as to the efficacy of German propaganda, and the evils of indifference resulting from that doubt, should take seriously to heart the lessons which are now being driven home to the public mind of the United Kingdom regarding what has happened in the Balkans.

It is being forcibly impressed by such authorities as Dr. Dillon, Mr. Stephen Graham, and Sir Alfred Sharpe, that Germany's success with Bulgaria and Greece, was almost entirely due to her active propaganda, and these same writers indicate rather plainly that unless the Allies wake up sharply to a realisation of the importance of an antidote to Germanism, they will awaken to something like disaster, because Greece and Rumania will yet follow Bulgaria. This forecast appears rather gloomy, and perhaps unsound, in view of the latest news from Rumania, but it has unfortunately become necessary to overstate a national danger in order to get action.

Dr. Dillon states that his efforts to warn the Allies of the perfidy of King Ferdinand were systematically suppressed by the Censorship. If this be true—and in view of what has happened there does not appear to be sound reason for doubting it—can it be wondered that Dr. Dillon is now cynical or pessimistic? Mr. Graham speaks of the entire absence of any effort on the part of Britain to provide an antidote in Bulgaria to the impression produced on the inhabitants of that country by the German-made war news. Is there, or should there be, surprise that the Government, and particularly the diplomatic service is violently criticised on the grounds of incompetency and stupidity? There might have been some excuse for the cause of the Allies being unrepresented in an active manner in the Balkans during the first month or two of the war, but when it was seen, as it should have been seen, that Germany was swamping the country with German views, designed to win sympathy for her cause, and active support wherever possible, then it was the bounden duty of the Government to endeavour to counteract this influence in some way.

It is assumed that a government's duty is to maintain the prestige and interests of the nation it governs wherever that prestige and those interests exist. If they do not exist, and it is desirable for national purposes that they should, then the duty is also upon the government to promote them. Britain's national interests, and her prestige abroad are entrusted to the care of the Foreign Office and the diplomatic and consular services. Generally speaking these services have broken down badly under the strain of this war. It may be that the system under which they work brought about the failure, but that does not alter the fact that they have failed. With considerable justification many harsh things might be said about British diplomats and Foreign Office servants. They are prompt to resent criticism, and some of them are quite interested in the movement to have all critics branded as traitors, or at least as sensation-mongers. Judged by their utter incapacity to grapple with the problem of German propaganda, and by their lamentable failure to perform what was understood to be their duty in such countries as Bulgaria and Greece, they might very well, with greater justice, deserve the traitor's brand themselves, did the British people at large not know that the real offence of which they stand condemned is not the activity of the traitor, but the slothfulness of the fool.

However, it is not desirable that hard words should be bandied about. Up to the moment British officialdom

MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH

THURSDAY, November 4, 1915.

The speech of the Prime Minister to the House of Commons again furnishes a striking example of the capacity of the politician for occupying a considerable amount of time in the process of saying little or nothing. If there is one outstanding feature of Mr. Asquith's utterance it is his confession that there has been a lamentable want of wisdom in the direction of affairs. On this occasion we hear nothing in the way of an appeal for silence on the part of the critics, and the speech is in reality a wholesale confirmation of the worst that has been said about the Government in relation to its conduct of the war. The naval attack on the Dardanelles is admitted to have been undertaken in direct defiance of the advice of such a man as Lord Fisher, and Mr. Asquith practically says that political and not military considerations dictated that particular affair. It may stand to the credit of the Prime Minister, on the score of courage, that he accepts full responsibility for having disregarded expert advice, but it does not redound to his credit on the score of wisdom.

The worst feature of Mr. Asquith's speech is that he has still failed to convince the Empire that his Government has any clearer notion now, than it had months ago, of how the war should be conducted. He tells us that he has full confidence in the ability of the Russians to "roll back the enemy"; that the Government is satisfied with the progress of the recruiting campaign; that "we are determined to stick at nothing in order to win," and that Britain is determined not to allow Serbia to "become a prey to the sinister and nefarious combination of Germany, Austria, and Bulgaria." We regret that we cannot look on this as anything much better than word-spinning. Of what value is the determination to win if the Government will not seriously prepare to win? What is the use of talking about protecting Serbia from a ruffianous attack, when the Government, through incompetency, has lost the best opportunity to prevent the attack? To talk about thrashing a bully is idle unless one is capable of doing it, and is ready to do it.

We know we are determined to win, but the speech of the Prime Minister does not indicate that his Government has so far evolved any serious plans by which victory may be made reasonably certain. Nobody desires to know what those plans are, did they exist, and nobody outside of those entrusted with carrying them into execution should obtain that knowledge. But Mr. Asquith does not inspire the hope that there are any plans. Neither does he suggest that the same confusion responsible for many of the blunders that have been so tardily admitted, is not to prevail in the future, though fortunately we have reason to believe that the recent reconstruction of the Cabinet may bring about much desired improvement. It is hardly to be wondered that a man like Sir Edward Carson resigned from a Cabinet that could not or would not evolve a definite plan of campaign. Sir Edward Carson with all his faults is essentially a man of action, and unlikely to adhere to a Government that could not plan to win, as well as determine to win.

This is the vital necessity of the moment—the deliberate formation of definite plans to secure victory, and the provision of a strong and vigorous executive to carry those plans out. So far criticism has succeeded in getting at the truth of the situation, and in dragging facts out from beneath a cloak of dissimulation. Now the task is to get proper action on those facts. It is quite apparent that the British people do not want any more trifling. They are quite prepared to go through to the end, no matter how far distant victory may be. All they want to know is that there are proper plans for victory in the hands of men who are complete masters of the situation. No patriotic Briton is unreasonable enough to expect miracles, and he does not want his Government to conduct the war in such a way that only by miracles can victory be assured. He knows that his Nation has the men, the resources, and the money to carry the war through to success, and that by the proper use of those great advantages the end is certain.

has not recognised the importance of the campaign on which the Germans have concentrated so much energy. We should think the recognition has now been made, and it is to be hoped action will follow. Here in Argentina there is much to be done, and the need for it is urgent. THE HERALD has for months thrown all its energy and influence into the effort to counteract German propaganda. We believe that the accuracy of our views has been amply demonstrated, and with such unfortunate examples before us as the German successes in Bulgaria and elsewhere, the whole community should now recognise the folly of indifference.

SWEEPING THE BALTIC

BRITISH SUBMARINES PREVENT CARGO TRAFFIC BETWEEN GERMANY AND SWEDEN.

London, Nov. 3.

The "Morning Post's" Stockholm correspondent notes the continued progress of the blockade against Germany. He says that although the Swedish ferries have resumed service, they carry passengers and mails only. A recent Anglo-Swedish agreement was made whereby they no longer transport any goods whatever.

Public Opinion as expressed in the Argentine Press.

INIQUITOUS PAVING CONTRACTS

(La Prensa.—October 28).

A recent incident leads *La Prensa* to open up anew the question of the faulty methods employed in drawing up paving contracts in the Federal Capital, and the indifference of the municipal authorities to the manner in which the paving laws are used to further private ends. Drawn up to benefit at one and the same time the paving contractors, the private owner, and the Municipality, their base rests on the fact that when the majority of property owners in a certain distance, usually a square, have agreed to pave the street, the minority are forced to come into line with the terms of the contract, which must receive official sanction.

The property owners benefit by the long credit which the law gives them, authorising payment either in paving bonds or at stated intervals, at a price no greater than that of the last tender, whilst the Municipality benefits owing to the valorisation of the said bonds, which are thus a financial resource, utilisable at need for various operations. In the case of the Calle Boyaca, to which *La Prensa* more especially refers, it has however been shown that several signatures of property owners have been falsified in order to obtain the requisite majority, whilst there have also been sundry other irregularities all going to show that there has been bad faith in many ways. *La Prensa* maintains that this is not unusual, and that on more than one occasion legitimate protests have been brought forward too late to be of service. Small property owners therefore find that unnecessary improvements are bringing heavy charges upon them that they are in no position to bear. The paving contractors, when they set about collecting the necessary signatures, use municipal employees to call from house to house, and the unlearned owners are deluded into thinking that the paving will be carried out on account of the Municipality, whereas what they are actually signing is a private contract. This *La Prensa* terms incorrect procedure, and calls upon the Municipality to investigate the matter.

MINISTERIAL REPORTS

(La Nación.—October 28).

The report of the Minister of Finance for 1914, in common with all official documents, has made a tardy appearance and its information is already out of date. Delay is attributed to the difficulties of compilation and impression, an excuse that does not do away with the fact that it comes out after the parliamentary session has closed, whereas it ought to have appeared in the month of May. The same complaint applies to the budget report. There is however a further objection raised by *La Nación*, dealing with the text of the documents. These ought to be plain statements of fact, not expressions of governmental opinion which correspond solely to the presidential message wherein H.E. comments on the state of the nation, promised reforms, and other matters which he may deem it necessary to mention in accordance with his scheme of Government.

In no respect does this function correspond to the various ministers, seeing that Art. 89 of the Constitution expressly prohibits these functionaries from taking any decision on

PRODUCTION AND THE RAILWAYS

(La Prensa.—October 29).

Bad times notwithstanding, the chiefs of the great railway enterprises in this Republic have not shown themselves pessimistic. That, says *La Prensa*, is the outstanding feature of the speeches made at the annual meetings of the Southern and Western Railways. Messrs. Bell and Simpson both avow themselves firm believers in the economic potentiality of this Republic, despite decreased dividends and diminished reserves, and although all the companies may not be able to talk in a similar tone, it is a triumph for this country that such remarks should be possible, given the general state of the world's trade. Indeed in one of the reports it is predicted that the close of the war will see an era of great prosperity, and, says *La Prensa*, it is logical to suppose that the companies have laid their plans accordingly.

Mr. Simpson declares the Argentine Railways to be in their infancy; alongside the lines there are 13,000,000 acres of cultivable soil, whereof but 2,000,000 are actually under the plough. This *La Prensa* declares to be a fundamental statement which must have been inspired by some concrete idea. It is moreover part and parcel of a problem that has been frequently discussed in the columns of *La Prensa*, and is co-related to the question of tariffs, since in this country the populated and productive area practically pays a tax to capital for the services rendered to the unproductive zones. This does not mean that the railways have gone ahead too fast, but rather indicates that the peopling and utilising of cultivable camp has not been carried out on a sufficiently extensive scale. Hence the statement that the Argentine railway system is in its infancy is fully warranted. *La Prensa* remarks that up to the present the only practical scheme for increasing production has been that associated with the formation of an Agricultural Bank, and adds that if to this idea be linked up a plan of colonisation worked in connection with the various railway companies a vast field of effort is opened up.

their own account, save in so far as the internal administration of their departments is concerned. Hence, argues *La Nación*, they cannot arrogate to themselves the right to express their opinions on the work of Government. If it were otherwise Government would be at sixes and sevens, the ministers airing their views at will, the while the President was not in accordance with their outlook upon affairs. The report is a statistical and explanative document simply and solely, embodying facts and figures gathered in one special department, and it ought not to contain anything in the nature of a comment on the work of the Government. If a Minister has an idea or an initiative that he wishes to bring forward it should first be laid before the President and his Cabinet; if accepted, then it is the Minister's place to stand sponsor to the measure in his official capacity. In short, the Ministers are the secretaries, agents, and managers of the various matters concerning their several departments, their special and peculiar function being that of legalising the presidential imprimatur, it not being their province either to replace or to override this latter function, either individually or collectively.

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS

(La Nación.—October 29).

It looks very much as though the resignation of M. Delcassé was but the fore-runner of the ministerial crisis that has just been brought about in France, remarks *La Nación*. As yet the real reasons for the change have not been made public but it is reasonable to suppose that they are similar to those that led to M. Delcassé going. The foreign policy of France, as of England, in regard to the Balkan States, where the only advantage gained by the Allies has been the obtaining of permission from Greece to land troops at Salonica, has brought about a state of opinion in certain quarters which is contrary to the Government. Hence, seeing that the war has not interrupted political life to any great extent, this opinion has reacted on the Chamber of Deputies, where the party that was formerly considered to be in accord with the policy of M. Caillaux appears to have regained its lost ground.

Withal, continues *La Nación*, the fact that M. Briand has been entrusted with the task of organising the new Ministry appears to point to the intention of M. Poincaré to maintain the character of the Cabinet under which the war began, namely on national rather than party lines. And this presumption is strengthened by the list of the probable Ministers. Among the names mentioned figures that of M. Combes, which *La Nación* believes to be an indication of a wish to avoid the closer association with the Vatican which was freely mentioned on the occasion of the visit of the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, M. Amette, to Rome. In any case, however the Ministry may finally be constituted, there are no reasons to suppose that France will alter her international policy. Methods may change, but not the ultimate aim, whilst in so far as internal politics are concerned there is, says *La Nación* nothing of importance pending that is likely to divide public opinion, as is the case in Great Britain in respect to obligatory service.

THE ROSARIO STRIKE

(La Nación.—October 30).

Despite the trifling causes that led to the strike of dock labourers in Rosario, the trouble still continues, several men being yet away from their work. The original difficulty, namely the question of the half-hour halt in summer as in winter, was solved at the outset. Unfortunately owing to the ill-advised action of some of the leaders, the strike still goes on, the terms in dispute having been but recently brought forward. Despite the energetic attitude of the workmen, it has not so far been very successful, remarks *La Nación*. Efforts have been made to get other trades in, so far without success, and the dockers have to fight the thing alone. In fact as *La Nación* points out, this strike is like most other strikes in that it has been organised by a few leaders and trade unions, fomented by certain journals, leaving the workman to be the only real sufferer.

There was no need to strike over the question of whether a half hour's rest in the course of the morning should be granted. Indeed *La Nación* is inclined to see the cloven foot of political influence in the fact that the Free Labour Union has been dissolved. In any case the strike cannot be called deserving of either moral or material support. It may be said to have been still-born, since it is notorious that work is far from abundant to-day, and the men who have left their jobs have been at once replaced by others, without in any way affecting the work of the port. Hence they are in a difficult position, and *La Nación* counsels them to remember the lesson when next they are tempted to listen to vain promises that are impossible of fulfilment.

IN A PROVINCIAL PRISON

(La Prensa.—October 30).

Under the heading, "revelations of an official report," *La Prensa* draws special attention to the state of affairs in the prison at Resistencia as commented upon in a recent report by Sr. Nikolsen, the inspector whose opinions on the conditions of affairs in the Chaco and Formosa timber industries called forth general approval a short time ago. So pertinent are the observations that no course remains for the Government save to alter the state of affairs complained of without further delay, irrespective of the reforms that may be planned for some indeterminate future date. This urgency is due, remarks *La Prensa*, to the fact that prisoners condemned to a sentence of one or two years are incapacitated for the rest of their life owing to the terribly unhealthy state of the gaol. Many prisoners have caught tuberculosis there, and as they are not even sent into the prison hospital, the danger of infection is great.

Add to that the awful state of the cells, where, according to the Inspector, the air is so thick that it gives one the impression of being a solid substance. Lack of funds prevents the installation of any means for washing or even providing a shower bath, despite the fact that Resistencia in summer is one of the warmest spots in the Republic. Small wonder that the unfortunate peons therein confined come out of gaol when their sentence is up, fit for no further work. Imprisonment is meant, says *La Prensa*, to improve and uplift the criminal, not to atrophy his energies and leave him permanently affected by a fell disease. Something must be done at once to change this condition, and the Minister of Justice ought to proceed without delay. This is not a case for theorising, nor for lengthy investigation, but for deeds.

THE PRICE OF BREAD AND MEAT

(La Prensa.—October 31).

Contrary to general expectation, says *La Prensa*, the high cost of living in Buenos Aires still continues, and in the case of many articles of daily consumption, prices are on the increase. The sale of bread and meat, the two classic staples, is being maintained at prices governed solely by the law of supply and demand, and without any regard to, or consideration for the necessities of the public. The price of bread has again reached the high level, which some months ago was the cause of such loud and vigorous protests. While it is true experimentalists have endeavoured to introduce a more economical quality of bread, it cannot be said with any truth that the substitute has found satisfaction with the people so long accustomed to a better article.

As regards meat here also prices are rising in such a manner as to seriously affect the economical equilibrium of the community. Notwithstanding that meat is becoming every day dearer in the public markets the authorities have not as yet seen fit to intervene in the problem, a solution of which is essential to the well-being of the public. In the circumstances, says *La Prensa*, and in view of the examples of other Governments and other municipalities in similar cases, it is pertinent to ask whether the authorities do not wish to intervene in the public defence, or whether they find themselves confronted by a problem superior to their personal capacity.

NO WONDER.

"When I was shipwrecked in South America," said Captain Bowsprit, "I came across a tribe of wild women who had no tongues."

"Mercy!" cried one of his listeners of the fair sex. "How could they talk?"

"They couldn't," snapped the old salt. "That's what made 'em wild."

NATIONAL CAPITAL

(La Nación.—October 31).

The recently published bank balances, says *La Nación*, go to show that the enormous amount of capital lying idle in the banks, and the corresponding commercial stagnation existing as a result of this inactivity, continue to be steadily augmented. The general paralysation is attributed in some quarters to a suggestion of panic, but as *La Nación* points out the diagnosis does not coincide with the facts. The prospects of the country are certainly favourable. The expansion of trade and the ready market for Argentine products to-day are factors which justify a spirit of optimism. There is no cloud on the horizon of prosperity; consequently the theory of panic as the reason for the present stagnation of capital is untenable. Apprehension, the fear of failures, and a general want of confidence were justifiable two years ago during the crisis brought about of the slump in land values. Since that time however, confidence has been gradually restored and the country has been passing through a period of convalescence—a convalescence which is being unduly and unnecessarily prolonged in view of the facts as they are to-day. The abundance of money should be a powerful incentive to commercial activity, lending facilities for profitable and remunerative investment, and it is the mission, not of the banks, but of the commercial houses and syndicates to endeavour to release this stagnant capital and direct it into its natural channel that it may find employment in the industry and commerce of the country, thus serving to increase the general prosperity both public and private.

A SECRET SOCIETY

(La Nación.—Nov. 2.)

It is generally believed, says *La Nación*, that not only are there no secret societies, but that there ought not to be any such bodies. Evidently a double error, since in Buenos Aires a new secret society has just been formed. Such associations go back to the remote past, down to the days of ancient Egypt. The latest, like its predecessors, proposes to remedy sundry social evils that it would not be right nor prudent to reveal to the uninitiated. "Art," states the first manifesto of the new cult, "has not yet been able to get a foothold in our midst." It will be the duty of the new and secret society to see that it is brought amongst us, says *La Nación*. As a matter of fact, the society is apparently a bond of Argentine artists, its name is Truth, and if its members are not actually artists, at any rate, remarks *La Nación* pithily, they believe they are. As for its name, Truth was ever unveiled, hence perhaps the covering of anonymity.

La Nación states that a circular—vulgar means—first put them in contact with the new organisation; a cyclostyle message that is doubtless now circulating from hand to hand, since the new cult believes apparently in secret publicity. Its members propose to frequent all places where "Art"—with a capital A—is cultivated and make their voices heard in praise or blame. But this criticism will be strictly impersonal. This anonymity is common to all secret communications, says *La Nación*, though at times they are said to be signed in the blood of the signatory. The "Truth" does not go as far as that, but careful examination shows that the circular which has reached *La Nación* bears, perhaps inadvertently, the digital impressions of the president or secretary of the new body.

THE CONDUCT OF PUBLIC FUNCTIONARIES

(La Prensa.—Nov. 2.)

Referring to the proper course to be pursued by any public functionary who may be suspected of unfair or illicit practices, *La Prensa* sketches out a line of action which ought to tend towards the maintenance of that spotless integrity which is his admitted characteristic. The case arises out of the complaint of some purveyor to the Municipality, who affirms that complaints are made against the manner in which he fills his contract, complaints that he believes arise out of either interest, ignorance, or ill-feeling. The matter cannot be left there, *La Prensa* very rightly remarks, and pending the passing of legislation tending to maintain the prestige of public functionaries, the latter must take individual action.

The tendency is to give all public employés full opportunity of ventilating any aspersions on their character or the manner in which they discharge their duties, in the Courts. It is to the interest of the administration that this should be so, and it ought to be obligatory on the functionary accused to clear his honour publicly. A cashier accused of gambling, for instance, should not remain at his post, and a dishonest employé ought to be called upon to resign if he does not think his case sufficiently strong to take the accusation against him to the Courts. Employés accused of improper conduct in the discharge of their obligations should realise that silence is no proof of their innocence, and their superiors ought to compel them to speak out and refute the charges.

THE MUNICIPAL MUDDLE

(La Prensa.—November 3.)

On more than one occasion, says *La Prensa*, the state of affairs municipal subsequent to the dissolution of the old Municipal Council has called for comment in its columns, and matters have gone so steadily from bad to worse that to-day the situation can only be described as having reached a complete deadlock. Nothing now remains of the ordinary legal method of procedure; there is no longer a council; and the municipal commission is but a figurehead that has lost all prestige in the community owing to its inactivity. Practical results have borne out every word of what *La Prensa* has for some time past been saying relative to the ridiculous position of the last-mentioned body. What is its position vis-à-vis the Intendente? It can do nothing, and the mere fact that it has voted in favour of an investigation into the acts of the Intendente means nothing, seeing that this gentleman is appointed by the government, to whom alone he is responsible.

Direct appeal is made to the government against municipal decrees; the police are not authorised to support the municipal ordinances; the Intendente says nothing, and the Commission stands by in a neutral attitude as though the matter were no concern of theirs. Some twenty employes are dismissed without warning; they too appeal to the President of the Republic. What does it all mean, asks *La Prensa* once more save that the law under which the commune is governed has failed of its purpose, which means that the Intendente and the Municipal Commission ought to take the only decorous course that lies before them, resigning their various offices. They have no one to blame but themselves for such an undignified closure, since it would be difficult to find a clearer proof of absolute unfitness for the management of public affairs. It shows that social position does not of itself imply fitness to rule; government being a technical matter, embracing a need for ideas, experience, and a sense of the fitness of things in general. These attributes have been lacking in almost every case, hence the inevitable crisis.

A LOCAL WEDDING

MAY—THOMPSON.

Wednesday, Nov. 3

A pretty and fashionable wedding was celebrated last evening at Christ Church, Barracas, by the Rev. Morrey Jones. Miss Emily Dorothy Thompson, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Montague Thompson, of Calle Peru 1707, and formerly of Sandymount, Tipperary, Ireland, was married to Mr. Bernard William Anson May, son of Baron and Baroness May, of Kenilworth, Walmer, England.

Mr. Lawrence H. Adams was the best man, and the bride's elder sister, Miss Janet Douglas Thompson, was the bridesmaid.

The service, a semi-choral one, was led by Mrs. Marie Eidelberg, who sang as a solo Gounod's "Song of Ruth." A large number of friends were present at the Church for the ceremony, and a reception was later held in the Church Hall.

The bride looked charming in a wedding dress of white silk tulle and Malines lace, with a charmeuse train and tulle veil. Accompanied by her father, who gave her away, she carried a bouquet of white roses and carnations.

Miss Janet Thompson was dressed in pink crepe frock with hat to match.

Mrs. Roy C. Barnes and the many lady friends of the brides were responsible for the beautiful church decorations. The happy couple leave to-day for Montevideo, where they will take up their residence.

Mr. May, the bridegroom, before his departure some time ago for Montevideo, was the honorary secretary of the British Society.

Telegrams of congratulation were received from Mr. W. H. Durnford and the bridegroom's fellow employees in the National City Bank at Montevideo.

Many and beautiful were the presents, and amongst them was a watch bracelet, the present of the bridegroom to the bride, and a set of cufflinks, the bride's present to the bridegroom. The bridesmaid received a signet ring from the bridegroom.

Amongst the large number of presents were the following: Mr. and Mrs. C. Montague Thompson, table linen; Baron and Baroness May, cheque; Miss Janet Thompson, silver fruit stand; Mrs. Eaton (aunt of the bride), cheque; Mr. W. Thompson, cheque; Mr. and Mrs. Frier, cheque; Mr. L. H. Adams, silver pepper castors; Miss Aubone, lace table centre; Mr. A. T. Adie, silver cream jug; Mr. and Mrs. Roy C. Barnes, cut glass flower bowl; Mrs. Pridham, silver toilet requisites; Mrs. C. T. Baynes, hand-painted picture; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Steed, silver fish service; Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Smithers, silver egg boiler; Misses Dorothy and Marjory Williams, a cushion; Mr. W. J. Williams, pocket-book; Mr. A. W. Woodhouse, silver bon-bon dishes; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Westmoreland, silver photo frame; Mr. A. Worthington, silver travelling clock; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Woodruff, silver bon-bon dishes; Mrs. Trigg, silver teaspoons and breakfast cruet; Miss M. Burgess, fancy box; Captain and Mrs. Emery, silver sauce stand; the Misses Clydesdale, silver photo frame; Mr. C. Dreyer, junr., a tea cloth; Fernando Dreyer, a tea cloth; Mr. and Mrs. Eidelberg, silver photo frame; Miss Odette Bosq, flower stand; Miss Emery, a hand-painted picture; Mr. A. Hanson, a picture; Miss Sara Lavent, tea tray; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Mulhall, silver butter knife and jam spoon; Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Savage, a butter dish; Mrs. and Miss Burgess, silver photo frame; Captain G. W. Burfon, silver bread tray; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Burgess, silver coffee spoons; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Bell, silver cake basket; Mr. and Mrs. Baker, bon-bon dishes; Mr. and Mrs. G. Common, silver bread platter and knife; Miss W. Common, hand-painted cushion; Miss A. Comrie, silver preserve jar; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cotson, silver salt cellars; Mr. H. C. Crowther, cut glass bowl; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Clark, flower vases; Mr.

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIAL CLUB

SOCIAL EVENING AND PICTURE RAFFLE.

An enjoyable social was given by the Young Men's Social Club at 666 Viamonte, last night.

Flowers adorned the tables and a large collection of paintings and drawings, imitations of the great masters, were on the walls. Among them an original black and white drawing sketched by a member of the club attracted considerable attention. It portrayed a rural scene in England.

This original effort was raffled and as fortune would have it, was won by the president of the club himself, Prof. H. G. Wellby, who will keep the drawing for his son who is a soldier in the British Army in France.

This singular incident produced quite a salvo of applause.

After that event various dances were given, in which both young and old folks joined.

RISING IN USHUAIA

OFFICIALS WOUNDED.

Dr. Ruiz Moreno, the director of National Territories, yesterday afternoon received a telegram from the Governor of Tierra del Fuego, Sr. Fernandez Valdez, in which it is stated that a rising has occurred in the penal settlement of Ushuaia.

The rising has been quelled, according to the official statement, without serious consequences.

It would appear that two prisoners, German Lopez No. 45, and José Bejarano No. 3, are chiefly responsible for the affair, in which the Governor of the establishment, Sr. Gregorio N. Palacios, received a wound in the shoulder and another official, Toribio Pereyra, was also wounded. Both the prisoners were shot down and dangerously wounded.

No further details are reported.

CHILIAN - ARGENTINE COURTESY

MUTUAL ACKNOWLEDMENT OF FRATERNITY.

Evidence of the good feeling between the Sister Republics of Argentina and Chile is evidenced by the proposal by "La Union" of Santiago, that Argentine sculptors shall be invited to compete in the designs for the monument to Admiral Blanco Encalada. This, it is said would be no more than a fitting recognition of the Argentine Nation's homage to General O'Higgins.

The Government should also provide the bronze for the statue of O'Higgins not, that the matter is one of great importance as to expense but as contributing still further to affirm the close friends trip between Chile and Argentina and as a compliment to the Sculptor, Sr. Cordova.

and Mrs. Dreyer and family, a china tea set; Mr. W. H. Durnford, silver salt cellar; Mr. and Mrs. B. Edwards, Doulton flower pot; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Foster, silver butter dish; Mrs. F. Fletcher, linen handkerchiefs; Senoritas Carmen, Maria, and Luisa Garcia, purse; Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Herald, silver fruit knives; Miss Handford, silver cake basket; the Misses Kitching, silver nut basket; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Logan, carvers and linen; Miss Edith Logan, silver toast rack; Mr. F. F. Logan, silver serviette rings; Miss Olive Logan, tray cloth; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Lillie, pictures; r. and Mrs. David Millar, a sewing table; Misses Breda, Jeannie and Maggie Millar, silver jam spoons; Baby Mackerm, silver photo frames; Mr. and Mrs. A. Naylor, silver cake dish; Mrs. David Neil, cut glass tantalus.

CATTLE MARKET

ENTERED: 4,339.

Pigs 837
Prices: 27 to 35½ cents per kilo.

Summary of Purchasers.

La Plata	1,372
Sansinena	1,173
Smithfield	268
La Blanca	216
Argentino	92
Armour	76

Total 3,197

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Juan Lalor—

From Mercedes: 34 steers at \$223; from Matanzas: 21 steers at 206, 3 at 179, 2 at 147, 6 cows at 166, 9 at 145.50, 2 at 154, 5 calves at 77.50; from Entre Rios: 3 calves at 82.50, 6 bullocks at 224, 6 cows at 143.50, 7 at 134, 2 young steers at 144, 4 at 117, 5 calves at 56; from Azul: 8 calves at 75.50, 4 steers at 161, 2 young steers at 80, 10 cows at 168, 8 at 131, 2 at 127; from Matanzas: 51 steers at 194, 3 at 145, 3 at 128, 2 heifers at 114; from Trenque Lauquen: 26 cows at 159, 8 at 148, 6 at 150; from Santa Fe: 6 cows at 139.50, 10 at 141.50, 5 at 149, 5 heifers at 83.50; from 25 de Mayo: 6 heifers at 95.50, 3 cows at 150; from Azul: 8 cows at 150, 9 at 144, 10 calves at 81.50, 2 heifers at 95, 15 at 118, 17 at 97, 5 calves at 89.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Tandil: 66 steers at \$212; from Lincoln: 60 steers at 194, 43 at 164, 4 bulls at 216; from Lincoln: 5 bulls at 208, 6 at 178, 7 at 161; from Guaminí: 10 cows at 180, 10 at 175; from Cañuelas: 10 cows at 178, 6 at 154, 14 at 115.50, 9 at 109.50, 11 at 106.50, 2 calves at 44; from Azul: 4 calves at 81.50, 3 heifers at 110; from Chacabuco: 3 steers at 230, 4 bullocks at 209; from Caseros: 15 steers at 133, 29 at 158, from Santa Fe: 18 at 158, 5 young steers at 86.

Salaberry y Berecette—

From Bolívar: 44 steers at \$210; from Adolfo Alsina: 89 steers at 192; from Marcos Paz: 42 steers at 168, 12 at 140, 14 at 149.50, 11 at 133, 11 at 129; from Azul: 16 steers at 195, 2 at 149, 2 at 142; from Ayacucho: 6 cows at 146.50, 2 at 131, 2 at 113, 2 heifers at 114, 5 at 123, 8 at 105; from Avacucho: 7 cows at 147, 6 at 133.50; from Olavarria: 8 calves at 38, 8 at 73, 7 at 66, 8 at 60.50; from Salto: 1 steer at 230, 2 cows at 167, 3 at 134, 4 at 124, 4 at 116, 4 heifers at 162, 7 calves at 42.

Petersen y Gutierrez—

From Lamadrid: 3 young steers at \$80, 7 at 65, 5 cows at 140, 9 at 72, 4 heifers at 80, 9 calves at 65, 9 at 40.

Felipe L. Cucullu—

From General Pintos: 44 cows at \$148; from Pergamino: 21 steers at 197; from Cordoba: 20 steers at 175, 4 cows at 150; from Mercedes: 7 steers at 105, 10 at 90, 7 do. from Santa Fe at 100.

Santamarina e Hijos—

From Tandil: 92 cows at \$150; from Laprida: 23 young steers at 140, 17 cows at 138.

Rodolfo Guillon y Cia.—

From Salto: 2 cows at \$115, 25 heifers at 105.

Videla Hermanos y Cia.—

From Magdalena: 15 steers at \$185, 2 young steers at 125; from Santa Fe: 7 steers at 135, 4 at 120, 3 cows at 105, 5 bullocks at 120, 9 at 100.

Crespo y Rodriguez—

From Santa Fe: 14 bullocks at \$220, 2 at 180, 3 steers at 155, 6 young steers at 120, 16 calves at 92, 9 at 76.

Ignacio Goni e Hijos—

From Entre Rios: 42 steers at \$159, 10 at 134.

Juan Curutchet—

From General Belgrano: 20 steers at \$220, 20 cows from San Antonio de Areco at 155.

Dodds y D. D. Ramsay—

From Cordoba: 10 cows at \$180, 8 at 150.

Rubin, Cesario, Zubiaurre y Cia.—

From Guaminí: 2 cows at \$165, 2 heifers at 140, 10 cows at 134, 34 at \$20.

Baneo Ganadero Argentino—

From 9 de Julio: 4 cows at \$175, 11 at 150, 4 heifers at 140.

Fernando Estrugamou—

From Pehuajó: 10 steers at \$210, 10 young steers at 170; from Lincoln: 8 cows at 110, 15 heifers at 97, 6 calves at 63.

Fortunato B. Arzeno y Hnos.—

From Pehuajó: 59 cows at \$183, 36 at 158; from Tandil: 72 steers at 170; from Olavarria: 12 cows at 138.

Alejandro Schoo y Cia.—

From Junin: 110 steers at \$206, 36 do. from Entre Rios at 203.

Mikura Hermanos—

From Entre Rios: 4 bullocks at \$190, 49 steers at 190, 38 at 175, 29 at 150, 70 cows at 137, 70 steers at 129, 7 cows at 115, 11 young steers at 110.

Bernardo Garat—

From Brandzen: 40 steers at \$188.

J. M. Mendez y Cia.—

From General Paz: 3 steers at \$170, 10 cows at 147, 6 at 130, 4 at 110.

Leandro Lynch y Cia.—

From Belgrano: 21 steers at \$210, 16 cows at 90, 7 calves at 37.

Marzano Hermanos y Cia.—

From Salto: 4 bullocks at \$225, 6 at 205.

Lizarralde Hermanos—

From Chacabuco: 17 cows at \$175.

Juan Chapar y Cia.—

From Exaltacion de la Cruz: 19 steers at \$215, 21 at 120, 4 cows at 115.

Patron, Costas y Perós—

From Entre Rios: 5 steers at \$200, 68 at 185, 6 at 185; from Cordoba: 25 steers at 135, 8 cows at 175, 4 at 160; from Sarmiento: 50 steers at 190; from Rauch: 2 cows at 155, 11 at 136, 12 heifers at 110.

Benitez y Murre—

From Matanzas: 8 young steers at \$68.

Dubor y Rivera Ocantos—

From Carmen de Areco: 40 steers at \$154; from Santa Fe: 40 steers at 152, 2 cows at 155.

Tomás Devoto y Cia.—

From Cordoba: 9 steers at \$144; from General Pintos: 21 steers at 196; from Olavarria: 3 cows at 123, 6 at 145, 7 steers at 195, 7 heifers at 120, 2 calves at 88.

Angel Velaz y Cia.—

From Mercedes: 3 steers at \$265, 5 at 229, 3 bullocks at 107, 2 cows at 140. From Entre Rios: 20 steers at 155, 13 cows at 115, 3 stags at 180; from Navarro: 15 steers at 145, 35 young steers at 110, 50 cows at 98; from Cordoba: 46 steers at 139.

Cayetano Amoretti—

From San Vicente: 8 cows at \$115, 4 bulls at 130, 9 heifers at 94.

Juan Terrarossa e Hijos—

From Lincoln: 22 cows at \$150, 200 steers from Magdalena at 205.

CATTLE SALES

Messrs. Pedro and Antonio Lanusse announce the following prices at a remate feria in Huinco Renanco, October 30:—

Two and a half to three-year cross-bred Durham wintered steers, \$134 to \$151; same 2 years, \$111.50 to \$133; same 1 year, \$91.50 to \$115. Special cows for slaughter, \$136 to \$170. Served cows for wintering, \$113 to \$115. Served heifers \$77 to \$100 (cows (al corte) \$63 to \$86. Bulls, \$15 to \$390. Mares, \$48 to \$105. Ewes cross Rambouillet, \$12—\$60. Total, \$194,173.50.

Buyers: Messrs. Domingo, Antonelli, Cosino Scolaro, Antonio Martinez, Santiago Genna, Tomas Devoto and Co., Juan J. Mandia, Luis Navarro, Juan Oliver, J. M. Gotica, Leishman, Runciman and Co., Carlos N. Olivier, Alberto Lescano and others.



TRADE MARK

BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

LIGNIERES HERMANOS

(Adolfo Marcelo & Luis Lignieres)

Vaccine & Serums for Stock

VACCINE for CARBUNCLO, MANCHA, TRISTEZA, ENTEQUE TUBERCULINAS, LOMBRIZ - TIFUS EQUINO. Etc., Etc.

Rats Exterminated by Virus

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Local Representative:

Mr. A. Machattie,

San Martin 254, Buenos Aires.

SHEEP MARKET

ENTRIES: 4,450.

Local butchers	2,340
La Plata	968
Sansinena	656
La Blanca	560
Las Palmas	468
Argentino	459
Armour	26

Total 5,477

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Bargo, Lascrain y Etchegaray—

From Rauch: 152 cord. mat. at \$6.90, 22 cap. pel. frig. at 13.

Salaberry y Berecette—

From Udaquiola: 29 cap. pel. frig. at \$13.10, 75 cord. mat. at 7.50, 15 at 8.80.

Florencio y Alfredo E. Lanús

From Atreco: 125 cord. frig. at \$11.50; from R. Riglos: 190 cord. frig. at 11.50, 59 at 10.50.

Martin Urtasun e Hijos—

From Ivanosqui: 123 cord. frig. at \$11.00.

Juan Terrarosa e Hijos—

From Vedia: 41 ovejas mat. at \$16.80, 59 cap. frig. at 17.10.

Mantegazza, Sivori y Bado—

From Atreco: 35 ovejas mat. at \$14.50, 77 cord. frig. at 9.50.

Felipe L. Cucullu—

From Las Rosas: 54 ovejas pel. mat. at \$10.50, 16 cord. frig. at 11.

M. Otaegui y Cia.—

From Anchorena: 78 cord. frig. at \$11.80, 32 ovejas pel. mat. at 10.50.

Julian Frers—

From Chillar: 100 cap. frig. at \$20, 198 at 19, 49 ovejas mat. at 18.50.

Beltran Sansot—

From Urdaquiola: 30 cord. mat. at \$9, 40 cord. mat. at 8, 86 at 7.40.

Coop. de Hacendados—

From Bocayuva: 55 ovejas mat. at \$18.60, 154 cord. frig. at 9.60.

Alonso y Blaquier—

From La Larga: 78 ovejas pel. mat. at \$15, 102 cap. pel. frig. at 14.20, 15 cord. mat. at 6.50, 68 cord. frig. at 9.60.

Juan Elordy y Cia.—

From Cereales: 220 cap. pel. frig. at \$12.30.

Juan Lalor—

From Rauch: 22 cap. frig. at \$18, 141 cord. mat. at 7.50.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse

From S. Luisa: 26 cap. frig. at \$16.80, 34 cap. inv. at 13.50; from Laprida: 107 cap. pel. mat. at 11.80, 43 ovejas pel. mat. at 11.50; from Mechongué: 35 cap. pel. frig. at 9.30; from Chas: 42 ovejas mat. at 15.80, 15 bgos. mat. at 11.80, 44 cord. mat. at 7.20.

José Etcheverry y Cia.—

From Magdalena: 62 cord. frig. at \$10, 54 cord. mat. at 8.

Bunge y Born—

From Pico: 128 ovejas pel. mat. at \$11.60, 13 cap. pel. frig. at 12, 50 cord. pel. frig. at 9.00.

Rodolfo Guillon y Cia.—

From Pellegrini: 376 cap. pel. frig. at \$12.50; from T. Lomas: 46 bgos. pel. frig. at 11.50.

Miguel Ardoain—

From Cabildo: 189 cap. frig. at \$16.50, 36 ovejas mat. at 16, 24 cord. frig. at 9, 50 cap. frig. at 14.20, 82 ovejas pel. mat. at 11, 96 cord. frig. at 10.60; from Atreco: 24 ovejas mat. at 21, 32 at 17.50, 143 cord. frig. at 12; from Doblas: 283 cap. frig. at 13.20.

END OF ROSARIO STRIKE

A telegram from the Governor of Santa Fe, Dr. Ortiz, announcing the close of the Rosario strike writes a conclusive Finis to that movement. This is a decided blow to the Federación Obrera de Rosario, and should be deterrent against future interference with business by declaration of strikes on more or less frivolous pretexts. That the Government considers that something requires adjusting seems likely, as the Interior Minister, Sr. Italo Bonacosa, is busied in trying to remove any reasons that existed and last traces of conflict.

GRAIN MARKET**TERMINAL CEREAL MARKET.****First Ring.****Maize.**

For December—200 tons at \$5.35.

Linseed.

For January—100 tons darsena at \$13.00.

Second Ring.

No operations.

Official Prices.**Wheat.**

For January Darsena. . . 10.30

Linseed.

For November Darsena. . . 12.50

For January Darsena. . . 13.00

Available . . . 12.50

Maize.

For November Darsena. . . 5.20

For December Darsena. . . 5.35

For January Darsena. . . 5.40

Available. . . 5.20

CHAMBER OF CEREALS QUOTATIONS.**Prices in the Bolsa de Comercio.**100 kilos waggon Darsena.
(Available).

Linseed . . . 12.50

Wheat for bread . . . nominal

Do Barletta for Europe. . . 12.00

Do do for bread. . . nominal

Do do (Export, Europe). . . nominal

Do do (Export, Brazil). . . 11.60

Oats Bahia Blanca. . . 7.30

Yellow maize . . . 5.10

REGISTERED CONTRACTS.**(Delivered in Buenos Aires).****Maize.**For December — 200 tons at \$5.25
and 200 at 5.40. Total 400.**NATIONAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.****(Rosario de Santa Fe).****First Ring.****Linseed.**

For January—100 tons at \$12.25.

For February—100 tons at \$11.50.

Second Ring.**Maize.**

For November — 200 tons at \$5.09

and 200 at 5.08. Total 400.

For December—1600 tons at \$5.23.

Linseed.

For November—100 tons at \$12.20.

Official Prices.**Wheat.**

For January . . . \$10.35

For February . . . 9.95

For March . . . 9.95

For November . . . 5.05

For December . . . 5.20

For January . . . 5.40

Available . . . 5.05

Linseed.

For November . . . 12.20

For January . . . 12.80

For February . . . 12.65

Available . . . nominal

In Rosario.

Wheat No. 1 . . . 12.20

Wheat No. 2 . . . nominal

Linseed . . . 12.20

Maize . . . 4.95

MEAT EXPORTS

The Frigorifico Armour have despatched for Liverpool by La Rosarina 5072 fore and 4997 hind quarters frozen beef, also 647 each fores and hinds chilled beef.

**W. & R. LEGGOTT, Ltd.,
(BRADFORD)**
Locks and Padlocks

Padlocks in sets, with master keys.

**ESPECIALLY SUITABLE
for ESTANCIAS**Sole Agents for Argentina
and Uruguay:**CHARLES D. FOWLER & CO.,**Buenos Aires: Montevideo:
Chacabuco 431 — Rincon 689**ARGENTINA'S INDUSTRY****Its Greatest Need****MORE INITIATIVE AND LESS
INTERFERENCE**

With the European War now in progress for close on a year and a half, the neutral countries are well able to turn round and take stock of its effects, beneficial or prejudicial, to their own immediate and future interests. How the balance works out for the small neutrals in Europe it is difficult to say. In all likelihood they are not benefiting to the extent that some people would have us believe, the benefits of trading at high prices with the Central Empires being off-set by the costs of maintaining armies mobilised on a war footing and the difficulties attendant upon high freights and the dislocation of the usual trade routes. Two countries there are, however, which have escaped these drawbacks, Argentina and the United States. The latter, as is well known, is flourishing exceedingly; indeed, its trade balance has grown to such an extent that there is now a strong possibility of New York replacing London as the financial centre of the world, given a lengthy continuance of the war.

It is when one turns to consider local conditions that one finds the results of the past sixteen months distinctly discouraging. Argentina has not been hampered by difficulties of communication, her produce, and even her few manufactures, have been snapped up at her own prices, yet far from having seized the golden opportunity presented to her with both hands she has, collectively considered, let chance after chance slip by, and it is not too much to say that a sudden cessation of the war would prove a serious calamity to this market. One is prompted

BLOODSTOCK SALES**HARAS TRUJUL.****Wednesday, Nov. 3.**

A very poor lot of bloodstock came under the hammer yesterday afternoon at Palermo. The attendance was small and prices ruled low and there was but the minimum of interest displayed.

Five colts by Arcadia, two fillies by the same, a colt by Don Pepe and a filly by Hexagon, were all that were offered.

Ravignan was the only colt worth mention. He is by Arcadia out of Mint Maiden by Minting. He is a well set colt and strong and was not expensive at \$4,500 to the Stud Beausoleil. The others sold were:—

Le Marois by Arcadia out of Marie Wilkes, \$3,500, to Sr. E. Celery.

Brimont by Arcadia out of Bit of Fashion, \$4,000, to Sr. Levarrera.

La Tour by Arcadia out of Cendre (Gay Hermit blood), cheap at \$2,000, to the trainer Martin Orrego.

Delamarre by Arcadia out of Mrs. O'Leary, \$4,000, to a person unknown.

Prince Murat by Don Pepe out of Pressed Hay, \$1,700, to the Stud Solferino.

FILLIES.

Belette by Arcadia out of Bird of Flight, \$3,000, to Sr. Carlos Rotti.

Belle Fleur by Arcadia out of Winsom Lass by Wildfowler, \$2,100, to a person unknown.

Belle Garde by Hexagon out of Velocity by Jeddah, \$1,800, to the trainer Roncales.

PHILIP & CARRUTHERS**Camp and Live Stock Agents****Calle Cangallo 456****BUENOS AIRES****U.T. 3881 Avenida****WANTED: Heavy Horses
suitable for Exportation.****On Sale: Imported and Camp Bulls of
all Breeds, Rams, Pigs, etc.**

to this theme by many matters noticeable in every-day commercial life, whilst the article from *La Nación*, paraphrased elsewhere in this issue, dealing with industrial credit, does but help to throw into relief the culpable negligence that leaves the Republic more or less as it was when the war began. A few individual firms have made much money, but it cannot be honestly said that Argentina is much better off, or more ready to take her place among the great self-supporting nations, than she was in August of 1914.

It is not so much a case for official action, as our contemporary appears to think, as for individual initiative backed up by freedom from official interference. There are many, many things that can be made and sold locally; glassware, woollen cloth, woodwork, paper, metal castings, linen flax, glucose, preserves, to pick a few from a lengthy list, but the uncertainty of official interference, coupled with the fear that the war may end suddenly, leaving the nascent industries unable to compete with foreign goods dumped here at cheap rates, has led to all these things being made on such a small scale as to have no effect on the general trading situation. In the ordinary course of events Argentina would do better to import much of what she could actually make herself, but events to-day are extraordinary, and from conversations with practical men of affairs one gathers that it is not so much the fear of a sudden end to the war that militates against enterprise in this direction, as it is the certainty that any new industry or trade will be inspected and legislated out of existence directly it begins to show signs of making substantial profits. Factory legislation is desirable, and the worker has a right to demand that his Government protect him from the soul-less employer to whom factory hands are but cheap machinery to be worked to the fullest capacity of their endurance and turned away when useless. But between this attitude and that of the constant interference of salaried officials who, to speak frankly, take any post regardless of their competence merely on the off chance of being able to pick up some technical knowledge that will enable them to inflict fines and penalties on the industrial world, there is a great gulf. What is wanted is more private initiative, and that one fears will not be seen here until the man who puts his all into plant for manufacturing anything, from tin cups to woollen mills, can feel sure that he will be able to calculate his profit and loss on the basis of his costs without being subject to having all his calculations rendered of no account to satisfy what in many cases is but a mere official caprice.

Melbourne Cup**WON BY PATROBAS.**

London, Nov. 2.

A cable message from Melbourne gives the result of the race for the Melbourne Cup as follows:—

1. Patrobas.
2. West Court.
3. Carlita.

Patrobas is owned by a lady, Mrs. Widdis, who has also won the Caulfield Guineas and the Victoria Derby.

SMUGGLED ARMS**ACTIVE CUSTOMS SEARCH.**

The Customs Administration is vigorously hunting for arms among recent deliveries of goods, the discovery of an illicit consignment having created the suspicion that a brisk importation of weapons is proceeding. An oven offers considerable facilities for storage of small fire arms, and in fact, in articles of this kind and safes, a large consignment of shot-guns, revolvers, automatic pistols, and similar articles have been discovered. It is believed that recently some 20,000 have entered the country without the formality of paying duty. The Customs authorities believe that they have been defrauded of over sixty thousand dollars gold by these fraudulent entries, and the most stringent measures will be employed to stop them.

SECRET POLICE FUNDS

The Parliamentary Committee of Accounts have been questioning the Minister of Interior on certain matters connected with the Presupuesto in his department. Dr. Ortiz brought with him to the rendezvous Comisario Cesares, who gave full details to the Committee of the items, chiefly connected with Secret Police Expenditure, in which they were interested.

Some of these are members of Workmen's Societies, on which possibly, for Mafia, Black Hand, or Camorra reasons, the police deem it expedient to keep a vigilant and unwinking eye. Still others are connected with Anarchist Societies, after the manner of Azeff, late of Moscow, and at the Anarchist Congress at Rio de Janeiro two "comrades" from the Argentine Secret Police took part in the proceedings. Surely an expenditure of money is regrettable, but, in view of the kind of people watched, it must be considered necessary and well expended. Moreover, it seems to give efficient results.

PASSENGER LISTS

S.S. HIGHLAND PIPER.

The following passengers arrived in port on Nov. 1 by the Nelson "Highland Piper" from London and Spanish ports: Mrs. M. Bishop and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Beasley; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gardiner family and nurse, Mrs. A. Giles and daughter, Mrs. N. Hughes and family and nurse, Mr. Frank Hughes, Mr. William Hollis, Mr. Christian Lilloe, Mr. John Mollison, Miss Mabel Mosley, Mr. Edward Macadam, Mr. and Mrs. Trottingwood Mitchell, Mrs. E. and Miss E. Marriatt, Sr. Augustus Rosas, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Scott and family, Mr. Basil Smith, Mr. Alfred Tregear, Sr. Francisco Blanco, Mrs. Annie Covington, Mr. and Mrs. William Parker, Mrs. Ina Riley and family, Mrs. Maria Pitblado.

R.M.S.P. ARAGUAYA.

The following passengers arrived yesterday by the R.M.S.P. Araguaya: Mr. and Mrs. J. Senior Agar, Miss D. H. Agar, Mr. J. Allen, Capt. and Mrs. G. Bate, Miss M. E. Bate, Master W. R. Bate, Master E. F. Bate, Mr. A. Barcena, Mr. F. H. Boxwell, Miss E. Bosi, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bohm, Mr. and Mrs. L. de Besa, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. A. M. Chopitea, Mrs. H. Carril, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Drysdale, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dasso, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Davies, Mr. H. R. Eldridge, Mr. E. P. Fynn, Mr. J. E. Gulliford, Mr. B. Fernandez, Mr. and Mrs. Gonzalez, Mr. J. Petty de Green, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hunt, Mr. F. W. Henry, Mr. J. Itte, Mr. H. W. Johnston, Mr. A. Jack, Mr. T. F. Lane, Mr. T. F. Lane, Mr. F. Leach, Mr. A. C. Ler, Mr. F. F. T. Lawton, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Loureiro, Mr. F. de Vere Lovatt, Mr. A. D. Molny, Mr. J. M. Machado, Mr. R. Martin, Miss F. J. Martin, Mr. C. Mallet, Mrs. Dudley, Mr. B. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. J. McCulloch, Miss McCulloch, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Munoz, Mr. J. F. Maurer, Mr. P. H. Moss, Mr. H. A. McComb, Mr. and Mrs. S. Nuesch, Mr. F. Nuesch, Mr. J. Pugh, Miss J. Pitts, Miss S. Proizard, Mr. and Mrs. A. Percira, Mr. A. Peradotti, Mr. and Mrs. C. Palmieri, Mr. W. A. Reeves, Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, Mr. E. Roger, Miss K. M. Sedgfield, Miss G. M. Sedgfield, Master J. R. Sedgfield, Miss E. C. Simons, Miss D. E. S. Street, Mr. H. J. Smith, Mr. F. J. Sloman, Mr. S. J. W. Smith, Mr. A. de Soley, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. de Souza, Mr. and Mrs. H. Uster, Mr. and Mrs. E. Unna, Miss M. H. Vanderlische, Mr. T. H. Wormall, Mr. F. C. Websper, Mr. Wilmar, Mr. J. M. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. N. Wormser, Mr. N. Wallace, Mr. P. Waterman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Yettmah.

DROWNINGS IN DOCKS

Very heavy relatively is the toll of life taken by the muddy waters of the docks from its frequenters. He who falls into the depths has little chance, unless seen and speedily rescued, of escaping from the sheer stone walls that rise without foot or hand hold straight from the water. Two more deaths are reported: a "found drowned" and a suicide.

The watchman on a Royal Holland Lloyd barge, Lucas Giguravits, aged 50, Austrian, disappeared at mid-day on Tuesday and was taken out of the water yesterday at 2.30 p.m.

Yesterday morning at 6 an unknown man threw himself overboard from the British steamer Kelvinbank and was never seen after.

BOTHAS VICTORY

NATIONALIST FINED FOR SLANDER.

Johannesburg, Oct. 30.

The trial of General Botha's Nationalist opponent Mannik in the recent elections for slander resulted today in the jury bringing in a verdict against the defendant, who was sentenced to a fine of £50 or imprisonment for three months. An appeal against the sentence will be lodged.

HOMEWARD FIXTURES

The following vessels (says the "Times" of Argentina) were fixed during last week to load homewards:—

s.s. ———, 5500, 10 per cent., Jan., no reduction; San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain; 70s.

s.s. Whateley Hall, 5200, 10 per cent. pr., no reduction; Buenos Aires; U. K.; grain; 77s. 6d.

s.s. Sarah Radcliffe, 5000, 10 per cent. pr., no reduction; San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain; 85s.

s.s. Michelangelo, 3700, 10 per cent., refix; San Lorenzo; Mediterranean; grain; 83s.

s.s. Livatho, 3800, 10 per cent., 15 Dec. can., no reduction; San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain; 75s.

s.s. Bulgarian Prince, 6200, 10 per cent., pr., B. A. rate; Buenos Aires; U. K.; grain; 82s. 6d.

s.s. ———, 6500, 10 per cent., 10 Jan. con., no reduction; Buenos Aires; U. K.; grain; 77s. 6d.

s.s. Brittany, 4000, 10 per cent., Dec., berth terms; Rosario; Liverpool; grain; 77s. 6d.

s.s. Holmesbank, 4500, 10 per cent., no reduction; San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain, 82s. 6d.

s.s. Principessa Yolanda, 4000, 10 per cent., Dec., berth terms; Buenos Aires; Genoa; grain; 82s.

s.s. Alacrita, 4000, 10 per cent., Nov., per cubic metre; Buenos Aires; Genoa; grain; 90fr., berth terms.

s.s. Lealta, 6000, 10 per cent., Dec., per cubic metre; Buenos Aires; Genoa; grain; 95fr., berth terms.

s.s. Lorenzo, 3500, 10 per cent., 15 Dec., can., exclu. France and Genoa; San Lorenzo; Mediterranean; grain; 80s., berth terms.

R.N.R. COMMISSION FOR SHIPMASTER

NEARLY 30 YEARS WITH LAMPORT AND HOLT.

Captain H. Russell, of the Lamport and Holt liner Canning, is a well-known member of the merchant service who has been granted a commission in the R.N.R. H.M.S. Canning, as she is now known, has been fitted up for special Admiralty service, and Captain Russell still retains her command. He has been in the service of Messrs. Lamport and Holt for nearly 30 years, 21 of which have been passed in command of the fine steamers Maskelyne, Canova, Rossetti and Canning. Previous to entering steam he was for 14 years in sail. Among the many ships in which he sailed being the Glentora, Harriet Wardle, Soukar, Hurunin and Cedric the Saxon, owned by Messrs. Williamson and Williams.

Captain Russell's association with the port of Liverpool is an extensive one, and few shipmasters have a wider circle of friends in that port. Of genial disposition and sunny temperament, his welcome is always assured. The commission conferred upon him by the Admiralty is a fitting tribute to his skill and qualifications as a seaman and a navigator of the highest rank. Captain Russell is not the only one of his family doing their "bit," as he has a son, who is a 2nd lieutenant in the Liverpool King's, now serving "somewhere in France." He is a keen member of the Mercantile Marine Service Association.

MORE LABOUR TROUBLES

POSSIBLE STRIKE OF 20,000 DYERS.

London, Nov. 1.

More labour troubles in the textile trade are threatened by a strike vote which is now being taken by the Dyers' Union in a dispute with the employers over the question of wages. The trouble affects 20,000 dyers.

The employers of 40,000 others have already made terms with the men.

THE GREAT OFFENSIVE

Gordons in Famous Charge

LETTER TO A B.A. RESIDENT

A communication from a soldier who actually took part in "the great offensive" of the last week in September is of peculiar interest, and such a document THE HERALD has the good fortune to present here. It is a letter from Mr. Peter Mitchell, of the Machine Gun Section, 4th Battalion Gordon Highlanders, who was in that hot corner, to his brother, Mr. R. T. L. Mitchell, of the London and River Plate Bank. In the course of his observations he remarks:—

"I am still alive, and really I have to count myself very lucky, for we charged the Germans on the morning of Saturday, Sept. 26. No doubt, you will have seen something about it on the papers, but don't believe all you read.

"We were very successful in our attack and took three lines of German trenches on a front about 200 yards long. We had the Army Corps Commander and the Divisional Commander up congratulating us on our good work. He said that he knew when he put us up there that we might not succeed, as it was a very stiff part of the line. However he said that our armies were doing very well in the South. Our machine gun section officer said he believed the Germans would be out of Belgium in about a month. Since Sept. 26 we have advanced about 20 miles, and I read in the *Daily News* we got posted up for us that the French had broken through the Huns' last line of trenches. This means that they will be fighting in open country. We had the misfortune to lose three of our machine guns, but, as the officer said, "You can easily indent for guns, but not for men." I was in charge of No. 5 gun and was in the second support when the charge took place, but had to move up to first support after the charge, as one of the third guns went over the parapet and got knocked out.

"By eight in the morning, my own gun was the only one still in action, and I can tell you I felt excited. I had no N.C.O. to give instructions. However, the Huns did not try to attack our trenches, so I was all right except for the shells. By Jove they did shell us too! One of the prisoners told us that they intended attacking us at 4.30 a.m., but we made the assault at 4 a.m. We were up against the Prussian Guard, so you may guess they gave us a hot time. Some of our chaps who were lucky enough to get back had got their helmets. I didn't bother about souvenirs as long as my own helmet was safe. One of my pals is missing and another was killed by shrapnel when standing beside me. I kept my nerves all right when we were going through it, but I was not able to sleep for two whole nights after we got back to the huts. Jim Watson, whom perhaps you know, was Captain of B. Company. He made an attack on the first line and got wounded badly in the arm. It will give you an idea of what we have been through when General Haldane of our Division said we were second to none. It is something to have that said about us, isn't it? As "John Bull" said, "The next charge our Brigade went into there would be nothing but souvenirs left." I think that is right. By the look of things I don't think it will last long now. Our General let out more than he meant to, but I think we deserved to know as our attack on Hooze was only a sort of blind to prevent the Germans sending too many men South to stop the boys there. The boys there.

"We had Lord Kitchener round on inspection the day before the scrap, and he told us we had very hard work in front of us for the next few days. By Jove! he was right!

I never expected to get through it myself. The shells seemed to be everywhere. I don't think we shall

Buenos Aires Herald

Weekly Illustrated Edition

CORRIENTES 672

Proprietor: THOMAS BELL.

All communications for the Editorial Department should be addressed to The Editor. Business letters should be addressed to The Manager. It is particularly requested that correspondence of an editorial or business nature should not be addressed to Mr. Bell, or to anyone personally, otherwise delay and inconvenience will result.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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Quarterly " 6 00 "
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Per annum (£3.7s.3d.) . . \$ 38 50 m/l
POST FREE; PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

CROUSKEY.—On Saturday, October 30th, the wife of Rupert Crouskey, Berisso, La Plata, of a son. 120 p.

MAITLAND HERIOT.—On 30th October, at Hurlingham, F.C.P., the wife of F. de C. Maitland Heriot, of a daughter. 30 my m31

DEATH.

TROTTER.—Killed in action, in France, Lieutenant Roland H. G. Trotter, 3rd Batt. (attached to 2nd) Royal Berkshire Regiment, elder surviving son of Canon H. E. Trotter, Horton Lodge, Reading, age 30 years.

THE MAILS.

TO ARRIVE IN NOVEMBER

- 6.—British by HIGHLAND ROVER.
- 7.—North American by VESTRIS.
- 8.—Dutch by FRISIA.

TO LEAVE IN NOVEMBER.

- 6.—Brazil, Senegal, Spain, Portugal, Great Britain, France and Italy by CAVOUR. Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage at Port.
- 9.—Great Britain direct by HIGHLAND PIPER. Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage until 4 p.m.
- 11.—Central and North America by BYRON. Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage until 4 p.m.

No Votes for Women!

OVERWHELMING ANTI-SUFFRAGIST VOTE IN THE STATES.

New York, Nov. 3.

In the State elections, the votaries of female suffrage have suffered an overwhelming defeat.

In the State of New York, the majority against the suffrage for women was 184,000; in that of Massachusetts it was 100,000, and in Pennsylvania the majority was 70,000.

be in the trenches again till we get some drafts is we are only about 100 strong not including transport and other details.

The day of the attack I smoked fifty cigarettes in three hours so you can guess how they go. Somehow they seem to help your nerves steady. They certainly aid mine, one of the chaps that came out in a draft got a pair of motor goggles blown right off his forehead by the blast of a shell. The machine gunners all got motor goggles for the gas shells. They are far better than the helmets, etc. that we have."

Buenos Aires Herald

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY EDITION

39th Year. New Series, No. 591

Buenos Aires, Friday, November 12th, 1915

Price 30 Cents

KITCHENER'S MYSTERIOUS MISSION

Now Said Not To Be To India

ASQUITH'S ADDRESS AT THE GUILDHALL

Comments on the Alleged "Yellow Press"

London, Nov. 10.

The official Press Bureau authoritatively denies the truth of the report that Earl Kitchener's real destination is India and that he is proceeding thither via the Balkans.

ASQUITH'S ADDRESS

At Guildhall Banquet

STATEMENT ON KITCHENER'S MISSION

London, Nov. 10.

The banquet at Guildhall last night following the swearing in of the new Lord Mayor of London was attended by the Cabinet Ministers, high officials and diplomatic representatives of the allied and neutral countries.

At the banquet as at the procession during the day, khaki was the predominant colour.

As the feast drew to a close, M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador to London, rose and addressed the assembly. He said that the long war showed the spirit by which the nations were animated.

"On one side, we see quiet courage, faith in an ideal of justice and liberty, the resolve to make use only of legitimate means of defence.

"On the other, we find thoughts concentrated on gain, disregard of all principles of humanity, destruction of undefended towns, the taking of innocent lives, a perverse joy in doing ill.

"We have beheld a noble woman whose crime consisted of her generosity condemned to death by a German courtmartial and a German officer executing the sentence with his own revolver.

"Such deeds are a disgrace to a nation and its governors; but they produce not terror, but indignation.

"The German believes in the superiority of material force, because he is incapable of understanding anything else but force. When the day comes when force shall be his no more, he will no longer have the means of resistance as have noble Belgium and heroic Serbia."

The British Prime Minister, Mr.

Asquith, who followed the French Ambassador, said:—

"After fifteen months of war, England has effected the union of parties. To-day, as on the first day of the war, we are persuaded that we are on the right road for certain victory."

The Prime Minister, whose speech was followed with the closest attention, renewed the vow made a year since, that Great Britain and her Allies would never sheathe the sword until the independence and rights of small nations were restored and Europe delivered from the dominion of brute force—not until valiant Serbia, who is struggling against overwhelming forces, is compensated for the prodigious sacrifices she is now making.

Mr. Asquith added that "The hypocritical yellow Press of Lord Northcliffe," by spreading the malignant and false rumour of Lord Kitchener's resignation, compelled the Government to reveal a State secret. He said that Lord Kitchener, at the insistent pressure of his colleagues, had consented to undertake a journey to discharge a mission of great importance in the theatre of war, which was connected with the landing of troops.

The Prime Minister spoke highly of the British and foreign Press while condemning the so-called "yellow Press" saying that the suppression of the "Globe," the editor of which "sneezed when Lord Northcliffe took snuff," was an act of patriotism.

"The publication referred to," continued Mr. Asquith, "added to the gravity of its offence by repeating the lying statement, not accepting the official word of the Government."

"The statement published by the 'Globe' contains not a word of truth."

Mr. Asquith declared that not even in the case of the gravest offences such as might even have imperilled the wellbeing of the nation, had the Government acted in contravention of the liberty of the Press, but in the present instance, when, despite the institution of the Censorship, abuses such as that under reference were committed it became necessary for the country to take such steps as were calculated to prevent their recurrence.

The Minister added that Field Marshal Lord Kitchener was discharging a mission wherein he was accompanied by representatives of the other Allied Powers—a mission for which his undeniable familiarity with all the Eastern theatre of war rendered him indispensable.

"The Secretary of State for War

Murder of Nurse Cavell

COMMEMORATION MEETING IN ROME.

Rome, Nov. 10.

On Sunday next the Women's Committee of Rome will meet to commemorate the execution by the Germans of the Englishwoman Miss Cavell, when addresses will be delivered by several ladies and other women of the humbler ranks of society.

Appeal for Truces

TO ALLOW THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

London, Nov. 10.

The International Red Cross has appealed to the rulers of the belligerent nations to arrange for truces between the opposing forces to allow the burial of the dead.

The Association appeals to the most elementary sentiments of charity and pity, asking that all the Powers involved in the war shall adopt measures for acquainting the families of the fallen with their fate, and that positive instructions be sent to the commanders of the forces to mitigate the needless aggravation of sufferings through the war.

enjoys the confidence of the Allies, of the King, the Government and the British nation. To his great gifts as a soldier he unites those of an eminent organiser, and there is no doubt whatever that his mission will be crowned by success."

Mr. Asquith, as did also Mr. Balfour who followed him, condemned King Ferdinand of Bulgaria for his traitorous action, and King Constantine of Greece for his vacillation and disloyalty to Greece. As regard Serbia, he declared that the Allies were determined to ensure for her the future that she deserved.

Italy elicited the admiration of the Prime Minister for the valour displayed by her army, which, foot by foot, was driving back the Austrians.

Mr. Asquith concluded by pointing out how the Allies were working in close union, and declared:—

"Be the war short or be it long, we shall not stop until we have assured the independence of the small States of Europe of the régime of force."

The new Attorney-General, Mr. F. E. Smith, who was loudly applauded, said that the matter of the notes exchanged between England and her cousin America was not for warriors to deal with; it was merely a question for friendly discussion between the legal elements of the two countries.

Lord Reading, who was also cheered, said that the result of his recent visit to the United States had been to draw closer with a golden bond the relations between the two Powers.

"Notes or no Notes, I firmly believe that there are ninety millions of American hearts beating in unison with the Allies."

BRITAIN'S NEW LOAN

Four Hundred Millions Sterling

ASKED FOR BY MR. ASQUITH

London, Nov. 10.

This afternoon the Prime Minister requested Parliament to sanction a further war loan amounting to £400,000,000.

Waste in Britain's Army

A PLEA FOR ECONOMY.

London, Nov. 9.

Mr. Francis, the historian and economist of Leeds, referring to the economical situation in the United Kingdom, severely condemns the waste that is going on in the British Army. He says that if Britain wants to bring Germany to terms through economic pressure, she needs, more than anything else, wise and courageous leadership.

Munitions from America

EXPENDITURE OF 2,000 MILLION DOLLARS BY ALLIES.

New York, Nov. 9.

It is estimated that the Allies have spent from 1500 to 2,000 million dollars in the purchase of munitions of war in Canada and the United States, and are still sending large orders to various firms in the States.

Passports Necessary

BEFORE MEN OF MILITARY AGE MAY LEAVE BRITAIN.

London, Nov. 9.

The British Government has taken the first definite steps towards preventing the emigration of young men by obliging them to obtain passports from the Foreign Office before they will be allowed to leave the country.

Fire at Liverpool Docks

HEAVY LOSSES; SEVERAL CASUALTIES.

New York, Nov. 10.

It is reported from Liverpool that a violent conflagration has broken out in the docks at that port. The fire brigades are hard at work striving to extinguish the flames.

FIRE EXTINGUISHED.

New York, Nov. 10.

A further despatch from Liverpool announces that the fire at the docks has been got under, but the losses have been very heavy. Several of the firemen and some other persons were injured.

ITALIAN LINER SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Reported Loss of 300 Lives

PIRATES FIRE ON BOATLOADS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

American Passengers on Board

ROME, Nov. 10.

Telegrams from Ferry Ville report the sinking of the Italian steamer Ancona, 8210 tons, by a large Austrian submarine while the former was on her way from Naples to New York.

The despatch says that 142 survivors, some of them wounded, have been landed at Ferry Ville. More boats are momentarily expected.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

A telegram from Bizerta received by Lloyd's Agency states that 318 persons went down with the Ancona.

The papers here state that there were 25 Americans on board the vessel, and that the submarine, after having torpedoed the ship, opened fire on the boats when they were rescuing the passengers and crew.

WHOLESALE MURDER

Tragedy of the Ancona

SHELLS RAINED ON SURVIVORS

New York, Nov. 10.

It appears from despatches of French and Italian origin that the steamer Ancona was torpedoed without previous warning, and that the boats conveying the passengers and crew were fired upon by the submarine.

The case has produced a deep impression and is considered as on a par with that of the Lusitania.

BERLIN'S APOLOGY FOR WHOLESALE MURDER.

New York, Nov. 10.

A wireless despatch from Berlin says that information has been received from a reliable source that the Austrian submarine which sank the Ancona was compelled to use her guns as the vessel attempted to escape.

Rome, Nov. 10.

Although a strict censorship is maintained by the authorities, it is known that before the Ancona was torpedoed the submarine fired about a hundred shells at her. A number of the wounded have been landed at Bizerta.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN VICTIMS

New York, Nov. 10.

Lloyd's Agency has received a telegram from Bizerta stating that 300 of those who were aboard the Ancona have perished, consisting mostly of women and children.

RUMOURED LOSS OF TITTA RUFFO.

London, Nov. 10.

A despatch from Valetta reports that 41 seamen and 4 passengers from the Italian steamer Ancona were picked up at sea in a boat and landed at Malta.

The vessel when attacked had on board 83 first class, 60 second class and 339 third class passengers, and 160 of a crew.

There is a rumour that Titta Ruffo the baritone was one of the passengers.

ANCONA SUNK OFF SARDINIA

Roma, Nov. 10.

Reports received by the Government concerning the sinking of the

Ancona announce that the vessel was sunk when off the south of the island of Sardinia steering towards the Straits of Gibraltar.

AMERICANS ON BOARD SUNKEN VESSEL.

New York, Nov. 10.

It is gathered from the various reports on the sinking of the Ancona that there were several Americans on board. The Secretary of State has telegraphed to the United States Ambassador at Rome for a report.

45 SURVIVORS LANDED AT MALTA.

London, Nov. 10.

A telegram from Valetta states that another 45 survivors of the steamer Ancona have landed at Malta.

The British Admiralty has sent instructions to the warships operating in the Mediterranean for information to be supplied.

TITTA RUFFO SAID NOT TO BE ON BOARD.

New York, Nov. 10.

According to a telegram from Chicago, Dr. Hector Ruffo, Professor to the Conservatory there, is convinced that his brother, the baritone Titta Ruffo, was not on board the Ancona, he having announced his intention some time ago to sail on December 1.

270 SURVIVORS REACH BIZERTA.

Rome, Nov. 10.

A telegram from Bona in Algiers announces that 270 survivors of the steamer Ancona have reached Bizerta.

U.S. WOMAN ON BOARD.

New York, Nov. 10.

It is reported from Washington that the U.S. Consul at Naples, Mr. White, telegraphs that on board the Ancona were an American subject, Francesca Mascolo Lomura and her infant child. The number of persons saved is now reported as 270.

GERMANS, NOT AUSTRIANS, THE MURDERERS.

New York, Nov. 10.

The "New York Herald" publishes a telegram from its special correspondent at Rome saying that according to the survivors of the Ancona the vessel was torpedoed by a German submarine flying the Austrian flag and manned by Germans.

The latest estimate of the loss of life places the number at 300, the majority women and children of the third class.

Sunk by the Sea Huns

LOSS OF A BRITISH STEAMER.

New York, Nov. 4.

It is reported from London that the British steamer Friargate, 2640 tons, has been sunk by a German submarine, but that no lives were lost.

FIVE SURVIVORS LANDED.

London, Nov. 4.

Five survivors have been disembarked from the sunken British steamer Friargate, destroyed by a German submarine.

LOSS OF FRENCH AND ITALIAN VESSELS.

Paris, Nov. 6.

The Ministry of Marine reports:—"Some of the enemy's submarines coming from the Atlantic Ocean passed the straits of Gibraltar on the 2nd instant. On the 4th they sank the French steamers Dhara and Calvados, and the Italian steamer Jonio. The crews of the Dhara and the Jonio were saved."

LOSS OF JAPANESE LINER.

London, Nov. 8.

A telegram from Tokio reports the receipt of a despatch announcing that a German submarine sank the Japanese steamer Yasakuni Maru, 5,118 tons, off Gibraltar last Wednesday. The crew reached shore safely.

BRITISH AUXILIARY CRUISER LOST.

London, Nov. 8.

It is officially announced that two German submarines in the Mediterranean attacked and sank the armed merchantman Tara, 6322 tons. Thirty-four of the crew are missing.

LOSS OF TWO BRITISH STEAMERS.

London, Nov. 9.

It is announced that the British steamers Buresk, 4350 tons, and Glenmoor, 3075 tons, have been sunk by German submarines, the crews being saved.

It is also reported from Salonica that a German submarine sank a merchant ship in the Mediterranean.

LOSS OF AN ITALIAN STEAMER.

Paris, Nov. 9.

It is officially announced that the Italian steamer Elisa Francesca has been sunk by a submarine, the crew being saved.

London, Nov. 10.

A German submarine is reported to have sunk the British steamer Moorina, locality not stated.

Famous "Dacia" Sunk

VICTIM OF GERMAN SUBMARINE

Paris, Nov. 9.

It is officially announced that the French steamer Yser, formerly the American Dacia, was sunk by a German submarine while conveying to Bizerta a large number of passengers, all of whom, as well as the crew, were rescued by the Italian steamer, Elisa Francesca and landed at Algiers.

British Transport Escapes

AFTER BOMBARDMENT BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

London, Nov. 10.

A German submarine attacked with gunfire a British transport, the Mercian, in the Mediterranean, killing 23 and wounding 50 others. The Mercian however escaped and reached port.

It is also announced that the British steamer Californian, 6223 tons, has been sunk, presumably also in the Mediterranean, although this is not stated.

HUN INCENDIARISM?

Fire at Bethlehem Steel Works

\$ 7,000,000 DAMAGE REPORTED

New York, Nov. 10.

Early this morning a colossal fire broke out in the Bethlehem Steel Works, where a huge quantity of machinery, guns and all kinds of war material for the Allies was stored.

The greater portion of the works were destroyed before the fire could be extinguished.

The value of the property destroyed is estimated at not less than seven million dollars.

The catastrophe is attributed to the explosion of an electric lamp. Several men are missing and several others have been rescued with injuries.

MATERIAL FOR ALLIES DESTROYED.

New York, Nov. 10.

It is stated that it will take months to replace the material destroyed at the Bethlehem Steel Works. The loss will be a heavy blow for the Allies, especially at this moment when they specially require guns and ammunition. The inquiry into the accident is still proceeding.

Fires on Liners

ITALY'S ORDERS TO AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON.

Rome, Nov. 9.

The newspapers discuss the subject of the numerous attempts which have been made by the agents of Germany and Austria in the United States to damage or sink vessels leaving those ports for Europe. They refer especially to the confagurations thus caused aboard the Italian steamships Calabria and Italia, on which fires broke out when the vessels were at sea, resulting in the loss of part of the cargo and delay to the ships.

It is announced, therefore, that the Italian Government has instructed Count Macchi, the Italian Ambassador at Washington, to adopt energetic measures to prevent a repetition of

Murder-Craft Sunk

TWO SUBMARINES SUCCUMB TO BRITISH WARSHIPS.

London, Nov. 10.

A despatch from Algeiras states that British cruisers have sunk two German submarines in the Straits of Gibraltar.

A Canadian Traitor?

ATTACK ON M. LAVERGUE.

Quebec, Nov. 10.

The local Press attacks M. Armand Lavergue, leader of the National Party in Canada, on account of his attitude in regard to the recruiting of forces for the campaign against Germany.

The "Ottawa Free Press" publishes a leader under the heading "A Perverse Traitor," accusing M. Lavergue of trying to kill recruiting and suggesting that he should be dealt with as a traitor.

It is believed that the suggestion is put forward in order to compel M. Lavergue to declare clearly what his opinions are, and to make certain other party leaders who are not displaying much activity to change their attitude.

M. Lavergue recently wrote a letter to Major-General Hughes, Canadian Minister of Defence, expressing the opinion that Canadians were submitting to a form of Government which was worse than that imposed by the Prussians upon Alsace.

BULGARIA'S BARGAIN WITH GERMANY

Ferdinand's Part in the Attack on Serbia

IMPORTANT SERBIAN SUCCESSES

French Troops Retake Veles

Athens, Nov. 10.

The Governmental organ "Kairos" publishes the outline of an agreement which it says has just been concluded between Bulgaria and Germany respecting the campaign in the Balkans, details of which have been received from a diplomatic source.

By this agreement Bulgaria undertakes not to advance beyond the Doiran-Gevgheli line in South-eastern Serbia, nor to enter Monastir in the southwest of that State, thus avoiding giving offence to Greece.

Bulgaria also agrees to immediately demobilise her forces operating against Serbia if necessary, leaving the Germans alone to continue the campaign in the Monastir region.

RUMOURED FALL OF VELES.

Athens, Nov. 10.

It is rumoured here that the French have retaken Veles after a desperate engagement with the Bulgarians, and that they are advancing in various directions.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF FRENCH SUCCESS.

London, Nov. 10.

The Serbian legation announces that the French have recaptured the town of Veles and have repulsed numerous counter-attacks by the Bulgarians.

REPORTED RECAPTURE OF VELES.

London, Nov. 10.

A telegram from Salonica announces that the commander of the Serbian troops at Gevgheli reports the recapture of Veles from the Bulgarians by the French troops from Krivolak.

IMPORTANT SERBIAN SUCCESSES

London, Nov. 10.

Telegrams from Athens and Salonica announce important successes by the Serbians operating in the Kutchaik defiles against the Bulgarian forces advancing from Uskub upon Frisrend.

In the Strumitza region the British, who have been further reinforced are taking the place of the French troops north of Doiran with the object of harassing the flank of the Bulgarians who are attempting to reach Doiran and Gevgheli in order to compel the Allies to retreat.

The French are extending their line along the railway from Krivolak towards Veles. A Bulgarian attack upon Krivolak yesterday was completely repulsed.

FRENCH TROOPS OUTNUMBERED.

Athens, Nov. 10.

Despatches received by the "Patriis" from Salonica state that a battle is raging in the vicinity of Strumitza. The French are outnumbered, but General Sarraill has sent reinforcements.

A Bulgarian attack upon Krivolak which was intended to prevent the French from going to the aid of the Serbians in the Babuna Pass, was repulsed.

BRITISH FORCES IN ACTION.

Paris, Nov. 10.

An official despatch from Salonica says:—

"The British, who have been reinforced by a new division, solidly occupy the region to the north of Doiran and are operating in the direction of Strumitza, where an encounter between British and Bulgarian patrols is reported.

"The Bulgarian attack upon Krivolak testifies to the anxiety caused them by the progress of the French beyond the Crana river and their occupation of the Monzin-Camandol-Doirista region protecting the route to the Babuna Pass.

"The supply trains are circulating freely between Gevgheli and Gradsko.

"General Monroe is expected from Flanders to take command of the British forces."

Ferdinand's "Great Moments"

WELCOME TO DUKE OF MECKLENBURG.

New York, Nov. 10.

A Berlin despatch via Sayville reports from Sofia that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and his Ministers attended a welcome to the Duke of Mecklenburg who had come from Tennesvar, a distance of 250 miles by a Zeppelin in eight hours.

On shaking hands very cordially with his visitor, King Ferdinand declared "This is one of the greatest moments of my life."

Australians for Serbia

TROOPS LEAVE CAIRO.

London, Nov. 10.

Information has been received from Cairo that Australian troops are being despatched to the Balkans where they should arrive before long.

The new troops are thoroughly trained and in excellent spirits.

Winter Joins the Allies

GERMAN ARMIES UNPREPARED.

Rotterdam, Nov. 9.

The "Telegraaf" says that the unusually early advent of winter, which commenced in Berlin with heavy snow and frost on October 28, is creating much anxiety, the military authorities being reported to be quite unprepared. The German armies in the east and south-east are not properly equipped to endure the unexpected and severe cold.

"Carmen Sylva"

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION ON RUMANIA'S DOWAGER QUEEN.

Bucharest, Nov. 10.

It is announced officially that the Dowager Queen of Rumania ("Carmen Sylva") was on Wednesday successfully operated upon for cataract in the right eye from which her Majesty has been suffering for a long time.

SERBIANS DEFEATED!

Berlin Reports Victory at Kralievo

CAPTURE OF 7,000 MEN AND 50 GUNS

New York, Nov. 9.

A despatch from Berlin says:—

"It is reported that the Germans have captured the main Serbian positions south of Kralievo.

Seven thousand Serbians, fifty cannon and ten heavy pieces were taken.

The Gynvis heights on the left bank of the Morava have been stormed by the Germans."

Kaiser's Lost Two Millions

APPALLING LOSSES IN 15 MONTHS OF WAR.

London, Nov. 10.

It is reported from Rotterdam that several lists of casualties in the German army have been published. According to these, the losses sustained between October 22 and November 2 amounted to 78,376, and the total in the last fifteen weeks has been 503,190.

The total German losses since the commencement of the war are officially stated to have been 2,099,454.

ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES.

Rotterdam, Nov. 10.

The details given of the casualties by the German forces in a previous despatch are exclusive of 230 lists of Bavarian casualties, 28 of Saxony, 263 of Wurtemberg, and 55 naval lists.

A Mysterious Yacht

BELIEVED TO BE INTENDED FOR COMMERCE RAIDER.

New York, Nov. 10.

A telegram from Bridgeport states that captain George Wilson of the steam barge Mary Anna reports having sighted the yacht Eclipse, recently purchased by some Germans for the purpose, as is believed, of attacking British and French commerce from the United States.

The captain says that the yacht was passing the Fryingpan Shoals at the time, during a heavy gale. As there were no signs of life on board and the vessel appeared to have great difficulty in keeping her deck above water, the Mary Anna approached and got ready to heave a line aboard the Eclipse. At that moment four men came on deck and hoisted sail increasing her speed to such an extent that it was impossible for the Mary Anna to overtake her. The Eclipse disappeared rapidly with her lee gunwale buried under water.

Teuton Steamer Captured

HAMBURG VESSEL SEIZED IN THE BALTIC.

Paris, Nov. 9.

The German steamer Frascati, of Hamburg, 2513 tons, has been captured in the Baltic and taken to a French port.

AEROPLANES IN COLLISION

Paris, Nov. 5.

A fatal accident occurred at La Bourget to-day. Two aeroplanes which were in the act of alighting collided and were destroyed. The collision produced an explosion and all four occupants of the machines were killed.

INVASION OF EGYPT

"Planned" by Germany

2,000,000 RIFLES FOR NATIVES IN THE EAST

Amsterdam, Nov. 9.

Private information has been received that in the German and Austrian storehouses there are huge quantities of war material ready to be despatched at a moment's notice to Turkey. It is stated that the Central Powers are prepared to provide two million rifles for the organisation of new armies in the East which are to undertake the invasion of Egypt on a grand scale. It is further declared that Turkey already has almost sufficient men trained and ready for the march. The armies are to be led either by Von Mackensen or some other equally distinguished German officer.

The campaign is said to have been planned before the invasion of the Balkans.

Fighting in France

ARTILLERY DUELS ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Paris, Nov. 9.

A Government communiqué on yesterday's operations on the western front says:—

"During the day there were violent artillery duels at various points, especially in the Artois region, in the sector of Loos, in the Givenchy forest, to the north of the Avre river, in the vicinity of Andechy, east of Tahure, and north of Massiges.

"North of Saint Mihiel our batteries destroyed a German anti-aircraft gun.

"Near Chapelotte, in the Vosges region, fighting continues with hand grenades and bombs."

INFANTRY WARFARE IN LOOS REGION.

Paris, Nov. 9.

The latest official bulletin relative to progress on the Western front says:—

"Continued infantry fighting, in which each side took part, is going on in the region of Loos. Further south there have been engagements between patrols, in which we had the advantage.

"The enemy's artillery has violently bombarded our lines in the sector of Beauvaines, and in the region of Trapèze, Champagne district. Our batteries are everywhere replying with great energy.

"Along the remainder of the front last night passed quietly."

GERMAN FAILURE AT GIVENCHY

Paris, Nov. 10.

The following official communiqué from the French War Office was issued to-day:—

"In the Artois district yesterday the Germans delivered an attack upon a limited area along the western boundary of the forest of Givenchy. This movement was easily checked by a curtain of fire from the French batteries.

"In the Champagne district yesterday the French batteries effectively repulsed a fresh violent bombardment directed against our position northeast of Tahure.

"East of the Argonne, at Vouquois, and in the forest of Calancourt, there was a continuance last night of lively fighting with bombs and hand grenades."

TORPEDO BOATS INTERNED

Bucharest, Nov. 6.

An official statement has been issued that because of the Austro-German occupation of the Serbian bank of the Danube the two Russian torpedo boats which fled to the Rumanian harbour of Grnia have already been disarmed and the crews, numbering altogether 860 men, interned at Kustendje.

GREEK PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED

Reported Decision by King Constantine

RUMOURED CONFERENCE OF BALKAN MONARCHS.

Probable Formation of War Cabinet in Rumania

New York, Nov. 10.

Berlin reports the receipt of a telegram from Sofia announcing that King Constantine has just signed a decree dissolving Parliament and calling for new elections.

GENERAL ELECTION ORDERED.

London, Nov. 11.

Private advices from Athens assert positively that King Constantine has dissolved Parliament and that a general election is ordered to take place.

Greece to Demobilise

ONLY 5,000 MEN TO REMAIN UNDER ARMS.

Rome, Nov. 10.

The "Giornale d'Italia" declares that the demobilisation of the Greek army will soon be decreed, and that only 5,000 men will be kept under arms.

VENIZELISTS DISSATISFIED.

London, Nov. 10.

According to telegrams from Athens, the section of the Greek Press which is in favour of the Government affirms that a decree dissolving the Chamber will be issued to-morrow.

The papers which have espoused the cause of M. Venizelos fiercely demur to the dissolution programme, declaring that such a step would not be in conformity with the Constitution and contrary to the wishes of three fourths of the citizens now that the army is deprived of the vote.

Neutral Rumania

SYMPATHY WITH THE ALLIES.

Paris, Nov. 10.

A telegram from Bucharest to the "Petit Parisien" says that the Rumanian Prime Minister, M. Bratianu, in the course of a conference with various members of Parliament, declared to them that any hypothesis based on the action of Rumania against Russia was not to be entertained for a moment.

The Minister is stated to have said: "Rumania's prohibition of the transit of munitions through this country for Bulgaria is a proof of her sympathy with the Allies. She denies that she adheres to any policy which may bring her profits without the corresponding sacrifices; but at the same time she is not prepared to incur sacrifices without any probability of success."

POSSIBLE FORMATION OF A WAR CABINET.

Bucharest, Nov. 10.

The section of the Press which favours the cause of the Entente announces that the Cabinet will resign if the French send strong forces to the Balkans, when a coalition War Cabinet will be formed.

INCOMPETENT GENERALS

Recalled by Britain

"ALLOWED" TO RESIGN

London, Nov. 10.

To-day in the House of Commons Mr. Tennant, Under Secretary of State for War, stated that for various reasons several Generals had been recalled from the front.

All had been however permitted to resign.

Much interest and speculation have been aroused by the statement.

1679!

NORTHCLIFFE—LLOYD GEORGE MUNITION FACTORIES.

London, Nov. 10.

The British Minister of Munitions announces that 329 more factories have been brought under the supervision of the Government, the total number of munitions factories now being 1679.

Monarchs to Meet

RUMOURED CONFERENCE BETWEEN BALKAN RULERS.

London, Nov. 10.

The Central News Agency publishes an unconfirmed report from Bucharest that the Kings of Rumania, Greece and Bulgaria are arranging an interview to take place in the Rumanian capital at an early date.

Greek Appeal to Allies

LOAN OF 40 MILLION FRANCS DESIRED.

New York, Nov. 9.

Havas Agency announces that according to a despatch from Athens the Greek Government has applied to the Allies for a further loan of forty million francs.

Allies War Council

IMPORTANT SCHEME FORESHADOWED BY MR. ASQUITH.

London, Nov. 10.

Speaking in the House of Commons to-day the Prime Minister foreshadowed the establishment of an Anglo-French War Council formed of Ministers of both countries. Mr. Asquith expressed the hope that Russia and Italy would join the Council.

Russia: The Second Phase

THIRD PHASE TO BE SPRING OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE HUNS.

Paris, Nov. 10.

A war correspondent who is with the Russian forces reports that the German armies on the Eastern front have lost about twenty divisions but have still 800,000 infantry and 80,000 cavalry provided with numerous guns, innumerable quickfiring and miles upon miles of wire entanglements.

A Russian officer high in command informed the correspondent that the second phase of the war in Russia is concluded, the German operations having been checked. The third phase will begin early next spring when the Russians will commence the expulsion of the invaders, working in unison with the French and British who will open a fresh offensive in the West, so that blows will be struck at the Germans on both fronts.

GERMANY'S VANISHING STRENGTH.

Petrograd, Nov. 10.

Heavy losses and continual wastage continue on the German front. As an example the report of a German prisoner taken by the Russians South of Drinsk is cited.

This man says that in three days his company suffered the frightful reduction of from 285 men to 70 effectives, in consequence it is presumed of the murderous effectiveness of the Russian artillery fire.

FOUR GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

Petrograd, Nov. 10.

To-day's official report on the progress of the Eastern campaign says: "In the Courland region on the left bank of the Aa river, we occupied the district to the east of Camern. We captured a large quantity of war material which the Germans had abandoned in their precipitate retreat from near Jacobstadt. We also occupied the village of Epukn."

"In the Dvinsk region we captured a strong position at Vinssatytz, repulsing four attacks by the Germans."

Russia's New Budget

BASED ON ANOTHER YEAR OF WAR.

London, Nov. 10.

The "Morning Post" publishes a despatch from Petrograd which says that the Russian Government has issued a memorandum regarding the new Budget, which will be granted on the assumption that the war will last all next year. The memorandum points out that a loss to the exchequer is entailed in the fact that Russia's enemies have seized the richest industrial provinces covering an area of 133,000 square miles and containing 5333 miles of railways and 25 million inhabitants.

Russia's Ministry

RETIREMENT OF M. KRIVOSHEIN

Petrograd, Nov. 9.

M. Krivoshein, Minister for Agriculture, has retired from active service on account of failing health.

Another Miners' Strike

50,000 RHONDDA MEN TO TENDER NOTICE.

London, Nov. 10.

Information comes from Cardiff that 50,000 miners of the Rhondda district have decided to tender a fortnight's notice on the 15th instant that they intend to strike until all men employed in the collieries join the Miners' Federation.

Fighting in the Alps

MORE GROUND GAINED BY ITALIANS.

Rome, Nov. 10.

Despatches from General Headquarters report:—

"On the Trentine front both our artillery and our aerial service are displaying increased activity."

"On the Alto Cordevole on the night of the 8th instant the enemy attacked in force attempting to retake the summit of the Col di Lana. This violent attack was repulsed. Our troops assumed the counter-offensive and, pressing hard upon the retreating enemy, took by assault the summit of Mount Siev, which rises to a height of 2424 metres to the north of the Col di Lana."

"In the Carnic Alps also the artillery was intensely active. Our gunners dispersed groups of the enemy in the Koder valley and on Mount Loden, and shelled Saifnitz station at the head of the Fella valley."

"On the heights to the south-east and south-west of Gorizia, on the night of the 7th, strong columns of infantry, after much cannonading and use of hand grenades, attacked our positions, but were driven back leaving the ground covered with their dead and wounded."

"On the Carso yesterday nothing of importance occurred."

During the night of the 8th one of our dirigibles, travelling among dense masses of clouds, reached the zone between the Isonzo and Vippacco, descended below the clouds and bombed the enemy's trenches and batteries. Discovered by the reflectors the dirigible was bombarded by the enemy but returned unscathed to her base."

Chinese Governor Shot

IN STREETS OF SHANGHAI.

New York, Nov. 10.

A telegram from Shanghai announces that the Chinese Governor of the city has been assassinated by two revolutionists who shot him while in the street.

16 SHOTS FIRED BY ASSASSINS.

Shanghai, Nov. 10.

This afternoon the Governor of Shanghai, Admiral Then-Juc-Heng, was assassinated and his secretary badly wounded.

The two were motoring to a reception at the Japanese consulate in honour of the coronation of the Japanese Emperor, and were accompanied by Prince Tsai-Suun. The motor car slowed down owing to the congestion of traffic, and at this moment a man threw a bomb at the vehicle which missed the mark.

The assailant then joined by another man, jumped on to the steps of the car and emptied their revolvers into the Governor's body. The Admiral received sixteen wounds, five of which were in the neck, and other shots broke his legs. He was conveyed to the hospital where he expired immediately afterwards.

The police, after a severe struggle, succeeded in arresting the assassins, who were found to have 200 rounds of cartridges in their possession.

China; a Republic

NO CHANGE IN FORM OF GOVERNMENT THIS YEAR.

Pekin, Nov. 9.

It appears that the Chinese Government has, on second thoughts, decided to fall in with the views of Japan and Britain on the inadvisability of effecting any change at present in the Constitution of the country, the Associated Press having been officially authorised to announce that there will be no change this year in the form of government.

It is expected that the monarchical régime will not be established until after the war is over.

WAR TO BE CONDUCTED BY COUNCIL OF THREE

LONDON, Nov. 8.

It is announced that in future the Ministers responsible for the carrying on of the war shall be the Prime Minister, the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Acting Minister for War, Mr. Lloyd George.

CANADA'S BURDEN

THE COST OF THE WAR.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.

An official statement relative to the Dominion's war expenditure for next year says that it will be very large, amounting to about \$1000 dollars per man; this being the calculated cost of raising, equipping and maintaining our troops under arms.

This war estimate will probably be exceeded on account of the enormous expenditure of ammunition, and the heavy strain on artillery and rifles. The expenditure for next year is on the basis of a force of 250,000 men, aggregating \$250,000,000. Interest and charges in connection with this and past war expenditure will amount to over \$150,000,000.

1340 MUNITIONS FACTORIES

LLOYD-GEORGE'S SPLENDID WORK.

London, Nov. 4.

The Minister of Munitions announces that at the present moment the Government has control over 1340 munitions factories which are working with tremendous activity at the production of elements of war for the Allies.

It is stated that in no other part of the world exists so vast an organisation of the kind, and the opinion is expressed that Mr. Lloyd George is deserving of the warmest praise.

The Minister also states that the present output can be greatly increased if necessary.

It is known that the number of hands employed at the factories has been tripled, so as to obtain the quickest and best results.

PENALTY OF PERFIDY

RUSSIA'S PLAIN WARNING TO PERSIA.

Petrograd, Nov. 4.

The Russian Government has notified Persia that the Anglo-Russian Convention which guaranteed the integrity and independence of Persia would lapse in the event of the rumour that a special agreement had been concluded by that country with Germany and Turkey being confirmed.

The Russian Minister at Teheran who delivered this message explained that this resolution on the part of his Government referred not only to the present Persian Government, but to any other of that country which made common cause with the enemies of Russia.

PIRATE CREW LANDED

AFTER SINKING OF VESSEL BY BRITISH SUBMARINE.

London, Nov. 4.

The Exchange Telegraph Company's Copenhagen correspondent reports the disembarkation at Copenhagen of the crew from a German submarine, sunk by a British submarine in the Baltic, off Karlskrona. One of the men had been wounded by a shell splinter.

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK

UNDINE TORPEDOED

New York, Nov. 8.

An official despatch from Berlin announces that the German cruiser Undine has been sunk by a submarine off the coast of Sweden, the crew being rescued.

(Note.—The Undine is described in the Naval Annual as a 3rd class cruiser of 2657 tons displacement, launched in 1902. Her armament consisted of ten 4.1 inch guns and fourteen Maxims, two submerged torpedo tubes. Her speed was 21 knots and she carried a crew of 281 all told).

THE UNDINE A TRANSPORT PROTECTOR.

New York, Nov. 8.

Berlin reports that the greater number of officers and men on board the cruiser Undine, sunk by a British submarine on Sunday afternoon, were rescued.

The vessel had been acting as protector to the trading vessels engaged in transporting supplies from Sweden to German ports.

The submarine fired two torpedoes, and the cruiser sank almost immediately.

HUNBOAT SUNK

SUBMARINE SINKS GERMAN TIMBER VESSEL.

Paris, Nov. 5.

A telegram from Copenhagen announces that a British submarine torpedoed and sank a German timber ship in the Baltic after the crew had been placed in safety.

PIRATE CHIEF RETIRED

FAVOURITE OF VON TIRPITZ PLACED ON HALF PAY.

Amsterdam, Nov. 6.

Information has been received from Berlin that Admiral Capelle, one of the favourites of the German Admiralty, and of its head, Admiral Von Tirpitz, has been relieved of his appointment and retired on half pay.

ABANDONED PIRATE

The Hague, Nov. 4.

A Dutch steamer has arrived here with a German submarine in tow. The captain reports that he came across the vessel at sea abandoned by her crew.

MURDER OF PRISONERS

GERMANY'S SAVAGE METHOD OF WAGING WAR.

Petrograd, Nov. 8.

The Imperial Commission appointed to report on the actions of the German soldiers in the war have furnished a report where it is stated that in the pockets of some of the dead Germans letters were found, one of which said:—

"When it becomes a difficult matter to advance we place Russian prisoners in front and thus lessen our losses."

In other letters found on dead Prussians or in the possession of prisoners, the sentence occurs:—

"We do not know how to make use of the Russian prisoners. In future I expect that we shall put them in front of our defences and let their comrades kill them."

COURAGEOUS "TRAMP" CAPTAIN

COMMANDER OF S.S. WOODFIELD REFUSES TO SURRENDER TO PIRATE.

Madrid, Nov. 5.

It is reported from Melilla that the British steamer Woodfield, bound for the Balkans with an important cargo of war material, was stopped by a German submarine, between the Spanish and Moorish coast.

The German commander ordered the men to take to the boats, but the British, having a light gun on board, refused to do so and showed flight.

The Woodfield was soon sunk by the submarine, and the crew got into four boats, three of them arriving at the middle of the night at Alhucemas and Penon de Velez. The fourth boat is missing.

Some of the men are wounded.

THIRTEEN MEN SAVED.

London, Nov. 6.

Thirteen of the crew of the British steamer Woodfield, which was sunk in a fight with a German submarine, have been saved.

ATTACKED BY AEROPLANES

EXPERIENCE OF A CORK STEAMSHIP.

London, Nov. 5.

A story is told by the captain of the Cork steamer Avoca on its arrival at Manchester, and is published in the Liverpool "Journal of Commerce," respecting an attack on October 30 upon his ship by three German aeroplanes.

One of these, a large battle plane, dropped 36 bombs, some of which missed the steamer by only six or seven feet. On running out of bombs the aeroplane opened fire with a machine gun. The others used rifles. The bullets struck the sides and decks of the ship, but the crew were uninjured.

The newspapers, commenting on the adventure, say that the Germans are trying this method of attack upon British merchantmen in view of the failure of the attempt to maintain the blockade by submarines.

"REAL HEROES"

MARCONI'S OPINION OF BRITISH AIRMEN.

Rome, Nov. 6.

Signor Guglielmo Marconi who has just returned from a visit to England and France says that he went to England with the special object of studying the working of the British aerial service.

The distinguished electrician says that the British nation is determined to carry on the war to a finish. The way in which the soldiers are being trained is marvellous. The military airmen are real heroes and render inestimable service to the army.

The German Zeppelin raids on the English coast and capital have had little moral effect, and none at all of military significance.

The British army is faithfully doing its duty.

Respecting the French, Signor Marconi said that they are magnificent warriors. They remain in the trenches serenely indifferent to the enemy's shells.

General Joffre is a great man. He despises honours and is only desirous of serving his country.

SWEEPING THE BALTIC

SIX VICTIMS OF BRITISH SUBMARINES.

Stockholm, Nov. 8.

In the last three days six German steamers have been run ashore to escape capture by the British submarines. One of them, the steamer Claes, went to pieces, and 21 of her crew are missing.

A PEOPLE AT WAR

WOMEN IN THE SERBIAN TRENCHES.

London, Nov. 4.

General Gruit of the Serbian army has arrived in London.

In a conversation with a Press reporter the General said:—

"There are thousands of women in the army. When I left there were more women than soldiers. They are not organised into special battalions. Some wear a complete uniform for the sake of comfort, others wear a skirt and a blue tunic. The younger women go with their brothers or their husbands in every class.

"We cannot prevent it, and besides they inspire the men, marching side by side with them. In the trenches they show no fear. No one in Serbia is afraid, and the women do not lose their nerve under fire.

"We realise that the Great Powers are our friends. Every soldier feels that if it is necessary for an army to be sacrificed, he is willing that it should be ours. There is yet time to save Serbia, but assistance cannot come too quickly."

"PLATOON OF DEATH"

WOMEN'S BATTALION FORMED. IN SERBIA.

London, Nov. 6.

A telegram from Salonica published by the "Daily Mail" reports that the widow of the Serbian Lieutenant Marinovich is forming a battalion of women to be called the "Platoon of Death." It has already been joined by 389 recruits armed with Mausers, revolvers and knives.

CIVILIANS MURDERED

HUN TERRORISM IN SERBIA.

Geneva, Nov. 5.

The newspapers publish accounts of the cruelties committed by the German and Bulgarian invaders of Serbia.

It is stated that at Duzica, Yplana, Selevar, Palanka, Sopot, Lozovic, and various other towns, the Germans fired upon the civilian population.

The Germans allege that the civilians fired at the troops from parapets in their houses; but this is denied by the Serbian Government.

BERLIN TO THE BOSPHORUS

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION RESTORED.

New York, Nov. 8.

An official bulletin issued in Berlin and transmitted to this city says that railway communication has been restored 'de facto' between Berlin and Constantinople, the Germans having effected a junction at Varvarin with the Bulgarians from Nish, thus completing the conquest of the northern and central portions of Serbia. They are thus in complete control of the railways to Turkey.

DISTRESS IN GERMANY

HIGH PRICE OF FOODSTUFFS

Paris, Nov. 8.

A manifesto issued by the Socialist Democrats of Germany on account of the high price of food is reproduced by the Swiss newspapers.

The document says that the situation of the working classes is unendurable, and that great distress exists throughout the country. The winter is approaching and then things will undoubtedly become worse.

The German Government is petitioned to do everything in its power to remedy such a state of affairs, otherwise the country will be ruined and the working classes will be plunged in misery.

RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS

U.S. NOTE TO BRITAIN

ALLEGED ILLEGAL ACTS BY THE NAVY

Washington, Nov. 8.

The text of the United States Note to the British Government protesting against the inconvenience to American commerce caused by the British blockade of German ports has been published.

The Note, which is very long, is of a less emphatic tone than were those to Germany respecting the submarine campaign.

The United States Secretary of State says that the American Government cannot reasonably be expected to advise Americans against whom the British Prize Courts have pronounced an adverse sentence to take their case to the British Courts of Appeal, which he does not consider competent to exercise an, unrestricted application of international law; nor can he recommend them to abstain from presenting their claims to the British Government direct through diplomatic channels.

The United States Government can only continue to deny the right of detaining neutral vessels at sea on mere suspicion and of taking them to a British port to examine them or to obtain proof that the cargoes, shipped at neutral ports, are in reality destined for the enemy and then dealing with them as contraband. A blockade founded in part on such methods is illegal and indefensible.

The legal course suggested whereby to obtain recompense for the damage sustained is essentially defective for such purpose; and in many cases justice has confirmed the violation of the rights of peoples.

The United States cannot impassably view their rights being subordinated to the interests of others; nor can they admit the argument that the exceptional geographic position of Britain's enemies requires or justifies oppressive or illegal methods.

The United States Government therefore desires seriously to insist that relations between itself and that of His Britannic Majesty must not be guided by a policy of convenience, but by established international laws, the observance of which on the part of the United States was exacted by Great Britain when the former nation was enveloped in a struggle for existence.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN N. YORK

ATTEMPT AGAINST ITALIAN CONSULATE.

New York, Nov. 6.

This afternoon a dynamite bomb exploded within three doors of the Italian Consulate in this city. The explosion was tremendous and caused great alarm, but it has been ascertained that no lives have been lost.

It is believed that the incident has some connection with the plot recently discovered by the police directed against the munitions factories which are noted for their sympathy with the Quadruplice.

ITALIAN RESERVISTS THROWN TO THE GROUND.

New York, Nov. 6.

This afternoon a bomb was thrown from the roof of a six-storey tenement at 222 Lafayette street and exploded in the gutter, shattering many of the windows at Nos. 226-230, partially occupied by the Italian consulate.

At the moment of explosion a group of Italian reservists were standing opposite the building and were thrown down on the pavement.

UNITED STATES AND MILITARISM

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY PRESIDENT WILSON

New York, Nov. 5.

At a banquet given by the Manhattan Club in honour of Mr. Wilson last night, the President delivered a speech of considerable political significance.

The President stated that the proposal of the Government was to be prepared for the defence of the Republic, but not for making war on others.

It was held that to meet military necessities in the Philippines, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the frontiers, coasts and fortifications, and the inland military posts, a force of 400,000 men was required. This would be obtained by enlisting annual contingents of 133,000 men for three years, the men to remain three years on active service and another three years in the reserve.

He paid no attention to the theory that the good faith and honour of the country should be safeguarded at all costs. He spoke as trustee and guardian of the nation's rights in matters which affected her sovereignty.

The nation was too great and generous to attack anyone; but it was not too generous to defend the rights and liberties of the United States if they were imperilled or impaired.

The only real uneasiness that had been caused to the Government arose from the talk about foreign sympathies. These persons with foreign sympathies were nothing more than the representatives of the opinions of small circles which it is time that the nation called to order. Should occasion really arise for the nation to assert herself, her voice will be heard in accents which will leave no room for doubt.

U.S. MINISTER IN BELGIUM

ILL-HEALTH SAID TO BE REASON OF MR. WHITLOCK'S RETIREMENT.

New York, Nov. 5.

A telegram from Berlin says that the reports which have appeared in foreign newspapers that the German Government has requested that of the United States to withdraw their Minister at Belgium, Mr. Whitlock, is absolutely untrue.

The Minister is leaving because of failing health. The Government had no reason to ask for his withdrawal, since his personal activity on behalf of Miss Cavell and other British prisoners never caused dissatisfaction.

ITALY AND GERMANY

FRIENDLY RELATIONS CONTINUE

Rome, Nov. 5.

The relations between Italy and Germany are again arousing much interest among observers of political affairs.

Berlin reports that there are thousands of Italian workmen still in Germany enjoying the protection of the military authorities, while in Italy also many Germans remain.

Negotiations are in hand for an interchange between the two countries of products which do not bear directly on the war.

In well-informed circles it is considered that when Italy denounced the Triple and declared for the Entente she limited her action to Austria-Hungary, not desiring to extend hostilities to Germany.

PEACE PROPOSALS

ITALY SIGNS UNDERTAKING BY THE ENTENTE.

Rome, Nov. 5.

"Il Messaggero" announces that the Italian Government has declared its adherence to the agreement signed by the Triple Entente in London on September 5, 1914, binding themselves not to make peace with the enemy independently of each other.

GERMANY TIRING OF WAR.

London, Nov. 5.

The Press in discussing the visit of Prince von Buelow to Lucerne and the rumour that he is entrusted with a tentative mission regarding opening preliminary negotiations for peace, hold that there are several reasons to believe that the rumour has some foundation.

According to the accounts given by travellers who have recently arrived from Berlin and Vienna, the situation of the Central Empires does not inspire general confidence.

The prospect of another winter campaign is not by any means to their liking. Articles of food are dear and scarce; and the Governments of both countries are finding it necessary to call out men who were formerly disqualified as unfit for service.

The forces of Turkey and Bulgaria are doubtless a welcome addition to those of Germany and Austria-Hungary, but they cannot materially influence the result of the campaign.

The Bologna paper, "Il Resto di Carlino," even says that the terms on which Germany is prepared to make peace are known to officials at Berne, and proceeds to give an outline of them. Germany will withdraw from France, Belgium and Poland, the two last-named countries to be autonomous. She will not ask for a war indemnity, but she will demand the restoration of her colonies, an international arrangement for the freedom of the seas, and the celebration of treaties wherein she is to enjoy consideration as most favoured nation.

MEETING OF "DELEGATES?"

Rome, Nov. 5.

A long report from Monsignor Marchetti, Papal Delegate at Lucerne, upon the negotiations with Prince von Buelow arrived at the Vatican by special courier this morning.

Despite emphatic denials, it is strongly maintained that a mission is under way for Switzerland to prepare plans for a conference between the representatives of the belligerent powers.

A prominent English personage arrived at Berne simultaneously with the arrival of Prince von Buelow at Lucerne.

The newspaper "Mattino" draws the conclusion that the presence of these men presages a conference. A large hotel at Berne has been ordered to prepare for the reception of a number of personages. It is added that certain Italians of political prominence have also arrived in Switzerland.

Throughout Italy the presence of Von Buelow in Switzerland is regarded as an event of extreme importance.

"SOUNDING" MANOEUVRES.

Washington, Nov. 5.

Notwithstanding the denials of European capitals, with the exception of Petrograd, that peace plans are under consideration, the diplomats of Washington are absolutely convinced that the process of sounding the Powers on the subject is attaining important momentum. The President and his closest advisers are watching the manoeuvres among the diplomats with keen interest.

"THE GLOBE" SEIZED

London, Nov. 6.

The Government has seized yesterday's and to-day's editions of the "Globe" as containing news and notes not approved of by the Censor.

RISINGS IN BULGARIA

ANTI-WAR CAMPAIGN GAINING STRENGTH.

London, Nov. 4.

Travellers from Bulgaria have informed the Milan correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" that the utmost disorder prevails in that State.

At Stara Zagora there have been risings of a very serious character. When the Turkish troops arrived there they were stoned by the populace.

At Jamboli also there have been anti-German tumults. The prefect of the town was assassinated.

At Djumaja there were rebellions which were finally quelled by the troops shooting the people down. A battalion of infantry from Belogradich mutinied and all the officers were arrested.

The strict censorship established by the Government prevents the truth being known about the chaos which reigns in Bulgaria. The people refuse to fight against Russia or with the Turks, and there is danger of great and important popular movements.

EMULATING THE HUN

BULGARIANS "ANNIHILATE" SERBIAN VILLAGES."

London, Nov. 4.

The general comment on M. Momchiloff's statement of the condition of affairs in Serbia where the Bulgarians "have been obliged to annihilate whole villages," is that a good deal of this is presumably made in order to justify the Bulgarians using German methods of terrorism in dealing with the civilian population.

BIG GUNS ABANDONED

AUSTRIANS' SEVERE LOSSES IN RECENT FIGHTING.

Rome, Nov. 4.

"L'Idée Nazionale" publishes a report from Udine which says that the Austrian regiments fighting on the Isonzo and Carso fronts on October 21, 22, 23 and 24 lost more than half their effectives during that time. Being unable to save their pieces of heavy artillery, the Austrians rolled them into ravines and torrents, the guns including pieces of 12 and 16 inch calibres.

The positions occupied by the Italians before Gorizia have enabled them to bombard the Austrian defence works situated at the farthest eastern point of the city.

THE HUNHOLY ALLIANCE

KAISER, FRANZ JOSEF, FERDINAND AND TURKEY'S SULTAN EXCHANGE GREETINGS.

New York, Nov. 4.

A despatch from Berlin says that the Kaiser, Emperor Francis Joseph, King Ferdinand and the Sultan have exchanged messages of congratulation on the re-establishment of communication across Bulgaria between Germany and Turkey.

The telegram from the Kaiser to the Sultan says that it is a fact of historic importance, and will have its influence on the destinies of those nations which have taken part in the work.

ANOTHER "CONSPIRACY"

TO ASSASSINATE KING OF RUMANIA.

Lausanne, No. 6.

A despatch from Bucharest says that a conspiracy has been discovered to assassinate the King of Rumania and the Premier, M. Bratiano.

ROSARIO NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Nov. 9, 1915.

The Late Anglo-German Hospital.

I understand that steps are being taken to liquidate the furniture and effects of the late Anglo-German Hospital. The Committee in charge have decided that this is the best policy, as no firm offer has been made for the institution as a going concern. The chance to acquire valuable furniture and fittings at bargain prices is one which should not be lost. Nothing definite has been arrived at in regard to the furniture and fittings.

The Boots that Walked.

British captains and ships' companies are warned to be on guard against a gentleman who goes down to the ships and undertakes the repair of their footgear. The trouble is he always mislays the address of the ship and never finds his way back. He is a one-eyed customer, and keeps the surviving optic glued on the main chance. He might be about 23; and he gets a hearing on account of the fact that he speaks English. The s.s. "Trevyn" has the captain, engineer, first mate and four apprentices united in a chorus of lamentation for a total of ten pairs of boots!

Echoes of the Boating Disaster.

The body of Americo Balduzzi, one of the three victims of the fatality which occurred on the Paraná on All Saints' Day, was recovered at an early hour on Saturday morning, and that of Alfredo T. Baer, was found early on the following morning. The third body, that of Luis Americo, is believed to be still in the whirlpool.

The burial of Americo Balduzzi took place at San Salvador Cemetery, yesterday at 4 p.m., and that of Alfredo T. Baer an hour earlier in the Protestant Cemetery. Both funerals were largely attended, and many beautiful wreaths were sent.

Shipping.

Three British ships only in port: s.s. "Aldersgate," Capt. T. W. Baker, loading; s.s. "Eastville," Capt. R. Mc Kay, loading; s.s. "Tempus," Capt. T. Hitchings, loading.

Epworth League, L.T.C.

The Tennis Tournament (Mixed Doubles) held last week proved one of the most successful yet held, both as regards entries and the justification of the handicappers' awards. The weather was exactly right, and the courts—on which an experiment has been made with a new kind of surface material in which brick-dust is one of the chief ingredients—were in splendid order. The standard of play amongst the members has improved very greatly during the last month or two. Results:

	Won	H'cap.	Net
Miss Hallberg and Mr. L. Heinert	29	12	41
Miss M. Hardy and Mr. J. Seddon	39	—	39
Miss Horton and Rev. Werner	22	15	37
Mrs. Werner and Mr. P. Hudson	24	13	37
Miss Seddon and Mr. A. Stewart	36	—	35
Miss G. Hardy and Mr. P. Davies	31	2	33
Miss J. Hardy and Mr. H. Hurden	21	10	31
Miss Fones and Mr. W. J. McCrindle	24	6	30
Miss Milne and Mr. G. Milne	14	13	27
Miss Anderson and Mr. T. Mitchell	18	8	26
Miss Bisson and Mr. Anderson	23	8	31
Miss A. McTavish and Mr. Francis	24	8	32
Miss McTavish and Mr. Horne	4	17	21

The croquet competition ended on Saturday last, the winners being Miss Fones and Mr. T. Seddon.

The Markets.

The maize market, after the recent firmness, is again sagging, to-day's best buyers' prices being \$4.95; sellers however were not offering to decline, so that prices for spot maize may be described as nominal. Futures have also the same tendency, December having been done to-day as low as \$5.05. New wheat advices are also weak, January being nominal in the neighbourhood of \$10.20, whilst operations for February and March have been done to-day as low as \$9.83. The market for both articles closes with a lower tendency.

Freight Market.

There is not much to say about the freight market as practically nothing has been done. The supply is scarce, and November and early December steamers would be worth at least 85s.

The Strike.

The strike is over, and the men are wondering what change they have managed to get out of it.

BRITISH PATRIOTIC SOCIETY

A general meeting of the British Patriotic Committee was held on the 5th inst. at St. Bartholomew's Hall, with Mr. W. J. Martin (President) in the chair, and an attendance of about fifty people, including Messrs. A. H. Unwin (Vice-President), R. Fisher, S. S. Dickson (H.B.M. Consul), A. Murray Hudson, A. G. Krell, C. H. Montgomery, D. Fraser, C. C. Cox, A. H. Clarke, A. Mactavish, A. C. Barnes, J. W. Jopping, F. Gardiner-Brown, C. H. Parr, C. E. Smith, H. Barnett, L. F. C. Gross, H. Mackintosh, H. W. Knowles, T. G. Hopper, W. Taylor, H. Talbot, J. Rowley, W. H. Ainsworth, A. C. Ransdale, C. H. Paris, W. H. Dilrew, W. H. Hughesden-Smith, A. Rothwell, R. C. Higginson, G. Wooldridge, R. G. Milne, H. Atkinson, G. Rosenberg, G. Robb, T. D. S. Walley, J. Nesbitt, C. W. Goodward, E. Seaton, J. Best, A. Thompson, A. M. Barnes, junr., and A. P. Ferguson (Hon. Secretary).

Rules and Regulations.

The President stated that the Rules and Regulations drawn up by the Committee and revised at the last Committee meeting would be presented to the meeting for approval, and he called upon the Hon. Secretary to read them out.

A suggestion by Mr. Mactavish that one of the objects of the Society should be modified to read: To preserve the national sentiment and to strengthen the bond of union amongst the British subjects in Rosario and District, was unanimously approved.

Membership.

On the question of membership Mr. Mactavish suggested that the article read: "None but British subjects or their descendants speaking the English language, and having a friendly interest in British affairs shall be eligible for membership. Mr. C. E. Smith suggested that the word "only" inserted after the word "open" would meet the amendment. This was approved.

The proposal in the draft constitution to divide members into the following classes: Town, Camp, Ladies and Junior, provoked a little discussion, Mr. Mactavish submitting that a division into Members, Associates, and Juniors would be better, and another suggestion being that distinction between Members and Juniors would suffice, as the sex was clearly indicated by the name of the member. However, a vote resulted in 14 supporting the original proposal, 8 the first amendment and 6 the second.

The original proposal that the Committee should employ black balls in deciding the eligibility of applicants for membership was vetoed as savouring of the Middle Ages, to say

OVERSEAS CLUB

The following letter has been received by the local Hon. Cor. Secretary of the Over-Seas Club:—

General Buildings,
Aldwych,

London, W.C., Oct. 14, 1915.

Dear Madam.—Very many thanks for your kind letter of September 13, enclosing £56. 6. 1d., being £52 for a third bed at Netley Hospital and the balance for the Red Cross Fund.

As soon as we receive the receipt and letter of acknowledgment from the British Red Cross Society, it shall be forwarded on to you.

Yours faithfully,
(signed) E. WRENCH.
Hon. Sec. and Organiser.

Subscribers to above are as follows:—R. Williams Denton \$23.30, John L. Liddle 12, D. W. Finlay 7, J. E. Nimmo 6, F. Gamburg 12, H. G. Hughes 16, H. P. Dee 6, D. E. Cotman 6, J. W. Mackinnon 12, F. Ingouville 12, C. Curtois 24, G. J. Simons 12, F. B. Grimshaw 12, E.M.R. £1, Santiago Rooney 12, E. J. Christian 23.60, J. Lalor 25, Mrs. Stanley Chambers 24, W. H. Owen 11.65, P. Chinnery 12, C. H. Pearson 60, Ronald Leslie 23, A. D. Mitchell 24, F. W. Watson 24, R. N. Mackenzie 59, C. A. Radford 24, N. Clutterbuck 12, Harry Usher 60, William A. Agar 62, balance over from Members' Subscriptions 14.30.

nothing of its involving unproductive expenditure upon the necessary apparatus.

The clause relating to Honorary Membership was amended to read: "The British Minister to the Argentine Republic and H.B.M. Consul, and British Chaplains and Ministers for the time being who are in charge of the churches in the district shall be considered as honorary members and these shall receive notices and be invited to attend all Committee and General meetings." In putting this forward Mr. Mactavish remarked that he hoped one day they might have a resident Scotch minister.

Subscriptions.

There were many pros. and cons. on the subject of subscription. Mr. Macintosh and Mr. Hopper were in favour of low rates, say \$2 for gentlemen and Ladies and Juniors \$1 each; but the majority of those present voted for the proposal of Mr. Ainsworth, seconded by Mr. Mactavish, that the annual subscription be \$5 for Town and Camp members, and that there should be a life registration fee of \$1 for ladies, and a similar registration fee for juniors up to the age of 18 years, at which age the males would be liable to the annual membership subscription of \$5.

The remainder of the discussion was of a formal nature, and it was unanimously agreed that the Rules as amended be accepted and approved.

The Metamorphosis.

Mr. Gross then moved that "all the affairs of the British Patriotic Committee of Rosario (founded 1900) be from this date handed over to the British Patriotic Society of Rosario." This was seconded by Mr. Krell and unanimously approved.

Executive Re-elected.

The thanks of the meeting were, upon the motion of Mr. Krell, supported by Mr. A. H. Clarke, accorded to the Executive who had managed the affairs of the late Committee during the past financial year; and it was resolved that the members of the Committee elected on Trafalgar Day, should constitute the first Committee of the new Society.

A vote of thanks to the President was passed at the close.

THE DON OF AGUADULCE

AT VILLA DEVOTO.

Wednesday, Nov. 10

The "Don of Aguadulce," called a Spanish comedy, was given last evening at the San Carlos Hall, Villa Devoto jointly by the students of the English School and the High School of that suburb.

It was well produced, and well arranged, and the funds of the British Red Cross Society will be still further swelled by this entertainment.

The play is a humorous one, based upon an abduction for ransom, which failed, and those who took part in it deserve full credit for a very good children's entertainment.

The singing, choruses, and dances were very nicely done, and the first two were under the control of Mr. Claude Weston, who also was the accompanist of the evening, and the dances were directed by Miss Hughesdon Smith. It was all very pretty and enjoyable. The costumes chosen did much to heighten the general excellent effect. The lighting was good, and the juvenile actors quite splendid.

Many little humorous incidents occurred which amused the large audience, and Mr. Thomas, who was responsible for the "dramatic" side of the entertainment, must have felt well flattered by the splendid way the children carried out his teachings.

Miss Slater and Mr. Tippet can have felt nothing but pleasure at the result of an entertainment which, besides being successful, provided a numerous audience with a pleasant evening.

Those who took part were:—The Marquis of Buffo (Grand Admiral of Spain), J. F. O'Ryan; Don Beltran of Aguadulce, W. E. Henderson; Chico (a young sailor), T. Ap. Iwan; Captain del Tar (the Grand Admiral's Secretary), F. A. Bryans; Señor Soso (a retired brigand), C. K. Macadam; The Alcalde, A. J. Macadam; Negres and Rojo (Alguazils), R. A. Mayne and A. L. O'Ryan; Estrella (Don Beltran's sister), J. Ap. Iwan; Señora Mosquita (Estrella's duenna and Chico's aunt), C. Hope; The Marchioness of Buffo (the Grand Admiral's wife), M. Bryans; Bianca (the Grand Admiral's daughter), D. Chick. Chorus: Gonzola, Pepillo, Señora Tomato, and Anita (Andalusian peasants), L. Orton J. S. Gebbie, G. Hullet, and N. Cassini. Andalusian boys and girls. Dancers: J. Ap. Iwan, D. Ap. Iwan, B. Ap. Iwan, A. Ogan, N. Cassini, D. Dixon, L. Orton, H. Orton, D. Chick, D. McHardy.

KILLED IN ACTION

SEC.-LIEUT. H. SASSOON.

Deep regret is felt in Buenos Aires at the death of Sec.-Lieut. Hamo Sassoon, who has been killed in action at the Dardanelles. Mr. Sassoon was for some time on the staff of Messrs. Livesay, Son and Henderson, engineers for the New Port Works, and left Argentina some months ago in order to join the Royal Engineers. During his comparatively short stay in the Capital he made many friends and gained that greatest tributes from all who knew him "a real white man." His loss is far from being the least of those suffered by the British community during the war, and the sorrow felt and expressed when the news of his death came through over the cables was as profound as it was genuine.

MUNITIONS FOR SERBIA

16 VESSELS LEAVE RUMANIAN PORT.

London, Nov. 8.

It is reported from Bucharest that sixteen vessels loaded with munitions of war, flying the Rumanian flag and escorted by Rumanian warships, left the port of Severin in the Danube yesterday for Serbia.

Alfredo J. White

Solicitor and Accountant

Cordoba 1321, Rosario

Tel. No. 5191

Mainly About People

Mr. Charles Nelson Soane, eldest son of Mr. Soane, of Mappin and

Mr. and Mrs. B. Dixon have gone to Montevideo.

Mrs. Henry B. Gibson will be at home the second Wednesday of each month from to-day.

Among those present at the Anson May-Thompson wedding on Wednesday evening were Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt.

Webb's, leaves to-day for England with the intention of enrolling himself in His Majesty's forces. *Buena suerte!*

Mr. Charles A. Brown, of Cabaña "Marion," Volta, F.C.O., is in Buenos Aires on a visit to the Palermo Show and is staying at the Savoy Hotel.

Miss Mitchell is sailing by the Araguaya for Brazil, visiting Sao Paulo, Santos and Rio Janeiro, returning to Buenos Aires Nov. 29.

The Central and South American Telegraph Company have a message from New York to Maganus, Buenos Aires.

The annual general meeting of the National Vigilance Association having now been held, Mr. H. G. Mackie is unable to renew his membership of the Committee, and his services thereon have accordingly ceased.

Friends of Mr. L. Silber, a member of THE HERALD editorial staff, will regret to learn that he was ordered into hospital on Nov. 6 a victim of typhoid fever. All will wish him a speedy recovery.

Mr. H. S. Pilgrim, Mr. J. Burnet Craigie have arrived at the Phoenix Hotel. Departures are Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Marston, Mrs. O. P. Malmstrom, Mr. and Mrs. Unna, Mr. L. W. Berry.

Mr. George H. Huft, Secretary to the United States Commercial Attaché, desires to bid good-bye to his friends in Buenos Aires through the HERALD, as owing to the necessary haste of his departure on a business trip to the States, he finds it impossible to make his *adieu* personally.

The Misses Madeleine and Marion Sullivan, twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Sullivan, of Belgrano, celebrated their 13th birthday on October 30 at their home, Noldes 1519, Belgrano. A merry party wished them many happy returns of the day. A number of pretty and useful presents were received.

Profound regret will be felt at the untimely death of Mr. Alfred Hubert Duggan, second son of the late Mr. Thomas Duggan, which sad event took place in London on Friday, the 5th instant after a long illness. Of a genial and kindly nature, he will be greatly missed and affectionately remembered by a large circle of relatives and friends both in the Argentine capital and in London, where he had resided for a number of years. Very sincere sympathy will be extended to his sorrowing wife and children, his mother, sisters and brothers.

At the morning service in the American Church on Sunday, a cable just received from Bishop Stuntz was read. It was from Los Angeles, California, and expressed the warm sympathy of the General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church with Mrs. Rev. Charles J. Turner in the death of her husband. The pastor Rev. Dr. McLaughlin in his sermon spoke of the high esteem in which he was held. Appropriate music was sung in the anthem and hymns in his memory. The congregation was a very large one.

DAY BY DAY IN ROSARIO

November 9.

To-day, Lord Mayor's Day, has fittingly enough been marked by a recrudescence of *mayoralitis*, a complaint variously ascribed to the climate and to the heat; it is not peculiar to Rosario, but finds in the second city of the Republic more favourable conditions than elsewhere. As Gilbert might not have written:

Said the jovial old Mayor of Rosario to the Governor:

"I hope I don't tire you!"

"You do," said Menchaca;

"You give me empacha,

"And now I'm determined to fire you!"

The British Minister, Sir Reginald Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., is expected to pay a flying visit to Rosario early next month. The Rosario British Ladies' Committee have invited him to attend the Tea Concert which they have arranged to take place at the Savoy Hotel on December 4, in aid of the Christmas' Fund for Soldiers and Sailors. The entrance fee is two dollars, and tickets may be obtained at Calle Urquiza 1222, and at the British Consulate. Mrs. Spenser S. Dickson, the initiator of the function, promises a very attractive musical programme; and I understand there will be speeches.

Thursday is a feast day; but it is not absolutely binding on everybody. It is one of the 'removable' feasts.

Football enthusiasts will turn out in force on Sunday to see the match between San Isidro, who topped the B.A. League, and Rosario Central, who headed the Rosario League. Play will take place on the ground of the latter, with the kick-off sharp at the usual hour.

The Tennis Tournament in progress at Plaza Jewell has reached the semi-final stage and the finals will be played off on Sunday. Should the weather hold fine the whole tournament should be completed; and as three wet Sundays have marked the progress of play, there is hope that the law of averages will lay a restraining hand on the rain producing plant.

The Rev. P. Hill Nicol will be in the City this week-end, and hopes to have a good muster at the services.

There will be a celebration of Holy Communion in Talleres Church next Sunday at 8.

Morning service will be held as usual at Alberdi, at 10.30 a.m.

Mrs. T. H. Marston, accompanied by Miss Brewer, and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Knight will be passengers by the s.s. Desna, which is due to sail for this country about the 4th prox.

The Garden Fête and Sale of Work, etc., to be held at La Quinta, near Rosario Norte Station, on Saturday the 20th, and Sunday the 21st instant, in aid of the Fund for the widows and families of British Officers who have fallen in the war is to be the event of the near future. Mrs. J. P. Crouch and many lady helpers have been very busy with the arrangements, and a full programme has been prepared. There will be stalls for the sale of needlework, children's clothing, toys, etc., with bran pies, fishponds, and the various attractions comprised under the term "miscelanea." Tea will be served in the garden, and a bar will tide those whose medical advisers look sideways at tannin over what would otherwise be somewhat of a difficulty. A shooting gallery, Aunt Sally, comic races, and other delights will also be there, and a special feature of Saturday afternoon will be children's races. On Sunday a hat-trimming competition for men, costume races, and other diversions promise a sufficiency of entertainment. Both days a special train will leave Rosario Central at 3 p.m. to take passengers to a point opposite the entrance to "La Quinta," making the

return journey at 6.30 p.m. For those who are more conveniently served by the trams, Nos. 4 and 16 will set them down at the foot of the Pasaje Celedonia Escalada. Tickets, which include the special train ride, are \$1.00 for adults and 30 cents for children.

Another tennis tournament is to be arranged shortly in connection with the Epworth League, adjoining the Methodist Church in Boulevard, Orono.

A special memorial service was held at the Methodist Church on Sunday morning in memory of the late Rev. Chas Turner, whose death was recorded in THE HERALD last week. The Rev. G. A. Womer, who preached, recalled the fact that only a fortnight previously Mr. Turner had stood in that very pulpit, and his hearers little dreamed it would be the last occasion upon which they would be privileged to hear him.

On Sunday, 28th November, there will be a special lantern service in Talleres Church.

There will be a meeting of the Talleres Church Council in the Institute on Thursday, November 25, at 9 p.m.

The "Christmas Sale of Work" at Alberdi has been fixed for December 8. Contributions for the Arts and Crafts Stall, plain and fancy needlework, toys and trifles for the fisa pond will be gladly received.

Mr. Arthur Seddon, the sole survivor of the sad tragedy which took place last week on the Paraná, has gone up country as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Burgin, relatives of Mr. Alfred Baer, one of the victims of the fatality. He is due back in the course of next week.

Friday night's concert in aid of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Bd. Oroño, esq. Salta, will have as chairman, H.B.M. Consul, Mr. Spenser S. Dickson. The programme, which has already appeared in THE HERALD, is full of interest, great pains having been taken to prepare the little three-act comedy, "To Be Let, Furnished," wrapped up in which is a charade of two syllables. Admission is \$1.50, and the concert begins at 8.30 sharp.

I understand that Mr. Gasser, who was to have gone down to B. A. to take part in the regatta, is indisposed, and has scratched.

On Tuesday evening, November 23, there will be a special Intercession Service at 8 o'clock, when members of the congregation and friends who are at the Front will be remembered in prayer. Those wishing to have the names of their friends added to the Prayer List are asked to send them to the Chaplain, c/o the Vestry Clerk, Instituto Mecanico.

The monthly Children's Service at Talleres Church will be held on November 14, at 2.30 p.m. The collection will be devoted towards defraying the cost of new Service Books.

The White Dance, to which I was not invited, although use was made of space in my weekly Rosario Letter, duly took place at St. Bartholomew's Hall, and, I believe, resulted in a sum of \$250 for the object in aid of which the affair was arranged, namely, the Christmas Present Fund.

DAY BY DAY IN CORDOBA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Nov. 2.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lang of this city have received word from their son who is fighting in France, to the effect that he is well.

The Rev. W. J. Sugden has returned to town from his trip to Tucuman.

Mr. R. Blagden, formerly manager of Neild and Co. and the Martinoli Properties in this city, and who left to join the colours some months ago, has been gazetted to a Lieutenancy.

Lieut. Blagden received military training in the Argentine army, where he served as a conscript, having been born in this country of English parents. He should make an ideal officer with his 6ft. 3 or 4 inches and erect military carriage.

Mr. Jack McCulloch, who has been serving with the 13th infantry stationed at San Vicente, has completed his obligation, and left for his home in Rosario on Sunday night.

Invitations have been issued for Mrs. C. C. Kennard Davis' "at home" on Wednesday, Nov. 10. Dancing from 9 p.m.

The splendid marine oil painting executed by Mr. Copnall and presented by him to be raffled for the Prince of Wales' Fund, Cordoba Commission, has been won by Mr. Wyatt Smith.

Mr. George A. Brigstocke, accountant for the Cordoba Light and Power and Electric Tramways Company, leaves Cordoba on Tuesday night for Buenos Aires, where he will make the necessary preparations for his voyage to England where on arrival he will enlist in the British Army.

Mr. Percy P. Schultz and Mr. Holland have announced their intention of leaving for Europe during the present month, where they will join the colours.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney A. Parker are being congratulated on the birth of a baby daughter which occurred on November 1st.

Mr. Stanley W. Lewis, from Buenos Aires, passed through Cordoba on Tuesday night on his way from Alta Gracia to the Capital, after spending a very enjoyable week-end at Alta Gracia.

Messrs. T. F. Jackson and T. G. Ferguson spent Sunday last at Alta Gracia, where the excellent links afforded some very interesting golf.

Mrs. Baxter and her daughter Gracie have returned to town after a month's stay in the Hills.

DAY BY DAY IN BAHIA BLANCA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

November 7.

A concert and dance in aid of the Red Cross Fund are to be held in Ingeniero White, by the Port of Bahia Blanca Athletic Club on Saturday. The tickets for non-members are to be \$1.50 and members; \$1 ladies free.

On Saturday, Nov. 20, a concert is to be given at the Church Hall by the members of the late Cosmos Club to wind up this very good institution. A lantern lecture will be given at the close of the concert by Mr. Chevalier Boutell, who is kindly coming down for the occasion. In connection with the concert there will also be an auction of the large number of books in the library there. The proceeds of this and the concert will be devoted to some Charitable institution.

On Sunday, Nov. 21, in the Anglican Church Hall there will be a Masonic Church parade in the morning service.

Mr. Barnard who was taken seriously ill a few days ago, is now well on the way to recovery.

A visit was paid to this district yesterday by the sub-manager of the Southern railway, Mr. Edye.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Pearson left here yesterday after spending a few days in Bahia Blanca.

The Italian Vice-consul here, Sr. F. Berutti, has now been appointed Consular agent. Sr. Ferrari, the manager of the South American Hotel has also been officially appointed to the staff of the Italian Consulate.

Visitors during the week have been Messrs. Hartnett, Allen, Stewart and Brey.

ASSISTANCE TO WOMEN

National Vigilance Association

B. A. BRANCH GENERAL MEETING

Tuesday, Nov. 9

At the Y.W.C.A., 243 San Martin, last night, the annual meeting of the Buenos Aires branch of the National Vigilance Association was held. There were present Mr. Calvert, U.S. Vice Consul, in the chair, Mr. H. G. Mackie, British Consul-General, Col. and Mrs. Palmer, and Brigadier and Mrs. Deverell, of the Salvation Army, Miss Persis Breed, of the Y.W.C.A., Mr. H. J. Henman, the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. R. W. Huntington, and about 20 others.

The financial position is satisfactory, there being about \$900 in hand. The following are extracts from the report read by Mrs. R. Lighton Robinson, the lady worker who during the last two years, has done excellent and most efficient service here. She said, "During the past year 48 girls and young women have been assisted in various ways; situations have been found for 12, and others have been met and taken to their destinations or set on their way again when going outside the Capital. We have also been asked on many occasions to meet new-comers whose friends were unable to obtain entrance to the Customs House.

Twenty-six girls have been visited; some in their rooms or homes or in the hospitals. The British, Rawson, Rivedavia, and the German Hospitals have all had as inmates girls in whom we were interested, and some were visited many times. The girls helped have been of different nationalities, viz.: American 4, Argentine 3, Dutch 2, English 37, French 1, Uruguayan 1. One English girl was married immediately on her arrival and we were present at the wedding ceremonies. Two other girls came out to be married but changed their minds during the voyage; both were glad of our help before they left on the return journey. During the year eighty-eight ships have been met and twenty-four young women helped on their arrival. They were of various nationalities, viz.: American 3, Argentine 1, Dutch 2, English 17, French 1. Seven of the English girls were artistes under engagement to the theatres.

A number of examples were then cited in detail which amply prove the exceeding usefulness of the work in preventing girls and young women from falling into the hands of sordid and unscrupulous scoundrels of both sexes. It is evident also that mistresses who dismiss "at a moment's notice" girls whom they have brought over here, unless for very bad conduct, act with wicked callousness and cruelty. As for the husbands concerned in some of the cases, the lash appears the best method as applied in England in the cases of souteneurs, maquereaux, and all that abominable tribe of carrion. In the majority of these cases Mrs. Lighton Robinson was able to be of great assistance, and undoubtedly her activity must have been a grievous obstacle to the purveyors of human goods from overseas.

That excellent institution, "The Rest," at Bella Vista, where fifty-three guests have been able to spend holidays during the year, was referred to.

Mr. Jack Johnson, of boxing and other less savoury celebrity, was referred to in terms which while perfectly polite, could scarcely be termed gratifying, as his conviction in the U.S. for connection with the White Slave Trade is referred to quite plainly.

Relations with the Police are of the most cordial description, and the

THE TWO INTENDENTES

Political Strife in Rosario

WHO REALLY HOLDS OFFICE?

Rosario is really quite excited over the inter Governorial-Intendente conflict. Pro-Consul and Aedile are alike, set like stone in their respective positions.

Sensational happenings have occurred, calculated to amaze even the oldest inhabitant. If that patriarch had been in the Council chamber yesterday, he might have heard Councillor Carrasco denouncing the dismissal of the Intendente quite in the style of the Long Parliament. Dr. Culacciati was, he said, sacrificed because he is an honest Intendente. There was loud applause. Subsequently a partisan of the Governor used heated expressions in support of the Government, but he was a party of one and the vote stood: against the Government's action, 16. In favour of, 1, namely, Sr. Cardarelli. The resolution was passed that Dr. Manuel Culacciati is the only legal Intendente of Rosario, and a vote in that sense coupled with the opinion that an outrage had been committed. There is talk of intervention by the National Government.

Dr. Culacciati has published an order forbidding the payment of rates to his "illegal successor, Sr. Mendieta. The latter proclaims his intention of pursuing the former at law for "abuse of authority." The Director of the Asistencia has resigned, and two of Dr. Culacciati's friends on the Council have rushed up to town to lay the matter before Dr. Ortiz. A strong protest to the President has been telegraphed by Dr. Culacciati himself; the other party talk of using force against him, and there is a prospect of most elegant variety and diversion entirely. With two Intendentes, Rosario may say, "We are too much governed."

kindness and delicacy of the officials was several times referred to. Happily on three occasions the Vigilance Association was able to give the police a little help.

Don Francisco Laguarda, Chief of the Investigation Department, is specially thanked, with his staff, for very valuable assistance. The report concludes:—"We wish to thank all those who have helped us; the shipping offices, the emigration authorities and all the officials at the North Basin for their courtesy and assistance, the daily press for free notices of meetings, etc., Mr. Furlong of the La Plata Express Co., who has not only delivered luggage free for girls in whom we were interested, but has also stored parcels for many months under the same conditions. Our thanks are also due to all our friends and sympathisers who have supported our work notwithstanding the many calls that have been made for patriotic and relief funds created by the war. To have received so much support at such a time encourages us to look forward with hopefulness for the future of our work in the Argentine."

Mrs. Lighton Robinson, who thanked the Y.W.C.A. for the kindness received from that institution, was replied to by Miss Persis Breed, who said that they would all be glad to see her again on her return from her holiday. Mrs. Robinson goes home shortly for a change and hopes to return next year. Mr. Calvert, and Mr. H. G. Mackie, who has figured energetically, but with his customary unobtrusiveness in the Association's work, also spoke and with the customary votes of thanks the meeting terminated about 9.30. It was a model meeting, being largely composed of ladies, for attending to business in hand and not wadding from the point.

BAHIA BLANCA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Nov. 7.

Exportation of Grain.

During last month the firm of Bunge and Born have loaded five ships with 13,554 tons, Dreyfus and Co. two ships with 10,983 tons, Weil Hnos. three ships with 7,419 tons, and Huni Wormser three with 4,400 tons of grain, making a total of 41,634 tons loaded in the Bahia Blanca ports for the month of October. Up to the end of last month, Bunge and Born had shipped 555,827 tons since the beginning of the year, Dreyfus and Co. 249,960 tons, Huni and Wormser 125,481 tons, Sanday and Co. 117,762 tons, Weil Hnos. 115,361 tons, H. Ford and Co. 80,592 tons, General Mercantile Co. 67,728 tons, Nicholson and Rathborne 52,452 tons, H. C. Ehler 35,114 tons, and Dornignac 373 tons, making the grand total of 1,399,652 tons shipped away from here in ten months. There still remains a large quantity to ship from Port Galvan, and the elevators at Ingeniero White are almost full. Two or three ships are now expected there to load.

The Pacific Railway Athletic Club.

A good deal of interest is being taken in the forthcoming inter-railway sports that are being held on the ground of the B.A.P. Athletic Club on Thursday, Nov. 11, at Maldonado. A better ground would be hard to find, as it is undoubtedly the best in Bahia Blanca.

The Scotch Church of Bahia Blanca.

A very pleasant gathering took place yesterday at the Scotch Hall in Calle Villarino when some sixty children and their parents gathered there for the first annual distribution of prizes in connection with the Sunday school. Tea was served in the open air outside the Hall. This was followed by a short musical entertainment in which the violin playing of little Dalys Cumming, aged 6 years, was much appreciated. After a few appropriate remarks to the children and their parents by the Rev. P. H. Nicoll, the Camp Chaplain, who occupied the chair, the prizes were presented to the children by Mrs. Cumming. For the best attendance at school the prizes fell to Annie Plunkett, Fortinia Corio, Dalys Cumming and Arthur Plunkett; and for the best work done the winners were Juanita Cumming, Chrissie Robertson, Esther Moore, and Robert Sheriff. All the other children received books also, this being the completion of the Sunday School's first year. A hearty vote of thanks was given to Miss Moore and the other teachers for their valuable work among the young, while cheers were given for the ladies who had kindly supplied the cakes and tea for the afternoon's entertainment.

Two empty places have recently appeared in the ranks of this community. One of these is the Rev. W. N. Monteith, who was well known and very popular down here some five years ago. He met his death on Sept. 25 last in the British advance in Flanders, where he held a commission in the Rifle Brigade, having been transferred from the Fife and Forfar Yeomanry, which regiment he first joined soon after the war broke out, up to which time he had been Minister of Elie, in Fifeshire. The details of his death have not yet come to hand but all those who knew him will think with sorrow of the loss of one who was always so well spoken of and so popular amongst them when in this country.

The other member of this community who is no longer here is Mr. George Corbett, whose death took place in Buenos Aires a few days ago. Mr. Corbett came to this country in 1857 and for many years resided on his estancia near here, the "Santa Maria." He was one of the most liberal subscribers towards this church here, as well as to many other deserving institutions in this country. He was also an Elder of the South American

Church, and always took a keen interest in the various schemes connected with St. Andrew's Church in Buenos Aires.

The Postal Service in the South.

Various points at issue having been settled, a regular postal service has now been established between Pilcomayo, Nahuel Huapi and Bariloche by the General Direction of National Territories, and ten days will be the limit of time allowed for the delivery of the correspondence. One line of cars will leave Neuquen on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, and, passing through Lonco Vaca, Meneu, Laguna Blanca, Cumayo, arrive at Pilcaniyeu on the 3rd, 13th and 23rd of the month at 8 a.m. The other line will leave Cerro de la Policia on the same dates and go as far as Bariloche, where it will leave again on the 6th, 16th and 26th and arrive back at Cerro de la Policia on the 8th, 18th and 28th at mid-day; and the service to Pilcaniyeu will be run under the same dates, the cars arriving back at Neuquen at 5 p.m. on the 8th, 18th and 28th. The correspondence for Nahuel Huapi will be taken as far as Bariloche, from where it will be carried on to its destination in a sulky. Another branch has been established between Madryn, Nerquinco, Telson, Manantial, Pelado, Gagan, Cacannana, Gasches and Coldache. The round trip of these places is to be done in forty days. A delivery of correspondence by means of horses has also been established between Chidligastor and Kilometer 1198.

New Athletic Club.

A new club has recently been formed here and is known as the Villa Rosas Gas Company Athletic Club. A tennis court of asphalt is now being laid, and shortly a football and cricket ground will be made and a pavilion erected. The ground lies between the gasworks and the port road. Mr. Hunter is the Hon. President, and the President of the club is Mr. Carcason, the Secretary Mr. Erfpord, Treasurer Señor Turra, and the Committee Messrs. Donovan, Smithers, Blanco and Maize.

"Buenos Aires Herald."

THE HERALD can now be purchased at the Kiosk in the plaza near to the National Bank.

Frank Brown's Circus.

On Thursday next Frank Brown's circus is to make a start here in Bahia Blanca for a short period before opening up for the summer in the Pabellon de Novedades in Buenos Aires. The circus tent is being erected on the same ground as that of Tony Lowande's a few months ago, at the back of the Waterworks office and between the streets of Roca and Gorriti. The work was begun yesterday.

MURDER OR SUICIDE?

GHASTLY SIGHT IN ARENALES.

Early yesterday morning the police came upon the body of a man in Calle Arenales, in front of number 1071. He had been stabbed in the neck and lay in a ghastly pool of coagulated blood.

On removal to the station, the body was identified as that of Silverio Ruiz, a door-keeper of a house in Calle Cerrito 1231.

Enquiries led to the fact being established that the murdered man had had a violent quarrel with one Manuel Robero, employed in the same house.

When the latter was questioned it was found he was covered with flesh wounds, which he said he had received in the quarrel. He denied any knowledge of Ruiz's death and declared he must have committed suicide. Robero was taken to the Fernandez Hospital under arrest.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE

65th LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Previously acknowledged	\$158,075.93
M. A. Runnacles	30.00
W. H. Budden	6.00
Adrian Jones	30.00
Collected by Miss Maud Polley: M. A. M. Polley \$10, L. Gorosso 2, J. Polley 10, J. M. Bolton 2, A. Ortiz 1, N. Pozzi 2, B. Burges 2, F. Luján 0.70, G. Ledesma 1, J. Torres 2, A. Gutierrez 1, P. Petriz 2, C. Acevedo 1, G. G. Polley 5, E. Utarros 2, B. Bernon 2, E. Valasquez 1, I. Polley 3.30	50.00
Percy Grant	25.00
W. F. Nixon	10.00
J. E. Buchanan	10.00
W. F. Walker	10.00
R. de Candolle	800.00
J. Coakley	10.00
Rev. Dr. J. W. Fleming, D.D.	10.00
La Plata District Branch: H. Arkell 20, W. Borman 10, J. Eliriz 1, A. Dick 10, Puleston, Boas and Co. 60, A. H. Quirk 5, T. H. Trueman 5, A. H. Tetley 5	116.00
D. V. Joyce	20.00
E. D. Drabble	100.00
Mrs. F. S.	5.00
F. Kane	5.00
F. Charman	2.00
D. Jacobs	5.00
Collected by D. Butler, of Seigné: G. Hillyer (Aya- cucho) 5, F. Phillips (A.) 5, G. Belk (A.) 5, H. West (Seigne) 5, H. Whitehouse (S.) 5, J. Kennedy (S.) 5, J. Lamb (S.) 10, W. Hamlin (S.) 5, W. Allen (S.) 5	50.00
Zarate Staff, The Smithfield and Argentine Meat Co., Ltd.: G. Middleditch 10, T. Dowling 5, G. S. Philip 5, J. J. Ryan 5, C. Willemois 5, L. Chamen 5, J. Doelman 5, J. P. O'Connor 5, W. F. Chard 5, J. Robson 5, F. L. Law- son 5, L. Jaensch 5, J. H. Ol- sen 5, J. Yuul 3, R. Drew 3, A. Butterfield 3, R. C. Ded- man 2, G. Lawrence 2, P. Gainey 2, A. Shaw 2, P. Hur- ley 2, L. G. Geddes 2, J. J. Dillon 2, W. Porter 2, J. Hay- ward 2, P. van Rensburg 2, "Mite" 1	100.00
Staff, Messrs. Houlder Bros. and Co.: H. F. Harrison 10, W. E. Oates 5, W. L. Wright 5, A. T. J. Harris 5, A. Scucimarro 5, C. A. Pellens 5, T. F. Braithwaite 5, A. Maggiolo 5, E. Bell 5, R. J. Wilson 5	55.00
Per British Society: J. B. Ebsworth	100.00
James Dey	100.00
P. J. Hawes	20.00
Per London and River Plate Bank, Ltd.:—	
G. F. Wallis	40.00
H. Scott	100.00
J. E. Williams	5.00
Per British Bank of South America, Ltd.:—	
Officers and Staff of Bank	237.00
	\$160,126.93

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND (NATIONAL RELIEF FUND).

Previously acknowledged	\$144,865.38
Mrs. Harold G. Brown	10.00
La Plata and District Branch: S. W. Churchouse \$5, "Doss" 10, G. S. Griffiths 5, E. R. Green 5, W. B. Hunt 20, Illesley E. W. 5, E. S. Lawrence 5, G. E. Lewis 5, V. Lindop 50, D. Maxwell 5, F. C. Morter 5, Miss Mc- leod 5, R. C. Osborn 2, W. E. Rapley 10, Miss Short 5, G. S. Shadforth 10, S.	

Thornton 5, J. H. Wiley 5, F. K. Williams 20, A. Yeo- mans 5	187.00
John B. Thompson	100.00
Staff W. T. Henley's Tele- graph Works Co., Ltd.: E. Timms 20, T. Jane 10, E. Burke 10, H. Dowse 5, J. Little 5, E. Ezra 5	55.00
Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Gardner	30.00
Bahia Blanca British Relief Fund	1,083.25
Anonymous	45.00
Charles Manifold	100.00
Tucuman Branch L. and R. P. Bank, Ltd.	105.00
Per British Society:—	
Mr. and Mrs. J. Dow	20.00
A. B. Drabble	100.00
A. A.	10.00
Per London and R. P. Bank:—	
Leach's Argentine Estates	245.25
Jef	50.00
Grand Total	\$147,005.88

RED CROSS FUND.

Amount already acknow- ledged	\$23,926.40
George O'Connell	150.00
Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt Hayward	100.00
Bahia Blanca Committee	226.06
Anonymous	45.00
Charles Manifold	100.00
Per Mr. F. H. Chevallier- Boutell, as follows:—	
Per W. P. Hardie, on account of Committee of St. Andrew's Church School, being the amount corresponding to the Funds of the British Red Cross of net proceeds de- rived from Concert held on October 16th	112.00
Received from the Committee of Ladies, presided by Sra. E. A. de Delhomme, amount corresponding to British Red Cross of proceeds from Con- cert on 4th October, in Splendid Theatre	463.00
Collected by L. W. Smiles at an entertainment at Venado Tuerto	80.00
J. Murchison and Staff	80.00
Received from C. T. Alt, Es- quire, British Vice-Consul at Port Madryn, net pro- ceeds of a theatrical per- formance organised by the Britishers of the Port Mad- ryn, at which several pre- sents were auctioned and do- nations made	1,840.99
Received from James Bennet, Esquire, at the request of the members of the English Church Choir at Junin, pro- ceeds of a Concert on Octo- ber 16th	100.00
Collected by British Bank of S. America	112.00
Per A. D. Dunbar, Esquire, net proceeds of a dance given by Mrs. Jane A. Hobbs, under the auspices of the Cordoba Committee of the Prince of Wales' Fund	639.69
Collected by the Cia. Argen- tina de Navegacion (Nico- las Mihanovich), Ltd.	225.50
Collected by the River Plate Trust Loan and Agency Co., Ltd.	80.00
Per British Society:—	
D. J. Charles	5.00
A. B. Drabble	100.00
	\$28,386.96

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Amount already acknow- ledged	\$4,756.10
Collected by Miss Maud Pol- ley:— G. G. Polley \$5, C. P. de Polley 5, M. Polley 2, E. Orallo 1, P. Rivas 0.50, T. 0.50	14.00
	\$4,770.10

OFFICERS' FAMILIES' FUND.

Amount previously acknow- ledged	\$2,116.16
Bahia Blanca Committee	4.50
	\$2,120.66

NURSE CAVELL MEMORIAL FUND.

To Endow a Permanent Bed in the British Hospital, to be named "The Nurse Cavell Memorial," and bear- ing a suitable tablet recording the object. The amount required is \$20,000 m/n de c/l.

Six Strangers	\$2,306
Collected by "The Standard":—	
Paddy from Cork \$10, Two from Belfast 10, Old Sub- scriber 50, One from Sligo 5, Manchester 5, A. G. L. 4, An Irishwoman 1, Union Jack 5, An Austrian 1	91.00
Collected per Messrs. Feeney and Co.: Home Ruler \$5, Quaker 5, Mary 1, Patricia 1, Consuela 1, Luisita 1, Sam 1, Juancito 1, Baby 1, Lily 1, Angela 1, Trot 1, Another Paddy 1, Naña 1, Aberdeen Widow 1, Britisher 1	24.00
J. S. Mace	10.00
Collected by Matron Jean Evans from Nursing Staff and House Doctors of Bri- tish Hospital, Dr. Seward and Rev. Westby Brady	100.00
Mill Lila Robson	10.00
A. B. Drabble	100.00
Mr. Jas. and Mrs. M. Hilton, of Bahia Blanca	10.00
C. E. C.	50.00
Hope Gibson	309.00
Eric	20.00
Mr. and Mrs. R. H. F. Stuart	109.00
Total	\$3,115.00

25 de Mayo 158	\$50.00
Walter Rae and hijos (Bahia Blanca)	20.00
Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Mackinlay	5.00
Total	\$75.00

THE BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Totals remitted to the end of October:—	
Prince of Wales's Fund	£12,850 0 0
Red Cross Funds	2,886 13 3
Belgian Relief (exclusive of cattle)	430 0 0
Overseas Warship Fund	221 15 0
Special Donations	105 0 0
Officers' Families' Fund	700 0 0
	£17,193 8 3

Amount spent on:—	
Repatriation	\$78,413.03
Relief	25,595.75
Loans (balance after deduct- ing repayments)	1,929.20
Advertising and distribution of propaganda publications	940.44

A Special Appeal is made for Dona- tions to the Officers' Families' Fund.

RED CROSS FUNDS

CAMPANA CONTRIBUTIONS

Mrs. Cunningham has received an acknowledgment of a contribution of £8.25 sent by the British women of Campana to the joint war committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The following is a list of contribu- tions from Campana to the Red Cross funds for the month of October:—

Mrs. Warrender \$5, Mrs. Hooton 5, Miss Waddel 5, Mrs. Brown 5, Master H. Brown 1, Mrs. E. Murray 5, Mrs. Sainsbury 5, Mrs. Mason 5, Mrs. Mu- llen 3, Mrs. Windsor 2, Mrs. Nash 3, Mrs. L. Thompson 5, Mrs. Mallet 2, Mrs. Bateson 2, Mrs. Caulfield 5, Mrs. Verdon 5, Mrs. Steele 3, Mrs. Spal- ding 5, Mrs. Cunningham 10, Miss M. Cunningham 5, and Miss Girlie Cun- ningham 5.—Total: \$91.00

"HERALD" BELGIAN FUND

Amount previously acknow- ledged	\$3248.30
Mrs. M.	5.00
F. S.	2.00
A. L.	1.00
Juan Miller	5.00
W. K. Cunningham (for Oct.)	50.00
Miss Cunningham (for Oct.)	5.00
Mrs. Cochrane (for October)	5.00
F. S.	2.00
A. L.	1.00
Total	\$3324.30

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

HELP FROM CHUBUT.

The Belgian Legation has received, for the Belgian Relief Fund, the sum of \$2,000 m/n. voted unanimously at the general annual meeting by the shareholders of the "Compañia Mer- cantil Chubut" in Trelew; as well as the sum of \$437 m/n., proceeds of a concert got up by the Anglican School (Headmistress Miss Gillbee) in the same locality.

OVERSEAS CLUB

RED CROSS WORK.

The local Hon. Cor. Sec. of the Over-Seas Club has just received the following:—

83, Pall Mall,
London, S.W.,
September 30, 1915.

Dear Madam,
We have received through Lady des Voeux of the Over-Seas Club a cheque value £104 13s. 2d., being the total of two sums received by them from you which amounts have been contri- buted by members of the Over-Seas Club in Buenos Aires to maintain two beds at Netley Red Cross Hospital, and I have pleasure to enclose here- with our official receipt. This amount will maintain the two beds for one year, and in due course we hope you will receive, through Lady des Voeux, some particulars of the beds and their occupants, and pos- sibly photographs as well.

I am desired by the Finance Com- mittee to ask you to be so good as to convey to all the contributors of this generous donation, and to your mem- bers, the very grateful thanks of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John for the practical help you thus give us in our task, and to assure you of the Committee's keen appreciation of the interest you show in our work.

Yours faithfully,
(signed) R. A. HUDSON.
Chairman of the Finance Committee.
Joint War Committee
of the

British Red Cross Society
and
The Order of St. John of Jerusalem
83, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

To the Members of the
Overseas Club at Buenos Aires
I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your valued contribution, as specified hereunder, for which the Joint Com- mittee is deeply grateful.

An acknowledgment of the same will also appear in the columns of the *Times* on an early date.

R. A. HUDSON,
Chairman of the Joint
Finance Committee.

£104:13:2
To maintain two beds for one year
at Red Cross Netley Hospital.

GILBERT S. ROBERTSON

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Mr. Gilbert S. Robertson has died of wounds received at Ypres. His many friends in Quilmes and Belgrano will be shocked to hear the news, but at the same time will realise that he died for his country. Well-known in all sports, Mr. Gilbert Robertson will be deeply regretted.

Service was held at St. George's College, Quilmes, in memory of him, and Mrs. Robertson, his mother, has received a telegram of sympathy from Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary.

THE BRITISH SOCIETY

COMFORTS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Through the courtesy of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Coy. two cases containing a varied assortment of comforts, were shipped by the R.M.S. Araguaya consigned to the Queen Alexandra Field Force Fund.

The cases contained:—12 Sheets, 24 Pillow cases, 9 Caps, 8 Helmets, 100 prs. socks, 4 Cholera belts, 50 Mufflers, 13 Woollen vests, 2 Knee caps, 1 pr. Bed slippers, 35 prs. mittens, Boracic acid, and boot laces; and the thanks of the Society are due to the following donors of the articles:

Miss Fanny Aizcorbe, Mrs. R. E. Bailey, Miss F. S. Baker, Mrs. E. Broach, Mrs. C. A. Shaw de Bell, Miss (Crossley, Mrs. P. E. Cunradi, A. L. Frost, Miss Finlayson, Mrs. James Hill, Mrs. J. N. Hirst, Mrs. A. Holder, Miss Kavanagh, Mrs. E. C. Knight, Miss Juana Larrode, Mrs. Machattie, Mrs. R. N. Mackenzie, Miss B. Magee, Mrs. A. G. Mordue, Mrs. W. C. Morris, Mrs. J. Mackenzie Murray, Graunie Percy, Mrs. R. L. Phillips, Miss Rendall, Mrs. K. J. Runciman, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Salmond, Mrs. H. J. Sanderson, Mrs. Shilton, Mrs. Pinckney Simpson, Miss Fanny Smith, Mrs. Soady, Mrs. J. E. Stewart, Mrs. G. J. Van Oppen, Miss E. Vasquez, Mrs. H. C. Wellby, Miss White, Mrs. W. Widdowson, Mrs. F. A. Williams.

TOBACCO.

The Society continues to make frequent remittances for the purchase of Cigarettes and Tobacco, which are forwarded to the men at the front, and can be sent to any individual soldier.

OUR SAILORS.

Our Sailors are also not by any means forgotten, and five cases containing novels, illustrated papers and magazines were forwarded yesterday to Montevideo to be distributed amongst H.M.S. Cruisers in these waters. "Jack" owes thanks to the following friends for their kind thoughtfulness:

C. Bens, Mrs. Dey, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. K. A. Shaw de Bell, J. M. A. Barker, J. C. Bellamy, P. Bell, Eduardo Bell, J. B. Buchan, Mrs. C. Shaw de Bell, J. S. Bradbury, C. W. Cumming, Alfred Bridges, Mrs. Elias, F. A. M. Engelken, Mrs. R. J. Farran, Miss Finlayson, A. N. Guy, W. G. Mackern, A. F. Hollins, G. M. Hall, Mrs. L. H. Hearn, H. E. Powell Jones, Mrs. Kimber, C. Lockwood, Mrs. Machattie, Mrs. C. Manifold, Mrs. W. C. Morris, Rev. W. C. Morris, Chas. A. Pope, Sara S. Reynoso, S. A. Rogers, G. H. Parsons, J. Shaw, S. Simons, A. V. Seroggre, Mrs. M. Stewart, H. Torre, Mrs. Martin Tornquist, F. Trollope, J. R. Watson, H. G. Wellby, and N. M. Whitworth.

AEROPLANE FUND

Those who are desirous of supporting this fund to fit out and present another aeroplane "River Plate No. 2" to H.M. Government, are requested to forward their subscriptions to the Hon. Treas., W. Watson, Calle Cangallo 536, without delay.

The subscriptions to date are as follows:—

Previously acknowledged	\$14,662.72
Less G. C. Dickinson entered twice	50.00
Capt. R. E. Humphries	\$5,
Ricardo Lértora	10,
Francisco Nucifora	1,
Alfredo Cámpora	1,
Ricardo Vidal	1,
Alberto Vesperoni	0.50,
Luis Querrelhac	1,
Felipe Ibarra	0.50,
Luis Denevi	1,
Juan Galliani	1,
Pablo M. Pérega	0.50,
Guillermo Belinghieri	1,
Guido Rossigoli	0.50,
Oreste Ferraris	0.50,
O. Krag Slibrud	1,
Juan B. Gandini	0.50,
Cornelio Torres	1,
P. Cresta	1,
F. Sanchez	0.50,
V. Prece-	rutti
Juan B. Rahioglio	1,
E. Rield	1,
R. Marzik	1,
J. Chelini	1,
P. Vera	1,
M. Firenze	1,
J. Casagrande	0.50,
F. Gandini	1,
F. Catalan	1,
P. V. Ratti	1,
L. Omi	1,
A. Navarro	1,
A. Chelini	1,
Betty and Peter	20,
N. A.	

BOY SCOUTS OF QUILMES

DISPLAY IN AID OF RED CROSS FUNDS.

There was merit as well as entertainment in the concert and display given by the Boy Scouts of Quilmes at the Italian Hall of that suburb last night. There was merit in the display the boys gave, merit in each item of the performance and merit in the success and again merit in the Boy Scout movement and progress. All Quilmes was these and once again it may be remarked that this suburb of a cosmopolitan South American city were again united in a good cause and once again showed how things should be done to gain success.

To begin with the Hall was tastefully decorated, no trouble had been spared and the arrangements in general could not have been excelled. Again the Hall itself is par excellence, one which lends itself to any kind of function and furthermore English speaking Quilmes is one great united family for patriotism.

All these matters tend towards success in all patriotic functions and Quilmes, since the fearsome and historic day of August 4, 1914, has never yet been known to fail when a worthy, a necessary almost a vital need was under consideration.

Thus once again success was theirs in a most pleasurable instructive and entertaining performance.

Opening with the Argentine National Anthem and closing with "God Save the King" from first to last, the large audience was treated to a boy scout display, to musical items of a high order and dances which they thoroughly enjoyed.

After a march past of the "troops" Mr. Chevallier Boutell had a few words to say. A letter from Sir Reginald Tower, whom Mr. Boutell practically represented at this function was read and in it Sir Reginald said: "Will you please convey to the Boy Scouts all my best wishes for the success of their performance? I shall watch their development and growth with much interest and hope on some future occasion to be present."

The British Minister was unavoidably detained elsewhere as was H.M. Consul, Mr. H. G. Mackie.

Mr. Chevallier Boutell proceeded briefly to tell how the Boy Scouts were playing the game—a valuable game and pertinently asked the question: "Is it not the duty of us all to give support to such a splendid movement?"

He explained how struck he was with their utility and their services when visiting the War Office at home and in suitable words, which drew forth enthusiastic applause he congratulated the Boys Scouts of Quilmes on their work.

The programme was a very entertaining one and after a display of a bicycle accident Dr. Stuart Pennington had a few remarks to make upon such accidents and the services the boys could do and had done in such cases.

The programme was full of interest.

E. J. 10,	A. W. B. Sizer	10,
A. Lamleder	2,	D. Duncan,
5,	W. D. Fleming	1,
J. 1,	E. R. 2,	T. Lodlow
1,	T. 1,	A. B. Drabble
100,	L. H. Hearn	10,
Miss White	3,	H. C. King
15,	L. E. Solomon	10,
Swastika	5,	Mrs. F. Darbyshire
10,	Miss R. Thomson	10,
Thompson	and Lascelles	50,
H. J. Margaret	10,	R. H. Icely
10,	Camp Machanic	15,
F. Bradbury	30,	Mr. and Mrs. Gostling
50,	Thos. C. Wilson	5
		428.00

Total \$15,040.72

ALLIED RED CROSS FUNDS

A WARNING AGAINST FRAUDS.

The Red Cross (International) Committee request publication of the following: The Delegates of the Allied Red Cross Associations, Belgium, British, French, Italian, Russian and Serbo Montenegrin have noted with profound gratification the magnificent and generous efforts made in the City of Buenos Aires and in the Provinces in favour of the institutions which they represent, and offer their sincerest thanks to all who have been concerned.

Unfortunately under the cloak of genuine charity there have been found unscrupulous and rascally persons who, making use of the name of one of the Red Cross Societies, or of those of all the Allies, have swindled generous contributors whose donations never reached their intended destination. In order to avoid and suppress this abuse, the representatives of the Allied Red Cross request all those who intend to organise subscriptions, fiestas, lotteries, charity sales, or any other undertaking for the Red Cross to be good enough to previously inform the Minister or the Red Cross delegate of the nation concerned. By observing this little formality, they will acquire greater initiative force, facilitate the control of the Red Cross delegates and prevent unauthorised or fraudulent persons from making use of the name of the Allied Red Cross for their base ends. (Signed), C. Morra; F. H. Chevallier Boutell, H. Papilland; D. Guilmet; S. Ptaschnix.

"ENGLISH ONLY"

NEW 'PHONE REGULATION IN LONDON.

New York, Nov. 8.

A telegram from London states that the use of foreign languages when sending communications by telephone is forbidden.

ing and useful exhibitions and the few musical items could not have been excelled. Special mention must be made of the singing of Señorita Bertana, her two songs both in Italian were "Viene di Brenza" and the encore "For all Eternity."

Her magnificent voice, perfectly controlled, rang or sobbed through the hall to the immense enthusiasm of the audience. She was in perfect voice, and every one felt the beauty of her songs and her rendering.

Mrs. Hooper sang a verse of "Motherland," in which the audience joined in the chorus. Mr. W. H. Davies on the cello, and Mr. Herdman Smith on the piano, supplied other musical items, which included, "La Reve" and Saint Saens "Death of a Swan," excellently rendered. The Hornpipe Dance by Miss Lola Woods and Miss Maisie Macintosh, Mr. Soane in his inimitable comic songs, and a separate dance by Miss Macintosh completed the musical items.

Mr. Ernest G. Robinson was the able and hard-working President of the evening, and the whole performance could not possibly have been bettered nor more enjoyed.

The Boy Scouts were splendid in their delivery of the following:—The uses of a scout's pole; Signalling, Morse and semaphore, with flags and lamps; Live-saving from fire; Pyramid of Scouts; Scouts' work; Stretcher improvisation and bandaging; Boxing contest, black and white, Corporal Robinson and Patrol-leader Coleman; Camp scene—and thus once more Quilmes was to the fore.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

MONTHLY MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the Committee of the British and American Benevolent Society was held in the board room of the Royal Insurance Co., Calle Bmé. Mltre 478, on Monday, the following members being present:—

Mr. H. G. Mackie (in the chair), Mrs. Botting, Mrs. Lighton Robinson, Rev. Dr. Fleming, Rev. F. O. Spanton, Mr. G. S. Anderson, Mr. R. W. Huntington, Mr. F. Phillips, Mr. James Marr (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. G. H. Hayward (Hon. Secretary) and Mr. Alexander Law (Superintendent).

An apology for unavoidable absence was received from Rev. F. H. Somerville.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Hon. Treasurer presented his statement of receipts and disbursements for the month of October, which was duly approved, a resume of the disbursements being as follows:—

	\$ m/n.
Charity	497.90
Pensions	291.00
Salvation Army Shelter	81.75
General charges . . .	211.00
Funeral expenses . .	30.00
Loans	50.00

1161.65

British Aged and In-	
firm Fund	177.00

\$1338.65 m/n.

The Hon. Treasurer announced the receipt of the substantial amount of \$2171.30 m/n. from the American Society of the River Plate, being the proceeds of the entertainment organized by that Society and given at the Palace Theatre on September 14. Unanimous appreciation was expressed for this invaluable and timely assistance and for the way in which the American community not only recognize the financial difficulties the Society has to contend with at the present time, but so readily come forward with their practical support. A hearty vote of thanks to the American Society of the River Plate and to all those that had helped towards the successful result of the entertainment, was unanimously recorded.

Various applications from the aged and afflicted, for either pensions or temporary assistance, were submitted to the committee and dealt with according to their merits.

It was with the utmost satisfaction that the committee were informed that a committee of American ladies are organizing a Garden Party for the benefit of this Society, to be held at the residence of the American Ambassador in Belgrano on Nov. 18. The committee beg to express the hope that all British sympathizers in the cause of charity will demonstrate their sympathy by backing up their American friends and apply for tickets from ladies of the Executive Committee, as advertised in the press, and endeavour to be present.

STOP PRESS NEWS

The Kaiser's looking out for "Gott," His plans have gone astray; At least He's not arranging things The Teuton sort of way.

Von Hindenburg is foundered on The road to Petrograd; Ten thousand nails stuck into him, Have driven him quite mad.

The Huns in France are skulking down, Afraid to leave the trench; They think that "Deutsch" is good enough, And don't want any "French."

In Belgium Bissing's so annoyed; There's nothing more to loot— And so he goes and ferrets out A Red-Cross nurse to shoot.

The submarines and Zeppelin-ships Are near all sent to pot— The Kaiser now will likely write A Reprimand to "Gott."

AVESTRUZ,

TÉ AGUILA ES EL MEJOR

PROFESSOR ROWE

"UNIVERSITY AMBASSADOR" TO S. AMERICA

WHERE U.S. MERCHANTS FAIL

The Philadelphia "Evening Ledger" of October 8 publishes an interesting article from the pen of Mr. William A. McGarry on Professor L. S. Rowe, who is well known to the residents of both American Continents. The article is reprinted below:—

Leo S. Rowe, professor of political science at the University of Pennsylvania, has been called the "university ambassador" of this country to South America.

Professor Rowe is entirely too busy to care about the spotlight. He has been in the more even glow of its edges for about 15 years and not infrequently in its centre. Hardly any one thinks of South America now, always without linking to the thought the name of Leo S. Rowe. It may tell the story of his work more clearly to say that he is perhaps the most widely known citizen of the United States to South Americans. His friends there are in almost every line of endeavour, governmental, intellectual and commercial.

In academic circles he is looked upon as the man who brought to the University of Pennsylvania the honour of being the pioneer in the movement to co-operate with South American educational institutions. This should be a source of pride to loyal Philadelphians, who consider this city the cultural centre of the United States, scorning the claims of Boston. Certainly the South Americans have not overlooked Professor Rowe. He holds honorary degrees from the National University of La Plata, Argentina; the University of San Marcos, at Lima, Peru; the University of Chili, Santiago, Chili, and the National University of Mexico. He drew up the plans of organisation for the last-named institution by special invitation of the Minister of Public Instruction of Mexico in 1909.

WORK AS RECREATION.

Doctor Rowe was born at McGregor, Ia., September 17, 1871, but he came to this city while still a boy and was educated in the public schools here and in the Central High School. He took the bachelor's degree at the University of Pennsylvania, studied in the Law School at the same institution, and then was admitted to the bar. He did not practice, however, spending the next four years in Europe in the study of political science and comparative jurisprudence, and in 1896 he was appointed instructor in public law at the University, rising to the assistant professorship in 1898 and to his present post in 1904.

Like most unusually busy men, Professor Rowe makes his work do for recreation. He gets plenty of this kind of "amusement." His friends call him the hardest working man at the University, yet he also finds time to play a snappy set of tennis now and then. He nearly always spends his vacations in South America.

One of the many untold duties of Professor Rowe at the University is the business of looking after South American students, whose number has shown a steady increase since he became interested in their countries. They help to keep him busy and he helps them in a thousand and one ways that no one else at the big West Philadelphia institution could. At present Professor Rowe also is actively engaged in planning for the convention to be held next April to make arrangements for the next Pan-American Financial Conference. This convention was to have been held at Buenos Aires in November, but has been postponed until April.

A MAN OF MANY JOBS.

Doctor Rowe obtained his first governmental appointment from President McKinley, who named him in 1900

a member of the Commission to Revise and Compile the Laws of Porto Rico. When that Commission got to work he was made chairman of the Insular Code Commission by Governor Allen. He remained in Porto Rico two years, and upon his return to the University was elected president of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences. The report of the Porto Rican Commission, written by Doctor Rowe, with some modifications, was adopted as the law under which the island is still being governed. In the next two years the professor wrote several articles on efficiency in government, upon which he is an authority.

In 1906 President Roosevelt appointed Professor Rowe to represent the United States at the Third International Conference of American States, held at Rio Janeiro. The same Executive appointed him two years later as the representative of this country at the first Pan-American Scientific Congress, Santiago, Chili. President Taft made Professor Rowe a member of the International Arbitration Tribunal on Panama Claims in 1913. He was invited in 1914 by the National University of La Plata, Argentine Republic, to deliver a series of lectures on Pan-American subjects and this year received his fifth presidential appointment when President Wilson named him Secretary General of the Pan-American Financial Conference, May 24 to 29, at Washington, D. C. Less than two months after the conference concluded its sessions Doctor Rowe went to Chili, Peru, Panama and Cuba on a special mission for the United States Government to confer with ministers of finance of those countries. He returned to this city a few weeks before the reopening of the University.

A PREDICTION AND THE ANSWER

When the war started in Europe it was freely predicted everywhere that the United States would profit by gathering in the trade of South America that had been talked about for years but never secured by manufacturers of this country. It did not take a year to prove that these predictions were not going to be fulfilled. Various reasons why have been advanced, and the views of Doctor Rowe in this connection are interesting. He was asked to give his opinion of the one outstanding cause for the failure of the trade prophecies.

"The American manufacturer's inability or lack of desire to adapt himself to South American conditions," he said, "especially as to credit, is the reason. It is not sufficient for United States banks to establish branches in South America. They must not expect to do business on deposits. South American business men want longer credit than United States manufacturers are willing to extend. This probably is due to the American's desire to turn his money quickly. The danger should not be a deterrent, for the records show a very small percentage of loss to the European manufacturers who supplied South American merchants prior to the war."

LAND PURCHASE

A \$4,250,000 TRANSACTION.

No small comment has been called up on account of an operation in the sale of land, which has eclipsed all records for the current year and which was a transaction of considerable importance.

Situated in the Province of Buenos Aires at Madariaga Dolores, Maipú and Guido, are some lots of land the property of Don Alberto Castex amounting to some 41,002 hectares. These have now been sold to Messrs. Botto Brothers and Althabe for the sum of \$4,250,000.

The price of \$142 a hectare is a high one, but the land is valuable. The point is that such a transaction has been effected at a period of very considerable trade depression.

SAINT BRIGID

BAZAAR AND CONCERT.

The Bazaar and Concert which the Daughters of Saint Brigid of San Antonio de Areco have been organising in aid of the Irish Girls' Orphanage were held on Oct. 31 and Nov. 1. The Bazaar was a complete success.

Though the weather on the opening day was not just everything that could be desired and probably kept some few who lived at a distance from Areco from venturing out, the "Irlandeses" of that and the neighbouring "partidos" were to the fore in numbers larger than San Antonio has witnessed in many years.

San Antonio has long since become famous for its Irish-Argentine concerts and historic and patriotic tableaux, and it will be high praise but for all that, none too high, to say that the concerts and tableaux of Sunday and Monday last surpassed even the splendid successes achieved on other occasions. It is hard to pick out "the best" where everything is first-class, but in these days when volunteering is so much in the public mind it may be said that the tableau representing "The Volunteers" in council and in action was the most striking in its artistic beauty and perfection, as well as the most popular item on the boards. "The Last of the Druids," the principal tableau of the second day, brought the audience back in fancy to the entrancing days of early Christian Ireland—the days of Kings, and Saints, and Bards, and Druids, and Brehons, of Beannrionas and Roydounas, — and was a treat scenically, historically and artistically of rare delight. The dancing and singing were up to the usually high order of these concerts, while the performance of the various exercises, recitations and comic pieces, could scarcely be improved upon. Very great credit, indeed, is due to the Sisters in charge of the Irish Orphanage, as well of course as to the Sisters of Saint Mary's College, San Antonio—the two institutions having co-operated,—for the manner in which they prepared the children under their charge for these excellent performances. A special feature of the second day's entertainment was the magic deeds of the well-known Signor Conti, who performed some really wonderful feats, filling the youngsters, and many of the elders, too, with amazement and delight.

It would scarcely be fair to close these brief remarks without a word of kindly recognition of the services of the artistes and the organisers. It was evident that they were all excellent in their way, as the applause of their gratified audience unfailingly testified. The organisers of the Bazaar, however, cannot be passed over so lightly, and the least to be said is that the thanks of the Irish Catholic Association and the Irish community in general are due to the Daughters of Saint Brigid, especially to Mrs. A. K. Mulvihill, the energetic Secretary and Treasurer, and also to Miss Mooney, the President, and her worthy collaborators, Mrs. MacCabe and the Misses Kelly, O'Neill and Carthy.

MORE OUTRAGED HONOUR

DR. JUSTO CHALLENGED.

Another Deputy, by way of showing an example of obedience to the Laws, has "sent his seconds" to Dr. Justo, Director of the Socialist Official Daily. The latter gentleman has very sensibly refused the challenge, and the irate legislator has let off his spleen in a violent letter. Had Dr. Justo permitted himself to be called out, the resultant combat would have proved nothing except that perhaps one combatant was a better shot or had better practice with the epee de combat than the other. Ridicule will in time, kill these absurd "duels." So called.

WIFE MURDER AT MONTEVIDEO

JEALOUSY AND VINDICTIVE HATE

A dreadful domestic tragedy is reported from Montevideo.

Last February one Ramón Santiago, a Spaniard, aged 34, was resident there with his wife, Carmen Agrelo, 24 years old, an Argentine. Owing to frequent disagreements and jealousy a separation was agreed upon at that time and the wife subsequently came to live in Buenos Aires with some relatives, her husband remaining in the Uruguayan capital. Later the latter began to write very affectionate letters to his absent spouse constantly requesting and persuading her to return home. Unfortunately the woman believed in the sincerity of Santiago's professions and returned to Montevideo where she arrived yesterday morning and went at once to her husband's house.

Not long after her entry however her voice was heard by neighbours calling urgently for help in tones of evident terror. On forcing an entrance the wife was found lying in the floor with many terrible gashes from a razor while her savage and hypocritical husband had cut himself with the same instrument besides inflicting on himself numerous stabs with a pair of sharp scissors. Carmen Agrelo died from her injuries on reaching the Hospital. The most painful impression has been caused by the horrid event both having lived in the city for some years and being well known and respected.

BOY MURDERS A MAN

PECULIAR AFFAIR IN ROSARIO.

Early on Monday an affair occurred in Rosario, which is exercising the minds of the police and for which a boy of 16 named Nunzio Spirale has been arrested.

The facts known are that in Calle Pueyrredon 1220 the boy lives with his parents and that next door is a small *almacén* belonging to his brother.

On Sunday the boy went to a picture show and returned to play billiards at the *almacen* until 2.30 a.m. on Monday, then he returned home.

For the past few days his father had given a room and food to a man, Manuel Ramos, 30 years of age, who was out of work. This man was murdered by the boy, being stabbed to death. Lack of witnesses to the crime make the matter a difficult one. The boy's story is that on entering one of the rooms, he found a man there, who immediately, attacked him and a struggle ensued in which he was getting the worst of it and so he drew a knife and stabbed the man. Five wounds all fatal have been noticed.

After the deed the boy ran out and called his father who in turn called the neighbours and the police and the body was recognised as that of the lodger. The boy swears he did not know there was a lodger in the house but thought it was a robber, that he was attacked and had to defend himself.

The police are doubtful, because no signs of a struggle could be found, the boy is suffering from no bruises or the like, which would be probable and again four of the fatal wounds are in the man's back. As the family is fairly well-known, the affair has created some stir.

TAX ON THEATRE TICKETS

RUSSIA'S NEW REVENUE SCHEME

London, Nov. 4.

According to the Petrograd correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, the Russian authorities seeking sources of Revenue have decided to tax theatre tickets. In order to distribute the burden equitably the impost will be on a graduated scale ranging from 5 to 50 cents on each ticket, according to its selling value.

OBITUARY

REV. CHARLES J. TURNER.

Rev. Charles J. Turner, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Superintendent of the Northern District of Argentina, including various churches in this city and Rosario, died of pneumonia and complications at the British Hospital on November 4. The Rev. Mr. Turner was 47 years of age, and was a native of St. Ives, Cornwall, England. He was the son of a Methodist pastor, and has been for some fifteen years a pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this region.

His work has been principally among the Spanish-speaking Methodist Churches. He was greatly esteemed and beloved by all who knew him, and will be much missed in religious and philanthropic circles. He leaves a wife and one son, to whom the heartfelt sympathy of all go out.

THE FUNERAL

On November 5 the interment of the late Rev. Charles J. Turner, one of the District Superintendents of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Eastern South America, took place in the British Cemetery. The service was in charge of the Rev. Dr. McLaughlin, Pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. At the British Hospital and at the grave there were present representatives of a number of different Churches, Anglican, Presbyterian, Church of the Disciples, the Salvation Army, Y.M.C.A. and others. The Spanish-speaking churches of the Capital, of Rosario, and other places in Argentina, and also of Montevideo, were represented by large delegations. The Rev. Dr. Craver assisted by other pastors conducted the Spanish portion of the funeral service and addresses. The late Rev. Mr. Turner was highly esteemed for his efficiency and complete devotion to his work and for his own modest and pure Christian character. Only ten months ago his wife, now so greatly afflicted, was bereaved by the sudden death of a bright little boy of twelve and the greatest sympathy is now felt for her and her one surviving boy.

MISS J. B. HILL.

Widespread regret and deepest sympathy have been expressed by the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hill, of Villa Devoto, over the sad loss sustained by them in the death of their infant daughter Joan Brenton, which occurred on Saturday. The funeral took place on Sunday at the British Cemetery, Chacarilla, and was largely attended. The Rev. Westby Brady conducted the service.

The following attended the funeral or sent wreaths and flowers or cards:

Her mother and father, her auntie Lizzie, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Orr, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Mulhall, Kenneth Mulhall, Mrs. Jewell, Mr. and Mrs. T. Dannevig, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Green, A Little Girl, Miss Hadfield, Miss Bence, Miss Mackintosh, Mr. and Mrs. Sparkes, Mr. and Mrs. Savory, the Savory children, Mr. Wm. Langhorne, Mr. and Mrs. Collier, the staff of the Cleveland Bridge Co., Mr. D. Hope Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Edye, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Bowden, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Widdowson, Señor Isidro Ramirez, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Kirby, Mrs. J. B. McCrindle, Mrs. H. F. Orton, Mrs. Arnold, Sr. Ludovico Freude, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Campbell, Mrs. Percy Cowper and family, Mrs. and Mrs. J. Jaye Jefferies, Mr. James Pulman, Mr. Norman H. Muirhead, Mr. M. Carmody, Mr. George Pomonis, Mr. Eugenio Sprega, Mr. L. Hagen, Mr. Juan Martinez, Mr. Saporiti, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Leitch, Miss Holmes Brown, Mr. Maurice Herrold, Mr. J. C. Anderson, Mr. C. H. Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. Alex R. Zoccola, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Murray, Mr. Cecil Murray, Mr. W. Le Maitre, Mr. and Mrs. L. Newbery Thomas.

MR. GEORGE CORBETT.

The death of Mr. George Corbett took place on November 6 at his residence in Calle Callao. Mr. Corbett, who has reached the age of 77 years was born in Edinburgh in 1838. He came out to Argentina in 1855 and was engaged by his brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas Gibson, of Los Ingleses, Ajó. After some years he became manager of the estancia, and in 1871 married Miss Helen Margaret MacGregor, daughter of the late Mr. James Watt MacGregor, of Glasgow. He leaves a family of two sons, Mr. George E. L. Corbett and Mr. James W. M. Corbett of Messrs. Corbett Brothers, and three daughters, Mrs. Gordon Henderson, Mrs. R. Elliott and Miss Margaret Corbett. In 1883 Mr. Corbett left the service of Messrs. Gibson and made his headquarters on one of his estancias, that of Santa Maria, near Bahia Blanca. In after years he acquired large properties in the camp which he greatly developed, but for the last twelve years Mr. Corbett lived in the city. His career was one which demonstrated great power of administrative ability combined with the highest qualities of moral character. All his life he was looked up to as a man of great rectitude and integrity. Some years ago he was elected an Elder in St. Andrew's Church in which he took constant interest, not only supporting it liberally, but giving of his time and counsel to the management of its affairs. Mr. Corbett was personally of a retiring and unassuming character, but his house was noted for its hospitality.

FUNERAL

Yesterday the funeral of the late Mr. Jorge Corbett took place at Chacarilla Cemetery.

The Rev. Dr. Fleming took the services, both at the house and at the graveside.

A large concourse of the late gentleman's friends assembled at the cemetery, and an enormous number of floral tributes and wreaths were sent by the friends of the deceased. Amongst these were: Connie and Gladys, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Gibson, Mr. Herbert and Madeline Gibson, the Holway family, Personnel of the Establishment, Mr. D. Lean, Lily and James, Edith Marian, Kitty, and Margaret; Euphemia; George and Ethel; Marie and William; Elena, George, and Howard; Mrs. Salmond, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh MacGregor, Mrs. R. Elliot, Theo., Kathleen, and Madeline Mackern, Loma and Edith Gibson, Mrs. J. R. Moss, Miss Isabella Suter, Douglas George, and Fred, Mrs. M. R. MacGregor, Avelina and Maria, his daughter, Mrs. Gordon Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Manifold, Mr. and Miss Hope Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. MacGregor, Mr. and Mrs. E. Pero, Mrs. G. Bell, Mrs. C. Rayne, Miss R. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Wright Lincoln, from his life, Mr. and Mrs. Fernando Santiago, from Messrs. Patroni Costa and Pero, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Enoch, Mr. and Mrs. E. Boas, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Grassick, Mrs. and Miss Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Prentice, Mr. Carlos Patron Costas.

Letters of condolence were received from a great number of intimates, and further wreaths sent to the late gentleman's residence included: Mrs. George Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Boas, Mrs. Fred. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. George E. L. Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. James W. M. Corbett, Miss Margaret Corbett, Elena, George and Howard Corbett, Mr. Carlos Patron Costas, Messrs. Patron Costas and Pero, Mrs. Dowell, Mrs. Robert Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. T. Enoch, Mrs. Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Hope Gibson, Misses Lorna and Enid Gibson, Miss Gladys Gibson and Mrs. Wynter, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Grassick, Miss Holway, Mrs. Gordon Henderson, Mrs. and Misses Howard, Mrs. May Mackern, Misses Kitty and Madeleine Mackern, and Mr. Theo. Mackern, Mrs. James MacGregor and the Misses MacGregor, Miss MacGregor (Glasgow), Mr. and Mrs. Hugh MacGregor, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest MacGregor, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Manifold, Nurses Marsh and Sutor, Mr. and Mrs. Arturo Pero, Mr.

and Mrs. Robert Prentice, Mrs. Sigismund Rentsch, Mrs. Raynes, Mrs. Salmond, the Misses Savell, Mr. and Mrs. F. Santiago, Mr. C. Stuart and staff, (of "Santa Maria"), Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wright, Servants (Callao 1738).

Amongst those present or who sent cards were:—David Robers, F. St. J. Gebbie, D. Rogers, Mrs. McClymont, Señora Salas, F. de C. M. Heriot, W. H. Logan, Sir Reginald Tower, E. V. Millington Drake, Thomas Bell, E. L. D. Boyle, William Riddle, Arthur Thomas Bell, W. Watson, G. McClymont, G. Purvis, J. Macadam, G. M. Comber, R. H. Klombie, H. K. James, C. F. Heywood, James H. Lythe, H. A. Roberts, P. A. Shuman, R. W. Cassels, N. Poels, James Sidey, E. L. Conder, A. M. Stewart, Alfred J. Deck, W. H. Schmidt, T. C. E. Fowler, Charles D. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Colquhoun, T. B. R. Fowler, G. H. Drysdale, Alex. G. M. MacKinnon, Percy D. Drysdale, William Borden, J. McCullan, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Permain, Mr. and Mrs. Gilderdale, E. A. Olipera, Hugo Wilson, A. M. Wilson, C. F. Bowden, J. M. Wigg, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wigg, Dr. and Mrs. Peard, James Marr, E. J. Buchanan, John Milne, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Mandle, Mr. and Mrs. Calastremé, Mr. W. Sanders, Mr. T. Dodds, Mr. R. McCrindle, Mr. Kenneth Drysdale, Mr. Gustavo Wust, Mr. H. Ponzini, Mrs. and Miss Boote, Mr. and Mrs. D. Austin, Mr. J. Arnando, Mr. W. O. E. Haxell, Mr. P. R. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Basil Guy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Begg, Mr. W. H. Kinch, Mr. C. A. Auld, Mr. C. Marsh Simpson, Miss Lilly Moss, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. James Day, Mr. R. H. Roberts, Mr. Chas. C. Cumming, Rev. Wm. C. Morris, Mr. Santiago O'Farrell, Mr. F. Romanato, Mr. Chas. Lockwood, Mr. Eduardo Bullrich, Mr. José Aliverti, Mr. Guillermo Rodger, Mr. E. W. S. Thomson, Mr. Chas. T. Mold, Mr. Hilary H. Long, Mr. Douglas King, Mr. W. H. Krabbé, Mr. and Mrs. Norton, Mr. F. Croce, Mr. Cayetano Laurelli, Mr. Cayetano Sturla, Mr. Arnaud Mirassou, Mr. J. M. Rodger, Mr. K. Macdonald, Mr. S. Ferrari, Mr. José Pastor, Mr. Joaquin Figuera, Mr. Jacinto Luis Martinez, Mr. Juan B. Falco, Mr. Ralph Woodgate, Mr. Sydney Sanders, Mr. J. A. Drysdale, Rev. José Felices, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Samson, Mr. M. Lorenza, Mr. H. Burr, Mr. E. Gibson, Mr. Robert Begg, Mr. J. Macdonald, Mr. Chas. Manifold, Mr. E. D. McGregor, Dr. Alston, Mr. J. S. Agar, Mr. Harold Henman, Mr. Mackenzie Henderson, Mr. J. Mackenzie Murray, Mr. Harry Cowan, Mr. Juan Patron Costas, Mrs. J. H. Milne, Mr. F. Santiago, Mr. S. G. Angel, Mr. Cyril Dodds, Mr. Stanley Dodds, Mr. R. B. Gregg, Mr. Frank Rodger, Mr. and Mrs. R. Prentice, Mr. Enrique Thompson, Mr. Luis Clausen, Mrs. Josephine Carmody Simpson, Mr. J. R. Watson, Mr. H. Mackinlay, Mr. Edward C. Boas, Mr. A. G. Pruden, Mr. A. O. B. Simpson, Mrs. J. R. Moss, Mr. J. H. Dunn, Mr. Jos. N. Drysdale, Mr. J. R. Moss, Mr. J. Y. Matti, Miss Alice Moss, Mr. A. F. Sansinena, Mr. R. K. Drysdale, Mr. W. C. Dunn, Mr. M. B. Brooks, Mr. S. D. Morgan, Mr. J. B. Auld, Mr. W. D. Mills, Mr. G. A. Rutgeron, Mr. and Mrs. Richmond, Mr. Percival G. Bell, Dr. R. Halahan, Mr. E. Richmond, Mr. Felisario Pero, Mr. José Doriga, Mr. R. Shearer, Mr. Juan Lean, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Haddock, Mr. J. W. Gilbert, Mr. P. E. Mattaldi, Mr. W. Riddle, Mr. J. Gollegos, Mr. Thomas Bell, Mr. J. A. Drysdale, Captain E. L. Boyle, R.N., John M. Murray, John Macdonald, G. A. Rutgeron, Diego Darbyshire, Mrs. Edward Boas, Miss Clara Clavin, Maitland Heriot, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. Macluskie, Mr. H. G. Spanton, G. W. H. Spanton, J. H. Milne, H. C. Thompson, J. T. Leitch, Mrs. J. T. Leitch, Mrs. Castex, Mariano Castex, H. A. Cowen, Mrs. H. D. Cowan, Miss Cowan, Mrs. Smiles, Joaquina Torres, Mr. Andrew Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. King Skerrett, Miss Ramsay Thompson, Constanza Villamor and daughter, R. N. Clark, H. C. Thompson, S. G. Angel, P. A. Grassick, John Nelson, W. C. Cassals, V. Aizcorbe, P. E. Mathieu, G. Turnbull, A. Pringle, R. W. Denton, Robert Begg, J. Doriga, A. Auld, L. R. S. Holway, V. Rna, John Bramwell, Victor Cuneo, Ed. F. Bullrich,

IN MEMORIAM

Lieutenant the Rev. W. N. Monteith,
B.A. (Oxon), B.D. (Glasgow).
Killed in France, October 2, 1915.

"Monteith is dead." To those who knew, appreciated and loved him during his residence in Buenos Aires, these words will be full of awful meaning. They tell us of the extinction of a life which had every promise of being a singularly useful and noble one, with every hope of high position and honour. Few men had such an all-round preparation for the business of life; few men knew so well how to do the right thing in the right way and at the right time.

Lieut. Monteith's death shows us, in most striking manner, the terrible loss which this war is bringing upon the world, in the destruction of those whom the world cannot afford to lose.

I well remember the first sermon I heard Mr. Monteith preach. It was at the beginning of his ministerial career and was on the subject of "Loyalty." I was much struck with it, and referred to it in a series of articles I was then writing on the English churches of Buenos Aires. Years afterwards, on re-visiting this country, Mr. Monteith told me that when selecting the sermon which he had to preach before being nominated to the church of which he was the Minister when he joined the Army, he remembered my appreciation of this sermon and preached it again at Elie. He received the call from the Church, which had no reason to regret its choice.

About a year ago, Mr. Monteith, who had already two brothers at the front, carried out to its full extent his sentiment of loyalty and offered his services as a volunteer in the Fife and Forfar Yeomanry, enlisting as a trooper.

His noble bearing and keenness attracted the attention of his officers, and he was offered a Commission in the Rifle Brigade, going at once into training at the Cambridge University School of Instruction. "When you see the Rifle Brigade mentioned in the papers, you can think of me," he wrote to me in January. He became engaged to be married on the same day as that on which he enlisted, and was married before going to the front. All must sympathise with his wife in her terrible affliction in the loss of her heroic husband.

We head with pride of the great victory at the beginning of October, but it was gained at the cost of such lives as that of Monteith. It is impossible to find words to express what one feels on hearing of his death. There is a feeling of pride in having known such a man and called him friend; there is pride in the recognition of his self-denying loyalty and sacrifice; there is pride in knowing that he has died for his country and died in the hour of victory; but, with all, there is the awful sense of loss and of bitter anguish for the destruction of such a man as he was, and that such destruction should have been brought about through the evil designs and ambitious schemes of that arch-hypocrite and incarnation of evil, the Kaiser.

Mr. Monteith will ever live in the memory of those who were privileged to know him. Loyal in life, he has been "Faithful unto death," and he has earned the rest into which he has entered. But, ah! the pity of it!

A. S. P.

A. G. Pruden, J. R. Moss, A. W. Boote, E. Jewell.

The following ladies were present: Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. George Bell, Mrs. and the Misses Macdonald, Mrs. Manifold, Mrs. MacKenzie Murray, rs. Prentice, Mrs. James Leitch, Misses Riddle, Mrs. and Miss Cowan, Mrs. and Miss MacGregor, Mrs. Hope Gibson, Mrs. Boas, Nurse Marsh, Mrs. Ramsay Thomson, Mrs. Andrew Macdonald, Mrs. and Miss Moss, Mrs. Daniel Duggan.

Mainly for Women

Conducted by "Egeria"

AN ENTANGLEMENT

By "Odette St. Lys"

Norah Dauncey must have been bewitching in her youth. She had the white skin and plumpness that go with fine ankles and wrists, and her eyes were a deep blue, with long lashes. She had been twenty-eight for some years when I met her, but when she sat at the piano in the dusk singing "Where'er you go the roses" with her soft alto voice, I for one should have fallen in love with her at once, had I been a man.

What spoiled her were her hands. They seemed to be without bones. They were soft and white, with taper fingers and filbert nails—hands which only the self-indulgent and unscrupulous have.

But I was young and no psychologist. I loved her for her tender heart and ready sympathy.

There is an old blind man even now somewhere in Kensington who could tell you how she gave him a warm coat once on a bitter winter's day and a fur rug for his dog. Like all the generous-hearted she loved animals, and I have a prayer-book in my possession, "From one sinner to another," which she gave me. Whatever they can *not* do—sinners can love—and better than other people—because they know the need and value of love.

In her young days she had been engaged to the younger son of a Marquis. She still wore a bracelet which he had locked on her arm, and of which he kept the key; but the engagement had been broken off, for there was madness in his family, and he had gone off bush-ranging in Australia, while she had faded into a boarding-house spinster with a few hundreds a year which were quite inadequate for her luxurious habits.

We were spending the summer — she and I—at a little East Coast fishing village when the war broke out. A strange place you will think for a lady of her type, and so it was. But her friendship for me made her insist on coming with me, and although she was as frightened of a mouse as the average woman, and always carried a piece of camphor in her pocket against any possible germs, the idea of German bombs left her quite undisturbed.

Besides, once there she found another attraction. She never could live without a man, without a man's love—or the possibility of a man's love—and her boarding-house life had made her less exclusive than birth and breeding demanded.

As for others no one could help loving her. She was so entirely frank about herself, and her faults, and she possessed that rare quality—rare and priceless in women—of never judging others.

Dogs and children—and men—drifted to her quite naturally; so it was no wonder that Joe Larkin, handsome as a god with his curly hair and blue eyes, standing six feet in his socks, owner of a fishing trawler, became her victim.

He was not quite the ordinary fisherman either. There was some mystery attached to his birth. He might have been a younger son—he very probably was. At any rate, from the day that Norah and I met him, sitting with his dog Binks among the lobster pots, a mutual attraction between them was evident. Binks, an unruly puppy, making a dash for Norah's ankles, was the cause of the acquaintance. And when had Norah ever seen a handsome man and resisted the temptation of playing with him!

I warned her, but she only laughed. After a time I spoke to her very seriously. The thing began to be noticed in the village.

"WOMEN UNDER FIRE"

Arthur H. Gleason has the following entitled "Women Under Fire" in "The Sphere":—

"What are women going to do about this war?" That question my wife and I asked each other at the outbreak of the present conflict, and we decided to go across to the front to find the answer for ourselves. There were several attitudes that they might take. They could deplore war, because it destroyed their own best products. They could form peace leagues and pass resolutions against war. They could return to their ancient job of ministering angel. That really meant resuming their old-time location in the background. They did all these things, and did them fervently; but they did some-

When at night we went to the "House of Content," the little village inn where we used to buy our smoked herrings, there was whispering and nudging of elbows amongst the men smoking their pipes on the doorstep when before they had merely touched their caps to us respectfully.

Very soon too—after I had gone up to bed—Norah took to sitting out in the moonlight—and not alone.

I became seriously alarmed. The strain of romance in her made her make light of the realities of life. She saw "all crooked," as the saying is, and Joe Larkin, with all his handsome looks had a touch of weakness about him, the same sort of weakness, I imagine, that was Norah's latent and besetting sin.

I began to quarrel with her seriously when she accepted presents—only a canary at first, it is true, but other things presently—when she sent for an expensive cigarette case for him.

But our quarrelling only made matters worse.

I was no longer her "confidante" now. Once she spent a whole day sailing—goodness knows where—coming home late at night from a neighbouring seaside place.

Until at last one day she showed me the locked bracelet broken—and laughed. "An unlucky sign," she said, "it must have a meaning."

It had. The very next day Joe Larkin mysteriously disappeared from the village, and Norah with him.

There always comes a time in life when the weak break away openly from their former self—from the principles and ideals that used to be their life. It suits most of us to glorify the gratification of a sudden whim or passion into some exalted emotion. I knew that with Norah it would be all play—fireworks—she must make Joe Larkin her thing—body and soul—before she could be satisfied. And she did.

To him no doubt she was a vision from his former existence and more. The rugged sea air had instilled into him something stronger and more enduring perhaps than his native weakness. By the magic of a woman's great love he might—who knows—have found his higher self. But Norah was not this woman.

I never heard what happened between them.

Norah is married to a rich American now, a friend tells me.

But it ended in tragedy for him. Tragedy for which she, I feel sure, is responsible.

When, not long ago, there was discovered amid the wire entanglements beneath the Forth Bridge, a German submarine, with every man on board dead, there was found amongst them—Joe Larkin—owner of a steam trawler at R....

Dead men tell no tales.

thing else in this war—they stepped out into the foreground, where the air was thick with danger, and demonstrated their courage. The mother no longer says, "Return, O gallant one, with your shield or on it," and goes back to her baking. She packs her kit and jumps into a motor ambulance headed for the dressing station. My wife and I have had the chance to watch women in this war. We were fortunate enough to be made members of the Hector Munro Motor Ambulance Corps, which has been attached to the Belgian Army since the latter part of September. Baron de Broqueville (Prime Minister of Belgium) placed his son in charge of our corps. We have had access to every line from Nieuport on the sea down for 30 miles. We were able to run out to skirmishes, to reach the wounded where they had fallen. We have gone where the fighting had been at such close range that in one barnyard in Ramskapelle lay 13 dead—Germans, French, and Belgians. We brought back three wounded Germans from the stable. We were in Dixmude on the afternoon when the Germans destroyed the town by artillery fire. We were in Ypres on November 1, the day after the most terrible battle in history, when 50,000 English out of 120,000 fell. For four months my wife has been living in Pervyse with two Englishwomen. Not one house in the town itself is left untouched by shell fire. The three women lived in a cellar for the first weeks. Then they moved into a partially demolished house. In early March a shell exploded in the kitchen and killed two of their soldier helpers. The women were at work in the next room. We have had opportunity for observing women in war, for we have seen several hundreds of them—nurses, helpers, chauffeurs, writers—under varying degrees of strain and danger.

The women whom I met in Belgium were all alike. They refused to take "their place." They were not interested in their personal welfare. There have been individual men, a few of them—English, French, and Belgian, soldiers, chauffeurs and civilians—who have turned tail when the danger was acute. But the women we have watched are strangely lacking in fear. I asked a famous war writer, whose breast was gay with the ribbons of half-a-dozen campaigns, what was the matter with all these women that they did not tremble and go green under fire as some of us did. He said: "They don't belong out here. They have no business to be under fire. They ought to be back at the hospitals down at Dunkirk. They don't appreciate danger. That's the trouble with them; they have no imagination." That's an easy way out. But the real reasons lie deeper than a mental inferiority. These women certainly had quite as good an equipment in mentality as the drivers and stretcher bearers. One reason that they behaved as they did was their desire to help. They could not bear to let immense numbers of men lie in pain. They wished to bring their instinct for help to the place where it was needed. The other reason is a product of their changed thinking under modern conditions. "I went to see the shells," said a discontented lady at Dunkirk. She was weary of the peace and safety of a town 20 miles back from the front. Women suddenly saw their time had come to strip man of one more of his monopolies. For some thousand years he had been bragging of his carriage and bearing in battle. He told the women folk at home how admirable he had been under strain and he went on to claim special privileges as the reward of his gallant behaviour. He posed as their protector. He claimed the right to tax them because they did not lend a hand when invasion came. Now they are campaigning in France and Belgium to show that man's much-advertised quality of courage is a race possession.

One morning we came into the dining room of our Convent Hospital at Furnes, and there, on a stretcher on the floor, was a girl sleeping profoundly. We thought at first she was one more of our innumerable wounded who overflowed the beds and wards during

those crowded days. She slept through the morning and through the noon meal. The noise about her did not disturb her. She did not stir in her heavy sleep. She lay under the window, her face of olive skin, with a touch of red in the right cheek, turned away from the light. She awoke, after a sleep of 20 hours. She had come in the evening before, wearied to exhaustion, after a week in the Belgian trenches. That was the thing you were confronted with—woman after woman hurling herself at the war till she was spent. They wished to share with the men the hardship and the peril. If risks were right for the men, then they were right for women. If the time had come for nations to risk death, these women refused to claim the exemptions of sex difference. If war was unavoidable, then it was equally proper for women to be present and carry on the work of salvage. I was with an English physician one day, before he was seasoned. We were under the bank at Grembergen, just across the river from Termonde. The enemy were putting over shells about 100 yards from where we were crawling toward a machine shop where wounded lay. The shells were noisy, and the dirt flew high. Scattered bits of metal pattered on the bank. As we heard the shell moaning for that second of time when it draws close, we would crawl into one of the trenches scooped out in the green bank, an earthen cave with a roof of boughs. "Let's get out of this," said the doctor; "it's too hot for our kind of work. If I had a rifle, and could shoot back, I shouldn't mind it. But this waiting round and doing nothing in return till you are hit, I don't like it." But this is the very power that women possess. They can wait round without wishing to strike back. Saving life gives them sufficient spiritual resource to stand up to artillery. They have no wish to relieve their nervousness by sighting an alien head and cracking it. Smoking they do indulge in. Almost all our women smoke. In it they found the same relief from tension that men find. Cigarettes were what they used. Some of them smoked them while waiting for the wounded as they sat in the ambulance by the roadside. They smoked them at the end of the hard day. The sudden lulls of waiting, when one is expecting action and noise, are hard to live through, and smoking quiets the jumping nerves.

One of our corps was Lady Dorothea Feilding, daughter of the Earl of Denbigh. She had all the characteristics of what we like to think is the typical American girl. She had a bonhomie that swept class distinctions aside. Her talk was swift and direct. She was pretty and executive, swift to act, and always on the go. What she is the rest of the women are. Miss Smith, an English nurse girl, jumped down from the ambulance that was retreating before the Germans, and walked back into Ghent, held by the Germans, to nurse an English officer till he died. A few days later she escaped by going in a peasant's cart full of market vegetables, and rejoined us at Furnes. Miss Macnaughtan is a grey-haired gentlewoman, of independent means, who writes admirable fiction. She has laid aside her art, and for months conducted a soup kitchen in the railway station at Furnes. She has fed thousands of weakened wounded men, working till midnight night after night. She remained until the town was thoroughly shelled. The order is strict that no officer's wife must be near the front. The idea is that she will divert her husband's mind from the work in hand. He will worry about her safety. But Mrs. von der B—, a Belgian, joined our women in Pervyse, and did useful work; while her husband, a doctor with the rank of officer, continued his work along the front. She is a girl of 21 years. Recently the Queen of the Belgians went into the trenches at a time when there was danger of artillery and rifle fire breaking loose from the enemy. She had to be besought to keep back where the air was quieter, as her life was of more value to the Belgian troops and the nation than even a gallant death.

Land of Lilliput.

Conducted by Egeria

My dear Lilliputians,

I wonder if any of you collect postage stamps or coins! If so, you ought to get very busy now, and try and secure those of the countries at war, because there will be many changes when Peace settles over them, and both stamps and coins will be more valuable.

Among the coins those of Belgium are exciting much interest; and even the authorities at the British Museum realise this; and there has been a special display of Belgian coins arranged there, for the benefit of the public; and those interested in old collections of coins. I am told that the connection between England and Belgium as early as the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, can be seen even in their coins. The English penny is very similar to the "deniers" of France, and to the silver pieces in Aquitaine and Normandy. It was the popular piece in Flanders, and the English penny was closely copied in the issues made in the cities and towns of Ghent, Valenciennes, Namur, Louvain, Mons, Douai, and Antwerp; but strange to say, at the end of the fourteenth century this close similarity was forbidden; and from then until the present time there has been much difference in the size, as well as in the design of the Continental coins mentioned.

The beautiful gold nobles which Edward III. minted at Calais as well as in London, were also copied by the Flemish. And now that war souvenirs are popular, the interest in the "siege pieces" or "money of necessity," struck during the revolt against Spain from 1579 to 1858, are engaging the attention of coin collectors. These pieces include a 36-stivers piece struck at Brussels in 1579, which is inscribed "Perfer et obdura-Bruxella." Of course you understand that all coins are "struck," that is to say produced in the Mint, that place where money is made from metal into money which is called coins, by authority of the Crown!

And another thing to interest collectors is the small paper money—some of which has been issued in times of war. These little notes, some as small as 5 cents, were issued during the American War. Some small notes have been issued in Antwerp and also in Brussels: one issued was for 120 francs. Under the exhibit of several of these notes in the British Museum is the following label: "The Belgian Government on its removal to Antwerp took with it the plant and plates for the issue of bank-notes. The City of Brussels, however, being pressed for small change and paper currency, issued some from old plates still in its possession. These bear the date 27, 8, 14, and a portrait of King Leopold I." You may be sure all collectors will try to get possession of one of these, as they will soon be scarce, being very few in number. Then in England there has been an issue of paper money to meet the necessities of the war-time; but you probably have heard all about this.

Now you all have heard about Napoleon, with whom all Europe was at war about a hundred years ago; and who was defeated at the Battle of Waterloo in June 1815, and whose last days were spent on the Island of St. Helena. But do you also know about his little son, the King of Rome? Whether you do or not, I am sure you will all be interested in reading about the little "L'Algon," as he has been called, so I will give you his story this week which I have taken from "The Weekly Cape Times":

THE KING OF ROME.

On March 20, 1811, Napoleon Francis Charles Joseph, King of Rome,

was born in Paris. His father, the Emperor of France, was feared by all Europe, but though he was often brutal to men and women, he had always a soft spot in his hard heart for little children, and would play all sorts of merry games with them. The birth of a son delighted the Emperor greatly, and from the very first there was an understanding between him and the helpless baby who, he hoped, would one day reign in his place. The child loved its father dearly, but he was frightened of his mother, the stupid, selfish Marie Louise, daughter of the Emperor of Austria, who cared for nobody but herself.

The people of France were overjoyed at the birth of the little Prince, and showed their pleasure by sending him a beautiful cot designed by the most famous artists. At the head were curtains of lace sprinkled with golden stars, and above hovered an eaglet. The young Prince was often spoken of as the Eaglet, but he did not live long enough to outgrow the name or to soar high.

This wonderful cradle was only for ornament, and the little Prince lay in one that was very pretty, but not so splendid. It was shaped like a boat, and had a gilded prow, while the curtains of myrtle green were embroidered with palm trees and lizards. The Empress Marie Louise did not look after the little Napoleon, but gave her son to the care of the Comtesse de Montesquiou, whom the child called "Maman Quiou." From the first the Emperor loved to romp and play with his baby son, and sometimes when the play grew rough little Napoleon would begin to cry. Then the Emperor would look grave and say, "What, Sire! Are you crying! A King, and yet you cry! Oh, that is very bad! Kings don't cry!"

Then he would make such funny faces that the little fellow began to laugh again, and lost his fear.

When the King of Rome was able to walk he was fond of knocking at the door of his father's study, but the sentry was forbidden to let him in unless Madame de Montesquiou was with him. Very often he just toddled off by himself. He could not reach the handle, and would say to the sentry: "Open! I want papa." "Sire, I must not let in Your Majesty," said the man. "Why not? I am the little King." "But Your Majesty is alone," replied the sentry.

But Maman Quiou was not far behind, and the door would be thrown open. The Emperor was never too busy to play with his little son, and would let the child sit on his knee while he signed State papers, or would walk up and down with the boy on his back while he dictated despatches.

Like all other children, the little King loved his toys, and he had many charming ones. His father gave him a silver-mounted drum, and he had a Polish Lancer who could move his legs, and a singing bird that sprang out of a fine enamel box. His favourite toy, however, was a woolly sheep, with which he would play for hours, and he had two real white sheep, which drew him about in his go-cart when he took the air in the gardens of the Palace. The Parisians were very fond of the little Prince, and when they caught sight of him cheered loudly, and the child would wave his hands in reply.

LESSONS.

As little Napoleon grew older his father made many careful plans for his education. A special house was set aside for his school, and his father collected 6000 volumes for him to read while he was growing up. So that he might find instruction everywhere the Emperor had a special dinner service made for his use, in

which each of the seventy plates contained a lesson. Eleven bore pictures of Roman history and thirty-two celebrated the victories of the French, while the others were covered with pictures of birds, beasts and fishes. The walls of the room and even the backs of the chairs were covered with historic pictures, and so the little King could learn from everything around him. In this Chateau of Meudon the child grew up under the care of "Maman Quiou," who wrote frequent reports to his parents of his health and progress.

The Empress was very indifferent to her son, but Napoleon loved the little fellow most dearly. When he was conducting the great campaign against Russia a portrait of the King of Rome in a white frock was sent to him, and the Emperor for a moment forgot his warlike plans and ordered his Generals to come to his tent to look at the picture.

"Gentlemen," said he, "if my son were fifteen years old instead of eighteen months, it is not only in his portrait that he would be present to-day."

Then he added: "Take it away; it is too soon for him to look upon the field of battle."

Meanwhile the baby King was happy enough in his nursery. He grew rapidly, but he was very slow in learning to talk. He was rather a lonely little boy, for he had no brothers or sisters, and at last it was decided that a little chap named Froment, who was just about a year older than the King, should come and share his lessons and games. The two children became great friends. The little King soon began to talk to his companion. The children were taught to ride, and then life was one happy round of laughter and play.

TROUBLES BEGIN.

For the first two years of his life the King of Rome had all the good gifts a child could have, except one, and that was a kind mother. The Empress Marie Louise was too selfish to trouble about her boy or about anyone but herself. Madame Montesquiou, however, loved him almost as if he had been her own son, and his father adored him.

But the Emperor's star had begun to wane, and in January, 1813, he had to go to war again, but before he set out he called together the officers of the National Guard, and came before them with his wife and son.

"I am on the eve of starting to lead my army to fresh victories," he said to them, "and I leave my wife and son to your care. Will you defend them? Say! will you defend them? Can I trust you? Will you defend them?" The officers shouted their assent, and the Emperor, picking up his son, carried him to where the privates of the regiment were assembled. They shouted, "Long live the Emperor! Long live the King of Rome!"

The Emperor went away with his army, but fortune had deserted him, and the news of his defeat reached Paris, and Marie Louise, who cared only for her own comfort, was anxious to get back to her father in Austria, and had no mind to share her husband's troubles.

The little Napoleon soon found out that there was a change. From being King of Rome, he was now only the Prince of Parma, and he learnt that he was to go to Schonbrunn, in Austria, with his mother.

"I see that I am not a King any longer," he said, "as I have no pages." But worse than this was the parting from his toys. He could not take them all with him, and it was hard to make a choice. He shed many tears when he understood that some must be left behind, but at last he made his choice of two wooden horses, a stable, a grenadier, a husar, a cow, and a milkmaid, a Turk playing on a mandoline, and a grocer's shop. Then, too, he got permission to take the little carriage drawn by sheep and a hundred and fifty pebbles which he had himself collected.

It was a long journey to Schon-

brunn, but once in Austria the little Napoleon was happy. He scarcely heard anything of his father, but he had with him Madame Montesquiou, his nurse Marchand, and a charming girl called Fanny, who was the jolliest playmate ever known. They had many happy hours together, and now that the boy was older he had to work hard at his lessons. There was history and geography to be learnt, and he had to learn Italian and German also. Like his father, the boy loved warfare; the noise of guns never frightened him, and a military band was his greatest delight. One day life at Schonbrunn was disturbed by the news that the Emperor Napoleon had left the island of Elba, where he had been a prisoner, and had entered France at the head of an army. The Empress Marie Louise was anxious to remain in Austria and to make her son an Austrian, so the boy was taken to Vienna. Madame Montesquiou was ordered to go back to France, and the parting was heart-breaking for her and the little boy, who had spent all the four years of his life by her side. Fanny and Marchand did their best to make the child happy, but he missed "Maman Quiou" sadly, and did not like the lady who came to take her place.

By-and-by the order came that Fanny was to go also, and the little Napoleon was very sad. He said nothing, but brought her his greatest treasures and told her to take them back to France. There was his little gun, his soldiers, the medals that had been struck at his birth, and other precious things. "Take them," he said to Fanny, "take them back to France."

A little while after this his kind nurse Marchand was sent away. One night early in 1816 she put him to bed as usual, and when he woke it was to see an Austrian officer looking down upon him. He had learnt by this time not to ask questions, and only said: "Monsieur, I should like to get up."

One by one his French friends were being taken away from him, and his heart was very sore.

His father meanwhile was a prisoner in St. Helena, and his mother and grandfather were doing their best to make him forget France and his French friends and to make an Austrian of him. His first name of Napoleon was dropped, and he was called Prince Francis Charles.

At ten years old the boy was sent to a public school, where he showed himself clever at mathematics and history, and he was specially fond of drilling. He still thought a great deal about his father, and it was a terrible grief to him when one day the news was brought to him of Napoleon's death. His recollections of his father had grown dim, but he had never ceased to love him and to hope that one day his captivity would end. The boy had made up his mind to be a soldier, and at seventeen he was a captain in a Chasseur Regiment. He was very proud of his position, and said: "The spur of honour, and the wish to merit such distinction, have completely changed me. I wish to shake off everything that is childish in me, and become a man in the best sense of the word."

But a soldier's career was not for the boy, for very soon he began to show signs of weakness. His lungs were diseased, and though he fought gallantly against his weakness and pain, he lost strength rapidly, and in July, 1832, he died. Once there had been some hope that the people of France would try to place him on the throne, but the hope was never realised. The Eaglet was never to reign in the place of the Eagle.

With love from

EGERIA.

In view of the pronounced shortage of knitting wool in Australia, some Sydney correspondents have begun seriously to advocate a return to the days of the spinning wheel. Some demonstrations have already been given by happy possessors of these heirlooms from the days of our busy grandmothers.

SWEET PEA AND ROSE SHOW

SUCCESSFUL FUNCTION AT BELGRANO

The Belgrano Sweet Pea and Rose Show, which has now become an annual institution, was held in the Parish room, Calle Cramer, Belgrano, on Nov. 6. The contributions, which numbered over 50, presented a most charming appearance and occupied two long rows of stands in the centre of the hall. The variety of colour and the quality of the exhibits reflected great credit on the amateur growers of both sweet peas and roses.

Attendance was very numerous and included many visitors from the suburbs.

The hall was prettily decorated with ivy and the Argentine and British colours, and the garden was laid out with tea tables and illuminated with Chinese lanterns.

Particulars of the financial result will be published during the week.

The sale of articles from stalls was most successful. Mrs. Dickinson's provision stall did a roaring trade, judging by the empty counters at the end of the day; Mrs. A. Forrester's Fish Pond also by its dark emptiness, and Mrs. Chantrell's Fancy stall, as well as the Flower stall of Mrs. Rendtorff, which was originally full of attractive plants in pot, etc.

There was a brisk trade in afternoon tea and refreshments, all of excellent quality.

Mr. A. Forrester, in his best business manner which proves him a veteran "rematador," did very successfully both in the afternoon and evening in the sale of flowers and plants, some fetching unheard of prices.

At 5.30, Mrs. Mackie, wife of the British Consul General, presented the prizes, after being introduced by the Vicar, and made an effective speech congratulating the winners.

The prizes consisted of two challenge cups, as usual, and owing to this being "war year" handsome certificates hand-painted on vellum and framed were presented as other prizes. Those for the sweet peas were painted by Mrs. Bevan Chantrell, and those for the roses by Mr. W. Lacey.

In the evening, there was a continuation of sales, and raffles. Two fine oil paintings of roses, and dolls, and an auction of plants and flowers; and the rest of the evening was occupied by a concert. Mr. Lloyd Davies organised the entertainment, all items of which were fully appreciated. Miss Whitaker rendered her violin selections with much ability, also Mrs. Spanton. The Rev. H. Morrey Jones gave a banjo solo. Master Boyd recited some Scottish poems in the garb of the Gael.

The Vicar and Committee wish specially to thank Mr. Samuel Hale Pearson, of the "Yatay" Model Dairy, Calle Cabildo, Belgrano, for 30 litres of milk, 2 litres of cream and 2 kilos of butter; also Mrs. Langlay Stocks for articles for fish pond; Mr. Barber, of "Té Sol," for tea; Mr. Burbidge, of Harrods, for saten for decorating flower stands; the Gresham Life Insurance office for Chinese lanterns; Gath and Chaves for balloons; A. Mackintosh, Donnell and Palmer, Sr. Mario Calderol, Mr. J. Page, and Mrs. Farran for provisions. Also the judges, Messrs. P. Tudor and Walter Fleury, THE HERALD and Standard for the many notices, and all the ladies and gentlemen who assisted in decorating the hall and other arrangements for making the show such a success.

The programme of the concert was as follows:—

Violin duets by Miss Whitaker, L. R. A. N., and Rev. F. O. Spanton, "Salut d'Amour" and "Ave Maria."

Songs, "My Fancy," "The temple bells" and "Til I wake," Mrs. H. Mohr Bell.

Piano solo, Leybach's 5th Nocturne, Mrs. Duley.

Banjo solo by the Rev. Morrey Jones.

Recitations, "Angus Macdonald"

ADELA VERNE

FIFTH RECITAL.

Miss Adela Verne's fifth concert took place on Nov. 6 in the Salon Teatro, 1362 Cangallo. The house was full literally, both the body of the hall and galleries being fully occupied. Enthusiasm prevailed throughout and the recalls were continuous. In Mendelssohn's Prelude, Fugue and Chorale, Miss Verne was remarkably fine. In the three pieces for "The Spinnet," ancestor of the piano, "Musette" by Rameau, "Le Coucou" by Daquin, and "Minuet" by Handel, she displayed great delicacy of interpretation. Sweet, thin and ghostly, the airs seemed to come from the old instrument across the spaces between us and the dead century to which they belong. It is not mere trickery, there must be sympathy and understanding, besides technique, and Miss Verne has it. Mozart's sonata, Chopin's Allegro, Allegretto and Ballad in Sol minor, completed the first part.

Schumann's Carnival, which is sufficiently well known, occupied the entire second part of the concert, and the various movements were magnificently interpreted.

In the third part, Rachmaninoff's Prelude, Raff's "La Fileuse," De Severac's show piece "The Old Musical Box" followed each other. Musical boxes are antique survivals; the nasal blatant gramophone has killed them; but for a few minutes Miss Verne brought before us the polished walnut box, the polished cylinder and its innumerable stemming spines, with their true tinkling, pathetic, old melodies.

The concert concluded with the "Legend of St. Francis walking the waves." The power of the opening bars and the continuous mutter and thunderlike breaking surf seem more than one pair of hands can produce. Miss Verne had an ovation at the conclusion, and a tribute of roses was handed up to the stage.

UNITED STATES UNIVERSITIES CLUB

SOCIAL EVENING

On Nov. 6 at the Majestic Hotel the United States Universities Club held a concert, quite informal but a most jovial, happy and enjoyable evening.

There was no printed or arranged programme. Everything was spontaneous and Mr. J. B. Sullivan, Mr. J. Reece and Dr. Hall entertained their fellow members, to their best ability.

Songs, mostly appertaining to those attractive melodies belonging to the States, to the "home and jolly" feeling of all, were well enjoyed.

Supper was served and refreshments and although the whole evening was of an informal nature, it was one of the best of the many thoroughly enjoyable and informal socials celebrated by a Club that deserves every recognition.

and "Macpherson's Farewell," Master Gordon Boyd.

Accompanist, Mr. G. Lloyd Davies. The following are the prize-winners of the various classes of exhibits:—

Sweet Peas—

Class I.—Challenge Cup.—Winner, Mrs. Anderson, Martinez, F.C.C.A. Highly commended: Mrs. McKinnell.

Class II.—For a bunch of 50 blooms. 1st prize, Mrs. Matthews, San Isidro. 2nd prize, Mrs. Robert Paton, San Martin.

Class III.—Most artistically arranged vase.—1st prize, Miss Hogg, Tigre.

Class IV.—For a bunch of white blooms.—1st prize, Mrs. Recknell, Quilmes.

Class V.—For a bunch of red blooms. 1st prize, Mrs. Matthews, San Isidro.

Roses—

Challenge Cup.—Miss Lily Moss.

Class II.—For 12 blooms.—1st prize, Mrs. J. W. Tudor, Temperley.

VICTORIA SAILORS' HOME

SATURDAY NIGHT'S CONCERT.

One of the largest—even crowded—audiences was present at the concert given at the Victoria Sailors Home than has been the case for some time.

Popular, useful and enjoyable as these Saturday night concerts are, it can be truly said that last night's was a splendid one. Quite apart from the fact that more vessels were in port, the very items themselves would have attracted an audience from every corner of the dock and would even have tempted any but the most "duty bound" sailor away from his ship.

Mrs. Monks sang beautifully, her rich voice ringing through the hall and "For all eternity" was followed by "Because" in the first half and by "Thora" in the second.

It would be both invidious and difficult to say which song was the most pleasing, but as a choice "Because" was one of the most charming items of the evening.

Miss Stella Grindrod, Miss Beryl Lovejoy and Miss Woodwell were tremendously appreciated.

In fact if close detail were attempted, a string of names encored and encored again would find its way into the subject of a really good concert.

Mr. W. H. Crispin was a fine accompanist and was untiring.

Messrs. Scott, Victor Reid and Hazelton filled a fine programme as follows:—

Part I.—Piano, Un peu d'amour, Mr. W. H. Crispin; Song, "When they ask you what your name is," "I wonder if you love me sometimes," Miss Stella Grindrod; Song, "Young Tom of Devon and a Little Irish Song," Mr. Lynne Hazelton; Song, "Huskin Bee," and "Where the river Shannon flows," Miss Beryl Lovejoy; Song, "Somewhere" and "Sympathy," Mr. Victor Reid; Violin, "Irish melodies" and "Berceuse" (Jocelyn), Miss E. Woodwell; Song, "For all eternity" and encore "Because," Mrs. J. B. Monks; Comic, "By the sea" and a "Tale untold," Mr. P. G. Scott.

Part II.—Song, "Thora," Mrs. J. B. Monks; Song, "Molly Bawn" and "To my own love," Mr. L. Hazelton; Song, "Tipperary Mary" and "Night time in Dixie," with a violin accompaniment, Miss Lovejoy; Song, "Beautiful Garden of Roses," Mr. Reid; Violin, "Perpetuo mobile" encored, Miss E. Woodwell; Song, "They all love Jack" and "Shadowland," Miss Grindrod; Comic songs, encored, Mr. Percy G. Scott.

The National Anthem.

RIOT AT CONSTITUCION

ANARCHISTS AND POLICE.

A disturbance is reported to have occurred on Sunday afternoon in Plaza Constitucion, when a body of workmen holding a meeting and expressing Anarchist opinions came into collision with the few police on duty. Encouraged by the fact that the latter made little resistance and were loath to use their firearms, the crowd made a demonstration against Comisaria 16, where the occupants had rifles in store, but no ammunition. Some mischievous fellows intent on disorder and violence are said to have made inflammatory speeches threatening assaults on the Police, who evidently did not expect such extreme action. The demonstrators were ultimately dispersed with considerable vigour, some shots being exchanged, and six of them, all Spaniards, were locked up in the Palace of Justice. Among them is Manuel Fernandez, considered the ringleader of the disturbance. It is thought possible that these are a gavilla of Spanish anarchists who have come here with the intention of acting together. They are ill-advised, as the Argentine Republic has already demonstrated that while giving the open hand to the orderly and well-disposed, men of violence may be expelled.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

All the Zeppelin raids on England have been carried out at night, and it is interesting to see from our first illustration this week how the German airships are directed to their stations when operating in the dark. It is stated that long before war broke out the Germans were experimenting in night-flying, and the Government erected aerial light-houses all over the country. In these lighthouses there are very powerful search lights and signalling apparatus. Our picture shows a Zeppelin flying at night and directing its course by signals received from one of these stations. The story of the wonderful landing on Gallipoli Peninsula is never old and keen interest still attaches to the means whereby the Allies got their first grip on the "toe" of the Peninsula. Since the transport River Clyde was deliberately run aground, the British have made a permanent mole leading from the wrecked steamer to the shore and in the pictures troops are shown landing to strengthen the fighting forces inland. The third picture is interesting as demonstrating the determination of the Russians to allow nothing of value to fall into the hands of the Germans. Even the church bells were removed so that the metal could not be made use of by the Germans. The map which we present this week will help readers to understand the story of the big offensive movement which the Allies made early last month. The next picture is a famous artist's conception of one of the most dashing of the attacks carried out by the British in the offensive movement referred to. The next picture shows a motor-bus turned into a travelling pigeon cote. Carrier pigeons are widely used by the French to convey messages from one part of the country to the other, though in this instance the pigeons are mainly used by aviators. The last of this week's illustrations gives a fair idea of the wooded country of the Argonne in which the Crown Prince's Army has been fighting desperately to pierce the French lines.

UNITED CLUB

ANNUAL MEETING.

The United (ex Janus) Club held its second Annual Meeting on Nov. 6 under the Chairmanship of Mr. F. H. Chevallier Boutell, President of the Club.

The turn out does not reflect credit on the members, only about fifteen being present. The report was read but in view of the small attendance no business was transacted in the way of electing officers for the ensuing year. The question of whether the Club shall be maintained in existence has been seriously considered, and it is understood that a call for another meeting will shortly be issued, at which a larger number of members will, it is hoped, make an appearance, to manifest some sign of interest and to consider the Club's future (if any) and scope.

Undoubtedly the feeling of the stalwarts present last night was that, with a little enthusiasm, the Club has much useful work in front of it yet.

An exceedingly eloquent peroration to the report by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Owen, was read, and will probably be printed for circulation among members.

Mr. Blackwood, Mr. Burney Wall, and other gentlemen who have given their time as instructors were thanked, and votes of thanks were passed to the President and Hon. Secretary.

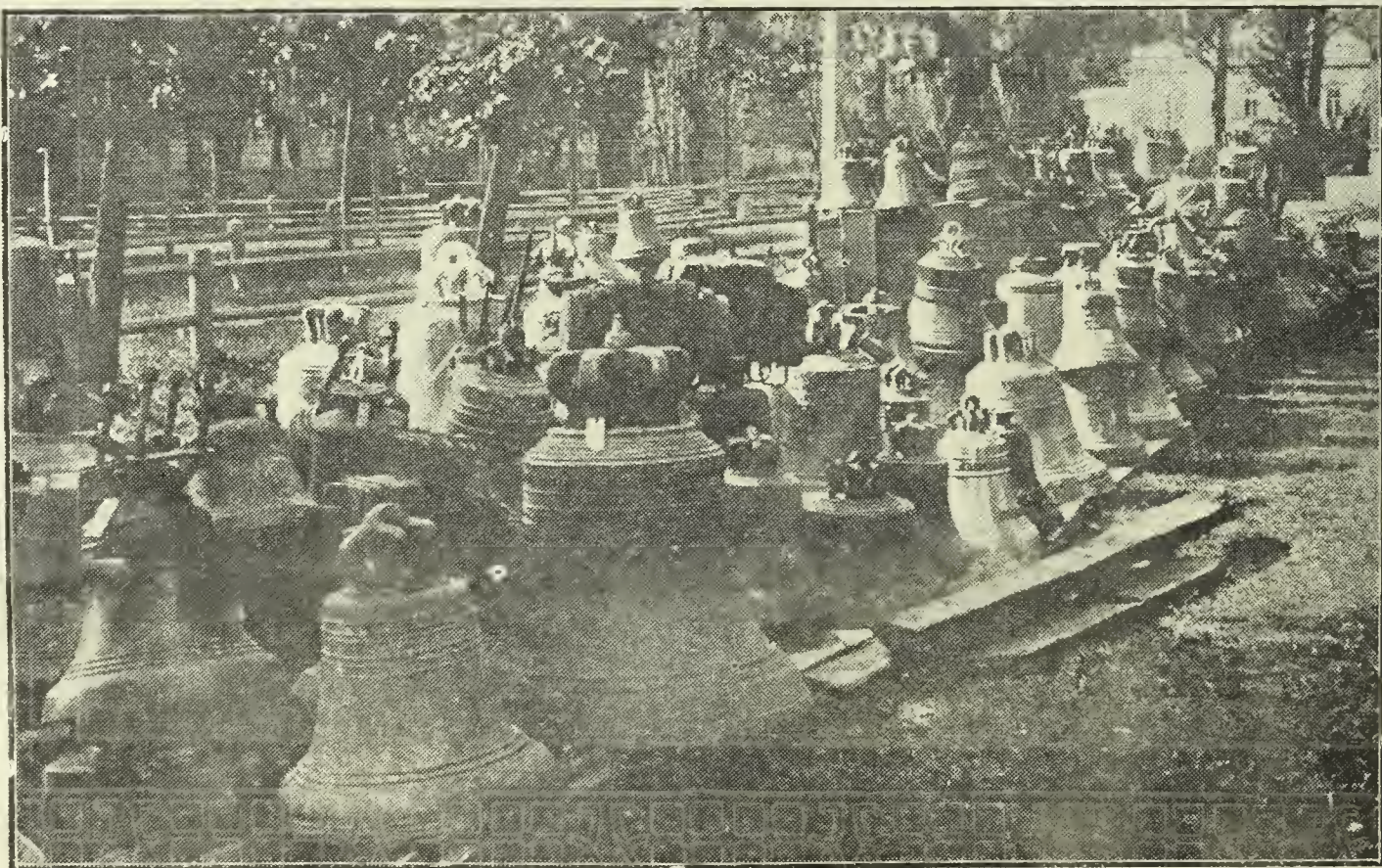
The Club has had 301 members; 75 have gone to the front, and 221 remain, so a better attendance might be expected next time without excess of optimism, unless members desire to see the Club expire of inanition, which is not desirable, especially with things as they are.



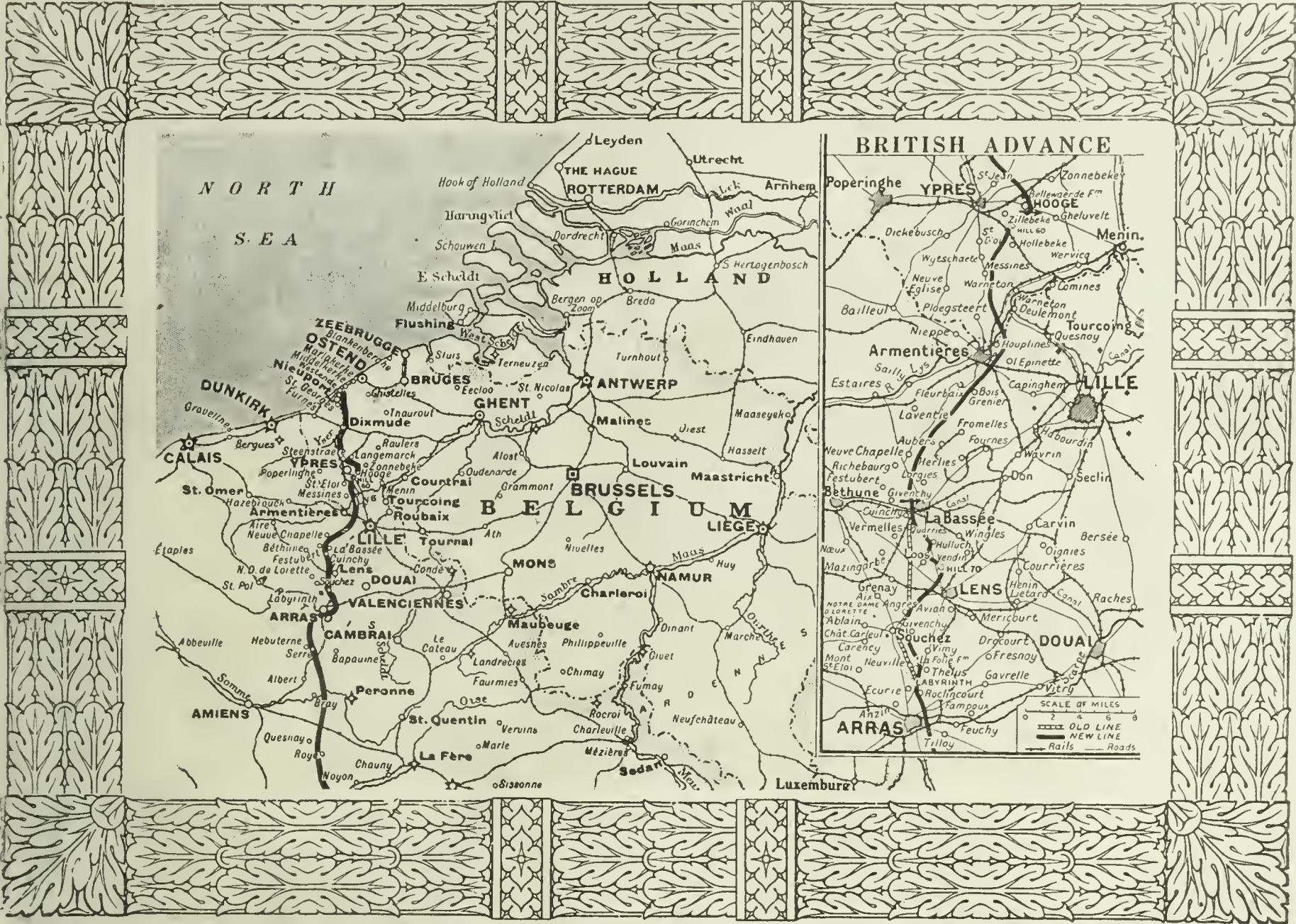
LIGHTHOUSES FOR ZEPPELINS. HOW THE GERMAN CRAFT FIND THEIR WAY HOME.



THE BUSY SCENES OF GALLIPOLI. TROOPS LANDING FROM THE "RIVER CLYDE MOLE."



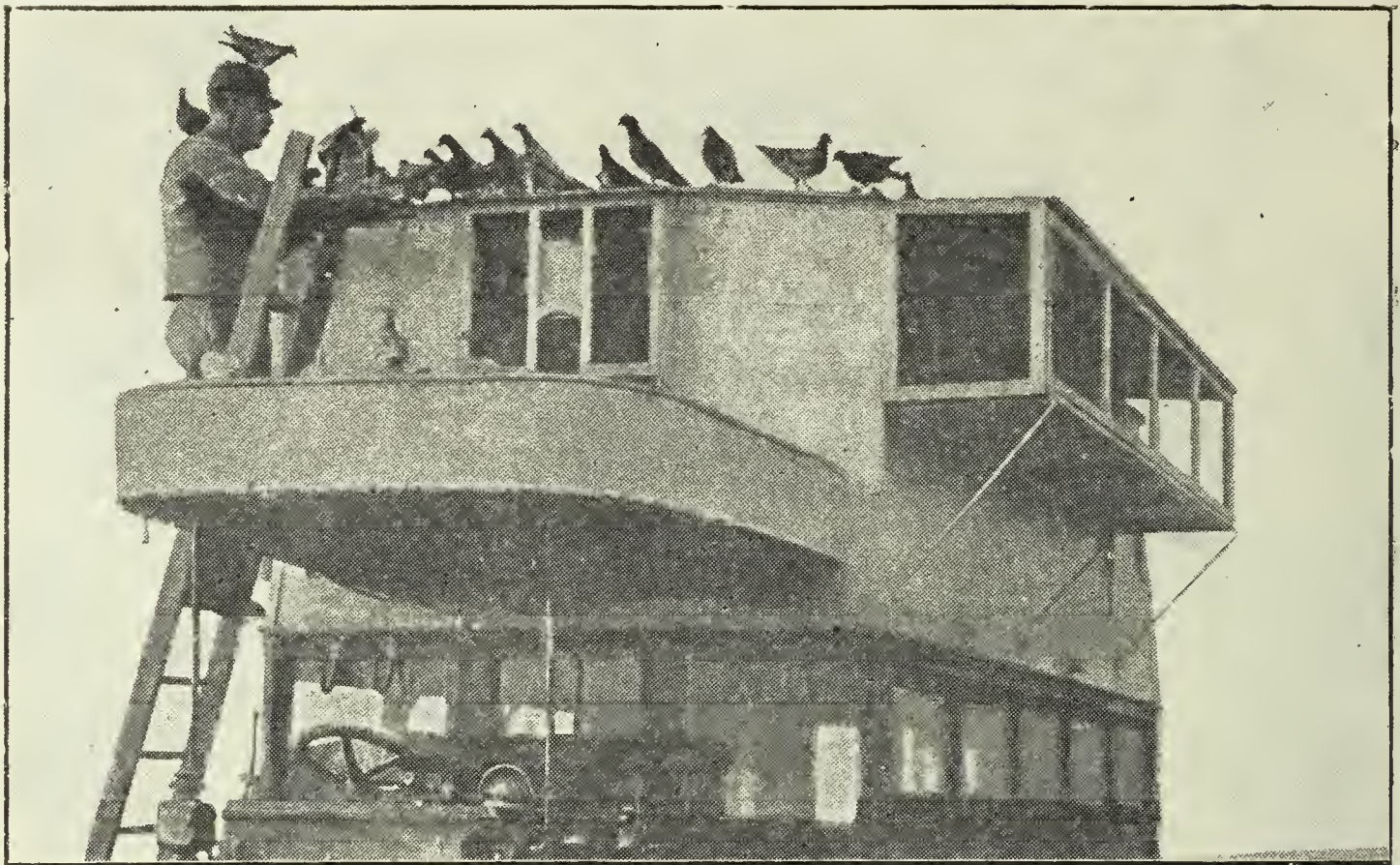
A COLLECTION OF CHURCH BELLS REMOVED BY THE RUSSIANS TO PREVENT THE METAL FALLING INTO THE HAND OF THE GERMANS.



THE ALLIED LINE IN FLANDERS. THE SMALL MAP SHOWS THE GAINS MADE BY THE BRITISH SOUTH OF LA BASSEE.



BRITISH TROOPS RUSHING THE GERMAN POSITIONS AT LOOS.



CARRIER PIGEONS WITH THE FRENCH ARMY WITH AN IMPROVED COTE ON A MOTOR-BUS.



FRENCH SOLDIERS WAITING TO AMBUSH GERMANS IN THE ARGONNE WOODS.

COMODORO RIVADAVIA

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Oct. 10.

Weather.

At present the prospects for the farmer are anything but bright. Though for some years, except last year, we have had small rainfall, it has not been as low as this year at any rate not during the time of the occupation by the Boer immigrants. The lowest fall as recorded was 5 inches, and this season it was only 36mm. The camp along the coast is as a general rule green and pleasant to the eye in September, and even sometimes in August, but though it is October already you see nothing but a grey, miserable, parched camp. Along the pampas the outlook is not so bad yet, but if there is no more rain during the summer, then the case for sheep breeders will be serious.

Puerto Visser.

The inhabitants of this little port and people interested in the properties in the vicinity are now petitioning the Government to grant various favours and concessions to Puerto Visser and to Salamanca. Puerto Visser is much better situated than Comodoro Rivadavia, the ground is quite level and of sandy-gravel fit for cultivation while water is obtainable by sinking wells. At Comodoro Rivadavia all these advantages are absent, and yet, should the Government grant the petitioners their prayers even on all points, the older port stands in no danger of suffering in any way through the advancement of the younger simply because the centre of attraction is already firmly established at Com. Rivadavia, chiefly so by the existence of oil-fields and the railway. Whereas the extension of this little place will in various ways facilitate business for the neighbouring farmers and produce a revenue to the State.

Immigration

A short time ago there was a rumour here that some two hundred immigrants (whether families or single males is not clear!) were coming from South Africa with Mr. C. J. N. Visser of this colony to settle here. Whether this is true or not has so far not been ascertained. The serious point at issue is, however, what are these people, or any other immigrants, going to do here? The South African Boer is a farmer *ab initio*, and to imagine him as a peon, or even an artisan in this colony is not absolutely impossible but certainly very improbable. Ground there is not to be had, not even a chacra or less, as there are scores of men, married and single who, have done everything in their power to obtain land here but to no purpose, and are to-day wandering about this God-for-saken wind-driven and desert colony to find a place to settle, but without avail, as all land, on which even 'existence' is possible was taken up long ago.

To encourage people to come to this part of Argentina for the purpose of taking to farming is nothing but criminal and cruel? Of course, any one who is satisfied to become a day-labourer, or go inland about fifty or sixty leagues, and gradually become de-civilised, has plenty of scope here, as labour is unobtainable and much needed.

News in Brief.

The marriage of Mr. Barend de Klerk, widower, to Mrs. van Blerk, widow, was recently celebrated. The couple are somewhere about seventy but nevertheless hale and hearty.

Mr. M. M. Venter has returned from Buenos Aires after some months' residence there, but his family is still there. Mr. Venter has been confined to his bed for some days.

Building in Comodoro Rivadavia is still going steadily ahead. Only lately burned bricks have come into evidence and give an improved appearance to the buildings and the place.

The engagement is announced of

Mr. Malan Cook, second son of Mr. and Mrs. William Cook, Sr. of Cañadon Pilar, to Mrs. Watson, widow of the late Mr. Charles Watson, of this colony.

Mr. William Cook, of Cañadon Pilar, has also been very much indisposed, and was suffering from asthma. He is better again but by no means in his usual health.

The Late Dr. R. Krieger.

The death of Dr. R. Krieger, of this Colony, on Monday, Oct. 4, occurred under very tragic circumstances. Some time ago the doctor took poison on two different occasions but was saved by prompt medical aid. Late-ly he looked very well and was out on his farm, Kilom. 38, F.C. According to information to hand he was very much annoyed last Monday by a minor incident relative to a letter. He was in the dining-room with his family and soon got up and left, going to his private room, opening under the verandah. He returned saying that he was tired of life, or words to that effect, and went back to his room. He came back a second time and said "Good-bye" to the others, returning to his room. Mrs. Krieger evidently feeling uneasy told her son to go and see what his father was doing, but before he reached his father's room they heard a revolver shot, and found the doctor lying on his bed with a bullet wound in the head, dead. He seems to have gone quietly and determinedly about this tragic work, for, his spectacles were taken off and put down, and he was lying on the bed with his hand still holding the weapon, resting on his chest. The bullet apparently entered the right temple, passing the head. He was buried on Wednesday on his farm. He leaves a widow and one son, grown up, to mourn his loss. Though the late doctor Krieger was hasty of temper he was exceedingly kind-hearted, and there are many here who deeply regret his death and will miss him sincerely.

During the Anglo-Boer war, Dr. Krieger was commandant of the German corps raised in the Transvaal to help the Boers and he proved himself a courageous leader. He was gazetted for bravery (an honour comparatively few received during the war) by the Government. This honour was equivalent to the granting of a V.C. as in the English army. After the war Doctor Krieger with Mrs. Krieger and their only child Herman came to this Colony. He was very poor but subsequently did well here. He has one of the most valuable farms, with the Railway line running through it, stocked with sheep and cattle.

Illness of Mr. Venter.

Mr. Frederick Venter, one of our oldest immigrants and much respected here, has been very ill now for some time. It is stated that general debility is the cause. He is an elderly man and that militates against his recovery.

Italian Red Cross.

Recently a very successful and well patronised cinematograph performance in aid of the Italian Red Cross was given here.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

SATISFACTORY FIRST HALF YEAR

Very satisfactory results are reported of the first six months of the National Post Office Savings Bank, that is, from April 5 up to November 1.

At present there are 537 branches, a large number in the Capital or Province of Buenos Aires, which has 165, the Capital 64, Cordoba 42, and Santa Fé 67. There are 54 in the National Territories, and the number is gradually increasing everywhere, showing that habits of providence and thrift are making headway among the population.

CORDOBA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Nov 2.

Billiard Handicap Tournament at English Club.

In the semi-final of the Billiard Tournament now taking place at the English Club, Mr. Harris Smith defeated Mr. Ferguson. Messrs. Fowler and Harris Smith are now the finalists, and it is anticipated that the match will take place the present week. Due to the intense interest in billiards now at the Club, the billiard committee have arranged another handicap to be started as soon as the final is played in the present tournament. The handicaps and draw resulted as follows:—Cochrane minus 15 v. Davis plus 15; Brock plus 10 v. Morton plus 40, Lang plus 15 v. Saddleir plus 40, McCulloch plus 40 v. Parker plus 35, Dunbar plus 10 v. Dittleson plus 20, Harris Smith minus 5 v. Marks minus 25, Babb plus 45 v. Schultz, scr. Lewis minus 15 v. Fowler minus 20; Ferguson minus 15 v. Schrivener minus 15 (bye). Games of 150 points will be played with the exception of the final when a block of 200 points will decide the winner.

Spring Tennis Tournament C.A.C.

The inclement weather of Sunday last greatly interfered with the Spring Tennis Tournament of the Cordoba Athletic Club, as the courts were too damp to permit of play. On Monday morning, with one court fit for tennis, the men's singles between Schibler and Zimmer (last year's holder) took place, and again substantiated the excellent handicapping, 7-5 and 8-6. The tennis committee politely request all players who have matches unfinished to appear at the Courts on Saturday and Sunday, in order that the Tournament may be brought to a close.

Cordoba Team wins Cabret Cup.

The Central Cordoba football team journeyed to Buenos Aires last week end to play in the final of the railway league for the handsome cup presented by the F.C.C.C. General Manager, H. G. Cabret. The Cordoba boys won a well deserved victory from their Buenos Aires rivals by the close score of 3-2. The winning team was composed of the following players:—E. Tablada, P. Andrade, E. Poggi, J. Garcia, L. Salvatelli, E. Camurri, J. Prax, M. Martinez, S. Bolognino, R. Rivero, and E. Pieri. The team returned to Cordoba on the night train on Sunday.

International Football Match. Uruguay v. Cordoba.

The football team representing Uruguay in the international matches with Cordoba arrived in town last Sunday morning, accompanied by Dr. Paes Formoso and Señor José Perez Pisano, representing the Uruguayan Football League. The team was met at the station by a delegation composed of the League football commission of this city, and after an exchange of cheers and greetings, automobiles were engaged for a sight seeing trip, a visit being made to Sarmiento Park, the Zoological Garden, and other points of interest. The return journey being made in time for breakfast at the Hotel San Martin, where the team stopped during their stay here. The team during their three days' sojourn in Cordoba found time to visit Alta Gracia, and also the Dique San Roque. The first match in the series of two took place on Sunday afternoon on the field of the Cordoba Athletic Club in General Paz, the spectators numbering some four to five thousand people. Cordoba football enthusiasts were treated to an exhibition of "soeker" which has never been equalled in this city. The Uruguayan team displayed perfect dribbling, and their passing and combination play should prove a most useful lesson to our local team. Several times one of the visiting team would be tackled by two or three of the Cordoba team without avail, so clever was the footwork of our visitors. The game, as on the previous Sunday, was devoid of foul play

REFORM OF MILITARY LAW

ANOTHER OUTRAGEOUS CASE.

Constant proofs are adduced of the crying necessity for the reform of Military Justice or the Code which passes by that name. The reforms are approaching possibly, but on shoes soled with lead. Sentences pronounced by military courts are constantly marked by a severity which is nearly German in its savage rigour. The case of the unfortunate Enriquez is not yet forgotten, and another prisoner, Valois Ramirez, has recently been awarded the frightful sentence of twelve years imprisonment for "infractions of discipline." How unfit these men who try such cases frequently are to act as judges, and how dangerous their unfettered judgments are, has been proved conclusively in this case, where the Supreme Army Council, after carefully examining the case, decided that six months' arrest was sufficient punishment for the soldier; this is just 5 per cent. of the Teutonic sentence awarded by their Worships the Military Injustices. Such examples are not rare. Their results may be seen occasionally as in the killing of a captain of German extraction last year by a Sergeant whom he had outraged and publicly assaulted, and they are most prejudicial to proper military spirit and discipline.

and unpleasant features, and one of the cleanest I have seen here. The Cordoba team, due to the absence of the Central Cordoba team in Buenos Aires, was composed of players from Belgrano, University and Alta Cordoba and they gave the strong Montevideo team a very good fight, the final score being 3-2 in favour of the visitors. The second match which took place on Monday afternoon was another enjoyable game, and a big crowd again put in an appearance. The home team were strengthened by the return of the Talleres Club from B.A., and a close game was anticipated. Uruguay started the scoring early in the game, and in less than twenty minutes had shot two goals. In the second half Cordoba scored from a penalty kick in front of the goal. Again the pretty passing of the Montevideo boys, and knowledge of the game were in evidence. The visiting team was composed of the following players:—E. Cornu (Peñarol Club), J. Zuazú (Bristol), A. Urdinasarain (Defensor), F. Broncini (Central), C. Marquez Castro (Wanderers), A. Pasearello (Reformers), C. Pereyra (Belgrano), F. Izargaray (Reformers), A. Martinez (River Plate), A. Artigas (River Plate), and L. Altamirano (Wanderers).

Cordoba lined up for the first game as follows:—A. Gargaro (University), M. Unamunzaga (Belgrano), A. Rosetti (Alta Cordoba), A. Pereyra (Belgrano), M. Flores (University), A. Lutri (Belgrano), C. Ompré (Belgrano), A. Figueroa (Belgrano), J. Lazcano (Belgrano), N. Alonso (Belgrano), and F. Alberti (Central Cordoba).

The team for the second game was exactly the same as against the Estudiantes of Buenos Aires, with one exception, J. Prax (Central Cordoba), replacing M. Martinez from the same team.

Referee, G. Guassoni, the Official Referee for the Argentine Football Association of Buenos Aires, was in charge of the whistle, and he performed his work to the complete satisfaction of both teams, in fact, no criticism could be made as all his decisions were given with perfect judgment.

The Uruguayan team left on the 6 p.m. train Tuesday night for Buenos Aires, where they embarked for Montevideo on the river boat. Dr. Gregorio Martinez, President of the Cordoba League, Sr. Esteban Juarez, Secretary, Sr. Guillermo Fuehs, L. G. Babb and many others were present to bid the plucky players "bon voyage."

Sports and Pastimes

THE TURF

PALERMO

THE CARLOS PELLEGRINI ON SUNDAY.

There she comes! That's Ocurrancia, and that's Smasher, the winner of last year's National. Look, there's Packoy, who beat Ocurrancia the other day in this year's National.

What's that little one? Oh, that's Siete y Medio. He's the "tip" for the race, and even smaller than Capullo, who is only a little fellow. Now, do you see these two coming last? That one is Evoé and the last Dijital. What a race it will be and what lovely horses.

All kinds of remarks like these were heard when the field paraded for the most interesting race of the year.

The filly came as usual down on her toes, and once again bathed in some unnatural sweat, but the others walked in their very best Sunday manner and the huge crowd, went away excitedly to make their bets and returned to watch the event of the year in which, best meets best irrespective of age.

Suddenly a road went up. "They're off!" and past the stands came the field, thundering along and travelling at a tremendous pace. The blue and gold leading is Evoe, from Packoy and Ocurrancia. How they galloped! In 59 2/5 seconds a thousand metres, and a third of the distance had been run. There was no change when another 500 metres had been reeled off. Dijital's beaten, she can never stick the pace! and an angry look came into the face of a wildly excited race goer. "What do you mean? Ocurrancia's done for," and with this scornful remark he returned to his watch.

Such remarks as these and a hundred others were heard before and during a race which provoked tremendous enthusiasm, excitement and over which, many were delirious (temporarily) with the latter sensation.

Round came the horses and still no change. The second 1000 metres was run slowly, and at last they came to the Belgrano bend, still no change!

What tremendous excitement, what a roar of voices, a waving of hats. "Arcuri viejo"; "Ocurrancia, no más," and the din increased, when it was seen that just after the bend was passed and the whole field had entered the straight, that two horses suddenly showed up. Ocurrancia and Dijital! and they raced, and they raced. Side by side, head to head, and for a distance of 420 metres, one of the most sensational encounters seen at Palermo was fought out. How they left all else standing, when they once began, and how they fought, amidst the cries of a great multitude!—a dead heat!—and so the Pellegrini was over, and the two greatest horses, both mares, had proved their respective claims to further consideration at Palermo.

To enter into details of a race, which will live for long in the annals of South American racing, is unnecessary, as it has been described a hundred times, but there still remains points of interest. There still remains the point of how Ocurrancia confounded the knowing experts, who said she could not stay, there still remains the wonderful combination race put up by Evoe and Dijital, one of the most perfect specimens of jockeyship ever seen at Palermo. There still remains the fact that Packoy's performance in the Nacional was proved but a flash in the pan, and that though a Val d'Or, Ocurrancia is entitled to a name second to none. Against such class imagine four lengths between the second.

Imagine what a mare Dijital is, and how wonderfully the race was ridden.

At the finish Mingo and Arcuri almost wept on each other's shoulders, and some actually did weep when it was known that the saddest accident possible happened during the race. Smasher, the great whole-hearted Smasher broke a leg, and thus ends a noble career. No more genuine could be public sympathy for anything or anyone, than for this sad occurrence to a great horse.

Has it occurred how utterly cold, everything of the younger generation was beaten? Has not the race shewn how immensely superior the daughter of Val d'Or is to all her brothers and sisters of an age.

It is useless to enter into details and discussions, but after her victory over Aventurero and Smasher, and her latter day consistence, Dijital is a great mare, but in spite of her eight kilos given, she is not the mare Ocurrancia is, and this will be proved.

The remainder of the programme provided the most sensational day's racing seen at Palermo for many and many a long day. In all races save the youngster's event, the finish was wonderful. Necks, half necks and heads. Could anyone, a winner or a loser, desire better sport?

Thamar got home in the first race by the skin of her teeth from Ríparia.

Melody, the surprise, easily beat the hot favourite Salvadora. Fachinal beat Polavieja, and then the grey old stiff Don Gabino "put it across" a hot favourite in Velazquez, by half a neck.

Then came the classic and an awful reaction!

Espartillar, an outsider, beat a goodish field by half a neck from Tamandará, with Vittone, the favourite, nowhere.

Still more excitement when Retrechero had another half neck victory over San Paulo, and when Gringuito, an outsider, paying an enormous price, got within half a head of Palo Errao in the last race.

Never was such a day experienced never such excitement, and such all-round sport.

It was this that was the essence of the meeting. The public, so far as betting was concerned, did none too well, but they got their money back in sensation, and so ended a great and memorable day—but poor old Smasher!

LA PLATA

A good day's racing was enjoyed at La Plata on Sunday although the attendance was small on account of the great race at Palermo.

A fine race was seen between Fine Mouche and Old Green in the Premio Inicial and on the decision to run this event off, the first named won by the narrow margin of a neck.

There were one or two surprises or perhaps "long shots," because nothing surprises the racing man especially at La Plata and perhaps, due to this some few were sorry that they had not gone to Palermo.

The results were as follows:—

Premio Iva, 1400 metres.—1st, Grey Lara, 57 kilos. J. Arismendi; 2nd, Ogham 57.

Also ran: Nochero, Coup de Foudre and Los Indios.

Dividends: Grey Lara \$6.40 and \$3, Ogham \$4.50.

Won by a neck.

Time: 1'30 2/5.

Premio Infante, 1400 metres.—1st, Licinio, 49 kilos, H. Barcena; 2nd, Irú 50.

Also ran: Didur, Genial, Quiroguita, Simonide and Loteric.

Dividends: Licinio, \$6.70 and \$3.30; Irú, \$4.70.

Won by a length and a half.

Time: 1'30 2/5.

CRICKET

HURLINGHAM v. BELGRANO

As a preliminary to the coming cricket season, Belgrano travelled to Hurlingham on Sunday for a friendly match which ended in the most exciting manner.

The visitors lost by the narrow margin of one run, after a good game in which Messrs. Gardom, Mold and Lacey for Hurlingham, and Messrs. Dornning and Magrane for the visitors were the outstanding performers of the match.

Hurlingham batted first and started disastrously, losing Jackson and Mendl at once. Powell-Jones who joined Gardom, also had a short life but Mold, by steady, if slow play, helped the total.

The last man in, Lacey, hit well, and rattled up 42 before being beaten by Bulman, and the score read all out 165.

Belgrano started exceedingly well with Dornning and Magrane, but after they were separated a rot set in, and the innings closed for 164 not out, of which Dornning and Magrane scored 132.

It was a good and enjoyable game, with the following scores:

HURLINGHAM	
N. W. Jackson, b Dornning . . .	0
F. J. Mendl, c and b Griffin . .	0
W. D. Gardom, b Griffin . . .	45
H. E. Powell-Jones, b Griffin . .	1
C. T. Mold, not out	41
E. L. Rumboll, b Bulman	17
J. M. Wigg, b Dornning	3
D. G. Anderson, b Dornning . . .	3
E. R. Gifford, st Thomson, b	
Dornning	2
R. W. Denton, b Griffin	3
W. Lacey, b Bulman	42
Extras	8
Total	165

Premio Inspector, 1200 metres:—

1st, Primauté, 54 kilos, F. J. Perez; 2nd Cracovia, 51; 3rd, Nebulosa, 54.

Also ran: Zafarrancho 1V, Weyman, Malon II, Hormigón, Crisalita, V. Flower, Troneuse, Indecisa, Indra, Piccina and Chichú.

Dividends: Primauté \$26.20 and \$8.60; Cracovia, \$7.10; Nebulosa, \$14.

Won by one and half lengths.

Time 1'17 2/5.

Premio Insania, 1600 metres:—1st, Betel, 53 kilos, D. Villamayor; 2nd, Monarch, 55.

Also ran: Saltarin, Divagadora, La Chozza, Familiar and India Brava.

Dividends: Betel \$12.70 and \$5.70, Monarch \$6.70.

Won by two lengths.

Time: 1'42 2/5.

Premio Irigoyen, 2000 metres.—1st Pilleria, 44 kilos, O. Gonzalez; 2nd, Facon Chico, 46; 3rd, Chulo, 50.

Also ran: Fox, Campero, Bamboche, My Happy and Chambery.

Dividends: Pilleria \$18.50 and \$3.60, Facon Chico \$4.10, Chulo \$4.10.

Won by one and half lengths.

Time: 1'8 2/5.

Premio Inicial, 1400 metres:—Dead heat between Old Green, 48 kilos, J. P. Dufour and Fine Mouche, 43 kilos, C. Capra.

Also ran: Marabú, Nubifer, Cata Adair, Belgrado and Fiereza.

Dividends: Old Green \$6.10 and \$6.40, F. Mouche \$7 and \$7.50.

Time: 1'28 2/5.

Premio Iriarte, 1400 metres:—1st, Villemil, 53 kilos, F. Ludobice; 2nd, Pionono, 57 kilos.

Also ran: Nervio, Effusion and El Triunfo.

Dividends: Villemil \$44.50 and \$11.80, Pionono \$5.20.

Won by one and a half lengths.

Time: 1'29 1/5.

Premio Indecita, 1600 metres:—1st, Floweret, 43 kilos, C. Capra; 2nd, Menianto, 48 kilos.

Also ran: M. Boy, Go Bang and Herd.

Dividends: Floweret \$8.30 and \$4.10, Menianto \$4.80.

Won by half a length.

Time: 1'42".

Fine Mouche beat Old Green by a neck in the run off of the dead heat in 1'27 4/5. Dividend: \$3.80.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dornning	25	7	40	4
Griffin	27	7	77	4
Bulman	7	1	28	2
Trollope	5	2	7	—

BELGRANO

H. Dornning, c Rumboll b Jackson	75
J. F. Magrane, b Jackson	57
F. Trollope, b Gardom	8
C. Palmer, b Gardom	3
G. E. Griffin, c and b Gardom . .	0
E. W. Thomson, c Jackson b	
Gardom	7
F. E. Charlton, lbw b Jackson . .	3
H. F. Bulman, b Jackson	0
C. O'Ryan, not out	1
Extras	10

Total 164

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gardom	11	0	46	4
Jackson	9	—	34	4
Gifford	4	1	20	—
Wigg	4	—	16	—
Powell-Jones	3	—	17	—
Rumboll	4	—	21	—

LAWN TENNIS

LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.

VILLA URQUIZA v. LOMAS.

Visitors to Lomas on Sunday, the Villa Urquiza L.T.C. returned home the victors from an enjoyable day's tennis by winning 6 matches out of 9, and 102 games out of 191.

The detailed play was as follows:

Villa Urquiza: Hertal and P. Galishaw beat J. G. Duncan and J. L. Carstairs, 6-4, 6-3; D. Cotman and J. White, 6-4, 6-1; G. and W. Cribbes, 6-1, 6-4; H. Gould and W. Lovett beat Cotman and White, 6-4, 5-6, 6-4; G. and W. Cribbes, 1-6, 6-2, 6-3; H. Mayne and D. Murchison beat Duncan and Carstairs, 6-4, 6-4.

Lomas: Duncan and Carstairs beat Gould and Lovett, 3-6, 6-4, 6-0 (w.o.); Cotman and White beat Mayne and Murchison, 6-5, 6-1; G. and W. Cribbes beat Mayne and Murchison, 6-4, 6-4.

Matches Sets Games

Villa Urquiza	6	13	102
Lomas	3	8	89

BUENOS AIRES LAWN TENNIS CLUB

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

Sunday was sufficiently fine to make up for all disappointment of loss of Saturday's play and the progress made was well up to time at the finish of the day's play.

A fine set to was witnessed between A. J. Villegas and Jenkins, which the latter won after Villegas had captured the first two sets.

Leslie and Jones too had a hard struggle for supremacy, while Knight was an easy winner in the Singles Handicap.

The results of Sunday's play were:

Club Championship, Gent's Singles. Villegas, w.o. from McHardy.

Jenkins beat A. J. Villegas 2-6, 4-6, 6-1, 9-7, 6-1.

Leslie beat C. Jones 6-1, 6-4, 4-6, 4-6, 6-4.

Ladies' Doubles Handicap.

Mrs. Drabble and Miss Boadle —40 beat Miss E. Capdeport and Miss Bunge plus 15-4, 8-6, 6-3.

Mixed Doubles Handicap.

Miss Dumas and Cerboni —3/6 beat Miss Feilberg and Rosenberg plus 4/6, 6-2, 7-5.

Gent's Singles Handicap.

Villegas —30.3 beat Darañona plus 15.2, 6-2, 8-6.

L. H. Knight —40 beat W. S. MoHardy —3/6, 6-3, 6-3.

L. H. Knight —40 beat Simpson plus 5/6, 1-6, 6-1, 6-3.

HURLINGHAM CLUB.

Players in the Ladies' Doubles tournament are notified that play will commence at 2 p.m. to-day, Tuesday.

BASEBALL

BUENOS AIRES V. LA PLATA

A record number of spectators turned up to witness the great game on 'Armours' ground, Berisso, La Plata, and it proved most exciting. The populace of Ensenada,—British, North Americans, Argentinos and even Turks,—are beginning to take a great interest in the game. Some three or four hundred were present, and probably because of the lovely sunshine the Ladies turned out in force.

The Band of the La Plata Fire Brigade discoursed excellent music which added greatly to a most enjoyable afternoon, and the band-master must be congratulated on selecting English operatic music and American Rag-times, which naturally appealed to the majority present.

Play started at 2 p.m. The Buenos Aires team commenced well, and the game was six-three in their favour until the ninth inning, when they seemed to get a bit tired and La Plata to wake up.

Jaeverts made two magnificent catches. Sturgeon who came to the bat in the ninth innings as a pinch hitter in place of Winscibich, made a two bagger, driving in two runs and then scoring the run that tied the game.

Cannon's fine hit in the tenth which brought in the winning run, and the coaching and rooting of Kid Anderson, caused great enthusiasm, especially amongst the ladies present.

Taking the game all round it was a very fast one and the better team won. There was some pretty work on both sides. Perhaps the B.A. boys were a bit handicapped by the hard ground.

They will do better with a bit more practice.

Scores :—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	T.
Bs. Aires	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	6
La Plata	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	7

Struck out : by Tuero 14, by Schick 13.

Hit by Pitcher : by Tuero 2, by Schick 1.

Bases on Balls : Tuero 1.

Left on Bases, La Plata 2, B.A. 4.

Two Base hits, Wright, Sturgeon, Noonan. Winning hit made with one out.

The teams were as follows :—

Buenos Aires : Houston (2B.), Murray (SS.), Smith (3B.), Rogers (MF.), Dawson (1B.), Briggs (RF.), Hendrie (LF.), Volkening (C.), Tuero (pitcher).

La Plata : Cannon (2B.), Eggers (SS.), Vaitses (3B.), Jaeverts (MF.), Plummer (1B.), Hinchley (RF.), Winscibich (LF.), Wright (C.), Schick (pitcher).

BUENOS AIRES

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Houston 2B.	5	1	0	5	1	1
Noonan S.S.	5	2	2	0	1	0
Smith 3B.	5	0	0	0	1	1
Rogers C.F.	4	0	2	0	0	0
Dawson 1.B.	5	1	0	6	0	1
Briggs L.F.	5	1	1	2	1	1
Hendrie R.F.	5	1	1	0	0	0
Volkening C.	5	0	1	15	4	0
Tuero P.	5	0	1	1	2	1

44 7 8 29 9 8

LA PLATA

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Eggers 3.B.S.S.	5	1	0	0	2	0
Cannon 2B.	6	1	1	0	0	2
Wright C.	5	1	1	15	1	1
Schick P.	3	2	0	1	5	0
Winscibich LF	4	0	1	0	0	1
Jaeverts R.F.	5	0	1	2	0	0
Vaitses 3.B.	5	0	0	1	1	3
Hershley R.F.	5	0	1	0	0	0
Plummer 1.B.	5	1	2	10	0	1
Sturgeon	1	1	1	0	0	0

44 6 8 29 10 5

Umpire—King.

ARMOUR V. FRIGORIFICO ARGENTINO

Before an enthusiastic crowd that taxed the Club house veranda and adjoining grounds to capacity, the Frigorifico Argentino Central were completely overwhelmed by the Armour boys while the Buenos Aires Base Ball Association were being beaten at La Plata. The Armour defensive was a revelation to the fans and their batting was just as wonderful. The Armour team is blessed with a pair of twirlers in Lopez and Wilson who are the equal of any seen at Talleres in many a day. They were masters of their opponents from the very start and backed up by errorless fielding had the local lads at their mercy. Roy Gottman, Gallaway, Stratton, Gooley and the rest of the Armour boys played their usual good game.

The Argentino Central showed weaknesses in certain positions that must be overcome if they wish to be contenders for the pennant. It is hoped that some good ball players will report to fill up these gaps. Manager Bliss of the Argentino Central team would like to hear from some likely ball players and it is suggested that they get in touch with him at once. However by no means are the Argentino Central out of the race and it is a safe prediction that the end of the season will find them up with the league leaders.

Score :—Armour 26, Argentino Central 4.

BELGRANO ATHLETIC CLUB

GENERAL MEETING.

Monday, Nov. 8

The annual general meeting of the Belgrano Athletic Club was held last night, with Mr. J. D. Shepard in the chair.

Some 65 members were present, and the business of the meeting was the consideration and approval of the balance sheet and report, the election of new officers, modifications of rules and other business.

The minutes of the last meeting were duly read and passed, the balance sheet and the report also were duly submitted and approved.

For the coming year Mr. H. C. Thompson was elected President with Mr. H. Dornier as First Vice-President, and Mr. E. W. S. Thomson as second Vice-President.

The Committee chosen were Messrs. J. H. Wood, W. Watson, A. G. Pruden, R. E. H. Anderson, F. L. H. Maitland, D. H. Nye, A. E. Forget.

Mr. J. G. Brown was elected captain of the Association Football, with N. H. Vignoles as vice-captain, and as a Committee member, Mr. J. H. Wood.

The change in rules 9, 10, 11, 14 and 15 was adopted.

The captaincy of the Rugby Football and of the Hockey, was left in the hands of the governing committee, owing to so large a proportion of members having gone to the war, and the regular programme of games being uncertain.

After the usual vote of thanks to retiring members, the ex-President, Mr. J. D. Shepard, made a suitable reply, in which he thanked the club members for their support and confidence in past months.

The meeting then concluded.

FOOTBALL

ASSOCIATION

SAN ISIDRO (1) v. ATLANTA (0).

A surprisingly good game was put up by Atlanta on their own ground at Parque Chacabuco on Sunday. They held the champions well and were unlucky in not being able to draw.

San Isidro scored through Marini, by a somewhat lucky effort. The game was well contested and bright and afforded the spectators with a good afternoon. The teams were :

San Isidro—Wilson; Bruno and Rosso; Olivari, Idiarte and Badaracco; E. and J. Fernandez, Sayanes, Marini and Alzua.

Atlanta—E. Bolinches; R. Valentini and M. Lesa; A. Freedes, R. Denecini and J. Pereyra; T. Alvarez, C. Chevez, F. Hegoburo, F. Rafin and A. Cazenave.

Señor Bury was the referee.

RACING v. TIGRE.

Played at Avellanada on Sunday, a most one-sided game resulted in Racing scoring without difficulty no less than six times, and Tigre never once.

The game caused the spectators plenty of fun on account of the fact that Racing played with their opponents just as they wished. The scores were Ohaco 4; Hospital 1; and Comaschi 1.

The weather, as weather was perfect, but for football, was the reverse. The following teams turned out :

Racing.—S. Arduino, Colazo, A. Reyes, A. Betular, F. Olazar, Bilva, Z. Caneveri, J. Hospital, O. Ohaco, S. Comaschi, and A. Perinetti.

Tigre.—E. Calzetta, E. Hamerer, A. Dannerlenina, J. Civrin, M. Lestrada, A. Heisinger, E. Rubio, F. Cajaneo, A. Martin, S. Cassineiro, J. Cassineiro.

The position of the clubs in the first division is:—

	P.	W.	L.	D	P.
San Isidro	24	21	0	3	45
River Plata	22	15	2	5	35
Platense	23	14	5	4	32
E. de La Plata . . .	23	13	4	6	32
Racing	16	14	0	2	30
Porteño	20	14	4	2	30
Independiente . . .	23	11	7	5	27
Estudiantes	23	12	8	3	27
Huracán	21	10	6	5	25
A. de Quilmes . . .	23	11	10	2	24
F. C. Oeste	23	8	7	8	24
Banfield	24	10	10	4	24
G. y Esgrima	24	9	10	4	24
S. L. de Almagro . .	24	10	11	3	23
Quilmes	22	7	8	7	21
Boca Juniors	23	7	10	6	20
H. Argentino	24	8	12	4	20
Est. Porteño	23	9	13	1	19
Tigre	23	7	12	4	18
Belgrano	24	8	14	2	18
Kimberley	23	5	14	4	14
Atlanta	23	6	16	1	13
D. de Belgrano . . .	23	4	15	4	12
Comercio	23	2	18	3	7
Flóresta	24	1	20	3	5

The following were the week-end games played :—

Championship.			
San Isidro	1	Atlanta	0
Porteño	3	A. de Quilmes . .	1
G. y Esgrima . . .	5	Comercio	1
Racing	6	Tigre	0
Huracán	3	F. C. Oeste . . .	1
River Plate	4	Quilmes	1
Boca Juniors . . .	5	S. L. Almagro . .	0
Friendly.			
Platense	4	Independiente . .	0

AT LOOS

ANGLO-ARGENTINE'S EXPERIENCE.

(To the Editor).

Sir :—Perhaps you may kindly find space to transcribe a letter from Leonard Hearne to his mother in England, after having taken part in the general advance at Loos towards the end of September.

Leonard, who has only recently completed his 19th year, joined the "London Irish Rifles" shortly after the declaration of war, probably being the first "Quilmero" to volunteer. His elder brother, Maurice, the only other in the family of an age to serve the old country, is attached to the R.F.A., and from the last news to hand was expecting to be drafted to the Eastern field of operations.

My Dear Mother,

"At last I have time to write a line to you. Early last Saturday morning we went into the trenches. Our orders were for the whole of our division to charge and take the 1st and 2nd line of German trenches. Of course waiting in our own trenches for the final order to be given was a bit unnerving, but directly we got over the ladder and were advancing toward the German lines we felt all right.

"Nº. 13th Platoon, that is the one I am in, with two others from A and C Company, were the first to get over. Then we advanced towards the Germans. It was very thick with smoke as we (here the censor has crossed out a line) and managed to get to their line. We advanced altogether about 1,400 yards, and of course our battalion suffered pretty heavily in killed and wounded, and there are still a good few cheaps who are not yet accounted for, although I expect in time their names will all appear in the English papers.

"We lost a great many officers, and from our Platoon of three, two were killed and the other wounded, but still we were told that we had done very well indeed, and when the names of the battalions taking part in the attack are made known, I think you will find ours well in evidence, in fact we were told by one officer that our battalion did as well as any other in the British Army could possibly have done.

"I am pleased to say that I am quite alright and as cheerful as possible under the circumstances.

"All I got was a bullet that touched the 2nd finger of my right hand, but that is a mere detail. We stopped in the trenches until Tuesday night, and now, Thursday, we are a good way behind the line, and I expect in for a bit of a rest, which I can tell you we can do with.

"The Germans are a mean lot, as with my own eyes I saw them shelling our Red Cross, but our boys gave them "gip." I saw plenty of the devils, dead and alive, but was unable to get a German helmet for Ernesto. I must tell you that souvenir hunting is rather a risky job, and for the present think it better to let it alone.

"Well mother be sure not to worry about me as I'm going along splendidly."

Yours, etc.,

ALBERT HEARNE.

Central Argentine Building, Calle B. Mitre 299.

FERNET-BRANCA

Tonic, bitter, appetizer and digestive

HOFER & Co., B. Aires.—Sole Agents

ENGLISH HIGHER GRADE SCHOOL

ANNUAL SPORTS

Monday, Nov 8

Favoured with perfect weather, the annual sports of the English Higher Grade School, postponed from Saturday last, were held at the Villa Urquiza ground yesterday.

Sharply at 9.30 a.m. the fun commenced and lasted until 6.30 at night, and the large number of some 600 ladies and gentlemen present had an enjoyable although tiring day. As for the children and the competitors, what a great day they had!

All kinds of events were provided for them, and it required a large committee to look after the arrangements. Both lunch and tea were provided, and the fun was at its height to a late hour.

So numerous were the prizes that an hour and a half was occupied in their distribution. Mrs. Joyce, the President, gave away the prizes, assisted by Mr. H. Watson, the Principal of the School, while the following gentlemen assisted as starters, judges and officials: Messrs. A. Smith, J. H. Joyce, H. Andrews, E. S. Barwell, J. Lea, C. D. Martin, and E. A. Lancas.

The ladies committee who assisted strenuously in many of the arrangements and who provided refreshments was composed of Mesdames Joyce, Smith, Barwell, Syner, Lynton, Griffen, Day, Watson, Clarke, and the Misses Alcock, Comings, Syner, Shaw Martin and the two Misses Berger.

Details of the event were difficult to obtain on account of their number and variety, and it was necessary to obtain these at haphazard, so that it is possible a full and complete series of results is not given.

The following (which it was possible to obtain through the kindness of Mrs. Clark) are the results as known:—

100 yards race. Boys under 13.—1, P. Magnanni, an inkstand.
High jump, for boys under 13.—1 Harry Decurney, a penknife.

Sack race, boys over 13.—1, Robert Gontier, a drawing case presented by Messrs. Brown.

100 yard, for girls over 11.—1 Katie Peters, a silver button, hook and shoe-horn case.

A girls' race.—1 Winnie Gilbert, silver-mounted sewing set; 2 Emily Smith.

Boxing, between 35 and 40 kilos.—1 Philip Hurry, silver cuff links.

Skipping race, for girls.—1 Fify Pasquerelli, writing case; 2 Gladys Joyce, pearl necklace.

Obstacle race, for boys.—1 H. Decurney, penknife.

Wrestling between 35 and 40 kilos.—1 Robert Gontier, a silver pencil case.

High jump, for boys.—1 R. Gontier, a silver serviette ring.

Sack race, boys under 13.—1 John Berton, silver pencil case.

Boxing, under 35 kilos.—1 Paul Calcatera, painting set.

Obstacle race, boys under 13.—1 H. Decurney, a despatch case; 2 Andrew Martin, prize to be given later.

Obstacle race, boys over 13.—1 R. Gontier, silver pocket book.

50 yards race, for boys under 7.—1 J. Martini, a model of French gun 75 cm.; 2 Alfred Gillero, pencil box.

Egg and spoon race, girls under 11.—1 Dora Gontier, gold-mounted smelling bottle.

Long jump, boys over 13.—1 Robert Gontier, a penknife.

100 yards, boys over 13.—1 Thomas Moran, a camp watch (presented by A. N. Guy and Co.); 2 Fred. Griffen, a fountain pen.

Sack race, boys under 13.—1 Berton, a watch.

Bun race.—1 Eric Errequerana, a football.

Egg and Spoon Race, girls over 11.—1, Katie Peters, disqualified, and the prize given to little Miss Isolina.

Married Ladies Race.—1, Mrs. Clark, silver flower vase.

Lady Officials Race, Señoritas.—1, Miss Alcock, a silk parasol, presented by Sr. L. Sisti.

Boxing, for boys over 45 kilos.—1, Alfred Peters, a belt.

Three Legged Race, boys over 13.—1, Robert Goutier and Fred. Griffen, silver medals, presented by Messrs. Walkers.

Race for girls under 10.—Winner unknown, prize a work basket.

Race for girls, under 10.—Winner Berton.

Skipping Race, girls under 11.—1, Oliva Villegas.

50 Yards, for girls under 7.—1, Maria Scoccinari, a tea set.

Race for Boys under 13.—1, Robert Kunki.

Flag Race, for boys under 7.—1, Eric Linton.

Flag Race, for girls over 11.—1, Katie Peters, silver photo frame; 2, Connie Syner, metal bon-bon box.

Race for girls.—1, Elena Polaczek, a lacquered jewel case; 2, Oliva Villegas, metal inkstand.

Race for girl.—1, Katie Peters, silver photo frame; 2, Winnie Gilbert, silver mounted pin cushion.

400 yards boys under 13.—1, R. Magnani, a pen-knife.

100 yards girls over 11.—1, Winnie Gilbert, Scott's Novels; 2, Gladys Joyce, a birthday book.

Long Jump.—1, Andrew Martin, silver pencil case.

Wrestling under 35 kilos.—1, Paul Calcatera, box of building bricks.

Thread Needle Race, girls under 11.—1, Amelia Matthieus, work basket.

Flag race, boy under 7.—1, Eric Piers, automobile.

Flag Race, girls under 11.—1, Grace Peter, box of chocolate.

For the neatest girls costume.—1, Gracie Matthieus, fancy basket.

Eggs and Spoon Race.—1, Clarice Gilbert, aluminium inkstand.

100 Yards, Boys.—1, Paul Calcatera, a watch; 2, John Villar, inkstand.

Wrestling, boys over 13.—1, Robert Goutier, silver cuff links.

Sack Race, boy under 11.—1, John Berton, silver pencil case.

Neatest costume, for boys.—1, Fred. Griffen, ink stand; 2, Leslie Smith, to be given later.

Flag Race.—1, Robert Kunki, pencil case.

Gentlemen Officials Race.—Mr. Machado, silver pencil case.

Three Legged Race, under 10.—1, Arthur Smith and Paul Calcatera, gold medals.

400 Yards, boys over 13.—1, Charlie Syner, silver pencil case.

Champion Cup.—Presented by Messrs. Barlow, will be held over until a decision of the champion to be has been arrived at.

One or two other events were unavoidably held over.

POLICE ARMAMENT

EXAMINATION BY WAR OFFICE.

By order of the Minister of War, a careful examination of all arms and munitions in possession of the Central Police Department is being made, to ascertain that the weapons are in a serviceable condition.

A number of armourers detailed from the Arsenal under a Captain of the army are making thorough overhaul of the Mauser rifles in the Police barracks, noting all deficiencies. It is expected that the work will extend over several days.

A report of the proficiency in shooting of the members of the force is also to be supplied to the War Office.

A quantity, some 6000, Mauser rifles were issued to the Police of the Province of Buenos Aires some time ago by the National Arsenal.

It is alleged that the Provincial Police have failed to comply with this order on the ground that the armament cannot be found or is in use and that an offer has been made to reimburse the arsenal to the value of the weapons. The 6000 rifles are said to be valued at \$40,000, which certainly appears cheap. No one can object to pay less than \$7 for a modern repeating rifle, but such prices are naturally not for the public.

BRITAIN IN WARTIME

ANGLO-ARGENTINE VOLUNTEERS

The following interesting letter has been received by an official of the British Society from Mr. A. W. MacLachlan, who was well known in this country some little time ago:—

No doubt you are already aware of the combined victory on the part of the French and British forces gained last Saturday.

The great news was given out publicly last night, at a concert held at the Devonshire Park, Eastbourne, by the director, and I assure you the reception of the same was magnificent.

My countrymen in the Argentine are probably sceptical as to what Great Britain is doing in the great fight with the Huns, but let me say that as far as I can see and judge there does not exist the slackness that some of our papers attribute to us. Nowadays it is very difficult to see a young man, who is fit, that is not in khaki, and believe me when I state that the enthusiasm shown by those unfortunates (as they call themselves) to have a go at Kaiser Bill and his hordes, is beyond description.

I know of cases where young Argentine born boys who hold commissions in his Majesty's forces are so disgusted at their not being sent to the front, that they are almost tempted to resign their rank, and enlist as Tommies in some regiment already at the front, and whose ranks have sadly diminished. Only last evening at the Concert a young Lieutenant told me that he has had 11 months training, and is afraid he will not have a cut at the Huns. This is the universal spirit and wish of the large majority.

Eastbourne has a big R.A.M.C. encampment, and also an enormous convalescent home, so I have occasion of seeing both the recruiting and its results. It is wonderful to see the great interest taken by the recruits in learning how to drill and march, and I assure you after a month's hard work, the new recruit looks as if he had had a year's training, and when they are exempt from duty, their martial bearing gives me the idea that no "Hum" will "Pisar their Ponchos," unless they know the reason why.

Just at present the convalescent camps are full of men who have been badly wounded, and who have been sent to Eastbourne to enjoy the beautiful sea air, and to be bucked up before rejoining the colours. To look at them one would never think they have been in the trenches, as they are very happy and contented, and with rare exceptions, very anxious to rejoin. The exceptions being those who are loath to leave their families, but even these are few.

The new budget and taxes have been well received by the public, in fact everyone is anxious to pay their whack, and help on the Government. Of course the fact that we have to pay more for tea and sugar, coffee, etc. hits the poorer class heavily, but then those who want to work are earning good wages and can support the extra cost. I have put in 3 weeks hard work in the Registration of the Eastbourne Population, and now this work is finished, I find it hard to know what to do to pass the time.

On the 8th of this month I happened to be an eye-witness of a Zeppelin raid over London, and if it had not been for brutality of the whole affair, I assure you I would never have enjoyed a fireworks display with greater appreciation. The reception given to the Zeps was very warm, and one, at least, was in full view of the enormous crowd for at least 20 minutes.

The work done by the Fire-Brigade was marvellous, as at 12 p.m. blazes were seen at four or five different parts of the city but next morning they were all put out.

I hear that the British Society has started an "Aeroplane Fund" and I have instructed my partner to sub-

KILLED IN ACTION

MR. LEONARD HEARNE

"There is but one task for all—
For each one life to give.
Who stands if Freedom Fall
Who dies if England Live?"

—Kipling.

By a melancholy coincidence, for the second time the publication in THE HERALD of the battle experience of an Anglo-Argentine volunteer in the Franco-Flemish campaign, has been followed by the death of the writer in action.

Under the heading "At Loos: An Anglo-Argentine's experience," a letter was published on Friday, Nov. 5, from Mr. Leonard Hearne (serving in the London Irish Rifles), who, it is said, was the first volunteer from Quilmes. His description of that glorious and hard fought action and of the doings of Platoon 13, was bright, clear and modest. He had a graze from a bullet, and expressed strong opinions on German methods. When his letter was written he was resting with his company at the rear of the fighting line, but evidently this was not of long duration, as news of his death arrives almost on the day of publishing his letter. His bereaved relatives will receive the sympathy of all for his loss. The last words of his letter, "I am going along splendidly" shows how true it is that "The brave man dies but once, the coward in his life dies many times."

Mr. Maurice Hearne is also serving in the Royal Field Artillery. It is a fine family record.

FISHERMEN'S STRIKE

AT MAR DEL PLATA.

There has been, of late, a sufficient difference of opinion between the owners of fishing vessels at Mar del Plata and the fishermen as to cause yesterday a general strike of the latter.

They are demanding several concessions in an attempt to ameliorate their condition and have firmly expressed their wishes, but at the same time have stated that they have no desire to aggravate the matter and that they are prepared to consider any concessions.

Perfect order prevails and any interference by the port authorities has been found quite unnecessary.

The trade is by no means at a standstill. The owners of vessels have replaced the crews with a number of peons, but the fishing results have been found to be very poor.

The matter is not regarded as serious and a reasonable settlement is hourly expected.

scribe \$50 to same, which I hope he has done by this time.

My letter to you has resulted rather lengthy, but as I know how enthusiastic you are over the British Society, and its doings, I trust you will pardon me giving you such a long yarn of a member's views.

Believe me, dear Sir,
"Great Britain is out to win, and win we shall."

The Argentine born boys who are serving in the British ranks, and whose parents are living in Eastbourne are:—

Lieutenant, Harold Duggan; Private, Jack Brown, both relatives of the Wilsons; Captain, Eric Cassels; Lieutenant, Frank Cassels, sons of Brank J. Cassels, late of Quilmes.

Of the above, H. Duggan is now in the trenches, and all the others mad to go.

Kindly remember me to Mr. Watson, and other members of the Society.

With "recuerdos" to all.

Yours, etc.

ALAN W. MACLACHLAN.

TRADE WITH THE STATES

PROSPECTS OF EXTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT

CAUSE OF EARLY FAILURES

Mr. Sternfield, consulting engineer, of this city, has recently returned from the United States, where he has been engaged in investigating the opportunities for an interchange of business enterprises between both countries.

Now, according to Mr. Sternfield, is the time for both countries to move towards that end.

The war in Europe, he stated, has effectually wrought a vast change in favour of the United States in South America.

"Unquestionably the Latin American people are looking to their northern neighbour as they have never looked before," he said, "Argentina, as well as the other Southern Republics, has learned to her sorrow what dependence upon Europe has cost her. She realizes what a closer union commercially with the United States might mean if mutual concessions and co-operation could bring it about. It is for the Americans to meet her half way toward such a consummation, and now is the time for Argentina as well as the United States to manifest material evidence of that desire."

"When I say 'material' I mean the investment of capital in South America," he continued. "Any serious campaign for the extension of America's trade must eventually contemplate a considerable outlay in Latin American enterprises, and these projects must be under the direction of American managers."

According to Mr. Sternfield, the railroads of South America, particularly in certain sections, offer to their commercial neighbour a most attractive opening, and there are many reasons why this should be the case, especially at this time.

He stated that there were transactions which could be accomplished at the present time at reasonable terms that would have been practically impossible a few years ago, and perhaps only two years ago.

At the present moment the South Americans would welcome the United States as they would not have done a little while ago.

"Many people might remember," he said, "how about three years ago the Farquhar-Pearson interests sought to create an ambitious system of railroad extension and dominion in South America. American capital was to prevail and ultimately there was to be direct rail route from Canada to the lowermost tip of South America. The outbreak of the first Balkan war upset the money market and the proposed consolidation fell through, although American capital did gain some valuable holdings."

The opposition to the project called the scheme a "United States dream of conquest" but those who really understood the motive behind the effort realized that the aim was for American financial and commercial co-operation and a business union between two great neighbours.

"There are possibilities now of achieving just this end, and the United States chance has come from the seed sown by their mercantile rivals of Europe and the bitter harvest that the Latin Americans have reaped through too ready an acceptance of the gilded plenty temptingly offered them from Europe."

"Foreign capital," he went on to state, "dominates most of South American railways and this has given United States commercial competitors a great advantage. A tabular statement of the conditions of affairs will clear the matter."

"Take the Argentine Republic, for example, where the richest field now exists for railroad enterprises. Strange as it may seem, there is only

one railway in South America owned by native capital apart from the lines controlled by the Argentine Government. The rest are mostly owned by foreign corporations, as the following figures will show:—

	Length in kilometers	Capital invested
British	22,908	\$875,000,000
French	3,770	112,000,000
Argentine (private)	269	9,000,000
Argentine Gov.	5,907	122,000,000

32,854 \$1,118,000,000

"This shows the meaning of the foreign outlays in the Argentine. Alien capital has a very close grip upon the transport arteries of the country and; logically, a controlling hold upon every contributive exploitation or dependent interest. In some ways South America to-day is a duplication of the United States' own history during the pioneer period of railway development and it is well known how close and how lasting were the relations between those lines and the new communities and the outlying regions so fed."

"Argentina is by nature primarily an agricultural country, and the raising of live stock has been its greatest source of revenue. At first the ranges were relatively near to the coast or close to the Parana and Uruguay rivers—especially the former. Naturally, in the course of time the ranches and the ranges spread further and further inland over the wide grass-region, and this in its turn called for tapping railroads to facilitate the transfer of cattle and hides, and, later wheat to the seaboard at Buenos Aires and La Plata. All this has affected an economic revolution, and quite intimate is the relation of the railroads with this development."

Mr. Sternfield stated that there are practically no manufactured articles made in the hemisphere south of the United States. Latin America, he considered, requires all sorts of iron and steel products ranging from pins and needles to bridges and locomotives. Besides these there is a growing field for cement for masonry, coal for generating steam, some kinds of structural lumber and wearing apparel household effects, kitchen, utensils, etc.

These are the things, which, as Mr. Sternfield states, the great industrial centres of the sister continent up in the north, are turning out in ever increasing quantities as the years go on, and the manufactories are seeking for a wider outlet for their surplus.

He also remarked, that despite various handicaps, the United States have been able to compete with European manufacturers to some limited extent. Their rolled steel products such as rails, structural shapes for buildings and bridges, have, thanks to the progressive business methods of the great steel industries, won recognition both in this country and elsewhere, notwithstanding the higher cost of labour there.

He then pointed out that agricultural machinery, typewriters, sewing machines, phonographs and other mechanical specialties are the peculiar fruit of American inventive genius, and have been welcomed largely because their equals could not be bought elsewhere. And while a vast number of other manufactured articles and materials, have been, until the outbreak of the war, generally obtained from European sources; they are now produced by the United States itself.

In exchange, he proceeded to mention, "South America has to offer the fruits of her soil, agricultural and pastoral aid, some minerals in which she is rich. The latter, however, do not include coal and iron."

"It is evident, then," he said, "that the United States is prepared to offer in trade things which they produce in abundance, and yet it is strange to assert that with the exception of her hides and moderate quantities of other things, South America has but a modest market in the States for the bulk of her ranch outputs."

"England, France, Germany, Belgium, etc. do need South America's foodstuffs, and for that very reason

the southern continent has been a ready return market for Europe's excess of manufactured articles."

"Indeed, Europe and South America were brought in close commercial touch by the force of reciprocal needs."

Mr. Sternfield then alleged that conditions are rapidly changing. The United States is becoming more dependent upon the foodstuffs of South America.

He claimed that it was absolutely necessary for the United States to seek South America for a market, and find ways to sell other goods here in greater quantities and wider varieties, and be able to do this in the face of the most energetic competition.

"Now, we shall see what Britain's interest in South American railroads," he continued "will do toward carrying out this proposed campaign of trade absorption. The figures already given show in the case of Argentine that English capital represents quite 78 per cent of all capital invested in the railroads of that Republic, while approximately 70 per cent of the mileage is under British control. In Chile the lines are either operated by the Government or by British interests. There are something like 12,000 miles of lines in Brazil. In the latter country, the United States has been fortunate enough to gain a foothold. Half the mileage in that country is controlled by a company incorporated in the United States, but the capital, however, has been drawn from English, French and Belgian banks. Some of the remaining half is owned and operated by the Brazilian Government, but the major part is under British dominance."

"In Ecuador, the Guayaquil and Quito railroad is partly controlled by American interests, but of the 4,500 miles of railways in the rest of South America, the larger part is owned and managed by British capital. In Central America there are 1500 miles of railroads which are very extensively controlled by interests allied with the United Fruit Company. These lines buy their supplies, as a rule, in the United States and American operative methods are employed. Among the Government owned railroads in South America there is a disposition to favor American supplies and equipment, but these lines constitute but a very modest part of the total mileage."

"Here is just where the hitch comes in at present," he said. "If an American salesman approaches the purchasing agents of the European owned lines he is almost sure to meet with a rebuff. The rolling stock, the rails, the miscellaneous equipment, etc. are well nigh universally of British or continental origin."

"There are many reasons why until now no great headway was made by the United States in this country. Such, for instance, as the want of knowledge of the native tongue; a lack of graciousness on the part of some salesmen; goods not packed to suit the South American transit facilities; the need of American banks; the grace of long credit; the need of transportation in American owned ships; direct mail routes, and many other causes."

"But these are of secondary importance. The real issue is the necessity of Americans coming over to this country to invest capital, which will not only mean South America's welfare, but that of the United States."

"There are many obstacles to overcome, but with money and energy, vast improvements could be realized," he concluded.

DISUSED RAILWAY LINES

It is stated that the Minister of Public Works has been in conference with the authorities of the Central Argentine Railway regarding the lines existent in the Paseo de Julio, the same account avers they are to be removed and the ground occupied by them made over to the Municipality for the purpose of constructing a continuous line of gardens as far as possible in order to link up with the Parque 3 de Febrero.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

ADVICE TO BRITONS.

(To the Editor).

Sir,—There is a matter on which the British commercial community here is woefully wanting in energy, viz: the consignment of goods to German firms by British firms in England.

That this is going on is a well known fact to many of us, to the everlasting shame of the British firms so concerned.

I have myself been able to detect one glaring case, and have duly reported the matter to our Consul here, who has at once taken up the matter and is reporting to the proper authorities at home.

What I have been able to do, can easily be done by one and all of us, by simply watching the ships' manifests in our own particular lines and reporting all cases to the Consul who will no doubt take the matter up as he has done in my own case.

As a matter of fact we all know the marks of our German rivals who are working against us, and we need only request our respective despachantes to watch the manifests for us and report the matter, and I almost think it would come within the scope of the Patriotic Society to take the matter in hand on their own account, or appoint a sub-committee to do so.

I would also remind the British community here that our Second Aeroplane has not yet been fully subscribed for, that flag waving kills no Germans, but the aeroplanes can and are intended to do so.

I see in the Home papers that the community on the Gold Coast has already sent sufficient funds for two aeroplanes, and surely we can do what that small community can do.

Yours, etc.,

S. A. ROGERS.

P.S.—Every British firm at home should be made to disclose on oath the ultimate destination of every consignment, with a severe penalty for a false declaration.

EMPLOYMENT OF GERMANS

CASE OF THE SUBTERRANEAN.

(To the Editor)

Sir,—With reference to your item "Trading with the Enemy" I beg to call your attention to the Anglo-Argentine Subway. It is a well known fact that this concern has been practically run by Germans who insisted on employing German workmen as far as possible although it is understood that there is little or no German capital in the business now. Until October last these Germans were comfortably installed in good billets and formed quite a fraternity among themselves, much to the discomfort of other workmen who did not happen to be kulturists. It would be interesting if through your columns, you asked the Anglo-Argentine authorities here, if it is a fact that instructions were sent from England to the effect that all Germans were to be discharged and if so why they did not clear them all out instead of putting off some 50 or 60 and leaving all the German heads in their positions who in return retained a few favoured German workmen. We know that no large concern can dismiss their head staff in a short time, but the war has been on nearly 15 months now and no move was made to clear them out until October 1915 when only workmen were discharged and not one German official.

Yours, etc.

Nov. 5, 1915. "BRITAIN."

POISON GAS FACTORY

DESTROYED BY FRENCH AIRMEN

Geneva, Nov. 8.

It has been ascertained that the raid on Daornach, Alsace, last Saturday by the French airmen was successful in its object, the suffocating gas factory there having been practically destroyed.

Agricultural & Pastoral

CAMP NOTES

(By Our Agricultural Editor.)

The recent rains and present warmer weather will have a most beneficial effect on all out-door pursuits, and help to bring away the grass more rapidly, which in some parts is wanted. The large swarms of locusts to be seen even in the outskirts of the Capital are rather disheartening for many farmers who have sown large areas of maize, and possibly only for the locusts to clean up.

From Home journals to hand I notice that the Swift Meat Co., had recently shipped from Montevideo some extra choice quarters of beef which made the satisfactory price of 6s. for hinds, and 4s. for fores per stone of eight pounds. The extra weight of such quarters was possibly the cause of their not making a higher figure, as hind quarters chilled were quoted to 6¼ per stone about the same date, while in some cases fores made 4½, or 7d. per pound.

Trade for pigs has been slightly firmer here of late, as more than one of the important freezers have no doubt been tempted to consign pigs to the London market where values have been ruling as high as 1s. per pound. If our pig breeders would only take the necessary steps for catering for this market by supplying animals of the necessary weight and quality, then the buyers here would operate more freely and with more advantage for the feeder.

Reports from the principal centres in Scotland show a considerable drop in cattle values. Formerly best quality handy weights of butchers' cattle were realising up to 72s. per cwt. live weight, but values have recently receded to 64s. per cwt. live weight, which means a very big difference to feeders in Scotland.

Large supplies of cattle have been received at the local market this week, and values have been well sustained with a firm demand for all classes of cows or rougher cattle for butchers' requirements. The top price reported for steers was \$270, while the exceptional figure of \$216 was obtained for fat cows. Good quality "frigorifico" steers in the camp are reported to be worth about 30 cents a pound dead.

Sheep entries were about the same as the preceding week, but less interest was shown by the freezers for wethers, though hoggets and good quality lambs experienced a fair inquiry, and late rates were maintained.

During the month of September the total number of cattle sold at the Liniers market was 89,127 head. The aggregate price was \$12,724,770, and the average \$144.30 a head. The average price in January was \$99; in February \$89; March and April, \$95; May \$96; June \$94; July \$115.10; August, \$135.40. The average of \$144.30 for the month of September shows a remarkable rise over that month last year, when \$115 was the average.

On the Southern Railway system 2,089,000 hectares are computed to have been sown with cereals, distributed approximately as follows:—1,309,000 wheat; 700,000 oats; 60,000 barley, and 20,000 linseed. The total area sown is considered greater than last year's. Maize sowings are now finished, and the plants are noticeable above the ground. Other crop conditions are reported favourable on this line, the late rains having been very beneficial. Harvest is expected to be later than last year, but that greatly depends on the weather experienced between now and harvest. Locusts have not been reported as having done any damage so far.

The Central Argentine Railway supply the following figures computing the areas sown with the different cereals within their zone. The area sown with wheat amounts to 2,075,000 hectares, as against last year 2,062,395, a slight increase of 13,382 hectares. The area under linseed this year is 1,045,868 hectares, while last year's was somewhat greater, amounting to 1,085,043 hectares, which shows a decrease of 40,175 hectares. Maize this year covers 2,502,076 hectares, last year 2,364,805, increase 137,271 hectares. The principal maize zone, computed to represent more than half the maize area, is traversed by this railway.

Mr. A. J. Marshall, a well-known figure in the importing of pedigree animal trade, is returning home by the s.s. La Negra. It is now a considerable number of years since this gentleman joined the ranks of importers of pedigree animals, and during that time he has made many friends and gained the confidence of breeders in this Republic, by his straightforward methods and upright dealing, combined with the invariable high quality and good results obtained by his importations. Mr. Marshall does not depend on purchasing all his animals from breeders, as he is the owner of one of the most numerous and best selected herds of pedigree Shorthorns in Britain, containing a great infusion of that most exclusive and select line of females, "Augustus," justly famous the world over for their invariable good quality and true breeding characteristics. Mr. Marshall's many friends here wish him a safe and pleasant journey home.

Mr. James Sidey, who is very well known in live stock circles here as a partner of the firm of Messrs. Sidey and Poels, left England on the Avon. It is understood that Mr. Sidey's stay here will be a brief one, as he intends returning to England in time for the important home bull sales in the Spring. His many friends extend him a hearty welcome back to the land, where he is well "kent," and that for "guid."

ARGENTINE HORSES IN ENGLAND.

The operations in the horse export trade are being confined solely to the acquisition of a suitable grade of horse for army purposes, with a few operations, on a limited scale, for the best quality heavy draught horses. Conversing with a large shipper the other day he informed me that the very conspicuous brands on all animals coming from this Republic had been prejudicial to their sale at home.

The designating brand told the prospective buyers that the animals had come from the Argentine whose horses, for quietness or soundness, have not earned a very enviable reputation. It can readily be understood that "potros," or colts, only tied up here for a few days to a post, and possibly able to lead, are quite likely to give a lively time to the purchaser in Britain, as the salesmen in the interests of their clients would describe the horses as having performed work in this Republic. A worse animal than the young unbroken horse is the old mare, many of which were included in shipments, and had never done a day's work in their lives. Some of them are only broken to leading in a rough sort of a way previous to shipment. Such class of animals, and there were many shipped, would surprise any farmer who after satisfying himself by the mare's mouth that she was a seven-year-old, would find her turn out so bad when he attempted to put her into harness as to "scare" him off any such class of horses. He would also advise all his friends in the district about the bad performance of a seven-year-old Argentine mare, which was possibly sold to him as having been working here. She might have been yoked according to

The River Plate Dairy Co., Ltda.

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"VICTORIA,"—Independencia 652, Rosario.

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These Factories BUY CREAM placed in Railway Stations where they are established and facilitate the installation of Creameries.

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LIQUID CHEMICAL DEHORNER

This is a perfect substitute for the ordinary chemical Dehorner in sticks of which there is no more in stock in the Argentine.

CALASTREME & RATTI

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MAIPU 247, BUENOS AIRES.

the peculiar systems here, and then turn out too lively when harnessed under the different conditions in Britain.

Many happenings of a similar nature have not improved the reputation of the "branded" horses as Argentine animals are described. The North American breeders for export are very careful, and as a rule do not brand their horses or at least not in the prominent way followed here. To make the mark more conspicuous it is generally "cast-branded" by the owner previous to loading, as a sign that the animals have been sold. Some times they are branded with a third mark which many working animals carry, denoting the present owner. Horses can be branded in such a way as to be distinguishable without really burning the flesh of the poor beast, as not unfrequently happens here. It behoves breeders of horses that are likely to be exported to mark as lightly as possible. It will be to their advantage as the exporters can rely on selling such horses more readily at British sales than if they are heavily branded.

HORSES IN CONDITION.

All whose work depends upon their horses desire to have them in right condition, by which is meant perfect physical fitness for the particular purpose for which they are kept. Though the notes as herewith are to a certain degree applicable to all horses, they are concerned more directly with horses that are kept for farm work of one class or another.

To attain condition in a horse it is always advisable to study the individuality of the particular animal, the more especially so in the case of one that is high bred, sensitive and nerv-

ous. With regard to a horse in which the latter traits are especially developed, keep such an animal amid familiar home surroundings as much as possible; let it occupy the stall that it is used to, and, if turned out, let it be into the familiar paddock, and the work of conditioning will be decidedly facilitated.

The horse cannot stand inaction, and to get him into condition, or to maintain that condition, regular exercise is an absolute necessity. As to the exact amount of exercise required, no rule can be stated. The class of horse and the individuality, too, must in every case be taken into account, and these factors, aided by a little common sense and a fair general knowledge of horses, must be relied upon to determine the point. Do not overwork if a horse is desired to gain in condition, but endeavour to strike the happy medium.

The grooming of horses is not always given the consideration it deserves. Proper grooming has much to do with condition. Grooming, of course, materially improves the appearance of the coat; but, if done properly, it does more than this, as it means the thorough and pleasurable massaging of the whole of the skin, and helps very greatly in the imparting of tone and vigour to the whole system.

Cleanliness in and about the stable and all its fittings has a vital bearing upon condition. Keep mangers and racks clean, and attend to adequate ventilation. A horse does not require a draughty stable, but an airy one, and so housed is hardier, healthier and better in every way than one forced to suffer stuffy quarters.

Whatever purpose a horse may be called upon to fill, the harness or gearing used should fit exactly. In ill-

THE GARDEN AND ORCHARD

HINTS TO AMATEURS

(By "The Rustic.")

Garden.—The transplanting of plants as advised in our last article is to be continued. Lawns should be mowed; evergreens trimmed and pruned and trailers trained. Sprays must be repeated at intervals, if rains have washed away the previous ones. Sow Asthers, Balsamine, Cyclamen, Carnations, Sweet William, Cosmos, Coxcombs, Chrysanthemums, Flox, Geraniums, etc. Roses may be grafted; but it is perhaps a little late for the early spring graft, and it would be advisable to wait till the late summer. For this purpose it is a good practice to mark all plants from which grafts are to be taken with the name and variety of the rose; also all other plants from which seeds are to be gathered for next year.

Orchard.—The thinning of excess fruit should be continued. Prune unfruitful branches and put supports to the weaker ones where the excess of fruit is liable to break them. Prune vines of unfruitful branches, specially on the trunk and main trailers.

Plagues and Insects.—Employ the pulverisations mentioned in our last article. Special treatment for wood worms, as described in our general notes. The black ants are commencing to make their appearance, so attention must be paid to them.

Snails and slugs are also putting in an appearance, and specially those small slugs which attack the pear, apple, and plum trees, eating the soft part of the leaf, and leaving the veins, so that the leaf looks just like a piece of lace-work. Also the small round ball-shaped insect generally found around small plants growing in shady places. I shall be glad to give special information through these columns to anybody consulting me regarding the treatment of plagues, and will be obliged if they will send, where possible, a well preserved specimen of the insect or plant affected, as the case may be.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The wood worm plague is very common in the fruit trees around Buenos Aires, specially the peach tree, and is apparent by the general weak appearance of the tree which shows signs of drying up, and at the same time sends out large quantities of gum. This emission of gum can easily be confused with another very different disease known as "Gomosis," if not observed closely. By sharply cutting the surface of the bark in one of the spots where gum is issuing, if a clean hole about the size of a pin's head is disclosed, it is a sign that the woodworm is present, but if it is an irregular hole or slit, or the wood is dark in colour, and no clear opening is visible, it will be the "gomosis." The worm works in the bark of the tree, between it and the trunk, and burrows in in all directions until same is destroyed. Of course, if there is any doubt as to

fitting harness a horse is bound to suffer in one way or another, and this reacts upon condition. Do not be content with tackle fitting fairly well, but see that it fits perfectly. A proper adjustment of the parts has much to do with fit and comfort, but the vital parts, such as the draught collar and the riding saddle, must conform to the anatomy of the particular animal.

In the exercising or working of a horse condition depends very greatly upon the individual to whose hands the horse is entrusted. Upon exactly the same diet and general care one man will keep a horse in good condition, whilst another will have him lose condition, even though the work may be exactly the same in each case. The one man is in sympathy with the horse, whilst the other is not. The horse is worried in many little ways, and the nerves react upon the system.

whether it is the worm or not, by taking a large branch and peeling the bark off, the work of the worm can then be clearly seen.

The treatment for this is to prune the tree thoroughly. That is in the first place to cut right away all badly-affected branches and prune the others down so that they will be forced to send out new wood. This, of course, means the loss of fruit for the current year, but it will save your tree. Then the tree should be strongly manured. The best manure for this case is Chilian Salitre, applied round the root in a circle 1 metre from the trunk. Chemical manures based on phosphates and ammonium compounds are also recommended, but not so stable manures, because these are too slow in their effect if dry, and would burn the roots and give no result if fresh. The quantity of salitre used is about 200 grams, applied in two doses of 100 grams each, the first when the plant is pruned, and the second some months after, when the vegetation is in full force. The other chemical manures should be applied in accordance with the instructions given in each case, increased by about 30 per cent. The object of this treatment is to produce a reaction in the life of the plant, causing the sap to flow abundantly, and thus expel the worm, as this insect lives preferably where the flow of sap is poor and slow, but cannot thrive in healthy trees. It is therefore obvious that this plague enters plantations which for some reason or other (old age or some previous plague) are weakened, and consequently the prevention is better than the cure. And the prevention is to keep the trees healthy, well pruned, and free of disease. Many fruit tree plantations suffer from insufficient drainage, and this is specially the case with peach trees. We will touch on this point in one of our next articles, and also on the Diaspis Pentagona, which does such serious damage to the plantations in this country. The prevention against the woodworm includes the destruction of all cuttings by fire, and the disinfection of the trunk and branches with lime, etc.

To conclude we will make reference to the rose and sweet-pea show taking place to-night at Saint Saviour's Parish Room, Belgrano, and expect there is a treat in store for all amateur gardeners, as it is certain there will be a good display of flowers from the many lovely gardens which adorn our suburbs, and which, during the last few years have improved and increased in number so much.

SALE OF IMPORTED SHORTHORNS

Messrs. José M. de Yriondo and Co. submitted for auction on Nov. 4 before a representative attendance of estancieros, a select lot of imported Shorthorns, the property of, and in many cases the animals were also bred by, Messrs. R. and G. Hughes, than whom no firm hold a more honourable position in this country, for the invariable good quality of their importations. The lot submitted for sale yesterday afternoon were looking admirably well, and shown in splendid bloom, which fact was very favourably commented on by interested visitors. Bulls sold at prices ranging from \$1500 to \$7000, with an average of \$3555 for the 9 bulls sold. Heifers also experienced a firm demand at the following prices: 1 heifer, Auricula 2nd, sold to Sr. R. de la Torre, at \$1300. 1 heifer, Orange Blossom 5, sold to Srs. Nicolas Bruzzoni and Sons, at \$2800.

1 heifer, Nonpareil Nosegay, sold to Srs. Nicolas Bruzzoni and Sons, at \$2600.

1 heifer, Clipper Crocus II., sold to Sr. Felix G. de Alzaga, at \$2100.

1 heifer, Princess Royal H., sold to Sr. F. Bonadeo, at \$2500.

1 heifer, Lady Augustus 8, sold to Srs. Gregorin Villafina and Sons, at \$2600.

1 heifer, Undine Prunella, sold to Sr. Felix G. de Alzaga, at \$1700.

1 heifer, Janet, sold to Sr. Felix G. de Alzaga, at \$1500.

Gabaña 'Lujan' y 'Las Hermanas'

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FLORIDA 832 - BUENOS AIRES

SALE OF IMPORTED LINCOLN RAMS

On November 4, Messrs. A. Bullrich and Co. disposed of a very nice lot of imported Lincoln rams belonging to Mr. Joseph Shepherd, when a good selling trade was experienced and all animals sold, a custom invariably formed by Mr. A. Machattie, and which has been most favourably commented on by many interested parties. The following is the sale list:—

1 ram, No. 75, sold to Sr. Miranda on comm. at \$1100.

1 ram, No. 83, sold to Sr. Miranda on comm. at \$800.

1 ram, No. 104, sold to Sr. E. Ardrouge, at \$1200.

1 ram, No. 1, sold to Sr. F. Grobby, at \$850.

1 ram, No. 15, sold to Srs. Waldron and Wood, at \$350.

1 ram, No. 184, sold to Srs. M. Casares on comm., at \$320.

1 ram, No. 2, sold to F. Ceballos, at \$430.

1 ram, No. 5, sold to Sr. R. Castilla on comm., at \$400.

1 ram, No. 8, sold to Sr. T. E. de Anchorena, at \$250.

1 ram, No. 11, sold to T. E. de Anchorena, at \$220.

1 ram, No. 12, sold to Sr. F. Ceballos, at \$400.

1 ram, No. 4, sold to Sr. M. Casares on comm., at \$300.

1 ram, No. 14, sold to S. T. E. de Anchorena, at \$300.

1 ram, No. 22, sold to Sr. José L. Boer, at \$300.

1 ram, No. 34, sold to Sr. T. E. de Anchorena, at \$400.

1 ram, No. 299, sold to Sr. S. Dicarte at \$300.

1 ram, No. 300, sold to Sr. T. E. de Anchorena, at \$290.

1 ram, No. 62, sold to Sr. T. E. de Anchorena, at \$300.

1 ram, No. 86, sold to Sr. R. Castillo on comm., at \$600.

1 ram, No. 166, sold to Sr. T. E. de Anchorena, at \$300.

1 ram, No. 23, sold to Sr. M. Casares on comm., at \$260.

1 ram, No. 27, sold to Sr. T. Ardragué, at \$290.

1 ram, No. 28, sold to Sr. M. Miranda on comm., at \$1100.

1 ram, No. 32, sold to Sr. M. Casares on comm., at \$270.

1 ram, No. 38, sold to Sr. T. E. de Anchorena, at \$500.

1 ram, No. 2, sold to Sr. P. Agurez, at \$370.

1 ram, No. 4, sold to Sr. D. Duarte, at \$220.

1 ram, No. 11, sold to G. L. de Biscayart, at \$320.

1 ram, No. 22, sold to Sr. P. Campbell, at \$320.

1 ram, No. 14, sold to Sr. T. E. de Anchorena, at \$400.

1 heifer, Undine Priscilla, sold to Srs. Gregorin Villafina and Sons, at \$1900.

1 heifer, Augusta Victorina, sold to Sr. B. Acosta at \$1500.

1 heifer, Lustre H., sold to Srs. Gregorin Villafina and Sons, at \$1600.

The foregoing lot of heifers gave an average of \$2060 for 11 heifers sold.

LAND IN CHUBUT

A REPLY TO MR. J. THOMSON.

(From a Correspondent.)

It is impossible for me to explain to Mr. John Thomson what the land laws of the Argentine are, but I can tell him what the practice generally followed is. To begin with, there is no Government camp for sale in "this irrigation district." In fact, there is no Government land in the valley which can be irrigated by means of the system of canals as it now exists. Almost all the hills, however, which bound the valley belong to the Government, and much of it, say, one-tenth of it at the most, could be irrigated by means of windmills or any other mechanical contrivance. I have heard of a little of such land being sold by the Government in years gone by at the rate of \$2 per hectarea, but I have heard, and know of many more who have been for many years trying to buy from the Government which as persistently refuses to sell. The same can be said of the land "up country" beyond the valley. I know men who have squatted on land for many years and have been trying their hardest to get their deeds for the land, but have not yet succeeded in getting them. One such has been on the land for 14 years, but he is no nearer getting his title deeds for the land to-day than he was when he first set foot upon it. The Government refuses to move in any direction. It will not give this man his rights, nor will it sell him the land. The man is not alone in his trouble by any means, nor is his period of squatting by any means the longest. I think it would be hopeless for your correspondent, Mr. Thomson, to begin worrying about Government land sales. If he is very keen on getting land here, let him buy with his \$4000 a piece of the valley which is already under irrigation, or which can be easily brought under the system now existing. There is any amount of land for sale—all kinds of land—land under cultivation; land partially so, and land untouched, but the amount he is willing to invest is small for land of any kind except the last-named. Besides, it is in the valley that his experience in agriculture will be of most use to him. Of course, Mr. Thomson might by some stroke of luck be able to induce the Government to sell a patch of land, but if one is to judge by the experience of former squatters who have been on the land for years, and who know the legal ropes very well, the best thing he can do is to leave it severely alone.

The new train service of the F.C.C.C. along the extension to the Upper Valley began on Nov. 5. This will be a great convenience to those for "up there" to come down to Gaiman, Trelew, or Madryn, to do their business. I have also heard that a bridge is to be built across the R. Chubut, to enable the inhabitants of the Salt Lands to bring their produce to the new station. Rumour has it that the F.C.C.C., in conjunction with the Government, are bearing the expense of it.

PALERMO FAT STOCK SHOW

Exhibit by Sr. Martinez de Hoz
Gains the Championship.

AWARDS BY THE JUDGES

FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

CATTLE

PRIZE LIST

CLASS 1.

SHORTHORNS OR THEIR CROSSES

Class 1.—For Steers six-tooth and full-mouth.

1. Sr. Bartolome Ginocchio and Sons' Santa Aurelia, Meridiano V.
2. Sr. Lorenzo Casey, Las Lillas-Lujan.
3. Sr. Miguel A. Martinez de Hoz, "Chapadmalal," Chapadmalal.
4. Sr. Carlos Villatte Olaguer, Santa Maria, Martinez de Hoz.
5. Messrs. Duggan Bros., San Roman, Duggan.

Class 2.—For Steers of more than four up to six teeth.

1. Sr. Miguel A. Martinez de Hoz, "Chapadmalal," Chapadmalal.
2. Sr. Alberto de Bary, Los Ascuras, Frisia.
3. Sr. Juan J. Baurin, La Pastoril, Alberdi.
4. Sr. Carlos Villatte Olaguer, Santa Maria, Martinez de Hoz.
5. Sr. Alberto de Bary, Los Oscuros, Frisia.

Class 3.—For Steers of more than two up to four teeth.

1. Sr. Alberto E. Castex, El Dorado, Vedia.
2. Sr. Miguel A. Martinez de Hoz, "Chapadmalal," Chapadmalal.
- 3 and 4. Sr. Alberto E. Castex, El Dorado, Vedia.

Class 4.—For Steers of one up to two teeth.

1. Sr. Lorenzo Casey, Las Lillas, Lujan.
2. Srs. Baurin and Stent, Los Robles, Vedia.
3. Srs. Baurin and Stent, Los Robles, Vedia.

Class 5.—Steers with milk teeth.

1. Suc de N. Vivot, El Retiro, Villanueva.
2. Srs. Baurin and Stent, Los Robles, Vedia.
3. Srs. Lacau and Seré, Mitikile, Arenaza.
4. Srs. Baurin and Stent, Los Robles, Vedia.

CLASS 2.

HEREFORDS OR THEIR CROSSES.

Class 1.—For Steers six tooth and full mouth.

1. Messrs. Duggan Bros., San Juan, Gral. Pinto.
2. Mr. John E. Stent, Los Robles, Vedia.
3. Mr. Charles Brown, Marlon, Volta.

Class 2.—For Steers of more than four up to six teeth.

1. Mr. Charles A. Brown, Marion, Volta.
2. Mr. John E. Stent, Los Robles, Vedia.
3. Mr. John E. Stent, Los Robles, Vedia.

Class 3.—For Steers of more than two up to four teeth.

1. Mr. Charles A. Brown, Marion, Volta.
2. Sr. Alfonso Ayerza, Las Hormigas, Platanos.

Class 4.—For Steers of one up to two teeth.

1. Mr. Charles A. Brown, Marion, Volta.
2. Sr. Alfonso Ayerza, Las Hormigas, Platanos.
3. Mr. Charles A. Brown, Marion, Volta.

Class 5.—For Steers, with milch teeth.

1. Messrs. Duggan Bros., Santa Sabina, San Patricio.
2. Srs. Ricardo C. Quesada and Co., El Ombu, El Paraiso.

CLASS 3.

ABERDEEN ANGUS OR THEIR CROSSES.

For Steers six-tooth and full mouth.

1. Messrs. E. Brown Bros., La Escondida, Pazos Kanki.
2. Sr. Alfredo F. de Urquiza, Fontezuelas, Urquiza.
3. Messrs. E. Brown Bros., La Escondida, Pazos Kanki.

Class 2.—For Steers of more than four up to six-tooth.

1. Messrs. E. Brown Bros., La Escondida, Pazos Kanki.
2. Sr. Alfredo F. de Urquiza, Fontezuelas, Urquiza.

Class 3.—For Steers of more than two up to four teeth.

- 1, 2, and 3.—Awarded to Messrs. E. Brown Bros., La Escondida, Pazos Kanki.

Class 4.—For Steers of one up to two teeth.

- 1 and 3. Sr. Carlos Guerrero, Cabaña Carlos, Juancho.
2. Messrs. Enrique Brown Bros., La Escondida, Pazos Kanki.

Class 5.—Steers with milch teeth.

1. Sr. Pedro Estangnet, Epifania, Levalle.

CLASS 4.

OTHER BREEDS.

Class 1.—For Steers six tooth and full mouth.

- 1, 2, and 3. Messrs. Duggan Bros., Stud Salto, Salto.

CLASS 5.

CROSS BREEDS.

Class 1.—For Steers six tooth and full mouth.

1. Messrs. Duggan Bros., San Ramon, Duggan.
2. Sr. Alberto E. Castex, El Dorado, Vedia.

Class 2.—Steers to six teeth inclusive.

1. Messrs. Samuel B. Hale Co., Tatal, Parada Tatay.
- 2 and 3. Sr. B. Muniz Barreto, La Luna, Barreto.

AWARDING THE PRIZES

Excellent weather favoured the judging which took place within the Rural Society's Show grounds yesterday, but it is incomprehensible how there was not a larger attendance of estancieros present to follow with interest the judge's decisions in the various classes. It is the enthusiasm that shows the life or spirit in any undertaking, but, judging by the very meagre attendance present during the forenoon, and the slightly larger number in the afternoon, there would not appear to be any interest at all taken in placing the awards at the Fat Stock

Show. The Shorthorn classes this year do not come up to the high level of some former exhibitions, though there are some outstanding animals in various classes. The Aberdeen-Angus are a considerable improvement on what I have seen at past shows and comprised many most useful, big, fleshy good stamp of butcher's cattle. The Herefords were also good, while the winner in the milch-tooth class was one of the levellest and sweetest models I have seen for many a day, and if his perfectly symmetrical form be retained as he grows bigger and heavier, he is destined to occupy an important position at some future show. The animal to which I refer is the property of Messrs. Duggan, in whose hands he is sure to be brought out in the best possible manner or as far as experience and skill in handling can effect. Several very grand specimens were also shown in the cross-bred classes, and augur well for a little more crossing to produce a better class of butcher's cattle, which is the aim of this show. The following comments were made on the different classes as they paraded before the judge in the ring:—

SHORTHORNS

The competing animals in the older Shorthorn class began to enter the ring at 8.30 a.m., but it was close on nine o'clock before the Comisario, Sr. Meyer Pellegrini had succeeded in parading all the animals entitled to compete. Mr. Mark McCormack then began to select the most conspicuous animals, and form them up, for further scrutiny. The large number of 61 animals all representative of the best fed Argentine meat, was to be seen at this parade, though it is regrettable that such a small attendance was present to witness the most important part of the show, viz.: the judging. A selection of 17 animals having been made, a parade was again formed to allow the judge to make further selections, which comprised representatives from such well known feeders and breeders as Srs. Martinez de Hoz, Ginocchio, Casey, etc.

Five more animals were sent outside reducing the number to twelve, which were really a splendid spectacle to observe as they paraded the ring. This lot of big heavy cattle were fortunate in having cool weather during the time they were on parade as there is no reason for so much walking as these animals were subjected to, prior to the judging, bearing in mind the amount of flesh necessarily carried by animals at a fat stock show. The representative of Sr. Ginocchio was finally awarded the leading honour and was to all appearances a very compact type of steer.

A very level fleshed white steer shown by Sr. Lorenzo Casey was awarded second place while a very big strong steer the property of Sr. Miguel A. Martinez de Hoz had third honours. A nice quality and well brought out steer, the property of Sr. Villatte Olaguer, had the fourth award. The fifth ticket went to a strong, useful steer belonging to Messrs. Duggan Bros.

The following class for younger steers comprised 43 entries, and the quality here was again good. After a very careful scrutiny the numbers were reduced to the fifteen most likely candidates for the honours. The representative of Sr. Martinez de Hoz was an outstanding winner in this class, and afterwards annexed the Championship of the show.

The runner up was a big red bullock, the property of Sr. Alberto de Bary, while a compact red, the property of Sr. Juan J. Baurin, was awarded the third ticket. A strong roan shown by Sr. Villatte Olaguer was awarded fourth honours.

There were only 19 competitors in the class for younger steers and in this class Sr. Alberto E. Castex, Vedia scored many successes being awarded first, third, and fourth prizes, while the second award fell to an exhibit of Sr. Miguel A. Martinez de Hoz.

A still younger class comprised only ten entries and the judge was

very expeditious in fixing the awards. A curious coincidence was that the three winners were white in this class, the first prize winner going to Sr. Lorenzo Casey, while the runner up was the property of Srs. Stent and Baurin, as also was the third winner.

The last class for Shorthorns comprising animals with their milch teeth, brought out 13 entries, and a handsome and beautifully presented roan, the property of Suc. de Vivot was an outstanding winner. Second honours fell to Messrs. Baurin and Stent. The winner in this class was a most promising youngster and likely to be again heard off at some future show should he be retained for that purpose.

HEREFORDS

Class number one for this breed only brought forth thirteen competitors, and though one or two of the competing animals were somewhat patchy this was undoubtedly a strong class of a big good stamp of cattle. When parading the judge's eye caught sight of that exhibit of Mr. Charles A. Brown which was a most conspicuous animal for his merits, but was ultimately awarded 3rd ticket. After a very close scrutiny an exhibit from San Juan was placed at the head of the line and finally awarded the leading honour. This was a great steer, well fleshed, and a perfect handler, though not as level on his back as one would wish. The triumph of this animal is a notable testimony of sound, practical, and successful methods employed by the manager of that important estancia and who also had the honour of bringing out the world's record priced steers, sold at \$11,500 a head, at a former show.

Mr. John E. Stent was the winner of the second award, and Mr. Charles Brown was placed third.

Ten animals were lined up in the following class for animals from four to six teeth. An exhibit of Mr. Charles Brown was again the first to be drawn out for the final scrutiny, and was well deserving of his position as he was a most symmetrical level fleshed animal, and 1 afterwards learned was "Dick," who has got a great show yard career to his credit; having already won six first prizes including Championship at the last Rosario Show.

Mr. John E. Stent had the second award while third honours fell to the same exhibitor. The second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth were all bred by Messrs. Duggan Bros., and is a convincing proof of the high quality of their cattle.

There was a small entry of four animals in the class for animals with two to four teeth, and an exhibit from Duggan Bros., was an outstanding winner, the second honours falling to an exhibit belonging to Sr. Ayerza.

Ten animals paraded in the class for animals with one to two teeth, and for the third time, the animal belonging to Mr. Charles Brown, was the first to catch the judge's eye and be selected for the ultimate revision. This animal was finally awarded the leading award followed by an exhibit belonging to Sr. Ayerza, while Mr. Brown also annexed the third ticket.

The class for animals with milch teeth brought out two entries, though one of them was a most meritorious exhibit, being one of the thickest and levellest animals yet seen in the ring. This exhibit was bred and exhibited by Messrs. Duggan Bros. Judging by present indications this meritorious animal is sure to be again heard of as a prize winner at future fat stock shows. The second award was the property of Messrs. Ricardo C. Quesada and Co. and was a fair bullock.

ABERDEEN ANGUS

The class for animals with full mouths brought out eight entries, and comprised many animals of superior quality. The leading award went to a very well fleshed compact specimen shown by Messrs. E. Brown Bros., while second honours were

awarded to Sr. Alfredo F. de Urquiza, the third ticket being also annexed by the Messrs. E. Brown Bros.

The class for four to six teeth steers brought out twelve competitors, including a large portion of an exceptionally good class of butchers bullocks. The Messrs. E. Brown Bros., were awarded leading honours for a very compact and well finished animal while the second ticket was awarded to Sr. Alfredo F. de Urquiza for another good steer.

Ten animals represented the class for animals with two to four teeth, and again the animals were of superior quality. Messrs. E. Brown Bros. carried off the three leading honours, a fitting testimony of the unquestionable high standard of their exhibits.

The class for animals with one to two teeth brought out three entries the first and third awards going to two very sweet animals the property of Sr. Carlos Guerrero, while second honours fell to an exhibit belonging to Sres. Enrique Brown Bros.

The class for other breeds brought out some very suitable butchers cattle, the leading award falling to a very big useful steer shown by Messrs. Duggan Bros. while second and third honours fell to the same firm.

In another class for other cross breeds the Messrs. Duggan were again the victors, the runner up being Sr. Alberto E. Castex.

The following class brought out eight entries, and comprised several animals of outstanding merit. From a butchers point of view this class comprised many noteworthy specimens, big, fleshy good handling cattle. The leading award was given to a big, good fleshed steer from Tatay, while Messrs. Baretto's exhibits were awarded the second and third positions.

After finishing the previous classes an adjournment was made for lunch when an early start was again made by Mr. McCormack to place the awards in several small classes of farmers or smaller holders animals. The attendance of visitors though somewhat larger than in the forenoon was by no means representative of the great cattle trade of this country and certainly shows a great lack of interest in these important instructive, and beneficial exhibitions, which all those interested in the stock trade should not fail to see and profit by the instruction to be learned by all regarding the judges preference for the best type of animals for butchers purposes.

JUDGING THE CHAMPIONS

The first prize winners in their respective classes were now paraded for the judge to give the final awards, or Championship honours. Seventeen first prize winners were lined up and presented a very pretty spectacle, comprising several representatives of each breed. The animals were again paraded when five animals were finally selected for further inspection, these were the exhibits of Sres. Ginocchio, Martinez de Hoz, Enrique Brown, Carlos Brown, Samuel B. Hale Co., the final selection lying between the representatives of Sres. Ginocchio, Martinez de Hoz and Samuel B. Hale's Aberdeen Angus. The position of the animals as they stand was changed, that splendid level fleshed good backed steer the property of Sr. Miguel A. Martinez de Hoz was awarded the championship, the reserve ticket being awarded to a most meritorious animal the property of Sr. Ginocchi. The winning of the Championship by such a popular sportsman as Sr. Miguel A. Martinez de Hoz, was the scene for great acclamations on the part of the interested spectators when many congratulated this enthusiastic and successful stockman, and his manager, Mr. Barry, on their well deserved and popular victory. The judge now placed the winners or special prizes in a few small classes of *chacareros'* cattle after which the groups of three animals were paraded for the judges verdict. In this class the three Aberdeen Angus shown by Messrs. Enrique Brown Bros., were a most level

FAT STOCK SHOW

Little Interest

SHOWN BY THE PUBLIC

Wednesday, Nov. 10

Yesterday very few visitors were to be seen within the grounds, which is incomprehensible to any one that so little interest could be taken in any sort of a show within the beautiful grounds at Palermo; but this neglect is more noticeable when we consider that the Fat Stock Show is representing one of the Argentine's greatest and most profitable industries, which is the backbone of this country and contributes towards the maintenance of a great part of the better class population of Buenos Aires. To say that there were not forty visitors to the grounds in the forenoon would be within the mark, while there was scarcely any visitor noticeable in the afternoon, which would be accounted for by the warm, heavy atmosphere. The only movement noticeable in the afternoon was the photographing of all the first prize winners. More visitors will possibly visit the show grounds to-day on account of a partial holiday in town. Visiting the sheep classes yesterday, some very useful class of breeding sheep were penned though the general run of butcher's sheep, with the exception of Sr. Malbran's, were of very poor quality and not what one would expect to see at this show. Mr. E. St. C. Haydon also showed some very level useful pens of sheep in the Romney Marsh classes. In the pig classes, with the exception of the middle-white Yorkshires, competition was poor, and the

lot of strong well fleshed class of butchers cattle, and looked the most "useful" three steers of any breed on parade. Several lots were sent outside the ring but I was somewhat surprised to see the Aberdeen Angus not being longer retained. The two last lots in the ring were the property of Sres. Miguel A. Martinez de Hoz and De Barry. The judge finally giving the award in favour of three massive animals including the champion, belonging to Sr. Miguel A. Martinez de Hoz, that very level lot of three nice level red steers belonging to Sr. De Barry well deserving their place. Four Aberdeen Angus winners of leading awards in their classes were now paraded for the championship of the Aberdeen Angus breed. The final decision lay between two handsome animals both the property of Messrs. Enrique Brown Bros., one eventually getting the leading honour of the breed with another animal of the same mark being reserve champion.

This finished the judging of the cattle classes though Mr. McCormack afterwards placed the awards in the pig classes. The sheep judges resolved to postpone their judgment till to-day as the operations within these show yards have never been remarkable for any celerity in the completion of any task, though that remark does not refer to the judge Mr. Mark McCormack who discharged all his duties expeditiously and to the general satisfaction of the visiting experts. At the afternoon parade many of the animals were showing signs of lameness due no doubt to the amount of walking exercise in the parade grounds.

Mr. William Kelvey, who has for some time been in charge of the Hackney Stud at "Tatay," Carmen de Areco, has arranged to leave for home at an early date. The many successes achieved by the Tatay Hackney exhibits, was in no small way due to the ability and painstaking efforts of Mr. Kelvey. A large circle of friends wish him a pleasant journey home and a safe return here at no distant date.

animals in the Berkshire classes of inferior quality for show pigs. The Champion and Reserve Champion of the Middle-Whites, belonging to Señor Emilio Meyer Pellegrini, were animals of considerable merit and deserving their position.

CATTLE

FURTHER AWARDS IN THE CATTLE CLASSES.

Champion of the classes reserved for dairymen or small farmers:—Sr. Roberto M. Arias, El Paraíso.

Reserve Champion: Sr. Juan F. Soudré, San Juan.

CLASSES FOR SHORTHORNS OR OTHER CROSSES.

Class I.—1. Sr. Juan Cara, La Victoria; 2. Sr. Juan F. Soudré, San Juan.

Class II.—1. Sr. Juan F. Soudré, San Juan.

Class III.—1. Sr. Rodrigo M. Arias, El Paraíso; 2. Sr. Juan F. Soudré, San Juan; 3. Sr. Juan F. Soudré, San Juan.

Class IV.—1. Sr. Ramon Oroz, La Corina; 2. Sr. Ramon Oroz, La Corina; 3. Sr. Arturo Aberg Cobo, San José del Tala.

Class V.—1. Sr. Arturo Aberg Cobo, San José del Tala; 2. Sr. Arturo Aberg Cobo, San José del Tala; 3. Sr. Arturo Aberg Cobo, San José del Tala.

HEREFORDS AND THEIR CROSSES

Class V.—1. Sr. Arturo Aberg Cobo, San José del Tala.

OTHER BREEDS.

Class IV.—1. Sr. Rodrigo M. Arias, El Paraíso.

Class V.—1. Sr. Rodrigo M. Arias, El Paraíso.

SHEEP

LINCOLN.

Class II.—1. Sr. Patricio A. Smith, Las Marianas; 2. Sr. Ramon A. Lopez Lecube, San Ramon Chico; 3. Sr. Ramon A. Lopez Lecube, San Ramon Chico.

Class III.—1. Sr. R. Taurel, Martin Fierro; 2. Sr. Tomás E. de Anchorena, Santa Clara; 3. Sr. Tomás E. de Anchorena, Santa Clara.

ROMNEY MARSH.

Class II.—1. Mr. Ernest St. C. Haydon, Kia-Ora; 2. Mr. Ernest St. C. Haydon, Kia-Ora; 3. Mr. Ernest St. C. Haydon, Kia-Ora.

SHROPSHIRE DOWN.

Class II.—1. Cia. Rural Bremen, Cochico; 2. Mr. Ernest St. C. Haydon, Kia-Ora.

OXFORDSHIRE DOWN.

Class II.—1. Sr. José M. Malbran, San Juan; 2. Sr. José M. Malbran, San Juan.

HAMPSHIRE DOWN.

Class II.—1. Cia. Rural Bremen, Cochico.

PIGS

Champion, Sr. Emilio Meyer Pellegrini, Los Alamos.

Reserve Champion, Sr. Emilio Meyer Pellegrini, Los Alamos.

MIDDLE WHITE YORKSHIRE.

Class II.—1. Sr. Emilio Meyer Pellegrini, Los Alamos; 2. Sr. Emilio Meyer Pellegrini, Los Alamos; 3. Señor Emilio Meyer Pellegrini, Los Alamos.

BERKSHIRES.

Champion, Sr. J. M. Ferro, Bernal. Reserve Champion, Sr. J. M. Ferro, Bernal.

Class II.—1. Sr. J. M. Ferro, Bernal; 2. Sr. J. M. Ferro, Bernal; 3. Sr. J. M. Ferro, Bernal.

Class II. (other categoria).—1. Mr. John E. Stent, Los Robles; 2. Mr. John E. Stent, Los Robles; 3. Mr. John E. Stent, Los Robles.

DUROC JERSEY.

Class I.—1. Sr. Angel D. Alvarez, San Antonio.

Class II.—2. Sr. Angel D. Alvarez, San Antonio.

AIDING RED CROSS FUNDS

Entertainment at Splendid Theatre

EXCELLENT PROGRAMME; UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS

Wednesday, Nov. 10

Material success certainly attended the efforts of the Committee of Ladies who had arranged the Red Cross entertainment last night at the "Splendid Theatre" Calle Santa Fé. The house, which is one of the prettiest and most comfortable in town, was quite full and the audience thoroughly appreciated every item of the programme which was as follows:—

Part 1.—Cinema; Allegorical Tableau: Red Cross, Carlota Nicholson; Britain, Elena Smart; France, Gladys Baillie; Russia, Ofelia Surra; Italy, Eileen Scott; Belgium, Lola Hettima; Serbia, Lillian Drabble; Gavotte by children: Stella Wilson Rae, Lidia Reynoso Rosso, Zulema Luque, Clara H. Tallatelli, Maria Amelia Mazza, Mary Smart, Ofelia Montenegro, Maria Rosa Diaz, Carlitos Smart, Nestor Palacios, Norberto Palacios, Fernando Reynoso Rosso.

Interval.

Part 2.—Madame Butterfly (Puccini), by Sta. Francesca Rona; Violin Solo, by Sta. Alba Rosa; Song, "Who" (Tosti), Sta. Francesca Rona; Violoncello Solo, by Sr. Oscar Nicastro.

Part 3.—Tableaux, "The quarrel and the reconciliation," Miss Carlota Nicholson and Mr. Andres Schichen-dantz; Meefing, Flirting, Engagement and Marriage, Mr. Peluffo and Miss Scott; Dances by Mr. Edson Finney and Miss Nancy Finney; Dances: New York Trot, Pavlova Gavotte, by Mr. Edson Finney and Miss Nancy Finney; Imitations by Master F. Demortier.

In the Red Cross tableau, the ladies composing the same were no less notable for their personal attractiveness than for the excellent fancy and artistic finish of their costumes.

The Gavotte was a pretty thing and reflected great credit on the juvenile exponents.

Sra. Francesca Rona sang "Who?" and Sra. Alba Rosa's violin playing is always a treat for its sympathetic quality and correctness. Sr. Nicastro's cello solo was also very fine.

The pictures in the third part were very effectively arranged management of screens and lights giving the actual persons engaged a remarkable distant and almost spirituelle effect, like a tinted drawing. They were, if anything withdrawn a little hastily from our admiring vision.

Master Edson Finney and Miss Nancy Finney gave a most professorial and at the same time lively exposition of the New York Trot and the Pavlova Gavotte.

Some imitations by that talented youthful artist, Master Demortier, concluded an excellent programme very well carried out. The amenities of the theatre were greatly enhanced by the presence of the Scouts in the costumes of the Allied nations, selling sweets, in which they appeared to do a brisk trade, and a "Guard" of microscopic Boy Scouts who, with axe and belt, near the entrance curtain had a very "swashing and a martial outside."

Messrs. C. J. Christie and Son, Cangallo 832, kindly lent the piano for the occasion.

The organising and arranging was in the hands of a Committee of ladies consisting of Mrs. Emilia Campbell Drabble, and the Misses Carlota Nicholson, Lillian Drabble, Eileen Scott, Gladys Baillie, and Elena Smart.

The ladies of the Committee desire to convey generally to all friends and helpers their cordial thanks for their assistance.

Among those present were Sir Reginald Tower, H. B. M. Minister, and Mr. H. G. Mackie, H. B. M. Consul General, with Mr. F. H. Chevalier Boutell, whose energy and enthusiasm in the good cause of the Red Cross are nutring.

Our Point of View: "Herald" Leading Articles of the Week.

RUMANIA AND GREECE

FRIDAY, November 5, 1915.

Recent experience has proved that nothing is certain or stable in the Balkans, and the declaration of the Rumanian Government to remain neutral—a declaration made in the face of a strong demand for participation in the war on the side of the Allies—may not be sustained. Unfortunately, however, the chances are largely in the other direction. Rumania is in a peculiar position, and it would be distinctly unfair to charge her with breach of faith because she has been forced to consider her own material interests, rather than to allow her actions to be dictated by the sympathy which she undoubtedly entertains for the cause of the Allies. She has seen the Austro-German forces combine with the Bulgarians, and the Serbian army driven back and placed in grave jeopardy. The enemy is in strong force along her frontiers, and she is in direct communication only with Russia. A study of the map, and an understanding of the military position in which Rumania now stands, reveal at once that she could only declare for the Allies at great danger to herself, without any assurance that she can help them.

There is little doubt that Rumania is largely influenced in her decision by the fate of Belgium, though it must be equally true that the failure of the Allies to act vigorously in opposing the junction of the Austro-German forces and those of Bulgaria, has also had much to do with it. Rumania is obviously in fear of making a false move. She would, we believe, like to fight for the Allies, but she cannot see much chance of fighting with them, and to fight alone, surrounded as she is with powerful enemies, would be so dangerous that she has been forced to take up a neutral attitude. Whether her neutrality will be respected is entirely another matter, but there is a sinister meaning in her determination to keep her armies on a war footing. If Austria and Germany see the necessity for it they will not hesitate to claim a right of way through Rumanian territory. In that case we believe Rumania will fight and risk the consequences. She would make a better struggle for her integrity than Belgium did, because she has a first class army, ready for war, and in that respect she has a decided advantage which brave Belgium did not have.

What will happen in Greece is a matter for interesting speculation. On several occasions "The Herald" has asserted a firm belief that M. Venizelos is the real power in Greece, and that eventually he must carry the country with him into war on the side of the Allies. We believe a great deal is to be hoped for from the downfall of the Zaimis Government, and that is what we presume the failure of the motion of confidence means. M. Venizelos has a high reputation for his political astuteness, and he appears to have outwitted his opponents on this occasion by simply allowing them to court a defeat by inviting an expression of confidence. If King Constantine, who is notoriously pro-German, refuses to permit M. Venizelos to form a Cabinet, then he must grant a dissolution. In that event there is every likelihood of M. Venizelos once more receiving a substantial majority in the electorates. The only issue of the election would be the question of war, and if the result of the polling is favourable to M. Venizelos, then King Constantine and the German-controlled press would have to give way, or risk a revolution.

Greece is in a vastly different position from that of Rumania in the event of a declaration of war against the Germanic alliance. She has a powerful and well trained army which must be almost at fighting pitch, and she runs no grave risks. Every day British and French troops are pouring in through Salonika to aid the Serbians. The latter, though up to the moment they have received comparatively little assistance, so far as numbers of men are concerned, are holding up the Austro-German and Bulgarian advance. Greece must know that at any moment she can throw a tremendous weight into the scale, perhaps sufficient to press the Teutons back. Seeing masses of fresh troops coming up in support she might well be confident that her decision would be the wisest one. Very strong self-interest will operate in her case. If she does not help the Allies, and they are beaten, she will probably suffer from Germany for having permitted the Allied troops to make a base of her territory. It looks as though the chances are strongly in favour of Greece fighting, and perhaps such a decision will change the attitude of Rumania.

PROFIT AND PROPAGANDA

SUNDAY, November 7, 1915.

Premising the fact that nothing Germany can do will surprise us by its nastiness or divergence from what has hitherto been regarded as legitimate behaviour in war time, we can only marvel at the way in which the Central Empires contrive to keep their trade alive, at the same time doing their best to influence the outer world as to the goodness of their cause. However much the average Britisher may decry the business of propaganda, regarding it as something beneath his dignity, or at the best something that can only have an infinitesimal effect on the ultimate outcome of the war, the organizing German is contrary-minded, and seizes every opportunity of driving home his points and his wares.

It must have occurred to many people that the German firms now in Buenos Aires have either had remarkable resources in money and goods, or that they have been able to renew their supplies since the war began. Otherwise the majority of them would have closed down long ago. The question of goods can easily be answered by an examination of the customs house returns for 1914, and the conclusion arrived at is that German houses were overstocked, in common with their competitors, but that their stocks were not so heavy as to last right on to date. Financially it is a matter of common knowledge that German trade rests on the shoulders of the German banks in this part of the world, and by stretching the comparison a little we may liken the situation of the German banks, German traders, and their Argentine customers, to the state of affairs in Germany itself.

The German wholesale house is giving its customers long credit against bills; these bills are discounted with the German bank, and, for all that

the general public knows, they may be re-discounted under the special law sanctioning such action that was passed early in August. Credit is built up on credit, and even a relatively small proportion of payment by the ultimate buyer is sufficient to keep the machinery going. Capital usually supplied "en commandité" by the banks on the guarantee of the German manufacturer, or syndicate of manufacturers, in Europe, may for the present be neglected. At some time or other in the past it has been put up, either in goods or in cash, but actually it does not enter into the question to-day. British traders do not seem to realise that German traders here and at home are playing a purely gambling game. They may be losing money; as far as can be seen, they must be losing money. But the resources behind them are very large, and provided that they can keep their losses as low as possible, whilst maintaining their trade relations, they reckon on recouping themselves as soon as the war is over.

Every mail brings evidence that the German manufacturer is fighting just as hard as is the German army, and that he is equally regardless of the ethics of his methods of attack. A case is reported from Russia where large consignments of chocolates packed apparently by an English firm, Cailler, were on sale with very treasonable pamphlets hidden beneath the layers of sweets. Subsequent enquiry showed that boxes, sweets, and pamphlets had been prepared by a German firm—said to be Stollwercks—shipped to a neutral country, and thence consigned for sale in Russia. British trademarks are being falsified wholesale, the label "not made in Germany" is applied "ad libitum," the goods are sent to a neutral market, and then re-shipped to places where Germany is anxious to retain her connection. Argentina, Chile, and Brazil are specially favoured in this direction, the goods coming either via New York, Copenhagen, or Rotterdam. It is impossible to blame the neutral countries for handling this transport trade, and given the benignancy of British official methods it seems equally impossible to check it. It has been urged that insistence on all outward goods being consigned to British firms would stop it, but a moment's consideration will show such a course to be out of the question.

The only course open to the British trader is to try and get all the support and all the trade he can for his legitimate goods, at the same time penalizing, through the law of the land, any flagrant falsifications. Here in South America, a system of competent commercial observation ought to be exercised whenever possible on the working of German and Austrian houses. Much can be gained from a study of the various manifests and commercial returns dealing with in-coming cargo, and there are other means that will readily suggest themselves for the purpose of checking the enemy. But if such action is to be effective it must be well organised, systematic, prompt, with all the surmises examined, the proved facts extracted, and the results sent home without delay. Well meant, amateurish, efforts are worse than useless. They usually end in the amateur investigator receiving a smart snub for his pains, and though he may know himself to be right in his conclusions he is unable to make any use of his enquiries. Admittedly organization is not Britain's strong point, but we cannot help feeling that it is a weakness that might very well be strengthened, especially when the protection of her export trade is at stake.

BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

TUESDAY, November 9, 1915.

The Government of the United States has presented a note to Great Britain protesting against the inconvenience to American commerce caused by the British blockade of neutral ports. The document is perfectly friendly in tone, and on the face of it it presents a fair case for American commercers, but a case which it is hardly likely Britain will admit. It is clear that the American Government has no protest to make against the blockade as a blockade, but merely against the manner in which it operates in regard to the right of "visit and search." In other words the desire of the United States is that the blockade should be carried on with the minimum of inconvenience, and that the spirit and letter of the international law should be strictly observed. There will be no quarrel between Britain and the States on this question, for, as we have frequently pointed out, understanding, reason and good faith, permeate the relationship of the two countries.

We do not think, however, that the British Government will abandon its created rights on this question, but on the other hand we think the United States will realise that in this war there are peculiar conditions which justify the policy of the British Government. Under the strict reading of the international law a ship and her cargo cannot be detained indefinitely because they may be under suspicion, and it is true that under the same law the granting of redress for inconvenience or loss suffered by detention under unfounded suspicion does not lie in the last resort with a court of the belligerent country conducting the blockade. A ship is presumed to have a right of way unless she can be proved to have forfeited it, and she is also presumed to be entitled to the benefit of any doubt that may exist as to her bona fides. These, however, are largely theoretical rights, and despite what American jurists may claim, no country at war with such a power as Germany, and under such circumstances as actually prevail, would forego the right to make certain the real character of a ship, and the real nature of her cargo.

It is obvious that under the conditions which prevail it is impossible for a ship to be thoroughly and effectively searched at sea, and it is more than likely that Britain can easily prove that except in isolated cases the necessary search and investigation are more expeditiously conducted in a port, than they would be were the ship kept at sea until all shadow of doubt as to the nature of her cargo had been removed. To ask Britain to forego this right of complete satisfaction under the peculiar conditions which obtain would be to ask too much. America has among her population many millions of Germans, all interested naturally in promoting as far as they can the interests of their country. The history of the war has shown that they are not scrupulous as to how they do it. Some of them have evaded the vigilance of American navigation officials and have placed bombs in cargoes. German officials in America have not hesitated to tamper with the machinery of government. They have taken part in the forging of passports, in promoting strikes, in making improper use of wireless stations,

MANAGING THE WAR

WEDNESDAY, November 10, 1915.

The critics of the Government of Great Britain, and of that Government's methods of conducting the war, have not been without their own critics, and it is still fashionable in certain quarters to consider those who have not been satisfied with the established order of things, as traitors or meddling fools. The one party has refused to believe that Britain entered the war with a Governmental organization perfect in every respect for waging a colossal conflict involving not only the destiny of nations, but the future of civilisation. It claimed, after a study of facts, that the system was not only not perfect, but in many respects quite incompetent to manage the war, no matter how capable it might have been to direct the affairs of the nation in time of peace. The critics of the critics have rested their case on the presumed proof "that whatever is best," and a firm belief in the efficacy of the reiteration of certain verbal formula, such as "Trust the Government," and an implied confidence in the value of abusing the enemy, in order to assure victory.

To-day the critics of the Government, and of the old order of things; the men who advocated vital and seemingly revolutionary changes; the men who refused to be silent when they saw things going wrong, or to refrain from pointing out where in their opinion our methods of handling the war might be improved, stand justified in their attitude—justified by the actions of the very Government they criticised. The outcry regarding the lamentable shortage of shells and munitions was denounced by the "Trust-the-Government" party, as disgraceful and unpatriotic. The leaders of the movement for organization of the munitions supply were informed that they were quite wrong in their facts, and outside the pale of decent Britons because of their criticism. A week or two afterwards the Government admitted the facts were as stated by the critics, and the Government appointed Mr. Lloyd George to organize the supply of munitions. It is possible the Government might have done this had all the press maintained silence, or even if it had described the Government as a perfect one. But until the contrary is proved we believe the critics who were not afraid to criticise are entitled to some credit for what happened.

Coincident with the munitions problem there was that of conscription. The few original and very unpopular advocates of compulsory service have seen members of the Cabinet support them publicly, and to-day in the United Kingdom there is no one ready to oppose conscription once the Government, or what is left of it, says that conscription is necessary. But the greatest shock the anti-critics have had has been the succession of moves whereby the Government has eliminated itself and voluntarily delegated its powers to a council of three. Months ago "The Herald" advocated the centralisation of the management of the war in the hands of such a council. To be quite frank we went even farther and openly stated our belief that the situation called for a dictatorship. We may have been unpatriotic, and we may have been wrong, but the fact remains that the Government has done just what we strongly urged should be done. If we and all other critics were wrong, and wickedly and malignantly wrong, how do our friends, the advocates of adherence to established systems, traditions, and ancient sayings, explain the actions of the Government?

Of course they cannot explain them? They cannot say that the Government has at last broken down under the attacks of its critics, because they have told us all along that those critics consist of a small minority of fools, simply overwhelmed by the flood of righteousness and commonsense emanating from the vast majority of the intellectual and patriotic. The simple explanation appears to be that the critics have been right all along, and that the Government has had more sense than its supposed champions, for it has learned to see with the eyes of its critics, that for this war at least the old order of things must change. The Government has realised what the critics saw long ago, that the whole Cabinet could not direct the war with the same strength and fixity of purpose that could be looked for from three capable men, or even one, provided they or he were given full power. We believe that even now the extreme policy which we advocated long ago is to be followed. A council of three has been selected to handle the war, but there is really only one man in it, and that is Mr. Lloyd George, to whom it has fallen to dictate, or if that word be too harsh to British ears, to "direct," the destiny of Britain. And Mr. Lloyd George will direct it well.

and generally they have proved themselves dangerously active. They are not above making false declarations as to cargoes.

It is against the trickery of Germans in America that Britain is forced to act in what may perhaps appear an arbitrary manner. She is not actuated by any animosity toward the United States, and this fact is widely recognised by the States themselves. Clearly in view of what has transpired, and in view of conditions which have radically changed since the law of the blockade and of the right of visit and search were laid down, it would be foolish of Britain to submit to the strict reading of the law, and take any chances with ships or cargoes destined to neutral ports, but under grave suspicion of being actually intended for Germany. That the courts of England have been called upon to decide vital facts relative to what are, or are not prizes, and what is, or what is not, confiscable cargo, does not imply that Britain sweeps aside international rights. Somebody has to make these decisions, and it is well that Britain places the matter in the hands of her highest legal experts, instead of leaving it in the hands of naval officers who are fighters and not lawyers. American shipowners and shippers cannot be deprived of the right to present their claims through the ordinary diplomatic channels, but Britain has not set up any such contention. She has merely determined that she will not allow anything to reach Germany that she can stop. If her determination injures or inconveniences neutrals, and she can be shown that the injury or inconvenience can be minimised, she is ready to comply with any suggestion to that effect that does not imperil her own interests. If any wrong is imposed she will be the first to propose redress. It is because we know that America knows Britain's regard for honesty and propriety, that we are certain there can never be any serious misunderstanding between the two countries, and even this trying war cannot create one.

THE GUILDHALL SPEECHES

THURSDAY, November 11, 1915.

By time-honoured custom the banquet following the installation in office of the Lord Mayor of London is made the occasion for the delivery of messages to the British Nation from the lips of His Majesty's principal Ministers. Generally the speeches are fraught with momentous subjects, and the Empire waits keenly expectant for the declarations which unfold the ideas, aims and policy of the Government. Perhaps because we are at war we attach a much greater importance to the Guildhall speeches than we did before, and perhaps we do so unreasonably, because if we recognised the obvious, we would see that it could not be expected that the Government would so publicly proclaim to the world its intentions regarding the war, nor even enter upon a discussion of certain phases of it. Therefore it is not surprising that from the speeches delivered by the brilliant statesmen present at the banquet, we learned little or nothing. The occasion was really made one of reaffirmation of certain principles upon which there can be no discussion among Britons, because there is nothing to discuss.

Following M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, who reaffirmed the justice of the Allies cause, the Prime Minister renewed the vow made by Britain and her allies a year ago that they would never sheathe the sword until all that we entered the war for is won. Nobody can fail to agree with this determination, and we are not aware that anyone has done so. There are a few people who want peace, and want it at any price, but there is no doubt that if there is one thing upon which the Nation at large is absolutely and completely in accord with Mr. Asquith, it is in the determination that come what may the war must be fought right out, or at least to that stage when Germany yields all that the Allies have gone to war for. We are not aware that the critical newspapers, the critical private citizens, or the critical Members of Parliament differ from Mr. Asquith in this matter, which is one of principle. Even the severely castigated "yellow press of Lord Northcliffe," may be quite in accord with the Prime Minister, and in fact if a persistent effort to get the determination translated into action can be taken as a criterion, then possibly the impatient Northcliffe press may be more determined than anybody that we shall win the war.

Just why the Prime Minister should describe the critical press as "hypocritical" we cannot understand. It may be hypocritical, but it does not appear positive that it is so, and Mr. Asquith has not offered any proof in justification of his assertion. A newspaper can be critical without being a hypocrite, because there are critics who are quite sincere, and some of them may even be patriotic. If there were a thousand passengers on a ship, and she struck a rock, we have no doubt they would all be completely in accord in their determination to get safely to land. If one, or two, or any number criticised the captain and his officers for shouting different orders and having no definite plans to effect the common object, we do not think the critical passengers could be called "hypocrites." They might be wrong; they might be foolish; they might even be endangering the safety of all, but surely they would not be convicting themselves of hypocrisy?

To carry this simile further, if it transpired that those critical passengers, by their criticism, induced the captain to take firm command, really to exercise his commanding position; or to delegate the command and control to three officers, instead of ten, would it be fair to call them foolish, or wicked, as well as hypocritical? If they propounded ideas that led to getting the boats out more expeditiously; if they showed a way to utilise all the brains, all the energy, and all the available resources of the ship, to get everybody—or at any rate the greatest possible number—safely to land in the shortest possible time, should they be abused as cowards or villains, or should they be accorded the credit of honesty of intention? And supposing the captain did abuse them and discredit them, and then he and his officers adopted their suggestions, would it be fair to say that they were wrong for having criticised and suggested, or would it be fair to admit that they were really right? And again, following out this interrogatory argument, if the critical passengers were a nuisance and menace to the ship's safety, and the captain declared emphatically that they were, would it not be better to put them in irons, or to shoot them, than to argue about them?

The difference between Mr. Asquith, or between his Government and the critical press, is not over principle but over methods. Mr. Asquith may be quite right in his statement that "to-day, as on the first day of the war, we are . . . on the right road for certain victory," but unfortunately the facts are against him. We do not say that we shall not achieve victory. We are certain we shall, and so we believe are all the critics. But we are not certain that our methods to date have been the right ones to make that victory sure, or to bring it within the least possible time. And though we derive no pleasure at all from being critical, or from suggesting that Mr. Asquith is not correct in anything he states, we must point out that in his statement quoted just above he is absolutely wrong. There have been too many drastic changes already in Britain's conduct of the war, as the result of the criticism to which Mr. Asquith objects, to permit us now to believe that from the first day of the war we were on the right road. If we were, why has Mr. Asquith permitted those changes? Because as a patriot he knew they were necessary, and he knew it only when they were pointed out to him.

CRIME IN BUENOS AIRES

OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

The "Bulletin of Crime" giving the official statistics of illegal acts in Buenos Aires during the third quarter of the year, shows that there is a reduction of 24 per cent in crimes committed, as compared with the corresponding 3 months of 1914.

Twenty-four murders are recorded, fourteen in the street and the remainder in private houses, all by men between the ages of 21 and 30. Only 66 per cent of these criminals have been arrested.

Thefts amount to \$759,533 of which

only 8 per cent or \$90,000 odd have been recovered. Youths of 16 to 20 years of age are responsible for these.

This latter official statement in itself shews up a great scandal in this city and one which the authorities would do well to study. Juvenile crime of all kinds is very rife and yet the police do but little to prevent it. It is possible to state that there are many more thousands of dollars stolen monthly which are never reported to the police at all.

Again it should be remarked that only 33 per cent of this class of criminals have been apprehended.

According to further official statements the most common crime is wounding.

Public Opinion

as expressed in the Argentine Press.

DREDGING THE PARANA

(La Prensa.—November 4).

It is stated that the Rosario Chamber of Commerce has resolved to ask the National Deputies not to suppress or diminish the sum allotted to the dredging of the River Paraná between Rosario and Santa Fé. Looking through the Budget statement *La Prensa* says that it fails to find any special sum allotted to this end, though there does appear a sum of \$60,000 to be used for maintaining the existing depth of water between Paraná and Rosario. There is therefore no special reason for the allotment mentioned by the Rosario Chamber of Commerce, the fundamental necessity being to see that the whole river depth is maintained at a level sufficient for safe navigation, and as *La Prensa* remarks, it is to this end that all efforts should be united. Perfect dredging of the Paraná has always been desirable, and every township along the banks of this great waterway, many of them important and some with an unlimited future before them, is constantly calling for efficient action towards maintaining the navigable channels in their proper state. Nor can it be denied that much has been done to realise these aspirations.

Yet there is still much to do, especially seeing that the river in flood frequently brings down great banks of sand that interrupt or delay navigation between Santa Fé, Entre Rios, Corrientes and the Chaco. The time is not auspicious for adding new charges to the Budget, but it is equally true that no saving should be made at the expense of the hydraulic works connected with the River Paraná. It has been proved that the slightest suspension of the dredging works immediately leads to the formation of new banks and a change in the river channels. Hence it is illogical to diminish the money devoted to this object through mistaken motives of economy. This is a matter in which not only the Chamber of Commerce of Rosario, but also all the other public bodies situated along the river, as well as the territorial powers of Formosa and the Chaco, ought to unite their energies in order that no interruption in the dredging of the Paraná be allowed to occur, since, as *La Prensa* concludes, the work is of essentially national importance.

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF

(La Nación.—November 4).

The existing customs tariff is based, says *La Nación*, on incorrect figures, and is moreover ten years old, and both the Chamber of Commerce and the Industrial Union agree at last that revision is necessary. They are now convinced that recent changes have made the official scale of values of no real utility, and feel that a stable tariff is what trade really needs. According to the report of the 1911 Budget Committee there are 1,125 articles of merchandise classified solely by analogy, whilst there are still more unvalued and taxed on their declared value, to say nothing of the many antiquated and deficient classifications still in force. All these anomalies, leading as they did to the creation of a special body in permanent session charged with the task of valuing, are now still more impractical owing to the profound changes brought about by the war.

The customs tariff is based on the

THE PERFECT INTENDENTE

(La Prensa.—November 6).

There are none too many men, declares *La Prensa*, who, whilst being fitted to occupy important positions in the state, are at the same time able to realise that the honours and advantages accruing to them from the post are of very secondary importance. If only the classic adage, "know thyself," were consistently borne in mind by the aspirants to such posts, there would be fewer failures, and this observation applies generally, whilst a particular application may be found in the case of the first municipal functionary. With thirty-five years experience as a Federal Capital, Buenos Aires ought to know what are the qualities required of its Intendente, a man who must undoubtedly fill an arduous post, given the variety of matters that come up for decision in a city of a million and a half inhabitants. Frivolous people imagine the post to be merely a personal honour, implying social brilliance; in the political world the Intendente is regarded as a powerful presidential lever; few are those who realise that the Municipal Intendente must be a man of ripe intelligence and skilled in statecraft.

A mere glance at the various duties that fall to his lot will show that he must be a good business man, a man of acknowledged social position, and versatile. Equal in rank to the Lord Mayor of London, his administrative duties are even more important and more varied. But whereas a mediocre minister of state may be of some service to his country, a mediocre Intendente spells failure owing to the lack of any controlling influence. Hence it follows that in many cases men of sound commonsense are often better qualified to take such a post than their fellows who can boast a greater degree of academic learning. Moreover the situation in Buenos Aires is still more complicated owing to the organic law of the Municipality. The selection of the Intendente, left to a general election, would be wider than the mere appointment of an individual at the will of the President. All these considerations, says *La Prensa*, emphasise the responsibility that the Government assumes when it appoints an Intendente. Without in any way wishing to deprecate the possession of titles to social esteem as a factor in the choice, *La Prensa* points out that aptitude for the duties to be discharged ought to stand first. A man may be suitable for many posts without being well fitted for municipal office, and he need count it no offence if he is passed over when such an office is to be filled.

value of the goods, hence this latter item must have a certain stability if it is to be of any use for reference, and given the state of trade with the countries now at war, prices are beyond all regular means of calculation. Thus these abnormal figures upon which taxation is based mean heavier duties and additional charges to the consumer. There is no alternative to a system of frequent and partial revision, such as has already been begun by the Government with regard to petroleum and its derivatives. In so far as a general alteration is concerned, it must perforce wait until trade becomes normal and the re-establishment of competition places the price of imported goods at its true level. The consequences of the war are bound to be dearer prices all round, in so far as industrial production is concerned, and until the general effect of these circumstances has given prices a settled range *La Nación* is of opinion that nothing can be done to place the Customs tariff on a newer and sounder base.

THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

(La Prensa.—November 5).

From the outset, says *La Prensa*, it has been a firm supporter of the Post Office Savings Bank, and facts have fully justified this attitude. Letting the figures speak for themselves, it will be seen that in the seven months during which the institution has been working, or down to the end of October, there have been 63,500 accounts opened, representing \$1,034,295, an average of \$25.72 per account. Comparing these results with those of the Savings Bank Department of the Banco de la Nación, one finds them singularly satisfactory. Begun in 1891, by the end of 1892, this department of the Bank had a total of \$1,000,000 and a year later it had only risen by \$100,000. Compare this with the Post Office Savings Bank, which has reached the million mark in five months, and which will, according to *La Prensa* be over two millions at the fifth of December.

Analysis of the figures is interesting, inasmuch as it shows that the object of the institution, the encouragement of saving in cents, is being realised. First and foremost, the average at the credit of each account, \$25.72, is more or less on a par with English experience. There the Post Office Savings Bank, founded in 1861, gave an average in 1862 of £3 per account, or say \$35, a sum which *La Prensa* considers will concur more or less with the Argentine figures. The extraordinary growth of the postage stamp method of saving is also noteworthy. In September some 13,000 forms were thus filled, whilst in October the number was nearer 20,000. The efficiency and economy of the system employed has also been clearly demonstrated. When the matter was discussed in the Chamber of Deputies it was said that one employee would be required to control every seven hundred accounts, whilst by the system of personal pass books it is proved that one employee handles 15,000 accounts, and will be able to take up to 20,000. Hence in four or five years, concludes *La Prensa*, the Post Office Savings Bank will have covered its cost and show a profit even more rapidly than its European prototypes have done.

THE TYRANNICAL MOTOR

(La Nación.—November 8).

Dealing with the great influx of river folk to the Tigre during the past week, *La Nación* draws attention once more to the inconsiderate behaviour of the average motor launch. Light craft, frequently half outriggered, are preferred by the rowing public, who as a rule frequent the shady creeks and quiet waterways of the Delta, but who must perforce come back to the Lujan as evening falls. With one exception, all the clubs are situated on that river, hence between five and six of an evening the stretch of the river between Tigre and the Carapachay is usually quite crowded with skiffs, "shells," and other light craft. This last stage of the journey is now universally recognised as being the most perilous of the whole day.

For the motor launches, aggressive, noisy, and relying too utterly on the skill of the man at the helm, make this their favourite time for parading up and down the river at full speed. Their owners forget that however skilful they themselves may be, the same rule does not always apply to those who are coxing the rowing boats, craft that are not so easily diverted. What this means let the clubs say, continues *La Nación*. Every Sunday brings its tale of oars splintered, planks split, rowlocks broken, whilst there is always present the danger of still more serious disaster. Hence it is in the highest degree advisable that the sub-prefecture of the Tigre should take note of these infractions of the regulations, doing whatever may be possible to check the mania for speed that animates so many owners of motor boats.

THE EMISSION OF CEDULAS

(La Nación.—November 5).

The Minister of Finance has been approached by a commission with the request that a fresh emission of Cédulas on account of the Hypothecary National Bank be sanctioned, in accordance with the terms of the law and the needs of the market. The directorate of this institution has remarked on previous occasions that the demand for such mortgages is numerous and constant, but that lack of means renders them unable to comply with the majority of these requests. At the same time steady quotations and a large volume of business in Cédulas is proof, says *La Nación*, of the constant demand for this class of investment, whilst the fears expressed at the beginning of the war as to the effect thereof on a stock whose principal foreign market was Antwerp, have not been realised, the Cédula being to-day kept at its present level by national capital.

It will not be forgotten that the sharp drop of some 25—30 points was soon regained, and experience has shown that even the situation of the property market has not affected the bank nor the regularity with which the service of its loans to the public has been met. Hence *La Nación* sees no objection to making the emission asked for. It will help credit and at the same time tend to lessen the paralysis which is characteristic of the market for loanable capital. The only reason that the Government could in justice urge against the suggested emission is the fact that the Cédula competes favourably with the internal loans of the nation, a fact that might make it appear advisable to check such competition by disallowing further issues. There is however room for all, and the market rates level up the difference of interest between the Cédula and the Internal Loan. Hence, concludes *La Nación*, the Minister of Finance would do well to give a favourable reply, authorising the emission of a respectable amount, since a reduced authorisation would defeat its object, since comparatively small loans would have to be granted in order to satisfy all the applicants who have come forward.

BAGS FOR THE HARVEST

(La Nación.—November 9).

In view of a probable increase in the price of harvest bagging, sundry managers of co-operative societies in the Rosario district have met to arrange for collective purchases of this article. The initiative shows, remarks *La Nación*, how much the producers fear the attacks of the speculators, who select the most critical time to raise prices. Similar preventive measures have been tried before, but without result, owing to the fact that the manufacturers simply withdraw from the market, thus making the prices of the bags as dear as before. Equally futile was the Government scheme for buying up a large quantity of bags abroad, since the sudden demand merely made the price of bagging rise, which made it impossible for government to sell any cheaper than did the local trust. The net result was that the cultivator had to pay dearer than ever for his sacks.

In short, Government measures have always proved failures, owing to the businesslike manner in which the monopoly is organised, the ample capital behind it, and the fact that the official schemes lack funds and are unduly precipitate. The co-operative societies who purpose uniting their funds in order to buy abroad on a large scale will, says *La Nación*, find that the trust is dealing against them. If on the contrary they deal with the trust, they will have to pay such prices as are asked by that body. Only by putting up a skilled and amply endowed authority, such as was proposed in the Banco Agrícola, to deal for them, can they hope to get the better of the bargain. Private and casual initiatives are bound to fail, lacking as they do all the means that are at the disposal of the syndicate they oppose.

UTILIZATION OF INTERNAL CREDIT

(La Nación.—November 6).

Public works to be carried out against the emission of government bonds cannot for the present be proceeded with owing to the fact that the necessary funds wherewith to take up the said bonds are not available. Many of these works are nevertheless urgently necessary, hence the suggestion that the government should make use of the deposits of the Banco de la Nación by converting them into bonds of an internal loan carrying a higher rate of interest than that which they now obtain from the bank. *La Nación* dwells on the fact that the operation is very simple, and declares that the depositor will not make any objection, seeing that he gets better interest, certainty of regular service, and freedom from the risk of stock exchange oscillations.

That is the proposition in a nutshell, but as *La Nación* remarks, the deal will call for very careful manipulation in order that not only revenue but also withdrawals may be well secured. The first condition is to limit the amount thus transferred to a reasonable sum, considering this rather in the light of an experiment which will prove whether the treasury is capable of handling the business, involving as it must do unexpected and possibly heavy amortisation. This is where the chief difficulty comes in for the government, since payments must be made out of current revenue, the depositor being assured that he can withdraw his funds whenever he needs them. Private banks have lent to the government, and, argues *La Nación* the private depositor, under the proposed scheme, will be able to do the same, whilst circumstances favour the arrangement seeing that present conditions render inevitable a further reduction in the deposit rate, which will be an added incentive for adopting the government plan.

ARGENTINE WARRANT LAW

(La Prensa.—November 8).

Notwithstanding that Argentina has legislation dealing with the use of warrants that dates back to 1878, this powerful aid to mercantile interchange has not as yet, says *La Prensa*, been really made part and parcel of Argentine commercial practice. Personal credit has been the base of local trade for a long time past, whilst the agricultural and pastoral interests have had the additional facility of hypothecary loans. Given good times these resources are sufficient, but when lack of confidence becomes widespread they are insufficient. On the other hand merchandise at such a period usually increases in value, as is instanced by the ruling figures for agricultural and pastoral products, notwithstanding that the producer himself is frequently forced to realise for whatever sum may be offered him, thus losing the profit that would be his, were he able to choose his own market.

La Prensa does not pretend that it is enunciating anything new when it states that the general use of the "warrant" would remedy this state of affairs, but the fact remains that although the remedy is known, it has not as yet been applied. The new Warrant Law of 1914 is practically unknown to most of the traders in this Republic. In a recent official publication data are given dealing with the use of the warrant in other countries, and it is shown that whilst in the United States, France, England, and the free cities of Germany, the warrant has proved of the greatest utility, here the sugar producers are the only people who have made real use of its faculties. This must not be attributed, continues *La Prensa*, to mere indifference; it is rather due to a lack of attention to detail when the law was drafted. Moreover it is advisable to find out by enquiry whether the principles adopted by the Government are those best suited to bring out the efficacy of the system, since the mere proclamation of a law does not necessarily lead to its application.

TEXTILE FIBRES AND THEIR UTILIZATION

(La Prensa.—November 9).

The report of the Government Commission appointed to study the possibility of using local textile fibres for bag making and similar uses has recently been published, and *La Prensa* uses the fact as the base of another appeal for considering the problem with the intention that its importance deserves. Linseed flax is not the only fibre available, but it is the most readily workable and obtainable, whilst there are 1,800,000 hectares under linseed. On an average each hectare produces 2,500 kilos straw, a total of 4,500,000 tons, of which 3,375,000, or say 75 per cent is utilisable. It yields from 15 to 25 per cent of fibre, but calculating on the smaller amount sufficient flax could be secured to make 405,000 tons of bagging, which in its turn represents 1,012,500,000 bags for the agriculturalist. How is that result to be obtained?

In the first place the fibre must be made—and the fibre is worth 400 francs a ton, a sum more than sufficient to pay the rent of the *chacara*—and the separation of the fibre is quite distinct from the weaving of it into bagging. Only 15 per cent of the flax straw is left as workable fibre, which implies heavy cost for cartage, owing to the relatively light weight of the load, the unsuitability of the carts used, and the fact that other harvesting operations are in progress at the same time. Hence as *La Prensa* points out, the *chacarero* must himself ret his flax straw, work that is looked upon as purely agricultural in all European countries, and that might well be carried on during the winter here, and thereafter bale the flax ere sending it to the factory. The financing of the factories is to be either in the form of a state guarantee, or an incentive is to be provided by giving free entry to all the necessary material, the latter suggestion being undoubtedly the best. But ere the factory can work it must have its flax to work with, and the state will do well to bring home to the agriculturalist how much he loses by burning his flax. When the fibre is available the factories will not be slow to follow. Half a million tons of fibre at 400 francs a ton work out at close on \$40,500,000 gold. Is not this sufficient incentive, concludes *La Prensa* to make the cultivator ret rather than burn his flax?

MORE ABOUT THE WARRANT

(La Prensa.—November 10).

Again referring to the question of warrants for grain, *La Prensa* states that it is notorious that the law of 1914 has not removed existing difficulties. Given the strong and constant demand for wheat, maize, oats, linseed, wool, and hides, the producer of these articles ought to be certain of being able to pledge them for money at need. In England and in the other European countries, the merchant who has sugar, coffee, and similar products lying to his order, is always able to obtain an advance on them until such time as it suits him to sell. But whereas in those countries the business began by building great warehouses to store the goods on which the warrants were based, here in Argentina the process has been exactly inverse. Who, asks *La Prensa*, is going to lend money on piles of wheat in bags, when that wheat is liable to deterioration through the weather?

The warrant is useless unless the merchandise that it represents is perfectly safe. Ordinary risks can of course be covered by insurance, but the same cannot be said of rain, which is a normal and a frequent occurrence. If it was possible to insure cereals against bad weather the premiums would be so high as to

BRITISH PATRIOTIC FUND, URUGUAY

BRITAIN IN WAR TIME.

At a recent committee meeting several important decisions were arrived at, amongst these being the following:—

That a general meeting of subscribers should be called at which will be presented a statement of work done during the year ended 31st Aug. last.

That the report then to be submitted shall be printed for distribution amongst all subscribers.

That a Christmas hamper be despatched to each of the volunteers from Uruguay.

The report is in course of preparation, and notice will be given as early as possible as to the date on which the general meeting will be held.

A draft has been despatched to the Army and Navy Stores with a list of 53 of our volunteers whose addresses and particulars it has been possible to obtain.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS ON OCTOBER 30, 1915.

	Uruguayan Gold.
Gross receipts to	
Aug. 31, 1915 . . .	\$43,705.90
Donations in Sept.	
1915	46.05
Subscriptions in . .	
Sept. 1915	2,534.15
Bank Interest . . .	85.15
	\$46,371.25
to Sept. 30, 1915	\$35,236.32
Expenses and passages paid for 5 volunteers	230.20
Printing and Sundries	55.00
	\$35,521.52

Balance with British Bank of South America, Ltd. . \$10,849.73
Besides the Cash Balance of \$10,849.73 shown above, the British Patriotic Fund holds in London £5,000 invested in 4½ per cent. British War Loan.

(Sgd.) KERR CONNELL,
Hon. Treasurer.

Montevideo, Nov. 6, 1915.

A THIRTEEN MONTHS RECORD

(4th AUGUST, 1914, TO 4th SEPTEMBER, 1915.)

The following communication has been received from a Montevidean at present in England.

A little more than a year ago Great Britain had the largest navy and the smallest standing army of all the European Powers. Her total military establishment was 254,000 white men, of whom 76,000 were stationed in India. Germany had more first-line men on the French frontier when the war began, than Great Britain had all over the world. The total British force available immediately for service on the Continent was scarcely 12 per cent. of the German army kept with the colours during times of profound peace. Great Britain's field ordnance and her reserve of small arms were in proportion only to the size of her army.

Yet here is what Great Britain has done:—

1.—She has bottled up the German navy so securely in the Kiel Canal that not a German vessel, other than a submarine, has ventured into the North Sea since January 24th, 1915, when the *Blucher* was sunk.

2.—She has completely driven the German flag from the seas of the world. The only German merchantmen not now interned, or tied up in home ports are those in the Baltic Sea.

3.—She has destroyed, or forced into

make the business unsuitable. Thus, continues *La Prensa*, one finds oneself compelled to recognise that official action in favour of agricultural interests leaves much to be desired. The legal enactments regarding the building of sheds are being forgotten; hence, with no efficient storage facilities available, the utility of the warrant is almost nil.

internment, every German man-of-war absent from home waters on the outbreak of war.

4.—She has raised, equipped, and put in the field more than 2,000,000 men, in addition to those available last August (1914). She has more than another 1,000,000 in reserve, and in training. All these troops are amply supplied with arms, transport, uniforms, etc., before they are required to be sent into the fighting line.

5.—She has multiplied the out-put of her arms factories more than 20 times, and has increased by 700 per cent. the air-craft available for her forces since August, 1914.

6.—She is financing the Belgian and Serbian Governments, and has loaned large sums to Russia and Italy.

7.—She has seized in Africa, German colonial possessions in the Orient, with the assistance of Japan, she has hauled down the German flag from every settlement, every island, and every coaling station that owed allegiance to the Kaiser.

8.—She landed in France a small force approximately 110,000 men, at a time when these reinforcements enabled General Joffre to form the army that took Von Kluck in flank on the Ourcq.

9.—In the battle of the Marne the British led the attack that drove back the German host from the approaches to Paris, and also bore the brunt of the retreat. In the battle of the Aisne they forced the crossings of the rivers and again enabled General Joffre to inaugurate flanking tactics.

10.—Transported to the Yser, the British took the Ypres-La Bassée line and held it against continuous attacks from October 16 to November 5, and again from November 10 to the end of December, 1914. These attacks were intended to open the road to Calais, were of the most vital importance to the Allies, and cost the Germans 200,000 men.

11.—The British were entrusted by General Joffre with the front where the Germans were strongest, and they have been subjected to more constant and unremitting attacks than have been delivered by the Germans against any of the other western defences.

12.—After nine months' fighting on the Ypres line, despite the fact that the Germans have repeatedly hurled their best troops against the front, the British lines to-day are at no point further to the westward than when the Germans began the assault.

13.—The British have supplied 75 per cent. of the men and ships employed in the operations against the Dardanelles, and they made the landings which are ultimately to open the way to Constantinople.

14.—In addition, and until the surrender of the last forces of the Germans in Africa, Great Britain was conducting five other over-seas campaigns—on the Sinai peninsula; at the head of the Persian Gulf; in the Cameroons; in German South West Africa, and in German East Africa. These were exclusive of all operations in the Orient and in the Mediterranean.

15.—The British losses to date are some 400,000, an average of 8900 a week.

Mention might be made to the indirect benefit derived by the Allies from our Navy's splendid patrol, and convoy work, in home waters, in which it has been nobly assisted by our magnificent Mercantile Marine.

There is also another small matter worth recording. In thirteen months well over £50,000,000 have been raised in the Empire for distribution in the form of charity, without distinction of creed or nationality.

All this may of course mean that the British have done nothing, but if it does, heaven help the Teuton Allies when the British really begin fighting.

PRINCE OF WALES FUND

ARGENTINA'S CONTRIBUTION.

London, Nov. 5.

The Prince of Wales Fund now totals £5,594,640.

The latest donation was £1,000 from the Argentine British Patriotic Committee.

CATTLE MARKET

ENTERED: 4,965.

Pigs 541
Prices: 30 to 35 cents per kilo.

Summary of Purchasers.

La Plata 933
Sansinena 755
Armour 477
La Blanca 311
Argentino 190
Las Palmas 89

Total 2,755

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Salaberry y Bergetche—

From Olavarria: 48 steers at \$179, 10 young steers at 174; from Mercedes: 17 steers at 184; from Tandil: 36 steers at 179, 2 at 150; from Villegas: 22 cows at 160, 12 at 143, 8 at 145; from Lincoln: 2 steers at 105, 4 at 170, 8 at 150, 5 at 146, 15 at 113.50, 15 at 127.50, 12 young steers at 87.50, 10 at 93.50, 2 cows at 151, 2 at 138, 5 at 166, 4 heifers at 111.50; from Azul: 2 cows at 118.50, 2 at 174, 4 at 158, 7 at 150, 4 at 131; from Tornquist: 3 heifers at 80, 2 at 91, 2 bullocks at 195, 2 young steers at 145, 12 at 140, 7 at 120, 11 young steers at 110, 4 cows at 106, 4 calves at 74; from Bahia Blanca: 18 heifers at 126, 15 at 116, 15 at 103.50; from Matanzas: 3 cows at 131, 4 at 140.50, 4 at 160, 13 young steers at 137, 32 steers at 165; from Monte: 6 steers at 159, 2 at 168.50, 5 at 182, 6 cows at 148.

Juan Lalor—

From Chacabuco: 10 steers at \$186; from Las Heras: 18 steers at 179, 12 at 178; from General Belgrano: 42 steers at 184; from Suipacha: 2 steers at 185, 2 calves at 65.50, 4 cows at 88, 3 calves at 65.50; from Laprida: 3 steers at 172, 14 at 168, 2 at 159, 1 cows at 157; from Entre Rios: 6 cows at 137, 14 at 138, 18 steers at 167; from B. Mitre: 7 bullocks at 186; from Tres Arroyos: 14 cows at 147, 13 at 126.50, 9 at 130, 4 do. from Las Heras at 123; from Entre Rios: 22 cows at 166, 11 at 143, 14 at 111.50, 6 young steers at 96; from Bahia Blanca: 2 young steers at 131, 3 at 115, 3 at 90, 14 young steers at 159; from Casares: 5 cows at 132, 8 heifers at 58, 3 calves at 42; from San Martin: 10 steers at 186, 6 heifers at 115, 3 at 102, 8 at 123, 8 cows at 139; from Carmen de Areco: 3 young steers at 92.50, 11 at 129; from Casares: 3 young steers at 171, 10 cows at 167; from Coronel Suarez: 22 cows at 155; from Matanzas: 32 young steers at 156.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Santa Fe: 35 steers at \$226, 5 cows at 151.50, 7 at 130, 5 at 102.50, 8 at 65.50, 10 young steers at 89, 6 at 113, 6 at 67, 6 heifers at 74, 6 at 46.50, 7 at 81; from Santa Fe: 6 young steers at 85, 9 cows at 100, 13 at 107, 13 young steers at 56.50, 3 at 73, 6 steers at 89, 10 calves at 43.50, 9 heifers at 60, 21 at 75, 15 cows at 130, 3 young steers at 155, 4 at 60; from Tornquist: 3 cows at 161.50, 17 steers at 160; from Las Heras: 3 stags at 88, 4 at 170, 15 cows at 130, 15 at 132, 4 steers at 159, 30 at 152; from Cordoba: 14 steers at 135, 55 at 159; from Olavarria: 24 steers at 150.

Juan Chapar y Cia.—

From Bahia Blanca: 7 steers at \$135, 8 young steers at 110, 8 cows at 120.

Accame y Bellini—

From Chacabuco: 24 cows at \$128, 7 steers at 75, 9 heifers at 112.

Lizarralde Hermanos—

From Las Heras: 7 cows at \$155, 5 at 148, 2 at 115, 4 calves at 65.

Bellocq e Hita—

From Azul: 12 young steers at \$155, from Brandzen: 5 cows at 142, 7 calves at 48; from Lincoln: 10 steers at 165.

Banco Ganadero Argentino—

From Santa Fe: 2 cows at \$118, 5 heifers at 705, 5 at 95, 2 calves at 55.

Rodolfo Guillon y Cia.—

From Pehuajó: 2 steers at \$185, 3 at 100, 2 cows at 105, 4 at 92, 12 heifers at 103, 14 cows at 152; from Berdier: 30 cows at 135, 6 heifers at 120, 2 young steers at 67.

Mihura Hermanos—

From Entre Rios: 2 steers at \$200, 2 stags at 195, 40 steers at 175, 57 at 160, 25 cows at 145, 57 steers at 142, 42 at 142, 25 cows at 132, 2 heifers at 85, 6 cows at 95, 2 calves at 65, 25 cows at 132.

Patron, Costas y Peró—

From Cordoba: 36 steers at \$125, 16 at 105.

Carriquiry, Caseaux y Cia.—

From Venado Tuerto: 2 steers at \$125, 17 young steers at 78.

Tomás Devoto y Cia.—

From Las Heras: 68 steers at \$215, 132 do. from Cordoba at 114; from Pehuajó: 8 cows at 117, 10 at 100; from Cordoba: 15 cows at 100, 13 heifers at 90.

Gibson Hermanos—

From General Paz: 12 cows at \$132, 10 at 150; from Cordoba: 25 steers at 107, 25 at 113, 50 at 115.

Benitez y Murve—

From Santa Fe: 3 cows at \$163, 8 at 157, 10 at 131, 4 at 151, 4 at 145.

Crespo y Rodriguez—

From Santa Fe: 2 bullocks at \$182, 2 at 72, 2 young steers at 118, 10 cows at 138, 12 heifers at 85, 2 at 88, 2 calves at 83, 3 at 58, 2 at 80, 8 at 22, 15 cows at 145, 17 at 115.

Gioja y Etchart—

From Carmen de Areco: 4 cows at \$120, 3 heifers at 108, 10 at 92, 3 calves at 75; from Chacabuco: 6 cows at 88, 3 calves at 70, 11 steers at 140, 2 cows at 135, 19 steers at 168.

Videla Hermanos y Cia.—

From Santa Fe: 2 cows at \$148, 13 at 105, 4 at 85, 2 at 55, 14 calves at 45, 2 at 15.

Julio L. Peña y Cia.—

From Tandil: 9 steers at \$205, 1 at 170, 2 young steers at 153, 6 heifers at 140, 1 stag at 155; from Rivadavia: 7 young steers at 110, 1 calf at 75; from Lincoln: 21 cows at 133, 7 at 123, 12 at 120.

Felipe L. Cucullu—

From Belgrano: 4 heifers at \$92, 3 calves at 52, 16 at 74, 11 cows at 135.

Fortunato B. Arzeno y Hnos.—

From Santa Fe: 22 steers at \$206, 28 do. from Entre Rios at 140; from Pehuajó: 40 cows at 176.

Martinez de Hoz Hnos.—

From Arenales: 19 cows at \$170, 27 at 150, 4 at 130.

Alejandro Schoo y Cia.—

From Entre Rios: 110 steers at \$172, 17 at 160, 17 young steers at 119, 2 at 75.

Alonso y Blaquier—

From Cordoba: 22 steers at \$172.

Santiago Machiavello—

From Pringles: 3 steers at \$200, at 152.

Leandro Lynch y Cia.—

From Santa Fe: 28 steers at \$165, 10 at 130.

Santamarina e Hijos—

From Tandil: 4 steers at \$148, 16 cows at 142.

Bunge y Born—

From Alvear: 44 cows at \$140.

José Maria Trelles—

From Laprida: 21 steers at \$136.



TRADE MARK

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(Adolfo Marcelo & Luis Lignieres)

Vaccine & Serums for Stock

VACCINE for CAFEUNCLO, MANCHA, TRISTEZA, ENTEQUE TUBERCULINAS, LCMERIZ - TIFUS EQUINO. Etc., Etc.

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The Vaccine, and Serums are personally and exclusively prepared by Adolfo Marcelo and Luis Lignieres, which ensures successful results.

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Mr. A. Machattie,

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SHEEP MARKET

ENTRIES: 5,913.

Local butchers 2,320
La Blanca 1,025
La Plata 1,617
Sansinena 556
Argentino 284
Armour 91

Total 5,893

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

From Berutti: 122 cap. frig. at \$18.30; from Arenaza: 20 ovejas mat. at 16; from Berutti: 23 cord. frig. at 11.80, 10 cord. mat. at 9.

Gioja y Etchart—

From Durañona: 55 cord. frig. at \$10.30, 76 cord. mat. at 8.50; from Junin: 32 cap. frig. at 13.20, 92 cord. pel. mat. at 7.50, 12 cap. frig. at 13.60, 32 ovejas mat. at 12, 27 cord. pel. mat. at 7.80.

Beltran Sansot—

From Cabildo: 50 ovejas mat. at \$18.50, 50 at 17.50, 112 at 15.50, 75 at 13.50.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Arano: 30 ovejas mat. at \$13, 79 cord. frig. at 12; from Laprida: 49 cord. frig. at 9.40, 15 cord. mat. at 6.80, 214 at 7.30, 100 at 6.50; from Saldungaray: 32 cap. frig. at 12.50, 12 ovejas mat. at 10, 64 bgos. mat. at 11, 99 cap. frig. at 15.40, 50 ovejas mat. at 11.50, 12 cord. mat. at 7.

Eduardo Jolly—

From Ituzaingo: 53 ovejas mat. at \$11.50, 12 cord. mat. at 7.

Mantegaza, Sivori y Bado—

From Santa Luisa: 160 cord. mat. at \$8, 17 cord. frig. at 9.50.

Ignacio Goñi e Hijos—

From Pelicura: 153 ovejas mat. at \$14.30, 33 at 13, 13 cap. frig. at 13.

Juan Chapar y Cia.—

From Cereales: 95 cord. frig. at \$10.70, 40 cord. mat. at 8.30; from A. Corti: 98 cap. frig. at 17.80, 78 at 15.50.

Dubox y Rivera Ocantos—

From Peralta: 51 cap. frig. at \$13, 30 cord. frig. at 9.70, 37 cord. mat. at 8.10.

Juan Lalor—

From Rauch: 33 cap. frig. at \$18.50, 100 cord. mat. at 7.80, 75 at 7.80; from E. Rios: 21 cap. frig. at 12, 27 ovejas mat. at 10.50, 18 at 12.50, 107 cord. mat. at 6.50.

Miguel Ardohain—

From Cabildo: 21 ovejas mat. at \$13.20, 65 cord. pel. frig. at 10.10, 44 cord. mat. at 8.50, 74 ovejas mat. at 11.60, 150 cap. frig. at 16.50, 136 at 13.80; from Atreco: 16 ovejas mat. at 16.30, 180 cord. frig. at 11.80, 245 at 10.80, 114 at 11.20.

Fortunato B. Arzeno y Hnos.—

From Sta. Luisa: 160 cord. mat. at \$8, 17 cord. frig. at 9.50.

Salaberry y Bergetche—

From Rauch: 30 cord. mat. at \$9.20, 193 at 7.40.

Tabacco Hnos. y Cia.—

From Anchorena: 42 ovejas mat. at \$16.50, 18 at 14.50, 21 at 19.50.

RAILWAY TRAFFICS.

The subjoined traffic returns for the week ending Oct. 23 are compared with the co. responding week of last year

Railway.	Gross Take	Increase or Decrease	Inc. or Dec. per mile	Miles Open	Aggregate from July 1st.	Increase or Decrease
				1914	1915	
Central Railway	108,000	+ 4,000	+ 0 15 6	3,262	3,307	+234,100
Southern Railway	97,000	+ 20,000	+ 4 18 7	3,729	3,792	+286,000
Pacific Railway	75,000	+ 15,000	+ 4 4 9	3,517	3,534	+293,000
Western Railway	50,000	+ 9,000	+ 3 18 0	1,792	1,867	+133,000
Arg. North-Eastern Railway	7,260	+ 2,963	+ 3 4 3	667	752	+ 38,511
Entre Rios Railways	11,000	+ 3,200	+ 4 7 6	730	730	+ 31,500
Central Cordoba	25,350	+ 8,200	+ 6 18 2	1,186	1,186	+ 93,561
	\$	\$	\$			\$
Province of Buenos Aires .	125,381	+ 18,751	+ 23.74	790	790	+838,512

GRAIN MARKET

TERMINAL CEREAL MARKET.

First Ring.

No operations.

Second Ring.

No operations.

Official Prices.

Wheat.	
For January Darsena.	\$10.10
Linseed.	
For November Darsena.	13.20
For January Darsena.	13.30
Available.	13.20
Maize.	
For November Darsena.	5.10
For December Darsena.	5.25
For January Darsena.	5.30
Available.	5.10

CHAMBER OF CEREALS QUOTATIONS.

Prices in the Bolsa de Comercio.

100 kilos waggon Darsena. (Available).

Linseed.	13.00
Wheat for bread.	nominal
Do Barletta for Europe.	12.00
Do do for bread.	nominal
Do do (Export, Europe).	nominal
Do do (Export, Brazil).	12.00
Oats Bahia Blanca.	7.00
Yellow malze.	5.05

REGISTERED CONTRACTS.

(Delivered in Buenos Aires).

Wheat.

For January—200 tons at \$10.10.

Maize.

For December—400 tons at \$5.25 and 600 at 5.30. Total 1000.

NATIONAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

(Rosario de Santa Fe).

First Ring.

Wheat.

For March—200 tons at \$9.75.

Second Ring.

Maize.

For December—400 tons at \$5.12 and 1600 at 5.13. Total 2000.

Wheat.

For March—200 tons at \$9.70.

Official Prices.

Wheat.	
For January.	\$10.10
For February.	9.70
For March.	9.70
Maize.	
For November.	5.00
For December.	5.10
For January.	5.35
Available.	4.95
Linseed.	
For November.	12.60
For January.	12.80
For February.	12.80
Available.	nominal

In Rosario.

Wheat No. 1.	12.20
Wheat No. 2.	nominal
Linseed.	12.50
Maize.	4.77½

LONDON METAL MARKETS

London, Nov. 10.

Latest metal quotations:—

	£	s	d
Silver, bars, per ounce,	24	1	2
Copper, spot, per ton,	72	6	—
Do. 90 days,	72	16	—
Do electrolytic,	90	10	—
Tin, spot, per ton,	162	15	—
Do. 90 days,	162	15	—
Lead, per ton,	25	15	—
Zinc, per ton,	78	10	—

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ESPECIALLY SUITABLE for ESTANCIAS

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MEAT EXPORT

The Armour Frigorifico has despatched to London by Highland Piper, 691 carcasses frozen mutton; 1927 fores, and 1921 hinds of chilled beef.

Las Palmas Produce Company have despatched to London by the Highland Piper 1006 carcasses of frozen mutton, 3947 carcasses of frozen lamb, 115 quarters frozen beef, 1450 fores and 1500 hinds chilled beef.

The La Blanca Company sent to London by the same ship 702 mutton and 500 lamb carcasses with 3115 quarters chilled beef.

La Blanca also sent by La Negra 1950 quarters frozen beef to Liverpool.

The Armour Frigorifico advises despatch by La Negra for Liverpool of 6,489 fores and 6,725 hinds of frozen beef.

By Highland Piper for London the Smithfield and Argentine Company have sent off 453 fore and 702 hind quarters of chilled beef.

FRIGORIFICO "LA BLANCA"

PAMPHLET ON HOG BREEDING.

The "La Blanca" Freezing Company who recently issued a descriptive booklet of their plant in Avellaneda have now gone one further in the form of an instructive pamphlet on the economic breeding and feeding of hogs.

The main point of the publication is to call the attention of the Argentine Hog Breeder to the advantages of using the "Big Brand Meat Meal" to assist the growth of the pig, and at the same time to reduce cost of feeding by using this product mixed with other food.

This pamphlet is being given away by the "La Blanca's" representative at the Fat Stock Show at Palermo and can also be obtained at the offices of the Company, 499 Cangallo, Buenos Aires.

ARGENTINE RAILS

RISE FOLLOW DECLARATION OF THE B.A.P. DIVIDEND.

London, Nov. 5.

On 'Change yesterday money was reported unchanged; discounts steady. The Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England are both recommended for another year in office. Clearing House increase is £24,553,000. Exchange is stronger on Greek news. Rails are improving and Argentines have advanced freely on Pacific Dividend of £2.16.6 on Second Preference which is considered satisfactory.

The principal quotations are:—Southern, 84¼; Western, 85½; Central, 87¼; Pacific, 46¾. Investors acquainted with Argentina and its conditions were steady buyers.

All the big companies are making satisfactory gains, and it is believed that in the absence of adverse weather they will recover in the course of this year the ground lost in the past bad season.

After showing some signs of weakness, shares in the London and River Plate Bank have returned to favour, as a sure sign of a return to better conditions.

Bonds were well maintained, Peruvians strong on Amsterdam buying.

The Southern Land Company has declared a dividend of 9 per cent. and carried forward £19,015 to current account.

CAPTAIN SCOTT MEMORIAL

UNVEILED IN LONDON.

London, Nov. 6.

The statue to the British explorer Captain Scott which has been erected in Waterloo Place was unveiled to-day in the presence of a large assembly by the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Arthur Balfour.

The statue was modelled by the gallant explorer's widow, Lady Scott.

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RUMANIAN NEUTRALITY

THE "INTERNATIONAL" DANUBE

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—With regard to the war news in to-day's papers that Rumania has refused to grant Germany's request that she should intern two Russian torpedo boats lying in the Danube, and that freedom to navigate in those waters is no violation of neutrality, it may interest your readers to know that the Danube from its mouth at the Rumanian port of Sulina to the town of Galatz (about 80 miles up the river) is international, and that such portion of the river is governed by a body known as "The European Commission of the Danube." The Commission is composed of the following Powers: Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Germany, Austria, and Rumania. One of Great Britain's commissioners was General Gordon, of Khartoum fame.

As is well known, the Danube has three mouths, namely, the Sulina, Kilia, and St. Georges, but the Sulina mouth is the only one navigable for steamers of any size.

Each of the above mentioned Powers has the right to have a small man-of-war between Sulina and Galatz. Probably the Russian torpedo boats referred to were stationed at the latter river port. Above Galatz the Danube is Rumanian until it touches Bulgarian territory on the Bulgarian side. It might be a breach of neutrality if Rumania permitted any man-of-war belonging to the belligerents to ascend the river about Galatz, but not so between Galatz and the river mouth. But at the same time it appears that she has permitted the passage of "troops" up the river.

Yours, etc.,

H. GORDON NORDABY.

(We thank Mr. H. Gordon Nordaby for his interesting letter and for the valuable information contained therein. The statement that the Sulina channel of the river Danube is "international" is quite correct. Although our own knowledge of the Danube extends little above the town, or village, of Sulina, we have frequently seen the European Commission's dredgers at work, and have also seen the small "men-of-war," to which reference is made. There is, however, one point which gives us cause for reflection, and that is whether or not large troopships would be able to ascend beyond Galatz, even supposing Rumania were disposed to permit such an operation. The quantity of silt brought downstream is so great that continuous dredging is necessary to ensure a nav-

SHIPS THAT HAVE PASSED

"LA RAZON'S" LATEST DISCOVERY

La Razón, the evening paper whose heart bleeds for the welfare of Argentina, and whose pen is always drawn to defend the right, has made another discovery—the frigorificos are robbing the cattle raiser.

In its issue of Friday *La Razón* set out to show that the slump in prices for frigorifico cattle was due to the freckers deliberately tampering with the law of supply and demand. In other words it accuses them of not shipping beef, and then making the excuse for lower prices that shipping space is not available. *La Razón* says that in the Port of Buenos Aires there are the following steamers:—Highland Piper, Lynton Grange, Kelvinbank, Araguaya and La Negra, all British ships; as well as the Italian steamer, Tomaso di Savoia; and the French vessel, Amiral Troude. At Port La Plata it asserts there are the Verdi, Highland Glen, Highland Enterprise, La Rosarina and the Desna. *La Razón* does not spell the names correctly but that is immaterial. It adds that these ships have a capacity of 60,000 tons, and it asks "Why are not their holds filled up?" Of course the Government is called upon to do its duty, whatever that may be.

Unfortunately for *La Razón* six of the twelve ships mentioned have sailed. The Desna sailed on October 25; the Highland Glen on October 27; the Verdi on October 28; La Rosarina, October 29; Highland Enterprise, Oct. 30, and the Araguaya on November 5, and probably the *Razón's* shipping reporter went with one of them. The Lynton Grange is now loading general cargo, and the Kelvinbank is already loaded. The 12 steamers have capacity only for from 20,000 to 25,000 tons. *La Razón* is not convincing.

Clan Macalister Lost

VICTIM OF GERMAN SUBMARINE

London, Nov. 10.

It is announced that the British steamer Clan Macalister, 4836 tons, has been sunk.

igable channel, and grounding is frequent. The larger grain traders are compelled to complete at Sulina for the simple reason that there is insufficient water in the upper reaches. Perhaps, however, Mr. Gordon Nordaby will be so good as to furnish further information on this point, should he have it at his disposal.—Ed. THE HERALD.)

PASSENGER LISTS

S.S. CROFTON HALL.

Among the passengers who arrived from New York by the American s.s. Crofton Hall are the following:—Mr. Anselmo Windhausen, Mrs. and Master Windhausen, Leopoldo Cardenas, Mr. Edward Rochette, Mr. Robert Hope.

S.S. BYRON.

Among the passengers by the above named steamer, which sails this morning at 10 o'clock from the North Basin for New York, are the following:—Mrs. M. Banham, Mr. Italo V. Carrara, Mr. Fred Hettman, Mr. Robert H. Atkinson, Mr. A. N. Campbell, Mr. Fernando A. Coni, Miss G. Coni, Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Loheed, Miss Katherine and Master Richard Loheed, Mr. and Mrs. John Purdy, Mr. Lee Prettyman, Mr. A. H. Rosenfeld, Mr. G. N. Saurwein, Mr. Jarrel, A. Jones.

s.s. HIGHLAND ROVER.

The Nelson liner Highland Rover arrived yesterday morning in the North Basin outward bound from London and the Spanish Main. Amongst the saloon passengers are included: Mrs. Louisa A. Hobbins, Mr. Egbert J. S. Carlisle, Mrs. A. A. Boyd and family, Mrs. Rhoda Rough and family, Mrs. Georgina G. C. E. Hill, Mr. James Hope Hunter, Mr. Ernest C. Plat, Miss Jennie Hilder, Mr. Albert R. Lloyd, Mr. Alexander S. Peden, Mr. Augustus Chas. W. Lawrence, Mr. Carlos Edward Lowry, Mr. Norman Clark, Mr. Carlos M. Cedra, Mr. Sidney Carlos Smith, Mrs. Margaret Bownas, Miss Minnie E. Bownas, Mr. Edward Lake, Mrs. Elizabeth Lake, Mr. Edward Lake, Mrs. Norah M. Lake, etc.

R.M.S.P. ARAGUAYA

The following passengers left on Nov. 5 by the R.M.S.P. Araguaya:—Messrs. J. Ansen, G. C. Burnard, H. E. Bott, Miss R. Bubman, Miss M. R. Bell, J. G. Colclough, A. N. Canfield, F. Cuthbert, A. P. Chapman, A. S. Cobden, R. N. Davies, Mrs. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. A. Duncan, Miss Duncan, P. Foster, Miss S. I. Gregson, F. H. Goodall, J. M. de Idiaquez, A. Jimenez, H. C. J. Liusdell, J. Liddell, Dr. Spencer Low, F. J. Lynch, F. D. Mackay, R. Montgomery, Andre Messenger, Miss A. S. Page, O. V. de M. Pereira, M. Rosa, Master E. Roca, Miss D. Roca, Miss I. Roca, Mrs. H. L. Rendolph, F. Robbs, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. dos Santos and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Smart, Miss E. J. Scarlett, Mrs. D. S. E. Street, Miss G. Sochatzkaia, M. H. Vignoles, L. M. Vernier, M. Vail, and Mdle. Genevieve Vix and maid.

s.s. VESTRIS.

The L. and H. liner Vestris from New York entered the North Basin yesterday morning with the following passengers:

Mr. John Mitchell, Mrs. Adelia Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. George Y. Gallion, Mr. John de Buhr, Mr. Lewis E. Benson, Mr. Frank S. Stott, Mr. Ralph M. Dean, Mr. Frederick C. Cook, Mrs. Jessie Cook, Miss Emma L. Porter, Mrs. Virginia Adamson, Miss May Adamson, Miss Jessie B. Adamson, Mr. Arnold H. Gotliffe, Mr. Lyman Chatfield, Mr. Earl L. Waldie, Miss Nellie Clarke, Mr. Charles F. Glavin, Mrs. Lillian Glavin, Master Clarke Glavin, Misses Jane and Katherine Glavin, Mr. Samuel Esleman, Mr. John E. Donovan, Mr. Arthur J. Davies, Mr. Walter Fabling, Mr. Wm. S. Gerrard, Mr. Paul Floyd, Mrs. Nora G. Lancaster, Miss Jennie Lancaster, Master Joseph R. Lancaster, Miss Joyce S. Lancaster, Mr. David Strain, Mr. Robert B. Brough, Mr. Chas. W. Hazleton, Mr. Louis A. W. Little, Mrs. Josephine Guoil, Mr. Martin Sleight, Mr. Harry G. Underwood, Mr. Peter Janss, Mr. Henry E. Bourdette, Mrs. Coral Bourdette, Mr.

Daniel W. Smith, Miss Edith Eabot, Mrs. Alzira A. d eShaw, Mrs. Myrtala Shaw de Weir, Mr. José T. Ham, Mr. Alberto de Iborra, Mr. Carlos de Iborra, Miss Kathleen Thomson, Mr. Alejandro Christoforetti, Mr. Juan A. Harriet, Mr. Adel Nicoli, Mr. George Clevelan, Mr. John H. Ruffin, Mr. Walter S. Johnston, Mr. Fred J. Hettman, Mr. Henry F. Orton, Mr. Peter S. Steenstrup, Mrs. Louise Burton, Miss Elvira Mallica, Mr. Lueki Mallica, Miss Giselia Cumery, Mr. Edward Radhi, Mr. Godalio A. Kogan, Mr. Edward J. Raether, Mr. Moses W. Davis, Mr. William Hill, Mr. Benjamin Rosenthal, Mr. Lewis B. Downs, Mr. Ana B. Campbell, Mrs. Alta P. Campbell, Miss Vivian Campbell, Mr. Mawsho Kaplan, Mrs. Elizabeth Grant, Mr. David Dicker, Mr. Lambaster Mickle, Mr. Edward Maye, Mr. Lewis L. Campbell, Mr. Henry C. Dresdner, Mr. Frank H. Davidson, Mr. William J. Stimson, Mr. Arthur Berkeley Daveney, Mr. Chas. P. Draddy, Mrs. Annie F. Draddy, Miss Leah Poltorak, Miss Golde Frainowitz.

R.H.L. FRISIA.

The following passengers leave on the Royal Holland s.s. Frisia tomorrow for Amsterdam, via Montevideo, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, and Falmouth:—Mr. Enrique de Anchorena, Mr. Emilio de Anchorena, Mr. Miguel Castellanos, Mr. Alfredo Diaz Valdez (Argentine Consul to Budapest), Mrs. Lucia H. de Diaz Valdez, Mr. Alfredo Emilio Diaz Valdez, Miss Elena Diaz Valdez, Miss Maria Lucia Diaz Valdez, Miss Marta Beruti, Dr. José P. de Almeida Machado, Mrs. Magnolia de Almeida Machado, Dr. Oswaldo Ayres Loureiro, Mrs. Dinorah Leal Loureiro, Mrs. Elisa Roosen Bunge, Mr. Archie H. Dick, Mr. Carlos Reyssier, Mrs. Bertha Julie Reyssier, Mr. José Heugas, Mr. Eugenio Cren, Mrs. Charlotte Cren, Miss Ivonne Félix Cren, Mrs. Abraham Jacobo Polak, Mr. Alberto Paul Streff, Mrs. Johanna C. de Houtman, Miss Elisa Maria Pander, Mrs. Olga Todt, Mr. Leon Ortiz de Rosas, Mr. G. Madlener, Mr. Gerrit Witteveen, Mr. Nicolas Pérez Santamarina, Miss Mercedes Campo Posada, Mr. Ignacio Richer, Dr. Leon Zurcher, Mrs. Amelia de Zurcher, Mr. José J. F. Shoolbred, Miss Selma Seimund, Mr. Harold A. Baiss, Mr. Federico Urban, Mr. Hamey von Hutsdder, Mrs. Gloria de Alonso, Mr. Alberto Montague Phillips, Mr. Austen, Mr. Surano Taboas, Mrs. Mathilde Rosenmann, Mr. Mauricio Augusto Godard, Mrs. Maria archetti, Mrs. Lemini Betti, Miss Selina Badelli, Miss Adela De Angelis, Mr. Pedro Rabanelli, Mr. Umberto Arcelli, Mr. Paolo Voss, Mr. Aquiles del Puente, Mr. Enrique de Franceschi, Mr. Juan Currone, Mrs. de Currone, Mr. Paulino Zweifel, Mr. Francisco Truño, Mrs. de Truño, Mr. Ignio Salvi, Miss Irma Paunsi, Mr. Miguel Aleggiani, Mrs. Berta Frid, Mr. Elío G. Baragli, Mr. Aquiles Lietti, Mr. Paul Gaston Hubert, Mr. Aristodemo Nielli, Miss Magdalena Koratcheff, Mr. Rene Raymond Francios, Mr. A. Sholler, Mrs. Faustina Da Rosa, Miss Margarita de Ferrieres, Mr. Gianno Pellas, Miss Baptistine Guilband, Mr. Gustavo Amiot, Miss Marcela Renot, Mr. Henri la Fromion, Mr. Adolphe Theodore Lacan, Mr. Charles L. Le Grand, Miss Alice Parrye, Miss Juana Emile Willeme, Mr. Arthur de Buck, Miss Lucy van de Wen, Miss Rene Varennes.

SUICIDE FROM THE
KELVINBANK

It is now established that the man who drowned himself from the s.s. Kelvinbank was the second cook, Thomas Gray, aged 22. A lady on shore saw him descend to the water, as she supposed to lift something, but seeing that he remained submerged all but one hand, she raised an alarm. Gray left a paper among his clothes telling his intention to destroy himself as he was attacked by an incurable disease. The body is believed to be under the vessel's keel and is being searched for.

GLIMPSES OF WAR
SEEN FROM THE BRIDGE
EXPERIENCES OF THE S.S.
BOLLINGTON GRANGE

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Bahia Blanca, Nov. 7.

The s.s. Bollington Grange arrived here on Friday, having steamed out from England in ballast to load frozen meat. She is an old vessel, with two funnels, and was at one time the Buteshire, belonging to the Shire Line. Her commander, Captain Boadie, has been in the ship for seventeen years.

Although a peaceful merchantman, the Bollington Grange has been closely associated with the great war from the early days following the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia. She was requisitioned at the commencement of hostilities by the Admiralty Transport authorities, and subsequently acted as a supply ship. When in Boston, loading meat for France, she lay alongside the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, who, it will be remembered left that port for Bremen with five million dollars in specie on board and subsequently returned to port hastily on receipt of the news that war had broken out in Europe.

In June last the Bollington Grange was in Dunkirk discharging cargo. At that time the giant Krupp guns were bombarding the city from a distance of over 20 miles. One of the huge shells, weighing about a ton, struck a cotton mill only a hundred yards from where the vessel was lying. Soldiers and firemen were engaged in extinguishing the resultant conflagration when another projectile fell, killing or wounding sixty men. The damage caused by these shells, so I am informed, was appalling. Great pits were made in the roadways—some of them twenty feet square and ten feet deep. Tauhe aeroplanes were constantly hovering around the Bollington Grange and on one occasion a hostile craft came very little above the mast head and dropped a dart, which, however, fell on a ship just ahead and spent its force in a coil of rope.

The trenches were only eighteen miles away and the firing of the big guns could be constantly heard.

Within ten miles of Dunkirk were the English monitors. They were daily engaged in shelling the German positions. The effect of the continuous gunfire was jarring to the nerves of the men on the vessels in the harbour, and, after a few days experience of the unusual sound, the eardrums were considerably affected.

After her Dunkirk experiences, the Bollington Grange had yet another adventure. She was returning to England when she picked up a wireless message from a White Star Liner, who informed her that an enemy submarine was in the neighbourhood of Ushant. Captain Boadie communicated with the shore authorities and two destroyers approached. When they were about a mile away, the "wanted" pirate showed above water between the destroyers and the Bollington Grange. The last thing seen by the crew of the latter vessel was the spectacle of two destroyers zig-zagging from point to point in an endeavour to discover their then-submerged enemy. On arrival in port, the Bollington Grange officers learned that on the previous evening a submarine had been sunk by an English destroyer off Ushant.

The second officer of the Bollington Grange was in Penang when the notorious Emden sailed into port under false colours and sank an unsuspecting Russian warship. He was in charge of the first boat put into the water to rescue the survivors. In all, he was instrumental in rescuing 34 men, including the Russian commander who was injured, and a poor fellow whose legs had been carried away, as well as another man who had lost half his face.

On leaving England recently, the Bollington passed fourteen floating mines in the Channel. These had been strewn by German submarines, and on more than one occasion only missed the Grange by about ten yards.

Buenos Aires Herald

Weekly Illustrated Edition

CORRIENTES 672

Proprietor: THOMAS BELL.

All communications for the Editorial Department should be addressed to The Editor. Business letters should be addressed to The Manager. It is particularly requested that correspondence of an editorial or business nature should not be addressed to Mr. Bell, or to anyone personally, otherwise delay and inconvenience will result.

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BIRTH.

KENT.—At Victoria Park, Manchester, on November 4th, the wife of Bernard B. Kent, of Lomas, of twins (boy and girl). 203 p6

MARRIAGES.

GALLOWAY-NEILL.—On the 10th inst. at St. Saviour's Church, by the Rev. F. O. Spanton, Robert William, son of the late John Galloway and Mrs. Galloway of Rosario, to Elizabeth, younger daughter of the late John Neill of Paysandú (R. O.) and Mrs. Neill of San Isidro. 406 p11

HARDING-MOSLEY.—On the 6th inst. at Saint Saviour's Church, Belgrano, Percy Hugo, son of the Rev. H. L. Harding and Mrs. Harding, of Sidcup, Kent, to Mabel, daughter of the late Henry Mosley and Mrs. Nicholls, of Sidcup, Kent. p7

HEMSLEY-FARRAN.—November 9th, at St. Saviour's Church, Belgrano, by the Rev. Canon Stevenson, assisted by the Rev. F. O. Spanton, Neville, second son of the Rev. C. Hemsley and Mrs. Hemsley of Tilbrook Rectory, Huntingdon, formerly of Bedford, to Mary Florence, eldest daughter of the late R. J. Farran and Mrs. Farran, of Belgrano, Buenos Aires.

DEATHS.

CORBETT.—On Nov. 6th. at his residence, Callao 1738, George Corbett, 5th son of the late William Corbett, of Edinburgh, aged 77.

DUGGAN.—On the 5th instant, in London, Alfred Hubert, second son of the late Mr. Thomas Duggan and Mrs. Duggan, of this city, in his 40th year. (By cable). 273 p7

HEARNE.—Killed in action recently in Flanders, Leonard, second son of Mr. Albert Hearne, of this city. (By cable). 231 p6

HILL.—On the 6th instant, at 4401 Navarro, Villa Devoto, after only four days' illness, Joan Brenton Hill, aged 1 year and 10 months, the beloved elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hill.

TURNER.—At the British Hospital, November 4th, Rev. Charles J. Turner, native of St. Ives, Cornwall, England, 47 years.

THE MAILS.

TO ARRIVE IN NOVEMBER

- 12.—British by HIGHLAND SCOT.
- 15.—West Coast by ORIANA.
- 15.—British by DEMERARA.
- 17.—Australasian by ARAWA.
- 18.—Dutch by TUBANTIA.
- 20.—Italian by REGINA ELENA.

TO LEAVE IN NOVEMBER.

- 16.—Punta Arenas by ASTURIANO.
- Mails close at 1 p.m.

Buenos Aires Herald

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY EDITION

39th Year. New Series, No. 592

Buenos Aires, Friday, November 19th, 1915

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ALLIES' MINISTERS IN COUNCIL

Important Mission to Paris

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO THE U.S. NOTE

Friendly Attitude Towards American Government

Paris, Nov. 17.

Four of the Chief British Ministers, Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour arrived in Paris yesterday.

OBJECT OF THE VISIT.

Paris, Nov. 17.

Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. A. J. Balfour and Mr. Lloyd George were met at the Gare du Nord by M. Briand, the Premier, M. Viviani and the President's Secretary.

The visit of the British Ministers is for the purpose of concerting important measures in connection with the campaign in the Balkans and the action to be pursued towards Greece and Rumania. Mr. Lloyd George and M. Thomas, his French colleague, have also some technical affairs to discuss in connection with munitions supply.

After calling on M. Poincaré a full meeting of the Cabinet will be held this evening at the Quai O'Orsay, the British Ministers being present.

FIRST MEETING OF THE WAR COUNCIL.

Paris, Nov. 17.

At the first meeting of the Franco-British War Council there were present Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Edward Grey, M. Briand (Premier of the French Government), General Gallieni (Minister of War), Marshal Joffre and General Lacaze.

Fires at Munitions Factories

LOSS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

New York, Nov. 16.

Some millions of dollars damage has been caused by recent fires at munitions factories. Further orders for war material have been placed with other factories which are actively engaged upon them.

Pope and King Albert

A KINDLY TELEGRAM.

Rome, Nov. 16.

The "Tribune" states that His Holiness the Pope has sent a telegram to King Albert of Belgium, auguring better days for the noble and disinterested Belgian nation.

Britain and the States

FRIENDLY REPLY TO U.S. NOTE.

London, Nov. 17.

In official circles it is stated that the British Government will shortly reply to the Note received from the United States Government complaining of restriction and injury to neutral commerce. It is rumoured that Great Britain will insist on the point that the means pursued in making the blockade of German ports effectual are and have been, entirely in accord with the requirements of International Law and, that if any neutrals have suffered loss, such loss has been due to causes inevitable under war conditions.

Furthermore, Great Britain in the most friendly spirit toward the United States, will endeavour to minimise losses to neutrals and causes of complaint and will do all possible to prevent them entirely.

The reply will contain further friendly declarations to the American Government.

Protection of Women

BRITAIN'S APPEAL TO THE UNITED STATES.

London, Nov. 17.

The Foreign Office has forwarded a request to Washington that the U.S. Government shall take steps to ensure the protection of women connected with relief missions in Serbia.

In making the announcement in the House of Commons this afternoon, Lord Robert Cecil said that Mr. Page, the American Ambassador, did not appear to think that women were likely to be in danger of ill-treatment by the Bulgarians.

Humane American Doctor

JOINS THE RUSSIAN ARMY

Petrograd, Nov. 16.

Dr. Washington Philip Newton, the eminent American physician, has arrived here and has been appointed surgeon to the Sixth Army Corps, with General's rank.

Hun P.C.'s

CASE ARGUED IN COURT.

London, Nov. 17.

Yesterday morning the hearing was continued of the case in which the Anti-German League seeks to establish the illegality of Sir Edgar Speyer and Sir Ernest Cassel, as German born although naturalised as British, holding the ranks of Privy Councillors.

Counsel for Sir E. Speyer stated that in view of the fact that his client had offered his resignation to His Majesty, who declined to accept it, the present proceeding must be considered entirely inconsistent, nor was it proper that he should be subsequently required to appear to assert his right to membership of the Privy Council.

Counsel for Sir Ernest Cassel contended that by the Act of 1870 conferring all rights and privileges on naturalised British citizens, any disabilities had been removed and abolished. This contention the Anti-German League disputed. Sir J. E. Smith, the Attorney General, said that a judgment favourable to the applicants could not be enforced as it would practically involve an order against the Crown.

King George's Recovery

HIS MAJESTY ABOUT TO RESUME NORMAL ACTIVITY.

London, Nov. 17.

King George is now said to be entirely recovered from his recent accident in France by falling from his horse.

In a few days His Majesty, who has been confined to his apartments by medical advice, will resume his customary activities.

Detaining the Dutch

PROTEST TO BE SENT TO GERMANY.

New York, Nov. 17.

A despatch from The Hague reports that another note of protest will be sent to the German Government on account of the unjustifiable detention of Dutch subjects on the Belgian frontier.

Several merchants and travellers have been arrested on suspicion of espionage.

Allied Air Raid

GERMAN TROOPS KILLED.

Amsterdam, Nov. 16.

The "Telegraaf" reports that the bombardment of the Allied air fleet at Lichtervell killed a number of German soldiers, wounded thirty, and destroyed ten military automobiles.

Lord Fisher's Silence

NO FITTING TIME FOR PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

London, Nov. 16.

Lord Fisher, in the House of Lords, replying to the criticisms of Mr. Winston Churchill in the House of Commons, said this was no fitting time to make personal explanations on subjects affecting national interests when the country was in the midst of a great war.

Female Spies

CLEVER DEVICES DISCOVERED.

Paris, Nov. 16.

A despatch from Geneva reveals the most amazing devices of female spies on the Austro-Swiss frontier. The military authorities are obliging the women to undress before female attendants who take them to bathrooms and bathe them with warm water. They frequently encounter pieces of the finest paper attached to the skin and containing military secrets.

One document was discovered under a porous plaster worn by a woman on the shoulder; on another a message had been concealed in a small tube and hidden in a cut.

Caught by a Cruiser

JAPANESE VESSEL'S ACTION.

New York, Nov. 16.

Monsieur Conty, French Minister at Peking has stated that a French cruiser recently captured a Japanese steamer, the Iro proceeding to Saigon with arms for the purpose of causing troubles in India. A passenger on board without a passport alleged that he was an American, but he is really believed to be a German ex-Consul at a Chinese port.

Japanese Government circles have heard nothing official of revolutionary movements in India.

Von Hindenburg

RUMOURED TRANSFER TO WESTERN FRONT.

London, Nov. 17.

A telegram from Berne reports that Marshal Hindenburg is being transferred to the western front which is expected to become the theatre of intense activity.

TRANQUILITY ON ALL FRONTS.

Paris, Nov. 17.

Official reports state that nothing of importance occurred last night except some artillery actions in the valley of the Aisne, about Fontenoy, in Champagne and at Woevre.

BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK

s.s. Anglia Lost in the English Channel.

OVER 300 WOUNDED SOLDIERS DROWNED

Vessel Believed to Have Been a Victim to a Mine

London, Nov. 17.

The Hospital ship Anglia, with four hundred British wounded, is reported lost in the Channel.

In reply to questions in the House, Mr. Bonar Law said he lamented the fact that he had no information as to the cause or details of the disaster, but would communicate them as soon as received.

300 LIVES LOST.

New York, Nov. 17.

A cable states that the s.s. Anglia has been destroyed by a mine, only 85 persons being saved out of a complement of 400. No details are available as to locality or identity.

The Ancona Murders

VIENNA'S FEEBLE DEFENCE

Washington, Nov. 17.

The State Department publishes the text of the Austrian Government's version of the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona.

The submarine is stated to have fired a shot across the Ancona's bows as a signal to stop upon which the liner fled at full speed complying with the instructions officially given to all Italian steamships at the beginning of the war to try to escape if held up by submarines or to ram the latter. The vessel was repeatedly fired on while fleeing and was hit several times. Forty-five minutes were given for passengers and crew to leave but intense panic prevailed and some of the boats lowered were occupied only by the members of the crew who pulled hastily away. Many boats, which would have sufficed to save all hands were unoccupied. After fifty minutes the submarine torpedoed the Ancona which sank in 45 minutes.

If many passengers were drowned, the blame entirely rests on the crew. The statement that the submarine fired on the loaded life-boats and on drowning people in the water is a malicious fabrication. Ammunition is much too valuable. No shot was fired after the vessel stopped.

HUN BRUTALITY

BARON SONNINO'S STATEMENT ON ANCONA TRAGEDY.

Rome, Nov. 15.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Sonnino, has sent to the Neutral Powers a Note detailing the circumstances under which the Ancona was sunk, and the cruelty displayed by her destroyers.

The Note states that the principles of humanity and the claims of the defenceless and neutral were alike violated.

The steamer was fired upon without any notice, as were also the ship's life-boats while the drowning people who approached the submarine were repelled with brutal jeers. By these means some two hundred women and children were drowned.

ITALIAN INTIMATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

New York, Nov. 15.

To-day at Washington the Italian Ambassador handed Mr. Lansing a formal denunciation from the Italian Government on the sinking of the Ancona.

The destruction of the vessel was performed without warning or any of the formalities properly accompanying the right of search.

The submarine savagely shelled the ship killing and wounding passengers. Those who when in the water approached the submarine hoping to be saved were driven away with brutal insults and jeers. The denunciation is made to the United States irrespective of whether the submarine was German or Austrian.

206 VICTIMS OF SUBMARINE OUTRAGE.

Rome, Nov. 15.

This evening's papers state that an official Government report has been issued to the effect that out of the 507 persons, passengers and crew on board the Liner Ancona, 206 perished.

ROME PRESS ENRAGED.

Rome, Nov. 15.

"Il Messaggero" says that the infuriated enemy seeks revenge for the Italian advance into his frontiers by sinking passenger ships, bombarding monuments and civilians.

"Il Corriere d'Italia" denounces the utter absence of scruple in the enemy.

"Il Giornale d'Italia" in an article headed "A Tooth for a Tooth" says that on all Italian merchant ships a number of Austrian prisoners should be embarked who will be certain of death by drowning if the vessel is sunk.

GERMAN, NOT AUSTRIAN

IDENTITY OF SLAYER OF THE ANCONA.

New York, Nov. 13.

The Secretary of State has received the first official despatch relative to the disaster to the Ancona.

The Consul at Malta telegraphs to the Department of State that the steamer Brodlea has arrived there with 41 seamen and 4 American passengers belonging to the Ancona.

The correspondent of the "Evening Sun" telegraphs that the Italian Minister of Marine has declared that the submarine which sank the Ancona was German and not Austrian.

GERMANY INVOLVED.

New York, Nov. 13.

The special correspondent of the "Evening Sun" telegraphs from Rome:—

"A member of the Italian Ministry informs me that the submarine which sank the Ancona was not Austrian but German, and that the Italian Government considers this the commencement of hostilities without a declaration of war.

"It is also affirmed that other Italian ships reported to have been sunk

Sunk by Submarines

LOSS OF BRITISH STEAMER CARIA.

London, Nov. 11.

It is announced that the British steamer Caria, 3032 tons, has been sunk by a submarine. The vessel left Liverpool on October 7 for Naples.

LOSS OF BRITISH STEAMER RHINELAND.

London, Nov. 12.

It is announced that the British steamer Rhineland, 1501 tons, has been sunk by a German submarine, presumably in the Mediterranean, but this is not stated.

LOSS OF BRITISH STEAMER DEN OF CROMBIE

London, Nov. 13.

It is announced that the British steamer Den of Crombie, 4949 tons, bound for Havana from the African coast, has been sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean, all on board being saved.

LOSS OF A NORWEGIAN VESSEL.

London, Nov. 15.

The Norwegian steamer Wacousta of 1988 tons, has been attacked and sunk by a submarine. The crew escaped.

LOSS OF S.S. HERMANIA.

London, Nov. 16.

It is believed that s.s. Hermania has been sunk by a submarine and that all her crew perished. A small boat bearing her name has been found off the Swedish coast.

LOSS OF BRITISH, NORWEGIAN, AND GERMAN VESSELS.

London, Nov. 17.

Several sinkings by submarines are announced or presumed.

From Copenhagen it is reported that the German ship Hermania has been lost with all hands, sunk by a British submarine.

Two boats have arrived at Suda Bay, Crete, with the crew of 25 and captain of the Norwegian steamer Wacousta, recently sunk.

The s.s. Dunelm, which left Sydney for England on October 16, has not been reported anywhere.

Polite Pirate

PERMITS ITALIAN VESSEL TO RESUME HER VOYAGE.

New York, Nov. 17.

A telegram from Rome states that a German submarine stopped an Italian vessel in the Adriatic by firing a shot, on which the steamer shut off steam.

After examining her manifest and passengers, the commander of the submarine permitted the vessel to resume her voyage.

It is presumed that he did not sink her because among her passengers were included Americans and Germans. The circumstance is widely commented upon.

by Austrian submarines had really fallen victims to German boats, including the Firenze."

NINE BOATS DESTROYED BY SHELL FIRE.

London, Nov. 13.

Despatches received by the "Daily Chronicle" from Rome say that eight or nine of the Ancona's lifeboats were shot to pieces by shells from the submarine. The eleven boats that remained succeeded in saving 340 lives.

A declaration signed by 160 of the survivors says that every part of the Ancona was riddled by the shells which were fired without warning.

From Bizerta it is reported that the survivors landed at various points total 252. A man, a woman and two children, all Italians, died on board the lifeboats and were buried at Bizerta this morning.

Hunting the Pirates

ITALIAN DESTROYERS PURSUE AN ENEMY SUBMARINE.

Rome, Nov. 17.

The evening Press publishes a telegram from London stating that some Italian destroyers chased and sank a submarine which they encountered off the western coast of Sardinia.

It is added that the Admiralty has not confirmed the report.

German Submarine

SINKS ITALIAN VESSEL.

Paris, Nov. 17.

The investigations of the Government have disclosed the fact that the submarine which torpedoed the Firenze was German. Passengers on board the vessel say that the crew of the submarine were uniformed and Germans, that they first hoisted German colours, which they at once replaced with those of Austria.

Steamer On Fire

BOAT FROM THE INDIAN MONARCH MISSING.

London, Nov. 17.

The London office of the Monarch Steamship Company report that a boat from the Indian Monarch, steamship, abandoned on fire, is missing. The captain and seventeen of the crew disembarked safely at St. Helena on Monday.

Firing off the Swedish Coast

GERMAN FEAR OF BRITISH SUBMARINES.

New York, Nov. 17.

Telegrams from Stockholm report that further north on the Swedish coast violent cannonading was heard last night. It is supposed that German ships were firing at some vessels which they may have taken to be submarines.

The activity of the British underwater craft has caused alarm among the German vessels operating in the Baltic.

Britain and Spain

WARNING OVER SUBMARINE WARFARE.

Paris, Nov. 17.

The British Government has sent a note to Spain requesting that especial vigilance should be kept on the coast line of Morocco to avoid the violation of neutrality. It is believed that German agents are supplying the submarines somewhere in this region.

No Premature Rejoicing!

NOVOE VREMYA'S WARNING TO RUSSIAN PEOPLE.

Petrograd, Nov. 17.

The "Novoe Vremya" soberly warns the Russian people against premature jubilation on account of recent successes on the Eastern front. "We are still confronted" it says, "by a strong enemy who is far from being crushed and whose technical equipment is magnificent. They assign a Maxim gun to every ten men and their artillery is not only excellent but supplied with enormous quantities of ammunition."

REPORTED FORCING OF BABUNA PASS

Monastir Threatened by Bulgarians

FATE OF SERBIAN ARMY A MATTER OF HOURS

French and British Troops to Render Aid

London, Nov. 17.

Reports have been received that the fate of the Serbian Army covering Monastir is now a matter of hours. Its position is perilous and the Consuls have already left.

RUMOURED DESPATCH OF ITALIAN TROOPS TO SERBIA.

New York, Nov. 17.

Reports from Vienna state that a mixed expeditionary force of Italian and British troops is proceeding towards Serbia across Albania.

The Italian divisions which in August were landed on Lemnos are now believed to be concentrated in front of Strumitza.

ANOTHER BULGARIAN FAILURE.

Paris, Nov. 17.

Havas agency publishes a despatch from Salonica which reports that the Bulgarian forces after exhausting themselves in vain and violent attack on Ciccio finally fell back, leaving behind them great numbers of dead and wounded.

The French have seized the upper part of the citadel. There is a rumour that the Bulgarians have evacuated Costaino.

PROBABLE INTERVENTION OF ITALY.

Rome, Nov. 17.

Reliable sources are quoted for the statement that Italy is about to join the Franco-British forces at Salonica. Recent indiscreet utterances regarding an expedition into Albania have been deliberately to divert attention from the real intentions of the Government. Active preparations are on foot for the despatch of a strong force to Salonica and it is stated that the General Staff is only waiting the opportune moment.

TEUTON THRUST AT SERBIA.

London, Nov. 17.

The "Morning Post" publishes a report that further Bulgarian forces have arrived in the Tetovo district to take part in the great drive through to Monastir.

The Serbians have also been reinforced, but it is feared they are not in sufficient strength to hold the invaders, especially as the Babuna Pass has been turned, and they may be obliged to evacuate important positions. The Diplomatic body are retreating to Florina. The French, victorious at Cerna, may be able to send assistance to the Serbian force, barring the Bulgarian advance on Monastir, and a British force is reported to have arrived there from Salonika and to be fortifying the city.

Fighting in Montenegro

AUSTRIAN TROOPS CAPTURED.

Paris, Nov. 17.

Official Montenegrin despatches state that the enemy continued attacking on all fronts throughout Monday, but was everywhere heavily repulsed. A Montenegrin battalion from the Sarijak, captured a whole company of Austrian infantry with their officers.

Serbia's Food Supplies

A SERIOUS SHORTAGE.

New York, Nov. 16.

Reports from Athens collected from various sources state that there is extreme scarcity of food throughout Serbia.

In some places the position is desperate and the inhabitants are emigrating en masse into Rumania or Montenegro.

Shah's Flight

FROM STORMY TEHERAN.

Petrograd, Nov. 16.

It is reported from Teheran that the Shah of Persia has fled from the capital. It is not known where he has taken refuge.

The Russian and British authorities together will assume the Government of the country.

It is understood that the Shah's flight was partly caused by fear of a collision of the hostile forces taking place near the capital.

Nearing Bagdad

BRITISH ARMY REINFORCED BY ARABS.

London, Nov. 17.

The Central News Agency publishes a despatch from German sources which states that the British force operating in Mesopotamia has been joined by 12,000 Arabs and has now approached within a few miles of Bagdad.

"Generous" Germany

WILLING TO LISTEN TO ALLIES' REQUEST FOR PEACE.

Amsterdam, Nov. 16.

The "Telegraaf" says that despatches from Berlin report that Germany is willing to discuss terms of peace, always on the understanding that the Allies shall make the first advances in asking for it.

Otherwise the Central Empires are prepared to fight indefinitely until the enemy recognise the triumph of the German arms.

Rebellion in Syria

RUMOURED SECESSION OF DJEMAL PASHA.

Athens, Nov. 17.

A sensational report appears in the Constantinople Press to the effect that Djemal Pasha, Turkish Minister of Marine and commander of the expedition against Egypt, who is now engaged on a mission in Syria, has put himself at the head of the revolted Druses of Mount Lebanon, who favour the Allies. This is believed to be owing to his intense hatred of Enver Pasha, whose arrogance has made many enemies.

RUMANIAN TREACHERY?

Fear of Attack on the Allies

SENSATIONAL STATEMENT IN BUCHAREST

New York, Nov. 17.

A despatch from Bucharest reports that M. Carp, formerly Chief of the Rumanian Cabinet, is of opinion that not later than December Rumania will join the Central Empires in attacking the Allied Powers of the Quadruple Entente.

This plain expression of opinion has naturally caused a profound sensation in political circles as a final indication of the real trend of the Rumanian Government's vacillatory policy.

PROBABLE 24 HOUR ULTIMATUM FROM GERMANY.

New York, Nov. 17.

Referring to the statement that Germany will make further offers to Rumania to obtain military support, it is stated that an ultimatum will be sent requiring an answer within 24 hours.

Brescia Raided

BY AUSTRIAN AIRMEN.

Rome, Nov. 16.

"Il Messaggero" publishes the following telegram from Brescia: "On the night of November 14, four Austrian aeroplanes passed over the city. The alarm was immediately given, but owing to the violent weather conditions, the enemy abandoned their attack. On the weather fairing the enemy returned on the 15th. Three Italian aeroplanes were in readiness; owing to the city being enveloped in fog the enemy were not located until after they had dropped some bombs in the centre of the city. One of these fell in front of the Church Santa Agra killing five persons and damaging the front of the building. Another fell in a seminary and a third between the Church de la Pace and the Red Cross Hospital.

"One of the enemy's aeroplanes was hit by shrapnel."

Murder From the Air

AUSTRIANS KILL WOMEN AT VERONA.

Rome, Nov. 16.

Confirmation has been received concerning the statement that Austrian aeroplanes have passed over the city of Verona and dropped bombs in the most central part of the town.

No military station is at Verona nor in the immediate neighbourhood and no war material is stored there. Two of the injured have died. The majority of these are women.

Von Mackensen's Post

COMMAND OF TURKISH TROOPS AT THE DARDANELLES.

Athens, Nov. 17.

It is stated that as soon as Marshal von Mackensen reaches Constantinople he will assume command of the Turkish forces at the Dardanelles. Preparations are to be made to receive further Austro-German forces and a clear path of communication established between Berlin and Constantinople, the Serbian defences being broken down.

Gold in the Alps

CHECKS MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Rome, Nov. 16.

Press reports indicate that intense cold already prevails at several points of the front.

In some of the positions at Cadore and in the Carnic Alps, the low temperature is almost intolerable, and operations are paralysed. Most of the mountain paths and passes are blocked by deep snow. The thermometer marks 14 degrees below Zero (Fahr.)

An intensely cold winter is expected in both the Central and Western Alpine zones.

THE VIENNESE VERSION.

New York, Nov. 16.

A Vienna official report states that for several days past, hundreds of projectiles, mostly heavy shells have fallen on Gorizia. The bombardment usually begins at dawn and reaches its fiercest between 3 and 4 in the afternoon relaxing towards evening.

Great damage has been done. The Convent of Monte Santo has been burned and the Church destroyed; the vestry of the Cathedral is demolished. In the Franciscan Convent of Castagnavizza the burial vault of Charles X and Henry V and other members of the Bourbon family has been struck by shells. The roof paintings of the Church of the Ursulines have been injured and the Church of Saint Antonio damaged. Aerial bombs have fallen on the railway stations and the suburbs of Podgora, Grafenberg, Pedna Santandra. The southern portion of Gorizia has suffered most by reason of frequent aerial bombardments.

Huns' New Ambassador

ARRIVES AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

New York, Nov. 16.

Amsterdam despatches state that Count von Wolff Meltenick, German Ambassador to Turkey in succession to the late Baron von Wangenheim, has reached Constantinople.

Marchand Recovers

FROM RECENTLY RECEIVED WOUNDS.

Paris, Nov. 16.

General Marchand has almost entirely recovered from his wounds and is leaving for St. Raphael where he will finish his convalescence.

It is believed he will resume command of the 15th Division.

Holland and Peace

NO INTENTION TO INTERFERE.

London, Nov. 17.

The Dutch Government replying to an interim report of the Second Chamber commenting on the budget proposals states that it has no intention of endeavouring to mediate in favour of peace. While recognising that peace would be a convenient blessing to Holland, this is not considered a sufficient reason for proffering mediation to the belligerent States.

Italy and Peace

REJECTION OF AUSTRIAN OFFER

Rome, Nov. 17.

The "Popolo d'Italia" asserts that Austria recently proposed to Italy separate terms of peace, while the Italian offensive was being pressed.

Considerable territorial concessions were offered but Signor Salandra absolutely refused to consider any separate peace terms in view of Italy's agreement with her allies to pursue the war in common with them to a conclusive finish.

THE DANGER TO THE ALLIES

King Constantine's Subtle Plot

KITCHENER INTERVIEWS GREEK RULER

Popular Demonstrations in Favour of Allies

Petrograd, Nov. 17.

In a carefully written article analysing the conduct of King Constantine of Greece in the light of recent events, the "Novoe Vremya" says that the benevolent neutrality professed by that sovereign is in reality only a studied preparation for a future treacherous attack on the Allies in Salonica.

The Entente Powers, declares the journal, should be most carefully on their guard against the intentions of the Greek King who, although he may conceal his Germanophile intentions, is in reality only intent on seconding the plans of the Turks and Austro-Germans.

VENIZELISTS PROMOTING CAUSE OF THE ALLIES.

New York, Nov. 17.

Reports from many points indicate a constantly increasing effervescence in Greece and a decisive issue is shortly expected in that troubled State.

In spite of Government efforts to suppress them, the Venizelists are actively promoting the cause of the Allies. In Paris it is reported as certain that King Constantine intends to disarm either Serbian or Franco-British troops if driven back into Greek territory. This hostile attitude which was previously doubtful is now fully confirmed.

HUN EXPERT'S OPINION.

Amsterdam, Nov. 17.

An article by Major von Morath, the German military expert, is published in which, he declares that considering the entire Balkan situation, the Franco British expedition to the help of Serbia is in a most perilous position.

COURTEOUS RECEPTION OF KITCHENER.

London, Nov. 17.

A despatch from Athens reports that King Constantine shows himself more amenable and displays an inclination, which may or may not be assumed, to discuss the military situation and future contingencies with Field Marshal Lord Kitchener. This attitude indicates a favourable reaction towards the Allies in official Greek circles and an official confirmation is expected.

POPULARITY OF FRENCH ENVOY.

New York, Nov. 17.

Athens telegrams report continued enthusiastic demonstrations of public sympathy towards M. Denis Cochin, the French Envoy.

On M. Cochin's arrival last night he was met by the Mayor of Athens and a representative of the Premier, M. Skouloudis. At the station the French Minister received him, and he was escorted through the streets to his hotel receiving a perfect ovation en route. Subsequently an enthusiastic crowd marched to the French Legation singing the Marseillaise, and during the whole night the streets were full of people cheering and acclaiming France.

AN OPTIMISTIC SULTAN

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

New York, Nov. 15.

Reports from Constantinople state that the Sultan in his speech from the Throne said that for the events which had taken place since December he praised the Almighty. He said: "My wishes correspond to the hopes expressed that the happiness of the whole Western World may be assured. The Ottoman Empire has survived the fierce attacks of the British and French armies and navies upon the Dardanelles with the intention to seize the Straits and attack Constantinople, which the Russians have coveted for two and a half centuries. They have been repulsed owing to the resistance and self-sacrificing enthusiasm of my army and navy."

MUNITIONS FOR TURKEY

NOW DESPATCHED VIA THE DANUBE.

New York, Nov. 13.

It is reported from Berlin that arms and munitions from Germany are beginning to reach Constantinople. The shipments go by rail to Orsova, thence a hundred miles down the Danube as far as Widin and so by train to Constantinople. The Turks are rapidly equipping fresh forces to the number of about a million men.

KAISER FOR CONSTANTINOPLE

THEATRICAL TOUR ACROSS EUROPE.

London, Nov. 13.

A despatch from Copenhagen to the "Daily Mail" states that the Kaiser passed Orsova last Thursday en route to Sofia, where King Ferdinand will entertain him for two days. His Majesty will then review Von Mackensen's army now invading Serbia, after which he will go on to Constantinople.

E 20 MISSING

LOSS OF BRITISH SUBMARINE IN THE MARMORA.

London, Nov. 13.

The British Admiralty announces the probable loss of submarine F.20 in the Sea of Marmora, of which no news has been received since October 30.

The probability is strengthened by the statement of the Turkish official reports that three officers and six seamen have been taken prisoners.

TURKISH OFFICIAL STATEMENT

New York, Nov. 13.

An official despatch from Constantinople sent through Berlin says that owing to the new measures taken for the protection of the Turkish fleet the British submarine E 20 was sunk in the Dardanelles on November 5, and three officers and six sailors were taken prisoners. The submarine is of the most modern type. She is of 800 tons displacement and is armed with eight torpedo tubes and two quickfiring.

ALLIES' MILITARY DICTATOR

RUMOURED APPOINTMENT OF MARSHAL JOFFRE TO SUPREME COMMAND.

New York, Nov. 13.

It is persistently rumoured that Marshal Joffre has assumed the supreme command of the military operations of the Allies.

According to telegrams from Paris and London, such a step is considered to be one of the highest importance, as ensuring unity of action and a harmonious development of the Allies' schemes.

JOFFRE TO ASSUME SUPREME COMMAND.

New York, Nov. 13.

Confidential reports received by the Russian Consulate here say that Marshal Joffre is to take supreme command of the Allied forces.

A report from London also states that the French Commander-in-Chief will shortly assume the post.

It was stated in England two months ago that it would not be long before Field-Marshal French would be receiving his orders from Marshal Joffre. Strength is added to the assertion by Marshal Joffre's trip to England and by that of Lord Kitchener to the East.

THE FAILURE AT LOOS.

From what can be learned, Marshal Joffre made it clear that an undivided management was necessary in order to avoid consequences similar to what happened in the last Franco-British advance, when the British found themselves without support at Loos, and when what might have been a great victory fell short because "someone had blundered."

RUMOURS OF FRICTION BETWEEN LEADERS.

It is reported that there has frequently been friction between French and Joffre, also between Lord Kitchener and Tsar Nicholas. In diplomatic circles an official announcement of Marshal Joffre's appointment as General Commander of the Allied forces is expected.

DEMobilisation

SWISS MEASURE TO COMBAT COST OF MAINTAINING AN ARMY

Amsterdam, Nov. 12.

It is reported from Geneva that the Swiss Government intends to disband a part of the troops which have been under arms since the outbreak of war, as the cost of maintenance is very great.

It is considered not impossible that Holland may follow suit.

MONARCH OR REPUBLIC

ITALY SUPPORTS ANGLO-JAPANESE NOTE TO CHINA.

Pekin, Nov. 12.

The Italian Chargé d'Affaires here has acquainted the Foreign Office that the Italian Government seconds the request of Japan and Britain that the restoration of the monarchy in China be postponed.

The Chinese Foreign Minister repeated the reply given to the other Powers, that it would be a question for the nation to decide at the opportune moment. In any case the coronation ceremony would be postponed until a more fitting occasion.

RUSSIAN ARMY'S AWAKENING

49,000 TEUTON SOLDIERS AND 140 GUNS TAKEN.

Paris, Nov. 16.

The Russian Government publishes the following official report:—

"North of Lake Kanger in front of Riga, we have again thrust the Germans back a distance of six verst. The Germans bombarded Drisnjats. The battle at the Fords of the Styr still rages. During October we captured 49,200 men, 22 guns, 118 machine guns and 647 officers."

NO CONSCRIPTION FOR BRITAIN!

London, Nov. 16.

At to-day's sitting of the House of Commons, the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, stated that the members of the Cabinet and himself did not consider it necessary to introduce compulsory service.

Mr. Asquith said that he believed that Lord Derby's arrangements for securing voluntary recruits would be sufficient to provide for the Army's needs.

This declaration of the Prime Minister made an excellent impression in some circles especially where conscription proposals would meet with great resistance and among those who consider it contrary to British ideals.

R.M.S.P. Pembrokehire

A RUMOURED WRECK.

London, Nov. 17.

The British steamer Pembrokehire, 4745 tons, of the R.M.S.P. Company, is reported wrecked south of Las Palmas.

[The R.M.S.P. Co. have no information of this alleged wreck. The report is extremely vague and the ship's tonnage is erroneously given, the actual tonnage being 7821. The Pembrokehire is a new ship, built 1914, trading to China and Japan, and due to sail from England on Dec. 20.]

THE VESSEL REPORTED ASHORE

London, Nov. 17.

Later reports of the s.s. Pembrokehire state that she is ashore, not wrecked, south of Las Palmas and that salvage steamers have gone to her assistance. Details are still wanting.

Gold on the Ancona

CONSIGNED TO AMERICA.

Turin, Nov. 16.

It is asserted in Rome that the Ancona carried a large sum of gold, consigned to America.

Sunk by the Sea Huns

ITALIAN VESSEL LOST.

New York, Nov. 17.

Reports from Syracuse state that the Italian steamer Bormida was sunk by an Austrian submarine off the west coast of Sicily. All passengers were saved as the enemy gave warning before attack.

British Steamer's Mishap

TUSCANIA RUNS ASHORE IN THE CLYDE.

Glasgow, Nov. 17.

The steamer Tuscania which sailed yesterday for New York has run ashore in the estuary, but has been refloated and is retiring to port for inspection.

CHURCHILL'S DRAMATIC FAREWELL

SPIRITED DEFENCE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

London, Nov. 15.

To-day in the House of Commons Mr. Winston Churchill made a speech justifying his action during his period of office as First Lord of the Admiralty.

Referring especially to the Dardanelles operations which have been criticised with great acerbity by some of the opposition papers, Mr. Churchill spoke with particular vigour and eloquence producing a distinct impression.

After having assigned the various Ministerial responsibilities, without shrinking from his own, he affirms again that this operation was absolutely necessary for the carrying out of the Allied plans.

In conclusion he demonstrated that it is not necessary in order to defeat the Germans, to expel them from the territories they now occupy beyond their own frontiers. In the second or third year of the war they will be beaten by our command of the seas.

The prodigious losses of her soldiers cause the German military power to decay while that of Britain is increasing owing to the great reserves which will be thrown into the scale.

During the campaign of 1915 the Allies suffered from lack of munitions. During 1916 the Germans will suffer from a more fatal scarcity; that of men.

ASQUITH'S TRIBUTE.

London, Nov. 15.

Mr. Winston Churchill was cheered on taking his seat in the House. Mr. Asquith made a brief speech praising him highly, in which he observed that he had always found in Mr. Churchill a wise Councillor, a brilliant colleague and a faithful friend. He carried with him, universal goodwill.

THE DARDANELLES ADVENTURE

Mr. Churchill said that he regarded the chances of the Dardanelles expedition as a legitimate war gamble for a prize of inestimable value, with a very reasonable chance of winning. If any operations in History were worth while carrying through with sustained fury and disregard of life, these were they. The Admiral on the spot said that the fortifications could not be taken by a rush, but might be gradually reduced by bombardment.

WHERE FISHER FAILED

Lord Fisher, Mr. Churchill continued, had not given clear guidance before the Dardanelles enterprise nor did he afterwards give the firm support which he as Civil Head of the Navy was entitled to expect from him. Lord Fisher opposed the reduction of Naval strength in Home waters by the expedition, but never criticised the methods of attack on the Dardanelles.

KITCHENER'S RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. Churchill then asserted that he declined to accept undivided responsibility for the Antwerp relief force which, he caused a sensation by declaring, was really sent at the instance of Lord Kitchener and the French strategic experts, whose idea it was to check the Germans. Notwithstanding its failure as a military venture, he defended it as later it forced the Germans to give battle on the Iser instead of further South in France.

THE LOSS OF CRADOCK'S SQUADRON.

He repudiated the suggestion that he ever over-ruled his naval advisers

BRITAIN'S NEW WAR COUNCIL

London, Nov. 11.

It was officially announced to-day that the new War Committee appointed to act in the absence of Lord Kitchener will consist of the Prime Minister, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. McKenna.

LORD HALDANE'S RETIREMENT

SIR EDWARD GREY SYMPATHETIC.

London, Nov. 11.

Speaking in the House of Commons this afternoon the Secretary of State for the Foreign Office, Sir Edward Grey, said that at the time Lord Haldane left the Cabinet he himself expressed a desire to resign, and but for the crisis in public affairs he would have done so.

Sir Edward added that Lord Haldane's resignation was a loss to the public service, and he regretted that there had been no opportunity to utilise the services of that nobleman in the Foreign Office.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

THE POSITION OF BRITISH CREDIT.

London, Nov. 12.

The announcement by New York of the names of the Committee men who are working at the American exchange problem has caused surprise, as the details of the scheme are still incomplete.

The fifty million dollars mentioned as a British credit to be arranged at New York are expected to have a steadying effect on exchange rates and keep the gold in this country; but it is believed here that that will constitute only a small portion of the credit that will ultimately be arranged.

WOMEN AND THE WAR

"SAVE THE SOLDIERS FIRST."

London, Nov. 11.

The "Morning Post" of to-day states:—

"A correspondent has sent us a statement made by the captain of a French cruiser which illustrates the part that is being played in the war by many noble women.

"The captain was instrumental in saving a number of passengers by a British transport which had been torpedoed in the Aegean. The transport was conveying a party of thirty-six nurses, ten of which were drowned. When the French boats approached the sinking ship, the nurses called out:—'Save the soldiers first.'"

The newspaper comments on this: "Such devotion deserves to live in British history."

and in regard to the cruisers lost in the North Sea, as in the case of the destruction of Admiral Cradock's squadron in the Pacific and the Falklands battle, he could produce documents to indicate his responsibility.

THE NEW WAR COUNCIL.

Mr. Asquith following Mr. Churchill said that the discussion to be raised on Tuesday on recruiting was an obvious attempt to enforce compulsion which could not be applied without consent of Parliament. Sir Edward Grey he added, was not in the new War Council at his own request but would assist at its sessions when he desired. Nevertheless he shared the responsibility of the Government's war policy.

CONSCRIPTION!

EARL DERBY'S THREAT

NOV. 30 FIXED AS TIME LIMIT

London, Nov. 12.

Earl Derby, in whose hands has been placed the furtherance of the recruiting campaign in the United Kingdom, has, with the authority of the Prime Minister, published the following proclamation:—

"If those who are physically fit, and are not indispensable for work of national importance nor otherwise engaged on behalf of the general good of the community, do not voluntarily offer themselves before November 30, the Government will thereafter take the necessary steps to make good its promise of November 2."

[The cabled news did not state precisely what this promise was; presumably, however, Earl Derby's statement is a threat of compulsory service. — Ed. THE HERALD.]

BRITAIN'S NEW LOAN

COMMONS APPROVES OF ISSUE OF 400,000,000 STERLING.

London, Nov. 12.

The raising of another war loan of the amount of £400,000,000 was proposed in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister yesterday and was assented to.

BRITAIN AND THE STATES

"SPECTATOR'S" APPEAL TO REASON.

London, Nov. 12.

Commenting on the American protest against British interference with the trade of the United States, the "Spectator" says:—

"A harsh and unsympathetic tone will not make us relax in the slightest degree the grip on the throat of Germany which our sea power gives us.

"The British have torpedoed no American ships, nor have they killed any Americans. We do not believe that the majority of Americans would endure seeing Britain stabbed in the back."

BRITAIN AND THE BALKANS

SIR EDWARD GREY EXPLAINS.

London, Nov. 12.

In a speech explaining the British policy in the Balkans, Sir Edward Grey stated in the House of Commons that, in accordance with an understanding with France, the Government offered to send 150,000 men in order to give Greece a chance of fulfilling her treaty with Serbia. All the troops which were available were immediately despatched to the Balkans, and preparations were made to send further contingents to various points in Greece.

It then became plain that Greece did not intend to carry out her undertaking, and after consulting with the French Government it was decided to land the troops at Salonica.

BRITAIN'S GROWING NAVY

ADDITION OF SUPER-DREADNOUGHT BATTLESHIPS AND CRUISERS.

New York, Nov. 13.

Despatches from London announce that, according to Press notices, fourteen capital ships have been added to the British Fleet since the commencement of the war. These consist of battleships and armoured cruisers, all of the super-Dreadnought type. In addition, a large number of units of less importance, which were under construction, have now been completed and commissioned.

GREEKS TO INCREASE ARMY

Geneva, Nov. 11.

A despatch from Athens announces that the General Staff of the Greek army has decided on training all citizens who have not yet served with the colours, so as to increase the strength of the army up to 1,500,000 men.

SUEZ CANAL CLOSED

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S ACTION

London, Nov. 11.

It is announced that for military reasons the British Government has decided to close the Suez Canal during the construction of important defence works, in view of the possibility of another Turkish attack.

"GERMAN EAST"

BOTHA'S NEW EXPEDITION.

London, Nov. 15.

The South African Government have called an additional 10,000 men to the colours and are making energetic preparations to comply with a request from the Home Government to send a force to German East Africa.

Mr. Buxton has informed the Government at a recruiting conference that the subjugation of German East Africa would cause a greater moral effect than the conquest of German South-West Africa.

DECORATED BY THE KAISER

MRS. GERARD AWARDED RED CROSS GOLD MEDAL.

New York, Nov. 11.

A telegram from Berlin says that Mrs. Gerard, the wife of the United States Ambassador to Berlin, has been decorated by the Kaiser with the Gold Medal of the Red Cross of the first and second classes.

This is the first time that the Kaiser has conferred the distinction upon any woman not of royal descent.

"INVASION OF EGYPT"

TURKISH ARMY TO BE DESPATCHED ON ARRIVAL OF KAISER IN CONSTANTINOPLE

New York, Nov. 15.

To-day's edition of "The Sun" publishes a despatch from Mr. Mackenzie, its correspondent in Rome, who reports that numbers of German officers arrive daily at Constantinople, whence they are sent to Asia Minor to organise the preparations for a Turkish attack upon Egypt.

The Kaiser Wilhelm proposes to visit the Ottoman Capital, his visit to synchronise with the departure of the Expedition against the Suez Canal.

Great preparations will be made in Constantinople to receive the Emperor with all pomp and circumstance.

NOBEL PRIZES

AWARDED TO ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

London, Nov. 13.

A Reuter's despatch from Stockholm states that two Nobel rewards have been assigned. That for chemistry goes to Dr. Willstatter of Berlin University; while the prize for physics is divided between Professor William Henry Bragg, of Leeds University, and the Professor's son at Cambridge University, for researches into the structure of crystals and the use of the Rontgen rays.

GERMANY'S FAILING STRENGTH

NEW YORK JOURNALIST'S VIEWS.

New York, Nov. 15.

In the "New York Tribune," Mr. Simons publishes an article sustaining the opinion that Germany must be overthrown by exhaustion for lack of men.

Comparing the population of the Allied countries with that of the Germanic Powers he finds that the former can dispose of 27,500,000 men against 11,750,000, the uttermost maximum of the latter.

The Allies' success greatly depends on the speed with which they can organise and equip their armies. If this can be done it may be hoped to force the war to a finish next autumn or possibly midsummer.

Food difficulties also exist in Germany.

Differences in the French and British computations of German losses are slight, and all signs indicate that the complete exhaustion of Germany will take place in the middle of next year.

German military experts say that they can put a total of 9,000,000 men under arms, but they cannot retard the inevitable. In German opinion France and Russia are exhausted of resources, and will not tarry in seeking peace, but this does not affect the basis of the matter, for it can only happen when the Germans have been completely conquered.

The writer concludes thus:

"I think Germany went to the Balkans rather to enforce peace than to conquer the Balkan States. Had Constantinople been in the hands of the Allies, the result must have been disastrous, but anyhow, the Germans have decided to abandon their attacks in Russia to precipitate action in the Balkans, all of which is confirmatory that Germany begins to feel exhaustion and is playing her last card."

EXPLOSIVES FACTORY DESTROYED

ANOTHER "ACCIDENT" IN THE STATES.

New York, Nov. 13.

It is announced that the explosives factory at Dupont, Maryland, where three hundred tons of gunpowder were stored, has been blown up.

The building was empty at the time, and no casualties are recorded.

TEUTON BOMB PLOTS

OPENING OF U.S. GOVERNMENT ENQUIRY.

Washington, Nov. 13.

The Governmental inquiry into the declarations of the former Austrian Consul at San Francisco regarding a plot against the United States munitions factories in which the Austrian and German Consuls are implicated, has commenced.

The ex-Consul, M. Gorigar, has offered to place documentary proofs in the hands of the Attorney-General.

The Austrian Embassy in this city has formally contradicted the statements of M. Gorigar, which it terms calumnies.

BANKERS AND DIPLOMATS SAID TO BE INVOLVED.

New York, Nov. 13.

The police have discovered a bomb plot wherein three bankers and three diplomats are reported to be involved.

The plotters are known to the authorities, and have been watched for weeks. The newspapers publish columns of ambiguous statements.

CANADA AND THE EAST

REORGANISATION OF STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Montreal, Nov. 11.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company announces that Canadian traffic on the Pacific coast has again assumed its normal aspect.

The Company further announces that the steamers Empress of Asia, Empress of Russia and Empress of Japan, which were commandeered by the British Admiralty, are about to be returned, after having been refitted for passenger service at Hongkong, and will soon be reincorporated in the commercial service.

FAVOURITISM IN FRANCE

MINISTER OF WAR'S WARNING.

Paris, Nov. 15.

General Gallieni, Minister of War, desires it to be known that severe note will be taken of all instances of favouritism in regard to military service.

The Minister is resolved to act with the greatest energy as it has come to his knowledge that certain persons have made use of influence to escape service in the fighting line.

MARTIAL LAW IN HOLLAND

TO BE PROCLAIMED ON NOV. 15.

London, Nov. 12.

A despatch from The Hague states that on the 15th of this month martial law will be declared in some of the communes in the north of the Netherlands and in some parts of Amsterdam, especially between the Zaan and the North Sea canal, and the communes of Muiden, Muiswar, Imstel and Ouderamstel. It will also affect a portion of Delft, where there are important works.

FERDINAND'S FORTUNE

SAID TO BE DEPOSITED IN BANK OF ENGLAND.

New York, Nov. 12.

A telegram from Paris says that according to the Press of that city King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has his whole fortune deposited with the Bank of England.

The King's mother left the money in trust with the Bank in order that he might not be able to squander it.

FERDINAND: CATHOLIC

COMMUNICATION TO THE POPE.

Naples, Nov. 13.

The "Mattino" says that it has received information that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has communicated to Pope Benedict that after the war is over Bulgaria will become Catholic.

The report adds that this old dream of the King will not be opposed by the heads of the Church provided His Holiness recognises the Bulgarian prelates as orthodox.

KRUPP'S PROFITS

86 MILLION MARKS.

New York, Nov. 11.

A wireless message from Berlin reports that the report and balance-sheet issued by the firm of Krupp for the past financial year show a net profit of 86 million marks. Out of this the directors propose to pay a dividend of 12 per cent., devoting the balance to charitable objects. This will include 20 million marks for the families of soldiers killed in action, and 37 millions to the General Relief Fund.

ANOTHER GERMAN CRUISER SUNK

REPORTED LOSS OF SISTER TO THE UNDINE.

London, Nov. 11.

A telegram from Stockholm says that it is stated in the local papers that a British submarine has torpedoed and sunk the German cruiser Frauenlob off the Swedish coast.

(Note.—The Frauenlob was a third class cruiser of 2657 tons displacement, commissioned in 1904. She carried ten 4.1 inch guns and fourteen machine guns and had two submerged torpedo tubes. Her speed was 21 knots and her complement 281 men. She was therefore a sister ship to the Undine, also sunk recently by a British submarine in the same waters).

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

London, Nov. 11.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that it is reported that there was considerable loss of life among the crew of the German cruiser Frauenlob which was torpedoed by a British submarine off the Swedish coast. No further details have been received of the incident.

BOARDED BY BLUEJACKETS

TURKISH SCHOONER FALLS VICTIM TO THE FRENCH.

Paris, Nov. 13.

An official report publishes the following announcement:—

"A small French vessel manned by ten armed men surprised off Crete an enemy schooner making for Tripolitania with arms and ammunition. The schooner was defended by 48 Turks, among whom were 11 officers.

"The French bluejackets boarded the schooner, captured those on board and took possession of the war material."

ITALIAN STEAMER SUNK

MORE MURDERS BY UNDERSEAS CRAFT.

Rome, Nov. 13.

It is announced that on the 9th inst. an Austrian submarine sank the Italian steamer Firenze, 3900 tons, while on a voyage from Genoa to Port Said. Fifteen seamen and six passengers are missing, while 96 seamen and 27 passengers were rescued.

CENSOR WITHHOLDS DETAILS.

Rome, Nov. 13.

The official announcement of the sinking of the Firenze states that the submarine showed the Austrian colours, but further news on this point was prevented by the Censor from being published, the Government reserving to itself the right to make investigations as to the nationality of the vessel.

Among those who are missing there are no Americans.

THE MINE PERIL

DUTCH TRAWLER DESTROYED.

La Hague, Nov. 11.

The crew of the trawler Scheveningen have been landed at the Hook of Holland, the vessel having been blown up by a mine.

The trawler St. Nicholas has been sunk in a collision. Her crew were rescued and landed at Ymuiden.

HUN TRAWLERS TAKEN

London, Nov. 12.

It is reported from Copenhagen that the British warships have captured in the North Sea several German steam trawlers sent to attack the British submarines operating in the Baltic.

MONEY OR MURDER

STUPENDOUS SUM PAID TO SAVE BARON HEMPTINE.

Amsterdam, Nov. 11.

The "Telegraaf" says that Baron Hemptine, who had been sentenced to death by the German courtmartial at Liege for espionage has been sent to Germany, the sentence having been commuted through the intercession of Pope Benedict.

It is stated that the Baron's family paid 1,600,000 marks as ransom for the Baron and his fellow victims.

BELGIANS EXECUTED

MORE ALLEGATIONS OF ESPIONAGE.

Amsterdam, Nov. 13.

The "Echo Belge" announces that the German courtmartial has caused to be executed three Belgians who were accused of corresponding with the Allies respecting the movements of German troops. Another Belgian was condemned to imprisonment for twelve months.

BRITISH CASUALTIES

THE LATEST LIST.

London, Nov. 15.

The list of British losses published to-day includes 54 officers wounded and 16 killed, and 2256 men wounded with 770 killed.

AN EARL KILLED

DEATH IN ACTION IN FRANCE.

London, Nov. 15.

A despatch reports the death of James Ogilvie Grant, eleventh Earl of Seafield, in action in France. The late Earl was born in 1876, and married Miss Nina Townend of New Zealand. Descended from Sir Walter Ogilvie, Treasurer of Scotland, 1455.

SUPER-AIRCRAFT

FRENCH TRIPLANES ARMED WITH FOUR GUNS.

Paris, Nov. 13.

Several new squadrons of military aeroplanes have been incorporated in the French aerial fleet. The new machines are triplanes, provided with four 37mm. guns each and an unlimited supply of ammunition.

Each aeroplane carries two pilots and two artillerymen and is capable of attaining a velocity of 120 kilometres per hour.

HUNS KILLED

IN ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSION.

Amsterdam, Nov. 11.

The Liege correspondent of "L'Echo Belge" says that eighteen German officers and soldiers were killed and 50 wounded when portions of Fort Machovette were blown to pieces a fortnight ago by an accidental explosion during a test of some ammunition.

SWEEPING THE BALTIC

ANOTHER HUN BOAT RUNS AGROUND.

Amsterdam, Nov. 12.

This morning another German steamer in the Baltic was compelled to run aground in order to escape the pursuit of a British submarine. Very few vessels dare to attempt the crossing from German ports to those of Sweden or Norway.

The British Admiralty is known to have established fresh bases for the submarines, and before long the campaign will be carried out with even greater activity.

ROSARIO NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Nov. 16, 1915.

The Garden Fete.

Quite a number of little lives are in a state of suspended animation on account of the Garden Fete which is to open on Saturday at the residence of Mrs. J. P. Crouch, "La Quinta," near the Talleres. To-day is not Tuesday with them, but the early hours of Saturday—horribly interposed by an unkind calendar between themselves and the delightful programme which is being arranged for them. Such toys, and such games are in store, and if Tommy's proverbial mother can make better cakes than some of which I have seen the plans and specifications, then I can only say he lives in such unapproachable bliss that nothing further can be done for him, and he should stay away to avoid disappointment! There will be no difficulty in reaching "La Quinta," for a special train will leave the Central Station on Saturday and Sunday at 3 o'clock, and when it stops you have only to follow the other people. Tram lovers have convenient ones in Nos. 4 and 16, which set passengers down at the foot of the Pasaje Caledonio Escalada.

Saturday afternoon will the Children's Day, and the programme includes flat and sack races, obstacle rushes, and egg and spoon manipulation, divided up for boys and girls, and further divided for children above and below the age of nine. For the wee kiddies a carriage drawn by a couple of goats—elected from half the bearded population of the Province, I believe—will provide that amusement with a spice of potential danger to which they are so partial.

For grown-ups, Sunday's programme includes a costume race for men in which competitors will have to attire themselves in miscellaneous garments of feminine cut and get first to the post. The more modern the rig—judging by the trend of fashion of late—the better chance will a man have of romping home first. Hat-trimming will also exercise their inventiveness. The ladies will have to garner potatoes and to juggle with the egg and spoon. Broad comedy is expected from the "tilting at the ring," in which the competitor mounted on a donkey must either make good at the target or bring sawdust retribution down on the plural of donkey. It will be good fun, all of it.

Concert at the Methodist Church.

With the exception of the vocal quartette, for which a pianoforte solo by Miss Watson was substituted, and one or two changes of part in the little comedy "To be Let, furnished," the programme given on Friday night at the Methodist Church followed that which I published in my last letter.

Mr. Dickson, British Consul, was in the chair, and in a happy little speech said that just about a year ago he had stood on that same platform on one of the opening days of their Grand Bazaar. On another occasion, also just about a year ago, he had presided at a concert similar in many ways to the one in progress. On both those occasions the whole of the yield was given up—the first to the Prince of Wales's Fund, and the second to the local Victoria Benevolent Fund. He was not told so at the time, but he knew perfectly well that this had called for a tremendous sacrifice, because those two functions were of regular occurrence and were primarily designed for the support of the Church. He thought it very splendid of them, and he could never forget the fact, and if there was anything he could do for them at any time he should always be most happy to do it. He believed every member of the congregation who could go had already gone to the war; and he sincerely hoped that when they met for next year's concert they would be able to welcome the boys

back after a successful termination of the fighting—(Applause).

The comedy was a great success, and two at least of those taking part displayed a good deal of talent, namely Mr. L. H. Heinert as Miss Penelope Freebody, M.D., and of the American heiress, and Mr. A. Mitchell as Mr. Simon Skipper, the house agent. The fun was kept alive all through.

Of the concert items, the choruses by the Male Voice Choir deserve special mention. The pieces chosen were "Crossing the Plain" by T. Mal-dwyn Price, and "The Crusaders" by Dr. Protheroe, N.B., and the audience were helped in their enjoyment of the selections by printed slips of the words.

The Sailors' Home: A Splendid Effort

Recently a meeting of the Committee of the Sailors' Home was called by the Chairman, Mr. Spenser S. Dickson, to consider ways and means. There was a deficit of about \$2000, owing to the fact that the subscriptions were about \$600 short; and added to this the Home was in a deplorable condition for lack of funds. Indeed, it was only owing to the public spirit of Mr. Halberg, the Superintendent, and Mrs. Halberg, that the institution was kept going at all. Reform was necessary. A sub-committee was appointed to look into the matter, and they decided that to remedy the then existing state of things, Mr. Halberg's allowance must be increased by \$1800 a year at least. On this basis the figures showed a present deficit of \$2000, and an annual deficit of \$2300. Lists were therefore opened, and appeal was made for donations and for new and increased subscriptions. These sums are still coming in at the present time, and the Committee now have more than enough to make up the deficiencies in annual subscriptions, while the donations exceed \$3000. The Consul is very gratified at the response our people have made, and is specially grateful to the gentlemen who have worked so hard in collecting subscriptions—Mr. Charlie Parr, Mr. A. Martin, Mr. A. M. Barnes and Mr. Alwyn Ferguson.

The Markets.

Wheat has been a dull, drooping market all through the week. Prices close easier, and only a small business has been done. Old wheats are more freely offered, but millers are uninterested in view of the favourable prospects for new crop wheat, which promises to be ready for milling during the next month. January delivery may be quoted \$9.65 to \$9.80, February and March \$9.35 to \$9.40. New crop is progressing well under the influence of another week's fine weather. The temperature has been higher this week, which is what is needed to bring the crop on. There was rain again during the week-end, but it did not reach the wheat, the precipitation being heaviest in the Province of Buenos Aires, near the coast.

Maize has been a slow sale; the market is dull, and exporters generally are short of tonnage. Spot is worth \$4.95 to \$5, December \$5.05 to \$5.10, and January \$5.20 to \$5.25. Freights are very scarce.

A Word to Shippers.

Notice has been received from the Foreign Office that a Society similar to the Netherlands Oversea Trust has been formed in Switzerland, to be known as the "Société de Surveillance Economique." This has resulted from an agreement between the Allied and Swiss Governments. The Society will be the only authorised consignee of practically all commodities on the lists of contraband or restricted exports proclaimed by the Allies, and it will begin its functions on the 1st of December next. Under the arrangements made, nothing can be sent to the Society without the formal consent of their office at Berne being first obtained by the ultimate consignee; therefore shippers and shipowners are advised to re-

quire proof of such consent before making shipment to Switzerland of anything on the lists above-mentioned, if they wish to escape detention. The British Government cannot forego the right of search in respect of consignments to which suspicion may attach, but it is naturally hoped and anticipated that there will be no trouble in regard to any goods consigned to the Society. Lists will be duly published from time to time in the Board of Trade Journal and in Switzerland.

Concert Tea at the Savoy.

Mrs. Spenser S. Dickson is arranging the Concert Tea at the Savoy Hotel, on the 4th prox., on lines which must commend themselves to everybody. It is to begin punctually, and those who really have the best interests of their fellow men and women at heart might make a special effort to be in their places a little in advance of four o'clock. I know it is usual at home for late arrivals to be mistaken for duchesses; but all the duchesses I know out here are strictly incog., and could hardly run such a risk of discovery as going late or early to a public function. Then the music is to be the real thing. One of the names on the programme is that of Sr. Pedro Vidal, the distinguished violinist, and he will be in most excellent company. Again there is to be a time limit: the whole function is not to exceed two and a half hours. How often the undue length of a social gathering spoils everything! Lastly, and most important of all, one of the only too rare opportunities will be afforded of meeting, and I hope of hearing, H.B.M. Minister, Sir Reginald Tower, who has kindly promised to be present.

I hear that many of our Allies have signified their intention to attend; and this calls for a mention of the gratifying circumstance that there is a good deal of cordial working together between the Franco-Belgian and British communities. Last night there was an entertainment at the Palace Theatre—conjuring and cinematograph pictures—organised by a Committee of which Mme. Hof is the inspiring genius. There were numbers of British people present, including Mr. Spenser S. Dickson, H.B.M. Consul, and Mrs. Dickson. Mme. Hof, unfortunately, was indisposed, but M. Hof, the French Consul was present, and also M. Flondrois, the Belgian Consul. I have used the word genius in reference to Mme. Hof, and no one can deny that she is a wonderful organiser, with the tact to seize upon and remedy a defect in any scheme afoot. Take these periodical entertainments. It was found that people did not care to go into the second tier of boxes at the various theatres: they were not chic. When the next occasion came round Mme. Hof arranged that the Consular officers should themselves occupy boxes in the unfashionable row—which, of course, immediately became quite as much "the thing" as the first row boxes.

Lawn Tennis.

The play at Plaza Jewell on Sunday in the Tennis Tournament finals brought out the fact that Miss Knight from Tucuman, sister of Mr. Stanley Knight, is an exceptionally good player, well ahead of any lady about here. In the mixed doubles the two had an easy win. There was a good attendance thanks to the glorious weather, and the standard of play was well maintained. There is one feature to be noticed, and that is the great improvement of late in the form of the Argentine players. Possibly the handicappers were a little easy upon them, but be that as it may, they figure in practically every final, winning either first or second prize. They secured second in the men's doubles, they are still in the class "A" singles—which were not concluded on Sunday—they were first and second in the class "B" singles, first in the ladies' doubles, and second in the ladies' singles. It shows how good the soil of the country is

—once games such as football and tennis take root they flourish.

Cricket.

Cricket—well, no! It does not seem to get hold in Argentina among the natives; and of course this year will see a tremendous slump in the game among the British community, so many men having gone away to the war. There is to be a knock-up game at the Plaza on Sunday next to see if there is any new blood available, but it is hardly likely that there will be anything really worth calling a cricket season.

News in Brief.

I hear that Canon Pepys will not be back until the new year. The school goes on at St. Bartholomew's, and is nearing breaking-up day. The Sports will take place at Plaza Jewell, by kind permission of the Committee, on Dec. 18, the Saturday before Christmas.

Milton still survives as a classic, though somewhat neglected at the seaside and in the railway carriage. He is being brought to remembrance at Alberdi High School to-night, and with such a fine evening there should be a good attendance. The British Consul and Mrs. Dickson have promised to attend.

Contributions for the Sale of Work to be held on December 8, at the High School in aid of the S.A.M.S. fund will be gratefully acknowledged, and the invitation to be present is extended to all. For years past the Sale has provided not a few people of the riparian suburb with the means to remember their friends at Christmas, and filled the sack of many a Santa Claus.

Cheap excursions should be run during the week to view the s.s. "Eastville," Captain R. Mackay, which is loading for Dreyfus. As the only British vessel in port she is a bit of a curiosity!

All are heartily invited to the Talleres Church, F.C.C.A., on Sunday next. Evening Service is at 8 p.m., and the preacher will be the Rev. S. C. Deacon.

A special Intercession Service will be held in the Talleres Church Hall, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 23, at 8 o'clock, when members of the congregation and friends of members, who are fighting the just cause of our King and country, will be specially mentioned in prayer. It is hoped that a large number will take the opportunity to be present. Those wishing to have the names of their friends on the Prayer List are asked to send them to the Chaplain, c/o the Vestry Clerk, Instituto Mecanico, Talleres, F.C.C.A.

The British and French Ladies' Committee are arranging a Children's Fete for the Christmas week or thereabouts.

The Mayor of Rosario and the ex-Mayor—I hardly know which is which—have so managed, that the humble Municipal empleado is rather fearful lest he come to ground between the two of them in the matter of his pay. He realises that in this country, and especially in this city, anything may happen, and nothing does happen as it should. *Au fond* I am inclined to think the ex-Mayor's enthusiasm for moral reform touched too many influential men in the bank balance.

The crew who went down from the Rosario Rowing Club to Buenos Aires to take part in the Tigre Regatta have been highly complimented on their success in winning the F.C.C.A. Cup. The same crew were also successful in the March regatta. The result of their prowess has been a revival of enthusiasm at the Club, and it is probable that the R.R.C. will be more widely represented on the Tigre next March.

Messrs. Wood and Fields, of Estancia "Las Petacas," who left for Europe in August or September last, to offer their services to their country, have just arrived back in Argentina.

Mr. Robert Welch, of Venado Tuerto, has given up a good billet and is on his way home to join the colours. The St. Andrew's Society is to hold

CONCORDIA NEWS

(From Our Correspondent.)

Nov. 15.

Weather.

Up to last week the weather had been on the whole agreeable, although somewhat changeable. Since the end of last week it has become extremely hot, with at times a north wind. At night it is quite warm.

Women's Association.

The following notice has been issued by the Concordia Branch of the "Women's Association": "In Aid of the 'Edith Cavell Memorial Fund,' and to improve the lighting arrangements of St. Thomas Church, Concordia, a Christmas Fete will be held in the Victoria Park on the afternoon and evening of December 18. There will be children's sports, a Christmas tree, games, concert, theatrical entertainment, etc. There will also be a stall for the sale of useful and fancy articles and provisions (such as needlework, eggs, jam, plum pudding, mince meat, turkeys, fowls, fruit, etc.), for which contributions will be received by Mrs. Neville, Honorary Secretary, 145 Calle Uruguay. Donations of

its annual meeting on the 30th inst.,—a month late, it is true, but circumstances have been too strong for the Committee. There will be no banquet this year, but the usual business will be transacted, and I understand several schemes will be submitted such as endowing a bed in some hospital, or subscribing again to one of the war funds. The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. Watson, will be pleased to acknowledge member's subscriptions and arrears—they should by rights also send interest on the arrears—addressed to him c/o the London and River Plate Bank. Meanwhile the Hon. Secretary is anxious to hear from new candidates for membership: his address, now that the re-numbering of the street has been completed—a plague on that local habit!—is Calle Doce No. 1465. He is also desirous of starting a roll of honour of members who have gone to the Front, and will take it as a favour if anyone knowing particulars of members at the Front will let him know.

An unexpected treat was in store for Scotsmen this last week-end, in the presence in Rosario of Dr. Fleming, who at short notice came up instead of Mr. Nicol. In the afternoon he preached at the Methodist Church, and was moved, on seeing so many children present, to address himself more especially to them. Producing a match he said it had been made for a set purpose: the head and stalk had its own use. He struck it, and then blew it out, showing its purpose and that the purpose had been accomplished. The match could not be re-lighted by striking it on the empty box. In the same way the children had their use; they fulfilled their own purposes, and if they allowed themselves to go out they were no longer of use. In the evening Dr. Fleming was again in the same pulpit, and made a forceful appeal to the young people present. He spent as much time as possible during his brief visit in visiting members of the Scotch Church, who, needless to say, were delighted at seeing him.

Mr. H. E. O. Haxell, of Buenos Aires, paid a business visit to Rosario during last week.

I hear that Mr. Unwin is thinking of going home to England at the end of the month.

The concert at the Methodist Church the other night yielded, I hear, about \$200 net towards the Church Expenses Fund.

Alfredo J. White

Solicitor and Accountant

Cordoba 1321, Rosario

Tel. No. 5191

money to help in dressing the Christmas Tree, etc., will be gratefully acknowledged by the Honorary Treasurer, Mrs. Kellard, 438 Calle Buenos Aires. It is requested that donations of money, needlework, etc., be sent in as early as possible, and poultry and perishable goods should be delivered on Friday, December 17. It is hoped all will do something to make the fete a success, as the objects named are worthy of support.

Tennis.

The sealed handicap tournament was finished on Sunday, and the results declared on the grounds of the Tennis Club. The ladies' prize in the doubles was won by Mrs. Cowper Coles. It was a lovely parasol subscribed for by the gentlemen who entered for the competitions. The Gentlemen's Singles was won by Mr. Henry Bell, who, playing from scratch, had a total of 41 games to his credit. The prize, presented by Mr. R. MacKenzie, was a carriage clock in a red Morocco leather casing. The gentlemen's prize in the doubles was won by Mr. C. H. Todd, who with Mr. G. Roberts as partner, ran up the score of 32 games. Their handicap being minus 2. The prize, presented by Mr. S. W. Roberts, was a silver cigarette case and match-box in a case. Some surprises occurred in the results. Mr. Todd was a dark horse, and his play was far above what he was expected to show. The handicapping was not of the best order, some of the best players being so heavily handicapped that their chances were absolutely nil.

Cricket.

At a meeting held on Nov. 19, in the London and River Plate Bank House, a new cricket club was formed. The name of the Club is "The Victoria Athletic Club," as it is proposed in the winter months to play football. The following were elected on the cricket committee: President, Mr. J. McCloud; Vice-President, Mr. F. Dickinson; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Messrs S. W. Roberts, R. H. F. Stuart, G. F. Sketch, R. MacKenzie, T. B. Morley, E. F. Beasley, E. C. Emley, W. B. Cowper Coles, E. Thomas, and the Rev. C. Meredith Bate; Captain, F. Dickinson; Vice-Captain, A. Willoughby Walton; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, C. H. Todd; and Messrs. A. Williams, G. Roberts, and G. Neville. The Hon. Auditor is Mr. C. W. Carden. The Secretary's address is 139 Calle Uruguay. On Nov. 28 a team will travel to Monte Caseros to play the first match of the season. It is hoped that on December 19 a visit will be made by a team representing Corrientes Camp. The cricket nets are up every afternoon for practice and the membership promised augurs well for the new Club.

Obituary.

The news has just come to hand of the death of Mr. Thomas Stodart-Milne at the age of 74. The sad news was not altogether unexpected, as he had been ailing for some time. He was a highly respected and well-known Scotchman, and came out to this country years ago when railways were few and far between. Although a number of years in the country he never cared much for speaking the language. He was able to teach a few of his Guardini peons to understand and speak to him in English. He died on his estancia Tari near Yofre in Corrientes, where his son, Mr. Thomas Stodart-Milne, or as he is better known among his friends, Don Tomasito, and his daughter, Mrs. Higg, attended him during his illness. He was buried on his estancia near his wife's grave.

EXPORT TRADE FROM ROSARIO

During the month of October the exports from the Port of Rosario have been officially published as follows:—Maize, 213,461,395 kilos; flax, 29,428,534; wheat, 5,016,293; wheat flour 202,312; bran, 1,319,000; bran-dy, 198,901 litres; wine, 17,312 litres; rapeseed, 647,580 kilos; hides, 74,510; extract of quebracho 350,000 and quebracho bark 860,000 kilos.

BAHIA BLANCA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Nov. 14.

The Inter-Railway Sports.

The annual Inter-Railway sports were held at Maldonado, on the grounds of the Pacific Railway on Thursday, and the competition for the various events was very keen. There were a large number of the members of both railways and other visitors present, although not quite so many as in other years. Amongst the visitors were the Italian Consul (Senor Bernetti), and the French Consul (Baron de la Vaissiere). There were also a large number of ladies present. The day was fine, but very hot, and rather windy at times. The Railway Shield, which is competed for every year, remained in the hands of the Southern Railway, after being won by five points. A start was made at 10.15 a.m., with the 100 Yards Handicap for members of the Pacific Club. This was won by E. Borel; 2 M. Brunel; 3 B. Maggio. Time 11.15 secs.

No. 2. Challenge Cup for Southern Employees, distance 220 yards.—1, Ronald; 2, T. Marshall; 3, B. Maggio. Time 25 secs.

The prizes were then distributed by Mrs. Harding Green to the different winners. The Cup, "Victor Ludorum," which was presented by the Intendente to be given to the winner of the most points in the Inter-Railway events, and to be held for one year, was won by Ernest Borel of the Pacific Railway, with eight points. The prizes, which had been given by a large number of different people and business firms in the district, were useful and costly. The municipal band was in attendance during the afternoon, and several photographs of the different events and winners were taken on the ground.

Municipal Matters.

The Intendente has notified the holders of the different stalls in the market here that by the end of this month several regulations with regard to the sanitary precautions during the coming hot weather are to be made by them. The insides of the stalls are to be properly whitewashed, and the doors and benches painted and cleaned, and proper awnings are to be put up. For some time past very little attention has been given to this market, and the state in which it has been kept, and it is high time some urgent steps were taken in this matter. A proper inspection is also to be made before the end of the year of the coaches that are in the streets for hire, in order to ascertain if they are kept in a clean condition, and that the drivers have their licences, failing which it is proposed to suspend defaulters as well as any of the others who do not dress in a respectable manner.

The San Ramon Estancia.

At the recent show held in Palermo of the four prizes given for Lincoln rams, three of these fell to Señor Lopez Lecube, who was also one of the principal exhibitors at the local show here, and who took several prizes in this and other classes.

The Missions to Seamen Institute.

The erection of this building has now been started at the port, near the foot of the bridge at the west end, and on the side of the old power station, the contractor being Mr. W. Rae. There still remains a fair sum to be collected towards the work, and a Bazaar in aid thereof is to be held in the Port on December 18, for which purpose a meeting of ladies is to be held in the Port on Friday, Nov. 19, at 5 p.m., in the small club room, in order to make the necessary arrangements about the stalls, etc.

Items in Brief.

The question of men for the coming harvest this season, which promises to be a very good one, is being brought up and it is feared that there will be a scarcity of labour.

On Wednesday morning last a sergeant of the battleship Moreno, whilst waiting on the platform of the Southern Station threw himself in front of a cargo train as it was passing through and had both his legs crushed so badly that on being taken to the Municipal Hospital it was found necessary to amputate them. The man's name was Maximo Flores. He only lived a few hours after the tragedy.

Notice has been issued that the municipal taxes corresponding to the last quarter of the year are to be paid before November 30, after which date the corresponding fine will be added.

The circus Frank Brown now performing here is very good indeed and attracting large crowds of people every night.

Prepermission has been asked of the Municipality by Sr. Castanon to reopen the swimming baths at Maldonado for the coming summer.

At the request of the Intendente one hundred tubes of lymph for vaccination against diptheria have been sent here from the provincial health department.

A new club has recently been formed here and is to be known as the Dublin Football Club.

District Notes.

Proper arrangements have now been made for the employment of the prisoners in the gravel pits at Sierra Chica. The number working per day is not to exceed 360, and each day is to consist of eight hours.

A sale of live-stock is to be held in Utracan on December 1 starting at 3 p.m.

At the sales held in Coronel Dorrego last Sunday steers were sold at from \$124 to \$150 each, young steers \$80, three year old heifers \$126.50, two year olds \$112, and young bulls \$155 to \$376, fat cows fetched \$137 and horses from \$100 to \$190. Wethers for killing \$10.40 to \$10.50 and lambs from \$8 to \$9.50; the total amount sold was \$51,000.

The farming expert of this district (Sr. Unanue) has now left for the station of Dionisia in order to give the final lecture of this season there; it will be on the cultivation of potatoes. In all fourteen different lectures have been given at the different stations along the lines in the coach supplied for this purpose by the southern Railway, who have lent great assistance to Sr. Unanue on every occasion.

As the train from Sierra de la Ventana was coming here a few mornings ago it was stopped outside that section by a large log of wood placed on the line into which the engine ran before it could be stopped. On getting down to investigate the incident the guards and several passengers were fired upon by some colonists hidden in the long grass, who on being shot at ran away. The train was delayed an hour. On arriving at the station, the matter was at once put in the hands of the police who immediately went in pursuit of the criminals.

Trafalgar Day.

Owing to a misunderstanding the report of the Children's Entertainment on Trafalgar Day has been omitted. To keep evergreen the children's memory of Nelson—the benefits of whose deeds are now felt more than ever—the Over-Seas Club has instituted this annual treat for all British children in the districts of Bahia Blanca, Ingeniero White and Maldonado. Adult Over-Seas Members were invited to assist in giving the youngsters, who numbered about 150 a real good time. Swings, games and races of all kinds were indulged in after a sumptuous tea. Excellent prizes were awarded to the various winners, and sweets dealt out liberally to all the children. The grounds kindly lent by the Bahia Blanca Golf Club were beset with flags, and code signals of Nelson's motto fluttered in the breeze and the Over-Seas standard brought a special thrill of pride to all British hearts, at these great stirring times. Almost every British family was represented and a few new members were enrolled. The Rev. J. T. Mills (Buenos Aires branch) received a warm welcome and proved a host in himself with the youngsters.

MISS ADELA VERNE

AT THE SALON THEATRE

It was undoubtedly owing to the heat, which was oppressive, that there was not a more considerable number of people present at the Salon Theatre Cangallo, on November 13, for the penultimate number of the series of pianoforte recitals given by Miss Adela Verne in Buenos Aires. In spite of this, there was quite a number present who enjoyed a magnificent exposition of pianoforte playing.

In the first place, the programme was varied in a pleasing manner and consisted of 3 parts, in the first of which, Bach's Italian Concerto, Mozart's Pastorale Variée, two pieces by Schumann the Aria and Caprice d'après Paganini, and Weber's Perpetuum Mobile.

Miss Adela Verne is a remarkable exponent of Schumann, and the latter of the two pieces played was rendered to perfection.

The second half was Chopin's Opus 35. Magnificently as this was played, with a full and vigorous feeling, there were one or two moments when Miss Verne appeared distracted, and without question the oppression in the weather was against an entire application to the music without a recurrence of thought to personal discomfort. The Scherzo, the second movement in the Sonata, brought out all Miss Verne's wonderful power and control over her instrument. She "drew" the melody forth with a compelling force that could be felt by her audience.

The third part consisted of Paderewski's "Legenda," Sgambati's daintily peculiar work "Vecchio Minuet," and "La Campanella," Liszt.

This was the gem of the whole recital. It was magnificent. Few pianists can even play it, very few understand it, and perhaps only one, the exception in the front rank of the world's artists can interpret it. It is a work full of immense technical difficulty, requires remarkable execution, but more than all, it needs a knowledge of rhythm and expression of a very high order, without this the work would be a maze. It was so rendered as to bring forth a storm of applause, the audience realising these points and knowing that none but a true artist and genius could have interpreted a work that many of them had never even understood before.

Paderewski is somewhat of a moody player, and especially in the rendering of his own works, when perhaps a familiarity brings out a certain carelessness. On the one occasion he was heard to play his "Legenda" he did not approach Miss Adela Verne's interpretation and playing of yesterday. These two dainty gems stood head and shoulders above the other items of a programme each one of which was a work of art.

It was unfortunate that the programme could not be concluded. Indisposition ended it after Liszt's work, but this was chiefly due to the heat and that Miss Verne is still not quite restored to perfect health after her long and serious illness.

A TRIUMPH

Tuesday, Nov. 16

The genius of Adela Verne was in the ascendant last night in one or two of the items included in her programme at the Salón Teatro, Cangallo. There was more than one outstanding feature of the evening and amongst these must be included, the appreciative reception accorded, the immense audience and the artist's rendering of Chopin's Scherzo in the first part of the programme, Schumann's Op. 82 in the second and Saint Saens' Dance Macabre (Liszt) in the final part.

A full house such as was the case last evening, is in itself a gratification to any artist and it only remains to

claim the enthusiasm of the audience for such a recital to be a success.

In this Miss Adela Verne succeeded and in certain parts of the programme she excelled herself by a wonderful exposition of piano-playing, but still more in her interpretation and the construction with which she expounded the wonders of Chopin, Schumann and Saint Saens.

A very full house appreciated this to the utmost and their appreciation reached enthusiasm when the final item on the programme was played. Hardly a member of the audience made a move that might indicate that the recital was over, and in consequence Miss Verne gave Paderewski's "Legenda" as an extra. Even this was insufficient and after repeated recalls she generously played Grieg's delicate melody "Au Printemps."

It is almost impossible to describe in words the remarkable perfection with which Schumann's "Woodland Scenes" was rendered. Miss Verne has built up for herself a reputation for execution, expression and interpretation which only the most gifted of pianists could aspire to, but in this work, she excelled her own reputation last night. It was wonderful and the audience recognised its marvels.

The extraordinary "Dance Macabre" was the feature of the third part. Miss Verne's own interpretation of this piece was vividly felt when she commenced, with a control over her instrument little short of miraculous, to expound and interpret to her audience a work of great technical difficulty and a work which without a perfectly intelligent rendering would become a jumble of sound or a pain, which could remind one of bones rattled in a sack. Miss Verne's interpretation of this work is uncommon and to conceive it differently will only be to acknowledge the more the pianist's genius.

A delicate and dainty rendering of De Severac's musical box arranged by Miss Verne herself was immensely appreciated and in response to continued applause, part was repeated a second time.

Well played as was the final item Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise" there was just a sensation of fatigue in the rendering, which cannot be wondered at. It was nevertheless a fine exposition.

Bouquets and other gifts were showered upon Miss Verne during the interludes and it is pleasing to announce that one more recital will be given on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 20, at five o'clock previous to a departure for Montevideo and Europe.

These were moments last evening when Miss Verne not only excelled herself, but excelled any other living pianist with an exposition that was wonderful. There were other moments when fatigue were noticeable, but it must be remembered that this gifted artist has not yet completely regained her strength after her long and serious illness, but last night's recital will live long in the memory of the large audience who were fortunate enough to be present.

STATE RAILWAYS

GOVERNMENT ENQUIRY INTO
IRREGULARITIES.

The Government have decided to nominate an official accountant to investigate and generally enquire into the affairs of the State Railways and to formulate a statement concerning the failure of the railways, their irregularities and a whole mass of other matter concerning the manner of their management which is stated to have caused a serious difference between the returns of last year and of this year to date. The matter is being gravely treated by the Government and there is some fluttering in the dovecotes.

For some considerable time the State Railways have been in a deplorable condition and the very numerous complaints have at last apparently had the necessary effect.

GARDEN FETE

AT HURLINGHAM CLUB

Saturday, Nov. 13.

BRITISH WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC
FUNCTION.

Some weeks of preparation went to the production of the Garden Fete arranged by the Ladies of the British Womens' Patriotic Association at Hurlingham, but it must be acknowledged that the results were altogether worthy of the trouble taken.

All the British flags in the Republic, real genuine Union Jacks and not the parti-coloured impostors sometimes hoisted which bear only a slight resemblance to the "Meteor Flag," may not have been there, but assuredly there was an extraordinary muster. Over the gate flapped a mighty Red Cross bandera but within on the lawns, in the stalls, everywhere the eye fell upon the Banner of St. George, superimposed on St. Andrew's, and with the "fimbriated" Cross of St. Patrick. The very air which, redolent of the sweet scent of crushed grass, blew delightfully in the precinct, seemed to have been temporarily annexed. The vault of Heaven however displayed plenty of blue and white and the afternoon was an ideal one. Shortly after two, the Fete was in full swing; all the special attractions were working at full pressure. The children and those who could for the time pocket their dignity, were enjoying themselves hugely. Ponies, sober pacing steeds some of them, others which might be described as "sprightly palfreys" walked, trotted, or caracolled according to their humour and the abilities of their juvenile riders. One young lady, an expert horsewoman, trotted briskly about with very youthful equestrians held carefully on her saddle bow. Mrs. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. Gebbie, Miss Garrod and Miss Drabble were in charge. Not far away the putters putted within magic rings, of chalk marks not toad stools. There was not, however, that austere gravity with which the golfer and golfress usually performs the final rites of holing out, for a great deal of laughter and merriment could be heard. This was under the management of Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Ehlert, assisted by Mrs. Gregg, Miss Cowan and Miss Cassells.

Distantly from the solitudes on the other side of the cricket pitch, resounded the sharp crack of the rifle as the sharpshooters poured slugs into imaginary Huns at the range (20 yards). A biplane swooping hawklike in the blue contributed to help the warlike thoughts engendered by the whiffs of "villainous saltpetre." Mr. Corry Smith and Mr. Drabble charged the weapons and collected the fees.

Tennis was also going on under the expert eyes of Mrs. Drabble and Mrs. Boadle, and Mrs. Simmons and other ladies called upon the passer-by to turn aside and cast a fly in their fish pond, "for a consideration."

The Dramatic Department suffered an unfortunate eclipse by the indisposition of Mrs. Junius Rugeroni, so "Collaborators" was shelved, but the dancing went merrily, and an Microscopic Señorita attired in the traditional gitana wear, gave several expositions, but whether including La Cachuca, one knoweth not.

Destruction is a delight at times, and the bottle shies and Aunt Sally were natural outlets for the propensity. Mr. and Mrs. Wishaw and Mr. Green were in charge of the former.

Tea was dispersed in the "meat safe" mosquito and fly proof (when the door is shut) verandah, which is so excellent an addition to the Club Comedor, and in that apartment itself also. The refreshment contingent worked nobly under a heavy strain, and demands for immediate supplies by a great invasion. At

times the scene was reminiscent (except for the absent fish) of the five thousand in the Wilderness. Tea was good and plentiful, the sandwiches were top hole, and the cake such as one does not expect to obtain "in the Provinces." Among the ladies who immolated themselves upon the altar of the Commissariat Department were Mrs. Withington, Mrs. Cassells, Mrs. P. S. Tudor, Mrs. Colville Jones, Miss Holway, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. and Miss Buckland, Mrs. Macadam, Miss Small, Miss Shaw and Miss Cooper. The blessing of the day and the benediction of the thirsty be upon them!

Such as delight to get where they can dive into the mysteries of Bridge were also accommodated, and Mrs. Darcy Anderson, Mrs. Gwyn and Mrs. B. Guy sat at the receipt of—tickets. In a booth near the Great Provision Stall, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Lacey dispensed lemonade of great merit and excellent quality to the perishing. And the Provision Stall—Ha!—this indeed was a spectacle. When after a brisk trade the major part of the goods had gone, Mr. Lacey proceeded to auction the balance, there were some bargains going. Par example, one gentleman secured a crate with six fine turkeys (alive and feathered) for \$40. Two geese went at a good price. A magnificent equipage suitable for traction by goats or very small donkeys, fell to Mr. Mendl in a raffle.

A great part of the charm of the gathering was its absence of formality. No one grumbled, there was little occasion for it, no one but was more than cheerful and everyone appeared full of zeal for the good cause. If this is not a fairly close approximation to the Earthly Paradise, what is to be expected in addition? The Fete is more than justified on this point alone, but it was understood to be, though without giving figures, already an assured Success (with a Capital). With everybody "dispersed most notoriously" over the wide area, there were no speeches and no set pieces. Nevertheless the Garden Fete was a great success as aforesaid, and the results will confirm that statement. The ladies of the British Women's Patriotic Association are to be warmly congratulated. It should be said, that Professor Stark's Minstrels amply vindicated their claim to be an orchestra of musicians and not merely "a Band," which is sometimes merely an aggregation for making noises. They discoursed excellent music during the afternoon.

THE PROPAGANDA COMMISSION

EVIDENCE OF ITS ACTIVITY.

The recently formed Comisión de Propaganda Pro-Aliados is doing splendid work and an example of its activity has been brought to our notice this week in connection with the famous answer by Dr. Samuel Harden Church, President of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg, U.S.A., to the manifesto issued by the German Professors.

Dr. Church's letter in reply to Professor Schaper has been accepted as one of the strongest indictments of Germany, and is regarded as setting out very clearly the opinion of many millions of Americans that Germany is responsible for having started the war.

A reader of THE HERALD wrote in suggesting that this pamphlet issued by the "London Times" should be published in Spanish and distributed throughout this country. On inquiry, however, it was found that the Comisión de Propaganda had already recognised the value of Dr. Church's opinion from the point of view of the Allies, and that one of its members had translated the document into Spanish. Already over 45,000 copies of this circular have been distributed through the agency of the Comisión, and there is no doubt that the impression created on the minds of all neutrals who read the pamphlet is distinctly favourable to the claim of the Allies that their cause is just.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE

The Committee make a special appeal for donations to the Officers' Families' Funds.

Remittances have been made this week to the Prince of Wales's Fund (£500) and the British Red Cross Fund (£400).

66th LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS. GENERAL FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$160,126.93
E. P. Vint	10.00
Dr. Santiago O'Farrell	18.66
John Lloyd	20.00
Fablon	30.00
J. Shaw é hijos	20.00
Per Raffle by "Devotman"	11.00
Mechanical Staff, Liniers, F.C.O.	91.50
A.	10.00
Per British Bank of South America—	
F. W. Walsh	10.00
Staff South American Telegraph Co.	25.00
A. Ferrari Olazabal	5.00
L. J. Ward	5.00
W. H. Smith	200.00
Employés of Dock Sud Co., 2nd Section and of the Construction of the Western Power House at Dock Sud. For Special Purposes	346.00
	\$160,929.09

PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$147,005.88
Staff of Leng Roberts and Co.	111.00
Dr. Santiago O'Farrell	18.66
Anonymous	5.00
Accountant's Dept., F.C.S., 12th monthly contribution.—	
General List \$60, Books Section 5, Traffic Section 17, Workshops 6, Stores 17, Cash 8, Permanent Way 14, General Section Audit 49, Goods Audit 35.30, Passenger Audit 21.50, Parcels Audit 15.40, Mileage Audit 11, total	259.20
A. Towse 5.04 o/s	11.45
E. K. B.	25.00
A.	10.00
British Staff, F.C.P., monthly (September):—	
Accountants	106.00
Administration	207.50
Electrical	7.00
Stores	153.00
Traffic	123.95
Traction	359.45
C. Acceso	10.00
Telegraph	46.00
Engineers	596.90
Talleres	493.50
Engineers Cuyo	15.00
Almacenes Cuyo	20.00
Engineers Bahia Blanca	11.00
Traction, Bahia Blanca	20.00
Almacenes	38.00
Local Board	10.70
Various	83.00
	2,301.00

Stores Dept., F.C.S., 12th Monthly Subscription:—	
L. J. Boyer	20.00
Suffolk	6.00
Anon.	5.00
D. Duncan	5.00
G. G. Weston	5.00
H. J. Streeton	5.00
E. D. Bartlett	5.00
E. Bryan	5.00
A. Lambden	5.00
T. W. Ludlow	3.00
G. Dixon	3.00
D. Howie	3.00
W. E. Scorey	2.00
N. N.	1.00
R. W. White	1.00
	74.00

E. H. Donkin	100.00
Per L. and R. P. Bank, Ltd.: Dundonian	100.00

RED CROSS FUND.

Amount already acknowledged	\$28,386.96
A.	10.00
British Staff, F.C.B.A.P.: F. Fawcett (Traffic Dept.)	50.00
E. H. Donkin	100.00
	\$28,546.96

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Amount already acknowledged	\$4,770.10
H. R. Dashwood	150.00
Fablon	10.00
A.	10.00
	\$4,940.10

OFFICERS' FAMILIES' FUND.

Amount already acknowledged	\$2,120.66
H. R. Dashwood	150.00
C. H. Pearson	250.00
	\$2,520.66

NURSE CAVELL MEMORIAL FUND.

To endow a Permanent Bed in the British Hospital to be named the "Nurse Cavell Memorial," and bearing a suitable tablet recording the object. The amount required is \$20,000 m/l.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$3,115.00
Nella	114.50
Eric's Mother	10.00
Hilda Worthington	5.00
E. H.	10.00
W. W. H.	10.00
C. D. A.	50.00
James Dey	100.00
N. H.	5.00
Mrs. Warskitt	20.00
Victualling Dept. s.s. Byron, \$10 U.S. gold	23.30
Berabevú	20.00
Geo. H. Lawrence	20.00

Subscribed by HERALD readers: 25 de Mayo 158 \$50, W. Rae é hijos (B. Blanca) 20, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Mackinlay 5, Collected by Mr. George Matheson, Lezama F.C.S., among his friends: Miguel Alfredo Martinez de Hoz 200, W. Hartnett 20, Mrs. Wm. Gammie 10, J. J. Coplanana 10, Mrs. Wm. Forbes 10, Andrew Elliot 10, Mrs. A. Machattie 20, "A Friend" 10, J. O'Connor 10, John Bruce 5, John Tosh 10, Wm. Kennedy 10, Mr. Baker 5, Agnes Mackintosh 10, Harry Blunt 10, A. J. Marshall 10, "Another Friend" 10, Jas. Gaslick 10, E. M. Alexander 10, J. B. Walker 10, George Matheson 20, Henry Poels 10

505.00

\$4,007.80

Subscriptions should be sent to: The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, Sarmiento 459, or paid in to the accounts opened at the London and River Plate Bank; the British Bank of South America, Ltd.; The London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd.; the Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

For general information, subscription forms, etc., application should be made to the Hon. Secretary, Calle Sarmiento 643.

BRITISH WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the British Women's Patriotic Association was held at the Plaza Hotel on Friday, Nov. 12. Mrs. Paton in the chair.

The following letters were read:—"Dear Madam,—We have received to-day 1 case of clothing per s.s. Avon from the British Women's Patriotic Committee, and wish to thank all those who have contributed to this good gift most heartily and gratefully for their generosity. The clothes being so good, will be much appreciated by the Belgian Refugees, of

whom we have so many now in England. The clothing question is very urgent, and we shall be most grateful for any further contribution you may be able to send.

"With renewed warm thanks to all,

Yours faithfully,

"WAR REFUGEES COMMITTEE."

"We are so very grateful to the members of the 'British Women's Patriotic Association' for their generosity to the 'Officers' Families' Fund,' in sending a further donation of £250 in aid of the Fund. Will you please convey my thanks to them and to yourself as well.

"Believe me,

"Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) MARY LANSDOWNE.

"I have again to write to you to express the gratitude of my Committee for a donation to this Fund, this time a further amount of £250, from the British Women's Patriotic Association who have already manifested their sympathy with our work in such a generous and practical fashion.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Yours very truly,

(Signed) CONSTANCE HOPE."

It was reported that the violin presented by "Patriota" to be raffled, had realised the sum of \$100 for the Belgian Relief Fund, having been won by the holder of ticket No. 23, who should apply to Mrs. James Dey, of Quilmes, in the event of the violin not yet having been claimed.

It was decided to open a fund for the Blue Cross Society. Amongst items received for this fund were \$74, arising from the raffle of chicken donated by Mrs. Withington, which had been won by the holders of tickets Nos. 120 and 37, Mrs. Norton and Mrs. Ehler, respectively. A further \$12 had also been received for this fund, being the result of a private sale of poultry.

It was decided to support the movement already initiated for a memorial to Miss Cavell.

It was reported that the golf tournament organised by Mrs. H. C. Thompson and Mrs. Spanton had realised the sum of \$210 for the benefit of the Red Cross Fund. Thanks were especially due to the Argentine Golf Club for the use of the course and arranging the handicaps.

Further contributions to this Fund had been raised by Mrs. Dixon (\$96 arising from Ladies' Tennis Tournament); Miss Inez Campbell (Cordoba), from a raffle, \$126; Mrs. Seward and Mrs. Mackenzie, \$92; also from a Tennis Tournament; Mrs. Herbert Dean, from the raffle of a turkey, \$50; Mrs. P. R. Boyd, from a dance, \$958.50. Half proceeds of a concert organised at San Martín by Mrs. Paton, amounting to \$415, had been donated to the Officers' Families' Fund. It was also reported that the sum of £655 7s. 4d., being the equivalent of \$7,300 m/l, had been remitted to the Red Cross Fund on Nov. 12, being the result of a bazaar held in the Talleres Church School Rooms, Rosario, on Sept. 10 and 11.

The attention of the committee was drawn to the following appeal from H.M. the Queen:

"London, Oct. 8.

"To the Women of the Empire.

"I desire to express my most grateful thanks for the loyal and untiring support accorded to my guild during the months of stress through which we have been passing.

"The response to my first appeal has exceeded all expectations. But we have not yet arrived at a moment for any relaxation of our efforts in this direction, especially as winter is approaching, and I appeal once more to the loyalty and love shown me by the women of the Empire, with confidence that they will continue in the future the splendid and generous support which I have been accorded in the past.

"If the provision of comforts necessary for the well-being of our gallant sailors and soldiers is to be continued through the coming winter, our efforts from the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild must be redoubled.

"The following articles are urgently needed at Friary Court, St. James's Palace: Flannel night-shirts, flannel pyjamas, flannel bed jackets, bed socks, operation stockings, towels, feather pillows, sheets and pillow cases."

The following statement was then read by the Hon. Treasurer:—

BRITISH WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

The total amount received for this Fund since this Association came into being is \$42,884.30.

More than half of this amount, \$27,123.00, has been raised by the system of monthly contributions initiated by Mrs. Gamburg, and admirably organised by Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Neville Jackson.

It will be realised that the handling and checking of these monthly contributions has involved a great deal of work and the thanks of the Association are certainly due to the ladies who have so well undertaken this work, as well as to all those who by local collections have contributed to the result.

It is hoped that an equally good result will be attained for the Officers' Families' Fund, to which in future the amounts realised by the monthly contributions will, in accordance with the Resolution taken at last meeting, be devoted.

Subscriptions will, of course, continue to be received for the Prince of Wales's Fund.

Of the total amount mentioned (\$42,884.30) there have been remitted to the Prince of Wales one draft of \$10,000, one of £600, and four of £500 each, making a total remitted of \$39,281.05, or £3473 (exclusive of the amount sent in connection with the Patriotic Dollar Fund) and leaving a balance to be remitted with further amounts that may be received of \$3603.25. Further donations amounting to \$2000 would thus enable the Association to remit a further £500 to the P. of W. Fund for Xmas, and bring the total up to practically \$4000 sterling.

PATRIOTIC DOLLAR FUND.

Now that the Patriotic Dollar Fund, initiated and organised by Mrs. C. H. Pearson, has been closed, it is a suitable opportunity to remind the members of the Association of the excellent results achieved, and to record the warm vote of thanks which Mrs. Pearson has more than earned.

The total amount collected has been \$18,988.12, all of which has been remitted, divided as follows:—

St. John's Ambulance Fund	\$3,270.77
Officers' Families' Fund	7,481.75
Red Cross Fund	1,324.60
Prince of Wales's Fund	530.00
Belgian Refugees	381.00

\$18,988.12

THE BRITISH WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The other Funds for which subscriptions have been received, and to which remittances have been made, are:—

Belgian Relief Fund.
Pipe and Tobacco Fund.
Officers' Families' Fund.
British Red Cross.

For the Belgian Relief Fund \$2954.65 have been received, and £239 7s. 11d. (\$2722.86) have been remitted, leaving a balance in hand of \$231.79.

Pipe and Tobacco Fund.
Total amount received . . . \$1,131.20
Total amount remitted . . . \$942.29

Balance in hand . . . \$189.00

Officers' Families' Fund.
Received \$8,109.90
Remitted 8,594.59

Balance over-remitted . . . \$484.69

This adverse balance has been reduced by sums received since last meeting, so that actually, without taking into account the subscriptions received for this meeting, this Fund is in debit to the extent of \$69.69, and

against this there is the amount of \$233.20 standing to credit in respect of Bank Interest to 30th September, 1915.

Finally the Red Cross Fund. Direct relations with this Fund began only in June of this year; during these six months up to last meeting the total amount received had been \$5198.40, of which there had been remitted \$5612.11, again an adverse balance of \$413.71. In this case subscriptions since received and banked have transformed this debit balance into a credit balance of \$850.79.

When the amounts received to-day are added to this balance, the Association will be in a position to send a further remittance of £100.

The following amounts will, therefore, be sent forward by next mail to the various Funds named:

Officers' Families' Fund . £100
British Red Cross . . . £100
Prince of Wales's Fund . £350

The following articles have been received for the soldiers:

Mrs. Campbell Getty and Miss Foster, 9 prs. socks.

Mrs. Cockroft, 2 prs. socks.

Mrs. Dashwood, 2 prs. socks.

Mrs. E. Campbell, 5 body belts.

Mrs. Garfield, 3 mufflers, 4 prs. mittens.

Mrs. Gamburg, 5 helmets.

B. T., 5 prs. socks.

Miss Merriman, 1 pr. socks.

Miss White, 8 prs. socks.

Miss B. Prophet, 1 pr. socks.

Miss Mason, 2 body belts.

Mrs. R. Paton, 1 pr. socks, 4 body belts, 1 muffler, 4 wither pads.

Mrs. A. Auld, 4 prs. socks.

Mrs. W. E. Seward, 2 prs. socks.

Nurse Marsh, 2 prs. socks.

Mrs. and Miss Corbett, and Mrs. Gordon Henderson, 20 prs. socks.

Mrs. J. Macdonald and family, 8 mufflers, 1 box Pear's soap, 16 prs. socks, 18 handkerchiefs.

Miss Marguerite Sansinena, 3 prs. socks.

Miss Daly, 1 pr. socks.

Miss Gladys Gibson, 2 prs. socks.

Mrs. George R. Haydon, 2 prs. socks.

Miss Molly, 1 muffler.

Mrs. Harry Scott and Miss Vera Scott, 3 prs. mittens and 4 prs. socks.

Parcels of clothing for the Belgian Refugees and Queen Mary's Guild were received from the following:—

Mrs. Stuart Pennington, Mrs. Rodger, Mrs. Neilson, The Concordia Branch of the Association, Mrs. Frank Foster, Mrs. F. Simpson, Mrs. L. de Knight-Adkind, Mrs. Margrett, Mrs. M. J. Petty, "8 members in Belgrano." The British Society.

Three cases of clothing were sent by the Araguaya for the Belgian Refugees, and one for the Queen Mary's Guild, containing: 12 body belts, 82 prs. socks, 5 prs. mittens, 12 mufflers, 3 prs. bed socks, 6 helmets, 4 wither pads.

The following donations and subscriptions are gratefully acknowledged:

PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

Previously acknowledged . \$42,869.30
Part September collections . 15.00
Part October collections . 594.50

\$43,478.80

BRITISH RED CROSS FUND.

Previously acknowledged \$5,198.40
Mrs. Dixon (Ladies' Tennis Tournament at Devoto, 29/9/15) 96.00
Mrs. Recknell 16.00
Master R. M. Pearson 4.00
Miss Inez Campbell (raffle money) 126.00
Mrs. Herbert Dean (raffle turkey) 50.00
Mrs. Stuart Pennington (dollar card) 26.00
Mrs. P. R. Boyd (result of Dance 7/10/15) 958.50
A Thank Offering 20.00
Mrs. G. Spanton and Mrs. H. C. Thompson (golf competition at Arg. Golf Club 26/10/15) 210.00
Mrs. John Runnacles (chickens and eggs) 32.20
Mrs. Seward and Mrs. R. N. Mackenzie (Ladies' Tennis

Tournament 4/11/15) 92.00
Miss Olga Bulman 5.00
Mrs. Boote (part proceeds Gymkhana at Palermo) . . 210.00
D. M. W. 5.00
\$7,049.10

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Previously acknowledged \$2,594.65
Patriota (raffle of violin) . . 100.00
\$3,054.65

PIPE AND TOBACCO FUND.

Previously acknowledged \$1,131.20
Miss V. Scott 2.00
Mrs. Manifold 10.00
Mrs. E. C. Boas 20.00
\$1,163.20

BLUE CROSS FUND.

A Lover of Animals 10.00
Mrs. Hale 10.00
Mrs. Withington (raffle of chickens) 86.00
\$106.00

NURSE CAVELL MEMORIAL FUND.

Mrs. E. C. Boas 20.00
Mrs. James Dey 10.00
Mrs. Enrique Thompson . . . 5.00
Mrs. R. Paton 10.00
Mrs. A. Boote 5.00
Miss Gladys Gibson 50.00
Mrs. Hope Gibson 100.00
Mrs. C. D. Wynter 100.00
\$300.00

OFFICERS' FAMILIES' FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged \$6,809.40
Correction 0.50
Part proceeds Gymkhana at Palermo 1,300.00
Mrs. Paton; half proceeds Concert, San Martin 415.00
Master R. M. Pearson 8.40
October Monthly collections . 1,725.50
\$10,258.80

PATRIOTIC FUND

ROSARIO AND DISTRICT SUBSCRIBERS.

The following is the "thirteenth" list of contributions received by the British Patriotic Committee of Rosario for the "Prince of Wales's Fund." Amount already acknowledged: \$59800.75
Henry Gillyatt, San José de la Esquina, F.C.C.A. (Donation) 500.00
A. Watson (Quarterly) . . . 30.00
J. E. Traill, Traill, F.C.C.A. (Monthly) 25.00
Eric C. Buxton 30.00
C. A. R. 50.00
T. N. V. B. 5.00
Collected by J. W. Topping: J. Sims \$15, R. Browning 25, and J. Paton 20 . . . 60.00
Collected by H. H. Knowles, Stores Dept. F.C.C.A. G. S. Paton \$5, J. Marsal 5, C. Maclean 2, P. Rollo 2, G. Rhodin 2, M. Wahlberg 2, J. A. Erikson 2, N. Hagberg 2, S. Moriconi 2, G. Cunningham 2, J. E. R. 5, P. C. Heartnette 2, A. Sclare 2, E. G. Nunn 2. 37.00
Collected by Douglas Martin, Traffic Supt. F.C.C.A. M. O. Driscoll \$20, G. R. Suderland 20, J. F. Smith 10, R. W. Symonds 10, D. Morris 5, T. G. Howe 5, C. E. Symonds 2, J. Tudor 1, C. Palmer 1, T. Farrel 1. 75.00
Collected by British Consulate, Rosario: F. H. \$2, Talleres Sunday School 11.55, G. H. Burbush 60, H. F. W. Rasmussen 50, S. S. Dickson 20. 142.55
Total \$60756.30

SECOND AEROPLANE FUND

To be Closed

FINAL \$1,500 REQUIRED

The Committee of the British Society now feel that this fund has been before the public sufficiently long and are desirous of bringing it to a close. There are two kinds of aeroplanes used in the British Army, costing \$1500 and £2250, respectively. Owing to the immediate magnificent response when the scheme was first started the larger amount was oversubscribed in the short space of a month and consequently the more expensive machine was selected for the "River Plate No. 1." but the Committee consider it advisable to confine their efforts to raising the sum necessary to purchase the cheaper machine as the community's second donation to the aerial fleet. As per subtended statement, only about \$1500 are required to bring the total subscribed to \$17,000, the approximate cost, with expenses, of the £1500 aeroplane. It is, therefore, confidently expected that this amount will be forthcoming in the next three or four days, when the corresponding remittance can be cabled home. All those who have not already subscribed are therefore advised to send in their donations at once to the Hon. Treasurer, W. Watson, Calle Cangallo No. 536. Club Secretaries and friends who have collecting lists are also requested to return same with their collections as soon as possible.

Previously acknowledged. \$15,355.72
H. Watson \$100
J. Richards 10
Collected by A. B. . . . 8
Geo. H. Bryant 10 128.00
\$15,483.72

AT THE DARDENELLES

ARGENTINE VOLUNTEER WOUNDED.

Trooper Joseph J. Dunne, of the Royal Bucks Hussars, was wounded in the heavy fighting at the Dardanelles on August 21. Mr. Dunne is well known in Buenos Aires, where he resided prior to leaving for England in September of last year in order to volunteer for active service.



TROOPER JOSEPH J. DUNNE

The son of a Dublin solicitor, it was his original intention to enlist in the South Irish Horse; subsequently, however, he entered the Bucks Hussars, with whom he was despatched to the Gallipoli Peninsula. His many friends in the Capital will wish him a speedy recovery.

TOBACCO FOR THE TROOPS

THE BRITISH SOLDIER'S GRATITUDE FOR SMOKES.

The following letters have been received by Uruguayan subscribers to the funds for furnishing tobacco and cigarettes to the men on active service:—

13/10/15.

Mrs. Halstead, Peñarol,

Montevideo.

Dear Madam,

It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you this postcard to thank you on behalf of my Section (8 men) for the tobacco and cigarettes you so kindly helped to send us ever so much as this is the first time we have had such luck. I must say it came as a great comfort to us as a good smoke is worth its weight in gold.

We are having a very trying time but we hope to finish the job soon. Thanking you once again,

Yours sincerely,

13219 Pte. J. Minto, D. Coy.
1st. Batt. Middlesex Regt. B.E.F.
France.

Mrs. Halstead, Peñarol,

Montevideo.

No. 6049 Sergt. E. Buck,
1st. Middlesex Regt. B.
E.F. France, c/o G. P. O.
France.

Dear Madam,

On behalf of the Non-commissioned officers and men of the Middlesex Regt. we thank you most heartily for the gifts of tobacco and cigarettes.

E. R. Buck,
Sergt.

Mrs. Halstead, Peñarol,

Montevideo.

Dear Madam,

Your kind gift of tobacco was distributed to troops going up to the firing line.

Yours truly,

G. C. Danvers.

SEAMEN'S TOBACCO FUND

FINE TOTAL OF GENEROUS EFFORT.

Another meeting of the Seamen's Tobacco Fund, Mr. A. G. Pruden in the chair, was held on Nov. 12 at the Seamen's Mission for the soldiers on the various fronts. Since August 6, including this week's contribution of \$356.4, the large total of \$4,119.37 has been raised, which speaks well for the generosity of the seafarers towards their combatant brothers. Last week's total was composed of \$180 from s.s. Hoskins, \$162.40 from a neutral ship, and \$9 from s.s. Goodwood. It has been decided to send \$50 to the Gallipoli Expedition.

Further large cards have been printed, bearing the legend,

"Sailors and Soldiers. Buenos Aires British steamers. Tobacco for Tommy."

The co-operation of shipmasters is particularly solicited. Permission has been kindly granted to place these in various offices much restored to by gentlemen following the sea, including Captain McCauley's and that of Mr. Wilfred Deacon.

The fund has been supplied by entirely voluntary effort, and is very creditable to all concerned. The men in the trenches will rise up and call them blessed.

REAL FAME

FROM "PUNCH" (LONDON)

"The Germans declared that submarine captains had been ordered not to sink passenger vessels and undertook to adopt the greatest precautions to have the lives of passengers."

The Standard, (Buenos Aires). Truth will out, even in a misprint.

RED CROSS FUNDS

DANCE AT LA PLATA.

In aid of the British Red Cross Fund, a grand dance was held recently in the La Gauloise Hall, La Plata. The function was a magnificent success, both financially and socially.

In La Plata they can do things just as well as in Buenos Aires. The hall was beautifully decorated with palms, flowers and bunting, not forgetting a fine arrangement of Japanese lanterns.

All the prominent people of the district were there, to help the great cause of humanity. Included amongst many others, whose names could not be obtained, were representatives of the following families:—Puleston, Lindop, Gordon, Wilson, Osborn, Robinson, Fletcher, Birkell, Armour, Gonzalez, Pugh, Parkins, Batholomew, Bufaur, Purdall, Woolfe, Figueria, Sarmiento, Camwell, Owen, Neave, Brooks, Sanchez, Viamonte, Ortiz de Rozas, Brown, Loeffler, Walker, Roche, Smith, Libby, Yeomans, Quirk, Maxwell, Hughes, Seligmann, Walbeben, Griffiths, Morrison, Wakefield, McCleod, Lewis, Thornton, Graham, Churchouse, etc.

The net proceeds amounted to \$1334.50, made up by the following items:

Dance Tickets Sold	\$789.00
Donation by Mr. Pryor	25.00
Raffle for Cake	306.00
Auction for Cake	115.00
Sale of Poems	20.00
Sale of Refreshments, etc.	189.50
	1444.50
Less Expenses	110.00
	\$1,334.50

The cake was presented by Capt. Corbold, and officers of the R.M.S. Deseado, and shows what can be done on board a Royal Mail liner. It weighed between 30 and 40 lbs. The icing was a work of art, and the chief baker, who made it is a master of his craft. Firstly, this was raffled for and won by Miss McCloud. Miss McCloud not caring to carry home such a large piece of pastry, decided to have it sold by auction. Mr. Jack Graham at once came forward to act as auctioneer, it eventually being knocked down to Mr. Sidney Puleston for \$115.00, realising in all \$421.

Mr. G. de St. Ouen donated some very fine poetry, of which he is the author, and this sold for \$20.

After a most enjoyable evening everyone left entirely satisfied at the way in which the arrangements were carried out.

SMALLPOX IN RIO GRANDE

A SERIOUS OUTBREAK.

Considerable uneasiness is being felt on account of a serious outbreak of small-pox in Rio Grande, Brazil.

Some cases occurred a few months ago, and owing to the complete lack of proper medical attention and treatment, the disease has spread to somewhat alarming proportions. During the past three months over 1,000 cases have been notified, and the proportion of fatal ones is inordinately high.

In certain rural districts something like panic is obtaining, which is tending to increase the spread of the disease.

It is being called to the attention of the Argentine Government that several families have already left the stricken area and gone across the borders into Entre Rios, Corrientes and Misiones.

Great precautions are being taken on the frontier by the Uruguayan Government, and that of this Republic should do likewise and protect the interests of its people.

The matter is considered a grave one, and the National Council of Hygiene has drawn the attention of the Government to it.

A LONDON LETTER

TO THE BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE IN URUGUAY

(Exclusively Communicated)

London, October 12, 1915.

Bulgarian Treachery.

As was to be expected from the past relations of the two countries, the defection of Bulgaria from the cause to which England has pledged her fortunes has fallen on Gladstone's fellow countrymen with a sense of bitter disappointment. Next to the treacherous invasion of Belgium at the outset of hostilities, nothing in the war has caused a greater shock to public sentiment. Of the military and political significance of the event much is being written and said by professional students of strategy, mostly of a cheerful character. All are agreed, for instance, that the new arrangement of forces in the Balkans combined with the invasion of Serbia by German-led troops involves the end of German hopes of a separate peace with Russia. While Austria alone was challenging Russia's place in Slavdom—and incidentally suffering defeat and humiliation in the process—Berlin might fondly imagine that there was still some chance of a purely German settlement with Petrograd. No such day-dreams are possible now. In a sense it is fortunate that the awakening should have come just at this moment—that is to say, at a period of the war when the Allies are reaching the zenith of their power and when Russia is again gathering up her inexhaustible might and preparing to repeat the resounding blow which gave her so much renown in the earlier stages of the war.

Political Ingratitude.

Meanwhile, it is the ethical aspect of the new development that has chiefly stirred feeling here. In the House of Lords, the other day, Lord Cromer, one of the most sagacious and discreet of modern constructive statesmen, referred to the reported defection of Bulgaria in terms of incredulous horror. How was it possible, he asked, that Bulgar and Turk—the persecuted and the persecutor—could join in an attack on Russia, the father and liberator of Slavdom, and on England, the historic champion of the rights of small nationalities? According to Lord Cromer, such a conjunction on the part of Bulgaria would be the blackest and basest act of political ingratitude that the world had ever known. Yet it is precisely this terrible crime which is now attributed to the Bulgarian Government—for even still England hesitates to put the responsibility on the Bulgarian people. To men not yet old, it seems only a few years since Russia launched her war of liberation against Turkey, and since Gladstone warned the latter Power to depart for ever from the blood-stained theatre of her anti-Christian tyrannies. Yet to-day the tyrannies and the wholesale slaughter of Christians are again in unrestrained activity, and the Bulgarian martyr of forty years ago is seen complacently clasping the hand of the unchanging oppressor!

The Balkans Problem.

For the difficulties of Bulgaria's neighbours under the new condition of things the fullest sympathy is entertained. Criticism of the uncertainties of Greek diplomacy is restrained, and, on the whole, well informed. It is generally felt that the relative war positions of the Central Powers and the Quadruple Entente are not yet clearly understood in neutral countries. Naturally, the Russian reverses in Poland and the slow progress made by the Anglo-French troops in the Dardanelles have monopolised the attention of neighbouring onlookers, and have led to conclusions which, although erroneous, are apt in themselves to prejudice the Allied cause. Little is said even in England, and consequently not much more can be known abroad, of the vital and uni-

versal influence exercised on the war by British naval power, which in truth is shaping and commanding the fortunes of battle on every sea in the world and on great territories of dry land as well. Moreover, every day that passes is adding to the resources of the Allies in men, munitions, ships and money, and is bringing nearer the time when on every front their numbers and supplies must be greatly superior to those of their adversaries. Recent incidents, both in Russia and Flanders, have doubtless tended to correct some unfavourable and too hasty impressions of the military position in those countries, although, unfortunately, not enough has yet been done to convince Bulgaria that she is flying to the succour of the wrong "victor." Before long there will be still more energetic efforts in the same and other fields of action, when neutrals who have hitherto firmly refused to be misled by transitory appearances may be expected to receive abundant cause for self-congratulation.

Needless to say, one of those fields of action will be the area of the new Balkan war. No regrets due to Bulgaria's cynical repudiation of old ties and traditions of friendship will be permitted to interfere with the discharge of Sir Edward Grey's recent pledge on behalf of the Entente Powers.

Landing at Salonica.

Popular sympathy in this country has become more strongly enlisted than ever on the side of Serbia and in the cause of Balkan freedom, as may be seen from the significant fact that almost the only comment passed on the despatch of British troops via Salonica takes the form of a general and vigorous exhortation to the Government to send more and yet more such reinforcements. It will be interesting to see what Greece says to the characteristic German suggestion that the British landing at Salonica is certain to be followed by a British annexation of the port. History, it seems, teaches that "where England has once planted her foot she generally stays." This may be true of those lost German colonies on which England has lately planted her foot, but the Greeks know too full well the part played by England in the drama of modern Greece to suspect of her good faith. If Germany has forgotten how England withdrew from the Ionian Islands in favour of their rightful rulers, Greece may be credited with a more retentive memory of that historic and happy incident.

The Armenian Atrocities.

With the widening of the area of war, the need for fresh enrolments in the armies raised by Lord Kitchener is becoming more pressing. Voluntary effort is still expected to produce the men required, but there appears to be a general understanding that if sufficient volunteer recruits fail to come forward, the country should be asked to impose some form of compulsory service. In either event, the men will be forthcoming just as they have been in the past in response to each successive call. According to one of the Labour spokesmen, we ought to be recruiting about 30,000 men a week for some time to come. Whether this is an authorised estimate is uncertain, but the numbers specified should be easily within the compass of a voluntary rally. From the figures recently disclosed by the Prime Minister, it is known that in some months during the past year twice or three times the number of recruits now required within each week must have flocked voluntarily to the flag. Indeed, there has never been a time, except at the bidding of the War Office (and then only for a breathing space), when the fountain of military ardour has shown any sign of running dry. Reports from abroad show that feeling in neutral countries has been deeply stirred by Lord Bryce's revelations in the House of Lords of the fate of unhappy Armenia. Not since the time of Tamerlane, we are told, has there been such a cold-blooded extermination of humanity as in this latest Turkish holocaust, the victims of which are stated to number no less than 800,000. Lord

NEW PORT WORKS

Government's Decision and Threat

MESSRS WALKERS' ATTITUDE

The Government decision in respect to the New Port Works has at last been given. At a meeting held on Monday between the Minister of Public Works and Home Affairs, which was reported in the columns of this paper, but the result of which was somewhat indefinite, it was decided to recommend the President of the Republic to sign the necessary demand, that the firm of Messrs. C. H. Walker and Sons should continue the construction of the work as per contract, and with the statement that the Government could not see their way to consider as acceptable the reasons of the contracting firm to discontinue the work.

This document has been prepared with the consent of the President, and in case the firm cannot see their way to accept these terms the Government will charge them with all the obligations which they claim the contract originally established.

THE HERALD is in a position to state that the firm of Messrs. C. H. Walker and Sons will allow the Government to do, in this respect, as it pleases. The work will not be continued by them.

MADMAN DETAINED IN CALLE FLORIDA

EXTRAORDINARY BEHAVIOUR EXCITES CURIOSITY.

Extraordinary behaviour on the part of an Argentine, Leon C. Fernandez by name, at the corner of Corrientes and Florida attracted the attention of the policeman on duty there last evening. Fernandez commenced making a series of most mysterious signs while gazing into space with a vacant expression on his face. Every now and again he would gesticulate wildly and then once more relapse into his former mystic performance.

After watching him for some time the policeman approached and ask him what he was doing. The question was repeated many times without an answer being forthcoming. At last in a deep voice he replied, that he had just arrived at Constitución Station from the unknown world and declared himself to be the representative of Christ sent to alleviate to misery of the world.

The policeman conducted him to the Comisaria, where he is detained.

Cromer, who is certainly not a Turcophobe, joins with Lord Bryce and Lord Crewe in appealing to civilisation throughout the world to demand retribution for the massacre, or at least to call on Germany to use her influence with Turkey to stop them. Apparently, it is still possible to do some good in this way; a remnant of the race survives and may yet be rescued from the sword and bludgeon. Whether Germany can be persuaded to interfere seems doubtful. One of her writers speaks of the Armenians in contemptuous and callous terms as a riotous and bloodthirsty people, and expressed warm approval of Turkey's method of dealing with them. Can such outrageous sentiments represent the official German attitude? From the friendly yet vigorous remonstrances formulated by the United States, it would seem that the greatest of neutral Powers is not yet convinced of German sympathy with the massacre, while, on the other hand, it almost looks as if Germany were ashamed to commit herself on the subject. Consequently, one is encouraged to hope, albeit very faintly, that neutral pressure may yet enjoy one of its few successes in this tragic field.

THE WAR IN THE EAST

GERMAN INFLUENCE IN ASIA MINOR

THE "ERROR" ? OF THE DARDANELLES

(By a Correspondent).

Following the war as one must do in Buenos Aires solely through the Press, eked out by a few private letters from friends at the front, letters that, though interesting to a degree, are utterly valueless when endeavouring to gain some conclusion as to how things are really going, it would seem at first sight hopeless to try and trace the course of the war, much less to arrive at any intelligent idea of the probable course of future events. Yet, given the cosmopolitan nature of this city, its constant communication with all parts of Europe—and many parts of Asia and Africa—its polyglot press supplementing wealthy and powerful native journals, it is not too much to say that in all likelihood one can get a better general impression of the war in Buenos Aires, than in many countries very much nearer to the danger zone.

Germany in the Near East.

It is always easy to be wise after the event, and now that Germany has shown her hand so completely in the Levant, anyone, without being in the least a student of history, can turn round and say that her action in the Balkans, Turkey, and Asia Minor, was just what everyone expected. As a matter of fact it is not what everyone expected. Among all Englishmen who have mixed with Mohammedan races there exists the feeling that Turkey has been gulled by Germany, and that the Moslemic forces of the world are actually on the side of the Allies. This is probably true; if it were not so, then the repeated attempts of German agents to stir up trouble in India and Egypt would have been successful. But it is not enough to rely on past prestige in the Mohammedan world; Islam is pre-eminently the religion of the sword, and the advance of the Germano-Turkish forces in the Balkans is bound to wake fresh fervour in the Turkish nation. It is in the highest degree significant that little or nothing has been done by the Allies towards carrying the war into Asia Minor. Nothing further has been heard of the attacks on Smyrna or Beirut, whilst reports from various sources all tend to show that the Turkish troops in Palestine and Syria are far better equipped and ready for service than they were at the outset of the war. In fact it is reasonable to suppose that Germany's marvellous productivity has been especially devoted to supplying her allies with weapons and ammunition in view of future developments.

The "Error"? of the Dardanelles.

Does this intense German activity in the Near East give the real clue to the reason for the stern and apparently fruitless attack on the Narrows? Was it known in high quarters that success at the best was highly problematical, and that apparent failure was almost a certainty? No-one can give any categorical reply to this question, but it is reasonable to surmise that at the eleventh hour Great Britain and France realised that something more than mere bombast lay behind the German boast that Asia Minor was hers for the taking. Her marvellous railway system had already been introduced, the whole country had been surveyed, explored, and exploited, the while Great Britain had refused to take any interest in a part of the world whose day, she considered, was over and done with. The story of the Baghdad line is too long to be told here. Germany nearly finished it; she did lay all the lines that are of any importance in Asia Minor; last, but not least, she did impress

the Bedouin and the outlying Kurdish tribes with the knowledge that England was not the only progressive industrial power interested in the East. Is it not therefore reasonable to suppose that the attack on the Dardanelles was primarily calculated to draw troops from Asia Minor and the Mesopotamian region, at the same time diminishing the fear of an attack on Egypt? If this was the case, then the objective aimed at has been partially achieved. The Persian Gulf expedition has been but little heard of, but it will be found to have done most important work in consolidating British influence and upholding the prestige of British arms at a point where such prestige is of immediate importance. The attack on Egypt appears to have been a German mistake, or else it was but in the nature of a reconnaissance in force. And if there is any truth in the statement that the Canal is to be closed for military reasons, the while defensive works are carried out, it may be that a new expedition to Egypt is being planned by the enemy.

Counteracting Past Errors.

Whether the price paid for this diversion has not been too heavy is still matter for discussion. Mr. Demetrius C. Boulger, the well-known publicist, writing in the *Graphic* of Oct. 16, is of opinion that it has been. He remarks that "everyone who thinks a moment must realise the enormous advantage Germany has gained in this world-shaking struggle by her ascendancy in Turkey, due solely to the foolishness of British policy. . . . when the full story of the German diplomatic triumph at Constantinople comes to be set forth in history, tears will be shed over the recital of our foolishness in Turkey, and of the bitter loss it entailed. Let the final victory be what it may." These are strong words from a man who is no alarmist, published by one of the staidest journals in the Empire, but they contain the truth. Mistakes are however never entirely irremediable, and the present trend of the war seems to show that the errors of our policy in the Near East are being corrected, and that the entrance of Bulgaria into the war may not prove all beneficial to the Teuton cause. Kitchener's journey to the Near East may mean the Balkans; it is far more probable that Egypt is his real objective, and that from Cairo he will control the course of the Eastern war far more effectively than ever it could be followed from Whitehall. Remembering that Kitchener has shown himself to be one of the great master minds of the Orient, a being with a curious affinity to her ancient ways; at once administrator, legislator, and dictator, it is reasonable to suppose that Germany's great move to the East will be checked, and her plots be anticipated almost ere they are hatched, by a man whose record of subtlety and finesse in the mazes of Eastern politics has almost been overaid and forgotten by his subsequent achievements under Western skies.

MURDER IN THE FRENCH BANK

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR AT CHIVILCOY.

On November 13 an affair occurred at Chivilcoy in the Province of Buenos Aires, which has caused a considerable sensation on account of the principal actors in the drama, being persons very well known in the locality.

Sr. Vicente P. Roldan held a position in the French Bank in Chivilcoy and Sr. Juan Antonio Musso was also engaged there in the treasury department.

At 10.20 yesterday morning the latter shot Sr. Roldan, killing him instantly. Sr. Musso immediately walked to the police station and gave himself up.

No motive has yet been ascribed to the deed which remains shrouded in mystery and as no witnesses were present it is possible that the real truth will never be known.

AN ALLIED WAR COUNCIL

FAMOUS SUFFRAGIST'S VIEWS

CONFIRMED BY GOVERNMENT ACTION

The *Suffragette*, the famous journal of the most militant suffrage party in England, has been changed to *Britannia*, under the editorship of Miss Christabel Pankhurst.

In the first issue of October 15 there are several articles of striking interest, not dealing with suffrage, but covering questions of vital importance regarding the conduct of the war. One article in particular entitled "The Nation in Danger," is written by Miss Pankhurst, and the accuracy of the views expressed is incontestable, now that Mr. Asquith himself has just announced the intention to form what Miss Pankhurst advocates—an allied war council. Portion of the article referred to is given as follows:—

The candid Bernhardt, the Kaiser's chief scribe, whose book published before the war gave so accurate a warning to the world of the war that was to come, has now given us a new warning which it is life and death to us to heed.

Writing of "The Mistakes of the Allies," he makes it clear that in his opinion Germany's cause would be lost if the various Allied Nations knew how to co-ordinate their efforts. He points out that if Great Britain had prepared for the war instead of trusting to the military efforts that other countries would make; if Italy had entered the war at the beginning; if Russia had been fully equipped and furnished with munitions, then much would have been changed. "Belgium," he says, "was conquered before the French and the English were able to come to her aid."

The Bernhardt criticism is summed up in these words: "THE POWERS OF THE QUADRUPLE ENTENTE HAVE COMMITTED THE STRATEGIC FAULT OF NOT CO-ORDINATING THEIR ACTION."

Bernhardt is right in this!

The Allies have everything on their side. They have first and foremost a just cause. They have numbers. They have wealth. They have resources of all kinds. They have by far the greater store of ability and enthusiasm at their service. *Then why cannot better results be shown at the present hour?*

Bernhardt has given us the reason: *Want of co-ordination in policy and action!*

To this reason we would add at least two others. These are, firstly, non-realisation in Great Britain of the meaning of the war, especially non-realisation at our Foreign Office! The second reason is German influence in our midst, weakening us financially and especially weakening us diplomatically! German influence in its most dangerous form consists in the presence of men of German origin as officials in Government offices and even in the Foreign Office itself.

The lack of due co-ordination is being repaired in a partial way. There is at long last some concerted action with regard to obtaining supplies. Concerted action is being arranged in the matter of munition making, at least as between France and Britain. The lay observer hopes that military co-operation and co-ordination will become more and more perfect.

But first and foremost and above all comes the need of diplomatic co-ordination. There our weakness is greatest! There is the real danger of a defeat of the Allies! Under present conditions the Allies by means of German intrigue might even be played off one against another. Their counsels can by German intrigue be befogged and divided. Necessary action can be delayed or diminished in its intensity.

Two things are needed. First the resignations from the Foreign Office demanded on the previous page. (Those of Sir Edward Grey and Sir

NON-COMBATANTS ABROAD

THEIR DUTY TO THE EMPIRE

GERMAN EFFORTS IN ARGENTINA

The longer the war lasts, the clearer does one see that new forces must be brought into play if the cause of the Allies is to triumph. And as those of us who belong to the Allies are firmly convinced that the fight is not only material but also spiritual, it naturally follows that we must endeavour to checkmate the faults to which we ourselves are subject, in order that these faults may not prejudice the final issue. Those of us who are not in the fighting line can do their share of the work here—but not by going about their ordinary work and pleasure in the firm belief that their duty has been complied with in the shape of a few subscriptions and regular attendance at the various agreeable fetes whose proceeds are dedicated to the war funds.

We still rate the Teuton spirit too low. The German too has been transfigured by this war. We may think, but he knows that its result is a matter of life and death to his race. Hence every German, and the son of every German, is an ardent missionary for the cause. Sometimes one feels that as a race we have been stricken with blindness in this matter of the Teutonic advance. Even to-day one meets British people who will tell you that so and so is really quite a decent fellow, though a German. "Of course we do not talk about the war, but I'm sure he doesn't approve of what has gone on in Belgium." And so on and so forth. In every walk of life it is the same story. The Teuton is hanging on desperately to his trade entrenchments. Naturalisation, marriage, outward and apparent betrayal of his country, all are weapons to be used to the same end. Fifteen months ago such a remark would read like foolish raving, but let any sentient person think for a little, and then say whether it is beside the mark. The battle is raging in South America far more fiercely than the majority of the British community have any idea—and the advantage is not all on our side. It is to be presumed that the representatives of the British Government are watching the strife, and that London is informed of the course of events. But it is only reasonable to suppose that our home authorities, desperately overworked as they must be, count on wealthy and influential British communities abroad in neutral lands to keep up the honour of the flag without express direction or indication from headquarters. The laws of neutrality must be observed, that goes without saying, but do we, as a community, go as far within those laws as does the enemy?

The time-server and the little man, with no thought beyond his immediate and petty interests will not thank you for criticism. Officialdom, though at home gradually escaping from the centuries of red tape wherein it has been swaddled, has still to regain the use of its limbs. The caste principle still reigns supreme, and nowhere is it stronger than in British communities that have for many years been out of direct touch with home affairs. There are however evident signs that a great reaction is coming, here as elsewhere. We shall win. Yes. But only by realising that the duty is individual and present. There is a time to keep silent; there is also a time to speak and to act. That time is now in so far as the British community in Argentina is concerned.

Eyre Crowe, Ed). Secondly the establishment of an Allied diplomatic centre in which the responsible chief of the British department for Foreign Affairs can be in hourly consultation with the representatives of the other members of the Alliance!

Mainly for Women

Conducted by "Egeria"

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

In England a Society has been formed, I understand, to establish a claim for the people—citizens and women—(alas for the distinction!) to have a voice, when the war is finished, in the peace settlements.

Although the "people" are supposed to have much control in the settlements of big questions, through their Parliaments, they really have to trust to the leaders, who very often fail, either from incompetence or lack of courage or some other reason, which does not tend to satisfy; and the result is often disaster. For instance, it would be much more economic if two emperors, or kings, or chiefs, whatever they may be called, who cannot agree upon some national matter, should settle the question between themselves—if they haven't the mental ability to arrange things, and if they must shed blood, like savages, let them both go to it, and let the best man win. What a saving it would mean of money as well as of people.

Of course, the national machinery is not run this way, it is much too simple, too primitive; there must be the spending of millions of money, the suffering of millions of people when a ruler of to-day gets swollen head and wants the moon!

There are many who discuss the peace settlements from a purely personal point of view. They suggest that so many men being killed and maimed, and so many more women than can be mated being on hand, the possibility of polygamy becoming a national institution is by no means remote. There are many men to whom the system might appeal—wives being cheaper, as a rule, than mistresses; but the women, I am sure, will have none of it. For one thing, it is a fallacy to suppose such a thing to be an economic necessity; and for another the women will not put themselves into further bondage by admitting such inequality. Again Hagar and Sarah must ever stand apart, until the Sarahs change from that attitude adopted by Abraham's spouse, which they have not done up to date! And wife No. II would always be the Hagar to every Sarah in existence; and the latter, who have changed their attitude considerably since the driving forth into the wilderness, would not meekly submit to be sent forth with her man-child to perish. She would have as her war-cry, "Equal rights with women" instead of "Equal right for women." There are many amendments which may be made to the present marriage system, and which will thereby ensure an increased birth-rate, instead of adopting polygamy as an institution. Was it not Mahomet who granted his followers permission to have four wives, and was it not Christ who advocated monogamy? And are we Christians or Mahometans? There might, for instance, be some effort to decrease the death rate of children, as well as to increase the birth-rate. Infant welfare might indeed become a national institution in England before the "polygamous" question gets a turn—and all to England's benefit.

Mother-craft would be a good profession for women; but the nation must take up the burden of the instruction. The British Overseas Dominions are alive to the importance of this question. In New Zealand, where the laws are made by women as well as by men, infant mortality is becoming a thing of the past; also Australia is following suit. Life is the wealth of a nation, a fact well known to Germany, whose population is her chief national asset; and if the British nation will set about instructing women in mother-craft, its national importance will increase, and it will also ease off its worry about the birth-rate. Why not conserve and preserve the lives they have, instead of trying to raise hostages for future ones?

THE SWANS OF BRUGES

A pretty little story is told by Mr. Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium in the New York "Sun."

He says that he passed through Bruges in June of 1914, and between trains idled about the time-blackened canals. Like other travellers familiar with the city, he missed the chief feature to the beauty of the waterways—the swans. In former years scores of these birds had manoeuvred in white fleets over the chief canals.

When he asked what had become of them another traveller informed him that he had read something in a Bruges newspaper about a young woman of the city, who had attempted to take up the matter of the swans with the city officials. Her efforts toward restocking the canals had of late been so persistent that they had led to editorial comments.

In June there was little of the unusual to occupy the minds of the people of Bruges, and the swan girl, as they called her, held public attention. Her story as told in the papers was to the effect that not for centuries had the number of swans run so low; that there was an ancient papal mandate which required the municipality to preserve not less than forty swans on the canals; that disobedience of the mandate entailed danger to the city. The girl called upon Bruges to restore the required number of swans for the sake of the city's welfare. There were many smiles at her efforts.

This was a story to attract the attention of the American Minister. He investigated it, and found that there was indeed a document, dated in the fifteenth century, which recorded the fact that a man whose Flemish name corresponded to Longneck in English had been drawn and quartered; that after his death unequivocal evidence had demonstrated his innocence of the crime for which he had suffered, and that the penitent city had prevailed upon its burgo-master to send to the Pope to ascertain what might be done in the way of penance.

The answer of the Pope was that forty swans should be cared for by the city of Bruges for a period of five centuries. Forty birds was possibly suggested by the reported age of the executed man, and his name Longneck doubtless suggested the swans. The penalty for any lapse on the part of the municipality was forfeiture of freedom, government and language.

The swan girl believed this legend. The American Minister was not surprised, however, to find the city fathers of the twentieth century proof against the arguments.

Brand Whitlock was tremendously occupied a few weeks afterward saving cities and gathering his own countrymen and other people in places of safety. It was not until the grey German hosts were advancing upon Bruges that he recalled the swan girl and the legend. After the city had changed hands he learned that the execution of Longneck had actually occurred in 1414. The penalty named in the legend had therefore been inflicted within the time limit of five centuries.

HAPPINESS.

Bright is the sunlight on the fields
and closes.
Where fragrant flowers, their velvet
petals part;
But what the golden glow, the
wealth of roses;
If happiness dwells not within the
heart?

G. S. M.

A NEW MISTRESS FOR WHITE HOUSE

The marriage of President Wilson and Mrs. Galt is to take place next month, and already the American Press is full of details of the "Presidential Romance," as it is called. "Leslie's Weekly" describes in the following terms the story of the meeting and engagement which are to give the White House a new mistress:—

The presidential romance began when Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt was introduced to the President's daughters, shortly after the death of their mother, August 6, 1914. She at once became a favourite at the White House and by the end of last winter the President was paying her marked attention: Mrs. Galt was born at Wytheville, Va., the daughter of William H. Bolling, of the branch of that family which traces its ancestry back to Pocahontas. She has three sisters and four brothers, all of whom are expected to attend the wedding. Mrs. Galt was educated at the Powell School for Girls in Richmond. She was married in 1896 to Norman Galt, of the well-known firm of Jewellers in Washington. He died eight years ago leaving her rich, beautiful and childless. She is a brunette, 38 years old and an Episcopalian, while the President is 50, fair and a Presbyterian. Since her husband's death Mrs. Galt has become the sole owner of the firm of which he was a member, and which is managed by her brothers. She is fond of horses, dogs and outdoor recreations, including baseball. She has never been ambitious of social distinction, is domestic in her tastes, and not an active suffragist. After the announcement of her engagement, she declined to be interviewed, saying: "I am very happy, but I am of no importance, and the less the newspapers print about me the more I shall appreciate it." The wedding will probably take place from Mrs. Galt's beautiful home at 1308 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, or from St. Thomas' Church. Two Presidents have married while in office, Tyler at New York, and Cleveland in the White House. There have been fifteen White House brides, but Mrs. Galt, it is said, declined to be the sixteenth because she wanted her wedding to be quiet and informal. Washington, however, is anticipating a gay social season, following the close of the mourning period for the late Mrs. Wilson and the advent of a new mistress of the White House.

CHINESE WOMEN PHYSICIANS

"Women in China have an aversion to a male physician, and so we are training women practitioners in our school in Tientsin. We have done much in curing the diseases of women and children, and our work is really just commencing." In the purest English and with the mannerism and accent of an up-to-date college-bred American woman, Dr. Yamei Kin, Chinese woman and head of the Women's Government Hospital at Tientsin, told of the important work she is doing in North China to a paper representative in San Francisco.

Eight years ago, Dr. Yamei Kin, graduate of the old New York Infirmary for Women and Children, and holder of a record of three years' post-graduate work in New York hospitals, really founded the institution in North China, which has had an eventful career since that time. The money for the institution was furnished by the Chinese Government, and the Government takes a deep interest in the work.

There are two other Chinese women, graduate physicians, with Dr. Yamei Kin, in the hospital, besides a staff of twenty nurses. In addition to the work of caring for sick Chinese women and children, who come many miles to the hospital, training is given nurses, and many of these have afterwards gone to America to study medicine.

"I am on leave for a year," said Dr. Yamei. "I am going to spend some time in California, but the greater part of my leave will be spent in the East, where I shall visit hospitals. I shall also lecture in many places on the work we are doing in our hospital."

SOME WOMEN AND MANY THINGS

Not in the least of the social changes that the war has effected has been the rapid disappearance of the foreign waiter from the hotels, boarding-houses, and restaurants (says the "Daily Telegraph"). His place is being taken more and more by the trim, neat English waitress, and the transformation has many features of interest. Of course, the waiter of foreign extraction has not altogether ceased. Both Switzerland and Italy contribute largely to this class of worker, and those pertinacious people who have asked to see passports and birth certificates before sitting down to a meal have only given themselves in most cases some unnecessary trouble to satisfy their conscience. Moreover, those exceptionally competent to speak on such a matter expect to see in the next few weeks a considerable influx of waiters from these neutral and friendly countries. So far, however, they have not arrived, and the English waitress is establishing herself in quarters which three months ago would have none of her. She is to be found not only in London, but also in the residential hotels of the favourite coast resorts, which will be increasingly patronised as fog and gloom drive people out of the metropolises. Hotel employment agencies are advertising for her, and her entry into this class of work on the present wide scale must bring about changes and new adjustments in the market of feminine labour. What these may ultimately result in it is still too early to predict.

Mrs. Alfred Deakin, of Sydney, gave much time to the baby clinic section in the educational palace at the San Francisco Exhibition. Dr. Anna Bradley, a notable American woman doctor, was in charge. All her work was done in a glass-walled room, standing some feet away from a circular railway. Her patients ranged from infants of a few days to children of twelve.

A cheer for Denmark's new franchise law broke forth from the strangers' gallery on the historic April 23, when the Bill was passed in the Danish Folkething. The culprit who broke the traditional silence of the Chamber was the seventy-nine years old Fru Jutta Bojsen-Moller. She was the veteran champion for the women's franchise movement in Denmark.

A married pair are at present in a military hospital in Moscow, both suffering from wounds received in battle. The husband was a university student when was broke out, says "Jus Suffragii," and the wife held an ambulance certificate. When he was called out she enlisted as his brother in the same company. They went through the utmost danger and hardship together without flinching, and were wounded together in a frontal attack. The wife has received the St. George's Cross.

Serbia is said to be the one country in the civilised world in which there are no women over twenty years of age unmarried. This is given as the reason why there is such a lack of nurses for the Red Cross work of the Serbian Army. Not only are the women all married and engaged in caring for their families, but the large majority of them live on small farms and are busy producing food for the nation as well as for the army.

A remarkable war-time example of adaptation to environment is provided (says the "Globe") by the girls who have replaced the boys and young men at so many railway bookstalls. They have not only learned their duties in a surprising short time, but have even picked up the peculiar intonation which is de rigueur for crying newspapers. To hear a very young girl, with hair prematurely done up, intoning at the top of her voice in the correct professional manner, is one of the amusements of London just now.

Land of Lilliput.

Conducted by Egeria

My dear Lilliputians,

Last week I told you something about the coins of Belgium, and this week I will write something about the collecting of postage stamps.

Of course collecting anything except coin of the realm which we all want to collect more or less is a hobby; but there are hobbies which may prove otherwise than expensive ones. And collecting postage stamps is one; and many people have made a lot of money at it. For instance the old stamps of Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and the Australian States are worth small fortunes. I knew a bank manager in one of the latter, who having many facilities for "getting hold of" old Western Australian stamps sold his collections from time to time for several hundreds of pounds each time—and the stamps cost him practically nothing. Government officials, too, have made good use of their opportunities in seeing that the stamps of high values were not carted away in the waste paper baskets.

Besides the monetary value of the hobby of stamp collecting, there are others. It is an easy and interesting method of learning geography and history. I knew a Lilliputian who absolutely could not "learn" geography, he had no memory for names; but following the example of a schoolmate he started to collect stamps, and having an album given to him for a birthday present, he spent hours in arranging and classifying his stamps, and so he became so interested that finally he knew more about geography and history than any of his classmates. Because his memory had become stimulated through interest; and instead of trying to commit a lot of names of towns and rivers, mountains and lakes to memory, he stored it with interesting stories about the towns which were on the rivers and near the mountains through his postage stamps.

The war is having a very great influence over the postage stamps business, naturally, and there will be quite a trade after the war in the stamps issued by countries during this period. There have been many Charity postal stamps of the past year; but neither Great Britain nor Germany has issued one. There have been 99 Charity stamps issued, 48 by the Allies, 44 by the enemy, and 7 by the neutral countries. France, her colonies and dependencies have issued 32 stamps which, in addition to serving as postage stamps, represent a contribution of a "sou" per stamp to the French Red Cross organisation. Belgium has issued nine (11, counting the scarce perforation varieties), and Russia five. Of the enemy issues in this class the total of 44 is divided as follows:—Hungary 34, Austria 7, Bosnia 2, Turkey 1. The solitary Turkish stamp was for the benefit of the Sultan's navy. The neutral issues are those of Dutch Indies (three) and Rumania (four), the latter being in the nature of a surtax on letters, etc., obligatory on letters originating in Rumania, the extra sum going to the "Soldiers Families' Aid Society" for the assistance of the dependents of soldiers called to the service of their country. Canada's war tax stamps are not in the same class as they are purely for the purpose of a tax to help to meet the costs of the war.

The total of 237 war stamps in 12 months of fighting seems large, but this is a minimum figure, to which later information may yet add (says an English paper). It may be that recent provisional stamps of the Dominican Republic may be due to the war, as the country, adjoining the much-disturbed Haytian Republic, has its stamps printed in Germany. A letter to hand this week is prepaid with a variety of new provisionals, and later information will probably show that these ought to be added to

the total of war issues for the year ended August 4, 1915.

This prolific output of new stamps may be exceeded during the second year of the war. Printers who have eked out their stocks of colour bases for one year after the closing of Germany's oversea trade may not be able to eke out the supplies for much longer. Turkey, Siam, the Dominican Republic, Liberia, and possibly other States will require entirely new stamps. Bulgaria is planning a charity tax issue on the same lines as the "Timbru de ajutor" series of Rumania, and other neutrals are likely to issue stamps for tax or philanthropic purposes before another year is out. There are still many French colonial Red Cross stamps expected, and Russia is planning some changes in her patriotic fund stamps. The experience of the first and second Balkan wars also holds out a promise of an excessive output of new stamps in the likely event of the entry of the presently neutral Balkan States into the conflict.

The story for this week is:—

WHEN JACKIE GOT IN MISCHIEF

Betty was left alone in the big farm kitchen with her big sister Nellie's baby boy. They all still called him a baby, although he was just over three, and took quite a look of looking after, as Betty knew only too well.

Though usually a very good-tempered, willing little girl, nine-year-old Betty gets quite cross that she had to spend the afternoon indoors looking after small Jackie, who was supposed to have shown signs of starting with measles. Betty had planned to go into the wood with her new prize book won in a composition in the paper that came to the farm every Friday afternoon.

It was market day, and Nellie herself a farmer's wife, had had to go to the market with the butter and eggs; and Lizzie, the big, strong girl, who looked after the farm for Betty's invalid mother, had also gone off to market.

It was one of mother's "bad days," when all she wanted was to be left quite alone and to lie, perfectly still. So after seeing that the blind was drawn to keep out the hot sunshine, and that mother's pillows were as she liked them, Betty stole softly past the big grandfather's clock on the stairs—that seemed to tick, oh, so loudly this afternoon—to where Jackie sat on the rag hearthrug playing with his bricks.

There he sat so good and quiet that the idea of having "just a peep" at her new book entered Betty's head, and she tiptoed upstairs again past the loudly ticking clock, and crept quietly into the best bedroom; for it was in the top drawer of the great oak chest that Lizzie had carefully put away the book "to keep it out of the dirt," as she said.

The chest of drawers was so high that Betty found she could not reach to pull the drawer open. So she carried an old oak chair across the bedroom, and standing on it managed at last to open the drawer.

Her cheeks were crimson with all the excitement of finding the book and very quietly pushing the drawer in again. For mother was only in the next room, and Betty wouldn't willingly have disturbed her for half a dozen books.

By the time the chair was carried back to its proper place Betty's legs were trembling a little. So it was quite natural for her to sink down comfortably for a minute or two on to the big wide window with its great soft, chintz covered cushions.

And as she sat there resting she began to look at the pictures in her book. And the words under the pictures made her begin reading the tale

to find out all about the people in the pictures.

So, of course, in about ten minutes Betty was lost in her book, and had clean forgotten all about Jackie and Willie and Lizzie, and even poor mother herself. As for the noisy old clock, she simply didn't hear a single tick!

The first thing that brought her back from tale-land was a curious smell—like something burning, she thought, and for half a moment she wondered if the farm-man was burning gorse somewhere out on the fields.

But the next instant a great fear seized her. Throwing her book down, she slipped off her shoes and flew in her stocking-feet down the stairs. The smell of smoke was terrible!

Yes, it was as she had feared! Jackie had been playing with a box of matches, carelessly left by Lizzie on a candlestick on a lower shelf behind the kitchen door. Jackie still held the matches in his hand, and was just going to burst out crying, but Betty shook her fist at him so angrily that he stopped to stare at her.

She caught hold of him, and ran outside and across the garden with him, and, pushing him into the hen enclosure, bolted the gate.

Then she rushed back to the kitchen, and saw that the smoke was much thicker, and that it was thickest near the window and by the table. Oh, it was the cotton table-cloth that had already a great hole in it, and the burning edges would soon burst into flame!

Water! She ran to the scullery, and there at the scullery door stood a man—a stranger—and one who looked like a tramp! P'raps he was a thief! But it couldn't be helped if he was.

"Man! Help me!" she cried, "the kitchen is on fire."

Instantly he seized the pail she had already in her hand, and filled it from the great pot standing full of well water, and strode after her to the kitchen.

Not an instant too soon, for the cloth had burst into flame, and was sending out thick clouds of thick, suffocating fumes.

The man at once drogged the cloth off into the middle of the red-tiled floor, and rolled it over and over, and poured water on it, and stamped on it, and finally seized it, still smoking, and dashed out into the yard with it.

It was all done so quickly that Betty could do nothing but just watch and gasp. But at last she found words to thank the stranger, who was looking at her in such a funny way, she thought.

"P'raps he's hungry," she told herself. "I'll give him some cheese and apple pie and a glass of milk. And I won't ask mother first, because she would want to know all about it, and would be dreffully upset over the fire."

So she asked the man if he would please sit down while she got something ready for him to eat. And he said he would like to go and give himself a wash, if she didn't mind. And she said she didn't, but was much surprised to see him go straight to the little back parlour, where, in a corner, there stood the washstand which mother always used when she was downstairs, and which father had made her have to save her from standing about in the draughty scullery.

Betty thought very hard as she laid the table, putting a nice clean white cloth on it. Every now and then she glanced at the stranger, with his ragged boots and thick beard.

"Shall I make the tea?" he asked. She had meant to put milk on the table, but she said: "Yes, please." So he put the kettle on the fire, and then, taking the tea-pot from the shelf, went straight to the cupboard and found mother's old tea caddy and put a heaped-up spoonful of tea into the pot.

By this time Betty's cheeks were scarlet, and her eyes were growing brighter every minute.

"Oh!" she cried suddenly, "I've left Jackie in the henpen. Will you go for him, please?"

"And who is Jackie?" asked the man pleasantly.

"Oh, Nellie's baby! Sister Nellie's

SOME WOMEN AND MANY THINGS

Victoria is following the lead of New South Wales and appointing policemen to do duty in Melbourne. As elsewhere, their work chiefly lies in the care of children and girls.

The women of Victoria are making their way on bodies formerly composed of men. A woman has a seat on the Melbourne University Council and another on the Board of the Botanical Gardens.

The Hon. Maude Laurence and Miss Muriel Talbot have been appointed members of the Advisory Committee in London to consider applications for exemption from expatriation. Most of the applicants are women.

Mrs. St. Clair Stobart's Hospital is doing splendid work in Serbia. She has instituted a most useful scheme of wayside dispensaries for the relief of the civilian population between Kragujevatz and Belgrade.

The most notable woman inventor in Australasia is said to be Mrs. Myra Juliet Taylor, a young widow living in New South Wales, who has twenty-four inventions to her credit, the latest being a "defence fence," which the Department confesses is what it professes to be.

It is said that a large amount of the success attending Australia Day is said to be credited to the shop girls in Sydney, who, despite their long hours and scanty leisure, turned their deft fingers to good account making toys, flowers and curios for sale on the great occasion.

Amongst the debutantes this year in London is Miss Joan Dickson Poynder, daughter of New Zealand's late Governor, Lord Islington. She is hauntingly pretty. Her main hobby since going Home has been swimming, in which she has won many trophies in competitions.

baby," she repeated with a quick glance at him.

"Sister Nellie's baby!" he said slowly, as he went out and across the garden.

When he came back with Jackie, who was quite friendly with him, the kettle was boiling. So the stranger made the tea, and they all sat down at the table.

Nobody said much, for the stranger was very hungry—very hungry indeed. Betty had to cut another plateful of bread and butter, and bring some more apple pie.

At last, when the plates were empty and there was no more tea in the pot, Betty slipped off her chair, and touching the stranger's shabby sleeve, she said:—

"Will you please come up and see mother—'cause I know you're Jim."

The man started and shook his head, and then asked her how she knew.

"'Cause you're so hungry. Father always said you'd come back ever so hungry—and you have. And you knew just where that washstand was, and the tea-caddy, and the henhouse, and—oh—everything! And I know for sure you're Jim! So do come and see mother! I think it will p'raps make her quite well again."

So the wanderer followed the child upstairs, and the mother opened her eyes to see a great bearded man at her bedside.

"Jim!" she cried at once, and burst into happy, healing tears.

And then they had a long, long talk, and Jim, with his arm round his little sister's waist, at last said:—"I just came to have a look at the old place—not to stop, or tell anyone who I was, you know. But Betty here, she found me out, though she wasn't born when I went away."

"And it was all through Jackie setting the cloth on fire that I wasn't afraid of you—wasn't it?" said Betty.

With love from

EGERIA.

HOLIDAY PICNICS

IN SUMMER WEATHER

AMERICAN CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL

PICNIC AT SAN ISIDRO.

San Isidro was en fete yesterday, at least it had that appearance, when numerous groups of holiday makers drifted thither at an early hour.

It had been arranged that the American Church picnic should be held there again this year, and no more perfect weather could have favoured the outing.

Down by the river side, under shady trees, in the grounds of the Quinta Aguirre a day was spent which was thoroughly enjoyed by the many people present. It was possible to remark that for one cause or another many familiar faces were missing, but the large number present could not have had a jollier day.

At ten minutes past nine in the morning Retiro was left behind, and so numerous was the happy family that two extra carriages, specially reserved, had to be switched on to the train. The railway arrangements were splendid and most generous. The management, to whom many thanks are due, ran specials there, and back which pulled up exactly opposite the chosen site, and avoided an unnecessary walk from the station. The general arrangements were in the capable hands of Messrs. A. T. Nickson, Stanley Parker, R. Harrison, and W. L. Pritchard, who also officiated at the sports, which were a great feature of the afternoon.

The commissariat was splendid, and it was due to many ladies who supplied great hampers of goodly things that put everyone in the best of spirits.

After lunch the sports commenced, and races of all kinds were the order of the day. The results were as follows:—

1. Flat race, for boys under 8.—1 Teddy Westmorland, 2 Chris. Clark, 3 Howard Field.

2. Flat race for girls under 8.—1 Cecilia Heywood, 2 Gracie Storer, 3 Mary Nickson.

3. Flat race for boys under 12.—1 Fred. Heywood, 2 E. Clark.

Flat race for girls under 12.—1 Carrie Vam Domseller, 2 Annie Tibaldy. Flat race for boys under 14.—1 Robert Hopkins, 2 E. Maver.

Flat race for girls under 14.—1 D. Heywood, 2 Elsie Wright.

Flat race for boys under 16.—1 C. Turner, 2 A. Wright.

Flat race for girls under 16.—1 H. Saunders, 2 N. Arnholder.

Race for Ladies of the Church.—1 Mrs. Nickson, 2 Mrs. Storer.

Three-legged race for girls.—1 A. Tibaldy and D. Heywood.

Sack race for boys.—1 C. Turner, 2 E. Hopkins.

Potato race for girls.—1 E. Tibaldy, 2 Carrie Van Domseller, 3 H. Saunders.

Three-legged race for boys.—1 A. Wright and R. Hopkins, 2 L. Hopewell and B. Edwards.

After many a strenuous contest the sports were concluded, and Mrs. Boardman gave away the prizes amidst much enthusiasm. These had been given by Messrs. J. and J. Drysdale and Messrs. Harrods, and were immensely appreciated. And so the day wore on, under a perfect sky, and with a wonderful example of energy.

A short walk to the train was the scene of an incident which attracted much attention. A motor-car belonging to Mr. Frieche, of La Plata, who with Mrs. Frieche was present at the picnic, stuck deep in the mire at the roadside. A cart came to the assistance, and soon had the car out of difficulties, but not before the leading horse of the team (unused to cars in such a place), had precipitated a peon into the roadside ditch amidst much hilarity.

And so ended the picnic, to a repetition of which next year however, all are looking forward.

ST. ANDREW'S SUNDAY SCHOOL

The best of good fortune favoured the annual picnic of the St. Andrew's Scotch Church Sunday School picnic to Pereyra yesterday. Nothing could have been more generous than the weather, with the result that this coupled with the tempting beauty of the place brought out no fewer than 800 parents, friends and little ones.

All the Sunday Schools, those of the town, St. Andrew's, Constitucion, Barracas, Talleres and Temperley were fully represented and a most noticeable thing was the large attendance of parents.

For several years in succession Pereyra has been chosen as the happy play ground for this annual day of laughter, frolic and fun.

The estancia grounds which had been lent by Mr. Pereyra, were looking delightfully fresh in their spring colouring when the special train after an early start from Constitucion unloaded a joyful crowd at 10 a.m. Thanks are due to the management of the Southern Railway for stopping the train at the estancia.

There were many hungry little (and big) ones to feed at breakfast time 11.30 and the day of Wednesday was a busy one of preparation. No fewer than 220 dozen sandwiches, with cakes, hams, tea and a hundred and one other things were provided voluntarily by many lady members of the Church.

When the time arrived for breakfast, Dr. Fleming blessed the meal and festive were the proceedings until the time arrived for the commencement of the sports, which were to occupy much of the day.

One piece of misfortune was in evidence. The prizes for the events, which had been specially ordered from England had not arrived in time and so patience from the youth and prowess of the Sunday schools is called for.

Notwithstanding this unforeseen accident, the enjoyment was immense. All games were indulged in. Swings had been fixed overnight and everything prepared and well prepared.

Barracas and Talleres held a "lively" football match and much excitement was aroused when 11 engine drivers from Talleres challenged the world at a tug of war. Incidentally their effort to pull 25 at the other end failed.

The sports consisted of 20 items, races for boys and girls, 3 legged races, tugs of war, and in fact every possible event was indulged in. Barracas as usual won the tug of war.

Many thanks are due to the kind manager of the estancia, and his assistant, Mr. Castle.

Everything looked at its very best and brightest and the balmy air with the scent of eucalyptus did all the good in the world to the little ones.

The leading light in the arrangements was Mr. Montieth Drysdale, who with Mr. Curtis and Mr. Cameron acted as officials of the sporting events.

It was a great day and one which will not readily be forgotten by the dozens of tired and weary youngsters who arrived home in the region of seven o'clock.

A LEGEND OF THE RHINE.

(German bakers are now producing cakes with "Gott strafe England" on them).

Young Heinrich at the age of ten, An offspring of the Huns, Joined manly hate of Englishmen With childish love of buns; And so it filled him with delight When bakeries divulged A plan whereby these passions might Be both at once indulged.

In fervent love of Fatherland Young Heinrich swiftly brake The patriotic dough nut and The loyal currant cake; To guard his hate from growing less Through joy at this repast He saved—precocious thoroughness!—The "strafe" bits till last.

Alack! his well-intentioned cram Cost little Heinrich dear; Disorder in the diaphragm Concluded his career; To find out why he passed away They bade the doctor come, And "strafe England," so they say, Was printed on his tum.

—Punch.

HOLY TRINITY, CHURCH, LOMAS

Saturday, Nov. 13.

Once again the children of the Holy Trinity Church at Lomas shewed their patriotic tendencies and kind thoughts for our fighting warriors by sacrificing what would have been a fairly expensive visit to some distant pleasure ground, and having their annual outing inside their own suburb, thus helping to swell other, and, at this time, more deserving funds.

The Committee of the Lomas Athletic Club most willingly lent their playing grounds and pavilion in order that the children might attain their object. The weather was perfect, and the pretty summer costumes of all the children as they gambolled about on the green sward made a very animated scene.

Sports were the chief item of the day, although naturally tea was also a "star" attraction. The children all voted at the end of the day that they had fully enjoyed themselves and this was confirmed by the look of content on each face.

Many ladies and gentlemen had generously contributed prizes and thanks are also due to Messrs. G. McHardy, and Dennchay and Co., for the special prizes given by them.

The ladies responsible for providing and arranging the tea were Mrs. Heywood, Wiggins, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Goodfellow and Mrs. Boxall, and the Committee are very grateful to these ladies for their kindness.

Rev. J. D. Morrow, ably assisted by the Superintendent, Mr. Boxall, was kept very busily employed throughout the whole day, but he expressed great satisfaction at the result of his efforts. The gentlemen responsible for the races were Messrs. Rudd, Cooper and Black.

At the close of the proceedings Mrs. Heywood kindly presented the prizes to the respective winners.

The following are the names of the prize winners:—

Girls race under 9.—1 Betty Bannham, 2 Irma Ghirardo, 3 Margaret Cooper.

Girls race under 12.—1 Amalia Reynolds, 2 Ida Bruxley, 3 Georgie Cooper.

Girls race over 12.—1 Veronica Hughes, 2 Celia Ghirardo, 3 Kathleen Guyther.

Big Girls Race.—1 Miss Pentreath, 2 Miss Goodfellow, 3 Miss Robinson.

Thread needle race, under 10.—1 Edith Cooper, 2 Irma Ghirardo, 3 Kitty Cooper.

Thread needle race, over 10.—1 Celia Ghirardo, 2 Veronica Hughes, 3 Elba Ghirardo.

Thread needle race. Boys.—1 Harold Gibbs, 2 Eric Searle, 3 C. Griggs.

Boot race.—Eric Searle.

Mothers race.—1 Mrs. Atkin, 2 Mrs. Searle, 3 Mrs. Samsing.

Boys race, over 7.—1 C. Griggs, 2 Eric Searle, 3 C. Tupholme.

Boys race, under 7.—1 J. Cork, 2 Allan Cheatham, 3 R. Wright.

High jump. Girls.—Edith Perry.

High jump. Boys.—Norman Boxall.

SOLDERER'S DREADFUL DEATH

An appalling death overtook a luckless solderer yesterday, who was at work on a gasometer of the Compania General de Obras Publicas in Calle Tunuyan. He was using a self-generating soldering machine when a frightful explosion occurred, indeed, it is supposed by his lighting a cigarette at the flame. The poor fellow, Adolfo Siewert, a Russian, fell screaming, and it was found by his shocked workmates that his face was quite destroyed.

An ambulance from Comisarla 24 was requisitioned to convey him, still breathing, to the Rawson Hospital, but he was dead on reaching the institution.

He had apparently no relatives in the country.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

The last mails from England have brought full details of the vigorous fighting which took place in Flanders and Northern France during last month, and which resulted in substantial gains for the Allies. We are also able to present this week several interesting pictures illustrating the various phases of the fighting. The first gives some idea of the difficulties against which the Allies have to contend when they endeavour to make headway. In some cases the German trenches are reinforced with steel and concrete, and our frontispiece shows an armour-plated casemate for a trench gun, which, however, was destroyed by the violent bombardment to which the German positions were subjected. The French forces, as well as the British, took many German guns, a group of which are shown on exhibition at the Invalides. Many of the English papers strongly contend that the British authorities should follow the example of the French and let the people see the evidence of the prowess of their troops, but at present the people in England do not see such displays of trophies. The intensity of the bombardment of the German positions left some of the trenches just as they appear in the next picture. The following two pictures deal with the Balkans. The rest gives an excellent idea of the base of operations for the Allies, and of the country through which the campaign is now being waged. The companion picture shows the King of Greece on his way from the Royal Palace to attend the celebration of a national fete. A vigorous picture is that of a charge at Loos, the village which was captured by the British. At the moment the German trenches were reached, so the officer who made the sketch reports, there rose a shout of "Give them Hell boys!" The men who had charged to the weird battle-cry of "Marmalade for Ever!"—many of them had come from Dundee—obeyed this order ferociously. The last picture shows some of the men after the charge, wounded but smiling and happy.

SAILORS' HOME CONCERT

AN ENJOYABLE EVENING

Saturday, Nov. 13.

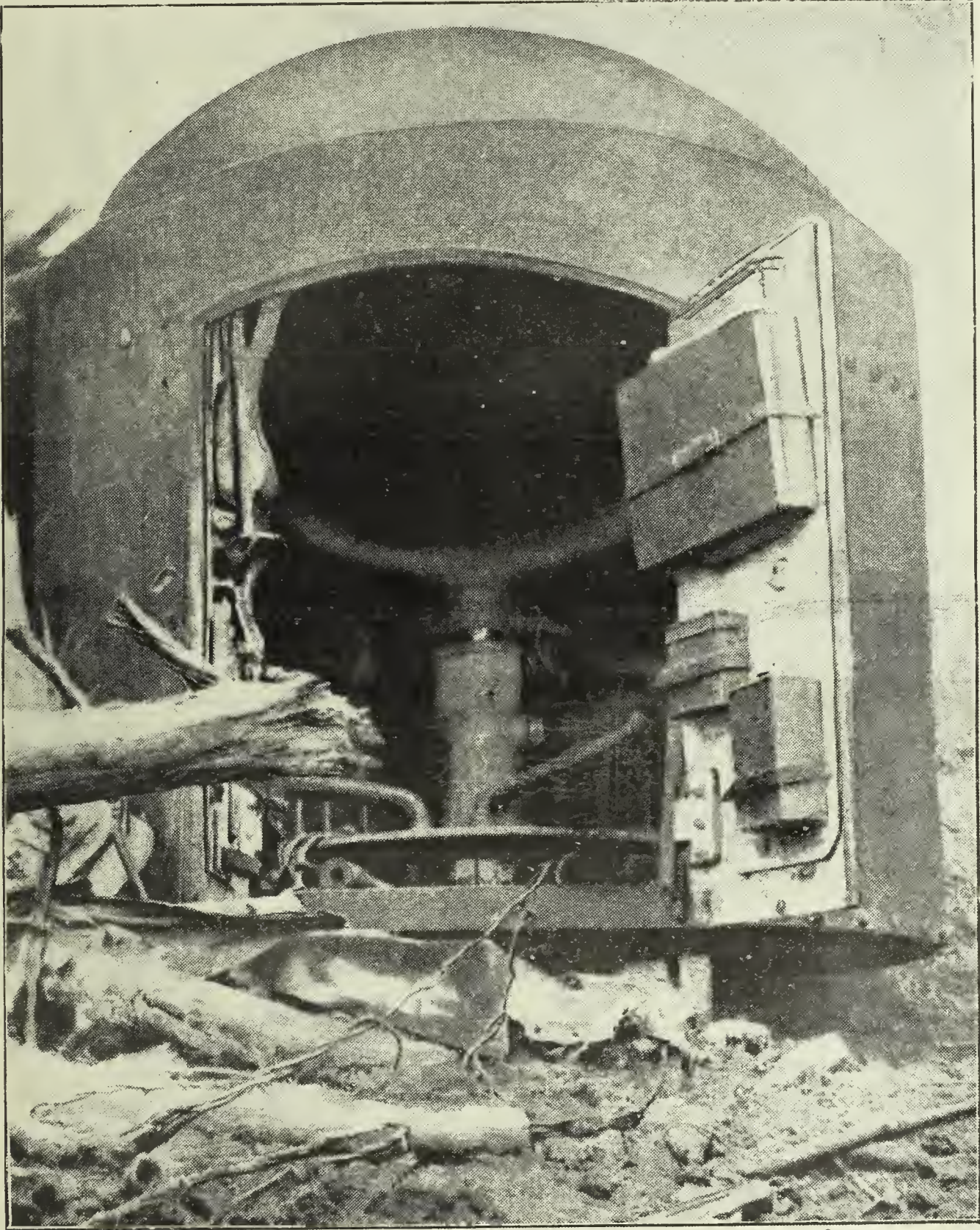
The programme was as follows:—

Part 1.

1. Piano solo, Saltarello Siciliano, Mrs. John Hardman.
2. Song, "The Storm King," Mr. J. W. Fairclough.
3. Fantasia on the Ocarina, "The Tyrolian Polka," encore, "Waltz Queen of the Night," H. W. Curtis.
4. Song, "Spring's Awakening," encore, "The Pipes of Pan are Calling," Miss Ethel Tyson.
5. Violin solo "Mazurka" (Miniowski), encore, "Salut d'Amour," Mrs. Ida Davis.
6. Song (humorous), "Scenes down Lover's Lane," encore, "The Bassoon," Mr. Gough.
7. Dance, "Harlequin," encore, "Hornpipe," Miss Violet Bisset.
8. Song, "Come, sing to me," encore, "The Dawn," Miss Muriel Marr.

Part 2.

1. Fantasia on the Ocarina, "Canary Waltz," Mr. H. W. Curtis.
2. Song, "There's a land," encore, "Where my caravan has rested," Miss Margery Tyson.
3. Violin solo, "Nocturne" (Chopin), encore, "Chanson Triste," Mrs. Ida Davis.
4. Dance "Highland Fling," encore, "Irish Jig," Miss Violet Bisset.
5. Vocal duet, "A Song of Sunshine," Misses Tyson.
6. Piano solo, "Crescendo (Lassen), Mrs. Hardman.
7. Song, "Rank and File," Mr. Fairclough.
8. Song, "Angus Macdonald," "Mister Love will catch you yet," Miss Muriel Marr.
9. La La, Mr. Gough.



WHAT THE ALLIES HAVE TO OVERCOME. A STEEL GUN CASEMATE IN THE GERMAN TRENCHES SMASHED BY SHELL FIRE.



TROPHIES OF THE RECENT ALLIED ADVANCE. GERMAN GUNS EXHIBITED AT THE INVALIDES, PARIS.



A GERMAN TRENCH AFTER THE EOMBARDMENT AND ASSAULT.



THE ALLIED LANDING AT SALONICA AND THE COUNTRY IN WHICH THE NEW CAMPAIGN IS TAKING PLACE.



THE KING OF GREECE AND STAFF OFFICERS ON THEIR WAY TO A NATIONAL FETE.



A WILD BRITISH CHARGE AGAINST THE GERMANS AT LOOS.



AFTER THE CHARGE. BRITISH TROOPS WOUNDED BUT HAPPY.

CORDOBA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

November 8.

Church Services.

The Rev. W. J. Sugden conducted the services at the English Church Hall on Sunday last. Mrs. Sugden and Mrs. Walters played the organ at the two services in the absence of the regular organist (Mrs. Talbot Wright) who was unavoidably absent. Intercession service was held on Monday afternoon at 5 p.m. for the soldiers and sailors engaged in the great European war.

Billiard Tournament English Club.

In the semi-finals of the Billiard Handicap held at the English Club Mr. Harris Smith defeated Mr. Ferguson. The final which was played last Saturday night between Mr. Harris Smith and Mr. Fowler proved most exciting only one point separating the contestants at 150. Mr. Fowler after a hard struggle finally scoring the 200th point first and winning the valuable billiard cue, kindly presented by Mr. T. G. Ferguson.

Spring Tennis Tournament Cordoba Athletic Club.

Several matches were played in the Spring Tennis Tournament at the Cordoba Athletic Club on Sunday. In the semi-finals of the men's singles M. L. Zimmer beat T. G. Ferguson, 6-2, 6-3. P. P. Schultz was successful against E. W. Marks 9-7, 6-2. In the semi-finals of the mixed doubles some very fine tennis was displayed. Mrs. Walters and Mr. Morton were returned victors against Mr. and Mrs. Marks by the scores of 6-1, 5-7 and 6-4. Now that the last of the football matches has been played the tennis committee policy request all players who have matches yet to play kindly to put in an appearance on next Saturday and Sunday in order that the tournament may be brought to a close.

The Tennis Team of the Club have been challenged to a match by the Cordoba Lawn Tennis Club, and it is expected that a contest of mixed doubles will be arranged to take place in the near future at the courts of the Cordoba Athletic Club.

The Cordoba Athletic Club have invited the Devoto Tennis Club of Buenos Aires to send a team to play against the local club.

Theatre in Prison.

The authorities of the local Penitentiary have resolved to instal a theatre thereat on the same scale as the prisons in the United States. A temporary stage was erected on last Sunday and the well known actor Pablo Podestá and Company gave a performance which was greatly enjoyed by all the inmates whose behaviour was perfect in all respects.

Beauty Contest.

A beauty contest is being conducted by one of the leading newspapers here and much interest in being manifested therein. It is almost impossible to buy a paper without finding the coupon cut out. There are about 100 contestants, the leaders being Miss Lidia with 1035 votes, Miss Carmen Diez with 1014, and Miss Rita Maldonado Ortiz with 700.

Football.

A very interesting football match took place on last Sunday afternoon at the Cordoba Athletic Club between the team selected by the league to play in the inter-provincial and international matches against Buenos Aires and Uruguay and a team composed of members of the first teams of the league strengthened by five of the General Paz Juniors who have re-entered the league after resigning just before the important matches mentioned above.

After a very spirited game the former team were victorious by 3-1. The excellent passing which was indulged in when the Uruguayan team were here was conspicuous by its absence. Instead of the players remaining in their places and waiting

INTER-TURKISH AFFRAY

AT NO. 4 DOCK.

By reason of its polyglot character the population of the capital is liable to gusts of feeling not to be generally encountered elsewhere. It is stated that some of the stricter Turkish professors of the Mohammedan creed have again demonstrated that they are zealous even unto slaying and started in to do a little massacring, on the Armenian model, on their compatriots who were either "Christian dogs" or of a more tolerant opinion as to the Prophet's Law. On Wednesday, one of the latter, during an animated political discussion damaged Yussuf Ali a True Believer of the strictest fold both acting as stevedores at No. 4 Dock. On November 12, about 11 o'clock however a body of similar contempters of all gilaours and accursed infidels collected near Dock 4 armed with staves, iron bars, knives and pistols. At first the police took no notice, until their excited and threatening demeanour rendered an explanation advisable. They then mentioned their intention of caving in the heads of the compatriots of the liberal fold, with all speed. Upon this Comisaria 22 turned out its guard and formed a line forbidding the Turks to pass. The latter who numbered some 150 men at first maintained their truculent attitude but the Comisario, a diplomatist, as well as a man of courage, pointed out the folly of resistance and they ultimately dispersed except 56 who were arrested, and gave up their arms. Among these were many formidable bludgeons, 15 huge knives, numerous iron bars, several pistols, razors and heavy sticks. The affair might, but for the good sense and firmness of the police, have turned into a very disagreeable affair.

for the pass, the whole front line seemed to rush forward in a group and attempt to score by a general onslaught instead of working the ball along by combination play. The defensive play of the local boys is always especially strong and I have yet to see a safer back in action than M. Unamünzaga of the Belgrano team who acted as Captain of the Cordoba Combination during the series of important matches which has just been brought to a close.

\$3,000 Jockey Club Classic.

A large crowd of race goers attended to meet on last Sunday at the Hipodrome, General Paz. The principal event the Jockey Club Classic, 3,000 metres for a purse of \$3,000 presented by the Jockey Club of Buenos Aires, was the race of the day and was won by Gleusman, Sir Florizel, the favourite, finishing last.

Summer Entertainment.

The Sarmiento Theatre and Cordoba Park will soon be opened to the public once more for the summer season. This year many of the features of the Japanese Gardens of Buenos Aires have been brought here and no doubt the new novelties will attract many people during the warm months.

Exposicion

The applications for exhibitors intending to participate in the "Exposición de Productos de Granja" which is to take place in the extensive building which has been erected at Sarmiento Park, will close on November 24.

Red Cross Funds.

The following letter has been addressed to Mr. A. D. Dunbar, Banco de Londres y Rio de la Plata, Cordoba, by Mr. F. H. Chevallier Boutell of Buenos Aires:—

Sir:—I am extremely obliged to you for your esteemed favour dated Octo-

TRES ARROYOS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Nov. 11.

Harvest Prospects.

Although experience has proved that in this district the farmer can never count on the harvest as secured until he has the money for it in his pocket, he has well founded hopes of a good thing this year when the prospects of a good yield and good prices are considered. Weather conditions could scarcely have been more favourable up to the present. Frequent rains and mists have supplied abundant moisture both for roots and foliage. The late winter, although it kept growth back in the early stages of the plant's new life, will probably make harvest later, and thus minimise the danger from frost that is so much feared at the end of this month and beginning of next. Frost, hail and wind and floods are the enemies ahead and against them there is no defence.

The white grub has again done damage in many districts. On the authority of one whose business takes him through most of the country districts, and who is in close touch with the farmers, the damage may be estimated at 20 per cent over the whole zone. Some, of course, have lost over 50 per cent. of what they would have had, whilst others are scarcely touched. Its ravages are worst in land newly broken up out of grass, or in badly worked land, and probably the only way of effectually combating it will be to fallow new land and work it all better.

If prices keep up, they will more than compensate the district as a whole, although individuals will be heavy losers.

Pastoral.

Feed is plentiful and stock in excellent condition. The wool clip has been exceptionally good. Pastoralists have had an especially prosperous year with a good lambing and high prices, never before heard of, for fat stock and wool.

The Annual Feria of the Sociedad Rural.

The Annual Feria, when stud stock, farming implements, machinery, etc., are on-exhibition and for sale, is the event of the year for the country community. It has been a success from every standpoint this year. Some good stock was exhibited, and found purchasers at good prices.

Amongst the best were those of Sebastian Costa, Manuel Hurtado, Puchuri, MacLean and Winks, Indalecio Mendiberri, Raimundo Piñero.

Sebastian Costa secured the highest price for a Clydesdale stallion at \$1200; MacLean and Winks sold some good types at \$550 and \$750. For a Durham bull Raimundo Piñero obtained \$3000 for a really good animal. In Lincoln sheep \$1500 was the highest figure quoted, Sebastian Costa again making the best sales. Indalecio Mendiberri secured \$700 and \$325 for some of his, and MacLean and Winks sold some typical thick set, well woolled progeny of New Zealand rams at \$450 and \$500.

Tres Arroyos is noted for its inventors, and this year there were some new inventions on show. Istilart and Cia exhibited a patent race for carrying sheep forward into the dip. It consists of a moving footboard after the style of the elevators of a threshing machine, made to revolve by horse power. The sheep on entering the race are thus carried forward whether they like it or not, to their bath. Sheep men showed considerable interest in the invention, and several sales were made.

Another ingenious invention is a

machine for the classification of grain. It does not work by riddles as of old, but air suction draws or blows all the grains below a certain weight out from the rest. The invention is the result of the constant fighting between buyers and sellers as to the standard weight of the grain, and is meant to prevent the exploitation of which many farmers consider themselves victims on the part of the buyers. It can be attached to any kind of thresher, and it is claimed will thoroughly clean and classify the grain without any loss of time. Sres. D'Alessandro y D'Giani are the inventors and José D'Marco the local agent.

The new thing in machinery that attracted most attention of the public, however was a flour mill, suitable for an estancia or farm, of N. American origin, and exhibited by the International Harvester Co. It is simple and cheap, and is worked by the same motor or engine used for shearing, pumping water, corn crushing, etc.

Another N. American novelty was a sheep shearing machine (á nafta) for one or two shearers, suitable for small farmers.

New and Extensive Machinery Works.

Rumours have been abroad that enterprising local men intended establishing machinery works on a large scale in Tres Arroyos. Istilart y Cia are widely known for their works, which give employment to so many men. The "Herald" correspondent therefore interviewed Sr. Istilart, who at once confirmed the rumour. "We can bring the raw material to Bahía Blanca at a low freight in normal conditions, as many grain boats come in ballast only," he said. "We can secure cheap labour during 8 or 9 months of the year, because in the district the harvest and shearing hands find it difficult to secure employment in anything else. We have petroleum from Rivadavia, which is a truly economical fuel. And then we have to look after our own interests. Supposing the United States were at war with some naval Power, how would we gather in our harvest? We have had a lesson, and must develop local industry. Further, I have discovered that many of the young Argentines have a mechanical turn of mind, and only need leadership to do something worth while. It is true arrangements are on foot to commence something on a big scale, to include the manufacture of all kinds of farming implements and machinery."

Argentina needs a few thousand Istilarts.

Street Paving.

After all, the protest of the property owners of Boulevard Moreno has been of value, although legally they lost their case when presented to the Supreme Court asking that the contract for paving the street with asphalt be annulled. It has been annulled, for our principal street is now being paved with ordinary granite blocks. It will be a great improvement, as the unpaved streets have been in an awful condition. The municipality has done excellent work in levelling the streets during the winter and spring, thus giving employment to a number of men and improving considerably the town.

DRUNKEN MURDERER

SHOOTS MAN FOR WAKING HIM.

The danger of drunken brutes being permitted to carry firearms has been again exemplified in the case of Eulogio Marmol, who having got into a condition of bestial intoxication, was sleeping on a table at the Bar de Portones, 4180 Santa Fe, on Thursday. Being awakened about 3 a.m. by the chief mozo Bonaclini, who knew him and tried to induce his peaceful departure, Marmol drew a pistol and shot the former fatally, as the unfortunate man died at the Juan Fernandez Hospital. These German manners require severe repression, and a few cases of hanging murderers would be the best treatment.

TÉ AGUILA ES EL MEJOR

Sports and Pastimes

THE TURF

PALERMO

What happened to the races, or rather at the races, at Palermo on Sunday is difficult to say. Not that the public suffered any more than is usual, because when favourites did not roll up they were there or thereabouts in every race except the second, but the point of the meeting was the running of one or two horses who ought to have got home whether favourites or not favourites.

The classic may be practically ignored. Digital won, after dominating her adversary from start to finish and making her look somewhat like the "donkey on the sands."

It is useless to criticise La Nitita, except to say she could not have done better. Just a few people (some \$7000 worth of them) were foolish enough to forget that she was "out for her feed" in that the second prize realised \$1500.

It is difficult ever to impress these items on the Palermo public.

The event was one utterly without colour or interest.

In our opinion Cardoso has certain things to explain concerning Sunday. Ermita utterly failed even to get a place in the first event, which is utterly ridiculous and incidentally a scandal. If it were true that the mare was off her feed and not fit, why was she run? Once before the exact opposite was recorded, when fit and well (as proved by her immediate subsequent running) she was withdrawn even after money had been played on her. This was at the official veterinary surgeon's mandate. It was a heavy track and rainy day!

We can understand her being beaten, but not even a place amongst the class of this particular race — whew! It must have been a case of Daniel in the lion's den. Riparia won \$14.65 from Joli Jeu \$26.65 and La Brava \$8.15. 'Nuff said.

How Ficara won the second event on past running is beyond comprehension. Admittedly there was but one filly (perhaps two) which was any good on past running, but the "good" was knocked out of her by a length and a quarter and to the tune of \$57.90. Now by all that is reasonable how did Ficara beat Hnarmi?

We will explain how she did it. Since February 7 she had run seven times up to Sunday, and on some occasions had less to beat than then. In each event she has come somewhere, which means nowhere not even fourth. Hence she won. See? It is so simple, so ridiculously simple, both arithmetically, geometrically and progressively. Can't you see it? Not yet? Well remember in future that 7 noughts into the eighth run equal \$57.90, and then you have it! Sounds something like logarithms or trying to square the circle, doesn't it? And this in fact it really is. And so to the third event won fairly and squarely in a hack canter by Polavieja.

El Principe surprised somewhat by beating Pico de Oro out of second place by a neck, but these occurrences are natural.

Fandango ran like a goat and Mogador did not run at all. He ambled.

There was nothing in the fourth race to annoy the "talent" except that Velasquez ran "stiff." Congrio won on his merits, but only by a head from El Tony, who was well enough in at the weights. Solis disappointed and we now regret that we trusted him. When again ready to pay \$33 Solis will win alright.

The remaining events after the classic were good, fair, reasonably and sporting.

Sombrio proved himself a bit better than his last outing declared or put it that Nitrate proved himself a bit worse than expected, but one cannot expect everything right, and after a 57 dollar "touch" Navarro must have

been tired. Sombrio's win was quite reasonable, and so were both the placed horses, Bizet and Cracker.

Don Federico, although a hot favourite, ran nowhere, but why on earth was he a favourite? He has done absolutely nothing to justify it, particularly against the "set" he met in this race.

It is as well to remember that the youngsters are now coming to handicap class and that it is necessary to jog up a bit and reckon with them from a different standpoint.

Another thing, the race season is over and "back end" racing is very deceptive. If you do not believe this statement, there is little doubt that Señor Cardoso, who knows much more than we do, will give you, from his experience, his opinion.

That Last Reason could win the seventh race was no surprise was shewn by the fact that he was practically joint favourite with Retrechero who is still running. Aguerido ran second and La Sonambula third. This is the whole race in a (k)nutshell.

Siskin won the last race from Folleto and Prologo and the only point of interest was Calambour's running. He was the favourite of the public and the particular favourite of the "talent," who did not (perhaps they do now) realise that Calambour has gone off very much. He needs his stable for several weeks even more so than La Nitita. Prologo too is a different beast than he was a short time ago.

There are others—several of them—who should not be running at Palermo to-day. To mention a few that appeared on Sunday.

Debutante, Tata Dios, Asia and perhaps Campesino. For the moment they are done. Having earned their "little bit of corn," at least as much as is likely at Palermo at the moment, why not rest them and save entrance and public money?

So much for Sunday's racing.

LA PLATA

The racing at La Plata on Sunday provided some excellent sport and the only mistake the public made was to forget Old Maid and India Brava II., which was a most unreasonable thing to do considering the manner in which the daughter of Old man has run at Palermo.

The public had an excellent day generally both with their sport and the weather, but many of them were "holding up" for the big meeting on Friday, Nov. 19, which will be one of the best meetings for entries ever held at the old provincial capital.

Many "hot things" are going and Palermo horses are taking part in the races to such an extent that some old La Platitas will have to jog their memories and refrain from sticking to the old favourites down there or else will lose their money.

Sunday's results were as follows:—

Premio Ladina, 1500 metres.—1 Capitán Piazza, 57, T. Cisneros; 2 Rasqueta 55.

Also ran:—Nochero 3rd, Loterie 4th and Marguerite.

Dividends.—4.70 and 3.20; 5.60.

Won by a length.

Time: 1' 34".

Premio Leoncito, 1400 metres.—1 Triada 47, Dufour; 2 Coquin 54; 3 Agorera 45.

Also ran:—Hamburgo, Variacion, Estenia, Lord Beresford II., and Doña Juana.

Dividends.—5.50 and 2.90; 3.70; 11.80.

Won by half a length.

Time 1' 27 2/5.

Premio Limay, 1300 metres.—Dead heat Collingwood 54, J. P. Dufour, and Bayonne 52, H. Bärdena.

Also ran:—Chillar 4th, Mal Palo 3rd, Himno, Lindona, La Susana.

Dividends.—Collingwood \$2.70 and 3.10; Bayonne 4.50 and 4.10.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1' 21 2/5.

Premio Leandrito, 1600 metres.—1 Old Maid 55, T. Grigera; 2 India Brava 55.

Also ran: Apiz 3rd, Spingardi 4th, Galga II.

Dividends.—\$27 and 19.70; 18.20.

Won by half a head.

Time: 1' 41 2/5.

Premio Lusitano, 1600 metres.—1 Piquete 47, J. P. Dufour; 2 Menianto 46, 3 Pavo 51, 4 Campero 52.

Dividend: \$8.10.

Won by half a neck.

Time: 1' 38 3/5.

Premio Lamas, 1400 metres.—1 Tower 53, M. Vignatti; dead heat for second place between Bonci 57 and Fint 49.

Also ran:—Nubifer and Matrera.

Dividends: \$11.10 and 3.90; 3; 3.40.

Won by half a length.

Time: 1' 27 1/5.

Premio Lechuza, 1600 metres.—1 Saltarin 51, E. Saavedra; 2 Saqueador 43.

Also ran:—Glou Glou 3rd, Octavio 4th, E. Smile, Nervio.

Dividends: \$4.30 and 3; 4.30.

Won by a length.

Time: 1' 39 2/5.

Premio Lagones, 1200 metres.—1 Tivoli 51, E. Saavedra; 2 Mabile 53.

Also ran:—Go Bang, Estoico II. 4th, Herd, Dear Friend, Quiroguita 3rd.

Dividends: \$10.50 and 4.50; 4.16.

Won by a length and a quarter.

Time: 1' 13".

In the run off between Collingwood and Bayonne the former won by 4 lengths in 1' 19 4/5, and paid \$3.30.

SMASHER

A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

Smasher has been operated upon and from information obtained yesterday afternoon, it is stated that this famous race horse is progressing favourably.

The operation, which consisted of the amputation of the injured parts of the off hind leg, was performed by the veterinary surgeons Doctors Cassai and Bossio. Naturally, the greatest aseptic and antiseptic precautions were taken and the operation was completely successful. More than that Smasher has progressed favourably since.

It is yet much too early for any statement to be made as to the ultimate value of the operation or even to go so far as to suggest that Smasher is over the worst.

In medical and veterinary parlance the meaning of a "successful operation" is totally different from the construction the average lay mind puts upon the term.

From information received yesterday afternoon he is taking his food well and moving about his box seemingly none the worse.

The question of an apparatus to take the place of the amputated leg and foot, is now exercising the minds of the veterinary surgeons.

Dr. Lerro has submitted a model which he believes will prove effective and at present a proper sized pattern of this model is being manufactured.

It would indeed be a matter for much congratulation should Dr. Lerro's apparatus prove successful.

CYCLIST KILLED BY TRAM

VICTIM OF IMPRUDENCE.

Cycling in the centre of the capital is a peculiarly dangerous form of locomotion. To the inexpert it is little better than suicide and the guard and motorman of a car which knocked down Jesus Puis on Sunday at the corner of Suipacha and Viamonte have been released.

The unfortunate was actually learning to ride and, choosing the frequent spot indicated for practice, fell a victim to his own imprudence.

BASEBALL

ARMOUR v. LA PLATA.

(Contributed.)

Well kind friends in the words of San Martin "we met the enemy and we made him like it."

Those Armour boys christened Finney field with the tears of the famous La Plata team headed by the far famed Schick and sad to relate kind friends, the loyal rooters of the La Plata crowd were witnesses.

We like Schick and everything he offers. He showed he is a good game fellow and that very few go aloft with better grace. The score 29 to 6 tells a tale, and establishes the Armour team in a position as leader from which it will take a lot of good playing to shift them. Lopez who took the mound for Armour introduced himself to the La Plata boys by whiffing their leader with the ash, and from that time until the eighth innings, when Captain Gottman sent him out to right garden because he wanted to introduce another of his string of boxmen. He fed those heavy hitters a mixed diet with a smile that would not come off. Well you know how it is when a batter with a respectable past walks up, and Lopez smiles upon him, why he feels happy, that smile looks good to him, but when he swats space three cruel blows, and then receives that smile—well he does not like it.

Mr. Wilson who officiated in the last two stanzas, can close up a performance with an artistic touch. He drew the curtain, by issuing a ticket good for one trip by the S.O. line to the last La Plata batter. The weather was real baseball weather, piping hot.

Umpire King announced just before the battle that a La Plata merchant offered a straw hat to the first man on either team who would score a home run. Strange to say that although 38 runs were scored during the game there was not a real "homer" in the lot. Jack Stratton drew a through ticket, but forgot to touch one of the stations. So the hat still remains a trophy.

Manager Parks, Captain Gottman and Catcher Galloway of the Armour team are well pleased with the result. The following is the box score of the game:—

Armours.										
Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Runs.	7	0	4	0	3	4	6	5	x=29	
Hits	5	0	4	0	2	4	4	4	x=23	

La Plata										
Runs	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	0	1=9	
Hits	0	0	0	2	3	3	3	1	3=15	
Struck out by Lopez and Wilson	8									
Struck out by Schick	6									
Bases on balls off Lopez	4									
Bases on balls off Schick	3									
Stolen Bases Armours	21									
Stolen Bases La Plata	3									
Hit by pitched ball, Wilson Jeintz, Three base nit, O'Keefe.										

Two base hits, Gooley Lopez, Jerwitz (2); Galloway Gottmann; Schick (2) Wright.

A large assembly was present to see which of the local teams would come out on top and of course the ladies came up in force.

ARMOURS v. LA PLATA.

Sunday, Nov. 14, 1915.

Scores.

Armours—										
	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.				
Gooley	7	2	3	1	4	—				
Wilson	7	4	2	2	3	1				
Stratton	6	1	2	3	4	2				
Galloway	6	3	3	8	1	—				
Gottmann	6	3	1	10	—	—				
O'Keefe	6	3	2	—	—	—				
Gemes	4	5	3	2	—	—				
Yehle	5	4	4	1	1	—				
Lopez	6	4	4	1	1	—				

La Plata—										
	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.				
Eggers	5	0	1	1	1	1				
Sturgeon	6	1	2	2	2	1				
Meghert	4	2	2	8	—	—				
Schick	5	1	3	1	1	—				

LAWN TENNIS

WESTERN TELEGRAPH CLUB.

On Saturday afternoon an "American" Mixed Doubles Tournament was held at the Western Telegraph Mess, in aid of the "British Red Cross Fund." The winners were Miss Recknell and A. G. B. Billett, from scratch, who played well, and thoroughly deserved their win.

Miss C. Goodliffe and J. L. G. Dudfield came in second, after a good exhibition of steady tennis.

Mrs. Recknell kindly gave away the prizes to the winners, which were:— 1 silver-gilt trinket tray; 2 silver photo frame.

Appended are the scores, in games:

	Net.	Hp.	Tl.
Miss L. Recknell and A. G. B. Billett	21	—	21
Miss C. Goodliffe and J. L. G. Dudfield	9	10	19
Miss T. Goodliffe and D. H. Johnston	11	7	18
Miss I. Heale and G. R. Waugh	8	9	17
A. Kitching and M. J. Murphy	7	9	16
Miss V. Kitching and A. B. Cullerne	15	—	15
Mrs. Recknell and E. W. S. Thomson	13	2	15

Another tournament of the same kind and for the same object, is to be held next Saturday afternoon, weather permitting.

B.A. L. T. C. SPRING TOURNAMENT

The closing stages of the Buenos Aires L.T.C. Spring Tournament were further advanced on Sunday when in perfect weather further progress was made, which will enable the finals to be completed next Sunday.

There were one or two splendid games and matches played which created much interest and excitement. The results were:—

Club Championship.

Semi-final:

L. H. Knight beat R. Leslie 6—0, 2—6, 10—8, 6—4.

Ladies' Club Championship.

Semi-finals:

Miss S. Lanusse w.o. from Miss Boadle.
Miss Mackenzie w.o. from Mrs. Drabble.

Gent's Singles Handicap.

Semi-finals.

W. Russell plus 15 beat E. D. Norman plus 5/6, 6—4, 8—10, 8—6.

L. H. Knight w.o. from A. J. Villegas.

Ladies' Singles Handicap.

Semi-finals:

Miss E. Capdepon plus 15.4 beat Miss A. M. Podesta plus 30, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

Miss S. Lanusse plus 15.2 beat Miss Bowyer-Smith plus 15.3, 6—4, 6—3.

Ladies' Doubles Handicap.

Miss Lanusse and Miss E. Goffi plus 15.1 beat Miss Mackenzie and Miss M. C. Goffi —20.1, 8—6, 6—3.

Mrs. Mackenzie and Miss Bowyer-Smith plus 4/6 beat Miss S. Goffi and Miss Sastre plus 4/6, 6—0, 6—2.

Semi-finals:

Mrs. Mackenzie and Miss B. Smyth plus 4/6 beat Miss Boadle and Mrs. Drabble —40, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Miss Lanusse and Miss E. Goffi plus 15.1 beat Miss Viola and Miss Cano plus 30.3, 6—2, 6—3.

Gent's Doubles Handicap.

Woodgate and J. Gibson plus 4/6 beat L. H. Knight and Villegas —40, 6—1, 3—6, 6—1.

Semi-finals:

Keen Jr. and Urquiza plus 1/6 beat W. S. McHardy and Colville Jones —1/6, 5—7, 8—6.

Woodgate and J. Gibson plus 4/6 beat Turner and Rosenberg plus 15.2, 6—4, 6—2.

Cannot	4	1	—	—	—
Jeintz	5	1	2	1	—
Valtz	5	—	1	—	4
Plummer	3	—	—	10	2
Winch	5	3	4	1	—
	42	9	15	24	8

THE LEAGUE

QUILMES v. BELGRANO.

This fixture postponed from October 24 was played at Quilmes on Saturday.

Play could not possibly have been closer on in general more evenly contested.

Quilmes won the match by 5 matches to four, but as is somewhat extraordinary, they lost the majority of games by a substantial margin. The sets turned out exactly even, each side winning 10.

This result is a most exceptional one in the tennis world.

The play was as follows:—

Belgrano A. C.

Prescott and Smyth beat Hetley and Hoare, 6—1, 6—3; Crispin Bros., 6—3, 6—4; Mackill and Bell, 6—0, 6—0.

Ferguson and DeMeyer beat McKill and Bell, 6—2, 6—3.

Quilmes.

Crispin Bros. beat DeMeyer and Ferguson, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5; Moons and Thomson, 6—3, 2—6, 7—5.

Bell and Mackill beat Moons and Thomson, 6—4, 6—4.

B. Hoare and Mackill beat DeMeyer and Ferguson, 6—4, 6—4; Moons and Thomson, 6—1, 6—2.

	Matches.	Sets.	Games.
Quilmes	5	10	84
Belgrano	4	10	96

BELGRANO v. SAN ISIDRO.

A team of six players visited San Isidro in their first home League match on Sunday, from the Buenos Aires Club, and returned comparatively easy winners. Messrs. Norman and Cassels won all their matches as the following details of play will show.

Buenos Aires.

Norman and Cassels beat Videls and Paz, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5; Morgan and Crawley, 6—1, 6—2; Davidson and Babington, 6—1, 6—5.

Pfeiffer and Turner beat Morgan and Crawley, 6—0, 6—3.

Simpson and Rosenberg beat Morgan and Crawley, 6—2, 5—6, 7—5; Babington and Davidson, 1—6, 6—2, 6—2.

San Isidro.

Videla and Paz beat Pfeiffer and Turner, 6—1, 5—6, 6—2; Simpson and Rosenberg, 6—5, 4—6, 8—6.

Babington and Davidson beat Pfeiffer and Turner, 6—2, 6—3.

	Matches.	Sets.	Games.
Buenos Aires	6	14	115
San Isidro	3	9	95

RED CROSS TOURNAMENT AT OLIVOS.

A tennis tournament in aid of Red Cross Funds was played on the courts of the Olivos Tennis Club on Sunday.

Twenty pairs entered for the games which were arranged in such a manner that each played each, for 4 games aside. Mrs. Sale provided the afternoon tea, and Mrs. Chiswell gave away the prizes, which were presented by Mr. and Mrs. Baines.

The result of the tournament was that about \$150 will be handed over to the Red Cross Funds.

Miss Griet and Mr. J. E. Forsdike won the Tournament with a score of 68, while Miss M. Casares and Mr. Lush tied with Miss R. Pelliza and Mr. Pratt for second place with a score of 65.

The full details of the scores are given below:—

	Sc.	Hp.	Nt.
Miss Griet and J. E. Forsdike	37	31	68
Miss R. Pelleza and G. R. Pratt	65	0	65
Miss M. Casares and Lush	43	22	65
Miss Brightman and Baines	47	17	64
Mrs. Pratt and Richieri	23	41	64

GOLF

L. NEWBERY THOMAS CUP AT SAN ISIDRO.

The full details of play for the L. Newbery Thomas Cup, a knock out golf competition which has been in progress at the San Isidro Club for some little time past, are given below. Play for the trophy is now nearing its conclusion.

Preliminary Round.

L. N. Thomas beat F. Baillie, 5 and 4 to play.

G. Alexander beat J. B. Sheridan, 1 up.

H. K. James beat F. Edye Jones, 2 and 1 to play.

W. Oliphant beat W. Boden, 6 and 5 to play.

First Round.

G. Alexander w.o. L. Newbery Thomas, scratched.

C. H. Jukes beat R. King, 5 and 4 to play.

A. Moffat beat F. Bridge, 4 and 3 to play.

G. R. Rae beat F. H. Jones, 4 and 3 to play.

J. W. Gilbert beat R. B. Jimenez, 1 up.

J. McGown beat R. Jimenez Bustamante, 4 and 2 to play.

W. B. Jones w.o., A. Virasoro, scratched.

J. O. MacDonald beat G. L. Jones, 5 and 4 to play.

A. W. Cronhelm beat R. G. Gimenez, 2 and 1 to play.

F. M. Heriot beat S. E. Francis, 2 and 1 to play.

A. Rodriguez Larreba w.o. E. Pueyredon, scratched.

H. Torre beat W. L. Gilbert, 4 and 3 to play.

F. Leitch w.o. H. E. Tlilton, scratched.

J. A. Malbran beat W. J. Boddy, 3 and 2 to play.

S. G. Follett beat R. Gracie, 4 and 3 to play.

W. Oliphant beat H. K. James, 2 and 1 to play.

Second Round.

C. H. Jukes beat G. Alexander, 2 and 1 to play.

A. Moffat beat G. F. Rae, 2 and 1 to play.

J. McGown beat J. W. Gilbert, 7 and 5 to play.

J. O. MacDonald beat W. B. Janes, 6 and 4 to play.

N. W. Cronhelm beat F. M. Heriot, 3 and 2 to play.

J. A. Malbran beat F. Leitch, 5 and 4 to play.

H. Torre w.o. A. Rodriguez Larreta, scratched.

S. G. Tollett beat W. Oliphant, 4 and 2 to play.

Third Round.

A. Moffat beat C. H. Jukes, 2 and 1 to play.

J. McGown beat J. O. MacDonald, 4 and 3 to play.

L. W. Cronhelm beat H. Torre, 6 and 5 to play.

S. G. Follett beat J. A. Malbran 1 up.

Miss H. Smith and J. Broome	55	9	64
Mrs. J. Chiswell and J. Chiswell	13	50	63
Miss Haynes and Darbyshire	39	24	63
Mrs. A. Chiswell and A. Chiswell	33	29	62
Miss Mitchell and Valentine	43	17	60
Miss Perkins and Davis	19	40	59
Miss Davenport and Winchester	35	22	57
Miss O'Connor and B. Broome	42	15	57
Miss C. Casares and C. Quesada	43	13	56
Mrs. Taylor and Taylor	49	7	56
Miss O. Bulman and A. Ibbotson	33	21	54
Mrs. Buelinck and Buelinck	26	27	53
Miss M. Lister and J. F. Mills	30	21	51
Miss S. Hoch and Browne	47	2	49

CRICKET

BELGRANO v. BUENOS AIRES.

Cricketers are just beginning to get their hands for the coming season, and several friendly games were played on Sunday. Belgrano journeyed to Palermo and scored a comfortable win in a friendly with the B. A. Club.

The weather was perfect, and considering also that the wicket was in good trim, it is rather surprising that no large scores were registered. Belgrano, batting first, were dismissed for a fair total of 165, the top scorers being Palmer with 43, and Dorning 33. G. Brandon had the best bowling figures with 4 wickets for 49.

With the exception of George Brown, Horton, Sheridan and Brandon, B. A. fared very badly, and were all out for 129, thus leaving Belgrano winners of a pleasant game by 35 runs.

The 34 registered by G. G. Brown was the highest score. Dorning bowled very well, and captured 4 for 38.

The details of play are as follows:

Belgrano.

G. F. Magrane, c Thomas, b Brandon	24
H. T. Ratcliff, b Sheridan	3
H. Dorning, c Sheridan, b Brown	33
F. Trollope, b Sheridan	15
C. Holland, b Brandon	6
R. E. H. Anderson, b Brandon	5
G. E. Griffin, c Boyd, b Brandon	14
C. E. Palmer, c Brown, b Emerson	43
J. E. Hughes, not out	9
T. Redall, st. Hughes Hallett, b Brown	0
Extras	13
Total	165

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Brandon	14	1	4	49
Sheridan	7	2	2	33
Emerson	9	1	1	45
Brown	6.3	2	2	25

Buenos Aires.

E. D. Ayling, b Dorning	6
G. G. Brown, c Hughes-Hallett, b Dorning	34
G. W. Thomas, b Dorning	0
J. B. Sheridan, b Redall	23
P. Horton, c and b Ratcliff	25
H. H. Emerson, c Redall, b Ratcliff	1
A. Hughes-Hallett, b Holland	3
A. Boyd, b Dorning	3
G. Brandon, not out	17
P. F. Logan, c Holland, b Hughes	7
W. Buchanan, b Hughes	0
Extras	16
Total	129

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dorning	15	4	38	4
Griffin	6	0	33	0
Trollope	5	1	9	0
Ratcliff	3	0	17	2
Holland	6	3	5	1
Redall	3	0	14	1
Hughes	3.4	2	3	2

BUENOS AIRES 2nd v. LOMAS 2nd.

This game, played at Lomas on Sunday, ended in an easy win for the visitors, who, thanks to Hussey, who scored 63, and G. Langfield 75, knocked up a goodly total of 210. McGaul for Lomas played a fine innings of 57, but with these exceptions there was but little else doing.

Apart from Langfield's fine innings, it was also his day out with the ball. He captured 8 wickets for 72.

Finally B. A. won by 83 runs.

Scores:—

B.A.C.C. II.

V. C. Irish, b Auld	26
A. Lanham, b McGaul	9
G. A. Williams, lbw, b McGaul	0
H. J. Hussey, c Cowes, b R. Whyte	63
G. F. M. Langfield, c R. Whyte, b Auld	75
D. C. Grant, b Auld	0
A. F. Homewood, b R. Whyte	26
T. C. Prest, c and b Auld	3
H. D. Lett, c Cowes, b R. Whyte	0
R. Green, not out	7
W. Tansley, b R. Whyte	0
Extras	1
Total	210

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McGaul	13	1	47	2
Lawrie	11	1	33	0
Cowes	3	0	25	0
R. S. Whyte	9	1	32	4
Auld	10	0	54	4
Cribbes	2	0	12	0
Brown	1	0	6	0

Lomas II.

J. McGaul, c Green, b Langfield . .	57
C. A. Auld, lbw, b Hussey	8
S. Burton, c and b Langfield . . .	8
R. S. Whyte, lbw, b Langfield . . .	4
W. A. Cowes, b Langfield	2
E. A. Brown, b Hussey	0
J. W. B. Cribbes, c Lett, b	
Langfield	12
D. Sinclair, b Langfield	2
R. Lawrie, c Lanham, b Langfield .	5
G. H. Whyte, b Langfield	20
A. J. Hunter, not out	2
Extras	6

Total 126

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hussey	12	1	38	2
Langfield	15	1	72	8
Williams	4	1	10	0

HURLINGHAM v. SAN ISIDRO.

Another friendly was played at Hurlingham against San Isidro, the visitors, who turned up short.

Hurlingham batted first and knocked up a whacking score of 356 for 6, out of which W. W. Gardom, the captain, claimed 97 not out, and C. T. Mold 78. M. W. Jackson was another to pass the half century.

With this rather tough proposition against them San Isidro went in to bat, and considering everything, played well and pluckily. C. F. Lacey was the only man of the side, however, to reach 50. The innings closed for 122. R. Stuart got 5 wickets for 37, which was a creditable performance.

The scores in detail were —

Hurlingham.

F. J. Mendl, c and b Bianchi . . .	48
M. W. Jackson, c C. F. Lacey, b	
E. L. Lacey	52
C. T. Mold, c W. Lacey, b Good-	
fellow	78
W. W. Gardom, not out	97
A. Powell-Jones, b Goodfellow . .	6
E. L. Rumboll, c Tiscornia, b	
Bianchi	25
J. M. Wigg, run out	8
E. R. Gifford, not out	29
Extras	13

Total (for 6 wickets) . . . 356

Innings closed.

Did not bat: R. W. Denton, D. G. Anderson, and R. Stuart.

Bowling Analysis.

San Isidro.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bianchi	18	3	87	2
Goodfellow	17	0	92	2
Shoyer	9	1	43	0
E. L. Lacey	16	0	93	1
J. O. Gil	5	0	22	0
Tiberio	1	0	6	0

San Isidro.

J. Goodfellow, c Anderson, b	
Stuart	21
J. J. Bianchi, b Stuart	0
C. F. Lacey, c Rumboll, b Jackson	
D. D. Shoyer, c Mold, b Stuart .	11
J. O. Gill, b Stuart	11
E. L. Lacey, b Jackson	3
W. Lacey, not out	15
F. Tiscornia, c Gardom, b Stuart	
Tiberio, c and b Powell-Jones . .	4
A. H. Wade, b Denton	1
F. G. Anderson, st Mold, b Powell-	
Jones	1
Extras	3

Total 122

Bowling Analysis.

Hurlingham.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. Stuart	11	1	37	5
J. M. Wigg	3	0	21	0
N. W. Jackson	8	0	48	2
R. W. Denton	2	0	8	1
Powell-Jones	2	0	5	2

ALIANZA v. B.A.

PACIFIC RAILWAY ATHLETIC CLUB.

The above teams met on Sunday for the first match of the season, when Alianza gained a very easy victory. A. M. Pires by good batting knocked

up 100 not out. Davies with the ball took 4 wickets for 18. Scores:—

Alianza.

A. M. Pires, not out	100
J. G. Taylor, b Moroney	17
G. Davies, b Moroney	59
S. Whyte, b Nicholls	5
G. W. Munday, run out	0
G. Brown, lbw, b Nicholls	6
F. Bryans, not out	15
Extras	10

Total (for 5 wickets) . . . 212

J. McLewin, A. N. Kerry, and A. Bejo did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Moffatt	4	0	22	0
Taylor	2	0	11	0
Moroney	8	0	47	3
Robinson	8	0	47	0
Lacey	4	0	29	0
Cox	1	0	6	0
Nicholls	8	0	39	2

Buenos Aires.

C. F. Lacey, b Davies	8
J. Moffatt, b White	0
E. F. Moroney, c Davies, b Taylor	
H. Cox, b Davies	24
A. Robinson, b Taylor	2
H. Nicholls, lbw, b Davies	3
F. D. Taylor, b White	24
H. Cowele, b Taylor	10
A. Guetard, b Davies	0
A. H. Barnett, not out	2
Extras	1

Total 76

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
White	9	1	44	2
Davies	6	1	18	4
Taylor	4	1	12	3
Munday	1	0	0	0

WESTERN TELEGRAPH v. BELGRANO 2nd.

An enjoyable friendly match was played on Sunday at Belgrano, when the Western Telegraph Co. were the guests and incidentally the winners by 25 runs.

The visitors batted first, but with the exception of Langston and Holloway were not successful. The final total of 98 looked tempting for the homesters. They fared, however, even worse and were all out for 73, with W. A. Watson top scorer with 27 to his credit. Although the play was not of a high order, it was a most enjoyable game, played in perfect weather conditions. The final scores were:

Western Telegraph Co.

L. G. Langston, c Thomson, b Bul-	
man	26
A. B. Cullerne, c Beardmore, b	
Godfrey	1
A. J. Field, c Charlton, b Godfrey	
L. Holloway, b Robinson	3
R. A. W. Martin, lbw, b Godfrey .	22
C. R. Addison, b Hansard	0
G. R. Wilson, b Hansard	2
J. Dudfield, c Hansard, b Bulman	
G. James, b Watson	6
C. H. Beck, not out	9
J. Plank, b Bulman	0
Extras	6

Total 98

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bulman	10	2	3	3
Godfrey	7	1	25	3
Hansard	6	1	15	2
Robinson	6	0	13	1
Watson	3	3	0	1

Belgrano 2nd.

W. A. B. Robinson, b Holloway . .	0
W. A. Watson, c Holloway, b Mar-	
tin	27
C. M. Godfrey, c and b Holloway	
F. F. Charlton, b Langston	4
G. D. Beardmore, b Langston . . .	14
E. W. S. Thomson, c and b	
Langston	0
F. A. W. Engelken, b Martin . . .	5
E. Hansard, b Martin	10
J. H. Wood, b Holloway	0
D. Scott, c Cullerne, b Holloway .	0
H. F. Bulman, not out	12
Extras	1

Total 73

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dudfield	9	3	26	0
Holloway	10	1	21	4
Langston	3	0	10	3
Martin	4	1	15	3

TIGRE REGATTA

SUNLIT WATER, BUNTING,
GOOD RACING

PRETTY GIRLS AND FROCKS

One realised on such a day as Nov. 11 that there the name Henley of South America is not inappropriate to Tigre on Regatta Day.

The weather indeed was ideal, warm and sunny yet not exhaustingly hot; with a pleasant breeze which rippled the water without making it choppy. As usual the river was crowded with craft, ranging from the Rosario and Parana, Tritons among the fluvial minnows down to the frail pointed single scull outrigger the very minimum which will support man on the surface. And there were handsome motor boats, motor house boats and yachts of all sizes and small boats of all colours, yellow, rose, red, blue, purple, pink, green, brown, white and black while every staff and set of halyards streamed bunting among which it was pleasant to observe that the Allied colours largely outvied the red, white and black.

It may here be observed that there is notable a yearly improvement both in punctuality, very good indeed this year and in the good order observed on the course, which indeed was no place for small craft even after the competing boats had passed, with half a dozen powerful motor boats charging up stream, each with bone in her mouth and kicking up a big stern wave. There were however no casualties. The Presidential party watched events from the decks of the Rosario moored opposite the Tigre Hotel while banks landing stages and everything else were covered with spectators.

The first Race, Junior Fours, "Premio Ferro Carril Central Argentino," for outriggers and coxswains, over 1500 metres was contested by Club Hispano-Argentino, Rosario Rowing Club, Campana Boat Club and Scandinavian Rowing Club. All started well but Campana Boat Club. The Campana boat fell out of the race early. After a close race between the remaining three contestants, Rosario Rowing Club crossed the line first in 5min. 43sec. with the Scandinavians second.

Second Race, 1500 metres, Senior Double Sculls, "Premio Club de Regatas de Avellaneda," was won by Scandinavians after a well rowed race and a close finish by one length in 6min. 12secs.

Third Race, 1500 metres, "Junior Fours B," was contested by only San Nicholas and Canottieri Italiani, the other four entries not appearing. Canottieri hugged the right side rather closely and got embayed at the bend under the counter of a police steamer, San Nicholas winning by a length in 6min. 48secs.

Fourth Race, 1000 metres, Junior Single Sculls; "Premio Compania de Seguros"; Canottieri Italiani, Rowing Club Argentino and Club Nacional de Regatas de Montevideo took part, the latter's representative, D. Artagaveytia winning a very popular victory by 2 clean lengths in 4min. 27 seconds.

Fifth Race, 2500 metres; Senior Fours, "Premio Copa de America," was an easy win for Buenos Aires Rowing Club, none of whose opponents appeared; time, as you please.

Sixth Race, 1500 metres; Senior Single Sculls, "Premio Tigre Boat Club," was another walk over, this time for Alfredo Rumbado, Club Regatas Hispano-Argentino, no rival appearing.

Seventh Race, 1500 metres; "Premio Ministro de Marina"; 12 oared man-o-war galleys. This race excited great enthusiasm. There entered the Escuela de Grumetes, Cruiser 25 de Mayo, Depósito de Marinerías and the armoured gunboat Rosario, Crews from the Torpedo School and the gunboat Patagones had been knocked out in the preliminary races. Starting with a short fast stroke the Rosario began as usual to forge ahead

--THAT SIGNATURE!

From the *American Banker* is extracted the following pathetic poem; its sentiments will doubtless find an echo in the depths of many a business man's heart:

Some unknown friend sat down and wrote

To me a kind and pleasant note,
His sentiments were mighty sweet
His penmanship was plain and neat
Until he tried to write his name,
And then a fit attacked his frame,
He must have suffered fearful pain
To make a drawing so insane;
Methinks I see him paw the air
And bite the rungs out of his chair!
I only hope that some kind soul
Was there to push him with a pole
Into the ice chest—there to lie
Until the fierce attack passed by.
How sad it is so many men
Climb up and ride upon a pen,
And splatter ink and bust their hames
When they attempt to sign their names!

The note to which I have referred—
Could anything be more absurd
I've studied it with tears and groans,
Sometimes I think the name is Jones—
And then again, I'd say it's Brown,
With sundry letters upside down.
Perhaps it's Smith—it may be Duff,
I give it up! I've toiled enough!
There ought to be some chloride cures
For men with dizzy signatures.
They make the angry passions rise,
They bring hot water to the eyes,
They waste the time of busy men
By their gymnastics with the pen."

(they won last year) and very speedily a foul between the Escuela de Grumetes and the 25 de Mayo, disqualified the first-named. The race was restarted and fought out with great determination and excitement among the spectators. As the boats approached the winning post and the Rosario, the latter's rigging, funnel, ventilator and tops were seen to be covered with waving arms and when the Rosario's went in first again their shipmates sent up a great shout. Time 6min. 55secs.

Eighth Race, 1800 metres; Senior Pair Oars, "Premio Ruderverein Teutonia," was won by Club Canottieri Italiani against Hispano-Argentino in 6m. 38secs.

Ninth Race, 2000 metres, was a finely rowed race. It was Junior Eights, "Premio Club de Regatas Hispano-Argentino"; all four crews, La Marina, Hispano-Argentino, Canottieri Italiani, and Campana Boat Club seemed in good training. After a severe struggle Campana shot in ahead by four lengths with Marina second. They deserved their victory and their style as far as one could gather looking through a forest of legs, flags and bodies was excellent; time 7min. 15 seconds.

Tenth Race, 1000 metres; Novices Fours, "Premio Club de Regatas La Marina" was for four oared outriggers with coxswains. After a spirited contest, in which Buenos Aires Rowing Club fell out through breaking a rowlock and losing an oar, Club Canottieri Italiani won in 4min. 37 seconds, followed by San Nicholas and La Marina.

Eleventh Race, 2500 metres; Senior Eights, "Premio Copa del Rey de Italia," was contested by Buenos Aires Rowing Club and La Marina, the latter winning in 9min. 3sec. after a good race.

The regatta was in every way very successful and as already observed, the behaviour of boats for and about the course was an enormous improvement on previous years. Everybody and everything were on their best behaviour. May the conditions continue. As for the Press boat, sitting in a spray of naphtha with a footstool of bottles (empty) is pleasant and stimulating and the arrangements made by the authorities were quite good and considerate. The starters were Mr. Matthew Kay and Sr. Juan Richter; Judges of the course, Sr. Hermann Bauer, Dr. Jorge Casares, Sr. A. E. Ruffer; of the winning post Sres. José Fonseca, F. Heiberg and Chas. H. Roberts; Comisario general, Sr. E. H. Sanguinetti; time-keeper, Sr. Angel Jardon.

BELGRANO HIGH SCHOOL

ANNUAL SPORTS MEETING.

Belgrano High School annual athletic sports were favoured with weather conditions which could scarcely have been bettered yesterday. The extensive ground attached to the School had been attractively arranged for the occasion, and when the time for opening came, a large concourse of residents, parents and friends of the children were present. Mr. and Mrs. Laidlaw have had the excellent idea of doing something for The Good Cause (which, it need scarcely be said, is the British Red Cross), and attractive young ladies in white with red bows, carried pretty bags with red crosses whereby and with the ridiculously small sum charged for tea, something near \$300 has been collected. As for the sports themselves, they went off splendidly, and one who had seen the prizes confessed to feeling envious of the fortunate winners. These and the names of the donors are given in the appended list:—

Throwing the Cricket Ball (boys over 13).

1. Bat, given by Watson Hutton and Co., won by E. Sullivan.

2. Cricket ball, given by Sr. J. Llauro, won by H. Davis.

Flat Race, 120 yards (boys under 13). Challenge Cup presented by Miss Logan (Mrs. Sam Kay).

1. Watch, given by Sr. Julio Garciso, won by M. Cassillon.

2. Meccano, given by Sr. R. de Gonzalez, won by T. Jelf.

3. Fountain pen, given by Mr. L. Mortlock, won by C. Torreguitar.

4. Note Book, given by Mr. E. A. Brown, won by F. Castillon.

5. Pocket Book, given by Mr. E. A. Brown, won by M. Cava.

Flat race, 440 yards, (boys over 13).

1. Silver Cup, given by Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Reddel, won by John Jones.

2. Bag, given by Mr. J. Brown, won by H. Davis.

3. Fountain Pen, given by Mr. R. Grant, won by M. Oliber.

Flat race, 150 yards (boys under 14).

1. Clock, given by Mr. G. Sotham, won by M. Castillon.

2. Silver fern pot, given by Miss M. Forrest, won by T. Jelf.

3. Fountain Pen, given by Mr. L. Mortlock, won by M. Cava.

4. Pocket Book, given by Mr. E. A. Brown, won by F. Castillon.

5. Note Book, given by Mr. E. A. Brown, won by N. Murchison.

Flat race, 120 yards (girls under 12).

1. Necessaire, given by Mrs. J. Brown, won by N. Jones.

2. Silver Locket, given by Sr. S. de Bustamante, won by M. Gibbs.

3. Royal Ludo, given by Mr. Trowell, won by S. Young.

High jump (boys under 15).

1. Despatch Bag, given by Mr. J. Laidlaw, won by M. Castillon, 4ft. 4in.

2. Clock and inkstand, given by Mr. V. Victorica Garcia, won by E. Sullivan, 4ft. 3in.

High jump (boys over 15).

1. Camera, given by Sr. J. M. Torreguitar, won by H. Davis, 5ft. 1in.

2. Opera Glasses, given by J. S. Castillon, won by John Jones, 4ft. 9in.

Flat race, 100 yards (girls over 12).

1. Brooch, given by Boys of the School, won by Y. Ollivier.

2. Manicure Set, given by Madame Boute, won by B. McNeill.

3. "Girls' Own Annual," given by Mr. J. W. Mackinnon, won by G. Rene.

Flat race, 50 yards (boys under 10).

1. Football, given by Sr. J. Llauro, won by C. Torreguitar.

2. Train, given by Mr. E. Trowell, won by M. Cava.

3. Bag, given by Sr. E. Cava, won by G. Sotte.

Flat race, 880 yards (boys under 15). Challenge Cup presented by the late J. Logan, Esq.

1. Silver Watch and Fob, given by Sr. J. S. Castillon, won by M. Castillon.

2. Gold Pencil, given by Sr. L. Beconi, won by R. Castillon.

3. Bat, given by Watson Hutton and Co., won by A. Llauro.

4. Pocket Book, given by Mr. T. Davis, won by E. Sullivan.

5. Fountain Pen, given by Mrs. J. R. Davis, won by C. Torreguitar.

6. Note Book, given by Mr. E. A. Brown, won by E. Llauro.

7. Pocket Book, given by Mr. E. A. Brown, won by J. G. Laidlaw.

Egg and Spoon Race, 50 yards (all girls).

1. Silver Manicure Set, given by Sr. L. Pezzoni, won by M. E. Torreguitar.

2. Silver Photo Frame, given by Miss Trevenen, won by G. Rene.

3. Silver Pincushion, given by Mrs. J. R. Davis, won by B. McNeill.

4. Basket, given by Mr. P. René, won by M. Castillon.

Long jump, running (boys over 13).

1. Vale for \$20, given by G. Brown and Co., won by M. Oliber, 17ft. 3in.

2. Inkstand, given by Sr. J. R. Onetto, won by G. Sullivan, 16ft. 7in.

Flat race, 100 yards (boys over 13).

1. Gold Links, given by Girls of the School, won by John Jones.

2. Pocket Book, given by Mr. W. H. Brown, won by M. Oliber.

3. Collar and Tie Case, given by Watson Hutton and Co., won by Justo Jones.

Skipping race, 50 yds (girls under 12).

1. Musical Workbox, given by Sr. A. Ollivier, won by M. Gibbs.

2. Silver Spoon, given by Mrs. Lee, won by N. Jones.

3. Doll, given by Mr. E. Trowell, won by L. Young.

Flat race, one mile (boys over 13). Challenge Cup presented by the late Mrs. Logan.

1. Silver Cup, given by Mr. L. McNeill, won by H. Davis.

2. Salad Bowl, given by Mrs. T. Jelf, won by John Jones.

3. Boys' Own Annual, given by Mr. J. W. Mackinnon, won by E. Sullivan.

Hoop race, 100 yards (girls over 12).

1. Necessaire, given by Sr. J. S. Castillon, won by B. René.

2. Silver Photo Frame, given by Mrs. J. R. Davis, won by E. Davis.

Flat race, 100 yards (former pupils).

1. Pocket Book, given by Mr. T. Reddel, won by J. Gowland.

2. Indian Clubs, given by Mr. R. Davidson, won by G. Pruden.

Flat race, 50 yards (girls under 10).

1. Doll and Bed, given by Misses Gardner and MacMahon, won by S. Young.

2. Doll, given by Mr. E. Trowell, won by R. Davis.

3. Basket, given by Mr. P. René, won by A. Baxter.

Sack race, 50 yards.

1. Watch, given by Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Hornsby, won by R. Castillon.

2. Penknife, given by Mrs. J. R. Davis, won by C. Torreguitar.

3. Pocket Book, given by Mr. E. A. Brown, won by G. Lee.

4. Pocket Book, given by E. A. Brown, won by J. Knox.

Threadneedle race, 100 yards.

1. Silver Hair Brush, given by Mrs. White, won by Con. Castillon.

2. Silver Photo Frame, given by Miss M. Buchanan, won by H. Goulou.

Egg and Spoon Race, 50 yards (former pupils).

1. Jewel Case, given by Misses L. and M. Cools, won by B. Newton.

2. Smelling Salts, given by Mrs. J. Laidlaw, won by B. Barberini.

Potato race (boys under 10).

1. Clock, given by Sr. J. S. Castillon, won by G. Solte.

2. Writing Set, given by Sr. Lopez Peña, won by M. Cava.

3. Paint Box, given by Mr. E. Trowell, won by C. Torreguitar.

4. Belt, given by Mrs. Van Soest, won by G. Lee.

Obstacle race (boys over 13).

1. Bag, given by Mr. James Brown, won by Justo Jones.

2. Pocket Book, given by Sr. S. Ungaro, won by H. Davis.

3. Writing Set, given by Sra. R. de Gonzalez, won by John Jones.

Consolation race, 100 yards (girls).

Open to all who have competed unsuccessfully in two or more events.

1. Buttonhook and Shoehorn, given by Sr. L. Beconi, won by C. Young.

2. Sunshade, given by Mrs. F. P. Oliver, won by M. G. MacHannafo.

Consolation race, 120 yards (boys).

Open to all who have competed unsuccessfully in two or more events.

1. Watch, given by Dr. E. Escalante, won by F. E. Edmonds.

2. Watch, given by Mrs. F. Peach, won by G. Davis.

3. Writing Set, given by Sr. L. Barberini, won by A. Brivi.

Champion. Gold Medal presented by Mr. J. B. Joyce for highest aggregate of points in following events:—

Throwing the Cricket Ball (over 13).

—3 for 1st; 1 for 2nd; — for 3rd.

High Jump.—4 for 1st; 2 for 2nd; — for 3rd.

Long Jump.—4 for 1st; 2 for 2nd; — for 3rd.

Steeplechase (Obstacle Race).—6 for 1st; 4 for 2nd; 2 for 3rd.

Quarter Mile.—6 for 1st; 4 for 2nd; 2 for 3rd.

100 yards.—6 for 1st; 4 for 2nd; 2 for 3rd.

1 Mile.—6 for 1st; 4 for 2nd; 2 for 3rd.

The School Athletic Club tenders its heartiest thanks for Prizes and subscriptions to the following parents of pupils and friends of the School:—

Messrs. J. Brown, E. A. Brown, A. Baxter, S. de Bustamante, W. H. Brown, G. Brown and Co., L. Barberini, L. Beconi, E. Cava, J. S. Castillon, R. Davidson, T. Davis, V. Fenton, J. Gareiso, J. J. Ginsti, R. Grant, A. Gomez, H. C. H. Gibbs, T. N. Hornsby, Watson Hutton and Co., J. B. Joyce, J. A. Jones, C. Knox, J. Llauro, J. Laidlaw, P. Lasartigues, A. E. Lee, J. H. MacHannafo, J. Murchison, L. McNeill, J. McKechnie, J. W. Mackinnon, L. Mortlock, E. Oliber, A. Ollivier, J. R. Onetto, L. Pezzoni, L. Lopez Pea, H. V. Reddel, T. Reddel, P. René, L. F. Rivara, W. Stocks, G. Sotham, E. Sullivan, J. M. Torreguitar, E. Trowell, S. Ungaro, V. Victorica, Mesdames E. Bonte, J. Brown, J. R. Davis, R. de Gonzalez, T. N. Hornsby, T. Jelf, M. E. Kelley, J. Laidlaw, F. P. Oliver, F. B. Peach, H. V. Reddel, W. Stocks, G. Sotham, van Soest, A. Young, Misses M. Buchanan, L. and M. Cools, M. Forrest, L. Gardner, E. MacMahon, I. W. Trevenen.

Many thanks are due to Sr. Moglia, Confiteria "Centro America," for a generous contribution of cakes in aid of the Red Cross.

Mrs. Laidlaw, Miss Buchanan, Trevenen, Gardener, MacMahon, Macedo, Misses M. and L. Cools, Miss Duckworth, Miss Key and Miss Pollard assisted in the service of tea which yielded such excellent results. The Rector and Mrs. Laidlaw are to be congratulated on a markedly successful day.

The following gentlemen acted as officials:—Referee, J. D. Shepard, Esq. Judges: Messrs. J. H. MacHannafo, C. Knox, G. G. Brown, C. Stockdale, E. A. Brown and J. Wilson. Stewards: Messrs. W. Marr, J. McHannafo, E. Trowell and W. H. Whittington. Time-keeper: E. Wharton, Esq. Starter: J. B. Joyce, Esq.

"REMY"

THE NEW CARD GAME

Enquiries have been received regarding "Reym," which was described in THE HERALD yesterday. In reply it is stated that Reym (pronounced "ray-m") is as original as Bridge was, with Whist as its antecedent. Its inventor produced it for the first time for publication in the HERALD, thinking that the Argentine like England, the States and other countries, ought to have a card game of its own.

FOR SIX PLAYERS.

The twos are taken out of the pack, leaving 48 cards, which are dealt out, 8 to each player. Dealer declares the number of tricks he wishes to start with and bidding goes round, the highest bidder following this procedure: we will call him B, next player on his left C, next D and then E, F and G. As each will have an independent score throughout the game, their names are set down in this order along the top of score sheet, the dealers taking their turns according to this order B calls out: "Who has the ten of Hearts?" or any other card he wishes to name. Supposing F is the one to possess it, he says so and becomes B's partner. B then calls for the two or three of any suit, the one holding it also becoming B's partner. Say, it is G—then B, F and G are partners versus C, D and E. D changes seats with G, so that each player has an opponent on either side of him.

The player next on B's left (in the above case, C) plays down the first card, after B has called Trumps, and the game proceeds in the same way as Reym for four players, the only difference being that now there is no dummy. B collects the tricks for his side, and C for his. At the end of the hand the total number of points won by B are put down to him, and a like amount to each of his partners. C's total earnings are similarly treated.

C is the next dealer, G shuffling and B cutting the cards for him. Bidding goes round. Say, E is highest bidder, he chooses his partners, who might happen to have been his opponents in the previous hand; but this does not matter, as each player has to work towards the total 500 independently of the others. The penalty of a revoke is 50 points to be deducted from the score of the player at fault only. In the four-handed game the penalty for a revoke should be the same.

MILLION LOTTERY

DIRECT SALE AT FACE VALUE.

On and after Monday, Nov. 15, the Administration of the National Lottery give notice that tickets will be sold by them to the public direct, at their lawful market price. Seven thousand have been set aside for this purpose, and application may be made any day except those on which other lotteries are played between 2 and 5 p.m., by those who have one hundred and fifty dollars or so to dispose of. And the ordinary vendors will continue to do the public in the usual manner at the same time.

FERNET-BRANCA

Tonic, bitter, appetizer and digestive

HOFER & Co., B. Aires.—Sole Agents

Agricultural & Pastoral

THE FAT STOCK SHOW

SENSATIONAL PRICES

A YOUNG STEER, THE PROPERTY OF DUGGAN BROS., SOLD FOR \$11,000.

The sale of the competing animals at the Fat Stock Show took place on Nov. 12 when some remarkable operations have again to be recorded. There were few visitors within the Show grounds previous to the sales, but as the bell tolled for the last time a considerable number of estancieros and representatives of the various freezing companies were noticeable among the audience. Had any one ventured an opinion regarding the possible trade for the fat stock, he would have been taking a great risk, as there was absolutely nothing to account for the sensational prices afterwards realised for not only one or two lots, but right through the sale. The largest company operating in this part of the world is the La Plata Cold Storage Company, Ltd., and right through the sales Mr. Prior was the principal factor whenever any animals of outstanding merit were exposed, or if he was interested in the acquisition of customers' consignment. He was accompanied by one of his principal and most trusted buyers, Mr. William Black, and that company contributed principally towards making the sale. I have on many occasions written that what the freezing companies had done for this Republic in many and diverse ways, had never been recognised near its true worth, and what they are still doing, one and all of them in paying fabulous prices to encourage the better finishing of our Argentine steers. The sales were effected according to the prize list, and the other lots balloted for their rotation. Mr. Arturo Bullrich acted as auctioneer in his usual efficient and persuasive manner, and experienced a great reception and very frequent acclamations on the part of the public on attaining some of the remarkable prices realised for many of the lots.

THE SALE.

The first steer to enter the ring was the champion animal belonging to Señor Miguel A. Martinez de Hoz. This animal is a splendid type of beast, being particularly good on his back and splendid over his loins, that most valuable part of the carcass. The bidding commenced at \$3000, and bids came freely till the \$9000 dollar line was reached, at which price he was knocked down to the La Plata Cold Storage Co., Ltd., amidst great applause and enthusiasm on the part of the visiting public. From the freeness of the bidding one could now see that any price might be realised for a particular specimen, the property of some estanciero, if the opposing companies desired to handle his cattle. The other two steers which, along with the Champion, were the winners of the La Plata Cold Storage Company's Cup, now entered the ring, and were claimed by the La Plata Cold Storage Co., Ltd., at \$4600, with the option to select the best, but Mr. Prior was not mincing matters, but took both at that figure. The next steer, a useful white animal, was sold to La Blanca at \$1,000, while the last animal of the Chapadmalal lot was knocked down to the Messrs. Armour at the moderate figure of \$600. The exhibits from Santa Aurelia, the property of Sr. Bartolome Ginocchio, now entered the ring. The reserve steer, a very

level fleshed roan, was presented by his owner to "The Patronato de Infancia," and when exposed for auction, was keenly competed for, but after spirited bidding was knocked down to the La Plata Cold Storage Co., at \$10,000, amidst great cheering and enthusiasm, while another exhibit from the same property was sold to Messrs. Armour and Co., at \$1100. The exhibits belonging to Señor Alberto E. Castex next passed through the ring, and were sold by Messrs. Yriondo and Co., at \$2000—\$1200, and the La Plata Company taking the lot at \$1000. The same company bought the next six at \$800, being their opening bid, and paid \$850 for the following six. A very nice well fleshed white steer, the property of Mr. Lorenzo Casey, was the next to pass through the ring, and realised \$2000 to the La Plata Cold Storage Company, another steer making \$1000 to the same buyers. Two very nice young steers from El Retiro were sold to the Messrs. Armour at \$500 each, while two very good handling butchers' cattle were claimed by the La Plata Co., at \$600 each. Five very nice quality butchers' steers, the property of Señor Theodoro de Bary, realised \$1000 for one, and \$700 each for the remainder. There was nothing sensational for several lots till six big, good fleshed butchers' beasts belonging to Messrs. Duggan Bros. entered the ring, and were knocked down to La Plata at \$800. This was a very useful lot of cattle, and included two younger animals. Only average prices were again obtained for a few lots till ten big useful sort of steers belonging to Señor Carlos A. Diehl, were keenly bid for, and finally claimed by La Sansinenna at \$2000 each, taking the lot. With an interval of a lot or two, the ring was filled by the entry of 20 steers, the property of Señor José M. Malbran, and amidst cheering were knocked down to La Plata at \$900 each. These animals were a very level lot, and presented a very pretty picture in the ring. Señor Villatte Olaguer had 6 steers from Santa Maria, and they were also purchased by La Plata at \$900 each. Coronel A. F. de Urquiza next sold 12 big good steers to Messrs. Armour at \$750 each.

A HEREFORD CALF.

The sensational sale of the day was now recorded when a perfect specimen of a Hereford young steer, with his milk teeth, realised the great figure of \$11,000, being acquired by the La Plata Cold Storage Co., Ltd. Tremendous enthusiasm was evident among the spectators, and loud cheering was given for the purchaser of this extraordinary specimen of his breed, and, as I said in a previous report, "possibly the most symmetrical animal of any breed within the Show grounds, and a great testimony to the high excellence of the cattle bred by the Messrs. Duggan." The great price realised for this "calf" ought to encourage the more general feeding or marketing of steers at an early age, and as a carcass of "baby" beef will be one of the most perfect ever hung up.

The La Plata Cold Storage Company continued operating strongly to the finish, acquiring in many instances considerable numbers in one lot, at high figures. These beautiful Herefords, the property of Mr. Charles A. Brown, were all secured by the La Plata, one at \$2500, one at \$1600, and the other three at \$1500. That well-known feeder, Mr. John E. Stent, sold the large number of 15 steers, at \$1500, to La Plata. A nice lot belonging to Señor Ayerza, were acquired by the same company at \$1550 each for the lot. There was no other sales of note till the entry of the Aberdeen Angus Champion, the property of the Messrs. Brown. This steer was the winner of the first award in his class, and also the Aberdeen Society's prize, as the best animal of his breed. The

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This is a perfect substitute for the ordinary chemical Dehorne in sticks of which there is no more in stock in the Argentine.

CALASTREME & RATTI

Veterinary Establishment,

MAIPU 247, BUENOS AIRES.

invincible La Plata were again the purchasers of a truly splendid specimen of a butchers' beast, at the sum of \$3000, while they also secured another pair at \$2200, and six at \$1800. Señor Alfredo A. F. de Urquiza sold 14 big useful steers to the Las Palmas Co. at \$1000 each. These were a bunch of great useful well fleshed cattle.

The Frigorifico Armour de La Plata secured 5 steers from Sra. A. Turo de Sansinenna at \$1500 each. A big, well fleshed cross-bred blue steer, the property of Messrs. Duggan Bros., also went to the Armour Co., at \$3000. The La Plata Cold Storage Co. were the purchasers of that handsome cross-bred Aberdeen-Angus steer shown by the Samuel B. Hale Co., and probably one of the best butchers' beasts in the yard, at the price of \$3900, while the same company paid Señor Alberto E. Castex \$2100 for another good specimen and well brought out. Five splendid "Doddies" from Señor M. Muniz Barreta were knocked down to La Blanca at \$1100 each. These animals are likely to kill well, and give carcasses which will be much admired on the Smithfield market, as they are of surpassing quality. No further high figures were recorded till the Champion of the Chacareros and Dairy classes was paraded in the ring when the La Plata were the buyers at \$2000. Only moderate figures were obtained for the few other remaining lots which were all most satisfactorily sold out before lunch. This year's Show will be remembered for the keen bidding and high averages realised by all the better lots of cattle on offer, and will act as a great stimulant for encouraging the more general use of artificial foods, and consequently the better preparation of all steers prepared or destined for export.

THE MARKING OF PEDIGREE STOCK

The Sociedad Rural according to the decree recently issued insists that all imported pedigree animals after May 1, 1916, shall carry in their ear a distinguishing tatoo mark which corresponds with their registered number in the pedigree books of the respective society to which the breed belongs. This initiative has been brought about through the exertions of Sr. Pedro Pages, who has always been known as one of the staunch supporters of every thing bred in this country. This new order will only have the effect of causing a little more trouble to the importers of pedigree animals to this Republic. It is noteworthy the fineness to which we are arriving in discriminating between "faked" imported animals, and those which might possibly be liable to some slight error here, that is the only way one would dare to hint at the possibility of any person in this country having all his calf crop registered as being the progeny of some famous sire, (the numbers registered on more than one occasion have caused considerable thought to the secretary of the herd book) and this on more than one occasion. Again some people aver that a valuable pedigree cow never misses a year but what she has a calf, even in the Argentina such facts are notorious, and we do not require to scrutinise imported animals to discover divergences from what ought possibly to have been done. The result of this new regulation will be that imported bulls will land here with each ear filled with tatoo marks while breeders here will do as they have done before, take advantage of any openings that may present themselves towards the road to financial gain.

CAMP NOTES

(By Our Agricultural Editor.)

The event of the week has been the Fat Stock Show, though up to the day of sales practically no interest has been shown in this most commendable exhibition. Mr. M. McCormack was judge, and his awards gave general satisfaction. The show of Short-horns was a fairly good one, though there was a large end of rough cattle stalled that were never under any circumstances likely to annex any prize, nor make a very favourable impression regarding the judgment displayed in "feeding for show" such brutes. I have always advocated the more general use of artificial feeding for outside steers; but do not recommend the expenses incurred in showing many animals not up to the ordinary quality to be seen in many "rodeos" in the camp. I think I have seen the Shorthorn better, though the Aberdeen Angus were a grand show this year. Three very nice level, well fleshed animals, the property of Messrs. Enrique Brown, Bros., were particularly noticeable as grand specimens of this most popular breed of thrifty butchers' cattle, and many experts even went as far as to say they, as a group, might have occupied a higher position if quality was being considered. The Blacks were certainly worth seeing, and it is to be hoped those enthusiastic pioneers of the breed here will continue persevering, as the present exhibition augurs well for the increased popularity of the Aberdeen Angus in this Republic.

The various Hereford classes were also well contested, and some particularly nice animals were shown by the Messrs. Duggan Bros., and Mr. Charles Brown. A most symmetrical animal was shown in the class for steers with milk teeth, and had many admirers for his truly beautiful lines and splendid handle, and as an example of "baby beef" was possibly the best in the exhibition. Mr. Charles Brown is the owner of another very nice specimen of a Hereford steer, which was first in his class, and has the splendid record of never having yet suffered a defeat, but has seven first prizes to his credit.

There were two sections for sheep, those for breeding purposes, and the other classes for butchers' sheep. With the exception of Dr. Malbran's exhibits there was really nothing of much merit for a show of fat sheep, and I would say the exhibition was disappointing considering the many well-known flocks that did not see their way to send a few competing pens. Señors Leonardo and Martin Pereyra showed a large number of big, fleshy, dark faced wethers which were an excellent class of most useful carcass sheep, though some of the pens were not prepared as show sheep ought to be got up. The competition in the various pig sections was decidedly poor, considering the large number of pig breeding establishments in this Republic, and the desire shown by several of the Freezers to buy pigs of a suitable class and weight, for the encouragement of this undoubtedly payable industry. The Champion and Reserve Champion of the Middle White Yorkshires, the property of Señor Emilio Meyer Pelligrini, were the only pigs of any merit to be seen, and were well deserving of their honours.

The attendance at this Show has been most disappointing, and reflects the small amount of interest shown by estancieros in a part of their business which ought to interest them most, for the reason that the feeding of fat steers has always been one of the most remunerative branches of the estancia. For a number of years practically all the Cabaños were losing money, but such was not the case with the feeder who has been backing the winning horse all the time.

Many well-known camp men were in town during the week, including Mr. W. Hartnett, Espartillar; Mr. George Lawson, Azcuenaga; Mr. T. Watson,

and Mr. Wm. Gammie, El Retiro; Mr. Kennedy, La Carlota; Mr. Gustavo Rutgerson, Darraguera; Mr. John Tosh, San Juan; Mr. Wm. Forbes, Tatay; Mr. Andrew Elliot, Barreta; Mr. A. St. Clair Simpson, San Carlos; Mr. Alexr. Bruce, San Ramon; Mr. John Strong, Marion; Mr. James O'Conner, El Dorado; Mr. Harry Blunt, Sanquilda; and Mr. George Matheson, Las Barrancas, the latter of whom utilised his time to good advantage and for a worthy cause, in collecting and handing over for the Nurse Cavell Fund over four hundred dollars, collected from friends and sympathisers.

On November 12 in their Yard, San Martin 153, Messrs. Yriondo and Co. conducted a sale of imported bulls, the property of Messrs. Sidey and Poels, when a fair selling trade was experienced, and the satisfactory average of \$2400 was secured for 13 bulls sold.

Messrs. A. Bullrich and Co. conducted a most satisfactory sale of Lincoln rams bred by Sr. Puchuri, within their yards, on November 12 when ten rams gave the satisfactory average of \$2120 each.

Among the competing animals at this year's Palermo Show there was not one single specimen that showed any signs of "staggyne" or type of toruno, meaning that they had been originally intended for bulls, and castrated at a later date. This marks a great improvement on former shows, only a few years back, when a great percentage of the competing cattle showed by their heavy full necks and head that they had been originally intended for bulls, and castrated at a later date.

The following prizes were won at "Rio 40." Show, Nov. 7, 1915, by Short-horns from Cabaña "San José," in Roberto Cano, property of Bernardo Wirsch:—

1st Prize, Champion and Gold Medal and Premio Soc. Rur. Argentina.—"Prince Augustus 1," 32,989, by "Prince Augustus," 25441, and "Princess," 027793.

1st Prize, Reserved Champion.—"Waterloo Prince," 32466, by "Sire of Manantiales," 10417, and "Waterloo Princess 36," 026067.

1st Prize.—"Princely," 35377, by "Prince Augustus," 25441, and "Lucie," 027051.

2nd Prize.—"Prince Augustus 2nd," 33461, by "Prince Augustus," 25441, and "Regalia 1st," 031916.

1st Prize and Champion Cow.—"Darling," 036739, by "Prince Augustus," 25441, and "Darlington 34th," 018467.

1st Prize.—Group of five 4-teeth bulls, p. por cruz.

"Prince Augustus," 25441, the sire of four of these animals, is the \$46,000 bull bought by Mr. Wirsch, at the sale of late Sr. Manuel J. Cobo, in 1912.

OTHER PEOPLE'S LETTERS

A PROTEST FROM THE CAMP.

(To the Editor).

Sir.—It has come under the writer's notice that, in a certain English (?) estancia with a number for a name, not far from Venado Tuerto, the Manager insists in perusing all letters addressed to any of his employees and I understand that their letters are also revised before they are allowed to be posted.

I shall be pleased to learn, from any of your numerous camp readers, if the same custom is prevalent on other English estancias in this Republic.

Trusting that you will find space to publish this query, I enclose my card and remain,

Yours etc.,

"ESCRIBANO."

[It is certainly not the custom with English estancias or business concerns to interfere with private correspondence.—Ed. B.A.H.]

Cabaña 'Lujan' y 'Las Hermanas'

= DE =

R. HERRERA VEGAS E HIJOS

LUJAN, F.C.S.

J. M. GUTIERREZ, F.C.S.

Carneros Lincoln y Oxford Down.

Toros Hereford y Durham. :: ::

FLORIDA 832 - BUENOS AIRES

SHEEP FEEDING FOR EXPORT

The sheep of Argentina have always been overshadowed by their bigger brothers, the cattle, and their merits are often belittled when they have in no small way contributed towards the great pastoral riches of this country.

Sheep as a rule are generally associated with a drier soil than is convenient for cattle; hence the larger number of sheep to be seen in the Bahia Blanca district, where some of the best natural sheep camps exist, that it has ever been my pleasure to see. The old race of Merino sheep, big strong boned animals are still in favour on some of the drier camps and where water is scarce this hardy race grow their fine wool and when matured the wethers give a heavy carcass of lean meat, though on account of its dark colour it is not very suitable for consignment to the British market. The carcass is also not as compact as many other breeds, possessing as it does a long leg, which gives a plain looking "gigot" while its narrow back and shoulder do not favourably impress English butchers. The great advantage of this breed of sheep is their ability to withstand trying droughts and subsist on hard bare pasture while retaining a certain amount of fleshiness, possibly better than any other breed of sheep in this Republic. The old ewes of this race give a most suitable class of lambs for early feeding when mated to Lincoln rams, the progeny being in that case a sort of Corriedale, a typified breed of half breeds which are now in much acceptance in New Zealand, where flockmasters make a speciality of the fat lamb trade and never fail to obtain the higher prices for their produce. With more New Zealand care and better management this country's flocks would experience a vast improvement.

The introduction of the big strong Lincoln brought about as great an improvement in the quality of the sheep in this country as did the boned and heavily woolled English Shorthorn improve the native herds. The real "criollo" sheep are still to be seen in some parts of the republic while in Paraguay I have seen a class of "criolla" sheep after the style of the "fat tailed" sheep in South Africa, only in Paraguay they do not have that valuable appendage which their South African brothers possess. The Indians in the Chaco still retain small flocks of these animals, which have dropping ears and are covered with a very short useless hairy class of wool. The generally good strong land in this country soon feeds the sheep, and in many cases I have observed the breeding ewes too fat for breeding purposes, if a good crop of lambs is the object aimed at. The

big heavy fat, useless sheep for export purposes one so frequently saw here years ago, were invariably acquired for the local consumption, as following the system of dressing sheep in this country, the great thickness of fat all along the back was carefully stripped off and the leaner meat which remained was saleable in the local markets. These big fatty carcasses were at one time practically unsaleable on the Smithfield market, so estancieros who were more interested in the early maturity of their sheep and desirous of catering for the increasing demand of the freezers, set about improving the quality of the carcasses by the introduction of dark-faced rams. For good quality sheep 54 to 62 pounds, or for lambs 36 to 42 pounds were the best selling weights on the London market. Where wool is the first consideration the Lincoln will always be recognised at his worth; but as the flocks are now more graded up, and a firm demand exists in the home markets, some of the dark-faced breeds are going to increase in popularity here, as their values as carcass sheep become more generally known. The high prices paid to those fortunate owners of dark-faced lambs for the freezers, amply justified the more general use of the dark-faced ram which mated to cross-bred Lincoln ewes give a most valuable carcass lamb of great fleshiness, and most acceptable for export.

In this Republic we are only beginning to realise the advantage of early maturity. Supposing that a dark-faced ram has been put to the oldest flock of ewes, the lambs can be sold off, and later the old ewes can be marketed, leaving clean ground for some other mob of sheep. Ewe lambs, as well as wether lambs, would be sold for fat, but only in this flock of the older sheep, as the ewe lambs from the other flocks would keep up the supply of breeding females.

The artificial feeding of sheep, unless pedigree animals, has been very little practised here, and conditions so far have not demanded any fatter sheep, but the time has come when estancieros who largely cater for the export trade will find it to their advantage to get a dark-faced cross sheep for export, and the prices paid will amply justify the procedure. The class or breed of sheep most adapted for one camp would not possibly give the same result under different conditions of pasture on another, but where sown down grasses are to be pastured by sheep then it will be most advantageous to have a black-faced cross and sell the lambs off early for the export trade at the period when they have attained the most acceptable weight, say 40 pounds. Within the last few years the quality of the mutton exported from this Republic has improved very much, owing to the estancieros themselves finding that it pays to produce what the freezers want to buy with the mutual advantage for both parties, and higher reputation earned by this country for the excellence of its mutton.

FEEDING STEERS

SOME COMMENTS.

The Annual Fat Stock Show has again come round, arranged, it was understood, for the convenience of the freezing companies, so as to leave them a sufficient interval for the slaughter of the prize winners, and get them consigned, to arrive in time for the Christmas trade at the Smithfield market.

The freezing companies deserve far more credit than they very often get for the generous support they give the sales, which is in great contrast to the dilatory methods of certain Government departments who have not yet paid over the money promised to the Rural Society two years ago for the awarding of prizes to encourage certain most worthy objects in the direction of cattle improvement. A most marked improvement is now noticeable in the quality of the competing animals, from that of some of the earlier shows, and a great deal more interest is being evinced by stock owners in the better preparation of their steers. There could be no more convincing argument in proof of these statements than the high prices paid by the "freezers" when they see what they want.

The seller, if he means to be successful must cater for the buyer, who in turn is influenced by the home market, where the demand is for young steers and of prime quality. The owner who classifies his steers into level lots and tends them well can always depend on getting a firm price bid for his cattle as they are level right through and of a uniform quality. What is required is more general use of a supplementary ration of maize, linseed or bruised oats according to what the estancia yields, or the prices ruling for such grains for export. When a supplementary ration of crushed grains can be given, the feeding cattle, the result will justify the general adoption of this more approved method of "finishing off" the steers. Several circumstances have an influence on whether it may be possible to carry out this system. The property must be so divided as to permit of the changing of the cattle according to the state of the pasture or climatic conditions, as any one knows it would mean ruin to a camp to attempt to than appear at first sight.

bring to the feeding troughs a large mob of feeding steers during wet weather or while the ground in the vicinity of such troughs is sodden. Such systems as giving a supplementary ration of artificial food stuffs, have been successfully followed for a number of years on some of the most advanced properties in this Republic, and could be imitated with advantage by many others. The manurial value to the soil, which could be periodically ploughed, and big crops of linseed or maize grown after the alfalfa or grasses sown down had given out, would be immense, as notwithstanding the great fertility of the soil in this Republic, I have personally observed that it most readily responds to any slight manuring.

The evolution of cattle feeding here is slowly following the accepted methods practised in older and more densely populated parts of the world. The very favourable climate here will enable the animals to have a free run of the fields. In that respect there will always be the difference that "house feeding" will not be required to the same extent as in North America and Britain, where the vigorous climate compels stock owners to "house" their cattle during the winter months. We are far more favourably situated in this Republic as we grow all the food stuffs necessary, and by consuming them by cattle on the property the continued fertility of our lands is maintained and not shipped to Europe in the way of maize, and linseed (a very impoverishing crop for the land), alfalfa, etc. The more general cutting of all available alfalfa or rye grasses to be stor-

THE GARDEN AND ORCHARD

HINTS TO AMATEURS

(By "The Rustic.")

Garden.—Follow the same instructions given in our last article, viz.: Mowing of lawns; have your evergreen trimmed, and roses pruned or unnecessary shoots; transplant the season's flowers from the nurseries to their place in the garden beds. Sow new varieties as per previous list. Graft roses in accordance with previous indications, and destroy weeds, etc.

Orchard.—Thin excess of fruit. Prune unfruitful branches. Place supports under heavily laden branches. Prune vines of unfruitful branches. This operation, of course, must be done with a certain amount of discretion and care, and must be principally limited to the elimination of what are termed suckers, that is, new shoots coming out of the old wood (the trunk, or last year's bearers). otherwise they are likely to destroy possible fruit bearing branches for next year.

Plagues and Insects.—Sprays should be repeated at intervals of 15 days or 3 weeks, according to the results previously obtained, which can be seen by close inspection of the parts attacked, either by the total disappearance of the insects, or destruction of same. The sprays to be used, according to our previous indications, are as follows:—For aphids, tobacco juice, kerosene emulsion, or pyrethrum; for "bicho del cesto," orange butterfly, or other masticators, poisonous sprays based on arsenic. For scales, such as the orange and olive scale, Diaspis Pentagona, etc., sulphur and lime, or kerosene emulsion. For slugs, snails, etc., poisoned bran, and for wood worm on peach and other trees, the treatment given in our previous number, viz., severe pruning, and an energetic manuring and besides for all cryptogamic plagues Bouillie Bordalaise, or flowers of sulphur, as already indicated. Last, but not least, unfortunately are the black ants, which are making their appearance in full force just now.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

There are quite a number of insecticides and manners of destroying black ants, but it depends very much on how these enemies present themselves, what means of destruction should be used. If the nest is in an open field, and its numerous entrances can be located, it is easy enough to destroy the whole nest by digging it up early in the morning when the ants are all at home, and destroying the whole brood by filling up with water and mixing up the loose earth just dug out and literally drowning them all. Or else by using any of the smoking machines offered on the market, provided that care has been taken previously to close all exits, except the one through which the smoke is being pumped in.

It must be borne in mind, however, that many of these nests are very large, and extend over considerable areas of ground, and in some cases several large nests are connected by underground galleries, so that when it appears that a nest has been destroyed, the poisonous smoke may not have reached some of the more distant parts of it, or one or other of

ed in well-built stacks, is a necessary guarantee for the stockman, and it was only through the carrying out of this preventive measure that the managers of many large establishments, carrying a big number of breeding cattle, were able to bring their animals through even last winter, when breeding cattle were in many cases dangerously thin. This Show is worthily fulfilling its object, in developing a greater interest in the better feeding of our fat steers, and bringing them to unheard of weights at an early age, and will give far greater benefits to the country

the separate nests has not been reached and a new outbreak takes place. Therefore it is necessary to persevere and principally to observe the movements of the ants closely, to see where they come from, and apply the smoke again. The principal weapon is perseverance. When it is seen that the pump works hard and smoke forces its way through the mud which has been used to close round the pipe or to stop up the remaining entrances, it is a sign that the nest is full, and the results must be waited for. Sulphide of carbon gives excellent results in similar cases, and must be poured down the holes at the rate of one or two eggcupsful at a time, and once a match is applied the hole is stopped up so as to oblige the heavy gases to penetrate into the nest. But this stuff is very dangerous to handle owing to its inflammable nature, and should be carried about in small quantities in bottles, which should be placed at a distance before the hole is fired, and ought in no case to be handled by incompetent people or children. It should be stored in a cool place.

The persecution of ants which have their nests under floors or in neighbouring gardens is a more difficult thing to tackle. They will find their way through numerous crevices in walls or burrow long passages, many yards long, to reach the plants, and if their nests are under buildings between the ground and the flooring, it is easy to understand how difficult it would be to destroy them with smoke, which if successfully sent in the direction of their nests would have no effect on them as it would all disappear through the many openings.

It is therefore necessary to persecute the ants continually, and destroy them little by little until the nest can be discovered and destroyed. There are many ways of attacking them. By putting orange peel near their entrances and for which they have a great liking, large numbers can be killed by pouring hot water over them when the orange peel is full of them. Also they can be very successfully warded off by continually applying sulphide of carbon to their exits, specially if it is made to penetrate deep into the passages and exploded. In the same way may be used kerosene or kerosene emulsion, Acaroina, Condy's Fluid, etc. There is another method which is perhaps more successful if used with perseverance, and that is to put either pyrethium or powdered cyanide of potassium round the entrances. In this case the ants will walk over the stuff when going to their nests and once inside this will work its effect on them, and they will die, and will be carried out at once by others, which in their turn will walk over the powder and return to the nest to die, and so on until the nest is considerably weakened and the young ants or eggs will have no workers to care for them, and the nest will be eventually destroyed. But it is a long and persevering job. The pyrethium powder must be very fresh, otherwise it will not act, and must be renewed daily, as the damp of the ground will soon destroy it, and as regards the cyanide of potassium, this must be used with every precaution possible, as it is most highly poisonous, and the least quantity is capable of causing death to human beings or animals, and can only be used where access is not possible to children or animals.

A visit to the rose garden at Palermo close to the lake, just now is worth the trouble, besides being instructive and useful for the selection of varieties for the future formation of gardens. The gardens are laid out in English fashion, and the roses in standard or bush forms, or trailing over trellises, have a background of beautifully kept green lawns shown up here and there with beds and circles of blue flowers. All the plants have their corresponding names clearly printed on labels enclosed in glass tubes attached to each plant. There are hundreds of varieties, and many old friends, such as the beautiful large white "Entente Cordiale," the high pink and large petalled "Mode Maurice de Luze," the large handsome "White

ALBERT OF BELGIUM

INTERVIEWED BY COUNT DE BESA

A ROYAL HERO

"Sainte Adresse, near Havre, in Flanders, is now the capital of Belgium. It is one of the beautiful summer resorts of the locality, and was founded by M. Dufayel, a wealthy Parisian.

"France loaned the town to Belgium, with a generosity and a nobility that appealed strongly to the Belgian people and the Government. The town is now used as the capital, and though the Belgian capital therefore now stands on French soil, the Belgians feel content and know that there is safety and that their capital cannot be taken from them.

"From Saint Adresse I travelled with Count d'Alviella to Paris via Amiens, and from there we took an automobile to a small village in Belgium which were the headquarters of Albert, the heroic King of the Belgians. On arrival at headquarters, I was struck by the simplicity and complete lack of ceremony.

"King Albert is a tall man well over six feet and is a clear blue eyed blonde, with broad shoulders, a soldierly bearing, is fond of sports and fresh air, and entirely unpretentious and modest. When he talks, a serious demeanour spreads over his face. He is the idol of his soldiers, with whom he constantly mixes even in the firing line.

"The King treated us with every kindness and consideration, personally gave orders for our comfort, for he surely noticed that we were cold and tired after our long journey, and he had many a kind word for us in his modest, refined and simple way. In answer to a remark of mine that he was sacrificing much for his cause, he answered: "I am only doing what I want all Belgians to do—complying with my duty!"

"He expressed himself as proud of his people and absolutely certain of the ultimate victory. I told him I was writing a book of my experiences on this travel through Europe as a neutral spectator, and I asked him for some expression that I might publish in the book, and he answered: "The greatest thing in the world is to have justice and faith, both of which is what my people have."

"Our further conversation concerned the revolution in Mexico, and the King asked me concerning the loss and sufferings of his people in that country. As well as I could I told him the history of the revolution."

In these words Count de Besa related to a representative of THE HERALD the story of his interview and reception by one of the most royal and heroic figures in the world to-day.

This interview was kindly granted as an especial favour, and is one which has never before been published.

Lady," large crushed strawberry "Mistress Crawford," etc. Very notable varieties are the "Hugh Roller," which has long narrow petals, yellow at the base and red at the tips, "Ma Tulipe," purple red, and of silky appearance, very similar to a tulip. "Pride of the Valley," of a beautiful pink, "Royal Mondaine," dark velvety red, with just a white streak at the tips. "Madame Charles de Luze," with perfect buds of a very handsome pink hue. The "Rouennaise," dark red, the climbing "Marquise," a very dainty five-petal rose; "Pelle de Feu," a raggy high pink with yellow base to the petals; "Dora van Tets," a handsome red, and many other varieties which it would be difficult to enumerate fully here, such as one bed which was laid out on a green lawn with varied standard roses, and between each plant bushes of small red roses.

Mainly About People

Miss Elena Smith is reported better.

Dr. and Mrs. Guillermo Dillon have gone to Cordoba.

Miss Lilian Gahan has left for Pilar.

Mr. F. Travers has returned from a visit to Santa Fé.

Among departures to Cordoba are Mr. F. Morgan and family and Miss Bella McKeon.

Mr. Robert Jeffries, of the United States Legation in Uruguay, goes home on leave on November 25.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel Mary Singyard to Mr. A. Goliste, of Cangallo 666, Buenos Aires.

Mrs. James Gibson and family have gone to spend the summer at Martinez, and now discontinue their days at home.

Mr. Harry Lonnon, of "El Fierro," Aparicio, F.C.S., has returned to Argentina after an absence of some months in England.

Amongst the latest guests at the Grand Hotel, before the arrival of the s.s. Demerara yesterday afternoon were Mr. V. Mendez and Dr. and Mrs. S. Casares.

Mr. J. Lynn Hazelton, who expected to leave for England some weeks ago, has been obliged to postpone his departure due to pressing business for a few weeks. He expects to leave some time in December.

Letters from the Front, the Red Cross Society etc., are lying at the British Society, Cangallo 536, addressed to the following:—Miss Mabel R. Bell, Mrs. Elias, Miss A. Lynch, Miss O. Keeffe, Miss S. Stratton and H. J. Thompson.

Mr. Tom Walker has arrived safely in England and his many friends in the Argentine will take pleasure in hearing that he has received a commission in the Garrison Artillery and will wish him well with his new duties and a quick and safe return.

The Rev. P. H. Nicoll leaves to-day by the Pacific Railway for the purpose of providing Presbyterian services at Washington on Sunday first (Nov. 21), at Justo Daract on Nov. 25, and at Junin on Sunday, Nov. 28. English residents in these districts are cordially invited to attend.

During the present European conflagration Dr. and Mrs. James P. Kelley, have crossed the fighting zone five different times. They are now visiting friends in Zarate, where they intend to remain for a few days before going to their estancia at Sui-pacha.

Miss Mildred Champagne has returned to the Plaza Hotel from a trip of 16 days in the Provinces, where she had enjoyable excursions and agreeable receptions everywhere. Her lecture on 18th is postponed to a later date, on account of the U.S. Ambassador's garden party, falling upon the same date.

Mrs. Ford wishes to advise her friends that on account of insufficient number of tickets being sold for the Handsome Parlour Suite, the date of decision is extended to the Xmas Grande, the finals to win the Suite.—3553 Ave. Tres Cruces.

The Rev. F. O. Spanton has gone to the Camp for three weeks.

Under the direction of Señora Poodts some 300 packets of Christmas gifts are now being prepared to be sent to the Belgian soldiers for the coming season. These will be sent away on Nov. 20 of this month and up to the day before gifts will be received at the house of Sra Poodts, Calle Rodriguez 159, Bahia Blanca.

DAY BY DAY IN BAHIA BLANCA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Nov. 14.

A concert and lantern lecture are to be given next Saturday night, the 20th, in the Anglican Church Hall by the Cosmos Club. The lantern lecture on the war is being given by Mr. Chevallier Boutell, who is kindly coming down especially for the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Maples are to be congratulated on the birth of a daughter, which event took place on Thursday last.

Mr. Mitchell of the Southern Railway is leaving here on the s.s. Bollington Grange for England in order to volunteer for active service.

Mr. Hurst is expected back from England early this week after an absence of three months.

Under the direction of Señora Poodts some 300 packets of Christmas gifts are now being prepared to be sent to the Belgian soldiers for the coming season. These will be sent away on Nov. 20 of this month and up to the day before gifts will be received at the house of Sra. Poodts, Calle Rodriguez 159.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, of port Galvan, arrived here last Sunday on the s.s. Crown, after an absence of some four months. When in England Mr. Thomas offered his services as a ship's engineer or in any other capacity to the Admiralty as well as to the munition works. Both of these stated that for the present his services would not be required.

A visit has been paid here this week by Mr. Davies, the manager of the Western Telegraph Company, who left again yesterday.

Miss Nelly Brooking is now on a short holiday with her parents here and returns again to take up her duties at the British Hospital on Nov. 21.

Mr. Abel has been spending a few days in town and was present at the inter-railway sports last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthews returned from Buenos Aires last Tuesday and proceeded to the station of Darwin, where Mr. Matthews is now stationed.

A very successful concert and dance was held last night at the Port under the direction of the Port Athletic Club. The proceeds of the entertainment were devoted to the Red Cross Fund. The refreshments were provided and served out by the ladies' committee, consisting of Mesdames Bennett, Mortimer, Robinson, Girado, Robertson, and Pollard.

DAY BY DAY IN CORDOBA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Nov. 8.

Mr. MacDonald, the Hon. President of the Villa Devoto Tennis Club, of Devoto (Buenos Aires), spent the week-end in this city on business.

Plans are being prepared for the installation of "agua corrientes" at Villa Cruz del Eje.

Mr. Roland Hunt, of Buenos Aires, left on Tuesday's train for the Capital.

The Italian Red Cross Society will hold a Kermesse and Bazaar during the coming week at Cordoba Park, Chalet Crisol.

A monster benefit cine performance in aid of the Belgians will take place at the Select in the near future.

RED CROSS FUNDS

MORE DONATIONS
ACKNOWLEDGED.

(To the Editor).

Sir,—I would feel very much obliged to you if you would kindly allow me to acknowledge through your valuable columns the following donations I have received towards the Funds of the British Red Cross Society:

Already acknowledged . . .	\$35,561.33
Received from A. E. Mannington, Esq., of Las Palmas, per THE BUENOS AIRES HERALD—being result of a 10 per cent. collection made amongst the workmen and employees of the Frigorifico "Las Palmas" (amount corresponding to British Red Cross . . .	64.86
H. T. Ratcliff	10.00
Club Social and Atlético Union Telefonica	23.00
Collected by United River Plate Telephone Co. . . .	34.75
Manager and Staff of the London and River Plate Bank, Rosario	186.00
Received from the Standard—being part corresponding to British Red Cross of proceeds of floral decorations sold by Miss Luck at lunch given to Mr. Colclough	50.00
Per J. Laidlaw—collected at Annual Sports of Bs. Aires English High School at Belgrano	296.00
Per Miss E. Leach—British community in Esperanza and San Pedro de Jujuy	414.00
"T. C. D." per the Standard	20.00
Mr. and Mrs. Hilton, Bahia Blanca	20.00
Further donations from HERALD readers for motor ambulance	365.00
R. F.	5.00
Captain Humphries	5.00
Capt. Edmonds, s.s. Craigina	5.00
Rev. H. Westby Brady, Chaplain	5.00
Horace McCarty	5.00
Arthur G. Pruden	5.00
Capt. J. D. Lewin	500
J. G.	5.00
Capt. Healey, s.s. Bayway .	5.00
S. De Mello	5.00
Mr. Fisher, s.s. Frederick Knight	5.00
Mr. M. Phillips, ditto . . .	5.00
A. J. H.	2.00

Dr. Carlos Mas, the well-known football referee from Buenos Aires, who had charge of the match between Cordoba and the Estudiantes team of Buenos Aires, has returned to the latter city after a very pleasant stay here.

Pablo Podestá the well-known actor and his company are enjoying a successful run at the Novedades Theatre.

Yearly examinations are now taking place at the several colleges here, including the Commercial College.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hughes, of Barrio Inglés, are recipients of many congratulations on the birth of a baby boy.

Dr. M. G. Daniel, Missionary, addressed the congregation of the English Church in General Paz on Sunday night.

Mr. S. T. Harris Smith has returned from a trip to the Capital.

Dr. Gregorio N. Martinez, the President of the local Football League, has been appointed to the important post of Director of the Asistencia Pública and the Administracion Sanitaria by the Intendente, Dr. Aguiar.

The principal merchants and business men of this city gave a banquet at the Plaza Hotel on the night of November 6 to Sr. Cleto E. del Campillo, the manager of the Banco de la Nacion Argentina, in celebration of his long service with that institution.

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIAL CLUB

Wednesday, Nov. 17

The whist drive held at the Young Men's Social Club last night was the usual success that these functions always are.

There were a full number of tables under sway, and the enjoyment was just as keen. In fact, at the close of the evening the Chairman and President of the Club put the question of continuing these whist drives during the summer months to the vote, and a supporting reply in the affirmative was absolutely unanimous.

Last night lady's prize was won by Mrs. Shaw with a score of 141, for which she received a silver-mounted ladies' companion.

Mr. Juan G. Wright was the leading gentleman with 141 to his credit and a prize of a loose leaf pocket case.

The Booby was "It," by which expression it is necessary to use a full intelligence in translation; but what is it possible to expect with a score of 109 which Mr. G. D. Sanders got? He and his prize was "it" alright.

WAR PROPAGANDA

No. 6 of that good little sheet, the "F.C.O. Boletin de Guerra," has been received.

It gives news of all the F.C.O. men who are engaged in the war as far as possible, and publishes half a dozen letters from some of them dealing with their war experiences. One is from an Italian gentleman now in the 31st Infantry, and, like the others, is of great interest. Since publication of last number, two of the F.C.O. men, Messrs. Appleyard and Roberts, are alleged to have been wounded, but the statement is unconfirmed.

R. H. T.	2.00
W. E. O.	2.00
J. N. G.	2.00
Capt. Goodrich, s.s. La Rosarina	5.00
Capt. M. Ritch, s.s. Don Benito	5.00
Capt. P. Bisson, s.s. Wanta eta	10.00
Capt. Swicker, s.s. Oregonian	11.45
Capt. Horsburgh, s.s. Penylan	5.00
Wilfred C. Deacon and Co.	50.00
Capt. P. Burman, s.s. Antonio	5.00
Capt. Thomas W. Quick, s.s. Trewyn	5.00
Capt. F. Cundy, s.s. Treganle	5.00
William Neilson	10.00
Per Miss Dora Attwell—nett proceeds of performance at Splendid Theatre on Nov. 10 . . .	1449.00

\$38,669.33

Anticipating my best thanks,
Yours, etc.,

F. H. CHEVALLIER BOUTELL.
Representative of the British Red Cross Society in Argentina.

SPLENDID THEATRE ENTERTAINMENT.

(To the Editor).

Sir,—I have received from Miss Dora Attwell a cheque for \$1,449 clegal, being the nett proceeds of the Variety Entertainment held at the Splendid Theatre on the 10th inst. for the benefit of the funds of the British Red Cross Society. Permit me to express my most sincere thanks to the ladies who organised and carried out this most successful and beautiful "función" which was certainly one of the best that has been seen in Buenos Aires for many years. Perhaps one ought not to particularize, but I cannot help a sincere acknowledgment of Mrs. C. Drabble's kindness, and the hard work put in by Miss Attwell and her sisters—to whom much is due for the brilliant success obtained.

F. H. CHEVALLIER BOUTELL.
Representative of the British Red Cross Society in Argentina.

Our Point of View: "Herald" Leading Articles of the Week

THE WAR COUNCIL OF THE ALLIES

FRIDAY, November 12, 1915.

We honestly believe that the days of severe criticism of Britain's conduct of the war are nearly over, and the work of the critic—the much misunderstood, and much reviled critic—is almost finished, though the critic himself has yet to receive, as he will undoubtedly, and in full measure receive, the thanks and applause of his own critics. Things advocated for months past by the critical newspapers of the United Kingdom are being done now with almost startling rapidity. Changes and alterations, each and all declared to be unnecessary and impossible, are being made one after the other, and events are tumbling over one another as though in haste to demonstrate that the critic has been right all along. The Government appears to be possessed of a frantic desire to fulfil the programme set by its critics, and presently the critic will have nothing to criticise for the simple reason that all he has contended for in the face of so much opposition has been done.

The critic brought up the question of munitions supplies. That difficulty has been remedied. He attacked the Government for permitting the sale of British cotton to neutrals who sold it to Germany. Cotton is now unconditional contraband. The critic called for active propaganda against Germany's campaign in neutral countries. Every mail to this country now brings British official publications in the Spanish language, and there is a special department in the Foreign Office created to handle the question. The critic pleaded for a concentration of control of the war, in place of the division of it throughout the whole Cabinet. There is to-day a Council of Three, and one of them is Mr. Lloyd George, a man in whom there are all the qualities of a dictator. The critic has urged a closer coordination of the plans and efforts of the Allies. With "unpatriotic" frankness, and almost brutal insistence, he showed that the Allies could not succeed when they were not in real unison, while every country formulated its own strategic plans, and opened its own campaigns, irrespective of the common needs and requirements of all. Yesterday we published Mr. Asquith's announcement in the House of Commons, that an Allied War Council is in process of formation.

Has the critic been right, or has he been wrong? Has he done his country and the cause of the Allies, a service, or has he traitorously injured both? On this particular question of the formation of an Allied Council he could not have been wrong, or if he were, then the British Government is now wrong with him. The British Government is not wrong; it is tardily right. It required no heaven-sent genius of a statesman, nor a politician of forty years experience to see the obvious, nor could all the irritable argument of those two make the obvious obscure. When the Allies went to war they clearly needed more than anything else to understand one another. They did so on general principles. They knew they were all fighting a common enemy, and they all agreed to fight him to the end. Occasionally they sent their special envoys around to visit one another, and discuss the general situation. Mr. Lloyd George had a conference with M. Albert Thomas, on the question of munitions. Lord Kitchener met General Joffre once or twice in fifteen months. Not once in the whole course of the war, so far as we are aware, have the whole of the Allies been in direct concert at any time, when they should clearly have been in hourly agreement on every important detail.

What was wanted was what is now to be done. Many critics saw the necessity for this War Council months ago. It was advocated even by a woman, a remarkable woman, a born organizer and fighter—Miss Christabel Pankhurst. In an article from her pen which we have before us she gives a lucid and striking reason why the formation of such a Council was imperative. In urging the formation of the Allied War Council she says that to ensure coordination of effort there must be such a body to "live constantly in an atmosphere which enables it to gain and to maintain the realisation of the war." In other words, there should be created a Council representative of all the Allies, and that it should exist and direct the war from a common centre as near the most important fighting front as possible. Instead of that we have had the war directed from Whitehall, from Paris, from Petrograd, from Rome, (poor Serbia and Montenegro left to their own resources), with an occasional telegram between the various centres acting as a link of communication. And yet even on this question we have been told the critics, or advocates of method, of system and of common understanding and common action, have been mischievous, wicked and hypocritical. If the critics were less honest, sincere and patriotic than they are, they might well smile to-day, and feel arrogantly superior. Instead they are only happy; happy to know that they have not spoken in vain. The formation of the Allied War Council means that the end of the war is brought appreciably nearer; victory made appreciably surer. Britain will not "muddle through." She will win through, because she has decided that she shall be part of an organization that is irresistible.

THE SINKING OF THE ANCONA

SATURDAY, November 13, 1915.

It is interesting to note that the press of New York is giving more attention to the latest Teutonic horror than is that of London. In the latter capital the sinking of the Ancona in circumstances of frightful barbarity, has we doubt not, been accepted more or less as a matter of course. Britain and the British long ago exhausted their vocabulary in denunciation of similar crimes. They have protested to the world in the name of civilisation a score of times, expressing surprise and horror at the calculated atrocities of their enemy. To-day Britain knows that protest is useless. She has come to regard such crimes as within the ordinary course of war as practised by Germany, and nothing that the latter and her allies might do would surprise Britain. She feels for Italy and the murdered victims of the Ancona, as much as any nation could, but she will probably merely add the crime to the long indictment against Germany and proceed without futile comment on it with the task of rendering that nation impotent for ever to wage war.

In the United States, however, the case is different. The majority

of Americans are with the Allies in sentiment, and in every possible way they have translated their sympathy into action. The very outcry the New York Press is now making is solely directed toward compelling the United States Government to act drastically and to determine once for all that Germany shall not outrage civilization, and affront the American Nation. How the Government will act no one can say. We presume some official notice will be taken of the atrocity which involved the loss of some American lives, but we do not think the United States will go further than to enter a formal protest. Germany will, of course, find some excuse, or if Austria be the culprit an excuse will be found for her action. There is really none that should be considered for a moment, but that is immaterial from Germany's view-point. If it cannot be asserted that the Ancona was armed; that she carried ammunition or reservists—and as she was outward bound to New York these excuses cannot well be put forward—or that she tried to ram the submarine, then she did something that in Germany's eyes would justify whatever happened, even the firing on the boats.

To invite excuses or explanations in such a case is worse than useless—it is foolish. The only result is to receive an answer which is an insult to the intelligence. Germany has not yet managed to evolve an excuse or an explanation for her systematic violation of all codes, Divine, Moral or Legal. She has tried, but she has failed. A few of her master criminals have at least had the virtue of honesty about them, if there can be any honesty in a criminal. They have not argued about their crimes. They have simply claimed the right to perpetrate them because they have the might to do just whatever pleases them. They candidly assert that America does not count, that no neutrals count, that nothing counts, but Germany and Germany's desires. It is almost possible to have some respect for these gentry, for at least they do not humbug us, or weep crocodile tears. They are frank free villains, perfectly unashamed, and there is no doubt they speak the truth. Germany is out to murder, she does not care whom, and the sooner America realises this fact that has been driven home to the British and their Allies, the sooner she will spare herself diplomatic labours that are futile. The United States cannot by mere protests make Germany alter her conduct of the war. At least Germany has said so as plainly as deeds can speak.

From a British point of view there is still, however, a good deal of interest in what the United States may do, or say, over the Ancona tragedy. Recently the United States has protested to Great Britain against the blockade of Germany, and the prosecution of the search for, and seizure of contraband. Britain has been asked to conform to the principles of international law relative to the "right of visit and search." It has not yet been shown that any infractions by Britain have involved the loss of the life of a single American citizen, or for that matter of any neutral, man, woman or child. It is still a matter for investigation whether Britain's conduct of the war has yet involved any American citizen in serious monetary loss. We do not require to state what Germany's infractions of international law have involved. The point at issue is: Can the United States seriously ask Britain to yield a single point in her policy of attack on Germany, even should that policy injure American commerce, while Germany is not forced to abandon her policy of ruthless slaughter of innocents of all nations? There can be only one answer.

EARL KITCHENER'S MISSION

TUESDAY, November 16, 1915.

Although the most emphatic denials have been given in London to the statement that Lord Kitchener has resigned the post of Secretary of State for War, and the "Globe" has been suspended for affirming the contrary, the departure of the great soldier on a special mission, really means, in our opinion, that he has relinquished, perhaps permanently, the office which he held in the Cabinet. Just what his mission is nobody apart from Lord Kitchener himself and the Cabinet can say, but it is not unreasonable to assume that it involves the full control and direction of the affairs of the Allies in the Balkans and Egypt. Up to the moment the war in what is known in British diplomatic circles as the Near East has not gone favourably to the Allies, despite what may be said to the contrary, and that Lord Kitchener should have been despatched to take a firm grip of the situation there, is the most feasible explanation of his departure from London.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" appears to have formed the same opinion of the nature of the special task which has taken Britain's first soldier away from the direction of the war in general. This German paper says that Kitchener has been entrusted with the duty of checking Germany's movements in the Balkans, and frustrating her plans for an attack on Egypt. It speaks of him as a general who is not likely to be influenced by any moral considerations. If this is intended as a reflection on Kitchener, or on the Nation that is proud to claim him as its faithful servant, it savours somewhat of a joke, or at best an unctious piece of hypocrisy, coming as it does from a nation whose whole military history is one of ruthless trampling upon every finer consideration, and whose military heroes are notorious for their brutality. However, it may be intended otherwise, because the "Tageblatt" goes on to say that Lord Kitchener is a man not to be despised, evidently because of his acknowledged capabilities and his determined character.

Kitchener is not known to his own people as a sentimental soldier, and perhaps it is fortunate that he is not, for the task which lies before him certainly calls for all the strength and vigour which have always characterised his conduct of a campaign. The position in the Near East demands the presence of such a man as Kitchener—an organiser, a fighter, and an inexorable master. There is much to be done that only a man like him can do. The various forces require welding; apparently conflicting plans need co-relating, and direction and coordination are vitally essential, if success is to attend the fortunes of the Allies.

Success cannot be measured alone by what may transpire in the Balkans. Much bigger stakes are being played for than a disputation with Germany for a right-of-way to Constantinople. The fate of Egypt and India, and perhaps of the whole of Britain's Empire east of Suez rests on the issue. There can be no doubt of this. We may like to delude ourselves that Germany has no serious intention at this stage of the war of endeavouring to wrest half the Empire from Britain. We may believe that she is exhausted and beaten, but there is not one sane student of the war who does not realise the tremendous importance of

MR. CHURCHILL'S FAREWELL

WEDNESDAY, November 17, 1915.

Mr. Winston Churchill has again provided a political sensation of the first magnitude. After a brief, but stormy, career as a responsible minister in time of war, he has resigned office and turned critic. The ex-First Lord of the Admiralty has undoubtedly rendered good and valuable service to his country, and in the deepest sincerity we cordially acknowledge the special debt of gratitude which is due to him for his keen attention to the preparation of the fleet, and its maintenance in a state of readiness for war. It is true that Mr. Churchill has not been a brilliant success under the strain of actual war, and that his name has been associated with several unfortunate happenings. There was something in the nature of a political fall in his being removed from the Admiralty to the obscure post of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, but here again it must be admitted that he took his defeat, or disgrace, or reduction in office, like a good sportsman and a patriot, and not until on the eve of retiring from politics did he utter one word of complaint. Had he gone to the blood-red fields of Flanders without speaking he would doubtless have impressed his admirers still more with his courage and self-sacrificing devotion to his country.

Mr. Churchill has, however, unburdened himself in the House of Commons, and has alleged that he has been bitterly and unfairly attacked. By his speech he has done two things. First of all he has given the British people a great deal more information about the inner-history of things than they might ever have expected—in other words he has told Cabinet secrets. Secondly he has turned critic, and two of the most trusted men in Great Britain, Lords Kitchener and Fisher have met with his partial condemnation.

The situation is one difficult to analyse, and probably not until after the war has ended will it be possible to attach responsibility to either Mr. Churchill or those with whom he has been associated.

In the absence of Lord Kitchener in the Near East, it is not possible to obtain any explanation, or defence, from the Secretary of State for War. Lord Fisher, however, has already spoken, and to the effect that even in self-defence he does not feel this is a time for explanations. This remark by the former First Sea Lord is obviously to rebuke his one time Civil chief.

Probably the most interesting feature of a discreditable business is the series of contradictions which has arisen from the Churchill resignation. It will be remembered that only a few weeks ago, Mr. Asquith distinctly stated that Mr. Churchill was not solely responsible for the Dardanelles venture, and that it had been deemed advisable to undertake the expedition, even against the wishes of Lord Fisher. Mr. Winston Churchill now informs the House of Commons and the British people that Lord Fisher did not give clear guidance before the operations against the Dardanelles were initiated. Who is to be believed? Mr. Asquith or Mr. Churchill? If a Premier, in his anxiety to defend a colleague denies the truth of allegations made and then within a short space of time that colleague admits that there was some foundation for the charges levelled by the critics, can the public be blamed if they lose confidence in their Ministers?

Mr. Churchill's "defence" is nothing but an admission, couched in semi-hysterical terms, that someone has blundered. In order to evade responsibility he opens the doors of the inner chambers of Downing-street to the public gaze and then seeks to throw the onus for whatever mistakes have been made on the shoulders of the military and naval advisers. Mr. Asquith, as is his custom, endeavours to keep the doors closed, and denies that anything untoward has ever occurred.

Now that Lord Fisher has declined to add to an undignified series of contradictions by offering any "defence" of his own, the whole unsavoury business may be allowed to be forgotten. At any rate, the ex-First Sea Lord's action will assist in that direction. It should be remembered however that Mr. Asquith—although the responsible leader of the Government—has once again made statements only to be contradicted subsequently by a member of his own Cabinet. This is not the type of man necessary to lead the Empire to early victory.

the issue of the struggle in the Near East, and who does not recognise that if Germany can defeat the Allies in the Balkans, link her forces with those of Turkey, and establish Constantinople as a base of operations, she will certainly make a bold bid for Egypt and India. It must not be forgotten that part of the price of Turkey's assistance was Germany's promise that Egypt should be restored to her. It must not be forgotten also that Britain nipped in the bud an attempt made through the ex-Khedive to bring about a revolt in Egypt in favour of Germany.

We believe that Lord Kitchener has been relieved of his ministerial duties to devote his great talents to the problems we have outlined. It is not likely that he has received any instructions or advice on the subject, because no man in the Empire could appreciate more than he can the importance of the work that lies before him. No man is better fitted to carry out that work. He is the man who made Egypt. He knows that country and India better than any other man at Britain's disposal. The history of modern Egypt is merely the record of Kitchener's genius for control and administration. His whole life has been spent in winning and securing portions of the Empire, and to him the Orient is an open book, its pages merely chapters of the record of his Imperial service.

In some quarters in the United Kingdom it is evidently felt that the suggestion that Lord Kitchener has resigned from the War Office, because his services are needed elsewhere, is a slur on Britain. We cannot understand this view. In our opinion it is the greatest piece of good fortune that Britain can spare from the War Office such a man, for such a task as that which Kitchener has assumed. There are plenty of men available for the office he has vacated, but there is only one man to take charge of the fortunes of the Allies, and particularly those of Britain, in the Near East, and Kitchener is the man. If his mission be what we believe it is—one of the most important and vital of the whole war—then Lord Kitchener can serve the British Empire to ten times better purpose in fulfilling that mission, than ever he could have done by directing Britain's War Office.

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO THE UNITED STATES

THURSDAY, November 18, 1915.

It is asserted in official circles in London that the British reply to the note of the United States Government respecting the blockade of Germany is now ready and will be despatched shortly. Accompanying this statement is a forecast of the terms of the reply, a forecast which we believe will be proved to have been substantially correct. It is indicated that the reply is distinctly friendly in tone, and couched in terms that cannot fail to impress the United States still further with the determination of Britain to be firm in the maintenance of her own belligerent rights, and fair and frank in her relations with neutrals who may suffer to some extent through her insistence on those rights.

According to the forecast of the reply Britain insists that the means adopted by her to enforce the blockade are completely in keeping with the international law, and that if neutrals have suffered damage, such damage is inevitable under the peculiar conditions of the war. Britain, actuated by the most friendly spirit towards the United States, undertakes to do everything in her power to reduce loss and damage to neutral interests to the minimum, if not to eliminate them altogether. This reply conforms to the general anticipation of the manner in which Britain would receive the protests of the United States. We hardly expected that Britain would claim that all her actions were strictly in accord with the letter of the law, because we did not see that she was called upon to make such a claim. No law is so perfect, and so inexorable, that it must be followed to the last detail. This is particularly true of international laws which cannot be framed to meet every condition, and every change of circumstances.

In the case of Britain we believe it is recognised in the United States that she is honestly and sincerely observing the spirit and intention of every international law that has ever received her endorsement, even though, under stress of peculiar conditions she may not strictly adhere to the letter of the law. No American citizen, other than those under the spell of German influence, doubts the bona fides of Great Britain, nor, we believe, expects her to forego any rights she may have, or which may be created for her in this war. In the case of the blockade, and particularly in the cases of the seizure of American cargoes, Britain's procedure may have inflicted injury on individual American interests, but such injuries are the inevitable consequences of the prosecution of a war by a belligerent who does not intend to leave anything to chance, when she is determined to defeat her enemy. These cases are always open to redress, where the injury is not warranted, or where it is excessive. In the others, of course, neither the individual, nor America can claim redress. An American ship, attempting to run a blockade, or to carry contraband to Germany, has no redress if she be captured, and her cargo confiscated.

It has never been alleged that Britain's conduct of the war has in any way prejudiced the national interests or dignities of the United States, and as we pointed out recently, neither has it at any time involved the loss of a single American life. We do not think America could say the same about Germany's conduct of the war. Britain has her rights which she cannot forego, and which she cannot reasonably be asked to abandon. One of those rights is to take the fullest advantage of her naval supremacy; to shut her enemy in completely, and to attack and destroy her commerce wherever it may be found, and under whatever guise it may attempt to take refuge. In the exercise of this right, Britain can be relied upon to be alert to the danger of inflicting hardships or injuries on neutrals, and to conduct her war with the minimum amount of such injuries. Losses and damages may occur, but the nation responsible for them can do no more than offer redress, and conduct her negotiations with neutrals in good faith and a cordial spirit.

SCOTCH SUNDAY-SCHOOL PICNIC
IN CHASCOMUS

(To the Editor).

Sir:—May I ask you for the favour of a small space in your valuable paper to express my thanks to Miss J. Bruce the Superintendent of the Sunday School, also to her assistants, Miss MacGaw, Miss Hatrick and Miss S. Bruce, through whose untiring efforts a most enjoyable picnic was held on the beautiful grounds of the *Feria* last Thursday.

Too much cannot be said of the excellent management of the proceedings throughout the day. The sports were in the able hands of several well-known gentlemen, who did their part thoroughly.

The prizes were more numerous than usual, so it was not surprising at the close of the day to see almost every child carrying home some little keepsake of the jolly day.

The roads being in a better condition, many families from the camp were present, and as nobody came empty-handed, there was an abundance of good things.

Hoping you will excuse me for taking up so much of your valuable space, and once more thanking the ladies and all who helped for the very pleasant afternoon spent.

Yours etc.,

"ONE OF MANY WHO HAD
A GOOD TIME."

Nov. 17.

B.A. FINANCES

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF
MUNICIPAL SALARIES.

The Municipal Intendente, Dr. Gramajo, has conceived a plan which is bringing upon his head much odium. He suggests that there should be a general reduction in the salaries of Municipal employees, and that there should be a general curtailment of expenses.

Municipal finance is in a sufficient sorry way to justify such a proceeding, but the point objected to is that the salaries of only the smaller and more insignificant of Municipal employees will be effected, and that those in high places, will not have to experience the new object of the Intendente. Dr. Gramajo appeals for Government support.

PURCHASE OF BOATS

LIFE-SAVERS FOR THE FLOOD
DISTRICTS.

The Minister of Interior, Dr. Ortiz, has authorised the Director-General of Territories to purchase eight boats at \$250 each from Señor Otto von Muhleport, for navigation on the rivers Neuquen, Limay and Negro. The flotilla is especially intended to be used in case of salvage necessities in the frequent floods which afflict those regions where the lack of boats has been repeatedly felt. It may be remembered that in the last Rio Negro floods frequent reference was made to the necessity of a supply of reliable small craft.

Public Opinion as expressed in the Argentine Press.

THE MORTGAGE MARKET

(La Prensa.—November 11).

The investigatory commission appointed by the Minister of Finance to report on the number and amount of mortgages in force in this Republic have just issued a species of appendix to their principal statement, laid before the Minister of Finance a month ago. Dealing with the section, Mortgages and Executions, it points out that the national mortgage companies have placed the sum of \$449,292,768 paper, but to this sum must be added that representing private loans on mortgage, loans that in the majority of cases are made with national capital. A total of \$1,285,551,626 is attributed to the private lender, and of this amount \$89,980,000 is under execution. In order to get some means of comparison as to the amount of national and foreign capital lent out in mortgage which is now being reclaimed by judicial means, the Cédulas of the Hypothecary National Bank are left out of account. Thus one has, says *La Prensa*, \$1,569,766,657 total national capital on mortgage; \$836,399,914 foreign capital.

There are altogether under execution some \$220,000,000, and taking this sum in connection with the foregoing totals one finds that \$143,528,000 or 65.24 per cent corresponds to national capital, whilst \$76,472,000 or 34.76 per cent corresponds to foreign capital. Furthermore, if the total of \$143,528,000 be proportioned with \$1,569,766,657, the percentage will be found to be 9.14; a percentage almost exactly similar to that shown for foreign capital, which, with \$76,472,000 on \$836,399,914 of a total, works out at 9.15 per cent. Thus showing that the proportion of foreign and national mortgage loans under execution is practically the same. In so far as interest is concerned, the average is higher for the private loans than for the advances made by the National Hypothecary Bank or by foreign mortgage companies. And although there are no means of getting at it exactly it may, says the Commission, be safely calculated at 9 per cent.

PAN-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL POLICY

(La Nación.—November 11).

The special committee appointed to represent Argentina in the financial conference to be held here next year, says *La Nación*, studying the matters that will then be brought forward. For the most part they deal with problems of inter-change, both as regards traffic and finance, and any conclusions arrived at ought to also take into account the relations of this Republic with countries whose trade is already established, thanks to the large capital sums that they have invested here. In other words international competition is what this country requires, and it ought to be borne in mind before any arbitrary decision is arrived at based on a desire to foment purely Pan-American relations. This is more or less what has been said by one of the members of the Argentine commission; in other words it is practically left to the interested parties to make their own way here.

Traffic facilities and banking capital are both needed, but banking capital is subject to fluctuations, and does not take root in a country to the same extent as does capital that is actually sunk in industry or trade. It is this last-named class of capital that this Republic needs, and, says *La Nación*, if the United States is to exert any solid influence here its commer-

cial initiatives must synchronise with the proper exploitation of public services and other sources of wealth. Capital that will work and multiply is necessary if American trade is to obtain a dominant position here, declares *La Nación*, and the criticism is all the more just when it is borne in mind that between Argentina and the United States there can never be complete commercial reciprocity, since this country is a producer of the same things as are the States, with the difference that whereas the United States is also an industrial country, Argentina cannot boast of the same prospect. These are points that must be borne in mind when studying the policy of continental expansion now adopted by America, the more so since she will have to affront the competition of other nations whose roots are already sunk in Argentine soil.

DAME FASHION IN THE SCHOOLS

(La Prensa.—November 12).

Careful observation on the part of the leading educational authorities tends to show that the caprices of fashion unduly preoccupy the minds of our young teachers and their pupils. *La Prensa*, in opening the question, admits that the theme calls for delicate handling, but at the same time adds that all depends on the idea upon which the expression of opinion is based. It is indubitably important that the mistress should pay due regard to her social position, but *La Prensa* thinks that the studious woman is straying from her true mission when she devotes excessive attention to her toilette, the design of her gowns, and the other incidental sacrifices to her vanity.

Not that one would deny the fact of a woman needing some little attractive touches that mere man fails to realise and in many cases to understand, but in the case of the intellectual woman, and above all in the case of a teacher a certain discretion is demanded in matters of dress. For, continues *La Prensa*, the teacher's mission differs from that of the mere employe whose work is finished when she leaves the office or the shop. In common with the doctor who follows his noble profession wholeheartedly, the teacher must always have in her mind the example and precept whereby she hopes to inculcate right feeling in the tender minds committed to her charge, whilst for the same reason it is not advisable for her to indulge too freely in certain social pleasures perfectly licit to those who have not embraced her noble profession. The child copies from her teacher, instinctively in many cases, habits, customs, and even individual eccentricities, and *La Prensa* merely wishes to point out that its observations are not meant to wound but rather to draw attention to the danger that may so easily be avoided. It does not wish to see the Argentine teacher, educated at the cost of the nation in order that she may in future years bring up the new generations, a frivolous and inconstant woman of no moral foundation.

FOOTBALL AND POLITICS

(La Nación.—November 12).

Under the heading of "A Fresh Find" *La Nación* draws attention to the fact that political practices in this country afford novelties daily. Possibly because speeches promising everything and anything are not always as convincing as they might be, certain parties go one better by providing practical proof of their good intentions. Hence the many and various initiatives for improving the lot of the working man by cheap liv-

A JACK-IN-OFFICE

(La Prensa.—November 13).

Cases of interference by the police with the liberties of the Press are by no means as rare as they might be in Buenos Aires and *La Prensa* does well to draw attention to a recent infraction of the ordinary liberties of the subject arising out of the strike of cigarette packers in a local factory. According to *La Prensa* one of their reporters went down, duly furnished with his credentials, to interview a group of the girls who were gathered outside the factory. He was accompanied by a police official from the central police office, and went about his task of collecting information from the strikers in the customary manner. Whilst thus engaged, the sub-commissary of Section 28, a certain Perez, ordered the official accompanying the reporter to take the latter into custody at once, handcuffing him and searching him. Fortunately the sub-official had more sense than his superior and left the arrest to a couple of policemen who took the pressman by the arm for some distance on the way to the police station, until eventually the irate sub-commissary admitted his mistake and gave the order for his release.

As *La Prensa* points out this was not a case of insufficient credentials, since they were amply good. It was merely a fit of rage on the part of the officer who refused to listen to anything that was said and merely shouted his orders again and again until the luckless reporter was arrested. It is very regrettable that a superior police employe should show such a lack of temper and so marked a disability to control his passions, especially when circumstances force him to exercise his authority in public. Moreover in dealing with a matter such as a strike especial prudence and diplomacy is required of the police, since the more intelligent is its action in this respect, the less likelihood is there of more serious trouble. One cannot but agree with the conclusion arrived at by *La Prensa*, namely that the sub-commissary referred to is lacking in the qualities necessary for the fulfilment of the post to which he has been appointed.

ing and the sale of articles at a shade above cost price. But, says *La Nación* it does not do to be caught napping in the political arena. People are proverbially short-minded in the matter of favours. New means of keeping the favour of the public must be constantly devised, and in this direction the political mind is always on the alert. The football field is the latest find.

It is common report that in Avellaneda the favour of the Intendente is given to one club, and to that club alone, despite the fact of its being the richest club in the town and therefore the one that least needs official aid. It was also generally reported that political ends accounted for this benevolent protection. This was however but an isolated case. Now the idea appears to have spread, for the La Plata correspondent of *La Nación* advises that the Conservative party have decided to organise two championships, endowed with a couple of very handsome cups. Nor must it be overlooked that among the budget expenses for the coming year figures \$100,000 for a football institution which must lack funds since it only receives 20 per cent of the gate money of the various clubs affiliated with itself. The idea, says *La Nación* will doubtless be carried farther. Politically speaking, football is a virgin field of immense possibilities. Whether it will be to the good of the sport is another matter. One can imagine, concludes *La Nación* what will happen when political interests have full control and a player appeals for a foul against an opponent of a different political creed to a referee whose opinions concur with his own!

THE CUSTOMS RETURNS

(La Nación.—November 13).

Coupled with the official report, the figures covering the customs returns for the past ten months enable one to make a fair calculation of the probable takings for the year. Working from this base *La Nación* believes that the 1915 totals will be some \$10,000,000 below those for 1914, the year in which the steady decline that set in with 1913 took a sharp drop at the end of July owing to the events in Europe. Throughout the current year there has been regular diminution save for the months of September and October; in the first mentioned month receipts were 15 per cent better than those for the corresponding month of 1914, whilst October showed 28 per cent better. Hence there is no real reason to expect a speedy return to normal either this year or next, at any rate if the normal is taken to be the sum necessary to meet the irreducible expenditure of the Government.

Hence, concludes *La Nación*, those who augured a gradual return to increased imports, once communication was made certain, have been proved to be wrong. Most of the difficulties incidental to war have been removed by the powers who hold the command of the sea, whilst the entry of the United States into export business on a fuller scale has also been marked. Yet withal and in spite of all the Government is face to face with the fact that the customs revenue has declined, and that it can no longer be counted upon with certainty as the principal fount of revenue. Something must be found to supplement it, though up to the present the Government has preferred not to look facts in the face, electing to employ temporary financial measures that must some day come to an end. Credits granted so to say in current account must some day be met however much they may accumulate, or however long their settlement may be put off. It would be well to make ample preparations for that day in advance in order to avoid the danger of forced action postponed to the last moment.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW

(La Prensa.—November 15).

Congress closed its session without endowing the country with the new bankruptcy law that is so urgently necessary. Not that sufficient stress has not been laid on the need, for again and again, says *La Prensa*, it has drawn attention to the subject, citing chapter and verse taken from cases that have occurred both in the provinces and in the Federal Capital. Indeed this country has now reached such a state that it may fairly be said that there are two classes of traders; firstly those who set out to conduct their affairs honestly, and secondly the large group of individuals who treat their commerce as a casual business, either through ignorance or design, gambling rather than trading in the strict sense of the word, and regarding a judicial settlement, and even bankruptcy itself, as one of the roads to fortune. Due in large measure to the cosmopolitan nature of the community, this latter section of the commercial community is much more to the fore than is the case in Europe, being aided by the indifference and even lenience shown towards those who make their fortune by indirect or irregular ends.

Hence, continues *La Prensa*, there is all the more need for looking to the law to buttress up commercial morality. Liberty in this particular ought not to be allowed to degenerate into licence. Defective inventories and balance sheets, excessive personal expenditure, the abuse of credit, the creation of false credits for the pur-

pose of arranging a majority at a creditors' meeting, the concealment of property, and all the other manoeuvres that are far too frequent, and that, though fraudulent, escape punishment, ought, says *La Prensa*, to be brought under the penal code. A stop must be put to this irregular procedure, and the serious and honest trader be protected. The crisis has brought to light the extent of the evil, and it ought to leave behind it at the least a complete reform of the legal procedure relative to failures, seeing how intimately connected the subject is with the general economic welfare of the nation, and above all with the general working of the money market.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET ANOMALIES

(*La Nación*.—November 15).

The Intendente has followed his announced intention of economising in the 1916 Budget. In the scheme laid before the Commission a diminution of salaries to the tune of \$1,878,000 was outlined, on the ground that revenue had decreased owing to causes which are too well known to call for explanation. Nor is it necessary to enlarge on the importance of these reductions in so far as the individual employee is concerned; an importance that remains even when it is borne in mind that the privation is for the general good of the community. What is causing general discontent is the arbitrary manner in which the reductions are being applied. Questions of competency, merit and position, have in many cases been entirely overlooked. A case in point is that of the parochial inspectors whose wages have been docked by \$100, whilst the second chief of the department is reduced \$200. Against this the street cleaning department salaries remain as they were, with an additional \$29,000 allotted to the section to meet new salaries.

A further proof of partiality is evident in the treatment of the municipal secretaries who as a rule are seldom paid less than \$2000. They suffer a reduction of \$57, and retain many of their special prerogatives, some of them, such as that of head of the Registro Civil, being absolute anantries, since the post carries with it a salary of \$1,200. In short, sums up *La Nación*, it would have been simpler and fairer to reduce wages by 10 per cent all round, making a reduction of \$1,705,000, which could be still further increased by suppressing posts as they fell vacant. But instead of anything of the sort being done, in the last three months some two hundred new employees have been engaged whose salaries represent at the lowest estimate an additional outlay of \$266,400 per annum. It is now the duty of the Municipal Commission to examine the scheme, and *La Nación* closes by hoping that this body will give the matter the attention it deserves.

THE RAILWAY PENSION LAW

(*La Prensa*.—November 16).

The railway law is now in force, and, says *La Prensa* doubts have already arisen as to the proper interpretation of one of its clauses. This is not surprising seeing that both the laws and ordinances of this country are frequently obscure, a defect that is especially important when the matter dealt with concerns the relations between government and the governed. In enumerating the funds that go to support the pension law it is stated that the capital will include

"the retention of half the first month's salary." At first sight, says *La Prensa*, it looks as though this referred to the first month's salary earned by the employee in the service of the company, but this reading is complicated by the further statement that "the employees and workmen must pay up in twenty-four monthly instalments, the amount of half the first month's salary." Here is where the difficulty arises; which month's salary is meant? Is it what was paid when the employee first entered the service of the company, or does it refer to the salary ruling when the law became effective?

It is generally assumed, continues *La Prensa*, that new laws are not retro-active; an assumption that puts the idea of the original salary out of court. But if that be the case, why was not the present salary clearly indicated? Here is where the difficulty arises, and in the meantime the Western Railway has abstained from rebating the salaries of its employees until the point is cleared up. Other companies have taken the original salary, whilst some are working on the salary ruling when the law was put into force. Hence confusion, all the more inexcusable, says *La Prensa*, seeing that the matter treated of was not in any way difficult or obscure. Probably there is something in the discussions on the bill that may help to elucidate the point, but that does not alter the fact that the law itself ought to have been drawn up clearly and succinctly, and the government will do well to clear the difficulty up without delay.

OFFICIAL CONSIGNEES

(*La Nación*.—November 16).

According to official information, says *La Nación*, the operations realised by the public markets in the distribution and sale of produce consigned to the Intendencia show a marked increase. The consignments from the Provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, Mendoza, San Juan, Entre Rios and Corrientes are being considerably augmented, and it is hoped that this activity will extend to other and more distant provinces. Statistics for the last month show that appreciable quantities of officially consigned products, comprising game, fruit, vegetable, eggs, etc., were sold in the markets and fairs of the capital. The experiment has demonstrated that this system of official consignment is capable of considerable expansion, given a proper organisation capable of attending to the transactions which are every day growing more important and complicated. Having successfully passed the experimental stage, says *La Nación*, it is desirable that the Intendencia follow up their initiative and provide the means and resources necessary to the proper carrying on of the movement. But, asks *La Nación*, is the Intendencia in a position to assume this function and to definitely pledge itself to the furtherance of the innovation and cope with the operations which promise to become of great magnitude. That is the question. Up to now the ordinary personnel of the markets has been sufficient to attend to the distribution and sale of the products sent in from the provinces. It is evident however that at no distant date the number of employees will require to be considerably augmented in order to cope with the ever increasing volume of business, *La Nación* suggests that the markets be transformed into consignment houses which should receive and negotiate the merchandise from all the centres of production of the Republic, regulate the question of supply and demand, and thus assure that the produce finds its way from the producer direct to the consumer. To successfully co-operate with the producers, the question of official consignment must be confronted by the Intendencia on a proper commercial basis now that it has been proved that the initial experiment has been a decided success.

THE ITALO-ARGENTINE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(*La Prensa*.—November 17).

Well worthy of mention are the efforts made in Genoa by the Italo-Argentine Chamber of Commerce, the city which is undoubtedly the chief commercial centre of Italy, besides being the port most intimately connected with this Republic. Without display, but with astonishing energy, remarks *La Prensa*, this institution carries out its functions, and a lengthy list could be made of the many important initiatives that it has set afoot, initiatives that have proved beneficial to the industrial and trading relations of both countries. There is also a fortnightly Bulletin published in Italian contributors to which are found among the leading economists and commercial authorities who are acquainted with the position and future prospects of this country. It is in short, says *La Prensa*, a complete reflection of the commercial and economic life of the Argentine Republic, and deals especially with the import and export trade, customs tariffs, and such similar matters as may be of interest to those engaged in Italo-Argentine commerce.

In No. 5 Year III the Bulletin reproduces the circular drawn up by Dr. Cappellini, Commercial Attaché of the Italian Legation here, and sent out in the month of August to all the merchants and manufacturers throughout the Peninsula, wherein attention is directed to the new perspectives afforded in this part of the world to Italian trade; a report that the afore-said Chamber of Commerce not only supports but promises to do all that lies in its power to help towards getting the trade. There also appears, under the suggestive title, "Good Meat and Good Friends," an essay by Professor Lorini dealing with the shipment of frozen meat and asking whether the moment has not come for putting this trade on a broader and firmer base than existed before the war. Critical studies of the state of our markets, absolutely impartial, go to make up a publication that is a credit to the Italo-Argentine Chamber of Commerce, besides being of general utility to this country as tending to expand still further the import and export movement between Argentina and Italy.

WINSTON CHURCHILL

(*La Nación*.—November 17).

Resigning the post of Chancellor to the Grand Duchy of Lancaster, Mr. Winston Churchill is preparing to rejoin his regiment now on active service in France. Undoubtedly, says *La Nación*, given Mr. Churchill's temperament, this has been what he wished to do for a long time past, for even if it be admitted that the functions of Chancellor to the Duchy are merely nominal, the same could not be said of his post as First Lord of the Admiralty. There he had both work and responsibility. Yet as a descendant of Marlborough he could not feel content to sit at home in safety drawing a large salary the while millions of his fellow countrymen fought and died in the trenches of Flanders, the Balkans, and the Dardanelles. Thus the great and almost unanimous ovation which greeted his last speech in the House was something more than a mere friendly tribute. Few ministers have been criticised as he has been. Conservatives were against him because he professed to be more of a Radical than even Lloyd George; the Labour party attacked him because again and again he asked for more money for the navy, and because they judged him a danger to the peace of the realm, that peace which in their simplicity they believed Germany to be so loath to break. Then Beresford and some others, removed from command as being adverse to good management, were never tired of pointing out that he was ruining the navy.

It is true that Winston Churchill

SEAMENS MISSION CONCERT

A SPLENDID PROGRAMME.

Wednesday, Nov. 17

It never seems to affect the Sailors' Home concerts whether or not there are a number or a scarcity of ships in port. They are always good, always entertaining. The concert last night was arranged by Mrs. Evans, matron of the British Hospital, and a fine programme it was, with Mrs. Heslop at the piano, both in solos and the whole of the burden of accompaniments. Miss Kathleen Knight, Mrs. Richards, Mr. Ellis Griffen, Sister Dowling, Nurse Boothby, Mr. Brady and Mrs. Evans herself. It was a regular treat, and eminently appreciated.

Mrs. Richards was in great form, and had to sing seven songs before her audience would allow her to rest. Mr. Ellis Griffen has never yet failed, and so long as he sings at concerts never will fail to entertain. He was just as good and just as generous as ever.

Miss Knight sang splendidly. Nurse Dowling was enthusiastically encored, and a new feature was presented by Sister Dowling with her club swinging. The whole evening was very enjoyable and thoroughly appreciated.

The programme was as follows:—

Pianoforte solo, Mrs. Heslop. Song "Maire my girl," Rev. Brady. Song, "A little bit of Heaven," encore "Until," Miss K. Knight. Song "Jane," encores, "Far, far away" and "Bad boy," Mr. Griffen. Recitation, "A news boy's debt," Nurse Boothby (encored). Club swinging, Sister Dowling (encored). Song, "The same sort of boy and the sort of girl," encore, "Till the boys come home," and "Sue, sue, sue," Mrs. Richards.

Piano solo, Mrs. Heslop. Song, "The Grip," encore "That's all," Mr. Griffen. Recitation, "Which of them," Nurse Boothby. Song, "Follow the sergeant," encores, "Tipperary" and "The Quaker Girl," Mrs. Richards. Song, "Little Green Home in the West," Mrs. Evans. Song, "My Little Irish Home," Mr. Brady. National anthem.

INTERNED GERMAN STEAMERS

TO BE USED BY ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

"Il Seccolo" announces that the Italian Government is to fit out and make use of the German ships interned in Italian ports. Four of these which are lying at Genoa have a total displacement of 32,000 tons.

had run counter to accepted traditions, continues *La Nación*. Was he not a newspaper correspondent in the Hispano-American War? Everyone applauded his audacity in the South African War, but he was severely criticised for his attack on Kitchener when the latter profaned the Mahdi's tomb. Then there was the Sydney Street affair, when 3000 soldiers were called out, to say nothing of guns, to capture a gang of thieves who had robbed and murdered a jeweller. But Mr. Asquith knew his man and retained him in the Cabinet as long as he possibly could. The cabled extracts of his speech show that his defence of naval affairs whilst under his charge was on the whole good. All the world realises that to him in large measure is due the fact that the British fleet was ready to take from the outset the command of the sea. Thus Winston Churchill does not retire as a beaten man from the ministry that he has adorned. Great though was his love of peace he foresaw clearly the danger that lay in the increase of German naval power and counted no sacrifice too great to enable England to hold her premier position. These records cannot be affected by the immediate causes of his resignation. He now goes to the battle line and if the glory of dying for his country is not his, then it is safe to say that she may yet look to receive much help and guidance at his hands in the future.

CATTLE MARKET

ENTERED: 4,151.

Pigs 622
Prices: 28 to 34 cents per kilo.

Summary of Purchasers.

La Plata	660
La Blanca	351
Armour	350
Sansinena	324
Argentino	203
Las Palmas	54

Total 1,942

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Juan Lator—

From Santa Fe: 40 steers at \$204, 40 at 185, 20 at 152, 28 cows at 155, 6 at 149, 10 at 131, 1 at 121, 13 at 119; from Entre Rios: 22 steers at 175, 22 at 146, 5 cows at 115, 4 young steers at 82.50, 12 at 97, 1 heifer at 105, 5 calves at 96.50, 6 at 29.50, 4 steers at 120; from Santa Fe: 14 steers at 123; from Mercedes: 17 steers at 91, 3 at 91.50, 4 bullocks at 161, 2 young steers at 75, 5 cows at 113.50, 2 at 109, 7 calves at 28; from Navarro: 4 steers at 138.50, 2 at 95, 3 young steers at 50.50, 4 cows at 130, 3 at 131, 14 at 145, 2 steers at 92.50; from Sta. Fe: 3 cows at 121.50, 16 at 111, 17 at 101, 10 calves at 40, 4 at 29.50, 17 at 19.50, 8 cows at 137.50.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Junin: 22 steers at \$180; from Tandil: 22 steers at 195, 13 at 149, 5 at 124, 3 at 79, 2 stags at 130; from Chascomús: 7 steers at 174, 2 at 138; from Entre Rios: 62 steers at 140, 18 at 127; from Moron: 5 at 120.50, 6 at 116.50; from Cordoba: 18 steers at 115.50, 14 at 110, 14 at 90; from Tornquist: 10 steers at 135, 13 at 161, 20 at 118; from General Belgrano: 2 cows at 166, 10 at 158.50; from Santa Fe: 9 cows at 90, 6 at 91, 1 at 130, 4 heifers at 96, 5 at 83.50, 9 steers at 80, 1 at 123, 10 at 112, 1 cow at 158, 5 at 155, 17 at 132, 14 at 147, 11 at 149, 40 at 150, 3 at 110, 26 steers at 131, 16 young steers at 91.

Salaberry y Beretche—

From Azul: 17 steers at \$200, 6 heifers at 138; from Santa Fe: 60 steers at 204; from Magdalena: 49 steers at 184, 1 at 149; from Olavarría: 10 steers at 166, 4 cows at 139, 2 at 124.50, 3 heifers at 115, 2 calves at 105, 2 at 79.50, 2 at 86; from Azul: 6 heifers at 108, 5 at 144, 2 at 139.50, 2 at 72, 5 cows at 154, 1 young steer at 120.50, 2 at 95; from Matanzas: 11 young steers at 94; from Azul: 1 steer at 105, 4 at 150.50, 1 at 161.50, 2 at 144, 2 at 135; from Avacucho: 1 steer at 146.50, 11 at 122.50; from Rauch: 5 steers at 126, 3 at 136.50, 2 at 157, 3 at 177.50; from Santa Fe: 2 steers at 127.50, 2 at 132, 8 at 103, 2 calves at 40, 8 at 50, 3 young steers at 60, 7 at 91, 2 cows at 105, 16 at 96, 15 at 86, 10 at 108.50, 2 at 128.50.

Julio L. Peña y Cia.—

From Lujan: 2 bullocks at \$185, 17 steers at 148, 1 at 130; from Matanzas: 18 steers at 132; from Cordoba: 77 steers at 123, 13 at 130, 30 heifers at 95; from Matanzas: 5 calves at 50, 1 at 40; from Cordoba: 20 steers at \$105.

Andrés Maraspin y Cia.—

From Pampa Central: 5 bullocks at \$150, 119 steers at 208, 102 at 202, 4 young steers at 107.

Trucco y Raffo—

From Tornquist: 8 steers at \$140, 17 young steers at 116.

Fernando L. Patron—

From Carlos Casares: 15 steers at \$134, 14 cows at 125; from Entre Rios: 30 steers at 120, 19 at 136, 24 cows at 115, 3 heifers at 93, 5 calves at 78, 6 at 68, 11 at 52.

Canetano Amoretti—

From San Vicente: 20 cows at \$133, 7 heifers at 91, 21 calves at 43.

Santamarina e Hijos—

From Tandil: 24 cows at 142, 37 calves at 40, 48 cows at 130.

Pedro Arancet y Cia.—

From Santa Fe: 20 steers at \$168.

Accame y Bellini—

From General Pintos: 6 cows at \$150; from Suipacha: 11 steers at 176, 17 cows from Santa Fe at 110.

Fernando Estrugamou—

From 25 de Mayo: 15 cows at \$140, 10 heifers at 125, 8 calves at 40, 34 steers from Salto at 225.

Patron, Costas y Perú—

From Cordoba: 5 steers at \$155, 18 at 130, 3 cows at 102.

Lizarralde Hermanos—

From Caseros: 22 steers at \$170; from Marcos Paz: 8 cows at 145, 6 at 115, 6 calves at 52.

Tomás Devoto y Cia.—

From Trenque Lauquen: 19 steers at \$185; from Bolivar: 2 bullocks at 175; from Olavarría: 6 heifers at 110, 2 calves at 79, 5 at 88, 9 heifers at 115, 3 calves at 79, 5 at 88.

Soc. Cooperativa de Hacendados—

From Pergamino: 24 steers at \$160, 2 at 120.

Crespo y Rodriguez—

From Arenales: 20 calves at \$95.

Gloja y Etchart—

From Suipacha: 2 cows at \$105, 2 at 62, 6 heifers at 62; from B. Mitre: 3 bullocks at 202, 3 steers at 145.

Evelio Puccio—

From 9 de Julio: 8 bullocks at \$202.

Gabino Rodriguez—

From Santa Fe: 22 steers at \$180, 24 cows at 126.

Zenon Cuestas—

From Rodriguez: 15 cows at \$100.

Banco Ganadero Argentino—

From Lincoln: 8 cows at \$108, 14 at \$90.

Rodolfo Guillon y Cia.—

From Salto: 2 steers at \$160, 3 cows at 130, 5 at 85, 4 young steers at 132.

Bayona y Ferrazzini—

22 steers at \$197, 12 cows at 131.

Angel Velaz y Cia.—

From Santa Fe: 25 steers at \$140, 15 at 115, 8 at 90, 6 cows at 75; from Navarro: 9 cows at 132, 4 heifers at 90; from Santa Fe: 38 cows at 135.

Enrique A. Thompson—

From Santa Fe: 17 young steers at \$75, 4 steers at 115, 2 bullocks at 100, 2 heifers at 62.

Miguel Ardohain—

From Laprida: 3 stags at \$142, 2 cows at 100, 2 heifers at 100, 4 young steers at 120.

Juan Terrarossa e Hijos—

From Lincoln: 6 young steers at \$100, 10 at 85, 18 at 78, 22 cows at 141; from Cordoba: 24 cows at 119, 22 steers at 127; from Lincoln: 1 steer at 300.

José María Trelles—

From Caseros: 40 steers at \$205, 40 do. from Chivilcoy at 188.

Unzué, Alzaga y Cia.

From 25 de Mayo: 2 cows at \$130; from Navarro: 40 steers at 193, 66 do. from Rauch at 182.

Bracht y Cia.—

From Carlos Casares: 2 steers at \$121, 18 at 164.

Delfino Hermanos—

From Rojas: 22 steers at \$208, 23 do. from Tandil at 188.

Martin Urtazun e Hijo—

From Olmos: 25 cows at \$132.

Felipe L. Cucullu—

From Giles: 8 steers at \$230, 8 do. from Zárate at 140, 23 do. from Cordoba at 190; from Pergamino: 23 young steers at 140, 14 calves at 79, 6 heifers at 90, 12 young steers at 105; from General Pintos: 63 steers at 240, 44 cows at 135; from Cordoba: 23 cows at 136.

Mihura Hermanos—

From Entre Rios: 8 steers at \$170, 4 at 170, 13 at 162, 10 at 165, 20 at 140, 15 at 140, 29 at 138, 56 at 135, 20 at 130, 57 at 126, 24 at 126, 25 at 125, 42 cows at 118, 20 at 115, 30 at 115, 20 at 108, 20 cows at 100, 5 young steers at 90.

Juan Anasagasti—

From Brandzen: 42 steers at \$165, 8 stags at 135, 5 steers at 130, 8 cows at 140, 10 at 120, 10 at 110.



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Mr. A. Machattie,

San Martín 254, Buenos Aires.

SHEEP MARKET

ENTRIES: 7,811.

La Plata	3,967
Local butchers	2,400
Sansinena	1,153
Las Palmas	419
La Blanca	217

Total 8,160

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Bargo, Lascrain y Etchegaray—

From Longuimay: 50 ovejas mat. at \$18, 49 at 18, 82 cord. mat. at 10.50, from T. Lauquen: 32 ovejas mat. at 16.50, 34 cord. mat. at 11, 73 at 8.70.

Fernando Estrugamou—

From Membrillar: 50 cap. frig. at \$16.50, 15 ovejas mat. at 14.50, 43 cord. frig. at 10.

Juan Lator—

From Chillar: 20 ovejas mat. at \$16, 85 cord. frig. at 10.50, 213 cord. mat. at 8.60; from Rauch: 35 ovejas mat. at 17.50, 37 cord. frig. at 10.50, 230 cord. mat. at 7.50; from Saavedra: 133 cap. frig. at 15.60; from San Antonio: 117 cap. frig. at 14, 15 ovejas mat. at 13.

Gloja y Etchart—

From Tuyuti: 10 ovejas mat. at \$16.50, 11 cord. mat. at 8.50, 128 cord. frig. at 10.60, 43 ovejas mat. at 14.10.

Florencio y Alfredo Lanús—

From M. Riglos: 87 cord. frig. at \$11.80, 34 at 10, 149 at 11, 80 ovejas mat. at 16.50, 122 cord. frig. at 11; from Thames: 133 cord. frig. at 11; from La Gloria: 950 cord. frig. at 10.50; from Macachin: 128 cord. frig. at 10.50.

Santamarina e Hijos—

From Egaña: 89 ovejas mat. at \$13.50.

Cash, Colvill, Jones y Cia.—

From Gonin: 300 bgos. frig. at \$10.40.

Juan Anasagasti—

From Catriló: 126 cord. frig. at \$13.50, 39 cord. mat. at 6.50, 28 cap. frig. at 12.20, 48 ovejas mat. at 10.70, 10 cord. frig. at 9, 12 cord. mat. at 7.50.

Bunge y Born—

From A. Corti: 300 cord. frig. at \$10.30; from Chisicó: 189 cap. frig. at 19.00.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Magdala: 10 cap. mat. at \$17, 74 cap. frig. at 14, 189 at 13.80; from Arano: 219 cord. frig. at 11.50; from Saldungaray: 66 cap. frig. at 14, 44 bgos. frig. at 10.50, 100 cap. frig. at 13; from Chacabuco: 21 cord. mat. at 9.80, 10 bgos. mat. at 9.50.

Hale y Cia. Ltda. en \$3,900, adquirido por La Plata Cold Storage; otro de Duggan Hnos. en \$3,000, adquirido por el Frigorífico Armour, y otro expuesto por el Sr. Rodrigo M. Arias, adquirido por La Plata Cold Storage en \$2,000 m/o.

Capones Lincoln desde \$210 a \$130; capones Caras Negras desde \$250 a \$100; cerdos desde \$310 a \$80 y aves desde \$7.50 a \$2.50.

En la Exposición Feria de Reproductores Ovinos:—

Borregos Lincoln desde \$650 a \$70; borregas Lincoln desde \$120 a \$110; carneros Lincoln desde \$340 a \$110; ovejas Lincoln a \$110; carneros Romney Marsh desde \$400 a \$80.

Total de las ventas \$306,665 m/n.

El Martes 16 en el patio de su casa central:—

Toros Durham de pedigree y puros por cruza procedentes de "La Maria" del Sr. Francisco V. Maissa, obteniendo por los de pedigree desde \$1950 a \$750; por los puros por cruza desde \$750 a \$550.

Total de lo vendido \$22,800.

Ayer, en el patio de su casa central:—

5 toros Aberdeen Angus importados por el Sr. Ricardo Hogg, obteniendo por el llamado Ydard of Maismore \$12,500, comprador Señor Enrique Brown y Hnas.; otros toro en \$5,000 al Sr. Casto Saenz Valiente; otro en \$3,200 al Sr. Miles Pasman; otro en \$3,100 al Sr. W. Y. Grant y otros en \$2,400 a los Sres. Geddes Hnos.

Promedio \$5,240.

16 carneros Lincoln importados de Nueva Zelanda a la consignación de los Sres. Gibson Hnos., obteniendo desde \$3,000 a \$1,000, con un promedio de \$2,043 m/n.

Precios mas altos: el No. 552, \$3,000 al Sr. Jaime Bru; No. 546, \$2,900, al Sr. Juan Erguin, y No. 556, \$2,600, al Sr. Jaime Bru.

MEAT EXPORT

La Plata Cold Storage Company advise despatch by Highland Piper for London of 2386 fore and 3622 hind quarters of chilled beef.

By La Negra for Liverpool from La Plata, the La Plata Cold Storage Company have despatched for Liverpool 22,846 quarters frozen beef and 12,000 carcasses of mutton.

The Frigorifico Armour state that 11,764 quarters frozen with 7,069 of chilled beef, or 1389 tons in all have been shipped by the Highland Heather for Marseilles.

The Sansinena Company have despatched by Amiral Troude to Bordeaux 6,000 carcasses of frozen mutton and 14,845 quarters of frozen beef.

By Highland Rover to London they sent 60 carcasses frozen mutton and 1,849 quarters chilled beef.

The La Blanca Company advise despatch of 2712 frozen and 2283 chilled quarters of beef to London by Highland Rover.

By the same steamer the Las Palmas Produce Company sent 1425 frozen mutton, 1062 frozen lamb, 1831 fores and 330 hinds frozen beef, 1294 fores and 1450 hinds chilled beef.

The Armour Frigorifico sent 1207 carcasses of frozen mutton, 775 of lamb and 3788 fores chilled beef, to London by the Highland Rover.

IMPORTANT SALE OF LINCOLN RAMS

AVERAGE PRICE \$2043.

The popularity of the New Zealand type of Lincolns was amply demonstrated yesterday afternoon at Messrs. Bullrich's yard when sixteen choice Lincoln rams, bred by the New Zealand and Australian Land Company established a record sale for numbers and price. Bidding from the beginning of the sale was animated and the following are the individual sales on account of Messrs. Gibson Bros. :—

No. 552, Jaime Brú, price \$3,000; No. 548, Juan Erguin, \$2,000; No. 546, Juan Erguin, \$2,900; No. 542, Luis Lorne, \$1,400; No. 553, Angel Leanes, \$2,100; No. 555, Lorenzo Goñi, \$1,900; No. 550, Maria I. de Pradere, \$2,100; No. 545, Jaime Brú, \$2,700; No. 544, Luis Lorre, \$1,200; No. 554, Jaime Brú, \$2,700; No. 551, Jaime Brú, \$1,800; No. 549, Luis Lorre, \$1,600; No. 556, Jaime Brú, \$2,800; No. 541, Jaime Brú, \$2,000; No. 547, Jaime Brú, \$1,500; No. 543, Alfredo V. Keller, \$1,000.

Average \$2,043 m/n.

SALE OF ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS

There have been many admirers of the symmetrical lot of Aberdeen Angus bulls belonging to Sr. Ricardo Hogg and when the first animal entered the ring at Bullrich's yard yesterday—Idart of Maismore—bidding was keen and the ten thousand dollar line was soon passed. This handsome specimen of the breed was finally knocked down to Sr. Enrique Brown y Hermanas at the record price for this breed, of \$12,500, Messrs. Samuel B. Hale Co., Tatay were the runners up for this undoubtedly great sire alike in symmetrical form and value of pedigree. The other bulls also experienced a good demand and the satisfactory average of \$5,240 was secured for the fine bulls sold.

THE SALES.

1 Aberdeen Angus bull, Idart of Maismore, sold to Sr. Enrique Brown y Hermanas at \$12,500.

1 Aberdeen Angus bull, Duke of

GRAIN MARKET**TERMINAL CEREAL MARKET.****First Ring.**

No operations.

Second Ring.

No operations.

Official Prices.

Wheat.	
For January Darsena. . .	\$10.00
Linseed.	
For November Darsena. . .	13.00
For January Darsena. . .	12.90
Available	13.00
Maize.	
For November Darsena. . .	5.05
For December Darsena. . .	5.15
For January Darsena. . .	5.30
Available	5.05

**CHAMBER OF CEREALS
QUOTATIONS.****Prices in the Bolsa de Comercio.**

100 kilos waggon Darsena. (Available).	
Linseed	12.85
Wheat for bread	nominal
Do Barletta for Europe. . .	12.00
Do do for bread.	nominal
Do do (Export, Europe) . . .	nominal
Do do (Export, Brazil) . . .	11.60
Oats Bahia Blanca.	6.00
Yellow maize	5.00

REGISTERED CONTRACTS.**(Delivered in Buenos Aires).**

Wheat.	
For January—200 tons at	\$10.05.
Maize.	
For December — 200 tons at	\$5.25.

NATIONAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.**(Rosario de Santa Fe).****First Ring.**

Maize.	
For December — 600 tons at	\$5.00.

Second Ring.

Linseed.	
For January—100 tons at	\$12.40.

Official Prices.

Wheat.	
For January	\$9.60
For February	9.25
For March	9.20
Maize.	
For November	4.90
For December	4.95
For January	5.15
Available	4.85
Linseed.	
For November	12.00
For January	12.40
For February	12.35
Available	nominal
In Rosario.	
Wheat No. 1	nominal
Wheat No. 2	nominal
Linseed	nominal
Maize	4.75

Maismore, sold to Sr. Casto Saenz Valiente, at \$5,000.

1 Aberdeen Angus bull, Embryo, sold to Sr. W. J. Grant at \$3,100.

1 Aberdeen Angus bull, Esmond of Maismore, sold to Sres. Geddes Hnos., at \$2,400.

1 Aberdeen Angus bull, Everprize of Maismore, sold to Sr. Miles Pasman at \$3,200.

Average: \$5,240.

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all Breeds, Rams, Pigs, etc.**

AIRCRAFT IN THE WAR**Aeroplane Offensive: The New
Phase****WHERE THE BRITISH LEAD**

(By an Aeronautical Correspondent).

London.

Sir John French on October 1 reported that in the previous seven days seventeen air combats occurred, in only one of which was the British machine worsted. This news ought to be particularly welcome to those who have had gloomy forebodings of an alleged recent great relative improvement in the fighting power of the German aeroplane. When in the spring Sir John French reported the occurrence of a large number of aerial duels in which the British had got the best of it, the gloomy prophets assured us that this referred to a state of affairs unhappily past and that the conditions then supervening showed the enemy to advantage. It was even suggested that the true facts of the case were being withheld, either for the purpose of soothing the soft-backed British public or of whitewashing those responsible for the efficiency of the Flying Services! However, Sir John French's statement is definite and explicit, and of course it carries more weight than the chance conversation of a wounded subaltern invalidated home and having had no opportunity of seeing more than a small corner of the fighting.

AIRCRAFT AND RAILWAYS.

The Allies' advance, when it came, was marked by an aircraft offensive on an unprecedented scale, the usual objective being the railway lines at the rear of the enemy's position. Great execution was done, many trains being wrecked, thus blocking the traffic by damaging the permanent way, and stations and warehouses were burnt.

The rapid growth of the power of aeroplane offensive should be very carefully noted, for it is of the most tremendous import to Great Britain. It is occurring together with steady increase in the range of flight of aeroplanes; while we are confronted with the certainty of an even more rapid increase in range of flight in the immediate future. The situation is this, the progress that has been made has been with single-engine aeroplanes; the multiple-engine machine, although a potential success, is not yet

in the field in large numbers. But the day is at hand when it will be, and then aeroplane offensive will take on a new phase. It is no exaggeration to say that the advantages of the insular position of these islands will then largely be neutralised.

That is a situation that must be faced and remedied, and it can only be remedied in one way. Just as our island advantages have in the past depended upon the possession of an all-powerful fleet and adequate defences of important harbours, so in the future must we be defended against aerial attack and be prepared on our part to attack an enemy by air. The latter implies the possession of an all-powerful aerial fleet. The former means that every railway line and every point of strategical importance or military value must be supplied with anti-aircraft defences and aerial defending craft. Further, the necessary organisation and intelligence services to enable these defences to work efficiently must be

BRITAIN'S NEW PERIL.

The whole conception of national defence will have to be modified, and the nation must cast aside old ideas and approach the question with a fresh mind. For the first time in history we find ourselves in much the same position as Continental countries, inasmuch as the sea no longer affords a barrier, and our aerial frontier is bounded by that of the enemy. This inevitably means that national defence becomes an even more urgent question for every one of us, for the danger menaces the doors and roofs of every home, and we no longer dare scamp our duty with a begrudged contribution to the Navy and a blind faith—never yet misplaced—in that Navy. The hardship will not be without compensating advantage in the education in public spirit of quite a lot of people who had grown to feel aloof from and superior to the sentiment of nationality and who liked to ignore the fact that wars are just as common occurrences as ever they were.

PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS**INCREASE IN MEASLES.**

The weekly bulletin published by the Asistencia of the Capital shows that there is still a tendency for cases of a tuberculous nature to increase.

Another point deserving of immediate governmental regulation is the alarming increase in the cases of measles. The figures are as follows and are compared with those of the previous year. There are no cases of small-pox. Tuberculosis, 1914, 67; 1915, 70. Measles, 1914, 2; 1915, 15. Typhoid, 1914, 7; 1915, 2. Diphtheria, 1914, 3; 1915, 6. Croup, 1914, 6, and 1915, 6.

PASSENGER LISTS

S.S. HIGHLAND SCOT.

The Nelson liner "Highland Scot" arrived on November 13 in this port from London with the following list of saloon passengers.

Mr. Alfonso Bengolea, Mr. William James Selves, Mrs. Lola Selves, Mr. Ernest James Selves, Miss Jessie Urusla Woolgar, Mrs. Maria Sibeth, Mr. Michael S. Kaas, Mrs. Teresa L. Baucheron, Mr. Axel Anersson, Miss A. May Fallen, Miss Marjorie I. Fallon, Mrs. Bertha Olsen and 3 children, Mr. A. Madsen, Mr. A. W. Persson, Miss Aurora Rebollo, Mr. José A. Bectenes.

R.M.S. ARAWA.

The following passengers left Montevideo on Tuesday for England on the Shaw Savill and Albion R.M.S. Arawa:—Mrs. L. Bernard, Mr. Robert Brydon, Mrs. L. J. Gorton, Mr. Patrick C. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. William McIntosh, Miss Winifred A. Piper, Mrs. M. C. Thomson, Mr. James Towers, Mrs. E. A. Abrahamsen and infant, Mrs. A. Heywood, Mrs. J. L. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Mordue, Mrs. M. Owen and infant, Master Stanley P. Owen, Miss Aida Scholey, Mr. Edward Byan, Mr. Samuel Oldfield and Mr. John K. Smith.

R.M.S.P. DEMERARA.

The following passengers arrived last night on the R.M.S.P. Demerara: José D. Alessaudria, James Booth, L. Hammond Brooke, Grace C. Brooke, Irene W. Brooke, Lenard C. Brooke, Frances A. Brooke, William H. Barrett, Joshua Barnett, Henrique Barilari, Lucien Barnes, Susan Clarke, Joao E. da Costa, Mr. and Mrs. W. Denholm, John A. Davy, Maria Elisa, Edmond Egre, E. W. Fields, G. E. Genth, Herbert S. Gayford, Reginald P. Gifford, Sidney W. Gateley, S. F. Gregson, Esteban Jeanmaire, Julio Jauregui, Austin H. King, George Laurensen, Frederick Leitch, Ricardo Lanus, C. M. Lancaster, José de Sampaio Leite, N. Macintosh, John Mulhall, Mrs. Mulhall, William Mulhall, C. Mulhall, I. Mulhall, James McCormick, Mary J. Mcneil, Juana Salva de Moraes, Ascario Miro, Victor Nothman, E. C. G. Pulbrook, Marius Paschoud, Arthur F. Peters, A. S. Page, Victor G. Ramilho, Mrs. Ramilho, Eduardo Rubianes, Luois de Ricci, Ali Schested, Bento Martins de Sa, Vasco de Souza, W. H. Spencer, Mrs. Spencer and family, J. E. Spencer, William J. Sheldon, E. de Barros Sheldon, E. de Sampaio Sheldon, Rolf Sundt, Julius S. Strauss, Frank S. Tull, J. L. Taylor, Eugenio D. Torres, Inocencio de Oliveira Victoria, William C. Wynne, R. S. Whigham, G. Wirnes, James H. Wood, and M. Watson and family.

SHIPPING NOTES.

MIHANOVICH LINE.

From Dec. 15, the s.s. Luna, plying between Buenos Aires and Carmelo (R.O.), leaving this port Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a.m. (Argentine time) will connect with the train of the F.C.C. del U., which leaves Colonia (R.O.) the same day one hour after the arrival of the Luna, i.e., 12.30 (Uruguayan time), thus giving increased facilities to passengers journeying between Buenos Aires and the vicinity of Colonia, such as Colonia Suiza, Rosario Oriental, Puerto Sauce, etc.

The same combination holds good for the return trip on Thursdays and Saturdays, the steamer awaiting the train from Montevideo that arrives at Colonia at 1.30 p.m., leaving for Bs. Aires at 2.30 p.m. (Uruguayan time).

THE COST OF AUSTRALIAN TRANSPORTS

To convey the large number of men forming the Australian Imperial Expeditionary Forces from the Commonwealth to Egypt, and thence to the Dardanelles, made heavy demands on the available shipping accommodation in Australia at the time. The Prime Minister of the Commonwealth referred to this phase of the war's operations during a recent speech. He said that 70 ships had been taken up and fitted out as transports or hospital ships, and, in addition, six detained enemy vessels had been fitted up and were being utilised for transport purposes. These latter ships had been provided with crews, stores, etc., and are completely run by the Department of the Navy. The cost of transport services, viz., £6,500,000, was included in the vote for the Expeditionary Forces, and was made up as follows: Liability in respect of hire of transports and hospital ships, £5,500,000; fitting and recommissioning vessels, £195,000; coal and water, £700,000; extra wages (Commonwealth rates) £75,000; victualling troops on voyage, £426,000; Suez Canal dues, pilotage, horse gear, incidentals, £505,000; total, £7,300,000. Salaries, wages, stores, coal, and general maintenance of enemy vessels used as transports, £200,000; total, £7,500,000; deduct estimated receipts in respect of cargo carried on transports, such receipts being credited to the vote for the Expeditionary Forces, £1,000,000; total, £6,500,000. Of the net amount of £6,500,000 required, it was estimated that £1,000,000 would ultimately be recovered from the Admiralty, reducing the net charge to £5,500,000. Commonwealth transports were frequently taken over for long or short periods by the Admiralty, and the voyages of the transports were also subject to deviation. The additional expense on the Admiralty account involved to the Commonwealth was estimated for 1915-16 at £1,000,000. The total cost of running these transports was in the first place paid by the Commonwealth, and the claim for such portion was not a Commonwealth charge but was rendered against the Admiralty.

21 GERMAN TRAWLERS CAUGHT.

The following German trawlers (each of which carried ten hands) have been captured and brought into Grimsby recently:—

On Oct. 2.—Burgermeister smidt, St. Georg, Burhave, Jutland, Dora, Adjutant, Sophie.

On Oct. 9.—Blumenthal, Resie, Varel, Heppens, President Rose, Wulsdorf, Paul, Wurzburg, Ekma, Doktor, Krugler, Toni, Sonntag, Herbert West, Pereus.

Thirteen vessels had cargoes of fish which have been sold at between £600 and £700.

BAHIA BLANCA SHIPPING.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].
Nov. 14.

Ingeniero White:—Clan Macdougal, loading for Dreyfus and Co. at the elevators.

Port Galvan:—Crown, discharging coal for the B.A.P., and afterwards loading for Bunge and Born.

Cuatros:—Bollington Grange loading 1900 tons of frozen meat.

Two coal boats are expected here, this week for the Southern railway, and one for the Pacific, as well as another to discharge hessian.

HUN PROFESSORS TO SPREAD KULTUR IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

New York, Nov. 16.

A Berlin despatch states that complete arrangements have been made to supply the University of Constantinople with a set of seventeen German Professors to occupy the Chairs of Philosophy, History, Geography, Jurisprudence, etc. Some of the Professors speak Turkish, the rest are rapidly acquiring the language.

SHIPPING FINANCE

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway, held in Montreal on Wednesday, Oct. 6, approval was expressed of the proposal to acquire the Allan Line. The Allans are now practically out of business as ship-owners, and become loading brokers and freight and passenger agents for their late ships.

The report of the Cuban Steamship Company states that the profits for the year ended May 31 were £39,412, and £7,693 was brought forward. Interim dividends of 2½ per cent. and 10 per cent. have already been paid, and a further distribution of 12½ per cent. is recommended, making 25 per cent. for the twelve months; £11,000 is written off for depreciation, carrying forward £12,481.

Smith's Dock Company, Limited, announce that, as all their works have been made controlled establishments as from Aug. 18, it has been decided to carry the financial year to that date, instead of terminating it on June 30, and to pay a further interim dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year. The question of a final distribution will be considered later.

The directors of the Commonwealth and Dominion Line, Limited, recommend a bonus of 2 per cent., free of income-tax, on the ordinary shares, making 8 per cent. for the year, placing £10,000 to a staff superannuation fund and carrying £48,918 forward.

The directors of the West Hartlepool Steam Navigation Company, Limited, have paid an interim dividend of 5½ per cent. (11s. per share), less income-tax, on the preference shares for the year ended June 30.

An interim dividend of 3 per cent. on the ordinary shares, less income-tax, is announced by the directors of the General Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

The directors of the Clan Line have declared an interim dividend of 25s. per £10 share, free of income-tax, on the ordinary shares for the half-year ended June.

An interim dividend of 4 per cent. for the six months ended June 30, 1915, free of income-tax, is being paid by the African Steamship Company, Limited.

TRIAL TRIP.

Messrs. Workman, Clark and Co., Limited, recently sent on her trials the fruit-carrying steamer "San Pablo," which they have built for the United Fruit Company, of Boston and New York. The new steamer, which is of 4,000 tons gross, has been specially designed for the owners' trade from the estuaries of the large rivers on the Pacific Coast of America, via the Panama Canal, and in addition to superior accommodation for about 120 first-class passengers, the internal economy of the vessel provides for large general fruit and refrigerated freight cargoes. The public and private rooms have all been arranged with a view to securing the maximum of pleasure and comfort for those who travel by these steamers. The eight compartments into which the cargo space is divided have been insulated and prepared for the carriage of fruit in bulk and the delivery of these cargoes in marketable conditions ensured by an efficient installation of refrigerating machinery. The vessel will be propelled by a set of improved triple-expansion engines constructed by the builders and designed to drive her at a speed of about 15 knots. The "San Pablo" is 380ft. in length, and has been built under special survey for the highest class in the British Corporation Registry of Shipping. After the trials, which were in all respects satisfactory, the steamer proceeded to Glasgow to load cargo for United States ports.

Buenos Aires Herald

Weekly Illustrated Edition

CORRIENTES 672

Proprietor: THOMAS BELL.

All communications for the Editorial Department should be addressed to The Editor. Business letters should be addressed to The Manager. It is particularly requested that correspondence of an editorial or business nature should not be addressed to Mr. Bell, or to anyone personally, otherwise delay and inconvenience will result.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

WEEKLY.

Town or Camp:

Yearly \$ 14 90
Half yearly " 7 50
Quarterly " 4 00

Other Countries:

Yearly (£1.13s.0d.) . . . \$ 19 30 m/l
Half yearly (17s.6d.) . . . " 10 00 "
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Yearly \$ 20 00 m/l
Half yearly " 11 00 "
Quarterly " 6 00 "
Per month " 2 00 "

Other Countries:

Per annum (£3.7s.3d.) . . \$ 38 50 m/l
POST FREE; PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

BENITZ.—On November 13, at 708 Charcas, to Mr. and Mrs. William A. Benitz, of "La California," Santa Fe, of a son, William Stewart. p14

MAPLES.—On November 11th, 1915, at Bahla Blanca, to Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Maples, a daughter, Alixe. 496 p13

ROSS.—At 316 Calle Chacabuco, San Isidro, on the 14th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Ross, a daughter. 602 p16

DEATH.

MAC DONALD. — Killed in action about the 25th September, in northern France, trooper Joseph Mac Donald, No. 4400, 13th Lancers, late of Chiró, Traill, F.C.C.C. 580 p16

MILNE.—November 12th, at Estancia Tarl, Jofre, Corrientes, Thomas Stodart Milne, in his 80th year. 633 p17

THE MAILS.

TO ARRIVE IN NOVEMBER.

20.—Italian by REG. ELENA.
21.—British by EL URU-GUAYO.
23.—Dutch by TUBANTIA.

TO LEAVE IN NOVEMBER.

22.—Brazil, France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal and Great Britain by DEMERARA. Mails close at 8 a.m.
22.—Port Stanley, Chli, Central America and Panama by ORISSA. Mails close at 4 p.m.
23.—Great Britain direct by HIGHLAND SCOT. Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage until 4 p.m.
25.—Central and North America by VESTRIS. Mails close at 8 p.m. Double postage until 4 p.m.
26.—Brazil and Europe by TUBANTIA. Mails close at 2 p.m. Double postage at Port.

NOTE. — Letters only may be posted in the port for transmission by Italian, Dutch, and Spanish mail steamers, with double postage from closing time at G.P.O., until 10 minutes before departure of steamer. A temporary P. O. will be opened in the Galpon nearest the steamer for that purpose.

A WAR CHESTNUT

"Why should the Germans be a musical nation?"

"Because their Crown Prince is an expert on the foot (lute) and their Emperor is the highest liar (lyre) in Europe."

Buenos Aires Herald

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY EDITION

39th Year. New Series, No. 593

Buenos Aires, Friday, November 26th, 1915

Price 30 Cents

LORD ST. DAVIDS PUBLICLY REBUKED

"No Gentleman Would Have Said
What He Did."

STERN COMMENT BY EARL DERBY

Voluntary System on Final Trial

London, Nov. 24.

At the Stock Exchange Lord Derby addressed an intensely patriotic meeting on the subject of voluntary enlistment.

His Lordship referred with the greatest indignation to the recent speeches of Lord St. Davids and Lord Ribblesdale in the House of Lords bringing certain charges against the British General Staff. He said that on many occasions he had been at the headquarters of the Staff and he knew that there was not a word of truth in what Lord St. Davids has said.

Lord Derby then remarked: "I will sum up Lord St. Davids' speech in a very few words:—No gentleman would have said what he did, and no gentleman will believe it."

Lord Derby went on to say that he had not come to the Stock Exchange to recruit men for the ranks, but to request the cooperation of the members at the present moment. No man had the right to say that he could not be spared from his present employment. Apart from the numbers he expected to get, the moral effect upon both Allies and enemies must be taken into account, as demonstrating that the voluntary spirit of England is as strong as at the beginning of the war. It was the duty of every man to present himself to the local tribunal in order to determine whether or not he could be spared from the work upon which he may be engaged.

"We hope, with patience, to prove that we can do as well under the voluntary system as Germany had done with compulsion. We can count on large numbers of men enlisting, but they must do so in still larger numbers during the next three weeks if the position of the voluntary system is to be made absolutely unassailable.

"Whether we do this or not, we shall win this campaign; but it is of no use to make this assertion unless every man does his duty in this crisis."

German Trenches Taken

PROGRESS OF FRENCH TROOPS.

Paris, Nov. 24.

Official despatches from the front in France report that to the north of

Arras the French succeeded in capturing several of the enemy's trenches after a brisk engagement. A violent artillery duel is now going on in the same region, the French batteries having the best of the argument.

The War Office announces that the French continue to advance in the region north of Arras. The enemy has ineffectually attempted several counter-attacks.

The French have been reinforced and are pressing forward with redoubled energy.

Major Winston Churchill

SERVING WITH THE GRENADIER GUARDS

London, Nov. 24.

The ex-First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Winston Churchill, is attached to the Grenadier Guards with the rank of Major, and is now in the trenches in northern France.

Early Closing

NEW HOURS FOR BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Nov. 24.

The Bank of England announces that commencing on December 1 the Bank will be closed every day at 3 p.m.

Germany's Food Supplies

PRESS ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT.

New York, Nov. 24.

According to a telegram from Berlin, the "Volks Zeitung" urges the Reichstag to call the German Government to account for its failure to deal with the problem of supplying food-stuffs. The paper says that the question of supply is one of the greatest military importance and must be carried through before winter. This doubtless will be recognised by the supreme commander of the army, whose orders in the matter will meet with no opposition. The paper recommends the appointment of an economic Dictator to deal with the question of military clothing.

THE COMMAND IN FRANCE

Is Foch to be Appointed?

MR. ASQUITH'S STATEMENT

London, Nov. 24.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons, the Prime Minister stated that the Government is considering the best way of overcoming difficulties which might arise from placing the Anglo-French forces in the north of France and Flanders under one commander.

U. S. Securities

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE FINANCIER.

London, Nov. 24.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has officially confirmed the reports that the British Government had commenced negotiations with the large holders of American securities with the object of obtaining control over such holdings.

Australians for Europe

ANOTHER 50,000 MEN TO BE EQUIPPED.

London, Nov. 24.

A cable message from Melbourne states that the Government of the Australian Commonwealth has decided to equip another contingent of 50,000 men and place them at the disposal of the British military authorities.

The Australians have so far contributed 300,000 men to the defence of the British Empire, and are ready to make still further sacrifices.

Prisoners in Germany

EFFECT OF AMERICAN AMBASSADOR'S KINDLY ACTION.

London, Nov. 24.

The Parliamentary Under Secretary for War stated to-day, in reply to a question regarding the sufferings of the British prisoners in Germany, that in the majority of the camps in Germany conditions had materially improved lately, owing to the unremitting exertions of the American Embassy at Berlin.

Earl's Son Wounded

London, Nov. 24.

Sir S. K. McDonnell, son of the Earl of Antrim, was wounded in the head in the trenches last Monday, and is in a critical condition.

Tried to Save Cavell

BR. BRAND WHITLOCK ARRIVES IN NEW YORK FROM BELGIUM.

New York, Nov. 25.

Mr. Whitlock, the United States Minister at Brussels, and Mrs. Whitlock, have arrived from Europe.

The Minister's journey is due to the proposal to report personally to the Secretary of State on the present situation of Belgium.

Belgian Ministers

LEAVING FOR THE UNITED STATES.

London, Nov. 24.

The Belgian commissioners Van de Vyvere and De Wiart have embarked for the United States by the liner Adriatic.

The Belgian Legation here has issued a statement announcing that the report that appeared in the "Belgische Dagblad" that the Belgian Ministers of Finance and Justice were going to America to contract a loan is incorrect. The object of the voyage is not to obtain a loan, but merely to inspect the performance of the contracts connected with supplies for the Belgian army.

Spain and the Allies

BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK'S VIEWS.

London, Nov. 24.

The Bishop of Southwark, writing to the "Times" on his recent visit to Spain, says: "We shall achieve more by practical friendship than by trying to convince those who, for the present, have not fully realised what Germany is actually doing. The number of pro-Germans is in reality very small, and they are found chiefly among the military, who admire German methods of training soldiers, or among the ultra-montane clergy. Let us not therefore irritate a nation having historic and noble traditions of which they are justly proud, nor should we expect them to look at everything in the same way that we do."

Sweep out the Germans!

GENERAL SMUTS' POLICY IN EAST AFRICA.

London, Nov. 24.

General Smuts, Minister for War of the South African Union, is journeying through the country on a grand recruiting campaign.

In one of his recent addresses the General declared that it is the duty of the Union to see that the ambition of Germany in regard to founding a great colonial empire in South Africa be brought to nought. To do this it is necessary to organise a large army against German East Africa and sweep the Germans out of the country.

ABANDONMENT OF DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN.

Result of Joffre's Representations to Britain

GENERAL MONRO TO COMMAND RETREAT

Great War to be Decided in the Balkans

GERMAN WESTERN FRONT UNBREAKABLE

Paris, Nov. 24.

Marshal Joffre's visit to London has resulted in a change in the plan of operations in the Near East.

The French Commander-in-Chief insisted on abandoning the effort to reach Constantinople by way of the Dardanelles, and Britain is to send the troops thence to Serbia, where they are to be reinforced by troops from England.

Consequently the recent offensive on Gallipoli peninsula was more a diversion to cover the embarkation of the troops, and most of the British are being rushed to the Balkans.

This is confirmed by the statement made by the French commander of the troops round Kourstorna before the visit of Marshal Joffre to England, that threequarters of the British at Gallipoli had been withdrawn by way of France, and that the remainder would hold the positions won with the protection of the fleet.

It had already been decided that owing to the state of the weather it was impossible for the fleet to aid any further effort to reach Constantinople; and General Monro was despatched to the Dardanelles not to make attacks, but merely to command the retreat and embarkation of the troops.

Marshal Joffre is said to have told the Council of War that the battle of Loos was impractical, and that its effect was incommensurate to the cost in lives and ammunition. The Western front was unbreakable; but the only hope of drawing the war to a climax was to make a great effort in the Balkans.

Finally Marshal Joffre won his point and was allowed a free hand, resulting in the retirement of the British from Gallipoli to Salonica being decided upon. They are now being landed there, in addition to some 8,000 troops sent out from England, together with every available man from France, with the object that the great war may be decided in the Balkans.

Military men believe that the Balkan campaign will not last so long as that in France and Russia, but it will be of a most sanguinary character.

Brave American

DECORATED WITH CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

Paris, Nov. 23.

The Cross of the Legion of Honour has been awarded to Lieutenant Charles Sweeney of San Francisco, for bravery in leading the Foreign Legion at the opening of the battle of Champagne, where he was wounded.

Another British Loan

POUND SHARES AT FIVE PER CENT.

London, Nov. 23.

Mr. Mackenna, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, announces that the Government proposes to issue before long a 5 per cent. loan in shares of from £1 upwards, so that all may have an opportunity to subscribe.

The Minister laid stress on the necessity for economy by all.

Austrian Failures

IN MONTENEGRO.

Paris, Nov. 23.

A Montenegrin official report says that the enemy directed his attacks against the Sanjak army in order to impede and hamper its movements towards its new positions, but their effort was ineffectual. On other points, artillery duels continue.

British Consul Arrested

BY THE PERSIAN AUTHORITIES

London, Nov. 24.

The Secretary of State for the Foreign Office has announced that Mr. O'Connor, the British consul at Shiraz, and the Manager of the Imperial Bank at that place, have been arrested by the Persian authorities there without the knowledge of the Government and conveyed to Borasjan.

It is understood that the gendarmes who effected the arrest acted at the instigation of the Germans. They stated that war had been declared and that they were acting under orders from Teheran.

Strict Neutrality

YUAN SHIH-KAI'S POLICY.

New York, Nov. 23.

Despatches from Peking state that the proposals made to China that she should join the Powers of the Entente have not met with a favourable reception from President Yuan Shih-Kai.

It is the desire of the President to maintain a strict neutrality, and he is averse to taking any step which would injuriously affect the good relations which exist between China and Germany.

"A MISUNDERSTANDING"

Constantine's View of Cause of Blockade

WHAT GREECE REALLY MEANS

London, Nov. 24.

Telegrams from Salonica report that the French Minister, M. Denys Cochin, who had gone thither with the intention of proceeding to the French lines on the Vardar, has returned to Athens in consequence of the complications between Greece and the Powers of the Entente.

King Constantine is reported to have assured Lord Kitchener that he had not the slightest intention of disarming or internment of the forces of the Allies in the event of their being compelled to take refuge in Greece, notwithstanding the fact that many Austrians, including a number of officers, had been interned in Greek territory.

The King considers that the announcement that the Allies had proclaimed the blockade of Greece was a misunderstanding arising out of the existing situation and easy of rectification.

Greece is prepared to guarantee to the Entente that she will only maintain in Macedonia on a war footing sufficient troops to defend her territory, in view of the possibility that the Allies may find themselves obliged to abandon the campaign in the Balkans, in which case Greek Macedonia would lie at the mercy of Bulgaria, victorious and with an army already in the field.

M. PICHON'S CONFIDENCE.

Paris, Nov. 24.

M. Pichon, the former French Minister, in an article to the Press, expresses the belief that the geographical situation of Greece excludes all danger of her joining forces with the Central Empires, and it is inconceivable that Rumania, with her profound hatred of Turkey, would ever fight against Russia. Neither of these States however will abandon their attitude of neutrality until the Allies have won a signal victory in the Balkans.

In any case, whatever steps the two Balkan States may take, their action cannot have any definite influence upon the final result, which will be decided on the French and Russian fronts.

ATTITUDE OF GREECE AND RUMANIA.

London, Nov. 24.

The announcement of the Foreign Office that there is no blockade of the Greek coast is generally considered to be a diplomatic way of informing the world that King Constantine is making his final attempt to resist, and that the tremendous naval power of the Entente is ready to come into action.

There is no doubt that great effect has been produced in Greece by the declaration of Lord Kitchener that the Allies are certain of victory, and that the 4,000,000 troops which Britain will soon have in the field, united to the 18,000,000 of Russia, France, and Italy, will induce King Constantine to accede to the demands of the Allies. This does not include the intervention of Greece in the war, a step however to which she will undoubtedly be driven.

Died To Save Others

HEROISM OF AUSTRALIAN SOLDIER.

Genoa, Nov. 23.

An act of heroism is recorded as having been performed by one of the Australian contingent, a man named Linton, who was on board the British transport Southland when she was torpedoed in the Aegean on September 2, by sacrificing his own life to save others.

The local newspapers of to-day relate that the boats found him swimming and went to his rescue; but he told them not to mind about him but to save others who were weaker, and continued swimming. When ultimately taken out of the water he died of exhaustion.

Restraining the Landlord

BRITISH GOVERNMENT MEASURES TO RESTRICT RENTS

London, Nov. 23.

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board has announced in the House of Commons that a Bill would shortly be laid before the House authorising the restriction of house rents so as to prevent the poor from being turned out into the streets.

Pirate's Boast

"NO MUNITIONS FACTORIES IN THE STATES WITHIN SIX MONTHS."

It is reported from Baltimore that the German Otto Buelow who was one of the interned crew of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich and escaped, declared, upon being arrested that before six months have expired, there would be no munitions factories in the United States, as they would all be blown up.

Bulgarian Grain

ARRIVES IN GERMANY.

Zurich, Nov. 23.

A telegram from Bucharest reports that the first consignment of grain from Bulgaria has arrived in Germany.

Another despatch from Sofia says that the Bulgarian Premier Radoslavoff is reported to have announced that express trains will be running between Sofia and Buda Pest as soon as the line is repaired.

Teutons in Retreat

ANOTHER FAILURE IN GALICIA

Petrograd, Nov. 24.

Despatches from the Russian line of battle in Galicia state that the enemy attempted to take the offensive in the sector of Trembowla. Although he had assembled a large force for the purpose he was compelled to retreat with losses of importance.

to take by the rapacity of the Bulgarians and Turks.

The latest despatches from Athens report that the Serbians have resumed the offensive on the plains of Kossovo; that the Bulgarians have been defeated by the French; that the Italians have landed in Albania, and that the Russians have 350,000 well equipped forces concentrated in Bessarabia.

When this last-named army is ready to take the field, Rumania, who has hitherto been restrained by the tyrannical methods of Germany, will join the forces of the Entente.

SERBIAN ARMY'S FIGHT FOR LIFE

Dash For Uskub and Veles

CONCENTRATION ON KOSSOVO PLAINS

Serbian Capital Removed To Scutari

Paris, Nov. 24.

From telegrams from Salonica it appears that the Serbian forces under General Bokovitch are now opposing a thin screen to the Austro-German advance while the main forces concentrate on the Kossovo plains.

General Bokovitch has an army of 90,000 men opposing 12,000 Bulgarians in the defiles of Katchabek and Kortchou.

The Serbians will make an attempt to dash into Uskub and then into Veles to join the French there.

In order that the battle shall end in anything but suicide, the operation must be carried out energetically and success achieved with promptness.

There is reason to believe that the Bulgarians will not occupy Monastir until Austro-German reinforcements arrive.

SERBIAN CAPITAL NOW SCUTARI.

Paris, Nov. 24.

The Serbian Minister in Paris announces that the capital of Serbia has been removed to Scutari with the consent of the Montenegrin Government.

BULGARIANS IN RETREAT.

Paris, Nov. 24.

The Bulgarians have been defeated everywhere in the extreme south of Serbia, and are retreating at all points.

It is reported that Istib and Veles are in imminent danger of being recaptured from the Bulgarians.

A telegram from Salonica published by the "Petit Journal" says that the British Prime Minister has telegraphed to Serbia to stand firm in the assurance that the Allies will carry through the expedition. The Minister said:—

"I can assure you that that France and England are preparing surprises in the Balkans, and that before long this will be corroborated."

APPALLING FLIGHT OF CIVILIAN POPULATION.

London, Nov. 24.

Probably half the population of Serbia has taken refuge in the Kossovo district, where they are in a state of destitution owing to the scarcity of food. They are without shelter and exposed to the weather, while cattle are dying in hundreds through lack of fodder. The retreat into Albania is closed through lack of the means of transport.

TO BE TAKEN "WITH A GRAIN OF SALT."

London Nov. 24.

The evening papers publish news of German origin received from Copenhagen which states that the German and Bulgarian troops near Pristria defeated the Serbians capturing some thousands of prisoners and a number of guns.

At the same time the papers warn the public that the news is to be accepted with reserve on account of its suspicious origin, and that the same mental attitude should be maintained in regard to messages transmitted to the United States by wireless.

SERBIANS REINFORCED.

Athens, Nov. 24.

The Serbian forces at Monastir have received reinforcements of troops from Govdvar, Krushevo, Dibra and Ochrida. They have also received a large number of guns and ammunition from Salonica.

The Serbians occupy all the positions southeast of Prilep.

ALBANIANS DEFEATED BY SERBIAN TROOPS.

New York, Nov. 24.

The Central News Agency announces having received information that the Serbians have defeated the Albanians who were attempting to oppose their retreat.

Italy and the Balkans

REPORTED DESPATCH OF TROOPS TO ALBANIA.

London, Nov. 24.

The Official Press Bureau publishes news received from the Mediterranean concerning the participation of Italy in the war in the Balkans.

According to this report, a convoy of eighteen transports has arrived at the port of San Giovanni di Medua on the Albanian coast a little to the south of the Montenegrin port of Antivari, and has commenced to land troops of infantry and artillery, motor lorries, ammunition and stores of all kinds.

The troops will go into camp at a spot already prepared for them, whence they will proceed to the Serbian frontier to join the Allied forces already in campaign.

It is believed that a Prince of the Royal House of Savoy is one of the commanders of the Italian contingent, which is the first of several which are momentarily expected to arrive.

LANDING ON THE ALBANIAN COAST.

Rome, Nov. 24.

The newspapers have published telegrams of foreign origin announcing that strong contingents of Italian troops were on Monday landed on the coast of Albania. The censor has allowed the despatches to pass, but the Governmental papers publish no news regarding the matter.

It is stated in official circles that there is no real foundation for the rumour.

TO STRIKE AT AUSTRIAN INVADERS

London, Nov. 24.

The Italian forces which are being landed on the Albanian coast will cross that territory in the direction of the Serbian frontier, the plan being to strike at the Austro-German forces engaged in the southern drive through Serbia. The Montenegrins are expected to cooperate in the march through Albania over fifty miles of very difficult mountainous country without roads.

Fear of Russian Advance

Amsterdam, Nov. 24.

It is reported from Berlin that the Germanic and Bulgarian Ministers to Persia have left Teheran owing to the near approach of the Russian forces.

German Aerial Inferiority

FRENCH AIRMEN'S SUCCESSES.

Paris, Nov. 23.

An official report on the operations of the French aerial corps states that on the 22nd inst. two German machines were brought to the ground in Belgium; two more were attacked at Rheims and obliged to retreat; and five combats occurred in the Champagne district and on the Argonne. Of these, three had to be hurriedly in their own lines, another was destroyed and the fifth was set on fire.

Woman Spy

SENTENCED BY FRENCH COURTS

Paris, Nov. 23.

The "Temps" states that the Military Tribunal has sentenced a woman named Therese Laphilippinat, a native of Cahors, to prison and a fine of 1000 francs for acting as a German spy. She declares that the Germans seized her at Antwerp threatening destruction to her family if she refused to act as a spy. A school of spies has been established at Antwerp and is full of spies in training. She was to be sent to England and also was required to ascertain particulars of Franco-Belgian movements and the whereabouts of French submarine stations.

Austria Prepares

TO MEET EVENTUALITIES IN THE BALKANS.

London, Nov. 23.

Telegrams from Athens report that Austria is hastily taking great precautions in view of the turn events are taking in the Balkans. An army of 140,000 men is being concentrated at Pola to guard against attack by the Italians on the Carso and in Dalmatia, also to protect the Bulgarians in Serbia.

In case Rumania should join the Allies the Austrians have constructed trenches along the whole frontier line, and are getting troops ready to de-

2,000 Russians Murdered

BY AUSTRIAN CAPTORS.

Bucharest, Nov. 23.

According to reports received from trustworthy sources, 2,000 Russian prisoners held at the detention camp at Debreczen revolted owing to the bad food given them, and in consequence they were all shot by the Hungarians.

The Austro-Hungarian official communiqué attributes the disappearance of the prisoners to cholera.

42 cm. Guns

DESPATCHED TO THE DARDANELLES.

Zurich, Nov. 27.

A despatch from Bucharest says that the Germans have sent two 42 cm. guns to Constantinople to be mounted in the Dardanelles. With these guns it is expected to compel the British warships to withdraw from the neighbourhood of the Straits.

ZEPPELIN DESTROYED

DISASTER TO TEUTON AERIAL CRAFT.

London, Nov. 22.

A telegram from Copenhagen says that the German Zeppelin No. 18 was destroyed at Tondern last Wednesday by an explosion. A German soldier was killed and eight others injured, while the roof of the shed was blown off. The accident occurred while the balloon was being inflated.

\$ 5,000!

GERMANY'S INSULTING ESTIMATE OF VALUE OF AMERICAN LIVES.

New York, Nov. 23.

A telegram from Washington reports that the negotiations between the Department of State and the German Ambassador relative to the German submarine warfare have been interrupted owing to the German Government not having disavowed the actions of its submarines.

It is stated that Germany offered to pay as the customary indemnity \$5,000 for each American citizen that had perished, but Mr. Lansing rejected the offer.

Swiss Export Trade

FORMATION OF A NEW AGENCY.

Washington, Nov. 23.

The United States Minister at Berne has notified the Department of State that a Swiss purchasing agency, formed with the approval of the Allies to secure an uninterrupted passage for shipments and free passage to the Allied countries, began operations on the 18th instant.

This opens an avenue for exporters to extend their trade, and exports have already greatly increased.

Munitions for Russia

ACCELERATION OF SUPPLIES FROM JAPAN.

New York, Nov. 24.

It is reported from Tokio that the number of men employed in the Japanese munitions factories has been doubled in order to be able to meet the demands of the Russian Government.

Several very large consignments of ammunition and material of war have during the last few days been shipped to Petrograd and should soon reach the Russian firing line.

News from the U.S.A.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY REOPENS YARD AFTER EIGHT YEARS.

Chicago, Nov. 23.

A branch of the American Shipbuilding Company has resumed activities after having been closed down for eight years after a strike among the men. About 2,000 men will be employed.

SMALL POX IN MEXICO.

New York, Nov. 23.

A telegram from Habana says that reports have been received that small-pox is prevalent at Vera Cruz and Tampico in Mexico.

MISSING TEXAS AIRMEN.

New York, Nov. 23.

A message has been received from Austin, Texas, reporting that out of six aeroplanes that left that place for a flight four are missing. Every attempt is being made to find out what has become of them.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT COLUMBUS.

New York, Nov. 23.

Telegraphic information has been received of a serious railway accident at Columbus in which seven persons have been killed and forty-two injured.

NEUTRAL RUMANIA

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

Amsterdam, Nov. 22.

It is reported from Bucharest that the re-opening of the Rumanian Parliament has been prorogued until January 25. This is held to mean that the Government intends to adhere to a policy of neutrality.

EVACUATION OF GORIZIA

Now Believed To Be Imminent

AUSTRIAN GENERALS APPEAL TO GERMANY

Ever-Increasing Pressure by Italian Troops

New York, Nov. 24.

The "Evening Sun" publishes a despatch from its correspondent in Italy which states that the Italian offensive in the Isonzo region is formidable.

News from various sources state that the Austrian Generals have held a council of war at Laibach to consider the state of affairs, which it was agreed was critical. It was decided to inform Germany that it was not enough to supply artillery and material of war and to request her to send contingents of infantry to defend the Trentine Tyrol and the Isonzo lines.

The Austrian council of war confessed that the troops defending Gorizia are at the last extremity and that it would be impossible to prevent the enemy from breaking through the lines there.

AUSTRIANS HEAVILY REINFORCED.

Rome, Nov. 24.

The evening papers announce that Italian aviators who have been reconnoitring the enemy's lines on the lower Isonzo report great activity among the enemy's forces everywhere, reinforcements being brought up to points which have suffered most from the Italian attacks.

The fighting in this sector is of an extremely violent character.

Despatches from Verona state that notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the Austrian and Italian patrols are constantly reconnoitring the country lying between the two armies north of Ledro Valley, and there is a good deal of skirmishing in consequence. The artillery is in frequent activity in this region.

From Udine it is reported that last night the enemy counter-attacked in considerable force against the Italian positions west of Doberdo, but the effort failed.

AUSTRIANS MAY ABANDON GORIZIA.

Rome, Nov. 24.

The Austrian Council of War has resolved that it is absolutely necessary for Germany to send reinforcements to the Isonzo line.

The reports of the evacuation by the Austrians of Roveretto and Mori have been confirmed, while Gorizia is regarded as being at the mercy of the Italians. The latter however are determined not to take possession of the place until they are in a position to dominate it with guns from the surrounding hills, methodically and successfully storming them.

From Innsbruck it is reported that the Austrians have decided on the evacuation of Gorizia, which even with reinforcements they will be unable to defend, and destroy the city.

Rumania's Attitude

CAUSES ANXIETY IN BERLIN.

London, Nov. 24.

A despatch published by the "Daily Telegraph" states that the attitude of Rumania is causing much anxiety at Berlin where the fear is

expressed that she will allow Russian troops to pass through her territory to attack Bulgaria.

It has been semi-officially announced in Berlin that the Tsar and Tsarevitch are at Reni on the frontier of Bessarabia and Rumania where His Majesty has reviewed the forces which are to invade Bulgaria.

There are 80,000 Russian troops concentrated at Reni, 70,000 at Ismail and 200,000 at Odessa.

SUBMARINES FOR TURKEY

GERMANS COMMENCE BUILDING OPERATIONS AT RODOSTO.

London, Nov. 20.

The official Press Bureau announces having received information that the Germans are constructing at Rodosto on the Turkish coast of the Sea of Marmora works for putting together the parts of submarines which are being sent separately by rail from Germany via Sofia. The sheds and machinery are already erected.

The Germans propose to utilise the port of Kavala and the island of Thasos, places within Greek jurisdiction, as stations for repairs, fuel, etc., for the submarines. Both those places are being watched with special vigilance by the warships of the Allies.

BUYING RUMANIA

EXTENSIVE HUN PROPAGANDA.

Rome, Nov. 19.

"Il Corriere della Sera" of Milan announces having received information from the Russian frontier that great quantities of German gold have been sent into Rumania which is being utilised to influence the Press and the public. Over £1,000,000 have been thus received in the country. Two papers have been started in Bucharest, and agents, paid at the rate of \$4 gold a day, are visiting the cafes to advocate the German cause.

39 MURDERS

BY AUSTRIAN AIR RAIDERS.

Rome, Nov. 20.

At Verona a child which was injured during the recent aerial bombardment has died, making the total number of deaths caused by the Austrian raid 39.

GRAIN FROM THE BALKANS

ARRIVES DAILY AT DRESDEN.

Paris, Nov. 19.

A despatch from Geneva states that trains loaded with grain from the Balkans are arriving daily at Dresden. The grain is being loaded into boats at Dresden and transported inland by the Elbe.

From Amsterdam information has been received that a number of German submarines have been despatched via Bulgaria to Constantinople for use in the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea.

Sunk by the Sea Huns

ITALIAN VESSELS LOST IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

New York, Nov. 18.

According to information from Bizerta, three vessels proceeding from Gibraltar to Ancona have been sunk by submarines in the Mediterranean between November 7 and 13.

BELGIAN RELIEF SHIP SUNK.

Amsterdam, Nov. 18.

The steamer Utriken which has been destroyed by the explosion of a mine, carried 3000 tons of wheat, the contribution of United States charity towards the relief of the starving Belgians. Survivors of the wreck say that the Greek steamer Otamas was also sunk by a mine near the spot where the former vessel perished.

ITALY SUSPENDS SERVICES WITH THE UNITED STATES

London, Nov. 18.

The Central News correspondent at Zurich is informed that it has been decided for the present to suspend the sailing of steamers between Italy and America until arrangements are made to destroy the submarine menace in the Mediterranean.

ULRIKEN'S CREW SAFE.

A despatch to Lloyds states that the crew of the Ulriken have been saved, and that twenty of them have been landed on the East Coast. Four are still missing.

SINKING OF TWO BRITISH VESSELS.

London, Nov. 22.

The British steamships Merganser and Hallamshire have been sunk by a German submarine, but without loss of life.

The Merganser was a vessel of 1905 tons register belonging to the Cork Steamship Company. She was built at Newcastle in 1908.

The Hallamshire belonged to the Helmsdale Steamship Company of Glasgow. She was of 4420 tons register and was built at Glasgow in 1907.

600 TURKS DROWNED

TRANSPORT DISASTER IN THE MARMORA

New York, Nov. 22.

A despatch from Zurich reports that a large Turkish transport with 500 soldiers on board struck a mine in the Sea of Marmora and went down with all on board.

SEA HUN SUNK

AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE DESTROYED.

New York, Nov. 19.

It is reported from Rome that the Franco-Italian warships operating in the Mediterranean have sunk another Austrian submarine, but no further details have been forthcoming.

FRANCO-ITALIAN PATROL BOATS.

Rome, Nov. 19.

In regard to the report that the Franco-Italian torpedo catchers have destroyed another Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean. Italy and France are stated to have combined in the formation of a flotilla of fast small boats to patrol the Austrian, Albanian, Greek, African, and their own coasts until the submarines are exterminated.

PURSUED BY PIRATES

ENGLISH VESSEL ESCAPES GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT.

Copenhagen, Nov. 18.

It is announced that the English vessel Thelma sailing between Trelleborg and Gothenburg was pursued by a German torpedo boat in Swedish waters and that a Swedish destroyer forced the German to abandon her pursuit.

Sunk in the Baltic

LOSS OF GERMAN COASTGUARD VESSEL.

London, Nov. 24.

The "Daily Telegraph" announces the receipt of information from Petrograd that the German coastguard vessel sunk by the Russian torpedo boat in the Baltic was of about 3000 tons, and carried 4 inch and other guns. Of her crew of 200 men only twenty were saved.

The Ancona Crime

U.S. NOTE TO AUSTRIA.

New York, Nov. 24.

A despatch from Vienna announces that it is known that the United States Ambassador to Austria-Hungary has delivered a Note from his Government to the Austrian Foreign Office referring to the sinking of the Ancona.

THE ANGLIA DISASTER

LESS SERIOUS THAN ORIGINALLY SUPPOSED.

London, Nov. 18.

Questions have been asked in the House of Lords concerning the details of the sinking of the British Hospital ship Anglia.

The admiralty publish a statement saying that the Anglia struck a mine in the English channel and sank. Twelve officers and 372 soldiers were injured. A vessel in attendance saved 300 but a second vessel struck another mine and was sunk.

The "Times" states that the Anglia struck the mine forward and immediately began to settle. The captain called for aid by wireless.

LOSS OF THE ANGLIA

STATEMENT BY HER COMMANDER.

London, Nov. 20.

At the inquest into the sinking of the British hospital ship, Anglia, held to-day at Dover, Captain Manning, the commander of the ship, said that the explosion occurred at half past twelve when the vessel was three miles from shore. The explosion took place on the port side forward of the bridge, which was blown to pieces, the Captain being flung on to the deck. In his opinion the catastrophe was caused by a sunken mine.

In many cases it was impossible to save the soldiers owing to their having lost either legs, feet or arms.

GUNBOATS DESTROYED

BERLIN CLAIMS NAVAL SUCCESSES.

New York, Nov. 19.

An official despatch from Berlin says that on the 16th instant a German submarine destroyed by gunfire the Anglo-Egyptian gunboats Prince Abbas and Abdul Menem, both armed with two guns.

The same submarine silenced an armed British merchantman and captured a gun.

On November 5, one of the German submarines on the coast of North Africa torpedoed at Santa the British auxiliary cruiser Para.

THE MINE PERIL

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK.

London, Nov. 20.

The Norwegian steamer San Miguel has been sunk by a mine in the North Sea. Some of the crew were picked by a British vessel and brought to Grimsby. They say that they were sixteen hours floating about in small boats, and suffered terribly from exposure and exhaustion.

LORD DERBY'S WARNING VOLUNTARY SYSTEM'S LAST CHANCE

PROBABILITY OF CONSCRIPTION

London, Nov. 20.

Lord Derby has delivered another address on the subject of voluntary service, which is regarded as the precursor of military service being enforced by Act of Parliament.

In a speech before a large and important assemblage, Lord Derby said:—

"This will be the last effort that will be made to retain the voluntary system.

"It is a call upon the people of this country to offer their services for their country. It is a call that I trust will not be made in vain.

"It is a call that gives every man the opportunity of serving his King and his country.

"He who still remains inert is the man who wishes to see his country overwhelmed by all the horrors in which Belgium has been plunged.

"He remains aloof because he is afraid to play the part of a man.

"And if, after all we have done, it is only this kind of man who still keeps out of it, you may be sure that the community will not offer much resistance to his being made to do what falls to his lot in the race of common danger."

JOHN REDMOND, M.P.

VISITS THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, Nov. 22.

The accounts of Mr. John Redmond's visit to the British firing lines in France and Flanders state that on that occasion he received his baptism of fire. While the Nationalist leader was addressing the Munster Fusiliers a German aeroplane flew over dropping bombs, and the remainder of the speech was adjourned until the British anti-aircraft guns had opened fire upon the unwelcome visitor and driven him away.

Mr. Redmond visited the Irish contingents from both the north and the south of Ireland, and in each case he was greeted with acclamations.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Redmond said:—

"I speak as a man who has had experience of those of my race who have left the seal of their valour upon France, in Flanders and in Gallipoli, the men who to-day are fighting and to-morrow may die. I am returning to Ireland to tell them there that you are worthy of your country.

"I can promise you that when Ireland hears the tale that I have to tell of your glorious deeds, she will send two men to take the place of every Irishman who falls defending the liberty of the world."

"THE GLOBE" REAPPEARS

TROUBLE DUE TO A MISUNDERSTANDING.

London, Nov. 22.

The "Globe" newspaper, the suspension of which by the Government was reported on the 6th instant, has again made its appearance.

PUBLICATION OF CORRESPONDENCE.

London, Nov. 22.

In this evening's edition of the "Globe" is published the correspondence which passed between the manager of the paper and the Government officials, proving that what occurred was entirely due to a misunderstanding.

The correspondent closes with an apology and the withdrawal of the regrettable mis-statement.

THE WAR AND THE WORKSHOPS

HOW BRITAIN'S LABOUR RESPONDED TO THE CALL

London, Nov. 20.

The correspondent of the "New York Herald" reports an interview by "Lloyd's Weekly News" with Lord Murray of Elibank Director of Recruiting for the Munitions Department.

Lord Murray said that more than a million men and women are labouring with continuous vigour and turning out an ever increasing supply of munitions for the prosecution of the Land War.

The Trade Unions fired with determination to win this war for Freedom, have patriotically surrendered rights won after centuries of fighting, rights which must be restored to them after the Allies have marched, as Monsieur Briand said, through victory to peace.

These men are working from sixty to one hundred hours a week and every quarter shows an astonishing increase in their efficiency due to their zeal.

Many thousands of women are engaged in making shells. The marvellous result of this great department is the result of the superhuman efforts made by Mr. Lloyd George to organise it for war, the splendid staff of business men supporting him and the men and women working and doing often much more than their bit, now that the men at the front.

They are all thoroughly awake to the fact that this is an Engineers' war, and they know that it is "the last ounce of weight and the last lap that tells," as the King said, "which will win."

"We are turning out the greatest amount and the best work, too, in the world in ships, guns, armour, shells, rifles and bullets; all are pouring from the factories, in an unending stream, destined to increase steadily every month until Germany finds that she is overwhelmed with her own special weapons and the glory of Krupp's and its forty years of organisation will go down in ruin before the efforts of this, so-called amateur and unbusinesslike nation.

"Just as America in the great Civil War improvised huge armies, discovered fighting generals of great ability, and astonished the world by the valour, persistence and efficiency manifested on both sides, so I believe will the labourer, employer and the Government here all working together in harmony, astonish the world, even that German world which lives on and in the belief that its machinery is always omnipotent. We shall win and produce a victorious and lasting peace."

AUSTRIAN PLOTS IN THE STATES

COMPLICITY OF CONSUL GENERAL AT NEW YORK.

Washington, Nov. 19.

It is stated that the United States Government intends to cancel the exequatur granted to the Austro-Hungarian Consul-General at New York, Herr von Huber, on account of his participation in the campaign against the United States munitions factories.

The Department of State is said to be in possession of proofs of Von Huber's complicity in the affair.

CHURCHILL IN FLANDERS

EX-FIRST LORD JOINS HIS REGIMENT.

Paris, Nov. 20.

A despatch from the front in Flanders announces that Mr. Winston Churchill has arrived and joined the regiment to which he is attached.

DISTURBANCES IN INDIA

QUELLED BY THE GOVERNMENT

London, Nov. 19.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons regarding the condition of British India, the Secretary for India, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, said that disturbances had been promoted there by an anti-British association which had its headquarters in the United States, whose objects were to promote disorder, corrupt the troops and overthrow authority in India.

However the people had shown their loyalty to the British Raj by resisting these attempts to lead them astray and had voluntarily offered their assistance in restoring order. The civil authorities had reported that the general situation was satisfactory.

The difficulties that had arisen had been due to movements outside India, or to a small group of fanatics, and did not reflect the sentiments of the great mass of the nation. Many of these fanatics were refugees from justice.

The Government of India is completely master of the situation.

The announcement of the Secretary of India's statement has served to tranquillise the public. The papers announce that the native Princes have given fresh proofs of their loyalty to Britain, many having offered to contribute important sums of money if necessary.

CANADIANS FOR THE FRONT

WOMEN REPLACE MEN IN THE FACORIES.

Ottawa, Nov. 20.

Several more battalions of Canadian troops are now ready with their equipment complete to be shipped to England preparatory to proceeding to the front. The warlike enthusiasm continues unabated, and volunteers for active service continue to be enrolled in large numbers. The women are taking the place of the men in the factories, and in the Post and Telegraph offices.

The Canadian Government is entirely satisfied with the manner in which the recruiting is going on.

AUSTRALIANS FOR EUROPE

9,000 MEN TO SAIL EACH MONTH

London, Nov. 20.

A cable message from Melbourne announces that the Minister for Defence of the Australian Commonwealth, Senator Pearce, has stated that the Government is proposing to send to Europe 9,000 men monthly. The Council of War has asked for a 20 per cent. increase in the Australian contingents, while Australia has hitherto been sending only 6500 men per month. The Minister for Defence expressed his confidence that Australia would be able to meet requirements.

HUN MUNITIONS FACTORY

COMPANY FORMED IN THE STATES.

New York, Nov. 18.

A Company has been formed at Bridgeport, Connecticut, with a capital of ten million dollars, by German capitalists. It has already large contracts for projectiles and as these cannot be delivered during the war, they will be held over till peace is concluded. The machinery will only make 5-in. shell at present, but shortly will permit of all sizes up to 14 in.

DID SOMEONE BLUNDER?

BRITISH BREAKDOWN AT LOOS

LORD ST. DAVID'S SENSATIONAL CHARGES

London, Nov. 18.

In the House of Lords yesterday, Lord Crewe stated that an enquiry would be made into the causes which prevented the British troops from continuing their victorious advance at Loos.

It seemed evident that the reserves were not brought up in time.

Lord St. Davids severely criticised the operations in France, accusing the British General Staff at the front of actual incompetence. Gross carelessness and want of organisation had been evident. He added that men who ought to be doing duty in the trenches have been put on the staff—"for reasons which were not military." Lord St. Davids added that he was informed that the British Staff in France is six times more numerous than that of Marshal Joffre, and that women visited headquarters at night and played cards there.

"This had happened," added Baron St. Davids, "at times when there were opportunities for breaking through the German lines, but owing to the deficient Staff work, the attack arrangements failed. Many good lives had been lost by the stupidity of those in high commands."

Lord Haldane, for the Government, denied the allegations, declaring that the British Staff had carried out an excellent plan of operations during the campaign, and had demonstrated the highest capabilities.

[Note: Lord St. Davids is a director of the B.A.P. Railway, and is brother of Sir Owen Philipps, Bart., of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.]

POISON FOR THE POISONERS

FRENCH ARMY COUNCIL RECOMMENDS ADOPTION OF ASPHYXIATING GAS.

Paris, Nov. 18.

The statement that the Army Commission in the Senate under the Presidency of M. Clemenceau has passed a resolution recommending the use of asphyxiating gases by the French troops is confirmed.

"FIGHT THE ENEMY WITH THEIR OWN WEAPONS."

Paris, Nov. 18.

M. Clemenceau, President of the Committee of War in the Senate, who is wholeheartedly in favour of the measure, bases his reasoning on the fact that the Germans in spite of the protests of the civilized world, still continue to use poison gas with great harm to the Allied troops, and that the only course is to fight the enemy with their own weapons.

It is known that M. Clemenceau has determined to adopt the most energetic measures to force the Germans out of France. This change in the attitude of M. Clemenceau receives much favourable comment, who only a few days ago was censuring the action of the military authorities and especially General Joffre.

HILAIRE BELLOC

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF FAMOUS ESSAYIST.

London, Nov. 19.

It is announced that the well-known author, Mr. Hilaire Belloc, is seriously ill.

IRISH DIVISION

LEAVING FOR THE FRONT

M.P.'S AS OFFICERS

London, Nov. 20.

The "Daily Chronicle" announces that the 16th Division, composed entirely of Irishmen and commanded by General Sir Lawrence Parsons, is about to leave for the front. The division includes Catholics, Protestants, Nationalists and Ulstermen. It is divided into three brigades, and among the officers are Captain William Redmond, M.P., for Clare; Lieutenant William Archer Redmond, M.P. for Tyrone, and two other Redmonds, Raymond and John.

The Division also includes Captain D. Sheehan, M.P. for Mid Cork; Captain J. Esmonde, M.P., for Tipperary, and Lieutenant T. M. Kettle, barrister and journalist, and Professor of Economics, Dublin University, formerly M.P. for East Tyrone.

DEATH BY POISON

GERM-INFECTED BOMBS DROPPED FROM ZEPPELINS.

London, Nov. 19.

The physicians who have been attending to the persons wounded by bombs dropped from the Zeppelins in the last raid upon London and the environs have drawn the attention of the authorities to the highly inflammatory and dangerous character of these wounds, and have asked that the subject be made a special study in the laboratories.

The doctors report that in the majority of cases of wounds produced by these bombs, serious complications have set in, almost invariably accompanied by gangrene, and generally ending in death.

The symptoms point, in the opinion of some at least of these doctors, to the bombs having been purposely infected with germs. The matter is considered to demand strict investigation, and the Italian doctors who are attending to those who were wounded under similar circumstances at Verona with apparently similar results, have been requested to send details to aid in the investigation.

DISTRESS IN GERMANY

DEPRESSION CAUSED BY THE WAR.

London, Nov. 20.

Advices from Holland show that the increase in the prices of articles of prime necessity continues in Germany, in consequence of which the struggle for existence among the poorer classes is becoming daily more arduous.

The situation affects all persons of whatever social standing who are dependent upon their wages or salaries; while the approach of winter makes the outlook still more gloomy. An outcry for higher wages has commenced among those in the cities who do not receive their supplies of food from the public offices established for the purpose.

The heaviest burden falls upon the miners and the men employed in the foundries and metal factories. The miners of the Ruhr district, who already had their wages increased some time since, are again asking for a further rise of 20 per cent. on the ground that the pay they receive is entirely inadequate to enable them to purchase food. The men have held a secret meeting which was largely attended, when petitions were drafted addressed to the owners of mines and industrial establishments as well as to the public officers, placing their case before them.

RUSSIA'S RECOVERY

2,000,000 MORE MEN

TO BE INCORPORATED

Petrograd, Nov. 20.

It is announced that within a month 70,000 troops fully equipped, which have been in training since May last will be sent to the front, when it is expected that it will be possible to commence an offensive movement at certain points.

The Russian Government meanwhile is taking steps to incorporate 2,000,000 more troops into the army which are to be ready by March 1.

Military experts consider that the war will reach its acutest phase about next June, when Germany will begin to lose ground, and that by October Berlin will be compelled to sue for peace.

PAROLE-BREAKER SEIZED

EITEL FRIEDRICH LIEUTENANT IN HANDS OF THE ENGLISH.

London, Nov. 18.

It is officially announced that an officer of the German auxiliary cruiser, Eitel Friedrich, who broke his parole in an endeavour to escape from Newport News, where the vessel is interned is now in the hands of the English authorities.

WAR AND TRADE

HEAVY LOSSES SUSTAINED BY SWISS HOTELS AND RAILWAYS.

Geneva, Nov. 18.

Hotel keepers have suffered terribly by the continuance of the war. Losses are estimated at one hundred millions. The railways have also lost heavily. Government is trying to alleviate the situation and to stabilise the state railways.

RUMANIAN NEUTRALITY

VIOLATED BY AUSTRIA.

London, Nov. 20.

The Bucharest newspaper "Epoka" declares that the island of Harawal in the Danube, under Rumanian jurisdiction, has been occupied by Austrian forces which are using it as a special station whence they are laying mines in the river.

Austrian gunboats which patrol the river have transported German soldiers to the island, part of these troops being subsequently conveyed to Serbian territory.

TREACHEROUS BALKAN MONARCHS

INDICTMENT BY DR. DILLON.

Rome, Nov. 18.

Dr. Dillon, the eminent publicist and authority on international politics, describes in scathing terms the venal and sordid league of treacherous monarchs in the Balkans—each anxious to sell his country's liberties—pre-arranged by the Kaiser in principle before the war broke out, and only failing in complete realisation because of the veto of their influential subjects. The policy pursued by the Entente Governments towards these men, of chivalry, trust, kindness and tact, was wholly misplaced. Effect constraint and even sternness are now the only methods to be employed in Greece's real interests and our own.

HEROIC ALPINIST

CLIMBS ROCKS BAREFOOT AND CAPTURES AUSTRIAN POSITION.

Rome, Nov. 18.

In the Alpine regiments are many members of the Alpini Club, one of whom, Lieut. Marco Elter, has just performed a feat of amazing and romantic bravery. He captured an important Austrian fortified post on an inaccessible (as was supposed) height, climbing barefoot with three soldier guides up a scarp perpendicular precipice which actually bulges over a hideous abyss. Having reached a point of vantage he let down a rope and pulled up his soldiers one by one. The Austrians were surprised and surrendered, not believing it possible that any creature without wings could have ascended that frightful wall of bare and splintered rock.

HOSTAGES AT SEA

ITALY'S PLAN TO PREVENT SUBMARINE ATTACKS.

Milan, Nov. 20.

The plan that has been devised of putting on board the steamers a number of Germans in order to prevent the vessels from being sunk by submarines is yielding good results.

The steamer Milano from Alexandria with Germans on board was stopped in the middle of the Mediterranean by a German submarine which was about to sink her; but when the commander of the submarine was aware that thirty Germans were on board he allowed the ship to continue her voyage.

In view of this it is proposed to ship a certain number of German or Austrian prisoners on each vessel.

VON MACKENSEN'S TASK

COMMANDER OF TURKISH TROOPS AT GALLIPOLI.

New York, Nov. 22.

A telegram from Constantinople says that a contingent of German troops have arrived there, having come from Orsova by the Danube to Widin in the north of Bulgaria, thence by rail to the Turkish capital. Preparations are being made to welcome General von Mackensen who, it is stated, will take command of the troops at Gallipoli.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE ON GALLIPOLI PENINSULA.

Rotterdam, Nov. 22.

The "Cologne Gazette" states that the Allies on Gallipoli peninsula have commenced a great offensive movement, and for several hours have been attacking the Turkish positions with great vigour.

FRATERNAL LOVE

GERMANS MURDER AUSTRIAN ALLIES.

Petrograd, Nov. 20.

Prisoners of war who have been sent to Kieff say that a party of Prussian dragoons of the Brandenburg regiment caught fifty Austrian soldiers in a forest seeking to surrender to the Russians. The Prussians bound them hand and foot, and placed them in a bog, where they were slowly engulfed.

3,600,000

GERMAN CASUALTIES IN THE GREAT WAR.

London, Nov. 22.

Including the last list of casualties issued in Berlin, the total German casualties since the commencement of the war now amount to 3,600,000.

CHINA AND THE ENTENTE

INTERESTING NEGOTIATIONS IN THE NEAR EAST.

Washington, Nov. 19.

It is announced that Britain, France and Russia are uniting in an attempt to persuade China to join the Entente with a view to preventing possible coolness in the future and to keeping the peace in the Far East.

The news is considered to be of much importance as it is held that the attitude of China will have a marked effect upon Eastern politics.

Japan's opinion on the subject is not known; but it is considered unlikely that she will oppose the efforts of the Allies, especially as the step would safeguard her own interests.

The Government of the United States is fully aware of what is transpiring in China, but it is stated to be certain that that country will take no part in the negotiations.

CHINESE PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR?

Washington, Nov. 19.

One of the main objects of the efforts of the Triple Entente to win over China to their cause is to prevent future friction between that republic and Japan, while preserving peace in the Far East. If China agrees, it is expected that her military participation in the war will ensue.

So far the negotiations are only in the conversational stage and there is no indication as to the attitude of China.

GERMANS IN CHINA

BUSILY ENGAGED IN TRADE.

London, Nov. 20.

The "Times" publishes a communication from Pekin which declares that Germany's trade in China, far from being extinguished, is considerable. Exports of commodities owned by German financial firms are being shipped to the United States, the business being kept on with a view to a resumption of trade immediately the war terminates.

The German agents in China have plenty of money, the proceeds of the indemnity paid by the Chinese Government in consequence of the Boxer riots, and of various Anglo-German loans the interest upon which is paid by the Government to the Deutsche Asiatische Bank.

HUN PROPAGANDA IN PERSIA

SUPPRESSED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

London, Nov. 22.

The joint action of Russia and Britain in Persia has resulted in the Government of that nation taking rapid and energetic measures to stop the activity of the German and Turkish agents in causing disaffection among the people against the Allies. All persons suspected of being agitators and agents of the enemy have either been arrested or ordered to leave Persia at once.

HANGED FOR MURDER

DJEMAL PASHA'S SHORT AWAY WITH KURDS.

New York, Nov. 22.

An Oversea Agency telegram from Damascus states that Djemal Pasha, commander of the Turkish forces in Syria, has ordered two Kurdish chiefs of irregular bands to be hanged for their massacres and ill-treatment of Armenians.

(It will be recollected that Djemal Pasha was recently reputed to have made common cause with the Druses of Mount Libanus against the Turkish Government.)

OBITUARY

SIDNEY TRUSCOTT MARSH.

Friday, Nov. 19

After a very brief illness, Mr. Sidney Truscott Marsh died suddenly from uræmia at an early hour on Thursday at the British Hospital, and was buried in the British section of the cemetery at Chacarita yesterday. The deceased gentleman was well until Sunday last when he was to have captained the Western Telegraph team in their match against Belgrano II.

Born in 1888, he entered the Western Telegraph Company in 1904. After two years' probationary training in England, he was transferred to Madeira and later on was stationed at Pernambuco, St. Vincent C. V., and Montevideo. He arrived in this country about a year ago and at once became popular with the many friends he made in the Capital. His sudden death is deplored by all who knew him.

The Rev. Westby Brady officiated at yesterday's ceremony.

Beautiful wreaths were sent by:—"Father, Mother, Reggie and Elsie," Mr. and Mrs. Parish and family, Mrs. Power and niece, the President of the Western mess, Members of the Western mess, Staff of London and Brazilian Bank, Staff of Central and South American Cable Co., Western staff at Montevideo.

FUNERAL OF MR. HERBERT HENRY GRANT.

Friday, Nov. 19

After a comparatively brief illness Mr. Herbert H. Grant died on Friday at the age of 37. His loss is deeply deplored by his very many friends in this city. Yesterday his funeral took place at Chacarita. The Rev. Father Joseph C. P. took the service.

Wreaths were sent by Los Asociados de la Cia. General de Seguros, La Anglo Argentino, Los Phenackers, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Joyce, Miss Gladys and Mr. Wilfrid Joyce, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Dean, Mr. and Mrs. William Edbrooke, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Klombies, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wyse, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. D. Mitchell.

The following were present or sent cards:—

Messrs. Jorge P. St. John, Eustace J. Haddock, F. H. F. Hamilton, E. R. Furze, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Permain, Robert Jack, Alfred J. Deck, William H. Schmidt, T. S. Boadle, J. J. Rugeroni, H. F. Bulman, C. Bulman, Percy May, Francis Scott, E. D. Truman, Frederick Leitch, William Warden, H. E. Brain, Ricardo Kingsland, W. V. Forget, Robert Boyd, Elisa M. de Smith, J. B. Boyd, Alfred Smith, P. R. Boyd, Thomas B. D. Fowler, T. C. E. Fowler, Charles D. Fowler, Arthur Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton, Guillermo Turnbull, Andrs H. Gibson, John L. Campbell, H. Lawria Kidd, Arthur Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mendl, Miss Laffan, Fred, Horwill, Miss Waddel, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hooton, Mrs. J. Lowenthal, Sophia Lowenthal, Mrs. Theodore Lowenthal, Miss C. E. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Grinsditch, Fred. J. P. Horwell, Mrs. Mabel Horwill, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Grimsditch, Fred. L. Hannaford, John W. Breckon, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Bishop, W. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. J. McLean, F. J. Hore, F. Rapsey Marr, Mr. and Mrs. John Murchison, Miss A. T. Duncan, Mrs. Emma Eaton, Miguel Furlong, Mr. and Mrs. Wyse, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Borrow, R. H. K. Combies, Moncieur and Madame Armand Coste, De Rinsky Brett, Richard Hore, Sydney Wright, J. H. Heinrich, Mrs. John Wright, Mrs. H. D. Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Holland, Miss B. M. Mitchell, Carmen Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Conder and family, John Wright, Lizzie Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Mackay, Alice Gayner, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Boam, Pedro M. Ledesma, Alexander

YE "MAYFLOWER" SOCIAL

AT THE AMERICAN CHURCH.

A most successful social evening, both from the point of view of enjoyment and of numbers, was celebrated last evening at the American Church Hall, Calle Corrientes. The occasion was to celebrate the anniversary of the arrival of the Pilgrim Fathers at New Boston in the reign of James I.

The Church Hall had been most tastefully decorated, and a great model of the "Mayflower," the work of Mr. John Wright, stood at the top of the hall on the platform and effectively finished off the decorations. Puritan maidens presently tripped around, and in the interval dispensed refreshments.

Wild young Indians assisted in the sale of sweets and "candies," and the whole effect was original and pleasing. A musical programme had been arranged which passed away all too quickly.

Miss Meir and Miss Kenworthy after a duet were followed by Mr. Gibson Taylor in an excellent ventriloquial sketch.

Miss Dorothy Stuart Small, accompanying herself at the piano, delighted with a delicately satirical song, "When the parson comes to tea."

Mr. Lynn Hazleton sang "Barbara Fritelle." The words being those of the celebrated American poet Whitier.

Some very clever sketches were drawn by Mr. Philip Marsev, illustrating "all sorts and conditions of men, animals and things." Mr. Marsev has excellent technique, and a touch here and there greatly amused.

"Coolan Dhu," by Miss Muriel Marr, was delightfully sung and enthusiastically appreciated by the audience. Miss Millar was the accompanist.

The close of the programme was brought about by Mr. Adderley reciting "Buck Fenshaw's Funeral."

The Ladies Aid Society and the Orphanage Aid Society are to be congratulated on their arrangements and upon a very pleasant evening which most suitably celebrated an important event in history.

Grant, H. D. Kelley, J. B. Flynn, F. K. Broadie, Harry Gould, Mrs. Chapman, S. S. Mackinnon, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Scott, A. G. Goodliffe, Mr. and Mrs. H. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Joyce, Henry Andrews, A. G. Erskine-Shaw, E. E. W. James, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. D. Mitchell, J. Y. Caldwell, Charles Knox, E. Gigg O' Farrell, E. J. Phillips, C. A. Forget, J. H. MacHannaford junr., J. H. MacHannaford senr., J. S. Kay, Mrs. Simpson E. Matthews, Felipe Verdier, Miss Forget, R. Annesley Mayne, Mrs. Fred Talbois, E. V. McCarthy, Luis Argerich, Juan A. Argerich, A. C. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Mayne, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Daly, W. Lovett, H. H. Wyatt, Mr. Patricio Mulvihill, Juan F. Mulvihill, Joseph P. Kelly, David Hogg, Mrs. Ernest S. Banvell, T. R. Furness, Simpson E. Matthews, Roberto Furlong, junr., E. F. Forget, Astorre Bertagni, William H. Porteous, Herbert R. Porteous, Wilfred L. Gilbert, Luis O. P. Sachs, John Hardman, Alfred Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. A. Barber, J. H. Borrow, F. H. Boxwell, A. L. Tynan, Bartolomé D. Teroni, A. Enrique Ruffier, Edward A. M. Adamson, Alberto Rozes, Ernesto J. G. Gowland, A. J. McKinnon, A. J. MacMorran, M. C. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, James Brenden Macken, Ernest S. Barwell, Charles Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. William Edbrooke, Robert D. Barker, W. L. Z. Sheppard, Luis N. Cagnoni, William Marr, Richard C. Webb, John J. Manney, Junius Rugeroni, J. S. Prescott, J. T. Diggle, E. M. Pixton, A. K. Green, Juan Augusto Tajan, P. J. Chapman, C. Webster, F. Talbois, A. Lennox Samson, Eduardo Crispin, J. W. Gilbert, and Tomás Ross.

Letters and telegrams of sincere condolence with Mrs. Grant were sent by Mr. F. Horwill, Mr. and Mrs. Brain, and from the President of the Anglo Argentina Insurance Company, Mr. D. M. Sedenne.

SAILORS' HOME CONCERT

ENJOYABLE EVENING

Miss Muriel Marr is one of the most popular and welcome artists at the Victoria Sailor's Home, and whenever she sings she is certain of a fine reception. On Nov. 20 the entertainment was of her own arranging, and the applause she received was not only long and loud, but even uproarious.

Although but a few ships are at present in port, there was a crowded Hall when Miss Millar opened the proceedings with a piano solo, which was encored. The whole way through the evening encore followed encore, and the concert was one of the most enjoyable given in a home of good concerts. Miss Marr is always good and her singing is exceptionally pleasing. On each appearance she was recalled twice over, and her singing was most enthusiastically received. Mrs. Sanderson, unfortunately through illness, was unable to sing, and her place was taken by Mr. Chiswell, who filled the gap very well. Mr. David Neild was in first class voice and form, and he was another artist that the audience refused to leave in peace.

Mr. Futeda very seldom heard at concerts, was the violinist. He played with his usual fire and with excellent expression, and was thoroughly appreciated. Mr. W. H. Thompson is a really good singer of comic songs, which he renders, well, humorously and without exaggeration.

Few as the items were, the concert owing to the number of encores, lasted until a late hour. Mrs. Millar was the accompanist, and much of the success of the evening was due to her.

The following is the programme:

Part I.
Piano solo, Humoresque, encore "Elf's Dance," (Grieg), Miss M. Millar.
Song, "I like your apron and your bonnet," and "Two eyes of Grey," Mr. Chiswell.

Violin Solo, Hungarian Rhapsodie, and Hungarian Dance, Mr. F. Uteda.
Song, "Nervana," and "Annie Laurie," Mr. D. T. Neill.

Song, "She is far from the land," "I am on my way to Dublin Bay," and "The Lady in Red," Miss Muriel Marr.
Humorous Songs, "The Ghost of the Violin," "The midnight Chu-Chu," and "The Rag-time Goblin Man," Mr. W. H. Thompson.

Part II.
Piano, Moto perpetum, encored, Miss Millar.

Song, "Mandalay," Mr. Chiswell.
Violin, Polacca, encored, Mr. Uteda.

Songs, "Wandering Minstrel," and "Roumanian Tent Song," Mr. Neill.

Songs, "The song that reached my heart," "Where my caravan has rested," and "Venetian Song," Miss Marr.
Humorous Songs, "Johrua," "Hello who's your lady friend," "Pucker up your lips, Miss Lindy," Mr. W. H. Thompson.

National Anthem.

LLOYD GEORGE'S "LEADERSHIP"

A leading article in the *Observer* (edited by Mr. J. L. Garvin) declares that "Mr. Lloyd George, before all other men, has given the country the leadership for which it longed," and goes on:—

"If what we have called the miniature mob of Mr. Asquith's present colleagues is indeed to be the deciding body, and if it decides at the present crisis against full effort under National Service, it will take upon itself a heavy and even terrible responsibility."

"Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues, who will have endeavoured to move the Government to adopt a stronger course, should be allowed to disassociate themselves publicly from all responsibility for the rejection of their counsels at such an hour as this."

B. W. P. A.

\$4,082 RECEIVED AT HURLINGHAM GARDEN FETE.

The following statement has been issued by the Hurlingham ladies of the B.W.P.A.:

Sir,—Will you kindly print the following notice in Sunday's paper:—

The Hurlingham ladies of the B.W.P.A. would be greatly obliged if you, through your columns would thank the following firms for their generous kindness in helping the Committee of the Garden Fête held on Nov. 13 in aid of the Red Cross.

Contributors: Messrs. Jackson and Sandeman for several dozen bottles of wine; Messrs. Harrods for gift of scent and great reduction in price of sweets; Mr. George Brougham for many baskets of fruit; Messrs. Moore and Tudor for tea, etc. Messrs. Weyland and Co., Noel, Bagley, Feeney, Mme. Geneva Grahame.

And also the numerous contributors to the Provision Stall, Flower Stall and refreshments.

To thank the management of the Pacific Railway for reserved carriages.

For lending advertizing space: Messrs. A. N. Guy, Lamport and Holt, Moore and Tudor, Feeney, Mappin and Webb, Mitchell's, the Central Argentine Railway.

Mr. F. Chevallier Boutell for kind loan of Red Cross flags.

We also wish to thank Mr. Rugeroni and the amateurs who nobly came forward to help at the concert which was organised at the last moment when the play could not be given owing to the sudden illness of one of the performers. Among those who took part in the concert were the British attaché, Mr. Willington-Drake who contributed some amusing sketches, Mrs. Thompson, cello solos and songs, Miss Shaw, violin solos and a tiny maiden who danced.

The following list will give those interested an idea how money was brought in:—

Entrance tickets and tea . . .	\$1057.00
Provision Stall	1293.60
Flower Stall	365.00
Bottle Shies	310.20
Raffle of Goat Cart presented by Mrs. Barclay . . .	200.00
Putting	161.00
Rifle Range	100.00
Bran Pie	100.00
Tees and Lemonade	92.00
Tennis	90.00
Concert	90.00
Pony Rides	78.00
Aunt Sally	57.20
Bridge	45.00
Fish Pond	27.00
Badges for Committee	12.00
Swimming Bath	3.50

Total \$4082.00

Our thanks again to THE HERALD for their numerous notices.

We are also grateful to the Directors of the Hurlingham Club, everyone connected with the Club who helped, the men in the Club house and grounds who cheerfully gave their aid for the Red Cross.

STEEL-CLAD SOLDIERS

INCREASING USE OF ARMOUR BY THE FRENCH.

The use of armour for protecting the most vital parts of the soldier is constantly increasing in France now that the conditions of warfare do not call for long marches or dashes of more than a limited distance over the open.

A French deputy, member of one of the Commissions of the Chamber which receives special information from the War Minister, states that since the adoption for troops in the first line of the small, close-fitting chrome steel helmet, the casualties due to wounds in the head have been reduced by 75 per cent. Even bullets striking with direct impact are sometimes turned by the helmet.

Besides the large and absolutely bullet-proof breastplates which the French also use for their dashes from trench to trench, plates of specially toughened steel are sometimes sewn into tunics over the heart.

ENGLAND IN WARTIME

Impressions of a Neutral

VIEWS OF COUNT DE BESA

During his eighteen months' journey through Europe and England, as a neutral, Count de Besa had many opportunities for studying a hundred and one interesting details and observing a number of sights which in their retelling lose but little. It was very interesting to hear what the Count de Besa's impressions of England were.

"England in war-time, and from the point of view of a neutral person, is something new," said the Count to a representative of THE HERALD yesterday.

Count de Besa visited England with his wife and at a time when there was much to be seen and to be observed. In his own words he gives his impressions.

Germans in England.

"We were in London when the British Government decided, at the general request of the Press, to put all Germans, Austrians and Turks into concentration or detention camps. No consideration was taken of the fact that many were naturalised British subjects. It was a case of and a definite feeling of the people that 'once a German, always a German.' The result was a general sweeping out of German, Austrian and Turkish employes from all kinds of places. Hotel directors, owners of private houses alike decided that only British servants could be employed. The Ritz, Carlton, Cecil, and the Piccadilly Hotel formerly had German managers. These have all gone now. Some preferred to leave for the United States to go back to Germany. One German manager was married to an Englishwoman, and in other instances they had sons in the British Army.

"Many of the hotels and restaurants display prominent notices and placards stating that no Germans, Austrians or Turks are employed upon the premises.

"At one of the newest and the largest of London hotels, the porters and carpenters are the only menfolk employed. All the other work is done by women, which shews that not only men, but women, can manage a big business successfully. This hotel contains more than 1000 bedrooms and is always full.

Attacks on German Property.

"Throughout London, in fact throughout England, anti-German feeling ran high. Many shops owned by them were attacked and in some instances set on fire. The crowds were immense, and on occasions the police were powerless to protect the owners of property or to interfere in its destruction.

"The only exception that I know is that of Appenrodt, the best known of all German restaurants. Appenrodt was severely criticised and called a German (which he really is), but he was not molested. Within the last three months he has opened a restaurant in Paris. A number of people there tried to make trouble and to smash his windows. He assured the people that, although born a German, he came to England when very young and his sympathies were on the side of the Allies.

Commander of the "Emden" and the British.

"We were in England at the time that the "Emden" was destroyed, and naturally there was much enthusiasm. I believe the British public admired Captain von Muller, its captain, who acted like a gentleman and who certainly did put up a great fight when he was cornered. How just like big-hearted England to allow the captain and officers to keep their swords after they were captured! A characteristic of the English is to admire the brave. Although an enemy, Captain von Mul-

ler was saluted in the Press as a courageous and chivalrous foe. Some of the newspapers even went so far as to express the hope that he would come to London, where they assured him a generous welcome would await him.

Recruiting.

"Recruiting is in progress all over London. It is truly wonderful to mark how the recruiting officers will talk of the war and state the facts of the great struggle now going on. Men, whom I am sure, have never spoken a word in public in their lives, seem to throw off all restraint and timidity and the flow of language makes one rub one's eyes and sometimes almost to believe that it is some well known orator who is speaking.

"I stood one day in Trafalgar Square right under the monument of the great Nelson. A Canadian was recruiting there and to my amazement, within half an hour he had convinced a dozen men of their duty and got them to join the colours. In his endeavours to obtain men to serve his King he availed himself of every opportunity and device and amongst other things, he told the following story: "One day" he said, "near me a very pretty young girl was learning on the arm of a soldierly looking young fellow. They were both attentive listeners. Suddenly I turned to them and said 'I say young man, you look pretty fit, why don't you join the ranks?' The man, thus addressed turned towards his sweetheart and then answered 'she won't let me.' I turned to the girl then and demanded, 'Now then young lady don't you know you should be helping your country, why don't you let your sweetheart do his duty and send him to fight?'

The girl answered blushing 'I have already sent five!!!'

"This story put the crowd around into a rare good humour and from then onwards recruiting became easy for the diplomatic young colour sergeant. Once he turned to a robust looking fellow and asked him why he did not join. 'I am an American' replied the man. 'Yes, an American born in Toronto' snapped the sergeant, 'you come forward and join.' The man promptly did so!

Voluntary Enlistment.

"I was amazed—astonished to see so many men voluntarily coming forward, voluntarily leaving their homes to take up arms and do their duty to their country. Many of the sons of the best families have gone to the front, some never to return. Husbands and fathers in great numbers too have left to defend their country. The sacred ties of love, the selfish greed for money making, these things did not count when duty called. Nothing was permitted to detain them. Standing there amongst that enthusiastic crowd I felt that many more volunteers would have come forward, if only the Government would let the people know the whole truth and would take the public into their confidence. Men in every walk of life, from all callings, old, young, rich and poor, married or single, even with a conviction that death might be staring them in the face came forward to join the colours and to defend the honour of England.

"In Folkestone and in Havre we met many of these men and although no bands were playing they were one and all happy and singing "Tipperary." Many of them asked us to mail them post cards they had written to their loved ones at home and this we gladly did.

"London as Usual."

"During these trying times London has not changed much. The streets and shops are crowded. Motor-buses are everywhere as usual. The activity is the same. To cross the streets at Piccadilly corner one must still be an athlete. Theatres, hotels, and restaurants do not appear to be in the least affected.

"The difference one finds is soldiers, soldiers everywhere dressed in

LEGATION DESPATCHES

Two Teuton Fabrications

DENIED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE

The following telegrams have been received by His Britannic Majesty's Minister at Buenos Aires from the Foreign Office, London:—

Nov. 23 (5.50 p.m.)

German reports circulated in the United States announce that great conspiracy has been discovered at Cairo headed by persons in entourage of new Sultan. Conspirators are alleged to have plotted to remove Ruler and Ministers and to liberate Egypt from the British yoke. 40 persons said to have been arrested and 25 already executed. Foreign Office issue official contradiction of this rumour in which there is no word of truth.

ANOTHER TEUTON FABRICATION

Nov. 23 (9.5 p.m.)

Secretary of State for India communicates following:—

"Enemy Press recently stated that British monitor had been sunk in Tigris. Enquiries have been made and statement is found devoid of all foundation."

BILLS OF LADING

NOTICE BY BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL.

A Government announcement respecting the forms of consignment of merchandise, which His Majesty's Government recommend as tending to minimise the risk of delay to vessels and cargoes, has been received by the Consul-General and may be seen on application at the Consulate-General and other British Consular Offices in the Republic.

khaki and at night, with the streets dimly lighted, it is strange to see how well the people get about. Poverty practically does not exist in London. No more can be seen the old women and men seated at the street corners on boxes and asking for pennies.

Changes in the Newspaper World.

"But war has brought changes in the newspapers. Great examples are the *Daily Mail* and *The Times* belonging to Lord Northcliffe. They have daily pleaded with the Government believing that the nobleness of the English, their past and in fact all their traditions that the truth alone would bring forward men in such vast numbers that they would be the admiration of all nations.

"At the beginning this newspaper campaign was not recognised for what it was—pure patriotism. Even to these papers losses and business inconvenience occurred as the result of this. Before I left England a vast number of Englishmen had come to the conclusion the Lord Northcliffe's papers were telling the truth and that their policy represented that which was most dear and precious to all of them and was assisting the ultimate attainment of victory.

"Loyalty to the King is to-day expressed by frantic enthusiasm. To my mind the King of England is the living symbol of British unity.

"The British soldier is paid better than the soldier of any other country. Meetings to encourage them are being held everywhere. Lady French, the wife of Britain's leader at a meeting championing the cause of thrift related a humorous story:

"She asked her laundry woman who was Irish, how she was when her husband was away at the front. In an Irish tongue came the reply, 'Very well indeed,' the Government gives me a pound a week and with no mail to keep, why it's Paradise!"

NOVELIST'S SUICIDE

DRAMATIC END OF ANNESLEY KENEALY

London, Nov. 19.

A tragic occurrence took place to-day at the conclusion of a case which had been some days before the Court, wherein the novelist, Miss Annesley Kenealy, claimed damages against a wholesale book-distributing firm for alleged false and malicious statements defamatory to a book which claimant had published.

The distributors refused to circulate the book, alleging that it contained a libel upon a fashionable West End dressmaker, whose premises are described as a gambling den.

The verdict of the Court was given against Miss Kenealy, who thereupon took poison, and exclaiming, "I told you that you were trying a woman for her life! I have taken enough poison to kill five people," and threw the bottle on the ground, immediately collapsing. She was removed to a hospital, but there are no hopes of saving her life.

SANGUINARY AFFAIR AT THE BOCA

A FIGHT AMONGST THIEVES.

A most exceptional and lively occurrence happened last evening in Calle Del Crucero amongst some of the real ruffians of the Boca.

Two well-known characters, Vicente Ardimone Lincheta and Santiago Fioravante, determined to break into a neighbouring almacén. This they succeeded in doing, together with three comrades. On entering they commenced to regale themselves with wine. Suddenly an argument arose, and so violent did this become that glasses, chairs, bottles and all kinds of other things were requisitioned, and a fierce fight ensued. Ultimately this ended in a more personal and violent quarrel between Fioravante and Lincheta. Knives were drawn, and a most ferocious duel fought. The latter fell dangerously wounded. Fioravante was arrested, but denies the crime. The injured man was taken to the Argerich Hospital. He is an Argentine 24 years of age.

SUPPRESSING SUNDAY

HEROIC LEGISLATION IN URUGUAY.

The first French Republic suppressed God. According to recent news from Down River, the Uruguayan Republic is also about to try its pretence hand at something of the kind, if not on quite so ambitious a scale. It is difficult to believe that such a proposition can be seriously contemplated but the report is given for what it is.

All Church Feasts are to be suppressed and Sabbath days also. The working man shall rest, says the projected law, once in six days and not once in seven.

Reform is all very well but there are quite a few things waiting for rectification before this particular grievance is tackled. A spirit of violent anti-clericalism is said to be the prime cause of the proposal but probably anarchical and anti-Christian would be a better description. It is just possible that Uruguay by adopting a different week to that of the rest of the world may cause herself very great inconveniences and less also. The indications distinctly point that way.

BAHIA BLANCA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Nov. 21.

Bazaar in Aid of Missions to Seamen's Institute.

A meeting to discuss this Bazaar was held at Ingeniero White last Friday afternoon in the club room, there being present some eighteen ladies and the Revd. Mr. Sanderson, the Chaplain of the Missions to Seamen. It was decided that the Bazaar should be held on December 18, which falls on a Saturday, at the port, in the large club room there, which has been kindly lent for the occasion by the Port Athletic Club. The Bazaar will be opened at 2 p.m. by Mr. Harding Green, the British Vice-Consul here, and will continue until 11.30 p.m. on the same evening, the entrance being fixed at fifty cents each. The proceedings will be under the direct supervision of Mesdames Harding Green and Bennett, and the various stalls will be taken charge of by the following ladies and gentlemen:—

Fancy Stall.—Mesdames Kelly, Conran and Tregarthen. Camp Stall.—Mesdames Carpenter, Andrews and Thompson. Rummage Stall.—Mesdames Robertson and Haliwell. Ladies' and Children's Stall.—Mesdames Mortimer, Girado, Robinson and Miss Freyer. Sweet Stall.—Mesdames Simpson and Haliwell. Parcels Stall.—Miss Benson and Mr. Bennett. Bran Tub.—Mrs. Pollard and Misses Simpson and Samuels. Shooting Gallery.—Mr. Carpenter. Frog (or Sapo) Stall.—Mrs. Migotti. Cake Stall.—(or Guessing weight competition).—Mesdames Watt and Pye. Tea Stall.—Mesdames Brooking and Hutton. Refreshment Stall.—Mrs. Hilton and Miss Shae; waitresses: Mrs. Peacock and Misses Jones, Green, Martin Rae, N. Rae, Samuels, and Robertson.

Contributions for any of these stalls will be gratefully accepted up to the 17 of next month and may either be sent to Messrs. Berry and Co. here, or to Mrs. Bennett at the Port.

FINAL CLOSING OF THE COSMOS CLUB.

A concert and lantern lecture were held last night in the Anglican Church Hall to mark the closing of the Cosmos Club. There were 148 people present, and a most enjoyable evening was passed. The programme was somewhat varied, and commenced with the orchestra (consisting of Mrs. Cumming, Misses Ivancich and Vallejos, and Messrs. Cumming, MacDougall and Torres) playing an Andante from "Surprise Symphonie." This was exceptionally well played and received a well deserved encore from the audience. The second item was the first part of the lecture on the War and Red Cross work by Mr. Chevallier Boutell. The lecturer ran briefly over the outbreak of the war and its causes, followed by the terrible German barbarities to the inhabitants of Belgium, and then spoke of the origin of the Red Cross. The first part of a series of interesting lantern slides on the war and work done by the Red Cross was shown. The pictures were very clear and interesting. The last four were loudly applauded, these being pictures of Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, the Prince of Wales and the King. After this, the books of the Cosmos Club were put up for auction and some good prices were fetched, considering the times, although the books, which were nicely bound and in excellent condition, must have originally cost more than three times the sum they were sold for. The auctioneer was Mr. Langlands, who carried out his work in a very efficient manner. His services were again called on at the end of the evening to sell by auction a cake which had been raffled during the entertainment at 50 cents per ticket. The cake was won by Mr. MacDougall with number 185, and then given back and put up for auction. It was first knocked down to Mrs. Hilton at \$13.50, and, after being given back a second time, was again bought by the same lady for \$12. In all, this cake fetched the sum of \$122.50. The whole of the proceeds, as well as those obtained by the sale of the books, were to be devoted en-

tirely to the Red Cross Fund. After the sale of the books, the orchestra played again. This was followed by the recitation of "Gunga Din" by the late President of the Cosmos Club, Mr. Cassels, who is shortly leaving this district for good. A piano solo by Srta. Iris Romaro was next given, and received long applause. A pretty encore was then played by this same lady, and after the second part of the lecture and views had been given the evening was brought to a close by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and "God save the King." Cheers were given for the lecturer, Mr. Cassels, and the now defunct Cosmos Club.

A Love Tragedy.

On Thursday last, just after the Buenos Aires train left at 6.40 p.m., information was given to the police on the station of the death of two people in Villa Mitre. On arriving on the scene, a large crowd of men, women and children, especially the latter, were gathered around a house not far from the railway line. In the doorway of the building lay a young girl, whilst outside, about five yards away, lay the body of a man with his face buried in the dust. It was stated that the girl was still alive, but no one was allowed to go near either of them, although there were four policemen and three police officials on the spot. The man, who appeared to have been a smart youth and was a respectable-looking and well-spoken Argentine of 26 years of age, had been paying attention to the girl for some time past, but as she would not listen to him he had already threatened to kill her. On this particular evening, about half-past six, he called at the house, and on the girl coming to the door he shot her through the head with a revolver, and, after firing a second shot, walked about five yards away and shot himself through the brain. The girl was also an Argentine and only 16 years old. The man formerly had been a warder at the local prison here, and just recently applied to the railway for work, but refused it as it was offered at an outside station, stating that he had to stay in town on account of his parents.

A German-Italian Lawsuit.

This case, which resulted in a win for the Italians, first started some two years ago, and was caused by the former, a company which was building and is still building the new dry dock at Port Militar. As all the material has not yet been sent out from Germany, and there are still several parts uncompleted, the company contracted with the Italian company of Dodero Bros. for the supply of so many thousand tons of gravel which were to have been brought from San Blas and discharged at Port Militar, but before this had all been delivered the German company, finding that they had as much gravel as was required for their work refused to take delivery of any more. Besides the sum asked for by the Italian company, there were three old hulks left full of gravel. These after lying some time at Port Militar were brought down to Ingeniero White and put alongside the mole there. Yesterday they were again towed back to Port Militar, after a stay of over eighteen months, so that the account to be presented for the towage and wharfage of these hulks will help to swell the sum total a little more. The actual totals are not yet settled, but it is hoped to have these for publication very shortly.

Reception in honour of Mr. Chevallier Boutell.

A reception was given by the Masonic Lodges here in the South American Hotel. Tea was served in the large dining room and the hotel orchestra played various pieces from the English musical plays, as well as some dances in which several couples took part. The upper part of the room was cleared for the latter purpose. After tea, ices and other refreshments were served, a very pleasant two hours was brought to a close by the singing of "Tipperary." Amongst those present besides the guest were Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Hilton, Mr. and Mrs. Pot-

CORDOBA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

November 16.

Sewing Circle in Aid of Church Building Fund.

The following ladies were present at the residence of Mrs. A. D. Dunbar, on Wednesday last for the purpose of making articles of needlework for the Sale of Work which is to be held later in aid of the Building Fund of the English Church Hall:—Mrs. W. J. Sugden, Mrs. Blair, Mrs. L. G. Babb, Mrs. George Lang, Mrs. A. Guppy, Miss Copnall and Mrs. Wilkinson.

Dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Davis.

An enjoyable dancing party was given on Wednesday night by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Davis at their residence at San Martin. The large billiard hall was converted into a ball room with the orchestra mounted on a platform at one end of the room draped with the Argentine and British flags. The supper table was delightfully arranged with handsome flowers and countless delicacies. The card room contained three tables for those who desired to play bridge. The host inaugurated an original scheme for the dance programme viz. dancing to time-table. The dance programme was printed on large card board and distributed in the several rooms containing the guests, the first dance read: 1, waltz, 9 p.m.; 2, two step, 9.15 p.m., and so on, by consulting one's watch it was possible to ascertain the next dance. Among those who attended were the following:—Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt Smith, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Babb, Mr. and Mrs. Walters, Mr. and Mrs. McAlery, Mr. and Mrs. George Lang, Mr. and Mrs. A. Guppy, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Galaud, Mrs. Walker, Miss Phyllis Davis, Miss Gladys Symonds, Miss Phyllis Symonds, Miss E. Welch, Miss Gladys Guppy, Miss Blanche Guppy, Miss Brumley, Mr. G. E. Morton, Mr. P. P. Schultz, Mr. C. Redman, Mr. Kenneth

ter, Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. Ferrari, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mrs. and Miss Jones, Messrs. Mortimer, Migotti, Maples, Turney, Mawson, Martin, Lane, Cassels, MacKerow, Perry. The pillars of the hall were very tastefully decorated with the different colours of the Allies.

District Notes.

At the sale of livestock held in Coronel Suarez last Wednesday by Señores Bullrich and Co., fat cows were sold at from \$131 to \$150 each, heifers of twenty months \$130 to \$140 each, yearling steers \$91 to \$105.50 each, those of two years old went for \$126 and \$128, milking cows by the mob \$80.50, half bred bulls from the camp \$190 to \$300.

A sale of 25,000 head of cattle and 3000 sheep is to be held in the yards of the Rural Society on December 1.

The harvest prospects in the district of Santa Rosa de Toay are very promising for the coming season, and it is to be hoped that the Government will take some steps to repair the bad roads before them.

At the auction sale held in Quemu Quemu, steers of one year old were sold for from \$90 to \$120 each, fat cows \$120 to \$158, heifers \$85 to \$100, cows with calves \$59 to \$65, ewes from \$9 to \$12, the total amount of the sales being \$72,500.

The elections for the Municipal authorities in Adolfo Alsina are to be held on Nov. 28. Over one thousand people have recently been vaccinated in the Government sanitary office in this town.

The Provincial Executive Power have approved of the project for the building of a bridge over Napaleofu stream between Tandil and Loberia, the cost of which is to be \$9,929.

Struthers, Mrs. G. A. Brigstocke, Mr. T. G. Ferguson, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Donald Smith, Mr. Domingo Castellanos and Mr. Schibler.

Cordoba Athletic Club Tennis Tournament.

Mr. Percy P. Schultz (minus 15) won the valuable silver cigar box presented by the Honorary President of the Cordoba Athletic Club, Mr. Robert Stuart for the winner of the men's singles (handicap) in the Spring Tennis Tournament of the Club, on Sunday last, by defeating the winner of the event last year Mr. M. L. Zimmer (minus 40). While Mr. Schultz played a very strong game of tennis and deserved his fine win yet he was fortunate in catching his opponent on an "off day." The deadly stroke of Mr. Zimmer did not come off with its customary speed and consequently Mr. Schultz was able to return the majority of his adversary's fast ones which generally reach the back stop before being intercepted. The win was a very popular one on account of Mr. Schultz leaving very soon for England where he will enlist and this was his last chance for winning a prize before going. The score was 6-2, 6-1, 6-1. Marks and Babb after a plucky uphill fight won their match in the men's doubles against Schultz and Parker. Schultz and Parker (minus 1/2 30) won the first set 6-1, with the score 5-3 against them in the second set Marks and Babb (minus 40) pulled the game out of the fire 8-6 and also won the third and deciding set 6-2. The winners will meet Messrs. Dunbar and Ferguson in the semi-finals on Sunday, the winner to play Morton and Zimmer in the finals.

The tennis team of Cañada Gomez have asked for a match against the Cordoba Athletic Club to take place on the courts of the latter in the near future. It is the intention to bring four teams of two men each.

It is also expected that a "mixed" tennis team composed of four ladies and four gentlemen from Rosario will make us a visit in the near future.

Globe Trotters.

More "Globe Trotters" have arrived in Cordoba on their way to the United States. The party is composed of Bernardo Landmeister, Natalio Selzer, Mauricio Joladenco, Naun Grimberg and David Ungar. The "trotters" whose nationalities are Russian and French left Rosario on November 3. Should they arrive in the United States in one year and eight months (the entire journey to be undertaken on foot) a prize of \$20,000 awaits them upon their arrival.

Cordoba Elections.

The anticipated trouble between the Democrats and Radicals on election day did not "come off," this year's voting day being one of the quietest for years. It is impossible to form an idea of the result on account of the incomplete returns which have been received and it will be several days before the name of the next Governor and Vice-Governor will be known.

Beauty Contest.

The interest in the "Beauty Contest" which is being conducted by the local sheet *Voz del Interior* is increasing. Carmen Diez now leads with 2096 votes, with Linda Palacios second with 1,585 and Lidia Ortiz third with 1,442 votes.

Building Falls. Three Killed and Ten Injured.

The falling in of the walls of a house in construction on the corner of 24 de Septiembre and Alvear, last Wednesday morning at 8 caused the death of three of the workmen engaged on the building, while ten injured men were taken out from under the iron girders and bricks by the fire department who worked like trojans to save the lives of the imprisoned men. The following day the funeral took place the Government paying the expense, some 200 carriages being in line. The Governor, Ministers, Chief of Police and other high officials were present at the funeral.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE.

The Committee make a special appeal for donations to the Officers' Families' Fund.

67th LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS. GENERAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$160,929.09
Anonymous	22.32
Central Argentine Railway Magazine (See list "A" below)	174.00
A. C. Williams	50.00
G. L. S. Wood	25.00
Scott and Hume	100.00
A. Scott	50.00
A. S. Hume	50.00
A. E. A. Gostling	40.00
M. H. T.	10.00
Staff Messrs. Neild and Co.	30.00
A. Macdonald	50.00
C. Webster	10.00
W. R. Schiele	10.00
W. H. Earl	5.00
J. and M. Linton	15.00
John Grant	3.00
Per London and River Plate Bank, Ltd.:	
C. H. P. Dashwood	100.00
T. B. F.	25.00
J. C. Wigg	100.00
	\$161,898.41

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$150,021.19
Directors and Staff, Agar Cross and Co.—13th monthly subscription	602.50
Central Argentine Railway Magazine. (See list "B" below)	1,156.50
Per B. A. HERALD—Miss L. Hamer	2.30
	\$152,782.49

RED CROSS FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$28,546.96
S. Capuzzo	10.00
M. Tirone	10.00
Central Argentine Railway Magazine: I. Soleil (C. La-deado) \$30; C. E. Baines \$10	40.00
G. J. Logan	50.00
Three Little Girls	3.00
	\$28,659.96

OFFICERS' FAMILIES' FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$2,520.66
Harry Usher	200.00
Collected at Media Luna Polo Club Race Meeting, Ameghino F.C.O., on 26th and 27th October	3,896.00
	\$6,616.66

NURSE CAVELL MEMORIAL FUND.

To endow a Permanent Bed in the British Hospital to be named "The Nurse Cavell Memorial," and bearing a suitable Tablet recording the object. The amount required is \$20,000 ml.

Previously acknowledged	\$4,007.80
Dr. W. P. MacLaughlin	10.00
G. J. Logan	50.00
A. G. Thornton	100.00
M. H. T.	5.00
S. W. Roberts	25.00
	\$4,197.80

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$4,940.10
Central Argentine Railway Magazine: J. A. Meelboom	50.00
	\$4,990.10

Subscriptions should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Thos. Lloyd, Sarmiento 459, or paid in to the accounts opened at the London and River Plate Bank, Ltd., the London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd., the Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., the Bri-

tish Bank of South America, Ltd.

For general information, subscription forms, etc., application should be made to the Honorary Secretary, Sarmiento 643.

List "A" ("Central Argentine Railway Magazine").—G. F. Sampson \$15, J. R. S. Fox 5, J. B. 10, C. Frank 5, W. J. H. 1, S. E. M. 10, H. H. W. 10, A. M. D. 2, A. E. W. 10, T. K. B. 10, W. J. Lambert 10, W. H. Porteous 3, J. N. Robertson 5, J. Goodfellow 2, J. E. Armstrong 2, K. A. Van Wassenaar 10, A. H. Wade 5, W. Sleet 3, R. M. Livingstone 3, P. Rodgers 2, W. Martin 1, J. Harding 5, A. H. Conner 5, C. A. R. Stuart 25, C. E. Baines 5, H. T. C. 10; total \$174.00.

List "B" ("Central Argentine Railway Magazine") \$2,156.50
Magazine \$2,156.50

Geo. H. White \$10, W. J. Lambert 10, S. J. Johannessen 5, F. F. Wieland 5, A. Paterson 5, M. H. Green 3, Dudley L. Chalk 2, W. S. Harris 3, W. J. Waller 2, L. MacNeish 2, A. H. Headon

Chief Mechanical Engineer's Dept. Talleres.—J. P. Crouch \$1 per day till end of war, July and August, \$62, G. Ainsworth 10, M. Andoradis 10, J. Anderson 15, J. Burke 6, W. Besser 6, L. Berber 9, E. H. Bruce 15, Blacksmith's Dept. 28 L. H. Champagne 5, J. Duncan 10, E. W. Dean 30, P. Deakin 40, S. B. J. Erskine 6, G. A. Farrell 4, M. Foster 6, W. Fishley 6, J. Foster 6, W. Flynn 3, F. Grant 6, J. W. Gillespie 2, H. P. Grant 20, H. G. Hindell 10, G. Hunter 4, W. Heaton 4, J. A. Horat 2, S. Hustler (Citizen) 15, H. Hayes 2, T. J. Hopper 10, H. Jutting 20, T. Johnson 25, H. L. E. Kennard 15, E. Locke 12, H. V. Lewis 15, A. Macdonald 5, L. Marchal 4, M. Laughlin J. 3, C. M. Martin 10, J. Mallon 30, B. J. MacCullagh 6, W. R. Major 15, J. H. Mitchell 3, W. Nichols 1.50, J. O'Callaghan 3, W. W. O. Rawn, 6, A. Rothwell 15, Gerard Smith 15, J. J. Shaw 15, J. H. Smith 15, W. K. H. Smith 4, W. Simpson 30, A. E. Tyson 15, J. W. C. Tyrrell 30, W. Taylor 15, E. Triplett 3, J. Woods 1.

Total . . \$662.50

Hydraulic Dept., total . . \$152.00

Outdoor Dept.—W. Beck 4, W. F. Conder 4, W. H. Dilrew 10, C. Port 8, H. W. Tyrrell 10, M. Walters 4.

Total . \$40.00

Traction Dept., Casilda.—W. Light \$5.00.

Traction Dept., Pergamino.—F. Ainge 10, C. C. Burton 15, S. Bell 10, J. F. Bell 5, C. Coulson 15, F. Davis 20, A. Grant 9, A. F. Higgins 6, E. Henson 20, G. Leckie 9, W. Milligan 9, W. Mason 15, J. Ratcliffe 15, J. Simpson 6, S. D. Townsend 6, S. Wilson 7, J. Zerva 5; total . . \$182.00

Traction Dept., Rio Segundo.—C. R. Begne 1, E. Bayley 2, J. Donayo 10, J. Harvie 4, J. Parks 6, J. Sperat 2, S. W. Tuck 1; total \$26.00

Traction Dept., Rio Cuarto.—F. Agostini 2, J. Agostini 4, E. Borelli 2, G. Gowling 4, S. Capraro 2, A. Diaz 4, R. E. Tipping 10; total . \$28.00

Traction Dept., San Martin.—W. P. Shutte \$7.50.

Traction Dept., San Nicolas.—T. Craven \$15.00.

Traction Dept., Tucuman.—J. Cantrell 15, A. Duff 15, R. Harris 5, G. Ansonnaud 15; total \$50.00

Traction Dept., V. Constitucion.—F. Brunet 1, F. Butcher 15, L. Battiola 10, M. Crisci 10, G. Casalino 1, B. Cipulad 1, G. Diagues 2.50, J. Garcia 20, P. Cuvetti 10, E. Griffa 1, H. Mureado 3.50, J. Malizia 4, M. A. Martin 1, F. P. Roberts 15, A. Smart 10, R. Sutcliffe 15, J. Sisterna 2, H. Thiers 15, J. Waring 15; total \$152.00

Traction Dept., Villa Maria.—A. Atkinson 5, W. Burnett 6, J. Baird 8, S. M. C. Ball 8, Chase Case 20, E. Cowell 2, D. Gordon 8, C. A. Lambert 8, L. E. Lemoine 5, A. Laplagne 8, J. Oliva 5, J. Plenderleith 12, A. Richards 8, Bernard Smyth 5, A. W. Smith 15, A. Silvester 2, J. Scott 8, H. Tomlinson 5, F. Valdez 5, P. Ward 1, G. E. Wortley 5; total \$149.00

Traction Dept., Venado Tuerto.—F. Dolling 8, E. Green 4, J. Nash 5, J. Patton 1, H. Pool 6, F. Robinson 4, S. Stanley 10, E. Wadding 2.

Total . \$40.00

Grand Total \$2,156.50

AEROPLANE FUND.

"RIVER PLATE, No. 2."

The second Aeroplane Fund is now within measurable distance of being completed, and as this will be the last appeal for an aeroplane, those desirous of purchasing a share in it should not delay in sending in their money. Contributions should be forwarded to the Hon. Treas., W. Watson, Calle Cangallo 536.

Previously acknowledged \$15,483.72

Collected by THE HERALD:

Albert W. Brown	50.00
Mrs. E. W.	6.00
	56.00

Collected by Wm. Neilson:

G. G.	2.00
P. Carrick	5.00
R. F.	5.00
G. R. Morgan	3.00
Pepe	2.00
P. F. O'Connell	5.00
	22.00

H. George Roberts	10.00
F. S.	100.00
J. Randall Hunter	5.00
D. M. Munro	100.00
	\$15,776.72

BRITISH SOCIETY

COMFORTS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Thanks to the courtesy of Messrs. Nelson and Wythes, the Society has delivered a consignment of special packages of warm comforts for the soldiers at the front on board the s.s. Highland Scot, which is posted to leave on Tuesday next. The recipients will owe their grateful thanks to the following for their thoughtful kindness:—

Mrs. Beadles, Miss Baker, Mr. E. M. O'Brien, Mrs. Alex Grant, Mr. F. Moffat, Mrs. M. N. de Smith, Miss Edwards, "C. M. E. A.", "M. E. N.", Miss M. Turner, Mr. W. Hay, Mr. J. W. Bennison, and St. Bartholomew's Club, Rosario.

These packages are quite distinct from the articles which are sent to the Queen Alexandra Field Force Fund, a consignment of which is being prepared to be forwarded during the course of the coming week.

The British Martyr to German Brutality



MISS EDITH CAVELL, THE MURDERED ENGLISH NURSE.

5, W. Hill 3, J. W. Radford 3, H. G. Lewis 3, E. H. Doveton 3, E. C. Browne 5, A. W. Charman 10, C. Ferreira 5, F. C. Salacroup 3, F. Aragon 1, R. O'Donoghue 3, J. A. Lopez 1, E. Bujeiro 1, R. E. Roberts 2, W. J. Atkins 3, Thos. Dixon 2, C. Cavanna 1, F. Cooper 1, W. J. Burton 3, C. L. Thomson 3, G. Nottage 3, Electrification Staff Victoria \$140, T. Pride \$25, L. Pride \$10, H. D. Emery \$10, W. N. Gardiner \$10, A. Postel 10, G. Huntington 10, E. P. Bowling 5, W. J. French 5, H. Hurden 5, H. G. H. 5, T. Seddon 5, W. Gallacher 5, F. Gonzalez 5, E. Jones 5, J. Hetherington 5, F. G. Bird 5, per F. G. Bird, C. T. Bayley 10, G. Stalker 3, "Campana's Bull Dog" 5, J. Ihler 5, F. Fielder 2.50, J. W. Crosby 2, J. C. Espriu 2, J. Iglesias 2, J. C. Porter 2, M. Mastro 2, P. Brondes 2, E. Bruce 1, H. W. Battecock 1, F. Fur long 1, A. E. Walmisley 1, L. Codutti 1, J. de la Salle 1, F. A. Aios 1, D. Maestre 1, A. Larremendi 1, J. Perea 1, H. Conlin 1, J. Carulli 1, C. Jarrett 10, C. E. Baines 5, J. MacCormack 2.

Total . . \$412.50

Traction Dept.—Cañada de Gomez: A. Atkinson 5, W. Light 5, W. P. Shutte 5, Bernard Smyth 5, J. Woods 1; total \$21.00

Traction Dept.—Cordoba: D. Alonzo 2, L. Arrocho 1, E. Alcalde 2, S. Barrera 2, S. Bustos 2, J. M. Bonifacina 4, L. Carpena 2, H. Deadman 4, J. Delzett 2, V. Donayo 2, B. Forelli 4, A. M. Farias 2, J. A. Gonzalez 2, D. Genisio 2, C. Jofré 2, J. M. King 4, D. Miranda 1, G. C. May 10, R. Murua 2, S. McAnernin 4, L. Munarriz 2, G. Maldonado 1, V. Mirella 2, S. Morris 4, J. Parodi 1, G. Parry 10, A. Penney 2, J. Penney 2, W. Pedrazzo 2, J. M. Quiroga 1, F. Roberts 4, F. Rodriguez 10, M. Roldan 1, E. Rodriguez 2, J. B. Richetta 2, C. Ramos 2, J. A. Sparnochia 4, A. Simpson 2, C. Surbano 1, F. Scardiglia 2, L. Scholbert 1, F. Santillan 2, F. Sayabedra 1, G. Sigel 1, J. Simpson 10, V. Tomola 2, R. Vallego 2, A. Weedon 4; total \$136.00

Traction Dept., Corral de Bustos.—A. Hinks 15, D. Moriarty 15, S. Oldfield 15, L. Verdozzi 3; total \$48.00

NURSE CAVELL FUND**"THE HERALD" LIST.**

25 de Mayo 158	\$50.00
Walter Rae and hijos (Bahia Blanca)	20.00
Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Mackinlay	5.00
Collected by Mr. George Matheson, Lezama, F.C.S., among his friends: Miguel Alfredo Martinez de Hoz \$200, W. Hartnett \$20, M.s. Wm. Gammie \$10, J. Coplanana \$10, Mrs. Wm. Forbes \$10, Andrew Elliot \$10, Mrs. A. Machattie \$20, "A Friend" \$10, Jas. O'Connor \$10, John Bruce \$5, John Tosh \$10, Wm. Kennedy 10, Mr. Baker \$5, Agnes Mc Intosh \$10, Harry Blunt \$10, A. J. Marshall \$10, "Another Friend" \$10, Jas. Gaslick \$10, E. M. Alexander \$10, J. B. Walker \$10, George Matheson \$20, Henry Poels 40	
Four Drivers at 25 de Mayo, F.C.S., (Messrs. M. Marsh, E. W. Dix, J. Mayze, T. H. Aitken)	8.00
	\$513.00

"HERALD" BELGIAN FUND

Amount previously acknowledged	\$3248.30
Mrs. M.	5.00
F. S.	2.00
A. L.	1.00
Juan Miller	5.00
W. K. Cunningham (for Oct.)	50.00
Miss Cunningham (for Oct.)	5.00
Mrs. Cochrane (for Oct.)	5.00
F. S.	2.00
A. L.	1.00
Mary Esther and Betita	4.60
A. L. L.	5.00
Total	\$3333.90

"THE HERALD" MOTOR AMBULANCE

Previously acknowledged \$7,136.80. Collected by Mr. A. Milne (San Julian): A. Milne \$11.45, M. Nagain 11.45, W. Holman 11.45, R. K. Calcutt 11.45, F. Gibbs 11.45, D. Macdonald 11.45, A. Evans 5.--\$73.70. Grand Total:—\$7,210.50.

SWEET PEA AND ROSE SHOW**A FINANCIAL AND SOCIAL SUCCESS.**

The balance-sheet of Belgrano Sweet Pea and Rose Show is as follows:—

Receipts—	
Entrance fees for exhibits	\$ 51.00
Admittance tickets	315.50
Fancy Stall	512.90
Toy Stall	279.35
Provisions Stall	208.00
Flowers and Plants Stall	157.90
Sunday School Stall	69.65
Refreshments	130.00
Fish Pond and Bran Pie	58.30
Parcel Stall	5.20
Auction	100.00
Certificates (Excess of donations)	4.70
Gross receipts.	\$1,893.20
Expenses—	
Stationery, printing and decorations	\$ 21.30
Labour, etc.	18.20
	\$39.50
Net Receipts	\$1,853.70

Cheques for one-half of the net receipts, i.e., for \$926.85 each, have been forwarded to Mrs. Hope Gibson, Hon. Treasurer of the Women's Patriotic Committee (earmarked for the supply of Comforts to British Prisoners in Germany); and to Mr. F. Phillips, Hon. Treasurer of St. Saviour's Church Belgrano.

It is desired to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. John Wright for his kindness in lending the materials and supplying the labour for the erection of the exhibit tables and stalls free of charge.

RED CROSS FUNDS**QUILMES BOY SCOUTS' ENTERTAINMENT.**

(To the Editor.)

Sir, — I have received from Scout Master Francis H. P. Logan the sum of \$185.20, being one half net proceeds of exhibition and entertainment given by the 1st Quilmes Troop of Boy Scouts Argentinos on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at the Italian Hall, Quilmes, for which I beg to give my most sincere thanks to the Quilmes Troop for this handsome donation to the Funds of the British Red Cross Society. Scout Master Logan has asked me, on his behalf and on behalf of his Troop, to express their gratitude to all those who so ably assisted in forming and carrying out the programme, in particular; and he has requested that the following statement of receipts and expenditure should be published shewing gross and net results. The statement is as follows:—

Sale of tickets, badges and programmes	\$494.—
Expenses:—	
Ribbon, silk, etc. for badges & bouquets	5.60
Electric installations	12.80
Printing account	36.00
Hire of Hall and payment to Hall-porter	70.00
	124.40

½ British Red Cross Society	\$185.20
½ Scouts Equipment Fund	185.20
	\$370.40

Thanking you for your kindness,
Yours, etc.

F. H. CHEVALLIER BOUTELL,
Representative of the British
Red Cross Society in Argentina.

"WHITE DANCE" AT ROSARIO**FINANCIAL STATEMENT.**

The following correspondence relative to the recent "White Dance" at Rosario, has been received for publication:

W. Watson, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer,

"The British Society in the Argentine"

Buenos Aires.

Dear Sir,
Herewith, please find cheque for \$250 m/n. draw to your favour on the London and River Plate Bank in your city.

This amount was handed me by Mr. J. W. Topping with instructions to forward to you with the object of purchasing Christmas presents for our Soldiers at the front, as per your recent advices in the HERALD and Standard.

This is the result of a "White Dance," which took place at St. Bartholomew's Club on the 27th ult., kindly arranged by the members of said Club, as per enclosed statement. Please acknowledge receipt.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) G. Woollbridge.

Hon. Treasurer.

Buenos Aires, Nov. 6, 1915.

G. Woollbridge, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer

British Patriotic Committee,
Rosario, F.C.C.A.

Dear Sir,

I have to thank you for your favour of yesterday's date enclosing cheque for \$250 m/n. proceeds of a "White Dance," to be used for supplying Christmas comforts for the Soldiers at the front.

Kindly convey our thanks to Mr. J. W. Topping and other members of St. Bartholomew's Club for their generous support of our scheme.

With renewed thanks.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

For the British Society in the Argentine Republic,

(Signed) W. Watson.

Hon. Treas.

BRITISH RED CROSS FUNDS**A CORRECTION AND FURTHER LIST OF DONATIONS.**

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—Kindly allow me to correct a wrong impression likely to be formed by some subscribers to the Funds of the Society I represent in Argentina. In the note I sent you that appeared in your issue of yesterday, I gave a list of donations, following the balance received from the HERALD Readers' for Ambulance, so that it might be taken as a continuation of the Ambulance donations, whereas they are amounts to the Funds of the Society only. Would you, therefore, kindly publish the following to save all doubt on the point, and I take advantage of the opportunity to express my warmest thanks to Mr. Neilson and appreciation of his untiring efforts on behalf of the Red Cross.

Yours, etc.,

F. CHEVALLIER BOUTELL,

Representative of the British Red Cross Society in Argentina.

List of Donations collected by Mr. William Neilson for the Funds of the British Red Cross Society:

R. F.	\$5.00
Capt. Humphries	5.00
Capt. Edmonds, s.s. Craigina	5.00
Rev. H. Westby Brady, Chaplain	5.00
Horace McCarty	5.00
Arthur G. Pruden	5.00
Capt. J. D. Lewin	5.00
J. G.	5.00
Capt. Healey, s.s. Bayway	5.00
S. De Mello	1.00
Mr. Fisher, s.s. Frederick Knight	5.00
Mr. M. Phillips, ditto	5.00
A. J. H.	2.00
R. H. T.	2.00
W. E. O.	2.00
J. N. G.	2.00
Capt. Goodrick, s.s. "La Rosarina"	5.00
Capt. M. Ritch, s.s. Don Benito	5.00
Capt. P. Bisson, s.s. Waneta	10.00
Capt. Swicker, s.s. Oregonian	11.45
Capt. Horsburgh, s.s. Penylan	5.00
Wilfred C. Deacon and Co.	50.00
Capt. P. Burman, s.s. Antonio	5.00
Capt. Thomas W. Quick, s.s. Trewyn	5.00
Capt. F. Cundy, s.s. Tregantle	5.00
William Neilson	10.00
	\$175.45

VILLA DEVOTO HIGH SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—Permit me with your kindness to acknowledge a donation from the pupils of the "Villa Devoto High School" and the "Villa Devoto English School" to the Funds of the British Red Cross Society, being the nett result of the function given recently by the pupils, as follows:—

Nett proceeds of play "The Don of Aquadulce" \$406.50, expressing my gratitude to those who have so admirably contributed to the Funds of the Society.

Yours, etc.

F. CHEVALLIER BOUTELL.

Bs. Aires, Nov. 20.

CORSO DE LAS FLORAS

The "Corso de las Flores" finished on Sunday night in a blaze of success, the attendance was much more numerous than on previous evenings and the "fiesta" generally more lively. Weather more ideal could scarcely have been imagined and the floral combats continued until a late hour with the utmost animation. The first prize was awarded to the carlage bearing the name Diamela which was magnificently decorated in clove Carnations. A very large concourse of well known Society people were present in the stands.

TOBACCO FOR THE TROOPS**BRITISH SEAMEN'S FUND**

Nov. 19th's meeting of the Seafarers Tobacco Fund was notable on several counts. One was the large attendance; the meeting was enthusiastic, but that is not a novelty, but there was a special proposal taken up and carried to a successful issue.

Mr. A. G. Pruden, the President, was in the chair, and there were also present the Rev. H. Westby Brady, Hon. Treasurer; Mr. F. E. Beatty, Secretary; Captain J. N. Jones s.s. Hostilius, Captain A. Way s.s. Hyperia, Captain D. Calder s.s. Hyanthos, Captain Ralph Humphries of Lamport and Holt's, Captain J. F. Lewin of the Houston Line, Mr. W. Lythgoe s.s. Hostilius, Mr. A. F. Macaulay s.s. Crofton Hall, Mr. A. Scott s.s. Hyanthos, Mr. J. Myles s.s. Hyanthos, Mr. R. Willis s.s. Hyperia, Mr. F. R. Barnett s.s. Asiatic Prince, Mr. W. Neilson, and Mr. J. Gall.

The following sums were notified as received: Mr. Willis, of the Hyperia, handed in \$34.70 sent by the s.s. Skipton Castle from New York, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. contributed \$10. No large amounts are mentioned this week as several lists have not yet been received, but the Chairman expressed his confidence and that of the Committee that a very handsome total will be reported next week when these outlying collections come in. Mr. Pruden also voiced the great pleasure of the Shore Committee at seeing so many gentlemen of the sea present.

Captain Lewin mentioned that lists have been left at the Consulate for distribution to shipmasters, and the best hopes are entertained.

The Chairman thanked Mr. F. E. Beatty in the name of the committee and meeting for his continuous and excellent work as Secretary, which had contributed much to the Fund's success, and recorded the thanks of the committee also to the British Press of the Capital for the publicity given.

Mr. McAuley, also on behalf of the seafaring members, tendered hearty thanks to the Shore Committee for their good work.

Captain Lewin stated that there were numerous callers on the ships for various charitable causes, and repeated the warning given by the Prefect of the Port that none of these are genuine unless their lists bear the seal of the Prefectura. All others are impostors, and there are quite a few of them.

On a proposal to extend the benefits to mine sweepers, it was pointed out that as they frequently call at ports and get tobacco out of bond, this was rather superfluous.

A proposal to make a special effort for Christmas, each gift to contain a Christmas card, was enthusiastically received, and will be acted upon. It is earnestly hoped that the results will justify a large addition to the £50 already sent to Gallipoli, where tobacco, cigars and cigarettes are scarce and unattainable. At Salonica also it is expected there will be a considerable demand. The Rev. Mr. Brady mentioned that his brother, Colonel Brady, R.F.A., had informed him in a letter that it was expected 120,000 British troops would proceed from France to the Balkan front.

The Fund has already been a huge success and has surpassed all the expectations of its founders. It is hoped that it will achieve even greater success, and especially that the Christmas proposal may be carried out on a scale that will be a legitimate source of pride to the Seafarers' Tobacco Fund.

VETERAN OF 76**WORKS NIGHT AND DAY IN THE TRENCHES.**

Paris, Nov. 22.

The ex-Mayor of Auxerre, 76 years of age, a veteran of the war of 1870, has been decorated with the War Medal and mentioned in an Order of the Day for the excellent work performed by him as Lieutenant of Sappers, working night and day in the trenches under fire without displaying any symptoms of exhaustion.

HOMELESS RUSSIANS

VICTIMS OF THE WAR

AN APPEAL TO ALL BRITONS

When the average Briton reads of brilliant Russian successes, or endeavours to calculate the probable part to be played by the Russian army in the Great War, does he ever stop to think what that war really means to Britain's ally? The probability is that he does not; nor does he realise that portions of the Tsar's empire have been turned into a cockpit for the conflict between rival armies and that thousands of non-combatant men, women, and children are homeless and starving. The war is vividly brought home to the inhabitants of western Russia, whereas residents in Britain are—except for occasional raids—untouched. It is, then, almost obligatory on every Briton to do what he can to alleviate the sufferings of the people of the allied nations on the Continent. Such relief can be given easily—at very small cost to the individual donor—and that by means of a scheme which has just been drafted by the Allies' Committee in Buenos Aires. Their announcement on the point appears below:—

A RELIEF FUND RAFFLE.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Allies in Buenos Aires, the Russian Delegate, Mr. Alexandre Pavlosky, solicited the assistance of the Allies in the Argentine Republic for the Russian victims of the war.

Mr. Pavlosky described the terrible cruelties to which those people have been subjected and the manner in which they have been driven from their homes. He stated that large numbers are to-day absolutely dependent on charity.

The members of the Allies Committee immediately agreed that each nation in this country should do their best to alleviate this distress.

The Allies' Committee resolved to organise a raffle or lottery and decided that each delegate should appeal to his community for donation of articles for the lottery. It is requested that such articles be sent to Mr. Theodore Ptaschnik, Consul General of Russia, Calle Cevallos 592, Buenos Aires, together with the donor's card.

It is proposed that the lottery should take place about the middle of December, and the Allies' Committee ask the British Community to give any articles they can dispose of, for this very deserving fund, and to forward them as soon as possible.

Reginald Tower, Hon. President Allies' Committee; H. G. Mackie, Hon. Vice-President Allies' Committee; Arthur Geo. Pruden, Allies' Committee; David C. Anderson, Allies' Committee.

HELP FOR RUSSIAN VICTIMS

A NOTABLE DONATION TO PATRIOTIC RAFFLE.

Captain J. N. Jones, of the s.s. Hostilius, who was quickly on the spot after the naval battle between the British s.s. Carmania and the German s.s. Cap Trafalgar, picked up some Cap Trafalgar life belts on the high seas in Latitude 22.17S., Longitude 39.44 West, and has kindly given one of these life belts for the raffle which is to take place for the benefit of the Russian victims of the war.

Remembering the great sacrifices made, and good work done by the Russian Army for the Allies' cause, it is earnestly hoped that the British community in Argentina will do all they possibly can for this meritorious fund.

The Commission of Russian ladies are dedicating all their activity to this matter, and hope next week to start selling tickets for the lottery. Therefore British residents are requested to give whatever objects they can dispose of, with as little delay as possible, sending them, with the donor's card, to the Russian Consul General, 592 Calle Cevallos, Buenos Aires.

ROSARIO GAOL

ANOTHER REPOTRED MUTINY

BAD AND SCARCE FOOD

When a public official, a Deputy or a Minister feels aggrieved and that things are not going as he would desire, he generally presents his *renuncia indeclinable*. To the occupants of gaols, penitentiaries, *calabozos*, clinks and lock-ups, this resource is not open or, being a class who have frequent grievances they would all resign in a body. They therefore do their best by mutinying and Rosario gaol, says an evening contemporary, has just been the scene of yet another protest of this description in addition to an outbreak comparatively recent.

It appears that the immediate cause of the present rising was the bad quality and small quantity of food supplied and it is alleged that the regulation requiring a certain amount of food of a specified quality to be served daily to each detenu, is habitually disregarded by the gaol authorities who "have other uses" for the supplies thus created. To set a bad example by stealing his food, certainly seems a doubtful method of reforming a thief.

On Tuesday the dinner served to the guests of the State consisted only of bean soup and even that thick and dirty. The prisoners left their cells with loud cries and the Director, Sr. José Noguera, who was just leaving the prison (for dinner perhaps) telephoned for a platoon of *bomberos* with loaded rifles "to calm" the demonstrators. Captain Castello, it is stated, flatly refused as did the Governor of the Gaol to take any part in the matter, evidently considering that the captives had some reason to complain. A better dinner had to be served and this quieted the prisoners as effectually as the Mausers of the *bomberos* could have done.

On Friday, Sr. Noguera, dismissed all the officials who had declined to use force to the prisoners. They number 13, an unlucky number for somebody as they have demanded an investigation which it is said Dr. Menchaca, Governor of the Province, will grant and, after the repeated scandals in connection with the prison it is thought that there may be "wigs on the green."

DARING ARGENTINE AVIATORS

MAGNIFICENT FLIGHT AT PALOMAR.

Further brilliant aviation achievements have been scored to the credit of Argentine flyers. Lieut. Pedro E. Zanni at Palomar rose to the prodigious height of 6,500 metres, using a Morane Soulnier monoplane formerly the property of Ingeniero Newbery.

Lieutenant Mario Godoy has also broken the South-American height record for biplanes, reaching a height of 3,000 metres.

Lieutenant Zanni's flight is regarded as an astonishing feat. He started yesterday about 7.20. About 9, a telephone message reached the Aviation School, stating that he had descended safely at Talar de Pacheco after reaching the height indicated, practically 20,000 feet. His descent was somewhat perilous, but happily unattended by any accident.

Lieutenant Godoy came down in 3 minutes, a rate of 1000 metres per minute, and his feat, while skilful and courageous, seems to have been distinctly risky.

THE U. S. INVASION

Fight for a Footing in Argentina

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

New York, Nov. 23.

A group of capitalists headed by Messrs. Morgan and Rockefeller and the National City Bank have formed a syndicate for financial operations in Central and South America.

Part of the syndicate's work will be to buy up shares in various industrial undertakings which at present are quoted at very low prices.

The syndicate will be entitled The American International Company and will commence business with a capital of 50 million dollars which will be progressively increased.

Operations will be chiefly in the Argentine Republic where the funds will be invested in railways, mines, etc. which the European holders are offering at ridiculously low prices.

DEATH OF MR. H.R. ELDRIDGE

OF NATIONAL CITY BANK AT LA PAZ.

The death of Mr. Herbert R. Eldridge, a Vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, is reported from La Paz, Bolivia.

Mr. Eldridge was but a young man being only 45 years of age, but had already achieved a solid and commanding success in the Banking World. His loss will be very generally lamented especially among the American business community with whom he was justly popular and widely esteemed. The cause of death is not stated.

NEW FRENCH LOAN

SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM THE ARGENTINE.

The French Bank of the River Plate has charge of the issue of subscriptions for the new French loan authorised by that Republic. Only a limited number of subscriptions will be issued in the Argentine. The new loan will open in Paris on November 25 and will close on December 15.

Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. will be paid every three months. The loan will be issued at 87.25 francs and the first coupon cancelled on Feb. 15, 1916.

The manager of the French Bank has issued a circular calling the attention of the French people in the Argentine to the loan and pointing out its patriotic purposes. All further particulars may be had at the French Bank.

ACCIDENT ON THE F.C.C.G.

DYING MAN DISCOVERED NEAR ALBERDI.

A fatal accident has occurred to an Argentine, Alberto Federico, on the Central Cordoba Railway, near Alberdi station.

It is not known how the fatality happened, but Federico was discovered lying in the station, by the side of the rails with severe injuries to his head.

He died while receiving first aid. It is believed that he was the victim of a passenger train which had shortly before passed through the station. The police, in pursuing their enquiries, however, have failed to find any evidence to clear up the case.

OIL VESSEL SEIZED

By British Warships

WHILE ON VOYAGE FROM U.S.A. TO MONTEVIDEO

New York, Nov. 22.

It is reported that the steamer Genesee which sailed from New York for Montevideo has been seized by British warships and taken to the island of Santa Lucia as a prize.

The Genesee is a vessel of 2830 tons register, and belongs to the American Transatlantic Company.

(Note.—Lloyd's Register shows the Genesee as belonging to the Anglo-American Oil Company, and registered at London).

THE ARGENTINE POSITION

SIR REGINALD TOWER'S REPORT.

Reporting under date of August 31, the British Minister at Buenos Aires says that the Argentine National Government is faced with a heavy deficit on the present year's Budget owing to a large decrease in its principal source of revenue, the Customs duties, as compared with former years. The deposits in the banks are heavier than usual, yet credit is restricted. The Conversion Office holds enormous sums of gold, but it is hard to obtain coin without paying a premium. Nevertheless, luxury is evidenced in the capital in the well turned out carriages and motor-cars, and the opera season has been the best on record. Indigency is apparently non-existent. The new Minister of Finance during a recent interview stated that the present crisis was due to want of confidence and was purely fictitious. The value of the products of the Republic had risen and the demand for them had increased owing to the war in Europe. The fiduciary circulation, the bank deposits and the available capital, he said, all testified to this. H.M. Minister adds, however, that the fact remains that business is bad, stocks are reduced and imports are comparatively small.

POLITICAL UNREST IN ROSARIO

CONFLICT WITH THE POLICE

On Monday evening in the Plaza San Martin Rosario a political meeting of the Radicals was broken up by the police and from reports received the affair was a lively one.

Apparently it had been arranged that the meeting should break up at 10.30 at night and that the bugler, accompanying commandant Brigardello, who was in charge of the mounted troops, should give the signal for the break of the meeting.

The bugle sounded, when one excitable individual drew a revolver and discharged it in the air. In an instant there was an uproar and a free fight commenced.

The police were ordered to clear the Plaza and the mounted troops joined in. Knives were drawn, revolvers fired off, fists and sticks freely used and for some moments pandemonium reigned.

Ultimately the Plaza was cleared, but not before some officials were wounded. Chief of Comisaria No. 4, Sr. Albizuri, was stabbed in the shoulder. Muñoz, another official, was likewise wounded. Some arrests were made, but the full details of these and of a considerable amount of bodily damage suffered have not been reported.

TÉ AGUILA ES EL MEJOR

OUR DAILY FOOD

CHEAPER LIVING IN BUENOS AIRES

THE KEY TO THE PROBLEM

(Exclusive to THE HERALD.)

Whilst in many directions the increased cost of living has been very severely felt, the stringency of the times as regards the family budget has not been entirely without its advantageous lessons. More than one political party in Buenos Aires has realised that the key to the sympathies of the electorate is in its stomach, and the cheap bread and meat of the Radical party, however it may be regarded as a political move, certainly has roused the public in general to a knowledge of the fact that they pay far too much to the middleman, or, if you like, to the antiquated system of distribution that rules to-day in Buenos Aires and the other cities of Argentina.

The Municipality and the Markets.

Elsewhere in this issue there will be found a paraphrase of an article taken from an Argentine contemporary dealing with the interesting experiment under which producers of fruit and garden produce may consign their goods direct to the Superintendent of Markets to be sold for their account, less the usual charges. The results so far are highly satisfactory, but the scale of operations is as yet too small to enable one to give an opinion as to its ultimate effect on prices. Later in the course of this article it will be necessary to refer to this matter again, but for the present what one wishes to draw attention to is the steady growth of the market system of supply, as opposed to the itinerant vendor, the oldest and the costliest method of distribution possible in a large modern city. Not so many years ago marketing in Buenos Aires was comparatively unusual. To-day, with additional facilities, it is, also comparatively, fairly general. We have not as yet reached the high pitch of the French methods, but already in Buenos Aires both mistresses and servants are accustomed to going and selecting their own foodstuffs and bringing them home straight away. In this change the Free Fairs have played an important part. Originally designed for the use of the poorest classes, the fact that everyone, whether well-to-do or not, must have the main staples of food every day, has gradually led to an appreciation of their advantages by many people whom one would never have expected to see buying their meat, their vegetables, and sundry other foodstuffs at a public fair. Despite strenuous attempts to throw discredit on the quality of the goods supplied, the knowledge that prices are fixed within certain limits, that weight can be checked at will, and that the old rule of *caveat emptor*, let the purchaser look out for himself, works both ways for the clever manager, has made the bi-weekly fair a popular institution. Buyers come from relatively long distances to stock their larder, and a new class of trader has sprung up, in many cases women, who, protected by the municipal officials so long as they keep within the rules of the fair, are able to sell their own produce, or the produce grown by relatives, at a reasonable profit. Indeed, a large number of the itinerant vendors give up their rounds on the days when the fairs are in operation to take their stand and let their clients come to them.

Eliminating the Middleman.

This return to mediocrity—for the fair is the quintessence of mediaeval trading methods—does not entirely eliminate the middleman, but it certainly does check his possibilities for harm in so far as the cheaper and more general class of foodstuffs is con-

cerned. As a matter of fact, one does not want to eliminate him altogether, even if such a thing were possible, which it is not. What Buenos Aires needs is to educate the middleman, to show him that he must move with the times; make him realise that in a city of one and a half million inhabitants it pays to sell cheaply to the many rather than dearly to the few, and that the way to do this is not to restrict supplies, but to do everything possible to get quick despatch for the wares he handles.

It will not be an easy task, seeing that the majority of the middlemen in Buenos Aires to-day are ignorant, illiterate Neapolitans who, by industry, thrift, and systematic extortion, have attained fortunes that to them appear the height of affluence. In fact, they may best be left to carry out their trade on their old lines, the while every incentive is given to the newer school of trader to handle produce. In the fish trade, for instance, there is vast scope for improved method, and if the Municipality would secure new traders from the thousand petty checks and annoyances, culminating in constant losses, that are adopted by the small but influential trust operating on the old lines, great benefit would be assured alike to the traders and to the public. The *gremio* can buy their boxes of fish at anything from \$4 to \$7 a box, and these are outside prices. Distributed retail, a box of sea fish brings in from \$20 to \$25, reckoning on the average prices paid from door to door, say 25 to 40 cents for corbina or pescadilla, and a shade more for merluza, leaving the higher class of fish, such as besugo or anchoa out of the question for the moment.

These prices are, however, such as to make fish a luxury on the tables of the middle classes, and an impossibility on the tables of the poor, who moreover suffer yet again by the fact that stockfish, imported from Europe, has also increased considerably in price. Hence it follows that to-day the sale of fish is less than it was two years ago, and that despite the fact that a trawler can go out of the Plate and return in a week with her holds full, some 1200 to 1500 boxes, the fish thus caught cannot be sold, and is very frequently taken out to sea and thrown away to the tune of 30 to 50 per cent. of the catch. This is a scandal and a shame, but until the Municipality can take steps to make the sale of cheap fish possible, it is bound to continue. There is no reason why fish should not be as general a dish here as it is in Great Britain in so far as the city of Buenos Aires is concerned, but at present retail prices this cannot be hoped for.

What has been said of fish is true to a lesser extent of fruit and vegetables, though there the action of the Municipality has already been productive of some good, small though such action has been. Its chief utility lies in the proof it affords that much of the dearness of foodstuffs in Buenos Aires is artificial, and may be reduced to a very considerable extent by freedom of trade and sensible facilities for the handling of perishable merchandise.

Q. E. D.

CONDEMNED TO DEATH

ANOTHER EXCEPTIONAL JUDGMENT

Whether or not the increasing number of murders in the capital have aroused the authorities to the seriousness of the problem that they have to face cannot be said, but it is nevertheless a fact that three death sentences have been passed in the last two days. The severest penalty of the law is a comparatively uncommon one in this Republic.

On Nov. 19 the condemned man was one named Leonardó del Cazale, who in July 14, 1914, murdered his wife, under revolting conditions. An appeal has been lodged before the President of the Republic to commute the sentence.

THROTTLING TRADE

BLUNDERS BY THE PREFECTURE

OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE WITH FREIGHTS

There is no worse enemy to the Argentine trader than his own government, and whether the damage done to him is intentional or accidental, the results are the same. This broad statement must be taken for granted, the concrete example that obtrudes at the present moment being that of the official attitude to the local shipping trade. Ever since the war began, the luckless Argentine shipowner has been harried, no other word fits the position, by rules and regulations that have taken all the gilt off the gingerbread. The latest case of unwarranted official interference has been registered in the coasting trade with the southern ports. Briefly the Prefecture of the Ports have taken on themselves to object to increased rates of freight as charged by the steamers working that service, and orders have been given to the effect that boats taking freights on the new tariff scale shall not be allowed to leave port with their proper clearance papers. The s.s. Avellaneda, loading at Comodoro Rivadavia for various ports, was refused such clearance, and notwithstanding that fact, left as usual for Camarones. If she is detained there by the authorities, then her captain has no recourse save to make the customary legal protest.

Now leaving aside the logical right of the companies to increase their charges, a right that the increase in coal freights alone is more than sufficient to justify, can anything be more suicidal for the Argentine Mercantile Marine than this perpetual policy of annoyance and expense to which the local shipping has been subjected of late? The primary evil lies in the appointment of elderly naval men, who have never been in touch with trade or with the merchant marine in their lives, to posts of administrative importance in direct contact with the overseas commerce of the republic. Rear-admiral Rojas Torres, Prefect of Ports, has the reputation of being a stern disciplinarian and a most exemplary naval officer, but he has not, and perforce cannot have, any practical knowledge of the many complicated interests arising from the carriage of goods by sea. Again and again rules and ordinances have been published that have in execution proved ridiculous. The prohibition against the sounding of syrens nearly led to several accidents, and has tacitly been allowed to drop. The extraordinary regulations dealing with the number of crew to be carried on the boats engaged in the island trade may be said to have been still-born. The rules relative to the use of the Argentine flag and the flying of foreign flags by pleasure craft have stultified the republic. The enforced employment of Argentine merchant skippers has proved a calamity for more than one owner.

What deep designs may lie beneath these continued thrusts at the Argentine Mercantile Marine no one can say. In all probability there is no design at all, and the whole thing merely springs from crass ignorance. Be that as it may ships are leaving the Argentine flag. Sailing vessels owned and worked from Buenos Aires fly Uruguayan colours in order to be free from perpetual official interference, and the general trend of the trade is downwards. In many respects this policy is foolish. Argentina needs a fuller development of the southern territories, and that development must come by sea. Then her fleet needs men, and the best seamen are those that are most frequently afloat, though the Argentine supply of practical seamen becomes less year by year. In short

NEW PORT WORKS

CONTRACTORS' REQUEST REFUSED

THE PRESIDENTIAL DECREE

On November 19 the Presidential Decree on the subject of the New Port Works was signed. The text of the document runs as follows:

Representations of the firm of C. H. Walker and Co. Ltd., Constructional Contractors of the New Port Works of the Capital have been made as follows:

(a) That owing to the European War the Bonds which by contract agreement they receive in payment of the works, cannot be negotiated.

(b) That the last loan raised by the Government at 6 per cent. interest has tended to worsen the situation to which they refer, producing as they allege, a drop of 20 per cent. in the quotations on the Port of the Capital, which should bear 5 per cent. interest.

(c) That the Constructors were unable to foresee that the Government of the Nation when they engaged to pay with bonds bearing the highest rate of interest when the contract was signed, would find itself obliged to depreciate the value of these bonds by another issue bearing higher interest than that on the Port Works of the Capital.

(d) That likewise owing to the European war, further considerable losses have been sustained by reason of the increase in price of imported materials such as Portland cement, steel for armoured cement, coal, etc., for which freights have, as is well known, greatly risen.

(e) That considering that this is a typical case of force majeure as foreseen in the contract with the Government, they are permitted to suspend the construction of the works from the present month, should the Government be unable to pay in actual cash, limiting the work done to what resources will permit.

(f) That on the supposition that the Government cannot pay the certified monthly quotas in actual cash as proposed, the time has come for the temporary suspension of the works, until the Scrip market recovers normal conditions.

In reply the Government points out that it has complied up to the present with the contract signed with the Constructing Company, giving every facility for its fulfilment, as was shown by the decree in February, 1915, permitting prorogation of the terms of the work on account of the European war. The contentions of the Company are traversed, and the reference to the case as one of "force majeure" is denied.

It is also pointed out as to the proposal to suspend the works, the terms of the contract will be strictly applied, providing a fine in case of delay in finishing, and that all expense in preserving the work done intact, shall fall on the Constructors.

All this is without prejudice to responsibilities of the Company under the General Act of Public Works.

The President of the Argentine Nation decrees that:

The request made by C. H. Walker and Co. Ltd., Constructors of the New Port Works of the Capital, is not granted.

things are in a parlous state, and it is high time that the government took official cognisance of the matter. The Argentine marine does not need protection in the ordinary sense in which that word is applied to government aid here. Its profits are quite good enough for it to protect itself, were it only assured of freedom from the everlasting interference which makes it impossible to obtain any fixed data whereon to base profits and losses from one voyage to another.

Mainly for Women

Conducted by "Egeria"

"HOW THE AMERICAN SAW QUEEN MARY"

Mary Roberts Rinchart tells in "Everybody's" "How the American saw Queen Mary."

When at last I was permitted to see the Queen of England I understood a part of what she was suffering. I had been to the front. I had been quite close to the very trenches where the boyish Prince of Wales was facing the enemies of his country, and doing it with high courage. And I had heard the rumble of the great German guns as Queen Mary must hear them in her sleep.

Even with no son in the field the Queen of England would be working for the soldiers. But a good mother is a mother to all the world. When Queen Mary is supervising the great work of the Needlework Guild one feels sure that into each word of direction has gone a little additional tenderness because of this boy of hers at the front.

It was characteristic of her Majesty that she put an American woman—a very nervous American woman—at ease at once. . . . As she advanced towards us I had an opportunity to see this royal woman who has suffered so grossly from the camera. It will be a surprise to many Americans to learn that the Queen of England is very lovely to look at. So much emphasis has always been placed on her virtues and so little has been written about her charm that this tribute is only fair to her Majesty. She is tall, perhaps five feet eight inches with deep blue eyes and beautiful colouring. She has a rather wide, humorous mouth. There is not a trace of austerity in her face or in any single feature. The whole impression was of sincerity and kindness, with more than a trace of humour. I could quite believe the delightful story that I had heard from a member of her own circle, that now and then, when during some Court solemnity an absurdity occurred, it was positively dangerous to catch the Queen's eye!

Queen Mary came up the long room. As she paused and held out her hand, each lady took it and curtsied at the same time. The Queen talked, smiling, as she spoke. There was no formality. Near at hand the lady-in-waiting in attendance stood, sometimes listening, sometimes joining in the conversation. The talk was all of supplies. Certain things had come in certain things were going out. For the Queen of England today is at the head of a great business, one that in a few months has already collected and distributed over a million garments, all new, all practical, all of excellent quality.

The Queen came toward me and paused. There was an agonised moment while the lady-in-waiting presented me. Her Majesty held out her hand. I took it and bowed. The next instant she was speaking. She spoke at once of America, and of Canada. "Canada has been wonderful," she said. "They are doing everything."

The ready response of Canada to the demand for both troops and supplies appeared to have touched her Majesty. She spoke at length about the troops, the distance they had come, the fine appearance the men made, and their popularity with the crowds when they paraded in the streets of London. I had already noticed this. A Canadian regiment was sure to elicit cheers at any time although London, generally speaking, has ceased any but silent demonstration over the soldiers.

Already, by her tact and her simplicity of manner, she had put me at my ease. The greatest people, I have found, have this quality of simplicity. We talked freely of the hospitals in France, and I was able to

tell her about them from personal knowledge. Then the lady-in-waiting asked me to tell the Queen about my meeting with King Albert.

So I told about it. It had been unconventional, and the recital amused her Majesty. It was then that I realised how humorous her mouth was, how very blue and alert her eyes. I told it all to her, the things that insisted on slipping off my lap, and the King's picking them up; the old envelope he gave me to make notes of the interview on; how I had asked him whether he would let me know when the interview was over, or whether I ought to get up and go! And, finally, when we were standing talking before my departure, how I had suddenly remembered that I was not to stand nearer to his Majesty than six feet, and had hastily backed away and explained, to his great amusement.

Queen Mary laughed. Then her face clouded.

"It is all so very tragic," she said. "Have you seen the Queen?"

I replied that the Queen of the Belgians had received me a few days after my conversation with the King.

"She is very sad," said her Majesty. "It is a terrible thing for her, especially as she is a Bavarian by birth."

I stepped back as her Majesty prepared to continue her visit around the long room. But she indicated that I was to accompany her. It was then that one realised that the Queen of England is the intensely practical daughter of a practical mother. Nothing that is done in this Guild, the successor of a similar guild founded by the late Duchess of Teck, her Majesty's mother, escapes her notice. No detail is too small if it makes for efficiency.

My audience was over. As her Majesty passed me she held out her hand. I took it and curtsied.

"Were you not frightened the night you were in the Belgian trenches?" she inquired.

"Not half so frightened as I was this afternoon, your Majesty," I replied.

She passed away smiling.

And now, when enough time has elapsed to give perspective to my first impression of Queen Mary of England, I find that it loses nothing by this supreme test. I find that I remember her, not as a great Queen, but as a gracious and kindly woman, greatly beloved by those of her immediate circle, totally without arrogance, and of a simplicity of speech and manner that must put to shame at times those lesser lights that group themselves about a throne.

I find another impression also: that the Queen of England is intensely and alertly mental—alive to her finger-tips, we should say in America. She has always been active. Her days are crowded. A different type of Royal woman would be content to be the honoured head of the Queen's Guild. But she is in close touch with it at all times. It is she who dictates its policy, and so competently that the ladies who are associated with the work that is being done speak of her with admiration not unmixed with awe.

What the heroic women of the North and the South did during our Civil War, the women of Great Britain are doing to-day. They are showing the same high and courageous spirit, the same subordination of their personal griefs to the national cause, the same cheerful relinquishment of luxuries. It is a United Britain that confronts the enemy in France. It is a united womanhood, united in spirit, in labour, in faith, and high moral courage. A united womanhood, with, at its head, a steadfast and courageous Queen and mother, Mary of England.

A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD

"I believe she is an American!" A young lady member of a tea party in Buenos Aires was responsible for the turn of conversation.

"No, I know she is not, in spite of her vocabulary," said an older lady, "she has lived in the United States though, which accounts for it." "I think she is a foreigner," remarked a prim English lady whose nationality could by no possible manner whatever be mistaken. "She speaks French I know, and I heard her say something in German just now to Señora Jay, who was so embarrassed when we talked about the awful Germans. She is German, you know, married to an Argentine. Rather queer of her to come here I think, don't you? And she speaks Spanish like a native. Yes, I think she must be a foreigner."

"She certainly is a foreigner here," said a pretty Portenian pertly; but so are you, and yet you can't speak anything but English, I believe."

"I a foreigner," said the English lady snappishly, "what do you mean?"

"Well, replied Miss Pert, "even English people can be foreigners, you know, when they take up their residence in other people's countries."

The English lady didn't vouchsafe a reply. A "foreigner" to her mind was a person many degrees inferior to a Britisher, and her point of view did not change, even though her residence did, when the latter reduced her to the status of the inferior foreigner.

The lady responsible for the above exchange of amenities approached the trio with a remark about the excellence of the concert given by Adela Verne the previous day.

"I have not heard the lady," the English lady who refused to be a foreigner vouchsafed; "things are so expensive in this country, I just cannot spare the money for luxuries."

"Oh, but," Miss Pert interjected, "Adela Verne plays nothing but classical music, so you probably would not enjoy it if you did go to hear her."

The English lady took up the glove thus rudely thrown in her face, with the retort "You evidently judge others by yourself. I believe it was you who upset the gravity of your neighbours at a classical concert by exclaiming in the semi-silence of a sustained note, 'oh, for 'Home Sweet Home' on the concertina,' am I not right?"

"Certainly," was Miss Pert's answer, "on that occasion I paid the penalty of my natural honesty, by acquiring a notoriety for inartistic taste, that I hardly deserve."

The new-comer looked rather startled, and felt rather uncomfortable when she realised that her attempt to keep the ball of conversation rolling among the guests of their mutual friend had resulted in augmenting an antagonistic feeling between two of them; and she was about to leave the danger zone, when the young lady called Miss Pert told her that she had been the subject of their discussion, and ended in asking if she were an American. "No," was the quick response to the query, "I am a cosmopolitan."

A startled silence greeted her bold announcement which the English lady broke by saying, "I was right then, I told them you were a foreigner." Strange how the lady seemed to be possessed by the word! The self-claimed citizeness of the world said gently, "I still live in this world, Madame; but I am a foreigner here in the same way that you are. I was born in Cape Colony."

Miss Pert, the irrepressible, exclaimed, "Then you are a Colonial?"

"I suppose I am," the cosmopolite replied, with quite unruffled manner, although she knew the depreciation which the word conveyed. "However," continued Miss Pert, "you seem to have got over it."

"Do you think being a Colonial is a sort of disease, then," mildly enquired the citizeness of the world? "I am always anxious to learn."

"I suppose she does," the English lady said quickly, "that is her point of view, you know, she is a nurse." "I did not know," came the answer, "but I can quite understand." Miss

SOME WOMEN AND MANY THINGS

Mdme. Pashich, the wife of the Serbian Prime Minister, together with the leading women in Serbia, is organising orphanages for war orphans in Serbia.

Lady Maitland is one of the most charming English miniature painters. She tells the tale of her rapid progress in this art to the readers of the "Woman at Home" in its June number. She now is a great traveller, painting as she goes, in America and on the Continent.

It is not every woman who knows the origin of lace, says the "Woman at Home." The earliest lace was a form of fringe used by the ladies of Nineveh some seventeen hundred years before Christ. This was the real forerunner of the Italian macrame work.

The death is announced of Adele Hugo in her country house at Surresnes, near Paris, at the age of eighty-five. She was the fourth and youngest daughter of Victor Hugo. Her death recalls a tragedy in the lives of herself and her famous father.

During the patriot's exile in the Channel Islands, Adele Hugo met an English naval officer whose ship was in port for a few days. An idyll sprang up between the two. The denouement came with tragic force.

One day at lunch the daughter revealed her secret. "I wish to marry," she said. "I am of age, and I do not wish to become an old maid." A silence fell, and all eyes looked towards the poet. He turned furiously on the unhappy Adele. "You have," he said, "resolved to dispose of yourself without consulting me, and you aggravate your arrogant attitude by invoking the fact that you are of age. You are a bad daughter."

Pert did not relish the turn of conversation this time, and she ventured to explain: "I did not mean . . . I meant . . . you are so fair, so many Colonials I have met are so dark, I would not have known if you had not said so."

"Ah, then the Colonials are supposed to carry the brand of their disease on their faces, like those who have had small-pox," laughed the Cosmopolitan; "how little they know of Colonials who only England know," she mis-quoted. And then she gratified the circle of friends by telling them that her father had been the Governor of Cape Colony when she was born, that shortly afterwards her family had returned to England, that since she had put her hair up and her skirts down she had lived in almost every part of the civilised world, and travelled over parts which were not yet civilised. She told them that she had been mentioned in the will and testament of Holy Writ; for it stated that blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth; therefore she was an heiress, although, strange to say, when she asserted her claim, everybody seemed inclined to take from her that quality which entitled her to it. To justify her claim, she had become a linguist in the true sense of the word, for she spoke most languages fluently, and understood something of all.

"Now you understand why I claim to be a citizen of the world," she said, "and really because I am a Colonial. The Colonials are the heirs to all the traditions as well as to all the achievements of the Ages past. They have none of the disabilities of nationality, but all the advantages of every nationality. Whatever the Colonials become rests with themselves. I have every confidence in my fellow citizens the Colonists of Great Britain."

Land of Lilliput.

Conducted by Egeria

My dear Lilliputians,

I wonder if you remember that I told you some time ago about a boy violinist who was studying in Munich last year under one of the famous masters, having been sent there from Australia, on account of his talent as a musician; and that he was imprisoned on the outbreak of war with a man who had consumption? The latest news has come through that he arrived in London last August, friends having subscribed £200 for the expenses of nursing him back to health, and paying his passage home. He arrived a physical wreck, and died shortly afterwards in a Kentish sanatorium, consumption having done its work in the German prison. He was only eighteen years of age too and his name was Joseph Viall. I wonder if any of you had ever heard of him? Anyway it's a sad story, and a pathetic ending to what promised to be a brilliant career.

Have any of you heard of the tribe of "Go-Hawks"? Of course you have all read Indian stories, and this tribe was founded by a young lady called Emilie Stapp, the idea coming to her all of a sudden, because a crippled boy in whom she was interested, wistfully expressed the wish, after watching a group of children playing Indians, that he might belong to some tribe. So less than two years ago Miss Stapp replied to the little cripple; "I tell you what Jimmy, you and I will form a tribe, and it shall grow until it becomes the largest tribe in all the world." And she became the big sister of the happy tribe of Go-Hawks which now is said to number close on to 15,000 members, and to be increasing at the rate of 1000 a month. And right there, seated beside the little cripple boy's chair, Miss Stapp mapped out the Go-Hawks, the membership of which is composed of children who pledge themselves to shoot at least one good arrow deed every day. Among the good arrow deeds shot by these little people was a large number of shoes sent to the homeless and fatherless children of Belgium not long ago. Last Christmas, for fear the babies of Belgium would have no Santa Claus, the Go-Hawks of the United States, in co-operation with the English branch, supplied a quantity of toys and useful presents.

Another worth while work of this band is the "saving" of seven babies. This work was thought of by a little boy who, having amassed four cents, wanted them used to "save" a baby. On being told that it required ten cents to supply a baby with food each day, he went out and three days later returned with ten pennies clutched in his fingers. He had earned them all by running errands. Other Go-Hawks came to the assistance of the young philanthropist and the baby became the accepted charge of the tribe. Since then six other babies have been "saved" by being supplied with plenty of healthful food and comfortable clothes.

When choosing the Big Chief for their tribe, the children are said to have considered several men and women well known to childhood. After due deliberation James Whitcomb Riley was elected to fill this important office. When a branch was formed in England the office of Big Chief of the Happy Tribe of Go-Hawks was offered Mr. Kipling, and he promptly accepted it. I should not be surprised if the big sister tried to form a branch of the tribe in Buenos Aires some day: Whom would you choose for your Big Chief then?

It is wonderful what Lilliputians are doing all over the world, and especially now when so many other Lilliputians are helpless and wanting

comfort and assistance! I read recently that among the wounded soldiers who have returned from the war to England, was a youth who now that he has come back injured in his country's service admits that he is a Lilliputian, and should not have gone, being under 16 years of age! If all the men of England felt like that Lilliputian there would be no talk of conscription. In England and in North America there is no compulsory military service; and those countries' armies are formed by men who willingly fight for their countries and so they are called volunteers. It would be a pity if by showing they were not volunteers the men would compel the government to go back to the compulsory system again don't you think so? Because anything that is done voluntarily, even if not better done, brings more pleasure than that which is done by force.

Now that Christmas is drawing near, the toy question is being discussed; and people are wondering if Santa Claus will find his task a difficult one this year, as he may find it impossible to get all he wants for the same money as before. I was told the other day that British toy-makers will reap a great benefit this year for the orders from the shopkeepers are already so great that there is little chance of the supplies being sufficient, although manufacturers are working to the limit of their hampered resources. Last Christmas plenty of German-made toys were in stock; they have now long since been bought—and broken.

Most of the novelties that are in course of preparation are of a military nature. Metal soldiers in regimental uniforms are still being produced, but the biggest request is for the man in khaki. He can be bought kneeling and firing, lying down and firing, marching, or with bayonet fixed. He is a penny each, or in boxed platoons up to half a guinea.

There is one little tragedy—the penny box of tin soldiers has gone under owing to increased expenses.

Helmets of the shape worn by Colonials and by men going to the Dardanelles are in great demand. These helmets are to be sold at 6 1/2d. each.

Another little story is about a real school-boys' hero, a man of the sea, sunbrunt, jolly and breezy, who after winning the Victoria Cross at the Dardanelles, visited his old playground in order to hoist a Union Jack on the new flagstaff there. His name is Lieutenant-Commander Norman Douglas Holbrook, V.C., and he hoisted the Union Jack, and hammered a peg in the Dardanelles portion of a large map of Europe which some years ago was marked out in red cement in the playground by boys at the school. By the way I must tell you that the peg marked the spot where the Turkish battleship was sunk by the submarine, which was commanded by Lt.-Com. Holbrook and which dived under five rows of mines to torpedo the battleship. Well after the work was done the hero talked to the boys and said that he hoped they would do their duty like men when they grew up and not be shirkers. Be first to enlist, he told them, if called upon to do something for your country. He would say nothing about how he won the V.C., and when the headmaster asked: "Why did the King give you that medal?" he made them all laugh in saying "I suppose he had some to give away and someone had to have one!" What do you think of this man as a modest hero? Now here is a pretty story of a Territorial experience near the firing line told by Private Charles Riley, of the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, in a letter sent to a friend at Haworth, and published by the "Westminster Gazette." Riley, it should be stated, hails from the

Bronte country, and is a keen lover of Nature.

"The place in which we are now residing," he says "is a garden almost everywhere. Whilst out for a walk the other day, I pulled up at a garden gate. I could smell roses, but could not see them, and as I was craning my neck to peep, a pleasant-looking Frenchman popped round an outbuilding. 'You like flowers,' he said in fairly good English. 'Come, I will show you.' Words fail me to describe the scene. Roses, roses, everywhere, and such roses! Big and little, white, red, yellow, cream—thousands of them. The Frenchman noted my appreciation. 'You love the roses,' he said, and I answered, 'Yes.'"

"He began to cut some for me, and he got me such a bunch. Well, you couldn't call it a bunch—it was a heap. I tried to stop him, but it was always, 'You love the lovely roses.' On he went from tree to tree until I was absolutely loaded. He led me into his house and I drank wine with him. We toasted the rose—both English and French. I shall never forget that night.

"Going back to my sleeping-place, a great change came over the scene. One minute Nature dwarfed everything, and the next the awakening. Boom went the cannon, and louder and louder still grew the boom. As I looked at the armful of roses I carried my feelings changed from joy and gladness to deep sadness.

"Zip, zip! went the rifle fire, and the roar of the cannon became deafening. I toddled wearily along, and met an ambulance in which three wounded Tommies were sitting and two were lying down. In went the roses. God bless 'em—roses and Tommies! We are all happy one moment and sad the next, but all here are of one mind as to the result of all this pother. We've got to win, then for home and loved ones—not to mention English roses!" We strangers in a strange land know what a flower from the homeland can do in the way of stirring our emotions, just think how the English rose would affect a soldier, far from the safety of his home and far from all he loved; and what is more surrounded by all the horrors and hardships of war! You have heard a great deal about the guardians of the battle-fields, now a story called "The Guardians of the Clover Fields" will be quite a change. It was written for a New Zealand paper by Lucy Murray:—

THE GUARDIANS OF THE CLOVER FIELDS

It seems odd that a rich clover harvest should be obtained by means of an advertisement totally unconnected with agriculture; but in the little village of Butterfield this was the case.

Such beautiful fields there were, stretching away and away, in huge, feathery reaches towards the kissing point of earth and sky; mile on mile of red and purple loveliness, swaying like waves under the wind's caress!

Now the queens have their court physicians, and the clover blossoms had theirs also, an army of clever brothers, each one of whom bore the title of "Dr. Bumble Bee."

These gentlemen visited the fields of clover daily, collecting pollen and nectar, and spreading them widely, so that younger plants might be born. But to the early flowers in their sunny morning of life came a terrible sorrow.

Each of the doctors was married, and had a large family of be-grubs, who would one day become physicians too; at least, such was their ambition, but a dark day broke for the wee creatures wherein a monster of wickedness came on them suddenly, and—ate them up.

This cannibal was not at all what we should call a giantess; she was just a wee field mouse, but beside the bees she was of gigantic size, of course.

She and her many sisters, brothers and cousins took calm possession of the place, and bee grub after bee-grub fell under their entiring efforts, till weary and spent, with heartache as much as with age, the bereaved physicians died, one by one, leaving no cheery heirs to fill their empty places.

The clover blossoms realised their plight then, and sighed hopelessly. Their nectar would no longer be useful to the humble bees, to be skillfully wrought into honey; their pollen must remain with them, unborne by brown gentlemen to fertilise other plants, aiding them to bring forth their seeds.

For some time despair reigned over the sunny fields, and though the skies spread blue above, the sunrays fell gaily, the cloud shadows chased over them refreshingly the cool dews descended and sunset banners stretched in crimson challenges to them, the flowers still sighed on.

What could be done? That was the question, surely an unanswerable one to the clover.

Widow Gills sat in her little parlour alone one evening. Her cottage was quite a large and pretty one, standing in fair sized grounds, but the widow was poor, because the place was heavily mortgaged, and as she sat, deep in thought, she had been making up her mind to something.

Presently she went to her desk and wrote in a clear, little hand, "Wanted, by respectable widow, several elderly lady boarders. Apply Mrs. Gills, Jessamine, Cottage, Fleet Lane, Butterfield."

"I never could endure boys, or men," she sighed, "and girls would have worried me nearly as much! But old ladies!—well, I might bear them about! My dream last night was a happy one!"

Last night, be it understood, Mrs. Gills had in dreams been visited by a little red butterfly, who had seemed to breathe into her mind this fortunate idea.

The advertisement appeared in due course, and one fine morning an elderly lady came to Jessamine Cottage, accompanied by several articles of baggage.

Setting one box down in the little hall, she removed the lid, and out popped a fine grey tomat.

"You can't keep that creature here!" cried Widow Gills at the sight. "He'll have to go at once! At once!"

"If he goes, I go, too," spoke Mrs. Morpeth, decidedly. "I'm not going to part with him. Come, Thomas!"

What could a poor widow do?

Thomas quickly became domesticated at the cottage, and was perfectly at home there, when a week later, came Miss Rant, armed with a square-shaped parcel.

"My luggage will follow me this evening," she announced, loftily. "This is only Susie. I simply couldn't have left her for a stranger to bring and she so bashful."

"Susie" was a pretty black kitten.

A few days more, and two brown cats and their owners had joined the little party and the Widow Gills was becoming reconciled to her lot. Perhaps the "red gold" aided the good woman to this comfortable frame of mind; but that only she can perhaps know for certain.

And didn't those cats have fine times. Stay in the garden? Not they! They went far beyond it, on to the clover fields, and finding in the course of their travels the little field mice, such delightful dinners as they made off them.

"Why," cried the clover, in surprise, one evening, "all those terrible monsters are gone I do believe! Now, if any more bumble bees come to us, they'll be able to settle down quite safely, with no damage to their children in so doing, after all."

And that is just what presently took place.

With love from

EGERIA.

TO HELP THE NEEDY

GARDEN PARTY AT BELGRANO

THE SOCIAL EVENT OF THE YEAR

It is no exaggeration to say that the Garden Party held on Nov. 18 at the residence of the U.S. Ambassador, in Sucre, Belgrano, by the kindness of the Hon. Frederic and Mrs. Stimson, was the social event of the year in that district, and everything points likewise to the pleasant conclusion that its financial results will be fully equal to the success achieved as a function. The British and American Benevolent Fund does admirable and most needful charitable work, and the whole-hearted manner in which Mr. and Mrs. Stimson did all they could to assist the energetic Ladies Committee running the Fête is deserving of very grateful acknowledgment from all who take an interest in the Fund's success.

Having made up their minds that the "Fiesta" should take place on Nov. 18, the slightly threatening demonstration made by the weather was not allowed to affect the project. The Committee, in effect, said: "Let floods o'erswell and fiends for food howl on," we don't care. The floods thought better of it, seeing the bold front opposed to them, and the fiends did not appear. On the contrary, if 1915 fashions prevailed in celestial quarters, one might have supposed by appearances that a large number of angels were present; ministering angels, of course.

From 3 p.m. when the proceedings began, the large and beautiful garden and lawn were thronged, and everybody appeared to have previously resolved to have a good time, and that, immediately. People kept arriving and arriving, yet the spacious premises managed to contain them all.

Among those present in the afternoon were Sir Reginald Tower, H.B. M. Minister; Mr. H. G. MacGie, British Consul-General; Mr. Drake, of the British Legation, and Signor Castalani, Chancellor of the Italian Legation.

The lawn was provided with innumerable comfortable seats from which to behold the stirring dramas enacted in the peripatetic miniature theatre of El Gran Guignol. They were very stirring indeed, and if Mr. Punch did not appear he was most efficiently substituted by other characters.

On the verandah, an excellent string orchestra discoursed choice music of the kind which insensibly mixes itself with what is going forward without being importune, and in the interior of the house many matters of interest were proceeding. There was a strong flavour of the Occult Sciences, for an Indian Seer, or Mahama, or Sage, or Fakir, or something that justifies the wearing of an impressive turban and gorgeous apparel, was seated in a corner, unrolling the scroll of the Future to the eyes of such as would pay (a trifling sum) for such perilous knowledge. Fortune-telling by Hawaiian cards (which hath a flavour of Demonology), sales of packages auctioned with great briskness and going like the proverbial hot cakes, and the Drama, not puppets this time, but the real thing, all were in evidence.

Mrs. J. J. Rugeroni and Mr. G. Ellis Griffin gave their celebrated comedy, "Collaborators," in the Drawing-Room before a House so crowded that it might be said truly, "House full, hundreds turned away." There were raffles also; there generally are, but these were for prizes of great price. At 6 o'clock, the interior of the house might be quite correctly described as a fashionable "crush." There were tea of the most unimpeachable, punch of a nectar-like quality, and divers other refreshments. When the "Fiesta" was drawing to a close about 8 o'clock it was not yet possible to estimate the results, but they are very satisfactory, and the raffles and auction alone had brought in over \$800. The Ladies Committee had worked very hard and deserved the success they achieved. Its members were: — Mesdames Brooks, Huntington, Denton, Finney, Storer, De Rees, Renwick, Meeks, Pratt,

HELP THE STARVING!

A CLERGYMAN'S APPEAL.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—There are here in this "barrio de la Boca" hundreds of women and children suffering from hunger. The poverty is appalling. The Mission needs help for its relief work. There are good honest women, and crowds of little children right here in this city, that to-day at noon will dine off a piece of dry bread, and wash it down with water, not having even the traditional "mate": and to-night, those same women and children will go to bed supperless. This, Sir, is the truth, and nothing but the truth. Anything sent to my address will be thankfully received and accounted for.

Yours, etc.,

JUAN C. DE BOHUN.

Iglesia Metodista Episcopal,
Almirante Brown 1050.

END OF BRAZILIAN FETES

RETURN OF ARGENTINE CRUISER

The cruiser 9 de Julio, which has recently been assisting at the National Fiestas in Brazil, left Rio de Janeiro yesterday to return to Argentina. The Brazilian Press speaks in the warmest terms of the visit, which has made a very pleasant impression, and by order of the Ministry of Marine the destroyers Para and Amazonas have been detailed to escort the cruiser to the limits of territorial waters as a final fraternal compliment.

WEDDING AT AMERICAN CHURCH

ECCLES—GAMBLE.

At the Methodist Episcopal Church, Calle Corrientes, on Nov. 20, the marriage of Miss Lilian Elizabeth Gamble, daughter of the late Mr. Sidney Gamble and Mrs. Gamble, of Chelmsford, Essex (Eng.), to Mr. John Eccles, elder son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Eccles, of Aberdeen, Scotland, was celebrated. The ceremony was performed by the Pastor, the Rev. W. P. McLaughlin, in the presence of a small gathering of friends.

The bride, who was attired in a cream serge costume and hat to match, was attended by Mrs. R. Horton, and Mr. Horton accompanied the bridegroom.

The civil function took place at Villa Urquiza earlier in the day.

Chandler, Burnham, Newbery, Thomas, Kitching, Fleming, Rugeroni, Prettyman, Walton, Stanford, and the Misses Howard, Carpenter, Persis Breed, and Allen.

Among those who were present during the afternoon and evening were, in addition to those already mentioned, the Rev. Dr. W. P. McLaughlin, Mr. C. M. Hazelton, Mrs. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Boyd, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Finney, Mr. R. S. Haxton, Mr. Willard Clark, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Shuman, Mrs. H. C. Thompson, Mrs. J. Leitch, Mr. G. E. Griffin, Mr. Sternfield, Dr. Stathers, Dr. Albert Hale, Commercial Attaché, Mr. W. C. Howes, Mr. C. Towne, Mrs. Towne and Miss Seville Towne, Mr. W. Warden, Mr. and Mrs. W. Drysdale, Little, Mr. E. A. Curran, Mr. J. R. Stanford, Mr. C. Aldin Chase, Mr. G. S. Holland, Mr. Herdman Smith, Mr. Chas. A. Pope, Mr. F. Tribe, Mr. G. M. Chandler, Mrs. C. Drabble, Miss Lilian Drabbie, Miss Z. Shanfield, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bond, Miss Mildred Champagne, Mr. J. Mitchell, Mrs. Jessie Pampin, and others who were literally legion.

Mr. and Mrs. Stimson mentioned that great kindness had been shown by many prominent Argentine, American and British firms in sending articles for sale to the amount of probably \$2,000.

With so much good-will it is not surprising that the Garden Party was what appears to have been a record success on which the organisers may be warmly congratulated, and not least the kind host and hostess who placed their residence at the disposal of the Committee for the occasion and contributed so much to the happy result.

MISS ADELA VERNE

FAREWELL RECITAL

AT SALON TEATRO

Miss Adela Verne's farewell concert matinee at the Salon Teatro on Nov. 20 was a triumph for the artiste whose friends had turned up in such numbers that there was scarcely room to receive them. The body of the Hall was crowded, seats being placed up the sides and even some of the audience being accommodated on the stage. The galleries also were occupied to their limit and the enthusiasm of the audience was equal to its numbers. Every item on the programme evoked plaudits loud and long and the number of floral tributes must have required several vehicles to remove them to say nothing of the shower of flowers thrown on the stage.

The programme was selected from a number of pieces which Miss Verne has played at previous recitals and in all of which she excels. Mendelssohn's "Andante and Rondo Caprichoso," Scarlatti's "Caprice" and Weber's delightful "Invitation to the Valse." The public like music with a good motif and all these pieces have it and might be described as sound painting by the hand of a master. Schumann's "Papillons" also evoked the greatest delight and Miss Verne must have felt fatigued even with the amount of bowing she had to perform in response to constant recalls.

Chopin monopolised the second part which consisted of Sonata Op 35, the Movimiento Doppio Grave, Scherzo, and the Funeral March which never fails to send a hushing breath through the audience as its first chords sound, with its deep undulant fateful, melancholy and stern.

In Debussy's Reflets d'Eau Miss Verne as usual displayed that lightness of touch which has made it one of the most favourite numbers. It was followed by the Romance of the Evening Star from Tannhauser, played with exquisite taste and feeling and then—lo! gross darkness; the lights went out. So wonderful grotesque and weird is the Dance Macabre as rendered by Miss Verne that even in broad light the blood would chill and the hair prickle on the head. A harsh dissonant iron bell sullenly sounds the hour of midnight the wind moans and rushes through the sepulchral yews of the place of tombs and a faint clicking sound gathers, the rattle of bones as the sepulchres yawn and their fearful occupants emerge. "Trooping from their mouldy dens, the chopfallen circle spreads." A spectral dance to a truly fearful air follows. It is unhuman music, untuneful, awful, mirthless, appalling. One can almost see the grisly groups jiggling on the rank grass while the wind howls in the trees. Faster and wilder grows the phantom revel, when—following the soundest tradition—a distant cock crows and the dread dancers stop. The faint click is heard of retreating bones the ponderous crash of the closing tomb and the bell strikes two. It is like Holbein or Retzsch in music, the frightful and fantastic imaginings in which old Europe took a shuddering pleasure.

After the conclusion of this scaring number Miss Verne by request played two extras, one "The Musical Box" and concluded her last recital in an avalanche of flowers.

STATE RAILWAYS

OFFICIAL WEEKLY RETURN.

The official figures have been published of the returns of the State Railway for the week ending November 14. The figures show a return of \$267,165.63, which is an increase of \$30,694.36 over the corresponding week of last year.

The figures are made up as from the Central Northern Railway, \$192,729.13 Northern Argentine Rly. \$74,436.50

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

The first of our illustrations this week is a technical drawing of the manner in which aeroplanes fight, either in attack or defence, the success of the fight depending on the skill with which the pilot manoeuvres his craft, and the gunner brings his weapon to bear on the enemy aeroplane. In the Balkans the plucky Serbians have made a determined resistance against the Teutonic forces, but have been driven back by pressure of numbers. In the use of their heavy artillery, placed in commanding positions the Serbians have done splendid work. Our illustration depicts a heavy gun position behind Semendria. A companion picture deals with the British occupation of positions close to the Turkish frontier, the sentries keeping guard over a small town on the shores of the Aegean Sea. When we see the marvellous manner in which the French have fortified their line, shown in the next picture, we can easily feel confident that no German effort to force the line is likely to be successful, and that such an attempt, as is now threatened, must result in frightful losses to the enemy. If the Allies cannot advance, the Germans certainly cannot. The following photographs show the method by which military balloons are filled from cylinders containing gas. In their dug-outs at Gaba Tepe, the Australian forces appear to have made themselves quite at home, and there is a suggestion of permanency about their occupation of the Anzac zone. In the last picture we again get a fair idea of the tremendous difficulties which confront the Italian troops, fighting as they are in wild mountainous country.

MR. P. G. MC CLENAHAN

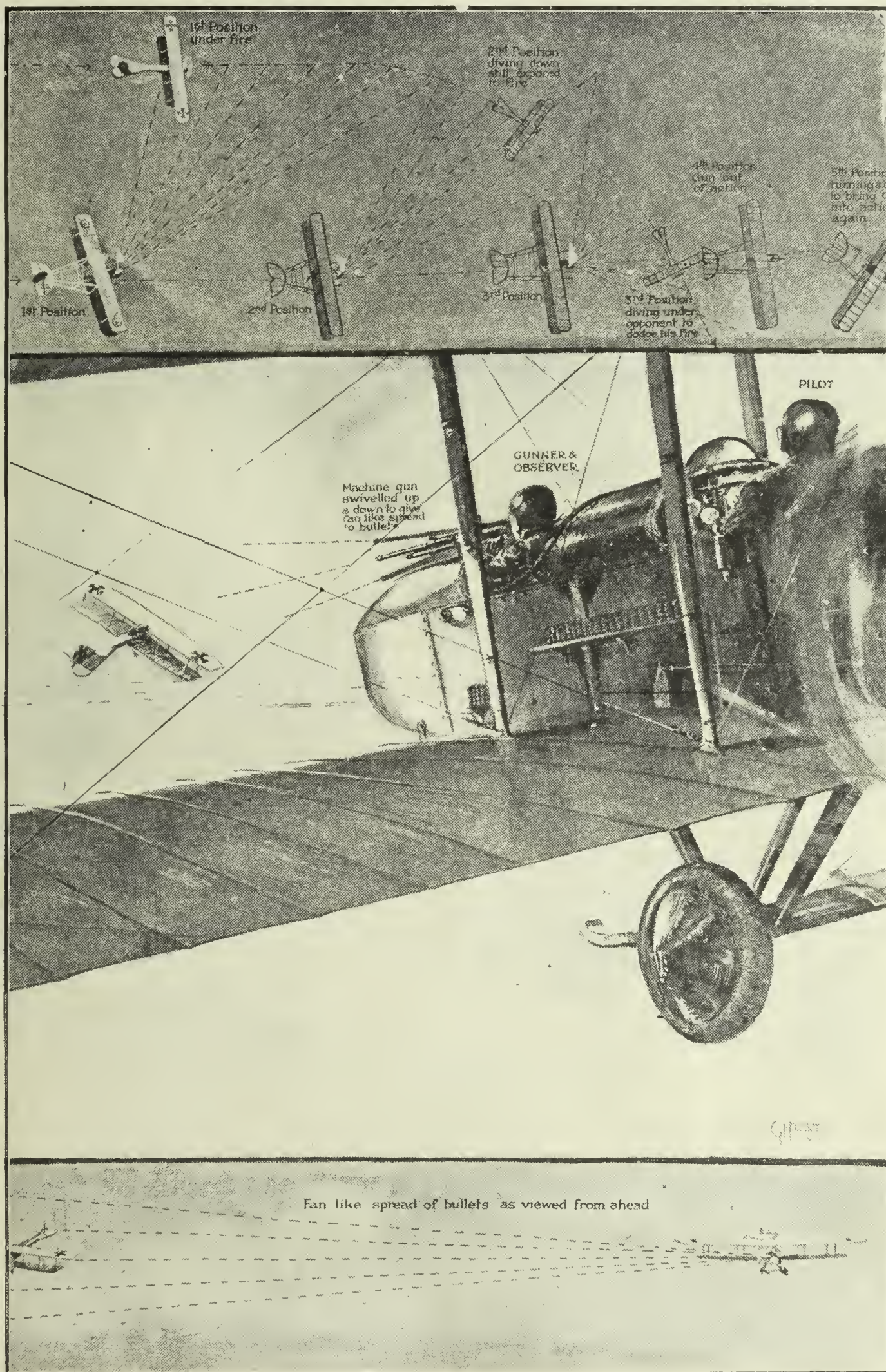
FAREWELL DINNER AT THE CABIN.

On the occasion of his departure for Europe, Mr. G. P. McClenahan, a valued and popular member of the Irish Society, was entertained to a dinner on Nov. 18, given in his honour by his numerous friends at the Headquarters of the Irish Society in the Cabin Restaurant.

An excellent dinner, purveyed in the Cabin's best manner, having gone to its appointed place, the serious business of the evening was approached. Mr. E. J. Sullivan was in the chair, and as President, made a brief opening address, calling next upon Mr. Joseph Hurley, whose eloquent remarks were followed by a humorous speech by Mr. Ballantine. Mr. J. B. Sheridan then spoke, and like his predecessors said many agreeable and well-deserved things about Mr. McClenahan, who is now leaving them. Mr. McClenahan replied suitably, and expressed his thanks for the kind words used concerning him.

The remainder of the evening was dedicated to an informal smoking concert in which Mr. W. S. Scannell and other gentlemen distinguished themselves. After another brief valedictory address by Mr. E. J. Sullivan, and the rendering of musical honours to the guest of the evening, an exceedingly pleasant function terminated about 10.30.

Those present including members of the Irish Society and friends were: Mr. E. J. Sullivan, Mr. E. McCarthy, Mr. G. McClenahan, Mr. J. Allen, Mr. J. B. Sheridan, Mr. J. Lynch, Mr. J. F. Hurley, Mr. T. J. Reynolds, Mr. P. Kelly, Mr. J. Mahon, Mr. A. C. A. Euxton, Mr. H. Gribben, Mr. J. McGough, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. C. M. Young, Mr. A. MacIntosh, Mr. F. B. Ballantine, Mr. J. Hamilton Talbot, Mr. E. J. Carroll, Mr. F. C. Graham, Mr. C. H. Dawson, and Mr. W. A. Scannell.



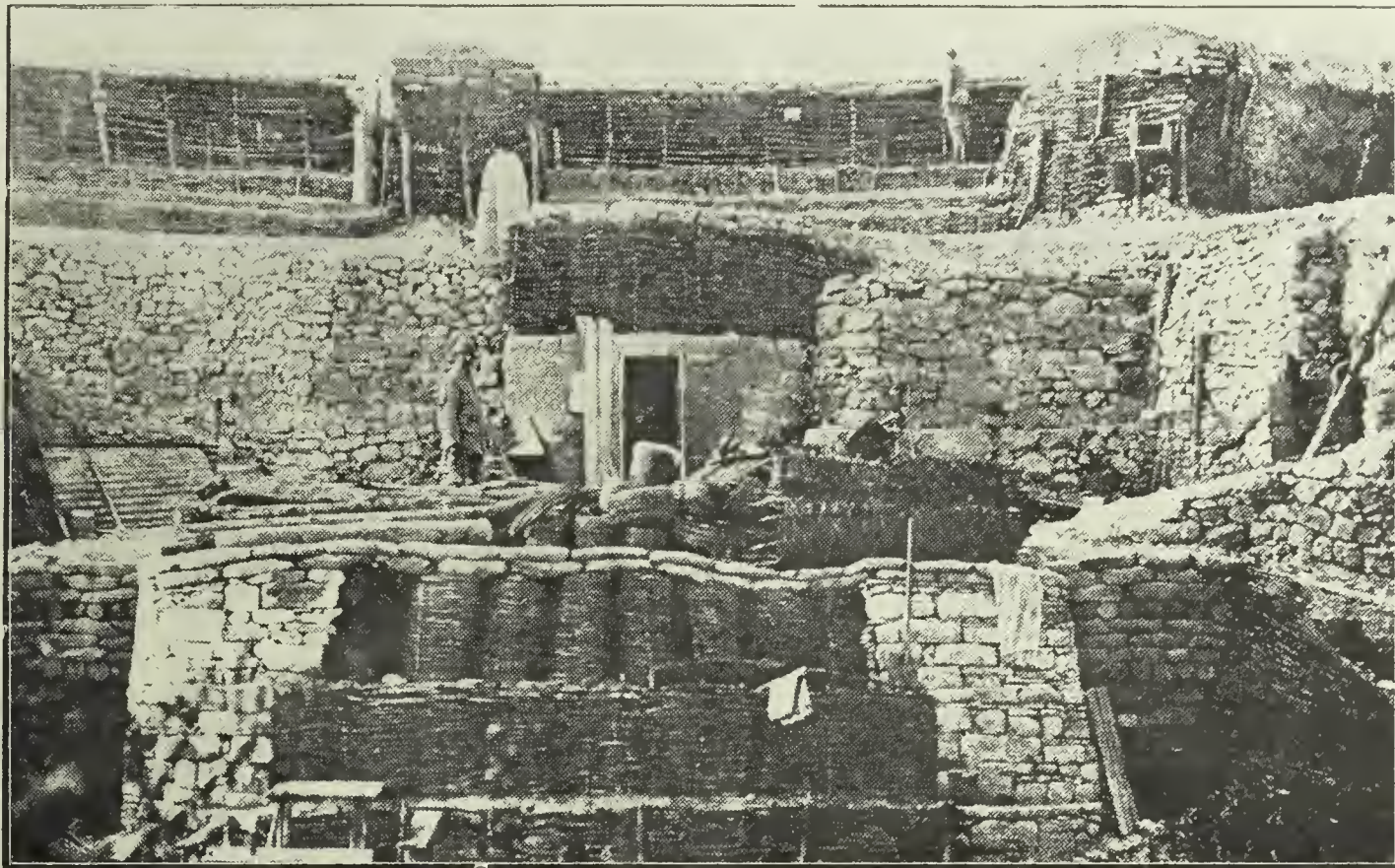
A BATTLE IN MID-AIR. HOW THE AEROPLANE GUNNER ATTACKS AND DEFENDS.



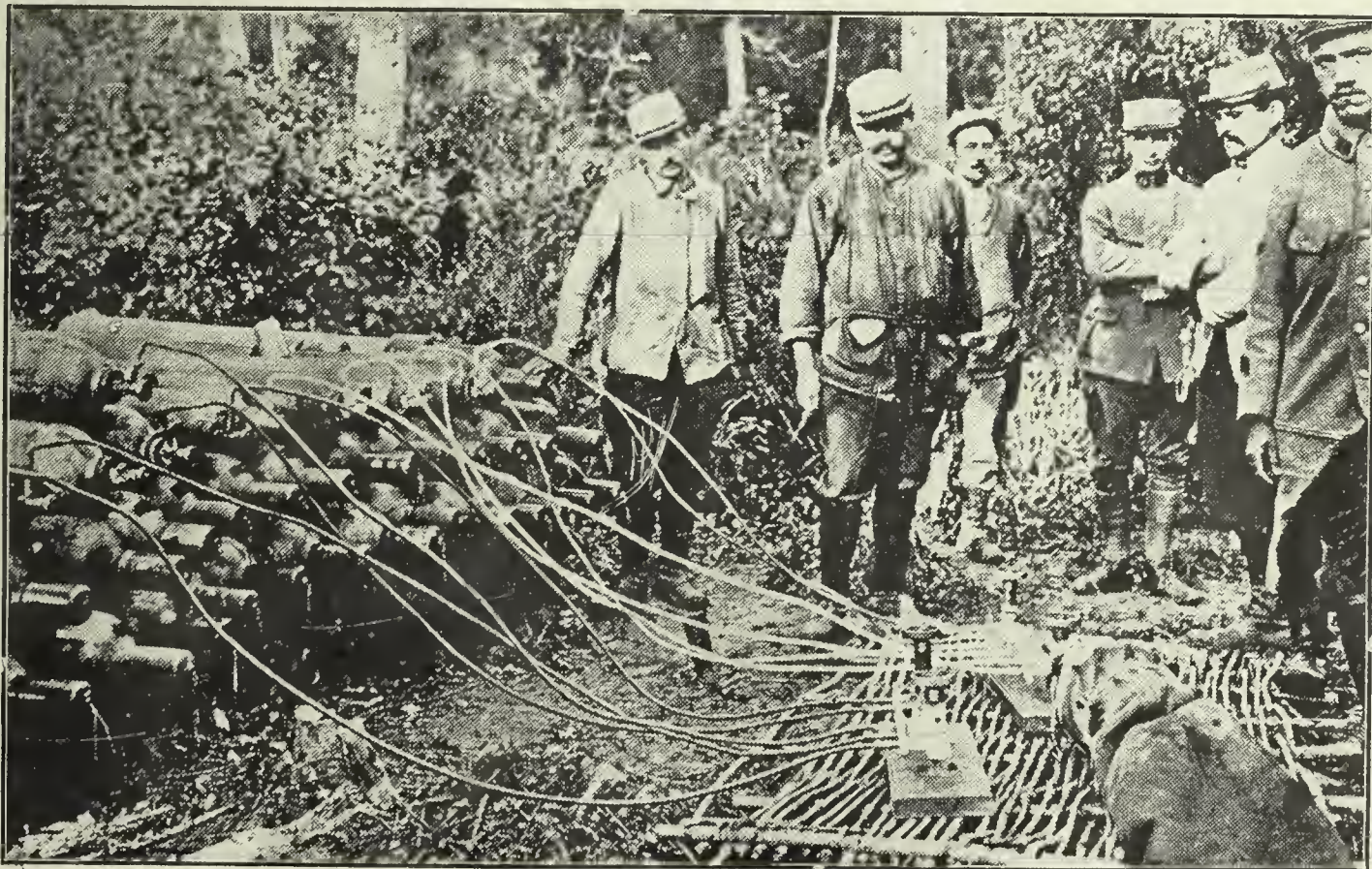
SERBIAN GUNNERS DEFENDING THE HILLS BEHIND SEMENDRIA AGAINST THE AUSTRO-GERMAN FORCES.



THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF THE BALKANS. SENTRIES WATCHING A TURKISH TOWN AND ITS OBSOLETE FORTRESS.



A MARVELLOUS FRENCH FIELD FORTIFICATION OF THREE TIERS.



CYLINDERS FROM WHICH A FRENCH OBSERVATION BALLOON IS FILLED WITH GAS.



AUSTRALIANS IN THEIR DUG-OUTS AT GABA TEPE.



ITALIAN ARTILLERYMEN WITH A HEAVY GUN IN THE CARNIC ALPS.

EUROPE IN WAR TIME

A NEUTRAL'S VIEW

EXPERIENCES OF THE COUNT OF BESA

Just after the fall of President Madero, Count de Besa left Mexico for Europe, and upon the outbreak of the war determined — accompanied by his wife—to make a prolonged journey through afflicted Europe.

During the eighteen months spent there the Count de Besa has seen and experienced much of interest, and in an interview with a representative of *THE HERALD* yesterday of "The Herald" on Nov. 12, related many of the things he saw.

The Count is a Mexican gentleman, and his object in taking the journey was not only to gain first hand knowledge of matters, not only a commercial object, but the object of a neutral person to "come, to see, and to conquer" by absolutely neutral methods, in the cause of civilisation.

His views of neutrality is a high view, an ideal view, in which no criticism of one country exists at the expense of another.

The difficulty of journeying through the eleven countries at war, of presenting the facts observed in each country without offending the susceptibilities of the other, has been considerable. It is Count de Besa's desire to write a book on what he has seen, to present the series of remarkable pictures obtained by him in such a neutral way that he believes will be the greatest assistance to humanity. He believes he can do more this way than by taking sides.

"Each country can fight its own battles and advertise its own point of view, each has its own followers who only see this point of view, and my desire is to put forward all points of view. I do not wish to consider any country in the right or the wrong, nor do I wish to see a peace concluded that is a peace not entirely for the benefit of civilisation, and I do not believe that the Supreme Being would have permitted this war without this object, and will permit anything but a peace (whoever is victorious), except for the betterment of the world at large."

It was with these sentiments firmly fixed that the Count and his wife undertook their interesting journey. To France, England, back to the Continent through Switzerland, Italy, Serbia, Russia, Belgium, Germany, Austria, and in fact each country in its turn.

No difficulty was found in travelling from one country to another. At the various frontiers, the strictest watch was kept, and a keen scrutiny of passports undertaken.

In Switzerland the great hotels were practically empty, and were charging prices fully 50 per cent. lower than their custom. Other countries were much the same.

CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

In Germany there was no outward appearance of hardships much less starvation. The cafés, theatres, restaurants were full. The streets animated, and the Count declared it a mistake to consider that Germany was starving. It must be remembered that for years they had been preparing, and that their organisation was so perfect, that all these points had been foreseen and prepared for.

The faith of the German people in Von Hindenburg was extreme, and he was even a more popular character than the Kaiser.

One day the Count interviewed some Russian prisoners, and the following was told him. A Russian was in conversation with a German officer, and said that it made not the slightest difference that the Rus-

sians were taken prisoners, there were millions more to take their places. The German replied that the Russians might have millions of soldiers but they had no Von Hindenburg.

During the Count's visit to Venice a Taube aeroplane passed over the city dropping bombs and leaflets, on the latter were printed "These bombs are of French invention, but 'made in Germany.'"

It was the Count's privilege to obtain interviews with King Albert of Belgium and General von Hindenburg, and in all countries throughout which he travelled he was met with much courtesy.

BELGIUM NOT BROKEN.

Speaking of Belgium he said that it was a mistaken idea to imagine the people as broken and weeping, crushed beneath a mailed fist. The people were resigned, and he likened them to parents who had suffered a dreadful loss, and who had reached the stage of realising the loss, and had become resigned to it, but the Belgium people were waiting—waiting and waiting in the full belief that the day would come, when the tide would roll back again.

The damage in Belgium was localised. It was not the whole country that had been laid bare, and devastated. This was only to be seen in particular places and was rapidly disappearing. The Germans are repairing the damage at a great pace. They have certainly Germanised the whole country. Yet the Belgians are patient, resigned and are still waiting.

UNITED RUSSIA.

The Count spoke of the immense patriotism of the Russians, which had even caused them to sink their grievances against the Government, to dismiss thoughts of anarchy, and to unite in one vast whole for a single purpose.

Considerable as was the territory captured by Germany, it was in reality a comparatively small part of the vast Empire, and actually meant no inconvenience to Russia. There was no question as to the Russian belief that ultimate victory was theirs.

In speaking of England and the English, Count de Besa had no criticism to offer and continued on the strictly neutral lines he had predetermined. He had a great admiration for the British people and their characteristics.

On leaving England, where he journeyed at the conclusion of his European experiences, he sailed for Brazil in the *Demerara* at the time she was attacked by a German submarine. This voyage had the greatest interest for the Count and was at the beginning a time of great excitement. Few people were able to obtain their sleep until after Lisbon was well passed. The Captain had given orders that all passengers should sleep in their clothes, with life belts beside them. One night they were actually ordered to sleep with the belts on. Each night alarms were given to accustom the passengers to instant action. The periscope of a submarine was sighted and all was excitement on board, but the Captain was prepared and the *Demerara's* guns trained on the enemy and on firing, the submarine disappeared. She was sunk.

Concerning this point there seems to be no doubt because the *Demerara* claimed and obtained the reward of the British Government for the action. Later, the passengers had further experience of gun fire, this time at a floating mine.

It was during one of the night alarms in which passengers were instructed to go to their respective boats that an incident befel which was one of considerable humour, and although the count relates the story, he cannot vouch for the truth of it. An American on board, at the alarm, seized his overcoat and another which he carried over his arm. On arrival in the boat, he found an Englishman sitting there shivering. He offered the spare coat, only to receive a cold stare and the remark: "I don't think we have been introduced!"

SELF-INTERNEED ALIENS

ORDER AND POVERTY IN NO. 1 DOCK

LIFE ABOARD THE "WOHNSCHIFF" GRANADA

(Exclusive to *THE HERALD*).

When the first notes of the war bugle rang out from the Central Empires there was a great concentration of German and Austrian *elementos* as our Argentine friends term it, in Buenos Aires. Penalties for non-compliance with military obligations are strict, besides which many men were time-expired soldiers who had passed to the first reserve, including officers not a few who had exchanged their martial garb and *paradeschritt* for the insidious warfare of commerce.

Britain moves slowly as a rule—she is still debating about the advisability of naturalised Germans forming part and parcel of her innermost councils—but the exceptions at times make ample amends for her defect. First the concentration of the fleet, and secondly the strict supervision of would-be-fighters-for-the-Fatherland, came like a bolt from the blue—and all over the world the Teuton had perforce to obey the mistress of the seas, and mark time wherever he happened to be at the moment. He is still marking time, in this country at any rate, and Britain, whilst holding up reinforcements for Germany and Austria—to say nothing of Turkey—that are calculated at anything from a half to two million men, if one takes all enemy subjects living abroad, has also scored indirectly by throwing on the local German communities an additional strain at a time when their trade is seriously interfered with.

How severe this strain is in Buenos Aires only those who are in direct touch with the German community know; and they are not likely to tell. It is nevertheless highly probable that a fair proportion of the money collected locally is being spent on local relief. The habilitation of the s.s. *Granada*, one of the earliest vessels to accept the situation and become interned, as a home for homeless Teutons is a proof to the point. Lying at the head of Dock 1, stern on to the quay, with a very be-draggled ensign of the German equivalent to our naval reserve flying at the jack-staff, her quarter rails are screened off by canvas, whilst a very un-nautical looking erection in the shape of a fence of wooden palings with a locked gate therein crosses the poop a few yards forward of the ladder giving access to the quay. Some wooden huts further alter the character of the poop, whilst in the waist there are more erections evidently designed for housing the homeless.

The most interesting thing of all is however the printed schedule of rules and regulations governing the privilege of using the vessel. *Bond Ordnung für das Wohnschiff Granada* as the title runs. And let no rabid patriotic Britisher blame us when we say that they strike one as admirable and a proof, if proof were needed, that for all their faults, Germans do understand clear clean-cut organisation and the handling of casual groups of humanity. Roughly translated the rules are as follows:—

Those seeking a night's lodging and morning coffee must apply for a card between 8.30 to 11 a.m. or between 1.30 to 4 p.m.

Each newcomer must have his clothes and himself disinfected by the materials in use aboard the ship immediately on arrival.

A card will be issued entitling bearer to the use of a bed.

The bedrooms will be open between 7 and 9 p.m.

At 7 a.m. the bedroom must be left and the blankets handed over.

Morning coffee at 7.30 a.m. The ship to be left at 8 a.m.

BILLIARDS AFLOAT

AN ARGENTINE INVENTION

The new Argentine invention, disc billiards, a game originated and patented in the Republic by an Italian gentleman, is becoming increasingly popular.

The fascinating game, something of a combination of billiards and deck quoits, is to be adapted to transatlantic vessels and the first vessel to have the game on board is the s.s. *Vestris*, shortly sailing for New York.

As a supplement to, if not as a leader of, games and pastimes on board ship, the idea is a most welcome one and judging by the way in which this game has gradually become popular in this city it bids especially fair to be the means of whiling away weary hours at sea.

The invention is to be introduced into the United States, where a future should be assured for it, but par excellence it is the game for the ocean and as being one of the very first of its kind will attract much attention.

\$ 10 NOTES

FORGED IN MENDOZA.

In Mendoza the police have discovered a very considerable issue of false notes. These are all for the value of \$10 and are almost perfect in their imitation and only by the most minute examination is it possible to remark a difference with the genuine issues. The differences to be noted are that the paper of the false notes is a shade more transparent, than the real ones; the official seal of the Public Credit Office is rather more sharply defined and the numbering of the false notes is not perfectly symmetrical nor print in such black ink.

The notes are known to be forged in Mendoza and the police have two clues to the perpetrators. No arrests have as yet been made.

All orders by the ship's officers, crew, or servants, to be promptly obeyed.

Strict personal cleanliness to be observed by those who use the ship.

Smoking in sleeping rooms strictly forbidden.

Sick men to communicate with First Officer, to whom all requests to be allowed to work must also be addressed.

The ship assumes no responsibility for anyone falling overboard, or for any other accident that may arise.

It is difficult to judge by appearances when a man is "down and out," as most of the patrons of the *Granada* appear to be. Yet in justice it must be said that although furtive in manner and skulking aboard as if ashamed, the majority of the men one noticed looked outwardly clean, whilst the inveterate loafer type was manifestly absent. Only the most rampant mind could conceive of these men as anything but unfortunate pawns in the great game of war. Doubtless when returned to the Prussian *feldwebel* and brigaded with many regiments of their fellows they would be capable of anything. But certainly their aspect to-day moves to compassion tinged with contempt rather than to anger. If there are still those who ask what our navy is doing, a visit to the *Granada* as the dusk falls and her hapless boarders come to roost may be recommended. And if the visitor will remember that in New York, in San Francisco, and in many another neutral port throughout the Seven Seas a similar sight is to be witnessed he may, if he has any imagination whatsoever, realise one of the many phases of the great victory that has been achieved by the silent vigil of the Grand Fleet off the lowlying coasts and treacherous shoals that fringe the northern sea whither these sad-eyed and sullen victims of their birth would fain return.

Sports and Pastimes

THE TURF

PALERMO

In referring to the results of Sunday's racing at Palermo it can be said at the outset that, in general, these were not surprising. It was recognised beforehand that such a programme was an exceptionally tricky one, and it was without question a case of "Pity the lot of the poor selector." This being recognised, many peculiar results were expected, but in spite of this there were still one or two events of the programme, the results of which were nothing short of astounding.

Perhaps, not only as the most important event, but also on account of the finish the Premio Comparacion took the biscuit.

Picacero won in a hack canter from Wotan, with Ocurrencia a length and a half behind the second and 4 lengths behind the winner!!

There is little to be said concerning this result, but that little is sufficiently serious. There is no racing man at Palermo, who for one second accepts this result as a reasonable one. The crack filly has beaten Picacero on every occasion they have ever met and beaten him out of sight.

Wotan was some 5½ lengths away from her when fourth in the Carlos Pellegrini. There was no change in the weights, and according to the majority of the experts, the distance suited Ocurrencia. We, therefore, wind up a sad story by stating, which was palpable, that the filly was not well. She was both ill and overworked. But here comes a more serious matter. Why under these conditions was she allowed to go to the starting post? It is an absurdity to say that these points were not recognised. They were remarked by a dozen spectators before the race who are not experts, nor trainers and if it is claimed that "they" (those responsible for Ocurrencia going to the post), did not know that she was both sick and overworked, then all that can be said, they had better go back to school and learn their business properly. From a public point of view it was a scandal and thousands of dollars were lost. From a point of view of racing sportsmanship—well. To be accurate there could be no viewpoint of this description. Sportsmanship never entered into the question at all, and to sum up the whole affair was unfair on the public and unfair on the filly.

Picacero is a fine colt and won in a beautiful manner, and absolutely dominated the field, when called upon. He was a perfect picture to look at, so far as his condition went, and he thoroughly deserved his sensational victory. It was sensational, and the dead and stricken hush, which fell upon the crowd at the finish of the event testified to this. Mingo received a mixed reception when parading in the next event, but this it may be said was in very bad taste. He had nothing to do with it, and no doubt felt as equally sick, if not more so, than the public. These things do happen, but so far as Sunday was concerned, they should and could have been avoided, and the very least that could now be done, would be a full publication of how such a blunder occurred and to let the public know who was the truly responsible person for such a distasteful occurrence.

There were other events which shocked and surprised but these come under the heading of "the uncertainties of the Turf" from an ordinary and not an extraordinary point of view.

In the first race there was not over much to surprise in seeing Posadas (considering the distance) beaten by Santa Damiana, but that Tata Dios should share the honours is hardly reasonable, considering the way he has run, (or rather so now it proves) been run, of late. We thought Tata

Dios had gone off, apparently he hasn't.

Incidental to this race it may be mentioned that Periwinkle was suspended from racing, for a period not stated, for misbehaviour at the post. Pedro Costa, his jockey, was held blameless.

Vanity was on the book for the second race, but hardly expected as a winner. Our speciality Piridina, after all came within half a head of doing the trick. Augusta for inexplicable reasons utterly failed. One somewhat remarkable point was that both Piridina and Yerba Mota, two fillies without any running form, should have been backed so heavily. The tip evidently went round with the result that they each had well over 7000 tickets apiece on them. Previously Yerba Mota had 600 odd all told and Piridina 700 odd the first run and 2000 the second.

It was a race with a very well ridden finish, and the favourite Vanity only just got home.

El Payo put it across the public in the third race, and one of the reasons for this is that the public have a very short memory, otherwise he would never have been allowed to pay \$58.80. Of course the race looked a good thing for Saint Moritz, and he was backed as though he was already a winner, before going to the post. El Payo used to run race after race into places some little time ago, and was unquestionably entitled to more consideration than a 1000 odd winning tickets. When all is said and done the real surprise of the race was the second place occupied by Giver Or who on Nov. 7 ran nowhere with 1500 tickets on him and on Sunday was second favourite with 8600 tickets! Well, well, these little things can't be helped.

The cert of the day (save Ocurrencia) namely Pregon got home in a walk by 1¾ lengths from Uriburu, and paid well considering, but this was the last of it for the public. Outsider after outsider rolled home during the remainder of the programme, but just for once the last event of the day was not won by the real outsider of the party.

It was Pasco's win in the sixth event that appealed to us as the most surprising of all the day's results. El Payo, if one remembers had a reasonable chance and sufficient form to go on. Pasco was different. As for Cochita and Perjura, there was nothing whatever unreasonable in their positions. Lovelace was the failure of the race, and we incline to think a rest would be most beneficial to him.

San Paulo beat Siete y Medio a head in the seventh race, which provided a really splendid finish. Bolin was clean out of the hunt, and that sink of money, Aguerriro once again cost the public a tidy sum.

It was somewhat surprising to see Radiant at 55 kilos, so completely beaten, and especially when the time 1.38 2/5 is considered. Siete y Medio put up a very fine race, but could not withstand the tremendous rush of San Paulo at the finish, he came on like a whirlpool, and just collared the youngster on the post.

On his last performance the public plumped on Gringuito to win the last race of the day. We remarked upon the unsatisfactory nature of the selection of Gringuito, who so far has been exceedingly untrustworthy, and as it turned out we were right in that and wrong in selecting him.

Folleto, the only horse in the race with anything like consistent form, won with ease, and quite outran the struggling pair Gringuito and Palo Errao, who finished up in this order with a short head between them.

Folleto's win is all the more creditable on account of the number of light weighted horses in the race, as the odds were that he would be run off his legs at the start, and fail to produce his real finishing powers at the end. Chambery tried his best to do this, but all to no purpose. After

making the running by many lengths, he completely faded away and came in dead last, rolling from side to side, dead beat. This is worth remembering for future occasions.

The average winning ticket of the day produced \$20.25.

LA PLATA

There was not an especially large attendance at the races at La Plata on Sunday, nor were there quite such a number of upsets of form, as was the case on Friday last. Still one or two nasty shocks were dealt out to the public. The biggest dividend paid was \$24.80 by Gualicho, and considering that the horse has done absolutely nothing, even this dividend was a remarkably small one.

On the whole the public had a good day, but favourite prices ruled exceedingly low, especially for La Plata.

A remark may be made that a match has been arranged for \$2000 between Perlino and Diorita. The latter won an important event at La Plata on Nov. 19, when Perlino did not run. The match, a sporting one, will be run at the close of next Sunday's programme at La Plata over a mile, at level weights. It should be interesting.

Sunday's results were as follows:

PREMIO MALVIZ, 1400 metres.—1. Satanelio 57, D. Villamayor; 2. Loterie 55; 3. Rasqueta.

Also ran: Carosio, Rubinete (4).

Dividends: \$12.80 and \$9.40; 2nd, \$10.50.

Won by three lengths; half a length.

Time: 1'30 2/5.

PREMIO MACABEO, 1300 metres.—1. Lord Beresford II, E. Canessa; 2. Licinio 51; 3. Estenia.

Also ran: Hamburgo, Water Flight, Doña Juana, Ogham.

Dividends: \$11.80 and \$6.20; 2nd, \$19.90.

Won by two lengths; 1½ lengths.

Time: 1'21.

PREMIO MICO, 1200 metres.—1. Gualicho, 56 ks., N. Lopez; 2. Ongara 54; 3. Lluvia 54.

Also ran: Himno, Idler, Icelandic, Snaps, La Victoria, Lindona, Chichú, Vogler's Flower, Troneuse, Piccina.

Dividends: \$24.80 and \$7.70; 2nd, \$5.80; 3rd, \$8.60.

Won by various lengths; a length.

Time: 1'15 1/5.

PREMIO MARATON, 1600 metres.—1. Garfo 57 ks., F. J. Perez; 2. Galga II. 49; 3. Saqueador 54; 4. Montreal 54.

Dividend: \$3.40.

Won by half a length; 3 lengths.

Time: 1'41 1/5.

PREMIO MUSTAFA, 1800 metres.—1. Tremus, 55, E. Saavedra; 2. Perlino 55; 3. Chulo 53.

Also ran: Burucuyá, Campero, Torterola (4), Glou Glou, My Happy.

Dividends: \$5.60 and \$2.80; 2nd, \$3.90; 3rd, \$3.40.

Won by two lengths.

Time: 1'54.

PREMIO MAJADERO, 1500 metres.—1. Fiereza, 52, F. J. Perez; 2. Bebadá 52; 3. Posen.

Also ran: Collingwood, Malona, Gamuza IV. (4), Real Envido.

Dividends: \$17 and \$5.70; 2nd, \$3.80.

Won by 1¾ lengths; half a length.

Time: 1'27 1/5.

PREMIO MASSENET, 1300 metres.—1. Mabile, 53, M. Vignatti; 2. Electro 52; 3. Bonci 48; 4. Menianto.

Also ran—Go Bang.

Dividend: \$7.70.

Won by 1½ lengths; half a length.

Time: 1'20 4/5.

THE JOCKEY CARDOSO

After his fall with Prologo at La Plata on November 19, and some nasty knocks received from Hidrato, in the running of the race, the jockey Cardoso was taken to hospital. From information received yesterday evening it is possible to report his condition as satisfactory.

All danger of complications has disappeared, and the Don Gonzalo trainer will be up and about in the saddle again in the course of a few days.

BASEBALL

ARMOURS V. B.A.B.C.

The greatest defeat in local baseball history can be placed at the door of the Buenos Aires Baseball team.

This terrible failure after so many failures, occurred on Sunday, at La Plata, and the victory went with the practically invincible team, Armour's.

The score of 32 to 15, an unprecedented number of runs, shows a battery brigade that surely must have strength behind it.

The locals have no outfield work at all. Not one ball was caught in that particular vicinity, and the only innings where the B. A. team pulled off some game was the initial noe, where Cronan, the 3rd base man, made a most sensational stop, which aroused the admiration of the rival team as well as the spectators.

One does not know whom to blame for this ignominious failure on the part of the B. A. team, to make good.

Tuero, their pitcher, is certainly not to blame; their basemen are fairly strong, and their batting qualities may be even styled sterling—the fault apparantly lies in the team work, and more especially in the outfield.

It is safe to say that the Buenos Aires team possess the weakest outfielders of any contesting team this season, and that is evidenced by the fact that in the last three games which they played, only one ball has been caught in the outfield. Something should be done to amend these conditions. Their ever-changing feats is also one of their weak points. This constant alteration of players tends to make the men nervous and insecure as to the qualities of the new players, and thus the whole group go up in the air.

FRIGORIFICO ARGENTINO V. LA PLATA

At Talleres, the La Plata team received a huge surprise in the person of Phillips, the new twirler of the Argentinos, who pitched the winning game, 17 to 14.

La Plata, encouraged by former victories, entered the contest overflowing with hope, but they were fated to return home lower in spirits.

Hayes started on the mound for the Argentino Central, but was relieved by Phillips, in the second inning.

This new pitcher is a prodigy, and shows proofs of going a long way in deciding this season's winner.

On Sunday, he made his debut this year, and never for a moment was he forced to extend himself. He fanned the redoubtable Schick three times, which previous records prove to have been an almost impossible accomplishment. Phillips, it can be truthfully said, pitched a sparkling game, but was not strongly supported.

The Argentino Central boys went after Schick from the very start, and pounded him unmercifully all over the field.

The game was pretty evenly contested until the seventh inning, the score then being a tie 10—10. The Argentino Central boys came to bat in their half of the inning with "a do or die spirit" and right there Mr. Schick did not exhibit his usual coolness in such an emergency. Kemp led off with a single and was advanced to second by Hitlin, who reached first safely. Rehmer and Herrod singled scoring Kemp and Hitlin. Tuthill reached first on an error by Schick, Rehmer scoring. Herrod crossed the plate on an attempt to get him out at third. Mihara advanced Tuthill to second and reached first base. Hayes sent a high fly to Winchcabbish, who muffed the ball, Tuthill and Mihara scoring and Hayes anchored on third base. On an error by Vaitses, McEnnelley reached first, Hayes crossing the pan with the seventh run and none out. Phillips singled; and then Schick wiped his brow, laced his shoes, righted his cap and tightened his belt another notch and fanned Kemp, who had batted around. Hitlin sent up an easy fly to Sturgeon

CRICKET

LOMAS v. BUENOS AIRES.

A friendly game was played on Sunday between Lomas and their visitors, Buenos Aires. Winning the toss, Lomas batted first, and Mawson with Campbell faced Brown and Brandon bowling.

Harry Mawson played beautiful cricket, and in his usually attractive style knocked up 59 runs, all round the wicket before being caught by Hearne. Cowes in his innings of 63, while being larger than Mawson's, did not compare with it in either style or all-round play. But Cowes with Cockcroft put up a most valuable partnership. Lomas's innings closed for 231 runs. G. G. Brown, considering the wicket, had a good bowling average of 5 for 94, and throughout the innings had but little rest.

Buenos Aires commenced their innings disastrously, and had it not been for G. G. Brown and Brandon, the last two men in, their score would have been a painful one. As it was, only 100 were scored. Lawrie captured four B. A. wickets for 37. The game, although so one-sided, was a thoroughly enjoyable one, and played in perfect weather. The scores were:

Lomas.				
J. Campbell, c Hearne, b Brown	12			
H. Mawson, c Hearne, b Brown	59			
S. Burton, b Brandon	3			
W. A. Cowes, c and b Brandon	63			
R. S. Whyte, c and b Ayling	2			
M. Cockcroft, not out	56			
W. Cribbes, b Brown	3			
A. A. Auld, c Hearne, b Brown	1			
E. A. Brown, b Brandon	2			
R. Lawrie, b Brown	2			
E. Pownall, c Buchanan, b Hearne	24			
Extras	4			
Total	231			
Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. G. Brown	23	3	94	5
Brandon	18	1	97	3
Boyd	1	—	10	—
Ayling	4	—	15	1
Hearne	2	—	15	1
Buenos Aires.				
E. B. Ayling, b Cowes	7			
W. Buchanan, b Lawrie	1			
C. T. Mold, b Lawrie	6			
G. W. Thomas, b White	21			
F. N. Boyd, b Lawrie	0			
Hallet, c Burton, b Lawrie	0			
M. C. Hearne, b Cockcroft	7			
F. C. Robinson, c Auld, b White	3			
G. Brown, c Mawson, b Cribbes	30			
G. Brandon, not out	22			
Extras	3			
Total	100			

and Rehmer ended the rally by grounding out to Schick.

The acquisition of Phillips by the Argentino Central has boosted their stock 100 per cent., and a great game should be witnessed at La Plata next Sunday when Phillips faces Lopez, the Armour wonder.

The Argentino Central boys were rooting hard for the B. A. boys to trim Armour as this would have made the race more even, but the impossible did not happen and Buenos Aires returned to Constitucion full of confidence, yet angrier than ever.

The game at Talleres was well attended, and shows how popular the American national pastime is becoming in the Argentine. The ladies were quite in evidence, and their rooting could be heard far above the warbles let out by the so-called "stronger sex."

Argentino. — Kemp, Hitlin, Rehmer, Harrod, Tuthill, Mihara, Hayes, McLellan, Shea and Phillips.

La Plata—Eggers, Sturgeon, Wright, Shick, Vaites, Plummer, Cannon, Winchcabbish, and Law.

Inning 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
La Plata . . . 2 1 1 2 3 1 0 2 0 =14
Argentino . . . 3 3 0 1 3 0 7 0 0 =17

Standing of Clubs—			
Games won	Lost	%	
Armour 4	0	1000	
Arg. Central . . . 2	2	500	
La Plata 2	2	500	
Buenos Aires . . . 0	4	600	

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lawrie	17	13	37	4
Cowes	13	6	27	1
Whyte	5	2	12	2
Cockcroft	5	2	11	1
Cribbes	13	—	3	1
Campbell	1	—	2	—

SAN ISIDRO v. BUENOS AIRES C.C.

This friendly game was played at Talleres on Sunday, when the visitors managed to win by 17 runs. An enjoyable afternoon's play was indulged in, but with the exception of a good innings by Shoyer for San Isidro, all other players except Luck for B.A.G.S. failed to reach double figures. Considering the wicket, this speaks well enough for the bowling. Goodfellow was deadly, and secured six wickets for 27. Shoyer 4 for 22, and Scorey 6 for 42. Bennett in the five overs bowled by him, came out with the extraordinary figures of 5 overs 3 maidens, 4 runs, and 4 wickets.

The game was finished early, and San Isidro gave a second innings to the homesters, who rattled up by lively cricket 106 for 2 before stumps were drawn.

The day was voted a most enjoyable one. Scores:—

B.A.G.S.—1st Innings.				
E. Brown, c Johnston, b Goodfellow	5			
L. C. Bownas, b Shoyer	0			
A. Bennett, c Malbran, b Goodfellow	0			
L. Luck, b Shoyer	13			
W. E. Scorey, b Goodfellow	8			
W. Sturland, c Arbelaiz, b Goodfellow	6			
A. Brown, b Shoyer	4			
F. Kelly, c Tiberio, b Goodfellow	5			
G. M. A. Targett, b Goodfellow	1			
T. Hawkins, lbw, b Shoyer	2			
R. Bond Hawton, not out	5			
Extras	8			
Total	57			
Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Goodfellow	8.2	1	27	6
Shoyer	9	3	22	4
San Isidro.				
J. Goodfellow, c Sturland, b Scorey	8			
A. Shoyer, lbw, b Scorey	40			
R. P. Malbran, b Bennett	5			
T. M. Johnston, lbw, b Scorey	2			
A. H. Wade, b Scorey	0			
C. Janon, lbw, b Bennett	0			
F. Tiberio, st Sturland, b Scorey	4			
R. Guppy, not out	2			
W. Dawson, b Bennett	8			
H. Arbelaiz, c and b Bennett	0			
T. J. Oates, c Bennett, b Scorey	0			
Extras	8			
Total	74			
Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Scorey	9.3	3	42	6
Bond Hawton	4	1	20	—
Bennett	5	3	4	4
B.A.G.S.—2nd Innings.				
W. Sturland, not out	29			
F. Kelly, run out	42			
L. Luck, b Wade	17			
L. C. Bownas, not out	16			
Extras	2			
Total (for 2 wkts)	106			
Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tiberio	3	—	46	—
Wade	5	—	36	1
Johnson	2	—	22	—

B.A.C.C. 2nd v. BELGRANO 2nd.				
W. Sturland, not out	29			
F. Kelly, run out	42			
L. Luck, b Wade	17			
L. C. Bownas, not out	16			
Extras	2			
Total (for 2 wkts)	106			

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tiberio	3	—	46	—
Wade	5	—	36	1
Johnson	2	—	22	—

B.A.C.C. 2nd v. BELGRANO 2nd.

Played at Palermo on Sunday, this friendly game resulted in a win for Belgrano by 47 runs. The best innings of the day was an attractive one of 77, by R. H. Thomson, obtained through thoroughly good and careful cricket. The weather, no doubt, was against energetic fielding. Some chances were missed, but the main fault lay in an inability to save runs. It was, however, an all-round, good game, and the details of the score were:

Belgrano II.				
G. F. Magrane, st Irish, b Langfield	16			
W. A. B. Robinson, b Hussey	8			

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

RACING (4) v. PORTENO (0).

This match, which produced some highly attractive forward play on the part of Racing, was played on Sunday and Porteno went down to the tune of four goals to nil, before the prowess of the Racing team.

One of the features of the game was the splendid play of Rithner in goal, before the superlative combination he had to face.

The first half was in the nature of a bombardment of the Porteno goal, and it speaks highly for Rithner's play when only one shot (from Ohaco) beat him in the first half.

In the second half Porteno played up, but were always outclassed, and on the afternoon's play Racing were at least 10 goals the better team. Porteno has no one to thank but the goalkeeper for suffering the comparatively light defeat they did.

The goal-scorers in the second half were Ohaco, Canaveri, and Betular. For Porteno Izaguirre was the best and most prominent player. The composition of the teams was as follows:—

Racing.—Arduino, S. Ochoa, A. Reyes, A. Betular, F. Olazar, R. Pepe, Z. Canaveri, A. Ohaco, J. J. Hospital, A. Comaschi, and J. N. Perinetti.

Porteno.—J. J. Rithner, R. Gonzalez, Escarra, O. N. Beltrame, J. Ayala, A. Uslenghi, V. Abalia, A. Galup Lanus, C. Izaguirre, A. Piaggio, N. Olariaga, M. Garat.

FIRST DIVISION CHAMPIONSHIP.

The present position of the clubs in the Championship is shown by the following table:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
San Isidro	24	21	—	3	45
River Plate	23	16	2	5	37
Racing	17	15	—	2	32
Porteno	23	15	6	2	32
Platense	23	14	5	4	32
E. de La Plata	23	13	4	6	32
Independiente	23	11	7	5	27
Estudiantes	23	12	8	3	27
Huracan	23	11	7	5	27
F. C. Oeste	24	8	8	8	24
Banfield	24	10	10	4	24
A. de Quilmes	23	11	10	2	24
Gimnasia y Esgrima	24	9	10	5	23
S. L. de Almagro	24	10	11	3	23
Boca Juniors	24	8	10	6	22
Quilmes	24	7	10	7	21
Hispano-Argentino	24	8	12	4	20
Tigre	24	8	12	4	20
E. Porteno	23	9	13	1	19
Belgrano	24	8	14	2	18
Atlanta	24	7	16	1	15
Kimberley	23	5	14	4	14
D. de Belgrano	23	4	15	4	12
Comercio	24	2	19	2	7
Floresta	24	1	20	3	5

Sunday's matches in the Championship were:—

Atlanta	2	Huracan	1
Racing	4	Porteno	0

C. M. Godfrey, b Langfield	4
R. H. Thomson, b Logan	77
C. E. Palmer, c Prest, b Hussey	10
F. Charlton, c Williams, b Langfield	0
Hatton, b Lanfield	0
E. W. S. Thomson, c Williams, b Langfield	0
F. A. M. Engelken, c Prest, b Langfield	12
H. Vandeurs, c Langham, b Logan	28
H. F. Bulman, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	159

B.A.C.C. II.				
V. C. Irish, c and b Bulman	7			
A. Langham, b Magrane	7			
W. J. Williams, c Godfrey, b Bulman	6			
A. P. Williams, c Godfrey, b Bulman	18			
H. J. Hussey, c and b Bulman	29			
G. Langfield, b Magrane	1			
A. F. Homewood, b Magrane	0			
P. F. Logan, st Thomson	30			
T. C. Prest, b Hatton	0			
H. D. Lett, b Robinson	6			
P. J. A. Logan, not out	0			
Extras	8			
Total	112			

LAWN TENNIS

B. A. L.T.C.

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Spring and Club Championship Tournament of the Buenos Aires Lawn Tennis Club was brought to a termination on Sunday in ideal weather.

Miss Mackenzie captured the Ladies' Championship from Miss Lanusse, and Mr. L. H. Knight again secured the title in the men's section by defeating Mr. Jenkins.

The Mixed Doubles handicap provided an attractive and hard-fought match between Mrs. Mackenzie and Colville Jones—2/6 and Miss Mackenzie and A. J. Villegas—40. This was the semi-final game, and was won by the former pair, who had much less difficulty in disposing of Miss Dumas and Mr. Cerboni in the finals.

Mrs. H. H. Woodgate, the wife of the Club President, gave away the prizes at the conclusion of the play. This lady was thanked for doing so in the usual manner, and Mr. H. Waite, the popular Club Secretary, was also the recipient of three cheers, for the splendid services he rendered the Club. The final results were as follows:—

Gents' Club Championship.—Final: L. H. Knight beat Jenkins, 2-6, 6-0, 6-4, 8-6.

Ladies' Club Championship.—Final: Miss Mackenzie beat Miss Lanusse, 6-2, 6-2.

Gents' Singles Handicap.—Final: L. H. Knight—40 beat W. Russell plus 15, 8-6, 6-2.

Ladies' Singles Handicap.—Final: Miss E. Lanusse plus 15.2 beat Miss E. Capdepon plus 30.2, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3.

Ladies' Doubles Handicap.—Final: Mrs. Mackenzie and Miss Bowyer-Smyth plus 4/6 beat Miss Lanusse and Miss E. Goff plus 15.1, 6-0, 6-3.

Mixed Doubles Handicap.—Semi-final: Mrs. Mackenzie and Colville Jones—2/6 beat Miss Mackenzie and A. J. Villegas—40, 4-6, 6-3, 8-6.

Final: Mrs. Mackenzie and Colville Jones—2/6, beat Miss Dumas and Cerboni—1/6, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3.

Gents' Doubles Handicap.—Final: D. J. Urquiza and Keen, jr., plus 1/6, beat Woodgate plus 4/6, 1-6, 11-9, 6-4.

GENERAL URQUIZA LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

SPRING TOURNAMENT.

Considerable progress was made over the past week-end in the tournament now being played at the above Club. Beautiful weather prevailed, and play was well enjoyed. The week-end play resulted as follows:—

Gents' Singles.

Second round.—

F. Horwill, —15.2, w.o.
W. Marr, —15, beat J. R. Robertson scr., 6-0, 6-3.

A. C. Tynan, —15.2, beat P. Warburton, —5/6, 6-4, 6-2.

A. H. Mayne, —30.1, beat J. A. Besler, scr., 6-5, 2-6, 6-4.

L. Hortal, —40, beat H. Andrews, —15.3, 6-4, 6-3.

P. Gallishaw, —40, w.o.

D. Murchison, —15, beat R. Tootell, —15, 6-1, 6-2.

H. Gould, —30.1, beat H. Smallman, —3/6, 6-3, 6-2.

Third Round.—

Marr beat Horwill, 6-2, 6-2.

Tynan beat Mayne, 6-5, 2-6, 6-4.

Hortal beat Gallishaw, 6-4, 6-2.

Murchison beat Gould, 5-6, 6-5, 6-2.

Semi-final.

Tynan beat Marr, 6-0, 6-1.

Hortal beat Murchison, 6-4, 2-6, 6-1.

Gents' Doubles.

A. H. Mayne and J. H. Joyce —15.4, beat A. C. Robertson and H. Smallman, —4/6, 6-3, 6-4.

H. Gould and J. Horwill, —30, beat W. H. Taylor and E. S. Barwell, —2/6.

W. Leslie and L. Hortal, —40 w.o.

P. Gallishaw and D. Murchison, —30, beat A. C. Tynan and H. Andrews, —15, 6-3, 6-4.

R. Tootell and J. A. Besler, —15, w.o.

Mayne and Joyce beat Gould and Horwill, 6-5, 3-6, 6-4.

Gallishaw and Murchison beat Leslie and Hortal, 6-4, 6-4.

LOMAS L.T.C.

SPRING TOURNAMENT.

Only three matches in the preliminary rounds of this Club's Tournament were played on Sunday, and resulted as follows:—

G. Cribbes —4/6 beat J. C. Dadds, —3/6, 6-3, 6-0.
A. T. Morris, —3/6 beat E. W. Hine, —2/6, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4.
R. Laurie, scratch, beat M. Cockroft, —3/6, 6-5, 6-5.

GASCON LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Favoured with beautiful weather over the week-end the Open Spring Tournament was brought to a conclusion on Sunday afternoon. A fair number of members and friends were present at the finals, and were rewarded by some interesting tennis, though several of the matches did not produce the close finishes anticipated.

In the Mixed Doubles Miss Rogers and Hoare somewhat unexpectedly beat Miss Recknell and Croker, who had shown excellent form in the earlier stages.

In the Men's Singles Pentreath, relying to a great extent upon lobbing, had a fairly easy win in the first set over G. C. Crispin. In the second set, from an almost hopeless position the latter player put up a splendid fight, and the match promised an exciting finish. However, the odds, —30.2, proved rather too much, and Pentreath took the set and match at 6-4.

In the Ladies' Singles Miss Kelly, after being down by 5-6 in the first set, took the other two with, to judge by the score, ease, though the game was not so one-sided as the score-book indicated.

The Ladies' Doubles proved an easy win for the home pair, Miss M. Yorston and Miss C. Purves, the visitors from Lomas, not displaying anything like their true form. The Men's Doubles went to Pellens and Fairclough. After losing, the opponent won the second and third sets very easily.

The following is the result of the matches played during the week-end:

Saturday:

Miss Rogers and Hoare, —15.3, beat Miss Griggs and Yorston, —1/6, 6-1, 6-5.

Miss M. Yorston and Chalk, scr., beat Miss Donaldson and Herald, —1/6, 2-6, 6-4, 6-0.

Miss Rogers and Hoare beat Miss M. Yorston and Chalk, 6-2, 6-3.

Tannahill and Dawson —15.2, beat Hoare and Croker, —30.1, 2-6, 6-3, 8-6.

Sunday:

Final, Ladies' Singles.—Miss E. Kelly —3/6, beat Mrs. Andersen, —3/6, 5-6, 6-0, 6-1.

Final, Ladies' Doubles.—Miss M. Yorston and Miss C. Purves scr., beat Miss Lawrie and Miss E. Cribbes, —1.6, 6-2, 6-1.

Final, Mixed Doubles.—Miss Rogers and Hoare, —15.3 beat Miss Recknell and Croker, —15.2, 6-3, 6-5.

Final, Men's Singles.—W. M. Pentreath, —3.6 beat G. C. Crispin, —40, 6-3, 6-4.

Final, Men's Doubles.—Fairclough and Pellens, —15.3 beat Tannahill and Dawson, —15.2, 5-6, 6-0, 6-1.

At the close of play the prizes were handed to the winners by Mrs. Edw. den Hoed, after a few introductory remarks by the Secretary.

During the afternoon a welcome and enjoyable tea was dispensed by the lady members of the Club.

TOURNAMENT AT PLAZA JEWELL

The Tennis Tournament which has been going on for some time at Plaza Jewell is now all but finished; the results are as follows:—

Gents Doubles.

1st prize: two clocks in leather cases; 2nd prize: two sets hair brushes.

First Round.—G. Fritsch and M. Swoboda scr. beat C. Zanni and E. Zanni scr. 5-7 6-13 6-3.

J. Bazet and P. Escauriza beat M. Woelflin and Roda 3/6 6-3 6-4.

R. T. Naylor and J. Toppin 15 beat W. Stocks and H. Middleton 30 6-1 7-5.

H. F. Talbot and A. G. Krell 15 beat J. Valois and B. Knupfer 3/6 6-3 6-2.

C. R. Rugeroni and E. Woelflin scr. beat A. Pujadas and Dr. E. Fidanza 3/6 7-5 6-4.

E. S. Knight and H. A. Dale—40 beat E. Escauriza and A. Romero —1/6 6-2 7-5.

Second Round.—Dr. R. Foster and H. Roberts Plus 3/6 beat H. Atkinson and H. H. Spicerminus 3/6 6-3 6-0.

J. Miranda and J. Lamolla scr. beat R. Couzier and R. Maidagan 3/6 6-3 6-4.

E. F. Sylvester and R. H. B. Roberts—3/6 beat P. W. Browning and C. Manley—3/6 6-0 6-1.

L. Cretton and J. Cabanellas—15 beat G. H. Burgess and W. P. Albuquerquie —1/6 6-4 6-1.

Fritsch and Swoboda beat Hamblin and Watson 8-6 6-4.

Naylor and Topping beat Bazet and Escauriza 3-6 6-3 6-3.

Talbot and Krell beat Rugeroni and Woelflin 6-4 6-4.

Knight and Dale W.O.

Third Round.—Lamolla and Miranda beat Foster and Roberts 6-3 7-5.

Fritsch and Swoboda beat Naylor and Topping 7-5 8-6.

Talbot and Krell beat Knight and Dale 6-4 2-6 6-4.

Sylvester and Roberts beat Cretton and Cabanellas 6-4 6-1.

Semi-finals.—Lamolla and Miranda beat Fritsch and Swoboda 6-2 6-4.

Talbot and Krell beat Sylvester and Roberts 6-2 2-6 6-4.

Finals.—Talbot and Krell beat Lamolla and Miranda 6-3 8-6.

Mixed Doubles:

1st. prize, Lady Scent, bottle Gent Racquet razor; 2nd prize, Set Buttons, Gillette razor.

First Round.—Miss P. Unwin and H. Manley beat Miss S. Couzier and J. Bazet—2/6 11-9 4-6 6-3.

Miss Rosenberg and J. Valois—3/6 beat Miss M. Palencia and A. Romero—3/6 6-4 6-0.

Second Round.—Miss J. Watson and P. W. Browning—14 beat Miss I. Lebas and A. Escauriza —1/6 6-4 6-3.

Miss Browning and C. Manley—3/6 beat Mr. and Mrs. R. W. O. Lebas —3/6 3-6 7-5 6-2.

Miss M. Rouillon and P. Escauriza —3/6 beat Miss M. Bazet and R. Maidagan —1/6 6-4 6-4.

Miss L. Manley and R. Naylor—40/3 beat Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Krell scr. 3-6 6-3 8-6.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Stocks—30/2 beat Miss Benedict and H. Atkinson—15 6-0 6-3.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Talbot—30 beat Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Smith scr. 6-1 6-2.

Miss Browning and Manley beat Miss Watson and Browning 7-5 1-6 6-4.

Mr. and Mrs. Karck beat Miss Rouillon and Escauriza 8-6 1-6 6-3.

Miss Knight and S. Knight beat Miss Manley and Naylor 6-1 6-0.

Mr. and Mrs. Stocks beat Mr. and Mrs. Talbot 7-5 11-9.

Semi-finals.—Mr. and Mrs. Karck beat Miss Browning and Manley 2-6 6-2 6-3.

Miss Knight and S. Knight beat Mr. and Mrs. Stocks.

Finals.—Miss Knight and S. Knight beat Mr. and Mrs. Karck 6-4 6-2.

Gents Singles Class A.:

1st. prize, Travelling Clock; 2nd. prize, Clock.

C. Manley—2/6 beat W. Watson—1/6 8-6 6-2.

G. Fritsch—15 beat W. P. Browning —3/6 6-1 3-6 6-2.

2nd. round.—H. F. Talbot—40 beat J. Lamolla —1/6 —2 6-3.

C. Zanni —1/6 beat J. Valois —1/6 6-3 6-4.

A. J. Karck—15.3 beat H. Atkinson —30 6-4 9-7.

C. Manley beat J. Majet scr. 6-3 6-0.

G. Fritsch beat T. J. Hamblin—15.3 6-4 6-1.

H. Roberts —1/6 beat W. Stocks—40 6-3 2-6 6-4.

R. T. Naylor—40 beat R. H. B. Roberts —1/6 6-2 6-2.

H. A. Dale—15.3 beat H. Middleton—30 6-2 8-6.

3rd round.—H. F. Talbot beat Zanni 9-7 6-2.

Manley beat Karck 6-0 6-3.

Fritsch beat Roberts 3-6 6-1 6-4.

Naylor beat Dale 6-4 8-6.

Semi-finals.—Talbot beat Manley 6-8 5-5 W.O.

Fritsch beat Naylor 6-3 6-1.

This match will probably be finished on Sunday.

Gents Singles' Class B.:

1st. prize, Cigarette holder; 2nd. prize, Tie pin.

1st. Round.—R. Maidagan—15 beat J. Topping—15 6-1 6-2.

J. Miranda—15 beat M. Swoboda—15 6-1 6-3.

P. Escauriza 15.3 W.O.

2nd. Round.—A. Romero—30 beat Gerard Smith 15 6-1 6-0.

A. G. Krell—30 beat B. Knupfer —1/6 6-3 6-4.

E. Zanni—15.3 beat G. H. Burgess —15.3 6-2 3-6 6-1.

Miranda beat Maidagan 7-5 6-2.

P. Escauriza beat J. F. Van Oppen scr. 4-6 8-6 6-1.

R. W. O. Le Bas—15 beat A. Escauriza—3/6 W.O.

E. Couzier scr. beat W. P. Albuquerquie—3/6.

E. Woelflin—15 beat E. Rowe scr. 6-1 7-5.

3rd round.—A. G. Krell W.O.

Miranda beat Zanni 3-6 6-3 6-1.

P. Escauriza beat Le Bas 11-9 6-4.

E. Woelflin beat E. Couzier 6-0 6-1.

Semi-finals.—Miranda beat Krell 6-1 6-0.

E. Woelflin beat P. Escauriza 6-3 6-4.

Finals.—Miranda beat Woelflin 7-5 6-2.

Ladies Doubles.—1st prize, two silver photo frames; 2nd prize two crystal and silver tin cases.

1st. Round.—Miss LeBas and Miss Rosenberg—3/6 beat Miss Manley and Miss J. Watson—30, 6-3 6-2.

Miss M. Bazet and Miss E. Rouillon—3/6 beat Miss Smith and Mrs. G. Smith scr. 6-4 6-0.

Mrs. Stocks and Mrs. R. LeBas—30 beat Mrs. H. Talbot and Mrs. Karck—30, 8-6 6-3.

2nd Round.—Miss Palencia and Miss Couzier scr. beat Miss Benedict and Miss M. Van Oppen —1/6 6-4 6-3.

Misses Bazet and Rouillon beat Miss Le Bas and Miss Rosenberg. W.O.

Mrs. Stocks and Mrs. Le Bas beat Miss D. Robinson and Miss M. Barnes —1/6 15, 8-6 6-3.

Mrs. G. Krell and Miss P. Knight—15.3 beat Mrs. Manley and Miss Browning—15.3, 6-4 4-6 6-2.

[Semi-final.—Miss Bazet and Miss Rouillon beat Misses Palencia and Couzier.

Mrs. Stocks and Mrs. Le Bas beat Mrs. Krell and Miss Knight—6-4 6-3.

Final.—Miss Rouillon and Miss Bazet beat Mrs. Stocks and Mrs. Le Bas 6-1 7-5.

Ladies' Singles.—1st prize, Tennis racquet; 2nd prize, Pastillera.

ABUSES OF CHARITY

POLICE REGULATIONS.

Owing to the numerous cases in which fraudulent appeals for charity have been made to the public both by persons in the streets and by the visitation of private residences and offices, the police have decided to take steps to abate the nuisance. In some cases these persons wear the garb of Sisters of Charity or rather a close imitation of it and others carry collecting boxes or lists, more or less fictitious. Such impostors are naturally very injurious to the operation of really charitable enterprise and the Chief of Police has issued the following regulations:—

No one shall be permitted to ask charity or assistance in the public streets or highways even if the object alleged be for charitable institutions except those possessing permission from competent authority.

House to house visitations of a similar description are likewise forbidden.

This is an excellent regulation if it be possible to carry it out but so "slim" are the beggars and so numerous that the eyes of Argus and the hands of Briareus would be requisite to watch and apprehend them all. Also the wealthy charitable will continue to fall an easy prey and will forget to demand to see the permit of "competent authority" still a few convictions and small punishments may do much to keep down these "Palmer Worms of the Commonwealth."

1st. Round.—Miss M. L. Bazet—3/6 beat Miss Couzier —1/6, 6-1 6-3.

Miss P. Knight—30.3 beat Mrs. G. Krell —1/6, 6-2 6-2.

Miss Smith scr. beat Miss Palencia scr. 6-4 2-6 6-3.

Miss Rouillon—3/6 beat Mrs. Stocks —15.3 6-3 6-3.

Miss Rosenberg—15 beat Miss Van Oppen —1/6 6-1 6-4.

Miss Browning—15, W.O.

2nd Round.—Miss Bazet beat Mrs. Gerard Smith scr. 6-2 6-0.

Miss Smith, W.O.

Miss Rouillon beat Miss Rosenberg 3-6 6-2 6-2.

Miss Browning beat Miss Manley—15, 3-6 6-4 6-3.

Semi-final.—Miss Smith beat Miss Bazet, 6-4 9-7.

Miss Rouillon beat Miss Browning, 6-3 6-1.

Final.—Miss Smith beat Miss Rouillon 1-6 6-3 6-1.

FUNES TENNIS CLUB, F.C.C.A.

On Sunday next the annual match between Funes and the Argentino Tennis Club will take place at Funes, where the courts are in splendid order and the local players, such as are left now the war has made such inroads on the tennis talent of the place, have greatly improved. It is hoped that a good show will be put up against the visitors.

Mrs. Butt, wife of Mr. Albert Butt, this year's President, is attending to the social side of the function, and is holding herself responsible for the tea.

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CREDIT RESTRICTIONS

Argentine Bankruptcy Laws

IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

On many occasions THE HERALD has supported the ever-spreading agitation in favour of a complete revision of the local bankruptcy laws, dealing with the subject in many cases from the basis of practical experience, experience that it shares with most concerns engaged in business in this Republic. It admits that in theory the arrangement whereby the creditors are left to settle their own affairs with the debtor is excellent. What it objects to is that in actual practices the said settlement passes into the hands of professional liquidators who for many reasons find that the assets of the firm in difficulties fade away before the heavy law costs, depreciated prices obtained in auction, and the general confusion that attends on the passing of a firm through the bankruptcy courts.

Concrete examples are not hard to find, but it would be difficult to equal the case of a firm in Cordoba province recently declared bankrupt and liquidated by order of the courts. The figures are compiled by a commercial man interested in the failure, and though striking, are by no means exceptional. Briefly the facts appear to be as follows:—On going before the courts their statement showed creditors whose claims totalled \$225,835.19 c/l. Assets consisted of some real estate, carrying a mortgage, a large sum in book debts, and the stock of a big camp store. The property on which the mortgage was placed, a mortgage of \$20,000 c/l. only brought in \$13,200 at judicial auction, so that nothing was forthcoming from that quarter. Indeed the liquidators had to pay some \$196.50 to clear off taxes ere the auction could be held. The stock of merchandise, furniture, horses, carts, and some shares realised \$12,400 c/l. Book debts brought \$50. In all the liquidators had \$12,506.08 wherewith to pay claims of \$225,823.19 c/l.

That is the first chapter. Lacking more detailed information as to the assets it is impossible to say whether they were disposed of to the best advantage or not. Experience has shown that as a rule these judicial auctions are looked on as a golden opportunity for picking up something for next to nothing. Time and place are advertised in a most unostentatious manner, and generally the purchasers are found to be intimate friends of either the liquidator or the auctioneer. Whether that was so in the present case cannot be said with certainty. What is certain is that the distribution of the small sum realised lends itself to very caustic comment. It stands thus:—

Solicitor to the bankrupts,	
his charges	\$3,000.00
Accountant, and his assistant	3,759.00
Cost of Inventory of stock, etc.	300.00
Auctioneer and his charges	564.55
Remuneration of Liquidator and his assistant	2,196.50
Expenses of Liquidator and his assistant	1,360.25
Taxes paid	196.50
Employees of bankrupt firm, 47 o/o of their privilege claim (salaries)	625.78
Dividend to creditors on \$225,823.17 at 25 per claims	Nil

\$12,506.08
As the correspondent from whom these figures are obtained remarks "this gives some idea of the conditions of the bankruptcy laws of this Republic.... No wonder that traders curtail credits!"

This case, put thus, reads as if it were exceptional. It is not. To-day the common trade creditors get no-

F.C. CENTRAL CORDOBA

The Year's Operations

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The 29th ordinary general meeting of the Cordoba Central Railway Company was held in London on October 28, when the Directors' report and the balance-sheet for the year ended June 30, 1915, were presented.

In common with all other South American railways, the year's operations were materially affected by the depression, by unfavourable weather conditions, and finally by the dislocation of business consequent on the war. The gross receipts for the year were £1,691,714, as against £1,969,020 in 1914, and the working expenses were £1,202,462, compared with £1,347,998, the reduction of the latter item evidently being due to an early appreciation on the part of the management of the necessity for economy. The net profit for the year was £489,251, as against £621,021 the previous year, a decrease of £131,770. Sundry additions such as interest brought the balance up to £492,194. The Company paid £320,000 as interest at 4 per cent. on the first debenture stock; £225,000 on the 4½ per cent. second debentures, and £7,937 as interest at 6 per cent. on the three-year notes. The total thus absorbed was £552,937, leaving a debit balance of £60,742. The Directors state that the amalgamation of the three railways now constituting the Cordoba Central system enabled them to practice efficient and economical management. The traffic receipts, they pointed out, were adversely affected by the loss to the sugar crop of Tucuman owing to frosts, but they observed a general improvement in Argentine trade, and the Company was now well able to take care of a considerable expansion of traffic through the purchase of additional rolling stock.

The report continues:—

"The latest cable advices received from the Argentine are to the effect that there are still considerable quantities of grain and sugar awaiting transport over the Company's lines, and that in the greater part of the cereal district the coming harvests promise good yields. To meet the new conditions which have arisen, the greater part of the Company's rates have been raised by 10 per cent. as from the 1st October. A similar increase in tariffs has been made by other Argentine railways.

"The proposals submitted at the last general meeting for the cancellation of the working agreement with the Argentine Railway Company having been approved by the proprietors, the Company resumed the management of its property in the Argentine as from the 2nd December, 1914, and Mr. H. G. Cabrett, the General Manager, has since visited London, thus giving the Directors the opportunity of personally discussing with him many matters of importance affecting the Company's interests. In order to meet liabilities of capital accounts as they have fallen due, six per cent. three-year notes of the Company, repayable December 15, 1917, have been issued to the extent of £248,600, in pursuance of the authority given to the Directors at the last general meeting. The Directors desire to record their special appreciation of the services rendered by the Company's representatives and staff in the Argentine during a year of exceptional difficulty."

thing; the mortgage creditors, if they buy in, may at some future time recoup themselves; the privilege creditors get half their claim. But; and this is what one wishes to emphasise; the hangers-on of the commercial courts—for the best members of the legal fraternity do not care for commercial liquidations—get their pound of flesh every time, who ever else may suffer. Further comment is surely superfluous.

F. C. OESTE

Annual General Meeting

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

On Oct. 26 the 26th Annual General Meeting of the Buenos Aires Great Western Railway was held at River Plate House, Finsbury Circus, London.

The Chairman of the Company, Sir Henry Bell, presided, and said that untoward results were due entirely to the enormous rainfall of last year. Actual seas were formed, which, when wind rose, formed breakers, washing away the embankments. The trains were kept running by the heroic and energetic action of the engineering staff, but at an extra cost of £122,825. There had been no such climatic conditions in the preceding 25 years. He proceeded:

I think, therefore, we may fairly look on this amount of £122,825 as an extraordinary expenditure, but, when we resume our usual dividend, and our good friends and critics in Argentina are talking and writing about the profits they say the English railways are making, they must deduct this sum, for it is a charge which must be met out of revenue and not out of capital. (Hear, hear.) The sum has therefore been charged direct to working expenses. The Board were deeply disappointed at the results of the year's working, knowing what excellent prospects had been spoiled by the deluge, for as late as December 24 Mr. Lertora wrote that "Optimism reigned supreme in grain circles," but in January came heavy rains and severe floods, and later frosts and hail, some of the hailstones weighing 10½ ozs.

Gross receipts for the year amounted to £2,522,682, which, deducting working expenses, £1,505,284, leaves a net sum of £1,017,398.

After adding rentals, interest, etc., and the balance brought forward from 1913-1914, and deducting the fixed charges and other payments, there is a balance of £260,515 10s. 1d., to which we propose to add £160,000 from the General Reserve Fund, giving us in all £420,515 10s. 1d., and out of this amount we recommend a balance dividend of 3 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary Stock, leaving £53,911 4s. 9d. to be carried forward. It was to enable us to pay 5 per cent. for the year that we have transferred £160,000 to Net Revenue from the General Reserve Fund.

Working expenses are naturally higher on account of smaller traffic, the percentage being 59.67 as compared to 58.82 last year. Every possible wise economy has been made. Locomotive Stock Maintenance shows an increase of £9,700, and £3000 under Waggon Stock Maintenance are due to repairs in anticipation of heavy traffic.

After all, the outcry about "dear coal," fuel actually cost less by £10,000 than in the previous year, owing to beginning the year with an ample stock of cheap coal. Probably owing to present high freights, the next fuel bill will show a different result, as 31s. per ton has been paid in Buenos Aires, and in the open market the rate has touched 45s. The working expenses of War Insurance, paid for the first time, were also referred to. Passenger receipts have fallen off by \$79,914, chiefly in long distance through bookings, owing to abnormal conditions prevailing, and also to electric tramway competition. It is hoped with the electrification of the suburban lines to recover this loss by rapid and frequent service. Gross receipts per train mile show an increase of 6d., with a decrease of actual train mileage of 191,269 miles. There are 1867 miles of track open as compared with the previous 1792. Many trains are scheduled trains which the Government will not allow to be suppressed, and it is necessary to be careful in anxiety to reduce train mileage that there be no undue delays causing forfeit of freight, and

rendering the Company liable to fines. This in no way infers criticism of the Government Department, which has accorded every consideration.

During the year under review the Argentine Chambers passed a law conferring pensions on all permanent railway employes, one of its provisions, among many, being that railway companies were ordered to increase their rates. This increase, which has by a Regimentary Decree been fixed at 1 per cent, is to be considered the State's contribution to the fund.

The Company's lawyers in Buenos Aires consider this law unconstitutional because it does not tax everyone in the same business equally. For example, most of the railways running north and south have river competition, and these competitors are not ordered to increase their rates. This example is taken because it does not apply to the Western, and it is therefore an unselfish one. Secondly, they hold that to order us to increase rates is as much an intervention as would be an order to decrease them, and is therefore directly at variance with Clause 9 of the Mitre Law under which companies work, and which clearly states the conditions which must arise before railway tariffs can be intervened in by the Government, and these conditions have not yet arisen. Congress has been asked to pass an Explanatory Act as to the actual meaning of the Mitre Law.

The Chairman sympathetically referred to the retirement of Mr. Santiago Brian as legal representative in Argentina, who is succeeded by Mr. A. F. Lertora, who has been 35 years with the Company as Traffic and General Manager, in which latter post Mr. Frank Foster, for 17 years Chief Engineer, succeeds him. An Engineer as General Manager is a practical check on expense. Mr. Lowe Brown, who has been in charge of the tunnel work, becomes Chief Engineer.

Finally, said the Chairman, I may add that our traffics for last week show an increase of £13,000, and are now £124,000 in excess of the comparing period of last year. (Applause.)

On the motion of Sir J. White Todd, the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts was received and adopted.

In the course of some observations Mr. T. C. Gibson said, referring to certain often repeated assertions: There is one more remark I should like to make, and that is with regard to the public and popular assertion in Argentina that the railways make fat profits—an assertion which seems to have grown haphazard from a general statement and become a creed. I think it is an assertion that it would be well to have arrested. No one in Argentina can put his finger upon any fat profits of railway companies. Amid all the accumulated wealth of that rich country, and with all the vast sums lying idle there to-day in private hands, are any investments being made in the railways? The investor in Argentina accustomed to large returns out of the bounty of his own rich country turns from the railways as an investment. For him they pay too little. When the investor in Argentina invests in the railways, he will prove that the profits are good. Till then, he proves nothing.

It was also resolved that a balance dividend of 3 per cent., making with the interim dividend paid in April last 5 per cent. (less Income Tax) for the whole year, be and the same is hereby declared on the Ordinary Stock of the Company.

General approval was expressed at the provision made for the family of the late Mr. F. E. Faithfull, Secretary of the Company, a sum of £2500, in addition to any benefit, being granted for the benefit of his widow and children.

Mr. David Simson and Mr. A. E. Bowen were unanimously re-elected Directors. Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co., and Messrs. Cash, Stone and Co., were reappointed Auditors for the ensuing year, and after a further expression of confidence by shareholders in the Chairman and Board of Directors, the meeting terminated.

Agricultural & Pastoral

CAMP NOTES

(By Our Agricultural Editor.)

The heavy rainfall at the beginning of the week will improve harvest prospects very much in the drier districts, where there are large areas of wheat that it will very materially benefit. Some districts, in the Queen Province, are already crying out that they have had too much rain, with the accompanying report about bridges being carried away, and their communications to the station severed. There is always some detrimental factor, and the locusts may cause considerable damage this season. Grass is now abundant everywhere, and cattle are doing well, though prices in the camp for good quality beef have been somewhat easier, and would show a slight decline from the values ruling a few weeks ago.

The sales of Lincoln rams have this season been very good, but the last sale from La Primera Estancia, the property of Srs. Martin R. Puchuri, constitutes a record for the high quality of the sheep on offer, and the values realised. Sr. José M. Imaz paid \$5000 for a splendid ram, and \$2500 was paid by the same buyer for another good specimen. Two others realised \$2000, and were also purchased by Sr. Imaz. The high average of \$2120 was obtained for ten rams sold.

The foregoing lot of Lincoln rams were said to have an admixture of New Zealand Lincoln blood which would account for their being so well woolled, while their stronger frames would be retained by their origin—the English Lincoln. This is a very advantageous cross, and would account for the firm demand experienced on Wednesday for the sixteen imported Lincolns from the New Zealand and Australian Land Co., and sold here by Messrs. Gibson Bros. This lot experienced a very firm demand, and the high average of \$2043 was secured for the sixteen sheep sold. These sheep had many points to recommend them, but their size was not one, as they were mostly six-tooth, at which age a sheep is as big as ever he will be.

The New Zealand Trading Company also participated in the firm demand ruling for New Zealand Lincolns, and sold some very nicely woolled sheep on Thursday, Nov. 18 to good advantage. These sheep, though somewhat lacking in size, were nicely covered with very dense fleeces of extra fine quality wool, and will no doubt have a beneficial effect on the flocks for which they have been acquired for service.

That handsome lot of imported Aberdeen Angus bulls principally bred by Mr. J. J. Cridlan and sold by Señor Ricardo Hogg were possibly the best five bulls of their breed that have ever been seen together in this Republic, and were a splendid advertisement for the great beef producing qualities of the breed. The high average of \$5240 for five bulls sold is said to constitute a world's record price for the breed, while the \$12,500 paid for "Idart of Maismore" is the record price in this Republic for an Aberdeen-Angus bull, the previous record being \$2000, paid for a bull belonging to Sr. Benito Villanueva, and acquired by Col. Alfredo A. P. de Urquiza. "Idart of Maismore" was keenly competed for, the Samuel B. Hale Co., being plucky bidders, as they required a good quality bull, while the Messrs. Enrique Brown and Hermanas, fresh from their many successes with the breed at the recent fat stock show, were determined to secure this noteworthy sire for their herd. This bull was one of the best I have ever seen. He was splendid on his back, with a perfectly set in tail, and carried a great wealth of flesh on the leg while he was also a

deep fleshed animal and near the ground, though he was lighter on a part of his neck than he might have been. This bull had a splendid show record, having won many leading honours at important home shows. Mr. Hogg said it had afforded him the greatest satisfaction to see the interest leading Shorthorn breeders had evinced in this consignment of noteworthy specimens, and it augurs well for the increasing popularity of the breed in this Republic.

Several agents for the purchase of heavy draught horses are reported to be again inquiring after lots of the right stamp. The spring farm work in Britain is likely to firm the demand and make it possible again to ship the right class of animals from here, which are by no means as plentiful as some of the native papers appear to believe. According to them there are plenty of horses. Yes, and so there are, of a kind that are not worth their freight to Britain, for all they would be likely to realise there when submitted for auction. Yet many estancieros cannot understand why buyers of horses for export are so careful and will only accept sound animals of quality for the purpose intended. Sellers have an idea that an animal which may be very serviceable on the soft roads here, or go well in the plough, constitutes all that is desired as an ideal horse for work in Britain. If the work be heavy carting on the blocked streets, his hoofs or tendons with the slight exertions here on soft ground may just be showing "something" that the expert horse dealer from home knows would not enable such an animal to stand many weeks' work under the different conditions which would make him a total wreck. The buyers of such class of horse at home know their business, and will pay big prices, but only for animals that appear likely to give a good result for their purpose or class of work. The ordinary nondescript brute, so useful here in many ways, is not wanted in Britain, and is practically unsaleable, at least so far as profits to the shipper are concerned.

To illustrate the high prices paid for good quality animals suitable for export, the Messrs. Drysdale received the high figure of \$13.50 for a very nice lot of 126 lambs in Wednesday's market. These animals were loaded at Catrilo, and sold by Sr. Juan Anasgasti, the La Blanca being the purchasers.

Mr. Joseph Shepherd sold three very useful young bulls at the satisfactory average of \$3933, at the Messrs. Bullrich's yard, on November 19. Included in this lot was a very nice deep fleshed young white bull which made the satisfactory figure of \$6200. A number of imported Lincoln rams belonging to the same importer also realised very satisfactory prices.

The Buenos Aires Pacific Railway have formulated a scheme for closer settlement along their line, which is to be hoped will give good results. The settlement of small families of agriculturists is to be encouraged, and will undoubtedly have a very far-reaching and beneficial result for this Railway. Closer settlement is a problem which has on many occasions seriously occupied the attention of the Government authorities here, but so far the results obtained have not been as satisfactory as was anticipated. Under the competent technical staff of this progressive railway company, and following a clearly defined policy, the result, it is to be hoped, will give further encouragement to this most commendable proposition.

SOCIEDAD RURAL DE LA PAMPA.

This Society has been very active in favour of a lowering of the "Con-

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tribucion Directa del Territorio Nacional de la Pampa," and has received many signatures and supporters for its petition to the National Congress for the object stated. The Secretary urges those proprietors in the Pampa, who may not yet have handed in their signed lists, to do so without delay at the Secretary's Office, Florida 32, as the petition will be presented during the coming week to the Camara de Diputados.

DEATH OF A CHAMPION SHIRE STALLION.

The death is announced of the Champion Shire stallion "Ratcliffe Charming King," the property of Messrs. Alfred Drabble Bros. and Co. This famous sire and excellent breeding horse was purchased by Mr. E. D. Drabble for 1,000 guineas from Mr. F. Farmsworth in 1908, and a fortnight later won the championship at the Oxfordshire show. This was undoubtedly one of the best Shire horses ever imported into this country, and was full-brother to that great breeding horse, "Ratcliffe Forest King," and also to the champion mare, "Pailton Sorais," which was champion in London and sold for the record price of £1200. "Ratcliffe Charming King" has bred uncommonly well in this country, and has sired many notable winners. "Drabble Model," a two-year-old filly by this horse, was champion at Palermo in 1911, while in the following year, "Drabble Charming Boy" won first prize in the two-year-old class, and was sold at the record price, for this country, for an animal of the heavy draught breed, \$7200. Another son, "Drabble Charming Lord," won first in the three-year-old class, and the supreme championship for heavy horses, while a daughter,

"Drabble Spruce," won reserve champion. In 1913 his sons were 1st, 3rd, and 4th in the three-year-old class, and his son, "Drabble Charming Lion," won the supreme championship for heavy horses, these three colts giving the unprecedented average of \$4500 each in the sale ring, while his daughter again won reserve champion. In 1914 one of his sons was Reserve Champion, and in 1915 his grandson, "Drabble Fisherman," was first and Reserve Champion, and was sold to Señor Martinez de Hoz for \$4200. Two of his sons have also annexed championships at the Rosario Show.

OPEN OR CLOSED PORTS.

The question of whether the ports here are open for the introduction of live stock from the United Kingdom, or are really only closed against the importation of animals from declared infected areas, is causing very grave anxiety to those importers and estancieros, who are interested in the acquisition of breeding stock from Britain.

In conversation with one of the most prominent figures in this trade, he explained to me that Señor Suarez, the head of the animal Sanitary Department, assured him that the only prohibition he was aware of was against stock proceeding from the county of Somerset, where an outbreak of an infectious disease had been declared by the English authorities, and in consequence that particular area had been the only part of the British isles from which the importation of stock was prohibited by this Republic.

In the meantime the Argentine Minister in London has declared that the importation of cattle from the United Kingdom to this Republic is pro-

hibited. Presumably this gentleman is not conversant with the view taken of isolated outbreaks and the measures adopted by the Government here which simply prohibit the importation of animals from the declared infected area, and not from the whole country. The same authority also assured me that the British Minister had not received any official notification that the ports here were closed against the importation of live stock from the United Kingdom. It is very difficult to understand the real cause of this undoubtedly peculiar situation, especially as many leading estancieros have agents in Britain on the outlook for any notable specimens of the respective breeds, with the intention of exhibiting them at the forthcoming International Show, which it is reported will be held during the last week of July, 1916, though no official notification has so far been made.

THE BREEDING OF HORSES.

It is an old and true saying—never truer than it is to-day—that "there is always room at the top," and this applies not only to the human race, but to all the various species of domestic animals.

Thus while the individual who breeds and raises scrub stock may and doubtless often does, find considerable difficulty in disposing of his surplus, the man who successfully devotes his attention to the production of a first-class animal is seldom found complaining for want of a customer. While this is true of all kinds of stock, it is for obvious reasons especially the case with regard to the horse, for while the beef from a scrub steer, the mutton from a scrub wether, the pork from a scrub hog, or the butter from a scrub cow, while not so remunerative as similar products from specially adapted animals, will, if of fair quality, generally find a purchaser, the scrub horse is always a drug on the market, and is sure to be in less and less demand as time passes, and public taste in this respect becomes more fastidious.

On the other hand, the good horse was never in greater request than he is to-day. All over the civilised world the prices paid for the good horse of any distinct class are on the rise, and the man who has him, or can breed him, is sure of his market and his money. This being the case—and that it is so is capable of easy demonstration—it behoves us to do our best to find out how to obtain him. Every man who owns a mare ought, before stinting her, to draw a mental picture of the horse he wants to get from her, and in doing so, must not, of course, lose sight of the mare herself, nor of the influence which she must of necessity yield in bringing his projects to fruition. Her size, shape, make, and breeding must all be considered and carefully weighed before the sire of the future progeny is selected, while he must be chosen with the view of perpetuating the good points and overcoming the deficiencies of the dam. The great initial law of breeding is that of "Heredity," or "like produces like"; and while there are many and frequent deviations therefrom, capable more or less of being guarded against, this is the sheet-anchor of the breeder, the basis of his calculations, and must be acted upon in all cases, except where some individual idiosyncrasy has been incontestably proved to exist. This principle of "like producing like" is so generally recognised that it is scarcely necessary to dwell upon it, except perhaps, to call attention to the truth of it.

DEATH OF RUSSIAN MINISTER

ACCREDITED TO BRAZIL.

M. Stein, the Russian Chargé d' Affaires in the Argentine, has telegraphed from Rio de Janeiro to Dr. Murature announcing the death of M. Maximow, the Russian Minister to Brazil.

Dr. Murature has telegraphed his sympathies to M. Stein and to the Russian Government, Dr. Ayarragaray, the Argentine Minister in Rio de Janeiro, has been deputed to represent this Republic at the funeral.

THE GARDEN AND ORCHARD

HINTS TO AMATEURS.

(By "The Rustic.")

Garden.—A thorough overhauling of the garden should be effected during the latter part of the month. All bulbs of plants which have finished flowering should be taken out of the ground and stored away. A general clearance of weeds should be made, lawns mowed and rolled. All season plants which have finished flowering must be pulled up, the beds dug up and raked, and the watering in the evenings continued. Evergreens should be trimmed, and rose bushes cleaned of all dried flowers and leaves. The nurseries, where plants have been taken out for the garden, must be dug up, some manure added, and well mixed with the soil, and all preparations made for sowing new seeds during next month.

Orchard.—The fruit is now developing rapidly, and it is easy to tell what harvest is expected provided no plagues come to destroy the fruit, and therefore for those who intend canning or preserving fruit (jams, jellies, etc.), the utensils to be used should be overhauled, the copper pans cleaned and retained if necessary; the stock of empty tins over from last year revised, and new ones ordered, also glass jars, etc. Peeling machines should be put in order, as well as fruit baskets, boxes, etc., for remitting fresh fruit to the markets.

Plagues and Insects.—As the butterflies of the different insect varieties are now appearing, a close watch should be kept on the grubs, which will hatch from their eggs, and spray solutions should be kept ready for their destruction. Principally arsenical solutions are needed. Special attention must be paid to the class of spray used for the different plagues. It is useless to spray lime and sulphur to destroy insects, or tobacco juice, or arsenical solutions for cryptogams. Flowers of sulphur or Boullie Bordaise should be generally used at this season for cryptogams.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Cryptogams are microscopic plants of the lower vegetable kingdom, which develop in thousands of different species on all kinds of plants and their fruits, under favourable climatic conditions, that is, plenty of heat and moisture. The spores (or seeds) of these plants are suspended in the air, and are capable of remaining in this state for any length of time, until favourable conditions present themselves for their development. Then they will grow and send out roots and branches, and even flowers, of most wonderful shapes and beautiful colours, as seen under the microscope. Their roots bury themselves in the tissues of the plant they grow on, and consume the sap from same, and cripple the life cells of which the tissue is composed until these die. This is why we see the leaves or fruit coming out into yellow or brown spots, and then withering and dying altogether. In other cases, such as the peach, the cryptogam attacks the veins of the leaves, so that they curl up. This same effect is produced by the peach aphid, but of course it can always be distinguished by the presence of the insect. In the vines one form of cryptogam produces little domes on the leaves, the under side of which are lined with what looks like a whitish powder, and covers the younger branches and fruit with the same substance. In the case of the fruit, once the disease is fully developed, the skin of the berry becomes discoloured. It dies eventually, splits in different parts, and then the grape either falls off or remains useless. Others take the form of large spots, dark in colour, which rapidly increase and destroy the skin of the fruit. The cryptogams are, of course, a great enemy of fruit growers, and in some parts of this country, especially around Buenos Aires, are the cause of the utter failure of fruit crops, principally as regards grape vines, which are generally speaking,

the most susceptible. There are, however, some exceptions, as some of the hardier varieties are successfully grown in the Tigre Islands, where the damp climate is so favourable to cryptogams, and they give fairly good results.

There are several remedies for cryptogams, but the two principal ones and which are most widely used are flowers of sulphur and Boullie Bordaise. The first is used more as a preventive than a cure, and principally for the vine. The second can be used in a general sense for all plants and is more effective in its results. Its preparation is as follows:—Put 100 litres of water in an open barrel or cask, then place two kilos of sulphate of copper in a piece of sack cloth or thick material and tie it up. Immerse this in the barrel, and keep suspended in the water, when it will dissolve rapidly. In another vessel place one kilo of quick lime which has been previously powdered, and all large lumps removed. Add water slowly until a milky fluid is obtained. Strain this to remove all solid particles, and add slowly to the sulphate of copper, stirring continually. You will thus obtain a solution at 2 per mil. To make it stronger, say 3 per mil., employ 3 kilos sulphate of copper and 1½ kilos of lime. This Boullie is best when used fresh. If a deposit forms, stir up well before using. The preparation should only be made and kept in wooden or enamelled vessels, and should not come in contact with metallic bodies only, of course, when it is applied with the sprayer, which should be made of copper or brass. This spray should be applied preferably after a rain, when the weather is hot, and should rain follow its application, its effect will be nil, and another spraying will be required.

As regards the sulphur, this should be applied with bellows and during the hottest part of the day, as the strong sun's rays are the agents for making it effective in its use.

SAN MARTIN'S HOUSE?

Professor Juan Gez, an eminent authority on Argentine History and archaeology, has been deputed by Government to investigate the genuineness of the house at Yapeyú said to be the birthplace of General San Martin. So far Professor Gez is unable to positively identify any one of the numerous ruins as the site sought for. He has explored the neighbourhood, the remains of the great Jesuit church, the massive stone wall which defended the place from sudden incursions, the Residencia, the Cemetery, but does not feel justified in indicating any spot without corroborative documentary evidence which so far is not forthcoming; the reputed site rests its claims on oral tradition only. The investigations are continuing but it is certain that the economically minded Government will not be inclined to go to charges on any but the most convincing evidence.

Cabaña 'Lujan' y 'Las Hermanas'

= DE =

R. HERRERA VEGAS E HIJOS

LUJAN, F.C.S.

J. M. GUTIERREZ, F.C.S.

Carneros Lincoln y Oxford Down.

Toros Hereford y Durham. :: ::

FLORIDA 832 - BUENOS AIRES

FINANCIAL MUDDLE IN MENDOZA

GOVERNMENT SEVERELY CRITICISED.

More inexplicable financial muddle has resulted in the Government of the Province of Mendoza abandoning their proposed work of erecting defences against the rise of the rivers in the Department of San Rafael, which last season caused such a vast amount of damage. The newspaper *Los Andes* comments freely on the situation and explains the arrangements the government had already made to deal with the proposition.

It appears that a little more than two months ago the Chamber brought in a law allocating a certain sum of money to the purpose of constructing defences. This amount was charged to public lands. A week or so afterwards a special committee was appointed to deal with the detail and to see the matter to a successful termination. Time passed and nothing was done and the increasing anxiety of the population at last brought a deputation before the Executive, who answered that it was impossible to fulfil the law on account of lack of funds. The feeling concerning this reply is most bitter. The Government are especially accused and held blameful, because there is now no time for any protective steps to be taken and a repetition of the floods of last season will be a serious matter to many and it is stated will bring ruin to many agriculturalists who have planted freely, relying on the Government law being fulfilled.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN JUNIN

SEVERE DAMAGE TO VINEYARDS

An immense amount of damage has been done recently in the Department of Rivadavia, Junin and San Martin by a heavy fall of hail. The latest information received states that over an area of 1500 hectares, the hail has completely stripped the vines. What remedies are possible have been carried out. The losses occasioned by the storm, calculating the price of the grape at only one dollar per quintal works out at slightly over half a million dollars.

SHEEP SALES

NEW ZEALAND LINCOLNS.

On November 18, Messrs. A. Bullrich and Co. disposed of a number of imported Lincoln rams from New Zealand, the property of the New Zealand Trading Company. There was a large attendance of interested spectators, and a good selling trade was experienced. These sheep, though some what smaller of frame than the English Lincoln, are recognised as carrying exceptionally heavy fleeces of much finer quality wool, which accounts for the increasing interest shown in the acquisition of these sheep by leading sheepbreeders in this Republic.

BRITISH HOSPITAL

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF NURSERY STAFF.

The Committee of the Management of the British Hospital held their usual monthly meeting on Nov. 17, the following gentlemen being present:—

Mr. C. H. Pearson (Chairman), Messrs. Thomas Lloyd, A. G. Thornton, H. Usher, J. Dey, Hope Gibson, W. E. O. Haxell, A. M. Wilson, A. W. Boote, G. Lloyd Davies, Rev. Dr. J. W. Fleming, Rev. Dr. W. P. MacLaughlin, R. H. F. Stuart and C. Manifold.

The Hon. Treasurer reported that the expenditure for the month of October had been \$22,535.84, making an aggregate for the ten months of \$229,343.02.

The number of patients treated during October was 328, as compared with 299 in the same month last year.

It was announced that a Fund had been started under the auspices of the British Patriotic Committee to endow a permanent bed in the Hospital to be named the "Nurse Cavell Memorial."

The annual examinations of the Nursing Staff took place at the Hospital on October 15 and 16.

The examining board consisted of Drs. Robert Halahan, M. S. Pennington, J. Wolfe Morris, R. G. Nothwanger.

The results of the examinations were very gratifying to the Committee, as all the 32 candidates presented passed and four with distinction, the full results being as follows:—

First Year.—Nurses Gerrard, Butler and Knight with distinction, having obtained 93, 81 and 79 marks respectively.

Nurses MacGaul, Brooking, Fry, Cormack, Kearney, Hayes, W. Burns and Devine, passed.

Second Year.—Nurses Boothby, Wilson, Van Oppen, Burns, Mooney, Blanche Howe, Bateman, Keane, Moffat, McReddie, all passed.

Third year.—Nurse Bernet with distinction with 80 marks. Nurses Greenwood, Patterson, Howe, Gunn, O'Neill, Lynn, Monkhouse, Scallan, Candy and Strand all passed.

The following Nurses have been promoted to be Staff Nurses. Nurses Monkhouse, Howe, Patterson, Lynn, and Gunn.

The following subscriptions and donations were received during October:—

SUBSCRIPTIONS

October 1915.

Mercantile Co. of Chubut \$2000, Cia. Sansinena de Carnes 100, Staff of London and Brazilian Bank 60, Hall, Leslie and Co. 100, District Grand Lodge 150, Mrs. J. T. Leitch 100, Collected on Bolsa by Mr. J. Russell Watson 244, P. E. Cunradi 50, Mrs. J. E. Wright 10, MacLachlan and Co. 50, J. O'Connor and Co. 115, Charles Jewell per Krabbé King and Co. 500, River Plate Coal Co. 100, C. A. Hay 50, T. H. Power 250, David Sandeman and Jackson Ltd. 50, Bernasconi Hnos. 20, Anonymous (B) 25, W. D. R. and C. J. Christie 250, Thos. P. MacDonald 50, Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 100, C. H. Pearson 100, Capt. V. Lloyd 20, Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. 57.27, Mrs. Elena R. de Murphy 50, J. C. Murphy 50, H. C. Ehler 200, John Lalor 200, Gilchrist and Co. 200, Stocks and Stocks 1000, Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co. Ltd. per B. J. Ebsworth 150, Sidey and Poels 50, George Bell é Hijos 400, Robt. H. F. Stuart 100, Fraser and Cooke 25, Kidd and Co. 50, Wm. J. Hodge 30, Llewellyn James 100, Lila Robson 10, La Plata Cold Storage Co. Ltd 343.63, Mappin and Webb 200, Smithfield and Argentine Meat Co. 50 gold, Kay and Co. 100, J. Dodds Watson 20, George Corbett 50 gold,

DONATIONS

October 1915.

Miss Claris \$40, Mrs. Hall 10, J. L. 50, General Donation Boxes 5, Ward Donation Boxes 27, the late Mrs. P. L. Wallis per the Rev. J. W. Fleming, D.D., 90, St. Andrew's Scotch School, being proceeds of Concert held October 16, 1915, 112.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY

NO BANQUET BY ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF THE RIVER PLATE.

Unity has always characterised the doings of the local Scottish Society. With the approach of St. Andrew's Day, November 30, the great annual event, the Banquet, came up for decision. When it was ascertained that many of the members were strongly of opinion that the time had not yet come to hold the Banquet, the function was declared "off."

A substantial collection has always been realised at the Banquet for the Benevolent Work, and it is certain that the members will not allow the good work to suffer and to this end the following letter has been sent out.

Dear Brither Scot:

As you are aware, the St. Andrew's Day Banquet was not held last year, owing to the very unsettled state of affairs in connection with the war.

The Committee had under consideration the advisability of holding the banquet this year on the usual date, knowing how much a "Gathering of the Clans" is appreciated in normal times.

It is evident, however, that this is not yet the time to hold "festivities," and as no practical suggestion has been made as to how the Banquet could be conducted without being of a distinctly festal nature, it has been decided, in deference to the expressed wish of many members, to again postpone the event. The Committee hope that this decision, although disappointing to several, will meet with unanimous approval.

As a consequence of the postponement, an appeal is again made necessary for subscriptions to the Benevolent and Charity Funds.

This year, owing to so many members being absent, and for other reasons, the amount received from annual subscriptions will show some falling off compared with previous years, while the calls on the Benevolent Fund, and the amount spent on Education, are higher than the average. The very liberal response made to the appeal last November, has enabled the Committee to meet this larger expenditure, relieve all deserving cases, and carry on the work, without curtailment of any kind. They hope the present appeal will be responded to in such a way that will enable the good work to be continued to the full extent next year.

If the amount subscribed should be larger than what is considered necessary for 1916, it is intended to devote some part of the money to the special purpose of continuing to maintain four beds in the Scottish Hospital, in Rouen, France. This Hospital is maintained by the Scottish Branch of the British Red Cross Society, and the four beds, named the "St. Andrew's Society of the River Plate Beds," have been endowed to date, with monies remitted by the St. Andrew's Society, in the early part of this year.

It is requested that subscriptions be remitted, or advice sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. A. Aird, Avenida de Mayo No. 761, as soon as possible.

The Rev. Dr. Fleming, at the request of the committee, has again very kindly consented to conduct a special St. Andrew's Day Service. This will be held in St. Andrew's Scotch Church, Calle Belgrano No. 575, on Sunday, November 28, at 11 a.m., when all members and their families are cordially invited to attend.

On behalf of the Committee,
We remain,

Yours very truly,

David C. Anderson, President;
Alex. W. Grant, Hon. Secretary.

If any member does not receive a letter he will be right in assuming that his address in the Register is in need of correction and will greatly oblige by communicating with the Hon. Treasurer, Avenida de Mayo 761.

MRS. PAMPLIN'S CONCERT

A MUSICAL TREAT.

Tuesday, Nov. 16

The musical and artistic success of Mrs. Jessie Pamplin's concert at the Salón Teatro, Cangallo, last evening was undoubted.

The weather perhaps kept a few persons away from filling the hall, but those present could not have been more pleased or more delighted by a perfectly artistic and musically chosen programme.

It would only be possible to mention one slight mistake in judgment and that was the choice by Miss Mercedes Linari of the Dance Macabre in the pianoforte selections. It was well rendered with power and good technique, which is especially creditable in so young a lady, but it was a mistake to repeat the same so closely following the performance of Miss Adela Verne.

Miss Linari has sufficient art and technique or perhaps execution would be more expressive, to make a considerable future reputation for herself. Her rendering of both Saint Saens work and of Rigoletto was good and worthy of attention. The opening trio was played to perfection. Amongst Mrs. Pamplin's earlier songs one entitled "Mistica" the work of Sr. Gaito, who accompanied was perhaps the most pleasing. Its opening chords and bars had a character of originality which was noticeable through the work and peculiar as the music was, it was most tasteful.

Mrs. Pamplin was in excellent voice and bore the brunt of a somewhat heavy vocal programme very well. The gem of this part of the concert was Cadman's Indian Legend "From the Land of the Sky Blue Water."

There are time when Mrs. Pamplin's voice is heard to greater advantage in oratorio, but in the rendering of this exquisite little song she was perfection and was called upon for a repetition of it. Throughout the evening the assistance given by Sr. Constantino Gaito at the piano was invaluable. His accompanying was the work of an artist.

Sr. Alberto Schiuma played three pieces on the 'cello. Tschaikowsky's well known "Chanson Triste" was followed by a Serenade by Squire a delightfully delicate composition and beautifully rendered, encores Moskowski's "Guitarre."

Amongst the leading violinists in the city is Sta. Alba Rosa and last evening in her two selected pieces she again proved her perfection in technique, expression and ability. In the second quality one is forcibly reminded of the playing of Miss Marie Hall. Her technique is slightly different, which can be accounted for by the teaching of the different schools, but Sta. Rosa has reached a remarkable height in her violin playing and in her interpretation of the works she gives. It was a fine performance.

Not only are congratulations due to Mrs. Pamplin for her concert but for her own individual work therein. "Ah Rendium" from the opera "Mitrane" was perhaps a trifle heavy and technically beyond an average audience. Adieux Forets from Tschaikowsky's "Jeanne d'Arc" was beautifully sung, but one would select for its pleasing quality (after Cadman's work) Grieg's "Du Skog" which Mrs. Pamplin sang in Norwegian.

FOR THE KING.

Ye! who did not hear your brother
Calling to you as he fell:
Ye! who waiting have let others
Take your place 'midst shot and shell:
Ye! the past, almost forgetting;
How your fathers boldly died,
Such a brave example setting;
If you still will turn aside,
Let to-day its message bring!
Men of England, Hear your King!

We, whom he has called to action,
Who of yore our worth have shown;
We must stifle strife and faction,
Can we still withhold our own?
We, if for success now hoping,
All must turn us to the strife;
Cease, with lower motives groping,
Write thus: O'er our finished life,
Although none our praises sing:
"Men of England, for the King."

M. H.

VICTORIA SAILORS' HOME

ANNUAL MEETING.

At 3 p.m. yesterday the annual general meeting of the Victoria Sailors' Home was held in the Hall of St. Andrew's Church, 382 Peru. The customary formalities having been complied with, the Chairman, Mr. J. Milne, in reading the report and balance-sheet, made some observations regarding the results of the year's work in the Home. It was agreed that the Report and Accounts be approved and passed. Amongst the interesting information contained in the Report were the following facts: During the past twelve months 2139 boarders were received in the Home, an increase of 531 over the previous year. One hundred entertainments had been held, over 5,000 free meals have been given, and over 4,000 free beds. In addition 366 destitute British seamen had been found berths, frequently replacing foreign seamen, so it may be said that the Institution deserves well of the community. Religious services numbering 156 have been held, and thanks are due for assistance at these to the Rev. Dr. J. Fleming, the Rev. Dr. W. P. McLaughlin, the Rev. P. Hill Nicoll, the Rev. J. Hill Williams, the Rev. W. M. Laing, the Rev. B. J. Cameron, Messrs. Tone, Benjamin, Parker and Davis, free.

During the year the sums deposited for safety by occupants of the Home amounted to \$8040 cl. Owing to the war, the annual picnic was not held last January 1. A billiard table, presented by Mrs. George Bell, has been greatly appreciated.

It was also stated that no further steps have been taken in regard to enlargement of premises, but the amount in hand for that purpose now stands at \$42,709.34 paper.

Lieutenant Harvey, R.N.R., having been recalled for service by the Admiralty, the Committee have appointed Mr. Stanley Parker, Missionary Manager, in his place, and feel sure that the value of the Home will be more than maintained.

The Press is thanked, more especially THE HERALD and Standard, for their interest and assistance, as also the voluntary workers.

The following gentlemen were re-elected to the Committee of Management: The Rev. W. M. Laing, Mr. R. H. Potts, Mr. A. M. Wilson, and the place of Mr. Pilling, who retires, is filled by Mr. C. D. Middlebrook.

A subscriber stated that some few weeks ago certain remarks were publicly made with regard to the question of amalgamation with the Missions to Seamen. He wished to know whether the impression he had received was correct, viz., that the two Societies had not been able to combine owing to the attitude of the Sailors' Home.

In replying to this question the Chairman stated that the whole matter was dealt with very fully in last year's report. In the first instance a scheme for amalgamation was submitted to the two Societies, which the Committee of the Sailors' Home could not accept, as their legal adviser informed them that it was contrary to their Statutes. The Committee therefore drew up a scheme which overcame the legal objection, and this was embodied in last year's report. This scheme was sent to the Missions to Seamen, who replied that owing to the state of their finances they could not even begin to entertain the idea.

The remarks referred to were therefore not only misleading, but at the same time incorrect.

The Chairman proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Fleming for so kindly lending the Hall for the general meeting.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the outgoing Committee.

Mainly About People

Mrs. R. J. Farran will be at home as usual on the fourth Wednesday of November, at 3365 Sucre, Belgrano.

Mrs. Luisa Bustamente de Zaldarriaga, the mother-in-law of Dr. Ezequiel Paz, is reported to be very ill.

Señora Zelmira Diaz de Paz, who has been very ill, is now improving in health.

Dr. and Mrs. Guillermo Dillon are back in town after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. John Moore at "El Hogar," Suipacha.

Mr. and Mrs. Emilio C. Diaz, have removed to their new home, Obligado 3188, Nuñez (F.C.C.A.), Unión Telefónica 252, Belgrano.

The engagement of Miss Louisa Milne of Lima, Perú, to Mr. Charles M. Carroll, Lieut. R.F.A., son of Mr. Michael Carroll of Buenos Aires, is announced.

The Western Telegraph Co., San Martin 333-37, have messages from Genoa to Cesare Lepeane, and from Chicago to Manuel Jorge Abraham Yunis.

Lieutenant Willie Laird, late of the London and River Plate Bank, has been transferred from the London Scottish to the 5th Gordon Highlanders.

Dr. Carlos Octave Bunge is leaving for the United States to-morrow, in response to an invitation which he received from the "Carnegie Institute." He will also take part in the Pan-American Congress.

The Misses Gibbings, of 917 Chacabuco, returned to Buenos Aires last week, after an absence from Argentina of over five years during which they resided in England and on the continent.

Mr. and Mrs. Neville Hemsley have returned from Estancia "Las Martinetas" (F.C.S.), where the honeymoon was spent and have taken up their residence at Libertad, F.C. Midland de Buenos Aires.

Mr. R. W. Hardenburgh, late constructing Engineer of Armour Frigorífico, and family, and Mr. H. C. Polsen, former Secretary to same Company and Mrs. Polsen, are leaving on Thursday next by the s.s. Vestris.

The presentation made on Wednesday at the Phoenix Hotel to Mme. de Goula by a gathering of pupils and friends consisted of a handsome silver tea service. Queen Anne fluted model, with silver spoons and tongs to match.

The s.s. Vestris sailing for New York in a few days is adopting a game of disc billiards on her voyage and carrying with her a table. This game is the invention of an Argentine gentleman and is to be introduced into the States.

The Rev. P. H. Nicoll has left by the Pacific Railway for the purpose of providing Presbyterian services at Justo Daract on November 25, and at Junin on Sunday, Nov. 28. English residents in these districts are cordially invited to attend.

Mr. Edward B. Haynes of the Galea de Londres, intends leaving for England early in the New Year. Mr. Haynes is anxious that all who purchased tickets for the raffle of the picture "Andromeda," which was to have been disposed of to help the Allied Red Cross Funds, should make early application for the refund of their money.

Dr. German Anschutz has been named Assistant Professor to the Medical Faculty of the University of Buenos Aires, having passed with considerable success the necessary examinations to qualify for such a high position. Dr. Anschutz, who is also the author of many pamphlets and medical and scientific works, in both English and Spanish, has received the warm congratulations of his friends and professional confreres.

To bid good-bye to Mrs. H. C. Pohlzon who sails for the States on the Vestris, Mrs. F. L. Gastaldi and Mrs. W. W. Renwick gave a *bon voyage* tea at the home of the latter on Monday afternoon at which the following were present: Mrs. W. J. Pilant, Mrs. Alexander C. Deffis, Mrs. Frederick Whitaker, Mrs. Robert C. Love, Mrs. James H. Williams, Mrs. R. J. Altgelt, Mrs. C. W. Sullivan, Mrs. Mary Rollier, Mrs. John R. Stanford, Mrs. William Field, Mrs. Edward Fritchie, Mrs. F. H. Walton and Mrs. Wm. B. McDavid.

Ye Mayflower Social in ye Lecture Hall of ye Meeting House ye night of Tuesday ye 23 November, from 8.45 by ye towne clocke or at early candle lighting. Ye ladies of ye Orphanage Aid and Ladies' Aid Societies invite you to pay the small sum of one dollar paper which will include admission, music, refreshments and everything else. Ye early comers will have ye best benches. Ye men and ye women shall be suffered to sit together. Ye puritan maidens will waite on ye tables and as ye maidens are very bashful ye young menne and requested to make eyes at them very modestlie and at ye Indians. Ye Mayflower Shippe will be there and ye Town Crier will announce all further particulars. 718 Corrientes Streete.

The Board of Trinity College of Music (London) announce the appointment of Mr. Alfred Mistowski, Mus. B. Oxon, as the Examiner for the College in Western Australia, Tasmania, and South America, this year in Practical Subjects, Pianoforte, Organ, Violin, Singing, etc. Mr. Mitowski (who is a British subject by birth) is an old Student of the Institution, which has now appointed him to this important Examinership. In the year 1890-93 he held the Henry Smart Scholarship, and studied under Dr. Gordon Saunders and Mr. Frederick Corder, and in 1893 he gained the Costa Prize and Gold Medal for the best string quartette. He took his Mus. B. degree at Oxford in 1898. Mr. Mistowski has always made the pianoforte and violin his principal instruments, but he is also a player of the viola and an organist. His compositions are numerous, and include a dramatic cantata, "The Forge," two string quartettes, two symphonies for full orchestra, and a pianoforte concerto. He is an accomplished linguist.

DAY BY DAY IN BAHIA BLANCA.

(From Our Correspondent).

November 21.

Miss Neny Brooking returned to the British Hospital to resume her duties there on Friday night after a three weeks holiday with her parents here.

Mrs. Kelly of Ingeniero White returned from England this week after an absence of nearly a year.

The birth took place last Wednesday of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Swinerton who are now living out at Rivera.

Mr. Henderson, of the Anglo South American Bank is leaving here to-night in order to sail for England to volunteer for active service. Previous to his departure Mr. Henderson was presented with a very nice case of pipes by the members of the Scotch Church Choir.

A short visit is now being paid here by Messrs. Bennett and Kyle who have recently come from Buenos Aires.

Mr. Fare is a new arrival here and is at present in charge of the Pacific Railway Stores.

Mr. Bovet is shortly leaving with his family for the States.

Mr. Clements left for Buenos Aires on Thursday night.

Mr. Webb, of the Light and Power Offices, is shortly giving up his position here and returning to take up a permanent residence in the States.

A Church Parade was held this morning at the Anglican Church, when a large number of Masons were present. The preacher was the Rev. J. Sanderson.

The reason for the closing of the Social Club here known as the Cosmos is that so many of its members have now left the district and gone to the war. Amongst the latter are Messrs. A. S. Boys, F. H. Colvin, N. Cobbold, J. Checkley, E. S. David, J. S. David (killed in action), L. Dennis, H. Griffiths, H. E. Harvey, F. Henderson, A. J. Ivory, M. Keegan, V. R. McKay, E. Matthews, D. McCorquodale, E. Perry, H. L. Pennock, T. B. Rae, W. J. B. Rae, D. J. Parker, J. Syme, B. A. Spooner, B. Small, W. H. Scott, W. Woolley, P. A. Walter and W. P. Warlow. In all 27.

DAY BY DAY IN CORDOBA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Nov. 16.

Mr. M. D. Rowe, the South American representative of the Midvale Steel Company, with headquarters in Buenos Aires, is to be married in Buenos Aires on November 24 to Miss Adela Hilda Pettigrew, of Bahia Blanca. Mr. Rowe has made several visits to this city during the past year.

Mrs. F. Lindeman and children are making a short visit to Km. 14.

Mr. Hugh Wilson has returned to Buenos Aires after a short stay in this city.

Mr. C. P. Dickerman, representing the American Car and Foundry Export Company, of New York City, U.S.A., arrived in town on Friday last on business and after a three days stay left for Tucuman on the 6 p.m. train Sunday night.

Mrs. Blair from the Hills is visiting her sister Mrs. W. J. Sugden of this city.

being entertained by Governor Cárcano and some of our most prominent families.

The newsboys are to be given their annual benefit this year at the "Select," and it is hoped that all the tickets will be sold as was the case last year when the money obtained was used for the purchase of suits, shoes and hats for the vendors of the "diarios."

The Audax Cordoba Club are announcing another of their excursions for November 21, when it is the intention to visit La Calera where sports will be held.

ROMANCE AND REALITY

PROPOSAL TO SELL THE DIAGONAL LANDS.

The Intendente is said to have proposed to the President that the present is a suitable time for the sale of the land left over from the diagonals begun under Dr. Anchorena's administration and concerning the value of which sites, very high hopes and expectations were at one time entertained.

Undoubtedly there is a great and pressing need for money at the Municipal Palace but it is probable that if such a sale should be attempted at present, the properties would bring sums comparatively very inferior to what might be expected under better circumstances. Some sites are recently said to have gone at figures of less than one fourth their actual value and bearing in mind even the fact that in prosperous times such values have been inflated the loss would be very serious and the results would constitute a melancholy contrast between the princely amounts which these lands were to bring in and the exiguous amounts which they would actually produce.

IN THE OFFICE CHAIR

"And in some corner of the hubbub coucht

Make game of that which makes as much of thee."

OMAR KHAYYAM.

German Naval Accidents.

The Markgraf, a first class, top hole, split new Hun super-Extra Special Dreadnought of the largest size, 26,575 tons, costing £2,500,000, with ten 12 in. and fourteen 5.9 guns, has been sunk in the Baltic, and not by a mine, but by a British torpedo. No doubt Herr von Tirpitz begins to perceive that submarinery is a round game, and that the British have some good cards in their hand. Yesterday the further loss of a coastguard ship was recorded with 180 men. The Baltic is at present a particularly unhealthy resort for the German Navy, which is now restricted to taking "a pleasant walk, a pleasant talk along the sandy beach" via Stettin, after the manner of the Walrus and the Carpenter. To be knocked about thus in their own special sea is indeed hard. "Wounded in the house of a friend" scarcely describes it.

"Give me the Daggers!"

The mixture of the middle ages and modern war gets thicker and more intimate. Helmets, brigandine jackets and cuirasses, and now, daggers as regular wear for officers. No matter that they call them trench daggers, daggers they are and of many, and some of extraordinary forms. For there are daggers ranging from the long straight double-edged dirk like weapon which might hang on the hip of a steel armed knight of 1416, to wicked curved knives with knuckle bows and some like knuckle dusters, while others have a savage half oriental look like "the Curs Malayan Creese." Evidently many tastes have been catered for, but all are meant for close and fierce fighting at very narrow quarters. These amiable weapons are regularly on sale like the cuirasses, and are said to be worn over the web belt of the officer's equipment. The Highland officer's regimental outfit comprises two daggers, the skene dhu or black knife worn in the right stocking, and the long dirk at the right thigh. If the Regulation dirk had a satisfactory handle grip which is doubtful, it would be an excellent and deadly weapon in body to body encounters. The importance of plenty of hand room is emphasised, especially if the dagger is to be used, as most short daggers are, with the thumb on the pommel for the back stroke. Long daggers are most useful when employed as were the "main gauche" daggers used with the long rapier, i.e., with the point forward swordwise, and the thumb on the quillons.

Among all these weird and expensive weapons, the common ordinary short Lee Metford bayonet (to be purchased at Army stores for 1s.) would when well sharpened, make a splendid dagger, but it has one fault which will definitely exclude it from the lists of the military outfitter. It is quite practical, but it is too cheap.

BRITON.

PRODUCE FROM GENERAL ALVEAR

WESTERN RAILWAY'S INNOVATION.

The Western Railway have decided upon a plan which has created an excellent impression amongst the agriculturalists in the region of General Alvear—Mendoza. Besides offering certain advantages for the transport of their products, the railway proposes to lend gratuitously the galpon No. 7, at Once Station, to be used exclusively for produce from General Alvear, and furthermore, to erect a kiosk in which all kinds of fruit and horticultural products will be exhibited for sale. The idea is considered an excellent and generous one.

Our Point of View: "Herald" Leading Articles of the Week.

THE PERIL OF THE BALKANS

FRIDAY, November 19, 1915.

The feeling of uneasiness regarding the situation in the Balkans is apparent in all the dispatches emanating from London dealing with affairs in that storm centre, and the presence of Lord Kitchener on the scene is at once a confirmation of the idea that the position is serious, and a guarantee that the Allies will maintain the upper hand. There can be no question that the Greeks as a people are cordially disposed towards the Allies. If this were not so M. Venizelos would have been got out of the way long ago. He is the link connecting the Greeks to the cause of the Allies, and though he may have been deprived of the executive power which should rest with him in virtue of his having the support of the majority of electors, he is still a factor not to be overridden by the clique of Germanized officials, headed by King Constantine, who have usurped the political control of the destinies of Greece.

The position in Greece is a very delicate one. That is obvious from the fact that Kitchener is there. The King and the Ministry are inclined to side actively with the Germans. They are restrained from open hostility to the Allies, only by the fact that M. Venizelos holds the people, and a false or premature move on the part of the Government would bring about a revolution. Apparently the army is ready to follow the King, but Constantine runs a grave risk of losing his throne if he brings about hastily a collision between himself, the Government and the army on the one side, and M. Venizelos and the majority of the democracy on the other. If the Allies sustain any serious reverses, and should Greece be in danger of suffering as the result of her neutrality, it would not be difficult for the German party to justify direct antagonism to the Allies, and sweep M. Venizelos out of existence, after having won the people away from him.

It is clear that the Allied governments realise a very grave danger from a sudden strengthening of the hands of King Constantine and his followers. It is apparent that not for some time at least will the forces of the Allies be strong enough to stop the advance of the Teutonic forces. The inequality in the forces must be rapidly overcome, and doubtless that is being done by the pouring in of British and French reinforcements. Possibly in a week or two all danger will have been overcome, but it cannot be gainsaid that at the moment there is a grave danger of a sudden and treacherous attack on the Allies by the Greek forces directed by the King, especially if serious reverses indicate to Constantine that he can strike with impunity. It is this danger which Lord Kitchener is watching closely, and the Allies may be congratulated on the fact that their interests are being served in this crisis by such a man.

Kitchener is reported to have warned King Constantine that any sign of treachery will be promptly met by vigorous action. It is quite possible that this is the truth, but nobody is likely to know exactly what transpires between the two men. What it is important and assuring to know is that the Allies are quite alive to the danger, and that they have the best man on the scene, a man who has had lifelong experience in handling such crises. We do not anticipate any striking successes on the part of the Teutonic allies, though, as we have already stated, it would be unduly optimistic to expect on the other hand, pronounced successes by the Allies. They are not yet in a position to meet the enemy on even terms. The vital necessity is to prevent Greece from turning on the Allies, and striking them in the back while they are engaged in holding up the German advance. This is Kitchener's first task in his great mission to the Near East. We believe he will prove worthy of his trust, and there will be no disaster while he is in unrestricted control and has the proper backing from his Government.

WITHDRAWAL FROM GALLIPOLI IMPOSSIBLE

SATURDAY, November 20, 1915.

Judging from the question asked by Lord Ribblesdale in the House of Lords, there appears to be an inclination in certain circles in England to urge the abandonment of the attempt to force the Dardanelles, and to withdraw the forces from Gallipoli Peninsula. At the risk of being dubbed "arm-chair" critics—a foolish phrase that greets everyone who ventures an opinion on even the most elementary of military problems—we assert that the withdrawal of the Dardanelles expedition is simply impossible. To attempt to get the Allied forces off the Peninsula would be to court a disaster, and even were the safe withdrawal possible, the cause of the Allies would suffer irreparable harm.

From what we know to-day it is clear that the whole campaign has been badly managed. In the first place the expedition was decided upon against the advice of Lord Fisher and other experts. It was designed by politicians, who appeared to be obsessed with the idea that the fleet alone could force a way through to Constantinople. When the bombardment of the forts had accomplished little, and two or three ships had been sunk, the necessity for a combined naval and military attack appeared to be realised, but it could not be brought about owing to lack of coordination between the War Office and the Admiralty. We cannot forget Sir Ian Hamilton's first report in which he revealed with thinly veiled sarcasm his idea of the sad muddle into which the affairs of the expedition had been allowed to drift. Finally order was restored out of chaos, but much mischief had been done which could not be undone.

To-day, after many months of fierce fighting, the Allied forces are firmly established on the Peninsula, but it is evident that they can make no progress. It would be wickedly unfair to suggest that either the Navy or the Army have not done all that human beings could do. From the moment Sir Ian Hamilton took command both branches of the service have performed prodigious feats of valour, and there has been no lack of effective coordination. All arms have done their utmost, and the army

has fought with skill and remarkable determination to win success against terrible odds. On no part of the earth has such fighting ever been seen as on that narrow strip upon which the Allied forces flung themselves last April. Greater success than has been achieved has been almost impossible. Had there not been some bungle at Suvla Bay—the details of which we have never been permitted to know—a different story might have been written to-day, but even this is only supposition. The army and navy have both done their best. They have deserved success, but they have not achieved it because the odds were too great.

Though the objective of the expedition has not been gained, nor is likely to be gained directly, it does not follow that the expedition has accomplished nothing. What benefits the cause of the Allies has derived from it we do not propose to go into at this moment. It is the mischievous result that would follow an attempt to withdraw the expedition that we wish to refer to. In the first place the Allies have no ground for manoeuvring, and for effecting an orderly and safe retreat even if they wished to. The moment the attempt is made to re-embark all the men, the munitions of war and the stores, a grave risk will be encountered of the Turks sweeping everything into the sea. It might be possible to get many divisions away, but to cover their retreat a whole army would have to be sacrificed as a rearguard. The people of the United Kingdom, and those of Australia and New Zealand would not look lightly upon the casual sacrifice of twenty or thirty thousand men, in order that the expedition might be abandoned and cease to be a source of worry to British statesmen and the War Office.

On political grounds too, abandonment of what has been won at such great cost cannot be entertained for a moment. The moral effect of the withdrawal of the expedition, with its attendant sanguinary sacrifice of brave men and millions of pounds worth of munitions would be disastrous to the Allies. In the Balkans it would smash the Allies completely, because it would be at once recognised as a sign of weakness, and both Greece and Rumania would turn actively to the Germans. In Egypt and India serious results would be bound to follow. Clearly it is not wise from either a military or a political point of view to abandon the grip on Gallipoli. It may not be necessary for the Allies to do more than hold that grip but it would be madness to release it.

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE INEVITABLE

SUNDAY, November 21, 1915.

If we needed a striking example of conflict of opinion and contradiction of opinion in British ministerial circles, and of paltering and trifling with a great problem which involves tremendous issues, we should find it in the Government's attitude over conscription. We have only to take the cablegrams of the past month to find a perfectly puzzling presentation of alternate pessimism and optimism on the part of the responsible ministers and Lord Derby, who is in charge of recruiting. A little more than a week ago the noble lord clearly indicated that he was not satisfied with the response to his efforts. He set a time limit for voluntary enlistment, after which he asserted that a Government promise—the precise nature of which we have never yet been permitted to know—would be carried out. On not one, but several occasions since, Mr. Asquith has stated that everything is satisfactory, and that Lord Derby's scheme is assured of success. In the House of Commons during last week the Prime Minister was certain conscription would not have to be resorted to.

To-day we publish another statement by Lord Derby which has been accepted as a precursor of enforced military service. Whom are we to believe? What are we to think? And is there any reason to believe that if we are puzzled, the people in England are not bewildered also? This is the most mischievous result of the incapacity of the Government to make up its mind, that people do not know where they stand. One day they are told that recruiting is perfectly satisfactory, and all idea of conscription may be scouted. The next they learn that recruiting by the voluntary system is so poor that conscription must be imposed. What is the Government aiming at? Does it want every able-bodied man in the Empire to join the army, or does it want only a proportion of them? What is that proportion? If anybody can tell us when the Government ever clearly answered these questions, or when it ever told the people exactly what it wanted of them, then we shall be glad to have the information.

If the Government wants every able-bodied man in the Empire, how can it hope to get them by appealing for them, seeing that there are thousands of men who will respond to nothing but compulsion, and many will even avoid that? Again how could the Government get all the men within the time limit set? Of course these questions cannot be answered satisfactorily. Lord Derby has doubtless done splendid work, and quite possibly there has been a grand response to his call, but does he or the Government seriously believe that the "shirker" is anywhere nearer the recruiting office than he was six months ago? The whole fact of the matter is that the Government has simply been afraid to grapple with the problem in the proper way. It has simply failed to display that grasp of the situation that a weak coterie of politicians would display. Instead of getting the men necessary, it has pleaded and appealed, and then bullied and "bluffed," and left the men it wanted to get, laughing at it.

We have frequently said that we are not in favour of conscription as a principle. Neither are many millions of Britons. We could well join with others in being proud of the fact that Britain won her war by the freely given services of her patriotic volunteers. There are many people, however, who not only want to be able to say that, but insist that the right to say that, shall stand paramount to the greater need for victory at all costs. Fortunately the best of the leading anti-conscriptionists have departed from such a ridiculous attitude. They recognise that it is not a question of whether we, or they, or the Government, or even the majority of the people hate conscription, but a question of whether it is essential to our victory that we should accept it. The Government should decide this point, and decide it quickly. There should be no hesitancy about the matter; no waste of precious time in futile attempts to drive men to volunteer by nagging them into it. Britain either wants all her men to serve, or she requires a given number. Let the Government decide this issue. It should have been decided long ago, as should also the question of whether the voluntary system would produce the requisite number of soldiers. But let the decision be made at once, and then let the Government take the men it wants, without any further nonsense.

NO TREACHERY FROM GREECE

TUESDAY, November 23, 1915.

It is highly satisfactory to read that the Allies have taken prompt and vigorous steps to circumvent the pro-German official crew in Greece in any plans they might have had for a treacherous attack on the Allies. Once more we can congratulate Britain and our Allies in having at their service such a man as Kitchener—a man who knows what villainy may lurk behind oriental intrigue, and a man who does not argue with a lot of politicians, but acts quickly and acts drastically, without regard to criticism, or censure, or approval. With all reverence we can say fervently, "Thank God Britain's interests in Athens are no longer in the hands of the politicians or the diplomatists, but are in the hands of a man of action." And after saying that we feel we can say with every confidence that there is to be no humiliating defeat, and no disaster, which nobody could say a month ago when the Allies were blundering along to defeat in Greece as they blundered to defeat in Bulgaria and previously in Turkey.

In the case of Greece there is to be no humbugging, no "emphatic protests," as futile as foolish. The Greeks as a people are not antagonistic to the Allies; they are the reverse. There is, however, a gang of politicians, headed by the King, ready to hand the country over at any favourable moment to the German alliance. Six months ago the Allies would have sought to avoid this calamity by argument. To-day, fortunately, they have representing them a man of quite different calibre from that of the gentlemen who thought Turkey and Bulgaria could be won over by soft words. Greece has promised neutrality, but Kitchener appears to have taken the promises for what they were worth—nothing. He has realised that the duty of the real servant of the Nation, and of the cause of the Allies, is, in such circumstances to leave nothing to chance. Hence a powerful Anglo-French fleet is handy, and Greece is cut off from the outer world. In other words the Allies have taken the whip-hand, and if there is to be any treachery, it may be relied upon that only the traitor will suffer.

It will be noted from the interesting cablegrams relating exactly what has transpired, that the Allies declare they have no intention of attempting to compel Greece to depart from an attitude of neutrality. Clearly such an attempt would be foolish, and contrary to the spirit actuating the Allies in the conflict with Germany. British and French troops were landed on Greek territory with the tacit consent of the Greeks. M. Venizelos, then in power, and representing the democracy of the nation permitted the landing. It is true that subsequently a formal protest was made, but can it be doubted that the Allies had in fact full encouragement to land their original small forces? Whatever may be the facts relative to this technical "violation" of Greek territory, the solid fact remains that the only way to help the Serbians lay through Greece, and once Greece had permitted the right-of-way, the powers that allowed her to fall on their troops would be deserving of any disaster that might overtake their arms.

The Allies "find themselves compelled to take into account certain hints they have received, and to contemplate the possibility of Greece taking measures not in conformity with the promises she has made." This indicates nothing but the danger of a treacherous attack at the right moment on the small forces already landed, which certainly would be massacred to a man if that attack were delivered. The Allies simply could not afford to run such a risk, and it is well that they have disarmed the Government that contemplated making such an attack in response to the machinations of the arch enemy. Any delay, or paltering would have been fatal. Clearly Kitchener has seen that, with an eye quickened by experience to detect the first signs of treachery. Greece may still attack the Allies, but she will not do so with any success, especially if she cannot do it at once, and the prompt action taken by Kitchener—and his brain is undoubtedly directing the whole policy towards Greece—makes it possible for the Allies to crush immediately the nation that attempts to act falsely to her promises.

WEIRD PROPOSALS FOR PEACE

WEDNESDAY, November 24, 1915.

We have previously dealt with various suggestions for peace, suggestions which appear mainly to have emanated from German sources. To-day we are confronted with a proposition, "mothered" by a number of ladies resident or assembled at the Hague, which is to say the least of it, weird. Presumably, however, we are expected to give serious consideration to the idea, and crediting the ladies with the very best and noblest intentions in the world, we do so. The organization, from which we have received a mass of literature, describes itself as "the International Movement of Every Woman for Peace." Its plan briefly is that all the neutral nations should at once enter into a union, establish a "Tribunal Parliament for Peace," to settle war difficulties only, and to become permanent and international as soon as the belligerents "will" join. This tribunal is to settle matters, with the help of the belligerents if possible, but without them, if may be.

The "Tribunal Parliament" is to decree war a crime, forbidden by law, and as a logical consequence, so runs the circular, war may cease at once, the belligerents being protected from one another by the peace-organizing united neutral nations, "their forces having naturally, without the need of any alterations whatever," become "United World's Peace Protective Forces." These forces are to be used to compel peace, when other methods have failed. The ideas are not only weird, but absurd, but for the moment we will disregard the absurdity, and discuss the matter, so far as we can, seriously.

The Dutch ladies do not appear to have recognised that already much of the legal machinery for the prevention of wars, of invasions and of oppression of weak nations by the strong, is in existence, as the result of much discussion at the Hague Peace Palace. The whole trouble, however, is that there is no force behind it. All the present belligerents, and most of the neutrals took part in the discussions and signed the conventions. What nation among the neutrals has kept the belligerents up to the obligations into which they then entered? What neutral has even yet proposed to other neutrals that collectively they (the neutrals) should make the belligerents honour their signed bonds? And if such a proposal has been made, how do the neutrals intend to impose their will on say Germany, which agreed legally to respect Belgium's weakness, and then ruined her? How do they propose to punish Germany for having used asphyxiating gases when she solemnly obligated herself not to do so?

"But," the ladies may say, "these things are all past. Though the neutrals have failed to act, that is no reason why they should not act

from now on, under our ideas." Well, the most powerful neutrals in the world to-day are the several American nations headed by the United States. Let us suppose they cooperate, and gain the assistance of Holland, and Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and other similar nations. What are they going to do? Are they going to tell the belligerents that the war must cease? Let us suppose Britain says, "Mind your own business. We are out to thrash Germany, and we are going to do it." What will the neutrals do? Will they land armies in the United Kingdom and thrash Britain? Assuming they can do that, will they then go on and apply their "United World's Protective Forces," to reducing France to compliance with their will? After that will they undertake to hammer the life out of recalcitrant Germany with their forces which we are told would need no alterations whatever? The contract looks to us rather a big one. The united forces of the Allies, augmented, organized and equipped to a degree of terrible strength of which the neutrals have no conception, have not yet succeeded in smashing Germany, but the Dutch ladies apparently believe that the neutrals can put a force—their present combined strengths—into the field and knock sense into the head of the German nation.

We regret to say it, but we are certain the "International Movement of Every Woman For Peace," is, despite its obvious good and noble intentions, dealing with a problem it cannot solve by the means it proposes. Maybe after the war, assuming general disarmament can be achieved, it is possible the world's peace will be kept by some such means as the ladies propose, but at present it looks most probable that the war will be fought out to the bitter end, and the neutrals will simply stand by as horrified but helpless spectators.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE CRITIC

THURSDAY, November 25, 1915.

The cablegrams regularly received dealing with the great war seem to reflect the alternating pessimism and optimism which prevail regarding the progress on one side or the other. In the United Kingdom it is notorious that people change regularly from one extreme to the other, particularly when the class of news from the battle fronts changes quickly. For instance, when the Allies made their forward move, and achieved substantial success early last month, a wave of enthusiastic optimism swept over the country, and had it been possible to take a vote on such a question it would have been found that the mass of the people were convinced that the end of the war was only a little way off, and a complete and crushing victory was a certainty before the end of the year. When the Allies, having done their best at the moment, could do no more, and the serious news came through regarding the Balkan situation, the optimism was ousted by pessimism.

Such alternations of opinion, or changeableness of mood, are perfectly natural. It would obviously be foolish to expect a mass of people vitally interested, to be unaffected by good and bad news, or not to form opinions under the impulses provided by that news. Nevertheless it is still permissible for those who feel it their duty to mould public opinion to endeavour to promote a steadfastness of attitude, which, from a national point of view, is much more to be desired than that of a ready response to every shift and turn in the tide of affairs. At anyrate if that cannot be done, there is no reason why those who feel themselves capable of calmly reviewing the whole situation, or calculating and balancing it mentally, should not maintain a sort of unbiased attitude toward everything that happens, in order that they may the better see the solution of the problem. The man who is liable to "Maffick" over a victory, without stopping to consider its relative importance to the general campaign, or to have a brain-storm over a set-back, is not exactly the expert to decide who will win the war, and when.

A lot of the critics of those who are conventionally labelled as pessimists never seem to realise the distinction between constructive and destructive criticism. They hold the opinion, evidently, that the only way to win the war is to shout that all is well and could not be better, and they want to shout at the men, or the newspapers, who seriously survey the war in all its aspects, and point out where improvement in methods can be made, and how victory can be achieved quicker. A month ago any newspaper which suggested that affairs in the Balkans were not going well, and which recommended that the conduct of those affairs should be taken out of the hands of the British Foreign Office, and placed in those of Lord Kitchener would doubtless have been described as a pessimist, and a critic—the latter term being applied as a reproach. A critic, such a newspaper certainly would have been, but why a pessimist?

A great number of the suggestions of the much-abused critics have been followed, and good results have been obtained. We never hear, however, of any credit being voted to those who made the suggestions, and the idea of the "critic" of the critic appears to be that the things that happened, and which represented striking departures from the things that previously were said to be quite good enough, all happened as the natural working out of a plan that was conceived at the outset and which was always perfect. The serious newspaper and other serious critics and students of the war can well afford to ignore the fatuous individuals who believe that Britain entered the war in a perfect state of capability to carry it through; that her military ideas; her commercial ideas and her governmental ideas were final, and could not be improved upon by suggestion, or criticism. This absurd proposition is what the critics and students of the war are expected to accept. They do not accept it. They form their opinions and they express them with just as sincere motives as those which animate the people who shout that everything is well and could not be improved upon.

Can it be seriously argued that the man who is content with everything as it is, is a patriot, and the man who is content with nothing but the best, even though getting that best involve drastic changes, is not? The man who says he is satisfied is generally the man who shouts with joy one day, and shrouds himself in gloom the next, for the simple reason that he has not enough understanding of the problems of the war to offer a suggestion, and consequently is unable to weigh good and bad news calmly. The man who knows is not so easily disturbed from a calm contemplation of the final issue. He first of all has appreciated to the full the task before the Allies. He sees their weakness and their strength, as also those of the enemy. He aims to minimise the weaknesses and increase the strength. In fact he has a clear conception of all that lies ahead. He does not allow good or bad news to dictate his attitude and his actions. He is not a pessimist, even if he cannot be called an optimist. He not only knows that the Allies can win, but why they should win. In the mind of such a man there is absolutely no doubt about the result of this war. He sees victory assured to the Allies if they throw all their energy, all their organization and all their best, and nothing but the best, into the struggle.

Public Opinion as expressed in the Argentine Press.

FACTORS OF URBAN MORTALITY

(La Prensa.—November 18).

The influence of urban dwellings on the health returns is a subject that according to *La Prensa* has been insufficiently studied in this Republic. Owing to this official indifference we are still ignorant of the relation between the housing question and the death rate, and just because this information is lacking the sanitary authorities are unable to reply when they are asked to connect cause and effect, that is to say the relation between the house and disease, unless of course they use data gathered by other countries as a base for their reply. These foreign returns have however but a relative interest for us, seeing that they are affected by various local conditions and circumstances that cannot be expressed in statistics. The phenomena observed and the quotients obtained in Paris, Berlin, Frankfurt, Vienna and Petrograd, for instance, do not stand as constants all over the earth, and this is so well known that if the mortality returns of any special locality works out at so much per quarter, per square, per building, per floor, per room, one cannot blindly attribute the figures thus obtained directly and solely to the housing question. Ethical, industrial, economic, social and individual reasons also come into play.

Hence it is clear that the study of such an important and complex problem must know how to embrace all the factors that have play therein. In a city so densely populated as is Buenos Aires it is not enough to have the opinion, more or less authorised, of a public functionary, and to consider this as sufficient evidence regarding the positive or negative effects of any factor of mortality. The matter is sufficiently important to be worthy of deeper study, seeing that in many cities such study has led to reforms that have brought down the mortality returns by 50 per cent. In explanation of this statement it is sufficient to say that it is clearly proved that overpopulation and unhealthy dwellings are directly proportionate to the increase in the mortality returns, both individually and taken *en masse*, infantile ailments and tubercular complaints standing out with special distinctness, the curve of mortality falling with surprising rapidity when conditions of living are improved. *La Prensa* concludes by recommending these things to the study of our chief municipal authorities, and observes that their responsibility is not confined solely to their immediate and obvious duties, but also embraces the common defence of society at large.

THE CORDOBA WINE TRADE

(La Nación.—November 18).

A special committee appointed by the Centro Nacional Vitivinícola has visited the north of Cordoba Province enquiring into its suitability as a wine growing region, and finds, says *La Nación*, that the region is admirably adapted for the intensive cultivation of the vine. With ample irrigation and intelligent care of the vineyards it might even prove a rival to Mendoza, though that, says *La Nación*, is not desirable, its true func-

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

(La Prensa.—November 19).

In an interesting memorandum, Sr. Emilio Lahitte, Director of the Department of Rural Economy and Statistics, lays before the Minister of Agriculture the result of his recent efforts towards the federation of various co-operative societies established in Rosario region. According to *La Prensa* a meeting was held at which representatives of fourteen societies belonging to the Province of Santa Fé and Cordoba were present, and the idea of Federation took practical shape on this occasion, the various societies agreeing to ask for prices of bags on the base of a purchase of a million more or less, and accepting the most suitable offer, which was immediately put into contract form.

As Sr. Lahitte remarks, a recital of the many endeavours that have been made to this end would be long and uninteresting. As a rule the results have been negative, as was that of the Government when it sought to buy bags and re-sell them at cost price to the agriculturalists; a procedure that failed utterly when put into practice. Direct contracts with makers of gunny bags in Great Britain were also tried, and found wanting. The Minister of Agriculture has intervened, calling together the various manufacturers, and this may have been of some use. At the same time, Sr. Lahitte hits the nail on the head by observing that until the necessary textile for bag-making is produced in the country, this difficulty is bound to recur. Hence the importance of the step taken by the co-operators at Rosario, and the probability that it will have imitators, seeing that save for exceptional circumstances such as the total failure of the jute crop in India, or the absolute impossibility of shipment, this linking-up of the buyers is bound to make business on a large scale easier. A further step forward has been taken in the shape of an agreement between the different societies to communicate to each other the prices quoted to them for staple commodities in order that they may buy collectively wherever they find the best terms given.

tion being to serve as an auxiliary to that Province. Mendoza as a matter of fact suffers from overproduction, due largely to the introduction of one type of grape only, the Malbeck, whence only ordinary wine can be produced, a wine that is unable to compete with foreign wines either here or abroad. If Cordoba merely follows on similar lines, neither the province nor the Republic will gain thereby.

Cordoba has at present excellent table grapes. Is it possible, asks *La Nación*, to cultivate there the finer varieties, and use them subsequently as a supplement to the Mendoza grapes. For the making of special reserve vintages of different types the great European wine growers blend their must. In Mendoza such a thing is not feasible, since there is not sufficient fruit to correct the defects of the Malbeck grape. Therefore proceed, says *La Nación*, to plant other growths in adequate soil. But ere doing so the trade must be put on a sound financial basis, the matter must be gone into in a businesslike manner. In short it must be business, not a mere speculation.

THE STORAGE OF HIDES AND CEREALS

(La Nación.—November 19).

As in previous years the Mercado Central the Frutos has been closed to hides and cereals in favour of the wool trade, that merchandise alone being now received in the deposits. The adopting of this measure is due, says *La Nación*, to the belief that since shearing takes place only at certain seasons of the year throughout the whole country, wool should have the preference, since hides are coming in and going out all the year round. Moreover the wool buyers, make a practice of coming hither at fixed periods, going away when the season is over. It is thus calculated that the wool market lasts more or less four months, whilst the dealers in hides are operating all the year round.

Nor do the reasons for granting special preference to wool end there. The fact that there are no cereals being moved enables the railways to bring all the wool in to the warehouses in under a month if they so desired, but inasmuch as no reasonable storage capacity could be provided to deal with such a quantity unless it were ten times larger than the present warehouses, continual work for four months at the rate of 12 to 14 millions kilos stored per diem and a million kilos wool delivered spreads the handling of the clip over four months. Hold space too is none too ample, hence shipments are bound to be slower than usual, another cause which is liable to keep wool longer in the warehouse, to say nothing of the fact that wool represents twice as much money to-day as it does in normal times. Finally the directorate of the Mercado points out that in August last it sent out a circular advising consignees and shippers to hasten their remittances of hides, and up to the present it has received these without any limit. Now, fearing a possible congestion it has found it necessary to advise the railways not to take any more cargoes of hides for the Mercado.

THE ECONOMIC REACTION

(La Prensa.—November 20).

Certain isolated commercial acts, says *La Prensa*, have raised a hope in some quarters that matters are about to improve all round, said hopes being based on the purchase of camp properties for comparatively large amounts. This is not the opinion of *La Prensa*; the ice is not yet broken, and the unreasonable fear shown by Argentine capital at the outset of the war still persists. Indeed to such an extent is this noticeable that the very natural trend of capital towards rentable values has been diverted, even the public funds being unable to draw it from its unnatural seclusion in the coffers of the banks. Who can deny that the country is economically infirm, when such phenomena are concurrent with an intense production, a production that moreover is sold at high prices?

At the same time this infirmity is not incurable, and by initiating a system of uplifting the value of the cultivable camps through a vigorous policy of profitable exploitation, the state of the patient might be radically improved. A sound agrarian policy, such as *La Prensa* has preached for this long time past, is what is needed, and inasmuch as all the great European capitalist enterprises agree in proclaiming their absolute faith in the economic future of the country all that is wanted is for the Argentine

PRACTICAL VERSUS THEORETICAL ENGINEERING

(La Prensa.—November 22).

It is axiomatic, says *La Prensa*, that Argentine economics consist in the solution of two great problems. First it must conquer the desert; secondly the desert land, once rendered habitable, must be fructified by organised labour. This *La Prensa* sums up in other words as meaning public works and agrarian credit. Argentina is endowed with tropical and sub-tropical zones; with rivers and streams and a system of hydrographic resources capable of being turned to the service of irrigation; her woods and her mineral resources are as yet almost untouched; in short the country is blessed with a fertile soil and hidden wealth in the sub-soil that may be even still more valuable. But technical application is necessary if this wealth is to be made use of. Not, remarks *La Prensa*, a mere simulation of technics, but actual applied science. A concrete case of what is meant may be found in the Rivadavia oil fields. In any other country, Rivadavia oil would have flooded the country and have been the universal driving force. Here, on the contrary it is still being "studied."

Technics in this country *La Prensa* declares to be on a par with philosophy or metaphysics or any other university theme of debate, the chief difference being that whereas discourses on the two former subjects are cheap, the technical disputes of the country's specialists are remarkably dear. Which explains why an irrigation job, to take an instance, cost 25 per cent of the total outlay for preliminary "studies." *La Prensa* roundly accuses the actual system under which public works are carried out. There are, it states two great groups of engineers, the men who live in tents and the men who stop in their offices in Buenos Aires. The former are living with the work, by the river bed or in the desert; they take their levels, make their observations, and submit the results to the bureaucrats in Buenos Aires. Opinions as between the two groups are frequently in discord. The Minister of Public Works, not being a practical man, either does nothing when confronted with two distinct opinions, or calls for a new commission of enquiry. *La Prensa* urges the need for closer contact on the part of the Minister with the practical man and less "studies," adding that a small lay-by on a little stream is productive of more "studies" than the Suez Canal! What this country needs is real engineers, and not tricksters, continues *La Prensa*. To understand a river something more than pure mathematics is necessary, one must also go to the waterside and study it. Then, combining mathematics with daily observation, one may be able to master all the problems planted by Pythagoras, Euclid and Newton and yet be unable to distinguish cement from mortar. The first accomplishment is learnt in the Faculty; for the second one must make experiments and be actually on the work.

capitalists to wake from their fears, give up waiting for things to go still worse than they are to-day, and take advantage of the present.

Congress is about to sit for extraordinary sessions, and the country demands that it devote some time to these problems. It is as clear as daylight that the economic order is mending. Everything capable of production is making money, the while the national, provincial, and municipal treasuries are unable to pay their debts and have reduced their employees to a hunger ration. Even the estimates based on these economies cannot be met, and the only way to meet them is to foment production. Here is room for state initiative, but alas, laments *La Prensa*, state initiative is conspicuous by its absence.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE

(La Nación.—November 20).

On the last Sunday of the month the various communes of the Province of Buenos Aires are due to elect their municipal authorities, and, says *La Nación* none of the neighbours are in the least interested in the business; which means that the whole affair will be a farce. The same men will continue in office, to the great content of the central governments, since it is well known that the municipalities are the mainstay of the official electoral machine. It must however be admitted that the fault lies as much with the people as it does with the government. Their indifference is the cause of most of the existing bad government. At times, weary of inefficient or malevolent rulers, the inhabitants rise, hold meetings of protest, call on the traders to close down and the labourers to strike, and then ask for the intervention of the government. When however the time has come for the people to exercise their rights and vote for good authorities, they do nothing, alleging that fraud and violence prevail, though, as *La Nación* pertinently observes, the system of abstention from the polls will do nothing to cure the ills complained of.

This abandonment of their rights by the citizens explains why at the present time there are thirty municipal districts without direct representation, a situation that is prolonged because it suits the government to manage affairs in those districts by its direct agents. There was some outcry against this state of affairs, and the government took steps to comply with the law. The protest died down, and the only result to date is that elections will be held in some eight divisions where the official party are certain of their triumph, matters remaining as they are in all those regions where the majority is uncertain. Nor are things likely to be otherwise, concludes *La Nación*, until the electors arouse themselves from their trance and proceed to the exercise of their rights.

COMMERCIAL FRAUD AND ITS CURE

(La Prensa.—November 23).

Again and again the honest traders of the Republic have sought to guarantee their trade by means of diverse measures destined to check wilful fraud, and although the reform of the bankruptcy law has been once more postponed, the fraud that is promoted by the lack of all regulations dealing with the transfer of business houses, is provided for in a new project associated with the Budget Committee. This initiative consists, according to *La Prensa*, in establishing a tax of 3 per mil on all such transfers, whilst at the same time the act of transference must be duly inscribed in a registry kept *ad hoc*. Failure to comply with the new regulation renders the original proprietor liable to all his anterior obligations.

La Prensa draws attention to the fact that as it stands at present the new measure will help rather than hinder fraud, in precisely the same manner as brought about by the law relating to unpaid cheques. In the latter case the manner in which the law was drafted made it incumbent on the rightful holder to show that the cheque had been actually drawn with fraudulent intent, an impossible thing to prove. The ordinance relative to the transfer of businesses is open to the same objection; in fact it will merely put fraud on a legal footing. As business is at present conducted the buyer receives credit on the strength of his house of business, the latter being the only guarantee for the creditors. That cannot be secretly hidden away, but under the suggested ordinance a trader may owe money all round and by the simple process of registering the sale of his business and paying the stipulated tax defraud his just creditors even more easily than before.

THE CORDOBA ELECTIONS

(La Nación.—November 23).

Yesterday's figures, says *La Nación*, assure the triumph of the Radical party in the Province of Cordoba, the Government of which will in future be in their charge. This is the final of one of the most intense civic struggles that has been seen in the Republic to date. On previous occasions *La Nación* has drawn attention to the especial significance that Cordoba implies in all presidential politics, and in the present case there has been witnessed the dispute for a province wherein the two rival parties have fought a *l'outrance*, either side counting on influential support and ample resources. Both parties moreover realised the importance of the result, and have used all their strength to ensure success, their leaders even feeling that it was incumbent upon them to assume the personal direction of the campaign.

La Nación further observes that it is highly satisfactory to see that the passionate enthusiasm with which both Radicals and Democrats have joined in the struggle has nevertheless been compatible with perfect order. There has been a mutual respect of each others opinions, and a freedom from outrage that reflects very favourably on the development of the civic ideal in this Republic; a result largely due to the attitude observed by both parties, following the example set by their respective chiefs.

Scarce a week ago *La Nación* declared that whatever the result might be, it must be realised that it was an expression of the popular will, and that the candidates who triumphed might justly be proud of their victory. The Radicals enter the Government with an indisputable majority, and this very fact charges them with a heavy responsibility. In the meanwhile, pending a more detailed criticism of the results of the Cordoba election, *La Nación* congratulates everybody concerned on the admirable manner in which it was carried through, without one single unpleasant note to mar the brilliance of the spectacle whereat the whole country assisted with undiminished interest from start to finish.

THE TUCUMAN TOBACCO TAX

(La Prensa.—November 24).

The law recently sanctioned in Tucuman placing a tax on all manufactured tobacco, cigars and cigarettes consumed in the Province has given rise to general protest, says *La Prensa*, not only on account of the tax itself, but by reason of the extra expense incurred in affixing the stamps on the dutiable goods, that being the manner in which the tax must be paid. The tax has the fundamental defect of being foreign to the constitutional precepts laid down by the Supreme Court of Justice in diverse cases. The new impost as established taxes manufactured tobacco, cigars, etc., "which are consumed in the territory of the Province." As will be seen no distinction is made between the articles manufactured in the Province, and the goods imported into the province, and it is this stretching of the law to include the imported cigarettes etc., which has given rise to the charge of unconstitutionalism under Article II of the National Constitution, which prohibits the imposition of transit dues on merchandise passing from one province to another. The result of an appeal against a similar tax, also levied in Tucuman, on wine consigned to, or sold in, that Province, dissipates all doubt as to the fate of the new law. In the case cited several commercial houses resisted payment of the tax and the result of the controversy was that the Supreme Court declared the law unconstitutional.

The present case, says *La Prensa* is identical, and it is to be hoped that the Province will see the necessity of revising the existing law. No object can be served by entering into endless litigation over a question the solution of which has already been decided beforehand.

THE TRANSPORT OF THE HARVEST

(La Nación.—November 24).

The fixing of freights for the shipping of the harvest, says *La Nación*, has already begun. Prices as was to be foreseen are fairly high, freights from the rivers to British ports being quoted at 85 shillings per ton, and from Buenos Aires at 83½. Various causes exist which point to an upward tendency, and amongst these causes *La Nación* cites as the most important, the shortage of tonnage. This, is in some measure due to shippers in view of the indecisive attitude of Greece declining to contract freights with ships flying that flag, the result being that the number of Greek boats entering the port has been considerably reduced. The obstruction of the Panama Canal is another factor influencing an increase of freights. Vessels bound from Chili to New York have to pass round by the Straits of Magellan entailing a delay of thirty days, and thus intensifying the scarcity of tonnage.

The decree of the British Government requiring the sanction of the Admiralty to the itinerary of all vessels flying the British flag, will not in the opinion of *La Nación* produce a harmful effect on freights, the measure being simply a precaution against any possible diminution of tonnage necessary in the interchange of merchandise with the United Kingdom, and at the same time a means of control over the class and destiny of the cargoes. Notwithstanding the rumour that the number of ships entering the port will be insufficient to lift the harvest of cereals and wool. *La Nación* is of opinion that the present state of affairs is merely transitory, and that although the tonnage may not be superabundant and freights may still continue to be high, there is every reason to believe that within a comparatively short period the whole of the harvest can be shipped. Commenting on this it points out as a significant fact that yesterday was one of the days on which most tonnage had entered the port.

RIVER PLATE AEROPLANES

MR. HERBERT GIBSON'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The Committee of the British Society were most gratified to receive today the following letter from Mr. Herbert Gibson, at present in England:—

4 K Montagu Mansions,
Barker Street,
London, W.
October 23, 1915.

Dear Pruden,

Please accept my heartiest congratulations on the very practical support the British Society is giving to the defence of the Empire. "Jack has gone aloft." Don't stop at two aeroplanes. Make it a fleet.

Yours sincerely,

HERBERT GIBSON.

The suggestions of Mr. Gibson are most inspiring, and nothing would give the Committee of the British Society greater pleasure than being instrumental in obtaining a fleet of aeroplanes to assist in the defence of the Empire, but they are face to face with the fact of the tardiness with which the amount for the second aeroplane is being subscribed, and it is hoped that this very inspiring letter from Mr. Gibson will encourage those people who have not already subscribed, to do so at once, sending their donations to the Hon. Treasurer of the British Society, Mr. W. Watson, Calle Cangallo 536.

DR. NAON'S RETURN

Dr. Romulo S. Naon, Argentine Ambassador to the U.S. is about to return to the Republic for a brief rest from his diplomatic labours. He will, it is stated, disembark at Rio on November 30 and will continue his journey to Montevideo overland with a view to making himself acquainted with the region traversed by the railway.

THE LIVINGSTON MURDER

TWO DEATH SENTENCES.

Sentence of death is a rare occurrence in this Republic, but two of the criminals associated with the murder of Mr. F. C. Livingston in July of last year, yesterday afternoon were condemned to the extreme penalty of the law by the judgment of Doctor Saru. Other participants in the crime received varying terms of imprisonment.

The judge's summing up states that it is proved the murdered man's wife brought to a head the design to destroy her husband, that others implicated were Catalina Cavello, an Argentine 21 years of age, Salvador Viterale, 19, Rafael Prostamo 27, both Italian fishermen, Francisco Salvatto, and Juan Lauro.

The last mentioned two, both Italians, of 27 and 26 years of age respectively have been sentenced to death. The execution will take place on December 3. Mrs. Livingston, the servant Cavello, and the man Viterale are sentenced to "indeterminate" imprisonment with solitary confinement of 20 days a year on the anniversary of the crime. Prostamo receives 15 years in the "presidio."

The details of the crime, thus recalled to memory after 17 months by these sentences show that on July 19, at night, the criminals, with the connivance of the wife and servant, who gave them the key of the house, awaited the arrival of Mr. Livingston at home. At 12.30 p.m. he entered his house and was at once attacked by the men and stabbed to death. Considerable sensation was created at the time by this dastardly deed.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN

Wednesday, Nov. 24

Owing to few vessels being in port, and also to the uncomfortable heat, there was not such a large attendance at last night's concert at the Mission to Seamen.

The programme was however thoroughly enjoyed. Miss Randle was the lady vocalist, and she sang charmingly. Her songs were "Till Death" and as an encore, "In the Sunshine of your Smiles," which were followed in the second half by "Star of my Soul" and "The Song that Reached My Heart."

Mr. Ellis Phillips was enthusiastically received for his delightful humorous sketches at the piano. "When Knights were Cold," "The Charge of the Light Brigade," being amongst his best and most humorous pieces. Mr. Phillips is always entertaining at the piano, and last night was no exception.

The Rev. Morrey Jones was encored for some clever and attractive banjo playing, and with Mr. Brady and one other item filled up a very good and enjoyable programme. Mr. Parry gave a piano solo at the commencement of the evening.

U.S. NAVAL EFFICIENCY

SUCCESS OF CAPT. A. P. NIBLACK'S VESSEL.

The efficiency records of the ships of the United States Navy for the year ending July 1, 1915, have been received at the Navy Department in Washington, and it will be interesting news to the many friends in Buenos Aires of Captain Albert Parker Niblack, formerly the Naval Attaché at the American Embassy to learn that the United States battleship "Michigan" under his command, received the highest rating of all ships in its class for "battle efficiency." By an interesting coincidence it happens that in the sports contest among the sailors of the Atlantic Fleet, Sam Taylor of the "Michigan" won the heavy weight championship in wrestling, while Lewis of the same ship won the light weight championship. So it would seem that the "Michigan" has fully earned her right to rank as a battleship.

GRAIN MARKET**TERMINAL CEREAL MARKET.****First Ring.**

No operations.

Second Ring.Linseed.
For January—100 tons at \$12.20.**Official Prices.****Wheat.**For January Darsena. . . \$9.45
For February Darsena. . . 9.10**Linseed.**For November Darsena. . . 12.15
For January Darsena. . . 12.20
For February Darsena. . . 12.15
For March Darsena. . . 12.15
Available. 12.15**Maize.**For November Darsena. . . 5.10
For December Darsena. . . 5.20
For January Darsena. . . 5.30
Available. 5.10**CHAMBER OF CEREALS
QUOTATIONS.****Prices in the Bolsa de Comercio.**100 kilos waggon Darsena.
(Available).Linseed \$12.00
Wheat for bread . . . nominal
Do Barletta for Europe. . . 12.00
Do do for bread. . . nominal
Do do (Export, Europe) . . nominal
Do do (Export, Brazil). . . 11.00
Oats Bahia Blanca. . . 5.50
Yellow maize. 5.05**REGISTERED CONTRACTS.****(Delivered in Buenos Aires).**Linseed.
For January—100 tons at \$12.15 and
200 at 12.20. Total 400.
For February—200 tons at \$12.00
and 100 at 12.40. Total 300.**NATIONAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.****(Rosario de Santa Fe).****First Ring.**

No operations.

Second Ring.

No operations.

Official Prices.**Wheat.**For January \$9.20
For February 9.05
For March 9.00**Maize.**For January 5.20
For December 5.00
For May. 5.15
Available. 4.95**Linseed.**For January 11.85
For February 11.80
For March 11.80
Available. 12.00**In Rosario.**Wheat No. 1 9.90
Wheat No. 2 nominal
Linseed nominal
Maize 4.87½**SALE OF CATTLE**

Sr. Fernando L. Patron secured the following prices for cattle at his sale at Carlos Casares on Nov. 21:—

Novillos 2-3 años, gordos y c/gorda \$170 to 176. Novillos invernada buen estado 2 años \$124 to 149. Novillos invernada buen estado 1½-2 años, \$110 to 122. Novillitos 1 año \$85 to 107. Terneros \$62 to 82. Vacas gordas \$120 to 147. Vacas buena carne y c/gorda at \$95 to 118. Vacas con terneros \$56 to 82. Vaquillonas \$61 to 137. Bueyes \$142 to 152.

Buyers: Sres. G. Ordogui, Salaberry and Co., M. Olano, J. Irazabal, Ralnovich, Kutsnier, Picardo, R. Alomar, Sucesion Maya, Schuster, Pierry, Oteiza, R. Patron, etc.

LONDON METAL MARKET

London, Nov. 24.

Latest London quotations:—

	£	s	d
Silver, bars, per ounce,	23	3	8
Copper, spot, per ton,	81	15	—
Do. 90 days,	82	10	—
Do. electrolytic,	98	—	—
Tin, spot, per ton,	168	15	—
Do. 90 days,	167	5	—
Lead, per ton,	27	15	—
Zinc, per ton,	100	—	—

MEAT EXPORTS

La Plata Cold Storage Company have despatched by Highland Rover from La Plata to London 2726 quarters of frozen beef and 3519 of chilled beef.

Sansinena Company have sent to Havre by s.s. Bollington Grange 46,638 carcasses of frozen mutton and 31,579 of frozen lamb.

Smithfield and Argentine Meat Company have despatched to London by Highland Rover 312 carcasses of frozen mutton and 117 of frozen lamb together with 616 fores and 559 hinds chilled beef.

Las Palmas Produce Company shipped to Liverpool by Zermatt 6415 fore and 6654 hinds frozen beef, or 1001 tons in all.

The Sansinena Company report shipment by Vestris for New York of 3000 carcasses of frozen mutton, 2500 of lamb and 2742 quarters frozen beef.

By the Demerara for Liverpool they have sent 5224 quarters frozen beef.

La Plata Cold Storage Company advise despatch by the Brodholme to Bordeaux of 28,290 quarters of frozen beef.

The Armour Frigorifico has sent by Bollington Grange to Havre 4535 fore and 4792 hind quarters of frozen beef.

By the Thorpe Grange for Liverpool the Smithfield and Argentine Company have despatched from Zárate 4608 each fores and hinds of frozen beef.

Las Palmas Produce Company advise despatch by Zermatt at 6792 fore-quarters, and 5695 hind quarters of frozen beef to Liverpool.

The Armour Frigorifico reports despatch by Demerara to Liverpool of 5927 quarters of frozen beef.

By the Vestris for New York 257 carcasses frozen mutton, 100 frozen pigs, 4580 fore quarters chilled beef, and 533 cases of bits of meat were despatched.

STROMBOLI IN ERUPTION**AN AWE-INSPIRING SPECTACLE.**

Rome, Nov. 20.

A telegram from Catania, Sicily, says that passengers arriving by steamers from the Lipari Islands report that the volcano Stromboli is in full eruption, and that the violence of the phenomenon is increasing. The spectacle is described as awe-inspiring, especially at night. The steams of flaming lava are visible miles away flowing down towards the sea.

CHILD VICTIM**OF HUN RAID ON VENICE.**

Rome, Nov. 19.

It is officially announced that five Austrian aeroplanes raided Venice on Thursday night.

Little damage was done, but three children were wounded.

W. & R. LEGGOTT, Ltd.,**(BRADFORD)****Locks and Padlocks**

Padlocks in sets, with master keys.

**ESPECIALLY SUITABLE
for ESTANCIAS**Sole Agents for Argentina
and Uruguay:**CHARLES D. FOWLER & CO.,**Buenos Aires: Montevideo:
Chacabuco 431—Rincon 689**WHEAT SUPPLIES****To Great Britain****THE RACE FOR SUPREMACY**

In some quarters it is believed that one reason for England's alliance with Russia is that Russia is the greatest wheat producer in the world.

But the United States hitherto has been England's principal source of supplies, and one-third of her entire supplies have been drawn from the States. During the war, however, Canada has gradually been usurping America's place as a supplier of wheat to the United Kingdom, sending over 80 per cent. of her entire exportation. India follows next, Argentina fourth and Australia fifth.

It is interesting to compare the figures received at the Canadian Commission's Department in Buenos Aires between Canada and Argentina, who now more than ever are racing for the conquest of the second place in the world's wheat export.

Argentina's total wheat export from 1909 to 1914 was \$496,546,000 in gold, of which about 33 per cent. went to the United Kingdom.

Canada's figure for the same corresponding years shows a total export of 455,929,000 gold, of which over 50 per cent. found its way to the British Isles.

With the outbreak of the war, Argentina's exportation to England has considerably increased, while Canada, who still maintained her high standard of furnishing the mother country with its produce, is making great efforts in cultivating new land, thus gaining the advantage.

One of the causes advanced for the increased price of wheat in England this year is the failure of the last Australian crop.

If Russia, with sums ranging in the vicinity of 150 million dollars each year for wheat exportation, had had a free passage through the Dardanelles or a warm water port, this deficiency would have been made up. It is also very likely that another cause was the activity of the German submarines in the earlier stages of the war, which danger fortunately has now been reduced to a minimum.

For this reason England is depending chiefly upon Canada, and also largely upon Argentina, Australia and India.

Canada last winter and in early spring planted an extra 1,588,000 acres of land in wheat to take care of the mother country's needs. It makes her consequently the largest wheat shipping country in the world, and has brought to her activities records that are unprecedented.

It remains to be seen how Argentina is going to develop this particular industry with England.

The romance of Canada as a wheat country is one of fascination. And still further romance lies in the transportation problem of wheat from the Peace River, say, over the 5000 miles of blossoming prairie to its destination, which is usually Liverpool.

When Canada woke up and found she had the biggest falls in the world at Niagara, she had proved nothing except her luck. But when to-day she can confidently assert that in Fort William and Port Arthur she holds the greatest grain port, with an elevator capacity of 43,250,000 bushels, she has proved her worth. For she made that port herself out of raw backwoods and concrete.

During the 1913 season of navigation, 222,544,496 bushels of grain passed through the twin ports. During the same period Duluth-Superior handled little more than half that quantity, and Chicago less than a quarter.

To the uninitiated this carries nothing but a sense of national pride in mere figures. There can be no conception of the handling and forwarding difficulties encountered in taking grain from the Alberta farmer and giving it to the British baker without raising howls from the producer, the

LET FLY**England's Derby "Third"****COMING TO ARGENTINA**

THE HERALD was informed last evening that Let Fly, the famous English race-horse by White Eagle—Gendolotte, has been acquired by Mr. Edmund Fraser, the well known figure of the Argentine turf. Let Fly is now some few days out from England, and a telegram received yesterday states that on passing Lisbon the horse was fit and well. He is on the Deseado. One of the very best of English three-year-olds, this famous son of White Eagle is on arrival in the Argentine to be dedicated to classic races, and judging by his wonderful success in England, he should do well. Failing a brilliant running career he will go to the stud.

Mr. Fraser is to be congratulated upon his purchase.

As a two-year-old, Let Fly had a fine record. He won the New Stakes, £1834 10s. from Sunfire, Rosebud and Redfern. In the Exeter Stakes, £1181, he ran second, a short head to Redfern in the Molecount Stakes, again second to Redfern in the Champagne Stakes, losing by half a neck, but in the Dewhurst Plate £1487, he beat Redfern by half a head.

His performances as a three-year-old were even more brilliant, and with the exception of Pommern, the winner of this year's Derby (to whom Let Fly ran third in this race) he has beaten the crack racehorses in England of his age.

His arrival and appearance at Palermo will be awaited with the greatest interest. His addition to the blood stock in the Argentine will be a immense value, but as a classic runner his progress will be watched with the keenest attention. White Eagle 1905 is by Gallindale—Merry Gal (Isonomy, Sterling and Galopin blood). He is at the famous Tully Stud in Kildare, Ireland. In the years 1904, 1905, and 1907 Gallindale held the lead amongst winning stallions of the English turf.

White Eagle won the Woodcote Stakes, Epsom, as a two-year-old.

**NEW BRIDGE OVER THE
SALADO****IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS.**

The National Highways Commission have ordered the immediate execution of a most important work to comprise the bettering of the roadway from Huinca Renanco to Realico and Stimson.

This work includes the construction of a bridge over the River Salado, on the main road to Alberti, the improvement of the road to Pilar, Santa Fé, from Nuevo Torino and Santa Maria, and further, the repairing of the second part of the way from Capitan Sarmiento to Carmen de Areco.

shipper, the consignee, the railways and the general public. But just go to Fort William in the busy full season, and see for yourself; buttonhole some man who knows the game, and if he is good natured enough to give you half an hour of his time you'll be just beginning to see.

Canada has become the greatest wheat shipping country in the world, but close to her heels are the United States and the Argentine, and it is interesting to watch the race between these three great wheat exporting countries.

Alfredo J. White**Solicitor and Accountant****Cordoba 1321, Rosario****Tel. No. 5191**

PASSENGE LISTS

S.S. EL URUGUAYO.

Passengers by the s.s. El Uruguayo are requested to note that they are to take the 1.45 p.m. train from Plaza Constitucion on Saturday, Nov. 27, to which a special coach will be attached which will take passengers alongside the steamer at Dock Central. It is advisable that passengers take out railway tickets and despatch their luggage to Dock Central station.

P.S.N.C. ORISSA.

The following passengers left last night by the Roma to join the P.S. N.C. Orissa:—John F. Terrisse, Frank Evans, Laura Fonoli, F. Fonoli, Dr. Diego Gonzalez, D. G. Victorica, M. A. Gimenez, Ana Gimenez, Matilde M. Lopez, Maria Lopez, Alban Ladouch and wife, J. M. Barthez, Victor E. A. Fenton, Carmela A. Gimenez, Juan Belogni, Giulia F. Garece, Maria Pettrignini, Pedro Gorece, Robert Callen, James Roy, Silvano B. Ochoa, Carlos Cavalleri, Claudio Nervi, Adriano Fernandez and José Loira.

S.S. HIGHLAND SCOT.

The Nelson liner Highland Scot for London will sail this afternoon from La Plata with the following passengers:—Mr. John Heymers Grey, Mr. Frank Hendersen, Mr. Patrick Teeham, Mr. and Mrs. Walters and family, Mr. C. G. Simons, Miss J. Roger Anderson, Mr. Ernest Clark, Mr. and Mrs. William Corley and two children, Mr. Ralph Welch, Miss Harriet Miller, Mr. M. Regan, Mr. G. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. A. Swanborough, Miss Nellie Swanborough, Mr. and Mrs. William Arthington, Misses Annie Olive, Hilda and Dorothy Arthington, Master Walter Arthington and Mr. J. James.

S.S. VOLTAIRE.

The Lamport and Holt s.s. Voltaire entered the North Basin yesterday morning with the following passengers from New York:—Mr. William Kaser, Miss Elena Byrdges, Miss Elena Kavanagh, Mr. Charles Steyn, Mr. James Ford, Mrs. James Ford, Mr. Ross White, Mrs. Ross White, Mr. John Vredenburg, Mr. Cyrus Brady, Mrs. Cyrus Brady, Miss Elizabeth Randle, Mr. and Mrs. James Randle, Mr. Ernest Fitzsimmons, Mr. and Mrs. Robert King, Mr. Ferdinand Bongartz, Mr. Frederick Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Frazier Bard, Miss Catherine Bard, Mr. Charles Crumb, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Deck, Mr. David Peter son, Mr. Frederick Von Motz.

R.M.S.P. DEMERARA.

The following passengers leave La Plata on Monday by the R.M.S.P. Demerara:—Florenzia Wilson, Marie Pellizza, Marie Giamartin, Sindsay Anderson, Sidney W. Gateley, William Jones, Walter Box, Adela Maisner, Dudley A. B. Fry, Peter S. Mauchan, Thomas G. Wintour, Cristina T. de Wintour, George H. Gunn, Susan M. Gunn, Agnes Gunn, Madelein Gunn, George H. Gunn, A. Gottiffe, Charles Sykes, Adelina de Oliveira, Maria Oliveira, Frank A. Diekhoff, Ernest Cunningham, Frank Austen, George T. Philip, Robert C. Dedman, Maurice Day, William O. Pearce, William F. Chard, Robert Begg, Emile Britto and Edith Goodwin.

S.S. TUBANTIA.

The following passengers leave on Friday by the Royal Holland Lloyd's s.s. Tubantia for Amsterdam via Montevideo, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo and Falmouth:—Mrs. E. J. Edye, J. M. Edye, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, D. Merry del Val, Col. and Mrs. Hay, E. Hay, Felipe and Benito Llorente, H. Garcia, Mr. and Mrs. Figueras, Mr. dan Mrs. Bunge, A. de Lantshere,

Mrs. B. Lorsignol, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dulley, A. Virsch, Ed. R. Murre, J. A. Davy, Mrs. H. Birnheim, J. J. Cuyanbère, Mr. and Mrs. Sissener, Miss L. D. Sissener, Andrés R. I. Sissener, M. Bernardez, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bueno, J. F. and V. Galvao Bueno, Miss M. G. Bueno, A. G. Bueno, A. C. de Magalhaes, J. A. Urichen, B. Fernandez Cué, Mr. and Mrs. A. Livramento, G. Luscher, Mrs. and Miss Mackinlay, Capt. D. G. Ramognino, Mr. and Mrs. P. da Cunha, Miss A. P. da Cunha, F. Niobey, Mr. and Mrs. Lecfercq, Ing. F. Bakker, S. Bertolazzi, Mr. and Mrs. Ullmann, Misses, A. Salmon, Lillian Vinnell, A. da Conceicao, Mrs. J. M. Perez, U. de Lima, Mrs. A. Guhl, Mrs. M. Westerhold, Miss D. Vallejo Serrano, Mrs. D. Niester, A. Cazzaniga, Mrs. H. G. Junsun, Mrs. E. Adolfo, Mrs. M. Walmer, Mrs. Elsa Kiefer, Mr. Lee Ross Pettiger, Miss C. Reeves, Mrs. C. Chaumette Behar, S. and B. A. Behar, Miss J. Bertschinger, Mrs. F. R. Hawkins, Mrs. D. Varela, R. Maury, Mrs. F. Platzek, Miss E. Rivas Carballido, H. G. L. Battche, J. Queimaliños, B. T. Fernandez, Mrs. C. Lamas, M. J. R. Valle, C. Moretti, F. Garcia, J. A. Fox, Mrs. M. Vorgt, Miss B. Fuchs, F. Albert, Mr. and Mrs. Albert, Miss I. S. Albert, C. Klingele, Mrs. C. L. N. Dreux, P. Waterman, Mrs. M. Steinbach, Francisca Calmon, Maria Pexeira, C. H. Wadman, Mrs. Coemme Cestir, Malka Schar, Chaie Schafer, Dora Schafer, Anna Scholer, Anna Junsen, Ellen Olesen.

R.H.L. TUBANTIA.

The following passengers arrived last night by the Royal Holland liner Tubantia:—Mrs. F. Peña de Duclos and son, R. P. Araoz Resa, A. Vallbona, Mr. and Mrs. A. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Dowling, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ferreiro, A. Grant, A. G. Colan, C. G. Way, L. A. Cariola, M. Aanzaret, C. Zanner, P. de Bruyne, D. O'Connor and family, A. Gonzalez, Gerardo H. Lotze, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hamann, R. Hamann, V. Tander, H. Harmonn, M. Appelbaum, I. Koerting and son, J. P. Bachstinger, H. Juges, L. Catz, Mr. and Mrs. J. Oesterman, Mr. and Mrs. Del Re, E. Birner, Mr. and Mrs. P. Prut, Mr. and Mrs. J. Andrade, Mr. and Mrs. J. Roveda, L. Fenero, R. S. Hugues, E. C. de Lavalie Wappers and family, F. Campos and family, I. de Astoreca, G. Schmidt, P. de Clano, J. Michael, L. de Casal, Mr. and Mrs. L. Donose, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Casola Castano, P. H. de Bordeu, T. de Bordeu, H. Schmidt and family, Mr. and Mrs. S. Founes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Aninat, E. A. and L. Valdes, Anchorena family, M. de Hoz, H. Rodier, A. Meiron, A. Riesco, X. Rengifo, Mr. and Mrs. Rugeroni, J. Huncus (Chilian Minister), Mr. De La Bouglise, P. Smit van Gelder, S. Soler, R. Oliveira and family, Count C. Santa Christina, A. Gibbons, E. Whope, G. Baade, M. Ribeiro do Valle, P. M. Schutzdeller, V. R. Pappi, E. E. Holzer, A. Thomas and son, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Wicher Ten Hoeve, L. Hollaar, L. Zoetmulder, R. O. Feldberg and daughter, G. von Fincke, C. Batzdorff and daughter, A. Boetscher, Mr. and Mrs. O. Castro, M. Hierundie, B. Gerhardt, H. Burckhardt, H. Baalman, M. Hurlimann, P. A. Bauer, B. Delgoffo and son, J. De Fielder, J. A. de Dues and family, J. R. Buceta and wife, J. M. Alvarez and family, F. Calvo, G. Muire, A. Mosqueirey and family, J. Tanoira, M. Cajujo, C. Garcia, M. Castro, Dr. R. Serrano de Goicochia, J. Newl and family, J. Pombo de Castro, U. Diego Estevez, C. E. Geisler, S. Lachmann, A. Marret, L. Lipocovich, M. Alt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mantovani, R. Capelli and family, D. Van Os and family, L. Oswald, Mrs. Muller, A. Frese, E. Leuenberger, O. Lodhal, F. Veiel, J. Do week, J. Lorenzo Valles, F. Do Val, M. Gonzalez, M. Venees, S. Moran, M. Chimena and family, D. and A. Giraldez, B. Gonzalez and daughter, A. Colmeiro and daughter, J. Merino, N. Vasquez and son, E. Rodriguez, G. Vasquez and sons, J. Lopez Mendez, J. Barrejo, J. Carreira and wife, F. Brener, H. Haitofki, M. Chulsinger, W. Waiss, M. Levin, N. Jorge, H. Kattao, C. Solozabel and J. Sime and sons.

L. AND H. VESTRIS.

The above-named steamer will sail to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon from La Plata on the arrival of the 10.30 train from Plaza Constitucion Station with the following passengers for New York:—Mrs. Henry Dimock, man servant and maid, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Guess and infant, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hardenbergh, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Ulen, Mrs. W. C. Howe, Mr. A. H. Dick, Mr. Earl C. Ulen, Mr. S. Eiseman, Mr. J. E. Philippi, Mr. J. E. Donovan, Mr. C. W. Hazelton, Mr. J. A. Mayers, Miss M. Champagne, Mr. P. J. Smith, Mrs. H. C. Polizon, Mr. A. León jr., Dr. and Mrs. A. Irala, Mr. A. Gottliffe, Mr. R. E. Jeffery, Mr. F. Ugarteche, Mr. J. Angel Battione, Mr. O. Tagle, Eng. J. Monteverde, Prof. and Mrs. E. Monteverde, Dr. P. B. Gugiari, Dr. Luis Migone, Mrs. R. Schenck, Miss M. P. Schenck, Miss R. H. Schenck, Master R. Hardenbergh, Misses H. and S. Hardenbergh and maid, Mrs. C. J. Warren, Mr. S. A. Bennett, Mr. R. Houck, Mrs. and Mrs. C. E. Bovet, Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Gonzalez, Miss M. L. Gonzalez, Mr. G. L. Helmrich, Mr. A. E. Laneri, Mr. F. A. Diekhoff, Mr. A. L. Post, Dr. C. A. Benlliure, Dr. A. Persico, Mr. M. Garcia Collazo, Mr. A. Berro Garcia, Mr. J. Mainez, Mr. F. Ulrich, Dr. R. Sarmiento Laspiur, Dr. E. Sarmiento Laspiur, Mr. and Mrs. V. Masjoan, Masters R. and R. Masjoan, Mr. C. Dreyfus, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Font, Dr. C. O. Bunge, Mr. E. W. Stubbs, Mr. and Mrs. L. Paterson, Masters L. G. and S. L. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. N. Bliss Dee and infant, Mr. E. N. Corning, Rev. M. San Juan, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Garcia, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Loheed, Miss K. Loheed, Master R. Loheed, Miss A. G. Gundersen, Mr. R. Bullock, Mr. R. M. Hess, Dr. B. Etchepare, Master B. Etchepare, Miss M. Monteverde, Miss Ana Etchepare, Dr. E. Ayala, Dr. J. F. Perez, Miss E. Cabot, Mrs. G. E. Meyers, Mr. F. Stott, Mr. C. Petrone, Mr. A. M. Tapia, Miss J. Santa Cruz, Rev. O. W. C. Boettcher, Mrs. Boettcher and infant, Mr. C. E. Eggers jr., Mr. J. Drierr, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Tempesta, Mr. J. Kuipers, Mr. E. Yank, Mrs. M. P. de Zepeda and infant, Mr. J. V. Lafarga, Mrs. J. Lafarga, Mr. A. P. Webb, Mr. W. H. Martin, Mr. C. Prinz, Mr. H. Woodwell, Mr. R. Palacios and Mr. E. Vigo.

THE INTERNED HOLGER

CARGO TO BE LANDED AND SOLD.

For months the s.s. Holger (late of Germany) has been helping to decorate the middle distance of the docks, and giving an air of business activity to the hinder end of No. 4, what time she waits till the seas shall once more be made free by the eternal chawing up of the British. Meanwhile a handsome bill in dock dues has been accumulating to her account, while the crew for sauerkraut, wurst and puchero alone must be eating her head off.

The North German Lloyd asked to be excused from payment of port dues, no doubt on the ground that they could not help the ship being here, and in fact, would prefer her to be elsewhere, but the plea was of no avail.

However, the cargo, which was destined for Antofagasta and Valparaiso, will be permitted to enter to be disposed of, provided papers are in order and that all the Customs requirements are complied with.

BAHIA BLANCA SHIPPING

(From Our Correspondent).

Nov. 21.

At Ingeniero White.—Clan MacDougall, sailed on Nov. 20; Eaneis, Greek steamer, loading for Huni and Wormser; City of Delhi, discharging hessen; Acadia, Norwegian sailing vessel, discharging lumber for Meyer; F. T. Davidson, American schooner, discharging lumber for Drysdale.

At Port Galvan.—Sabia, loading for Rio; Crown, loading for Bunge and Born; Ternero, sailed on November 16.

At Cuatrerros.—Bollington Grange, left on Nov. 18 for La Plata.

Buenos Aires Herald

Weekly Illustrated Edition

CORRIENTES 672

Proprietor: THOMAS BELL.

All communications for the Editorial Department should be addressed to The Editor. Business letters should be addressed to The Manager. It is particularly requested that correspondence of an editorial or business nature should not be addressed to Mr. Bell, or to anyone personally, otherwise delay and inconvenience will result.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

WEEKLY.

Town or Camp:

Yearly \$ 14 80
Half yearly. " 7 50
Quarterly. " 4 00

Other Countries:

Yearly (£1.13s.0d.) . . . \$ 19 30 m/l
Half-yearly (17s.6d.) . . . " 10 00 "
Quarterly (9s.7d.) . . . " 5 50 "

DAILY.

Town or Camp:

Yearly. \$ 20 00 m/l
Half-yearly. " 11 00 "
Quarterly. " 6 00 "
Per month. " 2 00 "

Other Countries:

Per annum (£3.7s.3d.) . . \$ 35 50 m/l

POST FREE; PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THE MAILS.

TO ARRIVE IN NOVEMBER.

30.—British by AVON.

TO LEAVE IN NOVEMBER.

26.—Brazil and Europe by TUBANTIA. Mails close at 2 p.m. Double postage at Port.

27.—Brazil, Senegal, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Balkans, Egypt, Italy, Spain by REGINA ELENA. Mails close at 9 a.m. Double postage at Port.

27.—North American by CROFTON HALL.

BIRTHS.

BAXTER.—At "Villa Emilia," Ferrar 704, Adrogué, F.C.S., on November 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. Lionel D. Baxter, a son (Ian Lionel). 869 p23

LEDESMA.—On the 11th of November, at 29 Rutland Court, Knightsbridge, London, the wife of Alfred F. de Ledesma, of a son. 870 p23

RUSSELL.—At North Leith, Scotland, on the 18th October, to Mr. and Mrs. Allan L. Russell, a daughter. (Margorie McIntosh). 767 p20

DEATH.

GRANT.—On the 19th inst., at Calle Gral. Paz 1573 (Belgrano), Herbert Henry Grant, aged 37 years.

SHIPPING NOTES.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

The Court of Directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have resolved to pay out of the profits of the current year an interim dividend for the half year ended June 30 last, at the rate of £5 per cent, per annum (less income tax) on the Preference stock, and an interim dividend at the rate of £4 per cent per annum (less income tax) on the Ordinary stock.

The dividend warrants will be posted to the proprietors on Nov. 4.

THE BERLIN NO MORE.

The Mihanovich steamer Berlin has discarded that appellation of evil association and sails to Montevideo today under the name of "Lisboa."

Several respectable tugs which have hitherto likewise borne German names have been so overcome by indignation that they have gone to be scraped and painted and re-baptised. The late "Bismarck" for example now bears the blameless name of "Don Bartolo."

Buenos Aires Herald

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY EDITION

39th Year. New Series, No. 594

Buenos Aires, Friday, December 3rd, 1915

Price 30 Cents

"THE PACIFIST IS A COWARD"

Colonel Roosevelt's Strong Criticism

THE DUTY OF THE UNITED STATES

Censure of Woodrow Wilson's Policy

New York, Dec. 1.

The American Committees of the Armenian and Syrian Relief Funds having requested ex-President Roosevelt to speak at a public meeting, or at least to write supporting their views, Mr. Roosevelt wrote expressing his sympathy with the objects of the Committees and his deep indignation at the fate meted out to the Armenians.

Mr. Roosevelt however emphatically pointed out that sympathy and indignation were useless if they were limited to words instead of acts. He continued:—

"If the United States, through their Government, had not shirked their duty in Mexico during the last five years, and their duties in connection with the war that has been going on for the last sixteen months, we should now be in a position to take effective action on behalf of Armenia.

"The American professional pacifist, whether man or woman—the peace-at-any-price type who join meetings denouncing war, or protest in empty words in the name of the Armenians or any other tortured and ruined people, carry precisely as much weight as an equal number of Chinese pacifists would carry, if, at a similar meeting, they went through similar antics at Peking.

"They do ill instead of good, bringing great discredit upon the nation. They belong to the class of American pacifists who are seeking to make the United States follow in the footsteps of China. They put such pacifism, such righteousness and present safety above the duty of the present and the safety of the future.

"I am sure that all worthy Americans are deeply indignant at the atrocities and ruin which follow war; but they comprehend that unless America prepares to defend herself she cannot perform her duty. In other words the pacifist is a coward and a worthless poltroon.

"Wrong-doing can only be stopped by men who are both brave and just; who put honour above safety, and prepare to make their strength effective, shrinking from no hazard; even

the final hazard if necessary, in order to serve the great cause of righteousness."

Peace-Mongers

DELEGATES FROM 25 COUNTRIES TO MEET AT GENEVA.

Berne, Dec. 1.

Arrangements are being made for a meeting of the Congress of Peace delegates from twenty-five countries, the place of rendezvous for whom will probably be Geneva.

Monsignor Werthmann has been here visiting Prince von Buelow, with the object, it is said, of creating a sentiment in favour of peace among belligerent and neutral Catholics.

16,000 Tons of Munitions

LEAVE NEW YORK ON BOARD THE BALTIC.

New York, Dec. 1.

The steamer Baltic sailed from this port to-day for England with 756 passengers and 16,000 tons of munitions for the Allies.

King George's Recovery

FIRST APPEARANCE IN PUBLIC.

London, Dec. 1.

For the first time since the accident King George met in the North of France he has been able to appear in public. This afternoon his Majesty paid a visit to the Dowager Queen Alexandra on the occasion of her Majesty's birthday.

French Recruits

1917 CLASS CALLED TO THE COLOURS.

Paris, Nov. 30.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved of the proposal of the Government to call to the colours the 1917 classes. This will add 400,000 young men to the strength of the army, most of whom have already received some military training.

20 PERSONS KILLED

Explosion at Dupont Works

TEUTON THREAT FULFILLED

New York, Nov. 30.

A telegram from Wilmington, Delaware, reports a serious explosion of powder in the Dupont factory, twenty persons being killed and a large number injured.

(Note.—A telegram in yesterday's issue of the HERALD received from Washington announced that posters had been fixed to the fences and trees warning Germans employed in the Dupont works to leave at once, and that the place was being strictly guarded).

INDIGNATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York, Dec. 1.

Details from Wilmington of the explosion at the Dupont works state that it has only been possible to identify one of the bodies owing to the horrible manner in which they were mutilated.

The force of the explosion was such that fragments of the building were hurled a distance of a quarter of a mile.

The doctors attending to the injured express the belief that few if any of the wounded will survive on account of the terrible injuries they have received. Many of them are blind.

The public demands that the Government shall take energetic measures for the protection of the men working in the munitions factories. It is expected that several arrests will be made.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION;
WORKMEN ARRESTED.

New York, Dec. 1.

A telegram from Wilmington reports that another explosion has occurred at the Dupont powder factory, with the result that three more men have been injured.

Several of the workmen have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated with the organisers of the crime.

After Five Years

EDISON TO RE-OPEN NEWVILLE WORKS.

New York, Nov. 30.

A telegram from Orange says that in consequence of the recovery in the price of cement, the famous inventor Edison has announced his intention to reopen the large works at Newville, N.J., which have been idle since 1910.

Mr. Edison expects to take on nine hundred men early in January.

A Week of Warfare

GERMAN FAILURES ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Paris, Dec. 1.

An official resumé of the operations on the Western front during the week ended, November 27, says:—

"Artillery actions continued along the whole front, especially in the Artois district. In the region of Roye and on the Argonne the French batteries silenced those of the Germans.

"Between the Aisne and the Argonne, and in the region of the Bois de Lepretre, the contest of mines has continued in our favour. In the Bolante sector our Sappers blew up a German post.

"In the Vosges region the enemy attempted to capture one of our posts but completely failed.

"Reports on the German attacks in the Artois district, in the Labyrinth, on November 14, show that the enemy suffered serious losses. In this district the Germans made an effort of considerable importance to obtain some success against the Labyrinth where there has been so much fighting, as well as in order to convey the impression that there still existed an inclination to take the offensive against the French troops which had triumphed in that region in the month of September. The only result achieved was failure.

Letters from Germany found in the possession of prisoners show that Germany is beginning to feel the want of men. She has had to take from her last reserves the contingents destitute of both training and of military fitness."

Fighting in Mesopotamia

VARYING FORTUNES OF BRITISH EXPEDITION.

London, Nov. 30.

The "Morning Post" says that varying fortunes have attended General Townshend's expedition in Mesopotamia, but as yet sufficient details have not been recorded to clear up the situation.

From the latest official statement it does not appear that there has been further fighting since the British advance upon the battlefield of Ctesiphon; but the British have again fallen back to the Tigris, outnumbered by the Turks, and are now occupying more easily defended positions in the rear of their former line.

French African Troops

ARRIVE AT MARSEILLES.

Paris, Dec. 1.

Further contingents of troops from North Africa have arrived at Marseilles.

These troops will be kept in the rear of the firing line, as during the winter they will not be capable of lending much assistance at the front, and will only be utilised in cases of urgency.

The men are all well trained and full of enthusiasm.

THE DANGER AT SALONICA

Greece Believed to Have Declined Allies' Demands.

FEARS OF A STAB IN THE BACK

Council of War to Consider the Situation

London, Dec. 1.

It is stated on good authority here that Greece refuses to grant the demand of the Allies that they may be allowed to convert Salonica into a great military base, and that the Greek army in Macedonia be withdrawn.

If correct, this refusal leaves the Allies in the same condition of uncertainty as formerly existed as to what attitude Greece might assume at any given moment. It will compel them to maintain a large force at Salonica to prevent the possibility of the expeditionary forces on the Krivolak front being attacked in their rear.

It is known that negotiations are still going on at Athens, but it is unlikely that the Greeks will change their attitude owing to the influence of the King and the Premier, M. Skouloudis.

The matter will probably be dealt with to-morrow when Lord Kitchener attends the Supreme War Council.

GERMAN INFLUENCE IN GREECE

London, Dec. 1.

A Reuter's telegram from Athens says that the basis of Greece's reply to the second Note from the Entente is neutrality favourable to the Entente, so long as Greece's sovereign rights are not infringed and no military restrictions are imposed.

It is argued in Athens that with Salonica in the hands of the Allies, the Greeks will be deprived of the only means of provisioning their base. There are however no indications that the Entente will modify the demands already made; but both the Government and the diplomatic corps are hopeful of a satisfactory result.

More evidence of German influence is seen in the announcement that Greece is seeking delay before assenting to the requests for the settlement of difficulties. A Bucharest telegram asserts that secret negotiations are pending between Turkey and Greece for a union similar to that between Greece and Rumania, it being the hope of the pro-German element that the negotiations may prove the basis of a new Balkan League including Greece, Bulgaria and Turkey.

PROPOSED NEW BALKAN LEAGUE A BERLIN CREATION.

Amsterdam, Dec. 1.

According to information received and published by the "Telegraaf" the idea of forming a new Balkan League comprising Rumania, Greece, Bulgaria and Turkey originated in Berlin. It is proposed no longer to recognise Serbia as one of the Balkan States, but to divide her territory between the three first named States and Albania.

It is as yet impossible to say how far this is true; but it is beyond doubt that German diplomacy is dis-

playing great activity in the capitals of the Balkan States and Constantinople.

Ultimatum to Austria

RUMANIA'S PROBABLE ACTION.

London, Dec. 1.

The rumour published in the papers that Rumania will send an ultimatum to Austria as soon as the Allies have 500,000 troops in the Balkans has not been officially confirmed.

The rumour is stated to have come from Bucharest.

RUMANIA DESIRES PORTION OF HUNGARY.

Rome, Dec. 1.

The correspondent of the Journal in Rome states that it is reported in diplomatic circles that Rumanian Conservative leaders have assured the Duke of Mecklenberg Schwerin of Rumania's benevolent neutrality, provided that Germany would persuade Vienna to relinquish Transylvania and part of Bukovina to Rumania. It is said that the Kaiser will break down Hungarian opposition.

King's Speech Interrupted

FIGHT IN RUMANIAN PARLIAMENT.

Paris, Dec. 1.

A telegram from Berne to the "Matin" states that at the opening session of the Rumanian Parliament there was a fight between the partisans and adversaries of the Government.

King Ferdinand had hardly begun the Address from the Throne when he was interrupted by cries of "Down with the Government" from Deputy Mille. The leaders of the Interventionists and the adherents and supporters of the Government replied with cheers for the King, whose speech was however constantly interrupted by the shouts of the Opposition.

As soon as the King departed there was a general battle.

Turkey's Women

GAIN GREATER FREEDOM AS RESULT OF WAR.

New York, Dec. 1.

A radiogram from Berlin says that the participation of Turkey in the war is bringing a greater degree of freedom for the women of that country.

The Turkish Ministry of Communications announces that there will be employment for women in the money order departments of that Ministry. Applicants must not be under 17 and must be unmarried. They will receive a salary of \$16 monthly.

It is also announced that a school for women has been opened at Damascus.

Berlin to Constantinople

RE-OPENING OF RAILWAY SERVICE.

New York, Dec. 1.

According to a wireless telegram from Berlin, the "Frankfurter Zeitung" publishes a message from Constantinople stating that a meeting of railway authorities will be held on Thursday next at Temesvar, in Hungary, preparatory to the establishment of an express service between Berlin and Constantinople.

Fighting at the Dardanelles

TURKS DISPERSED WITH HAND GRENADES.

Paris, Dec. 1.

An official communication respecting the operations in the Dardanelles says:—

"On November 27 and 28 the Dardanelles expeditionary corps displayed notable activity, while the enemy at the same time executed various operations.

"Sapping work continues uninterrupted on both sides. An explosion caused by our troops blew up a Turkish listening post in one of our tunnels. Having discovered the Turkish tunnel our sappers entered it and dispersed the enemy with revolvers and hand grenades."

Britain's Losses

HEAVY CASUALTY LISTS REPORTED.

London, Nov. 26.

The officers' casualty lists for the fortnight ending November 8 shows 356 killed, 609 wounded, and 69 missing. Since the beginning of the war the totals have been 6389 killed, 12,561 wounded, and 1752 missing.

During the fortnight under notice the severest sufferers were the Stafford Regiment with 26 killed, 47 wounded and 4 missing; Royal Engineers with 25 killed and 26 wounded; the Lancashires with 6 killed and 69 wounded; the Leicesters with 18 killed, 23 wounded and 3 missing; the Sherwoods with 12 killed and 25 wounded; the Yorkshires, 1 killed, 24 wounded; the Lincolns, 13 killed, 14 wounded, 11 missing; and the Kent Regiment, 16 killed, 13 wounded, 5 missing. Other regiments had losses of over 20. Brigadier Forbes Trefusis was killed, Major-General Walker wounded, and seven Lt.-Colonels killed.

Explosion on the Germania

GERMAN DISASTER IN THE BALTIC.

London, Nov. 30.

It is officially announced that the explosion which is reported to have occurred on board the German steamer Germania in the Baltic was due to water contracting the boilers after the ship had been run ashore on the Swedish coast and deserted.

The New Albania

PRINCE WILLIAM OF WIED TO BE INSTALLED AS RULER.

Zurich, Nov. 30.

The "Gazette" of this city announces that the Central Empires intend to re-install Prince von Wied as ruler of Albania.

The Albanian frontiers are to adjoin those of Greece, Bulgaria and Austria, thus becoming a State of great importance.

Teuton Leaders Taken

RUSSIANS CAPTURE GERMAN GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

Petrograd, Nov. 30.

To-day's official bulletin respecting the progress of events on the eastern front says:—

"Artillery action on the Riga front is increasing in violence. Between Riga and Dvinsk no change has occurred.

"In the Illoukst region we repulsed an attack, our troops immediately delivering a counter-attack which drove the enemy out of Kazimirlich and penetrated to Illoukst, the eastern outskirts of which we occupied.

"South-west of Painsk we penetrated to the general headquarters of the 82nd Division of the German army. We captured a number of officers, including a General of Division and two Brigadier-Generals.

"On the left bank of the Styr we compelled the enemy to retreat in a westerly direction."

SNOW IN THE CAUCASUS.

Petrograd, Nov. 30.

Despatches from Tiflis state that heavy snow has begun falling in the region of the Caucasus, interfering considerably with military operations. In consequence of this there have been no more engagements recently, and tranquillity prevails along almost the whole front.

The Russian troops are being further reinforced in anticipation of an early resumption of the offensive.

The enemy remains in his trenches without attempting any offensive movement of importance.

The Russian aeroplanes have been bombarding the enemy's positions on the coast.

Bulgaria's Warning

NO RUSSIAN TROOPS MUST CROSS RUMANIA.

Amsterdam, Nov. 30.

A rumour is current here that the Bulgarian Government has informed that of Rumania that if she allows Russian forces to pass through her territory, or if she does not offer armed resistance to their doing so, Bulgaria will invade Rumania with the sole proposal of checking the Russian attack.

A RUMoured ULTIMATUM

Rome, Dec. 1.

It is reported that Bulgaria has sent an ultimatum to Rumania warning that State that the former will attack the Russians if permitted to pass through Rumania. Furthermore Bulgaria will not be responsible for any property losses.

Bulgarians in Serbia

"REORGANISING" THE COUNTRY.

Salonica, Nov. 30.

The Bulgarians are reorganising that part of Serbia and Macedonia which they have conquered. In all the towns Bulgarian authorities have taken charge, with staffs of employees from Sofia.

Owing to the poverty of the population no war contribution is being levied. On the contrary the Bulgarians are distributing money, food and medicine among those who most require them.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is going to Nish personally to supervise the work of organising the conquered territory.

It is reported from Sofia that several Serbian Generals have arrived there as prisoners of war. They are being courteously treated and are in good health.

WHY WILHELM WENT TO VIENNA

Austria's Reported Desire for Peace

THREE MINISTERS RELIEVED OF OFFICE

Franz Josef a Vassal of Potsdam

London, Dec. 1.

Despatches from Rome report a rumour that the journey of the Kaiser to Vienna was for the object of dissuading Emperor Francis Joseph from the proposal of making peace separately with Russia.

The rumour says that the Pope and the King of Spain were aware of the Austrian Emperor's wishes and were prepared to signify their acceptance thereof at the proper moment.

It is further declared that the visit of Cardinal Hartmann to Rome was at the instance of the Kaiser, the Cardinal being instructed to obtain an audience of His Holiness and oppose the Emperor's proposals.

The report concludes by declaring that the Kaiser's visit can only defer for the time being the realisation of the nation's desire, the military being the only class opposed to the celebration of peace. This has been proved by more than one demonstration of hostility to the ruling dynasty.

KAISER "PERFECTLY SATISFIED"

New York, Dec. 1.

A telegram from Vienna announces that the Kaiser left Vienna last night after a further conference with Emperor Francis Joseph and the Minister of Finance.

It is stated that a plan of operations was arranged which will be put into practice with as little delay as possible.

The Kaiser appeared to be perfectly satisfied with the result of his trip.

MACHINATIONS OF WILHELM.

Amsterdam, Dec. 1.

The resignations of the Austrian Ministers of the Interior, Finance and Commerce are officially announced as having been tendered and accepted.

The reason assigned to the action of the Ministers is that they were trying to induce the Emperor to treat for peace separately with Russia, and possibly with Italy also. On this being known in Berlin the Kaiser hastened to Vienna to counteract the influence of the Ministers, in which he succeeded, with the result as described.

THE NEW MINISTERS.

New York, Dec. 1.

A wireless telegram from Vienna reports that, following the resignation of the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Karl Baron Heinold, the Minister of Finance Baron Engel, and the Minister of Commerce Dr. Rudolf Schuster von Bonnot, their portfolios have been taken over by Prince von Hohenlohe Schillingfuerst, Ritter von Loth, and Herr von Spitzmiller, respectively.

TENSION TOO GREAT FOR AUSTRIA.

Rome, Dec. 1.

In Vienna, it is stated, there are desires for a lasting peace. The ten-

sion is rapidly becoming too great for Austria.

Nearing Teheran

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN PERSIA

Petrograd, Dec. 1.

Official despatches from Tiflis report that the Russian forces in Persia are advancing overcoming all opposition. They have occupied Karai and Yengiman and are within 42 miles of Teheran.

Cheap Enthusiasm

IN THE BERLIN REICHSTAG.

New York, Dec. 1.

A despatch from Berlin states that the opening speech of the President of the Reichstag to-day was greeted with much enthusiasm.

The Secretary for the Treasury introduced a Bill for arranging preliminaries for the taxation of war profits, urging the speedy discussion of the measure. The Bill was referred to Committee.

The Reichstag adopted in its final reading a Bill modifying martial law, giving the option of a fine instead of imprisonment for minor offences.

There was no debate whatever. The Socialist member Scheidman announced that he might take up the question of certain abuses later.

The Treasurer then introduced a Bill requiring companies and corporations to set aside fifty per cent. of their extra profits during the war in order to cover their ultimate taxation.

There was no reference to peace movements during the session.

Cambridge and the War

THREE V.C.'S; 1637 CASUALTIES.

London, Dec. 1.

The latest list of casualties shows that of the 11,000 Cambridge men, past and present, who are in the firing lines, 614 have been killed, 900 wounded, and 123 are missing or prisoners.

Three Cambridge men have won the Victoria Cross, and many others the Distinguished Service Order.

Rumano-Bulgarian Frontier

NEUTRAL ZONE ESTABLISHED.

London, Nov. 30.

The Rumanian and Bulgarian Governments have signed an agreement establishing a neutral zone of three kilometres in width on each side of the frontier.

Warships for Portugal

TO BE PURCHASED IN HOLLAND.

London, Nov. 30.

It is reported from Amsterdam that the Portuguese Government has sent a naval commission to that city to purchase six warships for coast defence.

GORIZIA IN FLAMES

Great Battle Near Burning City

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES

Zurich, Nov. 30.

Semi-official information from Austria reports that the suburbs of Gorizia are in flames, and that the evacuation of the city is proceeding in a methodical manner.

'AN INFERNO OF BATTLEFIELDS.'

Amsterdam, Nov. 30.

The correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" telegraphs from the Austrian front on the Isonzo that he has had an interview with the Archduke Joseph Ferdinand commanding the Austrian troops. His Highness described the Isonzo region during the fighting as an inferno of battlefields. The battle of Gorizia, the correspondent says, was stated to be the bitterest and most bloody of the campaign, the casualties and expenditure of ammunition being enormous.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE ON THE CARSO PLATEAU.

Rome, Nov. 30.

An official despatch published by the Italian Government reports:—"On the Carso we have developed a vigorous offensive on the northern slopes of Monte San Michele. We have captured 15 officers and about 700 rank and file."

Determined to Take Gorizia

GERMANY'S VIEW OF ITALIAN INTENTIONS.

New York, Dec. 1.

A despatch from Berlin says that very heavy losses are reported among the Italian forces on the Isonzo, they having apparently determined to take Gorizia regardless of their immense sacrifices.

The general opinion in Berlin is that the battle has not yet reached its highest pitch. All the positions are firmly held by the Austro-Hungarians, despite the fact that some of them are nearly destroyed. Every night they repair the damages sustained during the day, in the teeth of artillery fire and attacks by infantry.

ITALIANS STILL GAINING GROUND.

Rome, Dec. 1.

The last official despatch published by the Italian War Office says:

"On the Gorizia plateau and the heights to the north-west early yesterday morning, persistent and bitter fighting enabled us to make progress in the region between the mountain stream of Pounca and the main road between Foriano and Gorizia."

"On the Carso plateau, after carrying some of the enemy's trenches, our lines have now reached to within a few yards of the hamlet of San Martino del Carso."

"During the day's action we captured 264 prisoners, two quickfiers, three bombthrowers; rifles and other material."

To Invade Egypt

DJEMAL PASHA ORGANISING A NEW ARMY.

Rome, Nov. 30.

Information has been received from Asia Minor that Djemal Pasha, formerly Minister of Marine, is not endeavouring to work up a rebellion against Enver Pasha and the Turkish Government, as has been stated. On the contrary, he is actively engaged in organising a new expedition against Egypt.

Imitation Maxims

AN AUSTRIAN RUSE.

Petrograd, Nov. 26.

It is reported that in the course of a recent engagement at Dumoy on the southern front the Austrians tried an ingenious ruse in order to frighten the attacking enemy.

It is one of the phenomena of the battlefield that infantry when charging trenches provided with quickfiers are apt to swerve instinctively from the points where the Maxims seem to be thickest. However great the roar of the big guns, the little quickfiers are still distinctly audible.

Acting upon this, the Austrians, in order to increase the psychological effect of their machine gun fire, mount in the trenches a large proportion of dummy guns alternatively with the real Maxims. They produce the same noise and are worked by rapidly turning a handle.

Drowned in the Sty

FATE OF THOUSANDS OF AUSTRIANS.

London, Nov. 25.

Official despatches from Petrograd report that while large forces of Austrians were crossing the river Sty which was frozen over, the Russian artillery's fire smashed the ice and thousands of Austrians were drowned.

Massacres by Kurds

500 MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN MURDERED.

London, Nov. 26.

It is announced that further massacres of Armenians have been committed by the Kurds, five hundred men, women and children having been murdered in the Van region.

Foreign Machinery

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTATION INTO ENGLAND.

London, Dec. 1.

A notice appears in the Official Gazette announcing that no machine or utensil may in future be imported into England without the permission of the Government.

Cotton and Iron Ore

London, Nov. 25.

It is officially announced that the exportation of cotton and of iron ore to any place is prohibited.

5,253,885

NEW YORK'S POPULATION.

New York, Nov. 30.

The last census taken by the police of New York gives the population of the city as 5,253,885.

Newmarket Sales

BUYERS FROM ARGENTINA PRESENT.

London, Dec. 10.

Yesterday, the second day of the Newmarket horse sales, there was more animation than on the first day. Several foreign buyers were present from Argentina, Spain, France, Italy and Australasia.

The highest price of the day was 1050 guineas, which was paid for the Duke of Portland's mare Light of Love by Captain John Herbert.

WILL RESIST TO THE LAST MAN

Serbian Minister's Belief in His Countrymen

RUSSIANS ALMOST READY FOR ACTION

Preparations for Opening of Great Offensive

Rome, Dec. 1.

The Serbian Minister Plenipotentiary in Rome said in the course of an interview with one of the staff of the "Giornale d'Italia" that Serbia does not know the word "surrender." The nation will resist to the last man. Serbia has still 200,000 fighting men to hurl upon the enemy, and only awaits ammunition and supplies in order to resume the campaign.

BULGARIANS OBEY GERMAN ORDERS.

London, Dec. 1.

An Athens telegram reports that Monastir has been evacuated by the Serbians. The Bulgarians however have postponed their entry until the German troops shall arrive. This recalls rumours already prevalent to the effect that the Germans had forbidden the Bulgarians to take possession of Monastir in their absence.

The Serbian Situation

FRENCH GENERAL'S OPTIMISM.

Paris, Dec. 1.

An article contributed by General Delacroix to "Le Temps" says that the situation in the Balkans must not be regarded with misgivings. The condition of the Serbians, while critical, is not desperate, and the offensive of the Allies against Istib and towards the Bulgarian capital is likely to produce a turn in events.

The General declares that the Austro-Germans failed in their main objective of enveloping the Serbians, who, although driven westwards, will be able to retire in a southwesterly direction to the Drina valley, joining the Allies in the south.

The main problem for the Serbians is to obtain supplies; but the problem will also affect the Austro-Germans, as the snow is now from six to nine feet deep.

The Serbians have still 150,000 men with the Allies, and there 300,000 available for resistance and ultimately for the offensive.

The article concludes with a strong appeal for a determined offensive in the Varda valley, with Sofia as the objective.

Calm Before the Storm

QUIETNESS ON RUSSIAN FRONT PRELUDE TO EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS.

Petrograd, Dec. 1.

The situation along the Russian front is relatively tranquil, and of late there have been no actions of importance. In certain sectors isolated combats still occur, but nothing more.

Reinforcements are pouring into the Russian lines, as well as provisions and ammunition in great abundance. Nothing is now wanting but the orders of the General Staff for the commencement of operations on a grand scale.

Parties of troops have already begun to reconnoitre the German lines without engaging the enemy in battle. There has been of late no change in the enemy's lines, although it is be-

lieved that they have been weakened by the despatch of large contingents to France.

"Wild Beast's Struggles"

GENERAL GALLIENI'S DESCRIPTION OF GERMAN ACTIVITIES IN SERBIA.

Paris, Nov. 30.

The French Minister of War, General Gallieni, characterises the present operations of Germany as the convulsive struggles of a wild beast caught in the toils. Germany has succeeded in opening communications with the Golden Horn, but she now finds herself menaced by an attack by Russia.

Germany's declaration that her operations in Serbia are over is interpreted as meaning that the campaign against the Allies in the Balkans will be left to Austria, although the general belief is that she will have to retire from Serbia to Transylvania to meet the invasion of Bulgaria by the Russians.

Russia's War Loan

GENERAL PUBLIC INVITED TO SUBSCRIBE.

London, Dec. 1.

A Press correspondent at Petrograd sends a communication describing how curious crowds are standing in the snow reading the placards posted in the city announcing the issue of a loan for £100,000,000 at 5 1/2 per cent. interest.

This is the first appeal by the Russian Government to the masses of the people to subscribe to the issue. Previous loans have always been taken up by the banks and wealthy classes.

This advertising by poster is skillfully arranged and is attracting the attention of that part of the population which does not read the newspapers. The exclamations uttered when the poster is read aloud to them promise success to the effort to draw upon the secret savings of the peasants.

"My Dear Bethmann Hollwegg"

CONGRATULATED BY THE KAISER.

New York, Dec. 1.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Kaiser has sent the following birthday message to the Imperial Chancellor:—

"I send my hearty congratulations to you, my dear Von Bethmann-Hollwegg, on the recurrence of your birthday.

"Unfortunately you have to celebrate it once more while war is raging. In these serious times you have been my faithful and tried pillar. Your successes deserve my sincere congratulations. I trust that Providence may bestow upon you further success, for the benefit of the Empire and the proud satisfaction of your family. This is the sincere wish of your grateful Emperor."

German Cruiser Sunk

SISTER VESSEL TO THE UDINE.

London, Nov. 26.

A semi-official despatch from Petrograd confirms the report received some days since of the sinking of the German cruiser Frauenlob by a submarine in the same locality where her sister ship Urdne was also sunk.

BERLIN'S ADMISSION

London, Nov. 26.

A wireless telegram from Berlin which has been intercepted, reports that a German cruiser has been sunk at Libau by a Russian torpedo.

Sunk by the Sea Huns

LOSS OF FRENCH STEAMER ALGERIE.

London, Nov. 29.

It is announced that the French steamer Algerie, 4035 tons, has been sunk by a submarine or mine. Eight of the crew were saved but 29 are missing.

30 SEAMEN PERISH.

Marseilles, Nov. 29.

The French steamer Omara, 435 tons, has been sunk in the Mediterranean. No news has been received of her crew, which consisted of thirty hands all told, and it is feared that they have perished.

LOSS OF BRITISH STEAMER KINGSWAY.

London, Dec. 1.

It is announced that the British steamer Kingsway of London, 3647 tons gross, has been sunk by a German submarine. Five of the crew are missing.

SWEDISH VESSEL LOST

London, Dec. 1.

A telegram from Copenhagen reports that the Swedish steamer Sabrine has been sunk by a German submarine in the North Sea. The crew have been taken to Emden.

Chilian Vessel Lost

POUNDED TO PIECES ON ROCKS.

Washington, Nov. 26.

A telegram from Tacoma, Puget to the "Washington Ledger" announces the receipt of news from Victoria that the Chilian ship Carelmapu has been lost, having been driven ashore in a terrible gale a mile east of the Growland rock in Schooner Cove, on the west coast of Vancouver island, and pounded to pieces on the rocks.

The Canadian Pacific steamship Princess May, Capt. Gilliam, attempted at great risk to help the crew who were clinging to the wreck, but could not get near and the seamen were washed off and drowned.

The Princess lost an anchor and sixty fathoms of cable and had her windlass smashed.

The Carelmapu was bound from Caleta Buena via Honolulu to Puget Sound in ballast.

Argentine Volunteer Killed

DEATH OF MR. LOMAX AT GALLIPOLI.

London, Nov. 30.

It is announced that Mr. Lomax, one of the British residents of Buenos Aires who joined the army, has died of wounds on a hospital ship at Gallipoli.

"Freedom of the Seas"

GERMANY'S SPLENDID (?) EXAMPLE.

London, Dec. 1.

The British Foreign Office publishes a statement made by the Captain of a Swedish steamer that before vessels sail from Swedish ports the Customs Department telegraphs to Berlin information of those vessels sailing and adding that they do not carry contraband.

All vessels leaving the Baltic are stopped by a German patrol which carefully examines the cargo.

The Foreign Office makes the observation that the above merits public notice as showing how Germany practices the principle of the freedom of the seas for neutral commerce, which she has accused Britain of violating.

The Ancona Grime

LADY DOCTOR TO LECTURE IN THE STATES.

Rome, Nov. 30.

Mrs. Dr. Greil of the United States, one of the passengers by the Ancona, who was rescued after the vessel was sunk by an Austrian submarine, has announced her intention to give lectures in the principal towns of Italy relating her experiences, and will bestow the proceeds upon the Italian Red Cross.

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT REQUIRES TIME FOR REPLY TO THE STATES

Washington, Nov. 30.

The United States Ambassador at Vienna telegraphs to the Department of State that the Austro-Hungarian Government desires more time in which to compile a formal statement as to the sinking of the Ancona.

The Department of State believes that Vienna meets with some difficulty in obtaining a statement from the commander of the submarine which sank the ship.

"Serbia" in Montenegro

KING AND MINISTERS REMOVING FROM SCUTARI.

Cettinje, Nov. 29.

King Nicholas of Montenegro is preparing a reception for King Peter and the members of the Serbian Ministry who are removing to Scutari where Essad Pasha is now staying. These personages will hold a council to discuss the best method of defending themselves in Albania.

Meantime, the resources of Montenegro being very limited, arrangements are being made to obtain from the Allies clothing, food and arms for the Serbian troops as well as for the thousands of non-combatant fugitives entering the country. The Powers will also send a medical staff, nurses and drugs to attend to the sick and wounded.

BULGARIAN LOSSES

"NOT LESS THAN 50,000 KILLED AND WOUNDED."

Paris, Nov. 29.

Telegrams from Bucharest state that the Bulgarian losses are probably not less than 50,000 killed and wounded, this high figure being attributed to the frequent bayonet charges of the Serbians and Allies.

A large proportion of the dead consist of superior officers, among them being the son of the Bulgarian Minister at Washington, and the famous insurgent leader Tchernopoff.

Kitchener Returns

MEETING WITH SIR JOHN
FRENCH IN LONDON.

London, Nov. 30.

Field Marshal Lord Kitchener has arrived in London on his return from his journey to the Balkans.

Field Marshal Sir John French is also in town and has had an interview with the Prime Minister.

COUNCIL OF WAR TO MEET
IN LONDON.

London, Nov. 30.

The Grand Council of War is to meet in this city next Thursday, when Field Marshal Lord Kitchener will relate the outcome of his visit to the East.

The "Yellow Press"

DISCUSSION IN THE COMMONS.

London, Nov. 25.

A discussion arose in the House of Commons over the methods of what is known as the "yellow Press," when the Home Secretary was questioned upon the subject.

Sir John Simon in reply read an article in the Petrograd newspaper, "Russkoe Slovo," which lays upon Lord Northcliffe's papers, the "Times" and the "Daily Mail" the blame for the diplomatic defeat sustained by the Powers of the Entente in the Balkans.

The Wolff Agency is alleged to have scored by circulating copies of Colonel Repington's articles in the "Times" pointing out the deficiencies in the British military organisation.

One of the members asked whether the articles published in the Parisian edition of the "Daily Mail" were not even worse than those of the "Times." The Home Secretary answered that he did not think it possible that there could have been anything worse, but that he was not acquainted with the Parisian edition of the paper referred to.

The "Westminster Gazette" declares that the Government has received information that the article published by Lord Northcliffe's papers after the dispute which arose between himself and the Government went far to determine the attitude of Bulgaria and induce her to make common cause with the Central Powers.

It is believed that the statements made by the Home Secretary in Parliament are an indication that in future the Government intends to proceed energetically against the papers in question.

[The absurdity of "a member's" query is obvious. In France a military censorship exists, and any journal publishing articles distasteful to the authorities is at once suppressed. Many papers have come under the ban of the censor, and there is no reason to believe that the Paris edition of the "Daily Mail" would have escaped had there been any occasion for taking action.—Ed. THE HERALD].

"War taxes" on Belgium

32,000,000 MARKS TO BE PAID
EACH MONTH.

Rotterdam, Nov. 25.

The period for the collection of the war taxes levied on Belgium by the Germans having expired on the 10th instant, a new law which gives no definite period has been enacted which specifies that monthly payments of 32 million marks must be made, of which Brussels is to provide 21,500,000 marks.

This is considered significant as showing that the banking centres are to bear the burden owing to the decline of industries and the lack of resources among the provincial communities.

Peace Meeting Wrecked

QUICK ACTION BY COLONIAL
TROOPS.

London, Nov. 30.

A meeting was held at the Memorial Hall last night by a certain society which is in favour of peace and opposed to conscription.

During the proceedings a number of Canadian and Australian soldiers who had taken tickets interfered, unceremoniously turned the orators out and transformed the meeting into one for recruiting.

In order to clear the platform of the peace advocates the soldiers threw gas bombs on it, and both the opponents of the war and the women who were distributing leaflets on behalf of the cause were obliged to retreat. Those who still remained were thrown into the street together with the furniture. A motion was then proposed and carried condemning the activity of these peace societies and declaring that the only conditions under which peace would be acceptable to the Allies would be announced after Germany was defeated.

War in the Air

BRITISH AIRMAN FIGHTS FIVE
GERMAN AIRCRAFT.

London, Nov. 30.

A despatch from Field Marshal French states:—

"During the 28th instant the enemy's aeroplanes displayed much activity fifteen aerial combats ensuing. One of their aeroplanes was brought down near Cequemin.

"One of our airmen met and engaged no less than five aeroplanes during a single flight.

"A squadron of fourteen British aeroplanes attacked the enemy's aerodrome at Gits, and another of fourteen machines bombarded the munitions factory at La Chapellotte, in each case doing great damage. All returned uninjured.

"On the coast also the German aeroplanes were very busy. A French aeroplane overturned one, and a British hydroplane accounted for another. In the evening a British aeroplane destroyed a German submarine off Middelkirke, the vessel being seen broken into two pieces."

Miss Violet Asquith

MARRIED YESTERDAY IN LONDON

London, Nov. 30.

The marriage of Miss Violet Asquith and Mr. Bonham Carter, the Prime Minister's secretary, was celebrated to-day, and was attended by a number of members of the aristocracy.

Foot and Mouth Disease

BRITISH GOVERNMENT
RESTRICTIONS.

London, Nov. 26.

The Board of Agriculture notifies that in accordance with the requirements of the Argentine Government certificates will now be issued for cattle for 3 1/2 months. In countries free from foot and mouth disease licenses for export will be necessary.

Regarding the outbreak of the disease it is officially stated that since the first of the month 45 cases occurred in the Bath and Glastonbury districts and one in Pembroke. The animals slaughtered were 862 cattle, 225 sheep and 324 swine.

The area now subject to restrictions is approximately fifteen miles round Bath and a ten mile radius from Butleigh, Glastonbury.

Welsh Miners' Decision

PRO-WAR MEMBER ELECTED TO
SUCCEED KEIR HARDIE.

London, Nov. 27.

The election of a member to represent the constituency of Merthyr Tydfil in Wales, the seat being left vacant by the death of Mr. Keir Hardie, took place yesterday.

The successful candidate was a miner named Charles Stanton, a man without any private means or political influence, but a strenuous advocate of the war being carried on until Germany is defeated.

He obtained a majority of 4206 votes over his opponent, a Mr. Winston, formerly representative of the Independent Labour party. He was considered to favour Germany in his opinions, although he has a son in the firing line, and despite his being supported by a Cabinet Minister, Mr. Henderson.

The successful candidate polled 10,286 votes and his opponent only 6,080.

The Press considers this an indication that the Welsh miners are determined to see the war through at all costs.

Belgian Coast Again Bombarded

BY BRITISH NORTH SEA
SQUADRON.

Amsterdam, Nov. 30.

Information has been received that the British squadron in the North Sea again bombarded the German positions this morning situated between Zeebrugge and Ostend. The bombardment is stated to have had considerable effect.

Zion Mule Corps

JEWISH TROOPS AT THE
DARDANELLES.

London, Nov. 26.

Despatches to the War Office announce that in the Dardanelles a Jewish corps is fighting on the side of the Allies, being composed of fugitives from Jerusalem. It is known as the Zion Mule Corps.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S TRIBUTE

London, Nov. 26.

The Zion Mule Corps, composed of Jewish refugees, has obtained official notice in despatches from the Dardanelles, the honour of special mention being accorded to Private Nissel Ronsenberg.

In a letter from the Dardanelles General Sir Ian Hamilton says:

"It may be interesting to know that a Jewish unit is fighting with the forces under my orders, the first time in the Christian era that such a thing has happened. The unit is composed of men who were driven from Jerusalem by the Turks, arriving at Egypt with their families destitute and starving. From them a transport corps was raised for voluntary service against the Turks, whom they detest. They all display great courage in taking water supplies to the fighting lines under heavy fire."

British Generals

TO BE RETIRED WHEN SHOWING
"SIGNS OF SENILITY."

London, Nov. 26.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons the Prime Minister stated that in regard to Generals in the British army there is no age limit. On the other hand it is proposed to displace those officers whenever they show signs of senility, whether their ages be forty or eighty. It is impossible to institute a hard and fast rule of the kind to an officer whose mental and physical qualifications are still suitable for active service. Any arrested

Caring for An Army

FRENCH SOLDIERS' LIFE IN THE
TRENCHES.

Paris, Nov. 25.

The local edition of the "New York Herald" publishes a description of the manner in which the French soldier in the trenches is cared for by the Commissariat Department. The article says:—

"The French soldier lives well. He has two morning meals. Early breakfast consists of bread and coffee. There is nothing he appreciates so much as the morning coffee brought in canvas buckets and sugared but without milk. If the weather is bad a little rum is added.

"For dinner and supper the staple dish is a ragout, generally thickened with beans and rice. The *pot au feu* receives a variety of vegetables. Occasionally the cooks, even in the firing line, vary the menu with special dishes of steaks, brains, hearts and other delicacies, which they convey to the men in the trenches.

"It is a current remark in France that the cook is the bravest man in the army. This is the general tribute to the danger he undergoes in carrying dainties to appreciative *poilus* awaiting his arrival in the line of battle.

"The animals for human consumption are brought alive quite near the lines and there slaughtered in the typical French economical style, making use of every possible fragment of the carcass. The hides, bones and uneatable portions are collected and sent back to be turned to advantage by the cook.

"Each mess sends an assistant in the morning for the squad's share to the butchers' store, where they promptly receive their necessary share of meat.

"The operation of carving the meat is a matter of interest to the French soldiers, who gather round the kitchen and criticise the skill of the carver.

"Meat dishes by no means complete the bill of fare for dinner. There are also small loaves of bread, the crust of which is cut away before served owing to the fact that it has accumulated dirt during transportation. Every man is also allowed a litre of red wine, and he can get salad, cheese and fruit, which are obtained locally. The men frequently have small plantations close to the positions."

Italy's War Taxes

INCREASED LEVIES OF
INCOMES.

Rome, Nov. 25.

A royal decree has been issued by the Minister of Finance imposing a tax on incomes.

The general rate is one centime in the franc; but a special rate varying between 10 and 20 per cent. will be levied upon the net proceeds of certain contracts.

In addition the tax on bicycles and motor-cars is considerably increased, and there are increases in taxes on matches, electric lamps and portable mechanisms, salt, stamps for public documents, receipts, memoranda, advertisements, etc.

Germany's Copper Shortage

PRINCE STRIPS CASTLE ROOF.

London, Nov. 26.

Owing to the scarcity of metal for cartridges in Germany Prince Maximilian von Furstenberg is having the copper stripped from the roofs of his castles at Donalleschingen and Karlsruhe in the Grand Duchy of Baden in order to place it at the disposal of the Government.

CASE OF THE PRESIDENTE MITRE

Creates a Sensation in the Capital

SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP SERVICES SUSPENDED

Calm Attitude of Responsible Native Newspapers

One subject of conversation overshadowed all others in the Capital yesterday—the case of the Presidente Mitre.

When the news of her capture by the British auxiliary cruiser Orama first came through, it was received with incredulity.

On it being made known that the incident had actually occurred, two distinct impressions were created.

One section of the public opinion was disposed to adopt a cautious attitude and to await further details. The other, however—whose organs are La Razón and La Unión—sought to arouse feeling by referring to the Orama's act as an outrage.

The principal newspapers, it is pleasing to record, are restrained in their comments.

A point of some interest is that the Winnebago which is believed to be liable to capture should she leave the Plate—is departing from the Port for the Roads, where she will await orders.

SOUTHERN SERVICES SUSPENDED

Owing to the seizure of the steamship Presidente Mitre, whose registration is Argentine while her agency is that of the Hamburg South American Company, identified with the Cap Trafalgar and the other Cap boats, by a British cruiser, the river steamer Cabo Corrientes has been forbidden to leave Montevideo, and her place on the up-river run is to be taken by the Mihanovich steamer "Paris."

The capture was made by the British armed ship Orama on Sunday afternoon, when the Presidente Mitre was well outside the three-mile limit of jurisdictional waters. The distance is given as 15 miles off Cabo San Antonio. In consequence there has been great consternation among the interests immediately concerned, and the "Camarones" of the same line on her return to Buenos Aires has received instructions to stop at Comodoro Rivadavia, and wait instructions. All other vessels of the line have suspended their sailings, fearing a similar fate. Meanwhile it is stated that Sir Reginald Tower pointed out the provisions indicated in His Britannic Majesty's Order-in-Council dated October 20, 1915, which annulled Article 57 of the Declaration of London, and reverts to the doctrine that an enemy's ship may be seized irrespective of the flag under which it sails, if the ownership be hostile. Presumably the conditions are regarded as analogous to those prevailing in the case of the Genessee and Kankatee, as also the Winnebago, now lying in the South Dock, and the British Government sustains the opinion that the vessel is really a German ship. It may be remembered that early in the war the wireless of these ships were exceedingly active, and certainly not in British interests. The passengers of the Mitre, and their personal property and the mails have been transferred by launches to Montevideo, but the ship herself is to be sent to the Falklands as a prize of war, her German officers and Austrian or German members of the crew being held as prisoners of war. The captain is among these. Should the Argentine Government decline to guarantee the safety of ships of this line, they will probably suspend their sailings altogether. The Press generally is commendably cautious, and very little comment is made until the facts are fully known.

This naturally does not apply to "La Razón," which is far in advance of Government, and demands to know what the A. B. C. is going to do about it?

The Presidente Mitre is German built, having been constructed at the

Reiherst's Schiffswerk Yach, Hamburg. Captain Jansen, a naturalised German, commanded her.

The Anglo-Argentine Treaty of 1825 recognised as Argentine ships those the hulls of which had been constructed in the natural yards and which were worked by Argentine capital. After the interview with Graf von Luxburg and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Vice-Admiral Saenz Valiente, Minister of Marine, referred to these clauses.

LOCAL PRESS OPINIONS

"LA PATRIA."

"La Patria" states that the general feeling in British shipping circles may be given as follows: The impression created is not one of astonishment, as the action taken is simply identical with that employed towards German ships which have sheltered themselves behind the American flag.

It is perfectly well known to all the shipping agents, including those of the Hamburg Sud Amerika, that the British Admiralty intends to make no exceptions.

It, after the publication of the fact that Great Britain had denounced Art. 57 of the Declaration of London, and which takes no cognisance now of the change of flags, but only of actual ownership, the Hamburg line persists in sending its vessels out into neutral waters, no one need be surprised, and, least of all, the agents of the Presidente Mitre, if she has been captured. All the British shipping agents are much amused at the almost comic haste with which Count von Luxburg hastened, as soon as the capture transpired, to run to the Argentine Chancery with his complaint and protest. This hurried intervention on behalf of "a neutral" vessel is ipso facto evidence against the German Minister, and proof, if such were needed, that the ship belongs to a German Company. Everyone of the British consulted has insisted on this circumstance. Furthermore they consider that even if public opinion were at first somewhat excited by the capture, the explanations given could not fail to tranquillise it, and that afterwards things would go on as before.

SEÑOR MANUEL UGARTE.

In regard to the opinions expressed in the Argentine Press, the following may be quoted:

"We are not," says Don Manuel Ugarte, in "La Patria," "of those who stir up disorder and fire violent and tumultuous passions. Neither are we of those who take advantage of cir-

cumstances to exhibit out partialities in favour of one or other of the countries who are tearing each other to pieces in Europe. It is with a mind free from all bias or passion that we consider the case, which, from our point of view, is exclusively Argentine.

One of the conflicting nations has considered itself justified in seizing a ship carrying the Argentine flag under the pretext that the vessel belonged to a company which was partly composed of citizens of another belligerent nation. The national conscience instinctively rises against the injury.

If we have so far so carefully abstained in the present war, it was in order that our neutrality should be respected.

"We are both surprised and grieved that Britain, a nation with which we have for so many years maintained the most cordial relations, should thus break that peaceful record. . . . The Argentine may at times appear indifferent, but he has forgotten nothing of his past, and he abandons no title of his future."

EL DIARIO.

"El Diario" merely records the facts that while at the Hamburg Sud Amerika offices the opinion is heatedly affirmed that the Argentine Government must take up a firm attitude, the British maritime agencies and shipping opinion consider that the affair is a matter of small importance, and that the Hamburg South Amerika boats are, beyond question, German, and liable to capture, as soon as they are surprised in neutral waters, and that it is not possible to unduly magnify a very ordinary incident of the war.

LA RAZON.

"La Razón" says: "One fine day Germany declared her submarine blockade without regard to lading, port of origin, flag or nationality, and following this England denounced the 'Declaration of London.'"

In the light of strict right, there is no doubt of the nationality of the Presidente Mitre. She is Argentine. This should be determined judicially, so that the flag, whether flown in Argentine or Oriental waters, should cover the merchandise in accord with the prescriptions of the Treaty of Paris in 1856.

On this point the Argentine Government must support its rights in the claim formulated. We are inclined to believe that a ship with the national flag which has for years sailed between Argentine ports, which does not carry contraband of war, even if it does belong to a German Limited Company, of which there may be members of all nationalities, should not be considered as strictly German to the extent of seizure.

THE DECLARATION OF LONDON

EFFECTS OF THE RECENT

'ORDER IN COUNCIL'

The Case of the "Presidente Mitre"

(Exclusive to THE HERALD).

In view of the very natural agitation that is felt in Argentine shipping circles at the news of the arrest of the s.s. Presidente Mitre, a well-known trader to the Southern ports of this Republic one is perforce constrained to adopt a conciliatory attitude when endeavouring to explain the reasons that have led to an apparently arbitrary act prejudicial to Argentine interests on the part of the British naval authorities. It goes without saying that the Teutonic interests here will do all they can to make out a case for their government; the capture of the "Presidente Mitre" will be held to establish the truth of Germany's contention that she is fighting for the liberty of the seas, and to the uninstructed or ignorant among the Ar-

gentine people, this argument will appear unanswerable.

Hence it behoves all British subjects to refrain from exulting over what is undoubtedly another shrewd cut at German capital interests; a cut that almost savours of just retaliation when one remembers the early days of the war preceding the battles of Coronel and the Falklands. The crux of the matter lies in the abrogation of Art. 57 of the Declaration of London, and the return on the part of France and Great Britain to the old sea rule, a rule that goes back to the days of the Oleron Laws, whereby enemy ownership spells capture whatever the flag that floats at the jackstaff. Prior to the London Conference held in 1908 this rule held, and Great Britain consented to the modification whereby neutral registry and a neutral flag covered cargo not expressly determined as contraband and not consigned to an enemy country with the very greatest reluctance.

Now the Declaration of London, Art. 57 states that "subject to the provisions respecting transfer to another flag, the neutral or enemy character of the vessel is determined by the flag which she is entitled to fly." This safeguard is now expressly done away with by His Majesty's Order in Council of October 20, which says:—"in lieu of the said article, British prize courts shall apply the rules and principles formerly observed in such courts." This ruling at once places the vessels of the Hamburg South America Line under liability, but Argentines will do well to remember that there are many reasons, argumentative as well as provocative, that warrant Britain's action. In the first place the Declaration of London was never formally ratified by all the nations taking part in the Conference, and early in the war Germany by her deeds, if not in so many words, drove the proverbial coach and horses through almost all the provisions designed to humanise, if the phrase be permitted, modern maritime warfare. She has paid as much attention to the clauses of the Declaration of London as she has done to the Hague Convention, the neutrality of Belgium, or any other bond to which she has put her signature when it appeared to her advantage to break faith.

Two wrongs do not however make one right, and Great Britain would have no right to make the important announcement that is embodied in the Order aforesaid were it not that the Declaration of London is still incomplete. It was, as *La Nación* observes in an article which is paraphrased elsewhere in this issue, a great step forward. But unratified and regarded as not binding by the enemy, it has proved on more than one occasion to be a severe handicap to British efforts. For over a year we have carried this handicap, but the recent disclosures relative to the wholesale transfer of German tonnage to neutral flags, the strenuous attempts made to embroil Great Britain and the United States, attempts which thanks to the sound common-sense of the American nation and the forbearance of Great Britain, have had no evil results, proved that the time had come for action. Here in Buenos Aires we have seen in the case of the s.s. Winnebago how determined the German agents provocateurs have been to cause trouble. No other end could be attributed to the cabled statement that certain American diplomatic circles were in favour of sending an American man of war down here to escort that ship to her destination. As a matter of fact, the case of the American Transatlantic Company's boats is yet one more instance of the debt that the Allies owe to the honest impartiality of the United States. In this, as in many other matters they and their rulers have shown that the sneer of those who dub them mere dollar hunters is as undeserved as it is mean. With an export trade reaching unheard-of dimensions, and growing literally every day; with a limited mercantile marine, and dear freights for what tonnage is on offer, the temptation to take over German tonnage must have been severe in

PRESIDENTE MITRE CASE

Questions in Congress

ARGENTINE PROTEST TO BRITAIN

It is now stated that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has received a wire from the Argentine Minister at Montevideo informing him that the Commander of the Orama, British cruiser, has decided to liberate all the crew of the s.s. Presidente Mitre, irrespective of nationality. He received this information direct from the British Minister in Uruguay.

Doctor Zeballos, Deputy for the Capital, inquired yesterday in Congress, whether the Minister for Foreign Affairs would at the Sessions of December 6, give such explanations as might be deemed compatible with the public interest, on the capture of the national steamer, "Presidente Mitre." Dr. Zeballos complained of the attitude assumed by the Argentine Government on this and similar questions in isolating itself and keeping its intentions secret from Congress. He intimated that failing satisfaction to the inquiry he had made, he might bring in several proposals relative to the preservation of Argentine neutrality and jurisdiction over the adjacent waters.

On Tuesday night the Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a long telegram in cipher to the Minister in London, Doctor Dominguez.

The terms of the protest are not known beyond the fact that it is energetic in character, and that it states that Dr. de la Plaza's Government considers itself injured by the action of the British Commander and requests the revocation of the seizure and restoration of status quo ante.

About a hundred steerage passengers called yesterday at the Agency of the Hamburg Sud Amerika Line, Delfino Hnos., to ask the return of their passage money.

They were informed that the Agency could not return the money, as the fact and fault that the journey was not completed was not theirs. They advised the passengers to demand that the National Government should transport them to their respective destinations, or in default, pay them their passage money. This sounds like a heartless joke, and it is stated that some accepted this sage advice. On calling on the Foreign Minister they were told that Dr. Cantilo, the Sub-Secretary, would see them. He did so, but only to tell them that the Government would give them no help whatever beyond permitting their stay at the Hotel de Inmigrantes until they can find means to make another voyage.

The opinion has been expressed,

many quarters. But there is an idealism in the American character that goes beyond immediate personal gains; an idealism that modern German materialism can never fathom. The spirit that freed the States from the stain of slavery, that made Cuba a Republic, that has prompted the education and eventual independence of the Philippines, still lives; the stern refusal to countenance the shady dealings of the hyphenated German-Americans proves it. That Argentina should feel sore at the apparent injury to her flag is natural, and her feelings should meet with tactful consideration at the hands of every Ally. But one is convinced that when the whole position is explained through the proper diplomatic channels, the cogent reasons that are ours, backed by the powerful example of the United States' attitude will mitigate the immediate bitterness, whilst it is not too much to prophesy that in all likelihood Britain will take immediate steps to heal the wound in a more material manner by providing such shipping facilities as the Southern trade undoubtedly needs.

says "El Diario," by several Radical Deputies that it is difficult to understand that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has actually been in possession for over a month of exact information of the intentions of the British Government in view of its altered outlook on the situation without attempting in any way to approach that Government or come to a friendly arrangement with them to avoid the troubles which have now materialised involving the Argentine flag in an unpleasant episode.

Having been aware of the British Government's expressed intention to take energetic measures and the critical conditions thereby created, it is considered that these vessels should not have been allowed to sail unprotected. Enquiries of an embittered nature are likely to be made in consequence, from the Foreign Relations Department owing to this entire inaction.

It is stated that neither Dr. de la Plaza nor Dr. Murature attribute any exaggerated importance to the affair, and the negotiations with London are being conducted in the usual calm and friendly manner, and through the customary channels. "El Diario" adds sarcastically, "Of course the Geese of the Capitol have begun to make their customary clamour, but the Executive is said not to be much impressed." Surely, surely, this cannot refer to the moderate and sapient "La Razón"?

For the transport of passengers and goods to Southern Ports, the Mihanovich Line have a number of steamers actually in movement; the Avellaneda Rawson, Pellegrini, and Madrid, are all sailing, and more can be put in if required. The Hamburg Sud Amerika boats were not the only pebbles on the Coasting Trade beach.

STORY OF THE CAPTURE.

Particulars related of the capture of the Presidente Mitre by the Orama state that the Orama signalled the ship to stop. The latter then showed the Argentine flag, which her funnel contradicted. A boat with two officers and 18 men all armed came smartly alongside. Some of them boarded the Mitre with the officers, who attached as prisoners 21 Germans of the steamer's crew who were taken to the Orama, leaving a prize party on board the ship with the officers. The latter collected the ship's papers, took all arms belonging to the officers and crew and closed the wireless room placing two sentries at the door, armed with Lee Enfields. The ship then turned and followed the cruiser, and next day, Monday, arrived off Montevideo. Lying about 4 miles off the port, the passengers and luggage were transferred to a tug. It is stated that great alarm existed among the women and children, who feared that the British intended to pursue the brutalities and ferocities of the Germans as in the case of the Lusitania. Nor were the fears of the more nervous dispelled until they were landed. The Salvation Army gave food and shelter to many of the third-class passengers when landed at Montevideo.

During the fifteen years of its existence, the Hamburg Sud Amerika branch to Southern ports has acquired a practical monopoly of trade, and has at different times run the following steamers:—Comodoro Rivadavia, Chubut, Rio Gallegos, Camarones, Tucuman, Columbus, Presidente Quintana, and Mendoza. The stranding of the Mendoza last year off Magates is still a fresh event; the Comodoro Rivadavia was lost in Bear Bay, and the disastrous burning of the Presidente Roca will be recollected as an event of about eight months ago.

SERVICES WITH THE SOUTH

In order to avoid as far as possible any inconvenience to the Southern Ports owing to the Mitre's capture and the immobilising of two other vessels of the same line, the Marine Minister has placed two Government transports on the route as temporary liners. These are the "Guardia Nacional" and the "10. de Mayo." The former will carry goods and mails between Buenos Aires and Rio Gallegos,

calling at intermediate ports and taking general cargo, returning with local freight. The "10. de Mayo" will sail to and from Deseado, taking official cargo outwards and general goods homeward. The "Guardia Nacional" will begin her sailings early in January, and the "10. de Mayo" at the end of December. Freights will be on the old level before the increases made by the shipping company. The benefit of these sailings is the greater owing to the fact that the amounts of wool and hides awaiting carriage will be exceptionally heavy.

THE WINNEBAGO

LEAVES FOR THE ROADS.

The South Dock is more forlorn than ever. El Paraguayo has gone to La Plata, and now the Winnebago has gone, not to sea, for there prowls British cruisers sniffing after prey, but out to the roads. As no orders have arrived to sail for New York, and as it is understood that the U.S. Government is not inclined to send a warship to escort her, it has been decided that living where there are no dock dues to pay is cheaper than remaining in port.

"ALL GERMAN"

(To the Editor).

Sir,—Once again *La Razón* is out for a screech. What an indignity to the National colours, the pale blue and white horizontal stripes of Argentina?

In truth the local national flag has suffered an awful, an unforgivable indignity, and has suffered it for many years to the detriment of its own local shipping and by its own fault and neglect.

Now to explain. In some unknown manner, but by a means open locally to only too easy an explanation, this vessel, built in Germany in 1894, manned by Germans, was put under the Argentine flag and the crew all became, or mostly became, Argentines! but they did not lose by this purely commercial process their German nationality. This is notorious. Similarly the mere changing of the flag, and the name from Argentina to Presidente Mitre, leaving all else as before, did not change the nationality of the ship. She kept the same Funnel and the same house-flag of the H.S.D.G. (Hamburg-Sud-Americana-Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft), head offices Holybrücke 3, Hamburg, Germany.

The Cap boats and many others belong to the same firm. When the Cap Trafalgar and others changed their funnels from black to yellow and then to white with a red top, the only similar funnel mark in existence, these Argentine! boats, still flying the H.S.D.G. flag on their mainmast heads, did likewise, following the orders from Hamburg.

The "insult" to the National flag consists in the flaunting this Hamburg flag and these Hamburg Company's funnels, in the faces of the Argentine officials who frequently board them and who can only discover anything Argentine in the name, the National flag, various rules and regulations they have caused to be put up and in the seals on their boiler safety valves. All else is German, and if the Argentine authorities have permitted this, it is clear that a British man-o-war is not going to be bound to allow a similar slight to be put upon her, by allowing to pass her, in derision a number of Germans on a German-built, German-owned and German-managed ship, simply because she hides her H.S.D.G. flag at sea, and sails only under the borrowed flag of Argentina. The vessel competes with local industry, her profits go home to Germany, her crew wages ditto, all that she uses comes from Germany (when it can) and now she will be condemned as a lawful prize and the sooner the local coasting trade is rid of the rest of them, the better for Argentina. As usual, *La Razón* is not in "the Right" and has no *Razón* to scream.

Yours, etc.,

"HISTORICUS."

Buenos Aires, Nov. 30, 1915.

Imprisoned on a British Ship

U.S. SUBJECT'S COMPLAINT.

Washington, Nov. 26.

The Secretary of State has promised Mr. Chandler, Deputy for New York, to investigate the case of the New York citizen O'Connor, who declared in an affidavit filed at the Department of State that when he went to visit his property in Ireland, last October, he was held prisoner aboard the St. Louis while at Liverpool from October 24 to November 3. He was guarded by British soldiers and kept in confinement for several hours, no one being allowed to see him. Finally he was sent back to New York.

Rio Negro Land Company

DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT.

London, Dec. 1.

The annual report of the Rio Negro Land Company shows that after paying a dividend of 4 per cent, there will be a surplus of £10,350 to carry forward.

The report states that the number of sheep of the estate is now 114,219 as compared with 86,443 in the previous year. About 200,000 acres of land have been leased to the Port Madryn Company.

WITH THE COLOURS

FORMER WIRELESS OPERATOR OF THE RAWSON.

Sec.-Lieutenant A. C. Styles, whose photograph is reproduced above, is well known in the Argentine. He came out originally as wireless operator on the s.s. Rawson on that vessel's maiden voyage, and remained on the South Coast for two years.



SEC.-LIEUT. A. C. STYLES.

Subsequently Mr. Styles joined the R.M.S. Ionic, on which vessel he was serving when war was declared. When he again arrived in England he applied for a commission and was appointed to a Second Lieutenancy in the 16th Battalion of the Cheshire Regiment. He expected to be sent to France two or three months ago.

Sec.-Lieut. Styles is himself the son of a former army officer, and he has a brother serving in the Royal Navy. His home address is in Manor Park, Lee, London S.E.

ROSARIO

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Rosario, Nov. 30.

The Tea Concert Programme.

In fulfilment of my promise of last week, I am now able to give the full programme arranged for the Tea Concert to be held at the Salon of the Savoy Hotel on Saturday next, in aid of the Christmas Fund for Soldiers and Sailors. The Rosario British Ladies' Committee, and especially Mrs. Spencer S. Dickson, are to be congratulated on their selection; there are few violinists in the country to hold the proverbial candle to Sr. Vidal, and the name of Madame Grandjean is one to conjure with. One thing the Committee do urge, and that is that those who attend will make every effort to be in their places punctually. The first notes of the "Perpetuum Mobile" are to be sounded at four sharp. During the interval between the two parts tea will be served in the smaller rooms adjoining the salon, and a list mentioning all who have helped in the provision of this item would be a lengthy one. The programme is as follows:

Piano, Perpetuum Mobile (Weber), Miss Florence Dean.

Song, a) "Those Azure Eyes," (Garnet W. Cox); b) "Unless," (Caracciolo), Mrs. Harper.

Recitation, "The Glory of the Garden," (Rudyard Kipling), Miss Hutchinson.

Song, a) "Air de Manon," (Massenet); b) "Chanson Revés," (Maurice Pesse), Madame Grandjean.

Dance, "Tarantella," (Compton-Duckworth), Miss Duckworth.

Recitation, "An Appeal," (Scots Greys), Miss Hutchinson.

Song, a) "June" (Roger Quilter); b) "Goodbye," (Tosti), Mrs. Harper.

Violin, a) Ballet, (Gluck-Vidal); b) Humoreske, (Dvorak); c) Reverie, (Schumann); d) Capriccio, (P. Vi-day), violin Sr. Pedro Vidal.

Song, a) "Le Nil," (Xavier Leroux); b) "Chant Hindou," (Bemberg), Madame Grandjean.

Dance, "The United Kingdom," (selected), Miss Duckworth.

God Save the King.

The accompaniments will be played by Sta. Alabern and Professor Donizetti. Tickets, \$2, can be procured at 1222 Calle Urquiza, and at the British Consulate, 460 General Mitre. For tea, or other refreshments, a uniform charge of \$1 will be made.

Gentlemen's Singles at the Plaza.

The final of the gentlemen's singles Class "A," at Plaza Jewell lay, as I mentioned in the HERALD of the 21st, between H. Talbot and G. Fritsch, who had beaten Manley and Naylor respectively in the semi-finals. The play for the final came off on Sunday, and an exciting game resulted in the honours going to Talbot.

Football Finalists Draw for Charity.

There was a great game at the Rosario Central's ground on Sunday, the proceeds of which were to go to the Fund for Officers' Widows and Families. The teams were San Isidro and Rosario Central, who had got into the finals in Buenos Aires and Rosario respectively. They lined out as follows: San Isidro—Wilson, goal; Bruno and Idiarte, backs; Olivari, Moroni and Badarecco, halves; E. Fernandez, J. Fernandez, Sayanes, Marini and Azra, forwards.

Rosario Central—R. Moyano goal; Z. Diaz and J. Rota backs; Perraza, Blanco and Rigotti, halves; Blanco, Laiolo, H. Hayes, E. Hayes and Bartieri, forwards.

There was a large attendance, and at four o'clock sharp Mr. J. P. Crouch kicked off. The first half was of a give and take order, in which strive as they might neither side could gain an advantage, and crossed over with bloodless toes. The game after the interval was characterised by more dash, and after some twenty-five minutes' play the visitors scored through their centre forward Soyanes. With

only five minutes to go, H. Hayes made a splendid solo effort, and equalised, leaving a rdraw as a fitting result to an interesting game. The display of the homesters was the more creditable in view of the fact that on the previous day six of their number had been taking part in the final of the Ferro-Bancario League down in Buenos Aires, a match which the F.C.C.A. men won from the Central Cordoba team by four goals to nil.

The Markets.

Business in grain has been slow, and of small dimensions during this week; indeed not for several months has so small a movement been registered. Maize has met with small demand to fill old charters, and holders have done their best to maintain prices, but values have declined from \$5 to \$4.90, and some liquidation in the option market has been done at the same rates.

Wheat has steadied for new crop and values have recovered 15 to 20 cents for January, and 10 to 15 cents for February-March; but the trading is very narrow, and practically restricted to jobbers' operations, as neither are exporters buying, nor first hand sellers offering, both preferring to await developments. New Crop advices show the approach of harvest in this district, as being close at hand; indeed in several parts cutting has already begun. The plant samples of ripening wheat are showing well developed ears with full and plentiful grain. General opinion is inclined to anticipate one of the best crops reaped since that of 1907-1908. Fine harvesting weather is all that is now needed so that the good crops may be safely garnered.

The maize crop is coming on well, thanks to favourable weather; during the last day or two there has been a good rainfall, running to three or four inches in some districts.

Freights continue to be exceedingly scarce and dear. As much as 98s. 9d. has been paid for a steamer to load about December 20, which marks high water mark for up-river loading. The situation is an extremely difficult one to gauge.

St. Bartholomew's School: Concert and Sports.

I hope next week to give further particulars about the sports and concert which are to make the break up of St. Bartholomew's School for the Christmas vacation. The Sports will be held at Plaza Jewell on the 11th of December, and the concert at the School Hall on the 22nd.

Bishop Every's Visit.

Bishop Every spent a long week end in Rosario, arriving by the rapido on Thursday evening as the guest of the Rev. F. Middleton at St. Bartholomew's Parsonage.

On Friday evening he conducted a service of intercession at Alberdi Church, and afterwards held an informal reception, many people taking the opportunity of meeting him. Light refreshments were provided by the kindness of a number of lady members of the congregation.

On Saturday afternoon there was a reception at St. Bartholomew's Hall, amongst those present to meet the Bishop being Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Every Miller, Mr., Mrs. G. J. Van Oppen and the Misses Van Oppen, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer S. Dickson, the Rev. F. Middleton, Miss Mangel, Miss Pride, Miss Seddon, the Rev. S. C. Deacon, Miss Gillbee, Miss Pegrum, Mrs. Roberts, Miss Studdert, Mr. and Mrs. Wittemore, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Parr, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Day, Mr. T. H. Marston, Mr. G. A. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Lace, Mrs. Ricardo Le Bas, Mr. H. Spicer and others. Tea was provided by a number of ladies, and the afternoon passed very pleasantly.

On Sunday morning Bishop Every preached at St. Bartholomew's, there being an unusually large congrega-

tion. In the afternoon he went over to the Talleres Church, and whilst there expressed his appreciation of the manner in which the work was being carried on, and of the cordial feeling which exists between Mr. Deacon and the Church workers. At 6 p.m. Bishop Every was again at Alberdi, where a service was held in English. It was of unusual interest from the fact that the Bishop took the opportunity of licensing Mr. Deacon for work in the Argentine Chaco, and also as temporary chaplain of San Pedro. In the course of a short and impressive address he spoke of the hardships of work in the Chaco, and how after the arduous life up there a term of leave was a very real necessity. It was mentioned that Mr. Deacon would be leaving for that region in March next.

Finally Bishop Every held a service in Spanish which was exceedingly well attended, the members of the Spanish congregation being greatly pleased at this opportunity of showing how much they esteem and regard him.

Afterwards the Bishop caught the night train down to Buenos Aires.

Fire on a Steamer.

The British steamer "Ariadne" arrived in Rosario at the latter end of last week with a cargo of case oil, and proceeded alongside the wharf to discharge. Yesterday morning about nine o'clock the master was advised by telephone that fire had broken out on board. The fire brigade was summoned, by the time it arrived the fire had been got under. The seat of the outbreak was in one of the lifeboats amidships, over the officers' apartments. It is not probable that the fire was caused by sparks from the funnel or the galley chimney, for both were netted in; and a possible solution is that one of the drivers of the electric overhead crane may have thrown a careless match on to the vessel. One other suggestion presents itself, but I dismiss it as unlikely!

The Presidente Mitre.

The case of the "Presidente Mitre" has been the talk of everybody all day. One cannot forget that it was on a sister ship that one of innumerable champagne banquets to celebrate the sinking of the "Lusitania" was held. It is I believe capable of proof that officers and crew alike of the "P. Mitre" were but very thinly veneered with the varnish of Argentine nationality, and she and the other vessels of the company flew the familiar house flag of the Hamburg South American flag as soon as they were on the high seas. Their courtesy to interned enemy vessels, again, had little enough of the neutral in it.

Alfredo J. White

Solicitor and Accountant

Cordoba 1321, Rosario

Tel. No. 5191

CORDOBA

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Nov. 29.

Spring Tennis Tournament, Cordoba A.C.

The finals of the Men's Doubles furnished some very good tennis on last Sunday afternoon, at the Cordoba A.C. courts when the two "minus 40" teams, Morton and Zimmer v. Marks and Babb met to settle who was the strongest team. The first set was won by Morton and Zimmer 6-1, Marks and Babb as usual not getting under "full steam" at the start. The second set found Marks and Babb getting into their stride, and they won a well played 6-4. In the third set Marks and Babb continued play stronger, while their opponents seemed to fall off to some extent, the score being 6-3 in favour of Marks and Babb. The final set was easily won by Marks and Babb, Mar-

ton and Zimmer only winning two games, the fourth and deciding set therefore being won by Marks and Babb 6-2, and the match by 3-1, the Club "Champs" thereby retaining their title as the strongest men's double team. Eddie Marks was in his best form and his tennis was of the "first water," his driving and placing was a treat to watch, his partner Louis Babb played his usual strong game at the net, stopping the swift returns of Zimmer time after time, the team play of the winners was up to their customary standard, and is no doubt responsible for their popular win. Miss Gladys Symonds was successful in her match against Miss Gladys Guppy, and she well deserved her fine win, considering the points which she was obliged to concede her opponent. Next Saturday afternoon it is hoped that the final of the Mixed Doubles will be played between Mrs. Walters and Mr. Morton v. Miss Florence Morton and Mr. Zimmer, and also the match between Miss Glancy and Miss Gladys Symonds. The Tennis Committee are desirous of completing the present tournament which has been underway now for some weeks and request the players who have uncompleted matches to play to appear at the courts this coming week end in order that the remaining matches may be played.

Visit of the Villa Devoto Tennis Club to this City.

The Villa Devoto Tennis Team in charge of Mr. Theo. Macdonald, will leave Buenos Aires on next Friday night for Cordoba, where a series of matches will be played against the Cordoba A.C. Four teams of two men each will represent Villa Devoto: Messrs. Macdonald, Kirby, Newell, Tarver, Tebbutt, Reeves and Johnston are included in the team. The Cordoba A.C. line up will be as follows: Marks and Babb, Morton and Zimmer, Dunbar and Schultz, Struthers and Schiber, with Ferguson and Parker suplentes. It is expected that an all day match of singles and doubles will take place on Sunday, Dec. 5, the visiting team returning to Buenos Aires on the Sunday night train. This is the first time in five years that a visiting team has played tennis in Cordoba against the local Athletic Club, and consequently a great deal of interest is being manifested in the coming "interprovincial" contest.

Sale of Work, Sports and Garden Tea in aid of English Church Building Fund.

At the meeting held at the English Club, last week, of the Committee appointed to arrange the sports for the Sale of Work and Garden Tea to be held at the Cordoba A.C. grounds, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 4 p.m., the following gentlemen were present:—Messrs. Rev. Sugden, Dunbar, Babb, Lang, Fowler and Walters. The Rev. Sugden, was elected Chairman, and Mr. L. G. Babb, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer. It was decided to have the following programme of sports for adults and children: Flat Race, Three Legged Race, Blind Driving, Skipping Race, Whistling Race, Hopping Race, Thread and Needle Race, Potato and Spoon Race, Marking the Pig's eye, Sack Race, Hunt the Prize, Tug of War for Ladies and also for Men, Married against Single in each event, Consolation Race, etc. Mr. Fowler was appointed starter, and Messrs. Dunbar, Lang and Sugden, judges; Messrs. Babb and Walters, stewards. Many excellent prizes have already been given. It is hoped that sufficient entries will be received to run off all the events on the programme. The entrance fee, including all sports will be very moderate, \$1 for adults and \$0.50 for children under 15 years of age. Miss Lilly Robinson will have charge of the garden tea assisted by Miss Doris Robinson, Miss Florence Morton, Miss Gladys Guppy, Miss Blanche Guppy, Miss Phyllis Davis and Miss Gracie Baxter, Mrs. Sugden, Mrs. Babb, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Dunbar, Mrs. Guppy, and all the ladies who are assisting in the needlework, will help in the selling of the articles which have been prepared for sale.

MISSIONARY FESTIVAL

Interesting Lectures

AT ST. JOHN'S PRO-CATHEDRAL

November 30

Yesterday being St. Andrew's Day—a day which through long custom has been universally observed as the Church Missionary Festival—a meeting had been arranged to take place at St. John's Hall, which had as its object a plea for the Zenanas and the Society of the Propagation of the Gospel. The chair was taken by the Right Rev. Bishop Every, D.D., and amongst those present on the platform were Sir Reginald Tower, C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (British Minister in the Argentine), Mr. H. G. Mackie (H.B.M. Consul General), Miss Gregson, the Rev. Canon Stevenson, H. W. Brady, Morrey Jones, Dr. Mulcahy and others.

At the commencement a hymn was sung and Dr. Every then rose and spoke concerning the presence of Sir Reginald Tower and pointed out what was the attitude of responsible Governments towards the missions and missionary works. Governments could not aid missionary work financially, but they could be fair to it and responsible Government work had much to do with responsible missionary work.

Continuing his remarks the Bishop said it was a public belief that Christian servants in native countries were unreliable.

The contrary was really the case and a story concerning the refusal of Indian troops in the South African war to accept their pay was told. Their loyalty was uppermost.

The Church people who gave to the Missions had a right to criticise and this they did, but it must be remembered that the criticism was levelled against the organisation not against the works and its objects.

Bishop Every then introduced the lecturers who followed.

Miss Gregson who has lately come to this city from a tour in the Holy Land after having done invaluable work amongst the northern colliers of England, had much of interest to say concerning her Holy Land experiences. She told of Nazareth and of the journey to Jerusalem and the mountains of Moah and word painted a picture of the whole, of the atmosphere and of the indescribable feeling of something expected. Miss Gregson called it "The Land of Waiting." She spoke of down trodden Jews and told how Jerusalem was to-day in German hands. It had been denied that they had fortified the Mount of Olives, but she believed this true.

The streets were full of Germans, St. George's Church was sealed up and what had become of the little Christian children she did not know.

This interesting lecture was followed by one from the Rev. J. Morrey Jones on the "Chaco Tribes."

Three years spent in the Paraguayan Chaco had taught the lecturer that the expression that "everything is beautiful in the country except man" could be reversely translated. Mr. Morrey Jones explained that the natives were children but not fools, that they were fettered with religious custom, by witchcraft and the like which had to be fought and the process was a long one. He told many amusing stories. A picture were shewn to a native, of an angel. The native could not accept it because the wings grew out of the back instead of the shoulders. They were not fools.

It was 18 years before medical work was commenced after the original start and when it was explained that the native had religious prejudices against milk, beef, tea and the like, it could be understood what their original difficulties were.

Once the lecturer saw some natives

milking a goat. They had the animal on it back four of them were employed one each to a leg the other was milking (?) it.

He told also of a patient with double pneumonia who was being treated by mustard plasters and how these were torn off with the man saying they were cooking his inside.

The native believed that death was a spirit and that it floated about the air after the person was dead and that if it could not get warm it entered the body of another person. Death was an evil spirit. This accounted for the natives burning up everything after a death and the lecturer drew attention to hospital difficulties when a death had occurred there.

Most amusing was the account of nicknames given to people.

The natives were liars and believed if they lied "big" enough that there was no lie, because no one could be deceived. They were particularly agreeable to people and this led to many lies for the sake of being so.

How a native who had "fishy" hands before assisting Mrs. Stirling (the first lady to visit the country) out of a boat, wrapt his hand in the cloth used around his head, only shewed how they were not fools. A story of suicide by forcing a rattlesnake to bite due to grief for the loss of a wife also elucidated the native character.

The natives had paper money, a cow portrayed represented one value, a horse or an elephant other values. They could not count, at least above 20 and that was an awful process such as so many figures one hand so many toes here, pass to the other hand 3 toes etc. etc., which ultimately might equal some figure!

This most interesting and humorous lectured on "The Eastern adoption of peal for help. Another hymn was sung and a collection, which amounted to \$150 taken before Dr. Mulcahy lecturer on "The Eastern adoption of Western civilisation and its logical Deductions" and the lecture concluded after reference to the war with the impressive words that we should have much from God who had done much for God.

Canon Stevenson then gave a short address and spoke of missionary work in Uganda and how the natives had promised a subscription of £10,000 towards their new Cathedral. A pleasing overseas connection between St. George's College, Quilmes, and of Jerusalem was mentioned and after a suggestion that two books "Unknown People in Unknown Lands" and the "Church in the Wilds" should be read by all as most interesting and instructive works, the Missionary festival was brought to a close by the singing of the Doxology.

GRAVEYARD BANDIT

ARREST OF A CEMETERY PROWLER.

The police are entertaining at Comisaria 40, a person named Francisco Marco or De Marco, although he has a large selection of aliases to choose from, who formerly exercised the profession of *cochero* in which he may have acquired a taste for highway robbery by extortion of unjust fares.

He is considered a very dangerous character as no less than 33 cases of robbery with violence, common theft or fraud, with convictions for carrying unlawful weapons have been recorded against him. His speciality seems to have been a ghoul like propensity for frequenting cemeteries where among the winding paths, monuments and funeral yews, it was his use to stick up and terrorise stray mourners or individuals whose appearance bespoke timidity and the possession of portable property. He was arrested on November 21 after failing in an enterprise of this nature. Dr. Luna Olmos has him in charge and will probably restrain his activities for some time to come.

LEGALIZED ROBBERY

Impunity of Fraudulent Traders

ANOTHER STRIKING EXAMPLE

(Exclusive to THE HERALD)

On many and various occasions of late, THE HERALD, following in this respect the salutary example of *La Prensa*, has dedicated considerable space to the question of the actual results obtained from the Argentine Bankruptcy Law as it stands to-day. The fact that trade is mending, and the heavy failure lists of 1914 fortunately not being continued in the current year is in some quarters regarded as warranting the belief that the urgent need for reform in this matter of commercial legislation has passed.

This is not the case. In fact, expressing what must perforce be but a merely personal opinion, fraudulent practices among a certain class of traders are on the increase. If a digression be permitted, the fact that the cheque, one of the most useful instruments of credit, is being more and more used as a medium for the commission of what one may term incipient fraud, is an index of the laxity of mind characteristic of the lower class trader. If it were not for the intense individualism that characterises all business here, one might attempt to compile a list of the number and amount of cheques returned from bank to bank, or through the Clearing House. The sum in dollars would not be striking; the number one ventures to predict would be—in any other country—an immediate call for the imposition of a stringent law protecting the viability of the cheque.

Bad Management and Fraud.

In many cases bad management begets fraud. It is too often forgotten that the lower class retail trader here and in the camp is nowadays under greater temptation to carry on his business on lines that will infallibly lead to loss unless affairs have his personal attention every day in the year. The abuse of credit has become ingrained, and will not be driven out in a day. It therefore becomes the easiest thing in the world to meet a proximate payment to the wholesale house by selling off some merchandise in stock, usually through the agency of an auction house or broker. There is no getting the trader to see that actually this is an immoral act prejudicial both to his creditors, and, ultimately, to himself. It is but the first step that counts. Carry on the system and you get a case such as that portrayed in the frequent returns of the courts, wherein, when payment eventually stops, the creditors get nothing.

Some few days ago THE HERALD drew attention to a case in Cordoba Province, wherein ordinary creditors for close on a quarter of million dollars got nothing. Only the liquidator and the lawyers were paid, but that is another story. Complete impunity is the lot of the partners in the firm in question, notwithstanding that the liquidator in his report stated that the major portion of the merchandise had been abstracted, fictitious credits figured in the books, and unreasonable sums attached as mortgages to such real estate as existed. In the words of the liquidator, "it is regrettable that justice does not punish these deeds, indeed I will go farther, and say, these premeditated robberies." Yet Justice sits with folded hands and does nothing.

A Turkish Triumph. Assets \$221.25, Liabilities \$133,616.15.

Admittedly the Turkish trader is the most barefaced offender against commercial morality. He is in many

cases "out for blood" from the moment he lands in this country and gets credit from one of his countrymen to the extent of a pack of goods. If he is shortsighted and fails to meet his liabilities in those early days, it is a case as a rule of "dog eat dog." Such cases are however rare; there are means, not of the courts, whereby the wholesaler prevents such disasters. It is when the business has grown, a house in the centre been taken, a camp store or so started, that the infidel wholesaler is brought in and despoiled. Such a case is now being quoted in the commercial press. A Turkish firm, the name of one of the partners, Cassim, being strangely reminiscent of the Arabian Nights (Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves? Ed. B.A.H.) domiciled in this city, called a meeting of their creditors in October 1914. Their balance sheet showed: Assets \$94,102.13 against Liabilities \$136,616.15. They arranged with their creditors on the basis of a payment of 40 per cent. spread over a year and a half. None of the said payments have been made, and the creditors, on taking the case to the courts find that the Assets have fallen to the infinitesimal sum that heads this paragraph. The official accountant appointed by the courts to intervene qualifies the failure as culpable and fraudulent. There the matter rests for the present. Being Turks, they may, if arrested, be sentenced to a term of imprisonment. It is to be hoped so at any rate. But such harsh measures are very, very, rare, as the Cordoba case aforementioned serves to show. The point of the actual example is that the first presentation to the courts also showed clear evidence of irregular trading, and until this can be penalised in time, the unscrupulous man will continue to rob the confiding under the guise of commercial operations, well knowing that even if the worst comes to the worst, he can always be certain of getting the fruits of his robbery safely stowed away long before the law can touch him. Nay more, by adopting the bold course of invoking the law as his protector by calling a meeting of creditors, he paralyses all their efforts to control his ultimate moves, and he may figuratively and literally, if he so chooses, cart off his creditors' merchandise before their very eyes, and expose it for sale with a very fair chance of being able to get away with part, if not the whole, of the proceeds obtained. There is room for reform.

MATTO GROSSO CONCESSION

THE PURCHASE BY ARGENTINE SYNDICATE.

The Brazilian Press has been much exercised over the acquisition of a large tract of land in the State of Matto Grosso by a syndicate of Argentine capitalists. The Deputy for that State, Dr. Anibal Toledo, said in Congress that the matter really only concerned a transfer of lands in exchange for a previous concession, by the State Government.

Deputy Barbosa Lima also who first brought the matter up in Congress on account of the publicity and comment made on the affair, stated that there was nothing out of the ordinary in the whole business. Such transactions were quite common in States which are being for the first time exploited and parcelled out and that if there be any regrettable feature in the case it is the evident proof furnished that the Brazilians neglect the colonisation of their own territories, either through sheer incapacity or negligence. The *Gazeta das Noticias* has also dealt largely with the affair deprecating the unjustified excitement imported into it. Señor Toledo says that the sale was authorised by the late Baron Rio Branco, a proof that it involves no political perils. Being virgin soil in an entirely savage state it was sold at the very low figure of 500 reis per hectarea, with a total extension of 1,000,000 hectares. Much of the concession will never be of great value consisting of pools and marsh along the Paraguay.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE.

68th LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

GENERAL FUND.

Amount already acknowledged	\$161,898.41
J. J. Dickie	500.00
A. E. Talbot	25.00
E. D. T.	5.00
W. B.	5.00
W. W.	5.00
All Saints' Church, Quilmes	25.10
H. M. Fitz Gerald	50.00
Per British Bank of S. A., Ltd.; R. B. G.	25.00
Per London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd.;—	
R. I. W. Wilkinson	100.00
T. M. Young	30.00
	\$162,668.51

RED CROSS FUND.

Amount already acknowledged	\$28,659.96
Doll dressed and given by Mrs W. MacRobert (raffled by Miss Boyd; winning ticket No. 9)	20.00
Administration Staff F. C. Central de Cordoba	391.00
Miss Brooking, per Dr. Fleming	25.00
	\$29,095.96

H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

Amount already acknowledged	\$152,782.49
H. H.	30.00
	\$152,812.49

OFFICERS' FAMILIES FUND.

Amount already acknowledged	\$6,616.66
D. Munro	50.00
	\$6,666.66

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Amount already acknowledged	\$4,990.10
Miss Brooking, per Dr. Fleming	25.00
	\$5,015.10

NURSE CAVELL MEMORIAL FUND.

Amount already acknowledged	\$4,197.80
D. Munro	100.00
Mrs. P. R. Boyd	10.00
C. H. Pearson	100.00
H. Van Deurs	10.00
Per B. A. HERALD:	
Four drivers at 25 de Mayo, F.C.S.; Messrs. M. Marsh, E. W. Dix, J. Mayze, F. H. Aitker	8.00
Charles Manifold	50.00
	\$4,475.80

All correspondence, inquiries, applications for collecting lists, etc., should be addressed to the Hon. Treasurer, at Calle Reconquista 46 (2nd floor), the new offices of the British Chamber of Commerce. Subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, Sarmiento 459, or paid into the accounts opened at the London and R. P. Bank, Ltd., the British Bank of S. A. Ltd., the London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd., the Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

LA PLATA DANCE

The accounts have now been closed of the entertainment organised by the Misses Osborn and Gordon with the help of various La Plata ladies, on Nov. 6, the result being as follows:

Sale of tickets	\$1,031.00
Raffle of "Deseado" cake	436.00
Refreshments, etc.	203.85

Donations	35.00
	\$1,705.85
Expenses, orchestra, etc.	157.00
	\$1,548.85

The above amount has been forwarded to the Hon. Treasurer of the British Women's Patriotic Association, with a request that \$1000 may be handed to the British Red Cross Fund; \$274.85 to the French Red Cross Fund and \$274 to the Belgian Red Cross Fund.

The organizers wish to thank Messrs. Gath and Chaves, Puleston, Ortiz de Rozas, Pryor, Hughes, Owen and the Captain of the s.s. Deseado for valuable assistance given which materially helped towards the financial success of the entertainment.

THE BRITISH SOCIETY

AEROPLANE FUND "RIVER PLATE No. 2."

\$650 m/n. STILL WANTED.

The Fund for the second Aeroplane moves slowly. A sum of \$650 m/n. is still wanted to close the account, and the committee of the British Society sincerely hope this will be forthcoming in the course of to-day (Tuesday).

Amount previously acknowledged	\$16,063.72
Collected by Mrs. F. A. Moffat, Mendoza: Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Moffat \$20, N. J. 1, J. M. 1, M. D. 1, C. 1, G. R. 1, H. B. S. 1, J. H. N. 3, P. H. V. 5, G. W. 1, W. H. Roberts 10, A. McClelland 10, A. H. Lockhart 10, E. R. M. Green 5, C. Hay Currie 5, O. Malley 5, E. Duhalde 2, H. M. Gubbins 3, J. E. Dobell 5, H. Brodhurst 10, E. H. Stanley 10. T. H. W. Matthews	110.00
H. G. Hughes	5.00
Miss Lucas	100.00
Mrs. W. M.	5.00
Collected by Mrs. Dacres Moore: J. R. \$5, M. N. 5, River Plate 3, E. T. 3, B. A. Cash Reed 10, 25 de Mayo 15, A. J. McM. 5, A. Gibson 2, R. A. 2, A. T. M. 1, A. S. F. 1, Carsh Altor 2, Boston 1.	55.00
M. B.	5.00
Arthur B. Jones	5.00
Total	\$16,350.72

TOBACCO FUND.

A remittance to purchase tobacco and cigarettes for the men at the front will be sent by the Mail which leaves on Friday, and advantage should be taken to remember our men at this time of the year. Packages can be forwarded to individual soldiers by giving the full regimental details.

COMFORT FOR THE SOLDIERS.

It is also proposed to forward a consignment of comforts in the shape of socks, mufflers, etc., by the R.M.S. Avon posted to leave on Dec. 3. Contributions should be delivered at the office of the British Society before noon on Thursday, the 2nd prox.

Donations and all details to Mr. W. Watson, Hon. Treasurer of the British Society, Calle Cangallo 536.

CORRESPONDENCE

(To the Editor)

Sir,—May I suggest the following addition to our National Anthem. It is in constant use in the old country.

God save our splendid men,
Send them safe home again;

God save our men.
Keep them victorious,
Patient and chivalrous,
They are so dear to us,
God save our men!

Yours, etc.

"A BRITISHER."

Nov. 26, 1915.

TOBACCO FOR THE TROOPS

SEAFARERS AND THE WAR.

Another good meeting of the Seafarers' Tobacco Fund was held on Nov. 26 at the Seamen's Mission, Mr. A. G. Pruden being in the chair. In addition there were present: Captain Harrison, Supt., Houlder Bros.; Captain Humphries, Supt., Lamport and Holt; Captain Lewin, Supt., Houston Line; Rev. H. W. Brady, Hon. Treasurer; Mr. Cowan, Chief Engineer, s.s. Voltaire; Mr. Evans, Purser, s.s. Voltaire; Mr. Macaulay, Chief Engineer, Neutral ship; Mr. J. Gall, Supt. Engineer, Nelson Line; Mr. Neilson, Wilfred Deacon and Co.; Mr. R. F. Willis, Chief Engineer s.s. Hyperia; Mr. L. F. Keady, Chief Engineer s.s. Hesperides; and Mr. F. E. Beatty, Hon. Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, after which the Reverend and Honorary Treasurer proceeded to collect the takings for the week. These were found to be so gratifyingly large as to amount to more than double the average results, the exact figures being \$777.75, a record week, and bringing the total up to \$4931.82. This amount is cause for legitimate pride on the part of all concerned. The result of the collection from the various ships stand:—

S.S. Commonwealth	\$98.00
S.S. Hyantes	106.50
S.S. Hostilius	13.00
(Second collection; first realised \$180)	
S.S. Asiatic Prince	119.30
S.S. Highland Scot	41.30
(Engineering Dept. only)	
S.S. Vestris	117.00
S.S. Plutarch	80.60
S.S. Saxon Prince	23.00
S.S. Brodholme	29.00

The thanks of the meeting were voted to the Engineers of the Voltaire and conveyed by Mr. Cowan, the "First" there present, for their remarkably generous efforts.

It having been decided to send £100 worth to Salonika (in place of Gallipoli) on the motion of Captain Lewin, seconded by Rev. Mr. Brady, it was formally resolved that this should be authorised by cable, with the inscription on the card attached to every packet, "A Christmas Present to Soldiers from Sailors." There are still some lists to come in, and Mr. Willis stated that the Hyperia's contribution would materialise by Monday evening. It was mentioned that Mr. F. Chevalier Boutell had kindly offered \$100 towards the Christmas package proposal, and it was resolved that his generous offer should be accepted, although he is not a seafarer, on which ground a similar kind offer by Mr. A. G. Pruden had been scrupulously declined.

In conclusion Mr. Pruden congratulated the meeting on the fine results achieved, hoped they might be continued, and that another good meeting would take place next week.

PRISONERS IN GERMANY

GRATITUDE FOR GIFTS OF TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

The following letter has been received by Master G. Frederick, Camino Gill 29 Montevideo, Uruguay:—

4 Company, Senne 1,
Paderborn,
Germany.
4/10/15.

Dear Sir,—Very many thanks for your most welcome gift of tobacco, which I received October 3, through the "Weekly Despatch." The packet of tobacco and cigarettes is very acceptable here. It is very cheering to know that our friends overseas think of the prisoners of war. The best of good wishes to you and friends. I beg to remain,

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) PRIVATE G. TORLE 9444,
Lancashire Fusiliers.

RIVER PLATE AEROPLANES

THE CHRISTENING CEREMONY

Unique and pleasant was a brief ceremony performed on November 27 at the rooms in Cangallo, of the British Society in the Argentine. The occasion was one of importance, and was mellowed by just the touch of seriousness and the true sincerity fitting to the all important formality of drinking the health of the Aeroplane River Plate No. 1.

At 3 p.m. yesterday (English time) Mrs. Ord Marshall, the Honorary Secretary of the League of Empire, christened the aeroplane presented by Britons in the Argentine, at Farnborough; and at 11 a.m. (Argentine time), which time corresponded with the English christening, a number of gentlemen gathered together at the British Society's rooms and drank a sincere God-speed to the aircraft.

Not only did the occasion mark this alone, but it marked another important thing, that was the arrival in England by cablegram of a sum sufficient to supply River Plate Aeroplane No. 2.

The ceremony simple and sincere was presided over by Mr. A. G. Pruden, the President of the British Society, who punctually to the time addressed a few words to those present.

Apologising for the unavoidable absence of Sir Reginald Tower, H.M. British Minister, who regretted his inability to be present, Mr. Pruden explained the occasion on which all had gathered together for the purpose of wishing good luck to the aeroplane and her crew. He said that one night in Belgrano there was a talk of a warship fund being opened, when Mr. Plowright, who was amongst those assembled, suggested an aeroplane. Then and there the idea was enthusiastically adopted, and, since first mooted, subscriptions had flowed in up to over \$42,000, and comprised those ranging from ten cents to \$3000. He had specially to mention Mr. Drabble for his magnificent donation of \$3000, the Western Railway for their fine subscription list, Mr. Blomefield, and Mr. Foster also.

Mr. Pruden read a letter from Mr. Herbert Gibson offering his congratulations and the advice—"Don't stop at two, make it three," but, Mr. Pruden said, it was no good flogging a willing horse, and that they had for the time being decided to close the lists. The money for a second aeroplane had been telegraphed so as to coincide with the christening of the first. They were still a little short in the amount, which they had anticipated receiving, and therefore they telegraphed the money.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Pruden, "I offer you the toast of 'Mr. Mackie; the Aeroplane River Plate No. 1, and the brave crew that man her.'"

The toast was drunk heartily.

Mr. H. G. Mackie, H.B.M. Consul-General replied briefly, saying he regretted the absence of Sir Reginald Tower, and spoke of the remarkable response to the idea of an aeroplane. He wished the British Society in the Argentine every success and prosperity, and thanked all for the toast of his health, and said, with Mr. Herbert Gibson, that they should not stop at two, but go for three aeroplanes.

Mr. Andrew M. Wilson spoke of the work done by Mr. Pruden, and asked all present to drink his good health. The President of the Society replied, and suggested that the real thanks were due to Mr. Plowright, the originator of the scheme, whose health he accordingly proposed.

Mr. Plowright, in his reply, suggested that all the work had fallen upon the shoulders of Mr. W. Watson, and that without him he could not say where they would have been.

Each one of those present might wish to be at home, but everyone cannot be, but that all could remember that although so far away, they could do their little bit here. He suggested not one nor two, but a fleet of aeroplanes in time to come.

Mr. Watson was called upon for a reply.

"I am busy collecting money," he said.

The meeting then broke up.

ARGENTINA'S AEROPLANE

CHRISTENED AT FARNBOROUGH.

London, Nov. 29.

The ceremony of naming the first aeroplane presented to the British military authorities by the British community in Argentina, "The River Plate," was duly performed on Saturday at Farnborough, Earl Meath being among those who were present, as representative of the League of the Empire.

It was announced that another aeroplane had been offered by the British in Argentina, who had contributed a total of £75,000 to the various war funds.

RIVER PLATE AEROPLANE NO. 2

The following amounts have been collected by a member of THE HERALD staff:—

H. H. and N. N. \$0.30, Aurelio Gomez 0.20, Mrs. Orton 2.60, Daisy McIlardy 1, "Jam" 25, Rhoda, Ana Maria, Bobs 0.45, J.N.M. 1, "Crummy" 2.50, Mrs. Chick 5, H. 2, Mrs. Boote 10, Sr. Ireneo Anasagasti 5, Sr. Sanchez Viamonte 1, M.M. 0.40, M.H. 5.—Total \$61.45.



SECOND-LT. J. GARNET NELSON.

Second-Lieutenant J. Garnet Nelson, whose picture is reproduced, was formerly of Buenos Aires, and was well-known among city commercial travellers. Mr. Nelson, who is the son of the late Mr. W. R. Nelson, linen manufacturer of Belfast and Lurgan, Ireland, left Buenos Aires some months ago with the intention of volunteering, and on arrival in Ireland was sent for training to the Officers' Corps of the 12th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

"HERALD" AMBULANCE

Donation Received in London

ACKNOWLEDGMENT IN THE TIMES

London, Nov. 30.

The "Times" announces that the donations to the Red Cross Fund include £599 from the readers of the BUENOS AIRES HERALD.

£500 has been received from the British residents of Peru, this being the latter's fifth subscription.

Canada's War Loan

GREATLY OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

Ottawa, Nov. 30.

The Canadian loan has been over-subscribed. While the amount was fixed at 50 million dollars, the present indications are that the total amount applied for will be 80 or 90 millions, and possibly 100 millions, representing 20,000 individual subscriptions. The lists will be closed to-night.

THE OVER-SEAS CLUB

The following letters have just been received by the local Hon. Corresponding Secretary:—

General Buildings,
Aldwych,
London, W.C.
18 Oct, 1915.

Dear Madam,

I have much pleasure in forwarding you the receipt and letter of thanks from Sir Robert Hudson, for your magnificent gift of £56 6 1d., towards the third bed for a wounded soldier in Netley Hospital, the balance of the money being for the Red Cross Fund.

This means that we have now got six beds in the "Australian Hut," and as each hut only contains twenty beds, we are in great hopes that in time we shall be able to endow all the twenty beds and have an "Over-seas Hut."

I am forwarding you a pamphlet we received from the British Red Cross Society, which I feel sure will interest you.

Yours truly,

(Signed) HYLDA DES VOEUX,
Chairman,
Sub-Committee Over-seas Club.

JOINT WAR COMMITTEE.

83, Pall Mall,
London, S.W.
20 Oct., 1915.

Dear Madam,

We have received through Lady des Voeux of the Over-seas Club a cheque for £56 6 1d., as a contribution to our funds, £52 of which we are applying to maintain a third bed at Netley Red Cross Hospital, in the name of the members of the Over-seas Club at Buenos Aires, and £4 6 1d. we are placing to the credit of our general funds. Formal receipts are enclosed herewith.

I am desired by the Finance Committee to ask you to convey to the members of the Over-seas Club at Buenos Aires the very grateful thanks of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John for this further practical help you send us, and to assure them how keenly the Committee appreciate the generous interest they take in our work.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) ROBT. A. HUDSON,
Chairman of the Finance Committee.

JOINT WAR COMMITTEE

of the
BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY
and the

ORDER of St. JOHN of JERUSALEM.

83, Pall Mall, London, W.C.

19 Oct., 1915.

To Buenos Aires Members of Over-seas Club.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your valued contribution, as specified hereunder, for which the Joint Committee is deeply grateful.

An acknowledgment of the same will also appear in the columns of the Times on an early date.

Upkeep of a third bed for one year
B.R.C. Netley Hospital.
£52.

ROBT. A. HUDSON,
Chairman, Joint Finance Committee.

JOINT WAR COMMITTEE

of the
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£4 6 1.

ROBT. A. HUDSON,
Chairman, Joint Finance Committee.

The subscriptions to above have already been acknowledged.

THREE SOLDIER BROTHERS

ALL FROM ARGENTINA.



GUNNER T. J. WINDSOR,
148 (County Palatine) Brigade,
Royal Field Artillery.



CORPORAL G. W. WINDSOR,
Royal Engineers, 107 Field Coy.



LANCE-CORPL. W. F. WINDSOR,
107 Field Coy. Royal Engineers.

FAMOUS AMBULANCE TRAIN

The Caledonian Railway Company have constructed an ambulance train on the order of the War Office for service in France. It is the last word in up to date arrangements. It has been on view at various centres and has attracted over a quarter of a million people. The admission was one shilling and the Railway Company announce that the admissions have resulted in £13,255 being available for distribution amongst the local branches of the Red Cross Society. There is only one word to describe the efforts being made at home for Red Cross Work and the word is "magnificent." St. Andrew's Society of the River Plate realise that it is the duty of Scots here to back up the home efforts and to this end have bracketed an appeal for funds for Scottish Red Cross work with the usual appeal for funds to carry on the Benevolence of the Society locally. The members of the Society—as was expected—have responded most generously, and the Hon. Treasurer is kept busy endorsing cheques. His address is Avenida de Mayo 761.

VICTORIA SAILOR'S HOME

November 27

Miss Winifred M. Common had arranged a most attractive programme for the Sailors' Home concert last night, and this was added to by the success with which the concert obtained.

Miss M. Wilkinson's playing on the violoncello was greatly appreciated, and she played both tastefully and well. Miss Elena Rau and her singing attracted lively encores, and she was constantly recalled. She possesses a very pleasing voice, and her choice of songs was most suitable. Miss M. Griffin was another lady whose singing was thoroughly appreciated.

Miss A. Estella is a brilliant young lady pianist, and played a Rondo Brillante exceedingly well.

Mr. Common was the humourist of the evening, and an attractive trio was another good item.

"Three Old Maids of Lea," by the Misses Reynolds and Miss Griffin was most amusing. With masks on the back of their heads, they reversed the order of things, and sang backwards-way on. The effect was most humorous, and received an encore.

Miss Common throughout the evening was the accompanist, and is to be congratulated on her efforts, and upon an excellent programme which was as follows:—

Part I.

Piano duet, "Le Jet d'Eau," Miss R. Common and Miss R. Bell.

Song, "Little Grey Home in the West," encore "Sympathy," Miss M. Griffin.

Cello solo, "Consolation," Miss Wilkinson.

Song, "Little Annie Rooney," encore "Loch Lomond," Miss Elena Rau.

Song, "Ailsa Mine" and "Up from Somerset," Mr. Stanley Parker.

Violin, piano and cello, "The Daughter of the Regiment," (repeated), Miss M. Wilkinson, Miss M. Common, and Miss H. Wilkinson.

Humorous song, "Watching the people pop in" and "When Irish Eyes are Smiling," Mr. C. Common.

Interval for refreshments.

Part II.

Piano solo, "Rondo Brillante," Miss A. Estella.

Song, "Where my caravan has rested," encore "Absent," Miss M. Griffin.

Trio, "Trot du Cavalrie," Misses Wilkinson and Common.

Song, "Roses" and "Jock of Hazledene," Miss Elena Rau.

Vocal trio, "Three Old Maids of Lea" (repeated), Misses Reynolds and Miss Griffin.

Cello solo, "Serenata Braga," encore "Chant d'Amour," Miss M. Wilkinson.

Humorous song, "Are we downhearted?" Mr. C. Common.

National Anthem.

ANOTHER MURDER

RESULT OF AN UNCLICKED

CUB'S IMPUDENCE.

So frequent are murders in lodging-houses and their environs that the Press might almost keep a heading permanently set up on "Bloody deeds in Conventillos."

At Garibaldi 2025 lived Salvador Cutinano, married, aged 36, who went to remonstrate with a neighbour, Salvador Arzeano, whose son had thrown missiles striking him in the fact.

Not only was his remonstrance ill-received, but Arzeano and his brothers Francisco and Carmelo attacked him, and another ruffian, Domingo Benicci, came against him with a huge knife which he plunged into Cutinano, causing instant death. He then turned on the brothers of Cutinano, but was disarmed, and is in the hands of the police. The report naively adds that "the knife has been confiscated."

A LONDON LETTER

TO THE BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE IN URUGUAY

LONDON, Oct. 25, 1915.

Carson and the Cabinet.

If changes in the British Cabinet were to be brought about, it was natural that they should begin with the resignation of Sir Edward Carson. From the formation of the Coalition Government this distinguished lawyer has been out of sympathy with his colleagues. He himself knew that this would be so from the beginning. It was his first experiment in Cabinet co-partnership, and yet he was expected by his friends to be able to associate in daily official intimacy with men with whom he had long been on the worst of political terms. When asked to join the Cabinet he declined to do so and only yielded under extraordinary pressure. It is now recognised that he was right in declining, and that his friends were wrong in persuading him to accept. At the same time when Sir Edward Carson was induced to join the Government his fellow-countryman and great political adversary, Mr. John Redmond, was also offered office. Fortunately Mr. Redmond was strong enough to resist the entreaties of those who desired to see him imitate his rival's example. Accordingly he has remained outside the Government, and from this detached position has been enabled to give support to Mr. Asquith far more powerful than any that he could have rendered as a colleague.

The Value of Independence.

Doubtless Sir Edward Carson has been impressed by the contrast between his own position as a Minister, and that of the Nationalist leader as an independent auxiliary. In a Cabinet of twenty-one members only a few individuals can expect to command the public attention, while the majority if loyal to the disciplinary traditions of their office, must be content to perform their duties in silence. As Attorney-General Sir Edward Carson was in one of the silent posts, and as he is a man with a strong sense of duty it probably never occurred to him that he might remain a minister and yet take part with his old freedom in the general controversies of the time. By resigning he has regained his freedom, but now that he has done so it is by no means certain that he will continue to be attracted by the magnet of controversy. For one thing he is a passionate supporter of the policy of fight to a finish—a principle on which Irish Unionists and Irish Nationalists are quite as united as are all sections of Englishmen, Scotsmen and Welshmen. If there have been differences between himself and his colleagues concerning the war they have been caused by the ex-Minister's eagerness for a more aggressive war policy, certainly not by any weakening of his faith in the justice and coming success of the Allies cause. Probably it will be found that he will be a greater help to the Cabinet as an outside supporter than his strongly marked idiosyncrasies permitted him to be as an actual colleague. Such, at all events, is Sir Edward Carson's own opinion.

The Coalition.

On the general question of differences in the British Cabinet, it may be observed that there is a curious tendency on the part of critics to apply to the present highly composite Government the stringent rules of etiquette and convention applicable to normally constituted or homogeneous Governments. Indeed it is obvious that even Ministers though they are known to be acutely divided on almost every question of ordinary domestic politics, consider themselves under an obligation to maintain an appearance of absolute intellectual unity. This is a fallacious doctrine

and it has the effect when differences are not to be suppressed of giving a false impression of fundamental disagreement. Thus we have the paradox of Sir Edward Carson proclaiming quite truly that the nation and its rulers were never more united than now in a common resolve to prosecute the war to a victorious conclusion, and yet at the same time announcing his resignation from the Government because of a scruple concerning some point of strategical detail. In a Coalition, which, as the name implies, necessarily embodies a wide diversity of opinion, there is no need for such pedantry. To the English mind, familiar in normal times with the theory of collective Cabinet responsibility, and with its fastidious interpretation by individual Ministers, such incidents may seem of little account, whereas to the foreign observer they may quite conceivably suggest all sorts of inferences, usually not less erroneous than portentous.

Murder of Nurse Cavell.

Great political effects, using the term in its largest sense are likely to follow from the death of Nurse Cavell. It would be impossible to exaggerate the depth of the horror, anger and grief, caused in every part of the United Kingdom, by this tragic event. Since the sinking of the Lusitania the war has seen no more tremendous revulsion of feeling. Presumably the perpetrators of the "execution," as it is called, imagined themselves to be acting in the ordinary course of judicial routine, though this is a difficult assumption in view of the energetic and impassioned representations to the German authorities by the Spanish and American Ministers on behalf of the martyred woman. Whether or not the sanction of German military legality may be pleaded for the deed is irrelevant. In this country, and apparently in every neutral country as well, mankind feels itself outraged as if some incredible and monstrous affront had been put upon the most elementary instinct of human relationship. Morally, therefore, Miss Cavell's death has become one of the landmarks of the war, denoting a new phase in the temper at once of German militarism and of the civilisation to which this final challenge has been delivered.

Kitchener's Army.

Before many days are over the magnitude of Germany's blunder—to use the only argument that she herself would consider pertinent—will be manifest throughout the world.

Other causes too, are operating to swell the numbers of Lord Kitchener's reserves. A profound impression has been caused by the King's letter appealing for as many men as may be required to finish the war. Prophets have no doubt that the response will be adequate, as indeed the replies to all previous demands of the kind have always been, for it is perhaps worth emphasising that there has been no failure so far in the reception given to any special recruiting appeal. What makes the King's letter particularly interesting is its reliance on the voluntary principle, and its acknowledgment of the miraculous results already obtained under that system. There is a general feeling that the miracle is not yet exhausted.

CANADIAN APPLES

From Mr. B. S. Webb, the Canadian Trade Commissioner, THE HERALD has received samples of apples taken from a consignment of several thousand cases which Mr. George Brougham has just received from British Columbia. The quality of the fruit is perfect, and once more is demonstrated the fact that properly packed and handled Canadian apples can be brought to this market in prime condition. The fruit must command a ready and profitable sale. There could be only one difficulty—given that the apples are of prime quality and are landed in perfect condition—and that is in the way of marketing them. In the hands of Mr. Brougham, who knows the market thoroughly, this difficulty, is however, negligible.

GARDEN FETE AT ROSARIO

\$ 5,000 FOR OFFICERS WIDOWS AND FAMILIES FUND

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Rosario, Nov. 23.

The Garden Fete and Bazaar at "La Quinta" this week-end will rank as the social event of the season in this part of the world, and as an outstanding success viewed in the light of its premier object, that of helping forward the Fund for Officers' Widows and Families. In war time numbers of men accrue to the officer class, who in normal times would not have the means to belong to it; they feel compelled by their sense of duty to assume a status which they are not really in a position to support, and in the event of their being killed or disabled, their dependents are only too often left in circumstances of peculiar distress. The Fund is a recognised channel through which relief is being organised, and one feels specially grateful—in view of the large proportion of men from Argentina who now hold commissions—that Mrs. J. P. Crouch and the ladies who seconded her efforts should have provided such an opportunity for discharging something of our debt to our officers.

There was room for everything and everybody.

The stalls, four in number, were well supplied with articles a long way removed from the usual. Mrs. Dickson Miss Gay and Miss Dover had charge of the Fancy Stall; Mrs. P. Deakin and Mrs. B. Lee ensnared the children with a tempting display of toys, many of which had been made by Mr. Harold Deakin in the shape of wheelbarrows, hand trucks, and exact models of carts of various kinds; Mrs. A. Martin and Mrs. C. H. Montgomery put up a fairly powerful opposition with sweets of the toothsome variety that is male at home, leavened by a number of sundry articles which went to make the name of Miscellaneous Stall; and Mrs. R. W. O. Le Bas, Mrs. H. F. Talbot and Mrs. A. G. Krell offered a large assortment of children's clothing, most of which came from the Fisherton Ladies' Work Party. Celoid fish and other aquatic and amphibious creatures rose readily to nets hired out by Messrs. W. H. Dilrew and H. W. Tyrrell; and the bran-pie had been split up into two, after the fashion of a cell in the evolution of animal organisms, the Girls' and Boys' tubs, attended respectively by Miss Johnston and Miss Baillie. Mr. H. Deakin drove a thriving trade in coconuts, Mr. Hindell had arranged for frog races. Mr. Gillespie encouraged marksmanship, and Master Norman Baillie peeped into the future with an ingenious doll as medium. A useful contribution to the proceeds came from the gaming table run by Mr. D. O. Le Bas—one only of his many activities towards the general success of the venture.

The tea tables were attended by Mrs. Murray Hudson, Miss Barnes, Miss D. Robinson, Mrs. J. H. Smith, Mrs. H. Gerard Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. Ryberg, Miss A. M. Gillbee, Miss Studdert, Miss M. Van Oppen, Miss E. Van Oppen, and Mrs. Berry. Other helpers included Miss Benedict, Miss N. Le Bas, Miss Manley, Miss Garside, Miss Knight, Florence Van Horne, Inez Lace, Clare Lace, Chummie Bowlin, Muriel Dean, N. Baillie, and Noreen Clarke; and mention must also be made of the Boy Scouts under Capt. Story, who with the faculty for making themselves useful highly developed, yielded a deal of unostentatious service. Another useful function was that fulfilled by Mr. Drake at the parcelling booth.

The Police Band, under the conductorship of Capt. Sant Angelo, attended on both afternoons, and rendered a series of familiar airs, in which

"Tipperary" recurred at such frequent intervals as to make one suppose it now ranks with our Allies as being our most typical feat in modern music. Which, of course, it is.

SPORTS AND COMPETITIONS

The children's sports took place on the opening afternoon, and provided plenty of work for the Stewards, Messrs. C. H. Montgomery, Hy. Talbot, R. W. O. Le Bas and H. Atkinson, and various other gentlemen who assisted. They also provided a huge amount of fun for the little ones, and of pleasure to the children of larger growth who looked on. The sports were supplemented by donkey rides and drives in the pony carriage, arrangements for which were in the hands of Mr. J. Rowley; and for the babies there was a goat chaise drawn by two puzzled animals which had been trained by Señor Anisetti, who was kindness itself to the little ones.

Mrs. Spencer S. Dickson distributed the prizes, all of which had been bought at the Toy Stall, and was rewarded with cheers and a neatly turned word of thanks from Mr. C. C. Cox.

Appended is a list of the awards: Flat race finals, Girls under 9.—1st, Kathleen Dean; 2nd, Joan Lee.

Flat race finals, Girls over 9.—1st, Constance Van Oppen; 2nd, Veronica Van Oppen.

Flat race finals, Boys over 9.—1st, Carlos Silva; 2nd, George Gibbons.

Flat race finals, Boys under 9.—1st, Charlie Carter; 2nd, Billy Boardman.

Babies' Race (under 4).—1st, John Christie; 2nd, Betty Lee.

Boy Scouts' Race.—1st, Edward Turner; 2nd, Carlos Clifford.

Boys' Sack Race.—1st, George Gibbons; 2nd, Carlos Clifford.

Egg and Spoon Race for Girls.—1st, Inez Lace; 2nd, Marguerita Hunt; 3rd, Nellie Symonds; 4th, Kathleen Dean.

The competitions for grown-ups were held on the second day, with the following results:

Egg and Spoon race for Ladies.—1st, Mrs. Krell; 2nd, Miss Dover.

Hat trimming for Gentlemen.—1st, Norman Baillie; 2nd, Gerard Smith.

Tilting the Ring.—1st, Sr. Diaz (jockey) and Mr. S. O'Shea (horse).

Ladies' Dressing race for Gentlemen.—1st, Señor Diaz; 2nd, Norman Baillie.

Ladies' Sewing Competition (judged by Mrs. Bowling).—1st, Mrs. Berry; 2nd, Mrs. Deakin.

The prizes for these events were distributed by Mrs. Diego Le Bas, to whom Mr. Montgomery suitably proposed thanks. The comic items created much merriment, and the device for the tilting said much for the ingenuity of its designer, Mr. Montgomery.

THE PROCEEDS.

Quite early on the opening day it became apparent that the results of the fete would outrun all expectations; there was good business at the stalls, and the attendance, thanks partly to the special railway facilities from the centre and to the ideal weather, was splendid. The sales were helped by Señor Uranga, who conducted clever auctions of some of the more costly articles, and realised good prices.

Naturally Mrs. Crouch and her helpers were much gratified, and so too were all present. Before the break-up on Sunday evening, Mr. Spencer S. Dickson, the British Consul, expressed appreciation of the splendid effort which had been made, and called for hearty cheers for Mrs. Crouch. Cheers for Mr. Crouch were then given.

Mr. Crouch, in a genial disclaimer, attempted to fix responsibility upon Mrs. R. W. O. Le Bas, to whom, far more than to anyone else, the credit for the original idea belonged. Many of the helpers too, he said, had worked far harder than Mrs. Crouch and himself.

The company which shortly afterwards dispersed would have been the despair of the Artful Dodger.

I understand that up to this evening the estimated receipts from the Fete were returned at something over £500 sterling.

THE CARAVAN OF DEATH

Turkish Torture of Armenians

INTERVIEW WITH EMIR ARSLAN

Facts relating to conditions in Armenia, the massacre of Armenian Christians and the wholesale deportation of inhabitants of cities, were furnished to a HERALD representative on Nov. 29 by the eminent diplomatist and editor, Emir Emin Arslan. Many of the Emir's statements were confirmed by correspondence which he had received from residents in the Ottoman Empire.

In a summary of the existing situation, Emir Arslan declares the plain truth to be that the Turks who are in power to-day have determined to exterminate the Armenian race.

"In many cases," he said, "Turkish officials do not share this purpose, and large numbers of private citizens who are also Turks look upon such a policy with horror and disdain. They realise how their welfare and daily life are linked with those of their Armenian neighbours; but the more powerful officials at Constantinople are relentless in spite of public protests, arguments and appeal.

"Responsibility for this campaign of tyranny is charged upon Enver Pasha and Talaat Bey, the despotic rulers of Turkey to-day. Behind them, it is repeatedly alleged, Germany is responsible, at least passively responsible, since it is obvious that a word from her could stop these outrages. German officials in Turkey are quoted by word and deed as encouraging the procedure.

"Three means of extermination are being employed," continued the Emir, "deportation, massacre and recantation.

"By recanting their faith and accepting Islam altogether a good many Armenians have escaped further persecution. In many cities, such as Trebizond, in the north and Mardin in the south, there have been wholesale massacres of the Armenians; in other cases, as at Massevan, smaller numbers have been executed; at the last-named place a group were sent out from the city to dig a trench. Lined up on its edge, they were shot and buried in the trench they had dug.

"Deportation has been the novel and most widespread method of extermination. It was least repulsive and quite as effective. In city after city, such as Zeitoon, Aintab, Sivas, Erzurum, Harpoot, and in lesser measure from cities in the Cilician Plain, Adana, Tarsus and Hadjin, Armenian men in the prime of life have been drafted into the army and set to work upon roads, while women and children have been forcibly taken from their homes into a strange country there to be scattered among strangers.

"In these attacks upon the Armenians, the leading men, best educated, most well-to-do, and most influential, have been the first to be seized and the most harshly dealt with. They have been tortured, their property expropriated by individual officials or by the Government, and they themselves subjected to the penalty of death or exile.

"Sickening sights have been witnessed along the line of these deported masses, if the reports I have received are reliable," he said. "Often the roadsides have been strewn with corpses; women have abandoned their babies to die on the way; starving, penniless, broken almost to the point of despair, they have stumbled on to what seemed to be certain death, a little further on the way. Women and girls have been cornered off by Turkish soldiers or seized by 'brutish beasts' in the shape of citizens in the towns and villages through which they passed. Large cities and towns where thousands have lived have been, so to speak, swept clean of Armenian inhabitants. Teachers in mission schools

and professors in mission colleges have been arrested, tortured and even slain. The whole interior of Turkey is one wild scene of terror and oppression."

"No Armenian is really safe," he went on to say. "No one knows but that his turn will come next. It is impossible to give numbers, but it is affirmed that a wide region around Sivas, where 600,000 Armenians lived, is now practically depopulated.

"Hundreds of thousands, it is alleged, have gone into Russia, but the mass of the people, who were not seditions or a menace to the Turkish Government, have been left to become helpless victims."

"Here, continued the Emir, 'I have some letters which are written by a wealthy merchant in Turkey, on his account of the systematic deportation of Armenian citizens of that land, and a Turkish diplomat whose name diplomacy obliges me to hold secret.

One of these documents stated that suspicion on the part of the Turkish Government of the loyalty of their Armenian citizens had led to some drastic repressive measures, namely, disarmament of all non-Moslem soldiers in the army, rigid espionage, and the deportation of Armenians *en masse* from some towns and villages in central Turkey. The total number of Armenians deported to-day are 32,500, of whom about 6,000 have been sent to the Koniegh region, 7,500 to Aleppo and its vicinity, and the remainder to Mesopotamia, some of them nearly as far as Bagdad.

The process is still going on, with no indication of where or how it will stop. A general order was recently published giving all military commanders power to deport at their discretion any persons, individually or collectively, of whose loyalty they may entertain suspicion.

Although the orders for the deportation may have been humane, the manner of their execution has often been brutally harsh. One ward of a city, or a whole village, has been sent off at literally one hour's notice and without opportunity to prepare food for the journey, to provide transport or animals for the weak or aged, to collect their flocks or herds, or even, in some cases, to gather all the members of the family. Even when time permitted they were obliged to sell off their property at a small fraction of its value, and in some cases were prevented from selling at all—as it was taken by the Government under some excuse or other. Conditions of travel, highly difficult at the best of times, have been made unendurable and even fatal in many cases by the brutality of the gendarmes in charge.

Most of the men have been conscripted, and four-fifths of the total number deported are women and children.

In some cases, it appears, according to this communication, that the Government has condescended to feed these refugees fairly well, and in some places half-fed them, while in other places not only did the Government refuse to feed them, but ordered in no uncertain way that all others should refrain from aiding them in any way. There has been great distress from hunger and thirst upon the road, and a good many deaths are reported to have occurred. Women and girls are known to have been outraged mercilessly.

The orders state that these people are to be scattered in the villages, in small groups of three or four families each. No adequate provision is being made for their subsistence, and unless aid comes from outside in the next few months it is evident that most of them will be destroyed by either famine or disease.

Another letter to the Emir states:—

"The atrocities now committed in Turkey surpass anything that has ever preceded, even in the palmiest days of Abdul Hamid, the Arch-As-

sassin. They are carefully planned and diabolically executed, and include tortures of the most revolting types, murder by the wholesale, and venomous method of deportation that separates families and sends large numbers of the victims to inevitable death.

"In one prosperous city twelve of the leading Armenian men were taken out upon the road under pretence of deportation. In a few hours the guards returned alone. The unfortunates had been butchered.

"A few days later, 300 men followed the same path, which was to be the end of all their agonies. This method is being duplicated everywhere in the interior of Turkey.

"Women and children, old men and invalids are driven from their homes at the point of the bayonet and sent along different routes covering many days, even weeks, of travel. No preparations for the journey are made or permitted. Children born upon the road are sometimes strangled by the despairing, almost maddened mother, who is forbidden to lag behind the caravan of death.

"Those too ill are left alone by the roadside to die unassisted.

"The women who survive this journey of cavalry are scattered among Moslem families in Mohammedan villages, where the choice before them is Islam or death. This method of extermination is going on from Smyrna to Persia and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. Some entire Armenian towns have been depopulated and Moslems from Macedonia have been brought in to occupy the abandoned houses.

"Turkey is now free to satisfy her thirst for blood and destruction, and to carry out the examples shown by her masters in Europe. Never in Moslem history," this message of Armenian atrocities quotes, "has there been such a riot of crime and carnival of murder aimed at the annihilation of the Armenian race, whose fault apparently lies in the fact that the Moslem religion is not their worship.

"The gruesome devices sought by the cruel authorities are hair-raising," continues the writer.

"In some cases nails and sharp points are being driven into the ends of the fingers; men are beaten until they fall senseless to the ground; the bottoms of their feet are pounded and then boiling water is poured on to the raw, bleeding flesh. In other cases, the man is beaten until it is impossible to recognise him.

"All this torture is given with the idea of forcing these victims to confess or reveal secrets, and to inform the Government of plots and plans that may or may not be formed against it.

"I am sick of these tactics," continues the writer, "used by my country; of politics, and of everything around me. I wish I could leave this spot that resembles Hell in its wildest conception. Pity me for being obliged to see such sights, and to what our country has descended," the writer terminates.

RIVER FATALITY

BELGRANO MEN DROWNED.

Another of the drowning fatalities which never fail to occur each summer occurred in the river when Luis Falch, F. A. Oliva, and Lucian Peyranno, of the Club Nautico, Belgrano, put off in a small rowing skiff, and endeavoured to reach one of the buoys marking the channel. Finding the water outside very choppy, and their craft in danger, they called for help to the yacht Brisa. In attempting to catch a line thrown from this vessel, however, their boat upset, and Oliva and Peyranno perished.

NEW PORT WORKS

Plant Removed by Contractors

DR. MOYANO'S ULTIMATUM

It is stated that the Direction General of Hydraulic Works has reported that on Thursday the Constructional Company of the New Port Works has withdrawn some of the machinery and plant in use at the Works. This has been communicated to the Minister of Public Works as an uncalled for act on the part of the contractors. Dr. Moyano, after a careful consideration of the facts and contingencies of the case, has sent a letter to the Management requiring them to replace the plant within forty-eight hours. The Company replied at considerable length, stating that their intention is to proceed with the works on a very modified form, limited almost entirely to the maintenance and conservation of the works already constructed. This is all they can do owing to the present stringent financial situation, with the difficulties of which they have already acquainted the Government, and in pursuance of that restricted policy they have seen fit to remove some of their plant.

Dr. Moyano has seen the President to consult as to what ought to be done, and an expert of the Obras Hidraulicas has been ordered to report on the subject, while the Procurator or the Treasurer is to give an opinion on the legal aspects of the case.

"THE STILL TONGUE"

EVILS OF INTERRUPTIONS AT POLITICAL MEETINGS.

While it is not advisable even in Britain to interrupt an enthusiastic political meeting with hostile cries it is absolutely dangerous to do so in Argentina as has just been practically demonstrated to Rogelio Jimenez who has been removed by the Asistencia Publica to Ramos Mejia Hospital, suffering from severe wounds. His account of how he received them was confused but credible. In the afternoon of Sunday he was in a political club "in the vicinity of Avellaneda" where a young gentleman with smoked glasses and very long hair was denouncing the iniquities of the Radicales. Rogelio is presumably, a Democrate for he ventured to utter a shout of dissent. Immediately several earnest, bright and high souled young politicians converged upon him and argued the matter with him so convincingly that he lay down and went senseless.

The incident has been unfortunate for him further in that, the police have recognised in him a deserter in 1914 from the Training Ship Sarmiento.

Do not meddle in politics unless your record is spotless (this will exterminate politicians) and at political meetings of all kinds, shout only for the majority.

THIEVES IN SOUTHERN SUBURBS

GONE TO EARTH AT LANUS.

Complaints from Berazategui state that in that and neighbouring rural districts robberies have been excessively numerous of late, and have created widespread alarm and uneasiness. A gang of professional thieves is believed to be operating, and they are broad-minded in their ideas of spoil, stealing alike horses, cattle, harness, or personal valuables. On Wednesday night they attempted to enter the house of Señores Amarelli who heard the noise made in forcing an entrance. Shots were exchanged, and Señor Celestino Amarelli sustained a graze from a revolver bullet. The police pursued the thieves up to the vicinity of Lanus where they succeeded in taking cover. Lanus police, please note.

TE AGUILA ES EL MEJOR

Mainly for Women

Conducted by "Egeria"

FLAT-HUNTING

One sees no visible signs of the equipment necessary to the flat-hunter. There are no tangible weapons, no special accoutrements such as would be necessary in any other sort of hunting. All that is needed are a strong body, a stout heart, and an utter disregard for the "bicho" kingdom.

A friend of mine asked if I would help her to find a flat. Certainly I would, an easy task, judging from the innumerable boards bearing the legend "Se Alquilan" hanging everywhere throughout the city. The flat my friend required had to be like the various belongings of the little bear in the fairy story labelled "Golden Locks"—not too big, and not too small, but just comfortable; not too hot (in summer), and not too cold (in winter) but just the happy medium; not too close in the city, and not too far out for convenience; not necessarily in the ultra-fashionable quarters; but most decidedly not in a suspicious one. If furnished and suitable so much the better; but unfurnished if suitable would be no bar to the closing of a contract. My friend and I boast of the possessions, each of us, of a strong body, and a stout heart; but we admit that for "bichos" of any kind we each possess a strong and particular aversion.

Therefore at the end of a trying day, wherein we had sampled all sorts and conditions of furnished and unfurnished flats, we realised that although we might be born Amazons, we were not born flat-hunters; for the "bichos" had scored. My friend had worn white hosiery, after one visit to a large "departemento" house, a sartorial descriptive writer would have said "Señora Z. wore white hosiery speckled with black," and her frequent spasms, and attempts to dislodge a particularly annoying "speck" while going from one "likely" house to another was the cause of curious speculation on the part of the male promenaders, who frequently passed remarks which would have been rude had they not been so humorous.

After a thorough disinfecting we were prepared "to lay our case" before the "better half" of the flat-hunter. "Well, Henry," my friend said, "I saw a sweet little furnished flat. Such a gem! The rooms were all that even I could wish; and the furniture was all new—even the pots and pans, rows of which in all their aluminium glory were arrayed on the shelves of a darling little kitchen, which opened on the roof of the sixth storey."

"Well," Henry answered, "why didn't you take it." My friend examined her finger-nails attentively before she replied slowly, "I am a married woman, and I realised that the bijou house was not furnished for such as me. The rent was \$400 per month." "Certainly, certainly, out of the question for us," said Henry, purposely ignoring the innuendo in my friend's answer, "but surely you saw something which would suit at a lower rent."

"I saw a very nice suite of rooms unfurnished in Exclamation Street; but you advised me not to go there because it is a rendezvous for the Aspasias of the community; and I also liked a little house in Lower Avenue, but there was no bath, only a shower, and the kitchen was so dark. The agents are most obliging; they will ask anything from \$200 upwards; but they so kindly take off a few twenties. If the kitchen be dark, they explain that they have changed their supply of electricity from the German Company to the Italian Company, because the latter is so much cheaper; and that as the lights may be necessary in daytime they will take off \$10 per month. Then other disabilities are allowed for. Under one room on the floor of which we stood was a perpetual

THEIR BROTHERS' JOBS

A writer in the London "Evening News" talks interestingly of the girls who are filling "their brothers' jobs":

"This war really has some compensations," said the tired man.

"My milkman doesn't whistle rag-time music now. They've turned him into a girl."

And the tired man chuckled.

She is a significant sign of the times, this non-whistling milkgirl, who does her work so quietly in the early morning hours, a new and interesting type among many new types bred by the war. And she is one of a growing sisterhood.

It may be that the lift-girl, who carefully lands you at the wrong floor, was recently a very ordinary schoolgirl, and would in peace time have qualified as a typist or a milliner.

It may be that the feminine postman, who double-knocks with uncertain fingers at your front door, might in normal circumstances have become your cook-general.

But in her new sphere the girl who has replaced her brother is growing into a different girl than she would have become in the shop or the office or the kitchen. She has picked up the quickness of the streets.

She has learned to "answer back." She is developing a sense of humour. Perhaps in time she will even learn to whistle!

What the girls think of their new employments is shown in these interviews:—

The Commissionaire.

"My duties? Oh, light enough in a way, though they make you feel rather slow now and then. It doesn't want much energy to whistle up a taxi, does it?"

"But the uniform! Just look at it! The skirt! Did you ever see such a cut? Why, it might have

tremor and humming noise. A corner flat was undesirable because of the noise; but the agent explained that if we kept the doors shut we would not notice it; and as for the other noise, well, another \$10 off would be compensation. We saw flats with all the rooms ablaze with scarlet wall-papers—the crimson lamp evidently was insufficient—some had hundreds of thousands (more or less), probably more of nails and tacks in the walls or in the floors. In one place, the wash-basin in the bath-room had more hole than basin; in another there was more smell than kitchen. In one house the agent said he had 50 departementos, and only two vacant, and if we wanted one, it would be necessary to be there before nine o'clock the next day. And here it was we got the "bichos," free, gratis, and for nothing—about the only free gift in the Argentine—but there is no stint about this, the only one. I saw many very nice houses; but all too large for two people, who wish to lead the simple life; and the smaller variety are either all occupied or impossible."

My friend stopped, and her husband said, "Well, what are we going to do about it, girl? We had better find another boarding-house," and he grinned; for already he has named his wife the "peripatetic missus," because she is always walking about in search of a "home from home" sort of boarding-house, which never materialises. But my friend declared that not another boarding-house would she patronise. "No," she declared, "I would rather buy one of those 'jolly little houses at \$95, mosquito proof, and with every virtue required by the fresh air lovers. Yes, even if I have to be my own cook."

All the same, we have fixed another day for another hunting expedition, still in hope of finding the ideal house at a reasonable price.

been made for my grandmother!"

"And the hat! How could any girl with an oval face like mine look nice in a hat without a brim?"

"No, the work isn't hard. But the uniform!"

The Messengeress.

"It's nice enough when it doesn't rain, riding about on 'buses and things, and going to places. I never knew London was so big."

"Much better than going to school. But some people are so funny. I did laugh the other day."

"I had to take a lot of flowers—just lovely, they were—from a gentleman to a lady. Lived in a flat, she did."

"Well, when she saw me—I'm not vain of my looks, but she seemed to think I was the gentleman's friend, and I hadn't even seen the man!"

"Why didn't he send a boy?" she says. Quite bit me head off. Jealous, that's what was the matter with her."

The Milk Girl.

"Suits me all right. Better'n bein' shut up all day in a washhouse. Gettin' a bit cold in the mornin' though."

"I don't think so much of the skivvies who take the milk in. Saucy hounds! They miss the young fellows who used to go round with the cans, that's what I put it down to."

"The Guy'nor says us girls get about our rounds quicker than the boys. That's cos we don't hang about and make eyes at the cook. Oh, I know all right; I've been there!"

The Tricycle Girl.

"It's tiring when the box is full; but I happen to be in the drapery, and the thing don't weigh a lot generally."

"But my shop's at Clapham Junction, and there's an awful hill if I have to go over to the Common. I have to get off and shove."

"Before this I was in service, but it's much nicer bein' out and seein' things."

The Lift Girl.

"I've been here for eight months now, and there's only one objection—the ladies are inclined to patronise a bit. One asked me if I'd care to come into her service as under-housemaid. Funny, wasn't it?"

"I was going in for typing if I hadn't taken to this, but I don't want to change now. Of course, it won't go on for ever. No girl would want that, would she?"

And she showed a little Royal Fusilier's badge.

The Carriage Cleaner.

"Carriage cleanin' aint all it might be, but we get decent pay, which is more'n you can say w'en you're doin' a bit of charin' or office cleanin' unreglar-like."

"My man was cut o' work for a long time an' joined the Army over a twelve-month ago. Dead, sir! Killed almost as soon as he got out there."

The Postwoman.

"The work's far more tiring than I ever imagined. My limbs at the end of a long day are absolutely done for."

"No wonder the postman walks badly. There won't be any postwomen when the war's over, I'm sure."

The Ticket Collector.

"I'm very pleased with my work. Standing at the barrier makes a woman tired, but we have a room where we get a fair amount of rest."

"I was at a shop cash-desk before, and this is far healthier. People have been very kind."

"The other day a gentleman offered me a pawnticket. Poor man! he was awfully confused when I pointed out his mistake."

"I've now got over the office boy's impudence, although he still asks me to have a cough tablet when I cry, 'All tickets, please!'"

The Bookstall Girl.

"Yes, I like it, sir, and I hope they'll keep me. I should have gone into service if this hadn't come along."

"Time doesn't hang; there's so much to look at. And we do see some funny people."

SOME WOMEN AND MANY THINGS

According to an Amsterdam telegram to the Agence Fournier, the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg is being so strongly urged by agents of the Kaiser to consent to a marriage with "one of the Kaiser's sons" that, after many refusals, she has declared she will not marry at all.

It is even stated that she proposes to enter a convent if further pressure is brought to bear upon her.—"Central News."

The Grand Duchess's determination not to marry is an old story. The only unmarried son of the Kaiser is the youngest, Joachim. The Grand Duchess is beautiful and twenty-one.

Glasgow has just appointed a woman constable, the first Scotland has ever known. She is Miss Emily Miller, and an experience of some years in the City Vigilance Association will make her of valuable assistance to the local police in their handling of cases of women and girls.

Madame Clara Butt has figured in a dual role. She recently appeared on a platform both as singer and speaker. In her speech she pointed out that while women were to a large extent denied their share in the nation's work nearly everything symbolical of the nation was represented by a woman. The only thing she could recall in which a man figured was the moon. (Laughter). And in other countries there was not even a man in the moon. In America there was a woman in the moon, in Australia a kangaroo, and in Germany—she supposed the Kaiser. (Laughter).

The good work done by women police was discussed at a conference in London of the National Union of Women Workers.

Miss Norah E. Green, the secretary, referred in her annual report to the women patrol movement, which started in 1914 with the official authorisation of the Home Office and the Chief Commissioner of Police.

The patrol now numbered 2,301, and were at work in 108 different places in Great Britain and Ireland.

Mrs. George Morgan (Birmingham) said women workers had not been resented by the policemen, but welcomed.

By the employment of women police a great many people would be brought to justice who at present escaped, while the preventive work which women could do was of enormous consequence.

The policeman could not be got to understand how to talk to the "flighty girl." In fact, the "flighty girl" knew a great deal how to talk to the policeman. (Laughter).

The conference adopted a resolution urging the appointment of women police constables, with powers, salaries and pensions equal to those of male constables.

The "Hamburger Fremdenblatt" is greatly concerned about the future of the German girl, who will now find it very difficult to obtain a husband.

Many a mother who is blessed with daughters peers anxiously into the future, and above all the mother who regarded the marriage of her daughter with a well-provided husband as her only salvation. The prospects of marriage are not very bright at present, and what they will look like after the war no one can say!

But the girls must be provided for. And so the mother who formerly never thought about it is driven to prepare her daughters for some vocation so that they may have a profession in which they may be entirely independent.

The writer complains that many mothers think that they have done all that is necessary by leaving the girls to look after themselves and sending them out to work. There are far too many of these half-educated girls, he says, who are the despair of their employers, and their position will be still more serious after the war.

Land of Lilliput.

Conducted by Egeria

My dear Lilliputians,

I suppose you have all heard of "K. of K." Who is it or rather he? Or do you not know? And would you answer as a schoolboy did recently when asked this question? Instead of saying "Kitchener of Khartoum," this boy answered very smartly "K. of K. is King of Kings." But this same boy was not so ignorant of the war business as you might think from this answer. For, being asked to say something about Queen Elizabeth, he replied that "Queen Elizabeth is a great battleship!"

Here is quite a different story about a kind but somewhat stupid lady, which serves to show what silly questions may be asked because one does not think. This lady saw one of our heroes hobbling along on crutches, but smiling cheerfully notwithstanding. He was wearing his soldier's uniform, and probably she saw at a glance that he had been to the war, and that he was convalescing as the place was at a Military Convalescent Hospital. However she could make no other attempt to talk than to ask the soldier. "Have you been to the front?" Hearing this was so, she next said, looking at the empty space where the soldier's right leg used to be before the war. "And have you been wounded?" The soldier evidently wished to teach the lady a lesson, for he replied "Oh, no, madame, my leg was bitten off by a dog!" So you can all see how exceedingly silly it is to ask questions about things which are self-evident!

Do any of you ever try to write stories? A Lilliputian thought to try and this is the result. What do you think of it? She called it "Lost and Found" or "The Story of a Little Green Bag."

"I am only a little green bag, but I have seen quite a lot of life, both good and bad. I remember first, when I was made, such pretty things were said of me, that I'm sure I grew rather proud of my appearance."

One day I was wrapped in brown paper and taken to a bazaar to be sold to benefit the sick and wounded soldiers. I did not mind much. I was glad to be of some use. (You see I was good as well as pretty). But I did hope to get with nice people. At the bazaar I was put in a bran-tub. It was fun at first, but I soon got tired of being hustled and hustled about by the other packages. At last my turn came to be taken out. A lady's hand seized me and I heard a pleasant voice saying, "This is for you, dear!" I felt myself taken hold of by a little girl. She was delighted with me, and admired my dainty green colour and smoothness. Peeping inside she found a pretty little blue and white handkerchief. I was pleased to know I had come to such a nice little girl, and was quite satisfied with thoughts of a home with her. She carried me on her arm by a silken cord. We stopped at the sweet stall and girlie bought some sweets. Oh, dear! I was so afraid I should have to carry them. Nasty, sticky things! I gave quite a jump at the idea, and in doing so slipped off girlie's arm and fell with a gasp to the floor. Alas! girlie was enjoying her sweets so that she did not even miss me. There I lay. Large and small feet tramped on me. "Oh! this is worse than the bran-tub!" I cried. "Oh, my beautiful complexion; my dainty colour!" I do not know how long I lay there. I was in despair. Suddenly I heard a voice saying "Here it is!" A kindly hand picked me up and once more my little girl took hold of me. Cuddling me on her arm she said, "I will take such care of you, and not lose you again."

I am sure many of you could write about similar things if you tried, and you would do it better and better, un-

til some day you might write stories for people who have left Lilliput, and who would be glad to read about the old place. Did you hear the story of the sixteen-year old Countess, Helene Jonglie d'Arday, who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment by a German court-martial at Ghent for wearing the photo of King Albert of Belgium? A German officer had her arrested because he said she had insulted him. Now I think the insult was on the part of the officer, and I am sure you will, too, when I tell you that he tore from the young girl the chain with the medal attached which she was wearing around her neck saying: "Away with that King without a country!" The Countess bravely replied: "The Belgians prefer a King without a country to an Emperor without honour"; and for this she was sent to prison. The truth is unpalatable to those who are dishonourable.

This week your story is called:

THE SPIRIT OF THE FLOWERS.

(By Daphne MacIntyre.)

It was dusk—that most beautiful time of all, the small boy thought as he wandered through the fragrantly scented garden of his lovely home; very far away a few stars were beginning to twinkle.

The boy had been ill for three weeks, and this was the first time he had been out—even now his nurse imagined he was safely tucked up in his warm bed, in the cosy room, but he had been possessed of a sudden longing for this quiet garden away from the stuffy fire-heated room and sloppy milk foods; away from the thick woollen clothes; he had even become tired of his toys. He told himself that this was worth all the scoldings from his nurse and reproachful glances of his mother to be among these dear flowers and the cool evening air in the garden. Everything was very still and quiet, but somehow things seemed different from usual. He went close to a bunch of roses and peered at them, then suddenly drew back with a gasp of astonishment, for they were gradually opening—instead of closing as they had always done at the end of the day, until they seemed three times their usual size. He rubbed his eyes as though dazed, and gave a startled cry. In the centre of a red rose there appeared a tiny fairylike creature in a filmy red dress with a green cap on her dark head. She was very pretty, and as she descended upon the ground her vivid red lips parted in a smile. She waved her long white hands gracefully over the other bushes, and from every flower there emerged a similar creature dressed in red, white, pink, yellow and many other shades. They all clasped hands and commenced to dance slowly, lightly, rising and turning, all the while surrounding the boy.

"Come with us! Come with us!" the fairy voices sang. He felt a touch on his arm, and, turning, beheld standing by his side one far more radiant than all the others, whom he instantly knew to be the Queen.

"Come with us! Come with us!" softly tempted the singers, and he felt himself moving slowly as though gently pushed by unseen hands.

The boy raised himself with an effort, and discovered he was in the midst of thousands and thousands of roses and flowers of every kind and colour; not ordinary flowers such as those we see in our own gardens, but flower fairies. He wondered where he could be, and what the time was. Then from a great distance he heard distinctly a voice calling:—

"Master Jack, where are you? You should have been in bed hours ago. Where are you hiding, you naughty

boy? You will catch a bad cold and then have to remain inside for months."

Ah! how very well he knew that voice! It had been his companion incessantly during the past three weeks, until he had become weary of the constant presence in the white cap and the stiff grey dress that invariably rustled when he was feeling worse than usual. He glanced round to see from whence it came, but in vain. There was no one in sight. He started up with an expression of fear in his brown eyes and a dread in his heart, but a warm little hand slipped into his and pulled him down again. It was the Red Rose.

"Where is she?" he whispered fearfully.

The Red Rose smiled reassuringly.

"Listen," she said. "This is the earth under the ground, and it is the home of the spirits of the flowers. You heard your nurse calling to you just now—that was because we are directly under your home. You, my boy, are the only mortal who has ever been here."

"Where is the sun?" he asked, noticing that it was not there, and yet a faint light was shining everywhere.

"The sun, as a great many people seem to think, does not cease when it touches the ground, but goes on and on, down and down, until it reaches us."

"What do you do when the rain is falling?" Jack was of an inquiring turn of mind now that he had fully recovered from the strangeness of the whole affair.

"It is very dark, and we sleep," was the reply. "At different times of the year we are sent up on earth to perform our various missions. In winter most of us rest. In the spring are sent up violets, pinks, daffodils, bulbs and flowers too numerous to mention separately. When spring-time is past they return to us. Then we and hundreds of others go in the summer, and, like the others, when we have finished we come home here again to give place to autumn with its chrysanthemums and flowers that bloom at that period."

"How wonderful!" breathed the boy, his face aglow with the splendour of the scene before him. "It seems strange to me to see daffodils and chrysanthemums dancing together hand in hand."

"Yes, I suppose so. They are very fond of one another, and this is the only time they can be together."

In silence they watched the marvellous colours dancing here and there while the scent was almost overpowering.

"Tell me what happens when we pick the flowers that blossom in our garden?"

The Red Rose smiled sadly.

"That is the only death we know." Her eyes filled with tears. "I lost the dearest friend I had in that way. She was a sweet little mignonette, and a careless passer-by picked her, and a few moments after flung her away, and I on my tree watched her die in agony on a gravel walk in the burning sun. We are so happy together, and we wait—you could not guess how eagerly—for our dear friends to come back and then sometimes—many times—they never return, and we know that they have been picked."

"You seem so happy here—is your Queen kind?"

A slow, sweet smile curved the mouth of the Red Rose.

"She is the kindest of all, and we are happy because we give people pleasure, because we try to make everyone up there happy. Do you think we succeed?"

"Yes," responded the boy. "If I had not thought of you and other flowers, I would not have come out this evening—if our garden had been a bare patch I would have preferred my room."

He looked right down into her blue eyes and saw the stars and the water reflected in them.

"I am glad. You will get well quickly now and be able to come out to the garden often—you will not pluck the flowers, will you?"

Again he caught the reflection of

NATURE STUDIES FOR CHILDREN

At the suggestion of Mrs. C. M. Goethe the Chamber of Commerce of Sacramento, California, is undertaking a novel method of nature study schools. The Chamber of Commerce insists that "every child has the same right to read a roadside

that he has to read a book." In other words, the Chamber of Commerce is urging the educational authorities to introduce nature study excursions into public schools.

The University of California and the State Fish and Game Commission have taken up the subject and are working for the success of the experiment. If it proves a success the Fish and Game Commission plans to extend the scheme to every school in the State. At present they are almost convinced that the most effective way of preserving wild life is not by working with grownups, as heretofore, but by teaching young children to love nature.

This method of teaching nature was suggested by Mrs. Goethe by investigating the playground activities in Great Britain, Switzerland, Germany and Denmark. Mrs. Goethe asserts that these countries are as far ahead of the United States in nature study as the United States is ahead of them in the development of new playgrounds.

The Foreign Office in London upon recommendation of the Ministry of War, has awarded a gold medal to Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, of New York, president of the American committee for clothing and caring for the wounded.

The woman rifle shots of Australia have subscribed for a motor ambulance for use in connection with Australian sick and wounded soldiers. This was recently handed over to Lady Helen Ferguson at Federal Government House in Sydney.

Lady Mackworth, of Wales, is one of many women in the warrior countries of Europe who has stepped into the business shoes of the absent man of the family. Lady Mackworth is managing her father's huge coal business at Cardiff.

In Los Angeles Mrs. Maud Crew Waters was elected to the Board of Education. Mrs. Waters is the president of the Friday Morning Club, the largest woman's organisation in Los Angeles and said to be the most powerful in California.

Miss May Matthews, an Irish Australian girl, who has long been an organiser for the Labour Party in New South Wales, means to try her luck as a candidate for the Federal Parliament next election. Mr. Fisher is quoted as having said over six years ago that he hoped to see a woman returned as a Labour candidate as speedily as might be.

the stars and the water, and promised.

"Then you think he will be well enough to go out in the sunshine tomorrow, doctor? He has been simply pining for that."

"Sure, Mrs. Lane; and let him have plenty of it. The lad has been shut up in this room long enough."

Jack opened his eyes swiftly at the sound of voices and found himself in bed with his mother, and the doctor standing over him.

"How do you feel, by boy?"

"All right, thanks, mother. But where are the roses?"

"Out there in the garden. I believe you have been dreaming."

"I have not—" he began indignantly, but his mother laughed.

"But you have slept soundly the whole afternoon."

Jack was puzzled for a moment, and then he smiled.

"I suppose I was," he said. But in his heart he was registering a solemn vow.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY

The Local Society's

QUIET CELEBRATION

For many years it has been the pleasant custom of St. Andrew's Society to exchange fraternal greetings with the kindred Societies who are dispersed abroad in many parts of the Earth wheresoever the ubiquitous Scot has set up his household gods. Many members have actually close associations and connection with these Societies and such hails, are the sign of that impalpable bond which exists among "our ain folk." Another sign whereof is the tentatively interrogative assertion "Ye'll be a Scotsman likely?" which is so frequent when two men of even of three generations descent from Scotland, foregather. It is the call of the blood.

This year, however, there has been no formal dinner. The St. Andrew's Society felt that now, as last year, the time was no time for eating the fat and drinking the strong and the warlike scream of the pibroch has not been heard for, have not the Pipers of the Society also, like those at the Battle of the North Inch, drawn their dirks and gone up to the forefront of the battle? These things are indeed so, but though there is no gathering of "Lowland or Highland far and near" the greetings have been exchanged as usual, indeed never perhaps have they been charged with greater feeling and stronger patriotism than on this occasion. The Sean-nachies of the various septs have not struck their harps in vain as is evidenced for instance by the following "frae the Brithers in Valparaiso" whilk is beyond the Greater Gram-pians.

"Greetings frae West Coast Scots
tae East

Fu' Snell the wind that piercing bites
Let skies be bleak, let cauld winds
blaw

The warm Scots' heart, can van-
quish a."

Sae fervid greetings, East frae West
Surmont yon icy lowering crest
Tae brither Scots, this year o' fray
On Guid St. Andrew's festal day."

It is evident that the "snell
wind that piercing bites" must
prevail "over yonder." It has
no reference to the Gehennalike
temperature prevailing in the City of
Good Airs.

St. Andrew's Society of Buenos Aires has replied in the following manner, whilk while gently and firmly asserting the superiority of all things Extra Tweed and Cheviot, is perfectly polite and non-committal towards the "bodies" who have had the misfortune to be born elsewhere or of non-Caledonian strain.

"River Plate Lads send heartiest
greeting

An wish ye á at the Tap o' the Tree
Many ither races in unco places

The Scotsman aye maun tapmost
be."

Here the Bard has decided to
change the metre for variety and
proceedeth.

"May ye rise abune sorrow, forbye
above care

Though round ye the angry winds
whistle

And whatever yer lot, keep in
mind ye're a Scot

And haud heigh yer heid like the
Thistle."

SERMON AT ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

At St. Andrew's Church, Calle Belgrano, on Sunday, a special Scottish service was held in the morning at which all Scotsmen were invited to assemble, and more especially those belonging to the St. Andrew's Society of the River Plate who have been worth to assemble on St. Andrew's Day to make merry together and to remember the things that pertain to the Grey Northland.

It has been felt, however, that on

this occasion feasting was out of place and that a special service was in every sense better and more seemly. The Rev. Dr. J. W. Fleming preached. Very appropriately to the times, the circumstances and the character of the foes against whom the Empire is contending, the text chosen was Ephesians, 6. 12. 13. "For we wrestle, not against flesh and blood, but against Principalities, against Powers, against the Rulers of the Darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places. Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand on the evil day and—having done all, to stand."

From this text like a trumpet blast, Dr. Fleming, speaking very earnestly and forcibly, naturally touched very largely on the war. He said that yet again did St. Andrew's Society meet under its sombre shadow. Since last year they had to lament the loss of comrades and relatives who were here then. It should be, as the Empire is passing through a crisis in its history, the deepest regret of all that they who are far away cannot do more to show their country that though far from the scene of strife they are yet anxious in spirit, as keen, as earnest as those living at the very heart of the nation.

Dr. Fleming said he believed that many here had that spirit, but it ought to be more vividly spread in the community than it is. Patriotic sentiment might be loud, yet shallow, but they could point to deeds, the brave men who had gone from their midst, many of them members of that Society. It was clear that these men had given up everything, situations, family ties, friends, big hopes, yea life itself, for their country, and that should evidently be the exact measure of the sacrifice that they in turn might be called to make. Many people are dull in their sense of duty. They do not realise the true issues of the conflict which is not only a personal and vital war against flesh and blood, but against the Powers of Darkness themselves.

Let them think of Armageddon today as did St. Paul of the Early Christian struggles with Nero, Claudius and Roman officials behind whom were other powers. A higher and more correct outlook is that this is a Holy War and behind the Emperor of Germany and the Sultan stand the Powers of Darkness and of All Evil.

No one—said Dr. Fleming—claimed that God was on his side more frequently than the Kaiser; but it was common, unfortunately, to see men and women claiming that they were on the side of Right when their schemes were far from being to the mind of Christ.

So also let us make no boast of our national integrity. Let it be acknowledged that the Churches have failed lamentably in their duty; yet to-day the Powers of Light and not of Darkness stand behind us. We are fighting the Devil, and not only the world and the flesh. As a colleague had put it, it is the question whether "the mailed fist or The Nailed Hand shall prevail." Let that issue be accepted. They were on the side of Christ and in the position he would have them hold.

In the River Plate, they could associate themselves as closely as possible with the armies and the Nation in the Crisis, putting on the whole armour of God. Enthusiasm could reach out and inspire those taking their places. They could assist and uphold them in prayer. Public opinion too could do much. During the last year St. Andrew's Society has supported four beds in the Scottish Hospital at Rouen. Let this tie be maintained and strengthened. In this time it became the community to manifest the grace of endurance. As the old Scottish motto says "Thole on" or as it sometimes runs "Thole and Think," that is "Endure, think, but speak not." Let them fix their eyes on the goal. Awful though is the price paid for Patriotism. Mr. D. Mearns, one of the Society—who left a year ago in the vigour of youth, is blind for life. That was the endurance that meant so much. Terrible is the fight, but like Elisha's servant, they might see "They that are with us are more than they that be with them!"

BRITISH HOSPITAL

CHANGE IN ADMITTANCE HOURS.

Subscribers and the public generally are hereby notified that *commencing from December 1*, the admission of patients to the Hospital will, until further notice, be restricted to one hour per day, viz.,

From 9 to 10 a.m.

The Committee have been obliged to put this rule into force owing to the fact that, due to the war, it has been impossible to obtain the services of Resident Medical Officers to replace those whose contracts have now expired, the whole of the work for the present being undertaken by the Senior Medical Officer and the Honorary Visiting Staff.

The Committee earnestly ask for the co-operation of the community in adhering to this arrangement, and beg that with the exception of cases of accident, urgency, or emergency (which will as heretofore be admitted at any hour) all ordinary cases may be sent up at the hour indicated.

CHAMBER MUSIC

AT THE SALON ARGENTINA.

There were one or two especial features at the concert of chamber music given last evening at the Salón Argentina.

Mme. Jessie Pamplin filled the third part of the programme as the vocalist of the evening and one feature was the reception extended to her after her songs, another the songs themselves.

A purely music loving and critical audience of sufficient numbers considering the over oppressive weather, heard a fine interpretation of the instrumental music of Beethoven and Schubert by the Fontova Quartette.

It was owing to the inability of Mme. Ripert-Marcille to sing last night, that Mme. Jessie Pamplin consented to take the former lady's place.

She sang three songs and each one of them to perfection. It is a questionable point as to when Mme. Pamplin has been in better voice.

There had been an outburst of long matured evil, now there was a rising of good. A supreme moment comes in every battle. When this conflict is over there will be a better world. Our Father in Heaven will take this terrible experience of bloodshed and desolation, and turn it into blessings. He has done once and can do it again. Might He grant that as the final issue.

MUSIC AT ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

Great interest naturally attached to the musical portion of the Service identified as it was with so many national associations. There was no bar here against nationality in Funeral Marches, and the opening was Beethoven's Funeral March, followed by Chopin's masterpiece. Mr. T. Llewellyn Hawes played both finely, with intense feeling, and made a manifest impression. In the anthem "Ye shall dwell in the land," the choir acquitted themselves well, the solos being excellently rendered by Mrs. T. L. Hawes (soprano), and Mr. J. W. Colquhoun (bass). "Scots wha' hae" was very convincingly rendered by Mr. A. F. Adie. This song is in the class of three which includes La Zraban-conne, and La Marseillaise. The Psalms and Hymns, all reminiscent of the Kirk at home were rendered with great power and evident enjoyment by the congregation. After the National Anthem, the majestic "Dead March in Saul" was given, and the full powers of the fine organ were utilised. It was a fine interpretation and made one feel more than ever that the work of George F's Kappelmeister, more English than his King was, ought not to be banned. It made a fine and fitting conclusion to a service which had many great moments.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

The keenest interest in the great war is now centred in the Balkans where the Allies are hastily throwing all available forces to check the Teutonic advance. Our frontispiece shows the busy scene when the first British troops left their transports for the landing place at Salonica. A later picture shows the great guns of one of the Dreadnoughts of the fleet covering the landing, which although tacitly consented to by the Greeks, was nevertheless a risky enough proceeding to demand the close attention of the Navy. It is only a week or two since we referred to the complaint of the London press that the British people were not allowed to see the tangible evidence of the victories which the army had gained in the western front, while the trophies captured by the French were always on view. This cause of complaint has now been removed and Londoners have lately seen a long row of German guns taken in the fierce fighting around Loos. What these 'captures' meant in effort, is well exemplified in the next picture showing the German gun in a revolving turret, let into a concrete pit and commanding the ground over which the allies advanced. The French artillery fire proved too much for this miniature fort and it was put out of action. Another picture demonstrating the intricate nature of the German defences, shows the details of the construction of a front-line trench. The last picture is of sad interest. It depicts the heroic Nurse Cavell, seated among the nurses of her school in Brussels. On her right is Dr. Depage, the famous Belgian doctor.

OBITUARY

JOHN WALKER.

The many friends of the late Mr. John Walker, of the firm of Touche Faller and Co., of this city, will have learned with sorrow of his sudden death. On Nov. 27 his friends fulfilled the sad duty of conveying his remains to their final resting place in the British section of the Chacarita. The service at the graveside was conducted by the Rev. Stuart Cameron, in the presence of a large number of deceased's friends. Beautiful wreaths were sent by Messrs. Touche Faller and Co., Leng Roberts and Co., the staffs of Touche Faller and Co., and Leng, Roberts and Co., and from S. Kanstrup.

To the deceased's relatives and friends the deepest sympathy is offered in their sad loss.

Amongst the many who attended at the funeral, or who sent cards were the following:—H. H. Leng, R. W. Roberts, F. Ingouville, A. Faller, H. A. Beadles, J. Chapman, P. V. Battaglea, F. G. Bowden, W. A. Watson, F. Ellerhorst, S. Englefield, Constance J. Morton, E. G. Broadhead, E. Hanson, C. M. Godfrey, I. Mohr-Bell, P. J. Conderan, S. P. Franco, C. A. Nellen, G. Lings, M. M. Graham, S. Kanstrup, G. S. Quiñones, W. K. Smith, W. R. Treacy, J. A. Edye, R. W. Ward, Jay. C. Field (Y.M.C.A.), R. D. Christian, B. A. Shuman, P. Lopez Carrera, S. A. Bodegas "Domingo Tomba," Leng Roberts and Co., M. Pite, M. Serrantes, G. R. Day, A. Matthews, A. Bimposta, G. Mackern, A. Garnett Clarke, E. W. Mills, J. M. A. Barber, and Staff of Messrs. Walker Bros., Ltd.

AMERICAN PRODUCE

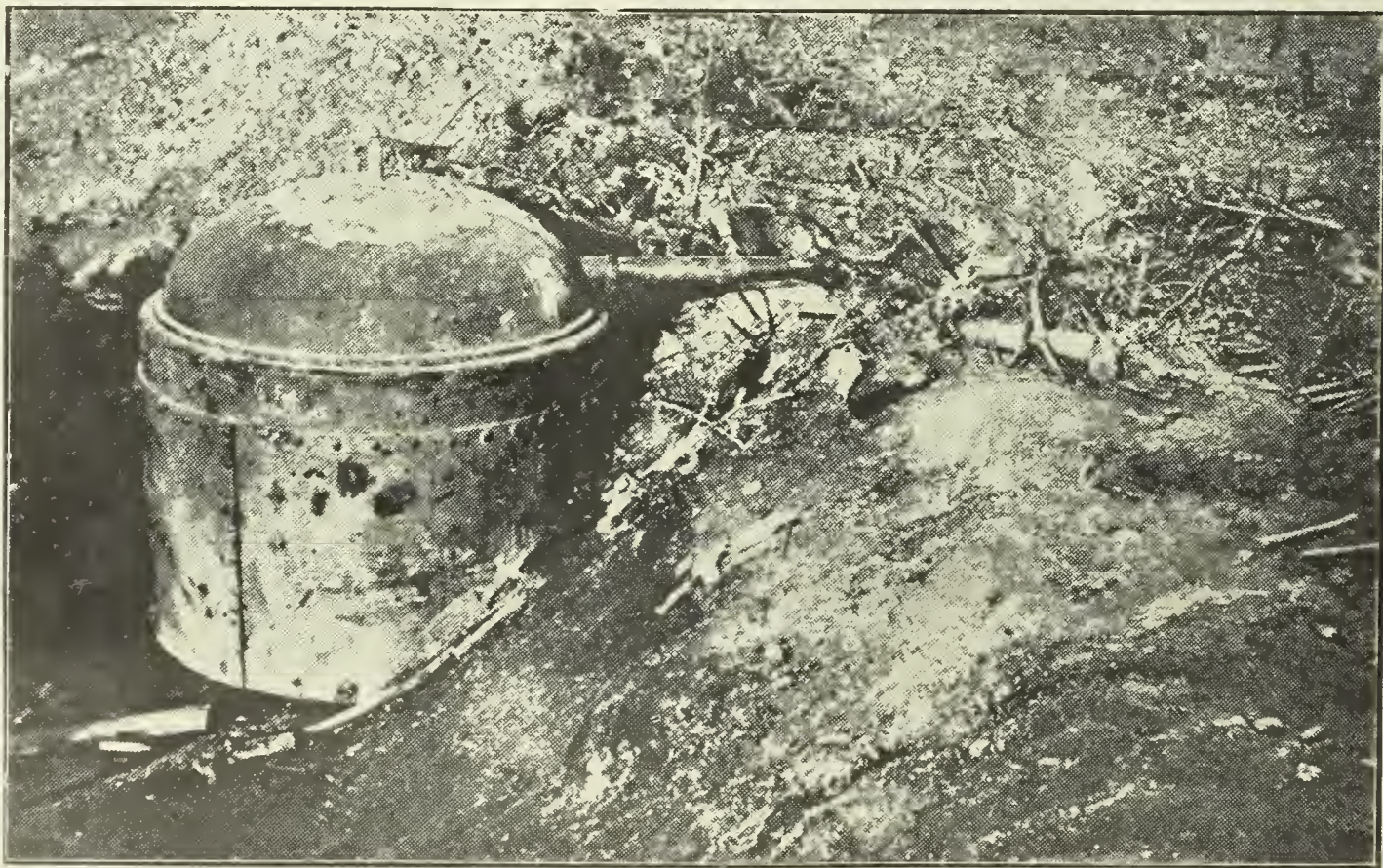
Enormous consignments of American produce, eggs, apples, pears, etc., continue to arrive here from U.S. ports. The fruit comes in excellent condition, and owing to the well-known inability or unwillingness of Argentina to produce high-class fruits of these types, finds a ready sale at satisfactory prices. In spite of high freights the shipments have been highly successful from every point of view.



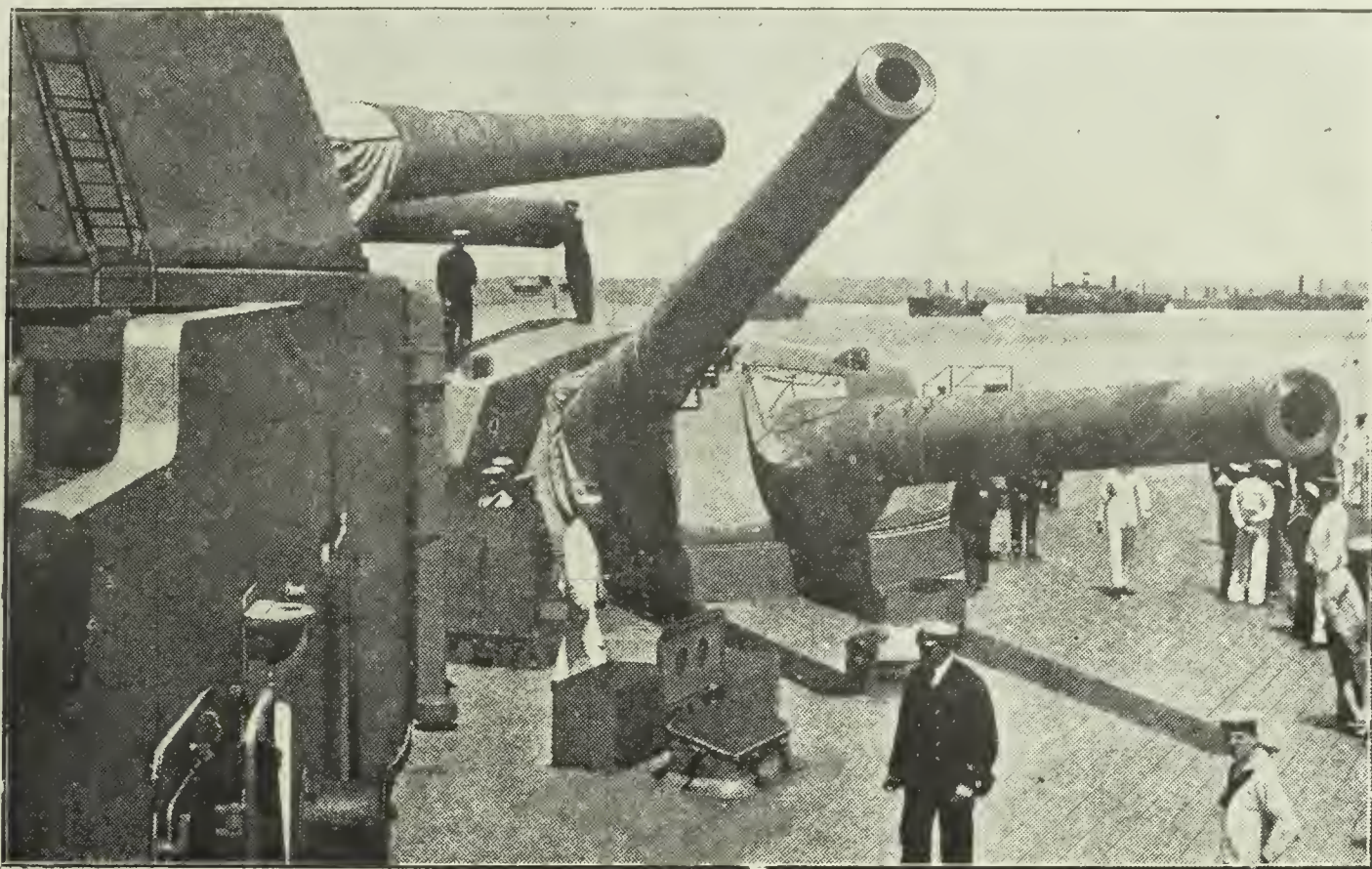
THE LANDING AT SALONICA. THE FIRST BRITISH TROOPS LEAVING FOR THE SHORE.



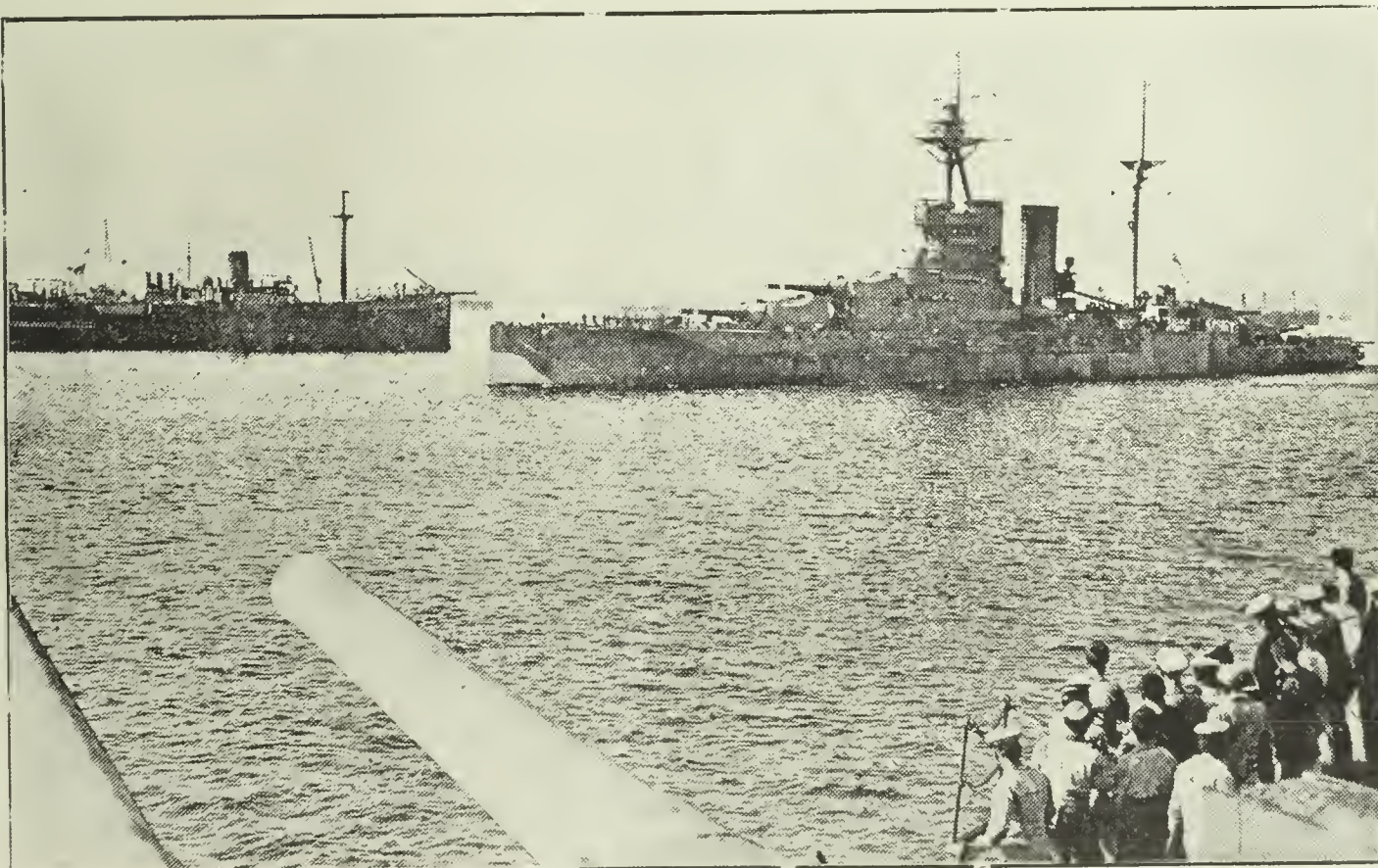
CAPTURED GERMAN GUNS ON VIEW AT THE HORSE GUARDS PADE, LONDON.



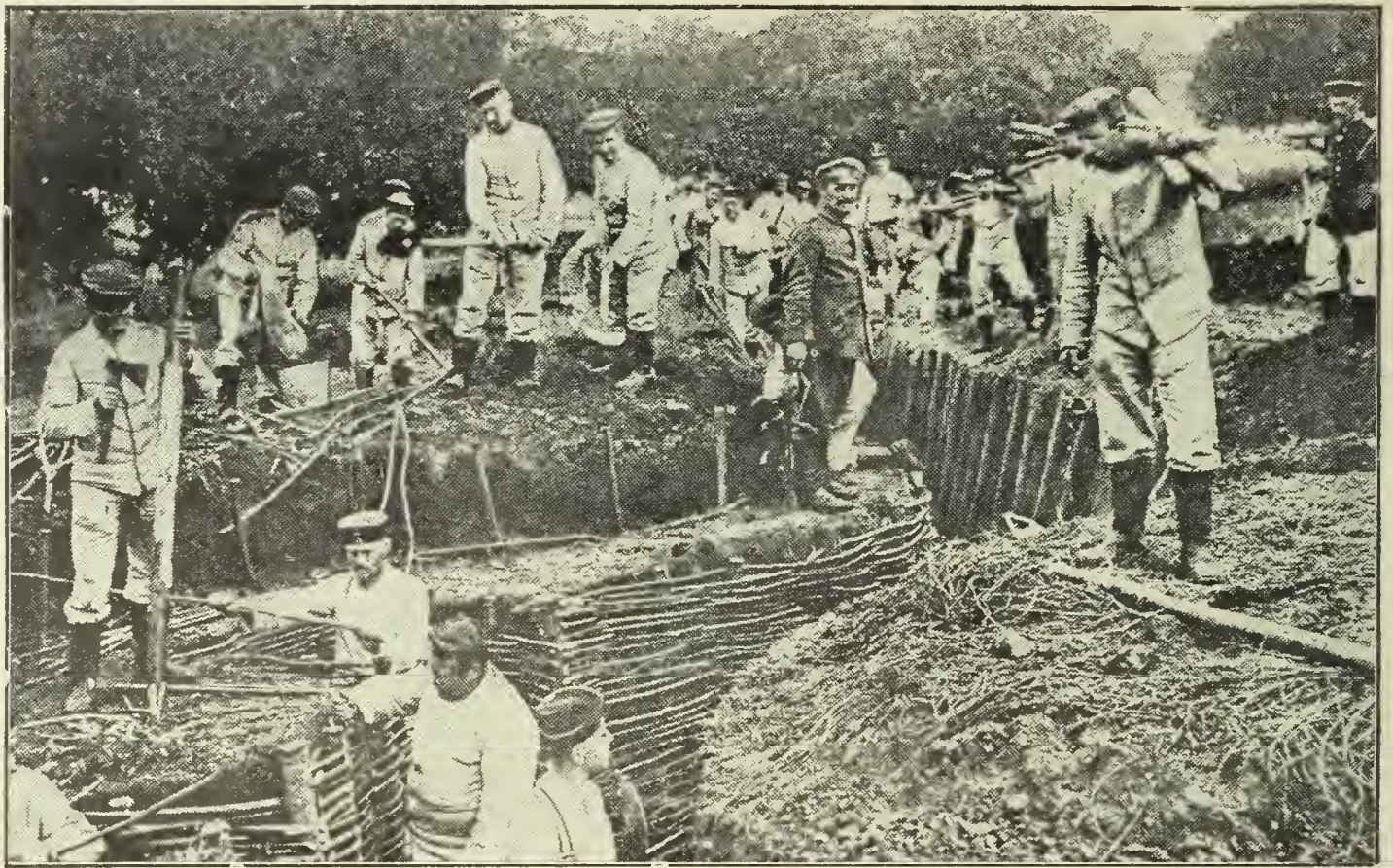
A REVOLVING GUN-TURRET IN THE GERMAN LINES SMASHED BY FRENCH ARTILLERY FIRE.



COVERING THE LANDING IN GRECE. THE GREAT GUNS OF A DREADNOUGHT.



THE "QUEEN ELIZABETH" AMONG THE FLEET AT THE DARDANELLES PRIOR TO SAILING FOR ENGLAND.



A GERMAN TRENCH IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.



THE LATE NURSE CAVELL (IN BLACK) AMONG THE STAFF OF THE NURSES HOME OF WHICH SHE WAS DIRECTRESS.

THANKSGIVING DAY

Celebration in the Capital

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR'S ADDRESS

Nov. 25 was "Thanksgiving Day." Americans in Buenos Aires celebrated it for the 23rd year, at the Methodist Episcopal Church. No more beautiful nor solemn service could have been held on this day of days, than was the case at the American Church last evening.

It was a Thanksgiving for the American Nation, welcomed with a spirit of unselfishness for the sufferings of other nations.

The church was filled to overflowing when Mr. Welby, the organist, played the Himno Nacional, and when a vast audience stood and sang "America."

Mr. F. F. Bideleux, through illness, could not sing, but Mr. R. H. Downing was impressive in "The Lord is my Light." A solo rendered with perfect fitness to the occasion.

A service which will be long remembered as an expression of a full thankfulness was one which in its beauty, even apart from the occasion, appealed. The choir sang perfectly, and had given an immense amount of attention to the two anthems "O that men would praise the Lord for His goodness," and that delicately perfect anthem "O how amiable are Thy dwelling places."

There were many things in this service of Thanksgiving which were impressive. Mrs. Jessie Pamplin in her solos was magnificent. She breathed forth an atmosphere in perfect feeling with the occasion. There was no levity, but a lightness in her singing, which at the same time carried a seriousness which created a feeling that it was a day of Thanksgiving.

Mrs. Milne interpreted some Schumann before the hymn "Alleluia" was sung by the entire congregation. The words were composed by Dr. McLaughlin, to music of Edward Elger's, and led by the choir, "O Christ our Lord and Master, Thee we praise" swelled fullvoiced through the church.

The Hon. F. J. Stimson, U.S. Ambassador to Argentina, then gave an address as follows:

U.S. AMBASSADOR'S ADDRESS.

John Bassett Moore, in an address that I received only yesterday, has spoken words that should this year be listened to by all, by all Americans, North and South; and on this Thanksgiving Day, almost the most serious that we have ever known, I shall venture to speak for all the Americas. For, while we have much to be thankful for, our thankfulness must be of grave mood. It is true, as Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe makes the old negro Hannah say, "Children, think on your mercies"; yet we cannot but feel that our mercies are just those which for a large part are withheld from the rest of the world; for nations with all of whom we sympathise, with all have ideas in common.

Henry Clay was surely the father of Pan-Americanism. Bolivar had, perhaps, anticipated the idea, and San Martin espoused it; but it was Henry Clay who first gave it form for the two Continents. On July 9, 1916, the Congress at Tucuman declared the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata to be "a free and independent nation," and on December 6 of the next year Clay announced in our House of Representatives that he intended to move the recognition of Buenos Aires. In 1818, the United States first named commissioners to South America, and Clay moved for a Minister for the "Independent Provinces" of the River Plate. He would not, he protested, give just cause of war to any Empire, not even to Spain. He believed that the policy of the United States should be one of

a strict and impartial neutrality, but this was not, he maintained, incompatible with recognition. As to the nature of the Governments the independent countries of Spanish America might maintain, he urged that it was a question for themselves. No matter what Governments they might adopt, he believed that these Governments would be animated by American feeling and guided by American policy. They would obey the laws of the New World, of which they would compose a part. Nay more, surveying them with still greater comprehensiveness, he assumed that, in respect of European wars, the several parts of independent America would stand neutral, observing a liberal system of neutrality which all America would be interested in maintaining. As to the capacity of South American States for free Government, he affirmed they were in some particulars in advance of ourselves—in one particular, indeed, greatly so: that Granada, Venezuela and Buenos Aires had emancipated their slaves. It was not the intention of the United States to change its standpoint of a neutral policy. Part of this was the maintenance of peace, which was declared to be the greatest want of America, and, in regard to European wars, confidence was expressed that the policy of all America would be the same—that peace and neutrality which the United States had consistently laboured to preserve. On this supposition, the greatest importance was, as shown by the instructions of 1826, drawn by Clay and signed by the President, attached to the question of maritime neutrality. This was the time of the first Pan-American Convention, that of Panamá, and the delegates from the United States were instructed to bring forward a proposition to abolish war against private property and non-combatants upon the water, as formerly proposed by Dr. Franklin.

So far Mr. Moore, twice Counsellor to our State Department and acting Secretary of State, and one of our leading publicists and international lawyers. And, after the lapse of nearly a hundred years, we are again confronted by the same question.

We are not here to discuss International Law, but to give thanks; and while we do so earnestly, prayerfully, we must surely add to our thanks to the Almighty for ourselves, our prayers for others. For the present, it is said, our industries may be profiting by the terrible conflict. I could wish that all this profit might come to us with a sense of obligation, with a sense that we hold it but in trust, that we should give, and give largely, to the countries or the peoples of the countries from whom these profits are derived, not only returning it to some, but giving our benefactions, our Red Cross subscriptions, our gifts of food and clothing to the peoples of the countries, one and all, that are at war. In some of the countries engaged in the war, they are doing this. We read in the newspapers that large portions of the profits of the industries caused by the war are being given, directly or indirectly, to the poor of the people. I wish it might be largely so with us. Thus only may our prosperity be blessed. Only the lustral waters of Charity may make pure our hoards of gold.

Our hearts are surely wrung by the suffering of others in these years; the hearts of all Americans, North and South, must be moved and fired and chastened by the emotion of the awful tragedy. Ralph Waldo Emerson says somewhere that this is the high function of the drama; that when our hearts are wrung and our souls stirred by the tragedies and pathos of the stage, our natures and our characters may be uplifted. But, as he hastens to add, it is only true if that exaltation is followed by a high resolve, that deep emotion by earnest action. For this reason music, as some of its enemies have said, is not an uplift in art, nor is drama; for while our feelings, our emotions may be moved, this is followed by no action. Emerson says, and I think he is right, that an emotion, however high, is weakening to the character if it ends in itself; the moment the stage door closes, we go back to our selfish affairs. And, strangely enough, I

FILTH AND FICTION

Novelists and the "Sex Problem"

PICKINGS FROM THE GARBAGE HEAP

The late Mr. W. T. Stead was so great a journalist and so large-hearted a man that it has always been a source of regret to me that while he denounced the unclean play he did not at the same time condemn the unclean novel. That regret was intensified when, for some inexplicable reason, he applauded the cleverness and psychological insight of Miss Victoria Cross, at that moment famous for a particularly filthy effort known as "Anna Lombard."

In those days Miss Victoria Cross possessed almost a monopoly of the "problem novel"; but she has since been challenged for supremacy by a number of other writers—principally female—whose "problems" are just as

find this same thought in John Bassett Moore, when he is speaking of that first Pan-American Convention. "So long," he says, "was the departure of the plenipotentiaries of the United States delayed, that when they appeared on the Isthmus of Panama the Congress had adjourned. For all practical purposes the Congress seemed to have been a failure, but we commit a grievous error if we assume that all great thoughts perish when some measure designed to make them effective falls short of immediate success." But I think we should add, with Emerson, that while there need not be immediate success, there must be immediate action. Therefore, when you go away to-night, with the last words of the Recessional dying upon your ears, that so well expresses our need of earnestness and responsibility in times like these, let us remember, let us Americans all remember, with in and without these walls, that while we give thanks this year, it alone is not enough: our thanks may turn to evil if we do not recognise the debt we owe. Let us pursue, therefore, the ideals so well voiced by our great statesman, Clay; let us think them, act upon them, and finally, still more, if our actions, our resolves, are blessed by the Almighty, let us give equal or greater labour, equal or greater thought, equal or greater help to the peoples of all these nations of the Old World who for at least a hundred years, some far more than that, have consistently been our friends.

In the reply to this, given by Dr. McLaughlin, thanks were expressed to Mr. Stimson and to the nobility of his expression. President Woodrow Wilson's message to his people was read by Dr. McLaughlin, and in his concluding remarks, the speaker said "that if the United States of America had cause for prosperity and Thanksgiving, that they must not forget in the future, their true generosity—the need perhaps of their generosity—to the suffering nations. As they prospered so must they give, until the day of a world-wide prosperity."

Kipling has never surpassed nor has he ever produced a more wonderful work as the "Recessional," one of the most perfect expressions of pleading, of sentiment and of magnificence ever written in the English language. Set to the music of De Kovea, an American, a most impressive rendering was given "Lest we forget."

A hymn and the closing voluntary followed, and as the congregation departed, a congregation that gave thanks for all the blessings on a Nation, there still rang in their ears "Lest we Forget," and with the Ambassador's address, so closely woven were these sentiments, that after Thanksgiving Day, those who attended the beautiful service at the American Church must have been impressed with a new unselfishness.

unreal, just as impure, and just as damaging to the weak-minded reader. In England to-day we have a whole school of novelists whose main ambition seems to be to invent something more lurid, more foul, and less interesting than anything that has previously been written.

It was my ill-fortune, a few days ago, to discover a colonial edition of a story entitled "The Unconscious Bigamist," from the pen of a woman named Mrs. Cameron Shute. Now Mrs. Shute may be an estimable lady, of unimpeachable morals, and possessing that indescribable attribute in female writers known as a "soul." A perusal of the story, however, has convinced me that, had the same estimable lady been deprived of permission to write about alleged sex problems, she would not have written at all. At any rate, she would never have succeeded in publishing a story from her pen. The book is trifling in the extreme; it tells us nothing that we did not already know; it does not entertain; and, if superficial evidence may be permitted to weigh, it is the effort of an erotomaniac. Since "The Unconscious Bigamist" was given to a tired world, there is no record—so far as I am aware—of Mrs. Cameron Shute having done anything. Probably she will be forgotten, and so desirable is it that she should be, that I ought to apologise for lifting her from oblivion.

However, Mrs. Shute provides an excuse for the discussion of the whole subject, and only on that account can the mention of her name and literary (?) work be justified.

The greatest objection to the "problem" novel is that it does not present a problem at all. Every incident, every intrigue, and all the "sentiment" are overdrawn, are untrue to life, and entertain few except the curious school-girl and the boy who has not yet gone out into the world. If the writer of literary atrocities be sincere, then she is to be pitied as a victim of defective intellect. On the other hand, there is a possibility that the novelists dealing in such goods are not sincere at all. They may realise that there are many peculiar people who are prepared to waste money on mere alloy when pure literature is obtainable, and they strive to meet the demand. It is the old cry of "If the public want garbage, then by all means give them garbage" heard or turned into hard cash. When it is admitted that such a demand exists, there is no way of coping with the evil except with the aid of the police. I am against a censorship: I object to the idea that a mere official is capable of deciding what is and what is not sound drama; but, at the same time, people such as the afore-mentioned Mrs. Shute, Victoria Cross, Elinor Glyn, and other purveyors of cheap nastiness, have no standing in literature, nor have they any claim to be regarded as dealers in art. Therefore, let their works be withdrawn from sale.

The pernicious influence of books such as "Three Weeks," "Five Nights" and "The Unconscious Bigamist" is necessarily great on the undeveloped minds of youthful readers. It is also demoralising to the older woman who believes that a cheap cynical nose is a sound substitute for intelligence. "Literature" of that type is unwanted; moreover, it is undesirable. The English employed by its writers is not always of the highest standard; the characterisation is weak; the "plot" absurd. Until such time as the authorities cease to interfere with writers like Shaw, Masfield and Ibsen, and turn their attention to the female filth-mongers, the remedy must remain with the public. A boycott of the problem novel, with the consequent fall in revenue, would cure its authors of their "soul's mission" much more rapidly than any attempt at argument.

H. L. L.

In Russia it is said that no fewer than 400 women are known to be bearing arms. One of these heroines is a colonel in a Cossack regiment, and many have covered themselves with honours by their bravery. The number of women fighters is said to be owing to the absence of sex antagonism in Russia. Men and women work together as comrades more than in Western Europe.

Sports and Pastimes

THE TURF

PALERMO

The results of the racing at Palermo on Sunday were, for the most part, logical. An interesting programme with plenty of runners pleased the public well enough. There is not over much to be said concerning the Classic. The whole story is told by the one statement that shows the time for the Classic as 3.15 4/5. Capullo beat Picacero by half a neck, with Bombazo, the only other entry, two lengths behind.

It was not the riding of Mingo that really won this event, it was the riding of Ardouin that lost it. No race could possibly have been run at Palermo more in the favour of Capullo than this one was.

The pace was an absolute crawl until the last 1000 metres. In fact, one can describe the event thus: Bombazo leading from Picacero with Capullo last, had a canter round the track to loosen their limbs before entering upon a race over 1000 metres, in which Capullo just got home.

No, Mr. Ardouin, your riding may have been all right, but your tactics were all wrong. After winning the Premio Comparacion, and showing your mount in perfect form, why if you had wanted to win this last Sunday's race, did not you go right ahead and do so, and run the others off their legs, which you could have done, and let them try to catch you?

There is nothing more to be said about it. There should have been but one result, if the race had been run in even 3.11, say. Imagine a horse like Gringuito doing it in 3.11 1-5 the same day. No, the whole trouble was that there was nothing to make the pace, and we feel sure that the further the horses travelled the more Mingo must have smiled. Every inch they went was in his favour, but would not have been if Ardouin had ridden out and risked making his own running. The race was a colourless farce.

Beethoven was in one of his good moods, and smashed up all opposition in the first race, which he won in a canter from Sanchez, the favourite, by 1 1/2 lengths.

Lanatti rode the winner for a change, and they certainly seemed to suit one another. Beethoven could and would have won many races more than he has done, were he not such a rogue. This event showed plainly, what we have often claimed, that Beethoven could win when he wanted to.

Uriburu's running did not surprise us. He is a crock, and mule-minded, too. Congrio was not trying. Pegaso's exhibition was genuinely rotten.

At the last moment David Englander decided to ride Santa Ines in the second race, and scored a popular win. The filly cantered in easily in front of Augusta, and considering everything, paid a nice dividend of \$5. Saavedra brought Camboatá in fourth.

Our "speshul" was the third event in hollow style. Centauro beat Pushing and Bataclan with ease. The public fastened upon the latter, in view of his recent performances, and made him a scorching favourite. Wotan's brother, however, proved himself much superior. Leonem's running was the surprise. He never seemed to try, or if he did he has gone off shockingly, nevertheless he will spring it on us one of these days, and don't forget it.

The class mare of the fourth race won an exciting race from Riparia by half a neck. Debutante has been running down the course for a long time. She had no form whatever, but a glance at the entries will show that really she had very little to beat. Ermita never tried a yard from a good start, and let the public down by running fourth, the most usual place for a failing favourite. Patrulla belted round the course, but still she ran.

Nowhere, of course, and so the poor public lost some 6,500 dollars. All these things however are in the ordinary luck of racing, and no one can complain.

Fachinero was a snip for the sixth race, and cantered in a winner by 2 1/2 lengths from Despota III. Domingo Siete, who did the distance in almost similar going last time out in 1.5 3/5, was nowhere. Is it possible that in so short a time he has gone off some 5 seconds over 1100 metres? Let such a yarn be told to the Germans, who believe and swallow anything just now, especially if official.

Jesus Bastias and Domingo Siete we should have thought better things of you, and shall hope for them the next Sunday you are together.

Aguerrido was logically a good thing for the seventh race, and proved that he was all right. Retrecherro, however, ran a poor race, and really should have contested every inch of the going with Aguerrido on past form. Persil ran a good second, and the time, 1.51 2/5, was fairly fast.

The last event was undoubtedly between Gringuito and Siskin. The latter should have won after his last 3000 metre run, but no, he could do no better than third, and allow Gringuito to win by threequarters of a length from Podesta, a rank outsider, who paid \$10.80 for a place. Siskin was two lengths away.

It was a feeble finish to a goodish day, and nothing will convince us that Siskin showed his proper form. This, however, does not detract from Gringuito's performance, which was perfectly consistent.

Acosta is showing himself a bit of a mascot in this last race of the day.

SOME INTERESTING NOTES.

Ocurrencia.—It has been decided to run Ocurrencia in the Premio Classic Palermo on Sunday next. The prize is one of \$18,836, \$3096 to the second, and \$1548 to the third. This event promises to be of the most sensational character, if only the filly is in proper trim. It is a race, weight for age, over the mile, and Ocurrencia has to meet the unbeaten Pan Pan, as well as Mustafa, Last Reason, Evoe, Wotan again, and five others, who have notified their inscriptions. Ocurrencia was originally to have been reserved for the Classic on December 19, but as she is considered well again, she is to run in both classics. Against Pan Pan over the mile! Sounds sensational, doesn't it?

Lanatti.—In the coming season this jockey is to ride officially for the El Talar Stud.

Real San Carlos Races.—Shortly races will be run each Sunday at Real San Carlos. Prizes will be for \$500 gold, and races will not exceed 1200 metres. They should provide a considerable attraction.

RÓSARIO

The great event at the Hippodrome Independencia on Sunday was the Grand Classic, Carlos Pellegrini. A wonderful race was run, which ended in a dead heat between the crack Mi Nene and Lord Bramble. The ovation the jockeys received was stupendous. Ibarra, the jockey of Lord Bramble, received a public tribute which should live long in his memory.

The great feature other than this was the riding of Pablo Claverle. He brought off four races, the second and fourth with the same horse—Topacio II. He also rode Resorte and Ambicioso to victory.

It is unfortunate, that after the big race, Mi Nene hurt herself about the legs.

LA PLATA

Sunday's racing at La Plata was only of a very ordinary character, and with the exception of the Classic, provided the minimum of sport.

The classic was won from point to point by Diorita, who was very well ridden by Justo Pena. With the exception of this, the meeting was colourless.

Results in detail were:—

Premio Naschel, 1600 metres.—1 Los Indios 54, E. Canessa; 2, Mate Amarço 57; 3, Bilbaina.

Also ran: Nochero (4), Marguerite, and Loterie.

Dividends: \$5 and \$3.90; \$8.10.

Won by 4 lengths. Time 1.50.

Premio Nervio, 2000 metres.—1 Honorable 51, J. P. Dufour; 2, Apiz; 3, Pirincho; 4, Guarapo.

Dividend: \$8.

Won by several lengths. Time 2.17 3/5.

Premio Nota, 1400 metres.—1 Zafarrancho IV., 56, P. Thompson; 2 Indecisa 54; 3 Chichu 54.

Also ran: Sir Carlos, Vogler's Prince (4), Hormigon, Snape and Wavelet.

Dividends: \$12.90 and \$4; \$3.30; \$10.

Won by several lengths. Time 1.34 1/5.

Premio Nerica, 1500 metres.—1 Agorera (52), C. Capra; 2, Ogham; 3, Quiroguita; 4 India Brava.

Dividend: \$8.50.

Won by a neck. Time 1.41.

Premio Nondina, 2000 metres.—1 Diorita 52, J. M. Pena; 2 Pilleria 47, 3 Fox.

Also ran: Merito, Perlino, Floweret, and Facon Chico (4).

Dividends: \$11.80 and \$4.80; 2 4.40.

Won by several lengths. Time 2.13 1/5.

Premio Nikel, 1600 metres.—1 Bob 53, F. J. Perez; 2 El Payo ex Mahoma 52; 3, Vogler's Chief 49.

Also ran: Cata Adair, Old Green (4), Chillar, Divinita and Tombola.

Dividends: \$610 and \$2.80; \$4.20 and \$3.90.

Won by 2 lengths. Time 1.48 4/5.

Premio Niniche, 1400 metres.—1, Licinio 47, E. Canessa; 2, Octavio 49; 3, Pichuleta 43.

Also ran: Siete Bravo, Puro, Pionono (4), Old Maid, Carcano, Renta, Condarco and Sigfrido.

Dividends: \$8 and \$3.20; \$6.50; \$6.20

Won by a neck. Time 1.32.

Premio Novedad, 1600 metres.—1 Marabu 43, C. Capra; 2, Estoico II., 49; 3 Collingwood.

Also ran: Glou Glou (4) and Meninto.

Dividends: \$12.80 and \$4.60.

Won by 3 lengths. Time 1.45 2/5.

DANIEL CARDOSO

The trainer and jockey Daniel Cardoso has recovered sufficiently from his recent accident for him to be removed from the hospital to his private house yesterday. It will be remembered that while riding Prologo at La Plata in the classic event on November 19, the horse fell and the jockey received some injuries from the horse Hidrato, who was following. It is not expected that Cardoso will be able to be in the saddle at Palermo for at least another fortnight.

SMASHER

Although progressing favourably, it is stated that Smasher, the famous racehorse, who underwent the serious operation of removal of the lower part of his off hind leg a short time ago has been showing some signs of shock due to the operation.

The veterinary surgeons state, however, that his progress is normal, and expect that in another week's time his nervous system will have again regulated itself. Smasher has been rather restless and has been feeding none too well.

LAWN TENNIS

LOMAS ATHLETIC CLUB.

In perfect weather the Lomas Lawn Tennis Tournament made considerable progress on Sunday. In the afternoon the courts presented an animated appearance, and some rattling good matches were played, which resulted as below:—

Mixed Doubles.—2nd Round.

Mrs. J. Rodman and J. White 2/6, beat Miss Jefferies and D. E. Cotman 2/6, 6—5, 6—5.

Miss Whyte and C. H. Benson, scr., beat Mrs. Jefferies and F. Gee 3/6, 6—2, 6—2.

Gent's Singles.—2nd Round.

W. Pentreath —3/6 beat H. O. Burbidge —2/6, 6—1, 6—3.

D. G. Sinclair scr. beat H. L. Stevens scr. 6—3, 6—5.

A. Hunter 15 beat C. H. Benson scr. 6—2, 6—1.

J. G. Duncan —15 beat F. Gee —2/6, 6—1, 6—0.

W. Cribbes —15 beat A. Thom-Morris —3/6, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

D. E. Cotman —15 w.o. from R. Lawrie scratched.

Third Round.

G. Cribbes beat D. E. Cotman, 6—4, 5—6, 7—5.

Gent's Doubles.—2nd Round.

D. E. Cotman and J. H. Lawrie —15 w.o. R. B. Kent and J. B. Rodman 15, retired.

A. Hunter and H. Whyte 3/6, beat F. Gee and E. Robinson —2/6, 6—2, 6—4.

G. and W. Cribbes —15 beat E. Gibson and W. Scheibler, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

F. Bridger and E. W. Hine —2/6 beat W. Pentreath and D. C. Sinclair —2/6, 6—2, 6—4.

Third Round.

G. E. Leslie and J. C. Dodds —2/6, beat J. White and H. O. Burbidge —4/6, 6—5, 6—4.

MARMOL L.T.C.

Only two matches were played on Sunday afternoon in the tournament now taking place at the Marmol Club. In spite of perfect weather, or because of this, there were very few people on the courts. Grant beat Chapman and Nugent beat Wright, and this was the result of the day's play.

Grant —2/6, 15 beat Chapman scr. 6—2, 6—0.

Nugent —3/6, 15 beat Wright 6—0, 6—4.

BUENOS AIRES BOXING CLUB

An entertaining programme, consisting of seven exhibition boxing bouts, had been arranged for Sunday evening on the premises of the Buenos Aires Boxing Club. These provided some good sport. The training of the competitors had been in the capable hands of Willie Gould. Señor Passo shared with Engineer Mascias the duties of referee, while Señor Gandulfo was the time-keeper.

Competitors met at weights ranging from 50 to 73 kilos, and were well matched to give entertainment. These were:—

(1) D. Sansome v. L. A. Polero. Both at 50 kilos. The latter finished the better.

(2) Julio Perez 50 v. Oscar C. Wiurnos 54, a poor bout, in which Perez was superior.

(3) Rafael Elizalde 57 v. Alfredo Bringas 60. A good bout, with some boxing in it. Elizalde was the stronger, but Bringas used the right well.

(4) Rodolfo Mongiardini 65 v. E. R. Oyomi 66. A nice entertaining bout.

(5) E. Wolff 69 v. Jaime Carbonell 73. The heavier man had the better of a nice bout.

(6) E. Frescara v. L. Lascona. A poor bout.

(7) McCarthy v. Gallardo. The best bout of the evening, with some good clean work shown.

The arrangements were much superior to those of the meeting before. As for the boxing, there was too much tendency in some of the bouts, which were only exhibition bouts, after all, to close in and not stand up and box. It was an enjoyable evening.

CRICKET

HURLINGHAM v. B.A.C.C.

Yesterday was well nigh an ideal one for cricket, and even the Buenos Aires cricket ground at Palermo had recovered splendidly after the rains of Friday and Saturday, albeit still remaining a wicket in favour of the attack.

Hurlingham were the visitors, and it is a question whether when winning the toss and electing to bat, that a mistake was not made. Hurlingham had the worst of the wicket, and although as the afternoon wore on the wicket improved, this improvement was not really very marked, still there was an improvement.

Each side played twelve men. Hurlingham sent in Jackson and Powell-Jones to face Brandon and Emerson.

Jackson scored off Brandon—a single, but Powell-Jones failed in the next over. Mold filled the vacancy, and in his usual slow and steady style played most carefully. Jackson was out to Emerson shortly after this, and another disaster occurred when the Hurlingham captain got out first ball. Little could be done with the bowling, and Mold was the only batsman to put up any decent score. His 47 was invaluable. Shoyer assisted with 27, and the innings closed for 112. Brandon had bowled exceedingly well, and finished up with 7 wickets for 31.

Buenos Aires also started disastrously, and lost Brown and Hooton, when the score was only 12. Five runs later Ayling was out. Gardom again was successful and caught and bowled Thomas, so that four wickets were down for 27. Play continued slowly, and after Emerson was bowled by Jackson, it looked as though Hurlingham were going to score an easy win. McHeard and Boyd however, stopped the rot, and with Brandon taking a hand and helping the latter, the score mounted up. The innings closed for 120, without Young batting. It was a good game, but somewhat slow. The full scores were:

Hurlingham.	
N. W. Jackson, b Emerson	5
Powell Jones, b Brandon	0
C. T. Mold, b Emerson	47
W. D. Gardom, b Emerson	0
T. L. Rumboll, lbw, b Brown	12
W. Lacey, b Brandon	7
J. B. Campbell, b Brandon	0
A. D. Shoyer, b Brandon	27
R. Stuart, b Brandon	2
W. Lengton, b Brandon	0
E. R. Wilson, not out	1
J. H. Dolphin, b Brandon	2
Extras	9
Total	112

Bowling Analysis.	
O.	M.
Brandon	13.3
Emerson	17
Brown	6
Young	4
Logan	3

Buenos Aires.	
E. D. Ayling, b Jackson	15
G. Brown, b Jackson	5
P. Hooton, b Gardom	0
A. H. Hallet, b Gardom	5
G. W. Thomas, c and b Gardom	1
H. H. Emerson, b Jackson	8
McHeard, b Jackson	22
F. N. Boyd, not out	29
G. Brandon, c and b Rumboll	16
P. F. Logan, b Gardom	7
H. D. Lett, b Jackson	7
Extras	5
Total	120

Bowling Analysis.	
O.	M.
Gardom	12
Jackson	20.2
Stuart	9
Powell-Jones	2
Rumboll	5

BELGRANO II. v. BANFIELD.

At Belgrano. The wicket was good, and the weather perfect. The home eleven batted first, and after a slow opening, began well enough. When Robinson and Griffin got together, the

whole complexion of the game changed. Runs came apace, and by excellent play all round the wicket, frequently finding the boundary, these two rattled up the score to 147, and remained united when the innings was declared closed. Robinson 62, and Griffin 54 not out.

Banfield commenced well enough, although Fairclough was soon bowled by Hughes. Hearne joining Edgecombe. The latter then lost his wicket, and after another quarter of an hour's steady play, a rot set in, and the remainder of the game became a procession. The score was only 44 when the last man was bowled by Hughes, who came out with the fine average of 7 wickets for 18.

The scores were as follows:—

Belgrano.	
G. T. Magrane, b Fairclough	10
W. A. Watson, b Fairclough	20
F. Hughes, b Fairclough	0
E. Hammond, b Robson	5
W. Robson, not out	62
W. Hatton, c Fairclough, b Green	20
E. Griffin, not out	54

Extras	3
Total (for 5 wks.)	174

Innings closed.
F. Hansen, H. Detiel, H. Dorning, A. McMillan did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.	
O.	M.
Fairclough	17
Edgecombe	19
E. Robson	6
A. Robson	2
Baker	3
Green	4
Holt	1

Banfield.	
Edgecombe, b Hughes	13
Fairclough, b Hughes	2
Hearne, b Magrane	18
O'Neill, b Magrane	0
E. Robson, b Magrane	0
A. Robson, b Hughes	2
Baker, not out	6
Wilson, b Hughes	0
Jones, b Hughes	1
Green, lbw, b Hughes	0
Holt, run out	0
Robinson, b Hughes	0
Extras	2
Total	44

Bowling Analysis.	
O.	M.
Hughes	11
Magrane	10

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

The present position of the clubs in the First Division is as follows:—

	P.	L.	W.	D.	Pts.
San Isidro	24	21	—	3	45
River Plate	24	16	2	6	38
Racing	18	16	—	2	34
Porteno	24	16	6	2	34
Platense	23	14	5	4	32
E. de La Plata	24	13	5	6	32
Huracán	24	11	7	6	28
Independiente	23	11	7	5	27
Estudiantes	23	12	8	3	27
F. C. Oeste	24	8	8	8	24
Banfield	24	10	10	4	24
Argentino de Quilmes	23	11	10	2	24
G. y Esgrima	24	9	10	5	23
S. L. de Almagro	24	10	11	3	23
Boca Juniors	24	8	10	6	22
Quilmes	24	7	10	7	21
Hispano Argentino	24	8	12	4	20
Tigre	24	8	12	4	20
Estu. Porteno	24	9	14	1	19
Belgrano	24	8	14	2	18
Atlanta	24	7	16	1	15
Kimberley	23	5	14	4	14
D. de Belgrano	23	4	15	4	12
Comercio	24	2	19	3	7
Floresta	24	1	20	3	5

The games played on Sunday were:
River Plate..... 0 Huracan 0
Porteno..... 5 E. Porteno 0
Racing..... 4 E. de La Plata 0

RACING v. EST. DE LA PLATA.

At Avellaneda. The game resulted in an easy win for Racing by 4 goals to nil. The teams were:—
Racing.—S. Arduino, S. Ochoa, A.

BASEBALL

ARMOUR'S v. FRIGORIFICO ARGENTINO.

The fifth game of the league series between the Giants and Beavers chronicled twelve to eleven runs at the end of the seventh inning, on Sunday, at La Plata, favouring the Giants. But in the eighth the Giants, who had been at work hard and persistently with the bat from the beginning made a sudden newly-awakened dash at the pill and scored eight successive runs, before the Beavers captured the bat in an effort to redeem their loss—but all in vain. The score was 20 to 12, which makes the series more one-sided than ever. For the Giants now credit themselves with having played five game and won each one.

The champions raced away with 3 runs to the Beavers 1 in the first inning, then the honours were pretty evenly divided until the eighth inning when balls began raining down upon the Beavers. This inning broke the deadlock. Until that inning, it was a stubborn, close and unyielding game, but after that fatal inning the Beavers went up in the air.

However, the game may be classed as the best of the season. It was a real combat, with both teams playing hard and capably and with vigour and dash, with a fillip of breathing moments and legerdemain feats in the field. It was absorbing right down to a fine catch by Mason which deprived McEnnelly of a chance for his life, for that savagely driven fly ball was well on its way to the bleachers when the fleet moulder leaped into the air and smothered the ball overhead.

It was a close issue from the start, snappily played in every inning and growing in interest as the innings came and went. It held the attention of all the spectators to the end, and in the latter innings when everything that happened took on additional importance, the eyes of the public were fixed upon the contestants on the field. It was a good, clean, lively game, which to the fan was enough tiptop ball playing to appeal to that fine discrimination which, as a genuine fan, is his.

The most influential battling integer of the group engaged was though strange to say, the pitcher of the losing team, Phillips.

He is stocky, deliberate, crafty and although only operating in his second game he pitched with consummate skill.

No contesting pitcher can be equalled in that cool, calculating, consistent merit which belongs to him solely. Moreover, not only did he show marked handicraft as a twirler but he hit with surprising force.

He lost this game, simply because he had no support; but all felt that he was a power on the mound just the same.

The Giants made twenty hits off Phillips; the Beavers peppered Lo-

Reyes, A. Betular, F. Olazar, R. Pepe, Z. Canaveri, A. Ohaco, L. Vivaldi, J. Hospital, J. J. Perinetti.

Est de La Plata.—Barcos, Pastor, Galup Lanus, Loustanan, Duarte, Indart, Aranguren, Lamas, Lascano, Leonardi, Tolosa, Valenciani.

In the first half Ohaco scored twice and Olazar once.

Pastor and Leonardi, two La Plata men, were ordered off the field, and did not take part in the second half, in which Hospital scored the fourth goal.

HURACAN v. RIVER PLATE.

Played at Avenida La Plata before an immense number of spectators, this game ended in a pointless draw.

The teams were:—
Huracan.—F. Pazos, A. Alberti, A. Palacios, M. Fontana, M. Bassadone, N. Carabelli, E. Acevedo, J. Laguna, D. Abantangelo, M. Saverredi, L. Caldera.
River Plate.—C. Irola, A. Chiappe, P. Calneggia, A. Aioldi, C. Garcia, C. Simons, P. Praza, A. Peruzzi, A. Penney, A. Penza, A. Ameal.
Referee, H. Oury.

pez; the swarthy side arm master of the Giants, who was supported by Wilson and Mason, for sixteen. It was largely a pitcher's battle, nevertheless although these three men on the mound had the numerical advantage, Phillips, was still a hard nut to score on.

In most of his innings, Phillips was adequately effective but his support was as near nothing as anything human can be. Brilliant hits were made by McEnnelly and Reymeyer and Kemp, the swatters for the visitors, with four and three hits respectively; good catches in the outfield by Reymeyer.

The fielding of the Giants was fast, devouring, above reproach.

It is difficult to select any individual star in the field as they all pretty well contribute in maintaining uniformity of skill.

The Beavers, on the other hand, only at rare intervals exhibited sensational feats.

McEnnelly, Reymeyer and Kemp starred at the bat. McEnnelly is also a remarkable player in his own way. On the defensive he proved a corker; he caught a puzzling fly after losing it in the sun twice on Sunday.

A very unfortunate and regrettable accident occurred to Kemp, the Beaver's star left fielder, who after making a beautiful single attempted to pilfer second, fell and wrenched his knee cap. He will be out of the game for several weeks and his loss will be keenly felt by the Beavers, especially at this time when they are playing such wonderful ball.

Phillips took his time, weighed every situation as it related to the batter who happened to be up, had speed and faultless control until that unlucky inning, the eighth.

He could skim the corners of the plate with hairline accuracy whenever he chose to work the corners, which was often. His fast ball and his curve were equally well controlled and he gave only one base on balls. He wasn't in the hole at all except the eighth inning, and when he was at his very best he burned the ball through on the corners and struck out such men as O'Keefe and Galloway, as if they were children.

Wilson of the Giants allowed Kemp to strike a soft one, after two balls had passed, who reached first. This was the first inning.

Three balls, it seems were often called on Wilson, as he wasn't in a position to work batters nearly as often as was Lopez at the final, who generally had the strategical better of the hitters. A low pitch which came on the inside fooled the Beavers not a little. Hitlin poled one out to centre and pilfered, Herrod nerved himself for an assault, skimped to the bat and struck the pill with considerable force. Hitlin came in safely. Reymeyer went Wilson to Rehle; and the first run was scored. Gooley soaked the first pitch for a single. Wilson also singled, Stratton went Hitlin to Reymeyer, Gooley and Wilson scored on Galloway's single. Galloway out stealing. Gotman hoisted one over centre for the circuit. Gambes ended by striking out three runs.

This was an interesting inning, so was the fifth:

Phillips doubled and got forced by Kemp. Wilson got his first strike out by whiffing Hitlin, Kemp stole, and came home on Reymeyer's double, who stole third and came home on one. Herrod bounced to centre, scoring Reymeyer. Herrod reached second on passed ball and tried to reach home on a long swat by Tuthil, but failed—2 runs. Reymeyer caught Yehle's fly. Gooley out Herrod to Reymeyer, and Lopez started to warm up; also Mason. Phillips could not find the plate for Wilson and Stratton went Phillips to Reymeyer—0 runs.

Those were the two most interesting innings

The Giants hit Phillips hardest in the midgame and final stage.

The playing was of a more natural gait on Sunday than when they played the last time. It was not over-careful as in their former grapple; it was without the constraint. The

players opened out more, went at it in a systematic form.

The Giants shelved the sacrifice as a factor for intermediate advance and took up the run and hit. They tried stealing a bit, too, and one play involving work of that sort helped them to a number of runs. They had a more versatile, resourceful attack than the Beavers, who were rather clamped down by the excellent team work of their rivals.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 H. R.
Armours 3 1 6 0 0 0 2 8 0 20 20
Argentinos 1 0 3 2 0 0 5 1 0 16 12
Batteries, Phillips and Herrod, Wilson, Maxim, Lopez and Galloway. Phillips struck out seven men.

On December 5 the Argentinos will play against Armours, at La Plata.

The standing of the Clubs:—

Team	Games won	Lost	Percent- age
Armour . . .	5	0	1000
La Plata . . .	3	2	600
Arg. Central.	2	3	400
B.A.B.A. . .	0	5	000

Let us begin with the state of the weather—the day that was snappy and fair, with hundred of rooters all gathered together enjoying the sun and the air, and then let us say—it's a thing we should mention—a knowledge we are willing to share, a fact that is worthy of all your attention—the impossible has happened—the Giants have won again.

And when the game was over they were greeted with large and with joyous acclaim—and how that they're properly welcomed and seated we'll try to go on with this famous Giant v. Beaver game which took place at La Plata on Sunday.

Dame Fortune—who was kind when the Beavers scored a victory last game—was scant in her favours to-day for there were three pitchers this time on the Grant's squad named Wilson, Mason and Lopez, who persisted in keeping right in the way.

But they must hide in oblivion, and beg a hair of Phillips head for a legacy, in the future.

He hasn't a thing but nerves you can't rattle, quick thinking brain and soul that thrills with the ardour and fervour of battle—and, well, he has stuff and control.

An armour of confidence encases him, his twisters are slick as could be.

And that isn't all. It's just half of the story, for out of four chances at bat he walloped the sphere for three bingles, and glory! But they were real hummers at that. His pitching was flawless, and when he had done it he stood at the plate with a grin and went after hits in the contest. It's such a relief after watching the twirlers who sluggishly stand up and fan to find there is one of the classiest hurlers who wallops the pill like a man.

So great was the impression made by this classy player that the writer could not refrain to sing his fame in verse:—

All the other Giants aided, of course;

They hit the small pill with vim and with force;

They hammered the sphere with an echoing bang;

They fielded with pep and with vigour and tang.

With hand and with head and with bat and with glove,

They worried the young folks of Brotherly Love,

But the star and the bright and particular light,

Was young Mr. Phillips. Some pitcher is right.

B.A. V. LA PLATA

That which we feared to prophesy happened. The Cyclons have lost once more. The wonder is why and how this can be. Have they forgotten their old traditions?

Twelve to five. Their efforts to win sink but into insignificance. On Sunday they appeared at Talleres, framed to beat the Tigers, and they returned with another defeat attached to the long list.

We ought not to condemn them, for there is one predominating virtue

which clings to them; their willingness "to be game." They do not possess the sterling team which they had last year, circumstances have altered their chances considerably, and as it is has been previously remarked, their propensity for changes is their ruination.

However, one thing has been noticed time and again; their grip in mustering their strength in final innings. A composite box score of the games which they have played will immediately show their frightful errors at the starting of a game, with gradual improvement as the game advances.

They have perhaps rightly claimed that the scorching sun on the La Plata grounds prevented them from seeing the ball. What can they say for Sunday's game?

The game was the usual thrills, the tightening moments when one gasps for air, succeeded by someone committing an error which ends in a prolonged stage of agony.

The Tigers, it may be safely said, however, do not quite live up to the reputation of such a formidable name. They are not exactly tiger-like in their movements. In fact, it may be said, that they are rather slow. At bat they show up very poorly, while the Cyclons, if there is anything they can do well, is getting a 'squat' at the pill.

There is a new discovery, this time on the side of the Tigers, and a real discovery. It is Cleveland, who caught his initial game for the Tigers. He improves the team considerably. This was his first game in three years, but it is stated that he has played professional ball in Chicago, and consequently it is not to be wondered at his professional way of handling the pitcher and the rest of the group.

The remainder of his team are placing feathers in their hats, congratulating themselves upon this pick, which they hope will rival in fame, Phillips of the Beavers.

Wright pitched for the Tigers, giving Schick a rest. He played fair. Cronin first started catching, but later shifted to third base.

Noonan and Houston played with their usual "forte," aided by the ever-confident Tuero and Volkening.

The game was well played.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.
La Plata	0	4	2	1	0	0	3	2	0	12
Buenos Aires	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	5

GOLF

SAN ISIDRO.

FINALS OF THE NEWBERY THOMAS CUP.

The final stages of play for the Thomas Cup took place at San Isidro on Sunday, and resulted in a win for Mr. A. Moffat.

The Cup will be presented next Sunday, when a mixed foursome competition will be played.

This year all the entry fees which will be received for the Cronhelm Cup will be devoted to the Red Cross Funds.

Sunday's play in the Thomas Cup was as below:—

Semi-Finals.

A. Moffat beat J. McCown, 3 up and 2 to play; N. W. Cronhelm beat S. G. Follett, one up.

Final:

A. Moffat beat N. W. Cronhelm by 5 up and 4 to play.

FAMOUS U.S. NOVELIST

TO VISIT SOUTH AMERICA.

Mr. Cyrus Brady, son of the distinguished American novelist Dr. Cyrus T. Brady, has arrived in Buenos Aires by the s.s. Voltaire.

This is his second visit to South America, and this time he has come to stay. His father, who is at present engaged in completing some important literary work, is expected to make a trip in a very short time to South America for the purpose of gathering writing material for a book on the "Gauche" of the South.

Dr. Brady can be classed as the founder of the comparatively new school of literature in the United States which deals with scenes of the primitive life in the West. He has also become popular in writing seafaring stories.

In his works he has, no doubt, been aided by his vast experiences as a traveller.

When he first commenced his literary labours, no one suspected the ability of the Doctor of Law. Few people noticed some stories about Western ranchmen, cowboys, gamblers, or miners which found their way in the Cosmopolitan and other American magazines.

It was not until "The Baby of the Frontier" appeared that the critics were suddenly aroused. From being totally obscure, Dr. Brady suddenly found himself the mouthpiece of the American public. The Brady stories of the true West were eagerly snatched as soon as they were published, and so strong was his influence over the minds of the public, as well as the critics, that he was styled "The writer of the real West."

He was, indeed, one of the very few authors who wrote realistic stories about the West, and he was consequently able to create a more genuine conception of the crude, honest cowboy of Texas and Arizona in the minds of the Easterners.

But Dr. Brady was not entirely satisfied in producing Western types. His versatility soon caused him to seek another direction—and he found that in relating adventures on the sea.

The "Quiberon Touch," a story of the English Navy, which was published in England under the title of "Little France," added new lustre to his fame.

His last work, "The Web of Steel," based on an engineering theme, is now in course of publication. It was written in collaboration with his son, Mr. Cyrus Brady, who, by the way, is a civil engineer. Mr. Cyrus Brady has contributed to this story most of the technical knowledge, and a good deal of modesty prevents him from admitting the active part he has taken in this production.

BULLION THEFT MYSTERY

No further mystery has been thrown upon the mysterious disappearance of £5,000 in gold during transit to the Republic on the R.H.L. s.s. Tubantia. The opinion is still held that the theft was committed at Falmouth during the shipment of the treasure boxes. The Royal Holland Lloyd have, in the meantime, in the handsomest manner resolved to reimburse the Caja de Conversion the amount, without prejudice to the investigation. In accordance with this intention, Mr. W. Allinson Bell, the Company's Agent, informed the Minister of Finance that the sum would be handed over at the offices in Reconquista yesterday at 11 a.m.

VENDETTA OR ROBBERY?

A MYSTERIOUS CRIME.

In a most laconic manner the police of Acebal yesterday announced the discovery of a savage crime, which is still enshrouded in mystery.

At 10.30 a.m. they discovered the body of an unknown man, who had met his death by strangling. Judging by the condition of his clothes and of other matters the motive was robbery. The police report that "in spite of every diligence we have been unable to identify the body, and we suppose that the thieves or criminals have tried to put the police off the track," and they leave the matter there. It is, however, firmly believed that the crime is one of a vendetta, and the reasons given for this theory are that, after strangling the man (in itself an unusual method for a thief) the criminals completely disfigured their victim and removed every letter or piece of paper that could identify. The affair is a most mysterious one, and special police have now been appointed to clear up the matter.

CORPSE EXHUMED

A CORDOBA TRAGEDY.

Some little time ago a sensational affair occurred at Sampacho in the Province of Cordoba in which a man named Carlos Miranda met his death. He was discovered by a police agent lying on the roadway with apparently two serious bullet wounds in the body. This was on Oct. 19. He died later in Hospital when it was discovered that there were three bullet wounds and it was apparently the one not previously noticed that was the cause of death. The case went before Doctor Castellano, the criminal judge, and after some evidence a subcommissioner of police one Julio Artiende was arrested.

A close examination of detail followed and Artiende was formerly charged and found guilty of the murder.

Yesterday afternoon information was received from Rio Cuarto stating that Dr. Castellano at the order of the Superior Tribunal had ordered an exhumation of the body and requested a further autopsy to be made by the Government Doctor Sebastian Palacio. It appears that the fatal bullet wound does not correspond to the other two. The matter is one with considerable mystery attached to it.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN

NEW PREMISES AT INGENIERO WHITE.

It is hoped that the new church hall and reading room of the Missions to Seamen at Ingeniero White, F.C.S., will be opened during the first week of January. The cost of the building, approximately \$8,500, has been entirely collected by the sailors visiting the port during the past three years.

The Southern Railway Company kindly gave the building site which lies between the Port of Galvan and Ingeniero White, and have also given other concessions. Shipmasters generally have also liberally helped, and it is believed that the new premises will materially help the Mission in its good work.

FERNET-BRANCA

Tonic, bitter, appetizer and digestive

HOFER & Co., B. Aires.—Sole Agents

PAN AMERICAN EXPOSITION

To Be Held at Buenos Aires

PREPARATIONS FOR JULY 4, 1916

On the 4th of July, the day when fire-crackers resound throughout the United States like one huge echo, when politicians deliver patriotic addresses, when everybody, in fact, rejoices—on that memorable day a Pan-American Exposition will be formally opened in Buenos Aires next year.

Its aim is to bring about a closer commercial relationship; to exhibit each other's products and become better acquainted with each other from an educational as well as commercial sense.

The idea of holding such an Exposition originated in the minds of Sr. Eduardo Sauze, the celebrated architect, Mr. M. Ingres, of Ingres and Co., was formerly Professor at the Chicago University, and at McGill University in Montreal; Dr. A. Hale, Commercial Attaché at the American Embassy; and Mr. H. E. Finney, Gen. Manager of the Armour Frigorifico.

For a considerable time before any definite steps were taken, meetings were held, ideas were formulated, plans were drafted, messages were sent to both the Argentine and American Governments, and it was not until they received the most favourable answers from both that they decided to make this movement a reality.

On September 21, Dr. Gramajo, Buenos Aires Intendente, received Mr. Sauze at the Intendencia. Many matters appertaining to the Exposition were discussed, and it was finally agreed to concede 30,000 square metres at Palermo. This was the basis of the movement, and from that moment the Exposition was theoretically in being.

Since then, prominent Americans and Argentines have been hard at work developing the scheme.

To ensure its ultimate success it was decided that a company should be formed of influential persons.

A week ago, before a re-union of the Commercial Club, a number of those interested attended. Argentines as well as Americans participated in the discussion, and the result was that the following persons agreed to constitute the Company:—

Dr. Enrique Uriburu as President; Messrs. M. Black; H. E. Finney; W. C. Howe; A. Tuguiro; M. Ingres; Emilio Lahore; M. A. Reece; Eduardo Sauze; E. J. Sullivan, and J. W. Williams.

It is highly probable that the Constabulary Band of the Philippines Islands, which toured the world two years ago, and which figured in the St. Louis Exhibition, will play the opening march on July the Fourth.

The entrance fee will be nominal, as it will not reach beyond the "peso" mark.

The public opening of the Exposition will take place on September 1.

This afternoon the Board of Directors will be appointed.

All that progress and the human intellect can conceive will be demonstrated in one way or another at the Exposition. Monuments will be erected, pavilions of art, industry and commerce, will prevail.

Some attempt at a description of the Pan American Exposition, which, it is claimed, will be the greatest that South America has ever had, will not be out of place.

A huge pyramid named Tucuman will stand in front of the gates leading to the interior. The pavilions will be surrounded by a large wall, upon which will be engraved various devices representing the historical annals of both countries. This wall will be the outside facades of the pavilions. Upon the south facade a treatment of the "patensque period" of Spanish architecture will predominate.

The buildings of the Exposition will be fashioned by a Joint Commission composed of a number of notable architects from both countries who will work in collaboration with the colour staff, with the landscape engineers and with the lighting experts to produce a harmonious whole. Its members will labour in unison, and in its session each feature will be considered in its relation to the ensemble, yet each architect will have some definite detail.

Eduardo Sauze, the eminent Argentine architect who designed the celebrated Argentine Pavilion, which was exhibited at the San Francisco Exposition, will undertake to establish the buildings.

The Pan American Exposition will be situated in front of the Spanish monuments at Palermo, at the angle of the Alvear and Sarmiento Avenidas, and will face the Zoological Gardens.

The official pavilion, the "Union Pan American," will be surrounded by a group of monuments representing "Future."

A note of elegance will be attained by the impressive landscape and monuments. A "Tower of Argentine Independence," rising to a height of 140 metres, will enable the adventurous sightseer to reach the summit and admire from an elevation of four hundred feet, the panorama stretching before him.

No better idea could have been conceived to show the financial development of two great countries, who are comparatively young when contrasted with Europe.

It is impossible to classify or measure the wealth that will be involved. A million dollars gold is already available for the purpose, although the complete scheme has barely been in existence.

There will be scores of exhibits representing almost every phase of commercial and educational activities.

A summary of the notable exhibits include the improved methods of transportation, the motor truck, the aeroplane, improved methods in generation of power, modern-equipped engines and other internal combustion engines—the advanced methods of inter-communication, the transcontinental telephones, and the increased development of wireless.

And yet this list is in its very nature inadequate. It records but a few of the spectacular advances.

The development of the internal combustion engine records a triumph in the production of power and a relative advance in the development of transportation. The prodigious agricultural motor that will tremble and throb as it lays its own track over vast agricultural lands, and also the great motor trucks that feed the railroad branch lines and bring the far interior into direct touch with the markets of the world.

This will be illustrated by cinematograph, which, by the way, will be presented in a splendid building free of charge. This moving-picture palace will be expressly devoted to the purpose of exhibiting the developments of natural or manufactured products in South and North America.

The Exposition will also have exhibits containing models of children's playgrounds, improved factories, rooms, homes, schools, besides giant displays of manufactured steel products.

It is definitely ascertained that a live stock exhibition will be held, divided into many separate shows.

Cattle from all parts of Argentine and other sections of South America will be shown in the live stock pavilions, where the cattle from Iowa, Montana, Michigan, Nebraska, Texas, and other States will also figure prominently.

This particular pavilion, it is alleged, will cover immense space, and great prizes will be set aside for exhibitors.

Besides these exhibits mentioned there will be many Congresses and Conventions.

There will also be installed luxurious restaurants, cafés, an aquarium, and other means of entertainment. A huge amphitheatre will be one of the main features. It will have an enormous seating capacity, and plays and

PANAMA - PACIFIC EXHIBITION

ITS BEAUTY AND IMPORTANCE

INTERVIEW WITH MR A. DECK

Mr. Alfred J. Deck has just returned from a prolonged holiday in the United States. Mr. A. J. Deck is a "muy simpática" personality in the Anglo-American community of Buenos Aires, among whom it is pleasant to record there is a general feeling that, if we do owe allegiance to different governments, "we are a Jock Tamson's bairns," for, it would probably be difficult to name another city or community, outside the Parent Countries, where relations are more cordial, friendly and 'en famille' between British and Americans, than in Buenos Aires and the Argentine Republic. Mr. Deck, like many other men of ability, is modest and deprecates personal mention but it is no violation of confidence to say that his marked resemblance to the gentleman (Capital G, please) who fills the Presidential office in the Great Republic, has exposed him to malignant scowls from the Huns, who are quite unable to understand Dr. Wilson and his desire for even handed justice, even as they cannot understand his objection to indiscriminate murder.

In view of his official connection with the great San Francisco Exhibition, Mr. Deck's opinions are naturally of value. Had the war not intervened, there can be no doubt that the Great Exposition would have been a success almost beyond computation. Even as it is, it has been a financial success. All possible expenses are believed to comfortably more than covered. Although the numbers of visitors from Europe and the arrivals of eminent persons from European States has been necessarily greatly or altogether curtailed, a very large number of visitors have been noted from the Republics of South America. These were received with pleasure and special mention is due to the Argentine Vice-Consul in San Francisco, Dr. Bouttell Dunlop, for his untiring courtesy and consideration to all South American visitors.

The marvels of the great San Francisco Exhibition have been frequently dealt with before and it remains only to say that the beauty of the site, the magnificence of the buildings and the general effect as described, have not been exaggerated. The illuminations at night were veritable feats of colour; the Tower of Jewels, one of the features of the Exhibition, and an actual vision from the Arabian Nights is hung with gems costing over \$100,000 (gold). The area of the Exhibition is so large that Electric and Steam cars have to be used by visitors to get about. About 75,000 have been the daily average of visitors although on state

concerts will be produced there.

A pavilion devoted to "Styles" will occupy a conspicuous place, and should prove of considerable interest to adherents of the Fashion Plates.

The Armour's Pavilion will display their numerous products, and demonstrate by many scientific ways the superior system which they use in producing their wares.

In the Pavilion of Implements of Warfare will be found the new armoured motor-truck, now an important factor in the world's great war, in contrast with the heavier than air machine, which, too, is playing its deadly part in the European conflict.

Then the Steel Industry will probably be one of the most important exhibits. Every stage in the manufacture of steel will be shown in motion pictures.

This in short is a brief summary of the intentions of those now organising the great Pan American Exposition, which will open its doors to the public in September next year.

Red Cross Love Romance

ANOTHER SCANDAL IN THE AUSTRIAN COURT.

London, Nov. 25.

Details have been transmitted from Copenhagen of a love romance between Archduchess Isabella of Austria, attached to the Red Cross, and Dr. Paul Albrecht, chief of the institution.

The lady, who is 27 years of age, is the daughter of Archduke Frederick, Duke of Teschea, Silesia, and of Princess Isabel of Croye. She was divorced from Prince George of Bavaria in 1913.

The attachment of the Princess for Dr. Albrecht became known to the Austrian Imperial family, and attempts were made to persuade the Princess to break it off. The end was that the pair fled together, and were finally discovered by the police at a small place near Prague.

Requested to return to Vienna, they refused to do so until the Emperor consented to their marriage. This was given in order to avoid scandal, and, the marriage ceremony having been duly performed, the happy pair have now returned to the Austrian capital.

Arbitration Agreement

COMPENSATION FOR LIVES OF AMERICANS KILLED IN PANAMA

Washington, Nov. 29.

A protocol has been signed between the Governments of Panama and the United States appointing the Minister of the Netherlands at Washington to determine the amount of indemnity to be paid by Panama for the killing of several Americans in the riot which occurred at Panama on April 6, 1912.

days numbers were no doubt much higher.

On State days the Governor of the State to which the day was dedicated made an official visit; all the prominent people of the State who could do so, followed suit, and in the evening followed a grand reception and ball. The plan seems an excellent one.

Among other visitors came Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, who referred in the kindest terms to Argentina and to his visit there.

Colonel Roosevelt remarked that although he was prepared to see wonderful things and astonishing progress in Argentina, what he did see, nevertheless astounded him. The prosperity of the country and its solidity, the magnificence of the architecture and the genuineness of the prosperous conditions were all a revelation to him.

Referring to his own experiences, Mr. Deck said he had observed great changes since his last visit home. In San Francisco, for instance, all traces of the disastrous earthquake and fire had disappeared. The prosperity of California is remarkable but, indeed conditions of a similar nature prevail at present through the entire United States.

The Argentine Pavilion in the Exhibition was generally admired for its magnificent design and completeness of exhibits. The building, which cost over \$200,000 for erection, will at the close of the Exhibition on Dec. 1 be made over to the U.S. Government as a Library for the use of the Army and Naval forces, a graceful gift much appreciated. The Canadian Pavilion rivalled the Argentine in magnificence. Its exhibits of products, animal life and every kind of Canadian activities, were wonderful including numerous cinemas and pictorial representations.

The general impression of the Exposition as a whole, was one of singular beauty, good taste finish and completeness.

Agricultural & Pastoral

Camp Notes

(By Our Agricultural Editor.)

In the Bahia Blanca district the commencement of the oat harvest is reported, and the crop is generally good, though some of the earlier sowings were somewhat damaged by the drought, while the later sowings had the advantage of rain just in time to foster the further growth of the plant. Oats are now more generally sown than formerly, but it is regrettable that in this climate the straw dries up too rapidly before the heads are properly filled, hence the light and inferior quality of oats produced in this Republic. It is a well-known fact that most of the oats used for the maintenance of racehorses here are imported from New Zealand, where the oats grow to perfection, the quality grown about Dunedin being equal to the best East Lothian oats in Scotland. Best quality imported oats from New Zealand are being sold at approximately three pounds sterling a bag, surely a payable price for the grower or seller.

The Direction of Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture announces that from January 1 to November 21, the exportation of cereals from this Republic had reached the enormous quantity of 8,144,749 tons classified as follows: Wheat (and flour) 2,630,096 tons; maize 4,030,661; linseed 918,670, and oats 565,322 tons.

Very favourable reports have been received from the south of the Province of Buenos Aires regarding the forthcoming harvest, the prospects being considered very good for both wheat and oats.

Statistical returns show a considerable increase in the number of pigs being exported from this Republic. The interest lately shown by several of the freezing companies in acquiring all the suitable pigs they possibly can for export, will no doubt stimulate feeders here to cater more for the requirements of these buyers, and turn out pigs of a size and quality which will commend themselves to the home butchers, and maintain and increase the demand for Argentine pork. For the more general feeding of pigs in this country it is necessary that greater attention should be given to this most important and lucrative branch of the agriculturist's business. I say agriculturist's because it is necessary that a certain area must be cultivated and sown with the required feeding stuffs, for the successful and economical production of "porkers." The system of turning the pigs out on the alfalfa, without, in many cases, giving them any supplementary ration is simply wasting time and not utilising the capital to the best advantage. It has formerly been the more general custom to grow them big, then finish off with maize, and when heavy weights and great fatness had been attained the pigs were sold, and commanded good prices. This was because the class bred and reared was the most suitable to usage in this part of the world, where what little lean meat they had was destined for one purpose, while the great quantity of fat was carefully kept apart and was highly prized for other purposes. Such a carcass of pork would not be an acceptable one for the home trade where the animals best adapted for the family butchers' trade command far higher prices than big, heavy fatty carcasses which would be acquired by the sausage men at a much lower value. It is as necessary with the pig as with the calf or lamb, that the milk flesh should never be lost, or the same quality of a carcass animal will never be attained. When the pigs are parted from the sow they require to be carefully tended, with a good shelter and preferably dry boarding to lie upon, while they are

also very partial to a mud bath in summer should such be available. The proper attention to the young pigs from the time they are weaned will ensure their being marketed at an earlier date and give more satisfaction alike to buyer and shipper. The latter will be able to pay a firmer price, knowing that the quality of his goods commend them to purchasers on any meat market in the United Kingdom.

There are generally some conditional clauses to the success of any industry, and one about the pig business is if the pigs in this Republic were more free from "tuberculosis" higher prices could also be paid by the buyer who runs a great risk and corresponding loss to the numbers seized under the strict veterinary inspection ruling here. Some effort ought to be made by owners of large herds of pigs to ascertain the health of their stock, or they should take means for reducing the abnormally high percentage of pigs affected with tuberculosis and only discovered when the animals are slaughtered, with an attendant heavy loss to the purchaser.

This season's wool trade opened under most favourable conditions, a firm demand being experienced for all classes of wool on offer, but the initial enthusiasm has now disappeared, and buyers are now not operating at all. The enormous quantity of over ten million kilos of wool is at present deposited in the Central markets awaiting sale, but with the unfavourable prospects this quantity is likely to be considerably augmented in the near future as more of this season's shearing comes to hand. This market only has a storage capacity for sixteen million kilos, so it is predicted that the management of the market may order its being closed for the reception of further consignments of wool, so unfavourable are the present conditions for effecting sales, at anything near the former high values ruling earlier in the season. This is another notable example of the advantage of selling when values are high, and of letting the next man take his risk of the market fluctuations, which buyers of such commodities ought to understand better than the camp man, who when his produce realises a good price, can utilise his increased capital to better advantage than if he refuses a sound price for his goods and takes the chance of the market. I have found this a sound policy in the past, and it would appear to be still more applicable to the precarious position of markets in such times as the present.

Writing about the advantage of accepting a sound price for goods or animals, more than one estanciero is now regretting not having accepted the price offered for lots of fat steers, some few weeks ago, and would consider themselves fortunate if they could now sell their cattle at anything near the previous offer, as the price of beef for export is also receding, though lighter weighted animals for the city trade, in this warm weather have not suffered so much of a decline from former quotations. Sheep of all classes have also been selling at lower values than last week.

The best sale in the history of Shire horse breeding was held lately at Tring Park, in Herts. when the late Lord Rothschild's stud was dispersed. The sale realised £26,538 5s. for 47 head, an average of £560 8s. 7d.

NORWICH FAT STOCK SHOW.

THE HERALD is indebted to Mr. Ricardo Hogg for the copy of a private telegram announcing another triumph for the Aberdeen Angus breed at the Norwich show, when Eve Maisemore annexed the hundred pound champion cup as the best fat beast of any breed. This animal was bred and is owned

The River Plate Dairy Co., Ltda.

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"VICTORIA,"—Independencia 652, Rosario.

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This is a perfect substitute for the ordinary chemical Dehorner in sticks of which there is no more in stock in the Argentine.

CALASTREME & RATTI

Veterinary Establishment,

MAIPU 247, BUENOS AIRES.

by that popular Aberdeen-Angus breeder and judge, Mr. J. J. Cridlan, whose name is also widely known in this Republic as a former judge at Palermo show, and for the great excellence of his cattle and the innumerable prizes they have annexed at all the leading shows in open competition.

PORTS CLOSED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

This much-debated question will now be settled by the recent order in Britain, absolutely prohibiting the exportation of any class of stock. This will cause no little concern to the numerous firms engaged in the importing of pedigree farm stock from Britain and also to many estancieros here who had placed important commissions for the acquisition of specially high-class sires for competing at the forthcoming International Show next year, and for service at their stud farms. The cable announcing this decision on the part of the home authorities does not specify whether these measures have been found necessary through a fresh outbreak of disease or as a preventive measure for the conservation of the live stock in Britain.

The closing of the ports for the exportation of live stock will have the effect of hardening values here for the sale of camp bulls, which are not now so easily picked up. For those estancieros in the Northern zones, The Forestal, Limited, offer a very good class of well bred and hardy bulls, well adapted for other camps in the "garripata" zone, if supplied from their Northern camps, while the bulls bred at Santa Catalina are descended from cows acquired from some of the best known and oldest cabanas in the

Province of Santa Fé, for many years well known for the excellence of their stock, which has now passed into the ownership of The Forestal, where their reputation has been further enhanced, through the high quality of the sires purchased and the careful and expert handling of same.

PALM KERNEL CAKE.

The results of the experiments carried out by the West of Scotland College at Crichton Farm, Dumfries, supply further testimony to the economic value of palm kernel cake as a concentrated food for fattening cattle. It was tested in comparison with decorticated cotton cake, crushed oats, and bran, and gave a good account of itself as part of the concentrated ration. The cattle employed in the experiment were Ayrshire bullocks, and liberal returns were, therefore, not to be expected; but the average weekly gain in live weight per animal of the palm kernel cake lot was 3lb., compared with 11lb. from cotton cake and crushed oats, and 7.2lb. from bran, which, like the palm kernel cake, was given in conjunction with smaller mixtures of cotton cake and crushed oats. The lower price of the palm kernel cake improved its position from a financial aspect, the cost per lb. of the increased weight in its case being 4 3/4d., compared with 4d. and 6 1/2d. respectively. Professor Paterson, after remarking that 3lb. of palm nut cake give a better return than 4lb. of bran, affirms that the result on the whole proves palm nut cake to be a valuable addition to our list of feeding stuffs. The cattle did not take readily to it at first, and he suggests that if it could be made more appetising by the inclusion of molasses or some such substance, its value would be enhanced.

The Garden and Orchard

HINTS TO AMATEURS.

(By The Rustic.)

Garden.—Having nurseries prepared for them, the following seeds may be sown now, and during next month: Anemone, Asther, Balsamine, Convolvulus, Centaurea, Cyclamen, Carnation, Chrysanthemum, Gypsophila, Pelargonium, Primulus, Wallflower, and Stock, Mignonette, Violet, Verbena, etc. If grafts have been made, these should be watched carefully, and where they have taken, the binding should be removed, and labels put on with the name of the variety grafted. Also all plants destined for seed should be selected and marked. All bulbs which have finished flowering must be removed, stored and classified. The most practical and economical labels for plants and flowers are the wooden yellow slips found at any seed store, and which if marked with ordinary pencil, will last quite a long time without rubbing off. A general digging up of beds, and the other operations indicated in our last issue should be continued.

Orchard.—Should the ploughing of the orchard not have been effected yet, this must be done at once, and in the case of small plantations, where artificial irrigation is possible, the ground round the trees should be arranged so as to water them. The object of ploughing or digging up round plantations is, of course, to put down the weeds, to turn over the soil and favour its oxygenation and to destroy the insects living in the soil. This operation should be commenced in the Spring and continued during the whole of the summer. In the nine districts of this country as many as four distinct ploughings are made, three of them between the months of October and February, and one in the winter, after the fall of the leaves. The necessity of thinning the fruit trees of excessive vegetation cannot be too much recommended here, specially where the winter pruning has not been properly done. This operation must be carefully carried out, the idea being to remove all unfruitful branches where these are excessive, without destroying those on which the winter pruning is to be made, and with the object of giving ventilation and light to the plant and fruit on same.

Plagues and Insects.—The present hot and damp weather is very favourable to the development of cryptogams. We notice the daily and rapid development of these plagues, so cannot recommend too strongly the spraying with Bouillie Bordalaise, as described in our last issue. For the destruction of insect plagues a very simple method can be employed, and which consists in placing in different parts of the garden or orchard at night tubs or barrels or any other vessels with a large open surface containing water to which has been added some poison, such as a little kerosene, or disinfectant, and suspending over same a lighted lamp. The light will attract all flying insects, and these will fly round the lamp and eventually fall into the liquid and get drowned. Those cheap acetylene lamps sold in the market, protected by a suitable tube, would do admirably for the purpose.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Though the weather does not so far promise a scarcity of rain, it is not amiss to give a few hints on the irrigation of trees or vegetables on a more or less extensive scale. Referring to the work of cultivation, under the Orchard heading, when ploughing the ground it can be prepared for irrigating the trees by leaving furrows between each row and which can afterwards be finished off with the hoe. This is of course for irrigation where the land is flat and has a certain fall to allow the water to run, and also where large deposits of water such as Australian tanks are available. As the plantations of trees are generally too wide apart for one furrow to give sufficient water to reach the roots, two furrows could be made between

each row, or what would be more effective though perhaps more expensive, would be to make one furrow by hand at the foot of each row of trees. The water should be run off into these furrows from distributing canals leading from the water source and run down until the limit is reached, then cut off, and a dam thrown across at a certain distance from the end, the water let in again and so on. As economy of water is the first consideration where regular supply is not obtainable, irrigation should be carried on at night, because during the day the amount of water which is evaporated by the sun is very considerable and besides, as the water is not running continually over the ground, there is the danger of the roots getting scalded. Of course the looser the soil is the more effective will be the irrigation. About the quantity of water required it is difficult to say, as it depends on many causes. If there has been a good rainfall during the winter, less water will be needed, as the subsoil will be damp. The class of soil is another factor; sandy soils absorb large amounts of water, whereas compact soils do not require so much. In high parts of the country the evaporation is greater than in lands which are nearer the level of the sea. The fall in the ground carries the water quicker, and therefore more is required to soak the earth than in ground where it can run at a gentle speed.

Another means of irrigation, less elaborate, and suitable for small plantations of trees is the employment of watering carts. These can be obtained on the market, and are generally sold with the thresher sets. They consist of a cylindrical tank mounted on a couple of wheels, and can be drawn by one horse. But a watering tank can easily be made by mounting a barrel of, say 400 litres capacity, on wheels. These watering carts are often seen in use on estancias for carting drinking water. The trees should be prepared first for watering, by making a hollow round each plant well dug up and with a border to contain the water. Each cart should be provided with two cans, such as empty kerosene tins, with handles to them. The cart runs down the row, and two men or boys pour the water on each tree at either side. This system has been carried out in the vineyards of the north of Entre Rios, during seasons of drought, and although an expensive process, has saved the crops. The irrigation, of course, should be done systematically, by dividing up the plantations into sections, extending in accordance with the quantity of water available, so that each section gets its turn at least every fifteen days.

BRITISH JOBS FOR GERMANS

A TRELEW PROTEST

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—I wish to put on record in your widely read paper the following facts:—

The Ferrocarril Central del Chubut, an English concern, has recently opened up the new extension from Gaiman to the Upper Valley. To deal with cargo at the new terminus a galpon is required. The manager of said Company is the British Vice-Consul in Madryn, who was prominently noticed in your columns about twelve months ago on account of his connection with German shipping interests.

There is no lack of skilled carpenters in Chubut: British, Italian, Russian, Spanish and others, many of these being established in Trelew, and all within reach of the F.C.C.C., but none have been called upon to tender for the new galpon.

The man who is actually erecting the galpon is a German.

Why is this?

As a British subject I challenge our Vice-Consul to reply through your columns.

Yours, etc.

HERBERT P. EVANS.

Trelew, Nov. 19.

Cabaña 'Lujan' y 'Las Hermanas'

= DE =

R. HERRERA VEGAS É HIJOS

LUJAN, F.C.S.

J. M. GUTIERREZ, F.C.S.

*Carneros Lincoln y Oxford Down.
Toros Hereford y Durham. :: ::*

FLORIDA 832 - BUENOS AIRES

PACKING FOR EXPORT

How the American Government Aids Shippers

OUTSIDE STRENGTH AND INSIDE BEAUTY

In a recent number of the "Exporters' and Importers' Journal," there is an article dealing with the question of packing goods for export that is as interesting as it is instructive. Writing naturally from the American point of view, it states that it is not too much to say that the Yankees have in recent years brought home to many a retail merchant in foreign parts a new conception of the importance of inside packing. Naturally, your average foreign merchant has, from time out of mind, realised the importance of packing that would insure the arrival at his warehouse of goods in good condition. But he has not in many instances had any conception of the extent to which attractive inside packing would aid him in the sale of goods. That is where twentieth century Yankee practice has proven a revelation. Neck-wear, gloves, hosiery and a hundred and one American specialties have been put out in decorative boxes, edged with lace paper or embossed paper, and neatly tied with silk ribbons. Naturally women purchasers, the world over, have been attracted to the goods. The Americans have by the same method gained the lead in fancy boxed stationery and in the beautiful silk-lined cases in which American safety razors are delivered to purchasers.

Along with this appeal to the eye in the case of many classes of inside packing, has gone an appeal to the palate in the packing of other articles, notably food products. Chocolates and other confections are, in quantities as small as one pound, going out from American factories in tin boxes, and all the American biscuits and crackers which bid fair to quite crowd the English article out of the market are obtainable in the small-size tins that conserve all the flavour for the ultimate consumer.

Government Standard Cases.

In addition to the efforts for self-improvement on the part of almost every firm in the United States charged with the responsibility for packing goods for trans-oceanic transit, there are in the republic a number of public or governmental agencies that are conscientiously labouring in the cause of better packing. For example, the United States Government Forest Service, which is concerned with the proper utilisation of wood and wood products, is constantly conducting exhaustive tests as to the relative strength of packing cases of various sizes and forms. The United States Interstate Commerce Commission, which has supervisory control over traffic on the railroads and inland waterways of the United States (and thus has tem-

CATTLE ON THE HOOF

Exportation from Britain

PROHIBITED BY GOVERNMENT

London, Nov. 26.

The Government has issued a decree absolutely forbidding the exportation of cattle on the hoof from any port of the United Kingdom and Ireland.

porary jurisdiction over shipments en route to foreign countries), has also devoted, of late, much attention to ways and means of packing, and has recently framed what are accounted ideal specifications for various classes of packing boxes, and especially has prescribed proper containers for ammunition and explosives, which have latterly come to form such an important item in international trade.

Potatoes for South America.

One of the recent discoveries of the experts on packing is that for the shipment of potatoes, etc., to countries, such as those in South America, a crate is a type of container that is preferable to a barrel, such as has been extensively employed in the past. Export crates, such as are coming into extensive use, are octagonal in shape and consequently easy to handle. There are two standard sizes, one holding 66 pounds or 30 kilos net, and the other 110 pounds or 50 kilos net. Such crates are, as a rule constructed of one-half-inch slats of yellow pine of similar material, and the ends of the crate are strapped with bands of soft hoop iron. Not the least of the virtues of this style of crate is that proper ventilation is assured, no matter in what form the crates may be stacked.

Ingenious Fruit Receptacles.

A recent, rather notable, event in the progress of packing methods was the invention of an ingenious new type of container that is especially adapted to use as a receptacle for fruit intended for shipment. This innovation is designed to get around the disadvantages of the ordinary barrel, and at the same time to dodge the rather high cost of boxing for certain farm and orchard products. It is, in effect, a partitioned barrel, so divided into equal parts by partitions as to permit it being sawed in two, thus making two barrels. This new style container has the advantage that it can be made of cheap lumber, shipped in "knock down" form and readily assembled at the packing house. Furthermore the firmness imparted by the central partitions permits the fruit to be shipped without wrapping, if that is deemed desirable. Finally, purchasers may be supplied with two varieties of fruit in the one container.

In short, the whole question of packing for export is now receiving scientific study, and it is safe to assume that the results will be surprisingly satisfactory.

F. C. SUD

Annual General Meeting

MR. SIMSON'S ADDRESS

On Wednesday, October 27, the Ordinary General Meeting of the Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway, Ltd., was held at River Plate House, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C., Mr. David Simson, M.Inst.C.E., the Chairman of the Company, presiding. The Secretary having read the Notice and the Auditor's Report, the Chairman addressed the meeting.

He made feeling reference to the absence of Mr. J. Percy Clarke under medical advice. He had lately suffered double bereavement by the death of two sons in the trenches. The Hon. Windham Baring was also absent, serving his country in the field.

In the course of his report, the Chairman said he thought it was no exaggeration to say that the financial year under review had been the most eventful one in the history of the Company, and though the results made but a poor showing, they are much better than could have been expected had they been told, say, eighteen months ago, that the country was soon to be involved in the greatest war the world had ever known. Many a time in years gone by when he resided in Argentina, they used to speculate on the effect of a European war, in which England was involved, on that country and the railway industry there, and the conclusion invariably came to was rather a pessimistic one, bearing in mind the fact that practically all its fuel had to be brought from over the seas, that its wealth depends principally on the export of its products to Europe, and that the capital to develop it comes from there also, for they never dreamt that our Navy would so quickly sweep the seas of the enemy cruisers as it has done. (Hear, hear.) Had it not been for the wonderful work of the British Navy, they would have had to go without a dividend on this occasion, for the simple reason that there would have been extreme difficulty in getting fuel, and the exports from Argentina would have been so reduced that they would barely have covered working expenses, because the British Mercantile Marine would have had the greatest difficulty in keeping the seas. As it was, the working had been a source of great anxiety.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the results for the year would have been better than they are had it not been that the war came on the top of nearly two very bad financial years for Argentina, with the result that the country had become impoverished, and the sudden stoppage of credit made the strictest economy the order of the day, and in consequence people imported much less foreign goods than usual. Indeed, in any case, they could hardly be expected to import goods to more than a minimum extent when they are so difficult to get, and cost 30 to 40 per cent. more than usual. They also travelled less, especially first class, so that in these two items of General Goods—for a reduction in imports means less general goods traffic—and Passengers alone they had a decrease of £436,500 over the previous year and £781,300 over the year ended June 30, 1913. This notwithstanding the fact that they had an increase in the receipts from wheat and oats of some 20 per cent., and always previously an increase in these cereal crops has been accompanied by an increase in general goods and passengers as is natural, for when the farmers have good crops they order more agricultural machinery and other general goods, and they travel more, but on this occasion they preferred to economise.

Another source of loss was that they had carried 73,000 tons less of potatoes a decrease of £55,000.

Coal is another article which shows

a decrease of some 78,000 tons in weight and £29,000 in receipts, due to the absolutely prohibitive cost of this fuel to the general public out there just now. It is interesting to note in this connection that in place of coal they carried some 15,000 tons of crude petroleum, partly from the Argentine Government Oil Field at Comodoro Rivadavia, but principally from Mexico, as the Anglo-Mexican Oil Company have during the year under review opened deposits for their oil at the Buenos Aires South Dock, and began to import their oil in October, 1914. This traffic, though no doubt hampered at present by want of shipping, is bound to grow, especially if the price of oil can be kept low relative to the present high price of coal, but it is in its infancy so far.

He had now dealt with the principal decreases in their traffic. With regard to the increases, it was pleasant to note an increase of £43,700 from loose wool, and he hoped they would have a similar increase for the current year, as the prices of wool are so high at present that every pound of it will be sent to market.

Turning now to the important item of working expenses, unflinching efforts have been made by the Manager and his officers to cut down expenditure to the lowest limits, and not only did they effect a reduction of £213,355 during the year under review, but this followed on the top of a reduction of £498,903 in the previous year, or a total reduction of £712,258 in two years. (Hear, hear.) Now there are certain limits beyond which it is difficult to go in cutting down railway working expenses in proportion to the decrease in receipts. For example, every wayside station requires a stationmaster and a pointsman, whether there be only two trains a week or ten trains a day, also the law requires that a certain minimum number of passenger and goods trains must run to all parts of the system, whether there be much traffic or little. Also the headquarters expenses of a railway hardly vary at all whether there be 50 per cent. increase or 50 per cent. decrease in the volume of traffic from one year to another, as it would be utterly impracticable to reduce or increase highly trained officials at a moment's notice, especially in a new country like we are operating in, in which they are so scarce and difficult to come by.

Stone ballasted track was enormously superior and cheaper to maintain than a track ballasted with earth, and to this has to be added less wear and tear to rolling stock, which is no inconsiderable item, for a bad track not only gets damaged by the trains passing over it, but also causes considerable extra wear and tear to both locomotives and vehicles. Apart from track damage the torrential rains caused great flooding, with the result that the line was cut in no less than the year no less than £165,453 to the year no less than £165,453 to repair, and adding this to the £138,112 incurred in the previous year from the same source, makes £303,565, or rather over 1 per cent. on their Ordinary Stock, spent in repairing the damage done by abnormal floods, and, as mentioned in the Report on page 8, a further £34,500 has had to be spent with the same object in the current year to date. As an example of the tremendous rainfalls, between 20th and 22nd February no less than 15 in., or more than half the whole average rainfall in Great Britain in a year, fell at Coronel Suarez in some forty-eight hours. He hoped they had seen the end of these floods for some time, for they have afflicted their zone to a far greater extent than any other part of the country during the past two years.

In referring to the vexed question of the Pension Fund, the Chairman referred to the benefits accruing to employees under the Company's own scheme and to the sudden passing of the Government Pension Scheme into law. He said that with other companies interested they were going to take steps to test the legality of the Pension Law.

They had recently, in conjunction with other railways, appealed to Con-

gress to make clear that its intention in passing the Mitre Law was to free them entirely from all contributions of every kind to the Municipalities, as some of these in recent times have been trying to collect from the Railway payments for street lighting and cleaning in the towns they pass through, on the ground that these are not taxes.

It was with reluctance the Board again decided to reduce the dividend, but it was the only prudent course to follow. The results of the year's working had been such as to justify payment of 4 per cent. for the full year without touching the Reserve Fund for the £59,113 charged to that Fund, were for Flood expenses only. Future prospects were always difficult to predict but if crops were good as they hoped, the general goods and passenger traffic would improve and gross receipts would be better. Working expenses constitute the principal element of uncertainty. Fuel was very dear. In normal times freights were \$14 to \$15 per ton from Cardiff, for coal to Buenos Aires now 40 shillings is asked and lately 45/- that was an increase of 25/- on freight alone. If this continued, the coal bill would be double what it was a year ago.

Mr. Simson added, "It may be asked why we don't try to burn wood. Well, our Manager says he is burning all he can get; but, unfortunately, that is very little, for the part of the Argentine in which we operate has little or no hardwood, which is the only kind suitable for the purpose; in fact, we have little wood in our districts of any kind except one considerable forest near Juancho."

"With regard to oil, the visible supply is not sufficient; moreover, it would probably take us in these times more than a year to convert a sufficient number of locomotives to make it worth while—there would be such delay in getting the necessary tankage. This fuel question is a very serious one, and may increase working expenses greatly. To help to meet this and other increases in our working expenses, we have increased our tariffs by 10 per cent. as from 1st October, except on suburban and second-class passenger fares, maize, and stone. I may say that these tariffs are still well below the maximum we have a right to charge, and as the value of the principal products we carry has been greatly increased—doubled in some instances—by the war, we consider the increase quite reasonable. Given normal times, they would soon get back to larger dividends."

Mr. Simson paid a tribute to the fine rally of Anglo-Argentines to the Flag. He said that it has been stated that the total English and Anglo-Argentine population is some 40,000, counting men, women and children. "Well, 5000 of them are fighting for the old country—(hear, hear)—which means almost every single man of military age. It ought to be an example to many of our young men here at home—(hear, hear)—that these men who had every reason for remaining where they were, seeing they were so far from home, should have thrown up their work to come thousands of miles to fight. The list of our own men, including those from our London office, is attached to the Report, and you will regret to know that several of them have already lost their lives, as also the Second Officer of our steamer, sunk by submarine, to which I have already referred. I am sure you will all wish to join with us in sympathy to the relatives of these gallant men. (Hear, hear.)"

The Hon. Windham Baring, Mr. David Simson were re-elected Directors. A balance dividend of 2 per cent. (less income tax) was declared for the half-year ended June 30, 1915. Messrs. Weeton Jones and Co. and Messrs. Deloitte, Plender and Griffiths were reappointed auditors, and, after a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by Mr. W. F. Hamilton K.C., and a speech by Mr. G. L. Moore, who confessed himself converted by the report from mild pessimism to cheerful optimism, the meeting concluded.

CENTRAL ARGENTINE RESULTS

COMMENTS BY THE "FINANCIAL TIMES."

In its issue of October 22, the "Financial Times" states that:

With the exception of the Buenos Aires Western, the Central Argentine Railway stood the strain of the depression in the La Plata region during the past financial year better than any other big system. The earnings of most lines fell off anywhere between 7 and 13 per cent., but the Central Argentine escaped with a drop of barely 5 per cent. The annual report makes therefore agreeable reading, especially as the decreased revenue has meant no reduction in either the Deferred or the Ordinary dividend. The railway, in common with every other, suffered severely during the first part of the year, but latterly it was able to take full advantage of the improvement which ensued in consequence of the demand for food-stuffs, due to the European war. The crops of wheat, maize, linseed, and sugar, in which the Central Argentine is mostly interested, showed substantial increases, and the quantities handled consequently exhibited a satisfactory advance. Particularly is this true of wheat, the gain in which almost wiped out the decline in 1913-14. The live stock returns were about equal to those of the preceding season and the receipts from this source actually rose nearly 5 per cent. In spite of a drop in general merchandise, the total freight moved increased 37,600 tons, or ½ per cent., and the takings were only £66,000, or less than 2 per cent., down. The unsatisfactory feature of the situation was the great falling off in passenger traffic, for which there were no compensations. The number decreased nearly 10 per cent., and the revenue 13½ per cent. The latter represents £252,100, and accounts for over 83 per cent. of the decline in all earnings. Every branch of traffic contracted, and was due entirely to the strict economy people were obliged to practise, and of which one symptom was the limitation of travel.

The total gross receipts amounted to £5,755,300, as against £6,058,100, a drop of £302,900, which was £27,800 more than the published returns indicated. In working costs, however, there was relatively a still greater decrease, with the result that the ratio declined from 58.54 to 58.43 per cent. In the circumstances this was a most creditable achievement, for it was evidently brought about without impairing the physical efficiency of the property. The ravages of flood had to be made good in certain districts, and the various reserve funds incorporated in working expenses, so far from getting smaller appropriations, received £70,500 additional, making £439,800 in all. Fuel continued an expensive item, but the charge was much lessened by resorting to wood whenever possible. Both the average train mile earnings and the average train load were higher, an excellent enough proof of the carefulness of the management. Thanks to the saving in operating costs the net revenue at £2,392,200 is only £119,200 lower, while net revenue credits at £184,700 are £6,500 up. As a much bigger sum is brought into the accounts than was the case twelve months ago the available balance is £100,700 larger. Fixed charges have risen £95,100 through heavier Debenture service and interest on the Three and Five Year notes now ranking for the first time. An appropriation of £100,000 has also to be made to the contingencies fund, whereas there was no such transfer last time. As previously stated, the Ordinary and Deferred dividends are maintained at the former 5 per cent. rate, and after allowing for these and the Preference interest £345,800 goes forward, or within £94,500 of the sum brought into the accounts.

Mainly About People

Mr. Henry T. Wilson and family have left for Rio Cuarto.

Mr. White, of Rio Cuarto, is visiting the Capital at present.

The death of Mr. Philip H. Scott, connected with the firm of Goddard and Co., is reported from London.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Woodgate and family have left town for Coronel Pringles.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander MacDonald have returned from their estancia "Los Affaires."

The American Consulate-General, Lavalle 341, has received inquiries from anxious relatives regarding the whereabouts of Tom D. Nixon and Ned Kirchheimer.

From to-day the address of the British Chamber of Commerce will be Calle Reconquista 46 (second floor), where the offices of the British Patriotic Committee will also be established.

Mr. H. Oswald Coates, representative of the Remington Typewriter Co. in Uruguay, who passed through Buenos Aires two weeks ago on a business tour to Chile, has returned, and leaves for Montevideo on Saturday.

The youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Leech (Rosa Winifred) who died at Concordia, was interred at the British Cemetery, Chacarita, yesterday morning. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. McLaughlin.

Dr. Eduardo Sarmiento Laspiur left on the Vestris, of the Lampion and Holt Line, yesterday, destined to New York. Dr. Laspiur has been appointed Secretary of the Argentine Delegation at the Pan-American Congress in Washington.

H.M. Consul-General will be glad to have information as to the whereabouts of J. M. Hudson, who resided at Paseo Colon, Buenos Aires, John Phillips of Coronel Suarez, F.C.S., William C. Moore, of Calle Superi, Belgrano, John Scott, ex s.s. Anglier, and J. F. Aukett, last heard of in Cañada de Gomez.

The following guests have arrived at the Phoenix Hotel:—Captain and Mrs. Goodhart, Miss N. Goodhart, Mrs. J. B. Stewart, Mr. W. B. Harding Green, Mr. R. Methuen, Mr. R. Neilson, Mr. J. M. Meyers, Mrs. McNeil, Mr. W. G. Brown, Mr. David Almeida, Mr. C. L. Tasker and Mr. A. E. Hodsman.

Among yesterday's departure by the F.C.C.C. Sierras Express were Sr. Grieben for La Falda, Sr. Maclusman for Capilla del Monte, Sr. and Sra. Mignoni for Cosquin, Sres. Gutierrez y Urquiza for Capilla del Monte, Sr. Morton for Alta Cordoba, Sr. Bazan for Alta Cordoba, Sra. de Betz for San Esteban and Sr. Mateus for Capilla del Monte.

On Nov. 29 at the Plaza Hotel Mr. C. H. Walker of the Port Construction Works entertained some sixty of his principal assistants to dinner in the Banquet Room. The dinner itself, a very recherché one was followed by a few speeches. Mr. Walker proposed the health of the President of the Republic and subsequently that of H.M. King George. An informal smoking concert followed the more serious business of the evening and was like it, a marked success.

DAY BY DAY IN ROSARIO,

(From Our Correspondent.)

Nov. 29.

A daughter, Margaret Dorothy, was born to the Rev. and Mrs. F. Middleton, at the English Nursing Home, Rosario, on the 26th instant.

Canon Pepys, Mrs. Pepys, and family are expected back at the end of January.

I hear that the Rev. S. C. Deacon is leaving for the Chaco in March next. During the short time he has been working in Alberdi and the Taleres districts he has succeeded in endearing himself to the hearts of both congregations, and he will be greatly missed.

Have you any toys to spare? If so, please send them along to Mrs. Puffrett at Alberdi—the High School will find her—for her stall at the forthcoming Sale of Work in aid of the funds of the South American Missionary Society.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Boardman, of Fisherton, have a little daughter, who arrived one day last week.

Readers are advised to look carefully at their timetables, as the new summer timings come into force as from to-morrow.

News has been received of the arrival of Mr. H. E. Parry, in Liverpool. He is joining the 6th (King's) Liverpool Regt.

DAY BY DAY IN CORDOBA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

November 29.

Mr. V. R. Sadleir of San Vicente, has returned to town after a short business trip to the Capital.

Mr. H. Huxley, formerly in the employ of Messrs. J. G. White and Company at Calera, and the Cordoba Light and Power Company, and who later joined the staff of the Engineering Department of the Central Argentine Railway, has left Argentine for England, where he will enlist in the British Army.

The farmers in the district of San Marcos are anticipating an excellent harvest on account of the fine state of the wheat, corn and linseed, and the abundant rainfall with which they have been favoured will be of great assistance.

Mr. Dunlap, of the Galena Oil Company, is absent from town on a business trip.

Mr. Baxter, of "Los Molles," has returned to the Hills after a short stay in this city.

Walter Hunter, for many years in the employ of the Stores Department of the Cordoba Light and Power Company, is now with the Central Argentine Railway and stationed near Buenos Aires.

Mrs. T. F. Jackson and baby are making a visit to Bamba during the heat wave.

Miss Lilly and Miss Doris Robinson are coming in from Rio Segundo to be present at the Garden Tea on December 8.

Mrs. S. A. Parker and children were visitors at the Cordoba Athletic Club on Sunday last.

Miss Brumlen expects to leave town soon for the camp, where the summer months will be spent.

Mrs. J. R. Hobbs is contemplating installing a tennis court at her "quinta" at Km. 14.

Many friends of Mr. G. A. Brigstocke, Accountant for the Cordoba Light and Power Company and Elec-Tramways, will be on Tuesday night at the Central Cordoba Station, when he leaves on the 6 p.m. train for Buenos Aires. He will embark on the Avon for England, where he will enlist in the British Army.

A friendly game of football was played on Sunday at the grounds of the General Paz Juniors, between the latter and the Central Cordoba team. The Juniors, after leading in the match 2-0 in the first period, went to pieces in the second half, and were beaten 5-2.

FANCY FAIR

At Colegiales

A BRILLIANT SUCCESS

It would be difficult to conceive a prettier or more attractive sight than the grounds of Mrs. Webster's *quinta* in Colegiales when darkness fell last night. The sight was not superficial in these qualities either, for beneath it all there was a purpose, there was something strenuous, there was a whole hearted abandonment to a good cause.

All the afternoon and evening a Fancy Fair was in progress on behalf of the Belgrano Children's Homes. Postponed from Saturday, due to the unfriendliness of the weather, nothing could have been more favourable than its behaviour yesterday. "All the world" was there and it would be difficult to describe how delightful "all the world" was. It was a fairyland full of fairy ladies in the daintiest of dress and costume replete with delightful surprise, the fortune teller the several "aunt sally's" and "cocoa nut shies." The shooting gallery, the market and flowers stalls, the Lilac cottage and not a dozen but a hundred and one other things. For its organisation, its effect, its show and its success there has been nothing to equal, this fairyland of pleasure.

There were shooting galleries and sports, there were palmistry and flowers, there was a market stall and a Christmas tree and so every possible variety and every contrast.

And who was responsible for it all? It was through Mrs. Brookes that the large grounds of Mrs. Webster's *quinta* were lent, it was through the Minister of Marine that the Deposito de Marinerías Band played. It was through dozens of ladies that the great success was due.

There was never such a charming, more entertaining even bewildering example of everything effective, successful and perfect in Buenos Aires.

These were prizes of all kinds, amber cigarettes holders, enamelled wrist watches, pipes, fine sovereigns and all such beauties as prizes for the shooting. For the Fish Pond the sports and other delights there were many variations.

The grounds of the *quinta* were truly a fairy garden when dark fell and the dozens of lights amongst the trees could be seen.

These lights had been given and arranged by the Central Argentine Railway, through the kindness of Mr. C. H. Pearson, who also arranged that restaurant cars should be placed on the railway sidings close by, where dinner was served.

It would be impossible to praise too highly, the arrangements and the work that must have been performed to have such a delectable and successful an effect.

Mrs. E. P. Thompson as Hon. Sec. did wonders and not only to her but to all the other ladies are the congratulations of those who were there to enjoy themselves.

One thing and only one thing can be criticised. For all the immense

Mr. G. E. Morton and Miss Florence Morton are expected back from their trip to Buenos Aires and Montevideo at the latter part of the current week.

Mrs. J. Walters, who went to Buenos Aires to meet a married sister, who has just arrived in Argentine from England, is expected back from her trip on next Sunday morning.

Mr. Roland Hunt arrived in town on Saturday last from the Capital, and left the same night for his estancia.

Mr. C. Redman and baby, who have been away from town for the past few weeks, are expected back on next Sunday.

Mr. Blair from La Cumbre is spending a few days in Cordoba.

amount of work, for all the beauty and pleasure of the scene to be destroyed and to be over in one brief day! What a pity. The scene, the attractions would have charmed for many days.

The success was due to the following ladies and to Mrs. Thompson who worked so hard at the various stalls and attractions.

AT THE MARKET PLACE

Mesdames Isabel Gallacher de Bell, de Caminos, Knight, Williamson de Krabble, de Charlesworth, de Thornton, de Trollope, Ines Bell de King, Bell de Fox, T. Gallacher de Dickenson. Misses Thelma Caminos, Dorothy Boyd, Gay, Evelyn and Alice Bell, Mabel and Athel Gallacher, and Bulpin.

AT LILAC COTTAGE.

Mesdames Isabel Mackintosh de Leitch, Evelyn Plews de Thompson, Payton de Chantrell, Shaw de Rugeroni, G. A. Leitch, Elena Thompson de McCarthy.

AT THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

Mesdames Elena Palmer de Boote, Agnes Waddel de Gibson, de Lisowski, Boote de Taylor. Misses Gladys Gibson, Lilian Simpson, Dorothy Garrod, Estela and Nelita Boote, Lisowski, Fernandez Gorgolas, Barbara Power.

AT THE REFRESHMENT BOOTH.

Mesdames Francis Lumb de Scott, Adela Napp de Lumb, Dolly Ricketts de Van Deurs. Misses Evelyn Macadam, Netty Roberts, Louie Dizon, Mabel Simons, Lizzie Hardy, Nancy and Dorothy Finney, Gladys and Doris Gay, Valerie and Vera Scott.

AT THE TEA BOOTH

Mesdames G. C. Dickenson, Morsedt, P. B. Allardice, W. Frazer, F. S. Dickenson, Leon Herz. Misses Carrie and Anita Kilburg, Carmen and Fanny Wolff, Brenda and Lulu Lumsden, Tiny and Alpha Peard, Maud Ibbetson, Gladys Baillie, Myrha MacDonald.

MORRIS AND COUNTRY DANCES

Organised by Mesdames Reed, and Hughesdon Smith. Violin, Miss Shaw.

Fortune Teller, Miss Dawney; Cheap Jack, Mr. Waldron; Jester, Mr. Grinham; Watchman, Mr. Poulton; Side Shows, Mr. R. H. Roberts, Mr. Rumbold, Mr. Billy Thompson.

The result of the sports, of the competition and all other things which were continued until the end will be announced later.

LAND RATS AND WATER RATS

THIEVES OF THE WHARFAGE

Thieves in the Port are as plentiful as fleas and there is no lack of "Pulex Irritans" goodness knows. Sneak thieves, beggars, sturdy rogues, "Abraham" men, vagabonds of all sorts, pillars of all sorts, swarm in the mass of criminality that daily festers along the Port lands and the Boca. The Police are in constant conflict with them and make periodical battles but, no sooner is one of these fellows released than he returns to his old haunts and his old practices, which is perhaps less singular as employment is scarce and not much in his line. Late on Tuesday a *marinero* of Prefectura Maritima seized an individual who was furtively hurrying across the Avenida Rosales with a large bundle. He resisted but the powerful sailor reduced him to reason and haled him to the North Prefecture Station. He is Luis Parodi, 25 years of age, Italian, and a well known *ratero*. He had just, thanks to the darkness, paid a profitable visit to the s.s. Luisiana in Dock 4; had entered an officer's cabin and helped himself to a razor, a purse and an envelope containing a silk handkerchief, which he fondly imagined to be bills. He is put in ward. Two others were stopped opposite Cangallo yesterday. Each one had a bulky prize, a sack of barley, of 80 kilos bearing the initials of Bunge and Born. The police refused to credit that these were tokens of personal regard from that eminent cereal firm and likewise put the grain carriers, both Spaniards, into the abode of sorrow. These are daily incidents and the waterside scum presents a serious problem which is found difficult to deal with.

Our Point of View: "Herald" Leading Articles of the Week

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE GREAT WAR

FRIDAY, November 26, 1915.

We are disposed to accept as official and accurate—though the two words are not necessarily always allied—the communication from Paris published in our issue of yesterday, revealing to a certain extent the plans of the Allies for the future conduct of the war. It is perhaps not correct to speak of the "retreat" from the Dardanelles, for as we pointed out in a recent issue, such a retirement is not only undesirable; it is impossible. It is only correct to speak of the abandonment of the Dardanelles campaign, and the withdrawal of the expeditionary forces in the sense that the main objective—the forcing of a passage to Constantinople by way of the Peninsula of Gallipoli—is to be abandoned. In other words the task is an impossible one, and it would be futile to persevere with it. The forces, British and French, have done their utmost, under skilful generalship. The navy and the army have cooperated splendidly, and tremendous sacrifices have been made readily, but nevertheless success has been denied. It would be useless to waste further effort and throw away thousands of valuable lives without any prospect of the objective being obtained.

Months ago "The Herald" described as impossible the attempt then being spoken of, of attempting to force the passage of the Dardanelles. We may have been wrong, but we think not. However, and despite our opinion, whatever chances of success did exist were lost through causes which there is now no need to discuss. The attempt has failed—gloriously perhaps, but still it has failed. Upon that failure likewise we need not dwell. We have asserted that a bigger disaster than anything that might be made out of the failure to force the Dardanelles, would attend the attempt to withdraw the forces entirely from Gallipoli, and to abandon the ground won at such frightful cost. This we do not believe is contemplated. What is in contemplation doubtless is the strengthening of all positions won, and the holding of them with as few men as are absolutely necessary for the purpose.

This plan is apparently already in process of execution. As many men as can be spared have been withdrawn, because they can do more valuable work elsewhere. Therefore we may expect to hear that the Allies have simply left a garrison on Gallipoli to hold that which has been won, and keep the Turks occupied. That is good military policy. If the Allies have established a stone wall on the Peninsula, and can keep a huge Turkish force there butting its head against the stone wall, so much the better for chances of success elsewhere.

Marshal Joffre is reported to have stated that it is impossible, or impracticable to break through the German lines in Flanders and Northern France. This opinion coincides with a commonsense understanding of the situation in this theatre of war. The enemy has had the advantage—and it is one of inestimable value—of time in which to prepare strong and practically impregnable positions. In the big offensive movement of last month it was demonstrated that the Allies could force the first and second lines, but they were brought to a stop at the third line. Flesh and blood, exhausted by the effort already made, could do no more. Long ago we pointed out that the Germans, having had the advantage of time and lengthy warning, must necessarily have prepared many lines of defence. If driven from one, after months of fighting, they would retire to the other, and so on, the process of clearing them right back to their own country being almost interminable.

We are inclined to think the same situation obtains in Russia. Our gallant allies may now be in full strength and possessed of unlimited supplies of ammunition. The Germans have, however, been able to establish strong lines which it will require a lot of effort to break. The Italians are facing a similar problem. The only open field is in the Balkans. There, according to Joffre, the supreme effort must be made. The Germans can succeed nowhere, except in establishing strong lines of defence. If they can do that in the Balkans, they will undoubtedly have completely "ringed" themselves in. They may be circumvented in Serbia, by swift and decisive movements on the part of the Allies. It is for this purpose that the troops are being withdrawn from the Dardanelles, because they are so near the scene of what the French generalissimo considers the field of decisive action.

The Allies have scored decisively by vigorous action against Greece. Having eliminated all danger of a treacherous attack, they have a big chance of striking boldly at Bulgaria and Turkey, and of bringing Rumania in. Russia has available a reasonable number of troops to bring decisive pressure to bear. If the Teutonic forces cannot be driven out of the Balkans and their lines cannot be pierced, then we must settle down to the process of besieging the enemy on all fronts—a long process calling for much determination and patience. Germany's last chance of victory lies in the Balkans. There also lies the last chance of the Allies for speedily terminating the war. If the Allies cannot avail themselves of the chance, they can still secure victory by "the long route," to use an Americanism. If Germany cannot win there, she will never win. She must face exhaustion and inevitable capitulation.

THE SITUATION IN THE "NEAR EAST"

SATURDAY, November 27, 1915.

The ultra-patriotic, non-critical people of the "all-is-well-and-could-not-be-better," brigade; the people who have described criticism of the Government as the most venial and treasonable of crimes, have placed themselves in an awkward situation in their endeavours to follow the kaleidoscopic changes in the general war situation. We actually find them criticising the Government for taking any notice of German propaganda, and denouncing Sir John French for exposing German canards regarding the position in Flanders. They now find the Government doing many things recommended by the critics, and their only course is to turn critics themselves. Of course their criticism is now valueless, because long ago they disarmed themselves of any critical force by telling us that the Government was beyond criticism. We may expect them to cavil strongly at the lengthy official statement published in our columns this morning which consists of a frank and clear exposition of the situation in what is known as the "Near East," and a categorical denial of much that has lately emanated from the German press bureau.

As rather keen critics of the old policy of mystery and silence we are pleased to see such official statements which tend to enlighten the people at large not only as to what is actually happening, but as to how those events are viewed by the Government. We do not see very much in the statement actually under review, but we do see in its publication a recognition on the part of the Government of the value of keeping the British people closely in touch with what is happening, and not leaving them continually in a state of anxiety and suspense, in the face of uncontradicted stories the origin of which on many occasions cannot clearly be traced to tainted sources. Instead of the Government, or the Commander-in-Chief being condemned for this sane policy, they should, in our opinion, be complimented. To say, at this stage of the war, that the Government should take no notice of German propaganda, and alarming rumours, is simply madness, an unfortunate affliction of which we have long suspected our anti-criticism friends to be the victims.

Coming back to the statement issued by the Foreign Office, it is one which is clearly intended to be reassuring, and so it is to a large extent. The argument employed to minimise the evil effects of any success which the Teutonic alliance has had in the Balkans is fairly sound, and provided that success is, as the statement asserts, only temporary, then we believe the situation will develop as the Foreign Office hopes it will. To revert to our critical mood for a moment, we might add that the Foreign Office cannot fairly be held responsible if things do turn out well, for it appeared a week or two ago that it was doing its best to allow the situation to develop into disaster. Vigorous action on the part of Lord Kitchener has really averted the serious results which are spoken of as having been contingencies, and once more we can say that if there is one thing for which the Government deserves credit it is that it despatched Kitchener to the scene at a critical moment, and gave him unrestricted power to handle the situation as he thought best.

The emphatic assertions that there is no trouble either in Egypt or India, in both of which the Germans pictured revolt and chaos, are highly satisfactory. When we read that through German influence British officials in Persia have been unceremoniously thrown into prison we get some idea of the mischievous activity of the enemy in the most remote spheres, and there always was, and still may be, a danger that trouble might be stirred up by Germany in Egypt, if not in India. Those who know and understand the two countries are always anxious, and consequently they attach immense importance to prompt and emphatic denials by the British Government of the existence of any cause for uneasiness. The purely military aspect of the Balkans situation is fairly accurately outlined in the Foreign Office statement. That it does not go into the real problem which faces our strategists is understandable, and no one is foolish enough to ask the Foreign Office or any department of the Government to debate the many possible solutions of the campaign.

The Foreign Office implies that the issue entirely depends upon the rapidity with which each side can muster its maximum forces in the Balkans, and with good reason it is pointed out that on this score the odds are all in favour of the Allies. They are undoubtedly, but in our opinion the vital question is whether the Allies can keep open the field for manoeuvre, which is necessary if the Teutonic powers are to be seriously menaced throughout the whole war area. All danger of the Austro-German and other forces achieving any decisive success in pitched battle may be over, but upon the rapidity with which the Allies can move depends the important result of whether or not the enemy can bring about another deadlock, similar to those which appear to exist on all other fronts. If the enemy gets the time to establish himself strongly along a carefully chosen line through the Balkans, then as we pointed out recently, we shall have just another military situation as now exists in Flanders—a deadlock. That is not desirable, because it would not permit of an early settlement of the war.

DEADLOCKS ON THE FIGHTING FRONTS

SUNDAY, November 28, 1915.

A correspondent, whose letter is published to-day, throws doubt on the genuineness of the statement attributed to General Joffre that it is impossible to break through the German lines in Flanders and Northern France. For our part we have already expressed the view that the statement is genuine for the reason that it coincides with the conclusion that must be arrived at after a close study of the situation and an understanding of the efforts already put forth to force a way, and the results attendant on those efforts. Of course it is difficult to say specifically what cabled news is genuine. The news published in this country filters through many sources, and there is more than a suspicion that some of them are tainted. It is for this reason that we believe the British Government has taken a very wise course in examining closely all news issued in countries where the jurisdiction of the Censor does not obtain, and then counteracting in all cases where the hand of the German fakir is visible.

Nevertheless it is not exactly material in this particular instance to decide whether or not the statement attributed to the French generalissimo was actually made by him. The facts speak for themselves. It may not be strictly accurate to say that it is impossible to break through the German front, because it is always unwise to say that anything is impossible. What is meant by the term in a military sense, and what Joffre undoubtedly meant if he made the statement attributed to him, is that except at enormous sacrifice the line cannot be crushed in, and that it is unwise to make the sacrifice, especially in view of the recent demonstration of the formidable nature of the German defences, and the small gains resulting from a heavy expenditure in lives and material. That the German resistance must be, and will be, crushed at some time nobody doubts, but there is a big difference between crushing it by a long-sustained and steady pressure, and attempting to force it by wild onslaughts which entail frightful losses without corresponding gains.

We interpret the statement attributed to General Joffre to mean that he realises this position, and like a wise general he says: "We must cease our forcing tactics in this particular zone, and concentrate our efforts somewhere else. Here progress is only possible at a cost that is unreasonable. We can progress elsewhere if we make the effort, without paying too great a price for any success we achieve." That this idea really exists in the minds of the master strategists of the Allied forces is fairly demonstrated by the vigorous efforts being made to control the situation in the Balkans. There, as we pointed out yesterday, the intention seems to be to keep the field open, and checkmate any effort on the part of the Teutonic forces to create another deadlock. It is impossible to say exactly what are the intentions of the Allies, but it is reasonable to assume that they will do their best to prevent the enemy constructing an entrenched and impregnable line across Serbia, Bulgaria and Turkey.

Reverting to the subject of the deadlocks on the Western front, it is, we believe, fairly obvious, that the Germans are well prepared to resist progress. They cannot advance, because everything points to the fact that the Allies' lines are enormously strong, and that the Allied forces outnumber those of the enemy. To make any advance this must necessarily be so, but it need not be so once the idea of advancing is abandoned. If there are one hundred men behind one stone wall, it will take many more than a hundred men to drive them from that position. If the Allies propose to drive the Germans from behind their stone wall they must employ men in greater numbers than the enemy require for the holding of their position. Similarly the Germans must mass superior forces if their intention be to essay an advance beyond the position now held by the Allies. We do not think this is the German intention, and believing this we have an easy explanation of how the enemy finds sufficient men to open up new campaigns such as that in the Balkans

If the Allies have decided that the attempt to force the German positions in Flanders and France would be too costly, it is clear that they can hold their present positions and employ their surplus forces above the requirements of a defensive campaign, for active operations elsewhere. The Allies should outnumber the enemy, and if they can force the enemy to extend his lines they necessarily weaken him especially for a lengthy campaign, during which they can augment their forces while he finds great difficulty in maintaining his forces at their old strength. It is not a confession of weakness to desist from violent and costly attacks on the German lines in Flanders. It is good policy if the numbers of the Teutonic alliance are limited, and cannot be augmented, while those of the Allies can, then it is sound generalship that induces the enemy to extend his lines, so that the preponderance of numbers can be thrown suddenly on to one section of them, with every chance of breaking through and consequently crumpling up the whole line.

THE CASE OF THE "PRESIDENTE MITRE"

WEDNESDAY, December 1, 1916.

No incident or occurrence of the great war has aroused so much local interest and concern as the seizure by a British warship of the German-owned steamer "Presidente Mitre." No incident or occurrence requires so much care and tact in its handling as does this affair, if perfect friendliness is to be observed between two nations and two peoples who have always entertained for one another the highest respect and goodwill. We want to impress this point on our readers, that the capture of the "Presidente Mitre" is an exceedingly delicate affair, which may develop serious consequences unless it is most carefully handled, not alone by the responsible British authorities, but by the whole of the local British community, collectively and individually. In all such affairs there are two sides, and two view-points. In order to reconcile both, and to secure a proper settlement of any disputed question, it is essential that calmness should prevail and that due respect should be paid to the feelings and opinions of other people.

Our enemy, the Germans, have every intention of magnifying this incident to enormous proportions, and they are already busily at work endeavouring to stir up bitter feeling against Britain. In the principal streets of the city yesterday, papers, known to be strongly pro-German, and reasonably suspected of being inspired by Germany, if not actually financed by her, were being sold almost entirely on the strength of their sensational assertions. The news-vendors were shouting in chorus about the "breaches of Argentina's neutrality by the British Squadrons." By these papers the case has already been judged, and an endeavour is being made to stir up the anger of the Argentines against Britain and her Allies. Fortunately in contrast to this wild haranguing of the multitude the sober and responsible Argentine journals are counselling an attitude of calm deliberation of the questions involved in the seizure of the ship. While the Germans and the irresponsibles are endeavouring to create mischief, we on our side should rest content to leave the matter to the calm judgment of the diplomatists on both sides, and allow the responsible Argentine newspapers to influence public opinion accordingly.

In accordance with our own advice, we are not prepared to discuss the legal aspects of the case. In another article the main points for consideration by the legal and diplomatic authorities are set out without unnecessary comment. The decision upon them may be left with every confidence to those authorities. It is permissible to say, however, that Britain has a reputation, well known to Argentina, for uprightness in her international relationships. No action taken by the British Government in such a case as the seizure of the "Presidente Mitre" can fairly be attributed to a desire to exercise her naval strength arbitrarily and brutally. It is generally recognised that Britain has always used her undoubted naval superiority mildly, and frequently—even in this war—with almost Quixotic benevolence. The action taken by the Government through the Admiralty in the case of the ship in question was no doubt carefully considered with due regard to all possible consequences, and it may be accepted as certain that sight was not lost of the possibility of Argentina feeling aggrieved.

For the Germans to talk of a deliberate breach of Argentine neutrality and of a studied insult to the flag of this nation, is simply absurd. Britain is more concerned with the maintenance of the century-old friendship of this country than she is with the fate of a solitary ship, but she is also jealous of her own rights, and if after close investigation of all facts pertaining to the character of the "Presidente Mitre," she has decided to exercise those rights, she is doubtless well prepared to debate her action in a proper spirit with Argentina, should that country feel that her rights have in any way suffered. To say that Britain had no right to act as she has done does not lie within the province of the German newspapers of this country. It is entirely a question for the Argentine Government to handle with the British Government. We are not out to commit the same mistake as the Germans have committed and prejudice the case, though we have the better right. The mainstay of the German case is that the "Presidente Mitre" is not a German ship, but in law is an Argentine vessel. If this be admitted then the Germans have nothing to do with the case. Again we repeat it is entirely a matter for deliberation between Britain and Argentina. In that deliberation we have no doubt reason, and justice will predominate over every other consideration, and those who are busily endeavouring to stir up bad blood and disturb the calmness of the judicial or diplomatic proceedings will simply be snubbed and turned out of court.

NORTH AMERICA'S GREAT MAN

THURSDAY, December 2, 1915.

Every subject of any of the allied nations at war in Europe will read Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's message to the Armenian Relief Committee this morning with feelings of profound respect and deep gratitude. The ex-President's manifesto is a document that could only have been penned by a humane and righteous man.

We do not propose to discuss in detail the reasons which have led President Woodrow Wilson to determine that the United States shall remain neutral in the great conflict which is enveloping the greatest portion of the civilised world; we do not desire to criticise that large body of American opinion which believes that peace is the most desirable of all things. President Wilson has had a difficult task; he has had at heart what he thought to be the real interests of the nation which elected him to the Presidency; and whatever adverse view may be taken of his policy, it cannot be denied that he has succeeded where a weaker man would have failed. Nevertheless, the Allies must render homage to Colonel Roosevelt. His opinions are entirely opposed to those of Woodrow Wilson and William Jennings Bryan. He believes that peace may be purchased at too great a price, and that the honour of the United States demands the unsheathing of the sword on the side of the Allies and humanity. His views on the subject are never left in doubt; he does not indulge in verbal fencing; and his every utterance is a tribute to his honesty, his humane spirit, and his desire to see justice triumph even at the cost of blood and treasure.

It is well that the Allies should have in the United States so distinguished and so courageous a partisan. If Colonel Roosevelt's political influence is not sufficiently great to enable him to carry the nation with him, the man himself is respected throughout the Republic, and his opinions are regarded as the considered utterances of an upright soldier-statesman.

Was it not Theodore Roosevelt who, in the early days of the war, brought home vividly to the people the crime of Germany's invasion of Belgium? Has he not, on innumerable occasions, pointed out the naked ghastliness of Berlin's policy of murder on the high seas and in defenceless towns? And now Roosevelt comes forward again to denounce the German-inspired massacres of Armenian men, women, and children.

It may be that his strictures on United States foreign policy will not meet with general approval. To urge his case, the ex-President has not hesitated to write in a strain that would not be tolerated were it to come from a lesser man. Nevertheless, whether the manifesto meets with approval or disapproval, it says much for Colonel Roosevelt that at a time when a wave of prosperity—brought about largely by the war in Europe—should be sweeping over the United States, he should possess sufficient courage to ask the people to cast aside that prosperity and exchange the ploughshare for the sword.

The majority of Britons can only feel regret that strong action was not taken by Dr. Woodrow Wilson and his advisers to enforce the carrying out of the provisions of international law. They believe that a firm policy would have permitted the war to be conducted in a cleaner and less severe manner; but the President of the great Northern Republic obviously intended to steer the nation through the dangerous shoals which lay in its track, to maintain strict neutrality, and to preserve peace for the benefit of his people. All that he has accomplished.

From our point of view, it is desirable that every civilised nation should be engaged in the great war against militarism and murder; and for that reason alone we might have been disposed to have welcomed the advent of the United States into the arena during the earlier days of the war. But the shortage of men is rapidly being overcome, and, apart from the great moral value of United States intervention, the steady supply of ammunition and materials of war from North America may be of greater value to the cause of the Allies than would be the active aid on the battlefield of the North American people.

It should not be too readily assumed that the United States have—as some critics suggest—been more eager for dollars than for honour. A strong pro-German feeling in North America might have led to obstacles being placed in the way of the Allies procuring materials of war and money. As it is, northern sympathies have been almost solely with the Entente. The feeling of friendship has increased rather than diminished and the manner in which Wall-street responded to the request for a loan will not be readily forgotten by British subjects.

Even so, this does not detract from the value of Colonel Roosevelt's grand attitude. The most striking personality produced by either the United States or Britain during the last quarter of a century, he is maintaining his already great reputation. The English-speaking world may well be proud of one of the finest of her sons.

"HERALD" BELGIAN FUND

Amount previously acknowledged		\$3248.30
Mrs. M.	5.00	
F. S.	2.00	
A. L.	1.00	
Juan Miller	5.00	
W. K. Cunningham (for Oct.)	50.00	
Miss Cunningham (for Oct.)	5.00	
Mrs. Cochrane (for Oct.)	5.00	
F. S.	2.00	
A. L.	1.00	
Mary Esther and Betta	4.60	
A. L. L.	5.00	
H. B. (for Oct. and Nov.)	10.00	
F. S.	2.00	
A. L.	1.00	
Total		\$3346.90

CROP REPORTS

A correspondent, writing on the crop prospects for the region of San Genaro, Casalegno, Diaz and Irigoyen, R.C.C.A., says that generally the outlook is good. There is a lot of "desove," however. The linseed and wheat are heavy in grain, but the crop is not thick. The estimated fields are: Wheat: 21 quintals per square; linseed 16 quintals; both are very healthy. Harvesting commences in another eight days (from November 28), and should be in full swing about December 10. The maize is a good deep green. The plants are strong, but a great quantity of locusts have been hatched lately, and may injure the growth. Prices are on the downgrade. Some linseed crops standing have been sold at \$9.80 in the stack. There have been no wheat deals, but the yield should run above the 80 mark per hectolitre.

Public Opinion as expressed in the Argentine Press.

DUTIES ON IMMIGRANT BAGGAGE

(La Prensa.—November 25).

A case has recently been decided dealing with the personal effects of immigrants to this country when such effects were new, and says *La Prensa* although the general trend of the existing law was evidently in favour of abolishing all dues on furniture and tools, the actual question of new clothing was not specifically mentioned. It appears that on various occasions of late young women have arrived here from Italy, engaged to be married to persons resident in this country. They have brought with them linen for household use, in fairly considerable quantities, and in every case they are going to make their homes up country.

In one case the customs authorities collected duty to the extent of \$170, but the Director of Immigration having drawn attention to this evidently mistaken rendering of the law, it being quite clear that the goods charged were for purely personal use, the administrator consented to treat this as a test case, letting the remainder of the women bring their things in free of duty. It has now been decided in favour of the immigrant, and the money unduly collected has been returned, which is as it should be, remarks *La Prensa*. In the past the general rule has been for the *fiancé* to go to Europe and bring his bride back with him, but the abnormal circumstances of the present time have caused the process to be reversed, and the arrival of young women who are engaged to be married and who will eventually fix their homes here is an event that calls for specially sympathetic attention on the part of the Government. The only thing to be regretted, concludes *La Prensa*, is that five or six days were necessary to decide the case, and it hopes that measures will henceforward be taken to arrange for the immediate despatch of such baggage should further instances of the same kind come forward.

LAND SALES ON THE AVENUES

(La Nación.—Nov. 26.)

The straitened circumstances attendant on the Municipal finances at the present time have led the Intendente to think of selling off the surplus plots of land along the diagonal avenues. As *La Nación* remarks, the scheme is not new, one of the chief sources of revenue which was to carry out the work being in theory derivable from the demand that these lots were certain to create. Circumstances have changed, and the sale by public auction of this land at the present time would be an unprofitable business for the Municipality, whilst for the buyers, even at low prices, these sites would prove extremely costly owing to the class of buildings that they would be compelled to erect. It all hangs on rentable values, and the class of shops that would perforce have to be installed on the ground floor, a class for which there is at present no demand.

Hence, looking at the Intendente's plan in a cold commercial light, *La Nación* sees plainly that the Municipal finances can expect no help from that quarter. The case of the Avenida de Mayo ought to have given the authorities pause. For many years there were unsightly blocks of waste land unsold, land that was only disposed of as the city gradually expanded and progressed, whilst something of the same sort characterised the sale of land in the Plaza Congreso. A false value was created by the certainty of expropriation, and now that it is clear that expensive buildings that must call for high rents are not in demand, the plan of the Intendente may be tried, but is not likely to relieve the sorrowful situation of the Municipal treasuries.

THE MISSING BOX OF GOLD

(La Nación.—November 25).

In accordance with the expressed intention to bring here, little by little, the gold deposited abroad in accordance with the provisions of Law 9480, the Minister of Finance arranged for the shipment of £250,000 in the s.s. *Tubantia*. This shipment, *La Nación* declares to have been made under very favourable conditions, since insurance against all risks, including war risk, was 0.94 per cent, i.e. £2,350, much less in proportion than the cost of the *Frisia* shipment. The special, packed in fifty boxes, was put on board at Falmouth, each box containing five thousand sovereigns. On Monday night the *Tubantia* reached Buenos Aires and next day the *Caja de Conversión* were advised that the shipment was ready for delivery.

Two employes, with the usual guard, were sent down to take over the precious freight, but on landing the boxes at the North Darsena it was found that instead of there being fifty, there were only forty-nine. Look as they might, no trace could be found of the missing box. There was nothing for it but to take the short quantity, giving the customary receipt with a saving clause to that effect. At once the Port Prefecture was advised and began their investigations, which up to Wednesday night had proved fruitless. No one can explain, remarks *La Nación*, how the money has gone, since the Captain, and officers of the *Tubantia* distinctly recollect having received fifty boxes, the same being stated in the ship's manifest. Moreover the money was placed in the ship's strong-room, the keys of which are in a safe under the charge of the second officer. It may be that the remarkable disappearance is due to the wrong delivery of a box of bank notes shipped at Bahia and landed at Santos. At any rate this is the only time the strong room was opened. The Minister of Finance whilst surprised by the affair, states that the *Caja* suffers no loss, the position of the shipping company concerned being amply sufficient to rectify the remarkable error, which they for their part are doing their best to elucidate.

MENDOZA GRAPES

(La Prensa.—Nov. 26.)

The Superintendent of Markets is at the present time busy, says *La Prensa*, with arranging for a cheap and satisfactory method of distributing Mendoza grapes to the consumer, a method that shall at once consult the interests of buyer and producer. Direct consignment to the Municipal office of Markets is projected, and this department will see to the collection of the goods at the various railway stations, using its own means of transport and delivering the packages in the markets. One of the chief difficulties to be overcome was the manner in which the grapes were to be packed, and this point has been solved by using special cases which will be supplied by the Municipality to the producers on loan.

Various types of packing have been tried. Cardboard was too fragile for anything above a couple of kilos, besides which it cost too much, say, 9 cents a box. Moreover, it could only be used once. White pine or poplar boxes will probably be employed, since yellow pine flavours the fruit with resin. Experiments are still being made to see whether ventilated or entirely closed boxes are the best. As for the size of the boxes, 25 kilos has been judged most convenient, whilst the cost will not be more than 25 cents. The Municipality intends to charge 10 per cent. on the fixed price of 20 cents a kilo, and as the boxes will be utilisable many times, their cost will soon be wiped out. A preliminary lot of 100,000 is on order. Moreover, a special agreement with the railway companies provides for the shipping

GAMBLING AND THE PROVINCIAL POLICE

(La Prensa.—November 29).

The widespread nature of the gambling in Juarez, Province of Buenos Aires, and its open tolerance by the provincial police ought to call for special attention by the Government, especially in view of the electoral situation. This is not, says *La Prensa*, a case of ordinary tolerance, but is rather one of frank complicity on the part of the authorities. The matter has got to such a pitch that the professional gamblers who organise the clubs travel with official passes given to them by the police, and more than once disagreeable incidents have been observed in the trains.

This increase of gambling under police protection shows a moral decomposition which *La Prensa* declares ought to be checked by the Government without loss of time. If it is true that certain prohibited forms of gambling are vicious, it is disgraceful that they should still be carried on either through the tolerance or the complicity of the authorities. Among factors that go to establish the greatness of a democratic country must be reckoned the republican virtues, and when education has succeeded in implanting them in every citizen a grand step forward in the sense of perfecting existing institutions will have been taken. It is axiomatic that the authorities should not favour corruption, and the case of Juarez calls for special and minute investigation. No other course is open, remarks *La Prensa*, since silence spells complicity.

MONTE CARLO

(La Nación.—November 29).

To the repeated list of accusations lodged against the existence of gambling dens in the neighbouring city of Avellaneda, *La Nación* states that it has to add yet another item. According to their information a new establishment, styled the "Centro Gallego," has been opened in close proximity to the local Branch of the Banco de la Nación, with very thorough organisation. It has a double time-table, namely from 4.30 to 7.30 of the afternoon, and from 10 p.m. to 1 a.m. In addition to various prohibited games, there are also three roulette wheels kept going. Given the easy conditions under which entry to this association is obtained, namely \$10 for a permanent card of admission as a member, the den is largely frequented by young people, mostly students and employes. And as if this was not enough, adds *La Nación*, the place appears to be regularly advertised among the clubs and at the race course.

Some weeks ago, thanks to the denunciations of *La Nación*, a representative of the La Plata government announced with much pomp that he would personally investigate the conditions of the local Monte Carlo. The warning did not have the effect that he expected, for on the day he visited Avellaneda the three roulettes were running as usual. Hence no-one can accuse the provincial police of being unduly harsh in their measures. Nor can they fairly be accused of short-sightedness, since it appears that on the occasion of his visit the governmental representative saw nothing. Hence the situation remains as before. Before the Government can take action it must have legal proof of the offence, and, concludes *La Nación*, it appears to be a foregone conclusion that it will never have such proof.

of returned empties at a special rate, notwithstanding that they are sent to various producers. In the city of San Juan the provincial Government will put up storage accommodation for the reception of the fruit, and this will be under the charge of an employé of the Buenos Aires Municipality. Grapes will, therefore, be sold in the free fairs and in the markets at 20 cents a kilo for finest fruit and 15 cents for second quality.

THE TYRANNY OF FREIGHTS

(La Prensa.—November 27).

One of the clearest revelations of the war has been, says *La Prensa*, the demonstration of the value of sea power. Off the Banco Inglés at this very moment it has been shown in a way that would have been judged incredible and fantastic prior to August 1914. The war is running on two parallel lines; one essentially military, the other purely economic. In the first instance the adversary is slaughtered; in the second case his resources are cut off throughout the entire universe. This country, argues *La Prensa*, though neutral, is affected in almost every class of trade by the blockade decreed by the Allies and carried out by the naval power of Great Britain. If the powers of the "entente" were not in a position to buy all our produce, reduced production would be urgently necessary.

Admitting that the high freights on cereals are paid by the European consumer, Argentina must perforce suffer the high cost of coal cargoes outward, as well as the heavy freights on general imports. In many industrial establishments the effect of these quintupled freights has been severely felt, and although nations stronger and wealthier than Argentina have been unable to remedy this state of things, they at least try to do what they can to protect their interests. This is all that *La Prensa* asks of the powers that be. There is the exploitation of petroleum for one thing, and there is also the proposal of Sr. A. J. Coelho relative to the establishment of an Argentine mercantile marine which might well be turned to practical account. This country is learning that at any given moment the seas may be dominated by a fleet sufficiently powerful to change all the currents of trade. England, with armies that are inferior and insufficient, says *La Prensa*, owns a commercial hegemony without precedent in history that acts as a military influence affecting all the fronts of the colossal war. In plain language this Republic has trade enough to warrant the maintenance of a merchant marine which, if not sufficient for the transport of all its produce, would nevertheless be a protection against the tyranny of freights, and the speculation of outsiders. Combustible is here in abundance, and once more *La Prensa* recommends the theme to the careful study of the powers that rule the destinies of the nation.

CATTLE STEALING AND POLITICS

(La Nación.—November 27).

Cattle lifting in the Province of Buenos Aires will, says *La Nación* be counteracted by the cattle census; the cattle owner is to be provided with a pass-book in which all operations are to be registered. Hence there will be no more falsification of certificates or other fraudulent acts. Officially this is to put an end to cattle-stealing, but *La Nación* makes some observations that tend to prove the contrary. Long distance raids, such as were carried out in the old days, have been ended by the telegraph, the railway, and enclosed camps. The evil then became local; the work of wandering peons who counted on the protection of certain political influences, men whose haunts were well known to the police. Their freedom from arrest did not therefore depend on any lack of documentation, nor will cattle stealing be suppressed in future by such means, seeing that it is in reality a political crime, dependent on the will of the local "boss" or *caudillo*, who uses his influence as a political supporter of the Government to shield his followers.

This class of character is not going to be extirpated by a simple pass-book, which, however much it may safeguard the owner in theory, in practice will give no better results than previous documentary safe-

guards. Exemplary punishment on conviction, and complete repudiation of this political camaraderie between thieves and politicians is the only course to pursue. But characters vote officially on the understanding that they shall be protected during their career of idleness, vice, and pillage. Complete eradication of this element is the only real cure, concludes *La Nación*, and all other attempts to end it by rigid vigilance or exemplary control are futile.

THE CAPTURE OF THE PRESIDENTE MITRE

(*La Prensa*.—November 30).

Profound impression, says *La Prensa*, will be caused by the news of the capture by a British war-ship, of the Presidente Mitre. The gravity of the episode, continues that paper, imposes as a line of conduct, the most serious reflection before arriving at a definite conclusion, and in this opinion it is at one with the Chancellery, which according to the information at hand has abstained from making any declaration until it is in possession of all the evidence necessary to judge the matter from all points.

In emergencies like the present, *La Prensa* points out that it has always been its policy to recommend the public to preserve its usual calm, and to have complete confidence in the prudence of the Governments and in the discretion with which diplomacy will view complications affecting the rights and friendly relations of the two countries.

THE CAPTURE OF THE PRESIDENTE MITRE

(*La Nación*.—November 30).

The Conference of London, held in 1908, and called at the initiative of the British Government in order to place the rules of maritime warfare on a uniform base, was, says *La Nación*, a great step forward. If one cannot exactly say that the rights of neutrals were entirely protected by the Declaration of London, signed by six of the thirteen Powers represented, on the whole the results were satisfactory, given that the term "belligerent" was clearly defined, as well as the definition of contraband, the rights of nations at war to operate without damaging the interests of non-belligerents, and the question of the violation of neutrality.

During the course of the present war all this legal erection came to pieces bit by bit, like many other matters established by rule, such as the neutrality of Belgium, or the findings of the second Hague Conference relative to the use of aerial engines for the dropping of explosives on undefended cities. As *La Nación* points out, the use of submarines made all the resolutions regarding blockades valueless, whilst the interminable list of additions and corrections to the number of articles considered as contraband, and the procedure adopted to prevent merchandise entering or leaving Germany via neutral ports utterly disregarded all neutral trading rights. One thing alone remained, namely, the right of a vessel's nationality to be determined by the flag that she flew, provided that her registry was legally established. This last survival of the Declaration of London has disappeared before the famous "Order in Council" of the British Government dated 20th Oct., as also by the decree of the French Government dated on the twenty-third of the same month; measures that have been the motive, if not the justification of the unfortunate arrest of the s.s. Presidente Mitre.

La Nación points out further that it was with the greatest difficulty that this ruling had been introduced into the Declaration of London. Great Britain stood out for the principle that

nationality of ownership determined the nationality of the ship, little or no heed being had to the flag under which she sailed, and it took close on a century to bring the conservative English character to realise that conditions had changed, and that the coming of the limited liability company, with its thousands of shareholders, made the old ruling untenable. At last, says *La Nación*, England, ever obstinate and absolutely unmanageable when her interests are at stake, was forced to yield, and the decision of 1908 established a principle that all recognised as just and in accordance with the world's economic development.

Why has she now gone back on her previous ruling? asks *La Nación*. Is it due to the incorrect use of neutral flags by her own shipping that one must attribute her change of front? Is it a question of interest that has led one of the most level-headed Governments of the world to lose its serenity, in company with her faithful ally, the chivalrous nation that but yesterday sustained the principle of the nationality of the flag, and now turns to the view of her old opponent, holding by the test of owners' nationality and refusing to recognise all rights attaching to the vessel's domicile?

What can the Argentine Government do?, asks *La Nación*. The answer may lie in collective action by other neutral nations, equally affected by this change of attitude. In any case, the capture of a steamer engaged in the Argentine coastal trade, carrying the mails, on a route specially reserved to vessels manned by Argentines and registered in Argentina, wounds to the quick a nation closely bound to Great Britain by many ties, and compels reconsideration of this attitude on the part of the British Government. The means whereby every nation seeks to foment its own mercantile marine, and its rules and regulations relative to the flying of its ensign are too private and particular for it to be admitted that a close inquiry may at any time be held into the question of ownership, subject as it must be to the hazards of the stock exchange whereby determined nationalities may own a whole or a millionth part of shipping property.

NAVIGATION IN THE SOUTH

(*La Prensa*.—December 1).

Owing to the capture of the s.s. Presidente Mitre, and the consequent withdrawal from service of the two other steamers belonging to the same owners, *La Prensa* states that the Minister of Marine has decided to take various measures designed to prevent the inhabitants of the southern territories from suffering too acutely the shortage of tonnage. A shortage all the more felt owing to the fact that now is the season for shipment to Buenos Aires, to say nothing of the heavy increases in the freight for wool and hides, increases that in the case of the first named commodity amount to 50 per cent and in the case of the hides to 25 per cent.

It is to counteract this damage to the interests of the Southern colonists that one must attribute the intention of the Minister of Marine to put a couple of government transports, the "Guardia Nacional" and the "10. de Mayo," on the South Coast service for the carriage of goods and mails. According to information published by the Minister aforementioned, the "Guardia Nacional" will run between Buenos Aires and Rio Gallegos, calling at intermediate ports and taking general cargo, returning from the same ports with local freight. The "10. de Mayo" is to ply between Buenos Aires and Deseado, taking only official cargo on the outward passage and general goods when homeward bound. She is to leave towards the end of December, whilst the "Guardia Nacional" is expected to be ready to

THE CASE OF THE PRESIDENTE MITRE

(*La Nación*.—December 1).

The more or less complete interruption of the South Coast service calls for more comment than a mere passing event of the day, says *La Nación*, proceeding forthwith to analyse still further the case of the capture of the s.s. Presidente Mitre, which occurred, it states, almost within Argentine territorial waters, and which is traceable to the sudden change of front as regards international law on the part of the British naval authorities. Whatever attitude the governments of the belligerent nations might have seen fit to assume towards neutrals, one would have thought, *La Nación* continues, that Argentina would have been the last country to be affected thereby. It has no oversea shipping companies of importance, and as a general rule, with but few exceptions, Argentine shipping is engaged in the coasting trade, working under a law that practically assures a monopoly to those steamers that fly the national flag. How is it possible that all these elements together should be affected by the famous "order in Council" of October 20?

All the jurists, all historic antecedents, from the ancient Consolato della Mare down to the most recent precedents, agree in stating that a belligerent nation has no interest—*La Nación* expressly states that it does not use the word "right"—in perturbing the affairs of a neutral nation save when such affairs are immediately of benefit to an enemy. Could Argentina ever have dreamt that ships under her flag, engaged in the coastal trade, beyond any suspicion of dealing in contraband of war, would have been treated as the "Presidente Mitre" has been? Yet the unexpected has happened. Acting apparently upon information supplied here dealing with economic matters that one would have thought beyond their interest, the British government, learning that ships which have for years been legally working under the Argentine flag belong to enemy subjects, have dealt a blow that through repercussion directly affects its sincere and tried friends, the Argentines.

La Nación declares that the arrest of the "Presidente Mitre" has every appearance of an ambushade, and it blames rather the local interests upon whose information the British Government has acted, than the Government itself. It may have been right or it may have been wrong to abrogate the Declaration of London in so far as Clause 57 is concerned, but in any case what good is to be got by applying the new ruling in a part of the world where its only effect is to wound the feelings of a friendly country. *La Nación* hopes that when the British Government is better informed it will reconsider its action in so far as this nation is concerned, since its coastal navigation neither favours nor could favour the interests of its adversary. Perhaps, concludes *La Nación*, those who were the cause of the harm, whether consciously or unconsciously committed, may even see fit to correct their mistake frankly and loyally by pointing out that in the present case the first to be affected by the partial paralization of the South Coast trade are the thousands of British subjects spread abroad in the territories of Tierra del Fuego, Chubut, and Santa Cruz.

sail on or about the first of January. It is noteworthy, says *La Prensa*, that the freight charges for this service will be on the old level ruling prior to the announced increase of 50 o/o, an increase made by the shipping companies at the cost of their privileges as postal packets. The Port Prefecture is advising the southern colonists of the resolution adopted by the Minister of Marine in defence of their interests.

IN THE OFFICE CHAIR

"And in some corner of the hubbub couch."

Make game of that which makes as much of thee."

OMAR KHAYYAM.

Diplomacy and Espionage.

Not very long ago, in fact immediately before the advent of Graf von Luxburg to Buenos Aires, a Minister represented Germany here, the Baron von dem Busch Haddenhausen.

He departed for Bucharest in a cloud of society politenesses and regrets. Since his arrival in the Rumanian capital, he has, no doubt, had a strenuous time, but as he evidently holds the opinion that he is the best patriot who is prepared to do the most miscellaneous work for his country, including the necessary dirty work, he has indulged in a little spying, and, according to the *Daily Telegraph*, has had the bad taste to be caught in the act. He was arrested while making photographs of recently erected military works, very interesting to the Generalstab of Berlin. As his explanation was lame, he was taken by a Staff Officer to the nearest Police Commissary, where his Ministerial identity transpired, and he was released with sardonic apologies. An Ambassador from Germany not only has to lie, but to spy for his country; however the arts are somewhat akin.

Activities in the Cemeteries.

A very great contemporary mentioned yesterday that the French Government "has called the 1717 class to the colours, but without fixing the date of enrolment. When this class appears, if it ever does, it will probably create a sensation, attired as it will be in ancient three-cocked hats and gaiters, looped coats, and carrying venerable flint locks. As there are a good many grave-yards behind the German lines, the latter must be prepared for an attack on their rear by a peculiarly grisly foe, or else the Contemporary has an incorrect date.

A patriotic lead.

Amid all the loud bratings of patriotic resolve and sacrifice, it may be doubted whether ten per cent. of us are really patriotic in small things. Yet these things count; even lead pencils count. Britons of rambunctious Britonism are to be found wielding German pencils and Austrian pencils daily. The enemy-made brands of L. C. Hardtmuth, Johann Faber, A. W. Faber, have a tremendous hold on the pencil trade, rubbers and small stationery generally, and they are said to stay in general use simply because people are too lazy or too indifferent to ask for an article of British manufacture and refuse, as they should do, anything "Made in Germany." There are good British pencil makes, Winsor and Newton, Reeves and Sons, Wolf's (an excellent make), George Rowney and Son, and some of these have suffered very heavily because of the criminal fatheaded indifference aforesaid. Do not buy German pencils even if they are 40 cents a dozen. Do you value your country's interests at 10 cents or 20 cents? Away, then, with the German or Austrian Koh-i-noor Castell, etc. pencils, and if you can't really get a British pencil, buy them from our cousins of the U.S. Plenty of good American leads about; but heave the Huns out anyway.

Refuse German pencils
And all Hun utensils;
The track of their lead
Is the blood of the dead.
Do not give to a child
What the Hun has defiled.

In short, A bas! Conspuez! and down with all things German, big and little "Touch not the unclean thing."

CATTLE MARKET

ENTERED: 3,646.

Pigs 407
Prices: 31 to 33½ cents per kilo.

Summary of Purchasers.

Sansinena 754
Armour 430
La Plata 259
La Blanca 234
Argentino 73

Total 1,750

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Juan Lalor—

From General Pintos: 40 steers at \$190, 1 at 171, 1 at 148; from Chacabuco: 10 steers at 188; from Suipacha: 3 steers at 160, 2 at 133, 1 cow at 133, 1 heifer at 105; from Entre Rios: 4 heifers at 98, 10 young steers at 87, 1 at 109, 7 steers at 139, 1 cow at 133, 2 at 115; from Bartolomé Mitre: 17 heifers at 68, 13 at 50; from General Paz: 2 heifers at 76, 9 at 55, 4 at 58, 2 young steers at 62, 1 cow at 88.50, 2 steers at 110, 1 at 125.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Pergamino: 20 steers at \$172; from Tornquist: 5 steers at 150, 2 at 130, 1 at 111, 6 cows at 136, 6 calves at 86.50, 4 at 76; from Ayacucho: 17 cows at 138, 5 at 131; from Laprida: 25 young steers at 123, 8 at 108; from Santa Fe: 3 young steers at 45, 4 heifers at 43, 4 at 55, 4 at 100, 2 cows at 116, 4 at 77, 7 at 72, 2 stags at 117, 8 young steers at 64.50, 11 at 59, 3 at 87.50, 11 young steers at 80.50, 18 at 79, 17 at 78, 12 at 63, 9 at 76.50, 37 steers at 181, 3 at 143, 5 cows at 93.50.

Salaberry y Bercetche

From Pampa Central: 54 steers at \$192; from Pehuajó: 24 steers at 192, 8 at 151.50, 1 at 130, 1 at 151.50; from Entre Rios: 59 steers at 174, 1 at 145, 1 at 132; from Cordoba: 16 steers at 100, 15 at 96.50, 10 at 97.50, 16 at 97; from Cordoba: 9 steers at 128, 1 at 125; from Santa Fe: 3 young steers at 81.50, 30 at 85, 18 at 85, 17 at 84, 20 at 94.50; from Bartolomé Mitre: 15 heifers at 67, 15 at 61.50; from Rauch: 8 heifers at 117, 10 at 106.50, 6 cows at 123.50, 12 at 121, 12 at 120; from the Capital: 1 heifer at 82.50, 2 young bulls at 76, 2 calves at 30.

Unzué, Alzaga y Cia.—

From Entre Rios: 14 steers at \$120, 26 at 128; from Mercedes: 57 steers at 190, 88 do. from Ranch at 178, 38 do. from Rojas at 155; from 25 de Mayo: 10 stags at 160, 7 at 120, 4 bullocks at 165; from Pampa Central: 2 bullocks at 135, 57 steers at 180, 40 at 185.

Nicolás A. Calvo—

From Carmen de Arcco: 4 cows at \$146, 5 at 139.50, 6 at 140, 5 at 129; from Cordoba: 10 heifers at 78, 14 at 74, 15 at 65, 9 at 56.50.

Accame y Bellini—

From Suipacha: 44 steers at \$120, 14 do. from Cordoba at 115, 6 do. from Suipacha at 83; from Echeverria: 6 cows at 125, 13 steers at 145; from Cordoba: 4 steers at 130.

Santamarina e Hijos—

From Santa Fe: 4 heifers at \$118, 2 young steers at 110, 5 heifers at 102, 5 cows at 115, 2 at 148.

Domingo Chimondeguí e Hijos

From Tandil: 50 steers at \$155.

Soc. Cooperativa de Hacendados—

From Pehuajó: 30 steers at \$165.

Banco Ganadero Argentino—

From Santa Fe: 10 steers at \$112.

Bellocq e Hila—

From Brandzen: 3 stags at \$135, 4 cows at 142, 4 at 125, 4 calves at 45, 5 cows at 75, 25 steers at 160.

Cash, Colvill, Jones y Cia.

From Lamadrid: 20 cows at \$145.

Videla Hermanos y Cia.—

From Santa Fe: 5 young steers at \$98, 5 cows at 105, 17 young steers at 80, 13 at 95, 6 cows at 94.

Bargo, Lascrain y Etchegaray—

From Entre Rios: 57 steers at \$140, 38 at 138, 8 at 130, 10 at 122, 2 cows at 100.

Julio L. Peña y Cia.—

From Tandil: 4 stags at \$140, 10 cows at 130, 1 young steer at 135, 5 heifers at 116, 2 calves at 75; from Cordoba: 21 young steers at \$105, 65 at 95, 24 at 115.

Bunge y Born

From D. Alvear: 44 cows at \$128; from Entre Rios: 2 cows at 89, 6 young steers at 95, 7 at 78.

Mihura Hermanos—

From Entre Rios: 8 cows at \$105, 6 heifers at 85, 5 stags at 134, 17 cows at 115, 8 at 120, 3 heifers at 95, 2 calves at 78, 23 steers at 122, 21 young steers at 118, 17 at 93, 4 heifers at 78, 5 cows at 90, 16 young steers at 93, 6 cows at 110, 14 steers at 160, 17 at 108, 86 at 130, 33 at 134, 58 cows at 110, 8 at 124, 3 at 110, 6 young steers at 115, 2 calves at 62, 2 at 80, 27 steers at 135, 2 young steers at 115, 7 cows at 115, 15 steers at 138, 35 at 116, 20 at 132, 11 at 150, 10 cows at 98.

Bracht y Cia.—

From Entre Rios: 6 cows at \$99, 4 at 103.50, 12 steers at 97.50, 12 at 100, 11 at 104, 6 at 132, 13 at 126, 15 at 115.50, 15 at 16.50.

Juan Anasagasti—

From Viamonte: 21 heifers at \$80, 8 calves at 45, 2 at 17.

Palacios Hermanos—

From Entre Rios: 28 young steers at \$112, 12 cows at 100, 4 calves at 41, 5 at 60.

Delfino Hermanos

From Tandil: 14 steers at \$165, 8 at 138.

Bernardo Garat—

From Brandzen: 22 steers at \$156.

Mantel y Cia.—

From Pampa Central: 72 steers at \$160, 4 at 130; from Lincoln: 34 cows at 130, 6 at 123.

Bayona y Ferrazzini—

From 9 de Julio: 72 steers at \$223.

A. Lartigau y Cia.—

From Alberti: 2 cows at \$95, 9 calves at 80.

Miguel Ardohain

From Bahia Blanca: 15 steers at \$147, 7 young steers at 125.

Tomás Devoto y Cia.—

From Entre Rios: 20 stags at \$90, 60 bullocks at 89, 33 steers at 90; from Trenque Lauquen: 8 steers at 144, 13 at 127; from Olavarria: 2 young steers at 135, 3 heifers at 105, 5 at 120, 6 young steers at 160, 16 calves at 82.

Julian Frers—

From Marcos Paz: 4 cows at \$114, 12 cows at 88, 43 heifers at 75, 31 at 83, 7 calves at 66, 20 at 27.

Crespo y Rodriguez—

From Lincoln: 3 cows at \$140, 27 at 130, 5 at 115.

Angel Velaz y Cia.—

From Chivilcoy: 9 cows at \$110, 6 heifers at 100, 5 at 65.

Fernando L. Patron

From Chivilcoy: 18 steers at \$146, 2 at 135, 2 at 131, 3 at 125, 10 young steers at 100, 3 at 80, 6 cows at 130, 14 at 112, 13 at 102, 2 heifers at 112, 3 at 79, 2 calves at 62, 5 at 42.

Nogueras y Avalos—

From Pellegrini: 20 cows at \$133.

Lizarralde Hermanos—

From Lincoln: 4 steers at \$122, 6 cows at 119, 6 heifers at 105, 5 cows at 82.

Gabino Rodriguez—

From Tornquist: 30 young steers at \$101, 5 at 112, 5 bullocks at 112.

Alejandro Schoo y Cia.

From Junin: 17 steers at \$144, 8 at 118.

LONDON METAL MARKETS

London, Dec. 1.

Latest metallic quotations:—

	£	s	d
Silver, bars, per ounce	27	3	16
Copper, spot, per ton	78	10	—
Do. 90 days	80	—	—
Do. electrolytic	99	10	—
Tin, spot	168	—	—
Do. 90 days	167	10	—
Lead	29	—	—
Zinc	104	—	—



TRADE MARK

BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

LIGNIERES HERMANOS

(Adolfo Marcelo & Luis Lignieres)

Vaccine & Serums for Stock

VACCINE for CARBUNCLO, MANCHA, TRISTEZA, ENTEQUE TUBERCULINAS, LOMBRIZ - TIFUS EQUINO. Etc., Etc.

Rats Exterminated by Virus

The Vaccine, and Serums are personally and exclusively prepared by Adolfo Marcelo and Luis Lignieres, which ensures successful results.

ORDERS AND INFORMATION TO:

748 Pueyrredon 748 - Buenos Aires

SHEEP MARKET

ENTRIES: 7,849.

Local butchers 2,850
Sansinena 1,377
La Plata 1,025
La Blanca 840
Las Palmas 748
Armour 393
Argentino 371

Total 7,604

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Miguel Ardohain—

From Doblas: 120 cord. frig. at \$9.40; from Atreco: 61 cord. frig. at 9.30, 50 ovejas mat. at 13.50; from Cabildo: 12 cord. mat. at 4.80, 22 cord. frig. at 8.10, 62 ovejas mat. at 10, 36 cap. frig. at 11, 75 cord. mat. at 6.10.

Nicolas A. Cal—

From Mataderos: 21 cap. frig. at \$14.00.

Gabino Rodriguez—

From Egaña: 95 cap. frig. at \$14.

Coop. de Hacendados—

From Bellocq: 20 ovejas mat. at \$16.50, 110 at 13.30.

Accame y Bellini

From A. Corti: 148 cap. frig. at \$11.50, 33 ovejas mat. at 11.

Fernando L. Patron—

From E. Rios: 55 cap. frig. at \$10.40, 72 ovejas mat. at 10.20, 12 cord. mat. at 6.89.

Francisco Ojan y Cia—

From Casa'lins: 149 cord. mat. at \$4.20.

Ignacio Goñi e Hijos—

From Cerciales: 272 cord. frig. at \$8.50.

Dubox y Rivera Ocantos—

From Peralta: 20 cord. frig. at \$8.40, 14 at 7.80, 96 cord. mat. at 6.20; from Chasicó: 178 cap. frig. at 12, 21 ovejas mat. at 10.80.

Delfino Hnos.—

From Darwin: 23 cap. frig. at \$10.50, 100 cord. frig. at 8, 31 cord. mat. at 7.70 at 6.20.

Juan Chapar y Cia.—

From Hidalgo: 426 cap. frig. at \$17; from Pringles: 70 ovejas mat. at \$17, 70 at 14.20, 37 cap. frig. at 11.40; from Udaquiola: 15 cord. frig. at 8.50, 15 cord. mat. at 6.30, 50 cap. mat. at 16.

Beltran Sansot—

From Lonquimay: 50 ovejas mat. at \$16.50, 135 at 14.50; from Relmo: 25 ovejas mat. at 14.50; from Udaquiola: 75 ovejas mat. at 12.50, 41 cord. mat. at 7, 100 at 6.

Tomás Devoto y Cia.—

From Arenaza: 67 bgos. frig. at \$8.30; from E. Rios: 43 cord. mat. at 6.30; from Berutti: 22 cord. mat. at 6.30; from Lertora: 102 cord. mat. at 6.40.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Berutti: 75 ovejas mat. at

\$18, 101 at 13.70; from Arano: 104 cord. frig. at 8.50; from Saldungaray: 25 cap. frig. at 12.60, 81 at 11.30; from A. Corti: 150 cap. frig. at 10.60; from Colman: 100 cap. mat. at 15; from Rauch: 40 cap. frig. at 12.30, 80 cord. mat. at 5.10; from El Moro: 42 cord. frig. at 8.40, 77 at 7, 32 at 6; from Pringles: 102 cord. frig. at 9, 18 at 8.30.

Martin Urtasun e Hijos—

From Pringles: 47 cap. frig. at \$14, 42 cord. frig. at 8.50, 11 cord. mat. at 7.00.

Martin Urtasun e Hijos—

From C. Pringle: 47 cap. frig. at \$14, 42 cord. frig. at 8.50, 11 cord. mat. at 7.

Palacios Hnos.—

From Dominguez: 176 cap. frig. at \$12.30.

Salaberry y Bercetche

From De la Canal: 86 cap. mat. at \$14.30, 20 at 15.50, 34 cord. frig. at 8.50, 39 cord. mat. at 6.80; from Gualleguaychú: 117 cap. frig. at 13.20.

Bunge y Born—

From Durañona: 129 cord. mat. at \$5.80, 60 cord. frig. at 7.30; from A. Corti: 108 cord. mat. at 7.80, 73 cord. at 6, 21 cap. mat. at 14.10, 69 ovejas mat. at 13.90.

MacGuirre y Mendez—

From Salliqueló: 30 cap. frig. at \$13.50, 15 ovejas mat. at 14.50, 45 cap. mat. at 12.30.

J. M. Medez y Cia.—

From Atreco: 110 bgos. frig. at \$11.30; from Villanueva: 148 cap. frig. at 13.

MEAT EXPORTS

La Plata Cold Storage Company have sent to Liverpool by Demerara 18,456 quarters frozen beef. By Highland Scot to London they despatched 3142 quarters frozen beef, 205 mutton carcasses and 3873 quarters chilled beef.

Smithfield and Argentine Meat Co. sent by Highland Scot to London 700 carcasses frozen mutton and 882 fores with 877 hinds chilled beef.

La Plata Cold Storage Company advise that they have despatched by the s.s. Vestris for New York 651 quarters frozen beef, 6,459 carcasses of mutton and 9073 carcasses of lamb.

The Sansinena Company have shipped by the Thorpe Grange to Liverpool 500 carcasses of frozen mutton and 2408 quarters of frozen beef.

By the s.s. Thorpe Grange for Liverpool the La Blanca Company notify despatch of 2870 quarters of frozen beef, and by El Uruguayo for Liverpool 3133 quarters of frozen beef.

By El Uruguayo also the La Plata Cold Storage Company sent to Liverpool 19,538 quarters of frozen beef.

By the s.s. El Paraguay the Sansinena Company have despatched to Liverpool 4580 carcasses frozen mutton and 5798 quarters frozen beef.

The Armour Frigorifico advise that they have shipped by the s.s. El Paraguayo for Liverpool 5716 quarters of frozen meat.

GRAIN MARKET

TERMINAL CEREAL MARKET.

First Ring.

Wheat.

For February—400 tons darsena at \$9.10.

Linseed.

For February—100 tons darsena at \$12.00.

Second Ring.

Linseed.

For February—200 tons darsena at \$11.85, 100 at 11.78 and 100 at 11.80. Total 400.

Official Prices.

Wheat.

For January Darsena. . . \$9.30
For February Darsena. . . 9.10

Linseed.

For December Darsena. . . 11.60
For January Darsena. . . 12.00
For February Darsena. . . 11.80
For March Darsena. . . 11.80
Available . . . 11.80

Maize.

For December Darsena. . . 4.90
For January Darsena. . . 5.05
Available . . . 4.90

CHAMBER OF CEREALS QUOTATIONS.

Prices in the Bolsa de Comercio.

100 kilos waggon Darsena.
(Available).

Linseed. \$11.50
Wheat for bread . . . nominal
Do Barletta for Europe. . . 12.00
Do do for bread. . . nominal
Do do (Export, Europe) . nominal
Do do (Export, Brazil). . . 10.70
Oats Bahia Blanca. . . 5.10
Yellow maize. 4.95

REGISTERED CONTRACTS.

(Delivered in Buenos Aires).

Linseed.

For February — 200 tons at \$12.20.

Wheat.

For February — 600 tons at \$9.10.

Maize.

For December — 300 tons at \$5.00,
200 at 5.01 and 200 at 5.02. Total
1200.

NATIONAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

(Rosario de Santa Fe).

First Ring.

Wheat.

For February—200 tons at \$8.90 and
600 at 8.95, and 600 at 9.00. Total
1400.

For March—200 tons at \$8.90.

Second Ring.

Linseed.

For January—200 tons at \$11.80.
For February—100 tons at \$11.78,
400 at 11.77 and 100 at 11.75. Total
600.

Official Prices.

Wheat.

For January \$9.40
For February 9.05
For March 9.10

Maize.

For January 4.90
For December. 5.05
For May 5.10
Available 4.90

Linseed.

For January. 12.15
For February. 12.15
For March. 12.15
Available nominal

In Rosario.

Wheat No. 1 10.10
Wheat No. 2 nominal
Linseed. nominal
Maize. 4.72½

BOVRIL SUPERSEDES BEER

INNOVATION IN LONDON PUBLIC HOUSES.

London, Nov. 30.

The surprise of the first day's sale of restricted alcoholic drinks has been the excellent results. Most licensed houses had made admirable preparations to deal with changed conditions. The bar has become a buffet where soup and Bovril are served from 9 until noon. In many cases more money than usual has actually been taken.

VOLUNTEERS FROM URUGUAY

THE BAN OF THE CENSOR.

The following letter has been received by Mr. C. W. Bayné, Administración, F.C.C., Montevideo:—

Dear Sir,

No doubt you heard from Mr. Cable that Parfit and I had joined the Railway Operating Division of the Royal Engineers. We were attested on the 23rd July, and after a little training in England were sent over to France on the 4th of this month. During our period of training we came across several men from the Argentine Railways, but up to the present have not been fortunate enough to see any of the Central Uruguay Railway men, although I believe Captain Sharpe was quite close to our camp in Hampshire. Our corps as a whole is composed of very decent chaps, and at our camp in England there were men who had come from different railways in all parts of the world, such as South America, Australia, South Africa, and Siam. We were exceedingly well treated whilst in training, having ample sleeping accommodation in asbestos lined wooden huts built for the purpose, and the food, although a bit rough, was of good quality—a lot of it was from the Frigorifico in Montevideo and far exceeded my expectations. We are prohibited from stating the exact place where we are at.

We are also prohibited from saying what we are doing, etc., so you can tell letter writing is something of a difficulty, and at times it is quite amusing to hear the chaps arguing about what they can put in their letters. We have had splendid weather since leaving Uruguay, and although it is now getting a bit cold, it is nice and dry, and as we are well supplied with blankets (including one in the style of a South American "poncho") we can keep ourselves nice and warm at night time.

I must now draw to a close, hoping things in the Uruguay are prospering.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) J. H. FISH.

SALE OF LINCOLN RAMS

Messrs Bullrich and Co. sold within their yard yesterday afternoon a very superior lot of imported Lincoln rams, the property of Messrs. F. Ward and Son. These sheep were shown in good bloom and were a remarkably even lot, though not as strong as many imported sheep; their were very compact animals and specially good over their loins. There was a considerable attendance of interested spectators, and a very satisfactory selling trade was experienced. Several individual specimens of outstanding merit crossed the two thousand dollar mark, the Messrs. Alberti Hnos, acquiring three very good rams at \$2000, \$2050, and \$2000. The thirty rams sold gave the satisfactory average of \$666. Several more drafts of Mr. Ward's sheep will soon be offered to the public, when their merits are sure to favourably commend them to Argentine breeders.

W. & R. LEGGOTT, Ltd.,
(BRADFORD)

Locks and Padlocks

Padlocks in sets, with master keys.

ESPECIALLY SUITABLE
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and Uruguay:

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LOMAS RED CROSS CONCERT

SUCCESSFUL FUNCTION AT
BARKER MEMORIAL HALL.

Last night's Concert at the Barker Memorial Hall last night was highly successful from every point of view. The Hall was well filled, and the audience was very appreciative of the good music submitted to them. Mr. Chevallier Boutell was present to watch over the interests of the Red Cross, for the benefit of which the function was held, and in which he takes so keen an interest.

The programme was as follows:

Part I.

1. Trio, Berceuse (Jocelyn); piano, Miss Hogg; violin, Miss B. Anderson; cello Miss Menzies.
2. Song, "Are we Downhearted? No!" Mr. Ernest Gough.
3. Song, "In the Great Unknown" (Guy d'Hardelet), Mrs. Roland E. Henry.
4. Recitation, Dickens' Monologue (George Phillips), Mr. Charles J. Baker, accompanied by Mrs. John M. Rodger.
5. Cello solo (a) "Last Rose of Summer"; (b) "Caprice," (Arnold Trowell), Miss Mendes.
6. Song, "Jack Briton," (W. H. Squire), Mr. Bevan.
7. Song, "Twinkle," (The Follies), Mr. G. Ellis Griffin.
8. Dance "The Gypsy," Miss G. Andrews.
9. Song, "When the Boys come Home," Mrs. H. R. K. Richards.

Part II.

1. Trio, Sitt: Piano, Miss Hogg; violin, Miss B. Anderson; cello, Miss Menzies.
2. Recitation, "The Green Eye of the Yellow God," (J. Milton Hayes), Mr. Chas. J. Baker, accompanied by Mrs. John M. Rodger.
3. Song, "The Bell," (Teresa del Riego), Mrs. Roland E. Henry.
4. Song, "I once was a Poet," (The Grotesques), Mr. G. Ellis Griffin.
5. Dance, Miss G. Andrews.
6. Cello solo, Serenade (W. H. Squire), Miss Menzies.
7. "Stick to your Guns," (Herman Finck), Mr. Bevan.
8. Song, "Same sort of girl, same sort of Boy," Mrs. H. R. K. Richards.
9. Violin solo, (a) Feuille d'album (Maurage); (b) Caprice Mazurka (Maurage); (c) Zapateado (Sarasate), Prof. A. Maurage, accompanied by Prof. Domingo Rodriguez.
10. Song, "La La," Mr. Ernest Gough.

God Save the King.

Accompanists, Mrs. John M. Rodger and Miss Lucy Gordon.

Among the specialties of the Concert, were the fine violin playing of Professor A. Maurage, whose fine execution and sympathetic renderings were a delight. Mr. Bevan and Mr. Gough were encored, and as usual Mrs. H. R. K. Richards was exceedingly popular. Mr. G. Ellis Griffin, with the light and airy assurance of the Grotesques, was also in great demand. In "I once was a poet" he was particularly good. Mr. Roland Henry's songs "The Great Unknown," "The Bell" were finely given and well received, and the trios of piano, violin and cello by the Misses Hogg, B. Anderson and Menzies were as delightful as such trios are when the playing is sympathetic and the *tiempo* good. The accompanists, who were excellent were Mrs. John M. Rodger and Mrs. Lucy Gordon.

Mr. Boutell did not make any speech but mentioned afterwards his wish to thank the artistes and the public also, who had contributed to make the affair so conspicuous a success.

TEUTON BOMBMEN

BELIEVED ABOUT TO ATTACK
DUPONT WORKS.

Washington, Nov. 29.

Placards have been posted up on fences and trees warning Germans employed at the Dupont works to leave before January 1st.

It is feared that German agents will make an attempt to blow up the works, which are being strictly watched.

CONCORDIA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Nov. 23, 1915.

Weather.

After the heat of last week a spell of cool weather set in which lasted for a couple of days. A little rain fell at the end of last week. At present it has become extremely warm again and signs are not wanting to indicate a storm.

Railway Club.

The Club rooms of the Railway Institute will be changed at the end of the month. Members are requested to take notice that the new address is 338 Calle 1° de Mayo, at the corner of Calle Rivadavia.

Cricket.

The team that will travel from Concordia to M. Caseros on Nov. 24, will be picked from the following: Messrs. Petty, Williams, Todd, W. Walton, A. Spencer, C. Castle, A. Cardoso, C. Dickinson, P. Kingsbury. The number is not quite complete as several not named are not certain of going. According to reports the M. Caseros team is a very strong one, all the old Corrientes Camp players coming in for it. On paper Concordia will have a hard time of it to win.

News in Brief.

Mr. and Mrs. Paterson left for Jamaica last week, after selling all their household effects and renting their house and grounds. Mr. Paterson expects to be back again in about four years time. Mrs. Paterson will be missed very much from the British community. Although she had not been about much during the last few months, not being in the best of health, a change has been undertaken by doctor's orders.

Now and again Britishers ask themselves why there is no British Vice-Consulate here, especially since the British community has been so much increased by the railways taking up their headquarters here. The Germans only a few weeks ago raised their flag, and their number is very small. The matter is worthy of consideration and attention and it could not cause much trouble to those in authority to allow the gentleman who previously was the official head of the British community here again to assume the corresponding duties.

OPERA AT PALERMO

AL FRESCO ENTERTAINMENTS.

The success which has attended the open air representations of "Aida" at the Club de Gimnasia y Esgrima at Palermo where over 15,000 persons can be accommodated, has decided the Italian War Committee and the *impresarios* Salvati and Bracale to give two more entertainments with "Carmen" the third and fourth acts of which lend themselves to a grand display of artistic scenery abounding in colour.

The functions will therefore take place on Saturday and Sunday next, December 4 and 5, commencing at 9 p.m. at reduced prices.

The representation will consist of the second act of "Aida," with the imposing triumphal entry of Rhadames wherein a thousand persons will take part; to be followed by the two last acts of "Carmen," in which the scenic effect is equally striking. In these are illustrated the smugglers among the picturesque ranges of the Pyrenees, and a great bull baiting, with the bullfighters, the *picadores* on horseback, the *banderilleros*, the *espadas* and other concomitants of a Spanish bull-fight at Seville.

The contralto Regina Alvarez, one of the cleverest interpreters of the heroine Merimé, will appear, together with the tenor Andreina.

PASSENGER LISTS

S.S. EL URUGUAYO.

Among the passengers who left by s.s. El Uruguayo were the following: Mr. E. M. Alexander, Mr. J. L. Carstairs, Mrs. H. Carstairs, Master R. Carstairs, Master J. K. L. Carstairs, Miss M. J. S. Mackay, Mr. W. W. Elliott, Mr. A. H. Unwin, Mrs. F. H. Unwin, Miss M. A. Unwin, Miss P. U. Unwin and Miss D. H. Unwin.

S.S. CROFTON HALL.

The following passengers left by the Norton liner "Crofton Hall" on Saturday last, for New York:—

Messrs. Louis Bash, Scharles L. Van Amcringen, John H. Honig, William Howard, Mrs. Nancy Howard, James C. Quarles, Mrs. Helen T. Quarles and children, and Thomas Hart.

S.S. HIGHLAND PRIDE.

The Nelson liner, Highland Pride, arrived yesterday morning in the North Basin outward bound from London and the Spanish main. Amongst the saloon passengers are the following:—Mr. F. W. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. G. Beck, Mr. G. Barreras, Mr. Evan Noble, Mr. J. C. Voack, Miss J. F. English, Mr. and Mrs. C. Fernandez and family, Mr. A. Mira, Mr. E. Pombo, Mr. P. Rodriguez, Mr. G. Rene, Mr. R. H. Squirrel, r. and Mrs. T. Stewart and family, Miss M. Skinner, Master D. Valdez, etc., etc.

R.M.S.P. AVON.

The following passengers arrived on Tuesday by the R.M.S.P. Avon:—

Messrs. E. H. Adams, A. Anselmo, A. D. Almeida, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. de Amaral, W. Brown, J. Brown, E. J. Baisden, W. A. Campbell, Abilio Coelho, M. Duggan, Miss I. Duggan, P. A. Dennis, M. F. Dickie, Mrs. M. I. Echeverria, Miss A. Ester, Mrs. I. Ferrari, Capt. and Mrs. B. H. Goodhart, Miss N. Goodhart, Mr. and Mrs. S. Gana, A. Hodsman, R. G. Hurst, H. G. Irons, J. M. Idiaques, Mrs. D. L. Levgorovich, J. Lies, F. J. Lynch, F. Lamadrid, E. B. Mitchell, A. W. Machlan, L. Moliner, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. A. Mello, Miss L. O. Mitchell, Miss F. Marietta, O. G. Maffa, S. Nessim, J. B. Stewart, Mr. J. Sidey, Mrs. H. J. Stonestrect, W. T. Stevens, C. L. Tasker, J. Millaire, Miss I. Verge, L. T. Wescott, J. White, E. West, M. Woltard, and Mrs. M. L. Waddington.

NEW LIGHTSHIP

IN THE RIVER.

On November 26 in the river, a few miles distant from Recalada, the new lightship "Intermedio" was installed, in place of the old ship of the same name, which has done service for 11 years, being first used on October 14, 1904.

The new lightship is painted in broad black and red stripes, with her name in large white lettering. She displays a strong white light each minute arranged as to 42 seconds exposure and 18 seconds eclipsed. The light is visible at a distance of 12 miles. She also possesses a siren which sounds for 10 seconds in every 25 minutes.

INCREASE IN SAILINGS.

Owing to the increase of passenger traffic between Buenos Aires and the Uruguayan capital, it was found advisable a few days ago to increase the number of sailings.

It was announced yesterday that the line of Messrs. Lambruschini Ltd., also intend to run two vessels and reopen their service to Montevideo. The "Rio de la Plata" and "Rio Uruguay" will therefore commence regular sailings from their usual point of departure at the South Basin on December 1, leaving at 10.15 p.m.

SHIPPING NOTES.

HOMEWARD CHARTERS.

The following vessels, says "The Times of Argentina," were fixed during last week to load homeward:—

s.s. Zillah, 5000, 10 per cent., 15 Jan. can., no reduction, La Plata, United Kingdom, grain, 83½.

s.s. Glitterlind, 5500, 10 per cent., 20 Feb. can., no reduction, San Lorenzo, United Kingdom, grain, 87½.

s.s. Florentine, 5200, 10 per cent., 15 Jan. can., no reduction, San Lorenzo, United Kingdom, grain, 90½, option Dunkirk 5½ extra.

A 5000 tons steamer, 10 per cent., 15 Jan. can., no reduction, San Lorenzo, United Kingdom, grain, 90½.

s.s. Verdun, 8000, 10 per cent., Jan., no reduction, Bahia Blanca, United Kingdom, grain, 90½.

s.s. Concezione, 2600, 10 per cent., prompt, berth terms, San Lorenzo to Spanish or Mediterranean ports, grain 86½.

s.s. Polynesia, 2600, 10 per cent., pr., berth terms, Buenos Aires to Spanish or Mediterranean ports, grain, 84½.

s.s. Parthenon, 4500, 10 per cent., Jan., no reduction, San Lorenzo, United Kingdom, grain, 88½.

s.s. Nordvahlen, 4000, 10 per cent., prompt, berth terms, Villa Constitucion, New York, linseed, \$14.

s.s. Roker, 4500, 10 per cent., pr., no reduction, Bs. Aires or La Plata, U. Kingdom, grain, 86½.

Deckspace s.s. Thorpe Grange, pr., Buenos Aires, France, mules, £9 10 0. Deckspace s.s. Terence, prompt, Bs. Aires, Liverpool, horses, £12 0 0.

Sailer Aquila (oil engine) 1500, prompt, Rosario, Mediterranean, grain 80½.

CLEVER SALVAGE

THE HESPERIDES SAVES THE MELDESKIN.

A smart piece of seamanship has been accomplished by Captain Lee and the ship's company of the Houston liner Hesperides, which arrived in Bs. Aires yesterday. She rescued the Norwegian s.s. Melderskin from a decidedly unpleasant predicament. The facts briefly are these: The Melderskin had lost her propeller, and had a fractured main shaft. She had been ten days alone when the Hesperides hove in sight. The crippled plight of the Melderskin was evident from the bridge of the Houston boat, and she stood by while Captain Jacobsohn of the Melderskin came on board. He explained his helpless position, which in case of really bad weather would quickly become also a very dangerous one, and asked Captain Lee of the Hesperides for a tow as far as Savannah, the nearest port, which was about 800 miles distant. An agreement was quickly concluded, and hawsers were passed to the disabled steamer. Slowly her head was brought round and the Hesperides poked her nose into the heavy swells with the Melderskin wallowing astern of her, throwing half an acre of foam from her bows and quarter. Such an operation is not the simple affair it sounds of towing something astern on a piece of string. The seas became very heavy, and constant nursing and manoeuvring was necessary to keep the head of the tow right, and at the same time to prevent the hawsers from parting. Captain Lee displayed brilliant seamanship. Three times in nine days the tow-ropes parted; three times with patient pertinacity the Hesperides halted and re-fastened her grip defiantly on her crippled consort. After a long and anxious spell of hard work, during which Captain Lee actually lived on the bridge day and night, he brought the Melderskin safely into Savannah. The sea does get beaten sometimes, even when it does its nastiest and meanest. The facts will be duly appreciated here, where both ships are known as regular frequenters of the port.

DAMAGED DOCK

THE GREAT GRAVING DOCK AT PUERTO MILITAR.

Serious concern is expressed at the reported fractures which have appeared in the floor of the Great Graving Dock at Puerto Militar, which was constructed primarily for the use of Dreadnoughts and the larger armoured vessels of the Navy.

Enquiries have tended to somewhat quiet the apprehension felt at first. When the Dock was emptied a few days ago it was noted that a small crack had formed near the centre. Ingeniero Grieben has stated that the breakage affects only the superficial flooring and does not extend to the lower coating which is about 12 feet thick and has suffered no perforation or damage whatever.

The repairs necessary to make the bottom of the dock absolutely solid and waterproof will probably take about four months, during which time of course the great units of the Navy must remain homeless as far as docking facilities are concerned. This however, say the authorities, will not signify as the Dock will be fully repaired by the end of March and, unless accidents supervene, the Rivadavia will not require docking until July.

The cost of repairs, some \$80,000 gold will fall exclusively on the Contracting Firm of Constructors who are liable for all risks until the Government take it over formally.

BRITISH CONSUL FOR CONCORDIA

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—Your special correspondent in this part of the Republic is not very well up in local history.

In the letter published in your issue of 26th inst. the following remarks are made concerning the fact that we have no British Vice-Consul here:—

"It would not cause much trouble to those in authority to allow the gentleman who was previously the official head of the British community here again to assume the corresponding duties."

We have had only two British Vice-Consuls in Concordia, first Mr. Oliver Budge, and then Mr. Herbert Robinson.

As both gentlemen are deceased, the pious wish of your correspondent is neither possible nor desirable.

Mr. Robinson resigned the Vice-Consulate about a year ago on account of ill-health, and the post was then abolished by the British authorities.

Yours, etc.

GABRIEL.

Concordia, Nov. 29.

POSTAL INFORMATION

The Post Office at Puerto Argentino, Province of Buenos Aires, is closed. Correspondence will be sent to Guerrero.

A Postal station will be opened at Estacion Kil. 542, Dto. General Lopez, in Santa Fe.

The station at Gonzalez Calderon, Entre Rios, is again open for public postal service.

Correspondence sent to "Kil. 478," Province of San Juan, should hereafter be addressed to "Estacion Coll."

The Postal Station at Colonia Otomana, Province of Salta, will henceforth be closed and letters should be sent to Rivadavia.

The Post Office Direction General of Post and Telegraphs announces that correspondence for States in the Pacific Coast, Central and North America will be despatched via Valparaiso by the combination train leaving at 8 on Sunday mornings.

In cases when sending the mails by steamship will effect an economy of time, that method will be used.

Buenos Aires Herald

Weekly Illustrated Edition

CORRIENTES 672

Proprietor: THOMAS BELL.

All communications for the Editorial Department should be addressed to The Editor. Business letters should be addressed to The Manager. It is particularly requested that correspondence of an editorial or business nature should not be addressed to Mr. Bell, or to anyone personally, otherwise delay and inconvenience will result.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

WEEKLY.

Town or Camp:

Yearly \$ 14 90
Half yearly. " 7.50
Quarterly. " 4.00

Other Countries:

Yearly (£1.13s.0d.) . . . \$ 19.30 ml
Half-yearly (17s.6d.) . . . " 10.00 "
Quarterly (9s.7d.) . . . " 5.50 "

DAILY.

Town or Camp:

Yearly. \$ 20.00 ml
Half-yearly. " 11.00 "
Quarterly. " 6.00 "
Per month. " 2.00 "

Other Countries:

Per annum (£3.7s.3d.) . . \$ 38.50 ml

POST FREE; PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THE MAILS.

TO ARRIVE IN DECEMBER.

4—Italian by GARIBALDI.
6—N. American by VAUBAN.
7—Spanish by INFANTA ISABEL.
8—British by DESEADO.

TO LEAVE IN DECEMBER.

3—Brazil, Cape Verde, Belgium, France, Balkans, Portugal, Spain and Great Britain by AVON. Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage at 4 p.m.
4—Brazil, Senegal, France, Great Britain, Spain and Italy by LOUISIANA. Mails close at 1 p.m.
9—Central America, Antilles and North America by VOLTAIRE. Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage until 4 p.m.

BIRTHS.

RYMER.—On the 24th November, at Estancia Curupí, Soriano, Uruguay, the wife of Charles Rymer, of a son. 1191 r3

GREENWOOD.—At Vidaj 1680, Belgrano, on the 29th inst., the wife of J. B. Greenwood, of a daughter. 1217 r1

MARRIAGE.

HIENER-GOULA.—On the 22th instant, in Buenos Aires, N. Joseph Hiener to Jessie Baird Goula, New York, Boston and Chicago papers please copy. 961 p26

DEATH.

PEARSON.—Killed in action on the 23rd ult. B. E. F. Flanders—Maxwell Colquhoun Pearson, age 34, Lieutenant 7th Cameron Highlanders, son of the late Alexander L. Pearson, Esq., Melbourne, Australia, and of Mrs. Pearson. The Pavilion Ardrossan N.B., and late of the Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway. 35 r2

WALKER.—On the 26th inst., at the British Hospital, John Walker, aged 24 years.

PASSPORTS FOR ALL

GERMANY'S "REFORM" IN POLAND.

Amsterdam, Nov. 29.

It is stated in the Berlin newspapers that the Governor of German Poland has ordered the photographing of two million persons in the country with the intention that all over 15 years of age shall be compelled to take out passports. The photographs are being taken at the rate of 30,000 daily.

Buenos Aires Herald

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY EDITION

39th Year. New Series, No. 595

Buenos Aires, Friday, December 10th, 1915

Price 30 Cents

ALLIES' FINE FIGHT IN SERBIA

Bulgarian Army Essays a Turning Movement.

MORE MEN, GUNS, AND MATERIAL REACH SALONICA.

French Forces Retire from Krivolak

London, Dec. 8.

Despatches from Salonika report that all last Sunday the Bulgarians subjected the British lines at Strumitza to a particularly heavy cannonading, attacking the following day in great force.

The British, however, completely repulsed the enemy. The battle is still raging.

BRITISH ARMY'S GALLANT RESISTANCE.

London, Dec. 8.

Despatches from Athens state that the Bulgarians suffered heavy losses in their attack on the British at Strumitza. The latter have been reinforced and are in a position to offer a stout resistance.

The battle is continuing with great violence in several sectors. The Bulgarians are believed to be trying to fight a decisive engagement under the impression that the British are not strong enough to hold out against them.

BULGARIA SUMMONS MORE MEN TO THE COLOURS.

London, Dec. 8.

It is reported from Salonica that, according to information from Sofia, a new Bulgarian army is being raised, to include all men of military age, even those who were not passed at the commencement of the operations. It is believed that the Bulgarians have undertaken to second the plans of the Germans, not only in the Balkans, but on other fronts.

BULGARIANS ATTEMPTING A TURNING MOVEMENT.

New York, Dec. 8.

A despatch from Salonica states that strong Bulgarian forces supported by several regiments of Austro-German troops are attempting to execute a turning movement against the French in Macedonia. An important battle appears to be imminent.

FRENCH ARMY RETIRES FROM KRIVOLAK.

London, Dec. 8.

A despatch from Milan to the

"Times" reports a rumour to be current in Florina that the French expeditionary troops have retired from Krivolak in order to take up stronger positions at Memirkapu on the bank of the Vardar river.

THE SOFIA VERSION.

New York, Dec. 8.

An official despatch from Sofia reports:—

"A Bulgarian division destined to cut off the retreat of the Serbian forces defending Monastir was sent by way of Smiloway towards the Monastir-Resna road. The division, advancing, compelled the Serbians to evacuate the town on the 3rd instant. To-day we occupied the town.

"Other divisions are advancing towards Ochrida and Dibra, and to the west of Prisrend.

"The advance towards Djakova has proceeded. About noon on the evening of the 4th, a division of our troops crossed the White Drina and occupied Djakova.

"According to the latest advices from our troops operating near Prisrend, it is stated that the defeat of the Serbians near Tulaluma had the character of a catastrophe. During the fight from Prisrend to Tulaluma, the Serbians lost all their artillery, automobiles, the royal carriage, 320 omnibuses, and a considerable quantity of munitions of all sorts. At every step we came upon guns abandoned on the road and in a position which showed the state of panic which had seized the Serbians.

"The Albanians, who were oppressed for two or three years by the Serbians are revolting and fighting against the Serbian bands wandering in the Albanian mountains."

ALLIES HEAVILY REINFORCED.

London, Dec. 8.

A British naval brigade commanded by Admiral Troubridge has accompanied the Serbians in their retreat, and will continue to keep in touch with them as long as its services are of use to them.

The arrival of fresh troops and war material continues at Salonica. These are being hurried off to south-eastern Serbia, where it is reported that the bulk of the Austro-German and Bul-

Montenegrins Retire

AFTER PRESSURE BY AUSTRIAN FORCES.

Paris, Dec. 8.

A Montenegrin official telegram reports:—

"On the 5th instant the enemy attacked our advanced posts near Tchelritch in the direction of Plevije. Our weak detachments, fighting stubbornly, held out the whole day, then retired to their principal lines of defence.

"The general situation compelled us to evacuate the Djajesuva district. There has been no change on the other fronts.

"On December 6 two Austrian aeroplanes dropped eight bombs on Cetinje, but the damage done was insignificant.

"On the morning of the 4th instant an Austrian squadron consisting of a cruiser and seven destroyers bombarded San Giovanni di Medua. Two steamships, one of which was Italian, were sunk, as well as ten Montenegrin sailing ships loaded with provisions.

"A French submarine has been destroyed near Boypa, the crew being taken prisoners."

Austrian "Naval Victory"

SQUADRON DESTROYS MERCHANT SHIPPING IN ALBANIAN PORT.

Paris, Dec. 8.

Official communiques state that an Austrian squadron left its anchorage at Pola and attacked the port of San Giovanni di Medua on the Albanian coast. They sank two merchant steamers, one of them flying the Italian flag, and five Montenegrin sailing vessels which were also in the harbour.

ITALIAN FLEET IN SEARCH OF THE RAIDERS.

London, Dec. 8.

A telegram from Rome announces that the Italian fleet has gone to a certain point in the Adriatic to attack the Austrian squadron operating on the Albanian coast.

German Aircraft Destroyed

ACCIDENT AT BRUSSELS AERODROME.

London, Dec. 8.

It is reported from Holland that two of the big aeroplanes recently devised and constructed by the Germans were going through their trials on the Brussels aerodrome when they came into collision while flying at a great height. Both machines fell to the ground and caught fire, being entirely destroyed. All on board were killed.

garian forces are concentrated.

Heavy artillery has arrived at the French front, and Italy is shipping great quantities of war supplies to Albania and Montenegro.

LOYAL SOUTH AFRICANS

Rush to the Colours

MEN FOR GERMAN EAST AND EUROPE

London, Dec. 7.

General Smuts, Minister of War in the South African Union, has announced in Parliament that the result of the recruiting which was ordered by the Government has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Sufficient men have already been enrolled to form a far larger army than would be necessary to carry out with success the campaign in German East Africa.

As there is a large surplus, and as the men have expressed a wish for active service, the South African Government will organise several regiments with them and despatch them to any point indicated by the British War Office.

Britain's Trade

INCREASED IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

London, Dec. 7.

Board of Trade statistics for November last show that the value of exports from the United Kingdom were the highest since the war, there being an increase of over £11,000,000. Imports also increased over £16,000,000 whereof cotton represented about £13,000,000.

Foot and Mouth Disease

ANOTHER OUTBREAK NEAR BATH.

London, Dec. 7.

A fresh outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the vicinity of Bath has been reported. The Government has in consequence reimposed severe restrictions.

Compulsory Service

SUFFRAGISTS' STRONG SUPPORT

London, Dec. 8.

The suffragettes are preparing a grand demonstration to induce the Government to introduce compulsory military service without further delay, replacing the men who are sent to the front by women.

Mrs. Pankhurst wanted to lead the demonstration; but she has been warned by the police that if there are any disturbances as on former occasions she will be arrested.

The suffragettes also are trying to organise a meeting of protest against the pacifist mission of Mr. Ford.

THE FAILURE IN MESOPOTAMIA

Statements in the House of Lords

TOWNSHEND'S ARMY TO BE IMMEDIATELY REINFORCED.

Australians and New Zealanders to Leave for Mesopotamia.

London, Dec. 8.

In a discussion in the House of Lords on the situation of the British troops in Mesopotamia, Lord Sydenham said that the aspect of affairs in that region was a gloomy one.

He then read a Turkish official despatch received via Berlin which was as follows:—

"On the Irak front we continue the attack on the British whom we defeated on December 2. In a single day our troops covered a distance of 15 miles."

"The Turkish troops occupied Baghera, west of Kutelmara."

"In the course of the week we have captured 8 officers and 520 rank and file."

His Lordship said that the news of Turkish origin was clear and left no doubt as to the importance of the reverse suffered by the British.

In the Dardanelles the storms of winter have begun, causing much suffering to the Allies at Gallipoli. The Allies are in difficulties over supplying the troops, which are said to be suffering for want of water.

Lord Crewe, replying to various questions, said that the taking of Bagdad had been considered a matter of great importance from the political and military point of view. Unfortunately it had not been achieved although General Townshend had over a division under his command. Experts held that such a force was sufficient for the purpose.

It is now known that General Townshend had had to make efforts much greater than had been considered requisite to achieve the end aimed at.

The attack on Bagdad had been studied for several months, and the whole operation was directed by the Commander-in-Chief. Notwithstanding the reverse, General Townshend still has the full confidence of his superior officers.

Lord Sydenham then stated that in the gloomy picture presented by Lord Crewe there was one very brilliant spark of light, and that was the manner in which the British troops fought at Ctesiphon against numerically superior forces. Despite the reverse, they captured 1600 prisoners.

It was not to be forgotten that almost all the British troops were Hindus. The fact that General Townshend had been able to save his army from a complete disaster when everything was against him was an honour to him.

BRITISH ARMY REPORTED TO HAVE LOST ITS TRANSPORT WAGONS.

New York, Dec. 8.

A telegram from Athens says that a large proportion of the transport wagons of the British expeditionary forces in Mesopotamia have been unable to reach the Kutelmara base.

The losses of the transport wagons will not only prevent renewed ad-

vances upon Bagdad, but will also endanger the retreat of the British.

For Mesopotamia

REINFORCEMENTS TO BE DESPATCHED.

London, Dec. 8.

A strong contingent to reinforce the British troops in Mesopotamia is to be despatched without loss of time. The men will for the most part consist of Australians and New Zealanders.

Refugees from Syria

AIDED BY U.S. CRUISER.

New York, Dec. 8.

A telegram from Canea, Crete, announces that the United States cruiser Des Moines has landed at that port 344 refugees from Syria.

Gigantic Hospital Ship

WHITE STAR LINER WITH 6000 BEDS.

London, Dec. 7.

The recently completed liner, Britannic, is to be utilised as a hospital ship and will be fitted up with six thousand beds.

With this vessel and the Mauretania it will be possible to transport all the wounded from the Dardanelles within a week.

Quebec Citadel Damaged

OUTBREAK OF FIRE EXTINGUISHED.

Quebec, Dec. 7.

The citadel, an historic landmark wherein a very large quantity of hay, grain and oil is stored, has been damaged by fire. Fortunately the fire was checked before it reached the neighbourhood of the powder magazines.

Recruits for the Front

NEXT YEAR'S MEN FOR FRANCE AND GERMANY.

London, Dec. 7.

The French Government is calling out recruits of the 1917 class, thereby adding 400,000 more troops to the armies of the Allies.

Germany has at the present moment some 800,000 subjected to strict military training, and if Austria requires it the Teuton nations can call out another 600,000.

Altogether about 2,300,000 fresh troops will be taking part in the operations of next spring.

Exchange With the States

CARNEGIE FUND'S EFFORTS TO MAINTAIN STABILITY.

New York, Dec. 7.

The trustees of the Carnegie Fund have decided to contribute towards the maintenance of the stability of the rates of exchange between the United States and Britain. For this purpose they intend to sell out stock in the United States Steel Company to the value of 25,000,000 dollars and invest the proceeds in British stock.

Another U.S. Steamer Sunk

TORPEDOED NEAR TOBRUK

New York, Dec. 8.

A telegram has been received from Rome announcing that the American steamship Community has been torpedoed by a submarine near Tobruk. No further details have been received.

Boy-Ed and Von Papen

NO APPLICATIONS YET MADE FOR PASSPORTS.

London, Dec. 8.

Sir Edward Grey stated in the House of Commons to-day that no application had been made to the British Government for passports for Captains Boy-Ed and Von Papen.

Revolution in Mexico

TO BE ARRANGED BY GERMAN AGENTS.

New York, Dec. 8.

It is announced that the Department of State is in possession of incontestable proofs that German agents are conspiring with General Huerta to bring about another revolution in Mexico. They have promised an unlimited supply of funds, ten thousand rifles and a corresponding amount of ammunition, and they have offered a reward of 60,000 dollars for the assassination of Carranza.

It is further known that Captain Franz Nintelen, secret agent of the German Government, paid \$250,000 to agents of the National Labour Council of Peace to cause strikes in the munitions factories.

A telegram from El Paso says that Huerta denies that he is negotiating with German agents for munitions.

German Intrigues

TO BE CHECK-MATED IN THE FAR EAST.

London, Dec. 7.

Sir Edward Grey intimated to-day in the House of Commons that the Government is considering the means of blocking German intrigue in China and the colonies of the Far East.

To a question as to whether, having assisted in turning the Germans out of their larger possessions at Tsing-Tau, the Government would not be able to drive them out of the smaller places, the Foreign Secretary replied that the question was not easily disposed of, but the danger of German machinations was being anxiously considered.

Tax the Cats!

BRITISH M.P.'s SUGGESTION.

London, Dec. 7.

Capt. Bathurst suggests to Parliament that a war tax should be imposed on cats, and that if the tax be not paid the skins of the animals can be converted into winter coats for the British soldiers.

Teuton Pirates' Victims

20 VESSELS SUNK DURING NOVEMBER.

London, Dec. 2.

The Board of Trade reports that 53 British steamers and 35 sailing vessels were sunk during November, with the loss of 652 lives.

The figures show that only twenty of the steamers were sunk by German warships, and ten by mines.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

London, Dec. 2.

The British steamer Melinche has been sunk in the Mediterranean. The crew has landed at Malta, as also has the crew of the Greek steamer Zari-flis, which has met with a like fate.

BRITISH STEAMERS LOST.

London, Dec. 4.

The British steamers Middleton and Clan McLeod, 2500 and 4726 tons, respectively, have been sunk by a submarine. Four men on board the Middleton are missing.

A telegram from Athens announces that the transport Zrif, 5,000 tons, was sunk by a submarine near Malta, the crew escaping.

MIDDLETON'S CREW LANDED AT MALTA.

London, Dec. 4.

The torpedoing of the British steamer Middleton occurred in the Mediterranean. Nineteen of the crew of 23 have been landed at Malta. The 3rd engineer is seriously wounded.

French Submarine Sunk

CREW IN HANDS OF THE AUSTRIANS.

Paris, Dec. 7.

The Ministry of Marine announces that according to a German radiogram dated the 5th instant an Austrian warship has destroyed the French submarine Fresnel. Two officers and twenty-six of the crew of the submarine were captured.

Austria and the States

ATTACK AN AMERICAN OIL TANKER.

Washington, Dec. 6.

The United States Government has telegraphed instructions to the commander of the cruiser Des Moines to send further details of the attack by an Austrian submarine upon the Standard Oil Company's steamer Petrolite.

German "Neutral" Vessels

PRIZE COURT HEARING POSTPONED.

London, Dec. 7.

It is reported from Halifax that the Government of Nova Scotia has postponed for a fortnight the hearing by the Prize Court of the cases of the steamers Hocking and Hamborn, seized by British cruisers.

Duma Sessions Postponed

PREPARATION OF RUSSIA'S BUDGET

Petrograd, Dec. 7.

The sessions of the Duma have been postponed sine die in order to give time for the preparation of the Budget.

It had been originally arranged that the reopening of the sessions of the Duma should take place on Wednesday next.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND POSSIBLE PEACE PROPOSALS.

Philip Snowden Demands Consultation With the Commons.

GERMANY'S TERMS TO BE ANNOUNCED TO THE REICHSTAG.

London, Dec. 8.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Snowden, Labour Member for Blackburn, called upon the Government for a pledge that it would not reject any proposal for peace negotiations based upon the evacuation of the conquered territory, without the knowledge of Parliament.

The Prime Minister replied that if proposals of a serious character for a general peace were put forward by the Government of the enemy, either directly or through a neutral Power, such proposals would be discussed first of all by the Governments of the Allied Powers. Until such a contingency arose he could not give any further pledge. When the proposal was made he would like to obtain a vote of confidence from Parliament at the earliest possible moment.

Germany's Peace Terms

TO BE ANNOUNCED TO-DAY.

Copenhagen, Dec. 8.

News from Berlin states that tremendous importance is attached to tomorrow's sessions of the Reichstag when the Imperial Chancellor will make statements of considerable moment. Every seat in the public galleries have been taken beforehand, and neither money nor influence will be of the slightest avail in obtaining entrance for anyone else.

The feverish anxiety with which Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's pronouncements are awaited demonstrate the true state of the public mind.

Interest is mainly concentrated to a review which the Chancellor is expected to give of the general situation in the Balkans and the possibilities existing of making peace, with an outline of the conditions under which Germany is disposed to enter into negotiations. In this matter the terms announced by the Chancellor will be those reached in conference with the Kaiser, after consultation with the Secretaries of State and the party leaders.

S. U. Defence Programme

DEMOCRATS DIVIDED.

Washington, Dec. 8.

The Democratic members of Congress are divided in opinion in regard to President Wilson's scheme of national defence.

The Republicans, while generally favourable to the President's propo-

sals, question its adequacy and predict a return to a protective tariff in order to defray expenses.

"NEW YORK HERALD'S" PLAIN STATEMENT.

New York, Dec. 8.

The "New York Herald" of to-day, in its leading article, says that President Wilson's admirable presentation of the conditions which make for preparedness in the vitally immediate necessity of the nation applies with special force to the situation which circumstances have forced to the forefront for solemn consideration.

The American people are broad in vision, understanding that the first duty of Congress is to promptly enact the laws necessary to strengthen the hands of the Federal Government against enemies within the United States. There was no shadow of doubt that President Wilson expressed the thoughts which were uppermost in the minds of all true Americans.

Germany's Food Supplies

FARMERS URGED TO ACCEPT
SMALL PROFITS.

New York, Dec. 8.

A despatch from Berlin states that a vigorous discussion is going on in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag upon the food regulations, the blame for the general dissatisfaction being laid upon the producers, dealers, consumers, or the representatives of the different Ministries.

It was agreed that the farmers ought to consent to sacrifice themselves and accept small profits, as in peace times they are protected by the tariff.

Bleeding the Belgians

PROVINCIAL COUNCILS TO
PROVIDE 480 MILLION FRANCS.

Paris, Dec. 8.

A telegram from Amsterdam announces that the Belgian Provincial Councils have determined on the form of financial operation for paying the war contribution of 480 million francs imposed by the Germans.

A Taube's Flight

SWISS NEUTRALITY AGAIN
VIOLATED.

Paris, Dec. 8.

It is reported from Geneva that on the night of December 5, a Taube aeroplane flew over Chaux-de-Fonds in Switzerland. The reflectors at Belfort followed the machine in its flight. This repetition of the violation of Swiss neutrality has caused intense emotion among the people.

Anti-German Articles

LEAD TO ARREST OF
AMSTERDAM EDITOR.

Amsterdam, Dec. 8.

Considerable excitement has been caused here by the arrest of the manager of the newspaper "Telegraaf," Mr. Schroeder, for publishing anti-German articles in his paper.

An endeavour is being made to get up a demonstration of protest against the arrest.

Asquith Again Sick

ANOTHER REST ORDERED.

London, Dec. 8.

It is reported that the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, is suffering from the effects of overwork, and the doctors have warned him that he must rest, otherwise the malady from which he recently suffered may return.

M. P. Captured

AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE TAKES MR
STANLEY WILSON FROM GREEK
VESSEL.

London, Dec. 8.

A communication from Messina states that the steamer Spetzai, flying the Greek flag, was detained by an Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean while on her way from Patras to Messina. Mr. Stanley Wilson, M. P. for Holderness, and Colonel Napier, of the British Army, formerly Military Attaché to the British Legation at Sofia, were taken prisoners.

Aid for the Turks

TRUCKLOADS OF MUNITIONS
ARRIVE FROM GERMANY

London, Dec. 7.

It is reported from Salonica that 2500 trucks loaded with war material have arrived at Constantinople from Germany via Bulgaria. The munitions include a large number of field guns.

Bulgarians Mutiny

REFUSAL TO FIGHT WITH THE
TURKS.

London, Dec. 7.

Telegrams to the British papers from Amsterdam state that reports come from Frankfurt that great numbers of Bulgarian troops which have been detailed for service on Gallipoli peninsula in support of the Turks have refused to go there. In consequence of this three hundred of the mutineers have been shot.

Conspiracy Against Ferdinand

PLOTTERS TO BE EXECUTED

London, Dec. 7.

A conspiracy to murder King Ferdinand, in which a number of civilians and students were concerned, has been discovered at Sofia.

The conspirators were arrested, tried by court martial and sentenced to be executed.

Victor Hugo

DESCENDANT OF FAMOUS
WRITER DECORATED.

Paris, Dec. 7.

Lieutenant Victor Hugo, descendant of the illustrious French writer, has received the Cross of War for conspicuous bravery on several occasions during the French offensive in the Champagne region last September.

ALLIES' WAR COUNCIL

PLANS DISCUSSED AT ANGLO-
FRENCH CONFERENCE.

Paris, Dec. 6.

On Saturday last an Anglo-French conference was celebrated at Calais in which Britain was represented by Mr. Asquith. Mr. Balfour, Lord Kitchener, General Sir Archibald Murray and Mr. Clarke, a senior official of the Foreign Office. The French representatives were M. Briand, M. Margerie, Chief of the Political branch of the Foreign Office, General Gallieni, Vice-Admiral Lacaze, Admiral Fouquieres and General Joffre accompanied by General Pelle.

The conference lasted from 2.30 to 6 p.m., the Ministers returning the same night to Paris and London respectively.

The papers say that the object of the conference was to discuss the means whereby to effect unity of action in all operations against the enemy and to promote increased efficacy of co-operation among the Allies. It appears to have been agreed that the best method for carrying out these proposals will be to establish a Grand Council of War over all the Allied Powers.

JOFFRE AS PRESIDENT.

New York, Dec. 6.

Telegrams from London report that the newspapers of that city deal at length with the Conference of Calais. They all accept as a foregone conclusion that General Joffre will be selected as President of the Grand Council of War which will be in perpetual session so long as the war lasts. The French Commander-in-Chief is considered by all as the most expert strategist of all the military leaders of the Allied armies, not excepting Grand Duke Nicholas.

MEETING IN PARIS.

Paris, Dec. 6.

The first Grand Council of War has been held at Paris, General Joffre presiding.

Russia was represented by General Gilinsky, Italy by General Porro and Serbia by General Stefanovitch. The names of the British representatives are reserved.

The results of the Council's deliberations have not been published.

JOFFRE IN SUPREME COMMAND.

Paris, Dec. 6.

"Le Temps" says that the decree increasing the powers of General Joffre to the command of all theatres of war suggests the question as to whether there will be designated a new commander of all the French fronts. It seems to be agreed that the title of Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the North-East, previously given to Joffre, will not be restored. General Joffre returning to assume supreme direction and responsibility on all fronts.

NO POSTCARDS!

FROM BRITAIN TO NEUTRAL
COUNTRIES.

London, Dec. 6.

The War Office announces that the Censor has stopped postcards being sent from the United Kingdom to neutral countries.

GERMAN ARMY DISCIPLINE

NECESSITY FOR EXTREME
RIGOUR.

London, Dec. 6.

The German officers taken prisoners during the battle of Loos and Champagne state that the excessive rigour with which the soldiers in the German army are treated is indispensable for the maintenance of discipline and for the prevention of desertions.

VON HINDENBURG'S NEXT CAMPAIGN

Another Offensive Against Russia

APPEAL FOR ADDITIONAL REINFORCEMENTS

Tsar's Military Experts Undismayed by Teuton Threats

New York, Dec. 8.

Despatches from Petrograd state that information has been received from private sources that Marshal von Hindenburg is awaiting reinforcements in order to commence fresh operations against the Russians.

Russian military men believe that in the existing condition of the German Empire General von Hindenburg's hopes are doomed to failure.

It is certainly that troops are required on other German fronts, and therefore von Hindenburg who, in spite of the masses of troops already under his command, is constantly asking for more, is unlikely to have his requests granted.

FAILURE OF GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO ADVANCE.

Petrograd, Dec. 8.

The Russian War Office has published the following bulletin:—

"Near Krevo, south of Villya, we shot down an enemy aeroplane and captured its occupants.

"In the region of Janovka, north-east of Bucacz the enemy, protected by violent artillery fire, endeavoured to advance eastwards, but was repulsed.

"An equally unsuccessful attempt was made towards Pelava, where the enemy attempted to attack our troops near Zayoverz and Pyschkowitz.

"In the Bucacz region, west of Lake Sventen, and south of Villya near Tschbresk, north-west of Tarnopol, our scouting parties carried out successful reconnaissances. In the other sectors of this front there is nothing to report.

"On the Caucasus front, on the Black Sea and on the southern shore of lake Van we effected successful reconnaissances.

German Inventions

A PETROGRAD DENIAL.

Berne, Dec. 8.

The Russian Legation here has published the following official communiqué from Petrograd:—

"The number of Russian prisoners given in the German official reports published in October last is greatly exaggerated.

"On the other hand the Russians were specially fortunate during that month. They captured 674 officers and 49,200 ranks and file belonging to the Austrian and German forces. They also took 21 big guns, 1118 machine guns and 3 electric reflectors."

German Fort Destroyed

MUNITIONS AND MEN LOST.

London, Dec. 8.

A telegram from Amsterdam announces that the fort of Cognelles situated within four kilometres of Namur on the railway between that city and Terlemont has been blown up.

The fort was occupied by the German garrison of Namur, which troops are held as reserves for the fighting

line in the trenches; and it is stated that most of them are either killed or wounded.

So far eighty dead bodies and 225 wounded have been extricated from the ruins. Many more are being discovered as the work of removing the debris proceeds. The explosion occurred in the main ammunition depot while some trucks were being loaded up with supplies for the trenches. The fort was one of the biggest ammunition magazines established by the Germans in Belgium.

Yser Region Flooded

GERMANS ABANDON DEFENCE WORKS.

Havre, Dec. 8.

The Belgian Government has issued a bulletin which says:—

"The Belgian and French artillery has been very active in the Steenstraete sector and has destroyed some of the German important defence works.

"Certain facts which we have been able to note have justified our opinion that the flooding of the Yser region is causing great difficulties to the Germans, who have been obliged to abandon some of the advanced defence works in consequence."

Troops from Australia

LEAVE MELBOURNE FOR ENGLAND.

London, Dec. 8.

A cable message from Melbourne announces that a number of transports with troops have sailed for England. The troops will probably be sent to the Dardanelles.

As in 1912?

RUMANIA MAY AWAIT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE BALKANS

Amsterdam, Dec. 7.

M. Bratiano, brother of the Rumanian Premier, is reported from Bucharest to have stated in a speech that while the belligerents were exhausting their strength, Rumania ought to be adding to her own and holding herself ready to join the side which is triumphant at the proper moment. He maintained that in no case should Rumania ally herself to a group of Powers which showed weakness and therefore had little hope of success.

The co-operation of Rumania in any case would be offered to that group of Powers which had the greatest chance of proving the victors. The fate of her neighbour Serbia must be a lesson to Rumania not to run the risk of sacrifice without the certainty of success.

N THE HANDS OF THE HUN

30,000 BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

London, Dec. 2.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons the Under Secretary for War stated that the number of British prisoners in Germany was nearly 30,000.

CONSTANTINE COMPLAINS

Unfairly Treated by Opponents

IS ENTIRELY FRIENDLY TO ENTENTE

London, Dec. 8.

The report has been received and published of an interview which a newspaper correspondent has had with King Constantine of Greece.

His Majesty on receiving the correspondent said that before speaking about the political situation he wished to make a personal declaration.

He proceeded to state that he greatly regretted to find that he was being attacked by the British Press and that suspicions existed regarding his proposals. He declared that he had always been a friend of England where he had been in the habit of spending much of his leisure time. On all occasions he had shown how greatly he appreciated the English and English life. He was also bound to England by ties of parentage more than to any other country.

THE DUTIES OF A KING.

However it appeared that England had forgotten that he was King of Greece and born in that country; that he had to fulfil duties which were perfectly definite, and that upon him lay responsibilities which at times were weighty.

It was his duty to keep Greece aloof from the general conflagration, and therefore he had to adopt a policy of neutrality. The lamentable state of Belgium was always before him and he had no desire that Greece should share her fate.

It was further necessary to bear in mind that Greece had just gone through two wars, which, although victorious, had left scars that required a long time to heal. He was therefore determined to prevent his country from incurring the danger and disasters of a great campaign.

He could not consent to Greece partaking in the war except in the case of her existence being threatened, or of there being an absolute certainty of a victory so great as to compensate for her sacrifices.

THE FRIEND OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

King Constantine then continued: "I have given my solemn word that Greece does not and cannot entertain hostile intentions towards the Allies. The nation, from the beginning of her modern history down to the present, has been the friend of England and France; and it is an insult to the country and to its sovereign even to suppose that it is capable of committing an act of treason. Despite all this I am treated in a way which causes me much grief.

"There is in Greece a party which is always anxious to intervene in the war; but those of whom the party is formed do not understand the situation nor take account of the dangers which would ensue from the realisation of their desire.

"The intervention of Greece would bring with it an immediate attack on the Dardanelles. Such an undertaking would be a game of chance in which we might or might not be successful; but in our position we cannot afford to run such risks.

THE LESSON OF BELGIUM.

"Let us assume that after Greece intervened in favour of the Allies the latter resolved to restrict their field of action in the Balkans or withdraw completely. What would be the situation of Greece in such a case? She would become a second Belgium, delivered over to the mercy of her enemies. Under such circumstances can refusal to make common cause with the Allies be construed as an unfriendly act?

"Greece has given proofs of her friendly feelings for the Allies by placing her railways and telegraph lines at the disposal of the Allied troops which have been landed at Salonica. Did she not by so doing exceed her rights as a neutral country, and has it not been made possible that the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians may ask similar facilities?

"There is no doubt that mistakes have been made by all parties concerned. Thus for example, let me ask, was the confidence of the Allies in Bulgaria justified? Would it not have been better for the Allies to repose more trust in Greece?

"It seems as though we have to suffer for the small amount of success gained by the policy of the Allies elsewhere.

GREECE'S TREATY WITH SERBIA

"In regard to the treaty between Greece and Serbia, this referred exclusively to the possibility of a war in the Balkans. The two States agreed upon mutual assistance in the case of either of them being attacked by Bulgaria; but the possibility of an attack on Serbia by two great military Powers of Europe in addition to Bulgaria was never considered. What possible assistance could have Greece been to Serbia? Her interference could have had only one result—the ruin of two Balkan states instead of one.

"As for the rumours about a secret treaty with Bulgaria, these are absolutely destitute of foundation. Bulgaria has always been the hereditary foe of Greece.

"Returning to the situation in Macedonia, the Allies made certain requests to Greece regarding the employment of their forces in our territory there, besides other things.

MUST KNOW THE ALLIES' PLANS

"In reply we gave our solemn promise to do nothing that might be prejudicial to the interests of the Allies. But before entirely committing ourselves and adopting a programme from which there would be no drawing back we required to know what was the programme of action drawn up by the Allies. The answer we received was that England and her Allies were considering the matter; but up to the present they have adopted no definite programme.

"Can it justly be claimed under these conditions that Greece shall take measures of the utmost political and strategic importance? Can we justly be called upon to withdraw our troops to other parts of the country so long as the Allies themselves have not decided whether to occupy or evacuate certain regions?

"It is necessary for Greece to know what the plans of the Allies are, although whatever those plans may be, Greece will not abandon her neutral attitude."

The King expressed pleasure at the visits to Greece of Lord Kitchener and M. Denys Cochin, with both of whom he had fully gone into the situation. He hoped that the visit would help to dissipate many of the clouds that hung upon the horizon. His Majesty again declared his entire sincerity, saying that the suspicion with which his political proposals and aspirations had been regarded was as unjust as it was cruel.

"In the region south of Khorassan, on the Araxes river and in some of the mountainous sectors, the snow is 18 feet deep."

Sonnino's Speech

CAUSES APPREHENSION IN GERMANY

London, Dec. 7.

A telegram from Berne to the "Morning Post" says that Baron Sonnino's speech in reference to the adherence of Italy to the London Convention has elicited a host of deprecatory observations from the German Press. It has also been learned that in the lobbies of the Reichstag considerable misgivings were expressed, and an official declaration of war by Italy against Germany is now expected at any moment. More troops are being despatched to the Isonzo.

WOMEN AND THE WAR

GERMAN PLOTTERS TO BE GOALED

150,000 TO ENTER BRITISH GOVERNMENT SERVICE

SAME SALARIES AS TO MEN

London, Dec. 2.

It is decided that women shall take the places of 150,000 Government clerks who will go into active service. Preference is to be given to wives and sisters of these men.

There are actually over 300,000 clerks of military age in England and Wales alone; but part of these are unfit for military service, and others are specialists holding important appointments.

The women, after they have learned their duties, will receive the same salaries as the men.

In London, Manchester and elsewhere classes have been formed for teaching shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping.

Wounded soldiers and sailors who are unfit for further service will also be employed.

SIR ERNEST CASSEL

SUBSCRIBES ONE MILLION STERLING TO ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN.

London, Dec. 2.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has stated in the House of Commons that Sir Ernest Cassel, who has been the object of attack on account of his German origin, subscribed £1,000,000 to the Anglo-French loan, utilising for the purpose the funds he had in the United States.

MR. FORD'S PARTY

LEAVE NEW YORK FOR EUROPE

New York, Dec. 4.

The steamer Oscar II with Mr. Ford and 73 of a party left this morning for Europe.

Despite all precautions to prevent others from taking passage by the Oscar, there are 54 reporters on board representing the most important papers in the States. They are bringing cinematographic apparatus with them in order to take films of the expedition.

There were a few incidents between the pacifists and the opponents of the undertaking, but the police were on the alert to prevent any rioting.

The papers wish the Oscar a pleasant voyage and warn the captain to keep a good lookout for German submarines.

NOT FAVOURED IN ENGLAND.

London, Dec. 6.

The question of the proposed visit by the American millionaire, Mr. Ford, was discussed to-day in the House of Commons, when it was agreed that such visit would only prove unwelcome and irritating.

Mr. Will Crooks asked if the visitors would have the right of asylum in England provided it could be certified that they were insane.

COMPARATIVELY POOR MEN

CABINET MINISTERS TO RECEIVE ONLY TWO THIRDS OF FORMER SALARIES.

London, Dec. 6.

The Cabinet Ministers have mutually agreed to give up a third of their salaries, which will mean a reduction of £1415 per member. It is thus proposed to set an example of patriotism to others who draw high salaries from the Government.

SEVERE SENTENCES BY U.S. COURTS

New York, Dec. 4.

In the trial of the Manager and some of his subordinates of the Hamburg American line of steamships for supplying coal and provisions to German warships in the Atlantic, thereby violating the neutrality of the United States, it was shown that the Naval Attaché to the German embassy, Captain Boy-Ed, had received from Germany \$750,000 for fitting out vessels using American merchant ships, and had given American passports to German agents to enable them to carry on espionage in the countries of the Allied nations.

Four of the accused whose names were Karl Buenz, Adolph Achmeister, Georg Boter and Joseph Bolpinhaus, were sentenced to imprisonment for two years and a fine of \$10,000.

Subsequent to the condemnation of the accused the Secretary of State issued the announcement that the German Naval and Military Attachés were no longer "personae gratae" to the Government.

IMPRISONMENT FOR H.A.L. OFFICIALS.

New York, Dec. 4.

The officials of the Hamburg American Line found guilty of violating the neutrality of the United States have been sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months in the Federal prison at Atlanta. The supercargo Poeppinghaus received a sentence of one year. All of them are relieved of any responsibility for the cost of the trial, and are admitted to bail of \$10,000 each pending appeal.

SIX TEUTON CONSULS ALSO IMPLICATED.

New York, Dec. 4.

The "Providence Journal" in a long article approving of the recall of the Naval and Military Attachés to the German embassy at Washington, says that it is informed on the best authority that they will leave the United States as soon as their passports are obtained.

It is also stated that six Teuton consuls may have to leave the country for similar reasons.

CONSULATE ATTACHE ARRESTED.

San Francisco, Dec. 4.

A Federal warrant against Baron von Bricken, Attaché to the German Consulate here, was filed to-day.

The accused escaped arrest last Friday, and took shelter under the fact that he belongs to the diplomatic service.

SHOOT THE MURDERERS

AMERICAN ADVICE TO BRITONS.

London, Dec. 4.

In an address on the subject of "Enemy Aliens" delivered before the members of the American Club in this city, Mr. Headley stated that if a Zeppelin bomb killed a woman in London, the British ought to shoot ten German hostages. After what he had seen of the horrors caused by the raids he would not hesitate in saying so for a single minute.

SIMON'S LITTLE JOKE

ATTACK ON LORD NORTHCLEFFE.

London, Dec. 2.

The Home Secretary, Sir John Simon, stated yesterday in the House of Commons that unless the newspapers "The Times," "The Daily Mail" and others belonging to Lord Northcliffe took due regard of the mild warnings uttered by the Government, sterner measures would be adopted.

Sir John Simon compared Lord Northcliffe to "an ill bird that fouls its own nest," and dubbed him a "Halfpenny Marshal." He read numerous extracts from Lord Northcliffe's papers to prove that the tone of them was injurious to the cheerful prosecution of the war, and were made much use of by the enemy.

The Minister referred particularly to a map published by the "Daily Mail" on October 11, announcing that Belgrade had fallen and that the route to Suez and India, shown in the map, were open to the advance of the enemy upon the most valuable of the British possessions. At the same time, the "Daily Mail" magnified the power of Germany and belittled that of the British fleet.

This map, Sir John Simon stated, had been reproduced in seven languages by the enemy and distributed at all points where it would have most beneficial effect from their point of view, and do most injury to the interests of Britain.

Mr. R. McNeill and Sir A. Markham defended Lord Northcliffe.

PRINCE LINER ESCAPES

SHELLED FOR 5 HOURS BY A SUBMARINE.

London, Dec. 6.

An official account of the escape of the British steamer Japanese Prince from a German submarine says that the vessel had on board a large crew and a considerable number of passengers. She was struggling to escape for five and a half hours, being shelled most of the time. The captain, however, valiantly stuck to his post, handling the vessel with conspicuous ability and judgment, the result of his efforts, with the co-operation of the crew, being that he was able to elude his pursuer and bring the ship to port safe and sound.

WHY WARSAW WAS LOST

90 SHELLS FOR 18 GUNS!

New York, Dec. 4.

The Russian commission headed by Colonel Colontieff despatched to inspect the purchases of munitions has arrived to-day aboard the steamer Kristianfjord. The principal object of inspection will be four million Remingtons acquired in the States.

Colonel Colontieff who was in the battle of the San River, stated that Warsaw was lost through want of ammunition. He said that there was one section of eighteen guns which had altogether only 90 shells, and others were in a similar condition.

The Colonel added however that every day prospects are becoming brighter now. Russia is receiving plenty of ammunition.

RUSSIA'S WHEAT HARVEST

512 MILLION POODS.

Petrograd, Dec. 4.

It is officially reported that the last wheat harvest has yielded 512 million poods. (A pood is equal to 40 lbs.).

The report further states that since the commencement of the war the deposits in the Savings Banks have amounted to 2408 million roubles, an increase of 499 roubles.

VENIZELOS' MANIFESTO

STRICTURES ON ELECTION FARCE

New York, Dec. 6.

A copy of the manifesto issued by M. Venizelos to the Liberal party when the King decided to call for new elections has arrived by mail, the Greek Government having attempted to suppress it and prevented its being transmitted by wire.

M. Venizelos says in this document that the Constitution is being broken daily as though it were a document of no importance, the most elementary duties being violated. He says that the King has outraged popular liberty and usurped the rights of Parliament. He counsels his friends to abstain from recording their votes at the coming elections, as it would merely be going through a ridiculous farce in order to give a shadow of legality to spoliation of the most barefaced description.

GREAT BOMB-PLOT

TO DESTROY ITALIAN ARSENALS

Rome, Dec. 2.

As further details of the plot discovered by the Turin police to blow up the arsenals of Italy are brought to light it is possible to form a more accurate appreciation of the magnitude of the conspiracy.

The conspirators had arranged to blow up the arsenal at Turin, and for that purpose a large case full of explosives was to be sent from Lugano to the banks of the lake, conveyed by certain porters who had been instructed to handle it with great care.

On the very day these arrangements were made the Turin police advised their confreres in Switzerland of the conspiracy at Lugano; also that a former official in the German consulate at Milan had given money to an anarchist living at Zurich to blow up the arsenal or the railway tunnel on the line from Turin to Paris.

The German ex-official went to Lugano while the anarchist left for Italy, having been instructed that he would find the explosives at a certain point on the bank of the lake. On reaching Italy however the anarchist changed his mind and went to the Turin police to whom he confessed everything.

Information having been transmitted to the Swiss police at Lugano the case of explosives was discovered and seized. It was found to contain explosive substances more powerful than dynamite. The German also was arrested and confessed, stating that he was acting under orders.

The incident will result in diplomatic representations to Germany.

STEAMERS FOR FRANCE

PROPOSED PURCHASE OF FLEET BY THE NATION.

Paris, Dec. 2.

The Ministers of Finance and Marine have been authorised to lay before Parliament a measure enabling the State to purchase a mercantile fleet of fifty steamers, including oil-tankers, cold storage ships, etc., for the transport of frozen meat for the population.

U.S. VESSEL ATTACKED

WIRELESS CALL FOR AID.

Athens, Dec. 4.

An American ship the name of which has not been ascertained sends a wireless S.O.S. call reporting that she has been attacked by a Teuton submarine south of the island of Crete.

Munitions Factory Explosion

**HUNDREDS OF WORKERS
KILLED.**

London, Dec. 6.

It is reported from Copenhagen that the great munition factory of Halle del Saale has been destroyed by an explosion. Hundreds of the workpeople perished in the catastrophe.

There are reasons to believe that the explosion was not accidental and a number of arrests have been made.

A MACHINE GUN ARMY

**GERMANY'S REMEDY FOR LOSSES
IN MEN.**

Petrograd, Dec. 6.

In a letter to the "Russky Invalid," the organ of the War Office, Colonel Clerget refers to the enormous use of machine guns by the Germans and declares that the whole German army is transformed into one huge battery of machine guns. The German Government spares neither money nor labour in training every soldier in the ranks, including even the wagon drivers, in the use of these weapons.

The Germans are also introducing into the ranks an increasing number of automatic rifles, the German soldier as a rule being averse to engaging with the bayonet.

Colonel Clerget describes the new double-explosive shrapnel used by the Austrians. First the shells burst upon striking anything solid, and the smaller missile contained by the shell also explodes; but the second explosion is stated to have but slight effect.

The Colonel states that the quality of the Austro-Hungarian as a soldier has improved to the extent that there is now little to choose between him and the German.

GERMANY'S BATTLE BIPLANES

**CARRY GUNS, WIRELESS, AND
LARGE CREW.**

London, Dec. 2.

A telegram by Reuter's Agency states that information has been received that the construction of aeroplanes in Germany is undergoing a revolution.

The works are now building large machines capable of carrying heavy loads including guns, wireless apparatus, petroleum bombs, etc.

A recently tested aeroplane was a gigantic battle biplane of improved model. Its dimensions were enormous, being three times as large as one of the Albatross type. It had great lifting power and stability as well as unequalled speed. It was protected by a thick belt of steel and carried guns and a numerous crew.

THE NEXT MURDER RAID.

Amsterdam, Dec. 2.

It is reported from Berlin that in the next raid on the British coast the Germans will send with the Zeppelins a huge aeroplane just constructed which carries guns, quickfiring, and several men for a crew. With this the Germans expect to obtain excellent results.

REPRISALS UPON PRISONERS

**FRANCE TO EXACT REPARATION
FOR TEUTON CRUELITIES.**

Paris, Dec. 2.

Reference was made in the Chamber of Deputies to-day to reports that special camps had been established in Germany for the purpose of making reprisals upon prisoners. Questions were asked whether the French Government, if it was unable to obtain the abolishment of these methods, would establish similar camps in France.

M. Thierry replied that France would not fail to do her duty.

Canadians for England

Ottawa, Dec. 3.

A cable message from England announces the safe arrival of the troopship Metagam which sailed on November 20 with 1,640 troops from Canada.

PALATIAL TRENCHES

**CONSTRUCTED BY GERMANS IN
FLANDERS.**

London, Dec. 6.

Despatches from Holland say that the German military engineers with the aid of many thousands of labourers are at work repairing the roads of access to the front in Flanders and in the north of France and improving the trenches.

For several days hundreds of truckloads of ballast broken by the prisoners in Germany have been brought up either for making new roads for supplying the trenches from the rear or for repairing those which have been cut up by the traffic. A thousand trucks loaded with ballast, planks, beams and strainers are at Roulers station.

The timber is for shoring up the sides of the trenches and flooring them. The trenches are being made as commodious as the present headquarters and have all necessary underground offices, etc., adjoining them.

LABOUR IN FRANCE

**EFFECT OF THE WAR ON
EMPLOYMENT**

Paris, Dec. 3.

The report of the Ministry of Labour shows improvement in industrial conditions of 43,974 factories. Operations decreased during last year to 48 per cent., but now have increased to 60 per cent. Last year they employed 31 per cent. of the full number of labourers, which has now risen to 74 per cent. In some industries operations are as active as before the war, these principally being metals, chemicals, and leather. Others continue depressed. Textile works have fallen off 11 per cent. below normal as compared with last year. Parisian dressmaking has shown an unexpected revival.

AID FROM AUSTRALIA

**GENEROUS GIFT FOR
ASSISTANCE OF FRENCH
REFUGEES.**

Paris, Dec. 2.

Mr. B. R. Wise, Agent-General for New South Wales, has delivered to President Poincaré in the name of his fellowcountrymen and in that of the French settlers in that part of Australia the sum of 139,000 francs to be used in aid of the refugees from the French departments at present occupied by the Germans.

REINDEER FOR GERMANY

ARRIVAL OF 6000 ANIMALS

London, Dec. 3.

It is reported from Sweden that the first consignment of reindeer, amounting to about six thousand animals, sent to Germany, was offered for sale and purchased by the municipalities.

TO SUPERSEDE BEEF.

Berne, Dec. 3.

Reindeer meat is taking the place of beef in Germany. Sweden has shipped six thousand carcasses of reindeer to that country for consumption.

GERMANY'S NEW LOAN

10,452,600,000 MARKS SUBSCRIBED.

New York, Dec. 3.

It is reported from Berlin that the subscriptions to the last German war loan now amount to 10,452,600,000 marks, this representing 86 per cent. of the total subscription.

Destroyers from the States

**ORDERED BY A "FOREIGN
POWER."**

New York, Dec. 3.

The Westinghouse Machinery Company at Pittsburg has received an order from a foreign Power for the equipment of four torpedo boat destroyers propelled by turbines of 16,000 h.p. The price of the vessels will be \$500,000 each.

British Submarines Interned

AT CHARLESTON NAVAL BASE.

Washington, Dec. 3.

Five submarines built for the British Navy at the Fore River have been interned at the naval base at Charleston until the conclusion of the war.

CANADA AND THE WAR

**250,000 VOLUNTEERS BY
JANUARY.**

London, Dec. 6.

A telegram from Ottawa states that the Canadian Minister of Finance has announced that the country has spent 400 million dollars in the war; but on the other hand orders have been received from England, France, Russia and Italy amounting to 1,000 millions.

The total number of Canadian troops under arms for service in Europe is about 220,000 and will be raised to 250,000 by the beginning of next year. It is probable that another 50,000 will be enrolled later on.

SUGAR FOR FRANCE

**PURCHASED IN CUBA AND THE
STATES.**

Paris, Dec. 2.

The production of sugar in France and her colonies being insufficient for requirements, it has become necessary to import 300,000 tons of that article of consumption. A large proportion has already been bought in Cuba and the United States. It is announced that the Government will determine the price and quantity to be sold.

ALL VESSELS COMMANDEERED

RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT'S EDICT

London, Dec. 4.

A telegram from Bucharest through Reuter's Agency announces that the Rumanian military authorities announce that all craft anchored in Rumanian ports, whether belonging to foreign or private Rumanian companies, will be commandeered on Monday in the interests of the national defence.

GERMAN DYESTUFFS

NO LONGER UNDER EMBARGO.

Washington, Dec. 4.

The British embassy in this city has notified the Department of State that the embargo on German dyestuffs for neutral countries has been lifted.

BRITISH GUNBOAT SUNK

BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

London, Dec. 3.

It is reported from Cairo that one of the gunboats guarding the Egyptian coast has been sunk by a German submarine.

Australian Cruiser Sydney

IN WEST INDIAN WATERS.

New York, Dec. 6.

A telegram from New Orleans says that the Australian cruiser Sydney, which is operating in the waters of the Gulf, arrived at Belize on November 22, leaving three days later.

REVOLUTIONS IN MEXICO

INSPIRED BY GERMAN GOLD.

New York, Dec. 6.

The New York newspapers report that, according to information supplied by special agents of the United States Government, the sums spent by Germany in the United States include the following amounts:—

Twelve million dollars in matters relative to the revolution in Mexico.

Five millions on opening a munition factory at Bridgeport.

Three millions on the Secret Service Department.

Three millions on lectures and propaganda through the Press, especially that part which is printed in foreign languages.

Two and a half millions in fitting out corsairs for operations in the South.

A million and a half on travelling expenses, etc.

The secret service is excellently organised and has its headquarters in Broadway Avenue, as also are the German Consulate and the German Chamber of Commerce, all being able to communicate with each other.

Captain von Papen, the Military Attaché to the German Embassy, and Captain Boy-Ed, the Naval Attaché, were in the habit of making long journeys. They were frequently at Galveston, where they had interviews with Huerta and Felix Diaz, and lavished money freely.

**BERNSTORFF DENIES TRUTH OF
ALLEGATIONS MADE.**

Washington, Dec. 6.

The German Ambassador Count Bernstorff has declared that it is untrue that the Germans promoted revolutions in Mexico, and says that the charge is an invention of the enemies of the German Empire.

TYPHOID IN MEXICO

11,000 VICTIMS OF THE DISEASE.

Washington, Dec. 4.

It is stated that while triumphal arches are being erected in honour of the arrival of Carranza at Mexico City, the population is being decimated by the ravages of typhoid, which has spread with great rapidity and grown to alarming proportions. The daily deaths are more than a hundred, and it is estimated that over 11,000 are attacked by the malady.

The authorities are unable to cope with the situation. None of the foreign residents have suffered as yet.

It is reported that the deaths are so numerous that the number of graves is insufficient, and bodies remain for days unburied. The stock of medicines is low and prices are high.

67 YEARS A KING

**ANNIVERSARY OF FRANZ JOSEPH'S
ACCESSION TO AUSTRIAN
THRONE**

New York, Dec. 3.

A telegram from Berlin announces that the sixty-seventh anniversary of Emperor Francis Joseph's accession to the throne of Austria has been enthusiastically celebrated in all the German and Austrian cities. Services were held in the churches and funds for charitable purposes were collected. The usual laudatory articles appeared in the newspapers.

FRESILENTE MITRE CASE

Britain and Neutral Shipping

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The following cable, which must necessarily bear on the Presidente Mitre case, was received by THE HERALD last evening:

To-day's papers publish the following explanation given by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs relative to the seizure of neutral vessels by British warships:

"Certain vessels flying neutral colours have recently been seized by British cruisers. The seizure was based on the claim that those vessels were the property of the enemy; therefore, in accordance with the principles of the law applied in such cases by the British and United States Prize Courts, they are enemy ships and may be captured.

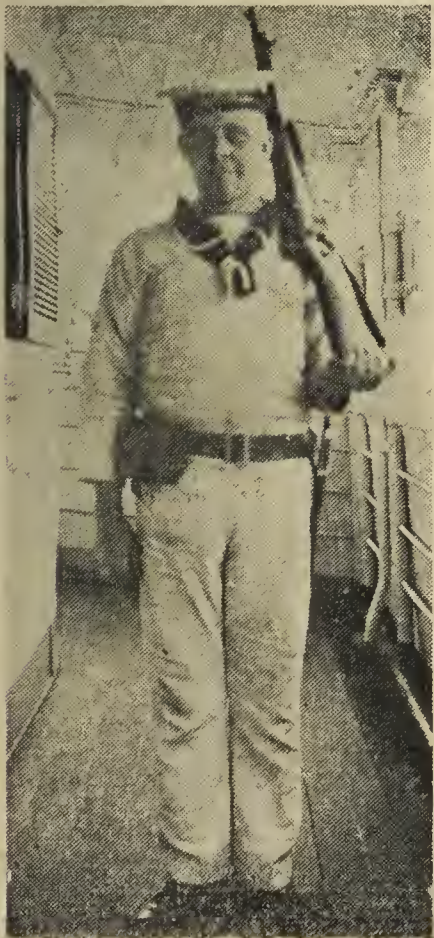
"Both the Hocking (?) and the Genesee will be brought to England; but that does not mean that they cannot be returned to their owners if the Prize Courts do not sanction their seizure."

CABO CORRIENTES PRONOUNCED IMMUNE.

There is a distinct fall in the excitement about the Mitre affair, and comment is almost exhausted for the present. The cruiser Orama and the prize are anchored about thirty miles from Montevideo, expecting orders regarding the Presidente Mitre's cargo.

The Chief of the Veterinary Port Inspection has been requested to examine the cattle and sheep on board, and it is probable that these have been disembarked by this time, together with such portions of the cargo as are the property of Montevideo merchants.

It is understood that the commander of the cruiser has notified the captain of the Cabo Corrientes that he may safely resume his runs between the Argentine and Uruguayan capitals, as no measures would be taken against his ship without further orders from the British Admiralty.



A British Seaman from the H.M.S. Orama on sentry duty on the Presidente Mitre.

(Photo.: W. MacCorquodale.)

THE PRESIDENTE MITRE

ESSENTIALS AND NON ESSENTIALS

It is a generally admitted principle by all internationalists, says *La Nación*, that the duties imposed upon States may be divided into two classes clearly differentiated: perfect duties and absolute duties, founded on the supreme interests of the society of Nations; and imperfect duties, which derive themselves from the voluntary relations between peoples, and on which, according to juriconsults of the older school, more than on natural right, are founded contract rights either traditional or written.

Among the first are the duties of States to mutually respect each other's territories, sovereignty, legislation and jurisdiction.

Among the second are found those emanating from voluntary relations: rights of commerce or of courtesy, respect to the flag, to the extra-territorial treatment of ambassadors and diplomatic agents, the attentions which one nation owes towards another, to its chief of State, its representatives, armed forces, etc.

The first-named duties or rights are requisite, and any failing in these may produce the most serious conflicts between peoples.

Failings of the second class are

ered nor honours paid, with the war standard as flown by warships and fortresses, which is saluted and regarded as the symbol of sovereignty.

But, even if there be no intention of the kind, it should be considered seriously whether or not, during the present war, we are to be masters of free communication at our good pleasure between Argentine ports and free to make regulations and arrangements whereof we should be the only judges as to right and convenience. Otherwise it seems that this is not the time to assign greater importance to the fulfilment of imperfect duties relatively to those which are absolute and imperative.

Both the science of Right and commonsense condemn such attitudes.

Proud and powerful nations, when faced only by weak peoples, may, abusing their superior strength, demand reparations by threats of bombardment. Such nations as are morally greater and more remarked for their peaceful activities than for their show of warlike power, only adopt extreme measures, warlike or otherwise, for diplomatic resources must not be confounded with resort to the sword when their rights are in peril or are not recognised.

On such occasions there are no pacifists, or the pacifists disappear; and if that does not happen always which does occur sometimes, it is because, happily for the nations, there are almost always among the weaker peoples men generous and disinterested en-

been advised that they are in no danger, and if they do not choose to make the trip, it is not the fault of the British commanders.

With regard to the Camerones, her position short of coal and on a lee shore, is said to be critical, yet if she puts to sea she fears to be captured by the British cruisers.

PRESIDENTE MITRE PROTEST

DISCOURSE BY MANUEL UGARTE

A meeting of protest was held yesterday afternoon at Plaza Congreso, against the seizure of the Presidente Mitre by a British cruiser. To give effect to the occasion, the base of Moreno's statue had been selected as the place of meeting.

The proceedings were energetic, but whether they were altogether wise or calculated to promote a prompt settlement of the matter under dispute is a contestable point. Don Manuel Ugarte attacked the Government with acerbity for their attitude in merely making a protest. He raked up several events by no means recent, and having no bearing on the subject, but very well calculated to inflame the popular mind, referring to the British invasions of over a century ago, the annexation of the Falkland Islands, and other matters of a similar nature, while pointing out the tendencies of present British policy; which are, naturally, tyrannic and overbearing. A student, one of those profound and sagacious thinkers, who are remarked for precocious eloquence and moderation, also harangued the meeting with fiery eloquence and vehemence, and the ears of My Lords at Whitehall should be burning hot. Subsequently the protesters formed an irregular column and marched down the Avenida, breaking up on reaching Bolivar.

BELIEVED TO HAVE GONE TO THE FALKLANDS.

Since her departure from Montevideo, under the escort of the Orama on November 28, no news has been received concerning the s.s. Presidente Mitre. The two vessels were last seen off the Banco Inglés. The crews of vessels arriving in Montevideo from various parts, during this week state that no sign of either vessel has been seen.

It is believed that the Falkland Isles is the objective and that some news of the vessels' arrival on Dec. 11 or 12 may be expected from Port Stanley.



British Officers and Men from the Orama in charge of the Presidente Mitre's wireless house.

(Photo.: W. MacCorquodale.)

more easily corrected and less liable to hurry nations to the last extremities of international argument.

Public opinion has appeared forgetful of the principal aspects of the regrettable case of the Presidente Mitre, to fix themselves on merely secondary accessories which do not really possess the importance of the fundamental facts of this grave question; the setback to the rights of peoples implied in the denunciation of Article 57 of the Declaration of London.

It will be needful, undoubtedly, if this state of affairs is to be remedied, that the principal American nations shall unite, headed by the United States, as signatories to that Declaration, and state their entire disagreement with the reactionary and one-sided proceedings of the British Government.

Against the second, the more immediate and peremptory necessity is, as no doubt the Argentine Chancellery has found, to formulate a vigorous claim which, leaving on one side the undoubted right of a nation to give its protection to its merchant ships in the manner it may find most convenient, will go as far as is possible to safeguard the interests of our coasting trade, threatened by the attitude of Great Britain.

The Argentine flag has not been sailed. Nor was it ever intended as Great Britain's intention in lowering it was to remove it merely from a vessel which it was believed had no right to fly it.

Only gross ignorance could confuse the merchant flag, to which, according to the customs of all maritime nations of the world, no salutes are rendered

enough to prefer that their country should suffer a diplomatic reverse to a reverse in war, whereby they fall under the irreflecting fury and aspersions of people, but will not hurry the country into a desperate adventure merely for the sake of an hour of cheers, acclamations and momentary popularity.

A call is therefore made to calmness and coolness, which at the same time does not exclude the most ardent patriotism.

CREW BEING ENGAGED IN THE PORT.

Conversations have been taking place between Dr. de la Plaza and the Minister of Agriculture regarding the case of the Presidente Mitre. The four hundred five stock animals on board the ship are said to have been disembarked by 4 p.m. on Sunday, after which the Presidente Mitre left probably to anchor off the Banco Inglés.

It is known that firemen and deck hands are being engaged in Buenos Aires, and are being despatched to man the ship and carry her to England.

As far as is known, of the other four ships of the same Coy. which are also in a doubtful position, two are at Buenos Aires, one at Montevideo, and another, the Camarones at Comodoro Rivadavia, where she is said to be running short of coal owing to the necessity of keeping steam in the boilers constantly, from the danger of seas setting in shore. The captains of the river steamers, Cabo Corrientes and Cabo Santa Maria, have already



Transferring the Mails from the Presidente Mitre to the Orama.

(Photo.: W. MacCorquodale.)

UP THE TIGRE

Y. M. S. C. Picnic

A PLEASANT DAY. ENJOYMENT
RAINPROOF

Wednesday, Dec. 8

To have made excellent arrangements for an agreeable excursion in such a manner that the entire event from the moment of mobilisation moved with the smoothness of a well constructed machine, and kept moving in that manner throughout, is the achievement of the Young Men's Social Club Committee, in regard to yesterday's aquatic Picnic on the Tigre Delta.

The tale of those who descended from the train at Tigre and were duly delivered on the wharf, was five score and fifteen, and the accommodations of the magnificent Full Powered Steamship Pinta were required to their full extent, although everyone with a little contrivance manage to stow themselves away comfortably on that fine vessel which left the quayside punctually at 9.45 a.m., dressed rainbow fashion with flags of all sorts, shapes and colours (except the Austrian, German and Turkish).

A pleasant breezy, although hot morning, gave promise of a perfect day and, if that promise were not duly honoured later, the Committee cannot be blamed for the well known eccentricities of the Clerk of the Weather, whose unreliability has in this case been almost backed by malice. Heading right up the Lujan, the steamer proceeded some distance, and then by a series of snake-like contortions, succeeded in turning, which is a ticklish manoeuvre wherever the water is particularly low, and then went down again, and round into the Parana channels of the Delta. The wooded islands are at present looking their best, the brilliant green of the fresh leaves of the trees contrasting with the masses of reeds, the gorgeous flowers, and in some places, semi-tropical birds and sunlit water. The latter is to be sure muddier than usual and some bathers had a rich deposit of green slime in their hair. Passing these and other natural or incidental marvels, The Pinta hastened towards the Recreo Revetti, lemonade and biscuits beguiling the voyage. This desirable retreat was reached at about 11.30, the steamer being obliged by reason of scarcity of liquified mud to manoeuvre to a landing stage about 200 yards distant. The Recreo Revetti is all that can be expected in the way of cleanness and modest comfort. It had already a few benches and two long tables placed under the trees were ready set for lunch for the multitude.

It was at this point that a contretemps began to develop. In spite of the gentlemanly confidence placed in his good intentions the Clerk of the Weather or El Director del Tiempo had played a scurvy trick, and dark clouds appeared, with the flame, over the tree tops, while the wind grew colder and raised much dust, an evil presage. In fact a heavy storm broke on the lunchers, and broke them up "in most admired disorder." Everyone however, took the mishap philosophically, and after some rearranging a good lunch was obtained under shelter, after which the driest made a bolt for the steamer and went for another cruise, up across the Parana and some distance along the Rio Capitan. On returning, it was evident that much dancing had been in progress inside, but the ground was dry enough for the Sports which took place directly after tea. The programme and results being as appended:

1st Race, "Ladies' Race."—1st, Agnes MacGough; 2nd, Cissy MacGough.
2nd Race, "Members' Race."—1st,

F. Kelly (prize presented by Messrs. Picardo and Co.)

3rd Race, "Children's Race."—1st, F. Owen, (all other children who ran got a prize as well).

4th Race, "Ladies' Consolation Race."—1st, Miss B. Sanders; 2nd, Miss D. Cuff.

In the Tug-of-War, the rope broke, but the Committee, who were v. the rest of Created Beings, were adjudged winners. All secured a generous share of sawdust and mud upon their garments. While the successful contestants were gloating over their prizes, the imperious blast of the Pinta's fog horn called all to re-embark.

At 5.45 the party left for the Tigre, and reached it about 6.40, escaping sand banks, mines, and submarines en route, only saluting one British craft and dutifully shaking their fists at one Hun who went by. The return to town was made by the 6.50, and about 8, the hundred and odd separated at Retiro, justly convinced that they had had a really good time, and invoking blessings on the hard working officers and Committee, who are: Prof. G. H. Wellby, President; Mr. Sam Kirby, Vice-President; Mr. F. Martin, Secretary; Mr. G. H. Anderson, Treasurer; Mr. L. Nugent, Mr. E. Jacobs, Mr. S. Wright, and Mr. W. J. Burton, Committee.

Those who were present were as follow:

Miss Pritchard, Miss J. Kettle, Miss N. Arnthotter, Miss M. Johnston, Miss E. Langhley, Miss M. Jennings, Miss C. Smith, Miss B. Smith, Miss K. Saunders, Miss E. Wright, Miss J. Guidice, Miss C. Guidice, Miss M. Wilkinson, Miss J. Rossi, Miss N. MacGough, Miss M. MacGough, Miss J. Ricketts, Miss E. Molloy, Miss J. MacGough, Miss H. Saunders, Miss E. J. Hawdes, Miss B. Sanders, Miss A. Molloy, Miss E. Foster, Miss B. Smith, Miss D. Sturgeon, Miss E. Humphreys, Mrs. John Wright, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. W. Saunders, Mrs. J. B. Munks, Miss De la Riva, Miss Gertie Foster; Messrs. Kelly, Jutton, H. G. Wellby, G. Wellby, G. H. Andersen, E. Jacobs, J. B. Munks, Sydned Wright, S. Kirby, W. Saunders (Sr.), H. Wilkinson, J. A. Gonzalez, B. Bendfield, J. B. Easton (B. A. HERALD), F. E. Beatty (The Standard), G. D. Saunders, Walter Gregory, J. Collier, A. G. Castro, W. E. Mayne, S. Vadell, F. O. Lenz, F. J. Wells, P. J. Wyatt, W. Gray, W. Pentreath, J. Nimmi, S. Nimmi, V. H. Andersen, J. McGeachie, W. E. Scorey, F. Fernandez, José de la Riva, J. O. de Loyola, C. Martin; Miss Jessie Pearson, Miss E. Capuchino, Miss A. Nagington, Miss E. Pryce; Miss G. Pryce, Miss G. Doty, Miss W. H. Cuff, Miss D. M. Cuff, Miss Phyllis Sturgeon, Miss Marjorie Wellby, Mrs. G. H. Shaw, Miss Gertie Shaw, Miss Vera Shaw, Miss N. Brown, Miss M. Henderson, Miss L. Henderson, Miss N. Hutchinson, Miss A. Baker, Miss W. Baker; Messrs. J. Colucci, E. B. Bendfield, H. Hayward, J. Luis Segui, A. Petty, H. H. Davis, G. Clarke, C. H. Shaw, H. Marks, A. J. Kirby, J. Brown, L. White, A. Jackson, C. Cliff, A. Spencer, W. Standie.

IMPROVEMENT AT LA PLATA

PROJECTED GENERAL MARKET.

At the present moment the authorities of La Plata are exercising their minds with a project whereby the populace will be able to obtain at reduced prices the necessary articles of life. It is proposed that a large central market shall be opened and foodstuffs sold therein which come direct from the producers. To assist the scheme, it is also intended to electrify the railway in the locality of the suppliers. There are, it is claimed, many quintas and vegetable growing places close to La Plata which find it well nigh impossible under present conditions to get the supplies to market owing to inaccessibility.

The scheme has received much public support and many eulogies as being one of vast benefit to the city and to the small producer.

The paving and proper construction of the roadways is also under consideration and will assist greatly in giving greater transport facilities.

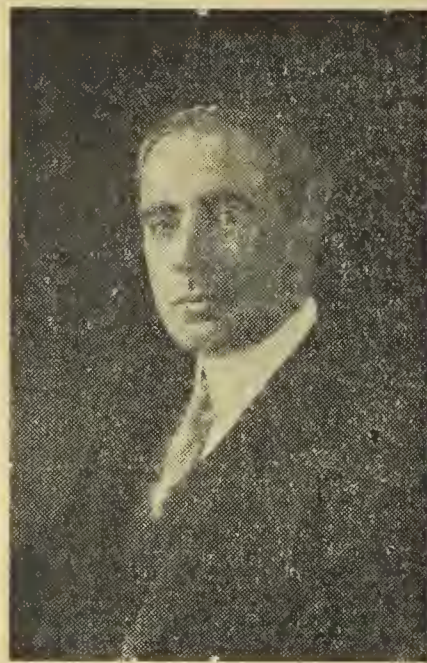
DR. NAON

AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S.A.

ARRIVES IN THE CAPITAL

Expectation had placed the arrival of Dr. Romulo S. Naon yesterday on his return from the United States at as early an hour as 7 a.m. and at that time a few people had actually put in an appearance, their reward being a wait of five hours and a half as it was not until 12.30 that the Vauban was moored at the Quay. By that time the gathering had swelled to very large dimensions and the appearance of Dr. Naon was hailed with enthusiastic applause and "vivas!" On descending the gangway which he did briskly and with a pleasant smile of sly humour, the first to greet him with a hearty handshake was the Hon. Frederic Stimson, Ambassador of the United States. As he reached the quay the applause broke out afresh. One of the Sociedad de Juventud harangued Dr. Naon with great fervour assuring him that language was often inadequate to express great emotions and that such was the case with the young men met to honour him and in whose name he spoke. He was also assured of the pride felt in his conduct in his high office by his compatriots and their admiration of his character and example.

Dr. Naon replied in a few words to the effect that he had merely carried out his duties and discharged the mission confided to him and that



there was no occasion to magnify so greatly the fact that he had fulfilled his obligations as a diplomatist and as an Argentine. Accompanied by members of his family and personal friends, the Ambassador then succeeded in making his way through the applauding throng. Among those present to receive him were the President's Aide-de-Camp representing him, the Minister of Interior, the Sub-Secretary Dr. Cantilo, and Dr. Barilari Master of Ceremonies.

A constant stream of visitors besieged Dr. Naon's residence during the afternoon. It is understood that he intends to call on the Foreign Minister, Dr. Murature, to-day and to request audience of the President.

To a few questions which were put to him at odd moments of his transit regarding foreign policy, Dr. Naon replied, as might be supposed, with the utmost politeness that he did not speak of such matters until he had discussed them with the Chancellery on his ambassadorial character.

THE CENSORSHIP

TO BE APPLIED TO LETTERS
FROM THE STATES.

London, Dec. 2.

The British Government has decided to re-establish the censorship of correspondence from America. Some thousands of women have been sent from London to Liverpool to revise the correspondence from the New World.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT

Prospects of the Parties

RADICALS V. DEMOCRATS

During March or April of the coming year the electorate of the Republic will be called upon to select a President and a Vice-President for the 1916-1922 term.

Several causes combine to make the forthcoming campaign most interesting as well as extremely difficult on which to indulge in forecasts. For the first time voting will be really secret and the electors will be under no pressure, direct or otherwise, from the actual occupant of the Chair. Also this will be the first occasion in Argentine political history in which two large, well organized parties stand face to face all over the country. When, about the end of the present year, the definite candidates to be put forward by each party are made known individual merits can be discussed. Until then the final selections are only subjects of speculation. Each side has a large number of probables and the aspirants for honours are numerous, but with one or two notable exceptions none stand out prominently.

The Radical Party claim to possess the best chance of victory, and the results of late elections certainly have been favourable to them. Always strong in the Federal Capital they had on the occasion of the last General Election to play second to the Socialists, but, due to the split in the latter party, the former are now confident of their ability to capture the majority. In the Province of Buenos Aires, the Ugarte faction have their stronghold, but taking into consideration that National elections are run on pure lines, and that the Democrats are at present against Ugarte, a majority for the Radicals in the Queen Province would surprise nobody. The elections for Governor in the Provinces of Santa Fé, Cordoba, and Entre Rios have been carried fairly easily by the Radicals, and there is no reason to suppose that a change of front is liable to take place. These three provinces together with Buenos Aires and the Federal Capital are the most densely populated and consequently the ones which will send most electors to the polls. Therefore, in the event of the Radicals carrying these, together with the minority in some of the other smaller states, the majority in Electoral College would be assured. The Democrats on the other hand claim that the Socialists will again triumph in the Capital, leaving the Radicals only the minority; they also hope to come to some arrangement with the Ugarte faction which will enable them to count on the Buenos Aires electors (40). The northern Provinces, as well as the minority in Santa Fé, Cordoba and Entre Rios, they regard as certainly theirs, thus making up the number necessary to ensure their candidate's nomination by the College.

There is no doubt that in Argentina the personality of the candidate, as well as that of his friends and supporters, counts for much; for this reason it is advisable to wait until the respective tickets are made public before venturing on any prophecy as to the chances of each party. Each has good names to put forward, each is strong and well-organized, each is confident of victory; what can be done except to wait and see?

GEORGES CARPENTIER

RECEIVES THE CROSS OF WAR.

Paris, Dec. 3.

The French heavy weight champion, George Carpentier, has received the Cross of War for his services both in the trenches and in the aviation corps.

HEALTHY HOUSING

Overcrowding in Buenos Aires

IMMEDIATE NEEDS AND FUTURE DANGERS

(Exclusive to THE HERALD)

There is something so parochial, so eminently suburban, in the daily round of life among the British community in Buenos Aires, that a stranger, coming into the midst of any of the hundred odd "sets" which go to make up the whole, would certainly never realise from the conversation of those about him that these people formed part and parcel of a great urban centre with a population estimated at anything from one and a quarter to one and a half million souls. We Britishers live in a world apart wherever we go. Consciously or unconsciously, the race as a whole has followed the old Hebraic precept against the intermingling of nationalities, and no-one can gainsay the fact that much of the present strength of the Empire is due to this very fact, however much the exceptional cases among us may deplore our lack of cosmopolitanism.

Yet there are certain subjects of enquiry and discussion in the social life around us which deserve closer investigation than they usually receive at the hands of strangers. Municipal matters are allowed to go by default, and the result is that very few people realise how rapidly Buenos Aires is developing some of the worst features of the old European cities, together with a few special drawbacks, to put it politely, of its own. It is not supposed for a moment that Britishers resident here are able to take up the intricacies of Municipal Government in Argentina, make up an electoral party, and vote for their representatives right away. That time may come, perhaps a generation or so hence, but meanwhile the weight of their opinion should be on the side of development and reform whenever its expression is asked for or in any way made possible.

Slums Cloaked with Respectability.

It is the general impression that slum property is unknown in Buenos Aires. In the sense in which the word "slum" is understood in London, this may be true, but any student of social conditions who cares to visit some of the more crowded *conventillos* in the centre of the city will find that, as regards air-space and general arrangement of living rooms, some of the newest buildings in Buenos Aires fall lamentably short of what is in Europe looked upon as the minimum of hygienic construction. Elsewhere in this issue is paraphrased an article taken from *La Prensa*, one of many whereby that powerful journal has sought to rouse public and official opinion on this matter. It cannot be too often repeated that lack of ventilation and absence of all direct light brings about ill effects just as much in the Avenida de Mayo as in a human rabbit warren situated round about Plaza Constitucion. Let anyone who cares to investigate for himself go into the back *patio* of one of the huge department houses at so-called moderate rentals that are to be found not ten squares from THE HERALD office, in streets such as Cangallo, Corrientes, or Lavalle. Hundreds of tiny departments all opening out on to a narrow air shaft running up for some five or six stories, absolutely airless save in the top flats. Theoretically hygienic, with drains duly ventilated by pipes to the upper air, sufficient bathing accommodation, and gas cookers in the kitchens; the superficial observer may scout the idea that such houses are more deadly to human health than the old tumble-down wooden houses of the Boca. Yet doctors agree that the absence of all breeze, all direct light, all outlook—even the sky is scarce visible from the ground floor—is prejudicial in the extreme to human vi-

talities. The residents in such buildings, shop assistants, small clerks, indoor workers generally, are not able to counteract their surroundings by frequent excursions in the open air. They live their lives in the vitiated atmosphere about them, and the scourge of tubercular infection is not only ever-present, but is also actually germinated by the hot-bed of humanity whereof they form a part. Respectable attire—there are many shop girls in Buenos Aires who systematically starve themselves in order to follow the modes—is not a true guide to the existence of slums in Buenos Aires.

Is Reform Probable?

The steady spread of sound ideas may help to check the unnecessary crowding to the centre that is so marked a feature of modern life in Buenos Aires, but unless the Municipality take early and stringent measures, it may very well be that the close of the European war will bring about heavy immigration such as may then render physically impossible all reform. Two things should be done, and done at once: firstly the existing building regulations must be radically modified in order to give more cubic air space in *patios* and in inside rooms; secondly, existing buildings must be brought into line with the common precepts of modern hygiene, even at the expense of partial reconstruction. This may appear a counsel of perfection, but it has been done elsewhere and can well be done here. The great gamble in land, and the absurd mania for running up urban lots to figures on a par with those paid in London or New York, is directly responsible for the bad building—bad from a hygienic standpoint—that is lowering the city's vitality. Now or never is the time to react against this state of affairs. There is no reason why Buenos Aires should not expand freely in every direction, save along the river front, whilst there is every reason, hygienic, economic and moral, for moving to the outskirts. The process must perforce be gradual, but the Municipality should do its part now. Tax the unhealthy building out of existence, and at the same time facilitate rapid suburban communication and establish ample suburban facilities in the shape of schools, markets, recreative centres and other social amenities. If something of the sort is not done ere long, either as a result of direct official initiative or through the commonsense of the people themselves, the health returns of Buenos Aires, which are none too good in comparison with other great cities to-day, will in the next decade show such a marked depreciation as to be alarming. No-one says that Buenos Aires is unhealthy. Everyone who knows anything about the subject is agreed that it might be, given its many advantages, very much healthier than it is to-day, and the solution of the housing question would undoubtedly tend to that result.

THE ELECTIONS IN CATAMARCA

SCRUTINY TO FINISH ON SATURDAY.

Catamarca elections have finished in complete quiet and order and it is believed that the same good report can be made of the electoral results in all parts of the Province. Both parties report an absence of regrettable incidents, although more than three-fourths of the voters on the lists have recorded their votes at 95 different tables in the various polling stations of the Province.

It is expected that the scrutiny will be concluded by Saturday with the arrival of results from Santa Maria, a safe Radical stronghold. These are said to expect to return 15 to 17 electors. The Democrats speak confidently of 19. The correct and excellent attitude of the authorities is the subject of laudatory comment from both sides.

THE NEW IDEALISTS

Ford's Pacific Mission

THE SPIRIT AND THE SUBSTANCE

No-one who has the least spark of imagination in him can have read the account of the departure of Mr. Ford and his band of pacific missionaries without feeling that somewhere behind the ridiculous touches which stood out so prominently in the cabled reports there lay a distinct reflection of the old Puritan spirit that has counted for so much in the up-building of the Anglo-Saxon race, and that will, in all human probability, continue to count for much so long as the race endures. Behind the crowded quay, with its photographers, its cinema operators, its preachers, and all the other components of the strangely constituted gathering who came to see the party off, there lies something fine, something inspiring, however much one may deplore the absolute absurdity of the actual event. Mr. Ford, in the midst of a group of women chanting "America" as the ship drew away from the quay, may have been posturing, but one doubts it.

It is a forlorn hope; a ridiculous piece of personal interference with the decrees of an inscrutable Providence; a new and particularly impudent form of advertisement; all these and many other charges have been levelled at the man who has dared to take such a direct departure from all precedent. Now it is not the purpose of the present article to support either the idea or the execution of Mr. Ford's mission. That is apparently doomed to failure and ridicule from the outset. What one would desire to do is to emphasise the fact that a man, an American, an Anglo-Saxon and therefore to that extent one of ourselves, has had the courage to face the world in favour of what he holds to be a cardinal principle of existence. Not content with publishing his opinion through the Press, he has gone to vast trouble and expense to put his opinions into practice, and, knowing what lay before him, he has gone himself to bear whatever obloquy and ridicule there may be to bear. This, one submits, is courage, and courage of a very high order.

It is difficult to avoid discussing the hopelessness of the mission itself, but one may safely leave that to others. One is safe in saying that the Allied Press as a whole will show Mr. Ford wherein he has erred, and erred greatly. The thing to hold in view is the striking proof that his conduct gives one of the vast chasm between German materialism and Anglo-Saxon idealism; the unbridgeable nature of the gulf that separates their several conceptions of the human race. Mr. Ford's mission stands out because it is bizarre in the extreme, but there have been other instances of a sacrifice for principle during the course of the war. Burns in the British Cabinet, Bryan in the United States, both threw away position and honours at the call of conscience. They may have been utterly wrong; in the opinion of the writer they were utterly wrong. Yet in the face of popular opinion they set their course against the stream; not traitors, not siding with the enemy, but standing apart, giants amid a world of mental Lilliputians.

Their strength in regard to their personal attitude towards the war may be weakness, but as symbolical of the Anglo-Saxon spirit and its ultimate effect on the destinies of the world the value of such examples is beyond measure. No machine made discipline sways a nation that can produce men of such a mould; there can be no stifling of the public conscience with specious lies, no drugging its mind with tales of successes lightly won, of vast profits ready to be spent for the gathering. Germany,

for all her erudition, has not produced in her latter days the man who thinks, and believes in what he thinks to the end. Her later philosophic systems have been purely academic, subjects for theses in the lecture hall rather than workable theories of life. Again and again in the course of the present war it has been proved that the individual German, great or small, is not true to himself. The extracts from the innumerable diaries found on the battlefield prove it; those strangely heart-stirring revelations of the inner souls of the men who sustain the Prussian power with their flesh and blood show up the writers as moral cowards. Again and again do they lament the material and moral degradation of their race, the senseless barbarities, the puerile vice, the utter brutishness of those about them. But throughout the whole length and breadth of the German Empire no man has yet arisen and declared that he would not be a party to the steady degradation of the race that is consequent upon the war. The iron hand of the Prussian taskmaster is hard, the penalties swift and severe. True the death penalty does not await men like Ford or Bryan, but world wide obloquy and ridicule is no light burden to face. Hence whilst the mobs may shout, and with some reason, against the folly and interference of the pacifists, the thinkers of humanity ought not to join in the hue and cry, remembering that these men have been true to their convictions, that they are of one blood with Anglo-Saxons all the world over, and that the grand old words of the poet still hold good:—

"To thine own self be true, and it shall follow, as the night the day,
Thou shalt not then be false to any man."

AYLWIN HALLAM.

MINERAL OIL IN MENDOZA

Petroleum workings in the district of San Rafael, Mendoza, are at the moment attracting government attention and the projected tour of inspection of a Government inspector is being looked forward to with appreciation.

Locally the Mendoza petroleum fields are considered to be of importance and of late have been receiving the attention in exaggerated eulogies, of a section of the press of this city. As there has yet been no output from the wells, anything that suggests a mine of wealth in these fields is premature.

The discovery of oil was made over five years ago and a company was formed under one Elgin Scott to exploit the discovery.

Machinery for 6 wells was purchased in Europe and apparently there were many difficulties to contend with. Fires were frequent and progress slow. The coming visit of the government official will decide the question of further development. The field is situated some 150 miles from the railway.

Sulphur too has been discovered and it is computed that 80,000 tons of the mineral yielding 97 per cent. of pure sulphur is in view. Doctor José Antonio Salas, the Government official will inspect this mine at the same time that he makes his tour of the "El Sosneado" oilfields.

WATERSPOUT IN BRAZIL

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF A TOWN.

A most unpleasant phenomenon is reported from Campos, in the San Eduardo district, in the State of Rio Janeiro. The locality is on the river Parahyba, from which an immense waterspout formed and, advancing over the banks and riverside land, fell with destructive effect on the place, destroying many houses and producing general devastation. A number of families are said to be reduced to the greatest destitution by the accident.

The waters of the Parahyba, which had risen, have now fallen to their usual level.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE

GENERAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$162,668.51
Gibson Hnos.	1,000.00
Traffic Dept., F.C.S.:—	
General: F. B. \$1; P. Fagan,	
\$2	2.00
Local Assistance to Bri-	
tishers: T. J. Gouk	10.00
W. H. Krabbé	100.00
W. B. Whigham	100.00
Douglas King	50.00
Mrs. M. H. Williamson	50.00
R. J. Runnacles	20.00
Stanley Buckley	10.00
Mauricio A. Runnacles	30.00
P. Grant	25.00
W. F. Nixon	10.00
J. E. Buchanan	10.00
W. F. Walker	10.00
James Dey	100.00
P. J. Hawes	20.00
H. H. Slater	60.00
Ed. Saintsbury	30.00
Adrian B. Jones	30.00
Ernest B. Drabble	100.00
W. H. B.	6.00
Per London and River Plate	
Bank—	
J. E. Williams	5.00
H. Scott	100.00
Per British Bank of South	
America—	
A.	5.00
M. L. Munro	100.00
Officers and Staff, British	
Bank	235.00
Per London and Brazilian	
Bank—	
R. G. Shearer	100.00
	\$164,987.51

All applications for collecting lists, correspondence, enquiries, etc., should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, at Calle Reconquista 46, 2nd Floor, the Offices of the British Chamber of Commerce. Subscriptions should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, Sarmiento 459, or paid into the accounts opened at the London and River Plate Bank, Ltd.; the Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.; the British Bank of South America, Ltd.; the London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

Amount already acknow-	
ledged	\$152,812.49
Engineers in Chief and Staff,	
F.C.S.	412.50
Traffic Dept., F.C.S.: C. Bar-	
row \$10, A. V. Bennett 5, E.	
Blacksome 30, H. W. Brown	
10, G. W. R. Coleman 10,	
José Coronas 5, F. Coupé 5,	
H. Cruise 5, A. E. Evans 3,	
C. R. Fones 2, W. George 5,	
Gomez and Cortizar 40, A.	
Graham 20, T. Gregory 25,	
C. A. Hall 10, W. H. Krabbé	
5, A. Mackintosh 10, H. Mac-	
luskie 10, P. Miqueu 5, E. D.	
Moffatt 1, W. J. Morris 5, C.	
Page 10, P. T. Philp 10, J. B.	
Simpson 5, D. Sinclair 10,	
C. H. Stokoe 5, W. Tebitt	
10, L. C. Tregrenning 10, M.	
H. Williamson 10	288.00
Andrés Barreiro	5.00
Mrs. Greenwood	5.00
Claude Mahomed (June to	
October)	35.00
R. W. O'Farrell (Sept. to Oct.)	
Staff W. T. Henley's Tele-	
graph Works, Ltd.: E.	
Timms 20, T. Jane 10, E.	
Burke 10, H. Dowse 5, J.	
Liddle 5, E. Ezra 5	55.00
B. A. Western District, One	
Dollar Subscription for Oct.,	
per Mrs. C. A. M. Foster .	572.50
Tucuman Branch London and	
River Plate Bank	15.00
	\$154,220.49

OFFICERS' FAMILIES' FUND.

Amount previously acknow-	
ledged	\$6,666.66
I. P. H.	50.00
Frank Foster	200.00
W. B. Foster	20.00
W. S. Lambe	250.00
	\$7,186.66

The Committee make a Special Appeal for Donation to the Officers' Families' Fund.

BRITISH RED CROSS FUND.

Amount already acknow-	
ledged	\$29,095.96
Proceeds of Raffle Bed Spread,	
hand-made, by Mrs. D. M.	
Smith, Venado Tuerto	435.00
Mrs. Geo. Balfour, San Edu-	
ardo	100.00
Collected by Mrs. J. E. Clarke	
at Buena Esperanza Races:	
F. G. Spencer 50, Miss M.	
Hill 10, Conde Lux Wurm	
10, Frank E. Noon 10, W. J.	
Logan 20, G. R. Howie 20, T.	
Whitelegge 10, E. Green 10,	
P. Badcock 10, J. A. Gonza-	
lez 10, C. Kenny 10, J. D.	
Nelson 10, L. Nelson 10, A.	
Kenny 20, Alberto Kenny 20,	
S. Milman 10, D. J. Laird 20,	
Tilley and Clarke 20, R. Wil-	
mart 20, E. Tronconi 50, J.	
Darbyshire 10, G. Iselin 10,	
E. Goodbody 10, C. Schroter	
10, L. Farail 10, P. Soquet	
10, E. Court 10, E. Freysz	
10, J. Martinez 10, A. Lopez	
2, Sr. Picardo 2, P. Ariet 5,	
A. Cortez 3, H. Barthelemey	
5, Ole Nervig 5, H. Barr 5,	
S. Martinez 5, A. Luhrs 5,	
L. Bryndon 5, A. Nervig 2,	
N. N. N. 5	509.00
	\$30,139.96

NURSE CAVELL FUND.

To endow a permanent bed in the British Hospital, to be named "The Nurse Cavell Memorial," and bearing a suitable tablet recording the object. The amount required is \$20,000 m/l.

Amount previously acknow-	
nowledged	\$4,475.80
Sir Reginald Tower	100.00
Frank Foster	200.00
W. B. Foster	20.00
G. B. Pearson	100.00
M. B.	5.00
W. E. O. Haxell	50.00
W. S. Lambe	100.00
W. M.	3.00
A. B.	2.00
	\$5,055.80

OVERSEAS CLUB

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S FIELD FORCE FUND.

The following donations to above fund have been received by the local Hon. Corresponding Secretary of the Over-Seas Club:—

Miss Nelson \$5, "India" \$5, "Hamp-	
shire" \$5, M. C. Mitchell \$25, H. Au-	
derson \$10, Mrs. Bideleux \$2; Friends	
of Tommy: No. 1 £1, No. 2 £1, No. 3	
£1, No. 4 £1, No. 5 £1, No. 6 \$12, No. 7	
\$23, No. 8 \$12, No. 9 \$12, No. 10 \$5.75,	
No. 11 £2, No. 12 £1, No. 13 \$11.60, No.	
14 \$11.60, No. 15 £1, No. 16 £1, No. 17	
£1, No. 18 £1, No. 19 10/-, No. 20 10/-,	
No. 21 £1, No. 22 £1, No. 23 £1, No. 24	
£2, No. 25 £1, No. 26 £4, For A. G.	
Dardanelles £1.	

These amounts represent the sum of £36 17 6d., which has been remitted to London.

AEROPLANE RIVER PLATE NO. 2

The balance now required to close the account of the second Aeroplane Fund stands at \$371 m/n. The committee would be pleased to be able to write this off at the earliest possible moment.

Amount previously acknow-	
nowledged	\$16,350.72

John Ross	10.00
A. D.	5.00
Miss Edmonds	5.00
Miss A. Selway	3.00
W. Norris	5.00
Rev. P. H. Nicoll	5.00

Collected by THE BUENOS AIRES HERALD: H. H. and M. N. \$0.30, Aurelio Gomez 0.20, Mrs. Orton 2.60, Daisy McHardy 1.00, Jam 25.00, Rhoda, Ana, Maria, Bobs, 0.45, J. N. M. 1.00, Brunie 2.50, Mrs. Chick 5.00, H. 2.00, Mrs. Boote 10.00, Sr. Ireneo Anasagasti 5.00, Sr. Sanchez Viamonte 1.00, M. M. 0.40, M. H. 5.00 61.45

Collected by Mrs. S. Leigh	
Cooke: Mrs. S. Leigh Cooke	
15.00, L. H. B. 10.00, J. B.	
5.00, F. Blair 10.00, H. W.	
Squire 10.00, H. H. W. 5.00,	
E. S. Bell 5.00, J. P. Kelly	
5.00, H. W. 10.00, Mater	
Mack 5.00, Tuppence C. 5.00,	
Robert Leduc 5.00, Fredeuc	
Adem fils 5.00, F. W. B. 5.00	100.00
Collected by Miss Gwyneth	
Brain: Cathleen Jensen 0.40,	
Esther Pite 1.00, Mrs.	
Grant 1.00, J. Wilson 1.00,	
H. E. Brain 20.00, Miss L.	
Torre 2.00, Mrs. Brain 2.00,	
G. F. Wallace 10, R. W. W.	
11.45, G. Brain 1.00, N. N.	
0.15	50.00
The Man from Villaguay . .	2.00
Mr. and Mrs. H. P.	10.00
"Swastitka"	5.00
"F." Rosario	2.00
E. M. Pixton	10.00
A London Ghost	5.00

Total to date \$16,629.17

GARDEN FETE AT QUILMES

IN AID OF PATRIOTIC FUNDS.

Throughout the grounds of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson's quinta at Quilmes on Dec. 4, pretty electric lights with Chinese shades, daintily decorated stalls, a house thrown open to all, for the benefit of the Patriotic Funds, were visible.

Quilmes residents have not the supposed riches of Hurlingham, but their patriotism is unchallenged, and to this was due the success of the garden party and fete which had been organised for the raising of funds. The particular branch to which these went was the Fund for Officers' Widows and Orphans.

Early afternoon saw many attractions, a cosy corner, dances and music, all free to the 200 or more people who were there. Mrs. Junius Rugeroni and Mr. Ellis Griffin were greatly appreciated and gave their delightful performance "The Collaborators."

The Art Gallery, Miss Maisie Mackintosh's dance and the children's play attracted many people. There were many "side shows" and details of amusement, and the perfect weather enabled much enjoyment to be got from the cosy corners and from the prettily decorated stalls. Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Pott and Mrs. Cutler were chiefly responsible for these, and at the end an auction sale, at which everything was "given away" completed a most strenuous day's work.

It was successful, and highly so, and the arrangements made for the many present were highly appreciated.

The warm weather attracted hundreds to the refreshment house during the day and evening, and there was no question that Quilmes residents, once again through the initiation of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, kept up their high standard of patriotic effort.

PATRIOTIC LEAGUE OF BRITONS

THANKS FROM THE KING.

The Honorary Secretary of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas has forwarded to THE HERALD the progress report of this organization, which is concentrating its efforts on raising a fleet of seaplanes.

The following letter was recently received by Lord Aldenham, Vice-Chairman and Honorary Treasurer of the League:—

Buckingham Palace
6th. Oct., 1915.

Dear Aldenham,
Your letter to Sir Frederick Ponsonby has been submitted to the King, and I have also laid it before the Queen.

Their Majesties have read the report of Progress of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas, and are greatly interested to learn that so large a sum of money has been contributed by British subjects outside His Majesty's Dominions for the purpose of a squadron of 10 seaplanes.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) E. W. Wallington.

The Lord Aldenham
Vice-Chairman and Hon. Treasurer
The Patriotic League of Britons Overseas.

IN AID OF THE FRENCH

APPEAL TO ESTANCIEROS, CONSIGNATARIOS AND EXPORTERS.

In view of the calamities which have fallen on French homes due to the war, the Misses F. and E. Gay appeal to all *estancieros* and *consignatarios* for small donations of wool. This wool will be purchased by Messrs. Masurel Fils and the proceeds will be handed over to the Comité Patriotique Français. The wool will be received by the firm of Masurel or by the Villalonga Express Co., but must come addressed to Misses Gay.

Guias must be forwarded to Las Heras 2033. The smallest quantities will be thankfully accepted.

So far the following British firms have contributed wool: Coffey Hamilton, G. H. Rodger and Co., and Nicholson and Kellogg.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

..RECORD OF A MONTH'S WORK...

The usual monthly meeting of the committee of the British and American Benevolent Society was held in the board room of the Royal Insurance Co., Calle Bmé. Mitre 478, on Monday, at 5 p.m., the following members being present:—Mr. H. G. Mackie (in the chair), Mrs. Raynes, Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. Botting, Rev. Dr. McLaughlin, Mr. G. S. Anderson, Mr. R. W. Huntington, Mr. E. Millington Drake, Mr. F. Phillips, Mr. B. A. Shuman, Mr. James Marr (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. G. H. Hayward (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. Alexander Law (Superintendent).

Apologies for unavoidable absence were received from Mrs. Lighton Robinson and Rev. F. O. Spanton.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Hon. Treasurer then presented his statement of receipts and disbursements for the months of November, which was duly approved, a resumé of the disbursements being as follows:—

Charity Grants	\$247.60
Pensions	348.00
Salvation Army Shelter .	31.75
General Charges	185.00
	812.35
British Aged and Infirm	
Fund	187.00
	\$999.35

Subsequently various applications for assistance were placed before the Committee, and after full consideration were dealt with according to their merits.

TOBACCO FOR THE TROOPS

GENEROUS GIFTS BY BRITISH SEAMEN.

Two records were reported at the meeting of the Seafarers' Tobacco Fund, held on Dec. 3 under the chairmanship of Mr. A. G. Pruden, at St. John's Hall. The first of these had been achieved by the men of the Houston liner Hyperia, who contributed \$205 towards the fund; and the second was that of the Lamport and Holt vessel Voltaire, whose crew had given the splendid sum of \$305.05. The Voltaire's contribution was the largest received since the inception of the fund, and to the Hyperia's men fell the honour of having given a greater sum than had the crew of any other cargo vessel.

The Rev. H. Westby Brady (Hon. Treasurer), intimated that despite the small number of vessels now in port the fund continued to progress. He had received \$723 during the week, and the grand total contributed to the fund now amounted to \$5654.82.

The Chairman announced that in accordance with the decision reached at last week's meeting, the sum of £100 had been cabled to England for the purpose of despatching tobacco to the British troops in the Balkans. Instructions had been given that the packages should contain cards stating that the tobacco was a gift to the troops from British seamen in the port of Buenos Aires.

Mr. Pruden, in announcing that Mr. F. H. Chevallier Boutell had remitted \$100 to the fund, suggested that the thanks of the Committee were due to Mr. Boutell for his generous gift. This view was endorsed by everyone present. Thanks were also accorded to the officers and men of the vessels from which donations had been received during the past week — especially to the Hyperia and the Voltaire. It was pointed out that the crew of the latter vessel were also willing contributors to the Red Cross and other Funds.

On the Rev. H. W. Brady stating that less than \$300 now remained for distribution, Capt. Lewin and other members of the Committee urged the necessity for bringing before shipmasters and their men the importance of the work now being done. It was realised that there were many difficulties in the way of collecting money from men quite willing to give, but the Committee expressed the hope that all Captains, on visiting the British Consulate-General, would ask for a collecting list and make the fullest endeavour to obtain donations.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting ended.

Among those present were: Mr. A. G. Pruden (Chairman), the Rev. H. Westby Brady (hon. treasurer), Mr. F. E. Beatty (hon. secretary), Capt. Lewin (marine superintendent, Houston Line), Capt. R. Humphries (marine superintendent, Lamport and Holt Line), Capt. H. F. Harrison (marine superintendent, Houlder Line), Capt. Mills (s.s. Hawsker), Capt. Humphreys (s.s. Tregurno), Capt. Way (s.s. Hyperia), and Mr. W. Neilson (Deacon and Co.).

The following is the latest list of donations received by the honorary treasurer: Mr. A. G. Pruden \$100; s.s. Tregurno, \$27; Mrs. Martin N. Coa, \$60 (proceeds of sale of lavender bags); Cinema Committee of the American Church, \$10; H.L. \$10; s.s. Bollington Grange, \$68; s.s. El Uruguayo, \$38.

BRAZILIAN RAILWAYS

REPORTED TRANSFER OF BRITISH INTERESTS.

New York, Dec. 7.

The newspapers of this city announce that an operation in Brazilian railways is contemplated whereby the British and French companies in Brazil will be transferred to Mr. J. G. White, Manager of the New York Corporation.

HAYDN'S PASSION MUSIC

RENDERED AT ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

To render the Passion music of Haydn is an ambitious subject for many music lovers of oratorio, but this ambition was consummated on Dec. 2 in St. Andrew's Scotch Church. The amount of work and rehearsing must have been considerable to produce the good effect obtained.

There was one thing noticeable and that was the large numbers of complete strangers to the Scotch Church singing in the choir. In fact only 3 or 4 members were singing last evening. From Lomas, Quilmes and the American Church there were many familiar faces.

The church was fairly well filled, but perhaps the intense heat affected the members.

The soloists were Miss E. W. Tyson, soprano; Mrs. Jessie Pamplin, contralto; Mr. A. F. Adie, tenor; Mr. J. W. Colquhoun, bass; and Mr. J. Llewellyn Hawes was at the organ, and upon him devolved much of the hard work and the credit of the success gained.

It was a highly creditable performance and well done, but it might be said that the chorus was not as strong as the one which interpreted the music of "a Daughter of Jairus."

As the burden of Haydn's work consists in the choral rendering, it can be conceived that in a rendering of this nature a vast amount of work must have been done. It was well done and occupied the whole of this first part of the programme.

The second part consisted of organ solos, cello solos and sacred songs.

Amongst the three solos by Mr. Llewellyn Hawes, Lemarc's "Andantino" was given perfectly and with delicacy. Finlandia, a highly technical work while rendered excellently is not composed entirely of pleasing qualities. The work is a massive one and of much constructive power.

Mr. A. F. Adie excels in oratorio and both in the Passion music and in his solo from the Messiah he was in very good voice.

Miss Mabel Gallacher in Allitsen's wonderful "song of Thanksgiving" seemed nervous and while singing richly was a shade lacking in power of expression. Miss Gallacher can do better, which in itself is high criticism because she sang very well.

"O Divine Redeemer" by Mrs. Pamplin in which she produced to perfection her beautiful voice, was without doubt the item in the second half which deserves most attention. It was beautifully sung and once more confirmed a conclusion that Mrs. Pamplin surpasses herself in music of this description, which is essentially oratorio. Miss E. Tyson in the soprano work of the Passion, shewed how careful her study had been and is to be congratulated upon it. With her sisters in the second half she sang the Stabat Mater (Rossini), but it is a work that needs almost the equal study of the Passion. It lacked this.

Every credit was earned by Mr. Hawes at the organ who at times "led" the choir, but there was on occasion just a note of strain in his playing, which could not be wondered at considering the amount of work. His "Passion" music was good and his conception of "stopping" a high one, while the "Andantino" was beautifully rendered.

Throughout the congregation were attentive and highly appreciative.

SAILORS' HOME CONCERT

Saturday night's Concert at the Sailor's Home, arranged by Miss Vera Shaw, was a marked success. There was a crowded house and plenty of enthusiasm. The following was the programme with its numerous encores:—

Part I.

Piano solo, "Marcha Noruega" (E. Grieg), Miss Vera Shaw.

Song, "Rolling down to Rio," Mr. Stanley Parker.

Song, "Meet me to-night in Dreamland," Mrs. A. Clarke.

Song at the Piano, "Sing Sing Sing," encores: "Black Moon," and "Old Folks at Home," Mr. J. Crawley.

Cello solo, "Traumerie" (Schumann), encore: "Gavotte," Miss M. Wilkinson.

Song, "Young Tom of Devon," encore: "Songs of Araby," Mr. Lynn Hazelton.

Song, "The Song that reached my Heart," encore: "Beautiful Garden of Roses," Mrs. J. Eccles.

Violin solo, "Le Cygne" (St. Saens) encore: "Danza," Miss Vera Shaw.

Comic Song, "Where are you going to Charlie," encore: "There are six of us," Mr. P. Scott.

Part II.

Song, "Thy voice is near," encore: "Thora," Mrs. J. Eccles.

Cello solo, "Slumber Song" (Schumann), Miss M. Wilkinson.

Song at the Piano, "The Spaniard that blighted my life," encore "Yorkshire," Mr. J. Crawley.

Piano solo, "Rustle of Spring," Miss Vera Shaw.

Song, "Up from Somerset," Mr. Hazelton.

Song, "I wonder if you will miss me sometimes," encore: "Marguerite," Mrs. Clarke.

Recitation, "Barker's Doormat," and No. 5 Collect St." Mr. P. W. Butler.

Violin solo, "Tarantella" (Raiff) and "Madrigale," Miss Vera Shaw.

Comic song, "Sleeping in the old backyard," Mr. P. Scott.

God Save the King.

Miss Vera Shaw made very good, both in her piano selection and her violin solos. Mr. J. Crawley made a success of his numbers as did Mrs. Eccles, who has an agreeable voice. Mrs. Clark who sang at the Home for the first time, was also heard to much advantage. Mr. Stanley Parker's robust style suits "Rolling down to Rio." The cello solos of Miss Wilkinson were greatly appreciated and her playing was responsible for the circumstance as well as the instrument. In his several songs Mr. Lynn Hazelton as usual acquitted himself well. The interludes of Mr. P. W. Butler enabled the piano to take breath, when not laughing, and Mr. P. Scott achieved some truly fearsome lighting effects in the way of illuminated neckties.

FIRE AT SAN FERNANDO

SAW MILL DESTROYED.

Yesterday morning a violent fire broke out at the saw mill in Calle Once de Setiembre (San Fernando), the property of Sres. Francisco, Vicente and Tomás Magalli.

Owing to the inflammable nature of the stock the fire spread with great rapidity in the interior of the building and even threatened to spread to neighbouring houses. The works which occupied about a third of a square were speedily reduced to ashes but the volunteer Fire Brigade under Sres. Bruna and Salgado were successful in preventing an extension of the fire. The property is understood to be insured and the loss is roughly assessed at about \$50,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON

BUENOS AIRES CENTRE EXAMINATIONS.

The following are the results of the practical examinations held in St. John's Hall, 286, 25 de Mayo, on Monday and Tuesday, the examiner being Professor Mistowski, Mus. B. The name of the teacher in each case is given in parenthesis.

First Steps:—

Wilfred H. Macadam, 80, pass (Miss Featherstone). Adele M. Shepard 75, pass (Miss F. M. Browne, A.R.C.M.). Kathleen Dalrymple 68, pass, and Frances Lynn, 64, pass (Miss Swyny, Quilmes High School).

Preparatory Pianoforte:—

Phyllis Gilderdale, 80, honours; Margaret C. Gibbs, 80 honours, George W. Gibbs, 81, honours, and Kathleen Furness 77, pass (Miss F. M. Browne, A.R.C.M.), Edward M. Cooper, 75, pass (Miss Reed, Quilmes Grammar School). Ethel Hessenmuller, 70, pass, Olive Logan, 74, pass, and Catherine A. Scott, 74, pass (Miss Swyny, Quilmes High School).

Preparatory Violin:—

Henry Gibbs, 74, pass, and Isabel Furness, 90, honours (Miss Whittaker, L.R.A.M.).

Junior Pianoforte:—

Minnie Clutterbuck, 73, pass (Miss F. M. Browne, A.R.C.M.) Kathleen M. Reynolds, 73, pass (Mrs. King, A.R.C.M., L.R.A.M.) Ana M. Stanfield, 66, (Mr. W. S. Lacey). Alice Hessenmuller 73, Lulu H. Jones 74, Jessie Locke 69, Agnes R. Reid 60, Winifred Whyte 62 (Miss Swyny, Quilmes High School.)

Intermediate Pianoforte:—

Mildred Mace 75, pass and Zelly Collins-York 70, pass (Miss F. M. Browne, A.R.C.M.) Amy B. Cameron 60, pass and Evelyn G. L. Samson 77, pass (Miss Swyny, Quilmes High School.)

Senior Pianoforte:—

Isabel Furness 76, pass (Miss F. M. Browne, A.R.C.M.)

The Committee desire to express their thanks to the Rev. Westby Brady, M.A., for the use of St. John's Hall; the Rev. J. Yarnnton Mills for presiding at the theoretical examination; also to the following ladies and gentlemen who very kindly assisted as honorary visitors: Mrs. Filliter, Mr. and Mrs. Knight Pepper, Mr. J. Stapledon Kiley and Mrs. J. Stapledon Kiley, L.T.C.L., A.Mus.T.C.L., L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., A.R.C.O., M.I.S.M.

SOCIEDAD RURAL

ENTRIES FOR THE DONKEY SHOW.

A circular has been sent out by the Sociedad Rural Argentina to all breeders reminding them that entries for the exhibition of asses will close on December 31.

It is pointed out that if the need for entries is insisted on, it is because of the undoubted utility and value of the asinine race in the United States, France, Spain and other countries, and their increased possibilities here. On previous occasions many entries have been presented after the lists were closed and further many leave the making of necessary enquiries much too late; but the utility of the show is undoubted, and it is pointed out that sires and dams native to the country have a marked advantage.

SMITHFIELD SHOW

IMPROVED QUALITY OF ANIMALS EXHIBITED.

London, Dec. 7.

Presiding at the Smithfield Club today, Lord Northbrook announced that the King had presented a new Challenge Cup to take the place of the King Edward Cup, which was won outright last year.

It is believed that the animals are better this year than for some years past.

Earl Durham was elected as the new President.

TE AGUILA ES EL MEJOR

EDITH CAVELL

BY G. K. CHESTERTON

There is not much that can be said, or said easily, about the highest aspects of the murder of Edith Cavell. When we have said, "Dear in the sight of God is the death of his saints," we have said as much as mere literature has ever been able to say in the matter. But there are many lessons in it concerning the living problem with which we are still engaged. And one of the most important was in the sublimely simple and direct demeanour of the victim herself; especially in her candour and contempt of legalism. She was especially the representative of a full and ripe civilisation, as against that powerful half-civilisation which is attempting to destroy it, in the fact that she hungered and thirsted after the whole truth: that she was impatient of anything less than what the French who are its great champions, call the *vraie vérité*. That spirit refuses to be defended by fallacies: it tears its way through sophistries like shrapnel through barbed wire, even when the barbed wire is erected as a defence for it. Like a far-seeing chess-player, it scorns to spin out a game that is already decided. In this, as in so many things, it is in marked contrast with that pedantry which has become a poison in the Prussian brain. In the trial of the English nurse, the culprit summed up like a judge. And it was the judges who have shuffled like culprits.

Modern Germany is great in wealth and long preparation; it is not great in anything else; it is not even really great in tyranny. On every occasion it has hidden itself in that hasty network of excuses which its greatest victim especially despised. The quality of *meanness* curiously marks all its merely intellectual activities. It was the same, for instance, in the case of Belgium. In answer to that ancient and awful question: "Hast thou slain and also taken possession?" the Prussian is obliged to answer "Yes; and I have libelled, also." He stooped to declaring that he had at last found an excuse for a crime—which, in any case, he had committed without excuse. He had nothing to say in defence of having murdered his neighbour except that he had also robbed him; and that robbing him of his papers had been the means of robbing him of his reputation. If everything he said against his unhappy victim had been as true as it was false, he would still have been much the more abject figure of the two. And exactly the same note of pettiness and posthumous malice marks all his attempts to excuse himself over the Cavell case. In one of his monkey tricks of vanity, he has even attempted to twist this tragedy into a very unsoldierly sneer about the accidents of the military campaign. He says that the Allies have not yet had occasion to murder any hospital nurses in hostile countries, because they do not hold so much conquered territory. This would appear to mean, by the operations of normal logic, that if we had violently annexed Denmark in order to seize the Kiel Canal and all the ships in it, we should by that deed of chivalry have earned the right to butcher good women for behaving as such. But as our record is devoid of any such acts of virtue, we cannot hope to partake of the purer pleasures of the Prussian paradise. Apparently only those who pay no respect to treaties are privileged to pay no respect to womanhood. Even more mentally inept, if possible, is the excuse attempted by the most responsible Prussian official involved; the suggestion that the shot was as inevitable as one which should kill a Russian woman fighting in the Russian lines as a man. The parallel is not only a pedantry; but it is, like most pedantries, obviously unphilosophical. Nobody would blame the Prussian soldier whose bullet pierced a woman in a Russian uniform; first, because he is only expected to see the uni-

form; and, second, because killing her is a very probably the only way of preventing her killing him. But Nurse Cavell was not wearing any uniform of war, but the universally recognised uniform of peace; and she was not trying to kill German soldiers, but, on the contrary, trying to cure them. That the same human compassion which led her to help Germans to health led her also to help Englishmen to home, was certainly a technical offence; and among any people who could be regarded as sane, would have received some technical punishment, and one answering all possible purposes of German self-protection, and still not come within a thousand miles of this extravagant act of vengeance. I need only allude here to that other network of small evasions which entangled the efforts of the American and Spanish intercessors: it is all of a piece. It is that smallness of Germany which has been so much more startling to us than the bigness of Germany. But what I have just said of the more obvious course of imprisonment, if the thing was done to protect the Prussian power, brings me to the last fact which is vital to us in this war.

The thing was not done to protect the Prussian power. It was done to satisfy a Prussian appetite. The mad disproportion between the possible need of restraining their enemy and the frantic needlessness of killing her, is simply the measure of the distance by which the distorted Prussian psychology has departed from the moral instincts of mankind. The key to the Prussian is in this extraordinary fact: that he does truly and in his heart believe that he is *admired* whenever he can manage to be dreaded. An indefensible act of public violence is to him what a poem is to a poet or a song to a bird. It at once relieves and expresses him; he feels more himself while he is doing it. His whole conception of the State is a series of such *coups d'état*. In Poland, in Alsace, in Lorraine, in the Danish provinces, he has wholly failed to govern; indeed, he has never really attempted to govern. For governing means making people at home. Wherever he goes, and whatever success he gains, he will always make it an occasion for sanguinary pantomimes of this kind. And awful as is the individual loss, it is well that now, at the very moment when men, wily or weak, are beginning to talk of conciliatory possibilities in this incurable criminal, he should himself have provided us with this appalling reply.

FIRE AT BERNAL

DAMAGE TO PAPER STORES OF CIA. DE FOSFOROS.

Fires have been numerous yesterday for in addition to those at Puerto Militar and San Fernando, another took place at Bernal where the paper works of the Compañía General de Fosforos had an outbreak which was extinguished after an hour and a half of hard work by the volunteer firemen of the establishment.

Although the fire itself has done no great damage, the water poured into the burning mass from the hoses has flooded the stores and ruined large quantities of paper.

PRESIDENTIAL EXCURSION

Dr. de la Plaza and a party of friends made a river excursion on Sunday in the Tigre Delta on the motor-yacht Empire, which, it is interesting to note, is said to be propelled by oil from the Comodoro Rivadavia wells, refined and purified. Among the passengers were Dr. Ortiz, Minister of Interior, Senator Tenreiro, Deputy Miguel Aguirre and Rafael Pastor, and Sres. Iriondo, Máximo Paz, and Belisario Montero.

WHEN YOU HAVEN'T GOT YOUR GUN

BY P. P. C.

The fat man flung his bag into the space at the back of the tram and flopped down, insinuating his bulk gently but irresistibly over a good two-thirds of my seat. I am a fairly small person, however, and by crossing my legs and sitting broadside on to him, as it were, with one elbow out of the window and my head well back, I managed to adapt myself to the new conditions without unduly crowding him. This manœuvre also had the effect of bringing us almost face to face, and I was the better able to appreciate his colossal proportions. He was the kind of man who would start a conversation. I was sure of it.

"Absolutely nothing in the papers this morning."

There it was. Just the voice I had expected. The kind of voice which makes half the occupants of a tram turn and crane their necks to get a sight of the speaker.

"Oh I don't know" I replied "there's a cable—"

"Nothing in 'um" he repeated with an air of finality. "Nothing good, that is. How can we expect to get good news with that set of muddlers we've got running affairs at home."

"But my dear Sir—"

"What's doing in Flanders? Eh? What does French mean sitting there all these months doing nothing instead of bringing up his—"

"But how can he—"

"Oh it's all very well for you to argue like that, but that talk won't go down with me. I tell you the thing's being botched, Sir, botched."

"Now look here" I said, trying to ease the pins and needles in my legs, "didn't Kitchener—"

"Kitchener! Don't talk to me about Kitchener. Why doesn't he bring in conscription at once, instead of shilly-shallying about like a—"

"But if Asquith—"

"Asquith! He's another of 'em. I tell you that crowd we've got in the War Office are a set of muddlers, a set of bunglers. Couldn't be trusted to lead a cow down a lane far less conduct a campaign like this. The whole thing's been mucked up from the start. It's been nothing but bungle, bungle, bungle all along."

It sounded like a refrain, and I was not surprised to hear a native in front explaining to a friend that it must be the new hymn which had taken the place of "Tipperary."

"Look at the Dardanelles" continued the fat man extending his arm, as if they were all on show up in front of the tram beside the driver, "What's happening there?"

"The papers—"

"Papers! Do you mean to say you believe all the papers try to ram down your throat. No, no, my dear Sir, you must look at things in the light of established facts. Now if—"

"If Winston Churchill" I ventured,

He slewed half round bringing us really and truly face to face this time. "Look here" he said pointing a warning fat finger, "don't mention that man's name to me, or I'll go on for an hour."

I carefully refrained from all mention of the name again. I didn't want him to go on for an hour. In fact I felt that if he went on for another five minutes I should collapse. It made no difference however, he went on just the same as if I had mentioned it. He wiped the floor with Asquith, polished off Lloyd George in a couple of rounds and had Kitchener down taking the count before we had gone half a dozen squares. I felt very much like the puppet which sits on the ventriloquist's knee and gets talked at, and contradicted and gagged and throttled and mauled about generally. I was limp, and sagged, and just about all

in, when thank Heaven the conductor caused a diversion.

"Avenida Mayo" he announced. "Avenida WHAT?" yelled the fat man trying to look out of both sides of the tram at once. "D'you mean to tell me this isn't a number 12 tram?"

"No" I informed him quietly, "this is a number 9 tram. The number is usually to be found in a conspicuous place in front. In order that you may distinguish it at night it has a red and green—"

"Here let me out of this." He reached up and gave the cord such a jerk that the black driver who had been dozing on his feet, jammed on his brakes in a funk, throwing us all violently out of our seats. The fat man recovered his hat from a lady's lap, stepped heavily on the conductor's toes and flopped off the tram. I too dropped off. I needed air.

"What made you think that was a number 12 tram." I asked as we walked to the kerb, "Shortsighted?"

"Nothing of the kind" he contradicted hotly. "I was misled by that driver. That nigger has driven number 12 for years, and here the very day I want to get to the Boca in a hurry to catch a river boat, they switch him off on to a number 9. I tell you the way they do things out here is simply rotten. No system at all. They're nearly as bad as they are at home. Not quite though. Oh no. They'd have to go a mighty long way to compete with some of the muddlers we've got. That's my idea, I don't mind telling you. Still every man to his own opinions, that's what I say. You have your way of thinking. I've got mine, and it does us good now and them to exchange ideas and get both sides of the question. I'm always open to argument, but when it comes to the War Office, Oh! wouldn't I just like to drop in and tell 'um what I think of 'um." Wouldn't I just."

I grabbed him by the second button of his waistcoat. "After you've dropped into the War Office" I said, tapping him gently with my fore finger just below the fountain-pen, "after you've dropped into the War Office, perhaps you'd like to drop into the Tramway Office, and tell 'um—here I pointed with my umbrella to number 9 now disappearing in the distance—tell 'um that *your bag is on that tram*."

Then I left, before he could get in a word of thanks.

POSTPONEMENT OF BATTLE PRACTICE

THE REASON WHY.

As is known, the battle practice which was to have been carried out on Sunday off Puerto Militar by the fighting units of the fleet, was postponed on account of bad weather and high sea.

An officer of rank, questioned on the subject, has stated that it is entirely wrong to attribute the postponement to lack of previous preparation. The object of the tests was not for individual marksmen or gunlayers to signalise their skill, but to ascertain which ship of the fleet was best prepared for actual battle. It would not have been possible to obtain a fair comparison in rough weather between the shooting of ships differing so enormously in tonnage, as a sea which would cause wild rolling or heavy plunging to the San Martin, Belgrano or Pueyrredon would be merely a gentle undulation to the vast and massive bulk of the Rivadavia and Moreno, with their guns mounted high above water level. Between the two armoured leviathans a competition would have been quite possible and equal, but the other ships would be enormously handicapped under such conditions.

GERMAN FACTORY DESTROYED

BY FIRE IN THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICT.

London, Dec. 6.

The Grempler Gruenberg factory in the Champagne region, the largest German establishment in that district, has been destroyed by fire.

THE PRESS AND THE WAR

Aid for the Enemy

A PLEA FOR COMMONSENSE

Fallacious beliefs as a rule die hard. Let a parrot, or a group of human parrots, repeat an untruth a sufficient number of times and a large section of the public will believe it through months and perhaps years. There have been instances in history of such strange twists in the public mind; to-day a small section of the British people fall into the same groove in attacking Lord Northcliffe and his newspapers. They forget that they are being urged to adopt this attitude by a place-hunting group of Liberal politicians; they ignore the fact that they are being sustained in their efforts by several less successful newspaper proprietors; and so they fall into error and pull chestnuts from the fire for the benefit of interested parties.

The deplorable thing about the whole business is that many estimable people have been drawn into the net—people who should have greater sense and better memories.

If our much-abused London newspapers are so unpatriotic as unthinking people suggest, how is it possible to account for their sudden change of front?

To the critics of the "yellow press" *Daily Mail*, I would put one or two questions. In the replies given will be found the answer to the charges made against Lord Northcliffe to-day.

Who first of all urged millions of Englishmen to prepare to meet the German menace?

Who published Robert Blatchford's then sensational declaration that Germany was preparing to attack the British Empire?

Who—in spite of Liberal and Labour opposition to the "isolation of Germany"—urged the nation to support with enthusiasm the policy of the late King Edward in forming an entente with the great military powers on the Continent?

Who called for the strengthening of the navy and—in face of allegations of collusion with militarists and armaments firms—denounced Liberal attempts to reduce the annual building programme?

Who credited Lord Roberts with being our most far-seeing soldier and our greatest patriot?

Who urged the country to support Lord Roberts' system of compulsory training for the youth of the nation?

Who demanded that the munitions industry should be organised and that no more men should be sacrificed on wire entanglements because of a lack of high explosive shells?

The foregoing are but a few of the queries which could be put to the amateur critics. Still, they will suffice. If any man has done anything to awaken the Empire, to prepare the Empire, and to assure the downfall of Germany it has been Lord Northcliffe. He demanded, with all the resources at his command, that Lord Kitchener should be called to Whitehall to prepare the British armies for France. His subsequent attack on Kitchener has been solely on points which called for criticism. Had that not been so, then why did the Government allow the "halfpenny marshal" to compel them to form a Munitions Ministry, to place Mr. Lloyd George in charge of the organisation, and to supersede Mr. Winston Churchill? Every attack made by mere professional politicians such as Sir John Simon is a confession of the Government's ineptitude. If Lord Northcliffe be a plotter against the security of the nation, why have the Government allowed him to force their hands? Are they so weak that a mere "halfpenny marshal" can compel them to do as he wishes?

The whole situation in which the Government now find themselves is absurd; and the pity of it is that so

many well-meaning people—especially those overseas—should have allowed themselves to be deluded by the cheap witticisms of unimportant men like Sir John Simon. Of the lawyer-politician class, which, by the way, is the curse of England to-day, his sole contribution to the nation's welfare is to act as a "good party man" and, incidentally, draw £4,200 a year from the national exchequer. When the country becomes more enlightened than it is at the present time, men like Sir John Simon will be regarded as luxuries too expensive to employ. Still, he is only a type. There are many of his kind; and all of them, in their anxiety to attack a political opponent who forgets politics in an attempt to organise the nation for victory, realise that the cry of "traitor" is the most effective way of damning a man.

Imaginary cases of aiding the enemy are invented. Publicity given to the defects of the Ministry are exaggerated into attempts to destroy the Government and the security of the nation. Of course it is all hypocrisy of the worst kind, but many of the public do not realise that. They forget that the real danger to the country is the incompetence and blundering capacity of Cabinet Ministers; and it is really in order to divert public attention from mistakes in Downing street that Simon and his friends invent the traitor on the doorstep.

It is quite a mistake, however, to imagine that the mass of the British people regard the Northcliffe newspapers with either dislike or contempt. Were that the case, the circulation would fall to an alarming extent. In point of fact, Lord Northcliffe's journals are more widely circulated than ever before. His last venture—an illustrated Sunday journal—has, in less than a year, attained a sale of nearly **One and Three Quarter Million** copies a week! This is the truth, as it is in England to-day.

Only overseas is the absurd side of the question extensively believed, and for this the responsibility lies largely with the local press. Alleged "journalists" whose knowledge of London newspapers and London methods is considerably less than their acquaintance with country parish magazines tell their readers that every paper which attacks the Government is controlled by Lord Northcliffe. Cabled reports of Governmental statements in the House of Commons are commented upon with peculiar glee. The public, having no immediate means of verifying the assertions made, believe them; but in reality they are absorbing lies written by knowledgeable and incompetent men. The great need is to understand the beginnings, progress, and policy of the great London journals. When those points are made known to the man in the street, he may be disposed to adopt a broader view of things and to realise that he has been misled. All the newspapers engaged in criticising the Government are not controlled by Lord Northcliffe; in other times they are his great opponents. But the subject is one that cannot be gone into here; most of the big dailies demand separate treatment, and, for that reason, I propose in subsequent issues to deal individually with the important organs of public opinion published in the Metropolis.

H. L. L.

THE ARRECIFES CRIME

GAOL FOR ALLEGED MURDERERS.

The assassination of the well-known journalist, Sr. Santiago Perez, in Arrecifes some months ago, has been again brought to mind by the making public of the accusation filed by the Public Prosecutor against the alleged murderer Sosa and the supposed instigators and accomplices Villagra, Romero and Rivero. Dr. Paulucci asks for a penalty of 25 years imprisonment for the criminal and 17 years for each of the accomplices.

THE WAR AND MUSIC

An Interesting Expert Opinion

ON WAR'S INFLUENCE ON ART

A year or two before the outbreak of the great war, a German professor of music, speaking possibly with a knowledge of what was coming, or yet again, possibly merely voicing the Prussian militarist view that war is a good thing, told an American journal that there would be no further great music until the world had another great war.

This professor argued, with some show of reason, that great wars stirred up great emotions, and that from great emotions the highest expression of the arts necessarily arose. He actually instanced the coincidence of great national upheavals with the production of the world's musical geniuses and their masterpieces.

The idea formed the subject of an interesting chat which a representative of "The Herald" had on Dec. 2 with Professor Alfred Mistowski, Examiner for Trinity College, London, who is now on his second visit to Argentina in connection with the local examinations of candidates for the certificates and diplomas issued by Trinity College.

"I am not prepared to endorse the Prussian view that war is good, or necessary," said the Professor. "If a terrible war does produce great art and fine music, then of course we accept that as one of its few virtues. It does not follow that we want it, however, at such a price. Nevertheless, there is reason in the argument. It is easy to trace and coincide the great periods of musical classics with great national crises. For instance, Beethoven represents the spirit of the French Revolution, and in Wagner we have the period of 1848, while Mozart represents the Whig period. Similarly we identify most of our national songs with stirring epochs in history. The reason is simply that the occasion produces a man, and the artist, be he musician or painter, is susceptible to his surroundings, and he echoes Society, and social conditions.

"I believe this war will vitally affect all art," continued Professor Mistowski. One result I anticipate is that it will put the cubists and futurists in their place, and generally it will revivify and impart a healthier tone to art. In recent times we have been passing through a transition stage, and fortunately evolving from the chaotic state into which all art appeared to have drifted. Composers have been seeking new regions in the domain of harmony, and while a great deal of their work is undoubtedly interesting, a good deal of it is still rather chaotic, not to say unhealthy, and no doubt the present upheaval will tend to a proper assessment of values in music."

Professor Mistowski was then asked for his views on the proposal made in England since the outbreak of the war to boycott German music. His reply was:

"While quite understanding the strong feeling against everything German, I feel that it is foolish to extend that feeling to the great classics. And after all, we are not waging war against the dead. In the domain of high art nationality ought not to enter into consideration. For my own part I hold Beethoven, Bach, Brahms, and the rest of the great galaxy of geniuses in just as great reverence to-day, despite my national feelings, as ever I did, and why should I not? It is quite a different thing with contemporary composers. One can quite understand a conductor refusing to perform a work of Richard Strauss, or any contemporary German, certainly when their music is identified with, or is representative of the spirit of Germany which we are fighting. Though even that, from an artistic point of view, is straining national feeling, or patriotism, it is, in view of the temper of the public, quite excus-

able. There is, of course, a certain personal element about it. Although I would be personally sorry to see Richard Strauss as an artist held in any less esteem than he has been held, I cannot blame those who feel that we should not cultivate contemporary German music, especially because there are other musicians to be cultivated, the Russian and the French, not to mention our younger school of British composers."

"So far as my own work is concerned," said the Professor in conclusion, "the war has had practically no inimical effect. I have just come from an extended examination tour of India, Ceylon, Burmah, Australia, and New Zealand, and I am only a week ahead of my last year's itinerary. I found no appreciable diminution in the numbers presented for examination in the various centres, but saw a consistent improvement in the music of the candidates."

THE THIEVING COLLECTOR

STEALING SOUTH AMERICA'S ANCIENT RELICS.

Among those who will steal (from the highest motives), collectors are facile princeps. A Bible, say, Coverdale's, or a Breeches Bible, they will appropriate *sans cérémonie*, and as to pictures—have we not recently the case of La Gioconda?

All over the earth these amiable monomaniacs and keen sleuth-hounds on curios (and cash) are questing. In distant Misiones, from the ancient church of San Ignacio some old pictures of more or less merit, painted during the period of Jesuit residence and long preserved there, have been stolen. Gradually all the relics and symbols of old South American culture are being carried away by greedy spoilers. A wealthy American has been carrying off metal work and silver vessels of the Incas wholesale from Peru. These collectors being wealthy often pay high prices for relics which the custodians have no right to sell.

Similar robberies have been common in Europe. For example: A fine barrel helmet which formerly hung in Folkingham church, Norfolk, a very rare specimen of the time of Edward I., has long been in the Earl of Londesborough's collection of armour. Marry how?—Purchase from the vicar, whose action in parting with it was that of a thief and an unfaithful shepherd. It is to be hoped, though with little chance of realisation, that the Misiones thieves will be caught, and that the systematic spoliation of the relics of Old Spanish America will be "caused to cease."

CONSCIENCE AND POCKET

GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL TO TOUCH BOTH.

In the United States there is a good deal of trouble and in Government circles indignation, against those citizens who at the outbreak of the war, finding themselves stranded in Europe without resources besought financial assistance from their Government, received it and now fail to refund.

A parallel number of cases exist in Argentina where it is stated that the National Contaduria has been unable by persuasion or any other means, to obtain repayment of the large sums spent upon repatriating Argentine citizens surprised in Europe by the war and by the interruption of Banking facilities placed in the position of being unable to return to the country or to meet their liabilities.

This conduct is causing the National Accountancy Department, to consider the advisability of taking severe measures, relatively that is, such as publishing in the *Daily Press* throughout the country, the names of those who have become so deficient in memory and so lamentably void of gratitude. Such a proceeding would undoubtedly cause some very red faces and a good deal of extreme discomfort among those concerned, who might not find immunity from payment cheap at such a price.

Mainly for Women

Conducted by "Egeria"

MOTHERHOOD WITHOUT FEAR

(By VANCE THOMPSON, in "The White Ribbon.")

The all-absorbing events of the last days of July, 1914, prevented the spread of the most joyful message ever sent from the scientist's laboratory to woman. It was that henceforth she will bear children not in pain and terror, but in gladness. Paris knew of it; the French Academy of Medicine had accepted it, but it got no further. Mr. Thompson was then in the city, and to him has fallen the wonderful opportunity of carrying the good news to the men and women of Britain. Here it is.

It was in Paris—ten days before the wild and unexpected war broke over Europe—this article was written; and at the time there seemed to be no subject in all the world of wider and deeper significance. It touched the very sources of life. It brought to the women of the world the wonder of a new certainty—that no longer need love be ransomed with pain and terror. And this is what women talked of. They talked of the wonder of painless birth-giving—that their children should be born into a world where there was neither pain nor screaming horror. And men talked of it. They talked of the new generation—born without pain into a humanity which should be better and gentler—redeemed from the ancient law of suffering. The birth-curse was broken. And I left Paris, and went to the sad hills of Alsace.

Then a week, ten days—

And what I saw was the foul pageant and festival of pain. Painless child-birth? In the ashes of villages, in the burning dust, children were born and died; and the mothers died. Painless birth? Oh, the ancient curse fell heavy and black on the women of France; and in agony and horror, in blood and a smother of unclean flies, they brought their children to sudden life and more sudden death. Civilisation was blotted out; humanity was sister to the dog.

What war cannot destroy is the mighty discovery whereof I have written here. And the glory of generals will pale in the splendour of this conquest of patient scientists.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY.

It was Georges Pauin, the distinguished French chemist, who found—after years of research—the miraculous drug which has saved woman-kind from the ancient curse. There is nothing new in the use of anodynes in childbirth; but heretofore the use of morphine and kindred drugs has been dangerous, and often served to prolong it. What Monsieur Paulin set out to find was an anodyne which should be harmless, and which should do away with all pain without interfering with the orderly and rhythmic process of birth. Professor Charles Richet and other scientists have long been studying the action of living ferments. It was along this line that Monsieur Paulin worked. He took a solution of chlorhydrate of morphine, and treated it with a living ferment. The morphine, thus treated, was transformed into a regularly crystallised substance. Officially it is known as morphine desintoxique—that is, the toxic qualities are removed—and is distinguished chiefly by its solubility.

It is over two years ago that this medicament was discovered. There followed a long series of experiments on animals, carried on by Monsieur Paulin and his collaborator, Dr. Pierre Laurent.

These two names should be written in every woman's heart—names of a dusty chemist and inconspicuous young physician.

Rabbit and cat, and hound, the

grosser mammals of the farmyard—those experiments lasted a year. The two dusty scientists did no go, as usually the man of the laboratory goes, into the animal world—seeking for truth in fragments of skin and strips of quivering flesh, while round him everything wails and moans. What Monsieur Paulin took there was respite from pain. I should like to have word and speech with that first rabbit—bred for torture in a laboratory—who knew the amazement of painless rabbit-birth. Her story should go down the age.

Here was a medicine that did no harm, that did not check or hinder nature's way—that did, indeed, leave nature freer than it had otherwise been—and that did banish and abolish the hideous pain that clutched and tortured every female thing.

When the dusty men of the laboratory had tried their new medicine upon the animal world, they took it confidently to the greatest gynecologist in Europe, Dr. Ribemont-Dessaigne, accoucher of the Beaujon Hospital and of many others in Paris.

There have been so many attempts to use pain-deadeners in child-birth. Morphine, chloral, chloroform and the like will still the pains of child-birth, but they have the effect of checking the muscular contractions—or at least of diminishing them. It is only in exceptional cases that the sound practitioner resorts to these dangerous pain-deadening methods. Better the pangs, he will tell you, and a safe birth.

Without enthusiasm, without much confidence, Professor Ribemont-Dessaigne made his first experiment. I wish I could tell you the name of that brave woman who consented to the first trial, for she did consent.

The new drug was almost, but not absolutely, poisonless. It killed the pain—or made it merely a tolerable and curious sensation of discomfort. It did not delay or prolong the birth-process. And it laid no risk upon the child.

With clear eyes the woman looked at her attendants. She was not unconscious. Now and then she drifted away into a pleasant dream and smiled as though she were listening to a little voice very far off. Even at such times a word, a question would recall her. She would open her eyes—wide, astonished, happy eyes, with the mother-love in them.

And Professor Ribemont-Dessaigne discovered this: The drug does not act locally, as its inventors fancied from their experimentation that it did; it acts upon the nervous centres and upon the sympathetic nerve. And, above all, he ascertained that it did not in any way modify the rhythmic contractions by which nature sends into the world the little child.

That was one case; it was the first case; and then Professor Ribemont-Dessaigne went down into the hospitals in Paris.

Every bed was filled in the great hall of the Beaujon Hospital. And Professor Ribemont-Dessaigne walked there. With him went amazement. For in the great hall, where life battled that it might live there was silence. Not an outcry, not a wail.

And he will tell you that what impressed itself upon him most was the strange silence—and the smiling faces of women. He had touched the edge of a miracle.

One hundred and twelve experiments Professor Ribemont-Dessaigne made (with the aid of his colleague, Dr. Le Lovier), and every case was successful. Indeed, there was a sort of reiteration of success, for, though there were but one hundred and twelve mothers, there were one hundred and fifteen children—three happy, unterrified, unpaired mothers bearing twins. And these were chosen cases. They were chosen because they were difficult. All successful. In the long, beneficent history of medicine.

I do not see what discovery can rank with this one, which has given woman kind joy for sorrow, and laughter in place of bitter cries. I do not write of this discovery as being in an experimental stage. It has been accepted by the French Academy of Medicine—the date was the third week in July. Surgeons, gynecologists, chemists, doctors of all degrees, have examined, tested, approved. For once, scientific men have been unanimous.

Will you go back for a moment to that strangely silent room in the hospital?

You remember that over it brooded a great silence. No woman shrieked in agony. One and all, the women lay quiet, with drowsy, happy faces. To each the drug had been administered—an injection of a cubic centimetre and a half of the liquid miracle. It acted directly upon the nervous centres; for a minute or two the nerves would jump, and at last settle back into quiet. Then some of the women dozed lightly. Not all of them. Others of them were filled with a kind of ecstatic gaiety. In eighty-four out of the hundred and twelve cases studied by Dr. Ribemont-Dessaigne in the hospitals of Paris, the analgesia was complete; in twenty-four it was incomplete, but in these latter cases the birth pains were so slight that the women refused an additional injection, stating it was not worth while. A little pain they did feel, but it was so tolerable they did not wish it away. Thus, the drug does not act in exactly the same way upon each woman. In one case the normal dose produced an analgesia which lasted only for thirty minutes; other injections had to be given. But it was found that, on the average, the effect of one normal injection lasted for ten or twelve hours, which sufficed.

And what of the child?

How came he forth into that silent world?

No shrill cries welcomed him; but he lifted up his voice and announced his presence—howling. What he said was: "Hail, O silent, smiling woman! There's a new man in the world!" And cried a greeting to her—and to life. Not all of them.

In certain cases there is an effect upon the child. In certain cases he comes sleepily into the world. It does not occur in the majority of cases, and the somnolence lasts only a little while. A breath or two can blow it away. Parents, alarmed by the absence of respiration and of immediate cries, need have no real fear. The condition of quiet will not last long in their happy home.

A young mother with whom I had word had thought of something which had not occurred to me or to the men of science, it may be. She was looking at her new-born man with approbation.

"He did not suffer at all," she said, confidently and gladly.

It seemed a queer thing to say—only a mother would have thought of it—that she herself had not suffered seemed a negligible thing compared to the enormous fact that her man-child had been born without pain.

He was a rare historic man—one of the few men who have come painlessly into life. The next generation (it is curious to think of) will be men born (without suffering) of mothers who lay smiling in their narrow, white beds. Will it be a better world? Perhaps it will be a better world.

As succinctly as possible I shall state the case for the new medication as it was presented by Dr. Albin Ribemont-Dessaigne and accepted by the French Academy of Medicine. The words are weighed and measured with scrupulous exactitude. They represent precisely the opinion of official French science.

1. It is possible to-day, without causing the slightest danger to the mother, to produce an analgesia sufficient to ensure an entirely painless childbirth.

2. This treatment causes neither check nor delay; indeed, it seems rather, in the great number of cases, to accelerate the process of childbirth.

3. The infants born are, in the pro-

THE SUMMER SEASON

ITS PROSPECTS AND ATTRACTIONS.

Buenos Aires Society, both English and American, can scarcely be said to have been asleep and yet that it is waking up is certainly most evident.

Although there are many people who consider it highly unfashionable to spend one's time in town during the months when the sun is hottest, yet at this very season when one almost melts away, many society folk may be encountered within the city limits.

To be sure they wear the same apologetic air at being here, which is always to be noted at those times when society is booked to be elsewhere.

But the apologetic air this year is not nearly so fixed and severe as of former times, and is commingled with an air of amusement, as though the variety of interests that are to be found within a great city is sufficient apology for being still in town.

The time when the summer plans must be settled has arrived, and the question of whether it shall be a cottage with a lawn in the front or accepting the proffered visit to a near friend who has an estancia in Saladillo or Talpaqué or some other neighbourhood possessed of a fancy name, offers food for plenty discussion.

Of course, boarded up cottages are growing more in evidence, each day, and it may be noted that a good number of green shades are pulled down in the city producing the unmistakable sign of families intending to be "outing" soon, and the time is approaching, when spending a night in one's town house would be courting reproaches from all directions.

"Week-ending" is the fashionable life of the moment, and the man or woman who has not week-ends booked far in advance is distinctly unpopular. The week-end country party is a well established institution in this country, especially among the English speaking community and there are few exceptions to the rule that is more popular than the country party where guests are invited to spend from a week to a couple of months, (the latter very often to the secret displeasure of the hostess).

In the middle of the summer it is not extraordinary to see people making week-end outings from Buenos Aires, necessitating at times almost a day's journey.

The question of the hour is what will the summer bring forth in the way of amusement? This is an all absorbing thought for those who are to take a prominent part in social life.

Already there is some clashing of dates for various entertainments out of the city, and those individuals to whom is entrusted the sacred privilege of sending out invitations are going to be kept pretty busy.

And the social mentors are even harder at work trying to solve the puzzling question of what desirables or undesirables are to be placed on the list of those who will receive invitations.

Taken all in all, the summer season is to be one of interest; and although there will be the usual heart burnings, there will nevertheless be much entertainment for the fortunate few.

portion of one in three, voiceless—a condition which it is perfectly easy to put an end to, and which is, in fact, often advantageous.

4. It is a scientific certitude that hereafter women may bear children without pain.

So far science, speaking with the cold decisiveness of carefully acquired knowledge; and I have tried to look at the subject as the scientist would like to have one look at it. But whether I will or no, my thought goes toward the women who are sleeping to-night in the homes of the world. Their sleep must be soft and deep. For the fear is gone—that awful fear of the new life, which was also the fear of death.

Land of Lilliput.

Conducted by Egeria

My dear Lilliputians,

You must forgive me this week for not writing your usual letter; but I am sure you will all do so when I tell you that my Lilliputian is very ill, and I cannot spare one minute for any other Lilliputian.

But here is your usual story.

With love from

EGERIA.

GEOFF'S LUCKY SHOT

THE TREASURE THE LEOPARD STOLE.

Geoff poked his head out from under the blanket and listened hard. Surely he heard the goats stirring as if something had frightened them!

The moon was up, he could see everything in the hut quite plainly, and, as he had lain down in his clothes, it was not more than about half a minute before he was out of the hut and running along past the mealie patch to the goat kraal out at the back of the village.

By rights he should have been on the watch with his rifle to-night, for a leopard had been working havoc among Oom Jartje's goats; but Major Simpson, who had just come to the station from German West Africa, had laid it down as law that no boy under fourteen was to carry firearms at Langton's Spruit, and Geoff had only just turned thirteen. But he was a dead shot, and had won the silver button at the last shooting match at Keepfontein.

He had his father's revolver, an ancient affair. Oom Jartje had taken his rifle away since the issuing of the order, for the old Boer had a whole some dread of getting into trouble. He would have taken the revolver also, only he did not happen to know anything about it.

When Geoff reached the goat kraal he found that the goats had only been settling some difference of opinion among themselves, and indeed they were still at it, nuzzling and butting vigorously; but that was all, and the night was quiet as if there were no such things as night-marauding leopards.

He was very tired, and not best pleased at having been roused from his slumber in such a fashion; but, seeing he was there, he decided that he might as well stay for a little while on the off-chance of getting a shot. He climbed into the fork of the old thorn tree, and spread himself along one branch, just as he had done for the last three nights, waiting for the wily thief which had not appeared.

It was rather dark down there under the thorn trees, but out beyond the kraal the land lay bathed in the silvery radiance of the moon. By craning his head, Geoff could see the tin roof of the major's hunkalow gleaming among the trees. Away on the other side of him showed the round top of an empty Kaffir house, and beyond that the veldt stretched to the edge of the horizon, and as far beyond it as the imagination would serve, for Langton's Spruit stood on the edge of the wilderness, and that was why they were so bothered with leopards and other nuisances of a like kind.

Ah! Geoff gave a startled plunge, and then clutched wildly at the branch to keep himself from falling, as a shriek of pure terror cut sharply through the dark. He had been so nearly asleep, that just at the first he was inclined to think that he had been dreaming.

Then he grabbed the revolver from his pocket and leaned forward, hanging from the branch at an almost impossible angle, for his sharp ears had caught the sound of swift feet bounding towards him. Soft padding feet they were, and he was frankly puzzled. What manner of animal was it

that was bounding through the tangled grasses? It was coming straight towards him too, and if it held on its present track it should pass directly under the branch along which he was stretched.

There was a patch of bright moonlight just beyond the thorn tree, and Geoff was watching that with his nerves tensely strung. If the creature that was coming towards him was a leopard, the time to shoot would be when it bounded into the patch of moonlight.

Stiff and motionless as the branch on which he lay was Geoff; the beast must get no idea of his presence in the thorn tree, or even now it might swerve and be off through the tall grass, and his chance of a shot would be gone for that night.

Something hurried itself out into the moonlight, passing so close under Geoff that it seemed to him he could almost have leaned down and grabbed it. But he had not shot—there was a white bundle clutched in the mouth of the beast, and because he did not know what it was, he dared not fire.

Down from the tree he tumbled, coming to the ground all of a heap, yet, marvellous to relate, contriving to keep the revolver from going off. He was scrambling to his feet again almost as soon as he touched the ground; then he set off in pursuit, racing along as hard as he could pelt, yet not seeming to gain on the animal in the slightest. Indeed, it would have been out of sight long since but for the load it carried, that mysterious huddle of white, the sight of which had kept Geoff from shooting when the beast passed under the thorn tree.

How he ran! There was not an unnecessary ounce of flesh on his bones, he was as fit as a fiddle and not encumbered by his clothes, for he had very little on. Down into the hollow he ran, past the Hottentots' mealie patch, across the wide track that called itself the waggon road to Keepfontein, and then swerving sharply to the left out on to the open veldt.

Geoff was by this time pretty well winded, for the pace had been terrific. He had stumbled once, and had almost fallen with the revolver in his hand. If only he could get a chance to shoot! It would have to be now or never, he knew very well, for the veldt, stretching away to the horizon, held plenty of chances for the racing leopard, but few enough for Geoff, who might put his foot in a hole at any minute, or come a cropper over some of the big rocks and sandstone boulders sticking up here and there.

Ah! The racing animal suddenly plunged just as if he had caught its foot in something, recovered, blundered on a few steps, plunged again, and then turned sideways on to Geoff.

It was a desperate chance, but by this time Geoff was getting desperate, and, throwing up his arm, he fired, aiming as best he could at the creature's head, and dumbly praying that he might not hit that mysterious white bundle carried by the leopard.

What was that? An inarticulate cry broke from Geoff, as the sharp wail of an infant cut through the silence of the open veldt, that silence which had held no sound save his own throbbing breath. Then he had been right in his fears, and it was really a living child which formed the burden of the leopard! He sprang forward to shoot again. He was nearly done—there was a sharp pain in his side, his breath was coming in short gasps, and spots of flame were dancing before his eyes. But he must save the child, he must! It was bad enough when the leopard had raided the goat kraal, but to steal a living child was an unthinkable horror!

"Got him!" Geoff had fired again, daring greatly this time, for the animal had not turned, but only stumbled. It had apparently trodden

on a hit of the infant's clothes which impeded its progress, and had given Geoff his chance of over-hauling the creature.

The leopard half stopped, staggered, and then lurched forward and lay still. The white burden dropped from its mouth, and the infant broke into frightened wailing again.

Geoff hurried up, his revolver held at an angle of extreme caution, for leopards are the most treacherous of beasts, and he was not taking any risks.

But the leopard was dead, as dead as a door nail. The infant had been thrown over the creature's head in its last staggering fall, and it now lay with its head pillowed against the leopard's back, yelling lustily.

"Poor little kid!" murmured Geoff compassionately, and although he was more afraid of babies than of wild animals, just because he was so unused to them, he stooped and lifted the child, chirping and whistling to it in the same fashion as that in which he beguiled Oom Jartje's colts.

He was wondering mightily all the time to whom the infant belonged. It was not a Dutch baby, he was sure of that, for its clothes were so white, so soft, and so fine. There was no English babies that he knew of at Langton's Spruit, but that he was away all day on the veldt, and a dozen babies might have been brought to the village and he be none the wiser.

It puzzled him not a little that a baby should have been left where it was possible for a leopard to steal it, and his lip curled scornfully as he thought of the carelessness of the child's mother. He would have to take the child to the house of the magistrate straight away, and while he was gone the jackals would swoop down on the carcass of the leopard and tear the skin so that it would not be worth selling. Oh, it was maddening!—for he wanted money so badly to buy himself a new suit of clothes. If only he had decent clothes he could get away from Langton's Spruit and the old Dutch farmer, Oom Jartje, who was such a hard taskmaster, and he would be able perhaps to get work with English people.

The baby had stopped yelling when Geoff picked it up, and after a few sleepy whimpers it had dropped asleep again, with its head on his shoulder.

He could skin the leopard in a quarter of an hour, he was sure of it; and if the baby was asleep it would not hurt to delay so long. Of course there might be trouble if the infant's friends missed it; but then, he told himself, they deserved to suffer a little for not having taken more care of the poor mite.

He laid the babe carefully on a lump of dried grass, and stripping off his ragged jacket, he laid it over the infant to keep off a chill. The jacket was very dirty, and the babe was so very clean that he felt rather bad; but it could not be helped, and with a shrug of his naked shoulders he whipped out a knife and fell upon the leopard. His last shirt had given out only the previous day, when a playful colt had fairly torn it from his back; but at that time of the year a shirt was not an actual necessity at Langton's Spruit, and Geoff would not have minded much if he had not been so proud. He was English born, and well born, and he hated to be down on the level of the natives.

The skin was off. He rolled it into a bundle and tucking it under one arm and the baby under the other, he was setting off to the village, when he heard the sound of many voices, and caught the flickering light of torches going along the track at a little distance.

"They are out to find the baby!" he said to himself, then shouted to attract their attention. He was a bit dismayed to be answered by Major Simpson himself, and a minute later the soldier had come striding up, and poor Geoff was caught as it were red-handed, the revolver sticking in his belt and the skin of the freshly killed leopard under his arm. He burst into a hurried and very incoherent explanation of the leopard carrying off the infant, when to his amazement the

SOME WOMEN AND MANY THINGS

It has been said that a person who takes a child at seven years of age can shape his point of view for the rest of his life. Ardent suffragists are beginning earlier than seven and are repeating Mother Goose rhymes with suffrage morals to their children. Some of the rhymes are as follows:—

Jack and Jill

Have equal will

And equal strength and mind.

But when it comes to equal rights

Poor Jill trails far behind.

Little Miss Horner

Stood in a corner

Making a suffrage speech.

"Her logic and brain,"

Said the women, "are plain."

But the men said, "Ain't she a peach!"

Ding, dong, bell, the woman's in the well.

Who put her there? Ignorance, I swear.

Who'll pull her out? The vote, without a doubt.

It was a naughty world, I know,

To try to hurt the lady so,

Who never did it any harm,

And only added to its charm.

Humpty Deputy sits on a wall.

Humpty Deputy's doomed to a fall.

For suffragist logic and women's intrusion

Are demolishing much of his former seclusion.

Miss Duncan, a native of Adelaide, but trained to public work in England, was the first lady inspector of factories appointed in New South Wales. She is also President of the Professional Women's Association, which brings all such workers together in the interests of women and children. It was started in 1912 by Dr. Grace Boelke and Mrs. Cooper Day.

A peasant woman called Jalina made it a practice to supply the fighting troops, both Russian and Austrian, with drinking water. At noon each day would appear her old decrepit horse, dragging a water cart with a Red Cross flag fastened to it. On its appearance each side stopped firing. Jalina mounted her cart and moved to both Russians and Austrians, who sent one soldier each at a time with a bucket. When the water cart was empty, Jalina bowed to both sides and drove away.

Some of the worst sufferers by the war have been the religious orders of Belgium, namely, the twenty establishments of holy women named the Beguinages distributed throughout Belgium, at Louvain, Liege, Antwerp, etc. In Bruges and Grènt, the Beguinages, or Houses of St. Begga, had existed since the middle of the thirteenth century, when a number of ladies whose husbands were at the wars assembled there for protection and to go on with good works. There is no vow of perpetual celibacy taken in these houses.

major grabbed the baby out of his arms, crying out:

"Is it hurt? Is it hurt?"

"Why, no; I don't believe it has a scratch," answered Geoff, and was just going on to say how the leopard must have taken the child by its clothes, when the major exclaimed:

"Thang God for such deliverance!"

Then he told Geoff that it was his daughter's baby, and it had been left by its English nurse asleep in its cot on the back verandah, whence the leopard carried it off, and it was the shriek of the nurse which Geoff must have heard.

So grateful was the major for Geoff's rescue of his grandchild that he took back the order about firearms, and gave him the very best rifle that could be bought. He also purchased the leopard's skin, but it was the infant's grateful mother who gave Geoff a new suit of clothes, and then paid for him to be article to an ostrich farmer on the high veldt where he would have a chance of doing well for himself.—Little Folks.

With love, from

EGERIA.

SALE OF WORK AT LOMAS

IN AID OF TEMPERLEY SCOTCH CHURCH

Dec. 3 saw the opening of the bazaar and sale of work at the Barker Institute, Lomas, which has been arranged and organised for the benefit of the Scotch Church at Talleres. The bazaar will continue throughout to-day.

The Hall was prettily decorated and the daintily draped and arranged stalls were most attractive. A glance round at the many nice things for sale struck one with wonder at the modest prices asked. With so many pretty things—things that in the city one could not obtain at the price—there should be little or nothing left when the close of the bazaar takes place.

It was owing to Mr. Harry, to whom thanks are due that the lighting was so excellent, even in the shooting gallery.

Mr. Begg, introduced by Mr. McCluskie opened the proceedings and pointed out that the members of the Scotch Church in Temperley had a number of good things; a good piece of land, a beautiful church, and a good committee represented by Mr. McCluskie as Chairman, Mr. Walker as Secretary and Mr. Leslie as Treasurer. The Church also had a bad thing, a debt.

The objects of the Bazaar were to lighten this debt and to provide two very necessary things a piano and a harmonium. Mr. Begg explained why there was this special appeal at such a time.

Some one had promised to contribute towards the reduction of the debt if something more were contributed for the same purpose before the end of the year, hence a sale of work during hot December.

Mr. Begg continued by a strong appeal for help and referred to the war and its cruelty and how necessary it was to develop the "higher life."

He concluded with the words "When ladies set out to do a thing they always accomplish it." The Bazaar was then declared open.

These few words were greeted with applause and the serious part of the evening commenced. Everything was brisk and well arranged and many a hard headed business man succumbed before the tender entreaties of lovely women to buy—buy—buy. Outside in the grounds was a rattle of musketry, nearly as brisk as a Gatling gun. The success of the undertaking is assured. Some kind friend came forward and promised a donation of \$2 for every one dollar the bazaar made, up to \$1000 and before a brief hour had flown the \$1000 was realised and incidentally a cheque for another \$2000 given as promised. Much was due to the ladies at the stalls, and to Mrs. McCluskie that the opening hours were so successful. The stall-holders were:—

Flower stall.—Mrs. Mohr-Bell. Assistants: Mrs. A. Mohr-Bell, Miss Campbell, Miss Nancy Finney, Miss Cowes, Miss L. Cowes and Miss Mohr-Bell.

Fancy Stall.—Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. MacGaul and Mrs. Adamson. Assistants: Mrs. Henry, Misses Taylor, Bayer and Hopson.

Fancy stall.—Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Leslie and Mrs. W. Walker. Assistants: Misses E. Dodds, J. Dodds, S. Dodds and B. Dodds.

Fancy stall.—Mrs. A. Grant and Bartlett. Assistant: the Misses Pitbladdo, Edmondson, Sanders, Cliffe and Dodds.

Produce stall.—Mrs. Laurie, Mrs. Sproat, Mrs. Cribbes and Mrs. J. Laurie and Miss Laurie.

Refreshments.—Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Rodman, Mrs. Whyte. Assistants: Misses Wright, Cribbes, Humphrey, Whyte, Rodger, Purvis, Dandridge, Goodfellow, Orphant and Rodman.

Palmistry.—Miss Fleming. Assistant: Miss M. Roberts.

Bran Tub.—Miss P. Burnett and Miss M. Walker.

Parcels.—The Misses Cribbes.

OBITUARY

MRS. MARGUERITE ROBERTSON McKECHNIE.

On Sunday the funeral of the late Mrs. McKechnie took place at Chacarita. Mrs. McKechnie's decease at the age of 73, causes the deepest expressions of sympathy with her family, from a very large circle of friends. The Rev. Dr. Fleming took the service at the house and graveside. Amongst the many wreaths were those from: Mr. and Mrs. James McKechnie, Mammie and John, Elba, Stuart and Willie, Mr. and Mrs. Mackinnon, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Elowson, Agnes and Sinclair Penrose, Maggie and Eric, Mrs. A. E. Summers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert G. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Prescott, Mr. and Mrs. William Turnbull, Mrs. Percy, the Misses Percy, from the officers and staff of the British Bank.

A large number of friends and relations were present at the cemetery, and amongst them, including those who sent cards, were:

Marina M. McLean, J. A. Aird, Rosie Huntington, Mrs. Archibald Auld, Mrs. Charles Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Drysdale, Miss M. H. McCrindle, Mrs. Cleave, Alex. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Mortstedt, Mrs. Bruce, the Misses Bruce, Miss Jessie Bruce, Mrs. Forrester, Mrs. J. H. Davies, Mrs. S. C. MacGaw, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Palmer, Edgar Y. Yorston, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Boyd, Mrs. Robert A. Kyle, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. McNeill, James B. Auld, J. J. McLean, Miss Mackinnon, Miss Beatrice Mackinnon, Thomas Cairnie, Mrs. R. W. Huntington, W. Campbell Gitty, Henry J. Swaine, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Boyd, Francis S. Hodge, Mr. and Mrs. MacHannaford, Eilert Smidt, Miss Campbell, Chas. A. Auld, Mrs. Marguerita Colquhoun, Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Davies, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Boyd, John W. Ruge, Mrs. A. G. Bridges, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Clowson, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Dean, Mr. R. W. Huntington, George Bruce, E. F. Phillips, Miss Phillips, Miss Mildred Phillips, H. M. Cazada, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sinclair Penrose, Miss Yorston, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Knight, John Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Neville Hemsley, Robert Fraser, junr., Dr. J. J. Kyle, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cowlshaw, Mrs. George R. Campbell, William Cairnie, G. L. S. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. John McLean, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Norman, Guillermo Turnbull, Miss Coltart, Mrs. R. J. Farran, Miss Campbell, Alfred G. Bridges, Mrs. William Sanders, Allan B. Lea, Mrs. Annie Thomas, J. Bergstrom, C. Bulman, A. MacDonald Grant, G. R. Derbyshire, F. W. S. Tucker, James W. Colquhoun, Charles Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Prescott, James Begg, Fritz Brander, Annie Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. John Brecon, H. F. Bulman, Robert A. Kyle, C. P. N. Lam-Lambrechts, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Ferguson, Geo. H. MacLean, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Pilliner, Frank J. Horton, Geo. Cairnie, J. S. Prescott, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Francis, Mrs. T. R. Wood and family, W. A. Watson, junr., Mrs. Leonard Vignoles, John B. McCrindle, Thomas C. Prest, Mrs. Gilbert G. Logan, E. D. Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. James Dow, Augusto Carvatho, Jorge A. MacLean, R. K. Mitchell, Miss Wood, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Warnford-Thomas, Agnes Turnbull, Mrs. Bulman and family, Guillermo C. Southam, Ernest Aurell, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Daly, Mrs. and Miss De la Taste, Mr. and Mrs. J. Monteith Drysdale, R. W. McCrindle, Charles Knox, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Smith, Mrs. J. B. McCrindle, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martin, Rev. John Laidlaw, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hooton, Mrs. Gregg, the Misses Gregg, Alfred J. Deck, Robt. T. Farran, Mrs. Charles Knox, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Symonds, Jorge Bell, Miss M. L. Dodds, Sydney H. Sand-

ers, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. S. U. Leonards, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Dinalow, Mrs. Frederick Short, Mrs. Geo. H. MacLean, Miss MacLean, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. Mackinnon, Euphemia, Eva and May Cairnie, C. E. Banies, E. T. de la Taste, William Sanders, Miss Cuchanan, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Baugh, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Logan, Mrs. C. Hope MacClean, Miss Trevean, Miss Eoyd, Leishman Runciman, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Francis, John H. Woo., W. Campbell Gitty, F. W. S. Tucker, C. A. Sikstrom, H. M. Cazada, Mrs. Beckford, Mrs. Ruscoe, Mrs. John Laidlaw, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Summers, J. B. Campbell, H. P. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. John K. MacGowen, Jorge Brostrom, Cecil Symonds, Walter C. Cassels, James McKechnie, Mrs. H. W. Botting, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Paton, Mrs. and the Misses Lea, Claudio Bergstrom, Stuart Mackinnon, Grace A. Beckford, Guillermo Goldkuhl, Diego C. Lea, Beatrice Sanders, G. J. Logan, John Bramwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Baines, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Fox, Herbert E. Knight, Mrs. W. F. Heslop, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Christie, Miss Tucker, J. Hogarth Davies, Mrs. J. Bradford, Horace W. Botting, the Misses Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. Woddel, Mr. and Mrs. Plant, W. P. Boyd, Mrs. W. P. Boyd, Lars Amundsen, Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Darbyshire, Jorge R. Campbell, Norman G. Forrester.

JAMES BOYLE MACKINLAY.

The late James B. Mackinlay was buried at the British Cemetery at Chacarita yesterday afternoon. The deceased, an old resident of the River Plate, leaves a widow, two daughters and a son. Those who knew the deceased could never speak too highly of his sterling qualities.

A long and painful illness ended on the morning of the 6th. Beautiful floral tributes were sent by his wife, Eva, and by the officers and staff of the British Bank of South America.

An impressive service, was held at the house by the Rev. Dr. Fleming, and the Rev. W. M. Laing officiated at the graveside.

The deceased gentleman died at the age of 69 years.

Amongst the wreaths sent were those from: Isabel and Sydney, his grandchild Benitez, Ethel M. Francis, the grand children, Christina, Amelia Isobel and Willie, Doll and Juana, Mrs. Ford, Christine, Muriel and Greg.

Telegrams from Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Gibbings, and from Miss Errecalde were also received.

Amongst those present at the graveside, or who sent cards were:

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Ross, Mr. and Mrs. John Bellamy, Norman Leslie, Alfred Antoney, Vice-Admiral J. P. Saenz Valiente, John W. Breckon, John Y. Caldwell, A. B. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. J. McKechnie, Juan Sanchez, Roberto Grant, Mr. and Mrs. C. Broome, Robert Balmer, Mr. and Mrs. Alberto Perkin, C. M. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland Heriot, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Griffin, Ernest Cooper, C. Santamarina, B. Feeney, Nicolas Barbara, Thomas McCulloch, Lionel Mortlock, Samuel Kay, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Loder, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil W. Gwyther, G. Pedriale, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Baugh, A. P. Campbell, William L. Gilbert, Alfred J. Deck, William H. Schmidt, Mrs. M. Smith, Herbert K. James, W. Campbell Getty, H. Matthews, Arturo E. Frostwick, R. G. Parsott, Alfred R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Permain, Enrique R. Kay, Frank J. Horton, Mr. and Mrs. Baugh and family, Juan Sheil, Nicolas Fitzgerald, J. M. Aizpiri, B. D. Richmond, J. W. Gilbert, Juan Godeken, H. M. Mabett, Eugenio H. Pons, E. O'Higgins, T. Longton Johnson, Benjamin Lima, W. H. Palmer, Juan Rees, Walter Gay, Samuel P. Garfield, Rev. W. M. Laing.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

By the courtesy of the "Sphere" we are enabled this week to give two pictures from a highly interesting photographic representation of the various stages through which a wounded soldier passes, from the moment he is struck down, to his arrival in the permanent hospitals. The series in the "Sphere" is entitled "From Krithia to Cairo." Our pictures show the wounded man receiving field surgical treatment in a hospital tent, fitted up as an operating theatre, just under the cliffs of the Gallipoli shore, exposed to shell fire. The removal of the wounded from the shore in barges or lighters is also a dangerous operation, but once aboard the hospital ships, or in this instance, a battleship, they are out of danger from the enemy, and can be leisurely conveyed to hospital. Little has been heard of the work of the Australian artillery in the Dardanelles fighting, but it has done brilliant service, and as the next picture shows, the gunners are eager for the fray, and strip to the waist as in the good old days of hot naval fighting. In the next picture King George is shown greeting Marshal Joffre. By the side of the King is the Prince of Wales. While it is known that in Poland, as in other parts of Europe, the women do heavy labouring work, the picture showing Polish peasant women working at railway construction under German guards, strikes a harsh note. The last two pictures of this week's series deal with the Balkans campaign, and show the busy scene at Salonika when the British forces were landed, as well as the aspect of the camp which was pitched outside the town.

ENTERTAINMENT AT AMERICAN CHURCH

COLLECTION FOR CAVELL FUND AND XMAS.

A crowded Hall of the American Church on film nights is rather the rule than the exception but last night was a special occasion. In addition to the exhibition of a very special Gaumont film, full of dramatic surprises, there was to be a collection on behalf of the British Hospital Cavell Memorial Fund and also for the Christmas Tree and treat to 2000 poor Argentine children connected with the Sunday Schools. Mr. John Zimmerman took the chair and, in a short introductory address spoke very strongly although quietly, on the tragedy of Nurse Cavell and the nobility of the martyr.

Mrs. Evans, Matron of the British Hospital and several nurses in uniform were present. In addition to the film there were one or two musical interludes, Mrs. Evans singing a naval song to admiration and being encored to the echo. Mr. Lynn Hazelton also, who goes home shortly to volunteer sang very acceptably. The film itself was as good as its reputation which is saying much and in an interval the collection was taken by the nurses very appropriately. The total realised reached \$100, a gratifying amount and the whole affair was thus successful from a financial as well as an entertainment point of view.

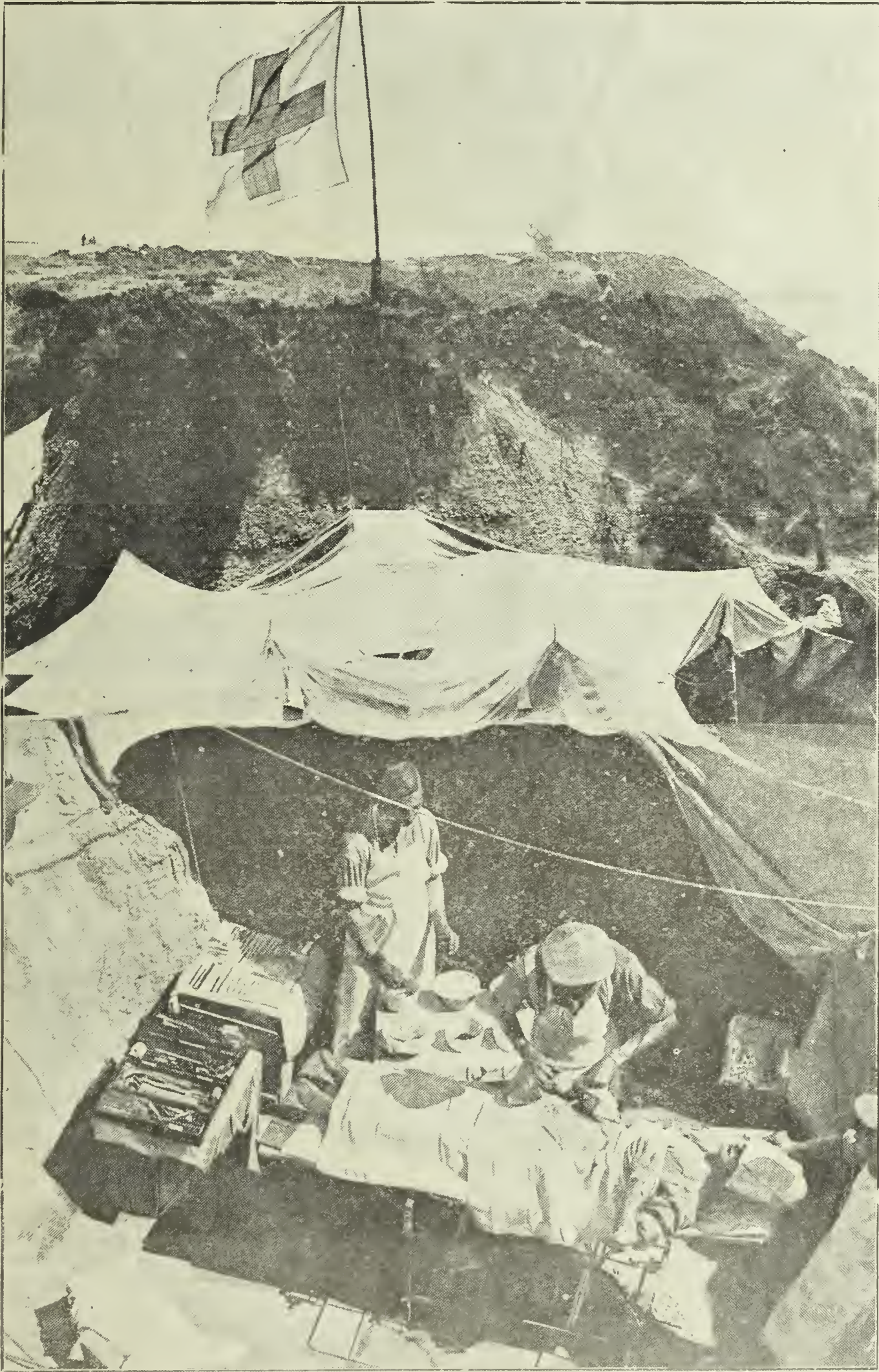
AGED AND INFIRM FUND

MONTHLY COMMITTEE MEETING.

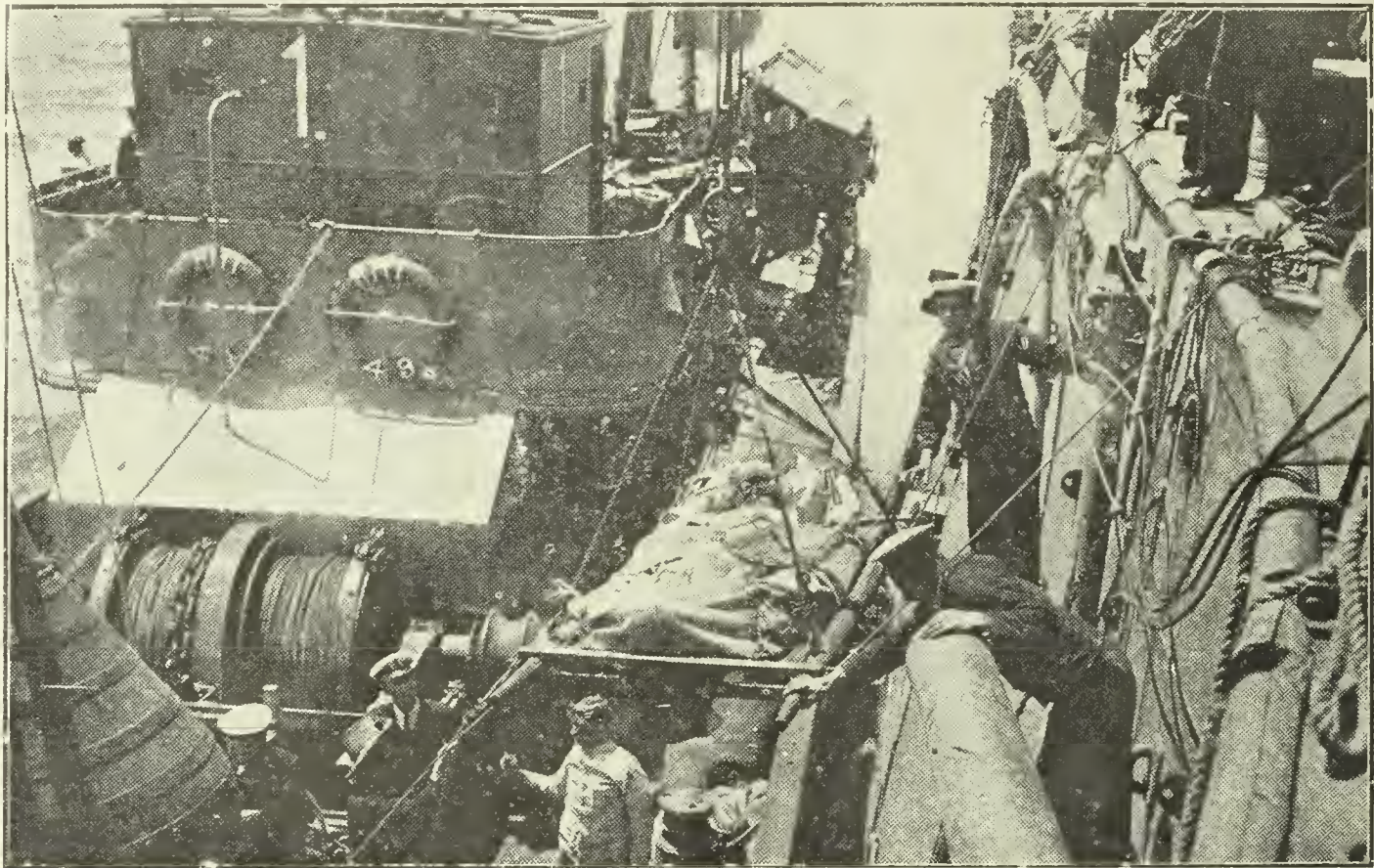
The customary monthly meeting of the British and American Aged and Infirm Fund Committee was held yesterday afternoon at 5 at 750 Moreno, the offices of Messrs. Moore and Tudor.

There were present Mr. James Begg in the chair, Mr. Bramwell, the Rev. Dr. W. P. McLaughlin, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Robert Grant, and Mr. Tribe. Apologies for unavoidable absence were received from Sir Reginald Tower, H. B.M. Minister, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Fleming, Mr. W. H. Logan, and Mr. Hope Gibson.

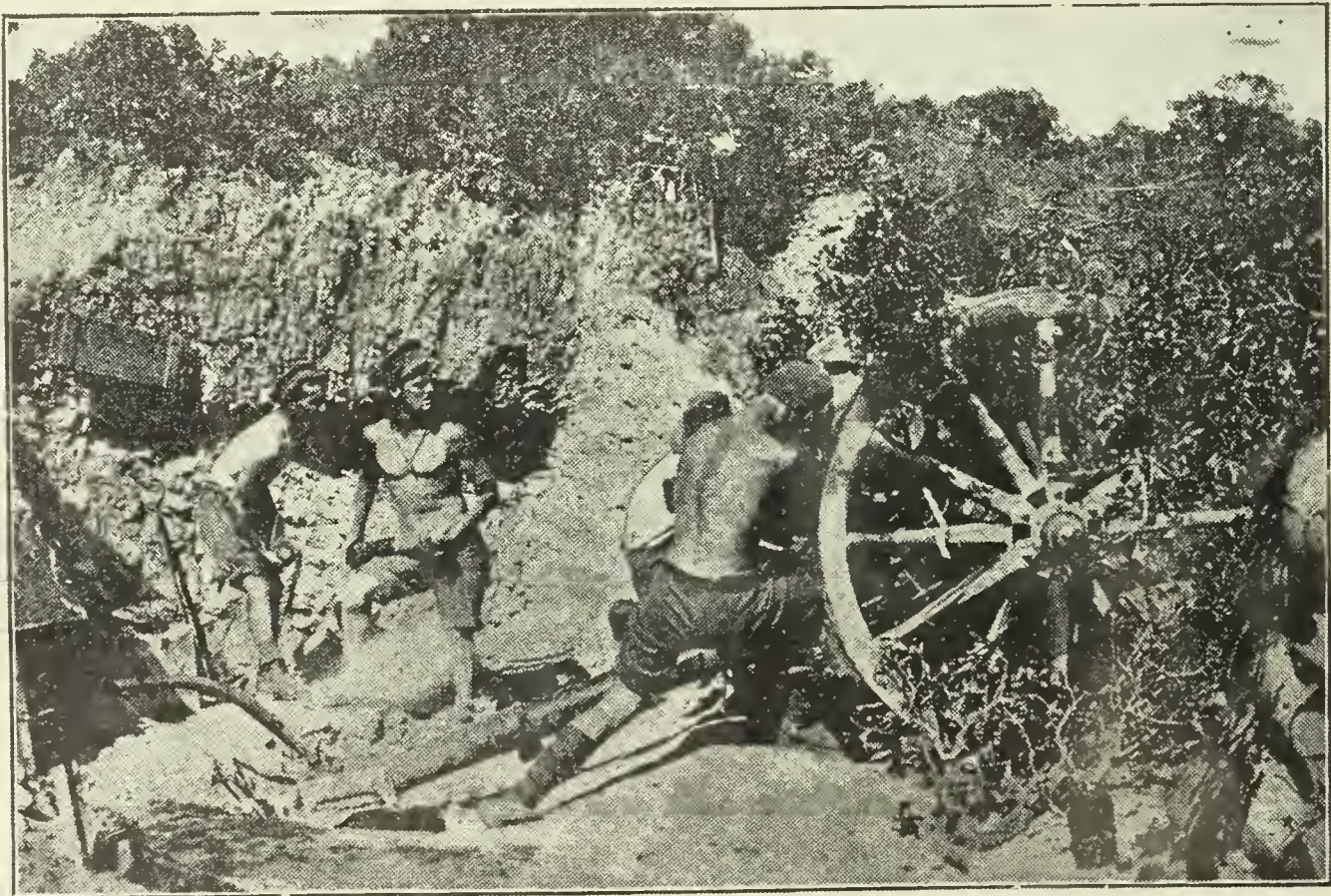
After the customary routine business, several cases were looked into and pensions granted where advisable.



A UNIQUE PICTURE OF A SURGICAL TENT UNDER THE CLIFFS OF THE GALLIPOLI SHORE.



WOUNDED FROM THE DARDANELLES BEING TRANSFERRED FROM SHORE LIGHTERS TO A BATTLESHIP.



AUSTRALIAN GUNNERS STRIPPED FOR THE FRAY. A SCENE DURING A FIERCE ARTILLERY DUEL.



KING GEORGE MEETING GENERAL JOFFRE DURING HIS MAJESTY'S RECENT VISIT TO FRANCE.



POLISH WOMEN WORKING UNDER GUARDS IN REBUILDING RAILWAYS.



ON THE QUAYSIDE AT SALONIKA. BRITISH TROOPS AND HORSES BEING LANDED FROM A TRANSPORT.



BRITISH INFANTRY RESTING IN THE CAMP JUST OUTSIDE OF SALONIKA.

NEW PORT WORKS

A Wise Arrangement

TERMS OF THE SETTLEMENT

BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND CONTRACTORS

THE HERALD is in a position to announce definitely the arrangement between the Government and the contractors in so far as the future of the New Port Works is concerned.

The continuation of the work is stopped, and until such time as financial conditions are favourable to that purpose, no further development will be undertaken, the contractors, Messrs. C. H. Walker, Ltd., being at liberty to retain the contract, without the obligation to continue operations.

Messrs. Walker Limited are, however, to maintain the works in their present state, and keep them in order, so that development work can be resumed at any time.

To do this the maintenance of a certain staff of supervisors and workmen is essential, and it is estimated that the cost will be something like \$50,000 per month, which Messrs. Walker Limited have undertaken to provide.

The most cordial relations exist between the Government and the contractors, due to a perfect understanding on both sides of the difficulties encountered in these times of financial stress. The Government recognises the desire of the contractors to adhere faithfully to the spirit of the contract, and also admits the reasonableness of the request that a suspension of operations should be granted owing to the impossibility of converting the bonds, taken in payment, into cash. When financial conditions right themselves the Government will assist Messrs. Walker Limited as far as is reasonably possible, and the work will be proceeded with.

The news that such an arrangement has been entered into will be received with great satisfaction by all those who appreciate the work which Messrs. C. H. Walker Limited, have done in Argentina. It would have been intensely disappointing, not only to the contractors, but to all parties, had the work been summarily abandoned, and that portion which has been carried out at so much expense, allowed to drift into a state of disrepair and decay. The contractors are known to be keenly desirous of finishing the entire work of making the Port of Buenos Aires. They were the original contractors, and have carried out the whole of the construction, so far as it has progressed. To the British community it is a matter for national pride to be able to point to the magnificent works and say that they were constructed by British engineers, and by British enterprise. This pride would have been lessened, had the present contract been permitted to lapse, and the work completed, possibly by other than British contractors.

In this latter connection it is rumoured that several bids have already been made to the Government by contractors—German firms among them—to complete the work. It is also stated that an offer was made by a financial house to relieve Messrs. Walker of the serious problem of finance, but that the offer was waived aside, for one reason, among others, that the rate of interest proposed was unreasonable.

NEW PORT WORKS

Visited by Engineers' Society

WONDERS OF CONSTRUCTION

Owing to bad weather, the opportunity of inspecting the New Port Works kindly arranged by Messrs. C. H. Walker and Co. for the Society of Engineers of the River Plate was postponed on Saturday week. Yesterday, however the weather was not wet. A fierce sky burned in a cloudless sky scorching the backs of the visitants and making one's brains bubble like pitch in the caulking of a deck.

At 2 p.m. about 20 gentlemen, engineers or friends interested, had assembled and were led to the offices of Messrs. Livesey Son and Henderson, where Mr. Berry, of Walker and Co. greeted the party, told them off in file and led the way to the Presidential train, consisting of a 3 coupled engine (No. 1850), and an open carriage with canvas covered rail, and fore and aft wooden seat. The party of 23 having accommodated themselves, the gangway was pulled in, tied up behind, and 1850 started in the direction of Uruguay and Brazil. Previously however the dynamos made by the General Electric Company of Witton, Birmingham, were inspected, and the Stores. To the lay eye dynamos are all much alike, varying in size. These are no doubt "top hole," but the Stores were impressive. By the tenpenny nail of Jael, there were every blessed, and unblest thing, which the mind could conceive as being remotely necessary. Wheels, braces, bits, tacks, nails of all dimensions, screws, nuts, iron bars, steel wire, copper articles to make a German green with verdigris—and envy; saw blades and handles; shovels, picks, hammers, gimlets, vices, jacks, wheels, rods, pumps, bores, tubes, and all assorted as to sizes and discoverable at once. Glutted with the sight of these treasures the party in "the train" proceeded.

They went past stacks of wood big enough to build villages; amid lines of corrugated iron huts that would comfortably house half a division; out on the sun baked, wind-swept embankments and gantreys. First a halt was made to observe a huge and hideous monster which scoops mud and sand by the few tons at a time, from the river bed; then another which whines and complains as it grabs a truck full of stones at a time; it deals with 350 tons in 9 hours. Then along the lofty concrete and stone edges of the Docks. On entering from the Rio de la Plata, ships for the New Docks—will instead of entering the North Basin turn to the right and go into the Ante Port, a long and wide stretch of water protected by a long breakwater from the river. On the left of this again are the entrances of the Docks No. 1A, No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, sloping obliquely towards Palermo.

It is melancholy to contrast the quiet reigning on these enormous works with the busy life that must have been visible only a few weeks ago when over 3000 men were constantly employed; now there are only 250, but this is no place to refer to the causes.

The dock walls when completed, as they nearly are on No. 1, are of prodigious height, and yet are deceptive, being higher than they really look. The depth without the stone coping is over 10 metres, or at least 33 feet. In every direction heaps of dunnage are to be seen, the track of old rail beds, pumps and the tokens of a mighty enterprise suddenly paralysed. Weed grows luxuriantly along the embankment, and will soon trespass on the ways as well. At the bottom of the dock, a great pump is at work, but one 12 in. pump is as a rule enough, except when there is heavy rain.

Facts are about as difficult to disentangle on such an occasion as at a professional meeting of medical men. The Engineer is generally a silent person, but on an inspection, his eyes are on swivels, and he revels and wallows in statistics, formulae, and beastly Algebraic, and Mathematical expressions, "such as no Christian man can abide to hear." Tosca and rubble; armoured cement, the make of that cement; how many feet down for the piles? He is like Behe-moth for statistics "He drinketh up the River and hasteth not," and—a Cicerone like Mr. Berry, full of zeal and courtesy to brethren of the Craft, answers him voluminously and cataractically. As for the Layman, he will, if wise, merely say that "they know all about it." After crawling along the bottoms of the dock among primeval tosca and modern slime; No. 1850 ran gaily up to the level again and stopped again outside the half finished shedding of No. 3 Dock. All descended the accommodation ladder and after running across planks over yawning abysses, went through the interior of the shed, on the roof of which, a recent portion of the B. A. HERALD was stuck in an Excelsior manner. There was enough broken wood to keep Buenos Aires in fire lights for 12 months, but it behaved to go warily for here lurked the unsuspected rusty nail and the felonious spike, fatal to boots and to trouser legs. From the roof of the shed a splendid view was obtainable of the Port and the Works. Much work was going on there directed by an engineer in whites and a solar topi. Everywhere armoured cement, bunches of steel wire and clusters of steel rods, strengthened the solid walls and massive roofing. The general impression of these galpones is that they appear loftier in pitch and lighter than the deposits at Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Docks of the Port. Such an improvement is naturally to be looked for. Subsequently the mighty "steam devils" by Ruston and Co. of Lincoln, which shovel 1400 cubic metres of earth a day, were inspected, after which a general run round the perimeter of the Works and a flying burst of speed home (eight miles an hour or nothing) concluded a very pleasant and most interesting inspection. At the offices there was tea and for those who wanted it "tay wi' a shlick in it," (in bottles, non refillable), also cake, marmalade, beer and cigarettes. It was in a halo of comfort and heat that the visitors departed, after thanking the Engineer in command for his courtesy, and an agreeable and instructive two hours tour. The Port Works are "well and truly laid," and if they are not finished in the same manner it will not be the fault of the constructors.

Among the visitors present were: Messrs. S. Williams, G. H. Cooke, C. Dawney, A. J. Pringles, C. T. Cornish, T. Fraser, B. Walker, J. Sinclair, T. Neilson, G. B. Harrison, R. E. Kimberley, W. L. Holt, G. O'Sullivan and W. A. Sturgeon.

RAT-KILLING

A TERRIER'S RECORD

Mr. T. W. Burgin, the well-known poultry expert, has just returned from Montevideo, where he officiated as judge in the poultry and dog classes. The show was a great success in numbers and quality of the exhibits, considering that this is only the second exhibition held under the auspices of the Association "Centro Avicultores de Montevideo." An innovation at this show was a rat pit, formed of a cage four metres by four metres, with a wired top, to test the abilities of terriers in killing vermin. The winner was the property of Sr. Alejandro Zorrilla de San Martin, which succeeded in killing five rats in the space of 19 seconds, the second dog requiring 26 seconds for a similar number of rats, and the third winner 30 seconds. This new side-show is supposed to foment the breeding of a suitable class of dogs for the extermination of vermin.

NATIONAL VIGILANCE

Work in Buenos Aires

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. LIGHTON ROBINSON

Although Mrs. F. Lighton Robinson, originally came to Buenos Aires for one year only, to organise the work of the local committee of the National Vigilance Association, she has been here over two years—two years devoted to unceasing, self-sacrificing, and effective work on behalf of her sex. Now Mrs. Robinson is about to take a brief holiday, which is to be spent in a visit to London, there to report the result of her work to the headquarters of the organisation, and bring herself closely into touch with the development of the international movement for the suppression of the white slave traffic. She will leave Buenos Aires next week, and expects to be away about three months.

Asked by a HERALD reporter whether she felt satisfied with the work she and her committee had been able to accomplish during the past two years, Mrs. Robinson replied that she was sure good results have been obtained.

"It was two years ago last October," she added, "that I came here. There was already in existence a local committee, mainly comprising English gentlemen, and it was at their request, made to the headquarters in London, that I came out to organise the work. All expenses were guaranteed by these gentlemen for one year, and the fact that I have been able to carry on my work for another year, and am to return to continue it, indicates that the movement has been well supported. No one could doubt that there was urgent need for active work in Buenos Aires, and our last two reports have shown in what useful directions we have operated beneficially. Personally I believe I have made our organisation and its work well known to those who need our assistance, and there is not a single girl or woman who does not now know that she can come to us for advice and help."

"You may know," continued Mrs. Robinson, "that our work is vigilance, and to that extent preventive rather than curative. Our work comes under the general activity of the International Guild of Service for Women. While we have done all we can to suppress the traffic, and to take care of victims, our most effective work has been done in connection with immigration, and defeating the aims of the traffickers. Both with the Government and the police our relations are most cordial and helpful. The Government has given us facilities, such as the right to board ships on arrival, which they have never given to any other organisation, and we are deeply grateful for this valuable help. The police too, appreciate our work, and help us to the limit of their ability. The laws are good, and I am certain a vast improvement in conditions is distinctly traceable to the legislation framed by Dr. Palacios."

Does the evil exist to the same extent as it did, say two years ago? Mrs. Robinson was asked.

"I do not think so," she replied; "in fact I have already attributed to the good laws a substantial improvement in conditions, and naturally, of course, we believe we have been instrumental in abating it to some extent. The war, has seriously interfered with all the good international work that was going on, but as an offset we must admit that the war has also restricted the international traffic in white slaves to a large extent. Nevertheless there is the same necessity for vigilance as ever there was, and we want all the assistance and sympathy we can get in our mission."

Sports and Pastimes

THE TURF

PALERMO

One would be fully justified in a sub title to these notes such as "the very classic mile which fizzled out." That this race can lay claim to the title of classic is alright, but as a race, it was far from a classic event.

The programme promised a very interesting series of events, and the public gathered together in larger numbers than usual to witness, what they also must have considered something extra special. Alas for the general public. It was a poor, weak, close to the really big events of the year. From now onwards, there is not overmuch to attract. The 2-year olds commence to run in January, and until then racing will be found to be anything but really pleasurable and interesting.

As an example of what may be expected, Sunday was perhaps typical.

On two occasions this year we have felt the necessity of a complaint in reference to sending horses to the post in really important events in an unfit condition, to either do themselves justice and to fulfil—or even with a chance of attempting to fulfil—that which the public have a right to expect from them.

This was first noticeable in a minor degree in the Premio Rivadavia, was exceedingly apparent in the Premio Comparación, when Ocurrencia was run off her legs due to having been overrun, overworked, and pressed too hard. Horses, even the greatest wonders in the world, have a limit to their capacities, but it becomes a crying shame, when two such wonderful horses as Ocurrencia and Pan Pan have to become the victims of having to run, when in no fit condition, and with no other prospect in the race than that of breaking down.

Apart from the point of view of the horses and the just and proper care of them, it is wrong to send them to the post from the public's point of view.

There is, at Palermo, an official veterinary surgeon, whose services have been called in and whose judgment has been used, when it was considered necessary to withdraw a horse. Note Ermita, withdrawn when favourite on the betting board. Yet Ermita came out a day or so later and won easily. If so little was the matter with her, as the extraordinarily rapid recovery would indicate, and yet she was withdrawn, then why was not Pan Pan withdrawn on Sunday, and the "vet's." assistance asked. It was known he was ill.

Furthermore, to any sort of a judge of horses, it was palpable that Pan Pan was far from being the horse he was a few days ago. It was constantly and repeatedly remarked upon.

Let us close the incident, with one remark, and that of congratulations to Rivero in sparing a great horse and extending to it humane treatment. Pan Pan is the horse at Palermo, which probably holds more of the public's affection—this word is carefully chosen—than any other horse, and it is known he is no shirker, and even though a heavy public loss went with his failure on Sunday, the great majority of his backers forgave Rivero this in seeing his humane treatment.

The race was colourless, when Ocurrencia did not run, and when Pan Pan was seen to be more dead than alive.

Melik won the event from the gate to the post. Wotan and Lanatti, were after all, not such a poor combination, as Wotan came second, after showing a great turn of finishing speed, and an improvement out of all recognition. Evoe ran third, Mustafá fourth, Pan Pan, who was eased off a couple of distances from home fifth, and San Paulo (imagine it!!) last.

It may be added that Melik was the picture of health and never looked better.

We are informed that Pan Pan in an exercise gallop the other day, broke a small blood vessel. This is common enough in horses and when only a capillary vessel, has no dangers, but a rest is always necessary for complete recovery.

Uriburu failed in the first race, won by Chiribiribi, who was really the most likely winner, if Uriburu did not extend himself, which was the case. No blame attaches to Englander and his riding. It was the horse, whom we know as a "toe digger" and a mule. Tata Dios came second. Sincera failed after making the running, and considering the time 1.37 4/5, we are not surprised at this.

Mingo on Paloma had a very easy win over Camboata and Yerba Mota, in the second event with Iberia fourth. Yerba Mota did not behave well at the gate.

In the colts' race, Corchito beat Given Or in a most hollow fashion. We called the winner a "mystery horse" some 24 hours before the race, and remarked upon him. "Watch who rides, watch the betting and then"—The moment these two things were seen, Corchito to our minds, was a "snip." He paid \$10.70, and we are not to be blamed if our advice went unheeded.

Pielago, who ran third, will win when a jockey rides him, and the class is not too hot. On Wednesday we will advise.

Some, if not considerable, surprise, was in store when Polavieja beat Estro in the fourth race. Half a neck is as good as a mile, but Estro was a shade unlucky to lose. Rivero hardly thought the winner so fast, and perhaps misjudged by a few yards the time when to make his effort. A little sooner and the trick was done. Estro had something left in him which is worth remembering.

We are not really surprised with the result of the second classic, won by Diamant from Floripar and Bombazo. We expected good races from the two, and somehow thought Bombazo at 60 kilos, had too much to do. Palanta however, did surprise by a poor exhibition. She is another that badly needs a holiday.

Considerable discontent was exhibited with the result of the Aguerrido—Retrechero dead heat in the seventh race. Most people thought the former a very easy winner, but on previous occasions Retrechero has surprised by his final position. His propensity to run so wide is most deceptive, when the finishing post is reached. Mingo tried to keep him "up" round the bend, and our belief is he lost more by doing so, than he would by allowing the horse to go its usual way. Anyway it came to the same thing at the finish, because Retrechero would not go until he got his own way. He then came like a flying machine. Solicitud and Debutante were clean out of the race.

The final race needs comment. Firstly, because an apprentice Barroso gained his first win, secondly because Redentor took extra weight, and this surely was sufficient proof he was not "wanted" and yet the public spent over 16,000 dollars on him. Again—we hardly think Mingo did his best, and that Velasquez ought to have been well beaten and yet again, and this last really puts the "tin hat" on to the race. Who has ever heard of a stable lad holding a horse's head at the starting gate?

To lead a horse down, well and good, but to hold a horse, with the gate down and things all ready, whew!! Whose joke is this? Surely Don Gabino was not party to it. However there we are, and this incident made the "jockey joke" more of a joke than ever.

Palermo can teach everyone a lot, a tremendous lot, but ye gods, Palermo itself has a lot to learn in sportsmanship.

LA PLATA

Racing at La Plata on Sunday provided poor sport, small fields, and was in general a weak meeting.

Its feature consisted in the chopping and changing of the weights, by putting 'prentice boys up, to such an extent that but few horses carried their proper weights. Cumbey took 'prentice allowance and won the first race in a field of four.

Spingardi beat Mate Amargo. Insolente, with a 'prentice, won the third race. In the fourth race, Irú imitated this. Then Piquet, through the 3 kilos, dead-heated with Pilleria. Fiereza ran a fine race and beat Fine Mouche and Marabu, who both claimed the 3 kilos.

Then came Pichuleta beating Carcano, both running with 'prentices in front of Herd and so on.

It was a poor day's sport with the following:

RESULTS.

PREMIO OCRE, 1400 metres.—1. Cumbey 54, F. Ludobice; 2. Ganancia 55; 3. Simonide 57; 4. Pirico 57.

Dividend: \$7.80. Won by half a head. Time 1' 29".

PREMIO ORLAMPO, 1600 metres.—1. Spingardi 50, P. Thompson; 2. Mate Amargo 47.

Dividends: 7.60, and \$4.20; 2nd, \$5.90.

Won by a length and half. Time 1' 40.

PREMIO ORQUITA, 1400 metres.—1. Insolente 49, C. Capra; 2. Gualicho 57; 3. Monica II. 55.

Dividends: \$18.40 and \$5.50; 2nd, \$4.40; 3rd, \$6.70.

Won by three-quarters of a length. Time 1' 21 2/5.

PREMIO ORUGA, 1500 metres.—1. Irú 54, E. Canessa; 2. Maitrank 57.

Dividends: \$6.30 and \$3; 2nd, \$3.

Won by half a neck. Time 1' 33 1/5.

PREMIO OQUENDO, 2200 metres.—1. Dead heat between Piquete, 52, J. P. Dufour and Pilleria, 48 ks., O. Gonzalez; 3. Stellita 46; 4. Foeman 57.

Dividends: Piquete \$2.30 and Pilleria \$2.70.

Time: 2' 19 1/5.

PREMIO OREGON, 1400 metres.—1. Fiereza 53 ks; 2. Fine Mouche 48; 3. Marabú 52.

Dividends: \$9.30 and \$3.90; 2nd, \$4; 3rd, \$8.80.

Won by length and half. Time 1' 27 2/5.

PREMIO ORMILLA, 1300 metres.—1. Fiereza 53; 2. Fine Mouche 48; 3. Marabu 52.

Dividends: \$9.30 and \$3.90; 2nd, \$4; 3rd, \$8.80.

Won by length and half. Time: 1' 27 2/5.

PREMIO ORMILLA, 1300 metres.—1. Pichuleta 43, C. Capra; 2. Carcano 43; 3. Herd 47.

Dividends: \$5.70 and \$3.10; 2nd, \$4.90; 3rd, \$8.30.

Won by three-quarters of a length. Time 1' 20.

PREMIO ORIGINAL, 1800 metres.—1. Betel, 52 ks, D. Villamajor; 2. Garfo 53; 3. Estoido II. 52.

Dividends: \$13.20 and \$3.90; 2nd, \$3.40; 3rd, \$3.90.

Won by a head. Time 1' 54".

"EL GANADOR"

Fulfilling a long felt want, there appeared in Buenos Aires yesterday a new racing paper, or, more accurately speaking, a racing guide.

It is a handy and useful production called *El Ganador*, and consists of a neatly produced programme of the races at Palermo, a list of selections, and, the most important thing as far as race-goers are concerned, an indexed (by numbers) statement of performances of the horses' running during the month.

This publication has been long looked for by racing men, it is well provided with the details required, and makes its first appearance.

The price is 10 cents, and but one point needs criticism. It appears too good for 10 cents, and furnishes information worth a dollar. The accuracy of the first number is excellent.

This production, which will receive its meed of notice, is more than worth the money, and deserves support.

LAWN TENNIS

LOMAS TOURNAMENT.

The tennis tournament at the Lomas Athletic Club has now begun in real earnest after a slow commencement over previous week ends. Play on Sunday provided excellent matches and considerable progress.

The wind was strong, and relieved the afternoon of an intense heat.

Next Sunday should see the close of the tournament. The matches played this last Sunday were as follows:—

Singles:

W. Pentreath b J. White, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2.

J. White b. A. J. Hunter, 6-3, 6-3.

G. Cribbes b. J. G. Duncan, 6-4, 5-6, 7-5.

Doubles:

J. G. Duncan and J. H. Lawrie b. Johnson and H. L. Stevens, 5-6, 6-3, 6.

H. Duncan and C. H. Benson b. A. J. Hunter and G. H. Whyte, 6-5, 6-5.

F. Bridger and E. W. Hine walk over from G. W. Cribbes.

Misses E. Cribbes and G. Cribbes b. Miss E. and J. H. Lawrie, 6-1, 3-6, 6-3.

TENNIS LEAGUE

SECOND DIVISION.

The Buenos Aires L.T.C. entertained San Isidro at tennis on Sunday, in a series of matches affecting the second division of the Argentine Tennis League.

The result was that San Isidro re-vengeed themselves for a previous defeat and ran out winners by 6 matches to 3.

The weather was perfect, but a strong wind occasionally interfered with the play. Scores:

San Isidro.

Gowland and Paz beat Norman and Cassels, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Gowland and Paz beat O. Belgrano and Pfeiffer, 6-3, 6-1.

Gowland and Paz beat Dodd and Turner, 6-2, 6-0.

Babbington and Davidson beat Norman and Cassels, 6-0, 4-6, 6-4.

Babbington and Davidson beat O. Belgrano and Pfeiffer, 6-3, 6-3.

Babbington and Davidson beat Dodd and Turner, 6-2, 1-6, 6-3.

B.A.L.T.C.

Norman and Cassels beat J. Urquiza and Videla, 6-0, 6-2.

O. Belgrano and Pfeiffer beat Videla and J. Urquiza, 6-3, 6-1.

Dodd and Turner beat Videla and J. Urquiza, 6-3, 6-0.

	Matches.	Sets.	Games.
San Isidro . . .	6	12	89
B.A.L.T.C. . . .	3	9	82

GENERAL URQUIZA L.T.C.

Another League match was played between the General Urquiza Club and the Gascon L.T.C. at Villa Urquiza on Sunday. The home team won by 7 matches to 2.

Tea was given in the afternoon by Mrs. Steele, Miss Allen, and the Misses Griffin.

Results of the play were as follows:

J. Gallishaw and Hortal (Urquiza), beat Murray and den Hoed, 1-6, 6-2, 6-3, and Farnes and Henderson, 5-6, 6-3, 6-4, and also Farran and Chalk 6-4, 6-4.

H. Gould and Lovett (Urquiza) beat Murray and den Hoed, 6-5, 6-4, and Farnes and Henderson, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2.

H. Mayne and D. Murchison (Urquiza) beat Farnes and Henderson, 6-1, 0-6, 6-0, and Farran and Chalk, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Farran and Chalk (Gazcon), beat Gould and Lovett, 6-5, 6-4.

Murray and den Hoed (Gazcon), beat Mayne and Murchison, 6-2, 6-3.

	Matches.	Sets.	Games.
General Urquiza . . .	7	14	112
Gazcon L.T.C. . . .	2	9	96

BASEBALL

FRIGORIFICO ARMOUR V. LA PLATA

The game was witnessed by one of the largest crowds of the season, and held their interest until the last man was put out.

The run of the play was as follows:

First Inning.

Gooley struck out. Wilson flied to third. Stratton singled, tried to stretch it to a double, but was put out at second. Winchcabbich to Vaites. One hit one strike out. No runs.

Winchcabbich out to Galloway. Sturgen reached first on a wild throw by Lopez. Wright struck out. Schick struck out. No hits, one error and two strikeouts.

Second Inning.

Galloway made first on an error by Schick. Gottman scored, Galloway with a two base hit taking third while the run was being scored, and scoring himself on a wild pitch. Gambes got a walk. O'Keefe out, Wright to Plummer. Gambes making second. Parks brought Gambes in with a home run to deep centre. Lopez flied to Sturgeon who muffed it, and Lopez took second on a bad throw to first by Sturgeon. Gooley hit to Schick and was thrown out at first. Two runs, two errors, base on balls and a wild pitch.

Cleveland struck out. Cannon followed suit. Jerwitz hit for two bases. Vaites singled and stole second. Plummer received a free pass. Winchcabbich singled through short scoring. Jerwitz and Vaites. Sturgeon flied to Parks. Two runs. Two hits. Stolen base and two Strikeouts.

Third Inning.

Stratton hit for three bases. Galloway reached first on an error by Vaites. Wilson running for Galloway, stole second. Gottman singled over second, scoring Stratton and Wilson. Gottman out stealing, Cleveland to Sturgeon. Gambes hit by pitched ball out attempting to pflfer second, Cleveland to Sturgeon. Parks hit to Vaites who threw him out at first. Two runs, two hits, one error.

Wright walked. Schick safe on error by Galloway and stole second. Cleveland hit to Gambes who fell while attempting to catch ball, Wright and Schick scoring. Cannon sacrificed scoring Cleveland, Gooley to Gottman. Jerwitz hit to Wilson and was thrown out at first. Vaites struck out. Three runs. One hit, one error. One strikeout.

Fourth Inning.

Lopez safe on first on an error by Plummer. Gooley struck out. Lopez making third on the out. Wilson hit to Schick who made a double unassisted catching Lopez who was off third. No runs, no hits. One error, double play and one strikeout.

Plummer hit by pitched ball and Cannon running for him stole second. Winchcabbich struck out. Sturgeon hit through short scoring Cannon, and was put out at second on relay throw of O'Keefe to Wilson. Wright out Stratton to Gottman. One run, one hit, one strikeout.

Fifth Inning.

Stratton out Schick to Plummer. Galloway walked Wilson running for Galloway stole second. Gottman's Texas leaguer scored Wilson. Gambes struck out. O'Keefe hit to centre scoring Gottman. Park scored O'Keefe on single to right, Stratton running for Park stole second.

Lopez out at first on a close decision. Three runs, three hits, two stolen bases, one strike out one base on balls.

Schick struck out. Cleveland safe on a bad bounding ball and was out stealing Galloway to Gooley. Cannon hit to centre and stole second. Jerwitz hit by a pitched ball. Vaites popped to Stratton who made a fine catch. No runs, one hit, one strike out.

Sixth Inning.

Gooley out Schick to Plummer. Wilson out Sturgeon to Plummer. Stratton out Wright to Plummer. No hits, no errors, no runs.

Plummer struck out Lopez doing nice work. Winchcabbich out to Got-

man. Sturgeon out to Gooley. No runs, no hits, no errors, one strike out.

Seventh Inning.

Galloway singled to right and Wilson running for him promptly stole second. Gottman flied to Sturgeon. Gambes flied to Cannon. Schick caught O'Keefe's foul ball making a brilliant catch. One hit, no error, one stolen base.

Wright singled and stole. Schick safe on an error by Stratton who dropped his pop. Cleveland safe on an error by Gooley. Cannon out at first and Wright forced at the plate. Jerwitz flied to Gottman, who made a good catch getting ball near spectators. This was the critical stage of the game and the Armour players were not found wanting. One hit, two errors, no runs, and one stolen base.

Eighth Inning.

Parks singled to right. Lopez flied to Vaites who doubled Back at first, Gooley struck out. One hit, no runs, no errors, one strike out, double play.

Vaites out Wilson to Gottman. Plummer out Lopez to Gottman. Winchcabbich walked and a passed ball allowed him to reach second. Sturgeon struck out. This was the first time that this player was struck out in three years. No runs, no hits, no errors, one strike out and one base on balls.

Ninth Inning.

Wilson out Wright to Plummer. Stratton flied to Jerwitz. Galloway struck out. No runs, no hits, no errors, one strike out.

Schick walked. Cleveland struck out Schick making second. Cannon hit over short, scoring Schick. Wright struck out, and Lopez finished the game by striking out Jerwitz.

Final score Armour 9, La Plata 7.

Comments on the game.

The game was a hard fought battle owing to the rivalry between the teams. Great credit is due to Lopez in tightening up in the pinches, and for the La Plata team Wright pitched an excellent game.

The record of strikeouts shows that Lopez was in fine form particularly the incident of his striking out Sturgeon, something that so many pitchers have tried to do and failed in three years.

Park by his home run in the second inning won the straw hat offered by a La Plata admirer of the game, and he remarked that it sure was worth it for his run around those bases.

An amusing incident amongst the spectators was a foul ball hit by Galloway wending its way through two umbrellas, but very fortunately not injuring the owners. As for the error column, it is only fair to say that the high wind which prevailed throughout the game contributed greatly to the number made.

The work of Cleveland, the La Plata catcher, was a feature of the game.

FRIGORIFICO ARGENTINO v.

B.A.B.A.

On Sunday afternoon at Talleres the B.A.B.A. forfeited the game to the Frigorifico Argentino Central on account of lack of players, score 9-0.

The Argentinos appeared on the field with 12 men, while Buenos Aires could only produce 5 players.

The Argentinos practised together very well and appeared to be on edge to put up a slashing game.

However the large crowd of spectators was by no means disappointed as a "scratch" game was indulged in between players of both teams.

During the practice game many brilliant and spectacular plays were pulled off including three double plays. Also there were plenty of long swats and the game finally broke up after both sides had become exhausted from running around the bases.

The Argentinos appeared on the field with the following players:— Herroff, Rehmyer, Hiltin, Ilaves, McEnnelly, Mihara, Davison, Irish, Tuthill, Shea, Rea, O'Reilly. The Buenos Aires lads who showed up

CRICKET

BELGRANO v. HURLINGHAM.

In perfect cricketing weather, with a breeze that brought some comfort from a scorching sun, Hurlingham and Belgrano met on the latter's ground, and an interesting and good day's cricket was the result, which ended in favour of the visitors.

Belgrano winning the toss, sent in Brown and Magrane to face Gardom and Jackson. The start was disastrous. In his first over Gardom got Brown caught in the slips, and that the attack was a hot and vigorous one was seen by the number of "maidens" that marked the commencing, and by the somewhat painful efforts of the batsmen to play themselves in. When 11 had been registered, Ratcliff was well caught by Brougham off Jackson, and Herbert Dorning filled the vacancy, and from the first played excellent cricket. Magrane's wicket fell to an awkward one from Jackson. Trollope and Holland followed.

With Curchod and Dorning together things brightened up, and several good boundary strokes were made, Curchod scoring cleanly and fairly fast for his 21.

Griffen was lucky, and gave no less than two good chances before he scored, Powell-Jones and the fielder at point making the mistakes. Luncheon was taken with Griffin and E. W. S. Thompson still holding their own. A few moments' play after lunch, and Belgrano were all out for 181, of which Dorning by sound cricket was responsible for 51.

Gardom 3 for 57, and Jackson 4 for 79, had the honours of the attack.

Hurlingham commenced carefully, but without success. Powell-Jones was bowled for a duck in Dorning's first over, and Rumboll joined Mold. The latter played bright cricket as usual and scored 43 before falling a victim to Curchod. Mold is a very slow player, and unattractive from a spectator's point of view, but is a most invaluable bat to any side. Jackson followed Rumboll, and started easily and well. He knocked Curchod, who was keeping a good length and bowling well, fairly well round the field, and it was evident that the wicket gave no assistance to the attack. A change brought Dorning on, and he had the satisfaction of bowling Jackson for a well played 40. Gardom joined Mold, who was the next to go. Wigg was soon out, and Mendl took his place. It was in company with Gardom, who all the time was playing free and clean cricket, that Mendl scored the winning hit. Play was continued until time. The scores were:

Belgrano.

H. A. Brown, c Jackson, b Gardom	0
G. F. Magrane, b Jackson	17
H. T. Ratcliff, c Brougham, b Jackson	7
H. Dorning, b Jackson	51
F. Trollope, b Stuart	12
C. Holland, c Stuart, b Jackson	2
J. C. Curchod, b Gardom	21
R. H. Thomson, run out	19
G. E. Griffin, b Gardom	20
E. W. S. Thomson, run out	22
H. F. Bulman, not out	1
Extras	9
Total	181

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gardom	12	1	57	3
Jackson	14.3	3	79	4
Stuart	5	0	24	1
Wigg	2	—	12	0

Hurlingham.

C. T. Mold, c Ratcliff, b Curchod	40
H. E. Powell-Jones, b Dorning	0
E. L. Rumboll, b Curchod	43
N. W. Jackson, b Dorning	40

were: Tuero, Volkening, Noonan, Rogers and Redfern.

Standing of the Clubs:—

Teams	Won	Lost	Percent.
Armour	6	0	1,000
Arg. Central	3	3	.500
La Plata	3	3	.500
H.A.B.A.	0	6	.000

W. D. Gardom, not out	40
J. M. Wigg, b Trollope	3
F. J. Mendl, c Magrane, b Griffin	27
W. Lacey, run out	1
W. Denton, b Trollope	0
G. A. Brougham, not out	26
Extras	26
Total	240

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dorning	18	5	45	2
Curchod	16	3	65	2
Holland	5	0	17	0
Bulman	7	2	11	0
Trollope	9	0	42	2
Griffin	4	0	19	1
Brown	2	0	21	0

B.A.G.S. v. QUILMES.

This match, played at Talleres on Sunday ended in an exciting finish and the defeat of Quilmes by two runs. Neither team were at their full strength.

B.A.G.S. batted first on a good wicket, and due to Scorey, who scored 43, knocked up a total of 115. The bowling of Williams was the feature of this part of the play. He captured 7 wickets for 42.

Quilmes had only nine players, otherwise the result would have been different. Hetley and D'Aguilar made a good stand for the first wicket, but after this, with the exception of double figures from A. P. Williams, Quilmes collapsed and were all out for 113.

Luck got five wickets for 30, and bowled an excellent length and with accuracy.

The final scores were as follows:—

B.A.G.S.

E. T. F. Brown, run out	4
W. Sturland, b Williams	1
W. E. Scorey, lbw, b Williams	43
A. Bownas, c Hetley, b Williams	8
A. Pelleus, run out	2
E. Kelly, b Williams	13
J. Targett, b Williams	1
F. Holmes, b Williams	3
R. White, c and b Williams	11
D. Luck, b Sansone	4
J. H. E. Hawkins, not out	12
Extras	13
Total	115

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Williams	12	2	42	7
Hetley	6	1	30	0
Sansone	5	0	30	1

Quilmes.

H. E. Hetley, c Scorey, b Luck	52
D. A. D'Aguilar, c Brown, b Scorey	24
A. P. Williams, c Pelleus, b Scorey	13
A. W. Woodhouse, b Luck	9
G. A. Williams, b Luck	0
C. Sansone, b Brown	5
R. Veitch, c Sturland, b Luck	3
W. J. Williams, b Luck	0
A. Jutton, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	113

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Scorey	13	1	54	2
White	4	0	22	0
Luck	9	1	30	5
Brown	0.1	0	1	

PACIFIC RAILWAY v. CLUB

PORTUGUES DE SPORT.

At Saenz Pena on Sunday the Portugues Club gained an easy victory of 38 runs over the team representing the Pacific Railway.

The railwaymen went in first and commenced well. Moffat, Day and Bryans helped themselves liberally to runs, and accounted for 88 out of the total of 117. The team collapsed afterwards. Gonsalves did well by getting 5 wickets for 55, and was well supported by Sant'Ana (3 for 31).

The feature of the Portugues Club's innings was the batting of Alves who compiled an excellent 68 before getting his legs in front of a straight one.

The fielding of the Pacific left much to be desired, and no fewer than

FOOTBALL

FIRST DIVISION.

POSITION OF THE CLUBS.

	P.	L.	W.	D.	Pts
San Isidro	24	21	—	3	45
River Plate	24	16	2	6	38
Racing	19	17	—	2	36
Porteño	24	16	6	2	34
Platense	23	14	6	4	32
E. de La Plata	24	13	5	6	32
Huracán	24	11	7	6	28
Independiente	23	11	7	5	27
Estudiantes	23	12	8	3	27
F. C. Oeste	24	8	8	8	24
Bánfield	24	10	10	4	24
Argentino de Quilmes	24	11	11	2	24
G. y Esgrima	24	9	10	5	23
S. L. de Almagro	24	10	11	3	23
Boca Juniors	24	8	10	6	22
Quilmes	24	7	10	7	21
Hispano-Argentino	24	8	12	4	20
Tigre	24	8	12	4	20
Estudiantil Porteno	24	9	14	1	19
Belgrano	24	8	14	2	18
Atlanta	24	7	16	1	15
Kimberley	23	5	14	4	14
D. de Belgrano	23	4	15	4	12
Comercio	24	2	19	3	7
Floresta	24	1	20	3	5

With the season drawing to a close, only one match of importance was played on Sunday.

Racing on their own ground met Argentino de Quilmes, and won a very one-sided match by 8 goals to 1.

Mr. R. C. Rolan refereed for the following teams:—

Racing.—Arduino, Ochoa, Reyes, Betular, Olazar, Pepe, Perinetti, Hospital, Ohaco, Vivaldi, Canaveri.

Arg. de Quilmes.—Duque, Ortega, Ferrarotti, Rabeca, Molachino, Pozzoni, Faliberri, De la Serna, Cabana, Barreiro, Lobato.

The first half saw Perizetti (1) and Ohaco (3) scoring. Pressure was kept up in the second half, but once Argentino de Quilmes broke away and Cabana scored their one and only with a fine shot.

Racing through Olazar (2), Ohaco (1), and Vivaldi (1) added 4 more goals in the second half. Duque in goal played well, but he was fairly bombarded all the afternoon.

33 runs were added to their opponents' total by extras.

It was a good game, and well enjoyed. Bryans was successful with the ball, and claimed 4 wickets for 42. The scores were:—

Pacific Railway.

J. Moffatt, b Sant'Ana	39
G. R. Day, b Gonsalves	21
F. Bryans, c Pires, b Santos	28
S. W. Whyte, c and b Sant'Ana	7
H. Nicholls, b Gonsalves	5
G. Davies, b Gonsalves	0
G. W. Munday, c and b Santa'Ana	0
C. Brown, run out	1
H. L. Stevens, b Gonsalves	0
A. N. Kerry, b Gonsalves	4
A. Guitard, not out	0
Extras	7

Total 117

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gonsalves	15	3	55	5
Alves	5	0	24	—
Sant'Ana	9	1	31	3
Santos	0.2	—	0	1

Club Portugues de Sport.

A. Pires, c Munday, b Whyte	2
A. Sant'Ana, c and b Bryans	18
M. Alves, lbw, b Bryans	68
J. Gonsalves, b Bryans	4
M. Santos, run out	1
S. Barros, st Moffatt, b Davies	7
B. Alves, b Bryans	3
J. Lovegrove, not out	3
Extras	33

Total 156

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Whyte	8	—	27	1
Davies	7	2	35	1
Bryans	12	1	42	4
Nicholls	4	—	18	0
Day	1	—	0	1

GOLF

MIXED FOURSOMES.

Twenty couples had entered for the mixed foursomes at San Isidro on Sunday, which tournament will be the last of this golfing season's arrangements.

In spite of a high wind the play was thoroughly well enjoyed.

Miss Wallace and G. F. Rae returned a gross card of 108, and with their handicap of 21 were adjudged the winners. Mr. and Mrs. H. K. James returned the best card of the day's play with 105, but failed for the first place by a stroke. Their handicap was 17.

Only 12 couples returned cards.

Mrs. Kay, wife of the President of the Club, gave away the prizes won during the season at the conclusion of the foursomes, and proceedings concluded with the usual votes of thanks.

The full details of the mixed foursome cards were as follow:—

Out In Tot. Hp. Nt.

Miss R. Wallace and G. F. Rae	57	51	108	21	87
Mr. and Mrs. H. K. James	53	52	105	17	88
Mr. and Mrs. Marriott	59	53	112	23	89
Mr. and Mrs. Feeney	57	57	114	25	89
Miss G. Baillie and F. Baillie	58	59	117	26	91
Miss E. Gimenez and R. G. Gimenez	59	60	119	27	92
Miss M. Keenan and J. W. Davies	59	63	122	28	94
Miss J. M. Obarrio and W. Oliphant	68	59	127	22	105
Mrs. Chiswell and J. O. Macdonald	60	64	124	19	105
Mrs. Moffat and A. Moffat	69	64	133	29	106
Miss J. Obarrio and T. Bride	65	70	135	28	107
Mr. and Mrs. Boddy	68	65	133	25	108

The prizes consisted of silver cups, except in Sunday's event, when the winning gentlemen received a gold scarf-pin. The season's results and the monthly prize-winning list is given below.

The President in a few remarks, told his audience that next year the links would be increased to 15 holes.

Ladies' Stroke Competitions.

May—Miss M. C. Gimenez Bustamante.

June—Do.

August—Mrs. B. Feeney.

October—Miss Wallace.

Gentlemen's Monthly Stroke Competitions.

April—A. A. Bullrich.

May—F. Leitch.

June—F. Leitch.

July—W. J. Boddy.

August—S. O. Marshall.

September—A. Moffat.

President's Prize—S. O. Marshall.

Captain's Prize—G. F. Rae.

F.C.C.A. Cup—G. F. Rae.

L. Newbery Thomas Trophy—A. Moffat.

GREAT INTERNATIONAL MATCH

BRITAIN v. GERMANY.

Britain.—Kitchener, goal; French and Chetwode, backs; Smith-Dorrien, Haig, and Macready, half-backs; Grenfell, Daniels, the Prince of Wales, Dwyer, and O'Leary, forwards.

Germany.—William the Kaiser, goal; the Crown Prince and Count Zeppelin, backs; von Hindenburg,

Bernhardi, and Clausewitz, half-backs; Joachim, Adalbert, von Kluck, von Mackensen, and von Emmich, forwards.

Referee.—Uncle Sam (neutral).

This match was the attraction of the century, since the two teams had not met for time immemorial. Britain brought with them to France over a million supporters of the game, and were, without doubt, a team to be proud of. Their second eleven was engaged with Turkey.

There was considerable delay at the outset, the Crown Prince having been busily engaged in looting the dressing-room.

Von Kluck kicked off, and for a time Germany rather unexpectedly held her own, scoring a doubtful goal after great efforts to wear down the opposition (Mons). Britain rallied, and some fine work by the forward line brought about the equaliser (Marne). Germany blundered badly when within shooting range (Calais), and Kitchener was responsible for saving many a dangerous situation. After a time, Britain easily demonstrated her superiority, and Grenfell, Daniels, and O'Leary each scored. The interval arrived with the score:—

Britain, 4.

Germany, 1.

Play became very rough on the resumption, and many defenceless women and children on the touch-line were crushed to death during the wild scrimmages of the opposition to get the ball. Zeppelin, a left-back, kicked wildly, and considerably damaged many churches and cathedrals.

At length, after a desperate hand-to-hand struggle, Britain succeeded in capturing another goal (Neuve Chapelle). From this time onwards they completely overwhelmed their opponents, Germany being utterly staggered. "We shall 'Loos,' papa, I fear!" snivelled the Crown Prince. And he was right! Goals came in astonishing number and variety, thanks to the whole-hearted support of the Allies, and the whistle went with Germany thoroughly crushed and subdued.

Final score:—

Britain, 12.

Germany, 1. (Off-side.)

A great feature of the struggle was the splendid all-round play of the visitors, who received a tremendous ovation. Unfortunately the German custodian disappeared with the gate-money shortly before the conclusion of the match.

STORMY NIGHT AT THE STADIUM

On Saturday night, the Stadium was again crowded on the occasion of the joint performance of a portion of the Aida and of Carmen. The orchestra was as magnificently impressive as ever and the exponents of both operas did well. In such an environment however there is a marked tendency for those seated at a distance to lose a great deal of the vocal music and the size of the stage while imposing and the roof of "the vault of Heaven" rather tend to give a pigmy appearance to the performance. Nevertheless the representation was excellent and it is greatly to be regretted that a high wind (the same that spoiled the targets off Bahia Blanca) which rose during the evening, did no small damage to the scenery, especially the wings giving a realistic earthquake effect, not in the stage directions.

AFTER THE WAR

German Plans for Commercial Progress

PREPARATIONS IN AMERICA

London, Dec. 6.

The commercial men of Switzerland, especially at Zurich, comment on the enormous preparations on foot both in North and South America for supplying the industrial firms of Germany with raw material.

The blockade of Germany both by sea and land established by the Allies makes it impossible for these supplies to enter the country until after the war. It follows therefore that they are being ordered by the German traders in anticipation of peace, and it seems that they expect that the conclusion of the war is nearer than is generally believed.

In connection with this matter, Professor Reisser of Berlin, is reported to have given a lecture recently wherein he expressed the conviction that as soon as peace is restored Germany would resume trade relations with all foreign countries, including those which are at present her enemies, despite their illwill. He called to mind the words of the Russian Minister of Finance who said that no country in the world, least of all Russia, could do without German products.

CONSCRIPTS OF '95

GOOD PHYSIQUE OF THE SOLDIERS.

Conscripts for the 1895 Class are now being rapidly enrolled for training at all the barracks and headquarters in the Province, and at the Campó de Mayo. Severe though the medical examination is, the examining doctors report very favourably on the physique of recruits, and state that the number of rejections is very small. December 10 is the last day for enrolment, so a trickle of arrivals is expected for the next few days, followed by a rush at the last, which in view of custom is regarded as almost inevitable.

VIOLENT STORM IN CORDOBA

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

From Rio Cuarto in Cordoba reports have been received of an exceptionally violent storm of hail, wind and rain, which broke over the district on Saturday. Although only lasting half an hour, the wind rose to the force of a hurricane. Roofs were lifted off houses, galpones levelled to the ground, trees and walls blown down. There was no loss of life.

Telegraphic communications have been rendered difficult by a number of telegraphic posts being uprooted. In some parts both telephonic and telegraphic communications are suspended. In the southern part of the town of Rio Cuarto a thunderbolt fell.

The main violence of the storm was particular to the town, and the violent hail fall has, therefore, done but little damage to the crops.

FERNET-BRANCA

Tonic, bitter, appetizer and digestive

HOFER & Co., B. Aires.—Sole Agents

BAHIA BLANCA

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

December 5.

Up to date news

One of the local native papers, which has always been so noted for its pro-German tendencies that its sale is almost restricted to that community, in referring to the Presidente Mitre case in its issue of Tuesday last stated: "It is reported from Montevideo that an English transport has been detained by the Argentine ship Presidente Mitre, and both have entered that port, the cause of this is attributed to the fact that the English ship was carrying contraband of war."

Damage to New Dry Dock at Port Militar.

The completion of the new Dry Dock at Port Militar has been thrown back some months more just recently by the breaking of the outside bottom covering by the force of the water underneath. The bottom of this dry dock is composed of armoured cement three and a half meters thick, and on the top of this it was decided to put a water proof covering of cement and sand in order to stop any filtering through of water as is the case with the smaller dock. This covering was five centimeters thick. It was thought that this would stick to the top of the armoured cement and make the bottom of the dock quite water proof, but things did not turn out as expected, and the water coming from underneath caused the covering, which was not strong enough to resist the pressure, to rise over an area of about forty meters on the bottom of the dock. On discovery of the accident, water was at once pumped into the dock in order to counteract the pressure underneath and an investigation was made by the government engineers and those of the German company who have been given the contract for making the dock. It was decided that it would be necessary to reopen the drainage pipes used in the construction, and which had been afterwards closed, for the draining off of the water and relay the covering again on the bottom of the dock, the cost of which was calculated at between 80 and 100 thousand dollars gold. In accordance with the terms of the contract this work would have to be defrayed by the German contractors. The work will be delayed another five months at the least, especially as the necessary material cannot now be brought out from Germany.

News from the Front.

News has been received from Corporal George Wagstaff, who was in business with his brother in law (Mr. Marrs) at Ingeniero White some two years ago. Corporal Wagstaff was in the retreat from Mons. During the advance from Ypres to Zonnebeke his company which had been reduced to 45 strong were ordered to stand to one night about 1.30 a.m. to repel an attack of the Prussian Guards, who were allowed to come within 20 yards of the trenches before being fired upon. The losses on the side of the latter were terrible as no German reached the trenches and next morning the dead and wounded were piled up ten and twelve deep. After this the regiment—the King's Own (Liverpool)—remained 28 days in the trenches without being able to have a wash or shave during the whole of the time. After the attack on Neuve Chapelle, Corp. Wagstaff was recommended for the D.S.M. and the Czar has since conferred the medal of St. George on him. Besides this he has been mentioned in General French's dispatches three times. In the attack on Givenchy the Germans were driven right out of their trenches but the cost of this was 700 men killed and wounded. Corporal Wagstaff was in charge of the section for the throwing of bombs and owing to an accident with one of these the throwing arm, which has a pressure

equal to 24,000 lbs. flew back and caught three of his fingers. He was subsequently conveyed back to England.

Missions to Seamen Institute. Ing. White.

A Fancy bazaar and sale of work is to be held on December 18 in the large Hall of the Athletic Club (kindly lent for the occasion by the committee). The entire proceedings will be devoted to the building fund of the new Missions to Seamen's Institute.

The building, which is now approaching completion, stands on a site rented at a nominal figure from the Southern Railway, close to the docks and in a central position between the two railway stations. It consists of a large hall, which will accommodate 300 sailors, a billiard room, library, Captains' room, and "half deck." The cost of the erection and lighting is \$8,700, of which \$7,000 has already been contributed chiefly by the sailors themselves. It is expected that this final effort will allow the building to be opened free of debt. The bazaar will be opened at 2.30 p.m. by Mr. W. B. Harding Green, British Vice-Consul at Bahia Blanca. Any contributions in kind, i.e. Camp produce, articles of clothing, curious, old clothes suitable for a rummage stall, will be very welcome and may be sent to Mr. Berry, Almacén Inglés, Calle Chiclana 130, B. Blanca, any donations in money, equally welcome, may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. F. B. Tregarthan, Ingeniero White.

The Chaplain says:—

"We are aware that there are many calls to be answered, many demands to meet, during the present crisis, but after the encomium passed by His Majesty upon the service of the Mercantile Service to the Empire, we feel justified on patriotic grounds, in appealing for help towards a building, which on the word of the sailors themselves would be a veritable Godsend to them in a Port, which has otherwise very little to offer to those who 'use the sea.'"

Exportation of Grain.

Up to the end of the eleventh month of the year the firm of Bunge and Born have exported the sum of 564,548 tons of cereals; L. Dreyfus and Co. 256,087 tons, Huni and Wormser 131,621 tons, Weil Hnos 118,166 tons, Sanday and Co. 117,762 tons, H. Ford and Co. 592 tons, General Mercantile 67,728 tons, H. C. Ehlert 39,477 tons, Nicholson and Rathborne 52,454 tons, other firms 373, making a total of 1,428,808 tons from the first of January up to the 30th of November. The total amount of wheat exported was 926,426 tons, and of oats 466,895 tons.

School Boy Spite.

About a fortnight ago some of the youths at the national college here were not passed in their exams., and out of spite these young men put quite half a tin of tar on the step, doors, walls and balcony and blinds of the house where Mr. and Mrs. Hilton reside, the latter being one of the teachers at this college. One of the youths strongly suspected in this matter lives a square higher up, and there are marks of tar on the outside of his house, which were not there before this happened. This should be good proof for the police to work on, but although the names of the boys suspected was given them the first night this happened, they have taken no steps in this matter at present. The amount of the damage done, the cost of which falls on the landlord, is estimated at between three and four hundred dollars, as to get the tar off the walls will have to be replastered and the iron balconies taken down.

Mails from the Presidente Mitre.

On Friday last the Madrid arrived here to take in cargo for the south, and left again yesterday afternoon at 5 p.m. in accordance with her time table. Before sailing, the mails taken from the Presidente Mitre, on her being captured, were sent down from Montevideo, and coming by rail from

Buenos Aires, were taken on board the Madrid for the southern ports.

Items in Brief.

In the coming census to be taken of the livestock Bahia Blanca is to be considered in the eighth zone, and will include Olavarria, La Madrid, Coronel Suarez, Saavedra, Coronel Pringles, Las Sierras, Villarino, and Patagones. The person named in charge of this zone is Señor J. Urraza.

On Monday morning last the body of a man about forty years of age was picked out of the water at the elevator mole at Ingeniero White. On examination it was found that the body contained two bullet wounds, and according to the medical evidence the man was dead before he was thrown into the water. It is not known up to the present who committed this crime, or who the man was, as no papers were found in his pockets.

Four men recently entered a house belonging to a widow who owned a blacksmith's shop near, and whilst two threatened her with revolvers, the other two searched the house and stole articles valued at \$560.

The direction of Agricultural Colleges has received an offer from Señora P. S. de Bordeu of a grant of 50 hectares of land near the yards of the Rural Society in Villa Bordeu for the purpose of constructing a farming college there.

Pensions have lately been granted by the Minister of Finance to Señor J. A. Pedriel, of the customs here, and to Doctor Lucero, the Sanitary Doctor in the Port, whose duty it was to give entrance to the ships arriving there from any other port outside the Republic.

An "asado" and sports are to be held in Port Militar in honour of the conscripts, who are shortly to be disbanded there after doing two years' service.

During the last month in the national telegraph department 7680 telegrams have been despatched from here.

Whilst walking on the line near Grunbein recently a man named Hernandez in trying to dodge one train got in the way of another, and was shortly afterwards conveyed to the local hospital with a broken arm and internal injuries.

The district office of the military department here, number 24, will in future be open from 7.30 a.m. to 12 mid-day.

Judgment has been given by Doctor Singulany in the libel case published by Senores H. Guezurraga and A. Brunel in the evening paper the "Sud" last month against the Intendente, the first-named persons having been condemned to one year's imprisonment.

Two boys were knocked down by a motor-car whilst playing in the street at the corner of Alsina and Soler, but thanks to the promptness of the chauffeur in applying his brakes they were very little hurt. The driver was arrested pending inquiries.

As the La Madrid train will in future arrive on certain days at 11.30 a.m., and the correspondence by the Pringles train is delivered from 11 to 1 p.m. that by the former train will not be taken around till after 3 p.m., as the postmen are on duty from 6 a.m. As it is, there will still remain ample time to send a reply off by the 6.40 train the same evening.

It has been decided to hold the Spanish Romerias here on December 25, 26 and 27, and several donations have already been made towards this festival. The Minister of Public Works (Doctor M. Moyano), accompanied by the Minister of Marine (Vice-Admiral J. P. Saenz Valiente) will shortly visit the new dry dock at Port Militar, with a commission of engineers in order to inspect the amount of damage caused there by the recent breaking up of the bottom of the dock. Various excursions are shortly to be made from La Plata museum in order to study the marine fauna at the ports of Madryn, Rio Colorado, and Rio Negro.

District Notes.

In Tandil Señor R. F. Sarraquigne has been chosen by the committee rep-

PLATE TRADER WRECKED

On Voyage From B.A.

STAR OF NEW ZEALAND ASHORE

London, Dec. 6.

The British steamer Star of New Zealand, 4417 tons, belonging to the Star Line of Belfast, is reported to be ashore on Molene Island south-east of Ushant. Forty-six of the crew have been rescued.

(Note.—The Star of New Zealand left Buenos Aires for Havre on November 7.)

THE LATEST "U" BOAT

REPORTED CAPTURE OF A SUPER-SUBMARINE.

The *Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury* publishes the following from its London correspondent: "I have heard an interesting story, which I believe to be worthy of credence, of the inglorious career of the latest German 'U' boat. She was the first of the enemy super-submarines, 250 ft. in length, with a 20 ft. beam, and in addition to her torpedo tubes she carried four guns of fairly large calibre. She was launched a fortnight ago at Stettin, and within a few hours of leaving her base she was securely caught in one of the traps we have so skilfully laid for these craft somewhere in the 'German' Ocean. The surprise and chagrin of her officers may be imagined. Indeed, so great was their disgust that they absolutely refused to make any statement in regard to their unfortunate vessel. One of the crew, however, was more talkative, and from him the captors heard with satisfaction mingled with a good deal of amusement the brief and tragic history of the submarine. Our experts have, I believe, made an inspection of our latest prize and find that in this branch of naval construction the enemy has nothing to teach us."

resenting the French Government for the purchase of horses for the war, in that district. A lot of animals are still being stolen in the Tandil district. Two horses valued at \$350, were taken recently from Señor Manrique. The police there have recently found thirteen of the steers stolen from Senores Santamarina and Cantelo. A further robbery has been reported to them from the estancia of Señor Juilarena of seven heifers of two years valued at seven hundred dollars.

A fire broke out recently in a shed belonging to Senores H. C. Olivera and Co., of Coronel Pringles, in which was deposited naphtha and oil. The building was burnt to ashes, and was insured for the sum of \$65,000. The cause of the fire is not yet known.

In the Pampa there are some 2,105,000 hectarcas sown for the coming harvest, which, on account of the recent rains, is expected to be very good. A large amount of machinery has already been purchased for the work of cutting.

It is reported from the Neuquen district that the snow which is now melting on the Andes is doing considerable damage to the new irrigation works. They have been destroyed in several places by the floods.

At the sales held in the yards of the Rural Society on December 1 and 2, steers were sold at \$72 to \$185 each, bullocks \$110 to \$180, cows \$63 to \$163, calves \$45 to \$103, bulls \$80 to \$120, wethers from \$6.75 to \$14.40, ewes \$170, rams \$90 to \$160. In all there were sold 3,401 head of cattle, 25,987 sheep, 47 bulls, and 68 rams, fetching a grand total of \$558,841.

Agricultural & Pastoral

Camp Notes

(By Our Agricultural Editor.)

The commencement of the cutting of the oat harvest is reported from Carlos Casares, and also in the district of Lincoln, where the crops are reported to be likely to give a good yield.

The values for fat cattle during the week have not improved, though entries have been fewer at Linieres. Best quality steers in the camp are worth 26 cents a pound. Calves have been meeting a good inquiry, and late values have been sustained. Sheep have been forward in large numbers, and prices show a decline from last week.

At the sheep sales held during the week, in the auction yards, several varieties of sheep from Britain and New Zealand were submitted for public competition, when a very firm demand was experienced and satisfactory prices were obtained. The high average of \$2575 was obtained for four sheep, bred by Messrs. J. H. Dean and Sons, imported by Mr. Ernest St. C. Haydon. These sheep were a fine type of big, lengthy, heavily woolled animals, representing the most saleable type of Lincoln rams for this country. The same gentleman's importations from New Zealand were admirably presented, and also experienced a good selling trade. An average of \$1000.90 was secured for all the Lincolns sold. The New Zealand Lincolns were nicely clad, and the sale was well supported, as these somewhat smaller type of sheep are yearly becoming more popular here, as the higher value of their wool, and their suitability for mating with the big, coarser, strong woolled sheep becomes more generally known.

The great size and weight formerly looked for in a sheep does not mean as great an advantage as it was considered to be. Nice handy, medium-weighted carcasses are so much more saleable, on the home meat markets than heavy fatty carcasses. The superior wool carried by the progeny of these rams is also of great importance, and not only will a higher price be attained, but a heavier fleece will also be shown if the sheep are properly graded or classified for the density of their fleeces. Before many more years have passed, I anticipate that this Republic will see the advantage of copying more closely the practical style of sheep management in New Zealand, and thereby obtain the same range of high values as the mutton and lamb exported from that colony has now commanded for many years. This is due in a great measure to the attention given to the careful handling of sheep by the New Zealanders, who bring out the correct class of carcass animal, at the weight found most acceptable by buyers on the home meat markets.

On Thursday, Dec. 2, Messrs. José M. de Yriondo and Coy. held a most successful joint sale of pedigree imported Shorthorn bulls, the property of Messrs. Sidey and Poels and Messrs. P. and G. Hughes. This sale was well attended, and a satisfactory trade was experienced for all animals passing through the ring, though "Baron Bridekirk," a big good kind of a bull was none too dear at \$7000, to Sr. S. Rodriguez Loreda. The bulls shown by the Messrs. P. and G. Hughes were mostly young animals recently received from the Embarcadero, and though presented in very good bloom, did not carry the flesh they would have had if a longer period had been available for their preparation. Both importing firms could not be other-wise than satisfied with the trade ruling at possibly the last sale of im-

ported Shorthorns for the season. The thirteen bulls belonging to Messrs. P. and G. Hughes gave an average of \$2507, while Messrs. Sidey and Poels had \$3871 for 8 bulls sold.

During the week several well known camp men have been in town. Mr. Thomas Bett, Santa Narcisa, General Belgrano, has returned from a business trip to Uruguay, where he reports the camp to be in very good condition. Mr. George Matheson, from Las Barrancas, has been in town for a few days, and acquired a very nice young bull at Thursday's sale, imported by Messrs. Sidey and Poels, for use at that famous Cabaña. Mr. Charles Peters has again returned to Salta after a business visit to the Capital.

Latest home mails report that the last consignment of chilled beef from Brazil sold on the Smithfield Market was poor in quality, and had not been handled as it should have been. In ordinary times buyers would not have looked at this sort of meat, and Brazilian shippers ought to bear in mind that the London meat market is always looking for choice quality beef. They should attempt to supply that demand by sending carcasses of good quality, and properly handled, as is insisted on by home butchers.

A home contemporary reports that a loin of Argentine chilled cow beef at Sivains, in the London Central markets, the other week, had 6½ inches of solid fat.

An esteemed correspondent, writing from Quiroga, F.C. Oeste, under date Nov. 30, says: "I was very pleased to read in THE HERALD of the great success attending the recent fat stock show. Perhaps you will be glad to know that everything looks well for a bumper harvest here, and crops are almost ready to cut."

THE CROPS.

The Director-General of the Department of Rural Economy and Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture, presented his definite estimate of the areas under wheat, linseed, oats, barley and rye, to the Minister on Tuesday last. They are as follows—with comparisons with last agricultural year:—

	Year 1915-16.	Year 1914-15
	Hectares.	Hectares.
Wheat	6,645,000	6,261,000
Linseed	1,619,000	1,723,000
Oats	1,038,000	1,161,000
Barley	174,500	160,500
Rye	85,600	92,600
	9,562,100	9,398,100

ENGLISH SALES.

The sales of pedigree farm stock in Britain have been animated, and very satisfactory prices obtained. The Collynie sale was a great success. The bull calves this year were as good a lot as ever Mr. Duthie put before his patrons, and he scored the highest price but one in the history of these sales since 1892. The average for 18 bull calves this year is £348 14s. 4d., and the highest price £1312 10s. This average has only been exceeded in 1907, when the figure was £409 16s. 7d. for 17; in 1910, when it was £378 8s. 2d. for 18; and in 1912, when it was £377 8s. 7d. for 24. In that year the highest price was recorded, viz., £2100. The most successful sire this year again is Knight of Collynie. Six bull calves by him were sold at Collynie at an average of £647 10s., and the highest-priced bull calf at Upper-mill—the red Upper-mill Layman, which went to Mr. Duthie at 1,000 gs.—was also got by him. The ascending ratio of averages for Mrs. Marr's bull calves is also well worth looking at. The largest number ever present-

The River Plate Dairy Co., Ltda.

Proprietors of the Butter Factories:

"PROGRESO,"—Progreso, 1443, Buenos Aires.

"VICTORIA,"—Independencia 652, Rosario.

"LA CENTRAL,"—Governador Basavilbaso, Entre Rios.

These Factories BUY CREAM placed in Railway Stations where they are established and facilitate the installation of Creameries.

Details to be obtained from the Managers and from our Office:

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DEHORN YOUR CALVES

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LIQUID CHEMICAL DEHORNER

This is a perfect substitute for the ordinary chemical Dehorner in sticks of which there is no more in stock in the Argentine.

CALASTREME & RATTI

Veterinary Establishment,

MAIPU 247, BUENOS AIRES.

ed (25) were put before the public, and the average (£103 6s. 4d.) was the highest recorded in the ten years except in 1906 and 1907, when only seven and four were respectively presented.

At Edgcote, near Banbury, 70 beasts from the herd of the Edgcote Shorthorn Co. were sold in about two hours for £8,014, an average of over £114. Thirty-six bulls averaged nearly £150, and 34 cows £88. The exceptionally high prices of 170 and 120 guineas were paid by Mr. Casares, a London buyer for the Argentine, while he paid 220 guineas for Edgcote Volunteer, and ten guineas less for Edgcote Bugler. Mr. Walden also bought several bulls for South America, his prices including 110 guineas for three fine animals.

DEPARTURE OF MR. E. MOUBRAY ALEXANDER.

This gentleman, whose name has been intimately connected with the importation of many high class pedigree animals, for the past few years, has again left for Home. During his present visit Mr. Alexander travelled considerably in the camp, being interested in the acquisition of good, heavy draught horses for the home trade, and he speaks most enthusiastically of the undoubted great agricultural richness of this country. It is understood Mr. Alexander intends visiting South Africa before returning here, as he has for a number of years been largely interested in the importation of fine stock to that colony. Mr. Alexander's interests here will be in the capable hands of Mr. J. Greig, who has since his arrival in Argentina made a wide circle of friends, and enjoys the confidence of all those with whom he has had business relations.

SOIL IN RELATION TO DAIRY CATTLE.

There would probably be less quarrelling between our various breeders if they realised the important part which the soil plays in relation to breeds of cattle, says a writer in a New Zealand paper. In this country we seem to take it for granted that one breed is best for all the varying conditions of climate and altitude and herbage. Experience in England and other countries has disproved this for years past. It is much the same no matter what the cattle are selected for, but this is particularly so with regard to dairy cows.

People often overlook the fact that no one kind of cow will meet the requirements of the dairy farmer under all conditions and circumstances. The nature of the soil and the quality of the pasturage need to be duly taken into account in making a selection, and another important point to be considered is what branch of the dairy industry is being cultivated. The choice of a breed also depends to some extent upon the locality, as there are certain districts which have their favourite breed of dairy cows, and it is usually found expedient to conform to local preferences.

As regards the question of soil in connection with the selection of a dairy breed, it may broadly be said that only good land is suitable for carrying large-framed and heavy cows, such as big dairy Shorthorns, their crosses, and others of similar type.

These big dairy cattle have a massive body to support, and therefore require good pasturage and very plentiful food of good quality if they are to do themselves justice. On the other hand, on farms where the soil is light and the pasturage only mediocre, the

The Garden and Orchard

HINTS TO AMATEURS.

(By The Rustic.)

Garden.—The same practices as advised in our previous articles should be continued this month. Sow the seeds already named. Remove bindings from the grafts which have taken. Dig up and store all bulbs which have finished flowering. Collect the seeds which are dry and mature. Dig up and loosen the earth in beds and round plants. Cut away dead roses and trim the plants. The rose bushes not only benefit by this operation, as it strengthens the plants, but they improve very much in appearance. Trim and put supports to chrysanthemums, cactus dahlias, etc. The latter are either now in flower or will soon be, and the chrysanthemums are now developing rapidly. A sprinkling of "Salitre de Chile" in those gardens where the earth is poor would be very beneficial, not only for the late flowering plants, but also for those now in flower, as this would favour the better formation of the seeds.

Orchard.—Plough or loosen the earth round the trees and keep down the weeds. For the formation of plants from the shoots coming up around the trunks of pear, apple and quince trees, pile the earth round these trunks, covering the shoots as high as possible. Only a limited number should be left round each tree, and cut the excess away, as they would weaken the plant. Attention should be paid to the watering, as the fruit in general is now at a critical moment, and if the rain is not sufficient, artificial irrigation should be employed. In the irrigation districts this is a delicate operation, and the water has to be systematically applied, and it is then seen what a disadvantage it is to have vegetables planted in orchards, as these requiring much more water than the fruit trees, the

choice should fall upon a medium or small-sized type of dairy cattle, for these are more frugal. Big, heavy cows would not do sufficiently well on this class of land, for it will not afford good enough and adequate keep for them.

The question of hardness must also in certain cases be given consideration. For example, in bleak, exposed situations, and particularly upon hill farms in the high veld, it is very important that the cows should be of a hardy breed, for if they are not able to fully withstand the exposure to inclement weather, which must necessarily fall to their lot in exposed situations, their milk-yielding powers are sure to suffer a considerable reduction, and they will not thrive properly.

In spite of all that is urged to the contrary, the two breeds most famous for their hardness are the Ayrshire and the Kerry. South Devons, a breed gaining in popularity in South Africa, and a great dairy breed, enjoy a reputation for hardness and robustness of constitution, but being large-framed cows, they require plenty of good food to show to advantage, and hardly do well on poor land, though in this respect they are better than the dairy Shorthorn.

Red Polls are a notably hardy race and excellent doers, easy to keep in fresh condition, as they have good flesh-producing qualities, while being at the same time first-rate for the dairy. Channel Island breeds are, as a rule, the least hardy of imported cattle, though there are some which have been acclimatised in the Northern Hemisphere, which are hardy and at the same time preserve all the famous characteristics of their race.

The Friesland is too well known to need much of a reference here. It is a breed which occupies a very high place in the opinion of farmers throughout South Africa, and while some declare that they are good only for milk and an abundance of it, records prove them excellent dairy cattle as well.

latter get an excess and the fruit turns out insipid.

In our previous article we gave some indications about artificial irrigation.

Plagues and Insects.

The latter are continuing to appear in their most dangerous forms. Butterflies and beetles are laying their eggs on all plants and grubs are fast making their appearance. For the butterfly of the orange and lemon tree and the "bicho del cesto" arsenical sprays should be employed, and for the butterflies, beetles and moths, the lighted traps of which we spoke last week. There are many grubs which come out at night, and which we do not see working. We may find our cabbages eaten up or peppers, etc., neatly bitten off at the bud, and find them strewn on the ground when we get up in the morning and cannot find a trace of the culprits. For these the poisoned bait should be laid overnight. This is made by mixing one part of white arsenic or Paris green in 25 parts of dry bran. When these are well mixed, add sweetened water until the bran forms a thick paste. Distribute it in small mounds of one table spoonful to each plant. Fowls or animals should not be allowed to touch this bait, as it is poisonous.

Probable Weather.

Without intending to forecast the weather, we will try to give each week a synopsis of same for the coming period, the changes and meteorological occurrences expected at that time of the season, and the precautions which should be taken where possible to minimise their effects on agriculture in general and gardening and fruit tree cultivation in particular.

The weather continues fairly warm, favourable for vegetation in general, and being unsettled, there is a possibility of rain, so no droughts are to be feared for the present. Watering is therefore not urgent. The development of cryptogams is to be feared owing to the heat, and the damp from the recent rains. Hail storms are expected, so those having hail cannon, should get them into working order.

General Notes.

Agriculturists know how much of their success depends on the state of the weather, and the more experience a man has as to the climatic conditions he is working in, the more successful he will be. The principal dangers arising from the conditions of the weather, are the excess or want of rain; winds either by their force or direction, fogs, hail or frosts. During the present season, damage to plantations may be caused by excess of rain or hailstorms. These latter are very frequent and violent. Their affect may be minimised by the use of hail cannon, provided these are employed in sufficient number to cover practically the whole region which is threatened by the storm. Otherwise the effect is only local and will not benefit the property employing them. In France hail towers have been used with success during the last few years, and these have also been employed in this country in Mendoza, but their result has not yet been defined.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor).

Sir.—Can you please inform me through the medium of your widely read paper if there are any firms in Buenos Aires who sell spray pumps of any description? Any mark except Hummish. Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours, etc.,

Pest.

In reply to the above letter "Rustic" writes:— "The best sprayer is 'Vermorek's Eclair, sold at Ferreteria Francesa, Carlos Pellegrini and Rivadavia, at \$30 to \$35. This is all copper, and of the knapsack pattern. A. B. Mayer, Avenida de Mayo 1245, also has a very practical sprayer to use with a bucket. It costs \$20."

Cabaña 'Lujan'y'Las Hermanas'

= DE =

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AMERICAN TRADE CAMPAIGN

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

STAFF TO BE DOUBLED.

War has its campaigns and so has peace. The campaigns of war always mean destruction, but the campaigns of peace, if they be efforts for the extension of trade, produce wealth. Just now the Department of Commerce in Washington is inaugurating a world-wide effort for the conquest of new markets for American products. It is hoped that as the result of the European war the manufacturers of this country will secure new markets in countries which have hitherto seen very little of the products of the United States.

Through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce the department purposes to aid American merchants and manufacturers in taking advantage of their wonderful opportunities and in preparing for the struggle for trade supremacy which commercial officials are certain will follow the war.

Reorganization of the staff in Washington and an increase to about twice its present size of the foreign commercial service are contemplated, according to Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce will make extensive inquiries about commercial conditions in other countries, while the cost of production division will conduct a similar investigation with respect to tariff conditions. Of necessity, these inquiries will call for considerable expenditures, and appropriations to cover these items will be asked for at the coming session of Congress.

"The commercial agent service is the backbone of the trade promotion organization," said Dr. Pratt. "It is expected that under the appropriations asked for it will be possible during the fiscal year 1916-17 to make investigation of the possible foreign markets for cotton textiles, motor vehicles, railway supplies, boots and shoes, agricultural implements, furniture, machinery of all kinds, electrical power equipment, structural material, wearing apparel, investment possibilities, etc. No large increase will be asked by the bureau for the establishment of branch offices in the United States, but the bureau hopes to extend this service through the co-operation of the local commercial organizations.

"The commercial attache service has been in existence just about a year. It has proved so useful that an addition of ten commercial attaches will be recommended. These attaches, it is intended, will be stationed in such important countries as Japan, India, South Africa, Spain, Scandinavia, Italy, the Netherlands, the Balkan States, Central America, Venezuela, and Colombia. With the present organization the commercial attache service will then cover practically the entire world, and the

equipment will then be equal to that of any other country."

The bureau will also extend its labours so as to cover the whole of South America and will conduct a number of separate investigations in all the Latin countries.

Finally it is also planned to take up a series of market investigations abroad for the purpose of placing producers of raw materials and staple products in closer and more intelligent contact with foreign markets.

CANADIAN APPLES

THEIR FUTURE IN ARGENTINA.

The Acting Trade Commissioner for Canada, Mr. B. S. Webb, at Reconquista 46, has received an important shipment of apples from Okanagan Valley, in British Columbia, of more than ten thousand cases. These are consigned to a well-known English fruit broker in the Capital.

This is perhaps the greatest shipment of apples received in Buenos Aires this season. The Canadian apples, such as the "Delicious," "Jonathan" and the "Winter Spy," have long been a subject of favourable comment. Growing in a northern climate of vast range, they possess a flavour which is typically their own. A superiority of quality is generally attributed to the apple growing in cold regions, and they well merit their reputation.

The sudden appearance of a heavy supply of apples coming at a time when the demand for apples in the fruit market exceeds all previous demands, will go a long way in breaking the ice—that is, commercially—which existed between Canada and Argentina.

This apparent coolness has long been puzzling, especially to those who appreciated the possibilities for business relationship between both countries.

Many reasons for this commercial indolence were cited. Mr. Webb, however, maintains that the fault is largely due to past negligence on the part of his country, who rather entertained an equivocal conception of South America.

"Recently," he claimed, "a new feeling has circulated in Canada about the progressiveness of Latin America, and a movement soon made itself evident in favour of a better acquaintance with a country that was the possessor of great natural riches, and of clean business methods."

He believes that the time is not far distant when Canada will make a great bid to capture some of Argentina's trade.

The apple industry is a case in point. Argentina, for many reasons, has been unable to produce a superior grade of apple, and she has, therefore, been obliged to fill her wants by supplies from foreign countries, of which Canada, although one of the greatest apple producers in the world, was an inconspicuous figure.

This large shipment, consigned to a local broker, will undoubtedly assist to open up new fields of activity in which both Argentina and Canada will not be the losers.

FIRE IN NAVAL ARSENAL

SERIOUS DESTRUCTION AT
PUERTO MILITAR.

A destructive fire took place yesterday at the stores of Puerto Militar Arsenal, the outbreak occurring very early in the morning. The Minister of Marine had disembarked from the Moreno awaiting the reconstruction of the targets for battle practice and proposing in the meantime to thoroughly inspect the Arsenal dependencies with especial relation to the defects which have developed in the Grand Dock. On the outbreak of the fire it was found necessary to withdraw the railway coaches on the lines in front of the Arsenal, in which the Minister of Public Works and Admiral Saenz Valiente had travelled, to a place of safety owing to the violence of the flames.

A large crowd of spectators were quickly attracted by the glare of the fire and the sirens and whistles of all the shipping set up a dolorous concert of shrieks of alarm.

The armoured cruiser Pueyrredon was moored alongside the quay close to the burning galpones and was made ready for immediate retreat from the menace of the fire.

The danger was increased by the fire spreading to some fifty tanks and containers of oil outside the galpones which also took fire and burned furiously. Six corrugated iron sheds comprised the endangered portion of the Arsenal. They were erected in 1898 and subdivided by interior walls. Of these, four have been entirely destroyed with their immensely valuable contents consisting chiefly of sea stores, clothing and provisions for the fleet. Luckily the summer uniforms had already been served out, as had also much of the other material in stock. Nevertheless, the total value of the losses is very high.

A short circuit has, the Captain of the Port believes, been the cause of the disaster.

The stores were not insured, and it will be almost impossible to replace much of the destroyed material owing to the great demand for all such induced by the European war.

As a spectacle, the fire was imposing, broad sheets of flame and enormous volumes of smoke rising up from the raging furnace. Several heavy explosions of ammunition took place and some objects were hurled to a great distance, but no personal casualties are reported.

About 5 a.m. it was evident that the fire was being subdued, and not long after it was thoroughly got under. All the authorities were present during the entire course of the conflagration.

AN EXPENSIVE LESSON

(To the Editor).

Sir,—If the Minister of Marine saw nothing else at Puerto Militar, he has at least seen the enormous damage which a trifling accident may cause to a National Arsenal and which, in a time of actual stress might cause the most serious results, even the loss of a campaign. Four large stores sheds out of six, are totally destroyed and their contents of provision, arms, clothing and ammunition are gone for ever.

The effect of this may be imagined on a fleet which had come into harbour to refit in a hurry and get back quietly to its post and, all is due to a wretched little short circuit, that plentiful cause of fires which so signally mocks those who think that with electricity fire is almost impossible. It is greatly to be deplored that so much public money has gone up in smoke at a time when money is scarce. Perhaps in future there may be more inclination to house the elements of national defence in substantial buildings which will at least make some fight against fire, instead of galpones of tin and match-board which burn up at the slightest provocation and which when, they do catch fire, always seem from the first to be doomed.

Yours, etc.,

"BRITON."

Buenos Aires, Dec. 7.

MURDER IN URUGUAY

SENSATIONAL CRIME. DRAMATIC
ARREST.

At Canelones, in Uruguay, a savage murder was committed on Saturday night under the following circumstances.

Señor Vicente Farnela, a landowner in Florida and Canelones, was in the kitchen of his house on that night, taking *mate* with Anastasio Martinez, one of his peones, when, about 9 p.m., he was called outside into the patio.

Scarcely had he disappeared when the peon heard several reports, and, running out, found Sr. Farnela lying on the ground shot through the throat and the left arm, in a dying condition. He expired, in fact, in a few moments without being able to speak.

The peon observed a man running away, but owing to the darkness he could not see who it was.

Comisario Franco, who was at once sent for, examined the body and found that the injuries which caused death had been inflicted by heavy revolver bullets which had been hacked with a knife. A number of cartridges were picked up close by.

A man named Marcelino Martinez, of solitary habits and bad character, is known to have held Farnela at feud. He has disappeared, and suspicion was strong against him. In his bedroom a gun loader with cartridges like those found was discovered and his apprehension was ordered at once. This was effected by Comisario Caballero, who knowing the man's habits and haunts, went and arrested the fugitive at the house of Regino Rodriguez, in Colorado Chico, as he was in the act of putting on a woman's dress after removing his moustache.

He was induced to confess by a ruse, for, being carried to San Ramon, the officer of the Jefatura informed him that Farnela was not dead yet, had recognised him and accused him as the assassin.

The murderer, who thought he had made sure work, was confounded and hesitatingly acknowledged the crime. He said he had long intended to kill Farnela, as the latter had driven him from his holding and ruined him so that his situation was desperate and he did not know what to do. The affair has made a sensation.

MURDER IN THE CITY

PORTER KILLS HIS EMPLOYER
AND COMMITS SUICIDE.

Considerable sensation has been caused in the city by a tragedy which occurred in Calle Cangallo on Thursday night, and which the police made public yesterday.

In a house No. 783, of this street, an Italian gentleman named Tassano, a widower of 62 years of age, has been living for some time. In his employ was a Spanish servant called Modesto Castro. He is 20 years of age, and acted as porter to the establishment. For some reason Sr. Tassano summarily dismissed the youth, who apparently determined to revenge himself. Before his dismissal Castro's work was the subject of constant complaints and even reached the stage of personal and violent quarrelling. So impertinent became the porter that on Nov. 20 he was dismissed.

On Thursday night, when Señor Tassano entered his house, he was attacked by the porter, who drew a revolver and shot at his late master. The first bullet lodged in the shoulder, the second in the head, causing instant death.

Castro gave no warning of his intentions, and it was impossible for another to interfere, so rapid was the whole affair. At the first sign of police assistance, Castro turned the weapon upon himself, and fell in agony, to die a little while afterwards.

Dr. Llavallol has charge of the case. Both bodies are lying in the Morgue. Sr. Passano leaves a son.

'AFTER THE WAR'

GERMAN PLANS FOR
COMMERCIAL PROGRESS

(To the Editor)

Sir,—In your issue of to-day under the above heading you give circulation to the preparations German Traders are making to resume commercial relations with all foreign countries, (including those which are at present her enemies) after peace has been declared.

Professor Reisser of Berlin will probably find out that whilst the wish is Father to the thought, it won't be quite as easily accomplished as he imagines, at least as far as those countries with whom he is at war are concerned.

As far as England and her colonies are concerned they will have a say in that matter; and if they permit Germany to resume trading with the British Empire on the old lines existing prior to the war, then I for one should consider we were a pack of idiots.

Hitherto German agents, and commercial travellers have over run our country taking millions of pounds worth of orders for goods of German manufacture annually, with no other expense than the hiring of a stock room in a commercial hotel at about 5/- per day; and out of the profits have built up a big fleet with the intention of wiping us off the surface of the seas.

Here in Argentina they require to take out a patente for each province they propose to operate in, running into hundreds of dollars per province a perfectly equitable arrangement. Surely, Sir, the time has come when we Britishers are not going to allow them after murdering our peaceful citizens, on land and sea, slaughtering our nurses and generally acting like "hottentots" to come over to England and the colonies and reap a harvest therewith to prepare again to disturb the whole human family with her military ambitions to become the dominator of the world. France, Belgium, Italy, Russia and Great Britain and the British Empire have to let her see we are able to fight her commercially; and every pound sterling we pay in wages to the workmen and women of our several countries stops in it instead of going to build up a war fund for another occasion, which occasion they will soon find a way of making when they are financially strong enough.

Do they imagine we can forget and forgive the slaughtering of our best blood, home and colonial and shake hands, never! As far as Britishers are concerned it will take centuries to obliterate the specimens of the blasted culture we have experienced at their hands during the last 15 months. Under the cloak of christianity they have aided and abetted the slaughter of armies of Christian men, women and children whose shoes they are not worthy to unloose and if the God of mercy and justice can forgive them for their cruelty then that God is not my God. If on the other hand, He does not forget them and forgive—which I believe He will not—then how can we be expected to forgive and forget? No, Sir, this nation of Germany has committed in the name of civilization and christianity more crimes than any nation since the world began and it is our duty to our dead flesh and blood to fight them tooth and nail to the day of Judgment be it sooner or later; and live for our own, fearing God and honouring all men, who believe in Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, between all nations black or white.

Yours, etc.

"LIVERPUDLIAN."

Dec. 7.

MARSHAL JOFFRE

APPOINTED TO COMMAND ALL
FRENCH EUROPEAN ARMIES

Paris, Dec. 3.

President Poincaré has signed a decree appointing Marshal Joffre Commander-in-Chief of all the French forces with the exception of those serving in northern Africa.

BARKER COLLEGE

ANNUAL PICNIC

Anything in the way of a whole holiday appeals tremendously to school boys and girls—at least it used to do—and, judging by the way the little ones of the Barker College enjoyed themselves on Dec. 3 at their annual picnic it still does appeal.

Even the on-looker could not have helped enthusing at the enjoyment of Miss Jones' pupils, at the rosy faces, full of health and energy and keen abandonment to the joy of the day.

An early start was made, and as early as 9 o'clock in the morning no fewer than 88 little sporting enthusiasts had arrived at the Lomas Athletic Club ground. At one time Santa Catalina was intended for this annual affair, but weather charms and the like added also to Mr. Pownell's kindness, as Chairman of the Lomas Club and his committee in lending the ground, the nearer home site was decided upon.

In the morning, a tennis tournament, a cricket match and like games passed away the time until 11 a.m., when the feast commenced. All kinds of "tucker" had been brought, and a real royal time followed, which necessitated a gentle "siesta" afterwards. But this is telling tales, and it was only the weather that kept many from over exertion in the broiling sun. No sooner had the sun realised that the little ones wanted their sports, their jumping, racing, cricket ball throwing, their "ducking the apple" and a dozen other things, than he decided to dim himself, and merriment was rife.

Conspicuous in this respect were Miss Agnes Perry, Miss May Bridger, Miss Agnes Dodds, Miss Nordstrom, Miss Estella Sprott, and Herbert Dodds and Wilfred Gibbon.

It was a great day, and when the carriages came along many a weary mite was ready enough to go home and dream of the picnic and the next one to come.

SABRE DUEL AT F. VARELA

ONE OF THE PRINCIPALS
WOUNDED!!

Our legislators continue to set peaceable examples.

On December 2 at 8 when all decent people (which does not include journalists) were rising and preparing for the day's tasks, Deputy Dr. Arturo D. Vatteone and Sr. Edelmiro Palacio were rolling up their shirt sleeves in the garden of Quinta "La Merced," Florencio Varela. They had an appointment to settle political differences concerning matters of the Province of Buenos Aires, which Province seems to cause much heart-burning.

The seconds were, for Dr. Vatteone Dr. José Arce and Don Pablo Palacios, and to "see fair" on the other side were Dr. Luis Bravo Zamora and Deputy Valentin Graciano. So Congress was well represented in the small party of Law breakers. The offence being of deep and deadly nature, sabres were handed to the combatants. It is not stated whether these were the ugly German curved, ill-balanced articles used by the cavalry or French weapons, but they had been well sharpened on both edge and false edge and point and the "blondie minded" duellists set to with a mighty clatter and clink of steel. They were out for blood and seven fierce attacks took place before Dr. Vatteone got a good one in the right upper arm disabling his sword hand. This put an end to the conflict (unfortunately the cinematograph operators had not put in an appearance) and the parties left the ground, apparently unreconciled so the benefit of the affair is not apparent, but the seconds highly lauded the "correct and gentlemanly" conduct of both principals throughout. Thus do we conduct politics, respect the laws and guarantee that "honour" shall remain stainless. Aha!

Mainly About People

Mr. E. M. Pixton is progressing well after his recent operation in the British Hospital.

The Central and South American Telegraph Company have a cable from Boston to Oakcoal, Bs. Aires.

The Rev. H. Westby Brady, Paseo de Julio 693, will be pleased to give information to anyone applying for the same regarding Lord Derby's Register.

Mr. Arthur Heber Jackson, formerly Uruguayan Minister to the Holy See, has returned to Montevideo after a few days' visit to Buenos Aires.

Among the week's departures for Mar del Plata are Sr. Norberto B. Alvarez Cobos with Sra. Sylvia Vallejo Lynden de Alvarez Cobos.

Mr. R. A. Sumner, of the firm of Sumner, Permain, and Co., Ltd., arrives by the R.M.S.P. Amazon on December 13.

Mrs. Lloyd Davies and Miss Nicholson have returned to town after spending a few days at "El Hogar," Rio Chaña.

Mrs. Dr. McLaughlin and her daughter, Mrs. H. R. Storer, have discontinued their "at home" days for the summer.

Mr. G. C. Cobean, Manager of the National Paper and Type Co., has returned to Buenos Aires after a brief vacation.

Amongst the latest arrivals at the Grand Hotel are Mrs. McLaren, Sr. Manuel Lima, and Sr. Rodriguez Brizuela.

The address of the British Chamber of Commerce is now Calle Reconquista 46 (second floor), where the offices of the British Patriotic Committee are also established.

Mr. P. S. Renfrew has been appointed General Manager of "La Industrial Paraguaya," and will shortly be leaving for the Company's Head Offices at Asuncion.

Professor Alfred Mistowski, Examiner for Trinity College of Music, arrived in Buenos Aires yesterday, having travelled from New Zealand by the s.s. Turakina.

Mrs. F. Lighton Robinson, Organizer of the local committee of the National Vigilance Association will sail for England by the R.M.S.P. Deseado on Dec. 13. Mrs. Robinson expects to be away from Buenos Aires about three months.

Miss Zelda Shanfield, the well-known artist, has painted a pastel portrait of Edith Cavell, which she is presenting to the British Hospital in honour of the martyr. The painting is on view at Miss Shanfield's Studio, 1301 Santa Fé.

An inquiry has been received by THE HERALD from the United States for information concerning Frank M. Murray, a linotype operator, who is believed to have come to Buenos Aires in 1911. The Manager of THE HERALD would be glad to receive any information.

Miss O. Hughesdon-Smith and Miss Lucy Gordon are among the passengers by the Lamport and Holt liner Voltaire, which leaves La Plata for New York to-day.

The following passengers left yesterday by the F.C.C.C. "Sierras Express": Mr. and Mrs. Andrés Tarcelboy, for Quilino; Mr. Ricardo Juarez, for Quilino; Mr. Felipe R. Del Viso and family, for J. Maria; Mr. Juan Gentalo, for La Falda; Doctor José Taxis and family for C. del Monte.

Mr. C. A. Milward, who was British Consul at Punta Arenas for thirteen years, and retired from the position some months ago, has been presented with a gold watch by the British Admiralty in recognition of his special services during the naval activity of the enemy in South American waters.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Bresler, of San Martin de Los Andes, who have been in Buenos Aires for some weeks, expect to return to the camp about December 10. From Neuquen Mrs. Bresler will proceed to her home at "Quechuina," while Mr. Bresler goes down to Chubut in connection with the purchase of stock.

On the occasion of completing his second year of service, Don Arturo Ruggiero, Jefe de Tráfico of the Subterráneo, has been presented with a handsome address of congratulation impressed on parchment by the station masters of the line, between whom and the Jefe de Tráfico the pleasantest relations have always existed. The document contains the signatures of the following gentlemen: — Señores Francisco Deluca, Juan B. Chaumont, Juan Castello, Vicente Fano, Natálio Russo, Juan Perilla, Domingo Grisafi, Antonio De Chiara, Eduardo Delgado, Rafael Aleandro, Antonio Oliva, Gabino Sanchez, Manuel Melgarejo, Enrique Angelozzi, Licardo Maciá, Pedro Dramis, José Luchini, and Pantaleon Saccomanno.

A committee of ladies, headed by the Marquesa de Mora, has been formed representing the Allied nations, and they have decided to give a fete, to be held in the Parque Lezama, on the evenings of Dec. 24, 25, and 26. It was impossible to secure the park for another suitable date. Many, of course, will be unable to attend, but it is hoped that all will contribute in some form or other. Money or gifts, however small, will be most acceptable and can be sent to any of the following addresses: C/o. Mr. Lodi, Hotel Phoenix, San Martin 780; Mrs. T. Bell, 1376 Libertad; Mrs. Gamburg, Juncal 877; or in Hurlingham, to Mrs. Norton, or to Mrs. Withington; marked "Red Cross Fete, December 25." One night's gate money is to be given for the Municipal Hospitals, as agreed upon with the Intendente, who has kindly given permission to the Allies to have the use of the park lighting, etc., for the three nights mentioned, and has also kindly promised the services of a municipal band.

DAY BY DAY IN BAHIA BLANCA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Dec. 5.

Mr. Able, of the Guatrache Land Company, was conveyed by special coach on the Pringles train last Friday night to the British Hospital, on account of having his leg broken by a kick from a horse.

The wedding took place recently of Miss Hilda Pettigrew, the daughter of Mrs. James Pettigrew of this town, to Mr. Marks, of the States, for where on the next day the newly married couple left.

Mr. N. Mortimer left here on a visit to Valparaiso last Friday. Mr. and Mrs. MacKerrow left on the following morning for the same town by the Pacific line.

News has been received of the death of Capt. M. Pearson, killed in action, he was formerly a resident in Bahía Blanca, and is brother to Mr. F. C. Pearson, the traffic manager of the Pacific railway here.

Messrs. Carpenter and Stevens left here for Buenos Aires last Thursday night. Mrs. MacTaggart who has been spending some weeks in Buenos Aires, returned here again last Friday morning.

Mr. Barnard is shortly selling up his furniture having already disposed of his house and afterwards leaving with his family for England. He will be accompanied by his brother-in-law Mr. Higgs, of Argerich, and his family.

A banquet was given on Thursday in the South American Hotel to Sr. Rus, of the firm of Messrs. Bunge and Born, on his departure from Bahía Blanca after several years residence.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN

Wednesday's Concert

As a glance at the Port Directory will show, there are not many ships in port at present, and the audience at the Seamen's Mission Concert was rather smaller than usual. It thoroughly enjoyed, however, a very good concert which had been arranged by Mrs. A. H. Forrester, with the following programme:—

Part 1.

Piano solo, Professor Alfred Mistowski.

Song, "Melisande in the Wood," Mr. F. Phillips.

Song, "Red Sun," Miss Maude Clutterbuck.

Flute solo, Mr. W. Fraser.

Song, "Till the Boys Come Home," the Misses Ala.

Song, "A Perfect Day," Mrs. A. H. Forrester and Dorothy Davies.

Comis song, Mr. W. Thompson.

Part 2.

Song, "Off the Philadelphia," Mr. Frank Phillips.

Song, "Sister Susie's Sewing Socks for Soldiers," Misses Ala and D. Davies.

Piano solo, Professor Mistowski.

Song, "Absent," Mrs. A. H. Forrester.

Flute solo, Mr. Wm. Fraser.

Song, "Life has sent me many roses," Miss M. Clutterbuck.

Comic Song, "The Ghost of the Violin" and "The Midnight Chu Chu," Mr. Wm. Thompson.

To have a musician of Professor Mistowski's calibre at the Mission is a great treat and an unusual one. The other turns were all excellent, Miss Clutterbuck and Mrs. Forrester rendered their songs sympathetically and well. Mr. Fraser's flute solos were a pleasing intermission in the vocal music, and Mr. Frank Phillips gave a so-called make-up was truly awful. He "The Ghost of the Violin" Mr. Thompson's snake-up was truly awful. He looked, as Mark Twain said, "not only as if he was dead, but a good deal more than that."

Auld Lang Syne and God Save the King, as usual, brought down the curtain.

POPULAR MUSIC

OPEN AIR CONCERTS.

Throughout the city there will be in the course of a few days a series of open-air concerts given in the various plazas by municipal and public bands. This open-air music is becoming more and more popular, and this year has been studied carefully and the public demand taken into full consideration.

Sr. Malvagni, the leader of the Municipal Band, has received instructions to commence a series of concerts and to introduce in his programme several new works by Argentine musicians.

On Friday bands will play in the Plaza Pueyrredon, on Wednesday in Belgrano. Three times a week another band will play in the Diagonal Roque Saenz Peña. In the Plaza Castelli, in Belgrano, the police band are to give a series of musical evenings. Bands will continue daily in the Zoological Gardens, with special concerts on Sun days. In the Lezama Park, in Plaza Constitucion and in other convenient places, this evening music will be developed.

MISS ADELA VERNE

RETURNING TO BUENOS AIRES.

Miss Adela Verne has decided not to journey to Brazil after the completion of her series of recitals in Montevideo. She will return to Buenos Aires and give three final recitals during the second half of this month, and then proceed direct to Europe. Her appearances in Montevideo, the last of which will be on Friday evening, have been extremely successful.

OBITUARY

CHARLES WILLIAM SKILBECK HOPSON.

Wednesday, Dec. 8

Yesterday morning the funeral of the late Mr. Charles Hopson took place at the British Section of Chacarita Cemetery. The Rev. Morrow took the service at the graveside.

Wreaths and floral tributes were sent by the following:—Employers of Department of Confeiterias F.C. Sud, Cashier and Paymaster Offices F. C. Sud, Staff in Offices of Chief Accountant F. C. Sud, and a letter of deep sympathy received from the W.M. officers and members of St. John's Lodge, Lomas.

A large number of the deceased gentleman's friends were present at the Cemetery and amongst these were:—H. Hatrley, A. Worthington, R. C. Draper, T. N. Williamson, E. A. Williams, Capt. J. L. Lewin, Spencer Williams, Mr. and Mrs. A. Woodbury Roscow, Arthur Fones, T. Naismith Leslie, J. W. Richards, G. Simpson, P. Grant, J. B. Campbell, H. W. Grigs, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney R. Walker, A. M. P. Davies, W. O. Pentreath, Arthur G. Laughton, H. Ball, A. R. Pellens, A. J. Bazzanol, Henry E. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Tabor, Ernesto J. Briggs, Theodore Loewenthal, Arthur J. Scofield, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis J. B. Farrol, Thomas G. Foley, Alfred E. Bach, Edwin C. French, Philip Walsh, T. Gregory, Noel A. Clarke, Arthur and B. Simpson, F. J. Dawson, Miss Gregory, Mrs. T. Gregory, Henry MacLuskie, E. Luck, Arthur G. Clarke, Henry Bunge, A. B. Ferguson, George H. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. H. Garnett Clarke, P. T. Philp, G. A. B. Simpson, H. Schaeffer, R. Lakin, J. Tallon, L. C. Bownas, A. Bernasconi, E. D. Cuurell, J. Colemino, S. Quian, J. Barcia, J. B. Simpson, Walter T. Shilton, Geoffrey R. G. Clarke, Harry E. Hopson, Arturo Forminano, James M. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. John Quick, W. F. Boxall, George N. Houlgrave, G. E. Gamael, J. N. Edgar, Geo. T. Newell, Alex. Mackintosh, Alfred T. Drysdale, Eduardo O'Sullivan, Webster Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. McKay, W. E. Paterson, E. G. Robinson, Cecil W. Gwyther, Henry J. Hortis, B. W. Gardoms, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Clarke, William Flint, Lodge Victoria No. 2329, Harry Scott, Juan A. French, T. W. Pollard, E. Morgan, Joseph Robinson, S. M. Forfar, M. B. Vickers, Reginald Mold, John A. Meelboom, Guillermo J. Hodge, J. Colpas Clarke, S. M. Forfar, Joseph Robinson, T. J. Teahan, Carlos H. Manson, W. A. Kaser, Howald H. Whyte, Wiloughby F. Nixon, Percy B. Robins, J. J. Dowson, Thos. A. P. Macdonald, A. B. Pownall, Jason Edwards, Laurence Arthur, C. W. Bayne, W. P. Bindon, A. F. Bayne, Federico Kussvow, Frank Blythmann, Hayes Broxly, F. V. Sowards, Dick Blythmann, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lamb, Carlos Shaw, B. G. Moverley, Paul B. Chambers, Felix Burone, Luis J. Boyer, Felipe Dawson, A. E. Jefferies, G. R. Darbyshire and Dr. Carlos Stetson.

Numerous cards were received expressing sincere sympathy and sorrow.

GERMAN PRISONERS

ASSISTANCE TO BE GIVEN BY CHARITABLE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Several ladies and gentlemen in the Capital have determined upon a course of action to make brighter the lot of German prisoners interned at Martin Garcia. These are the imprisoned crews of the captured Cap Trafalgar and number 290 sailors and 30 officers. On Dec. 16 a performance of some nature will take place, the funds raised going to ameliorate the conditions of the prisoners.

Our Point of View: "Herald" Leading Articles of the Week.

THE CASE OF THE "PRESIDENTE MITRE"

FRIDAY, December 3, 1915.

There is a marked tendency on the part of some of the Argentine journals to change ground on the question of the seizure of the German ship "Presidente Mitre," and to ally themselves with the strident and bellicose press. This is an unfortunate but not surprising thing, because newspapers, like individuals, can be affected by public clamour and excitement, and are prone to abandon under great pressure, the correct attitude which they may originally have adopted. With this result, however, we cannot complain. If the Argentine newspapers have forgotten that their first demand on their public was that it should remain cool, and allow the proper authorities to judge the case, and if they now feel that the case is sufficiently clear for them to pronounce judgment themselves on its merits, then though we may not commend their wisdom, nor admire their consistency, we cannot reasonably blame them for being most pronounced and emphatic. We still adhere to our former opinion that in this affair, upon which we know sinister influences are at work, it is wise to suspend judgment and not to militate by any hasty or over-emphatic expressions of what are, after all, merely private opinions, against the most calm and reasonable consideration of the case by the proper authorities. So far as we can see nobody outside of the Argentine Government, and the responsible diplomatic officials, has anything definite upon which to form a judgment of the merits of the case. It is known that the matter has been taken up by the National Government, but whether it has been decided by the Argentine law officers that the seizure is illegal, and upon that decision a vigorous protest, accompanied by a demand for the release of the vessel, has been lodged with the British Government, or whether the usual diplomatic course of asking for an explanation has been followed, nobody can say.

At the moment of writing it is not publicly known whether the British Government has expressed any opinion, offered any explanation, or called for any report on the matter. Neither does anyone know precisely on what grounds the British Admiralty has acted, though there is a suggestion in one newspaper that the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs has for some time been in possession of the grounds upon which the British Government would act, should the opportunity to do so present itself. Obviously, therefore, in the absence of the information absolutely essential to the formation of a quick and accurate judgment, it is impolitic to treat the case as though everything were plainly decipherable and ready for decision. We may believe, and we do emphatically believe, that what has been done has resulted from quiet deliberation on the part of the British Government, with full regard to all possible considerations, and in strict conformity with Britain's belligerent rights. But that after all is only an opinion, necessarily liable to change at any moment upon the presentation of indisputable facts contrary to such a view. It would be wrong we believe to attempt to force that opinion with violent language and in forcing it to risk doing irreparable damage. The same considerations we think should actuate those who may hold quite contrary opinions on the merits of the case, so far as these merits are known or understood.

As the matter stands it is open to much misunderstanding and to the adoption of false premises which may collapse and bring down with them judgments hastily based upon them. We recognise that in such a matter it is very difficult to refrain from forming hasty judgments. Public opinion invariably judges quickly, and very frequently wrongly. To avoid a great deal of mischief it is well that the public should be placed in possession of the whole of the facts as soon as possible. In this direction of course, the Argentine Government must act first, and respectfully we submit it should act promptly. So far as is known it has done so. It has opened negotiations with London, presumably by asking for an explanation. This will be, or should be forthcoming at once. Britain generally acts deliberately, and gives reasons for her actions frankly and freely to those who have the right to know them. In this case we believe Britain's highest traditions will be well maintained. She will not leave Argentina in doubt for a moment. If a mistake has been committed—a remote possibility—Britain will admit it. If the action of the commander of the cruiser is upheld, then the Argentine Government will be free to take whatever action it deems compatible with its interests, and Britain will act in a similar manner. She will certainly act as far as possible with the greatest consideration and respect for Argentina's views, provided regard for them is not inimical to her own vital interests. To act otherwise no one can fairly ask her. Until this moment arrives, however, we think it is unwise of any party to attempt to prejudge the case, and certainly it is grossly wrong to endeavour to influence public opinion one way or the other.

THE DECLARATION OF PORTUGAL

SATURDAY, December 4, 1915.

More than once it has been asserted by prominent citizens of non-belligerent countries, that in this war there can be no neutrality of thought, and there should be none of deed. The truth of the first part of this assertion is so apparent that it hardly requires argument to demonstrate it. Every man who thinks about this war is either a pro-German or a pro-Ally. It is a mental impossibility for him to be neutral in thought, because he is forced to decide whether he believes the Allies to be right, or whether they are wrong, and his sympathy follows his decision. Many deep thinkers, men of prominence in what are called the neutral countries, have gone further and asserted that there should be no neutrality in deed. Mr. Roosevelt, for instance, has laid it down that it is morally and politically wrong for the United States to be neutral, because the issues involved in this world war are so tremendous that they embrace the very existence of civilisation. His opinion is that the Tenthic alliance is a menace to that civilisation, and is an international wrong-doer, and that consequently the United States, as an upholder of civilisation and international law, must perforce join with those who are fighting what Mr. Roosevelt thinks should be regarded as the common enemy.

This view is quite in keeping with the views of the thinkers among

the Allied peoples who claim that those who understand the issues cannot be neutral in thought or word, and should not be neutral in act. Even Germany appears to hold the same view on the question of neutrality, but it is arrived at by a different process of reasoning. Germany argues blindly that he who is not a friend in act is a foe, and therefore not to be considered in the trampling down process by means of which German culture, German militarism, and German imperialism are to be forced upon the world. Up to the moment Germany has done her best to destroy neutrality either by force or by purchase and corruption. The Allies, except perhaps in the case of Greece, where a measure of compulsion was applied to a government notoriously alien in spirit and sentiment to the national ideals, has relied solely upon neutrals recognising the justice of the cause of the Allies, and joining them of their own free will.

We believe that this war has still so far to run before the great issues are finally solved, that long before it is over, we shall see more countries involved on one side or the other. We publish to-day a striking declaration by the newly elected President of the Portuguese Ministerial Council, Dr. Costa, in which he practically commits the nation to action on the side of the Allies. "The Republic," he said, "would lend itself to winning victory for right and justice for which Britain and her Allies are fighting." At such a declaration Germany no doubt will scoff. Portugal is a small country, particularly in a military sense, and it is only greatness in a brutal way, that impresses Germany. But Portugal's declaration is the writing on the wall. A bold and brave lead given by a little nation, may well be followed by the powerful neutrals, especially when it tangibly represents the growing spirit of almost universal detestation in which Germany and her methods are held.

As usual, Germany is doing her best to make fresh enemies, or cow the smaller nations into subservience to her will. Coincident with the cablegram that Portugal has declared openly her belief in the right and justice of the Allied cause, comes a message that Germany is tyrannically demanding that Holland shall withdraw her troops from the frontiers, where they have been ever since war broke out as guardians of the integrity and neutrality of that country. Holland has refused the demand, which we are told "is now being pressed with greater insistence." This means that Holland must either give way, or must fight. If fight she must, or see herself bond slave of the Prussian bully, what will the neutrals do about it? Is it possible that they can still stand by and see another of the small nations, which they collectively are pledged to defend, wiped out of existence, or reduced to a state of vassalage? We think not. The time is fast approaching when there will be but two classifications of nations—those who are fighting Germany, and those who are fighting for her. It is hardly conceivable, unless Germany is fairly speedily beaten by the Powers now at grips with her, that such a thing as neutrality can continue to exist.

THE OUTLAW OF CIVILIZATION

SUNDAY, December 5, 1915.

When the history of the present war is written, and the chapters relating to the observance or non-observance of all the codes, moral, legal, military or otherwise, are perused, it will be found that the historian has rightly attributed to Germany the infraction of all. It will also be realised that underlying all the criminal actions of the enemy of civilisation is the detestable doctrine that the end justifies the means. Not to the Jesuits, but to the Germans, will this phrase be attached as the guiding principle of rascality, and the justification for its application will be found, not alone in the actions of Germany, but in her self-confessed creed expressed in the terms that anything and everything is justified by the necessities of war.

It would be difficult to imagine any other country of the many now at war stooping to such practices as those of which German diplomats have been proved guilty in the United States. There it appears to have been the accepted thing for the highest servants of the German nation to instigate murder and arson in divers forms, under the cloak of patriotic zeal for Germany's cause. In a neutral country these people have planned deliberately to dynamite factories, to blow up ships, to promote strikes, and in other ways to dislocate and disorganise industries, quite reckless of consequences. This is not mere fulmination against the enemy. It is well-proven fact, revealed without the shadow of a doubt by the closest judicial investigation of evidence, all tending to demonstrate that Germany is blind to anything but her own selfish and cowardly interests.

In the conspiracy the highest officials are implicated, not merely as accessories before or after the fact, but as the actual instigators and financiers, acting directly under instructions from their government. Such testimony as has been disclosed in the trial of the Hamburg-American shipping company officials leaves no doubt as to the hollowness of German protestations of friendship for America, and of regard for the integrity of neutral nations. What effect the disclosures will have on the attitude of the United States towards the criminal government responsible for such gross violations of international decency and honour, it is difficult to say, but there can be no doubt about the effect on American sentiment. A nation justifiably resents any affront to its dignity, when that indignity takes the form of direct and offensive action, but ten times more justified is it in resenting trickery and treachery by the emissaries of a foreign power operating within its own borders and covering their criminal actions under the cloak of friendship.

What has transpired in the United States is, we feel sure, quite on a par with the despicable tactics of Germany wherever she is represented. In her dealings with other nations there is no fairness; no honour. She does not understand the meaning of the two words, but civilisation does. She is quite incapable of a straight fair fight, and it is obviously futile to expect her to "play the game." Some critics of her conduct speak of her "bungling" methods. To some extent they are right in their description, but they do Germany too much justice in attributing her breaches of all law to mistakes of policy. The policy is deliberate. It is designedly wicked, and it is mistaken only in so far as it must inevitably lead to complete failure. The very elements of plotting or conspiracy are coolness and deliberation. In the cases of the criminal attempts made by German officials in the United States, not only to violate the neutrality of that country, but to destroy lives and property, there is too much evidence of malice aforethought to permit of the excuse of mistaken zeal being effectively set up. Germany is an apostate from civilisation, a renegade and an outlaw, and the sooner the neutrals recognise the fact, and help rid the world of the outlaw, the better for them and for all ideals for which they as nations profess to stand.

THE ALLIES' GRAND COUNCIL OF WAR

TUESDAY, December 7, 1915.

It has taken the governments of the Allied countries a long time to recognise the indispensability of a common plan of campaign against the enemy, and the British press critics have helped to bring about that recognition, though probably they will never get the credit for having played any part in the formation of the Grand War Council which from now on is to direct affairs. According to to-day's cablegrams the Council has been organized and its deliberations in Paris are being presided over by General Joffre, accredited with being the most brilliant strategist of all the Allied generals.

Why such a Council was not formed many months ago is one of the mysteries which the thinking man, not endowed with the rank of expert, has never been able to fathom. In fact, to judge by the remarks of some people, it was little less than a crime for him to think of it at all. But think of it he did, because he could not help seeing the obvious necessity for it, even though the various governments regarded the question with the utmost indifference. However, considerable changes have taken place in public opinion and government politics during the last month or two, and the formation of a council, or as it might more properly be called in a military sense, an Allied Great General Staff, is one of the most important and valuable of the changes. From now on the war is not we hope to be conducted as though it consisted of several wars, each independent in cause and consequence of the other.

This is what must have happened in the past. Obviously there could never have been proper coordination of effort, and cohesion of strategic ideas, or there would not now exist the necessity for the formation of the Grand War Council. It may not be correct to say that each war department or generalissimo of each of the Allies acted entirely without regard to the common needs, but clearly there could never have existed a well-organized common plan under which every move in every theatre of the war was directed by a common strategic purpose. That this was not possible in the very early stages of the war is perfectly understandable. There was too much haste and feverish preparation; too great an urgency to fight quickly, and in a sense, anyhow, to permit of the quiet deliberation by all the commanders of a common plan of campaign, and in this respect again Germany had an enormous advantage, which has never been fully realised. She came into the war with all her plans prepared, and with complete understanding between herself and Austria, the latter subordinating herself to Germany in the matter of military control. Nevertheless the Allies have been extraordinarily slow in making good the serious defect under which they laboured by reason of their geographical separation, their differences of language, of military systems, of strategical ideas and tactical training.

To overcome these difficulties and to blend and harmonise these differences, in order that the Allies might fight in perfect unison, as one great army, under a simplified and authoritative direction, was, and is, admittedly an undertaking of great magnitude. But its very magnitude, and certainly its absolute necessity, if a common victory were to be achieved, made it all the more urgent that it should be tackled as early and as expeditiously as possible. It is only now, after 16 months of war, that the Allies as a whole appear to have set about solving the problem. Well, better late than never. It is to be hoped that a real understanding of the problem now animates all the Allies, and that their military chiefs are quite in accord as to the urgency of formulating common plans. Of the doings and decisions of the Grand Council we do not expect to hear much, because necessarily its proceedings will be and should be strictly secret. But of its achievements we may reasonably hope to see tangible evidence at an early date.

THE DOMINIONS AND THE WAR

WEDNESDAY, December 8, 1915.

Time and again the remarkable solidarity of the British Empire has been emphasised by the cablegrams relative to recruiting operations in the British oversea dominions. So responsive have been the great self-governing branches of the Empire to the call of the Motherland, and so unselfishly have they given of their scores and scores of thousands of sons, that more than once mystified Germany has flung it forth as a taunt against Britain that not she, but her colonies are fighting this war for her. The statement is on a par with most of the assertions of Germany, but nevertheless it is interesting as indicating the deep impression which the springing to arms of the British dominions has created in the German mind. Doubtless also the whole world has been impressed with the strength of the ties which bind the British Empire, and the visible proof which is afforded of the genius of the English for imperial expansion.

It is almost impossible to say precisely to what extent the Dominions have recruited fighters for the Empire's cause. Recent figures gave the total from Australia at something like 300,000, and according to the present rate of recruiting in the big centres of the Commonwealth, this total cannot be an exaggerated one. Australian casualties at the Dardanelles have alone reached the great total of nearly fifty thousand, or almost as many as the total losses of the entire British forces in the South African war. New Zealand has proportionately raised even more men than Australia, and the total now cannot be far short of ninety thousand.

The figures we had from Canada the other day showed that that Dominion had raised a quarter of a million, and had another fifty thousand under training. South Africa, has of course, fought a big war entirely alone, and now is prepared to settle conclusions with the enemy in East Africa, the number of men offering for this campaign being greater than that considered necessary. In addition the Union has sent strong contingents to Europe.

Practically every colony or possession of the British Empire has yielded its organized quota of trained men, quite apart from the many thousands who have found their way singly to the fighting fronts. If we could get the exact figures, and marshal them, we should probably find that the

Empire, outside of the United Kingdom, has provided Britain with at least a quarter of the total number of the men who are bearing her arms and fighting her cause. It would be foolish and mischievous to make comparisons, as some people have endeavoured to do between the efforts of the Motherland and those of her daughters. It is a source of pride to every Briton, be he born in the United Kingdom, or born in the Dominions or colonies, that every part of the great empire has recognised its duty, and has fulfilled it to the utmost of the call made upon it. The limit of effort has by no means been reached, and it is the recognition of this fact that gives the British people so much confidence.

When people speak of a long and exhausting war they understand full well that Britain can make such an effort that must paralyse all enemy effort, and that with her Empire solidly behind her Britain, best of all the nations, can stand the process of exhaustion, because she has the greater resources in men, money and material. When we hear people speak of all Britain has done, we think of all she can yet do, without an undue strain upon her strength, and it is because we recognise her tremendous power, that we sometimes get impatient that it is not utilised as rapidly and as fully as it should be. At this moment when there is talk of peace we believe those who have entrusted to them the direction of the affairs of the Empire should throw still further resources into the scale. The dominions are ready to do so, and so we believe is the United Kingdom. We cannot see that the announcement of the number of men Britain has under arms can help the enemy in any way. On the other hand we believe that were that number doubled, or trebled, as we believe it could be, the effect of such a further display of strength flung in the face of an enemy that only understands this kind of argument, would be most inimical to the enemy's cause.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA

THURSDAY, December 9, 1915.

By the receipt of rather unpleasant news concerning the fortunes of the Bagdad expedition the British public are reminded sharply that in an almost forgotten arena, the Nation has on its hands a war of considerable importance. Little or no attention was paid to the operations of General Townshend's army while it was making steady progress into the heart of Asiatic Turkey from the head of the Persian Gulf, and it was only by an occasional reference to it in the cablegrams and official British dispatches that we knew such an expedition was afoot. Yet in normal times the operations of the British forces in Mesopotamia would have constituted a war of all-absorbing interest.

In the absence of specific information regarding this particular campaign it is scarcely possible to say whether or not it has been wisely conducted, but apparently those in England, who are well informed, are under the impression that grave mistakes have been made and the expedition is in serious danger. Up to a certain point, so far as our information goes, nothing but success attended the operations. Assisted by gunboats, and naval forces in some strength, General Townshend experienced no serious difficulties in forcing a passage for a considerable distance up the rivers. Several glowing accounts were received of the capture of enemy river ships, and forts, and the putting to flight of substantial numbers of land forces. But like many a similar expedition that of General Townshend appears to have advanced too far, and to have attempted more than was possible with its small forces.

This appears to be the gist of the criticism of the London press and certain parliamentarians, who have pointed out the great foolhardiness of having attempted to penetrate to Bagdad with a single division of troops, across 600 miles of dry country, in the face of an enemy whose numbers and material strength must increase the further back he is attacked. Lord Crewe has, however, asserted that General Townshend had more than a division of troops, and in any case his forces were considered sufficient to accomplish the object he had in view—the capture of Bagdad, an operation which was felt to be particularly desirable both from a political and a military point of view. The Government appears to have accepted full responsibility for the campaign, and does not seem much disconcerted by the failure of the operations. Lord Crewe has also paid a high and doubtless well deserved tribute to the skill with which the commander of the expedition extricated his forces, in the face of superior numbers, from a perilous position.

As we have said, we are in no position to judge of the military aspect of the campaign in Mesopotamia, but it certainly appears that the Government has all along taken an unwarrantedly casual view of the importance of the operation. It looks to us as though in this case, as in the cases of the Dardanelles and the Balkans, the campaign was entered upon without full consideration, and under the delusion—still prevailing in many quarters—that the enemy, whether Turk or German, is hopelessly beaten and demoralised. In a war of this magnitude and with such issues involved, nothing can be taken for granted. Naturally no one would expect the Government to employ in a certain enterprise more than the necessary number of men to make success reasonably sure, but, if we may be permitted to be critical after the event, it looks as though the employment of a small force, even of two divisions, for such an undertaking as the capture of Bagdad was rather risky.

We are afraid that not yet have either the Government or the people recognised the real nature of Germany's designs in the East, or if they have done so, then they are still under the delusion that Germany and her allies are so badly embarrassed that those designs cannot be attempted, let alone carried out. It may make very nice reading to say that every idea of German aggression has gone entirely wrong, and that all danger is past, but unfortunately such statements do not rhyme with the facts. The danger of serious developments in the East is still present, and the setback to General Townshend's expedition has certainly not lessened that danger. In this connection it strikes us as distinctly unfortunate that Lord Kitchener did not remain in Athens, and retain direct and unfettered control of the whole war in the East. He at any rate cannot be blind to the real intentions of Germany, and if trouble in Egypt and on the Indian frontier are to be avoided by action from London, that action will be dictated by Kitchener!

Public Opinion as expressed in the Argentine Press.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE PLATE

(*La Prensa*—Dec. 2.)

From the outset, remarks *La Prensa*, it has stated that, in its opinion, the best method of dealing with the case of the captured steamer is to negotiate directly with the British Foreign Office, and in this belief all the leading organs of public opinion concur, it being inconceivable that the British Government is likely to uphold the unfair and violent action of its agents in the River Plate, whilst few people suppose that Argentina's just claims will go unheeded. The friendly relations of this country with Great Britain are founded on solemn treaties to which both nations are signatory, and if the British agents in the River Plate have violated them, then the English, as champions of the liberty of universal trade, will see that due reparation is made. Britain's relations with other neutral countries do not rest on the same foundation; there are other agreements in force, and therefore different diplomatic procedure is called for.

It has been suggested that the United States should be consulted concerning the case of the Presidente Mitre, but *La Prensa* maintains that there are diplomatic reasons why this should not be done, despite American solidarity. First and foremost, this country stands in a more favourable position towards Great Britain than does the United States. Argentina does not look on the advent of British capital as a favour, but rather as a reciprocal advantage. A large proportion of the population of Great Britain lives, so *La Prensa* states, on rent derived from Argentine affairs to the tune of \$150,000,000 gold dollars exported in payment thereof more or less year by year, owing to the fact that the beneficiaries are not domiciled here.

Now the United States are every day becoming keener commercial rivals of Great Britain, engaged in a colossal maritime war destined to sweep German commerce from the seas. Hence, says *La Prensa*, the attack on Argentine coastal trade. At the same time, it cannot be maintained, continues *La Prensa*, that Britain, given over to the production of war material, is able to replace German exports, whereas the United States are able to do so. The sovereign becomes the vassal of the dollar, and this situation has led to the difficulties between the two great nations that ended in the flotation of the Allies' loan in New York. The Americans have treated the Allies as a banker treats an old and valued client who is in difficulties, says the writer in *La Prensa*, by restricting their credit and raising the rate of interest. As a matter of fact, he continues, the Allies sought a thousand million dollars and were given but half the amount, and despite the rate for the money in good times being $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 %, the American bankers charged 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, interest and charges, at the same time refusing to pay over cash, preferring to open current accounts for the Allies, thus collecting the cost of their orders in advance. According to *La Prensa*, these things have had a very bad effect in Great Britain, and this has been accentuated by the United States claims on behalf of their maritime trade.

Hence it is inadvisable for Argentina to involve its affairs with those of another nation, and this is the reason why *La Prensa* argues in favour of a direct defence of the interests of the Republic. Nor is the suggestion to call together the neutral nations in order to form a coalition any happier. Indeed, it does not require discussion, being outside the sphere of practical politics; whilst difficulties are smoothed over, the war will come to an end, and if it does not, then the belligerents will say that this is no time to theorise, declaring international principles non-existent until such time as they have satisfied their military re-

quirements. The base of Argentina's demand for consideration is, says *La Prensa*, as unshakeable as the errors of the British naval and diplomatic authorities in the River Plate are crass, and on a future occasion it promises to elucidate the error of relying on a treaty of 1825 whilst forgetting various subsequent agreements that, unlike the former, are still in force.

REGULATING THE ENTRY OF IMMIGRANTS

(*La Prensa*—December 3.)

The Minister of the Interior has met to exchange ideas with the President of the Republic relative to a proposed law destined to check the entry into this Republic of depraved or worthless characters who come hither intermingled with the crowd of useful and laborious immigrants whose presence is ever welcome. This, says *La Prensa*, is pleasing news, and one is glad that the Government is about to take the matter up seriously, given its importance for the future of the country. For whilst the immigration returns go up, it is equally true that the crimes list increases comparatively, many convictions being directly chargeable to new-comers, a proof of the assertion that there is an indetermined, but none the less certain, relation between convictions and the advent of foreigners.

La Prensa has always followed this problem with attention and not so very long ago published a series of articles in which the matter was thoroughly thrashed out. Therein the basic ideas ruling over the selection of immigrants were clearly laid down, not only as regards the preservation of order but also in so far as the general composition of the nation was concerned. The incorporation of an excessive number of inferior individuals lowers the tone of the whole population, hence the problem, viewed from a statesman's standpoint, means something more than mere police action such as hitherto has been the chief criterion of the authorities. It is a very complex matter, continues *La Prensa*, and from the outset a difference must be made between the so-called "Social Defence" Laws, and the regulations designed to promote a selected immigration. The latter ought rather to be extensive in character, tending to the exclusion not only of the criminal classes but also towards the diminution of the idle and useless element among the would-be immigrants. These characters are not what the country wants, and an application of the two-years provisional residence rule, so often urged by *La Prensa*, would, in the opinion of that journal, go far to remedy the evil.

THE CASE OF THE PRESIDENTE MITRE

(*La Nación*—December 3.)

Dealing anew with the theme of the day *La Nación* rightly praises the dignified manner in which the details of the whole affair have been received by the Argentine nation, considered as a whole. There are, as it says, certain Jingoists who, not content with the fact that Argentina's international horizon is absolutely cloudless, would try and make unnecessary ill-feeling over an incident that is quite within the ability of diplomacy to settle without needless fuss. Such people, disregarding the fact that the *fons et origo mali* lies in the derogation of Art. 57 of the Declaration of

THE HYGIENE OF THE HOME

(*La Prensa*—December 4.)

It is well known, says *La Prensa*, that in most of the rentable houses in Buenos Aires, the inner rooms are almost perpetually gloomy and characterised by the odour of vitiated air to which the tenant eventually becomes accustomed, due to the fact that the architects do little or nothing to plan for light and ventilation when taking out their drawings, preferring to make the most of every inch of ground space available even at the sacrifice of hygienic principles. At the same time *La Prensa* admits that among most classes here, false ideas still rule as to the ventilation of rooms, which probably accounts for the fact that year after year houses that are insufficiently lighted and badly ventilated continue to be built, many of them with rooms that never get direct light at any season of the year.

So be it, remarks *La Prensa*; the Municipal authorities sanction that sort of thing, leaving the health of the home absolutely at the mercy of the architect, the speculator in ground values, and the contractor, without however losing sight for a moment of the heavy taxes that weigh upon building and that are one of the causes which postpone the solution of the problem of cheap and healthy dwellings. Apparently the Municipal point of view is that this is a source of income which cannot be done without, and there the matter is left. On the contrary, there is a means whereby the problem might be solved almost at once. Congress might pass laws dealing with urban hygiene as summary as were the decrees that solved what is ever the greatest urban problem, namely the water supply; laws that would tend to act as a defence against tuberculosis by hygienising the dwellings of the people, both rich and poor. It is regrettable that special laws have not been passed in this country to meet special circumstances dealing with hygienic problems as they arise, but in the meantime, seeing that the actual state of affairs has gone on too long, the most practical thing would be to draft a comprehensive measure to be brought up next year, determining on the broadest of lines the official conception of healthy dwellings, and including, as a matter of course, the question of open spaces, street areas, and so forth. Concluding, *La Prensa* remarks that the Intendente ought to bear in mind that when the curve of tuberculosis goes up in any locality, the curve of hygiene goes down, and vice-versa.

London, a reactionary step as *La Nación* has already pointed out, try to make a case out of the third clause of an agreement signed by Great Britain and Argentina at the second Hague Conference whereby it was agreed not to subject to capture small local craft or coastal fishing boats.

Capital is also sought to be made out of the fact that the Argentine flag was lowered, whilst, as *La Nación* justly points out, the captors of the Presidente Mitre, considering the vessel to be German and therefore not rightly entitled to fly the said flag, cannot be said to have inflicted the slightest insult on the national colours, which were moreover a mere indication of the vessel's registry and not to be classed with the official ensign as flown on a government vessel, a fortress, a legation, or a consulate. Fortunately the majority of the Argentine people do not side with the Jingoists, and they have reason to believe that the British Government, misinformed, will submit the whole affair to arbitration, which, if the steamer is not returned at once, would doubtless be the best course to pursue, and in accordance with the indications given by Lord Lansdowne in his recent speech.

THE PRISON PROBLEM

(*La Nación*—December 4.)

In a carefully detailed report which has just been published the Minister of Justice proposes various far-reaching reforms in regard to the prisons, both in the territories and the Federal Capital. The measures suggested are not meant to be in the nature of panaceas, nor even definite solutions of the many problems connected with prison reform. But they do claim to be practical measures remedying the worst evils complained of, and that without further delay. Which, as *La Nación* rightly observes, is what is wanted at the present moment. Suggestions and projects abound, not to mention laws that have been sanctioned and even half carried into practice. Dr. Saavedra Lamas might easily have taken up some of these measures on the lines of a doctoral thesis, but he has preferred to tackle the subject in a practical manner. Now is not the time to discuss important works nor to lay down vast schemes for posterity.

The present report shows that the internal discipline of the prisons, by enabling the prisoners to work on behalf of the authorities, plus a reorganisation of the methods of justice in order to prevent a glut of persons awaiting trial, is the base of actual reform. In so far as the territorial gaols are concerned, reconstruction and amplification of the existing buildings will perforce take time, since the prison authorities must to a large extent depend on their own resources. Hence progress will be slow, but sure, though all the time working towards the ideal so frequently mentioned and so seldom seen, namely "that the prisons shall be healthy and clean, for the safety and not for the punishment of the prisoners confined therein."

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT

(*La Prensa*—December 6.)

Step by step, says *La Prensa*, it has followed the facts relative to the deplorable arrest of the s.s. Presidente Mitre, but in view of the parliamentary interpellation arranged for on Monday, it believes it to be its duty to pause for a moment in its study of the legal side of this affair, leaving the arena clear for the foreign office and the national authorities to make plain their ideas both here and abroad. As regards the manner in which the minute of interpellation will be answered *La Prensa* states that it has no definite information, but however the affair may be handled, Monday's session ought to throw a clear light on the business for the public guidance. The day following ought to enable a more mature judgment to be formed concerning the actuation of the Argentine chancellery, anent which Argentine public opinion serenely yet expectantly waits a decision.

It is the duty of *La Prensa* to repeat that its intention is to carry the investigation to a conclusion in so far as law and the rights of the nation are concerned, without in any way shirking responsibility for so doing, however heavy such responsibility may be, thereby following out its unchangeable programme of serving the public interest. The subject, continues *La Prensa*, is being handled by the paper, and all attempts to particularise its remarks as being the production of one or more individuals is vulgar and inopportune. For the rest *La Prensa* intends to help in so far as it is able towards the elucidation of the case that has arisen, believing that timely parliamentary initiative of the illustrious deputy for the Federal Capital, Dr. Zeballos, and the reply of the Government will convince the country that Argentina's cause is in good hands and will be carried to a conclusion at once decorous and satisfactory.

POPULAR THRIFT

(La Nación.—December 6).

France, declares *La Nación*, has given yet another fine proof of her high spirit as well as of the thrift and foresight of her people. After bearing the strain of a colossal war for a year and a half she has covered at short notice an enormous internal loan to which all classes of society have subscribed from their ordinary savings. French thrift is proverbial, but the recent example beats all previous records and serves as an incentive to imitate similar virtue. Argentines are undoubtedly one of the most striking examples of the opposite, says *La Nación*. Living in the midst of plenty, even the present crisis has not been sufficient to bring us to a sense of the truth, which is in plain language that the nation spends too much and saves too little. A little more foresight and the present state of affairs would have been beneficial rather than prejudicial to this country.

The strange thing is, continues *La Nación*, that despite the large proportion of European blood in the country, the second generation of immigrant parentage gives up all pretence of thrift. The son of a thrifty man, far from following father's footsteps, usually lives from day to day and takes no thought whatsoever for the future. Hence from generation to generation virtues that would place the country in an enviable condition are discarded. Moreover together with the lack of thrift one has the vice of gambling. Races and the lottery constitute two of the most pernicious ills, swallowing millions and millions of dollars annually. True that thanks to the ease of living the deposit accounts of the various banks show steady increases, but this does but strengthen the argument, since the actual number of depositors is few and confined to a certain class. The proof of this statement lies in the small success that has attended various institutions destined to receive small economies, and until thrift is implanted from infancy no benefits will accrue. The example of France ought to show us, concludes *La Nación*, that thrift, whilst highly beneficial to the individual, may at need prove to be at one and the same time the salvation of the nation.

A GOOD EXAMPLE

(La Nación.—December 7).

Prior to deciding a certain lawsuit relative to trade-marks, the Federal chamber, realising the full significance of the affair, believed that it was possible to reach an amicable arrangement on the basis of reciprocal advantages. With this intention in view, remarks *La Nación*, an audience for both parties to the case was appointed at which the matters in dispute were discussed, and the suit ended. Owing to an easily comprehensible error regarding the judicial mission, the judges in almost every case are not in favour of adopting preliminary conciliatory measures, forgetting that justice does not mean merely recognising the right, but is also intended to prevent the perpetuation of lengthy and contentious litigation.

It is on this account, *La Nación* continues, that the laws give facilities to the judges to call both parties together in order that cases may be arranged if such is possible, and it is strange that similar settlements to that remarked upon are not more frequent. There are many cases running their course in which blind passion is the only reason for preventing the parties from coming to an understanding. When justice does its best to act as a conciliatory force it will fulfil its real social duties, and this, concludes *La Nación* is so important a task that it ought to be always in the forefront of the courts when cases are to be decided.

INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

(La Prensa.—December 7).

Dealing with the case of the Presidente Mitre and the general position of the neutral nations in the war, *La Prensa*, whilst admitting that every nation must look to its own interests, declares that it sees nothing to lead it to alter its opinion concerning the special position of Argentina in the present instance; a position that can only be dealt with by means of direct Anglo-Argentine diplomatic negotiations. This is a case that lies outside the regular rules, and the suggestion of a diplomatic coalition of the nations on the American continent, however admirable may be the motives whereby it is inspired. It is, says *La Prensa*, patently wrong to class the arrest of American vessels and the capture of the Presidente Mitre as though they were facts on an equal footing. Substantial legal and diplomatic differences exist calling for an entirely different judgment in the two cases.

On the outbreak of war many merchant ships belonging to the belligerents lay in United States ports where they were bought by capitalists belonging to that country and placed under the American flag. Great Britain refused to recognise the transfer as valid; in other words ships and cargo remained German in the eyes of the British Government. Protests were lodged by Washington in the case of such ships as were captured, but the British policy of annihilating the enemy economically continues, thanks to its preponderant force afloat.

The case of the President Mitre is in no way parallel. This steamer did not hoist the Argentine flag after the war; the right to use it was granted long years ere the war was thought of. Hence *La Prensa* maintains that it is as clear as daylight that the British policy applied to boats that have taken refuge in neutral ports does not hold in the case in question. Hence the Argentine plea must differ radically from that advanced by the United States. Hence care should be taken not to lose the advantage that this singular aspect of the case presents. At the very least it is reasonable to wait for a reply from London to the Argentine claim. At present the public has no fixed data to go upon, and though this country confidently relies on receiving the satisfactory reparation that the British Government cannot deny to it, commonsense and patriotism alike point to the wisdom of suspending judgment until the aforesaid reply is forthcoming. Meanwhile says *La Prensa*, the matter must be looked at through Argentine eyes and for the present all thought of international coalitions should be discarded.

THE IMMIGRATORY MOVEMENT

(La Prensa.—December 8).

During the last two months, remarks *La Prensa*, the immigration statistics show a notable appreciation in the number of newcomers during October and November, namely 5,090 persons during the former and 6,223 during the latter period. All things considered, this increase is not to be despised, and is indeed distinctly favourable. Not that this increase means that we are about to see even a partial re-establishment of the normal current hither, not ought it to be so regarded, but nevertheless it is legitimate to look upon the figures as a proof that this country has not yet lost its charm for the foreign labourer.

Whilst the causes that led to a cessation of European emigration are likely, as *La Prensa* says, to last for some considerable time longer, with the natural consequences to this Republic, yet it is proved that even under these conditions the Republic can obtain some twelve thousand persons in a couple of months. They may be the two best months in the year as regards immigration prospects, but none

the less it shows that in the minds of many people it is worth while to come here since the prospects are better than they can hope to see at home. The majority of the newcomers are Spaniards. In October came 3,310 and in November 4,412. Nearly all of them are old residents who left this country when the crisis began and now return to the home of their adoption. Italians numbered 877 and 967; Portuguese 100 and 178; Greeks were 106 and 4; French 99 and 87; British 99 and 64. There are also 224 Argentines in October and 158 in November; these *La Prensa* declares to be the children of former immigrants who accompanied their parents to the home land and now return.

There is no fear of a shortage of labour for the crops as some people have insinuated. Both here and among the foreign immigrants recently arrived there are many available for agricultural tasks, and the figures aforementioned deserved a brief note of comment proving as they do that despite all adverse circumstances the country preserves its regenerative forces intact.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

(La Nación.—December 8).

The increase in industrial activity, which has led to an extension of factories, formerly confined to the Federal Capital almost in their entirety, throughout the provinces, and especially in the Province of Buenos Aires, has also brought about the formation of workmen's quarters in their vicinity, and the whole position of labour in the provinces calls for governmental attention. Realising this, the Buenos Aires legislature has latterly been busy with various protective laws, which however have not, says *La Nación*, been actually put into execution. Many factories working in the province do not conform to the regulations governing the hours of labour, the age of the workers, or the hygienic conditions laid down by law, in some cases pretending ignorance, and in others, as has happened in the freezing works situated in La Plata port, alleging that they do not come under provincial jurisdiction.

These latter establishments have, says *La Nación*, shielded themselves under the statement that the port is national property, and therefore only governed by Congressional laws; in practice they comply with no laws at all. The long hours worked have led to various strikes, one lasting for an appreciable time and ending to the detriment of the workmen and without in any way modifying the labour conditions. In these self-same establishments, *La Nación* continues, there are many children employed below the standard age and at certain times of the year the Government schools are almost empty, since a large proportion of the scholars go to the works, induced thereto by exceptional wages. There are facts that the Buenos Aires provincial authorities ought to take into account, and an opportune intervention be held. The work of women and children has been regulated by a special law, based on the Congressional law, but as yet it has not been applied. If this inaction continues much longer the motives that led to the passing of the measure will be ineffective, which is to be lamented, especially seeing how important are the interests at stake.

EDITH CAVELL

Mr. James M. Beck, one of the leaders of the New York Bar and former Attorney General of the United States, has written a masterly article on "The Case of Edith Cavell." This work, by the author of "In the Supreme Court of Civilisation: the Dual Alliance v. the Triple Entente," is written in that calm judicial manner that has made Mr. Beck famous. It originally appeared in the *New York Times*, and is to be reprinted in *The Herald*. The opening instalment will appear tomorrow.

CONCORDIA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

December 6.

Weather.

The days are quite warm, but latterly at night it is fresher than a fortnight ago. The wind occasionally is southerly, but often changes to the north. When in the latter direction, added to the strong rays of the sun, one's eyes are affected by the heat which seems to dry them. A hard rainfall would be a blessing. There is so much dust on the roads, and the ground is quite hard.

Cricket.

The match played in Monte Caseros on Nov. 28 between Monte Caseros A. C. and Mr. P. Kingsbury's XI. from Concordia resulted in a win for the homesters by 61 runs. Concordia were unable to field a strong team, several being prevented from making the trip on account of business. Concordia played fairly well. Their total at the wickets was 61. They did better in the field at the beginning, getting out five of the Monte Caseros best men for 11 runs. Ingleson, really a member of the Concordia team, played well for the homesters, making 54 runs. The match to be played on December 18 in Concordia between the new Victoria Athletic Club and Corrientes Camp has been postponed at the request of the Camp, as the date is inconvenient for them. A later date will be arranged.

Women's Association.

The arrangements for the fête to be held on the grounds of the Victoria Park, kindly lent for the occasion, are such that everything should be a success and help those deserving objects: the Edith Cavell Memorial Fund and the lighting arrangements in St. Thomas's Church. Many people from the provinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes have responded to the call for subscription or gifts for sale at the different stalls. As the fête will take place on Dec. 18, those who are desirous of helping should kindly forward all kinds of gifts (except perishable) on Dec. 17 to the Hon. Treasurer (Mrs. Kellard) or to the Hon. Secretary (Mrs. Neville). It is encouraging to be able to report that Mrs. R. H. F. Stuart, who has just returned from Buenos Aires, whilst in the Capital obtained many gifts for the fête. Those who can spare a day to come in to Concordia should do so to enjoy the fun.

VICE CONSULATE IN CONCORDIA

(To the Editor.)

"HERALD" CORRESPONDENT'S REPLY.

Sir.—In reply to your correspondent "Gabriel," whose letter on the above subject appeared in your issue of the 2nd inst.

In my report of the 26th ult. I referred neither to Mr. Oliver Budge nor to Mr. Herbert Robinson, but to Mr. T. M. Morley. The latter gentleman, after Mr. Robinson resigned, was duly authorised to carry on the duties of the Vice-Consulate in Concordia in the capacity of Acting Vice-Consul, and did so until the post was abolished.

"Gabriel" would do well to study his local history before rushing into print.

Yours, etc.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENT.
Concordia, Dec 5.

ANGLO ARGENTINE VOLUNTEER

RECEIVES THE MILITARY CROSS.

According to "The Times" of Nov. 12, Second-Lieut. E. Watson, 117th Cameronians, has been awarded the Military Cross. This distinction has been given for services during the battle at the Dardanelles at the end of June, where the Regiment was engaged and suffered severe losses.

CATTLE MARKET

ENTERED: 3,806.

Pigs	291
Prices: 29 to 34 cents per kilo.	
Summary of Purchasers.	
Sansinena	623
Armour	498
La Blanca	397
La Plata	284
Las Palmas	131
Argentino	128

Total 2,061

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Juan Lalor—

From Carlos Casares: 28 cows at \$164, 4 young steers at 131.50, 2 heifers at 118; from Matanzas: 7 heifers at 104, 7 at 92.50, 2 cows at 75, 15 at 89, 8 at 100; from General Belgrano: 8 cows at 131, 10 at 128.50, 4 at 120.50, 18 at 140, 2 heifers at 105; from Entre Rios: 16 cows at 93.50, 6 at 108.50, 20 steers at 120, 20 at 131, 22 calves at 38, 10 at 48, 17 at 28, 30 at 19.50, 16 steers at 118, 13 at 108, 13 at 90, 16 at 90, 2 young steers at 80, 12 heifers at 68; from Carlos Casares: 8 young steers at 100, 2 at 90.50; from Lobos: 4 cows at 126, 2 young steers at 40.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Tandil: 41 steers at \$191, 42 do. from Entre Rios at 141, 31 do. from Guaminí at 131; from Entre Rios: 22 steers at 126, 16 at 113, 19 at 117, 20 at 122.50, 1 at 115, 6 at 140, 7 at 106, 15 at 112, 15 at 95, 7 cows at 95, 2 at 119.50, 8 at 96, 3 calves at 65; from Santa Fe: 4 calves at 45.50, 9 at 9, 18 steers at 75, 1 at 100, 4 cows at 128, 10 at 109, 15 calves at 65.50, 2 heifers at 79, 9 at 55.50.

Salaberry y Berceteche—

From Brandzen: 20 steers at \$216, 23 do. from Azul at 136, 10 do. from Bolívar at 164; from Entre Rios: 38 steers at 155, 16 cows at 129, 14 at 127, 12 at 123, 20 at 117, 12 at 112, 1 at 100; from Lincoln: 15 cows at 125, 20 at 114, 10 heifers at 121.50, 2 at 69, 1 steer at 204, 11 at 140, 2 at 135, 20 at 135, 2 at 75, 13 at 139, 2 at 157, 2 young steers at 120.50, 24 at 87, 15 heifers at 92; from Matanzas: 9 heifers at 98.50, 8 at 88, 6 at 77, 8 at 72, 8 at 77.50, 2 at 55, 3 calves at 52, 3 at 29, 2 cows at 72; from Matanzas: 8 young steers at 70.50, 2 at 58; from Merlo: 4 young steers at 87, 1 at 135, 6 at 116.50, 2 heifers at 92, 1 young steer at 113.50, 2 calves at 60.50, 3 at 51.50.

Julio L. Peña y Cia.—

From 25 de Mayo: 45 young steers at 100, 6 at 80, 58 at 80.

Bunge y Born—

From Diego de Alvear: 44 cows at \$133.

Dubor y Rivera Ocantos—

From Lincoln: 40 steers at 128.

Domingo Chimondegui e Hijos—

From Santa Fe: 37 steers at \$172, 7 young steers at 140.

Manuel Ardoain—

From Bahia Blanca: 18 young steers at \$139, 5 at 115; from Laprida: 7 cows at 123, 5 heifers at 108.

Leandro Lynch y Cia.—

From Las Flores: 59 steers at \$170, 12 at 133, 2 stags at 140, 15 cows at \$116.

Delfino Hermanos—

From Cañuelas: 95 steers at \$172, 50 at 145, 80 at 148, 24 at 160.

Juan Anasagasti—

From Ferrari: 2 cows at \$125, 13 at 98, 12 calves at 58, 12 at 40, 32 cows at 122.

Felipe L. Cucullu—

From Mercedes: 45 steers at \$147, 6 heifers at 95; from Pergamino: 28 steers at 140, 10 heifers at 110.

Fortunato B. Arzeno y Hnos.—

From Carlos Casares: 3 steers at \$85, 3 calves at 75, 18 at 50.

Guillermo H. Rodger y Cia.—

From Bolívar: 4 steers at \$114, 16 cows at 150, 24 at 135, 16 steers at \$140.

Nogueras y Avalos—

From Santa Fe: 3 cows at \$107.50, 16 at 123.50, 4 at 131.50, 19 at 161, 1 at 182.

Dodds y D. D. Ramsay—

From Santa Fe: 2 cows at \$130, 4 at 120, 2 at 85, 8 calves at 62, 3 at 65, 6 young steers at 71, 6 at 85.

Juan Curutehet—

From Chacabuco: 4 steers at \$233, 14 cows at 158.

Fernando L. Patron—

From Entre Rios: 36 steers at \$142, 3 young steers at 96, 3 at 70; from Carmen de Areco: 14 heifers at 70, 10 at 115, 15 at 90.

Martin Urtazun e Hijos—

From Alamos: 11 steers at \$170, 14 cows at 130.

Patron, Costas y Peró—

From Rauch: 24 young steers at \$105.

José Etcheverry y Cia.—

From Santa Fe: 100 cows at \$132.

José Maria Trelles—

From Azul: 80 steers at \$158; from Laprida: 20 steers at 155, 22 at 180.

Accame y Bellini—

From Chacabuco: 30 cows at \$100, 17 heifers at 78, 2 steers at 82, 2 at 108, 2 calves at 60; from Pergamino: 18 steers at 130, 12 heifers at 75, 12 at 87.

Santamarina e Hijos—

From Bolívar: 6 cows at \$135; from Pehuajó: 3 cows at 155, 2 heifers at 113, 7 cows at 142.

Alejandro Schoo y Cia.—

From Junin: 10 steers at \$172, 14 at 145.

Gioja y Etchart—

From Guaminí: 8 steers at \$210, 10 at 173, 70 young steers at 160.

Nale, Repetto y Cia.—

From Santa Fe: 25 young steers at \$98, 2 at 70, 3 calves at 38, 6 cows at 71, 5 young steers at 70, 4 at 65.

Mihura Hermanos—

From Entre Rios: 6 steers at \$217, 8 at 183, 13 at 150, 3 at 145, 34 at 185, 25 at 130, 10 at 127, 3 at 92, 3 young steers at 92.

Fernando Estrugamou—

From Bragado: 49 steers at \$153, 10 at 128.

Mantel y Cia.—

From Pampa Central: 80 steers at \$140.

Bayona y Ferrazzini—

From Brandzen: 21 steers at \$205.

Tomás Devoto y Cia.—

From Entre Rios: 40 steers at \$130, 41 cows at 98, 16 bullocks at 170, 7 cows at 110, 25 steers at 118, 11 at 128, 9 heifers at 77, 4 calves at 67; from Junin: 40 young steers at 145, 9 cows at 120, 7 heifers at 115, 9 cows at 120, 13 heifers at 93, 2 calves at 82.

Gabino Rodriguez—

From Lincoln: 8 cows at \$124, 4 heifers at 116.

Unzué, Alzaga y Cia.—

From Bolívar: 20 cows at \$138, 11 heifers at 110, 20 at 95, 15 young steers at 110, 10 calves at 80, 31 at 66; from Mercedes: 4 bullocks at 180, 10 cows at 120, 20 bulls at 135, 11 calves at 65; from 25 de Mayo: 5 calves at 30, 11 cows at 98, 39 steers at 220, 5 young steers at 155, 111 steers from Rauch at 178.

From the Capital: 2 cows at \$160, 4 at 151, 3 at 152, 3 at 153, 3 at 150, 5 at 149.50, 2 at 144.50, 4 at 148.50, 4 at 149.50, 3 at 146.50.



TRADE MARK

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Vaccine & Serums for Stock

VACCINE for CARBUNCLO, MANCHA, TRISTEZA, ENTEQUE TUBERCULINAS, LOMBRIZ - TIFUS EQUINO. Etc., Etc.

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The Vaccine, and Serums are personally and exclusively prepared by Adolfo Marcelo and Luis Lignieres, which ensures successful results.

ORDERS AND INFORMATION TO:

748 Pueyrredon 748 - Buenos Aires

SHEEP MARKET

ENTRIES: 6,440.

Local butchers	2,380
Sansinena	1,395
Argentino	878
La Plata	628
Armour	454

Total 5,735

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Salaberry y Berceteche—

From Cortines: 104 cap. frig. at \$13.80.

Manuel y Rodolfo Beazley

From Rauch: 255 cap. mat. at \$15.80.

Ruiz, Baldassare y Cia.—

From Suipacha: 13 cap. mat. at \$15.50, 57 cap. frig. at 13.80.

Juan Lalor—

From Rauch: 220 cap. frig. at \$14.30.

Juan Terrarosa e Hijos—

From Vedia: 81 ovejas mat. at \$12.20, 22 cap. frig. at 12.30.

Miguel Ardoain—

From Voluntad: 20 ovejas mat. at \$15.50, 12 cap. frig. at 12, 56 ovejas mat. at 13.50; from Cabildo: 84 cord. frig. at 10.10, 128 ovejas mat. at 12.10.

Lourtet Hnos. y Cia.—

From Chillar: 90 cap. mat. at \$17, 128 at 15.20, 38 ovejas mat. at 14, 12 at 18, 20 at 16.50.

Fernando L. Patron—

From Junin: 95 cap. frig. at \$11.70, 116 ovejas mat at 11.

Beltran Sansot—

From 16 de Julio: 115 cap. frig. at \$13, 24 cap. mat. at 15.50.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Udaquiloa: 100 cap. frig. at \$14.60; from Pirovano: 478 cord. frig. at 8.20; from Laprida: 61 cord. frig. at 82, 72 cord. mat. at 8.

Tomás Devoto y Cia.—

From Tandil: 40 ovejas mat. at \$19, 30 at 16.80, 11 at 14.80.

Felipe L. Cucullu

From Azcuenaga: 160 cap. frig. at \$14.10.

Florencio y Alfredo E. Lanús—

From Atrengo: 23 cap. frig. at \$12, 71 cord. frig. at 8.50.

Bracht y Cia.—

From Aimada: 232 ovejas mat. at \$9.50, 65 at 11.20.

M. Otaegui y Cia.—

From Rauch: 100 cap. frig. at \$14.50, 100 cord. mat. at 7.30, 48 at 8.40.

Mantel y Cia.—

From Alberdi: 45 ovejas mat. at \$15, 98 cord. mat. at 6.70.

Delfino Hnos.—

From Chelforó: 255 cap. mat. at \$16.50, 118 cap. frig. at 14.

Francisco Ojan y Cia.—

From Rauch: 10 cord. mat. at \$8, 61 at 7.30, 37 at 6, 13 cap. frig. at 12.50, 45 cord. mat. at 5.40.

La Ganadera—

From Bonifacio: 126 ovejas mat. at \$17.50.

Fortunato B. Arzeno y Cia.—

From St. Luisa: 25 cord. mat. at \$8, 40 cord. mat. at 7, 44 at 7, 14 at 5.80, 31 at 6.70.

Juan Chapar y Cia.—

From A. Corti: 190 cap. frig. at \$13.60.

Angel Velaz y Cia.

From Egaña: 188 ovejas mat. at \$8, 51 cap. mat. at 8.80, 90 bgos. mat. at 6.50.

Mantegaza, Sivori y Bado—

From Atrengo: 124 bgos. frig. at \$10.20.

Gioja y Etchart—

From E. Rios: 56 cap. frig. at \$10.60, 93 ovejas mat. at 10.60, 110 cord. mat. at 7.50, 39 at 6.50.

Fernando Estrugamou—

From San Patricio: 330 cap. mat. at \$15.50.

NEXT SUGAR CROPS

FAVOURABLE EXPECTATIONS.

Reports from the North of the Republic are highly favourable to the prospects of next sugar crop. A much larger area is under cultivation than was the case last year notwithstanding the heavy losses suffered by growers in the unlucky harvest preceding, which was many thousand tons less than the fine crop of 1914. This year, the plants look well: there has been plenty of rain, and throughout Tucuman and Salta the cane has developed exceptionally well. In both provinces the growers are highly pleased at the prospects, which so far are excellent.

RAILWAY TRAFFICS.

The subjoined traffic returns for the week ending Nov. 27 are compared with the corresponding week of last year

Railway.	Gross Take	Increase or Decrease	Inc. or Dec. per mile	Miles Open 1914	Miles Open 1915	Aggregate from July 1st.	Increase or Decrease
	£	£	£			£	£
Central Railway	107,000	+ 1,000	+ 0 2 10	3,262	3,307	2,412,000	+250,000
Southern Railway	118,000	+ 14,000	+ 3 4 7	3,729	3,792	1,931,000	+370,000
Pacific Railway	72,000	+ 3,000	+ 0 17 1	3,517	3,534	1,681,000	+308,000
Western Railway	56,000	+ 4,000	+ 0 19 7	1,792	1,867	984,000	+159,000
Arg. North-Eastern Railway	5,700	+ 980	+ 0 10 1	657	752	145,367	+ 46,222
Entre Rios Ry. Co.	11,600	+ 3,500	+ 4 15 11	730	730	205,200	+ 41,300
Central Cordoba	24,100	- 11,350	- 9 11 5	1,186	1,186	663,350	-132,489
Central Uruguay	23,365	+ 3,567	+ 3 13 0	978	978	401,945	+ 90,843
	\$	\$	\$			\$	\$
Province of Buenos Aires	151,510	+ 52,140	+ 66	790	790	2,908,938	+996,696
Paraguay Central Rly.	494,051	+227,435	+ 891	253	255	9,974,356	+4,688,161

MEAT EXPORTS

Smithfield and Argentine Company report that they have despatched from Zárate by the Highland Brigade for Liverpool 5507 each fores and hinds of frozen beef.

La Blanca Company have shipped by El Paraguay 2914 carcasses of mutton and 7976 quarters of frozen beef.

Las Palmas Produce Company have sent to Liverpool by the s.s. Zone 2938 carcasses frozen mutton, 6891 fores and 6750 hinds frozen beef.

The Las Palmas Produce Company, Ltd., report that they have shipped by the s.s. Avon for Liverpool 1084 fore quarters of frozen beef and 1118 hind quarters of the same.

The Sansinena Meat Company have despatched by the Avon 5708 carcasses frozen mutton, 3500 carcasses frozen lamb, and 438 quarters frozen beef.

By the El Paraguay for Liverpool the La Plata Cold Storage Company have forwarded 18,090 quarters of frozen beef.

Las Palmas Produce Company have forwarded 5690 fore quarters frozen beef and 5592 hinds to Liverpool by the steamer Zone.

La Blanca Company have shipped for Liverpool by the Avon 1295 quarters of chilled beef.

By Voltaire for New York, the same firm despatched 5983 quarters of frozen beef.

The Sansinena Meat Company has shipped by the Highland Pride for London 5745 carcasses frozen mutton and 3779 of frozen lamb.

HORSES FOR EUROPE

RENEWED ACTIVITY IN BUYING.

From information received yesterday, it appears that the agents of European Governments are again becoming very active in this country in search of horseflesh.

For some time buying has been very quiet, and the enormous stock of horses in England, France and Italy were considered sufficient for immediate reinforcements. Lately, however, horses in the war zone have been perishing in thousands.

Italy, France and England are reported to have purchased in all parts of the world hundreds of thousands of head of horses, and as this has been found to be insufficient, some idea of the mortality can be gathered.

THRESHING IN ENTRE RIOS

Some excellent reports are being received concerning the first results of the threshing operations in Entre Rios. In some departments along the banks of the Parana, a return of 20 to 22 quintales to the hectare is reported.

The wheat harvest is most favourably reported upon, and the action of the Agricultural Department in giving their attention and assistance to growers in these localities has been of considerable benefit and greatly appreciated.

W. & R. LEGGOTT, Ltd.,
(BRADFORD)

Locks and Padlocks

Padlocks in sets, with master keys.

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FAT STOCK SHOW

FRIGORIFICO RECORDS.

The La Plata Cold Storage Company has issued in tabular form the record of the beef producing qualities of the cattle purchased at the last Fat Stock Show at Palermo. In this record the weight of each beast is given at each stage, from the moment he reached the frigorifico until dressed and ready for the retail butcher. Thus it is seen at a glance that the champion fat beast in the Shorthorn class from four to six teeth, purchased from Señor M. A. Martinez de Hoz, weighed 1800 lbs. on arrival at the frigorifico, and before being fed or watered. On the afternoon of the day before slaughter the beast weighed 1840 lbs. His dressed weight was 1250 lbs. of beef; the clean fat weighed 215½ lbs., and the hide went 80 lbs. The record of other beasts of special interest is as follows:—

First prize and reserve champion, sold by B. Ginocchio and Sons, weight on arrival 1830 lbs.; before slaughter 1890 lbs.; beef 1304 lbs.; fat 163½ lbs.; hide 80 lbs.

Second prize, sold by Lorenzo Casey: 1947 lbs.; 1995 lbs.; beef 1428 lbs.; fat 141 lbs.; hide 76 lbs.

Third prize, sold by M. A. Martinez de Hoz: 2270 lbs.; 2345 lbs.; beef 1694 lbs.; fat 181 lbs.; hide 91 lbs.

First prize (two to four teeth) sold by Alberto E. Castex: 1525 lbs.; 1575 lbs.; beef 1039 lbs.; fat 113 ½ lbs.; hide 84 lbs.

Second prize (same class) Alberto E. Castex: 1755 lbs.; 1820 lbs.; beef 1203 lbs.; fat 193 lbs.; hide 86 lbs.

Third prize, Alberto E. Castex: 1610 lbs.; 1675 lbs.; beef 1151 lbs.; fat 142 lbs.; hide 68 lbs.

Winner of La Plata C. S. Cup, M. A. Martinez de Hoz: 1388 lbs.; 1470 lbs.; beef 937 lbs.; fat 154½ lbs.; hide 71½ lbs.

Herefords and Crosses.

First prize (six teeth and full mouth) sold by Duggan Hnos.: weight on arrival 1970 lbs.; before slaughter 2,000 lbs.; beef 1377 lbs.; fat 158 lbs.; hide 83½ lbs.

Third prize, sold by Carlos A. Brown: 1750 lbs.; 1790 lbs.; beef 1212 lbs.; fat 168 lbs.; hide 84½ lbs.

First prize (four to six teeth) Carlos A. Brown: 1780 lbs.; 1840 lbs.; beef 1248 lbs.; fat 158 lbs.; hide 86 lbs.

First prize (two to four teeth) Duggan Hnos.: 1350 lbs.; 1430 lbs.; beef 867 lbs.; fat 110 lbs.; hide 92½ lbs.

Second prize: Alfonso Ayerza: 1410 lbs.; 1480 lbs.; 900 lbs.; 151 lbs.; 102 lbs.

Third prize, Carlos A. Brown: 1260 lbs.; 1315 lbs.; 841 lbs.; 122 lbs.; 83½ lbs.

First prize (one to two teeth) Carlos A. Brown: 1505 lbs.; 1565 lbs.; 1014 lbs.; 120 lbs.; 90 lbs.

Aberdeen-Angus and Crosses.

First prize and Aberdeen-Angus Cup, sold by E. Brown y Hnas.: 1630 lbs.; 1680 lbs.; 1147 lbs.; 169 lbs.; 79 lbs.

OLD METALS

PROHIBITION OF EXPORTATION.

Complaints have been made that the Government edict forbidding the sale of old iron, old copper, and other metals for export is being persistently evaded. Good commissions are said to be paid to those who can arrange or connive at these sales. There has been a general belief that the prohibition referred to the Port of Buenos Aires only, and that shipments might be legally made from other ports, such as Corrientes or Concordia.

The transhipment of a cargo of old iron from Corrientes, in the North Basin has recently been reported, but it is not known what action, if any, the authorities have taken.

The Union Industrial Argentina is urging that the edict shall be widely circulated, and an end entirely put to the traffic in an article particularly useful to commerce.

WILSON'S WARNING

Immigration and the Monroe Doctrine

AMERICAN UNITY AND THE BRITISH FLEET

Great and all-embracing is the message of President Woodrow Wilson to the American nation, and from its salient clauses as transmitted hither by the cables it is easy to realise with what supreme interest it must have been heard by Congress, and read far and wide throughout the vast territory of the United States. There are many points that will afford good ground for discussion to citizens of the United States, but there are also at least two themes which have a direct interest to Britons, and especially to Britons resident abroad.

The insistence on the fact that the Monroe doctrine is a living force, forming part and parcel of the United States political creed, and the solemn denunciation of the plotters, whose nefarious activities, shielded, as has now been proved, by the erstwhile honourable titles of "officer" and "diplomat," have been so disastrous to innocent lives, so destructive of neutral property, are both connected with the stern fight that the Allies are waging against the relentless and unscrupulous foe at whose behest the plotters worked. It is on the British Fleet that the Monroe Doctrine depends for its permanence at the present moment, and it is to the British Fleet that thanks must be given for the fact that the Germano-American movement, in Argentina, in Chile, in Brazil, as well as in the United States, has not reached the proportions of a veritable catastrophe. With the British Fleet out of action who can doubt what would have happened in Southern Brazil, with its four million German colonists ready, and willing, to place themselves literally under the banner of Prussia? Does anyone for a moment suppose that either Argentina or Chile could have made a serious resistance to a similar attempt? The United States, as their military programme admits, would have been far too busy to do anything to protect her smaller sisters for the time being.

These are hard facts, and one believes that the United States have looked them in the face. As President Wilson stated "neutrality for the United States is not merely a tradition but a duty, since it is a great democracy, and great democracies can only flourish in an atmosphere of peace." Yet one would almost join issue with him on this point. For Great Britain too, despite her constitutional monarchy, is in effect a great democracy, and war, as is evident, is slowly purifying her as by fire, without harming one jot or one tittle of her democratic rights. Indeed one prefers to read into the statement an ambiguity that is not on the surface apparent. The United States realise that a great democracy must be ready to keep the peace against all intruders and intriguers. This, one feels persuaded, is the feeling of rational America, and no efforts of interested parties to create discord between the United States and Great Britain will be powerful enough to upset the balance of level-headed public opinion as voiced in the President's speech. The German-American press may print scare headlines over the "seizure of an American vessel," the owners of such vessels may protest against the "outrage" to the Stars and Stripes; the German news service may tell the world that Britain's high-handed attitude afloat has brought America to the verge of war. We'll not believe it. President Wilson's measured phrases of weighty import, though they do not refer to the Allies or to

Loss of an Ellerman Liner

TORPEDOED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

London, Dec. 3.

A despatch has been received announcing that the British steamer Langton Hall, 4437 tons gross, belonging to the Ellerman Line, has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine.

It is believed that the incident occurred in the Mediterranean.

"FIGHT TO A FINISH"

ITALY DETERMINED ON VICTORY.

Rome, Nov. 4.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies, although recognising the gravity of the situation, is determined to carry on the fight to a finish, and recorded an overwhelming vote of confidence in the Government.

BELGIAN MANUFACTURERS

REFUSE TO WORK FOR THE HUNS

Paris, Dec. 4.

It is reported from Amsterdam that information has been received from Belgium that the Belgian manufacturers of Harlebeke refused to work for the German army, in retaliation for which the Germans have detained as hostages twenty-five of the leading citizens.

There is a rumour that in the region of Waes there are four thousand refugees from the north of France awaiting an opportunity to escape into Holland.

A JAPANESE ROYAL PRINCE

SON BORN TO EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

Tokio, Dec. 2.

The Empress of Japan gave birth to a male child to-day. The event is being celebrated with rejoicings.

FAMOUS RACING STUD

ACCEPTED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

London, Dec. 3.

Colonel Hall Walker's stud, which was brought over from Ireland for sale at the December auction sales at Newmarket, was withdrawn to-day, the British Government having at the last moment accepted the gift.

The total realised for the five days of the sale came to £84,200, the average being 169½ guineas each as against 191 guineas obtained last year.

Great Britain by name, are clear proof that American neutrality is no mere diplomatic fiction adopted to benefit her won interests, but a course dictated by her conscience and love for fair dealing. In her neutrality she recognises her obligations to Great Britain and fulfils them. She also recognises her responsibility towards her own people as against the Central Empires, and, in the fullness of time, when the cup is pressed down and flowing over, she may fulfil those darker and more sinister responsibilities also.

Alfredo J. White

Solicitor and Accountant

Cordoba 1321, Rosario

Tel. No. 5191

PASSENGER LISTS

N.S.N.C. HIGHLAND LADDIE.

The Nelson liner, Highland Laddie, arrived yesterday morning in the North Darsena from London and Spanish ports. Among the saloon passengers are: Mr. L. B. Frank, Miss A. E. Holmes, Mr. D. C. Macree, Mr. F. J. Pirie, Mr. A. H. Ransdale, Mr. H. S. Cooke, Mr. M. Butbrot, and Mr. J. Milenko.

N.S.N.C. HIGHLAND PRIDE.

The Nelson liner Highland Pride will sail from La Plata to-day homeward bound for London. Convenient train for passengers leaves Plaza Constitucion F.C.C., at 1.15 p.m. to-day. Amongst the saloon passengers are:—Miss Morgan, Mr. R. A. W. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Courts and infant, Mrs. Reginald Cooper and family, Miss G. M. Green, Mr. Sydney S. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. H. Famer Kendrick, Miss Enid Courtenay Luck, Mr. W. S. Hall, Mr. H. J. Roberts, Miss Bertha E. Clay, Miss L. A. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. James Innes, Mrs. Felisa H. de Merlo, Miss Susana Merlo de Henestrosa, Miss Esther Merlo Henestrosa, Miss Sarah Merlo Henestrosa, etc.

L. AND H. VOLTAIRE.

The steamer Voltaire will sail this afternoon from La Plata on the arrival of the 10.53 train from Plaza Constitucion with the following passengers for New York:—

Mr. Julius B. Strauss, Mrs. N. Armcur, Mrs. H. Conrad, Mr. A. A. Braverman, Mr. Leandro M. Torres, Mr. B. D. Crawley, Dr. and Mrs. E. de G. Wolseley, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel A. Frascara, Mr. William Hampton, Mr. Edelmiro Calvo Jr., Mr. Enrique Chaudet, Mr. J. L. Hazelton, Mrs. Kate Burd Alley, Mr. and Mrs. Louis N. Thomas, Miss O. Hughesdon-Smith, Miss Lucy Gordon, Mr. Liberio San Roman, Mr. Ivar Mattson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Ponton de Arce, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Silberberg, Mr. B. Rosenthal, Mr. Samuel Silberberg, Misses Agustina and Paulina Silberberg.

S.S. VAUBAN.

The Lamport and Holt s.s. Vauban entered the North Basin on Tuesday with the following passengers from New York:—

Comm. Antonio Albacetti, Mrs. B. Albacetti, Messes. William, Alfredo and Mario Albacetti, Misses Amanda, Clara and Anita Albacetti, Mr. Henry Alexander, Mr. Joseph Davis, Mr. Atwood Benton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Braisted, Mr. and Mrs. William Brown, Mrs. Harry Crowther, Mr. Stanley Crowther, Mr. Max Ditesheim, Mr. Alberto d'Alkaine, Mr. Samuel Osmond, Mr. N. Rinearson, Mr. Percy O'Reilly, Mr. Lynn Packer, Dr. Rómulo S. Naon, Mr. and Mrs. Latham Hall, Mr. and Mrs. William McNair, Mrs. William Johnson, Mr. William Schneider, Mr. Oliver Lane, Mr. Charles Scott, Mrs. Scott, Miss Frances Smedberg, Mr. Joseph Hamlen, Mr. and Mrs. Rooger Reynolds, Miss Virginia Reynolds, Mr. Charles Crawford, Mr. John Imhoff, Mrs. Luisa de Castes, Mr. Rrafael Sastes, Miss Carlota Castes, Mr. Carlos Castes, Miss Nina V. Ryan, Mr. Henry Stephens, Mrs. Stephens, Mr. Alden Smith, Mr. Kurt W. Linn, Mr. Henry Willmont Sloper, Mr. Emile Voiscan, Mr. George C. Crayer, Mr. Busaburo Yagi, Comm. A. Siciliano, Mrs. Laura Siciliano, Mr. Alexandre Siciliano, Mr. John Avarid Gayton, Mr. Arthur W. Little, Mr. William C. Riddle, Mr. F. H. Hause, Mr. Arthur Seligman, Mr. Frank E. Herr, Mr. Antonio Sartucia, Mr. Martin Pesla, Mrs. Pesla, Mr. K. Pesla, Mr. Robert Schmill, Miss Laura Wallace, Miss Iva Redman, Mr. Herbert Bishop, Miss Elisa Bishop, Misses Julia, Clara, and Mercedes Bishop, Mr. Martin Bishop, Mr. Ellis Porter, Mr. Eric Puleston, Mr. Domenico Mazza, Mr. G. Vizza, Mr. C. Vizza, Mr. Emil Krafft, Mrs. Krafft, Mr. R. Mille, Mr. Andrew Case, Miss M. Bryant, Mr. Clyde Jones, Sisters Fabro, Sambrailio, A. Felicitas, B. Felicitas, A. Marciana, B. Felicitas, Mr. Salvador Rapoport, Mr. Ramon Gasiliba, Mr. Ernesto Lahoz, Miss Rosa Akerman.

THE WINNEBAGO

Has She Been Captured?

'MYSTERY' SHIP DISAPPEARS

According to "La Razon," there is considerable anxiety expressed in shipping circles concerning the fate or whereabouts of the Winnebago.

She left the roads under the American flag on Sunday, under pressure of expense. She is supposed to be proceeding to a North American port, but has not yet been heard of anywhere about in Uruguayan waters.

"La Razon" presumes she has sailed for the high seas, southwards to go round the Horn, and travel along the coast up to the Panama Canal. It is admitted that this is presumption on the part of "La Razon," and at the same time it might be suggested that the other South American coast has its dangers as has this side, and equally, if not more so, has its expenses through the Panama Canal.

Another version is that the Winnebago has been captured by an English cruiser, and is now being escorted to the Falkland Isles. This is equally speculative.

From Montevideo there is no news, nor as a matter of fact is anything known anywhere. It is improbable that the Winnebago would be in Uruguayan waters without information having been received.

ANOTHER "NEUTRAL" VESSEL

PLIGHT OF THE S.S. CAMARONES

From Comodoro Rivadavia information is persistent that the situation of the vessel Camarones is day by day becoming worse. She is stated to be running short of coal and should the weather become bad her case will be a serious one. Her supply of fresh water too is very deficient and it is doubtful whether she will be able to reach Buenos Aires in safety.

HOMEWARD FIXTURES

The following vessels—says "The Times" of Argentina—were fixed during last week to load homeward:—

s.s. Goathland, 5000, 10 per cent., Jan., no reduction; San Lorenzo; U.K.; grain; 91|3.

s.s. Steelville, 5500, 10 per cent., Jan. no reduction; San Lorenzo; U.K.; grain; 95|.

s.s. Leeds City, 6000, 10 per cent., 15 Jan., can., no reduction; Buenos Aires; U. K.; grain; 92|6.

s.s. Antigone, 3800, 10 per cent., 15 Jan., can., no reduction; San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain; 98|9.

s.s. Pontop, 4600, 10 per cent. Jan., no reduction; San Lorenzo; grain; 105|.

s.s. Carlos, 3500, 10 per cent. Jan., no reduction; San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain; 111|3.

s.s. Kylemore, 4500, 10 per cent., Jan., no reduction; San Lorenzo; grain; 110|.

s.s. Katerina, 5000, 10 per cent., Dec., no reduction; San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain; 100|.

s.s. Dionysius Stathatos, 5500, 10 per cent., Dec., no reduction; San Lorenzo; U. K.; grain; 102|6.

Deckspace, s.s. Rembrandt, pr.; Buenos Aires; Liverpool; horses £12.

Sailer, James W. Paul, jr., 2300 pr.; Buenos Aires; New York; linseed; \$12.

Sailer, Mashona, 4000, Feb.; Buenos Aires; New York; linseed; \$12.

Sailer, Belmont, 2500, 10 per cent., Feb.; Buenos Aires; New York; linseed; \$12.

BABHIA BLANCA SHIPPING.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Dec. 5.

Ingeniero White—

Arcadia, discharging timber for Meyer.

Rabbione, discharging general cargo.

Curaca arrived on Dec. 4 from New York.

Port Galvan—

Scandinavic, left in ballast on Dec. 3, after discharging coal for the B.A.P. Narcis, loading for Bunge and Born.

GERMAN "NEUTRAL" SHIPS

Opportunity for Argentine Vessels

MONOPOLY AND THE COASTAL TRADE

Apropos of the capture of the German owned vessel, Presidente Mitre, the Rev. H. Westby Brady, Chaplain to the Missions to Seamen, has suggested that the Argentine Press appear to have overlooked one or two important and significant points. The Cia Mercante Argentina, a really Argentine line of steamers, having an indisputable Argentine ownership, registry and right to the bandera, have hitherto been crushed by the formidable competition and almost monopoly of the powerful and wealthy Hamburg Sud Amerika Line, and the conscience stricken tying up of the latter will give the Argentine Company a good chance of getting a better footing and doing good business. Furthermore, he says that the real character of the Mendoza and Tucuman, of the same line as the Presidente Mitre, was confessed with the utmost effrontery when those vessels left for Hamburg about a year ago. They then flew the German flag and made no bones of it, and their subsequent continued use of the Argentine flag has only been a continued course of deceit and specious trickery on which the professed indignation of protesters is entirely wasted.

MIHANOVICH LINE

COMBINATION WITH F.C.N.E.A.

In accordance with the change in the time table of the F.C.N.E.A., whose trains from Posadas and Corrientes come direct to the port of Concepcion del Uruguay, the Mihanovich line have resolved to run some of their vessels trading to that port in combination.

The s.s. Viena, therefore, will leave, on and from Dec. 15, on Tuesdays, at 3 p.m., arriving in time to catch the train which leaves Concepcion del Uruguay on Wednesdays, at 7.47 a.m., for Corrientes.

The vessels going down from Salto and Concordia on Sundays and Wednesdays, will enter the Basin at C. del Uruguay, to await the train on those days arriving from Posadas and Corrientes at 6.35 p.m.

From the ensuing week the s.s. Labrador will replace the s.s. Montevideo on the C. del Uruguay run, leaving the Boca, instead of South Basin on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 11 a.m., and returning from Concepcion, Thursdays and Mondays, at 7 p.m.

BUENOS AIRES SHIPPING

PHENOMENAL DECLINE IN ACTIVITY.

Some interesting figures have been published concerning the amount of shipping in the port of Buenos Aires. The diminution in the gross tonnage and in the number of vessels that have arrived in the course of the present year is remarkable.

It is stated that during the year 1913 Buenos Aires took seventh place in the list of important ports of the world and returned figures shewing that 2073 vessels, representing a tonnage of 4,867,326 had been in the port.

In 1914 there was an appreciable diminution in vessels entering, which fell to 1673 equalling 3,089,330 tons.

For the first eleven months of the current year a further reduction is evidenced. Only 1438 vessels entered with a sum tonnage of 1,971,649 up to the end of November.

Approximately 2,000,000 odd tons of shipping will represent the figures for this year.

This reduction of a further million tons is one of very considerable importance and is directly attributable to the war. In shipping circles a hope is earnestly expressed that the limit of diminution has been reached.

Buenos Aires Herald

Weekly Illustrated Edition

CORRIENTES 672

Proprietor: THOMAS BELL.

All communications for the Editorial Department should be addressed to The Editor. Business letters should be addressed to The Manager. It is particularly requested that correspondence of an editorial or business nature should not be addressed to Mr. Bell, or to anyone personally, otherwise delay and inconvenience will result.

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BIRTHS.

BUCKLEY.—At Calle Brandzen 549, Temperley, on the 5th instant, Mrs. Buckley, of a son. 249 r7

WOLDEN.—On November 29, at Calle Washington 292, Montevideo, the wife of Theodore Wolden, of a daughter. 253 r7

DEATH.

MACKINLAY.—On the 8th inst., at Calle Anchorena No. 38 (San Isidro), James Boyle Mackinlay, aged 69 years.

McKECHNIE.—On 4th inst., at Miss Smith's Nursing Home, Calle Uruguay No. 1247, Margaret Robertson McKechnie, aged 73.

THE MAILS.

TO ARRIVE IN DECEMBER.

10—British by DESEADO.
11—Australasian by KAI-KOURA.
12—French by SEQUANA.
13—British by AMAZON.
13—West Coast by ORITA.
16—Dutch by GELRIA.

TO LEAVE IN DECEMBER.

10—Brazil, Cape Verde, Canaries, Spain, Portugal, France and Great Britain by ORITA. Mails close at 4 p.m.
12—Brazil, Australasia, South Africa, Canaries, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Spain by LEON XIII. Mails close at 1 p.m. Double postage until 4 p.m.
13—Brazil and Europe by DESEADO. Mails close at 8 a.m.
14—Great Britain direct by Highland Laddie. Mails close at 11 a.m. Double postage until 4 p.m.

THE WATCHER

A MYSTERIOUS SHIP.

A report from Galveston states that a mysterious four-funnelled warship is lying outside at a distance from that place, and that she is supposed to be watching the steamer Ausable of the American Transatlantic Co. To all enquiries as to her identity, the warship cryptically replies that she is "a British cruiser." It is not likely that she is of the Defence, Achilles or Black Prince classes—all large armoured ships with something of the Scharnhorst armament, but she may be an improved County or a Sutlej. Any of these is fast enough to catch the fastest merchantman in those waters, and of overwhelming power to any combination she would be likely to meet, which could scarcely be more than a piratical yacht.

Buenos Aires Herald

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY EDITION

39th Year. New Series, No. 596

Buenos Aires, Friday, December 17th, 1915

Price 30 Cents

SIR JOHN FRENCH SUPERSEDED

New Commander for British Army
in France.

APPOINTMENT OF SIR DOUGLAS HAIG

Career of Britain's New Leader

LONDON, Dec. 15.

General Sir Douglas Haig has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in France, in succession to Field-Marshal Sir John French.

THE ARMY'S NEW COMMANDER

General Sir Douglas Haig

ANOTHER BRITISH CAVALRY LEADER

Whatever may have been the reasons which led the War authorities to supersede Sir John French, it cannot be denied that the appointment of Sir Douglas Haig to the supreme command in France is one that will meet with little criticism.

Like his former chief, Sir Douglas is an old cavalry man; moreover he



SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

has shown time after time during the present campaign that he has little to learn as a general, and has played the great part allotted to him in a way that has earned him much praise and no censure. Haig has been French's chief of staff since the early days of Mons and will always be associated with the splendid work of the First Corps during that great retreat.

Three years younger than Sir Horace Smith Dorrien—the announcement of whose transfer to East Africa was one of yesterday's principal sensations—Sir Douglas Haig was born in June, 1861. The youngest son of a Fife shire magistrate, he was educated at Clifton College, Bristol, and Brasenose College, Oxford. He was gazetted to the 7th Hussars in 1885—when he was already twenty-four years of age. From 1888 to 1892 he was adjutant of that regiment. He had obtained his captaincy in 1891. His reputation in those days was two-fold—a dashing polo player and a studious soldier of the new school. From April, 1894, to March 1895, he was A.D.C. to the Inspector General of Cavalry. He then passed through the Staff College.

Sir Douglas Haig's first experience of active service was with Kitchener in the Soudan, during 1898. He was at Atbara and Omdurman, and was mentioned in despatches.

On the outbreak of the South African War, Major Haig was sent to Natal and served under Sir John French at Elands-laagte, Rietfontein, and Lombard's Kop. He was on French's staff at the beginning of 1900 and

GENERAL SMITH-DORRIEN

Important New Command

THE ARMY'S "YOUNG MAN"

London, Dec. 14

General Smith-Dorrien has been appointed supreme commander of operations in East Africa.

Than General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, the War Office could not have selected a more distinguished commander to control the operations in East Africa.

The son of a colonel, and born in 1858, Smith-Dorrien is now 57 years



old. He was educated at Harrow and Sandhurst, and first saw active service in the Zulu War, 1879. He was then mentioned in despatches. Subsequently he fought in Egypt and the Soudan, and from 1893 to 1898 he was in India, where he served in the Chitral campaign and with the Tirah expedition.

accompanied him to the relief of Kimberley. Haig was subsequently present at Paardeberg, Poplar Grove and Relfontein. The taking of Johannesburg, Pretoria, and the battle Diamond Hill were also included in Haig's service at this period.

When the Boer leader Kritzinger invaded Cape Colony in December 1900, Kitchener gave Haig the command of four columns sent in pursuit of the Boer leader. It is thus exactly fifteen years ago this month since the present leader in France obtained his first independent command.

After service in the fruitless chase of De Wet, Haig became Lieut.-Colonel of the 17th Lancers ("Death or Glory Boys.") During the remainder of the war he assisted French in clearing Cape Colony; and, then, when peace was declared, Kitchener appointed him Inspector General of Cavalry in India. That post he held until 1906, when he returned to England and was made Director of Military Training at the War Office. In 1909 he became Chief of Staff in India, and three years later was given the command of the Aldershot district, which formed practically the First Army Corps. It was this Corps which he commanded—he was then a Lieut.-General—when he proceeded to France in August last year.

On the retreat from Mons, Haig, as already stated, greatly distinguished himself. He added to his laurels in the battles of the Marne and of the Aisne. Since that time the story of the work of the British Army in France has contained a continual reference of the splendid services of General Sir Douglas Haig. He is one of the few men who, during the present war, have consolidated their positions, and added to their fame. The appointment seems an eminently wise one.

When Lord Kitchener undertook the expedition to Omdurman, Smith-Dorrien accompanied him, and later he was under the same chief in South Africa, where he was promoted to the rank of major-general, at the early age of 41, for "distinguished services in the field." After the conclusion of the South African war, Smith-Dorrien commanded a division in India, and in 1907 was promoted to the Aldershot command.

On the outbreak of the Great War, Sir Horace was given command of the second corps; the first corps commander was Sir Douglas Haig, while in supreme authority was Sir John French. It was Smith-Dorrien's wonderful handling of the second corps which enabled the retreat from Mons to be carried out without complete disaster. Writing on this point, the "Times" History of the War says:—

"According to the rules of Kriegspiel, the British left wing (commanded by Smith-Dorrien) was doomed to destruction. Outnumbered as it was by at least four guns to one, the artillery deluged the advancing Germans with shrapnel. In vain the German commander threw his picked cavalry into the battle; it was thrown back by the British in complete disorder. Still there are limits to human endurance, and it was obvious that if General Smith-Dorrien was to escape annihilation he must retreat. . . . thanks to the General's superb handling of his corps, this most difficult and dangerous operation was successfully effected.

"I say without hesitation," wrote Sir John French, "that the saving of the left wing could never have been accomplished unless a commander of rare and unusual coolness, intrepidity, and determination had been present to personally command the operation."

Since those not very distant days Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien has earned the gratitude of his country a thousand times over. His ability in Flanders has been conspicuous. His presence in East Africa will inspire confidence in the early termination of the campaign in that corner of the earth.

GREAT RAID BY 45 AEROPLANES

Allies Attack on German Positions

TEUTON MUNITIONS DEPOT DESTROYED

Eight Days Truce in the Trenches

Paris, Dec. 15.
An official despatch published by the French War Office says:—

"This morning eleven of our aeroplanes dropped numerous bombs on the railway station at Mulheim junction.

"Another twenty-two machines did the same to the enemy's installations at Hariacourt; and a third detachment of twelve aeroplanes bombed the German works south of the Hampon region, at Chateau Desaline and Chateau de Burthecourt. "Our aeroplanes also routed five of the enemy's aeroplanes.

"At various points on the front the artillery fire has been fairly intense, the advantage resting with us. Our batteries dispersed enemy detachments along the Villers road in the region of Roye, and successfully shelled a convoy in the direction of Hhiauourt.

"In the Champagne region east of Butte-de-Dumesnil, our fire against the enemy's works in the Marteau wood caused an explosion and a fire.

"In the Woevre region, sector of Liney, we took part of a German battery, the shelters of which had been damaged by our fire.

"At Bandesapt, in the Vosges, in reply to the violent bombardment of our position at Fontegelle, we shelled and destroyed a munition depot."

GERMAN MUNITIONS DEPOT DESTROYED.

Paris, Dec. 15.
Another official bulletin from the War Office reports as follows:—

"Last night passed quietly on the whole, although there was fighting with hand grenades in the Artois district, in the sectors of Roelincourt and the Chantecler farm.

"Between the Oise and the Aisne the shells from the heavy French guns caused an explosion in a German munitions depot north of Puit Saline, in the region of Tracy le Val.

"In the Bandesapt region of the Vosges the French batteries directed their fire against the enemy's workmen who were endeavouring to repair the trenches which had been shattered by our bombardment yesterday.

"In addition to the bombing forays reported yesterday our aviators on the 14th instant made many flights in pursuit of enemy aviators.

"One of our men made an attack below Schlettstadt in Alsace. An enemy machine was put to rout. Two others engaged three Albatrosses within the enemy's lines in the Artois region. One of the Albatrosses was compelled to land."

Battle in Mid Air

CRAFT FALL INTO THE SEA.

London, Dec. 15.
A hydroplane despatched from one of the British cruisers keeping guard along the Belgian coast to determine the positions of some German batte-

ries, met a German hydroplane and at once attacked it. The fight took place over the sea, the men forming the crew of the German machine being killed by the fire from the British hydroplane. The machine fell into the sea, where it was captured.

BRITISH OFFICERS RESCUED.

London, Dec. 15.
The British Admiralty officially announces that yesterday afternoon the British airman Grahame (? Grahame White) accompanied by a lieutenant, was reconnoitring the coast of Belgium when he came across a large German aeroplane. An engagement ensued, which resulted in both aeroplanes falling into the sea, the British officers being picked up.



MONOPLANE EQUIPPED WITH MACHINE GUN.

3 Zeppelins Destroyed

VESSELS LOST WHILE UNDERGOING TRIALS.

London, Dec. 15.
It is reported from Copenhagen that two Zeppelins of a new type while undergoing their preliminary tests in Germany caught fire and were destroyed.

DISASTERS AT SCHLESWIG, HAMBURG AND IN SAXONY.

London, Dec. 15.
A despatch from Copenhagen says that during the month of November three Zeppelins were destroyed by accidents. These were Z18 at Schleswig, Z28 near Hamburg, and another, the number of which is unknown, in Saxony.

GERMANY'S LATEST MURDER-CRAFT.

Copenhagen, Dec. 15.
It is stated that in the destruction of the super-Zeppelin Z22 at Schleswig all forty of the men forming her crew were either killed or wounded. The loss of the Zeppelin was due to the explosion of a bomb just as she was leaving the shed.

Both she and her sister ship Z18, destroyed at Tondern, were of the latest type. They were provided with invisible gondolas and platforms. On top of the envelope were detachable rafts, intended for use in the event of an accident when crossing the sea.

"Those Who Are Skilled"

LORD ROBERT CECIL EXPLAINS ABANDONMENT OF CENSORSHIP TO NEWSPAPER EDITORS.

London, Dec. 14.

Lord Robert Cecil explained to-day in the House of Commons that the suspension of the censorship by the Foreign Office was considered the best course to pursue, leaving those who are skilled in the presentation of news to the public free to carry out the rules themselves.

The Under Secretary also proceeded to explain that this resolve had nothing to do with what the military or naval authorities may think necessary.

Truce in the Trenches

BRITISH AND GERMAN TROOPS WORK IN THE OPEN WITHOUT FIGHTING.

St. John's, N.F., Dec. 15.

Major Bruce Taylor who has just arrived here gives an interesting description of an eight days' truce between British and Germans in Flanders. He explained that, inundated by rain, the trenches had caved in, and there was nothing to do but to go out and reconstruct them. Germans and British worked within sight of one another, but not a shot was fired until the trenches were repaired.

King George's Health

HIS MAJESTY LOSES WEIGHT.

London, Dec. 14.

A bulletin signed by the King's physicians which is published in the papers says: "The King will resume his duties, although with certain reservations. His Majesty has lost weight considerably, and it is essential that he shall not fatigue himself. During his convalescence it is necessary that his Majesty shall take stimulants; but once having regained his strength he will again abstain from alcoholic liquor in accordance with his promise to do so during the war."

No Trading With the Enemy!

WARNING TO BRITISH FIRMS.

London, Dec. 14.

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Robert Cecil, has stated in the House of Commons that the German firms in South America who are assisting the enemy would be put in the black list as a warning to British firms not to do business with them.

Arabs Near Suez

ROUTED BY BRITISH TROOPS.

London, Dec. 14.

An official despatch transmitted from Cairo says that a British reconnoitring party exploring east of the Suez Canal came across a body of 300 Arabs, whom they attacked, killing 35 and capturing 7 prisoners. The British had 16 killed, and 3 officers and 15 rank and file wounded.

Moslem Leader Murdered

ANTI-PERSIAN FEELING IN INDIA

London, Dec. 14.

Telegrams from Delhi report that Aga Faruk Sha, spiritual chief of the Indian, East African and Central Asian Moslems, has been assassinated by a Persian named Kerman while on a pilgrimage.

The fact has aroused an intense agitation against the Persians in India.

Meat Tickets

HOW GERMANY FEEDS HER PEOPLE

New York, Dec. 14.

A telegram from Berlin says that it is semi-officially denied that in the reports of the Imperial Chancellor's recent speech in the Reichstag some parts were suppressed.

The telegram also states that it is proposed in the Reichstag that the German Government shall appoint a Central Bureau which is to have control over food supplies.

It was stated in the Reichstag that the question of meat tickets similar to those for bread being issued to the population is still under consideration.

Franz Josef Paralysed

APPROACHING END OF A "WAR LORD."

Paris, Dec. 14.

"Le Matin" publishes a report from Rome according to which Cardinal Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, stated in the Vatican that Emperor Francis Joseph is paralysed in the legs and is unable to use his right arm, on which account he stamps his signature on State papers with a seal.

Rats at the Front

2700 TERRIERS DESPATCHED TO THE TRENCHES.

Paris, Dec. 15.

The War Office has despatched 2700 terriers to the front to kill out the hordes of rats by which the trenches are infested.

Prussian Casualties

GRAND TOTAL OF 2,244,248.

London, Dec. 15.

A telegram from Rotterdam announces that according to the "Courant" the last nine casualty lists issued by the Prussian authorities give 65,340 killed, wounded and missing.

The total Prussian casualties now amount to 2,244,248. This is exclusive of the Bavarian, Saxon and Wurttemberg casualties, also the naval losses and those in Turkey.

An Insult to the Army

CLOWN PRINCE A COLONEL OF BRITISH HUSSARS!

Amsterdam, Dec. 15.

In the new issue of the "Almanach de Gotha" the Crown Prince of Germany appears as a Colonel of a regiment of British Hussars.

LARGE REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE BALKANS.

More Men and Guns Arrive at Salonica

ALLIES CONTINUE TO RETIRE

Bulgarians Do Not Cross the Greek Frontier

Salonica, Dec. 15.

The harbour is occupied by heavily loaded troopships bringing more forces for the Allies.

Regiments are being landed, together with great quantities of munitions, while further supplies are continually pouring ashore.

CONTINUED RETIREMENT OF ALLIED FORCES.

Athens, Dec. 15.

Despatches from Salonica report that on the 13th inst. the retirement of the French forces continued, being conducted with great skill. All the wounded and the guns were sent by trains to the rear of the lines. Contact with the enemy was maintained, and severe losses inflicted upon him. Those of the French were slight, many being due to frostbite.

The withdrawal of the British from Doiran was effected under very difficult circumstances. There was heavy fighting at Strumitza, but the British destroyed the bridges in their retreat.

The line taken up by the Allies now extends east and west about 25 miles north of Salonica. The retreat has been effected in good order and without the loss of any war material.

It is officially denied by the Greek Government that the Bulgarians have invaded Greek territory. One or two small parties did cross the frontier by mistake, but retired as soon as they found that they were on Greek soil.

King Constantine III

ROYAL SUFFERER FROM INFLUENZA.

London, Dec. 15.

The correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" telegraphs from Athens that King Constantine is confined to his rooms with an attack of influenza, and his doctors have ordered entire rest from affairs of State.

Constantinople's New Police

ARRIVAL OF 500 AUSTRIANS.

London, Dec. 15.

Advices from Athens state that five hundred Austrian gendarmes have arrived at Constantinople to co-operate with the Turkish police in the city and to guard the Austrian Embassy and Consulate.

Turks and the Balkans

REFUSAL TO SEND TROOPS TO MACEDONIA.

London, Dec. 15.

It is reported from Athens that authoritative information has been obtained from Constantinople that the Turkish Government refused to send troops to the support of the Aus-

tro-German forces in Macedonia.

The grounds upon which the refusal was based was that Turkey required all the men she could muster for the defence of her own territory which is threatened on all its frontiers.

Guest of Essad Pasha

KING PETER IN ALBANIA.

Rome, Dec. 15.

Information has been received that King Peter of Serbia is at present the guest of Essad Pasha at Tirana in Albania, where part of the Serbian army is also assembled, the rest being at El Bassan.

The Bulgarians have not entered Albania but are encamped at Ochrida.

Mesopotamia Expedition

DESPATCH OF STRONG REINFORCEMENTS.

London, Dec. 15.

Telegrams from Cairo report that great preparations are being made by the British to despatch a strong force to Mesopotamia in order to counteract the Turkish plans in that region. Before long it may be expected that operations will be resumed there with increased activity.

The Turks are said to be short of ammunition, hence their failure to take vigorous action along the whole line.

Fighting at Gallipoli

BRITISH TROOPS RESUME THE OFFENSIVE.

London, Dec. 15.

It is reported from Tenedos that the Allies on Gallipoli peninsula have resumed the offensive at several points, and have captured some of the enemy's outposts. The British artillery also has shelled the Turkish lines with great effect destroying various fortifications.

The Allies have received no further reinforcements, but are holding their own against the enemy, and are stated to have inflicted heavy losses upon him.

Died for France

HEROIC ENGINEER'S SACRIFICE.

New York, Dec. 14.

A despatch from Salonica relates how the Turks, after having captured the French submarine Turquoise, lost her again.

The vessel was towed to Constantinople for exhibition, and was visited by many; but none of the Turks knew how to work the engines.

Finally they appealed to a French engineer, who undertook to show some officers how to handle the machinery. The boat put to sea under his charge, and since then nothing has been heard or seen of her, the inference being that the Frenchman sank her deliberately with himself and all on board.

Indecisive Actions

MONTENEGRINS ENGAGED WITH AUSTRIAN TROOPS.

Paris, Dec. 15.

An official despatch from Cetinje reports:—

"On December 12 indecisive engagements between Montenegrins and Austrians were fought in the Sanjak of Novibazar and on the Herzegovina front."

A Holy War

POPE'S AFTER-WAR PLANS.

Rome, Dec. 15.

It is stated that at the termination of the war the Pope intends to consecrate a year as a holy period for making prayers and pilgrimages in order to purify the world of ill-feeling.

Serbia's New Rulers

BULGARIA APPOINTS TWO INSPECTORS-GENERAL.

Paris, Dec. 15.

A telegram from Athens says that it is reported from Sofia that the Bulgarian General Petroff has been appointed Inspector General of Old Serbia, and that General Koutingseff has been named Inspector General of Serbian Macedonia.

France and Foreign Trade

GOVERNMENT ABANDON SHIP PURCHASE PLAN

Paris, Dec. 14.

The scheme of the French Government to buy fifty steamers to carry on foreign trade has been abandoned in favour of a proposal to encourage initiative among the shipping companies.

Boots for Russia

UNSAVOURY COMMISSION ..QUARREL.

New York, Dec. 15.

The Supreme Court has detained three million pairs of boots destined for Russia, owing to the Russian commissioner having sued the makers for his commission.

Scientist's Discovery

PAINLESS CHILD BIRTH.

New York, Dec. 15.

A telegram from Cleveland reports that Dr. Charles Teeter has invented a process whereby the pains of childbirth are prevented by the application of nitrous oxygen gas.

Submarine Stranded

U.S. VESSEL IN NO DANGER.

New York, Dec. 15.

A telegram from Honolulu announces that the United States submarine K-8 was stranded in shallow waters there during practice. The vessel is in no danger and the crew have remained aboard.

Snow in the States

COLD WEATHER IN NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 13.

Snow has been falling heavily here and in the neighbourhood. The weather is bitterly cold.

Sunk by the Sea Huns

LOSS OF GREEK AND BRITISH VESSELS.

London, Dec. 9.

It is announced that the British steamer Veria, 3229 tons, of Liverpool, and the Greek steamer Goulandris, have been sunk by submarines. No further details are given.

LOSS OF DANISH AND NORWEGIAN STEAMERS.

London, Dec. 10.

It is announced that the Danish steamer Minsk, 1550 tons, and the Norwegian steamer Nereus, 1229 tons, have been sunk by submarines.

CREW OF BOTH VESSELS SAVED

London, Dec. 10.

It is announced that the crews of the Danish steamer Minsk and the Norwegian vessel Nereus have been saved.

LOSS OF A MOSS LINER.

London, Dec. 11.

It is announced that the British steamer Busiris, 2720 tons, of Liverpool, has been sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean. The crew have landed at Alexandria.

GREEK CREW'S EXPERIENCE.

London, Dec. 11.

A telegram from Athens reports officially that the crew of the Greek steamer Goulandris stated that their vessel was sunk by a German submarine, and that they had two experiences of torpedoes in the same day.

After the lifeboats abandoned the steamer the submarine took the boats in tow, then dropped them to torpedo a British steamer within twenty-five miles of Alexandria. The crews of both escaped in small boats which were picked up three miles from Alexandria by another British ship which landed them safely in port.

Wrecked in a Blizzard

LOSS OF BRITISH VESSEL ST. KILDA.

New York, Dec. 13.

The steamer St. Pierre has arrived with the crew of the British steamer St. Kilda on board, which the captain reported wrecked.

The St. Kilda was a steamer of 3947 tons gross, belonging to Rankin Gilmour and Co. of Liverpool.

A telegram had been received from St. John's, Newfoundland, stating that it was feared that twenty-nine of the crew of the St. Kilda had perished through exposure in a blizzard. The men had escaped from the wreck and landed on the cliffs.

South American Trader Sunk

London, Dec. 14.

The steamer Orteric, 6535 tons gross, belonging to the Bank Line of Glasgow, which left Rio de Janeiro on November 16, has been sunk by a submarine. Three Chinamen who were on board were killed and three others injured; the rest escaped.

Lamport Liner's Experience

HOVE-TO IN A HURRICANE.

New York, Dec. 13.

The captain of the steamer Tennyson which arrived to-day reports that on the 6th instant he encountered gales of almost hurricane force which lasted until the 10th instant. On the 12th the Tennyson was hove to for twelve hours while the storm was at its height.

FUTURE OF GERMAN SHIPPING

Will be Held as Guarantee for Payment of Indemnities.

THE NAVAL POWER OF THE ALLIES

Reparation to Belgium Essential

New York, Dec. 15.

A British official of high standing is reported to have made the following declaration:—

"Whatever may be the terms of peace granted by the Allies, they will on no account permit of German merchant shipping the freedom of the seas until the fullest indemnity has been paid.

"The Allies have the power to do this and they will use it."

This is taken to mean that there will be no peace until Germany has made reparation to Belgium.

It means that vessels at present interned in Atlantic ports will have to remain there until those demands are paid.

It means that vessels valued at \$100,000,000 will be mortgaged in order to recompense the little nation which gave her life to delay the Germans in their dash upon Paris.

Balance of Trade for 1916

WILL BE HEAVILY IN FAVOUR OF THE STATES.

London, Dec. 15.

Mr. George Parish predicts that the trade balance for 1916 will be 2,000 million dollars in favour of the United States.

In supporting the mobilisation of American securities in Great Britain, Mr. Parish adds that the amount of gold in the United States is colossal, and its importation may lead to wild speculation. It would be better to pay for goods in securities or loans.

Sir Ernest Cassel reported that England had 2500 million dollars of such securities, of which 150 millions had been sold since the war.

It is stated that New York bankers agreed to supply the dollars on securities, and in two cases they are buying the securities outright on the provision that they will be permitted to market them, and that the British will not throw any obstacles in their way to upset the security of the markets in New York. They will lend at a low rate provided the deposits are made in the New York banks and that an adequate margin between the loan and market value be maintained.

Germany's Finances

FALL IN TREASURY BONDS CREATES UNEASINESS IN HUNLAND.

London, Dec. 15.

Telegrams from Holland report that the German financiers and bankers are very uneasy over the position of German stocks both on the home market and abroad.

Despite the confidence displayed by the Imperial Chancellor in his recent speech in the Reichstag the fact remains that Imperial Treasury bonds have fallen ten points, and that even then transactions are few, as each of-

fer to sell results in a further tendency downwards.

It is found that people are beginning to turn their paper into cash and conceal it. The over-abundance of paper-money has proportionally reduced its purchasing value, and contributes to the increase in the prices of all commodities. Articles of prime necessity for food, such as fats and oils, are becoming daily scarcer and consequently dearer.

European Deadlock

INACTIVITY ON MOST FRONTS.

New York, Dec. 15.

Despatches from the various fronts show that operations are almost at a standstill in Russia, France and on the Italian frontier. Only skirmishes take place, often sanguinary enough, but without any importance as regards the general development of the campaign.

It is expected that as the winter advances and becomes more settled a revival of activity may be looked for. At present the only front upon which operations on a large scale are proceeding is in the Balkans.

France's War Expenditure

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CONTRACTORS.

Paris, Dec. 15.

The report presented to the Chamber of Deputies by the Financial Committee shows that the expenditure from the outbreak of the war to the end of November last came to 31,024 million francs, of which 24,347 millions were military expenditure.

The expenditure for the ensuing three months is estimated at 2505 million francs.

A motion in favour of reducing taxation to what it was before the war commenced was rejected.

Some excitement was caused by one of the members accusing the military purveyors of having purchased 30,000 horses in England and subsequently selling them to the French army at an exorbitant profit. The former Minister for War, M. Millerand, rose to reply, but his voice could not be heard amid the tumult.

An Amazing Advertisement

BERLIN EXPLAINS RECENT PEACE RIOTS.

London, Dec. 15.

Reuter's Agency announces having received a semi-official telegram from Berlin which admits that disturbances occurred among the populace at the meeting of the Reichstag, but that the crowd, which numbered less than a thousand, was dispersed by the police and no one was killed. The origin of the disturbance was that the Socialists wanted to advertise themselves.

Russia Commences to Move

OPERATIONS PENDING AGAINST GERMANY.

New York, Dec. 15.

According to a telegram from Stockholm, the interruption of communications with Russia, which Germany attributes to internal disorder, is due to certain military movements concerning which it is desired that Germany shall not obtain particulars.

GALLWITZ'S ARMY AT PHILIPPOLIS.

Salonica, Dec. 15.

It is rumoured here that General von Gallwitz with 60,000 German troops is at Philippopolis, Eastern Rumania, preparing to move on to Russian territory.

Earl Derby's Army

2,500,000 MEN ENROLLED.

London, Dec. 15.

The "Daily Sketch" announces that the number of volunteers who enlisted in the British army and navy under Earl Derby's scheme was 2,500,000.

A Chance for Cobblers

SOLING OF BOOTS COSTS 17 MARKS IN HAMBURG.

London, Dec. 15.

The "Daily Express" announces that at Hamburg, owing to the scarcity of leather and to the difficulty of obtaining workmen, it costs seventeen marks to have a pair of boots soled.

Transferred to Russia

GENERAL GALLWITZ'S ARMY LEAVE THE BALKANS.

London, Dec. 15.

The German army commanded by General von Gallwitz which has been operating in the Balkans has been transferred to the Russian line of battle, where it is considered urgently necessary to re-inforce the lines defended by the Austrians.

Milk Famine in New York

EFFECT OF HEAVY SNOWSTORMS

New York, Dec. 14.

The heavy snowstorms that have commenced here have caused the interruption of transportation, and the city is threatened with a milk famine.

U.S. Arsenal Destroyed

GREAT FIRE AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

New York, Dec. 14.

A telegram from St. Augustine, Florida, announces that the State Arsenal there has been destroyed by fire.

Shipbuilding in the States

ST. LOUIS CORPORATION'S AMBITIOUS PROGRAMME.

New York, Dec. 14.

A message from St. Louis reports that a corporation with a capital of \$3,000,000 has been formed there for ship building. During the first year it is intended to build them at the rate of a ship every sixty days; after that, the rate will be one in every thirty days.

ITALIANS IN ALBANIA

Landing of 80,000 Troops

PROMISED CO-OPERATION WITH SERBIA

London, Dec. 14.

It is reported from Rome that political and military circles in that city announce the early landing of eighty thousand Italian troops in Albania in conjunction with the Serbian forces in that territory.

Hun Plots in the States

JURY VERDICT AGAINST GERMAN CONSULAR OFFICIALS.

Paris, Dec. 14.

It is reported that the United States Government has requested that of Austria to remove Herr Von Nuber, Austrian Consul-General at New York, owing to the fraudulent use of passports obtained through the Consul in accordance with the orders of the Austrian Embassy at Washington.

At San Francisco the Grand Jury has brought in a verdict of Guilty against Baron Von Brincken, Attaché to the German Consulate, and against a detective named Crowley attached to the Consulate; both having been accused of complicity in a conspiracy to destroy the home and foreign trade of the United States, and of making use of the United States mail service in order to bring about assassinations and incendiarism.

Von Papen's New Home

"WAY DOWN IN MEXICO."

New York, Dec. 14.

The German Military Attaché, Capt. Von Papen, is about to leave for Mexico, where he proposes to settle down.

Gales in North Atlantic

VESSELS SEEK REFUGE IN LABRADOR.

New York, Dec. 14.

Telegraphic information has been received from St. Michael's Bay, Labrador, that the British steamer Bronwen has put in there with her shaft fractured; also that the Norwegian steamer Aase has arrived there with her steering gear damaged. Both vessels report heavy storms.

"Neutral" Vessels

LOADING GRAIN CARGOES FOR ENGLAND.

London, Dec. 14.

A telegram from Halifax announces that the Dutch steamship Hamborn, which was seized by the British warships at the same time as the Hocking, has been released and handed over by the Crown Agent.

The Hocking has been dealt with in a similar manner. Both vessels will be loaded with grain and sent to England.

Zeebrugge Shelled

London, Dec. 14.

It is reported that the British North Sea squadron has again heavily shelled the German positions near Zeebrugge, none of the vessels receiving any injury.

POLITICIANS CRITICISED**BY LORD CHARLES BERESFORD**

New York, Dec. 9.

A telegram from London to the International News Agency reports that Admiral Lord Beresford has made a statement wherein he declared:—

"We are in a tangle of mismanagement. The military campaign has been conducted with no objective and no plan. The war staffs were not consulted as to whether they had the men or materials to enforce the policy of the Cabinet, which was the only thing considered. The result is disaster in every direction.

"We have taken no advantage of our mastery of the seas. In every department we see doubt, hesitation and procrastination. The danger to the Empire is becoming more apparent daily.

"The country is waiting for a strong, clear lead. The present methods will prolong the war indefinitely."

800 ARISTOCRATS FALL**DEBRETT'S ROLL OF HONOUR.**

London, Dec. 13.

The new issue of "Debrett's Peerage" contains a Roll of Honour with the names of 800 of the aristocracy who have fallen in battle. The roll includes one name of Royal family, six Peers, sixteen Barons, six Knights, seven M.P.'s, Companions of various Orders, 95 Peers sons, 82 sons of Barons, and 84 sons of Knights.

BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL BURDEN**GOVERNMENT TO PURCHASE AMERICAN SECURITIES.**

London, Dec. 13.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced that the British Government has decided to purchase American securities, paying for them in bonds of five years bearing 5 per cent. interest.

STEPHEN PHILLIPS DEAD**A FAMOUS BRITISH DRAMATIST.**

London, Dec. 9.

The death is announced of Stephen Phillips, poet and dramatist. He was originally intended for the Civil Service, but abandoned his studies and went on the stage, playing all kinds of parts with the Frank Benson company. He then became an army tutor for a time, and finally adopted literature as a profession.

BIRTHS IN BRITAIN**PHENOMENAL INCREASE IN MALE CHILDREN.**

London, Dec. 9.

The birth statistics of thirty-six towns in the United Kingdom break the record for the proportion of boy babies.

BOTTLES FOR THE TRENCHES**140,000 GROSS ORDERED BY BRITAIN.**

New York, Dec. 13.

A telegram from Wheeling says that the British Government has placed orders with the glassmaking companies of that town, Hazel and Williamstown for 140,000 gross of bottles to be used for conveying liquids to the men in the trenches.

CENSORSHIP ABANDONED**END OF THE PRESS BUREAU**

London, Dec. 13.

The British Foreign Office announce that commencing from the 20th inst. the Press censorship will be suspended.

It is understood that the newspaper proprietors and editors will in future be held responsible for what they publish, and will be dealt with under existing Acts and under the Defence of the Realm Act. The same applies to news agencies, both for what they publish and for what they transmit to other countries.

This will not affect news transmitted from one foreign country to another by means of a British telegraph or cable system.

None of the above regulations will affect those already in force in regard to the censorship over questions of a military or naval character.

BRITAIN'S LABOUR LEAGUE**APPROVAL OF NEW ORGANISATION.**

New York, Dec. 10.

Despatches from London, referring to the Labour League in England recently formed for defensive and offensive purposes in regard to wages and other industrial questions, say that the Government considers that the League, far from being a menace to the State, is bound to be of the greatest service provided it adapts itself to the plans of the Minister of Munitions; and it is also likely to promote enthusiasm among those who are eligible for military service.

SLOW DEATH FOR PRISONERS**GERMANY'S "HUMANE" METHODS**

London, Dec. 10.

Every fresh report received as to the treatment of the British prisoners in Germany serves only to increase the anxiety that is felt.

A report published by an American paper on the subject some few weeks ago stated that the condition of the prisoners was bad enough; but the state of affairs related then was nothing compared with that described by the prisoners recently returned from Germany as unfit for further service.

It is known that at the Wittenberg prisoners' camp an epidemic of typhoid fever broke out owing to want of proper food and bad hygienic conditions, and that 1600 of the prisoners, including 99 British, died of the malady. All of the returned prisoners say that were it not for the assistance received from England the men in the camp could not hold out.

BRITISH GENERAL WOUNDED**CASUALTIES IN COMMISSIONED RANKS.**

London, Dec. 13.

The casualty lists for the last three weeks contain the names of 183 officers killed, 307 wounded and 17 missing. General Knatchbull is among the wounded, and three Colonels were killed.

The total of the officers' casualties since the commencement is 6,572 killed, 12,866 wounded and 1,733 missing.

TURKISH WARSHIP SUNK**FRENCH SUBMARINE'S SUCCESS.**

Rome, Dec. 13.

It is reported that a Turkish warship has been sunk by a French submarine. 400 of those on board being drowned.

TOWN DESTROYED**FIRE IN A "DUPONT" CITY.**

New York, Dec. 10.

A telegram from Richmond, Virginia, announces that the new town built at Hopewell by the Dupont munitions company has been destroyed by fire. Communication with the place is interrupted. Special trains have been despatched to the assistance of the population.

The papers announce that a man, believed to be a German, was surprised in the act of placing explosive materials in the powder workshops, and that a plan of them was found in his possession.

The whole of the industrial and commercial part of the town is destroyed. The fire has not yet been got under.

\$2,000,000 DAMAGE.

New York, Dec. 10.

It is reported that the losses caused by the Hopewell conflagration amount to \$2,000,000. The munitions factories were not affected by the fire.

EXPLOSION AT SOUTH BETHLEHEM WORKS.

Washington, Dec. 10.

It is reported that an explosion occurred to-day in the fuse plant of the South Bethlehem works. One man was killed and several injured.

MUNITIONS FACTORIES**SPECIAL PROTECTION IN THE STATES.**

New York, Dec. 10.

Further steps are about to be taken to protect the factories that are making munitions for the Allies from the attacks of ill-disposed persons. The works will be closely guarded by police, and instructions have been given that if they have cause to suspect any individual they are to bring him before the authorities.

A guard has also been established over the ports to prevent persons of doubtful antecedents from going on board the ships.

AMERICA'S ARMY**DEMAND FOR 1,500,000 MEN.**

Washington, Dec. 10.

The United States Secretary for War, Mr. Garrison, reports that to ensure the national and continental safety of America he would require an army of 1,500,000 men. The expenditure during the first year is estimated at 503,000,000 dollars.

STRIKE IN THE STATES**70 MUNITIONS FACTORIES CEASE WORK.**

Pittsburg, Dec. 13.

Owing to a great strike seventy foundries and contracts for war material representing millions of dollars are hung up.

A QUEEN'S HEROISM**UNDER FIRE ON BELGIAN FRONT**

Paris, Dec. 10.

The Belgian Government at Havre has published the following statement:

"On five occasions the hospitals and medical establishments to the rear of the Belgian lines, over which Queen Elizabeth presides, have been attacked by German aeroplanes. During last week the bombs they let fall occasioned the deaths of 103 persons, 3 of whom were soldiers.

"The Queen refused to abandon her post, despite the danger and the earnest entreaties made to induce her Majesty to retire to safety."

WINTER AT THE DARDANELLES**PRIVATIONS OF AUSTRALIANS AND TURKS.**

London, Dec. 13.

A Reuter's telegram from the Dardanelles says that the winter is severest upon the Australians and Turks, the first blizzard having found them unprepared. It was necessary for the former to evacuate the trenches which were inundated, and the corpses of Turks and dead mules were being washed into the Allies' trenches.

The prisoners captured by the Allies are poorly clad, and the Turks are reported to be on half-rations.

The authorities believe that the fine physique and equipment of the Colonials will pull them through the winter.

INVASION OF INDIA**GERMANY'S NEXT CAMPAIGN.**

London, Dec. 9.

A telegram from Rome to the "Daily Telegraph" reports the receipt of indirect news from Constantinople that Germany has given up the idea of an expedition to Egypt in favour of a Turco-German expedition to India.

The German project is to raise an army of 400,000 Turks and 100,000 German troops commanded by Marshal von der Goltz. The expedition would start in the spring and would be preceded by a strong Turkish advance guard which is actually on the way to Bagdad.

The Bulgarians would undertake the care of the Balkan line and ensure supplies for the Germans in Asia.

FRENCH AIRMAN'S FEAT**GERMAN CRAFT PURSUED AND DESTROYED.**

Paris, Dec. 9.

An official communiqué published to-day by the French Government says that this morning a French aviator flying at a height of 3000 metres gave chase to a German aeroplane. Rapidly overtaking the enemy he got within twenty metres before opening fire with his machine gun. The German machine caught fire and exploded, falling with its crew within the French lines near Tilloloy.

GERMAN CARDINAL'S RETURN**VON HARTMANN LEAVES ROME.**

London, Dec. 10.

A telegram from Rome announces that the German Cardinal Von Hartmann left last night for Germany.

CARDINAL CONVEYING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PEACE.

Rome, Dec. 10.

It is stated that Cardinal von Hartmann is returning to Berlin with a message from the Pope to the Kaiser, also recommendations for peace. The Cardinal will probably visit Prince von Buelow in Switzerland.

WARNING TO MONTENEGRO**MANIFESTOS DROPPED (FROM) AUSTRIAN AEROPLANES**

Paris, Dec. 10.

An official despatch from Montenegro states:—

"On Thursday last an Austrian aeroplane dropped bombs on Cetinje but without effect. The same day other Austrian aeroplanes scattered over the Montenegrin front a proclamation to the army and population advising them to cease resistance, if not, Montenegro would suffer the same fate as Serbia, the Entente being unable to help them to repulse the invaders of their territory.

"Great numbers of Austrian dead covered the field after the engagement of Wednesday last."

WARRING NATIONS AND PEACE

VON BETHMANN HOLWEG'S ADDRESS IN THE REICHSTAG

New York, Dec. 9.

The gist of the German Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg's speech in the Reichstag to-day on the subject of peace, as telegraphed from Berlin, is as follows:—

"So long as criminal ignorance continues to lead public opinion astray among the nations hostile to the German Empire, it would be madness for Germany to make proposals of peace, which would only contribute towards lengthening the war instead of shortening it.

"If our enemies make proposals of peace compatible with the honour and safety of Germany, we Germans will be prepared to discuss them while always bearing in mind our military successes.

"We refuse to accept responsibility for the continuation of the distress which scourges Europe and the whole world—a responsibility which History will lay entirely on the shoulders of our enemies."

After stating that the announcement that it was intended to discuss in the Reichstag matters relative to peace had caused satisfaction among the enemies of the Empire, the Chancellor proceeded:

"TRIUMPHS IN SERBIA."

"This satisfaction is incomprehensible after the triumphs obtained by the Austro-Germans in Serbia, after our armies have opened the way to Constantinople whereby to threaten the vulnerable points of the British Empire.

"The explanation is, however, that the feeling is due to the desire which the nations of the Entente have for peace. None of them, nevertheless, asks for it, and all of them reaffirm their intentions, expressed with naked brutality since the commencement of the war, that the end must be the annihilation of Germany. We declare that the war will terminate with a peace which offers the human certainty that the attack upon Germany will not be repeated."

ALLIES' "ABSURD" CONDITIONS.

The Chancellor then referred to the conditions which it was rumoured that the Allies would impose, such as the surrender of Alsace and Lorraine to France, the crushing of Prussian militarism, the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, the creation of a great Serbian State, all of which he called absurd.

He maintained that the pretext alleged by the Allies that they are fighting on behalf of the small nations has lost its persuasive force on account of recent events in Greece.

He discussed the principle of nationality from the viewpoint of the Allies, and asked whether the British Colonial Secretary was aware that over 87 per cent. of the 1,900,000 inhabitants of Alsace spoke German, and whether by right of nationality Poland could belong to Russia. He observed that on this same principle being applied to England it loses all its force in regard to India and Egypt. The Chancellor concluded with the words, "For us Germans, this war is always one of defence, both now and in the future."

64 HUN SPIES

SHOT IN FRANCE.

Paris, Dec. 13.

"Le Journal" states that during the war sixty-four German spies have been shot in France.

BERLIN CLAMOURS FOR PEACE

CROWD ENDEAVOUR TO ENTER LEGISLATIVE BUILDING

London, Dec. 11.

Private despatches from Copenhagen state that last night there was a demonstration in Berlin in favour of peace.

Thousands of people assembled in the Friedrichstrasse and tried to enter the Parliamentary buildings.

Traffic was interrupted and confusion reigned for several hours, the multitude shouting "Peace, peace!"

OLD MEN AND WOMEN CALL FOR PEACE.

Both Holland and Denmark report having received information direct from Berlin giving very full details of what happened after the meeting of the Reichstag and the speech of the Imperial Chancellor referring to peace.

The circulation of the Chancellor's declarations resulted in the assembly of huge masses of people consisting of elderly men, women and children, the women predominating. These arranged to proceed to the Parliamentary buildings and make known the popular desire for peace.

Meetings were held at various places with this object, and all the demonstrators proceeded towards the Reichstag palace. Assembled here, representatives of each party were chosen to present their petition to the Reichstag.

The concourse of these thousands of people entirely put a stop to traffic, the trams and other vehicles being unable to move. Three hours were consumed in the passing of the various delegates into the building by the police. This having been accomplished the crowds paraded the streets shouting for peace.

NEWSPAPERS SUPPRESSED.

London, Dec. 11.

It is reported from Copenhagen that the Socialist paper "Vorwaerts" has been forbidden to comment upon the Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag, or upon the debate upon it that ensued.

The "Post" of Berlin has also been closed by the Government for publishing an article which did not meet with the approval of the authorities.

WOMEN BAYONETED AND SHOT.

New York, Dec. 11.

The London special correspondent of the "New York Herald" sends the following despatch to his paper:—

"People belonging to neutral countries who have come from Germany and Austria say that in the recent peace demonstrations numbers of women were bayoneted and some shot.

"The opposition to the war is acquiring vast proportions. The German Socialist Scheidemann, when he demanded peace, voiced the wishes of nine-tenths of the population of the two Empires. The Chancellor represents only the Junkers, who are now more powerful than ever.

"So great is the power of this party that Germany will not yield until she is obliged to do so by force of circumstances, which will happen when her enemies impose upon her conditions which will be more severe than those under consideration at present.

RECRUITING ENTHUSIASM IN BRITAIN.

"Meanwhile, judging from the way the volunteers are pouring in to the recruiting officers and by the attitude of the Press, it can be stated that England is determined not to lay down her arms until she has destroyed the death-dealing war machine whose mouthpiece is the Chancellor.

"I went to the recruiting office near St. Paul's and saw there thousands of men who, in spite of the pouring rain, had been waiting all day and far into

ABSORPTION OF THE U.S.A

GERMANY'S DEEP-LAID PLAN.

Paris, Dec. 9.

Mr. Reinach of the "Figaro" writes that an eventful conflict between the United States and Germany is inevitable. He is convinced of the existence of a great secret design on the part of Germany for the political and economic absorption of America.

This belief is expressed in a review of President Wilson's message to Congress on the relations between Germany and the United States, which appears in "Figaro" under the caption "Gulliver Wakes Up."

The review says that the message was animated by righteous anger, although not free from metaphysics. Mr. Wilson was moved to the deepest indignation by the revelations at the trial of the Hamburg-American Company's chief officials.

"DISHONOURABLE INACTION"

ROOSEVELT'S OPINION OF WILSON'S POLICY.

New York, Dec. 9.

The Press of the United States, with a few natural exceptions depending on political and racial leanings, praise President Wilson's message as patriotic. The majority agree that the stand taken by Mr. Wilson is sound. Opinion varies as to the methods whereby "preparedness" is to be achieved. Most of the papers support a courageous policy in America first.

In a criticism issued by ex-President Roosevelt of the President's message the following passages occur:—

"What does Mr. Wilson mean when in one line he says that we stood apart, seriously neutral, because it was our manifest duty to do so, and a couple of paragraphs later he says, 'We demand security for prosecuting our policy on the lines of national development for others.' Mr. Wilson must choose either of the two positions, but he cannot take both.

"Again, he says that he regards war as a means of asserting the rights of a people against aggression; yet he says that it was our duty to remain studiously neutral when Belgium asserted the rights of Belgians by war against the aggression of Germany. How does he reconcile both these statements? He cannot do it. No words will cover a policy of dishonourable inaction."

DESTROYED BY FIRE

500,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT LOST TO ALLIES.

New York, Dec. 10.

A telegram from Erie reports the destruction by fire of half a million bushels of Canadian wheat destined for the Allies.

the night in order to enlist. Men in silk hats, merchants and professional men, were standing shoulder to shoulder with rough seafaring men.

"In the evening, the crowd was increased by the arrival of hundreds of clerks from the City offices who marched singing the favourite air of "Tipperary."

"At all the other recruiting offices similar scenes are enacted. Frequently there are not sufficient doctors to examine all who present themselves and it has to be done by hospital students and practitioners. The people fight for the honour of enlisting.

"From Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Swansea, Leeds and other cities the reports are the same. Everywhere the same enthusiasm for military service prevails. It would seem, after all, that the system of voluntary enlistment has triumphantly vindicated itself and that the question of conscription will drop permanently into abeyance."

SPAIN'S NEW CABINET

COUNT ROMANONES, PRIME MINISTER.

Madrid, Dec. 10.

It is announced that Count Romanones has succeeded in forming the new Liberal Cabinet, which is composed of the following Ministers:—

President of Council—Count Romanones.

Minister of the Government.—Señor Santiago Alba.

Minister of State.—Señor Villanueva.

Minister of Finance.—Señor Arzaiz.

Minister of Public Instruction.—Señor Burell.

Minister of Justice and Worship.—Señor Barroso.

Minister of War.—General Luque.

Minister of Marine.—Señor Miranda.

Minister of Public Works.—Señor Amos Salvador.

WAR AND RELIGION

CARDINALS NOT ON SPEAKING TERMS.

Rome, Dec. 9.

The English and French cardinals who have come to Rome to attend the Consistory have not spoken to the German Cardinal Von Hartmann, and barely salute him.

Cardinal Von Hartmann has complained to the Pope in the name of the Kaiser about the absence of the Austro-German diplomatists, alleging that His Holiness has been influenced by the representatives of the Allies.

It is reported that Von Hartmann is the bearer of another message requesting the personal intervention of Benedict XV on behalf of any concrete proposals of peace that may be made.

RUSSIA SHORT OF MONEY

CALL TO BE MADE ON ALLIES.

New York, Dec. 9.

The postponement for an indefinite period of the Duma sessions, which was stated to have been done in order to give time for the preparation of the Budget, is further explained by a despatch from Petrograd which states that the Budget Committee has frankly declared to the Government that it can arrive at no satisfactory conclusion, and that it is very likely that the Russian Government will have to apply to the Allies for financial support in resolving certain difficulties of a fiscal nature.

GERMAN AIRSHIP DESTROYED

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES ON THE DVINA RIVER.

Petrograd, Dec. 9.

The Russian War Office has published a despatch which reports:—

"The enemy made an attempt to cross the Dvina river to an island south of Vaskull, but was repulsed by fusillades from the bank.

"Our heavy artillery forced a German airship to descend in the region of Merzendorf, north of Baldon. A loud explosion was heard which probably signalled the destruction of the airship through the detonation of the receptacles containing gas which she carried.

"On the remainder of the front there was occasional firing at various points.

"In the Caucasus the situation is unchanged."

GOLD FOR THE STATES

New York, Dec. 13.

The White Star liner Cymric has arrived here from Liverpool with the sum of \$250,000,000 in gold on board to pay for munitions supplied from the United States.

PRESIDENTE MITRE CASE

Ministers Confer With
Dr. Naon

BRITAIN'S REPLY RECEIVED

On December 10, Dr. Romulo Naon, Argentine Ambassador to the U.S., had a long interview with Drs. Murature and Cantilo, in which international questions were discussed, and more especially those referring to recent British seizures of Argentine and American shipping as being of German proprietorship.

Dr. Naon furnished the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with complete data on the subject of these captures, and the attitude assumed by the United States Government. Meanwhile a long despatch has been received from Dr. Dominguez, Argentine Ambassador in London, giving the British Government's views on the subject of the Mitre's capture, but the greatest reserve is maintained as to their tenor. It is interesting to note that the German Minister in Buenos Aires, Graf von Luxburg, announces: "The German passengers and crew of the Argentine vessel 'President Mitre,' which was captured on 28th November last by English forces and declared a good prize have been obliged to sign the following document: 'I, German subject, seaman or passenger of the German steamer 'President Mitre,' hereby undertake not to intervene in any action relating to warlike operations while the present hostilities last.' I hereby declare that the basis of the declaration exacted and given is illegal. The declarations are null."

The animals disembarked from the Presidente Mitre were reshipped to Buenos Aires on Thursday night by the Roma. So far neither the Mitre nor her captor, the Orama, have been reported by ships calling at Montevideo, and it is presumed that they are en route to Port Stanley, Falkland Isles.

Reply from Sir Edward Grey

EXPECTED BY ARGENTINE
AUTHORITIES

It is understood that yesterday should have been the day on which Sir Edward Grey was to return from Paris to London, so that at any moment the British Government's reply to the protest from this country concerning the "Presidente Mitre" may be expected.

It is possible that Doctor Dominguez, the Argentine representative in London, will have audience of Sir Edward Grey.

Business men and especially estancieros are daily putting in claims for the loss of cargo on board the vessel, and attempts are being made still to hold protest meetings against the action of the British Government, when all and sundry are still completely in the dark as to the true state of affairs.

The Presidente Mitre had 2300 tons of cargo on board.

From Comodoro Rivadavia, off which port the "Camarones" is still taking refuge, information has been received that the situation of the vessel, through lack of coal and water is daily becoming more critical. She is loaded with wool and hides for Buenos Aires. The passengers refuse to land.

UNDERWEAR DEPT.

MOTTO FOR THE DAY.

You stick to me and I'll stick to you.

DECLAMATORY PATRIOTISM

Attack on Dr. Zeballos

BY MONTEVIDEO JOURNAL

...El Día of Montevideo, the organ of ex-President Batlle, publishes an article warmly commending the action of the Buenos Aires police in prohibiting the meeting or protest against the Presidente Mitre seizure. It observes that this fresh disauthorisation of the flamboyant and declamatory patriotism of Dr. Zeballos is significant, and that it may be remembered that he laboured the point that in the Presidente Mitre case the gravest aspect was the pretended outrage on the Argentine flag.

Prohibited Protest Meeting

PRO HUNS DISPERSED BY THE
POLICE

A meeting called for Sunday by the Centro Estudiantil Manuel Moreno, some days ago to protest against the capture of the Presidente Mitre, was formally forbidden by the Police as likely to lead to disturbances, and very properly so. The first promoters of the meeting, who at least acted in good faith, therefore abstained from participating in it, but a Teutonic Rump decided to defy the Minister of Interior and the Chief of Police. Accordingly a large number of Teutons and their sympathisers proceeded to Plaza Congreso on Sunday afternoon, but found the Plaza strongly picketed by Gendarmerie of the Squadron, and police on foot, who prevented their forming in column or in mass.

Finding the Law too strong for them but determined to show their hostility, the manifestants began to pour down the Avenida de Mayo in compact groups. According to police reports about 5.20 p.m. an incident occurred near Calle Santiago del Estero, when the manifestants tried to enter that street, and were ordered by the Comisario in charge to disperse. A scuffle ensued, and a policeman was pushed about, and nine youths arrested for uttering hostile cries and causing obstruction. The public looked on from the pavements in quiet surprise.

Don Manuel Ugarte, of "La Patria," was among the orators who proposed to address the crowd, and a select detachment of it then penetrated to Corrientes, and drew up outside his offices between San Martin and Reconquista, their flank being also covered by the friendly Power of "La Union." Here they felt secure, and when the Comisario again told them to disperse, as the meeting was unlawful and forbidden, his words were received with derision, and as they were now heated to the heroic point, they refused to recede. A squad of the Gendarmerie of Security were at hand, and on the signal of the Comisario, their trumpeters sounded the warning to disperse; again, again, and yet again the trumpet blew, but the valorous pro-Teutons heeded not. Then with an ominous swish, the sabres flashed from their sheaths and the squad trotted determinedly into the mob and broke it up with shoulder thrusts, trappings, and smart blows from the flats of (oh, irony!) German sabres made in Solingen. The field was cleared, and the authorities remained in peaceful possession. It is understood that Don Manuel Ugarte was not present at the row, and that he did not see the bottles thrown at the police. Naturally he would not countenance such conduct by his presence. He has issued a protest against the prohibition and breaking up of the meeting, and demands from the Government permission to hold another next Sunday!

A RIO FAKIR

Newspaper Editor's Joke

HOW THE PUBLIC WERE "GULLED"

Public gullibility has been again amusingly illustrated, as also incidentally the somewhat slow methods of the Police by an incident which has just occurred at Rio.

A principal member of the Staff of "A Noite" had determined to amuse himself at the expense of both public and police, and if the former be grateful to him, it is quite certain that the latter will not, and will probably find means to testify their displeasure.

The term "Fakir" is to many a word to conjure with, and he of "A Noite" was for the time being a Fakir in all senses. His plan was to pose as an Oriental marvel worker, and he did this Capital the equivocal compliment of stating that he came from Buenos Aires. Money was evidently not lacking, and the supposed Fakir, whose name is Eustagino Alvarez, hired a set of sumptuous apartments, which were decorated with all the customary mystical paraphernalia of rich draperies, gloomy alcoves, tripods, fires, and suitable "locations" for the working of his spells and incantations. The entire aspect of the place was carefully calculated to impress the imagination of the visitant, and did so. In the midst sat the false magician, imposing and mysterious to behold, cleaner than the ordinary ash smeared fakir,

"and wildly tossed from cheeks and chin,

The tumbling cataract of his beard." Even the amateur detectives of the Press were completely deceived, for during the month that this colossal joke lasted, many of them interviewed him and all came away profoundly impressed with his astuteness. Senhor Alvarez fooled them to the top of their bent, and numerous laudatory articles on the Great Medicine Man appeared in the Rio Press. In one month no less than 385 "consultations" were held, the clients including military and naval officers, diplomats, senators, deputies, ladies of the best circles, and others of the "Half World."

Certain envious periodistas, however, urged the police that the man, however plausible, must be an imposter, and after much prodding induced the authorities to take decisive action against the swindler.

Certain high police officials therefore went to the haunt of the Wise Man, and while professing themselves astounded at what they heard and saw, explained that they had no option but to arrest him, and his secretary also.

At the Comisaria, however, the bogus Fakir removed his venerable beard and prodigious wig, the police and many of his consultants being greatly out of countenance when he revealed himself as Eustagino Alvarez, editor of "A Noite." He informed his clients that the money paid as fees would be returned to them, and that any indiscreet revelations were entirely forgotten. So numerous are still credulous persons, and so little does superstition change except in form.

MITRE CAPTURE JUSTIFIED

BRAZILIAN EXPERT ON THE
DECLARATION OF LONDON.

A Brazilian telegram reports an interview of the Rio journal *O Diario* with the eminent expert on International Law, Dr. Sa Vianna, with respect to the seizure of the steamer Presidente Mitre by the British cruiser Orama on the ground of her actual German nationality.

Dr. Sa Vianna said that he had carefully considered the case, and was of opinion that the warship was com-

FIRE ON ISLA MACIEL

Whole Square Destroyed

FIREMEN'S HOPELESS TASK

The Isla Maciel which many only know as a not too reputable *terra incognita* on the other side of the Riachuelo, reached by the transporter bridge, has been the latest victim of "the devouring element" which has been having a special time here of late.

The class of habitation fashionable in the district, wooden frame houses, were eminently fitted for an exhibition of what an active and really mischievous fire can do and the display was excellent and rapid. The fire broke out in Calle La Plata which abuts on the transporter bridge and from the combustible and flimsy nature of the structures, took a rapid and destructive course and although the damage is not very great as estimated in figures, it is serious from the extent of area laid waste and the number of people rendered homeless. An entire square has been practically erased, only smoking and charred joists, with twisted masses of blackened corrugated iron, remaining to declare that here had been houses. Trifling events produce catastrophes and the cause of this one was the upsetting of a small stove in the "Tripolitania" *almacen* situated at the corners of La Plata and 3 Febrero. In ten minutes the place was a roaring furnace.

The Avellaneda police and the Boca Fire Brigade were at once advised and sent aid without loss of time. It was necessary to use very long lines of hose over 400 yards in part in length, to reach the river as the primitive and arcadian arrangements of the Isla Maciel do not as yet include street mains and are, indeed deficient in many respects. So poor was the pressure when the water did come that very little could be done in throwing a jet on the fire. The evil minded remarked that Riachuelo water, even in that form was inky and professed that the fire would be poisoned but not drowned. Dense volumes of smoke rolled up and hung heavily over the conflagration causing great trouble to the *bomberos*, several of whom were half choked by it.

Meanwhile the dwellers in 3 de Febrero and La Plata hastily dragged their movables and property out of danger anticipating that their timber township would become a second Chicago; beds, commodes, dressing tables, some of them of a suspiciously smart appearance, bags, trunks, stoves, sofas, tables, clothes chairs mattresses were piled in heaps, their distracted owners rushing about like the tenants of a disturbed ant's nest. The unfortunate housewives were all in tears and many have lost their little all for the wind drove the fire through and over their frail homes leaving only desolation and cinders behind.

The police, who worked very hard at extinguishing the fire, have offered temporary refuge to many of the destitute and homeless. Although Isla Maciel has a dubious reputation, it is and has been for the most part inhabited by honest and hard working people whose misfortunes merit sympathy.

petent and correct in her action, and that the seizure of the German ship was quite justifiable.

He pointed out that, in accordance with Article 56 of the Declaration of London which is perfectly well known and in the light of the published facts, the Orama's capture of the Mitre was entirely right and proper.

THE P. MITRE'S CARGO.

A good deal of perplexity exists among the owners of the goods for residents and merchants in the South,

ROSARIO NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Dec. 14.

The temperature has been at times up to 101° F in the shade in Rosario during the past day or two.

People are beginning to sit up and take notice of the posters calling attention to the usual summer and Christmas railway facilities to the hills, and cheap tickets from all parts to all parts. "Hope springs eternal" and the human breast is prone to harbour the delusion that no where can be quite so hot as the spot in which it is located.

The break-up of the schools in Buenos Aires has made temporary absentees of several local pater familias. Mr. and Mrs. A. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. E. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Christie and, I believe, Mr. and Mrs. Van Horn are among them. They should all be back within a day or two, for I believe the big day at St. George's is that on which I am writing.

Mrs. E. W. Dean, of Alberdi, is away to San Esteban, with the younger members of her family, and Mr. Dean intends a brief visit to their holiday quarters in the near future.

The Gollan family are going away to the Hills shortly for a change; also the Cafferata and Tamborini families, numbered among the leading people known to members of the British community.

The students attending Newell's Commercial School had a successful break-up last week. A prize distribution and concert were the basis of the programme; accessory to these were those opportunities for social merry making and amenities peculiar to such occasions.

St. Bartholomew's School Sports—as I prophesied in my first allusion to the matter—are to be held on Dec. 18, and not on Dec. 11 as I was led to state in last week's letter and its predecessor by way of "correction."

The concert is to follow on Dec. 22, and a scene from the "Merchant of Venice" is to be presented by the pupils, who, I am told, are shaping most splendidly. I presume it is the trial scene; and as this is the crux of the whole matter it is possible to compress the interest into twenty-five minutes, and to keep the programme within reasonable bounds.

Both concert and sports are likely to do a great deal towards furthering the popularity, and in consequence the utility of the school. It was Mr. Pepys who last year initiated the sports—or resuscitated them, perhaps it was—and they were an unanticipated success. This year, in the absence of Canon Pepys, the Rev. F. Middleton has been the moving spirit, and there is every likelihood of last year's sports being surpassed.

Mr. and Mrs. Pepys are due back early in the coming year.

Mrs. Middleton, still in the English Nursing Home, is making capital progress; baby too.

Mr. J. H. Marston is leaving by the s.s. Amazon for Rio de Janeiro, to meet the Desna, by which boat Mrs. Marston, Miss Brewer, and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Knight are returning.

Their arrival should usher in a social event of considerable importance, for one of the party is to occupy a very charming house at Fisherton, to the garden of which the finishing touches are being put. It is hard to spare Mr. Stanley Knight from the ranks of the bachelor's though!

Writing of the Tea Concert at the Savoy Hotel the other day I omitted by inadvertence mention of the Police Band, which played selections at intervals outside the building, and turned the attention of many to the opportunity for lending support to a deserving cause. Capt. Santangelo has won a full meed of Allied gratitude, for he is ever ready to place the services of his talented musicians at the disposal of patriotic committees.

I have been tempted once or twice to make allusion—I had almost said bantering allusion—to a curious little piece of juvenile by play to be witnessed now and then in Rosario. It

is in connection with the "Boy Scouts." At first it was very bewildering. A gentle hold was laid on my buttonhole, and I was confidentially assured that "these are the real and only antediluvian boy scouts bearing the hall-mark, embroidered in each corner and scrolled past all imitation into the water-mark." As a dutiful scribe I duly chronicled the scouts in question; but subsequently my buttonhole was again ambushed and I was assured that the boy-scouts I had previously cacheted were, alas! but spurious imitations, and that "mine are the real only original pre-Noahian specimens." Well, again I dutifully wrote that I had been wrong, and that the present sample were, etc., etc., hall-marked in every link. Now I should be really indebted to any reader, who has graduated in the science of classifying the Boy Scout, who will give me a clear explanation of this mystery!

The Sale of Work at Alberdi, handicapped though it was by the atrocious weather of the morning of the opening day, realised \$1200 approximately towards the Building Fund of the S.A.M.S., for which it was inaugurated.

Miss Gillbee, Headmistress of the High School, journeyed down to Buenos Aires on Saturday with the four pupils who have entered for the Cambridge Locals. May they be as successful as last years candidates, all of whom passed, one with special distinction!

And old link with the Railway past has been broken by the death of Mr. John Nibloe, a foreman in the Carriage and Wagon Dept. of the F.C. C.A., which occurred on Sunday at the English Nursing Home. The funeral took place at the Protestant Cemetery on Monday, when a large number of Mr. Nibloe's old fellow employees attended. The Rev. S. C. Deacon, of Alberdi, conducted the service, assisted in regard to the Spanish portion by Mr. Drake. The deceased, a widower, left a son and two daughters.

Mr. J. W. Traill, at present an inmate of the English Nursing Home, is making favourable progress.

News has been received of Mr. Charles Chapman and Mr. H. Parry, members of the staff of Messrs. Proctor, Garratt, Marston, Ltd., who went home recently to volunteer. The former has joined the London Rifle Brigade, and the latter the 6th King's Liverpool Regt. Both are as fit as fiddles.

The wedding of Miss Newell, sister of Dr. Newell, a well-known local justice, to Dr. Alejandro O'Connor, another luminary of the Rosario Bench, is to take place at St. Bartholomew's Church on Monday next.

The newly-formed British Society in Rosario and District is anxious that all British subjects and their descendants should send in application for membership as early as possible, so that the names may come before the Committee for election. Mr. A. P. Ferguson, the Hon. Secretary, of Maipu 648, will be pleased to furnish particulars to any to whom the circular appeal has so far not been delivered.

With Christmas at hand the children begin to think of Santa Claus, and a visit to Cassini's should be helpful to any to whom the rôle is a bit unfamiliar. Messrs. Lynch and McGarrell know what should be incorporated in the Christmas pudding, and stock all the ingredients.

Alfredo J. White

Solicitor and Accountant

Cordoba 1321, Rosario

Tel. No. 5191

PIRATES' HAUL

New York, Dec. 13.

It is reported from Berlin that up to the present the German submarines have sunk 508 ships of a total displacement of 917,819 tons,

CORDOBA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

December 13.

Sale of Work and Sports in Aid of English Church Building Fund.

On Wednesday afternoon the Sale of Work, Sports and Tea in aid of the Church Building Fund took place at the picturesque grounds of the Cordoba Athletic Club, General Paz. The weather which was threatening in the morning cleared away before midday and in consequence a perfect afternoon greeted the large attendance when the first race was held at 3 p.m. The long programme of sports for children and adults attracted many entries and the winners in the different events were as follows:—

Flat Race.—(Boys 15 and over): 1, Fred Wright; 2, Gerald Wright.

Flat Race.—(Boys under 15): 1, Stanley Weedon; 2, Jack Hughes; 3, John Wilkinson.

Flat Race.—(For Girls): 1, Marjorie Guppy; 2, Elvira Hughes.

Three-legged Race.—(For Boys): 1, Harry Lindeman and Harold Geipel; (for girls): 1, Hilda Hughes and Nellie Bonner; (for adults): 1, Davis and McCulloch; 2, Weedon and Perkin.

Blind Driving.—(Adults): 1, Mrs. Walters and Mr. Struthers.

Skipping Race.—(For Girls): 1, Nellie Bonner; 2, Elvira Hughes.

Whistling Race.—(Adults): 1, Mrs. Zimmer and Mr. Davis; 2, Mrs. Walters and Mr. Struthers.

Hopping Race.—(For Boys): 1, Jack Hughes; 2, Gerald Wright.

Thread Needle Race.—(Adults): 1, Miss G. Symonds and Mr. Schultz; 2, Miss Davis and Mr. Palacio.

Sack Race.—(Adults): 1, Mr. McCulloch; 2, Mr. Davis; 3, Mr. Schultz. (Boys): 1, Fred Wright; 2, Reggie Geipel.

Hunt the Prize.—1, Miss Violet; 2, Gerald Wright.

Tug-o-War.—(Married Men v. Singles): Won by Married Men, team composed of Messrs. Dunbar, Sadleir, Guppy and Babb.

Tug-o-War.—(Married Ladies v. Single): Won by Married Ladies, team composed of Mrs. Boyd, Babb, Lindeman, Marks and Mrs. Wright.

Tea Girls Race.—1, Miss Florence Morton; 2, Miss Phyllis Davis.

Consolation Race.—(Three prizes for those who had not won a prize): 1, Marjorie Weedon; 2, Donald Lewis; 3, Dorothy Boyd.

Thanks are due to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly gave the money for the prizes and also for the prizes which were given.

Mr. Boyd very kindly presented the Committee with a little black pig which was put up at auction and bought by Percy Schultz who returned the pig for re-sale. Mr. Schibler being the second purchaser; but after some 10 minutes of ownership Mr. Schibler turned the pig over once more for sale and Mr. Schultz again was the highest bidder and concluded by inviting all those present to a cold repast on the following Sunday when the pig would form the principal item.

Tea proved one of the greatest attractions and the following young ladies acted the part of waitresses to perfection:—Miss Lilly Robinson, in charge, assisted by Miss Doris Robinson, Miss Florence Morton, Miss Phyllis Davis, Miss Gracie Baxter, Miss Eileen Welch, Miss Blanche Guppy and Miss Gladys Guppy.

The little girls who acted as flower girls and sold fragrant button-holes also deserve praise for their strenuous work. They were Miss Dorothy Lewis, Miss Violet Dunbar, Miss Marjorie Guppy, Miss Dorothy Boyd and Miss Davis.

The Sale of Work brought in a very satisfactory amount. The following ladies were in charge of the function: Mrs. Sugden, Mrs. Guppy, Mrs. Lang and Mrs. Babb. The articles which were not sold were afterwards disposed of at auction, Mr. L. G. Babb acting the part of auctioneer.

Mr. Walter's "Aunt Sally" was also well patronised, some \$16 being

realised, 3 balls for 10 cents, attracting many of the ladies who made Sally's head "go back" more than once.

The returns from the sale of tickets, sale of work, sports, auction sale, pig sale, tea and "Aunt Sally" realised the grand total of some \$640, which is a little more than a third of the Church debt.

It is the intention to hold a Sale of Work on a much larger scale later on, when it is hoped that the balance of the debt will be wiped off.

At the conclusion of the sale cheers were given for the Committee in charge of the sports. The Rev. Mr. Sugden, Messrs. Dunbar, Lang, Boyd and Babb, and also for the ladies and the tea girls for their very efficient work is making the affair a success, and with a final "Hurrah" for Rev. Sugden and Mrs. Sugden the enjoyable event was brought to a close.

Cordoba Athletic Club—Spring Tennis Tournament.

The long drawn out Spring Tournament is now about to be finished and the prizes will be presented on Sunday afternoon at 4.30. In the ladies singles Miss Gladys Symonds beat Miss Gladys Guppy 6-4, 6-1; Mrs. Walters defeated Miss Florence Morton 6-2, 2-6, 6-2; Miss Symonds and Mrs. Walters will play off the final this week-end. In the final of the mixed doubles Mrs. Walter and Mrs. G. E. Morton beat Miss Florence Morton and Mr. Zimmer 6-1, 6-2. While the scores in the latter match look one-sided yet the play in the majority of the games was very close the score going to deuce time after time. Mr. Dunbar very kindly acted as Umpire. The following are the prize winners in the present tournament:—Mixed Doubles, Mrs. Walters and Mr. G. E. Morton; Men's Doubles, Mr. E. W. Marks and Mr. L. G. Babb; Men's Singles, Percy P. Schultz.

MENDOZA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

December 14.

Christmas Party.

Mr. R. E. Norton has sent out invitations for a party to take place on December 25, at his cottage in Agrelo, and the event promises to be as in previous years a pleasant reunion of the principal members of the British colony in Mendoza.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Mayne are established in their country house in Maipú, where they purpose spending the summer months.

Regatta.

On Sunday last in the San Martin Park, the Regatta of the Mendoza Boating Club was held. The number of spectators was below an average; but the gathering was a capital one and the public witnessed some good races. The results were as below:—

1.—400 metres race in pleasure boats:—Winners, Enrique Ortiz: Gustavo Acerete (Cox).

2.—400 metres race in pleasure boats:—Winners, Luis Stoppel; A. Mentrut (Cox).

3.—450 metres Single Sculls:—Winner, Carlos Mentrut.

4.—450 metres, Double Sculls, second class:—Winners, N. Soto and G. Acerete; Gerardo Acerete (Cox).

5.—300 metres, Race for Ladies and Gentlemen:—Winners, Sta. Adela Stoppel, Luis Stoppel and Sta. Z. Antequeda.

6.—450 metres, Single Sculls:—Winner, Gustavo Acerete.

7.—Annual Championship.—Won by the holders Adolfo Luz, R. Fernandez and Ismael Reig (Cox), by a boat length; the challengers being: Z. C. Wittenstein, O. A. Green and V. Elorza (Cox).

8.—Tub Race, 100 metres:—Winner G. Acerete.

9.—300 metres, pleasure boats for ladies and gentlemen:—Winners, Sta. E. Acevedo, T. Winnenstein and O. Green (Cox).

Mrs. Innes leaves for Buenos Aires and Quilmes to-day. Mr. B. Hibbert leaves by the same train.

ARGENTINE SHIPPING

Official Interference Causes Destruction

A RECORD OF LOST OPPORTUNITIES

Again and again do grandiose schemes appear dealing with the building up of an Argentine mercantile marine. Anything from one to a dozen large liners, usually of 15,000 tons, are the basis of the idea; their construction, manning, and indeed everything save the commissions or management to be found by the State. With these means at her disposal Argentina will, according to the promoters, be able to shake off the yoke of the foreign owner, make fabulous profits, cheapen the cost of living, and generally bring about the commercial millenium in this Republic. The utter impracticability of all these schemes renders it unnecessary to slay the slain by criticising them, but the mere fact that they are so frequently launched—the schemes, not the boats—throws into high relief the absolute crass ignorance, mingled with petty official spite, and inflated ideas of personal importance, that threaten to do away with whatever little merchant shipping Argentina still claims.

Anyone wishing to get statistics about the tonnage still under the Argentine flag can do so from several publications; the compilation prepared for the San Francisco exhibition is as good as any. Analysing the figures it will be seen that the great majority of the ships are small river craft, schooners or ketches, with a few steamers of small tonnage and uncertain age, single ships owned by private individuals for the most part. Then one has the boats of the "M" fleet, the vessels of the Marina Mercante Argentina, the two new big boats, Asturiano and Argentino of the Punta Arenas line, and all's said. Now the up-river trade is not what it was, owing to the ever-growing and quite legitimate competition of the railways, but as a set-off to this is the fact that the trade to south coast ports, to Brazilian ports, and the international trade from Brazil to the south direct, has grown considerably during the last decade. This year it has a chance of enjoying exceptional prosperity, heavy cargoes and high freights being the rule everywhere. At the same time it must be remembered that the cost of fuel has risen exceedingly, since the boats in these trades are dependent on local bunkering facilities. No outcry on the part of shippers has been heard against the projected rise in freights, a rise of 50 per cent, for the simple reason that the cargo concerned will bear the increased tariff with ease. All that the southern wool growers and producers generally are anxious about is to get their goods away, an anxiety increased since the withdrawal of the German boats from the run.

Hence it is evident to anyone with the least modicum of commonsense that now or never is the time for the Argentine Government to do all in its power to foment the growth of local shipping. A glance through the article from *La Prensa* which is paraphrased elsewhere in this issue will show that owing to the archaic method of sub-divided administration that is the fatal curse of all nations of Spanish descent, a sub-department of state is carrying out a policy of obstruction. It is a tradition that comes down from the days of the Council of the Indies, when the ships engaged in the trade of the new world took longer to discharge their cargoes at Seville than the voyage half round the world, slow as it was, usually occupied. Officialism, in this case the Prefecture of Ports, is ready to sacrifice millions of dollars of trade rather than lose one jot or one tittle of subservience that it considers its due from the merchant classes.

The increase of freight was barred by the Prefect of Ports, to which the shipowners replied by relinquishing their postal privileges. A counter to this is found in an order prohibiting working in Port after the usual hours of labour, or on feast days. Was ever any order more ridiculous? "Port" is merely a conventional name to apply to the majority of the open roadsteads down south, where the boat lies off the beach and bundles her cargo into lighters, which are supplied by the vessel, tows them ashore, with her own launch, dumps the goods on the beach and re-loads at once, the skipper always keeping a watchful eye to windward and anxiously following the trend of the glass. "Ports," where there is not one single boat, and the coast guard fulfil their duties on horseback, as far as such a thing is possible. "Ports" where a 30 foot tide makes anchoring a nightmare.

The whole difficulty lies in the fact that the Prefect of Ports is an elderly naval officer, and that the majority of his staff of advisers are accustomed to work up-river, where, in the intervals of maté-sucking, the crew tie their vessel up to a crazy wharf and leisurely discharge a few boxes or casks until dusk, repeating the process next morning after dawn has sufficiently well broken. The exigencies of the open sea are something that Argentine marine officials neither understand nor wish to understand. The Argentine sailor, true *criollo*, is as rare as a bird of Paradise in a suburban hen run. Dalmatians, Spaniards, Genoese and Neapolitans do the work that he has no liking for, and would, in spite of official interference, make the coastwise trade of the Republic something worth while were it not for the evident intention of the authorities to crush it out of existence. Restrictions and expenses are increased year by year without rhyme or reason. Officialdom itself cannot give any comprehensible explanation of its doings. And in the meantime the boats are sold elsewhere, or put under the Uruguayan or Brazilian or Chilean flag. Argentina, despite her two Dreadnoughts and her naval ports, her long coastline and her mighty rivers, wastes all her opportunities. In the old "windjammer" days it was said that "the devil himself would make a sailor if he'd only look aloft." But Argentine officialdom sternly refuses to look aloft, preferring to strut along the quay in all the pomp and panoply of a naval uniform, doing nothing, but, on the contrary, like the clown in the pantomime, getting in the way of the few harassed men who still try to do the work of the Republic afloat.

UNEMPLOYED IN THE CAMPS

Many complaints have of late been received by the Government concerning the misdoings of unemployed workmen in the camp. It appears that some of these are committing a variety of depredations and the Government has been requested to take some steps in the matter.

This request has caused the Minister of the Interior to telegraph to the Governors of Cordoba and of the Pampa asking for their co-operation and ideas.

It is the railway companies that have brought to the notice of the authorities the action of many of the unemployed, because they themselves in giving free passage to workmen have apparently been the chief sufferers.

THE BUDGET COMMITTEE

ZEALOUS FOR DAILY SITTINGS.

Dr. Alfred Echague, President of the Budget Committee, yesterday put on the paper a motion in the name of his colleagues to the effect that in order to get the Budget forward, daily sittings should be held.

The different groups of the Chamber are said to regard the proposal very favourably, from a theoretical point of view, but what the effect of the heat may be upon their resolution, it would be difficult to forecast.

THE PAMPA AFFAIR

"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."

There has recently been a recrudescence of "alarming and sanguinary" reports concerning the seizure of Argentine vessels, which reports while proceeding from sources which are not unsuspected of anti-Ally bias, are nevertheless worth investigating. In regard to these "El Diario" says that the national transport Pampa has been employed to make a voyage to New York, returning with coal. Several Allied warships are cruising off the Antilles and among them is the French cruiser Descartes.

This ship met the Pampa recently off Porto Rico and signalled her to stop, merely in accordance with her duty and the established custom of the sea. According to the first and sensational version put in circulation, a German subject on board acting as writer was forcibly removed to the French from the Argentine ship. This piece of news came by cable, and was current in the Capital on Monday.

On being questioned by Press representatives the Minister of Marine Vice-Admiral Saenz Valiente, showed profound surprise that the affair was known outside the limits of the Marine Department. He stated indeed that no one there had the least information about the matter until the night previous. He expressed himself entirely sceptical as to the occurrence of any such incident, giving several reasons. It was not possible that the information could have been radiogrammed from the sea, as all the wireless stations of the coast are closed to calls except those for urgent assistance. Therefore, says the Minister, the allegation did not come by wireless.

Further, said the Vice-Admiral, he is inclined to think that the report was an invention and false telegraphic information, designed to disturb and put pressure on the grain market, as coinciding with the Presidente Mitre incident, and tending to show that our merchant ships are in constant danger of being meddled with by the Allies' ships of war.

Meanwhile, "El Diario" declares, that though the Minister of Marine diverted himself in this manner with the reporters, he had definite information three days before from Captain Caillet Bois, of the transport and knew all about it.

The Pampa was merely detained till her papers were looked at and from interest in the flag she displayed. There was no incident; nobody was carried away, and the visit of the officers to the Pampa was merely French naval courtesy.

As soon as he heard of it the Minister of Marine consulted his colleague of Foreign Affairs, who examined rules and precedents, and explained that the business was of no importance whatsoever, that the cruiser had acted with perfect correctness, and that the Argentine transport had gone on her journey without trouble.

Both decided therefore to attach no importance to the episode, and to so report of it to Dr. de la Plaza, while denying it altogether to the representatives of the Press, to prevent the rabid Chauvinists and mischievous sensation mongers from making capital out of it.

VEGETABLES FROM CHILE

ARRIVAL OF LARGE CONSIGNMENTS

The Chilean Government has recently permitted the export of large quantities of vegetables, including porotos for Argentine consumption. Special rates have been arranged with the Transandine Company which deliver direct at Retiro.

The circumstance is in all respects fortunate, as during the intense heat there is an increased demand for green vegetables, and this timely supply may help to keep the too ambitious prices from rising, as they are apt to do.

UNPAID WAGES

THE PLIGHT OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE PORT.

At the moment, considerable distress is being caused to junior employees of the Port of Buenos Aires, owing to it being some two months since their salaries were paid.

Some of the employees complain that they are selling articles in their homes to obtain the necessities of livelihood, others who live out of town are unable to find the necessary tram fares, wherewith to travel to their work.

It is stated that the senior officials have received their due, and it is claimed that those who suffer most are those whose just claims affect the Government in but a very small degree.

The matter, as do so many financial Government matters at the moment, calls for immediate attention.

During yesterday an affair occurred, which is reported of considerable gravity. The officials have suppressed every detail of the occurrence, but it is known that a sailor employed by the Prefecture of the Port, is alleged to have been treated with severe official injustice, and that some seven of his sailor comrades decided to interfere in the matter. They have all been arrested.

Nothing is known as to what actually occurred, but it is believed that the sailor publicly protested and personally forced his protest upon the authorities, concerning the non-payment of wages during the months of October and November.

The affair is well worth an enquiry, on the part of responsible officials.

POLITICS IN GUALEGUAY

AN UNPRECEDENTED SCANDAL.

The trouble between the Municipality and the police in Gualeguay—Entre Rios—is apparently increasing, and has now reached a most scandalous stage, and one without precedent. The basis of the trouble and original cause of the breach is political.

On Monday last a special Council meeting was held in reference to the late elections. Members of both the Democratic and Radical party assembled in considerable numbers. What was their surprise to find the Chamber and the Council building full of armed police under the orders of three officers.

It is stated that their sympathisers are with the democrats, and that at the orders of this party they filled the hall, determined to suppress the Radicals.

The Municipal President states that he in no way requested police aid, having sufficient force in the house to preserve order. The newspaper, "El Provincial," a democratic organ, is held responsible for this unprecedented interference in the Council Chamber. The Radical paper, "El Debate," demands that all business done under such forced conditions shall be annulled. Matters are in a state of extraordinary deadlock.

LIFE IN THE CAPITAL

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

During the month of October the official figures concerning the population, which have just been published show an increase of 57 immigrants over a previous period and which is stated to have brought the city population up to 1,595,408 inhabitants. Of the 3,310 arrivals the majority were Spaniards.

967 marriages have been contracted during the month and 3,493 births, while 2,312 deaths have been recorded.

The figures of the matrimonial market are very low and the report refers to the "crisis," without explanation defining which crisis. In the corresponding month of 1914 there were 1196 marriages and 4365 births.

Marriage is still popular in outlying districts and shows a corresponding increase over previous years.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

BRITISH WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION

The usual monthly meeting of the Association was held on Friday, at the Plaza Hotel, Mrs. Withington in the Chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The two pictures donated by Mrs. Oliveira Cezar which were raffled by Mrs. Corry Smith in aid of the Officers' Families' Fund, realised \$28, and were won by Mr. H. Tully Gregg and Mr. J. W. Barclay, respectively. The same Fund benefitted to the extent of \$4082 as the result of the fete held at Hurlingham on the 6th of November, which was most successful.

On the 5th and 6th November the Tienda a la Ciudad de Londres held a sale, part proceeds of which were donated to the Allies Countries Red Cross Funds, the British Red Cross receiving \$758.15 m/l. The warmest thanks of the Association to the Manager of the Ciudad de Londres are recorded.

The raffle of Mrs. Withington's mare at the Media Luna Polo Tournament realised \$700, half of which amount has been sent to the Association to be forwarded to the Blue Cross Fund.

The dance organised by Mrs. Lindop at La Plata realised \$1548.85, which was divided as follows:—

British Red Cross . . .	\$1,000
French Red Cross . . .	274.85
Belgian Red Cross . . .	274

The ladies of St. Saviour's Guild, Belgrano, have forwarded to the Association the amount of \$926.85, one-half of the net proceeds of the Sweet Pea and Rose Show. This amount has been forwarded, in accordance with the wishes of the subscribers to the Ladies' Emergency Committee of the Navy League, which sends food, tobacco, underclothing, and money to the Royal Navy Prisoners of War in Germany every week.

Letters of thanks from the Officers' Families' Fund for a donation of £250, and from the Prince of Wales's Fund for £500 were reported, as well as a letter from Mrs. McClure advising that further two cases of clothing for hospital use had been received and distributed. Apart from the value of the contents the kind thought for the needs of the soldiers thus practically expressed is very gratifying to the recipients; the letter states that body-belts are not at present urgently required.

A special appeal to the Members of the Association is made by Mrs. Ernest Drabble, who is shortly leaving for England, and is anxious to take with her as large a quantity as possible of old kid gloves. These are used for lining waistcoats and other garments, and give great warmth without adding much to the weight and at little cost. These should be sent to the Women's Exchange, Cangallo 623.

A preliminary announcement is made of the fact that a Sale of Work will be held in April next, the entire proceeds of which will be devoted to the British Red Cross. Every article sold is to be the actual handiwork of women and children all over the Republic, and an opportunity will thus be afforded not only of contributing to a worthy cause, but of showing what the skill and energy of British women can produce. As an example, articles of needlework, clothing, fancy articles, pictures, preserves, anything and everything made by women. Further announcements regarding the date and the address to which contributions should be sent will be made in due course.

The following statement was presented by the Honorary Treasurer, and a further remittance of £200 will be sent to the Officers' Families' Fund, as the result of subscriptions received at the meeting. It will be sent by telegraphic transfer as a Christmas present.

Prince of Wales's Fund.

Subscriptions received	\$43,478.80
Total amount remitted £3840 6s. 3d., stg.	43,167.23
	311.57

Pipe and Tobacco Fund.

Subscriptions received	1,163.20
Mrs. Boote	77.00
	1,240.20
Remitted £109 4s. 10d.	1,240.20

Belgian Relief Fund.

Subscriptions received	3,054.65
Remitted £239 7s. 11d.	2,722.86
	331.79

Officers' Families' Fund.

Subscriptions received	10,258.80
Remitted £857 10s.	9,719.23
	539.57

Red Cross Fund.

Subscriptions received	7,049.10
Remitted £1,050	11,718.97
	\$4,669.87

Since received \$4,082 758.15	
	4,840.15
	170.28

Blue Cross Fund.

Subscriptions received	106.00
	106.00

Nurse Cavell Memorial.

Subscriptions received	300.00
	300.00

Bank Interest	233.20
Cash in Bank	\$1,992.41

PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$43,478.00
October contributions	30.00
	\$43,508.80

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$3,054.65
Miss Amy Alzcorbe (for Belgian children)	10.00
Mrs. Adam Logan (sale of doylies to friends)	29.00
Mrs. Phillips	1.50
	Total \$3,095.15

PIPE AND TOBACCO FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$1,163.20
Collected by Mrs. Boote	77.00
	Total \$1,240.20

OFFICERS' FAMILIES' FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$10,258.80
Mrs. Herbert Smith (Christmas donation)	10.00
Mrs. Gamburg (Christmas donation)	10.00
Mrs. Oliveira Cezar (raffle of pictures)	28.00
November monthly contributions	1,888.50
	Total \$12,195.30

DETAILS OF MONTHLY COLLECTIONS.

Collected by Mrs. Boote	\$89.00
" Mrs. Gamburg	130.00
" Mrs. Hope Gibson	122.50
" Mrs. Paton	56.00
" Mrs. Grimsditch	20.00

" Mrs. Neill	114.00
" Mrs. Chiswell	63.00
" Mrs. Logan	81.00
" Mrs. Hume	40.00
" Mrs. Moss	60.00
" Mrs. H. Scott	48.00
" Mrs. G. Bell	121.00
" Mrs. D. Hogg	50.00
" Mrs. Williamson	50.00
" Mrs. Leslie	25.00
" Mrs. Foster	92.00
" Mrs. Margrett	47.00
" Mrs. Lacey	45.00
" Miss Mohr-Bell	59.00
" Mrs. Boadle	117.00

BRITISH RED CROSS FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$7,049.10
Ciudad de Londres	758.15
Hurlingham Garden Fete	4,082.00
C. Stuart	30.00
Cakes for October	6.00
Mrs. Lindop (La Plata Dance)	1,000.00
San Isidro Dorcas Society	50.00
	Total \$12,975.25

NURSE CAVELL MEMORIAL FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	300.00
Mrs. H. Musson	3.00
Mrs. C. Bradbury	10.00
Mrs. D. King	10.00
Mrs. Gregg	1.00
The Misses Gregg	3.00
Mrs. Maclean	1.00
Mrs. Woods	1.00
	Total \$329.00

BLUE CROSS FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$106.00
Mrs. Withington (Raffle of Mare)	350.00
	Total \$456.00

Parcels for the Belgian Refugees have been received from the following:—

A Loyal Englishwoman, Some Members in Belgrano, Mrs. James Beggs, Mrs. McClymont, Mrs. J. H. Herne, Mrs. Boot, Miss Dashwood, and friends.

Received for the Soldiers and Hospitals:—

Mrs. W. E. Franklin, 3 mufflers, 1 pair mittens, 1 pair socks.
Mrs. Lea, 1 sweater, 5 pairs socks, 2 pairs mittens.
Miss Dashwood, 5 pairs socks.
Miss Dickie, 5 pairs socks.
Mrs. Frank Foster, 2 pairs socks.
Miss Rowe, 1 pair operation stockings.

Some members in Belgrano, 1 parcel, 3 pairs mittens, 1 sweater.

Mrs. Carne, 2 mufflers.
Miss Carne, 1 pair socks.
Miss Dawney, 4 slings.

Mrs. Raynes, 6 sheets, 6 bath towels, one muffler, 6 eye bandages, 1 nightingale.

Mrs. Edward A. Bridger, 4 pairs mittens, 2 pairs socks, 1 helmet, 1 flannel shirt.

Mrs. R. Elliott, 3 pairs socks, 2 body belts.

Mrs. and Miss Corbett, 4 pairs socks.
Mrs. R. Paton, 1 pair socks, 3 mufflers, 6 mittens, 2 mufflers.

T. Lloyd-Roberts, parcel wool for knitting.

Mrs. Harry Scott, 1 pair socks.
Miss Mercedes Mecey, 2 mufflers.

St. John's Ambulance.

For the soldiers and sailors sent by the Avon, on December 3.—37 pairs socks, 7 mufflers, 14 pairs mittens, 2 sweaters, 6 pillow-cases, 6 sheets, 6 towels (bath), 1 blanket, 1 pair operating socks, 1 flannel shirt, 1 helmet, 2 body-belts, 6 eye bandages, 1 nightingale, and three cases of warm clothing for Belgian refugees.

BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE

GENERAL FUND.

Amount already acknowledged	\$164,987.51
Fablon	30.00

Zarate Staff of the Smithfield and Argentine Meat Co.: T. Dowling \$5, J. J. Ryan 5, C. Willemoes 5, L. Chamen 5, J. Doelman 5, J. O'Connor 5, J. Robson 5, F. L. Lawson 5, L. Jaensch 5, J. H. Olsen 5, J. Yuul 3, R. Drew 3, A. Butterfield 3, G. Lawrence 2, A. Shaw 2, J. J. Dillon 2, J. Hayward 2, P. van Rensburg 2, G. Middle-ditch 10	79.00
E. P. Vint	10.00
G. L. S. Wood	25.00
John Lloyd	20.00
Thos. A. S. Milne	100.00
Rev. Dr. Fleming, D.D.	10.00
E. S.	5.00
J. Shaw é hijos	20.00
J. B. Williams	30.00
Per London and R. P. Bank, Ltd.: F. Grady	10.00
Per British Bank of S.A., Ltd.:—	
A. J. Ward	5.00
A. Ferrari Olazabal	5.00
	\$165,336.51

BRITISH RED CROSS FUND.

Amount already acknowledged	\$30,139.96
Bahia Blanca British Relief Fund	523.10
Proceeds of a sale of a pair of Holland guns	600.00
Anonymous	30.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. Wyatt Hayward	100.00
L. J. Q.	10.00
William Flint	100.00
British Staff, F.C.B.A.P.	50.00
(F. Fawcett)	
	\$31,553.06

PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

Amount already acknowledged	\$154,220.49
Bahia Blanca British Relief Fund	463.00
Anonymous	5.00
Stores Office, F.C.S. (Talleres): L. J. Boyer \$20, "Suffolk" 6, "Anon." 5, D. Duncan 5, H. J. Streeton 5, E. Bryan 5, A. Lambden 5, T. W. Ludlow 3, G. Dixon 3, D. Howie 3, E. W. Scorey 2, "N. N." 1, R. W. White 1	64.00
Staff Messrs. Leng Roberts and Co.	81.00
A. W. Towne \$5 0/s	11.45
Accountants' Dept., F.C.S.: General List \$50, Books Section 7, Traffic 15, Workshops 6, Stores 8, Cash 8, Permanent Way 13, General Section Audit 46, Goods Section Audit 31.10, Passenger Section Audit 20.55, Parcels Section Audit 15.40, Mileage Section Audit 11.00 total	231.05
F. M. Denton	25.00
Anonymous	30.00
Mariano Sorrochetti	10.00

British Staff F.C.B.A.P.: Accountants' \$95, Administration 197.50, Electrician 5.50, Telegraph 41, Stores 153, Traffic 125.45, Access 10, Traction 347.95, Engineers' 574.20, Talleres 472.50, Engineers Cuyo 10, Stores Cuyo 20, Engineers, Bahia Blanca 11, Traction, Bahia Blanca 11, Stores Bahia Blanca 38, Local Board 5, Tariff Office 5.70, Electrical Staff Head Office 76	2,207.80
Per L. and R. P. Bank: Leach's Argentine Estates	245.25
Per British Bank of S.A.: Staff C. S. Telegraph	25.00
	\$157,619.04

OFFICERS' FAMILIES' FUND.

Amount already acknowledged	\$7,186.66
C. Castle	10.00
	\$7,196.66

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Amount already acknowledged	\$5,015.10
Fablon	10.00
	\$5,025.10

HELP THE BELGIANS

THE HERALD Fund

A TIMELY DONATION

Mr. William Reid Lewis, Hon. Secretary of the Bexhill Belgian Refugee Committee, to which organisation all funds subscribed by readers of THE HERALD have been sent, has written as follows to the Manager of THE HERALD, in acknowledgment of the last remittance of £50.13.4, sent on October 4:—

Dear Sir:—I wish I could tell you exactly how grateful I am to you and your readers for the draft which you have so kindly sent with your favour of the 4th ultimo. Yesterday we were in doubt if we should be able to keep things going much longer. Local contributions have fallen off; so many other claims present themselves that we have to use bait to attract. London now doubles all we collect, so that I am going to use your remittance as a bait for another £50, and this hundred London will double, so your people have laid the foundation for a couple of hundred pounds for us, which means going on. Again very many thanks for your generous kindness.

BELGIUM SOLDIERS LEAVE

AN APPEAL FOR HOLIDAY SHELTER.

The *Indépendance Belge*, formerly of Brussels now that it is of Tudor Street, London, (a paper of weight as it was formerly) has issued a strong appeal on behalf of the Belgian soldiers (what are left of the brave fellows) after 15 months of incessant and desperate fighting. The appeal is to those who may be willing and able to give a soldier a few days rest during his seven days leave from the front. A subscription list has been opened in the columns of the paper and appeal has been addressed to the British Press and people generally.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS.

NURSE CAVELL FUND.

To endow a permanent bed in the British Hospital to be named "The Nurse Cavell Memorial," and bearing a suitable tablet recording the object. The amount required is \$20,000 ml.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$5,055.80
Mrs. J. E. Traill	10.00
D. S. Barwell	5.00
Mrs. E. Barwell	5.00
Swastika	5.00
Mrs. A. E. A. Gastling	50.00
Thos. A. S. Milne	25.00
Half of collection at Cinematograph Entertainment at First Methodist Church, per Dr. W. McLaughlin	50.00
Mrs. L. Simpson	20.00
W. Flint	50.00

\$5,275.80

NURSE CAVELL'S LAST WORDS

"... I must have no hatred nor bitterness towards anyone."

You have spoken a great word, Martyr, As you faced your lonely Cross, To us who so often barter God's gold for the Devil's dross.

He must lose his life who would save it. Nor hate nor bitterness feel, The lesson is worth that we grave it On granite with keen-edged steel.

It has thrilled through the world like lightning, That last great word you spoke; It points where the dawn is brightening Above this Hell-born smoke.

C. FIELD, M.A.

AEROPLANE NO. 2

SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSED.

The Committee of the British Society are pleased to announce that the amount required for the "River Plate Aeroplane No. 2" has been subscribed, and take this opportunity of thanking the subscribers for the generous support accorded to their scheme.

Previously acknowledged	\$16,629.17
Hilda Worthington	10.00
Edward Finn	5.00
R. B. B.	50.00
A. and S.	50.00

Collected by the English Club, Buenos Aires:—J. Gostling \$10, E. D. Truman 10, F. W. Watson 10, F. C. Barry 10, G. Williamson 10, S. E. Lindsell 10, A. S. Mackinnon 10, J. T. Diggle 10, M. M. Murdoch 10, J. C. Barlow 10, R. R. Prentice 10, Geo Bell 10 120.00

Collected by Belgrano Athletic Club:—W. W. Hatton \$10, Stuart Plowright 10, W. R. Hutcheson 5, Anon. 20, Hansard 10, Anon. 6, P. C. Fenwick 5, Strawhat 1, Roche 10 77.00

Collected by Mr. A. Philip:—Mrs. M. Carruthers \$10, James Muse 10, George Duncan 5, J. J. Edwards 5, P. Mermoz 5, Ernest St. C. Haydon 10, Mrs. Ernest St. C. Haydon 10, James Grierson 5, James Ledwith 5, A County Mayo man 10, P. J. Luhrs 20 95.00

Total \$17,036.17

DEATH OF MR. L.L. GOULD

AN ARGENTINE VOLUNTEER.

Messrs. Christopherson Hnos. have, as stated in yesterday's HERALD, received advice of the death in action at the Dardanelles of Mr. Lawrence Lill Gould, a young volunteer from Buenos Aires.



The late Mr. Gould was for three years in the employment of Messrs. Christopherson. He left Buenos Aires some time ago as a volunteer and joined the Yeomanry, several regiments of which took part in the fierce fighting at Suvla Bay.

FOR ANGLO-ARGENTINES

THE HERALD Mate Fund

A GOOD START

The proposal to raise a fund to supply Anglo-Argentine volunteers with mate has been actively taken up, and already a substantial sum has been raised and forwarded to THE HERALD.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Mackinnon and Coelho to put up at a greatly reduced cost, an excellent quality of yerba, compressed into half-pound packets, and available for despatch through the post if necessary. On each packet will be printed the fact that the yerba is being presented by Argentine friends of the volunteers, and in the cases of those who have not previously been consumers of mate full directions for its preparation will be printed in English and French.

The following subscriptions have been received:—

Mackinnon and Coelho	\$160.00
David Hogg	20.00
S. Kay	20.00
D. A. Macfarlane	10.00
R. J. Anderson	10.00
F. H. Mathews	10.00
Geo. Martindale	10.00
H. Mathews	10.00
Mateo Kay	5.00
F. A. Howard	5.00
A. B. Ferguson	10.00
Alex. Mackinnon	10.00
F. Talbois	10.00
A. E. Ruffier	10.00
A. Mazzeletti	10.00
J. E. Croll	10.00
Tomas McCulloch	5.00
P. B. Roblins	5.00
J. R. Greenwood	5.00
J. Kay	5.00
H. Henry	5.00

Total \$345.00

ARGENTINE CLUB LONDON

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The local Committee of the Argentine Club in London has just received advice from the London Secretary to the effect that it has been decided to extend the facilities of the Club to the numerous members of the British community who have so patriotically gone over from South America to serve in His Majesty's forces.

Under this scheme, those on service may be introduced as temporary members under Rule 27 (which allows members to introduce visitors from South America for admittance to the Club for one period not exceeding ten consecutive days in one year), whilst if they should desire to use the Club for a further period after the expiration of ten days from the date of introduction, the temporary membership may be continued on payment of a subscription at the rate of 5/- per week.

The Argentine Club, as is well known, occupies one of the finest sites in London.

OVERSEAS CLUB TOBACCO FUND

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR.

Mr. E. Wrench, Hon. Sec. and Organiser of the Overseas Club Tobacco Fund, has forwarded the report for the year up to Sept. 30, certified by Layton Bennett, Sons and Co., C.A.

The amount collected was £60,005 13s. 6d., a fine result, and the various contributions are as follow:

	Approx. amount collected	Tl. No. of subscrib.
Canada	£11,647	27,510
America, U.S.A.	8,082	33,561
Australia and N. Z.	8,315	22,396
Europe	5,347	25,586
Africa	6,893	28,050
Asia	4,860	12,881
S. America	3,558	5,951
Central America	1,283	4,453

Children's Empire Day Collection	£10,020	—
Total number of schools	—	18,758

Total amount collected £60,005

There has been paid for cigarettes, cigars, tobacco, etc., supplied to soldiers and sailors £50,695 10s. 11d., leaving: Cash at Overseas Club £2718 11s. 7d. and cash at Bank £6591 11s. This is excellent and will go on and prosper.

SEAFARER'S TOBACCO FUND

Last night as usual the local gentlemen and gentlemen of the sea who take an interest in the British soldier and his provision of tobacco, met together on the roof of the Seamen's Mission, the evening being warm, under the canopy of Heaven.

Mr. A. G. Pruden is an exemplary Chairman and never misses a meeting. There were present also the Rev. H. Westy Brady, Captain Lewin of Houstons, Captain Samson of Houlders, Captain Colley s.s. Kelvinbank, Captain Shaw s.s. Corinthia, Mr. Gall, Mr. Neilson, Mr. Jones s.s. Sutherland Grange, Mr. Jones s.s. Thessaly, Mr. Owens s.s. Hermione, and Mr. F. E. Beatty Hon. Secretary. The minutes having been read and approved the Rev. H. W. Brady, Hon. Treasurer, recorded the receipt of the following sums:—

s.s. Highland Brigade \$104, s.s. Howsker \$33, s.s. Scottish Prince \$25.

The latter had already contributed recently to the solicitations of young ladies for the Belgian Fund.

The entire total collected has now therefore reached the splendid total of \$5,806.82 and there is a balance in hand of \$465. It was then considered upon which seat of war the next benediction of my Lady Nicotine should be bestowed. The Rev. W. H. Brady stated on the authority of a letter from a relative Vice-Admiral Moore that the mine sweepers were supposed to be already well provided in the matter of tobacco. After some debate, it was decided that France was not so immediately pressing as Gallipoli and that to the Eastern theatre of war £40 or such sum as might be available, should be despatched. A letter read for Captain Caper now on that station, led to the inference that those navigating Levantine waters are better informed of what passes in Buenos Aires than in the Dardanelles or at Salonika.

Captains Colley and Shaw were appointed to the Seafarer's Committee. Mr. Pruden pointing out that it was not desired to expend the money of the donors without taking their advice and that the presence of Captains and Sea officers is earnestly desired at the meetings. Mr. Beatty read some post cards of appreciation and thanks from soldiers in France who had received tobacco and there being no further business the meeting dissolved.

A REAL PATRIOT

EAGERLY AWAITS OPPORTUNITY TO VOLUNTEER.

Mr. George W. Noakes, of "El Picaflor," Pretot Freire, F.C.P., expects to sail for England on December 20 to volunteer for active service. In writing of his intention, Mr. Noakes says: "I am sorry to leave Argentina, but as my country needs me, I must go. I would have gone before, but was not of military age. I am now 19, however, and am quite willing to do my share in my country's cause."

BRITISH RED CROSS FUND

ANOTHER \$3000 ACKNOWLEDGED.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—I should feel greatly obliged if you will kindly allow me to acknowledge through your valuable columns the following donations I have received towards the funds of the British Red Cross Society:—

Amount already acknowledged	\$38,669.33
Half proceeds of entertainment by 1st Troop "Boy Scouts Argentinos" at Quilmes, on 9th Nov.	185.20
Proceeds of play, "The Don of Aquadulce," given by the pupils of V. Devoto High School, and V. Devoto English School	406.50
Additional amount from Sports at English High School, Belgrano	4.00
Simons and Co.	100.00
Rev. Canon Stevenson, collected at Recital of Sacred Music in Chapel of S. George's College, Quilmes, on the 21st Nov.	205.00
Collected by A. Milne, S. Julian, for B. A. HERALD Motor Ambulance: A. Milne \$11.45, M. Nagain 11.45, W. Holman 11.45, R. K. Calcutt 11.45, F. Gibbs 11.45, A. Evans 5.00, D. Macdonald 11.45	73.70
A. N. Guy	20.00
Proceeds of China Wall Plate painted and raffled by Mrs R. L. Phillips	100.00
Employees of Factory in Las Palmas of the "S. A. Las Palmas del Chaco Austral"	100.85
E. D. Ayling	5.00
Doll given by Miss Alma Scott and raffled by Miss D. M. Attwell	60.00
Collected by Miss D. M. Attwell	20.00
District Grand Treasurer of District Grand Lodge of Freemasons	1,438.54
Collected by Keith and Hilary	14.00
	\$41,402.12

Anticipating my best thanks,

Yours, etc.,

F. H. CHEVALLIER BOUTELL.

BRITISH PATRIOTIC FUND, URUGUAY

JOINT WAR COMMITTEE.

The following letter has been received by British Red Cross Society, The Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1908.

C. W. Bayne, Esq.

British Patriotic Fund,
Ferro-Carril Central
Montevideo.

83, Pall Mall
London, S.W.
10th. November, 1915.

Dear Sir,—In sending you the enclosed receipt for £10. 4s. 8d. a donation to our funds from the "Committee of Friends of the Allies in Colonia," I am desired by the Finance Committee to ask you to express on our behalf to all the contributors the very grateful thanks of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John for the generous interest they show in our work.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Robt. A. Hudson.

Chairman of the Finance Committee.

VOLUNTEERS FROM URUGUAY

Reginald Masters has obtained a 2nd. Lieutenancy in the 3rd Hussars. He expected at the time of writing (November 3) to be going out with a draft to Macedonia.

R. Kibbey, son of Mr. R. H. Kibbey, has enlisted in the Queen Victoria Rifles.

"For God, for King and for Country," "Y.M.C.A. with H. M. Forces on Active Service." This is the printed heading of a letter received from Private Henry G. Fraser who is somewhere in France. He states "Every English fellow at present in Argentine or Uruguay ought to come home right away as I feel sure they will all be required."

Private H. G. Fraser is attached to the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Sergeant Herbert Gray, and Sergeant Herbert Cooper, both of the 11th Batt. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment and formerly employees in the Central Uruguay Railway, sailed for the Dardanelles on November 11.

Mr. C. L. Hains formerly of the Western Telegraph Company has obtained a commission in the Naval Flying Corps.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

NEW CANDIDATES.

The following names of Candidates have been received since the last list was published:—W. S. Bell, G. A. Gardner, M. F. Gilderdale, S. McColl Rough, G. H. Wood, W. J. Lamb, L. L. Elliot, R. Glen Henderson, R. E. H. Anderson, J. Mc. K. Harper, W. M. Cordes, R. M. Thomas, C. M. Young, W. McIntosh, A. D. Dunbar, E. Cunningham, C. G. Simons, G. P. McClenahan, G. E. Leslie, Jason Edwards, P. H. Dennis, G. A. March, C. A. Pope, W. C. Laidler, T. H. Mars-ton, D. R. Jacobs, F. J. Wythes, G. Bernard Wick. Lady Associates: Mrs. J. M. Beesto, Mrs. A. E. Ash, Mrs. M. Anders, and Mrs. H. P. Simo.

CONSCRIPTS OF THE FLEET

TWELVE HUNDRED DISBANDED.

Yesterday the recruits finished their battle practice tests at Puerto Militar and about 1200 will be disbanded on completion of their two years' service. Their comrades are preparing a farewell fête for them and they will be accompanied to the Station by a column of officers and instructors singing the "March of the Flag." They will start for Plaza Constitución by a special train subsequently dispersing to their homes.

PRISONERS IN GERMANY

AN APPEAL TO HUMANITARIANS.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—The telegram in THE HERALD of Saturday dated London Dec. 10th, re the inhuman treatment of prisoners in Germany, fills one with intense pain. I am writing to ask if you think it would be possible to open a subscription on their behalf, to be worked in this way. *The Daily Graphic* in London undertakes to send hampers direct to the prisoners containing the following:—

1 lb. oatmeal biscuits,
1 plum cake,
½ lb. chocolate,
6 cubes of vegetable and meat compound,
2 oz. tea,
¼ milk powder,
1 cake soap,
50 cigarettes.

for the small sum of 5 shillings inclusive.

Now I think children and young people may be asked to give a portion of that which they would otherwise spend on themselves to alleviate and brighten, if only for a few hours, the dismal lot of these poor unfortunate men. I know it is only a drop in the ocean, but I think it cultivates a spirit of thankfulness in those who receive, and most certainly unselfishness in those who help. And when a certain sum has been obtained, send a cheque crossed Secretary and Co., *Daily Graphic*, Tallis street, London, E.C.

If you think the scheme workable, I will send donations to you proceeding from things that I have already initiated in Lomas. I may tell you that 11 hampers, or at least the money for them, have already left Lomas, and that there is no doubt about those for whom they are intended getting them, the distribution being looked after by an American and British commission.

Yours, etc.

HUMANITARIAN.

[We have already considered the points raised by "Humanitarian," and only the multitudinous demands for donations to other funds have prevented us from opening a fund for the amelioration of the conditions under which helpless British prisoners live in Germany. The work suggested by our correspondent is a noble one and should commend itself to HERALD readers. We shall be glad to receive any monies sent to us for the proposed fund.—Ed B.A.H.]

The following donations have been received by THE HERALD towards the fund for providing comforts for British prisoners of war in Germany:—

Mrs. Taylor \$5.00
Miss Taylor 5.00

Total \$10.00

BRITAIN'S SAILORMEN

CONTRASTED WITH POLITICIANS.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—Referring to the article "Los Errores de Inglaterra" in *La Nación* of the 6th inst it is difficult to find an excuse for England.

All the cries are a result of the shifting of power from the silent sailortype of man to the garrulous politician.

Look at the fine frank physiognomy of Admiral Sir Henry Jackson showing the man of action and iron will and compare it with the wrinkled, subtle faces of most of the present politicians in power expressing dozens of minds and undecidedness in every person.

Put the Anglo-Saxon and Norman sailor in power and he will manage the war to a speedy victorious end. The mixture race of wordy self-conceited politicians has amply proved its incapacity.

Yours, etc.,

CARLOS DE MILLAR.
Urdinarrain, Dec. 8, 1915.

QUILMES GARDEN FETE

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Mrs. E. G. Robinson wishes to thank all those ladies and gentlemen who so kindly helped to make the Garden Fête held at her "Quinta" on Dec. 4, such a success; also the River Plate Tramway Company for stopping the trams at the "Quinta"; Messrs. Bagley and Co., for tea cakes; Messrs. Mackintosh Hnos., for Perrier water, and Messrs. Saint Hno. for chocolate, toys, etc. The statement of accounts is as follows:

Money taken at the gate	\$202.00
Money taken at stalls, raffles, etc.	634.70
Money taken at Refreshment Department	130.50
Money received from Señor Fiorito	30.00
Money received from Mr. Dey	20.00
Money received from Mrs. Shaw, extra for screen bought at Sale	10.00
Raffle of Marine Picture by Mr. E. E. Robinson	204.00
	\$1,231.20
Less expenses	213.55
Total Net Profit	\$1,017.65

EXTENSION OF STATE RAILWAYS

Engineer Rapelli, the Director-General of State Railways, has returned from an extended tour of inspection of the outlying districts of these railways, and the lines at present under construction.

Some negotiations had been entered into with the Pacific Railway, with a view to running trains in connection with the State Railways, and it is stated that these have ended satisfactorily.

Engineer Rapelli stated that the line in construction at Metan al Este will be finished on February 1. This line will open up a wide stretch of country now under maize, wheat and alfalfa.

Work on the branch line between Milagro and Candelaria has been begun. This line will in time be extended to San Luis.

HIS NEIGHBOUR'S WIFE

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED CAPTURE BY OFFICER.

San Luis is enjoying a first-class society scandal in which a gallant officer is, according to "La Razon," directly implicated.

The warrior in question may have been reading Roman history, and have decided to get him a fair lady, after the manner of Romulus, or "Ivanhoe," and proposed to play the Bold Templar. Anyhow, it is stated that Commandante Fernandez Basualdo, Jefe de Batallon of the 16th Infantry, has committed an "abuso de fuerza," has not having the fear of God before his eyes, and being led away by the Devil, violently and with force and arms, endeavoured to take, steal, and carry away certain properties, goods and chattels belonging and pertaining to Deputy Doctor Avancibia Rodriguez, to wit, his wife, Doña Georgina R. de Avancibia, treating that lady, who is of good house and high reputation, as if she were a person of no consideration, and in fact, "a woman of no importance."

All this reads like a page of Dumas rather than a sober chronicle of events in a respectable Argentine city, especially as the officer is said to have called up his merry men to his back to aid him, namely a corporal and a private. It is to be hoped that the whole statement is either exaggerated or a romantic imagination, although it is asserted that this is the second time that an attempt of the kind has been made.

Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, 83, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

Oct. 12, 1915.

To British Women of Campana—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your valued contribution, as specified hereunder, for which the Joint Committee is deeply grateful.

An acknowledgment of the same will also appear in the columns of the "Times" on an early date.

R. A. HUDSON,

Chairman of the Joint Finance Committee.

£17 10s. 2d.

OBITUARY

MR. W. R. CASSELS.

The death of Mr. W. R. Cassels took place at Villa Devoto on Friday morning, after a brief illness.

His loss is deeply regretted by the many friends he made during his long residence in this city. It was in 1870 that the deceased gentleman first came to South America, and 10 years later settled in business in this city.

Mr. Cassels was one of the pioneers of electric lighting in this country, and was the founder of two well-known companies.

The death of his second son at the war was announced in yesterday's issue and his son-in-law, Mr. H. L. Harris, died of wounds as recently as the first inst.

A large number of wreaths and floral tributes were sent by various friends. Both at the house and the graveside the Rev. Dr. Fleming officiated.

Amongst those who sent flowers were:—Cassels and family, Ruby and Oswald, Los Empleados de la casa Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar N. Davies, Bob, John, Frank, and Alfred, the Misses Nelson, Mabel and Albert Hinds, From his loving grandchildren, Hugh, Trillia, Bobbie, Ailsa, Lizbeth, Jack, Donald, Peggy and Millicent; Mrs. Malcolm Anderson, Mr. G. S. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Power, and her little ones, Mrs. Robert F. Trillia and family, Robert W. McCrindle, Jessie and Ray, William E. Ueck, H. R. Hillard, Wm. C. Wulf, Leopold Ruhler and family, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kidd, Clara and Dick, Sara M. Inglis, National Vigilance Association, the Committee of "The Woman's Institute."

A very large number of the deceased gentleman's friends were present at the graveside, where a most impressive service was held. Amongst those present or who had sent cards were:—Chas. A. Auld, Mr. A. Mohr Bell, F. G. G. Senoffie, Mr. and Mrs. Mohr-Bell, Walter Fleury, Mr. W. F. Boxall, Robert W. McCrindle, Mr. Ernest L. Rumbold, Mr. and Mrs. David Bruce and family, Leopold Buhler, Mr. A. Willerton Brown, J. L. Ribero, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stanley Wilsons, John B. Hall, Alice Gaynor, Enrique Gigy O'Farrell, Stanley J. Dodds, Mr. Ernest Cooper, Enrique Funk, Carlos H. Manson, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Boyd, Oliver C. Large, Mr. Ralph Kirky, Miss M. H. McCrindle, James Marr, Gilbert F. Sotham, Robert McCrindle, Juan Dellablanca, Angel Sanchez, W. C. Roberts, R. W. Roberts, William Field, Mr. John B. Campbell, James B. Auld, A. Law, C. S. Harris, Douglas King, Mr. Charles Lockwood, Alejandro B. Rochaix, W. G. Smith, David C. Anderson, Alfred J. Deck, Wm. H. Schmidt, P. S. Renfrew, Mr. Herbert K. James, Frederick J. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Arturo P. Bell, Joaquin Gonzalez, Mrs. Robert F. Trillia, Miss Trillia, Robert W. McCrindle, Mr. M. L. Tranmer, Dr. and Mrs. Douglas W. Sibbald, Mrs. M. L. Tranmar, Y. G. Atterbury, Mateo M. Kay, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Boggs, Jose C. Previsan, Mrs. Archibald Auld, Pascual Hernandez, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Gardom, Mrs. John Cowes, W. G. Richards, R. W. Cassels, Esq., G. A. Isard, Carlos Puig Coradina, J. Colpas Clark, T. Hutchinson Smyth, N. H. Nimmo, Mr. Frank Reeves, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Heywood, A. A. Whittingham, Pedro Iri-garay, S. G. Angel, Mr. A. Lennox-Samson, Tomas Brezza, Mrs. J. B. McCrindle, Luis Fontela Guillermo, T. Gledhill, Mrs. Percy, José de la Cuesta, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. A. P. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Botting, Cassels and Co., Antonio Sanchez, Ernesto Adams, Eduardo Ygartua, Cornelio Candelling, E. Gaynor, B. Smith, Miss O. R. Brown, Jacinto Z. Caminos, Jacinto Peralta Martinez, Miguel Lavizzo, J. P. Harti, Noel F. Tribe, Mrs. Valentine A. Brown, Misses Simons, Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto C. Simons, William H. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. N. Lambrechts, Oscar Weiner, Mr. and Mrs. Warnford-Thomson, Amedeo Serafini, M. S. Bagley and Cia, Ltd., Pescio and Risso, Thomas Dodds,

Campbell, F. J. Chevallier Boutell, Carlos and Horacio Gimenez Zapiola, Hugo Wilson, Richard G. Shearer, Angel C. Codoro, D. H. Nye, L. Q. Edye, W. Herman Krabbé, J. H. Kidd, F. W. Watson, Luis Antolazzo, Hilary H. Leng, J. M. Astigueta, Enrique Braga, Dante Bonaul, Roland E. Hunt, Eduardo Bellochio, Enrique Verme, Ernest Gibson, J. Albert Hinds, F. H. Chevallier Boutell, Alberto Gimenez Zapiola, Charles Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Gibson, W. C. Paterson, George T. Crane, James Dey, Arthur Geo. Pruden, Valentine A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. John Hardman, William St. John, Charles W. Carlisle, Juan Simons, Raul P. Panelo, Oscar A. Simons, J. K. Cassels, B. S. Nelson, Chno G. Dodds, R. W. Tello, G. S. Anderson, Diego Rogers, Rodman, H. E. Oxenford, David Rogers, Harold J. Henman, H. W. Griggs, Horace Wm. Botting, Charles F. Heywood, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Roberts and family, James T. Weston, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest J. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Gilderdale, M. F. Gilderdale, Alfred G. Lovett, Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. B. Farrell, Pedro Vercesi, J. M. Wigg, Sir Reginald Tower, J. C. Wigg, John P. Kavanagh, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Mackay, Alfred T. Drysdale, Horace Dobson, Eduardo M. Ash, E. D. Truman, Reginald Mold, William Warden, William Boden, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Darbyshire, Alex. Grant, J. W. M. Corbett, Ivan Mohr-Bell, J. S. Agar, James S. Dodds, Mohr-Bell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Carstairs Dodds, Santiago Rooney, Andrés M. Wilson, Thomas H. Wilson, Andrés H. Gibson, John Y. Caldwell, Francis C. Robinson, Robert H. Trillia, Frederick C. Cook, Arturo W. Boote, James Begg, John B. McCrindle, Carlos Gigg Furneos, H. G. Mackie, A. P. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. John Lawrence Denton, William G. Mackern, R. J. Farran, Mr. and Mrs. Neville Hemsley, Albert Knight, F. P. Simpson, Wm. Vinal Burt, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Farran, Robert A. Kyle, Robert A. Kyle, Francis S. Hodge, Arturo W. Boote, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fraser, J. A. Oldham, Mr. and Mrs. Venour Dulhanty, Ralph Walter Huntington, Norman Leslie, D. W. Glossop, Jacobo E. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. K. Torre, Robert T. Farran, H. H. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Thornton, S. J. McHardy, T. G. Steed, Mohr-Bell, Leslie V. Oxenford, C. F. Bowden, Pedro Minotti, Enrique Daza, R. L. Phillips, Arturo Thomas Bell, C. H. Reberts, Arturo E. Frostick, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney R. Walker, C. C. Alexander, Ricardo S. Trillia, Thomas Bell, Carlos W. Johnson, F. H. Mathews, Juan L. Verlina, Leopoldo Jinkus, J. Stuart Cameron, W. M. Laing, Jorge H. Martindale, Carlos Musgrove Stetson, Juan Moirano, Ernesto Fernando Taylor, R. B. Gregg, John L. Denton, Alejandro Grant, W. Colquhoun, James W. Colquhoun, Harry Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. St. John, Geoffrey H. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lodi, F. Woodward Brooker, T. St. J. Gebble, Charles Manifold, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Withington, A. B. Campbell, C. N. Mackenzie, Thomas Martin, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Leslie, Lighton Robinson, Charles Trevor Mold, Webster Atherton, Guillermo A. Harper, V. E. Casey, W. C. L. Sheppard, Martin Apecech, M. E. Geoghegan, Elena Ganly, Luis A. Parran, Rudecindo Fernandez, Francisco Campagna, Juan Otero, Luisa E. Cazebonne, M. J. Larrieu Let, Esther E. Della bianca, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wilson Woods, Joseph N. Drysdale, Robt. H. Lomax, John L. Mulhall, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Drabble, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. John McKechnie, Mr. and Mrs. David Young, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bryans, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Jewell, Miss Mackenzie, Miss Elena Lagos, Miss Ogan, the Misses Murning, Mr. A. E. Warner, Mr. E. F. Morony, Mr.

W. E. Knightley, Mr. John Chapman, Mr. Wm. D. R. Christie, Mr. C. H. R. Christie, Mr. James Stirling, Mr. Conrado Lagos, Mrs. Chas. P. Lumb, Mrs. C. T. Raynes, Mrs. James Weston, Rev. W. P. McLoughlin, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Roberts, the Misses Roberts, Mrs. John Simons, Mr. and Mrs. Laidler, Hubert Waldron, W. Cowlishaw, H. E. Laurence, Henry Palmer Lewis, Jean M. Kettle, Mrs. Rendtorff, Mrs. Charles Tunbridge Raynes, the Committee of "The Rest," Bella Vista, Mr. Raoul Leon, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Knight, Maurice Herrold, W. P. Bindon, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Norman, Dr. Ceferino M. Araujo, J. C. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Knight and family, W. C. L. Sheppard, Frank Hughes, Enrique B. Gibson, Maximiliano Deluchi, Dr. Leach, Sr. Villanueva.

Telegrams were sent by: W. E. Pack and Co., New York; C. P. Smith.

DOÑA ZELMINA DIAZ DE PAZ.

On Dec. 10 there died a lady who constituted one of the disappearing links between the Buenos Aires of to-day and the vigorous, yet essentially different life of former years in the Argentine capital.

Doña Zelmina Diaz de Paz, was a daughter of the famous Colonel Pedro José Diaz, who when General Lavalle was defeated at Quebracho Herrado in 1840, refused to leave the field and was made prisoner by the forces of Rosas under Don Manuel Oribe. Sta.



Diaz became the wife of another eminent Argentine who has left deep traces of his personality and life's work on the country and its literary and journalistic life, Dr. José C. Paz, founder of "La Prensa," to whom, it is recorded that her character, at once amiable and energetic, unselfish and inspiring, was at all times a great stay and help in his arduous work in the inception and conduct of the great journal, which is his worthiest monument. Doña Paz was a clever and intelligent collaborator, and her intuition and keen feminine perceptions no less than the feminine virtues which adorned her character, made her a notable figure in the intellectual and Social life of the country. General sympathy will be felt with Dr. Ezequiel Paz and the members of the family in their bereavement, which was however, not unexpected, the deceased lady having long suffered from an illness borne with exemplary resignation and Christian fortitude.

JAMES TOD CALLANDER.

On Sunday afternoon the funeral of the late Mr. J. T. Callander took place at the British section of the Chacarita Cemetery. The deceased has been long resident in the Argentine, and died at the age of 58 years.

An impressive service was held at the graveside, the Rev. J. W. Cameron being the officiating clergyman. There were no flowers by request, and only the most intimate friends of the deceased attended the funeral.

VICTORIA SAILOR'S HOME

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT

It is a long time since such an audience as on Saturday was present at a concert given at the Victoria Sailors' Home. The scarcity of shipping has been the cause of small audiences, but although no apparent increase was noticeable, yesterday the hall was crowded. The excellence of Mrs David Herald's arrangements was undoubtedly the cause, and a programme of exceptional quality was given. So numerous were the encores and so appreciated the items that half an hour past the usual time the concert was still proceeding.

Mrs. Eidelberg made a welcome re-appearance and was in great voice and repeatedly encored for her songs. Mrs. Bowditch, too, was just as pleasing and charming in her singing as ever.

Two items of a somewhat unusual character were introduced: one a clever sketch by Mr. A. B. Grinham which was immensely appreciated, and a ventriloquial entertainment by Mr. Robert Brooking, who returns to Buenos Aires after some months' absence in the States. It was an excellent performance.

Mr. Miguel Murphy is a singer all too seldom heard. He possesses a fine voice and uses it well, singing with feeling and a knowledge of each song's requirements. "Violets" and "Star of my Soul" and "Sympathy" were among the chosen songs.

Mr. Crawley was in good form at the piano, and Miss E. Woodwell was delightful with her violin playing. These artists' names, together with those of Mrs. and Mr. Herald, are sufficient proof of the excellence of the entertainment.

Mrs. Herald herself was as inimitable as ever and deserves many congratulations for her efforts.

Mrs. White was the accompanist of the evening.

ARGENTINE TRADE PROSPECTS

ENTRE RIOS RAILWAY RETURNS.

London, Dec. 10.

Presiding at the annual general meeting of shareholders of the Entre Rios Railway, Mr. Follett Holt dwelt on the causes of the past bad year and the good progress since made. He said that there was every indication of a return to normal conditions. The Argentine Republic was steadily recovering from the depression of the past three years.

Telegrams from the manager were very favourable regarding the harvest, and stated that the demand for cattle and general goods was excellent.

PORT MADRYN'S 3 PER CENT.

London, Dec. 10.

The Port Madryn board of directors recommend a dividend of 3 per cent., the balance of £7521 being carried forward.

CHUBUT RAILWAY DIVIDEND.

The Chubut Railway has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. and carries forward a balance of £24,578.

TÉ AGUILA ES EL MEJOR

Mainly for Women

Conducted by "Egeria"

WHO WERE THE RED INDIANS?

The following curious theory has been elaborated by an American playwright, Orestes Bean, in the New York "Sun." Mr. Bean has turned the old Indian legends into use for his play, "An Aztec Romance":—

After many years of study I am impelled to the conclusion that the Indians of North and South America are a branch of the Jewish race driven from Palestine under a curse, as were the sons of Ham. In this opinion I am supported by some of the most illustrious names known to exploration, archaeology and science.

Among the American Indians there are not only a great many of the old Hebrew traditions, but mute magnificent monuments left by their ancestors prove beyond doubt that they are an offshoot of the ancient inhabitants of Palestine.

The thought of the Indians being a descendant of the old Jewish race was not at first seriously entertained by the white races because we have known the Indians a long time and many believe they have never told us anything about it.

Let us see whether or not they have.

P. de Roo, the celebrated traveller and archaeologist, relates an experience he had with an old Indian chief. He says the chief gave him an account of his origin which tallied in every respect with the book of Exodus except that it was "Topiltzin, the great chief," who led his forefathers to the border of the sea and struck the waters with his staff, whereupon they divided, permitting his followers to pass through, after which the sea flowed back, drowning the pursuing enemy, of whom nothing had been heard since.

The Cherokees had a precious possession which they called the sacred ark. They believed that this ark contained the spirit of their deity and they always carried the ark with them on their expeditions of hunting and war, feeling confident that no harm could come to them while the ark was in their possession. Who can doubt that this was an echo of the Hebrew Ark of the Covenant?

Columbus found the same tradition among the natives of Cuba. Not only the exodus, but the story of the flood was familiar to them. These natives told the great discoverer of the American continent that when the flood had abated the great chief offered sacrifices; that he built a vineyard, became intoxicated on wine and was disgraced by one of his sons. Some of the tribes told Columbus that they descended from a great chieftain who had twelve sons.

Quotations from the books of Exodus and Deuteronomy were written upon a parchment encased within rawhide and covered with pitch which was found in an old mound at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1815. These quotations were written in ancient Hebrew, indicating that he who wrote them must have been separated from the Hebrew race before their captivity by Nebuchadnezzar. The reason for this hypothesis is that after their captivity the Jews wrote what is called the modern Hebrew, which has vowel points and terminal endings.

In the fifth volume of his history Hubert Howe Bancroft gives a detailed account of the finding of a stone tablet in one of the mounds near Newark, Ohio. On this tablet written in ancient Hebrew were the Ten Commandments. This would seem to be conclusive proof that the builders of that mound were descendants of the ancient Hebrew race since no ancient people save the Jews possessed the Ten Commandments.

Lord Kingsborough in his work on Mexican antiquities says that the Toltecs had paintings representing a garden with a single tree in the midst of it and a woman. It was well under-

stood among the Toltecs that this figure represented the first woman, the mother of the entire human race, who is painted black because she tempted the first man to partake of the forbidden fruit.

Perhaps no more poetic legend was ever written than that encountered in Cholula which ascribes to Suchiguacal the unpardonable sin of gathering roses from a tree, which brought everlasting disgrace upon herself and her posterity.

In his book entitled "American Hebrew" Adair says that the Cherokee and Creek tribes in the far past had cities of refuge which offered harbour and absolute protection to anyone charged with a crime until he was proved guilty. Is it not manifest where that civic custom came from? The tribes living on the borders of the Great Lakes had a traditional account of the Creation, the Flood, and in fact all of the epic events in the lives of the ancient Hebrews as related in the Bible.

How many people know that within walking distance of Lexington, Kentucky, a city lies buried, that catacombs have been unearthed there revealing mummies in as good a state of preservation as any that ever came out of the catacombs of Egypt? Where did the ancient people who buried their dead there acquire the art of embalming if not from the children of Israel before their exodus from Egypt?

Embalming such as the Egyptians and the ancient Americans knew implies a sturdy belief in the resurrection of the body and of course the immortality of the soul. As Ingersoll put it, "The dusty mummies are still waiting for the resurrection promised by their priests."

The history and customs of the Aztec race are replete with Hebrew analogies, for instance, barren women were not allowed to enter their sacred places. Also a mother was excluded from the temples and all places of worship for a certain period after the birth of her child. This was a conspicuous Hebrew custom, as all readers of the Bible know.

On every hand the delvers into America's dim past have encountered evidences following upon evidences that tend to establish the Hebraic origin of the ancient inhabitants of the Western Hemisphere. Both in North and South America, in almost every tribe, the Scriptural stories of the children of Israel reappear in one form or another.

It has always seemed to me to be more than passing strange that the American people have taken so little interest in the archaeology of their own country.

Unearth a statue or a tablet in Egypt or Palestine and the news is spread broadcast throughout the world and read with interest by millions of people. Immediately some philanthropists come forward with a few hundred thousand dollars to finance an expedition to go to the scene of the discovery and dig for more statues.

Unearth the ruins of a temple in Mexico, bearing the signs and symbols that adorned the Temple of Solomon, and the fact will scarcely spread beyond the small circle of scientists immediately interested in the discovery. Ruins, like prophets, are known except in their own country.

Queen Alexandra is not only a doctor of music, but she has acquired remarkable proficiency as a connoisseur of old china and porcelain. She is also an excellent floriculturist, and at not a few important flower shows Her Majesty's exhibits carry off prizes. Flowers have been a life study to her, and she takes the greatest interest in gardening. Another favourite occupation of the Queen is letter-writing. She attends to most of her extensive correspondence, writing hundreds of letters personally

ZEPPELIN RAIDS

While the London newspapers are not permitted by the Censor to give any details of the Zeppelin raids on England, it is notorious in Buenos Aires that the most minute descriptions of the raids and the results, are given in private correspondence, which apparently is never censored. THE HERALD has received two letters from women dealing with the most recent raids, which are full of details of the nature that the Censor does not consider should be known to the enemy. In publishing the letters we observe the spirit and intention of a proper military censorship, by omitting dates, names, and places.

The first letter says:—"On Wednesday we had Zeppelins here. Two passed within 300 yards of the hospital and dropped bombs five minutes walk away. Of course we had been expecting raids nightly and had been kept practically in the dark, having to creep about with flash lights. On Wednesday night we scarcely thought of Zeppelins when about 10.30 we heard the most awful explosions and we rushed to the windows and there was a Zep. almost over the hospital. It looked like a big red cigar. The searchlights were on it and it looked all alight. There were about a dozen most terrible explosions and then big fires began to blaze. All patients jumped out of bed and there was great excitement of course. We were all a bit scared—thought they would be on us any minute. One of my patients got such a shock that he became unconscious. I thought he was going to die, and that gave me a worse shock than the bombs. It was an exciting night. Great fires were blazing in several places over London. Next morning the Matron complimented the staff on the way they had behaved. You will laugh when I say I would not have missed it for anything. The next day I went to see the damage. Houses were burned down and windows smashed for whole streets. I should think there were many casualties. We had over forty brought to us. I don't suppose we shall ever have such a near thing again and we ought to be very thankful. If the hospital had been struck I should lose faith in everything."

The second letter, written from a religious institution, says:—"Since my return there have been many Zeppelin raids along the east coast and inland, and many lives have been lost. The first bad one came as far as—and—about three miles from here. Terrible bombs were dropped and over 40 people were killed. Small raids continued after this until on—when at 10.45 p.m. a huge Zeppelin appeared, so high that it looked about three feet long, though they are over 520 feet in length. This one was revealed right over our Hospice and home by searchlights. Then instantly a most terrifying crash came, that made all in bed start from their sleep, spring to the floor and put on habit and veil and rush to the chapel while crash after crash seemed about to crush us all. We all shouted out our prayers, trembling with fright, until quiet came at 11 p.m. We all, after a prayer of thanksgiving, went up to the top windows, and found the horizon ablaze with terrible fires in (suburbs mentioned). This cowardly warfare is a disgrace to humanity; the lives of poor defenceless people sacrificed for no purpose whatever."

The writer goes on to say that the Zeppelin was seen by everyone for miles around, and there were others which the searchlights did not reveal. She adds that the terror caused by the raid is dying down, and then continues:—"The Government have wakened up. Twenty-five big French airships came over at once and the raiders have been chased back since. Some Italian aircraft are also helping the hundreds of British that are now guarding the sky, and huge guns are being placed in all directions to repel attacks."

THE EQUALITY OF THE SEXES

We are all accustomed nowadays to the idea of sex equality. Its feasibility has been proved in so many ways, most of them severely practical. Literally as well as figuratively woman wears the trousers, as a glance at any illustrated paper dealing with the work of women at home will show. Nor can man claim to be the sole user of the soothing pipe; indeed for years past old Irish marketwomen have enjoyed the solace of the short 'dudheen.' There was, however, one article of male utility which was sacrosanct until quite recently. No woman ever touched a razor—save to touch up a pencil point occasionally, and then always with the firm belief that 'John would never notice it.'

John's own effeminacy must be blamed for what follows. So long as he kept the trenchant steels, one for each day of the week, sheathed in translucent ivory or encased in businesslike looking vulcanite, his razors were reasonably safe. They did not figure on Milady's toilette table, though—tell it not in Gath—an old razor might lie at the very back of the drawer for pedicular purposes. Time, and the ingenious American inventor, brought the safety razor, perfected it, and John fell. Instead of scientifically stropping his blade preparatory to removing his superfluous hair, he inserted a thin sliver of steel and went over his face with a brightly nickelled instrument rather reminiscent of a rake. It was a fall from the days of the Wilkinson or Rogers, but still it was shaving. And Milady had nothing to shave—nothing immediately visible that is to say!

Yet the dainty little instrument in its 'dinky' leather-covered, silk-lined, box, drew the attention of Eve. She bought it very largely, ostensibly for presents, actually because she liked to look at it beforehand, put it together, try it on the back of her hand. Happy thought, why not get one of her own? The Décolleté dress afforded the excuse, and, says an American advertisement, "Milady Décolleté Razor is welcomed by women everywhere." It is, one still quotes the advertisement, "a beautiful addition to Milady's toilette table, and one that solves an embarrassing personal problem now that a feature of good dressing is to keep the under-arm white and smooth." There you have it. The cat is out of the bag, and a new suggestion for a Christmas gift is at your disposal. A harmless vanity, though likely to make the dressing hour still further prolonged. The man who invented the safety razor must bear the blame. One's only dread now is that the custom may grow and the fair sex, enamoured of this new and eminently comfortable way of removing superfluous hair—for a time—be tempted to emulate the performances of their sisters in the land of O Mimosa San. That would indeed be a calamity for mankind, especially if after a month or so, fashions were to change and shaving again become *dé modé*.

THE MERE MALE.

SOME WOMEN AND MANY THINGS

—The Empress of Russia on one occasion paid £1000 for a handkerchief, the manufacture of which had occupied seven years.

—The Korean wife must have an exceedingly busy time, for besides doing the washing for the whole family, she acts as tailor as well; she makes all the clothing for her husband, her children, and herself.

—The Hon. Elaine Jenkins, younger daughter of the late Lord Glantawe, is a clever business woman. She has since her father's death had a great control in the family in South Wales. She has had practical experience of it for some time, as Lord Glantawe took her into his confidence, and entrusted her with his private business deliberations for quite a long time.

Land of Lilliput.

Conducted by Egeria

My dear Lilliputians,

I am quite pleased to be able to write to you this week as usual, by which statement you will understand that my Lilliputian is getting better, and I can think of something other than hot baths, and ice caps.

But when one sees illness, it makes one think of the terrible sufferings of the soldiers, where it is not so easy to get the things to lessen the agonies of fevers and the pains from lost limbs.

I had a letter from England by the last mail in which it stated that Wimbledon Common is being used for the soldiers, and all its wild beauty being destroyed. In fact all England is becoming a big hospital or parade grounds for our soldiers. Of course you know that everybody is sending clothes and things to the soldiers; but do you know that the Russian soldiers are wearing paper uniforms? You might think the poor soldier who had to wear paper would be miserably cold; but they are not, those wearing it being much warmer than those with the ordinary kind of clothing. You know that the country where paper is used so much is Japan, and it is the Japanese who make "Ramiko" or paper uniforms. And it is made from mulberry bark with a thin layer of silk wadding between two sheets, which is then quilted. When the Japanese were fighting in Siberia they found out the value of this kind of clothing in winter time, and now a company in Yokohama is supplying paper shirts to the Russian army. The only drawback to the garments is they won't wash.

All sorts of stories are told about the disabled soldiers returned to England. One man blinded, has learnt rowing and swimming, and to read with his finger tips rapidly enough to enjoy a book, and he can use a typewriter at a good speed. He is now training for massage and is studying anatomy and physiology—so a blind man's life need not be an unhappy one. Another story is told of a soldier who had become blind, deaf and dumb from the effects of the explosion of the shells on the battle-field. He gradually recovered his sight and hearing, but not his speech. One night he dreamt he was back on the battle-field and he suddenly cried out, "They're shelling us, for God's sake wake up." And since then he has been able to speak as usual.

I think you might like to read all about the Mediterranean in History, so I am printing it for you this week.

The Mediterranean, the sea noted above all others for the beauty and fascination of its shores and islands, the largest of all inland seas, is also by far the most famous historically, none other having played so brilliant a part in the history of mankind.

To the writers of sacred story, the sea on which the splendid argosies of ancient Tyre traded to the limits of the known world was the "Great Sea," for to them the greater seas which we call oceans were practically unknown. To the Apostle Paul, who crossed it so many times, the Mediterranean was "The Sea," for no other was of importance in comparison with it. And in modern times, looking back over many centuries from his viewpoint in the eighteenth, Dr. Johnson summed up its glory and man's indebtedness thus: "The grand object of travelling is to see the shores of the Mediterranean. On these shores were the four great empires of the world—the Assyrian, the Persian, the Grecian, and the Roman. All our religion, almost all our law, almost all our arts, almost all that sets us above savages, has come to us from the shores of the Mediterranean."

On or near these shores, in truth, are to be found the scenes of all the greatest events in sacred and classic

history, for the Mediterranean, as its name implies, was in the very heart and middle of the earth in the days when civilisation was confined to South-western Asia, South-eastern Europe, and Northern Africa.

For ages the known world was essentially the "World of Mediterranean." On its borders nations prospered and advanced, while away from it were to be found generally only ancient decayed civilisations or backward, more or less primitive tribes not yet stimulated to mental activity or inspired by corporate ideals. "Like frogs around a swamp, so have we settled down on the shores of this sea," said Plato; and so it was.

TYRE, SIDON, AND CARTHAGE.

In the earliest times of which we have definite knowledge, Tyre and Sidon, in the Eastern Mediterranean, were great cities of the Phœnicians, the most enterprising and wealthy traders of ancient days. Phœnician merchant adventurers were probably the first people to sail beyond the Pillars of Hercules (Gibraltar Rock and that of Ceuta on the African side) and trade with uncivilised Britain and Gaul and islands far away to the north. Along the coast of Northern Africa they had founded colonies—Carthage, the most famous and splendid—and they and the ancient Greeks, their great rivals, had established themselves on all the borders of the great sea and on its many beautiful islands. In the meantime Rome had been founded by the union of two or three settlements, and gradually (during about 300 years B.C.), by conquest it grew from a dominant city to a great empire, including all the Mediterranean lands, European, Asiatic, and African—all the civilised world of the day. To the Romans, the Mediterranean became "Mare Nostrum," our sea, for no other people could claim supremacy along any part of its shores.

Even when the old Roman Empire crumbled to pieces, during the fifth to the eighth centuries, and new States arose in which had been the wilds of Central and Western Europe, the Mediterranean lost none of its importance as the world's chief sea. Later the Crusaders helped to maintain its supremacy by the impetus they gave to trade with the East. The growing demand for Oriental produce which the Crusaders had introduced to their home countries led to the opening up of many new land routes, European and Asiatic, and as all these terminated on the Mediterranean, its cities retained the monopoly of the world's commerce. Venice, which has played a great part in the business of transporting the soldiers of the Cross to the Holy Land, became a chief centre for the distribution of Eastern produce through Western Europe, and in time rose to be not only the "Queen of the Adriatic," but one of the greatest maritime Powers of the Middle Ages. Genoa being the next in importance of the Italian maritime States.

THE MIDDLE SEA'S "DECLINE."

The last decade of the fifteenth century saw the beginning of the end of the Mediterranean's pre-eminence. Portugal, anxious to find a sea route to the East for trade purposes, sent Vasco da Gama round the Cape of Good Hope, which Diaz (also a Portuguese) had discovered in 1486, to search for such, and he reached India in 1497. Meanwhile, Columbus, working for Spain and thinking that Portugal was not taking the best way to attain what was the great ambition of both countries, started boldly westward to find India, and so discovered a new world.

The changes brought about by these discoveries were among the greatest

ever known, and their effects were very far-reaching. The chief trading enterprise of Europe was gradually transferred from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, and Western Asia and Italy, which had been the great intermediaries between the Orient and the West, lost their international importance. Their day was passing to sunset, and the new day of the States of Western Europe was dawning.

Other factors contributed to the change. The Ottoman Turks had swept into Eastern Europe, and their conquest of Constantinople (1453) and gradual annexation of the Balkan Peninsula and islands, Syria, and Egypt—all the Eastern Mediterranean lands—brought a blight upon these countries. At the same time the Reformation was breaking up the old religious tyranny in Western, Central, and Northern Europe; the Revival of Learning widened the whole field of thought and knowledge, made men realise their own powers, and taught them how to use their powers to advantage; and the Continental States that remained unaffected by the Ottoman conquests or threats of conquest awakened to a new and vigorous life.

Spain and Portugal, France, the Netherlands, and England rose rapidly as maritime Powers, and struggled for supremacy. Sea trade was extended to Guinea, India, and Brazil along Atlantic routes, and it is interesting to note that, to lessen England's dependence on foreign vessels, Henry VII gave special encouragement to shipbuilding, and brought the English navy into being in the sixteenth century.

Thus trade and power marched westward. New centres—Lisbon, Cadiz, Bordeaux, Nantes, Amsterdam, London, Bristol—arose as time passed in connection with the new routes. The difficult and dangerous land routes through Western Asia to the Orient were abandoned, and the Mediterranean, instead of being, as it had for so long been, the world's main thoroughfare, became a sort of cul de sac, leading only to its own ports. The old proud supremacy of the "Great Sea" was a thing of the past.

THE UNIMPORTANCE OF "GIB."

It was significant that the capture of Gibraltar for Britain in 1704 was regarded as of no importance whatever, and Sir George Rooke was displaced for having failed in other attacks which now appear as trifling compared with his splendid achievement at the old Pillars of Hercules. Gibraltar has proved an invaluable possession to us, giving command of the entrance to the Mediterranean, helping to protect our trade therein, serving as an outfitting and sheltering port for our warships when necessary, and a coaling station for these and for our merchant and passenger ships in modern times. But this is a digression, and has carried us beyond the point as regards Mediterranean history.

With the discovery of new lands and new routes came the extension of European empires by the acquisition of possessions abroad, and through this, together with the great commercial and social progress which accompanied it, the new maritime Powers soon left the old States of Continental Europe far behind.

Then followed an era of struggle for colonial supremacy, in which Spain and Portugal were soon superseded, and Britain finally won the first place, holding sway over the newest lands of the New World and the oldest civilisations of the Old.

THE SUEZ ROUTE

As commercial and political relations with the East grew more and more important attention was focussed increasingly on the 70 odd miles of land—the Isthmus of Suez—which separated the navigable waters of the Eastern Mediterranean from those of the Red Sea, thus preventing direct sea communication by the shortest route with Oriental countries. In 1837 an attempt was made to overcome this natural disadvantage by the construction of a road from Alexandria

FRENCHWOMEN'S MESSAGE TO ENGLAND

The women of France have addressed the following eloquent and touching address to the women of England in reference to the murder of Miss Edith Cavell by the German military authorities:—

"To our sisters of England.

"The women of France unite with you in the feelings of horror, admiration, and indignation with which your hearts are filled in consequence of the martyrdom of Edith Cavell. We Frenchwomen wish to assure you that this tragedy has moved us even as it has moved you. Our tears mingle with your tears. Our hands stretch out to clasp yours more tenderly and more firmly than ever before.

"Be assured that our soldiers are as resolved as your noble volunteers to avenge this innocent victim, this model of patriotism, whose sublime end will be an example for ever.

"Edith Cavell was the embodiment of the highest qualities which we admire in you all. She went to execution like a true Englishwoman—calmly, piously, proudly, wearing on her heart the colours of her country. She is our sister, too. Oh! sisters of England, we shall love you better because of her. In her adorable image we shall picture your image.

"All honour to England who glories in such daughters. The women of France will contribute with you to the glorification of that pure heroine. We shall draw closer together in remembrance of her, and the women of France and England will have the strength to accept to the end the hardest necessities of a war which must liberate the world and secure justice for all people against tyrants."

This address is signed by a committee of notable Frenchwomen, including Mesdames Juliette Adam, Alphonse Daudet, Jeanne Deroulede, Raymond Poincaré, René Viviani, Emile Zola, the Duchesse de Rohan, and the Duchesse Uzès.

LEAVING THE WAY OPEN

Herbert was confiding his troubles in a friend.

"Yes, she refused me," he said, with a curious smile; "but she did it in a most encouraging way."

"How was that?" asked the friend. "It doesn't seem to worry you much."

"As I went away she pointed to my footprints on the linoleum in the hall, and said: 'Next time you come to propose to me, I hope you'll remember to wipe your boots on the mat!'"

through Cairo to Suez, the original "overland route." This solved the difficulty for passenger traffic, bringing Bombay 5000 miles or more nearer to England as compared with the Cape route, but it was too expensive for merchandise. Napoleon had formed the project of a ship canal during his Egyptian campaign, reviving an idea which had been frequently considered in ancient and mediaeval times, but his defeat prevented further developments. Not until 1856 was the present canal begun, and 13 years were required for the undertaking. In 1869 the Suez Canal was opened for navigation, and the land barrier which had made the Mediterranean a blind alley, so far as shipping was concerned, was thus swept away.

Once more the world-importance of the Great Sea of the Ancients was acknowledged, for again as in the past it became a great highway, the most expeditious and the most interesting route to the luxuriant East. But its beautiful cities can never again claim the monopoly of world-commerce that they retained for long centuries. Civilisation and commerce have spread in the meantime to the uttermost parts of the earth, and the days when men and nations flourished only on the shores of the Mediterranean belong to the remote past.

BELGRANO PRESBYTERIAN SUNDAY SCHOOL

A DELIGHTFUL DAY AT QUINTA AGUIRRE.

Belgrano Presbyterian Sunday School went for their annual outing on Dec. 11, by kind invitation to the beautiful estate of Quinta Aguirre at San Isidro. When mustered at Belgrano Station they made, as regards numbers quite an imposing array, there being not less than one hundred and sixty persons present, including scholars, friends and parents. The Rev. José Felices took charge of the Spanish speaking contingent of the young people. The beauties of Quinta Aguirre have been described before by previous enthusiasts, and may on this occasion be "taken as read" for they are very genuine. The weather was delightful, on the hot side indeed, but the presence of the Arroyo de la Plata induced an agreeable breeze, and as everybody likes to return from such an expedition with the bronzed aspect of the hardy rover, no one really objected very much even to the ferocity of Phoebus. Dissipations of a mild and delightful kind made the time fly, and, among these, paddling in the pellucid shallows of Estuary (or is it River?) was easily first. It is really delightful, especially if you can wash and wipe your feet afterwards, and it adds a realistic tone; it is genuine water anyway, some of it. Throughout the day the sun shone, the breeze blew and the leaves rustled and "dappled" the sward as laid down in the programme, and according to precedent. The weather delivered the goods and the children enjoyed themselves very thoroughly, while those whom "Dream Days" styles "The Olympians" also thawed in the genial warmth and un-bent. Subsequently there was of course refreshments, and as the bard observes:

"How fled the sugar from the bowl,
How sunk the azure cream."
But there was nothing blue at this affair about cream, faces or anything else but the sky which might have furnished material for many millions of "banderas Nacionales." Later came on the Sports, and they and their results went in this wise:

Flat Race.—Girls of 7 and Under.—Alice Ellowson and Phyllis Lee ran a dead heat. Zilla Horton and Doris Hewlett.

Flat Race.—Boys of 7 and Under.—Charlie De Curneux, Laurence Hayter, Peter Lee.

Flat Race.—Girls 10 and Under.—Emily Kelly, Stella Young.

Flat Race.—Boys, 11 and Under.—Harry De Curneux and Willie Murchison.

Flat Race.—Girls of 10 to 12.—Maria Teresa Manzano and Kitty Horton.

Flat Race.—Boys over 11.—Charlie Manzano and Harry Kelly.

Skiping Race.—Girls of 12 and Under.—Doris Marr, Maria Teresa Manzano and Amalia Rees.

Flappers' Race.—Girls over 12.—Kattie Murchison; Isabel MacCallum and Emma Murchison.

Three Legged Race.—Boys. George Rau, Harry De Curneux, Oswald Krieger, and Charlie Manzano.

Kangaroo Race.—Boys. — Jimmy Murchison and Willie Murchison.

Kangaroo Race.—Girls. — Amalia Rees and Kittle Wharton.

Thread and Needle Race.—Lucy McLean and Dorothy Alcott; Kathee Murchison, Colin McLeod.

Consolation. Race.—Girls. — Inez Manzano, Hortensia Brown and Lorna Krieger.

Consolation Race. — Boys.—Muir Wilson and Gavin Gowan.

Mr. Hodge and the Rev. J. Felices, the Rev. J. Stuart Cameron marched their platoons on the station in time for the 5.51 to town after Mrs. Murchison had distributed the prizes to the victorious contestants. At Belgrano the party alighted and dispersed after a delightful day, and votes of thanks to those who had helped to make it so.

Among those, in addition to Mr.

THE DAUGHTER OF JAIRUS

RECITAL AT LOMAS.

At Lomas, on Dec. 9, there was given a second performance of Dr. Stainer's beautiful work, "The Daughter of Jairus."

The Presbyterian Church was filled from the commencement. Several changes were made, both in the soloists of this work and in the second half of recital, which was devoted to more varied items of sacred music.

The preparation for such a recital as Sir John Stainer's work is considerable, and especially when illness steps in and interferes with the appearance of the soloists. Madame Goula's part was sung by a pupil of Mrs. Pamplin, Miss Mildred Cowes. Mr. F. F. Bideleux is still suffering from his throat and Mr. J. W. Colquhoun took his place.

Very much credit is due to Mr. David Neill, who but a few days (in fact hours) before was called upon to take Mr. F. W. Adie's place, who was unable to appear during the whole of the evening's recital.

Considering these matters, everything may be said to have been well organised and rehearsed, with the result than an excellent performance of the work was given.

Mr. David Neill sang exceedingly well, and in both parts of the recital Mr. Colquhoun sang with even more than accustomed energy. Miss Mildred Cowes, who possesses a sweet voice, did not make the best use of it, but a little more experience in oratorio work will, no doubt, make a difference. She sang very nicely, but hardly realised what is necessary for oratorio.

Mr. Llewellyn Hawes had complete control of his organ, the music and his singers, and produced a superfine performance on so small and perhaps difficult an organ.

Hymn No. 365, "Oh Lord of Heaven and Earth and Sea" completed the first half, and during the singing of the hymn a collection was made in aid of the Scotch Presbyterian Church at Temperley, for which object the recital was given.

Two brief organ solos, the first Schubert's Serenade, were beautifully played by Mr. Hawes, and to follow Mrs. Mohr Bell sang Cowan's "Thanksgiving." This is not by any means one of the composer's best works, but Mrs. Mohr Bell sang the song well.

Mr. J. W. Colquhoun in "Nearer my God," and Mr. W. Davies in his 'cello playing, were good.

Mrs. Pamplin was in perfect voice, which filled, even overflowed the church in her chosen song "Like is the heart." It was a perfect rendering of Alitson's work.

Mr. Hawes obtained a remarkable amount of power and of rendering out of his organ, a perfect instrument on a small scale, and much of the recital's excellence rested upon his playing.

The difficulties and the changes necessitated were very successfully overcome.

SERIOUS FIRE IN SAN FERNANDO

\$35,000 DAMAGE.

A serious fire broke out on Thursday night in the yards and coal storage buildings of Señor Muffatti, in San Fernando. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Fire Brigade, the fire spread rapidly until the "galpones" were involved and destroyed. The coal yards and buildings were completely destroyed. Señor Muffatti estimates his loss at \$35,000. The stores were insured.

No account can be given of the origin of the fire.

Hodge and the Rev. J. S. Cameron, and the Rev. José Felices, who had been very prominent in doing all that pertained to this desirable end were Mrs. R. H. Roberts, the Misses Besie and Nettie Roberts, Miss Beatrice McKinnon, Miss Eileen Campbell, Miss Edith Sly and several other ladies.

A VISIT TO CHILI

BY COL. PALMER

OF THE SALVATION ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

As my duties as a Salvation Army official being responsible for the oversight of our work in Chili, called me to take part in our annual conference there last month, I left Buenos Aires on November 14. The journey by rail was uneventful apart from the great heat we experienced to Mendoza and the usual plentiful supply of dust. My fellow travellers included important delegates from Argentina to the Scientific Congress which takes place in Washington, D.C., North America. Mr. Stimson who was at Pacific Station, greeting this Delegation, greeted us also, wishing us a pleasant journey.

The journey over the Andes was pleasantly cool, in fact sufficient so but on this occasion I noticed much a necessity. It was two years since my previous crossing of the Andes, but on this occasion I noticed much more snow, than before at the narrow parts of the line bearing evidence of the extreme character of the recent winter. We reached Los Andes only half an hour late, so arrived in Santiago the same night.

My duties carried me to Santiago, Concepción, Talcahuano, Valparaíso and Los Andes.

I met many friends, sympathizers in addition to those actively connected with our own work. I was privileged to make calls at the various Consulates and Legations, as also to see representatives of the different daily papers. Generally speaking, all were kind and interested in the work we have in hand.

Our work is but in its infancy, seeing that it is only 6 years since our pioneers began the operations. At present we have stations in Concepción, Talca, Santiago, Valparaíso and Autofagasta and in three towns in addition to our regular religious work, we have opened Asilos for men, and have been enabled to co-operate with the local authorities in real and I hope practical attempts to grapple with the Social problem. Before leaving here for Santiago we were favoured with the visit from the Chilean Minister accredited to the Argentine Government. The said Minister after inspecting our work among men, women and children, gave me an introduction to a prominent official of the Santiago provincial government, recommending that similar work to that we are doing here would be beneficial to Chili as a country.

In conversation with different personages in Chile I gathered that because of its population being less extensively cosmopolitan than in the Argentine Republic, there is hardly the same necessity for such extensive Social work there, but it was generally conceded nevertheless that Chili has its social problems and miseries which require solving.

I raised questions with various people pursuing the different walks of life in National, Municipal, Social, Religious and other branches. As to the general condition of things owing to the European war, all were agreed that things generally had suffered, but that now there was some slight improvement in business affairs, the nitrate and copper fields being more vigorously worked now and I understood the United States of North America are good customers in this direction.

In connection with the people housed in our Institutions it may be interesting to know that to mention one only, viz. in Santiago, that during this year 20,268 men have been accommodated at night at a very small figure and 14,381 of them were Chileans, the rest being spread over 17 different nationalities.

In conclusion I would like to say that I had the pleasure of visiting the American Colleges for Boys and Girls in Concepción affiliated to the Methodist Episcopal Church, as also the Boys College in Santiago, attached to the Presbyterian Church. In each of these Institutions a good work is going on.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

France surprised the whole world with her complete disapproval of the idea that she was a decadent country in a military sense. She has demonstrated that not only was she prepared to meet the savage German attack, but that in arms and equipment generally she is ahead of her enemy. France has also shown how quickly she can adapt herself to changed methods of warfare, and it is no disparagement to our British inventors to say that France has taken the lead with many ideas. In our first picture this week we show the new French infantry wearing the steel helmets which have again and again proved their efficacy. These two men are also specially equipped in other ways for trench warfare. One is accoutred as a fusilier and the other as a "bomber" or "trench clearer." Britain is now proposing to provide her troops with steel skull caps. The keenest interest in the war this week lies in the Balkans campaign, where undoubtedly a crisis exists. Most of our pictures therefore deal with this campaign. The bridge over the Save was destroyed by the Serbians to impede the German advance on Belgrade, but it is questionable whether the demolition accomplished much. In these days there are few obstacles insurmountable to a well equipped army, and rivers do not provide the problems they once did. In the following picture we have an artist's impression of the scene when the Serbians had to retire and get their heavy ox-drawn artillery safely away. On the ridge the light field guns hold the enemy in check. It will be remembered that most of the Serbian heavy artillery is manned by British gunners, and the last picture of this week's series shows Admiral Troubridge with a range-finder. The next picture depicts the landing place of the British forces at Salonica, on what, it transpires, was, and is, really Serbian territory, the small piece of the foreshore having been held since the last Balkan war under treaty by Serbia. In the camp scene the British soldiers are observed making a stone pathway to enable them to move about dry-shod in case of heavy rain. A remarkable demonstration was witnessed on the occasion of the memorial service at St. Paul's Cathedral London on October 29. The artist of the picture we give has faithfully portrayed the moment when the scores of nurses prayed "We give Thee hearty thanks for that it hath pleased Thee to deliver Thy servant Edith, out of the miseries of this sinful world."

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

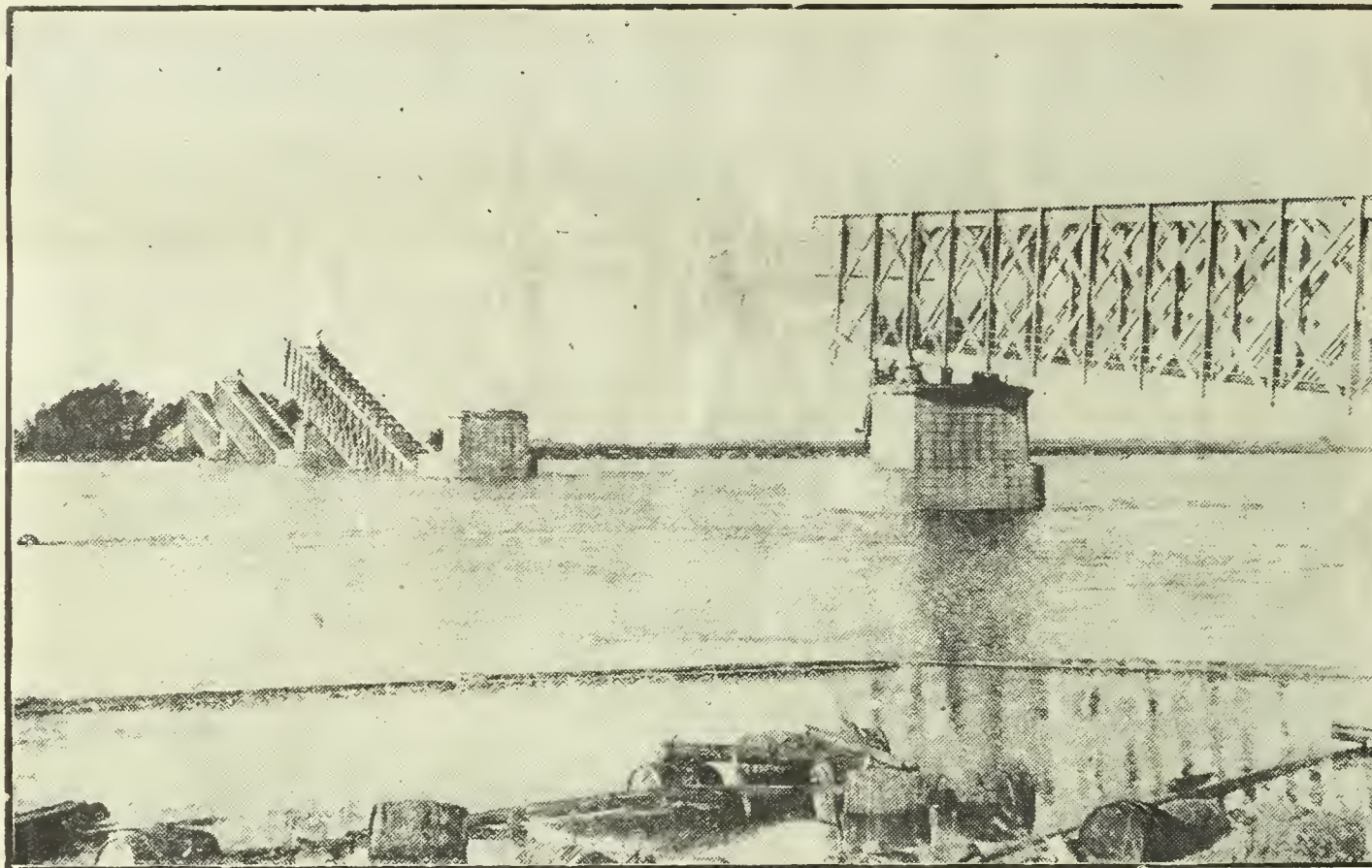
ITS PRESENT ACTIVITIES.

St. Andrew's Society has not been feasting of late, but that does not mean that it has been quiescent. Always beware of the Scot when he falls silent, and that it is not true that he never fights till he sees his own blood is proved by the fact that some five dozen of the St. Andrew's Scots have gone up against the Philistines and are now, let us hope, busy hewing them in pieces. The Secretary of that Society has communicated the following facts of interest: The recent appeal for the Benevolent Fund has been a great success, and so has the collateral appeal for funds for the Scottish Red Cross. Substantial cheques from all parts of the country having come in, the camp members doing brilliantly, and accompanying their kind contributions with warm letters of sympathy.

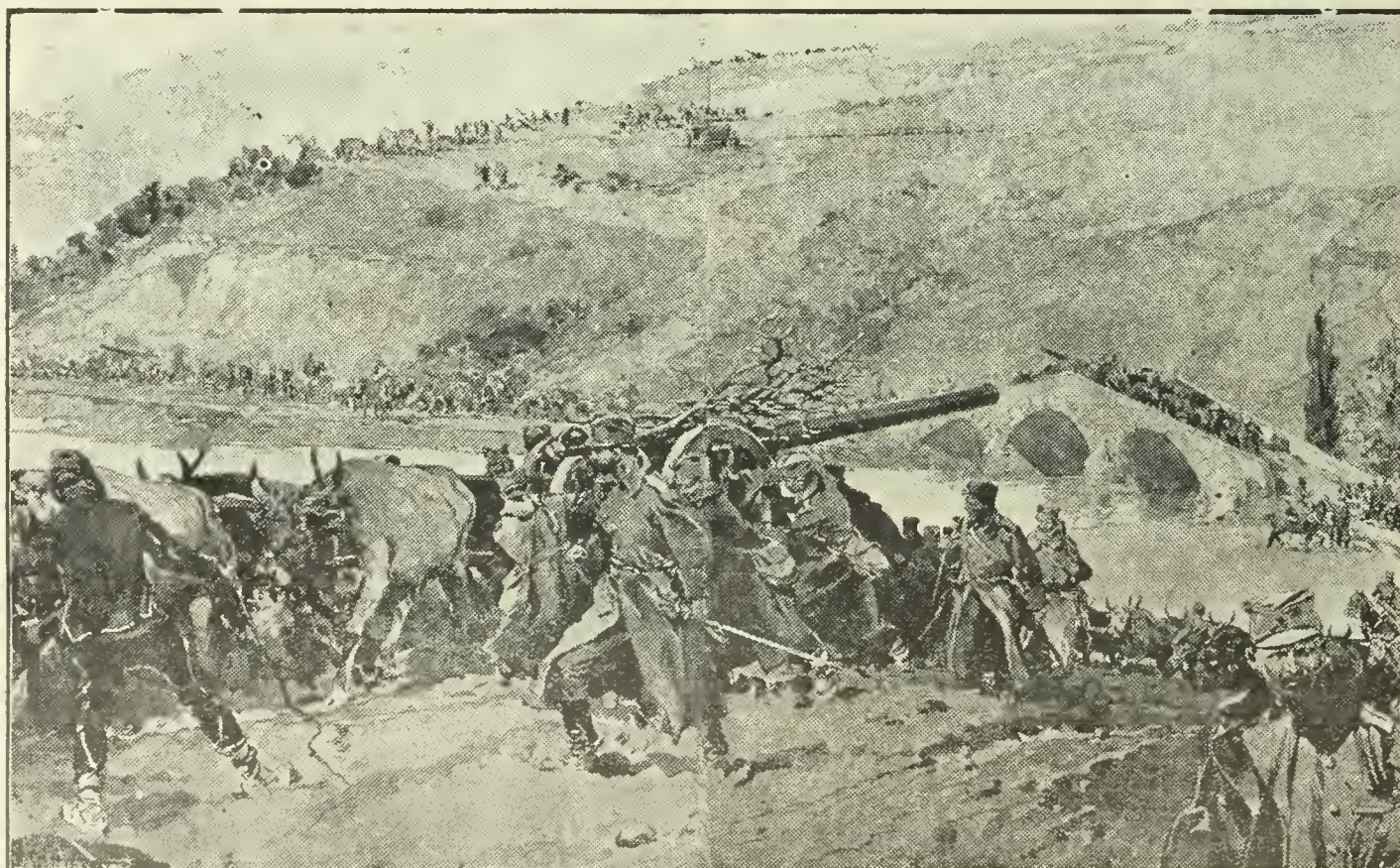
To all and each of the sixty (or so) who have gone up against Amalek, the Society intends to send a recuerdo which is an excellent idea. The report, shortly to be issued, will show that the Society has accomplished great things in these times of tribulation, and every Scot who desires to contribute to these good causes and, to the upkeep of the four beds in the Scots' hospital in France, should send his shkel to the Treasurer who sits at the receipt of custom daily (a' lawfu' days that is) at 761 Avenida de Mayo, under the sign of Señor J. A. Aird.



THE FRENCH INFANTRY IN THEIR NEW UNIFORMS WITH STEEL HELMETS.



THE WRECKED RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE SAVE AT BELGRADE.



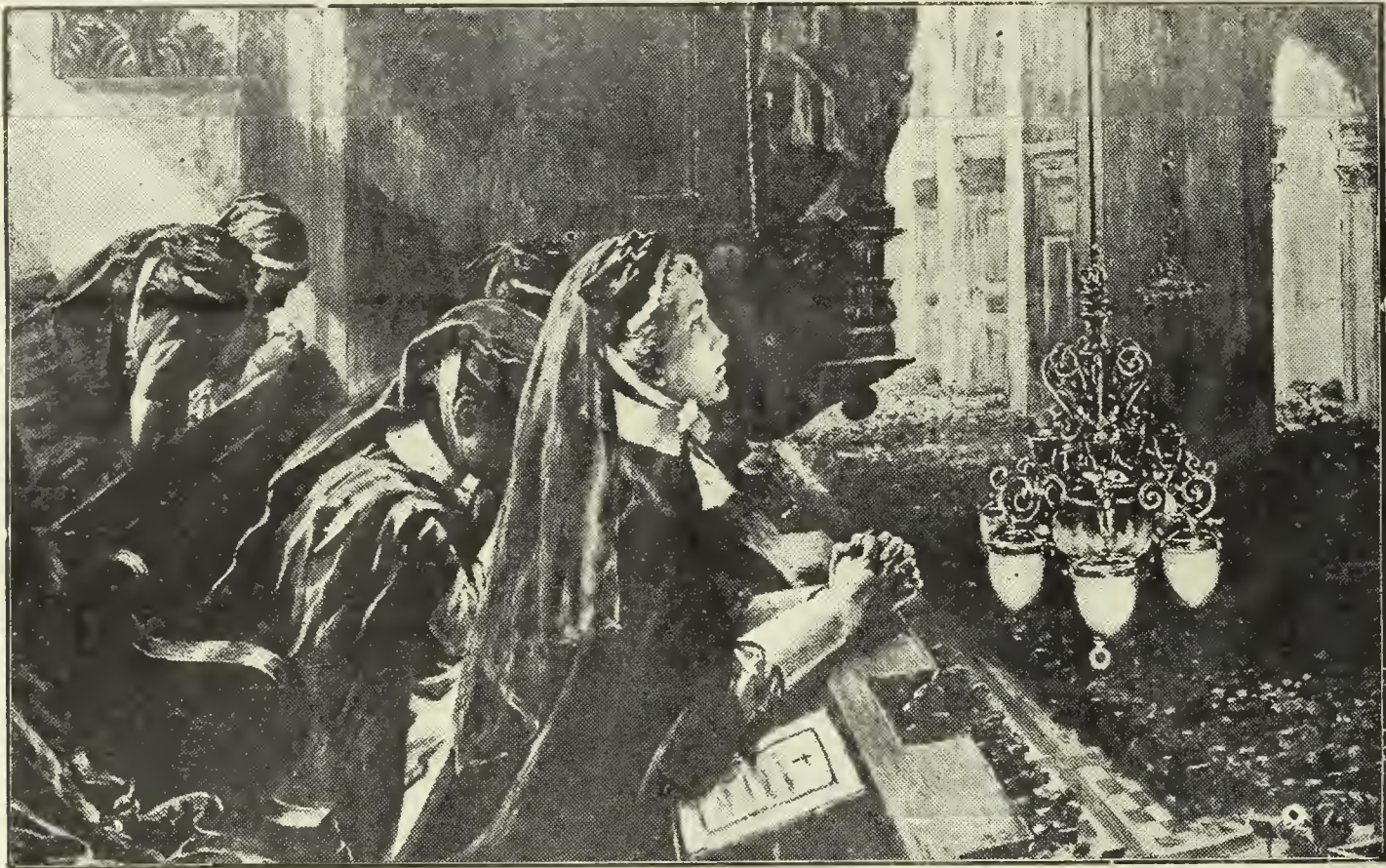
SERBIANS GETTING THEIR HEAVY ARTILLERY OUT OF DANGER WHILE THE FIELD ARTILLERY HOLD THE ENEMY.



THE SERBIAN ZONE AT SALONICA. A FRAGMENT OF FORESHORE HELD BY THE SERBS UNDER TREATY, AND USED AS LANDING BASE FOR THE BRITISH.



BRITISH "TOMMIES" MAKING A STONE PATHWAY IN THEIR CAMP AT LEMBED, SALONICA.



THE EDITH CAVELL MEMORIAL SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL. OCTOBER 29.



ADMIRAL TROUBRIDGE IN COMMAND OF THE BRITISH NAVAL GUNNERS WITH THE SERBIAN ARMY.

A WAR CONCERT

At Prince George's Hall

THE PATRIOTIC SPIRIT

Given something light, possessing a patriotic flavour, the every-day Briton will respond wholeheartedly to the demand for his support and enthusiasm. That was shown once again at Prince George's Hall on Dec. 11, when the British Society's War Concert was submitted to a large audience.

Candidly speaking, the entertainment was a triumph for its organisers. There were blemishes—some inexcusable; others slight—but it is the whole that must be surveyed at times like these, and, as a whole, the Concert was delightful and appreciated.

Professor Stark's orchestra opened the proceedings with a patriotic medley, "Upholding Freedom's Flag." The inspiring strains of some of Britain's best patriotic songs admirably heralded a strong programme which met with general favour.

After the national anthems of Argentine and Great Britain had been rendered, Mr. Stanley Parker aroused enthusiasm with "Boys of the New Brigade." He was followed by fifty-five little pupils of Madame E. B. Reed and Miss O. Hughesdon-Smith, who gave several national choruses in a dainty manner that made an instant appeal.

Mrs. H. R. K. Richards then gained applause for a tuneful song, "Till the Boys Come Home."

It was at this stage that the entertainment took a sterner and more impressive line. Mr. R. H. Morgan recited Kipling's grand poem, "For all we have and are." The audience were distinctly moved and demanded an encore, which was given, preparatory to the advent of Mr. F. F. Bideleux, whose rendering of "Britannia Rules the Waves" did full justice to the great old song. Mrs. J. B. Munks, with "God Bless Great Britain" also struck the popular note.

The first portion of the programme concluded with scenes from the life of Florence Nightingale, represented by nurses from the British Hospital and arranged by Mrs. Jean Evans (matron). The tableaux were extremely pretty, but the finale was spoiled by the vagaries of the curtain.

The call of the drum is one that has been heard from the beginning of time; it was heard again last night when a march of that name, composed especially for the bands of the New Army, opened the second portion of the programme. There was nothing particularly original in the composition; it might even be considered tawdry; but it was impressive and anything better calculated to arouse the emotions of those who heard it could not have been chosen. "The Call of the Drum" made way for an ever popular figure in the Rev. H. Westby Brady, who announced that he was "Off to Salonica in the Morning." The announcement was greeted with cheers, as was the statement that he was about to kill the Kaiser. These intimations seemed to be given in all sincerity, but the bulk of the audience could not help hoping that they were not correct, for Mr. Brady will probably be required for many other concerts.

When Mr. Brady left the platform—either for Salonica or the dressing room—the children once again appealed to the audience. The choruses "Minstrel Boy" and "March of the Men of Harlech" were prettily sung; and the strathspey and reel by Miss Dorothy Gray and T. Paton; and Masters G. and R. Boyd brought well-earned applause.

An old favourite was resurrected with success when the "Soldiers in the Park" (song and chorus) was given. The work of resurrection fell to Mrs. Mohr Bell, in military garb, and well she did it. A pleasing stage picture by members of the United

Club added to the effect of the number.

Mr. A. B. Grinham, surely the best English character actor in Buenos Aires, followed with "The Veteran's Song." Mr. Grinham, who was accompanied by a nurse and handled an old musket tenderly, brought out the best that was in the song. He was deservedly recalled.

Although called upon at very short notice, the members of the United Club gave an inspiring military display. Their work was not always perfect, but its strength and the appeal which it made to the audience were more than sufficient to discount minor troubles due to lack of time for rehearsal. This number was as well received as anything in the programme. The railway porter's poem, "The Day," was well rendered by Mrs. Robert Andrews, whose reputation as an elocutionist is well known to the public.

Then came Mrs. H. R. K. Richards again with an almost unrecognisable version of "Yip-I-Addv-I-Ay." Her repeated assertion, "We are going to win, to win," met with instant approval. Mrs. Richards knows how to sing a song of this type; she has all the mannerisms of the popular English comedienne. The song was a distinct "hit."

A military tableau, accompanied by a Christmas carol, was also well received, and served as an excellent prelude to a sympathetic rendering of one of the oldest and best of British ballads, "Home, sweet Home." Mrs. J. B. Munks was very good indeed in this item.

Brightness and enthusiasm were added to by Mr. F. F. Bideleux, who sang "The Lads in Navv Blue" in a breezy manner suited to the song. The United Club furnished a number of "bluejackets" who assisted Mr. Bideleux as a picturesque stage-setting.

"God Save the King," sung by the entire audience with a fervour rarely heard in this Republic, concluded a programme eminently suited to a war concert held on the warmest of evenings. There was little real music, but there was much entertainment of the lighter variety, also stage-craft superior to the average. This latter part of the work was a credit to Mr. R. H. Morgan, who added to his many laurels. Mr. A. Holder, as business-manager and general organiser of the programme, also worked hard and had no small share in the success achieved. Mrs. Heslon and Mr. F. Allsop acted as accompanists.

A similar concert would probably be welcomed on many more occasions. It was a type to make sad people happy, and a welcome relief to the endless chain of ballad concerts submitted to the public during the season.

The children who helped in the good work are as follows:—

Amalia Rees, Cecilia Rees, Elizabeth Eccleston, Doris and Evelyn Brown, Dorothy, Nita and Sylvia Gray, Lucy Lett, Hettie and Lily Orton, Amalia and Kathleen Reynolds, Gladys and Karel Van Wassenaar, Tassie Paton, Maisie Mackintosh, Gladys Harvey, Adèle Shephard, Hilda and Edward Turner, Mildred and Charlie Mace, Emma and Catty Murchison, Jimmv. John and Willie Murchison, Doris Blodwin and Olwyn A. Iwan, Margaret Gibbs, Nena Davies, Claude Davies, Fred and Edmund Browne, Gilbert Logan, Edward, Norman and Edgar Hogg, Percy Anderson, Frank Roberts, John Gebbie, George Wilson, James and Ritchie Drysdale, Henry Elliot, Tommy and Arthur Jones, Gordon and Ronald Boyd.

The catering for the artistes was admirably carried out by the Alexandra Tea Rooms, of Calle Cangallo.

RAMOS MEJIA HOSPITAL

APPOINTMENT OF NEW CHIEF DIRECTOR.

Owing to the recent death of Dr. Antonio Iharguren, who was chief of the San Roque Hospital now called the Ramos Mejia Hospital, the appointment has been made of Dr. Robertson Lavalle, by the head of the Asistencia Pública, Dr. Obejero. Dr. Lavalle commences his new duties immediately.

CALLS TO THE COLOURS

British Recruiting Posters

COLLECTION AT PRINCE GEORGE'S HALL

At Prince George's Hall there is a collection of about two dozen of the Recruiting Posters which have been, and are being used to attract to the colours, the very large numbers of men necessary to supply the wastage of war, and to increase the Army sufficiently to maintain full pressure on all fronts. As at least three millions of recruits have been so attracted in the last eighteen months or so, it is evident that the Posters must have their share of the credit attached.

A Poster should to attain its object, which is publicity, be striking and direct, artistic and making an appeal easy of comprehension. Some of the posters in this Exhibition fulfil these conditions, others fulfil some of them, while one or two scarcely rise above the deadly monotony of the common handbill. But they all mean well and are issued by the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee with intention to appeal to all sorts and conditions of men, and to generate in them the frame of mind, a kind of patriotic steam, which shall direct them to the Recruiting Office.

There is of course, a residuum of narrow, greedy, selfish egoists, cold-blooded and self-centred, both among the moneyed and the working classes whom no appeal will ever move but an appeal to their material interests. It is questionable, however, if such are of any military use except as members of the Sanitary or Pioneer Corps. The Posters are calculated to make a broad attack on the feelings and consciences of as many kinds of people as possible, and it may be of interest to consider them individually and seriatim.

At a considerable amount of trouble the posters have been mounted and hung on the pillars (the easy and resourceful "Dex," pot being taboo) screens and stage front.

Sir R. Baden Powell designed (but evidently did not draw) one in four colours with a man and girl munition making in the foreground, at whom an exceedingly empty and fatuous looking Nut stares with an air of imbecility, while a boy scout and a nurse make a link to a soldier with fixed bayonet and a seaman with a 4 inch gun under a flag. It is well drawn, but has the fault of being too complicated and requiring a little attention and consideration.

Next to it is an excellent one, on a bandlike strip are the Union Jack, Tricolour, Russian, Belgian and British flag again. The lettering across it asks persuasively, Why not Join The Army?

Next to this is another on which the artist has displayed a rather mixed state of mind. In the middle distance some typical English thatched cottages (week-end type), are backed by a Futurist landscape of exceedingly steep hills of forty-five degrees, which are however cultivated all over; the only cattle visible stand on a small piece of level ground and a gigantic Highlander in the foreground, very correct, but inappropriate to the scene, appeals to "Your Country's Cause." One can scarcely blame the enemy for making the representative British soldier "a Kiltie" on all occasions when our own posters stick him in the middle of Surrey or Devon as native of the soil. On the stage front appear the granite chin, steel eyes and close mouth of Lord Kitchener inset on a black background with an extract from his speech "Men, materials, and money" in yellow lettering and "Enlist To-day." This is simple, striking and direct. An appeal to "Come over here, Boys" is very good, though it has technical defects. A half length of a soldier

shading his eyes with his hand, appears against a map of Southern England, coloured pink, and Northern France, yellow. The man himself is in shades of brown and grey. His cap has no chin strap and the rifle is, by its length, the new rifle but mounted with the old bayonet. The litho artist is usually conspicuously ignorant and careless of military detail, but the Recruiting Committee ought to know better. In another, greenish khaki ground white letters ask with a very personal air "Why aren't You in khaki?" while in orange, black and green "The Women of Britain" are required to show cause why they "Won't help to send a man to the Army to-day?" with some very true and dreadful reasons adduced from Belgium.

Messrs. Spottiswoode print an artistic St. George (badly armed) tilting at a terrific green Dragon, which however has evidently never studied Self Defence, and is giving the Saint all the chances. It mentions, for the lettering is not big enough, that "Britain needs You." Here however is a sure draw, The Flag, brilliant in colour, correct in Heraldry and drawing with a green border, and the striking words in white "It is Our Flag." "Fight for it, Work for it." This is the real stuff and delivers the goods. It ought to pull in the wavering by the neck in short order. There are several reprints from speeches, excellent in their way, but rather broadsides than Posters.

One small but very good bill represents a darkening sea and distant coast in the red flare of a dying sunset against the glow of which the funnels and tripod masts of a Dreadnought are visible. On the darkest shadow the figure of Nelson is spectrally outlined with the words "England Expects, Are you doing your duty?"

Of the gentleman in khaki, who one thinks at times to his extreme disgust is impertinently "Tommy" to excess there are numerous further representations. The busts of six laughing soldiers in khaki, bear on their cap badges the emblems of Line, Royal, Engineer, Artillery, Guards, and Service Corps units, and a cordial invitation to "Join the glad throng that goes Marching Along." There is a striking pictorial admonition also to "Fill up the ranks, Pile up the Munitions."

Without doubt, two of the very best posters are those, already well known, of the "Come along, Boys" in marching order, correct from cap to puttees, life-like and convincing, and its companion of the three Highlanders marching at ease. They are top hole and need no exposition.

There are also others. The very good poster in khaki, red, white and blue which, under a Jack tells you "Men, to delay is dangerous when your Country needs you—Enlist now."

A largely smiling soldier in khaki assures you that he is "Happy and Contented," then asks searchingly "Are You?" Meaning that, if you are, you should not be, and that Khaki's the only wear. This by no means exhausts the list, but will give some idea of the variety and the different methods of "getting at" the prey. To criticise at all may seem ungracious, but not to do so would be an injustice to the half dozen designs which overpeer the rest. The Exhibition is an interesting one, and is convincing evidence that, if all the Nation is not awake, the slumberers can now only be the dead or, those who are of no more value than they. May they still do good work and bring victorious legions to The Flag!

BEQUEST TO SALVATION ARMY

MANCHESTER MERCHANT LEAVES 150,000 STERLING.

London, Dec. 10.

The late Mr. E. M. Owen, a prominent merchant in Manchester, has bequeathed £150,000 to the Salvation Army.

Sports and Pastimes

THE TURF

PALERMO

There have been very few days at Palermo this past season like Sunday. The book has rarely been so successful, nor have so many favourites got home. Five out of the eight races were won by public fancies, two by second favourites, and only one outsider got home, that was Oblea, when she just beat the strongly fancied Angeolina by a short head.

The heat was intense, but the racing interesting enough, albeit without any outstanding feature.

From the first to the last race there was no reason why backers should not have made money, money was absurdly easy to find, although perhaps in somewhat small amounts.

There were one or two points concerning the classic race, won by Last Reason that call for comment.

Petite Chose, who ran third, showed herself as going off, an important point. This fine sprinter, of the past, has produced races over this distance that would have made Last Reason cough, so fast were they, but there is now but little doubt she has been put off her pace by being entered into races of different distances. Last Reason's victory was under these circumstances perfectly reasonable. We are not used to this fine 6-year-old over sprints, but he really on past running had only Petite Chose to beat.

Diamant and Juvenal and La Sonambula only showed up the sprinting weakness of this year's products. Pan Pan—a great horse—is being disgracefully treated after a fine year's record. Felpilla of course is fast, but her late running over other distances and even over sprints against Petite Chose have not shown her in a good light. Last Reason has been in such winning form and did the 1200 in 1.11 dead the other day, that his victory could be well expected.

It was really surprising to see how very easily he went away when called upon. For a moment it looked as though a good race would be seen between him and Felpilla and Petite Chose, but not a bit of it. When asked he completely left the others standing and won as he liked.

Posadas fairly left Beethoven standing still in the first race, and apparently had this cross tempered horse well annoyed by taking the lead, just in front of him, because when it came to the finish Beethoven chucked his job, and even allowed Tata Dios to beat him out of a place.

Posadas won in a hack canter, after making all the running, in the good time of 1.37 3/5.

Piridina, a hot public fancy, also galloped away with the second race at the expense of Fidelio and Juliano. The last named made the running, with Fidelio 2nd and Piridina 3rd. They reversed the order in the run home.

Lescant, the debutant, failed entirely, and disappointed the public considerably. He will run better next time, and—so will Dolfo.

How Chiribiribi was beaten out of a place by Debutante was surprising, but that Eureka won the race, was not, because one glance at her was sufficient to tell that she was a totally different animal than when last out. She looked fit, and no longer an over-run weed, and as suggested in our Sunday notes, she was a winner "if" fit. Bolin's performance was poor. He is going off, and a rest is wanted.

In the sixth race Salvadora, the favourite, put up no sort of show whatever, neither did Cotagaita, nor Fesluca, both fillies being expected to do so.

Angeolina was beaten by the shortest of heads by Oblea, who has in the past been so fond of getting left at the post.

Saavedra won his first race at Palermo, since his reappearance, but he did not ride well. Tombola ran third, and paid a handsome 28.70 dividend. It was an exciting race.

The surprise of the seventh race was the fact that Don Federico was very nearly beaten by Fachinal. Don Federico has not yet shown himself to be much of a horse, and he will have to improve immensely to do any good.

This race he was expected to win in a canter, but was only half a head in front of Fachinal at the end.

Vicente Lopez ran third, and once more showed his consistence.

The logical candidate, Palo Errao, won the last event, as he should have done, but Rivero did not ride any too well, and nearly let Gringuito do the trick. Rivero paid too much attention to Royal Drop.

It is interesting to note that the meeting saw Domingo Torterolo enter the second century of wins, saw Quinteros back in the saddle, saw no change in the table of wins of leading jockeys, and generally provided little excitement.

LA PLATA

Some good racing was seen at La Plata on Sunday, the main feature of which was the high dividends paid out. Favourites as winners were conspicuous by their absence, and the only one to support public opinion was Black Ronald in the first race. Garfio won the chief event in a canter, by streets in front of Piquete and Fox. There was nothing of particular interest in this meeting.

Results:—

Premio Rack, 1300 metres.—1 Black Ronald 57, J. Arismendi; 2 Ganancia 55, 3 Coup de Foudre. Also ran: Rubinete, Estral, Nochero (4), and Bilbaina.

Dividendo: 6.20 and 4.30; 5.60.

Won by half a length. Time 1.22.

Premio Radio, 1400 metres.—1 Estenia 48, P. Thompson; 2 Spingardi 54, 3 Saqueador 50. Also ran: E. Smile, Chico, Pirincho, Agorera (4), Herb and V. Nimph.

Dividends: 12.20 and 3; 3.70; 3.10.

Won by three-quarters of a length. Time 1.27 2/5.

Premio Radiant, 1600 metres.—1 General Godly 54, J. Arismendi; 2 Libiano 57; 3 Montefiori 54. Also ran: Zafarrancho IV., Jorge Newbery, Insolente (4), Dormillon, Wavelet and Rosio.

Dividends: 27.90 and 5.50; 3.10; 3.70.

Won by a neck. Time 1.41 2/5.

Premio Riparia, 1300 metres.—1 Capitán Piazza 54, T. Cisneros; 2 Maitrank 54, 3 Bubona. Also ran: Hogham, Mate Amargo (4), India Brava.

Dividends: 49.40 and 11.60; 3.30.

Won by half a head. Time 1.20 2/5.

Premio Rotterdam, 2000 metres.—1 Garfio 43, C. Capra; 2 Piquete 56, 3 Fox. Also ran: Pretty Boy, Merito and Pilleria (4).

Dividends: 4.70 and 3.10; 4.80.

Won by several lengths. Time 2.5 1/5.

Premio Rosada, 1200 metres.—1 Pionono 50, M. Vignatti; 2 Go Bang 57, 3 Ventilador. Also ran: Glou Glou, Pichuleta (4), Carcano, Lady Love II., Camorsito and Herd.

Dividendo: 19.40 and 6.00; 11.10; 5.40.

Won by half a length. Time 1.13 4/5.

Premio Ruleta, 1500 metres.—1 Floweret 46, C. Capra; 2 Apiz 43; 3 Torterola, 3 Honorable 47. Also ran: Gaje, Fantoche, D'Artagnan, Estoico II. and Marabu.

Dividendo: 11.90 and 4.70; 12.40; 3, 5.20.

Won by 1 1/4 lengths. Time 1.33 1/5.

LET FLY

A Famous Racehorse

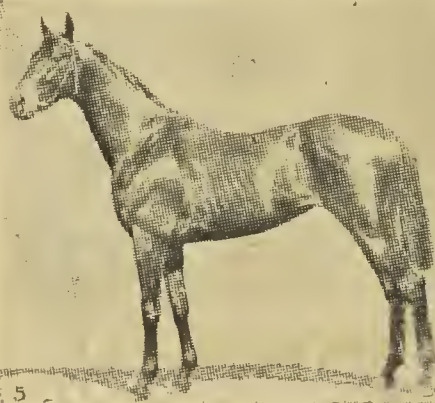
ARRIVAL IN BUENOS AIRES

The arrival of the s.s. Deseado in this port on Dec. 10 had an especial interest for sportsmen in this country on account of the fact that the famous English racehorse Let Fly was a passenger on board.

As announced exclusively in THE HERALD a few days ago, this three-year-old horse by White Eagle—Gondollette has been acquired by the well-known Australian trainer in this Republic, Mr. Edmund Fraser. It is satisfactory to learn that the horse has stood his sea voyage well, and on arrival proceeded at once to Mr. Fraser's establishment.

It is intended that, should the horse progress well in this country, he will be entered for such classic races as are permissible and then retire to the stud.

Let Fly was one of the best horses in training in England. As a two-year-old he fulfilled 5 engagements in which he met the "cracks" of his generation, especially Redfern. He won the New Stakes over 5 furlongs, beating Redfern into third place. Stakes £1834 10 0. He won the Exeter Stakes, 6 furlongs,



stakes £1181 0 0. Lost the Molecombe Stakes by a neck to Redfern; lost the Champagne Stakes by a head to the same horse, and avenged himself by beating Redfern by a short head in the Dewhurst Plate over 7 furlongs. Stakes £1487 0 0.

The decision of the British Government to suppress all racing except at Newmarket during the war apparently robbed Let Fly of a most successful career.

As the property of Colonel Hall Walker he was entered as a three-year-old in 20 races, which included the Derby, Grand Prix, St. George's and Atlantic Stakes, the Duchess of York Plate, the Great Midland Breeders' Plate, and the Leger.

Let Fly has beaten all the best English blood stock except Pommern, who beat him in this year's Derby by 3/4 of a length, with Rossendal third.

It is interesting to note that White Eagle, the sire of Let Fly, in a brilliant career in England, ran third to Norman III. and Sir Archibald in the 2000 Guineas in 1908, and ran second to Your Majesty in the St. Leger of the same year. Further, that his progeny is good is shown not only by Let Fly's record, but by others. White Prophet by White Eagle ran second in this year's Chester Vase.

Whatever record Let Fly may produce as a race horse in this country, it can be undoubted that as a sire he will be of immense value and prove himself one more English ornament to the Argentine Stud Book.

Mr. Edmund Fraser deserves congratulations on his foresight, and his many friends wish him a successful career with the horse.

FOUR MILLIONS STERLING

RECORD DAY'S COLLECTIONS IN LONDON.

London, Dec. 9.

The amount of £4,000,000 for the Red Cross Fund has been realised by the collections of a single day.

LAWN TENNIS

LOMAS A.C.

FINAL OF SPRING TOURNAMENT.

On Sunday the Lomas A.C. concluded their Spring Lawn Tennis Tournament.

The weather was intensely warm and favoured by practically no cooling breeze.

However, the concluding games were got through with plenty of enjoyment. The gentlemen's doubles provided an exciting match, and perhaps the best of the tournament.

Messrs. Duncan and Benson were the winners. In the mixed doubles Miss Cribbes and Mr. G. Cribbes beat Miss Rodman and Burbridge.

The full final scores were:—

Mixed doubles.—Miss E. Cribbes and G. Cribbes beat Miss Rodman and H. Burbridge, 6—2, 6—3.

Gent's doubles.—J. Duncan and C. Benson beat D. Cotman and J. Lawrie, 6—5, 6—3.

Gent's singles.—J. White beat G. Cribbes, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

On Sunday, Dec. 26, an American Tournament will be held. Play will commence at 9.30 a.m.

BUENOS AIRES v. QUILMES.

Quilmes entertained the B.A. Club on Sunday, and had to admit of a most crushing defeat, without a match, and with only one set to their credit.

However, the play was well enjoyed by the home club. The results were as follows:

L. Knight and F. W. Dodds beat A. Mackill and B. Hoare, 6—2, 5—6, 7—5; beat G. C. and W. Crispin, 6—4, 6—0; beat S. N. Leonard and C. J. Bell, 6—4, 6—2.

L. Jenkins and R. Leslie beat A. Mackill and B. Hoare, 6—5, 6—4; beat G. C. and W. Crispin, 6—2, 6—3; beat S. N. Leonard and C. J. Bell, 6—3, 6—3.

H. Knight and J. A. Gibson beat A. Mackill and B. Hoare, 6—2, 6—0; beat G. C. and W. Crispin, 6—2, 6—2; beat S. N. Leonard and C. J. Bell, 6—3, 6—1.

Matches. Setts Games.

Buenos Aires	0	18	114
Quilmes	0	1	53

BELGRANO L.T.C.

AMERICAN TOURNAMENT.

An American tournament consisting of each entering couple of gentlemen playing 6 games against each other couple was indulged in on the courts of the Belgrano Club on Sunday. Each pair played 96 games in all. The handicap was unknown.

Messrs. Black and Harris ran out with top figures of 91, and throughout played well.

Messrs. Chase and Volkenning came second with 89. The former is a new player, who will make his mark with sufficient experience. The tournament was well enjoyed and resulted in full as follows:—

	Score.	Handicap.	Gross Score.
Black and Harris	54	37	91
Chase and Volkenning	74	15	89
J. J. Wilson and F. Tribe	60	28	88
Candegabe and Nielsen	65	20	85
McCrum and de Meyier	73	6	79
Mackinnon and Culterne	70	0	74
Lloyd Davies and Boam	39	35	74
W. Palmer and C. Palmer	53	17	70
W. Forget and J. Macken	44	25	69
Talbot and Turner	54	14	68
G. Roberts and J. Wilson	52	14	66
Barker and A. Forrester	49	16	65
Marr and Goldsworthy	30	34	64
Beardmore and Bach	31	29	60
E. Daly and C. Forget	14	45	59
O. Fogelstrom and Besler	25	28	53

Mrs. H. Doring presented the

BASEBALL

LA PLATA V. ARGENTINO CENTRAL

On Sunday afternoon La Plata defeated the Argentino Central nine at La Plata, score 12-5.

The game was well contested throughout and, besides, was one of the fastest ever played in the Argentine the time being one hour and forty minutes.

The Argentinos were unable to solve the pitching of Wright who had them at his mercy, especially in the third inning with bases full and none out he retired Tuero, Hitlin and Reh-meyer in rapid fire order.

Phillips pitched a splendid game for the Argentinos and the brand of ball he twirled would deliver him a victory in nine out of ten games. However he was a little wild at times giving four free passes.

Sturgeon and Gottman carried off the batting honours for La Plata each hitting safely three times. Sturgeon also played a masterly game at short stop getting everything that came anywhere in his territory. He also was La Plata's leading run-getter crossing the pan four times which was some achievement.

Phillips was the Beavers' leading slugger getting two hits out of three times at bat, one of which was a double. Tuthill also hit safely twice and Tuero, Herrod, Noonan, Houston and Haye each getting one safety. "Home Run" Reh-meyer failed to live up to his name and did not reach first base throughout the game. Wright had his number as well as the "Nanny" of Hitlin who also failed to get a hit.

Herrod caught one of the best games of his career and the La Plata boy showed their fear of his mighty throwing arm.

Hayes played a star game in centre for the Beavers and also laid down a pretty bunt that he beat out in big league fashion.

Noonan at short stop received only one chance which he fielded well.

Houston was in fine form at second base for the Beavers, but that little "bone" he pulled in the sixth inning is excused.

Tuero, ex-B.A. pitcher, held down third base for the Argentinos and showed that he is just as much at home at that bag as he is in the box.

The box score is as follows:—

prizes to the winners at the close of the tournament.

VILLA DEVOTO V. GENERAL URQUIZA.

Played at Devoto on Sunday, with the result that the visitors returned victorious by 7 matches to 2, after some strenuous play.

Messrs. Hortel and Doyer played strongly and well, and won all their matches.

Play was as follows:—

Gould and Lovett beat J. V. Hill and Macdonald, 2-6, 6-5, 8-6.
Gould and Lorette beat J. V. Hill and Holtum, 6-2, 6-4.

Gallishaw and Murchison beat J. Hill and J. V. Holtum, 6-3, 2-6, 7-5.
H. Tebbutt and MacDonald beat Gallishaw and Murchison, 6-2, 6-3.

Kirby and Power beat Gallishaw and Murchison, 6-1, 6-4.

Gallishaw and Murchison beat J. Hill and J. V. Holtum, 6-3, 2-6, 7-5.
Hortal and Doyer beat A. Tebutt and Macdonald, 1-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Hortal and Doyer beat R. Kirby and Power, 6-3, 6-4.

Hortal and Doyer beat J. Hill and J. V. Holtum, 6-3, 6-4.

General Urquiza: 7 matches, 14 sets, 102 games.

Villa Devoto: 2 matches, 7 sets, 89 games.

Frigorifico Argentino Central.

Player	A.B.	R.	IB.	P.O.	A.	E.
Tuero, 3B.	5	1	1	2	1	0
Hitlin, L.F.	5	0	0	1	0	0
Reh-meyer, IB.	5	0	0	9	0	0
Herrod, C.	5	2	1	8	0	0
Noonan, S.S.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Houston, 2B.	4	0	1	4	2	0
Tuthill, R.F.	4	0	2	0	0	1
Hayes, C.F.	4	1	1	0	0	1
Hayes, C.F.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Phillips, P.	3	1	2	0	6	0
Totals	39	5	9	24	9	1

La Plata.

Player	A.B.	R.	IB.	P.O.	A.	E.
Cannon, R.F.	4	2	1	1	0	1
Sturgeon, S.S.	5	4	3	4	3	0
Schick, 3B.	4	2	2	2	0	1
Gottman, C.	4	1	3	8	0	0
Jerowitz, C.F.	5	0	0	2	6	0
Winchcabbage, L.F.	4	1	2	0	0	0
Vaitses, 2B.	4	0	0	1	2	2
Plummer, IB.	4	1	2	7	0	2
Wright, P.	3	1	0	2	4	0
Totals	37	12	13	27	9	6

Score:—

Arg. Central	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
La Plata	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	5
Struck out by Phillips 7, by Wright 6.	0	0	3	1	2	4	2	0	x	12

Bases on balls by Phillips 4, by Wright 1.

Hit by pitcher, by Phillips 4.
Umpires, Yehle on strikes, Gooley on bases.

Time: One hour and forty minutes.
Attendance 400.

CRICKET

SCRATCH GAME AT BELGRANO.

Sunday's fixture at Belgrano Cricket Club with San Isidro fell through, but to lose an afternoon's cricket was by no means the desire of the Belgrano players, so that the suggestion that two scratch teams should be chosen from club members under the captaincy of Messrs. H. Dorning and E. W. S. Thomson respectively met with immediate favour.

The latter's side went in first, and were apparently in a hurry to get back to the pavilion, all except Mr. R. H. Thompson, who stuck bravely to his task, and when nobody else could do anything against the bowling of Dorning and Garrod, he managed to knock up a useful and highly creditable 34.

Dorning commenced bowling in startling and deadly fashion. In his first over he bowled Curchod, and next ball he dismissed Godfrey, Magrane was run out for a duck, and only Holland and R. H. Thompson made any stand whatever. The side was out for 66, of which Mr. Extras 6, Mr. Thompson 34, and Mr. Holland 15, shows that all the others between them claim 11 runs!

Dorning with four wickets for 16. Garrod with four for 36, shared the bowling honours. Incidentally, too, these two rattled up a fine score together, and the first two overs after lunch were lively indeed. Curchod was quite off bowling colour. In his first over he was twice hit out of the ground, three times sent to the boundary, and the remaining ball went for

a single. Twenty-five runs in one over.

The batting still continued to be very lively, and only six overs were sent down before the opposing total was passed.

The first wicket—Garrod's—fell at 93 with his personal contribution of 40.

Ratcliff joined Dorning, and still there was no stopping the run-getting. Dorning had a great time, especially with Curchod's bowling. Besides the above 25 in an over, he later knocked him for 18 in another over, and in all Curchod's first six overs yielded 71 runs.

The second wicket fell at 141, Dorning being caught in the long field for 89. The game then quietened down until the finish, when the innings closed for 271. The bowling averages showed that Magrane and Holland were the most successful, with three for 32, and two for 31 respectively.

The full scores were as follows:—

E. W. S. Thomson's Team.

J. E. Curchod, b Dorning	0
G. F. Magrane, run out	0
C. M. Godfrey, b Dorning	0
C. Holland, c Van Deurs, b Garrod	15
R. H. Thompson, c and b Garrod	34
H. Vandeurs, b Garrod	0
W. Hutton, b Dorning	4
E. W. S. Thomson, b Dorning	1
H. T. Bulman, b Garrod	6
G. M. Pruden, not out	0
Extras	6

Total 66

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dorning	8	3	16	4
Garrod	9.3	2	36	4
Griffin	2	0	8	0

Dorning's Team.

J. R. Garrod, b Bulman	40
H. Dorning, c Magrane, b Holland	89
H. T. Ratcliff, c H. R. Thomson, b Magrane	75
W. A. B. Robinson, c Magrane, b Bulman	13
G. E. Griffin, b Holland	14
E. Hanson, st Thomson, b Curchod	13
L. E. Poynton, c Whittington, b Magrane	4
E. Hansard, not out	8
C. A. Kladt, c E. W. Thomson, b Magrane	0
Extras	15

Total 271

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bulman	17	0	95	2
Curchod	12	1	98	1
Holland	10	0	31	2
Magrane	7	0	32	3

BUENOS AIRES C.C. V. LOMAS.

After their late defeat by Lomas, the B.A.C.C. determined upon revenging themselves on Sunday, and so successful were they that they recorded a win of no fewer than 120 runs.

Lomas was not full strength, H. T. Mawson being a noticeable absentee. Batting first on a good wicket, they knocked up 158 runs, chiefly through the excellent batting display of R. W. Rudd, who scored 82. A life was given him at the wicket early in the game, but apart from this he played good and sound cricket, and received an ovation when he returned to the pavilion. Burton 27 and J. B. Campbell 16 were the other scorers, and after the former's departure Lomas collapsed.

G. G. Brown with seven for 58, bowled exceedingly well.

B. A. went in after lunch, and soon showed that they meant business. Brown and Horton, Hearne Sheridan, and Ayling all played free cricket.

The Lomas total was soon passed, with only two wickets down. Hooton held the batting honours, and his 64 was obtained by clean hitting in a shade over the hour.

For Lomas Auld was the most successful bowler with the figures of five for 96.



FRIGORIFICO ARGENTINO CENTRAL BASEBALL TEAM.

Top row, left to right: P. Hitlin, Captain; G. Davidson, L.F.; Joe Bliss, Manager; H. Hayes, P.; M. Reh-meyer, IB.
Bottom row: H. Mihara, 3B.; V. Irish, R.F.; W. Tuthill, CF.; W. Shea, Sub.; R. Herrod, C.; and T. McEnnelly, 2B.

(Reh-meyer, photo)

ARGENTINE BASEBALL LEAGUE

SCHEDULE OF GAMES SEASON 1915-1916.

Argentino Central.	Arg. Central.	B.A.B.A.	Armour.	La Plata.
Arg. Central at Talleres	Read the	Oct. 24. Dec. 5. Jan. 2. Feb. 13.	Nov. 7. Dec. 19. Jan. 16. Feb. 27.	Nov. 21. Dec. 26. Jan. 30. Mar. 13.
B.A.B.A. at Talleres	Nov. 14. Dec. 25. Jan. 23. Mar. 6.	HERALD	Oct. 31. Dec. 12. Jan. 9. Feb. 20.	Nov. 28. Jan. 1. Feb. 6. March 20.
Armour at La Plata	Nov. 28. Jan. 1. Feb. 6. Mar. 20.	Nov. 21. Dec. 26. Jan. 30. Mar. 13.	for the best	Oct. 24. Dec. 5. Jan. 2. Feb. 13.
La Plata at La Plata	Oct. 31. Dec. 12. Jan. 9. Feb. 20.	Nov. 7. Dec. 19. Jan. 16. Feb. 27.	Nov. 14. Dec. 25. Jan. 23. Mar. 6.	Baseball news

Games called promptly at 2.30 p.m.

Scores:—

Lomas.	
J. B. Campbell, b Brown	16
R. W. Rudd, b Brown	82
S. Eulton, b Brown	27
W. A. Cowes, c and b Homewood	6
C. A. Auld, b Brown	3
E. Pownall, c Smyth, b Hearne	2
P. F. Logan, b Brown	0
H. J. Hussey, c Thomas, b Hearne	2
C. Brown, b Brown	0
R. Martindale, not out	8
E. A. Brown, b Brown	6
Extras	6

Total 158

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sheridan	10	0	33	0
Brown	17.5	2	58	7
Smyth	4	0	23	0
Ayling	3	0	19	0
Homewood	4	0	14	1
Hearne	2	0	5	2

B.A.C.C.

G. G. Brown, c Rudd, b Cowes	39
P. Hooton, c Burton, b Campbell	64
M. C. Hearne, b Logan	33
J. B. Sheridan, c E. Brown, b Auld	41
B. H. Smyth, b Cowes	5
W. Buchanan, c Hussey, b Auld	14
E.D. Ayling, c Rudd, b Auld	23
G. W. Thomas, b Auld	17
F. N. Boyd, not out	14
A. H. Hallet, c Cowes, b Auld	4
A. F. Homewood, b E. Brown	9
Extras	15

Total 278

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cowes	19	2	79	2
Auld	16	1	36	5
Campbell	6	0	27	1
Logan	4	0	26	1
Hussey	6	0	24	0
E. A. Brown	3.5	1	11	1

BANFIELD C.C.

A PRACTICE GAME.

A practice game, or rather, a practice innings, was indulged in by Banfield C.C. players on Sunday, fielding, batting and bowling by turns.

J. Smith, the captain, was top scorer with 29, and S. Martin second with 15.

None of the others met with success. Robinson and Reed shared the brunt of the bowling.

The practice innings resulted as follows:—

A. Wright, c and b Robinson	9
J. O'Neill, run out	9
V. Fairclough, run out	29
J. Smith, c Green, b Robinson	7
J. Holt, c Smith, b Reed	0
S. Martin, c Fairlough, b Reed	15
E. G. Robinson, b Reed	5
V. Reed, c Fairclough, b Robinson	8
W. Green, not out	4
Extras	8

Total 94

GOLF

STIMSON CUP.

Mr. Frederic J. Stimson, U.S. Ambassador some little time ago, presented the Argentine and San Andres Golf Clubs with a cup, and on Sunday at San Andres links, the second and final rounds of matches for the cup were indulged in.

Messrs. Brown and May won close matches on the 18th green. Kidd and Dodds halved at the 18th. The game between Bailey and Elortondo ended unfortunately, Elortondo playing a ball and in doing so broke a club rule and giving the match to Bailey.

Mr. Leng at the close of play made a few happy remarks, and Mr. F. J. Stimson presented the cup to the winning team.

Results were:—

S. Dodds 010	Brown 101
Elortondo 000	Bailey 111
Nelson 010	May 101
C. Dodds 01½	Kidd 10½

Total 3½	8½
First match 2	0

Grand total 5½ 8½

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

INDEPENDIENTE 2, RACING 1.

As the result of the above match played between Independiente and Racing on Sunday, San Isidro became champions of the First League, for Racing were beaten.

The match was played on the ground of the latter between the following teams:—

Independiente.—S. Miguens; A. Ferro and R. O. Sande; J. Canepa, E. A. Sande and V. Capelletti; P. Garré, A. Zavaleta, N. Capeletti, J. Arrovuelo and J. Venturreira.

Racing.—S. Arduino; S. Ochoa and A. Reyes; A. Betular, F. Olazar, R. Pepe; Z. Canaveri, N. Vivaldi, A. Ohaco, J. Hospital and J. N. Perinetti.

Play was fairly even in the first half and Independiente's one goal, by Zavaleta in combination with Garré was a good one.

The second goal for the winners scored in the second half was the result of a splendid piece of passing between the two above-named players, but the actual score was made by Capelletti.

This success was none too well received by the losing team, and some rough play followed, in which Garré was hurt. Right up to the finish Independiente showed their superiority, and only a scramble in front of their goal just before the whistle blew enabled Olazar to score.

Racing did not receive their defeat at all well, and in many ways proved themselves to be poor losers.

Mr. Hugo de Gondra refereed the game.

TREE DISORGANISES TRAFFIC

AN UNUSUAL ACCIDENT.

An unusual accident occurred in Calle Rio Bamba yesterday morning. Between Calles Cordoba and Paraguay in this street is the Escuela Normal and until this morning one of the beauties of its grounds was an immense tree. Suddenly and without apparent warning this tree crashed down into the roadway, to the great alarm of a large number of passers by. Several persons escaped injury in a remarkable manner and especially a carter Catalino Perez. The tree fell full upon his cart and although bruised by branches he escaped without serious injury. Not so the poor horse, who was struck heavily and killed.

The electric cables of the Lacroze tram route were torn down and until assistance came, the moments were dangerous ones. Traffic in Rio Bamba was completely disorganised.

CATAMARCA POLITICS

NEW GOVERNOR AND VICE-GOVERNOR.

In accordance with the arrangements made by the Interventor in Catamarca, the Electoral College met yesterday. The Democrats unanimously voted for Doctor Guillermo Correa as Governor, and for Don Salvador Castro as Vice Governor.

It was expected that at the meeting of the Legislature, the Democrat majority would elect Dr. Emileo Molino to replace Doctor del Pino as National Senator.

BRIGAND BANDS IN THE CAMP

DANGEROUS STATE OF AFFAIRS IN PAMPA.

At the present time, some of the dwellers in the camp are passing through difficult and unpleasant times. In Pampa Territory, this is said to be especially the case, the country being practically terrorised and at the mercy of bands of unemployed labourers. A large body of peons are said to have possessed themselves of three trains and, there being no sufficient public force to prevent them, they journeyed over the lines getting down as seemed good to them to swarm over and take by assault small pueblos and townships by the way.

These are said to be very dangerous fellows, all more or less armed with revolvers, *cuchillos*, *facons*, etc., and led by men ripe for mischief. They have terrorised Vertiz and Spluzzi; in the former 1700 men rushed the town, forced the doors of the butchers, bakers and other shops and helped themselves to what they pleased threatening with their brandished weapons, all or any, that dared to oppose them. They show open contempt for the police firing their pistols in the air and defying them. In one case they beat down the doors of a house and seizing the proprietor threatened him with death till he gave up all his money.

Individuals go from house to house robbing, openly and threatening horrible revenge to any who dare look askance at them. So great is the terror inspired by these miscreants, that, the mere sight of an approaching train sends the population scurrying to shelter and to bar and bolt their doors. An armed and organised resistance would be more efficacious.

Chacareros have been wounded and beaten by these rascals who drink and riot at the *almacenes* and *pulperias* along their route. It would seem that a competent force should be despatched against them to inflict severe chastisement before the evil example has time to spread further. The revolted *fanáticos* in Brazil are an ever present warning of the danger of permitting such risings to gather head and remain unchecked. Meanwhile the camp people have no guarantee or safety.

GERMAN AGENTS

AND BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Some time ago we had occasion to refer to the fact that certain British Insurance Companies were represented by Germans. Apparently more charges are to be made. The following paragraph on the subject is taken from the "Times of Argentina": "We understand that Mr. Paton, manager of the Royal Insurance Company, and Mr. A. J. David, manager of the Sun Insurance Company, have been appointed co-managers of the branch office of the Northern Insurance Company shortly to be established here. For many years Messrs. Hossmann and Co. were local agents of the Northern, and after the declaration of war, the firm's name was changed to Messrs. J. G. de Boerr and Co., but the directorate of the Northern resolved that the company must be locally represented by Britons. The nominations are of the best."

THE PUERTO MILITAR FIRE

WHO IS TO GET THE ORDER OF THE HALTER?

Advices from THE HERALD's Bahia Blanca correspondent, confirm much of the worst side of the conflagration at Puerto Militar namely, the defective material for fire extinguishing and the scandalous want of prevision, which in a naval establishment of such importance is almost incredible. The estimate made by our correspondent places the losses at over half a million dollars. This is an alternative to the Minister of Marine's \$250,000 and the \$1,500,000 of *La Razón*. A watchman first found the fire then the whistle of the Sub-Prefectura brayed the alarm. As stated in the first reports it was found, to the disgrace of the responsible authorities that the fire hose were old, rotten, broken, useless spouting water and no more fitted to hold it than stockings would be. Being a Government establishment one would have supposed that fire drill *sometimes*, took place but such a supposition would have been obviously incorrect as the state of the hose must have been discovered and that they were less hose and hosiery. The couplings also were all odd ones, so the pipes could not be joined and a good stream obtained.

To "show up" these things the ships outside turned on their searchlights (to show perhaps, that they would work) and in this fine illumination the stores of the Argentine fleet went up in smoke. In addition to the previous statements and the dismal catalogue of losses a few further particulars are now available. The ideas of regularity and order prevailing are not favourably commented on as among the ruins were found stacks of melted sugar and mixed with the remains of kerosene and paint tins and not therefore, even suitable for toffee. A lot of *fidcos* were also mixed with the petroleum and the contents of the shed, appear to have been mixed up with a splendid disorder. However of course, no one will be hanged, the affair will blow over until it comes to another waste of public money and material.

ADDITIONS TO THE ARSENAL

MAGNIFICENT NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

Probably in consequence of the recent disastrous outbreak at Puerto Militar, Government has decided that the Ministry of Marine shall order the reconstruction of part of the Arsenal destroyed by fire on October 6, 1914.

The Minister of Finance has therefore been directed to hand over for expenditure on the work the sum of forty-eight thousand pesos and ninety-six centavos (the odd four are on no account to be paid out!) paid into the Treasury last May by the Insurance Companies on account of the destroyed deposits.

The Minister of Finance will, further of his goodness, see provided the needful sum of \$8,598, together with the further amount of four cents, and with these imposing amounts at their disposal, the naval authorities are expected to require a new and magnificent annex (in corrugated iron) to the Arsenal to arise Phoenix-like on the ruins of the old galpones. Now we shall not be an excessive length of time!

FERNET-BRANCA

Tonic, bitter, appetizer and digestive

HOFER & Co., B. Aires—Sole Agents

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE QUILMES

PRIZE-GIVING AND PLAY.

Tuesday, Dec. 14

Quilmes in mud and rain and Quilmes in sunshine are not quite the same place. Those who went to St. George's College yesterday saw all things under the best aspect, and except for the appalling temperature, were, while in the School grounds, transported again to Merry England unless the too carefully observing noticed the presence of numerous giant eucalyptus trees, peach trees and other rather exotic growths. It is indeed remarkable to what an extent the public school atmosphere here has been reproduced. It is observable not only in the alert and athletic figures of the boys and their bearing, whatever their nationality, but seems to pervade the place.

St. George's red Cross drooped in the windless heat on the polygonal turret of the Chapel, but it struck a vigorous note of colour, and in the little church itself, in spite of the smell of new wood and the air of "recentness," there is the hush and feeling of old things; one involuntarily looks underfoot for brasses, and expects to see table tombs with recumbent effigies tucked away in the corners. The two stained windows are particularly fine.

Instead of being driven indoors, as last year, by "winter and foul weather," the whole events were held in the open eye of day and under the sun and the green wood trees a delightful background. All who could, that is the majority of visitors, had found seats on the chairs and benches placed on the turf before a proscenium stage and curtain, which stage was for the nonce occupied by Canon Stevenson, the Headmaster, and other gentlemen, those entitled to do so wearing their gowns and hoods. Mr. W. Agar was present and distributed the prizes. All of these were very handsome and substantial volumes, sumptuously bound in calf, with that rich red marbled edging so agreeably reminiscent of the best brawn. In several cases handsome sets of drawing instruments were given, especially to those of engineering proclivities.

In his address the Rev. Canon Stevenson said that the School completed its 17th year with 74 boys, of whom 21 were new entries. It was proposed, if the increase continued, to rent a furnished house near the College for masters and use their rooms as dormitories. The war, unhappily, continued, and they were proud that 20 per cent. of those educated there had offered their services to King and Country. Many were below the age limit, although one under 17 enlisted. He referred specially to Captain Gilbert Robertson, Royal Scots, killed leading his Company at Hill 70. He particularly adverted to the fact that the aim there was to produce good citizens and good men, not forgetting the side of the spirit and the side of morals: "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom."

Health had been good, but the Headmaster referred in feeling terms to the tragic death of Mr. Cope last year at Mar del Plata.

Canon Stevenson deprecated the system of permits in connection with National College examinations on which time and expense had been wasted.

Of boys who had left for public schools the best reports were received. Pritchard at Uppingham, Haxell at Lancing College, Lockwood at Malvern, and Stevenson at Haileybury, were all mentioned, as was Jacobs, now at Pennsylvania University. Two Government Scholastic Inspectors called in August and appeared well pleased with what they heard and saw.

It is proposed to start a laboratory in connection with the agricultural science, and an appeal to estancieros was made for the \$6000 required.

In sports on St. George's Day, Garrod carried off the field honours, and Kennard II. in the swimming bath. The cricket team was exceptionally good, and the tennis championship had been won by R. Knight.

The Racquet Court Fund was slow-

ly increasing, and though the Shooting Range was not yet open, the idea was not abandoned. Old Georgian Elevens had visited them and were always welcome.

Canon Stevenson likewise referred to the Scouts, several of whom made a smart appearance in the crowd, and to the Carpenters' Shop. As also to the fact that, notwithstanding the war, the School had a full staff of masters.

He also insisted very strongly on the necessity of producing trained intelligences, and boys who could use their brains deprecating excess of "esprit de corps" and "playground virtues."

In conclusion he desired to thank the members of the Staff, the Board of Directors, the Examiners (Miss Browne, Messrs. Chambers and Young), the donors of prizes (Messrs. Lockwood, Herbert Gibson, Leig. Chambers and Chevallier-Boutell), also Mrs. Murray and Mr. Benits for gifts, and the Vice-President of the Board, Mr. W. Agar, there present who at very short notice, had kindly consented to hand the prizes.

When the prizes had been distributed, there was an adjournment for tea, what time various magnificos in fighting cloaks, velvet bonnets, fierce soldados in cuirasses and morions with clattering rapiers appeared suddenly and darted about among the trees. The explanation was that "Twelfth Night or What You Will" was being staged for that occasion only.

The scenery was of a simplicity to please the Elizabethan Stage Society, but very pleasing with its backing of tall trees, palms and dense shrubbery. The cast was as follows:

Orsino, Duke of Illyria, E. B. Morley; Sebastian, brother to Viola, J. D. L. Garrod; Antonio, a Sea Captain, friend to Sebastian, W. B. C. Grant; Valentine and Curio, gentlemen attending on the Duke, E. Ridley and A. Mulcahy; Sir Toby Belch, uncle to Olivia, A. D. Martin; Sir Andrew Agne-Cheek, G. V. Kennard; Malvolio steward to Olivia, F. F. Keen; Clown, and Fabian, servants to Olivia, O. Tudor and J. C. Wright; Priest, P. H. Christie; Officer, J. K. Davis; Olivia, R. A. Dixon; Viola, S. Gildea; Maria, Olivia's woman and Olivia's servant, R. C. Knight and R. Colvill-Jones; Lords: R. Murray, R. Garrod, G. Walberg, and S. Keen; Officers: R. Knapp, F. Kennard; Musicians: G. Lloyd Davies, R. Morley, R. Cooke, H. Gilderdale, S. Coates, H. Warren.

It is really not fair to criticise productions under such conditions, suffice it to say that Mr. Morgan had

done wonders with the material at his command. The piece was surprisingly well dressed, and if the characters were a little monotonous in delivery, they were letter perfect. Sir Toby, by the way, looked a little too much like a "discarded unjust serving man" of the Burdolph type, and not enough the gentleman and fellow of infinite jest that he was. Malvolio was clear in speech, and played according to tradition in a red beard.

"in yellow stockings,

And cross-gartered, most villainously."

Teste the Clown, was a duo decimo edition, and Olivia with a strong masculine voice, was an exceedingly pretty girl, as was also Viola. The prompter had an easy time and no one can reasonably ask more, and when the curtain fell, the production might be reasonably classed with last year's "Midsummer Night's Dream." By that time trains were waiting and the assembly dispersed.

The prize winners were as follow: Form VI.—Divinity: W. Grant; English: D. Martin, E. Morley; Spanish and French: E. Morley; Mathematics and Science: D. Martin; Private Reading, D. Martin, E. Morley.

National College Class—Divinity: R. Murray; English: A. Mulcahy; Modern Languages: A. Mulcahy, G. Welberg; Mathematics: A. Mulcahy, A. Goodliffe.

Form V.—Divinity: J. Wright; English subjects: C. Roberts; Spanish and French: C. Roberts; Mathematics and Science: C. Roberts; Private Reading: S. Keen.

Form IV.—Divinity: D. Mackintosh; English: K. Lowe; Spanish and French: E. Shaw; Mathematics and Science: L. Flint; Private Reading: K. Lowe.

Form III.—Divinity: P. Flint; English: O. Tudor; Spanish and French: R. Lumsdaine; Mathematics and Science: R. Lumsdaine; Private Reading: T. Van Horne.

Form II.—Divinity: K. Miller; English: K. Miller; Spanish: M. Gallegos, R. Puleston; Arithmetic and Science: M. Gallegos.

Form I.—Divinity: C. Kennard; English: C. O'Dwyer, O. Cunningham; Arithmetic and Science: C. Kennard.

Special prizes for gaining over 75 per cent of the year's marks: C. Roberts, J. Wright, J. Davies, S. Keen, C. Gallegos, and O. Tudor.

Latin.—Set A: A. Mulcahy; Set B: C. Roberts; Set C: T. Storey, H. Warren; Set D: A. Goodliffe.

Shorthand: D. Martin.

For passing National College Examination at one sitting: R. Murray.

For a year's good work: A. Mackintosh.

Instrumental Music.—Seniors: R. Knight; Juniors: C. Gallegos.

Singing: C. Gallegos.

Choir: O. Tudor.

Drawing.—Senior school: W. Grant. Junior school: R. Macrae.

DEATH IN PASEO DE JULIO

SUPPOSED FALL FROM A BALCONY.

Deaths from violence in the Paseo de Julio are not circumstances of unusual occurrence, and the decease of Antonio Castellano therefore does not excite the same horror which it ought to do in another locality. The man in question was found on Sunday morning lying outside a fonda, number 1280, where he lived in a room with a balcony about 7 metres above the street. Two persons sleeping in the same room were arrested, but later released as innocent of causing the wounds on the deceased, to the skull, face and body. The theory held is that death was the result of a fall from the balcony into the street.

THE JOYS OF THE OPEN ROAD

A SEARCH FOR LOTUS LAND.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—This is a suggestion to any of your readers inclined to form one of a party to take the road north as far as Paraguay or Bolivia, seeking out some delightful valley "flowing with milk and honey," in which to settle down permanently—or otherwise. The idea is to take the open road on foot; to go by rail is too mechanical. The open road has its pleasures and much experience may be gained which will be useful later on, the railway would give us no such experience, it would land us at the railhead exactly as we leave Buenos Aires, quite unprepared for the sudden change from city life.

I go into no details here, but if there are any ready to consider and discuss the idea, I invite them to send me their names and addresses, c/o the Editor of the BUENOS AIRES HERALD. There are others who may know something of the road and the ultimate destination from whom suggestions and information would be useful, and with the Editor's permission, I invite them to send him their letters for publication.—Yours, etc.,

FORASTERO.

LA PLATA SCANDAL

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A CRIMINAL JUDGE.

Legal circles in La Plata have become considerably excited over a very serious charge which has been preferred against the criminal judge, doctor Scolbizer. The charge of having converted to his own use certain sums of money of the Gymnasia and Esgrima Club, of which Club the judge is President, was preferred against him on Oct. 10 last, by Señor H. L. Lespada, secretary to the judge in Department No. 1, and has just been made public.

The exact details are unknown, but it appears that the matter has to do with gambling funds, which were entered into a book of which a member, Camilio Lavallen had charge, and which he handed over to the President of the Club.

The details so far as are known are sufficiently unsavoury, and have been considered sufficiently serious for the chief of the jury to hand over the case to Doctor Gordillo.

EXPORT OF WINES

MARKED INCREASE OF BULK.

From Jan. 1, 1915, to September 30, 563,077 litres of wine were exported from the country in barrel, almost entirely to foreign states which have suffered in their own wine industry on account of the war.

This is an increase of 459,829 over the quantity exported last year.

This is only one of the fields in which the National Industries have reaped direct benefit from the war and it is possible that when the good qualities of Argentine wines secure appreciation where they have perhaps never been met with before; there may showing up a steady and regular demand for those classes which carry and keep well, which by no means applies to all. The Andine Provinces from Mendoza to Salta produce wines of excellent quality but some of them are scarcely heard of outside the Province of their production. This is for instance the case with the very rich and sweet wines of Catamarca. The European war has greatly damaged the famous French wine growing industry and the rains have been injurious to Italian production while Spain has suffered also from scarcity and dearth of sulphate, all of which European misfortunes, tend to help the Argentine industry.

It should not however be forgotten that other countries also can produce sound wines and that Australian Burgundies and Clarets and Californian wines of the same types, have for years had a ready market in Europe.

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Agricultural & Pastoral

Camp Notes

(By Our Agricultural Editor.)

Mr. Harry Blunt, from Sanquillo, was a purchaser of two most promising fillies at the sales of blood stock on Dec. 10. The animals were bred at Haras el Carmen, and if the same luck attend them as has on many previous occasions characterised this gentleman's connections with horses, then it can confidently be expected that they will be heard of again as prize winners.

With less arrivals at Liniers, former values for cattle have been sustained and medium weighted animals of good quality have been sought after. Heavy fat cows, or other heavy animals for local consumption, have experienced a somewhat slow demand, while previous values for calves, if of good quality, have been maintained. It is reported that good quality steers are still worth 27 cents per pound in the camp. The arrival of pigs has been only moderate, and a fair selling trade experienced for animals of a suitable weight, which were selling up to 34 cents per kilos. Sheep have been forward in smaller numbers, and a firmer selling trade was experienced.

Amongst camp visitors to the City during the week was Mr. George Gordon-Davis, General Manager of the Estancias Cecilio Lopez (Limited), who arrived in town on Wednesday, and left again last night for estancia Las Dos Marias, Lopez, F.C. Sud.

The Western Railway should have a pretty busy time of it when the harvest is over if nothing phenomenal happens to interfere with agricultural interests. In the district of General Pinto, crops are better than have been experienced for years, though on some of the older chacras there is a slight appearance of blight, and opinions differ as to whether this is caused by the late frosts, root-grubs, or the want of proper tillage and cultivation. On the estancia "Salale," which is divided into agricultural holdings, both wheat and linseed present a very healthy look, and every promise is given of a bumper harvest. So far the locusts have been conspicuous by their absence. The grazing camps are a perfect picture to see. Stock are in exceptionally good condition.

Mr. Mark MacCormack, who may be said to be a pioneer in the raising of and improvement of the breeding of cattle in the far-off "Chaco," returned on December 8 from a visit to his camp in that region. He reports everything looking bright and prosperous, and casually mentioned that he had brought down with him 500 head of cattle from the "Chaco" to Resistencia, and from thence by rail to Lobos, F.C. Sud., with only one casualty. The unfortunate animal to lose his life was one that took a liking to the flavour of the poisonous dip, that owners of travelling stock are compelled by the Government to use. Mr. MacCormack made a big commercial success some years ago by bringing "Chaco" reared cattle to his Marcos Paz camp, where they were fattened and sold at very remunerative prices, and then as now his losses by death in transit were exceptionally few.

SALE OF IMPORTED LINCOLN RAMS.

Messrs. Adolfo Bullrich and Co. held a very successful sale of imported Lincoln rams on December 10, when 25 very good quality sheep, the property of Mr. Joseph Shepherd, gave the very satisfactory average of \$678. The highest price realised was \$2100 for a very good quality ram acquired at that figure by Sr. Alcharron. Bidding at this sale was animated, and no doubt the quality of this consignment

contributed in no small way to bring together the large concourse of interested spectators. The same importer announces another sale on Wednesday, Dec. 15, when, as usual with this importer, animals of high individual merit will be submitted for public competition.

A JOURNEY ON THE WESTERN

OPTIMISTIC HARVEST PROSPECTS

Taking advantage of the facilities afforded by the Western Railway Company for inspecting the vast areas of most fertile lands through which their systems extend, I have been able to see a sufficiency of their zone to warrant my most optimistic opinions regarding the forthcoming harvest prospects.

Within a short distance from the Capital and also about Mercedes, an intense system of cultivation is noticeable, to cater for the supply of vegetables for the Capital. Great attention appears to be given to this market gardening, while such lands appear to be handled in a careful and practical way, and their cumulative fertility is maintained by the utilisation of all available manure and also the occasional application of artificial manures. To view these well cultivated fields is a most convincing argument in favour of a suitable rotation of cropping, thereby retaining the fertility of the soil, and working it to the best advantage. The splendid example set by the intelligent and hard-working Italian gardeners could be very advantageously followed in the management of agricultural lands in other parts of this Republic.

It has formerly been the more general way simply to scratch the ground in the manner most convenient, sow the seeds, and the genial climate and productive virgin soil, combined to give a good and profitable yield, but as many of the lands which have now been cultivated for some time are showing signs of exhaustion, it is absolutely necessary that some more practical and intelligent system should be followed by the agriculturists in this country if success is to be attained. The Western Railway have been one of the pioneers in fomenting improved methods of husbandry, and in diffusing instructive pamphlets giving valuable guidance for the farmers in the selection of their seeds or other such-like useful information for the better cropping or cultivation of the soil. Lectures by competent instructors, and the use of museum wagons have also been most freely encouraged for the purpose of diffusing a more scientifically correct knowledge of the relative values of the different classes of grains and their proper treatment. The results of recognised practical experiments in grain growing are also placed at the disposal of agriculturists along this railway system.

Maize, especially the earlier sowings, is looking most promising, and with the recent beneficial rains for this plant, the later sowings will now "come away" all right. On many properties great areas of excellent sound plants are to be seen, but alongside these, where possibly the land has been worked under different conditions, the plants are weakly and light in colour. One of the most striking impressions that one so frequently gets in this Republic is the great contrasts between the quality of the same produce raised on practically the same class of soil, but under different conditions of working. If no thing unforeseen happens to the maize crop, there will be a very big yield in the Western zone.

Wheat is also looking most promising, and in the course of another week harvesting operations will be commencing. Taking the wheat fields all over, the yield this season will be a very satisfactory one, and likely to

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have a far-reaching effect in strengthening business relations between the large firms in the Capital and the local country storekeepers.

Oats are being cut at many points along the line, and this crop also appears to be generally good, though many fields show a lot of "greens" or second growth which in some countries would be detrimental to the sample, but here their presence makes less difference, as unfortunately the quality of oats grown in this country will never come to be recognised as first class. The heavy rain on Monday afternoon in the Lincoln district had the effect of knocking down many patches of oats, on some of the stronger soils where the straw was high, but notwithstanding, I don't think any very serious damage would be experienced as the result of the thunderstorm, or would any grain be likely to be "stripped" by hail. The oat harvest is commenced on nearly all the properties growing this cereal, and the results will be most satisfactory if the crop "thresh out" to its appearance in bulk from the line.

Writing about grains, it is regrettable that farmers do not show more care in the selection and cleaning of their seeds. Many fields that I observed sown with oats which were nearly ripe, would also show a large percentage of green heads of wheat, which carelessness is too frequently noticeable in this Republic. The great advantage to be obtained from the better selection of approved classes of seeds is very rarely paid much heed to here, and as the great improvement in the live stock of this country has been brought about through selection and the acquisition of the best strains of blood, so will the

farmers have to take a closer interest in the class and quality of the seed they sow. When competitions for crop growing have been arranged and all farmers are allowed to compete by paying a nominal fee, then the interest and rivalry awakened for the production of the best samples will serve a good purpose for everyone engaged in agriculture, or the large number of people who are dependent on agriculture in this Republic.

A. E.

SALES OF CAMP

BY SR. PATRICIO BYRNE.

Judicial.—At San Luis, Camp of 4167 hectares on the F.C.P., from Justo Daract to La Paz, and containing the station of Caldernadas, forming part of Colonia Figueroa Alcorta. It is excellent for agriculture and divided into chacra lots. Sold in one lot, upset price \$118,352.56 to Señor Roberto Wilson for \$132,500 cash.

Camp at Mercedes (Buenos Aires) 450 hectares, 3½ leagues south of Mercedes, 3 leagues from Station García and 2 from Station Ingeniero Williams, F. C. Midland, forming portion of the part appearing on the plan of Patricio Fleming as grazing land. Sold; upset price \$36,500, to Señor Pedro Hospitaleche at \$156.69 per hectarea.

At Giles, F.C.C.B.A. Camp of 200 hectares known as Widow Dunn's property, marching with A. de Bary's land and others. Sold for \$40,000, to Sr. Ambrosio Gioja at \$200 per hectarea. Total of sales, \$261,213.92.

The Garden and Orchard

HINTS TO AMATEURS.

(By the Rustic.)

Garden.—Continue the same practices as already set down for the cure of the garden. Transplant all plants which have developed sufficiently from the nurseries to the beds. For this operation we may repeat our previous instructions, viz., that the plants be taken out with a clod of earth round their roots and placed in the ground which has been previously dug round, and the earth loosened. Press in the earth round the plant, not too heavily, and water immediately. Transplanting should be done early in the morning or late in the afternoon, preferably the latter time. Put supports to chrysanthemums, cactus dahlias, etc., and continue to sow the seeds previously mentioned.

Orchard.—There is not much to be done in the orchard for the present beyond the necessary spraying against the different plagues, which instructions are set down in the respective section. But as winds are strong, it is advisable to revise all supports for holding up heavily laden branches, and others should be put where necessary. Vineyards should be revised and unfruitful branches cut away. Such branches or suckers, as they are commonly called, generally grow out of the old wood, and it is easy to tell them, as they bear no fruit. These suckers are useless and rob the fruit of a large part of its nourishment; hence their name. They should be suppressed periodically unless they are required for the future formation of the plant. This operation should be practised on all fruit trees as well as vines.

Plagues and Insects.—During the past week a serious invasion of "bicho quemador" has made its appearance in the gardens and trees in the streets of the suburbs of Buenos Aires, specially in the northern districts. It is difficult to give the reasons for this sudden invasion in such large quantities, but its effects are unfortunately very noticeable, and it is doing considerable damage. Arsenical sprays for this and other masticators should be employed. Besides we must continue to recommend the sulphate of copper sprays for cryptogams, as the weather continues favourable for their development. Under the General Notes we will deal more extensively on the treatment against the "bicho quemador."

Probable Weather.—As set forth in our last article, our fears of rain, hail and wind being the principle dangers of the present time of the season, were realised. We had the three during the storm which broke on Wednesday, and as a consequence very damp and hot days, and even a slight fog have been experienced. As the weather continues unsettled, it is likely we will have more rain and winds, hence the necessity of protecting trees and plants against the breakage of branches and the falling of the fruit, as well as the spraying against cryptogams. It would also be well to see enterprising fruit-growers taking collective measures against hail.

GENERAL NOTES.

The invasion of "bicho quemador," which has made its appearance, and to which we have already referred, is causing considerable annoyance, not only because of the damage it causes, by eating up all the foliage, and therefore ruining the fruit which will not ripen in consequence, but also owing to its sting which is very painful and raises blisters. It is a small black grub, all covered with black bristles and first makes its appearance in thick colonies round the trunk of the trees, where it remains sometimes for several days and then proceeds to the branches, still keeping in colonies. The pest will attack a certain branch until that is left bare of leaves, and then it proceeds on to the next and so on. Where the grubs are found clus-

tered round the trunk or lower branches it is easy to destroy them by brushing them off with a wire-haired brush, or piece of tin held on edge and once on the ground killing them with hot water. They can also be destroyed by cutting away the branches affected, taking care not to shake the insects off, and then destroy them by fire. But this cannot always be done without destroying the formation of the tree. If the grub has already got possession of the foliage, then it should be sprayed with an arsenical solution.

In our Notes of October 30 we gave the formula for making sprays with Paris green, but in order to assist those who may have trouble in obtaining this article, we give another formula which is just as effective.

Dissolve half a kilo of white arsenic and one kilo of quicklime in 12 litres of water, and boil for 40 minutes, calculated from the time the water commences to boil. Slake apart 1 kilo of quicklime in 4 or 5 litres of water and add this to the solution above mentioned. For applying to robust plants such as fruit trees, etc., dilute the whole in the proportion of one to 30 parts of water, but for more delicate foliage, the proportion should be one in 50. Apply this with a sprayer to the foliage which is being eaten by the grub. It is no use spraying the grubs themselves, as the arsenic only has effect on them when they have digested a certain proportion. The lime is necessary to counteract the caustic effect of the arsenic on the foliage, and the solution should be prepared just before using. If allowed to stand for any length of time certain alterations take place which will be destructive to the plant. We hope that these simple methods will be followed by all who have this plague in their properties, and thus save them from destruction.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"In Ignorance," Buenos Aires.—In answer to your letter re the white scale which has appeared on your peach trees, this is most likely to be the "Diaspis Pentagona," and will surely destroy them in one or two years, according to the force of the invasion. You should send a small branch with the scale on it to the Defensa Agrícola, 524 Florida, for them to make its diagnosis, or to the writer, care of THE HERALD. If it is the "Diaspis Pentagona," the most effective cure for it would be the "Prospartella," but unfortunately the season is too advanced to apply it, as it can only be diffused from July to September. As a check to the expansion of the plague, you can cut away and burn all smaller branches badly attacked and spray with kerosene solution, the formula for which appeared in our issue of October 16, or with sulphur and lime solution, for which I can give you the formula if you will communicate with me.

The "Prospartella Berlesci How" was discovered some years back in Italy, I believe, and seeing its splendid results, the Government appointed a National Committee to make propaganda for its distribution, and the result has been that the peach tree plantation in the Tigre and other districts which were practically destroyed, have been renewed, and the growers have taken courage again in consequence. It is a minute wasp, which lays its eggs in large quantities in the bodies of the Diaspis (one in each), and when the worm is hatched it feeds on same and destroys it.

The Defensa Agrícola have special cultivations of the wasp, and in the proper season will provide branches with these cultivations gratis to anyone who will apply for them, by letter or personally, stating the extent of the plantation, etc.

These branches should be attached to the most infested parts of the plantation. One, two or three trees per hectarea, on which branches with "Prospartella" have been attached, will be sufficient to form centres of production, but the more there are the better. The effects will not be noticed during the first year, but the second and third show the results, and after the third year the plantation can

Cabaña 'Lujan'y'Las Hermanas'

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SALE OF PEDIGREE LINCOLN RAMS

Messrs. Casares Hnos. y Diehl commenced operations on December 9 in their new premises by selling consignments of Lincoln rams from many of the principal importers and breeders in this Republic. There was a large and representative attendance of buyers and a fair selling trade was experienced for the greater part of the animals on offer, though the extreme values recently ruling here were not attained on this occasion. The first animal to enter the ring was a magnificent Lincoln ram, imported by Messrs. Sidey and Poels, and bred by Messrs. Dean and Sons. This animal undoubtedly possessed great merit and was a bargain to his buyer Sr. Lopez Lecuba, at the moderate figure of \$1,600, though this figure was exceeded at a later period by another specimen in this consignment which realised \$1900 to Sr. Landa. The animals sold at this sale were consigned by such well known breeders as Sucesión de Manuel J. Cobo, La Belen y Las Barrancas; Messrs. Raul Etcheverry and Co., La Celia; Estancias Cecilio Lopez Ltd., Dos Marias; Gregorio Villafañe e Hijos, San Gregorio; Patricio Smith, La Mañana; besides the support of many of the principal importers. Commencing operations under such favourable auspices augurs well for the future success of the latest entry into the ranks of cattle salesmen in this Republic.

VICE-CONSULATE IN CONCORDIA

(To the Editor)

Sir,—After reading the letter from your local correspondent dated Dec. 5, I understand the tub thumping which is going on.

Advertisement is good for Pear's soap, but should not be indulged in by some people.

Your local correspondent is in a quicksand, and it is useless to struggle. The facts are not as he states.

During the time that Mr. Robinson was vice-consul he needed assistance owing to severe illness. Two friends came forward, first Mr. S. W. Roberts and then Mr. T. B. Morley, and both were animated by a desire to help a friend in a moment of need, but neither of them could accept the position of vice-consul, even if it were offered to them—which it has not been.

In the letter which I am referring to, your correspondent states that after the resignation of Mr. Robinson, Mr. T. M. Morley (sic) was duly authorised, etc., etc.

I repeat what I said in my previous letter, viz. that when Mr. Robinson resigned, the vice-consulate was closed, the approximate date being June of last year.

Yours, etc. GABRIEL.

be considered saved. Of course no insecticides of any description should be used on the trees during the time the prospartella is doing its work, and care should be taken when pruning not to destroy its colonies.

MENDOZA GRAPEHARVEST

A GOOD, AVERAGE CROP.

In these dry and thirsty times, it is natural to cast a glance at the prospects of the national wine harvest for the incoming season.

Some Mendoza growers have given their expert opinions to the effect that a reasonable and moderate harvest of good quality may be expected, although not a bumper crop, not one of the overflowing yields of some years, which even the inhabitants of the Metropolis may have heard of, when grapes made a sensational fall of five cents a kilo. In fact, there will just be enough comfortably for the home market and to provide for Paraguay, which is not too exigent. In weight it may roughly reach twelve million quintals of grapes, the cost of gathering and transport of which will be about 40 centavos per quintal. Apropos this is about the figure usually charged per kilo retail, so there is evidently still a modest profit left somewhere for somebody in the grape business.

The total cost of gathering and transport for the crop may then represent some five million pesos, while the growing will be about as much again. Anything beyond this represents profit for somebody—probably the middleman or some of the innumerable diddlers and parasites who manage to attach themselves more firmly to an industry than any bicho can ever do.

UNITED STATES HARVESTS

A RECORD YEAR.

The value of the principal crops of the United States for this year is officially estimated at five and a half millions of American gold dollars, or half a billion more than the value in 1914, which was then the record year.

The production of wheat was the largest ever known in any country, namely, 1,002,029,000 bushels, worth \$932,888,999. Oats were produced to the enormous total of 1,517,118,999 bushels, worth \$532,599,822, and corn gave 3,090,509,000 bushels, worth \$1,913,025,071. Barley, rye, buckwheat, cotton, tobacco and rice were the other crops contributing to the enormous value of soil products.

PRICE FOR A FAT BULLOCK

An Australian record in the price paid for a fat bullock was put up at Burnie (Tasmania) recently. The animal was a purebred five-year-old Durham, and the purchasers Messrs. J. J. Jacobs and E. G. Clark, each of whom carry on a butchering business in Burnie. Bidding began at £60, and quickly rose to £90. Before £100 was reached bids were not confined to £1. From that figure the price steadily increased, and when £113 was called the animal became excited, and forced its way through the crowd. On being brought back he continued restless; but that did not interfere with bidding, and finally £120 was reached. Van Dieman's Land Company was the seller, the animal having been bred and fattened on its Circular Head property. The bullock weighed 2891 lbs.

BAHIA BLANCA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Dec. 12.

Concert at the Port.

The English School Prize giving and Christmas concert were held at the Port last night. Although the attendance was not large yet there were quite a number of people present. The first half of the programme was taken up by the children, who all filled their parts in an excellent manner and at the same time reflected credit on their teacher for his patience and perseverance in so training them. Some very clear, if short recitations were also given by the children, "My Shadow" by Teeny Robertson being much applauded, as was Florrie Kelly's piano playing and singing of a patriotic song. The recitations of the girls were certainly much better given than those by the boys, as the latter rushed through them as rapidly as possible. During the interval tea and refreshments were served to all those present, and Mr. Harding Green afterwards spoke a few words on the progress made by the scholars under Mr. Holman's direction and expressed a hope that the number of them would go on increasing. The prizes were then presented to the children by Mrs. Harding Green. After the interval those present had the pleasure of hearing Miss Graham sing again. Owing to the lateness of the evening other singers did not have time to respond to the encores given them. Among the artistes were Mrs. Smithers, who sang for the first time in the Port and was much appreciated, her song being "My Dear Soul"; Mr. Smithers, who is well known in Buenos Aires, sang "The Deathless Army"; and Mrs. Kelly, who has been absent in England for some time past, received much applause for her song "The Sunshine of your Smile." Mr. Holman gave a "sermon" entitled "Old Mother Hubbard" which caused much amusement; and Mr. S. MacDougall played a violin solo. As a termination a very entertaining farce, entitled "Quiet Apartments" was given by Mr. Holman and some of his pupils. One sketch entitled "John Bull" given by the children was very well done. Roland Mortimer appeared in the name-part. A very pleasant evening was brought to a close at 11.30 by the singing of "God Save the King."

The investigation of damage to New Dry Dock.

As reported last week considerable damage has been done to the bed of the new dry dock by the surface water breaking through the top covering of concrete. The emptying of this dock is now completed, and the Minister of Public Works has chosen a commission of engineers to investigate the matter and report on the damage done and the filtration in the dock.

A Spanish Globe Trotter.

Among the visitors here is Sr. Vicente C. Castilla, who started out in 1913 on a journey around the world in order to obtain the prize of 109,000 pesetas (\$15,000 m.n.) offered by the Spanish Geographical Society. This gentleman is 32 years of age and he proposes to finish his trip in 1920. He carries several documents with him stating who he is and what he is doing, and has already passed through Spain, Portugal, France, French Algeria, and Morocco. From the Argentine he intends to proceed to Chili from where he will take ship for the Asiatic continent. Two of the conditions imposed are that the land journey must be done on foot and he must live by the sale of picture post cards.

Items in Brief.

The steamer Yorkmoor is shortly expected here with 2,600 bales of hessen from Calcutta.

At the beginning of this month there were some 183 cases in the local hospital here. Last month out-

side assistance was given to 529 men, 279 women, 837 children, and 597 eye cases were attended. The ambulance was used 35 times free of charge, and twice when paid for.

On Wednesday last after a very hot day, a splendid rain fell practically all over this district, varying from 10 to 30 millimeters; and in Algarrobo on the Southern line to Rio Colorado, where the rainfall up to the present has been very little this season, as much as 45 millimeters fell. In some parts a little damage was caused by this rain to the oats which are now being cut, but on the whole the rain did much good everywhere.

An application for the changing of the hours for despatching of parcels by the Custom House at the local Post Office has been made by the authorities to the Post Master General. These hours now are from 7 to 10 a.m., and the National Bank, where the stamped paper required for this work is not opened before the latter hour.

A thriving business in the theft of bicycles is in progress here. Up to the present the riders have been accustomed to leave their machines on the side walk handy for anyone to pick up and ride out of sight long before they are missed.

In the enrolment of conscripts here from Dec. 1 to Dec. 9, 483 men presented themselves, out of which number 26 were declared medically unfit for service and 71 were passed to the Servicio de Auxiliares.

District Notes.

On Dec. 19 a sale of land consisting of 325 hectares and divided into two parts is to take place at the station of Buratovich. This land is situated about seven leagues from Medanos and in the midst of a wheat and alfalfa zone. Good water can be got at from 4 to 6 meters. The reserve price fixed is to be \$12,240 m.n.

A sale of land for workmen and speculators is to take place on Dec. 19 at Villa Rosas. This will consist of 22 small plots alongside of the paved road leaving to the Port.

Several residents in and near to the station of Mascota have applied to the traffic superintendent of the Southern railway for the erection of a yard for trucking animals there, as now they have to send their stock to one of the two stations on either side and this naturally puts them to greater expense. A cyclone passed through the town of Hiuca Renanco on Thursday last blowing five roofs off and wounding several people.

The general prospects of the harvest in the Saldungaray district are said to be very good and with the exception of five or six chacras the average yield is estimated at 10 per hectarea.

Like several other camp towns, Coronel Dorrego is now being invaded by men out of work waiting for the harvest to come on, and who are a source of trouble and worry to the residents by the persistent begging and, given the slightest opportunity, pilfering.

In the district of Villarino there is every prospect of there being a very good grape harvest this year as up to the present the vines are in excellent condition everywhere and in some of the quintas in Mascota and Medanos many of the quinteros are hoping to make as much as two thousand dollars out of their small quintas by the sale of their fruit. They calculate the yield of each vine at 5 kilos, which will be sold at ten cents the kilo on the ground.

The general direction of roads have notified the department of public works that it has been decided to open a road alongside of the line between the stations of Estomba, Cabildo and Adeli Corti in order to allow a straight road between Bahia Blanca and Coronel Pringles. This question has been under discussion for the last ten years and the work was delayed on account of one man protesting against its being made through his property. This new road will shorten the journey between these two towns by over five leagues.

CORDOBA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

December 7.

Devoto Tennis Club (Buenos Aires) v. Cordoba Athletic Club.

The tennis team of the Devoto Tennis Club of Buenos Aires arrived in Cordoba Saturday morning for their match with the Cordoba Athletic Club. Messrs. Macdonald, Newell, Reeves, Kirby, Tebbutt, Tarver and Johnston represented Devoto. The visitors were met at the Station by a delegation of the Cordoba A.C. consisting of Messrs. Dunbar, Hughes, Sadleir, Morton, Schultz and Babb. Motor cars were subsequently employed and a spin to Sarmiento Park and the Zoological Garden undertaken. An inspection of the "Exposición Granje" was also made and the different exhibits there were greatly enjoyed by all. The return trip was then made to the Hotel and after breakfast a visit was made to the Telephone Exchange where Mr. Hugh Wilson explained the working of the automatic system. Automobiles were again requisitioned and a trip made to Calera where the visitors were very much interested in the Hydraulic Station of the Cordoba Light and Power Company. After an inspection of the Station and Reservoir a visit was made to the Athletic Club Courts where the match was to take place on the following day. At night a banquet was given the Devoto men by the C.A.C. at the Plaza Hotel and after a very pleasant meal and some witty speeches it was decided to visit the National Observatory where Mr. M. L. Zimmer explained the operation of the intricate machinery and telescopes and a glimpse of Jupiter was also taken advantage of. Carriages were then taken to the Hotel.

The match was scheduled for 9.30 a.m. and shortly after the appointed time Captains Morton and Tebbutt made the necessary arrangements for the playing of the singles, which took place in the morning, one member of each team playing a "best in three" with their opponents and each match counting a point. The singles resulted as follows:—

Zimmer beat Tebbutt 6-3, 6-3.
Marks beat Macdonald 6-3, 6-2.
Babb beat Tarver 6-2, 6-2.
Schultz beat Kirby 4-6, 6-1, 6-1.
Dunbar beat Newell 10-8, 6-0.
Johnston beat Morton 6-4, 6-4.

Total:—Cordoba 5 points, Devoto 1 point.

An excellent luncheon was then partaken of, and the ladies on the Committee—Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Dunbar and Mrs. Babb, as well as all the ladies of the Club who so kindly provided the delightful variety of cold dainties, are to be congratulated on the great success achieved.

At 2.30 p.m. the match was resumed when the doubles were played with the following result:—

Marks and Babb defeated Kirby and Tarver 6-2, 6-1; Newell and Johnston 6-0, 6-2; Tebbutt and Macdonald 7-5, 7-5.

Morton and Zimmer defeated Kirby and Tarver 6-2, 5-7, 6-0; Newell and Johnston 6-2, 6-4.

Dunbar and Schultz defeated Newell and Johnston 6-1, 6-2; Kirby and Tarver 6-2, 6-0.

Macdonald and Tebbutt beat Morton at Zimmer 7-5, 6-4; Dunbar and Schultz 6-4, 6-4.

Total:—Cordoba 7 points, Devoto 2 points.

The match resulting as follows:—

Points won
Cordoba Athletic Club . . . 12
Devoto Tennis Club (B.A.) . . 3

During the afternoon Mrs. C. C. Lewis assisted by Mrs. Charles Davis and Mrs. F. Lindeman gave tea in honour of the visitors.

The Devoto men invited the local club to join them at the Plaza where an excellent "spread" was greatly enjoyed by all present. An early start was made for the Central Argentine

COAL IN SAN JUAN

POSSIBILITIES OF VALUABLE FIELDS.

A discovery the value of which, should it fulfil the first impressions, cannot be overestimated from this country's point of view, has been made in the province of San Juan.

Bituminous deposits, traces of petroleum and anthracite have been reported and have given rise to the idea that coal in considerable quantities is present thereabout. Careful exploration has duly confirmed this supposition. As is usual, in this Republic perhaps more than in other countries, the most optimistic views are being taken concerning these discoveries. National finances are once more going to become all that is desirable through these wonderful riches, this veritable Eldorado, and so on; and yet, if the reports are carefully examined, nothing beyond traces of bitumen and anthracite have as yet come to light.

These indications are suggestive and no more, and point to carboniferous deposits of value over a very considerable tract of land.

It can be suggested that before too much enthusiasm is expended on the discovery, it is just as advisable to catch one's fish before eating it. At the moment, the wonderful and glowing accounts of this new Eldorado and source of national riches are without any foundation except in a most optimistic imagination.

AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY TO CHILI

DR. ROMULO NAON'S NEW APPOINTMENT

It was announced yesterday afternoon that the President of the Republic had offered to Doctor Romulo S. Naon, late Argentine Ambassador in the United States, the leadership of a special embassy which the Argentine is sending to Chili.

Dr. Naon has accepted this special Embassy, and as Ambassador Extraordinary will leave Buenos Aires for Santiago de Chili on Dec. 19. A senatorial ratification of this appointment will be requested to-morrow by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

No statement has been made as to who will accompany Dr. Naon on his delicate mission.

Station where a reception was held in the special coach which was placed at the disposition of the tennis team. Mr. Newell rose to thank the ladies of the Cordoba Athletic Club on behalf of the visiting team for their kind hospitality and perfect luncheon and tea which they had so kindly provided.

It is expected that a return match will be played at Devoto during the month of January next, when the Buenos Aires boys promise to get part "of their own back."

Billiard Tournament at the English Club.

Another enjoyable billiard handicap is drawing to a close at the English Club and the majority of the second rounds have been finished. Last week Lang was successful in his match against Morton, the previous match between Davis and Morton which was won by the latter being declared void as they were drawn to play against each other.

Rural Exhibition.

The "Exposición Granjes" which is now being held in the building erected especially for the purpose at Chalet Crisol, is attracting much attention. No entrance fee is charged and numerous instructive and interesting exhibits are on view.

Mainly About People

Mrs. Elena F. Smith has returned from Santa Fe.

Mr. Edward Cavanagh and family have returned from Mendoza.

Mr. J. A. Brown has gone to San Esteban.

Mr. Guillermo Shaw and family have left for Rio Cuarto.

Among the departures for La Falda are Mr. C. M. Travers and family.

Mrs. Aida Jones Brown is unfortunately indisposed and confined to the house at present.

Mr. Henry E. Alexander, a member of the Carnegie Peace Institute, arrived here from New York by s.s. Vauban. He is making a tour of Argentina, Uruguay and Chile.

Miss P. Poutsma, who, it is believed, is a member of the family of Dr. Poutsma — the well-known South African Labour leader—arrived by the R.M. S.P. Amazon.

The Central and South American Telegraph Co. report that they have messages from New York to Sangolia (junior), Buenos Aires, also from New York to S. C. Russo, Buenos Aires.

Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. C. W. Scholes, Mr. G. Nicolson, Mr. John Brown, Mr. Charles W. Miles, Mr. H. W. Gallie, Mr. J. de Sardou, Mr. George Anderson, Mr. J. Bibby have arrived at the Phoenix Hotel.

News has been received by cable that Mr. Charles Fanan, one of the many Anglo-Argentine Volunteers from this country, has obtained his commission in the 9th Kings Royal Rifles, and is in France, en route for the front.

Mr. Walter C. Carragher, of MacKenna, F.C.P., wishes to thank his many friends for their kind sympathy expressed on the occasion of the death of Mrs. Carragher, who died in the British Hospital on November 22.

Mr. Ladislav Szule, Russian Consul General and Acting Chargé d'Affaires, is now in entire charge of the interests of the Russian Empire in the Argentine Republic. Communications should be addressed to the Consulate General, Cevallos 592.

Mrs. Guillermo Jacobs and family having spent the past fortnight in this city, left by the 10 o'clock train, F.C. Central Cordoba, on Monday evening, for Tucuman, to join Mr. Guillermo Jacobs, the General Manager of the F.C. Central Norte.

Mr. G. de J. Pegler, who left Buenos Aires in July last to volunteer for active service, has received his commission as Second Lieutenant in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, 25 Battalion, whose headquarters were on November 11 at Danbury Chelmsford, Essex.

Mr. F. J. Dunne, of Dublin, who left Buenos Aires to volunteer for active service more than a year ago, was—as recently announced—wounded at the Dardanelles. In a recent letter he stated that he had practically recovered from wounds received and was about to resume active service—this time, however, in France as a Lieutenant in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

THE HERALD has received from the Misses F. and E. Gay a donation of \$10 towards the Nurse Cavell Memorial Fund. In view of the calamities which have fallen on French homes due to the war, the Misses F. and E. Gay appeal to all *estancieros* and *consignatarios* for small donations of wool. This wool will be purchased by Messrs. Masurel Fils, and the proceeds will be handed over to the Comité Patriotique Français. The wool will be received by the firm of Masurel or by the Villalonga Express Co., but must come addressed to Misses Gay. *Guias* must be forwarded to Las Heras 2033. The smallest quantities will be thankfully accepted.

The following passengers left by the "Sierras Express" of the F.C.C.C. yesterday: Mr. James A. Brown, for San Esteban; Mr. John E. Smith, for La

Cumbre; Colonel Lorenzo Bravo, for B. Massé; Doctor Mendez and family, for C. del Monte; Señor Adrian Labadia and family, for Dean Funes; Mrs. Isabel Ll. de Caride, for Jesus Maria; Mr. Antonio R. Arias, for San Esteban; Mrs. Maria G. de Guerrico and family, for Jesus Maria; Mr. José Muxio and family, for Biale Massé; Mr. José Pietranera, for La Cumbre; Mr. Vicente Alburra, for Alta Cordoba; Mr. M. Idalgo, for Jesus Maria; Mr. Salas Oroño, for Jesus Maria; Ing. Antonio Farengo, for Alta Cordoba.

DAY BY DAY IN CORDOBA

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

December 13.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Morton, accompanied by Miss Florence Morton, will leave town on Wednesday for La Cumbre, where a stay of some weeks will be made.

Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Sadleir, of San Vicente, have returned from an extended visit to Alta Gracia.

The billiard handicap at the English Club is commencing to "drag." The semi-finals stage has not yet been reached, due to the fact that some of the players absent themselves when their opponents are present prepared for play.

A letter has been received here from Lieut. E. H. Colman, formerly connected with the Central Cordoba Railway Company in Cordoba, also former Hon. Secretary of the Cordoba Athletic Club. Our old club member is now with one of the flying squadrons of the British Army engaged in taking new flying machines to France and bringing back the damaged ones. Colman reports a narrow escape on one of his flights when returning from France propelling a damaged plane. He was obliged to descend, and, luckily, landed safely on Dover beach. He is enjoying the best of health, and the snap-shot which he enclosed portrays him in his uniform of Lieutenant.

We are now passing through a terrific heat wave accompanied by a hot north wind, and it is hoped that a rain storm will soon arrive in order to cool off the atmosphere, which is almost stifling.

I regret to report the illness of Mr. Percy P. Schultz, who is confined to his bed with influenza.

Mr. Keene was a visitor in town on Saturday last.

A photograph of U. V. S. Wilcox standing at the side of his horse, taken "somewhere in France," has been received here, and our athletic friend looks the perfect soldier.

Mr. A. Auchterlone has received his diploma as public accountant at the Commercial School, and made the principal speech at the graduating exercises.

One of the largest crowds of the season assembled at Sarmiento Park last Sunday. The Provincial Band was in attendance and the broad avenue was filled with motor cars and private carriages.

Master Gerald Wright has left town on a visit to his uncle at Punta del Inca.

Church services will be held at the English Church, General Paz, on Christmas morning. The month of January services will be held on the second and third Sundays, instead of the first and second Sundays as usual. The Rev. W. J. Sugden will conduct the services.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hughes expect to go to their summer home at La Cumbre early in the coming month, for an extended stay.

DAY BY DAY IN ROSARIO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Dec. 8.

The visit of the British Minister on Saturday was welcomed by many as an opportunity of renewing his acquaintance. I understand that Sir Reginald expressed himself as advocating that special efforts might be made on behalf of the Officers' Widows' and Families' Fund, the claims of which were apt to be overlooked.

Miss A. M. Gilbee, headmistress of the High School at Alberdi, is journeying down to Buenos Aires on Saturday with the candidates for the Cambridge examinations. It will be recalled that last year all the pupils entered from this School passed, one with special distinction.

Mrs. T. H. Marston, Miss Brewer, and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Knight left Liverpool on Saturday, the 4th inst., on the s.s. Desna.

Mr. J. W. Marston has received a commission in his own regiment, the Liverpool Scottish.

On Friday the breaking-up entertainment at the Spanish School in connection with the S.A.M.S. will take place. All interested are heartily invited.

To-day being a feast day, rain fell in torrents during the whole morning. The only consolation is that it was very welcome in most camp districts.

I see some one has been having a cut at provincial correspondents. My experience has been that the provinces do not know how to treat correspondents. At home there is a certain etiquette, based on common courtesy, to which reporter and reported have come by custom to conform. In general one misses it here—speaking from the standpoint of the former.

The breaking-up sports in connection with St. Bartholomew's School will take place on Saturday, the 11th inst., at Plaza Jewell. The School Concert is fixed for the 22nd.

DAY BY DAY IN BAHIA BLANCA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

December 12.

Great preparations are now being made for the bazaar to be held on Saturday next in the hall of the Athletic Club, at Ingeniero White. The whole of the proceeds are to be devoted towards paying the remaining debt on the Seamen's Institute now being built there.

Bishop Every is expected down here on Sunday on a short visit, but will not be able to attend the bazaar owing to previous engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnard and family left here last night on their way to England.

Mr. Barnard's place as storekeeper on the Pacific Railway is being taken by Mr. Morris from Junin.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. MacCoubrey on Tuesday last.

Mr. E. West is now back again from England on his annual visit to Bahia Blanca.

Mr. J. H. Cassels, who has been a well-known resident down here for some years past, has now finally taken his departure for Buenos Aires.

A large number of the members of the Port Athletic Club and their families attended the picnic held to-day at Quinta Godio.

The annual picnic of the Centro Social Society is to be held on Sunday on the Naposta at Spurr.

MISS ADELA VERNE

FAREWELL RECITALS.

Next Saturday, December 18, Miss Adela Verne will give the first of a series of three farewell concerts at the Salon Teatro, Cangallo 1362, at 5 p.m. She intends to leave for England about the end of December.

BY THE WAY

A Daily Survey of Events

Another of Them!

If the war has revealed one important fact—long suspected by some of us—it has laid bare the weakness of the British House of Commons. Place-hunting as a profession appeals to many men, and the growth of mere Liberalism has led to the introduction of an unsavouriness into English politics that is a danger to the well-being of the nation. Granted that the old system of pocket-boroughs was bad, it should nevertheless be remembered that the average member of Parliament in those days was a man of disinterested motives; politics appealed to him as part of the great game of life, as a social asset. To-day, however, the tendency is for entry into the legislative chamber to become more and more a commercial venture; either a man desires to obtain comfort and £400 a year, with the prospect of a highly-paid ministerial appointment later, or he seeks to further a business cause by representing it in the House. Instead of the old, not too intelligent son-of-the family, we to-day have a keener witted but smaller principled type of man. And many of these people can well be done without. The irony of it is that during the present war, the real weaknesses should have been found on the Liberal and pseudo-Liberal (otherwise Labour) benches. All the "cranks," enemies of England, and mean spirited little people were in former times loyal supporters of the Government. Mr. Arthur Ponsonby and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald (or is it MacDonald Ramsay?) are two notorious examples of the anti-England type; instead of seeking for means to win the war, they try to discover plans to end it. Mr. Mason, of Coventry, is just as objectionable. Mr. Burns, the mute traitor of Battersea, has already been pilloried. And last comes Mr. R. D. Denman, M.P., for Carlisle—also a member of the "Union of Democratic Control." Mr. Denman has been disowned by his constituents and in other times would probably resign. But £400 a year is not at all a bad thing for professional politics in war time, so Mr. Denman sticks fast. These men, strange to say, are of the gang which consistently opposed all measures for the strengthening of the Navy and rejoiced in the reduction of the Army. Were England a less civilised country, they would probably have been roughly handled long ago. As it is they are legislators—the heaven-sent rulers of the British people.

Way Down in Mexico.

Germany has afforded the United States many interesting problems during the last sixteen months; now she has furnished yet another. What will be the attitude of Woodrow Wilson to von Papen's decision to settle in Mexico? What can Wilson do? It is very doubtful, indeed, if anything can be done by the State Department to prevent von Papen going whither he pleases; but, from the standpoint of the States, the presence of von Papen in Mexico should be the reverse of pleasing. It has already been asserted with some show of authority that Germany was responsible for the fermenting of revolutions in Mexico, and that she is engaged in yet another venture of the kind; it is also well known that to cross the border into U.S. territory is not a difficult task. Why, then, should von Papen not supervise the policy of sedition in Mexico while at the same time controlling the acts of the bomb-men across the frontier? Von Papen's task appears to be simple; that of the United States Government difficult.

SIMPLICITAS.

Our Point of View: "Herald" Leading Articles of the Week

FUTILE TALK OF PEACE

FRIDAY, December 10, 1915.

Once more there is talk of peace being brought about, not by the pressure of military success on one side or the other, but by what is apparently assumed to be the simple process of arguing about terms, and arriving at an amicable agreement under which all belligerents should cease hostilities. When we hear this kind of talk, or read of such ideas, we begin to wonder whether the people indulging in the discussion really know what the nations are fighting about, and appreciate to what an uncompromising extent the Allies, and particularly Britain, are committed to see the war through to the stage when an exhausted and beaten Germany yields, not because she desires peace, but because she must escape annihilation. We cannot say that this will be Germany's fate, but if Britain is not pledged to assure Europe that never again shall such a war be possible, then we would like to know to what Britain is pledged.

In maintaining this point we do not lose sight of the fact that Germany may deliver back to Belgium all that Belgium had before the war; restore to France all that rightly belongs to France, and in every other way yield every demand which the Allies are fighting to enforce, and that she may do this without being beaten in a military sense, but is it quite sane to believe that she will do this as the result of argument, unsupported by overwhelming force? Yet this delusion appears to have taken possession of certain minds. In those minds there seems to exist an idea that all the Allies have to do is to point out to Germany that the war has lasted long enough; that it is time peace and concord reigned over the earth once more, and that in a perfectly amiable way Germany will consent to giving the Allies all they have fought for, and the world shall be precisely as it was before the war.

The people who think in this way are of two classes. There are the confirmed pacifists, and the blind patriotic egotists. The first have about as much of substance on which to support their point of view, as the latter. The pacifist has always believed that argument and agreement make for peace; the other class are under the delusion that victory is already won, and Germany is nervously anxious to grant any terms, by which her utter defeat may at this stage be avoided. We need not trouble with the pacifist. He is generally a peace-at-any-price man, and it is unimportant to him whether Belgium is effaced, or whether Germany is allowed to grow mightier and more offensive than ever, so long as peace exists. The other individual has received his answer from Germany. Yesterday he was under the belief that Germany was about to announce terms of peace. To-day Germany tells him through the Imperial Chancellor that if the Allies care to put forward proposals compatible with Germany's dignity, Germany will listen to them.

We must confess that this does not support the idea that Germany is on her last legs, and though it may sound quite unpatriotic we are very much afraid that if the Allies at this juncture told Germany precisely what they want in the way of terms and asked her to agree, the enemy would merely laugh at them. As a matter of hard fact, Germany's announcement is about the most severe rebuff with which peace-talkers have yet met, for surely it needs no discussion to prove that she is clearly not in the mood to listen to the only terms which the Allies could suggest, compatible with their dignity and their honour. Yet one section would have us believe that Germany is amiable and tractable, and the other persists in inviting us to share in the delusion that she is beaten and dejected.

Just what Mr. Asquith had in mind when he answered the question of Mr. Phillip Snowden in the House of Commons, it is difficult to tell from his answer. It looks to us just the sort of answer that might be expected from a politician, and possibly for that reason it means nothing. As a strong man, a man of action and courage, and as an uncompromising enemy of Germany, Mr. Asquith would have said quite plainly that when the Allies had accomplished all they had pledged themselves to accomplish they would fulfil their obligations to one another, and jointly impose peace, not discuss it. If, however—he would have added—Germany cared to anticipate that moment and accede to all the terms framed long ago by the Allies, she could be sure of peace within twenty-four hours. In the matter of peace there does not appear to us to be any question of compromise or bargaining. Therefore what is there even for the belligerents to discuss? Britain is pledged to do certain things, and so are France, Russia and Italy. Can they, with honour, leave Belgium to Germany, or Serbia to Austria? Can they leave Germany a great military power to run amok once more? Can they buy her off? They can do neither with any honour to themselves, and until Germany cries for peace and peace only on the Allies terms, the war must go on.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT IN GERMANY

SUNDAY, December 12, 1915.

There are persistent and highly credible reports of a rapidly growing movement in Germany for peace. One series of messages of Dutch origin assert that on the occasion of the German Chancellor's recent speech before the Reichstag an organized demonstration was made in favour of peace, vast crowds of people taking part in the movement. Now we have the report of the London correspondent of the "New York Herald" that "opposition to the war (in Germany) is assuming vast proportions," and that nine-tenths of population of the two empires are of the same mind as the German socialist Scheidemann who has demanded peace. Unfortunately this statement is accompanied by the announcement that women as well as men have been bayoneted while making demonstrations, and that the Junker party is stronger than ever. The same correspondent adds:—"So great is the power of this party that Germany will not yield until she is forced to do so by force of circumstances which will happen when her enemies impose upon her conditions more severe than those under consideration at present."

We regret very much to be forced to point out that very little comfort can be derived from a message of this nature, because it is so obviously contradictory. If the people of Germany and of Austria-Hungary are completely in the power of the Junkers (the militarists), then

it is quite obvious that the fact that nine-tenths of the people are for peace counts for nothing. We are disinclined to believe that there is such a widespread desire in Germany for peace, but that point is quite immaterial for the purpose of argument on the question of whether Germany will sue for peace, on the terms of the Allies, or on her own terms. In such questions the mass of the German nation do not count. Germans may call themselves democrats, or socialists, or whatever they choose. They may boast of their culture and their civilisation, of their religious, political and civil liberties, and seek to put themselves on a par with the people of other enlightened countries, but the unpalatable fact which they have to swallow is that they have absolutely no voice in the settlement of the question of peace or war, nor, in fact, in any other great question involving the destiny of their country.

Under the Prussian system of disciplinary government, which we call militarism, the higher affairs of state are completely out of the hands of the German democracy. The Reichstag can be over-ridden at any time. When a state of war is declared to exist, or even when it is declared to be imminent, all power automatically passes into the hands of the military authorities, and the few ministers who are responsible, not to the people, but to the Kaiser. It cannot be denied that the system has certain advantages, especially when it exists in a country whose ambitions can only be furthered by resorting to the use of a machine which the democracy are not permitted to handle. When the Kaiser at the outset of the war asked the people to lay their hands in his he may have been quite sincere in seeking the united support of his people, but it was after all merely a formality. The hands then gripped were not to be withdrawn at will, and it is certain they will not be released if the intention of their owners be to lay them on the great military machine and stop its action.

It is obvious that until the Junkers, or the military party, want peace, or admit the people's right to demand it, Germany will not have peace, and all talk to the contrary is idle. The eyes of the Junkers see only the Star of Victory. They know that in a military sense Germany is by no means beaten. In their obsession and egotism they may not perceive the possibility of final defeat, and it is quite certain that until they do they will yield no vestige of their power to the peace party. Of course, if the latter be really as large as it is said to be, and can grow still stronger, it may force the militarists to give way, but the only form of force possible is that which a successful revolution represents. And how can a revolution be successful when the revolutionists are mere unarmed citizens, and the Junkers control a mammoth army?

And to be quite frank about it, it must be admitted that the Junkers can present a very good case to the people should the latter show signs of impatience. As the correspondent referred to says, the militarists will not yield until obliged to do so by force of circumstances which will give the Allies the power to impose more severe conditions than can be discussed at the moment. When that moment arrives the war party will be under double pressure, that from without, and that from within the empires, assuming that the peace party has not already been annihilated by the process of which some of its disciples have already had experience. Looking at the question fairly and squarely, we cannot see that there is much to hope for from the German peace party. The Allies have to go a good deal further than they have gone. They must themselves smash the machine which the Junkers alone are allowed to start or stop. In other words they must force peace on Germany, not expect to have it granted by Germany.

THE UNITED STATES - WAR OR PEACE

TUESDAY, December 14, 1915.

The sending of the American Note relative to the sinking of the Italian steamer Ancona, to Austria, leaves available only two contingencies consistent with ordinary conceptions of national honour—either Austria must apologise for her crime before the world, or the United States must fight her. We can see no other issue to the diplomatic conflict which has been entered upon between the two countries. There have been many strong notes from America to Germany, notes which in normal times would have been accepted as ultimata, but in this instance the United States either means war, in the event of non-compliance with her demand, or she is courting the contempt of the world should Austria procrastinate or defy her, and should she then calmly recede from the determined attitude she has taken up.

To prophesy what will happen is difficult. The note itself requires little argument or explanation. Austria is told as plainly as words can indicate that the United States has investigated all the evidence available, and has come to the conclusion that the sinking of the Ancona, deliberately and in atrocious circumstances, is utterly unjustifiable. It goes on to say that the crime was inhuman and barbarous to such an extent that the United States Government cannot believe that the Austrian Government can seek to justify it, and that it must have been committed in defiance of instructions. It is well to bear in mind that no explanation is asked for. Apparently the United States wants no discussion as to whether or not the commander of the Austrian submarine acted rightly or wrongly; justifiably or otherwise. It demands, plainly and peremptorily that the Austrian Government shall disown the act as illegal and indefensible, that it will punish the guilty officer, and grant indemnity to American sufferers by that act.

It would be impossible to imagine a diplomatic communication of greater strength and virility than this one. It is an ultimatum, and nothing that can ever be said by any American jurisprudent can give it any other character. Austria must repudiate the act of one of her warships at once, or—The United States Government does not state what the consequences will be, but no sane being can deny that a distinct threat of drastic action is implied. The question is whether Austria will accede to the American demand, or rather whether Germany will do so. For after all Austria's actions are entirely dictated by Germany. It is asserted that Austria, already tired of the war, and of domination by Germany, would if given a free hand, assent to the demands of the United States. But she is not free, and even if she be really desirous of meeting the United States in this matter, she can do so only if Germany consent to her making the necessary repudiation. Should Austria refuse to be directed in the matter by her ally the effect of such independence will soon be visible in the breaking down of the rigid union which has hitherto characterised Austro-German relationship.

It may be argued that Germany will be a consenting party to Austria meeting the demands made by America, because Germany knows that for her and her allies, bonds, treaties, and promises can be broken whenever occasion demands, and that it may be well to satisfy America now without either Germany or Austria being bound to alter their conduct in the future. This, however, is mere sophistry and if the United States is now determined

that Austria shall repudiate the Ancona crime, or fight, then the United States means that the repudiation shall be genuine and its effects permanent. If Austria with Germany's approval now apologises and later on repeats the offence, then by all the honour that a nation holds dear, the United States must then declare war on her.

This is assuming, however, that Austria will genuinely or otherwise repudiate the crime and make the necessary amends as demanded by the United States. Supposing, however, that she refuses? In that case we can see no other course for the United States to pursue with honour but to declare war on her. The American people have shown remarkable patience in the present war, and with some degree of justification the world at large has wondered what amount of insult and disrespect the nation would stand. If the Cabinet were composed of men like Mr. Roosevelt there would have been war long ago, and even now it is highly probable that it is his robust influence which is impelling the Cabinet to act so vigorously in the Ancona case. Whether the government at Washington is really firm on this occasion in its demands on the Teutonic outlaws we cannot say, but of this we are certain, that the American people who hold the same point of view as does Mr. Roosevelt on questions of national honour, will never tolerate any retreat from the position which the Government has now taken up. Austria must either give America prompt and complete satisfaction, or America must fight.

THE BALKANS DISAPPOINTMENT

WEDNESDAY, December 15, 1915.

No matter how we may look at it, the situation in the Balkans has resolved itself into a bitter disappointment from the point of view of the Allies. Information available at the moment of writing states that the British and French troops have entirely evacuated Serbia, and are now concentrated on Salonika, while the Turks and Bulgarians are threatening to attack them there. This attack, however, is likely to be met vigorously, and it is reported that Greece will be forced to join the Allies and protect herself against a hostile invasion. From this latter fact the keen optimists may take some comfort, but for our part we are not inclined to place much reliance on the support of Greece, which will probably only be given to get the Turks and Bulgars out of the country, and will extend no further.

From a military viewpoint the development of the campaign designed to protect Serbia is undoubtedly one of the most serious setbacks of the whole war. We have frequently pointed out how desirable it was that the Allies should preserve in this field some liberty of action and freedom of manoeuvre because the Balkans presented up till recently the only front on which the Teutonic alliance was readily vulnerable. Now, however, this advantage has been lost, and we are very much afraid that when the time comes for an offensive by the Allies they will encounter a similar condition of affairs to what prevails on all other fronts and there will again be a deadlock. It may not please some people, but we have to credit the enemy with some degree of forethought, and certainly a high capacity for preparation. It is not reasonably to be supposed, therefore, that the Teutonic forces will fail to take the fullest advantage of the time gained between the retreat of the Allies and their subsequent advance, to fortify a strong defensive line against which the Allies will be compelled to batter for many months at great cost to themselves.

Politically we cannot help feeling that what has happened in the Balkans is discreditable to the Allies. Against the military command and the army itself we cannot fairly utter one word of criticism. A small force of British and French troops, reinforcing a badly strained and partially disorganised remnant of the Serbian army, has really done all it could have been expected to do. In fact it appears to have done considerably more than it was right to ask it, and that the retreat in the face of overwhelming numbers has been conducted with so slight a loss, speaks volumes for the skill of the command and the fighting qualities of the men. The Irish Brigade has been unstintingly praised for its great heroism, and it is indeed pleasant to read that under most trying conditions the famous regiments mentioned have once more demonstrated their magnificent qualities and upheld their glorious reputations.

But in writing of the skilful handling of the retreat and the self-sacrificing devotion of the brave Irish, we cannot be expected to count these as virtues to offset the woeful blundering of the Government and the crass stupidity of the politicians, who doubtless would be glad to keep the public preoccupied with stories of heroism at a moment when the public might justifiably look to the proper authorities for an explanation of the causes leading to the retreat. Months ago the Government was warned that a desperate crisis was possible, and that prompt action was necessary to avert it. Mr. Asquith himself said that the Government recognised the danger, and was determined that brave Serbia should not be left a prey to the nefarious designs of Germany, Austria and treacherous Bulgaria.

It might well be asked to-day to what extent the Government has kept its pledge? We ourselves could not conceive that little or nothing could or would be done. We believed that the Allies, and particularly Britain had learned their lessons from Turkey and from Bulgaria, and that never again would they be caught unprepared. We forsook our critical attitude for the moment and accepted the statements that strong forces were on their way. We believed that the campaign would be promptly and effectively conducted and we were wrong—deceived like the general public by the idle talk of supposedly responsible persons with whose utterances it is considered to be a crime to differ.

We do not know what Serbia thinks of the manner in which she has been defended from her "nefarious enemies," but we can imagine it. She will doubtless wonder where the hundreds of thousands of men are that she had a right to expect. Rumania, likewise is also pondering deeply over the question of what justification the Allies can urge for her to join them, and doubtless she is already determined that until they can show more strength than they have shown she will remain strictly neutral. What interests us more than these speculations is, however, what steps the British Government intends to take to meet the newly threatened campaign of the Teutonic alliance against Egypt and possibly India? Is this threat to be treated with contempt like all others, or is it to be taken seriously and properly met? A swift and determined attack on Egypt by way of Asia Minor, involving the destruction of the Suez Canal, is not an impossibility to be laughed to scorn. It is a very grave probability, and for our part we shall not feel satisfied that it will not succeed until we learn emphatically that Britain has half a million men and all necessary equipment in Egypt to meet it. In view of what has transpired it is quite apparent that delay and tinkering methods are not to be thought of. Britain must act and she must act swiftly and decisively.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

THURSDAY, December 16, 1915.

A highly significant cablegram published in our issue yesterday embraced the gist of an announcement made in the House of Commons by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, concerning the activities in South America of German firms whose trading operations are mainly designed to assist the enemy. Lord Robert Cecil stated that these firms would be put on the "black list" as a warning to British firms not to do business with them. This announcement is we believe merely the precursor of a definite statement of policy by the British Government on a highly important subject involving not alone the activities of enemy concerns, but those of some supposedly British houses also.

The whole question of the trading relations between British firms and Germans, is one on which "The Herald" has always taken a definite and forceful stand, and it gives us some satisfaction to know that even late in the day the British Government is bringing within its official purview a subject that undoubtedly calls for particularly close attention. We can claim that we have been largely responsible for arousing public interest in the general question, and we have materially assisted to bring boldly into the light certain transactions that needed publicity. One such case was that of the steamer "T. R. Thompson" loaded with British coal, by British colliery-owners, and dispatched to Buenos Aires for the enemy. Our efforts have not always been favourably viewed in certain quarters, and more than once when we have been inconveniently persistent—in the opinions of some people—in making full exposures of gross violations of the spirit and intention of the Trading With The Enemy Act, we have been told that "business is business," and that sentiment and patriotism do not count where dollars are concerned.

Now we believe we are to see a change in the tone of the people who have talked in this way. There has been a good deal of spurious patriotism not only in the United Kingdom, but in local British circles. In some instances it has served to cloak operations that would disgrace the name of British trade, and frequently it has taken the form of complaisant toleration of transactions that called for immediate repudiation by every respectable and patriotic British house. We are aware that a stock excuse in many cases has been that the law has not been quite clear, or that the Government had not expressly prohibited the particular relationship with the enemy, which happened to be under discussion. We take it that this excuse will not hold good in the future under the course of action proposed by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, for then we shall know with whom we may deal, and with whom we may not, and there will not remain such a wide latitude over which individual conscience may roam.

We have reason to believe that the British Government has lately gone rather closely into German activities in this country. In all conscience it should have discovered enough to make it realise the need for drastic action, not alone against the Germans but against certain people associated with them in transactions, highly profitable to the individual, but highly inimical to British national interests. Through the proper official quarters a good deal that has been written publicly on the question, and much that has been privately reported has been conveyed to the home Government. Quite probably the results of a close investigation of the grain shipping business of the past year have attracted official attention in London, as well as more recent transactions in wool, in which the enemy subjects have been particularly active.

In local business circles there has been no misunderstanding of what a good deal of what has gone on meant. It was fairly obvious that when grain was being shipped in British ships to Scandinavian ports, and in quantities far exceeding all possible requirements of the countries of nominal destination, Britain was not being assisted to end the war, and neither were those concerned in the deals stamping themselves with the hall-mark of patriotism, no matter how much they may have enhanced their reputations for "smartness." We are perfectly well aware that it is not possible to stop German trade entirely, nor yet to stop British concerns trading with the enemy in countries not under British jurisdiction, but a very great deal in this direction can be done. At least we should have before us the knowledge which the British Government has obtained regarding German houses whose main purpose is to assist the enemy, and we should also know the names on the other "black list" which the Government should compile of those British, or so-called British concerns which help the German houses. If this is, as we believe it is, a war to be fought and won not only in the trenches, but in the marts of trade, the sooner that war is properly and effectively conducted in all fields the better.

THE NEW SUBTERRANEAN

DELAYED IN CONSTRUCTION.

Sr. Pedriali, the engineer and manager of the Subterranean, has been credited with a statement concerning the opening of the second "tube" line. This new line, which runs from Retiro to Constitution station, cannot yet be opened owing to a complete paralysation of work, due to lack of material. This especially affects the building of the tunnel.

If a deeper consideration is taken, it will be found that not even the plans for the construction have as yet been approved, but this is apparently a minor detail to progress. Even in the model of the carriages no decision has been arrived at, yet in Bruges—Belgium—there are at the present moment no fewer than 36 coaches completely constructed, ready for shipment.

The war has undoubtedly upset the plans for the new subterranean, the plans which, according to Engineer Pedriali, do not yet exist.

WOMAN'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

SAD CASE AT THE DOCKS.

A sad case of attempted suicide was reported yesterday. A poorly clad woman, with a little child in her arms, attempted to throw herself into the river from the western wall of the North Basin.

It was due to a passer-by, Sr. Francisco Vereda, whose curiosity was aroused by the woman's strange actions and the cries of her child, that she was prevented. It was only at the last moment he caught the woman's clothing, and was nearly dragged into the river himself. Help came from a sailor, and the woman was pulled into safety.

After enquiries it was found that the woman was of Russian nationality, named Guadodovsky and 30 year of age. She was in despair at having no work wherewith to keep her children, of which she has two.

Public Opinion as expressed in the Argentine Press.

THE FIRE AT PUERTO MILITAR

(La Prensa.—December 9).

The fire that occurred at Puerto Militar suggests to *La Prensa* the advisability of commenting on the lack of foresight shown by that important branch of the navy. Some months ago the state bought from the Buenos Aires to Port Belgrano Railway Company their moles and storage depots, paying several millions for the same. In lieu of using these depots as store-houses for the navy, they have been let out to traders for a few cents per ton, while the old naval depots were stored chock-a-block with valuable stores to the evident danger of the whole. If to this is added the deficient fire service, the lack of organisation among the personnel, which though not proved as yet is highly probable, it will be seen that the judge charged with the investigation is bound to affix the responsibility where it is due. The mere fact that bucket chains had to be formed to attack a fire in a warehouse situated thirty metres from the sea gives a fairly clear idea, remarks *La Prensa*, of the deficiencies mentioned and obviates all further comment.

It is also advisable that the judge should look into the internal condition of the edifice as the fire has left it, since *La Prensa* understands that an opening was made in a brick wall, being left without any door, when common prudence suggested the installation of a fireproof door at such a spot. In all likelihood it was through this opening that the fire spread to the second half of the warehouse, a very important point to be remembered. Given the valuable nature of the stores kept there, the utmost vigilance was advisable, and though it will doubtless be argued that motives of economy account for many of the deficiencies complained of, *La Prensa* declares that in the present case such a plea will not stand. Its readers are aware of the severe restrictions that characterise visits to the Arsenal at Puerto Militar, and *La Prensa* adds that one naturally presumes such careful attention to detail to be supplemental to strict attention to the main factors of fire defence. This appears to have been neglected, and yet once more *La Prensa* insists on the need for a general inspection department for the navy that shall have the right to supervise the work of commanders and heads of naval departments. Such an office ought to be constituted by the Minister of Marine without loss of time.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE

(La Nación.—December 9).

On very few occasions has a President of the United States read a message so fraught with interest as that of President Wilson. As is well known, he has revived the old custom of personally reading his message to Congress, instead of having it previously printed and read by a functionary. The cable declares it to have been the longest message Mr. Wilson has produced, and, as *La Nación* remarks, this is quite comprehensible, given the importance of the affairs therein dealt with.

In so far as American matters are concerned, the words of President Wilson are singularly important, showing as they do that it is the policy of the United States to lead American opinion by one path, though, in order to avoid misinterpretation it was expressly stated that this concept of Pan-Americanism does in no way imply imperialism, but rather a spirit of legality, independence, friendship, and mutual service.

This sane tendency of American po-

"MENDOZA JUSTICE"

(La Nación.—December 10).

If the Governor of Mendoza—at the present moment on leave in this capital—were to be pulled up short by the famous question of Bismarck to General Roca as to the condition of justice in Argentina, he would, says *La Nación*, undoubtedly be dumb-founded and unable to give a categorical answer. For from that Andine province so many grave complaints arise, unquestionably well founded, that in trade and banking circles in the Federal Capital the phrase "have nothing to do with Mendoza" has become generalised. This, *La Nación* remarks, is a state of affairs that is bound to react very unfavourably on the progress and development of the province, the more so since one of the items on the programme of the new régime was a thorough reformation of provincial justice, wherein even the private lives of the justiciaries was not above reproach. Came the change, and to the surprise of everyone, the new party adopted the ways of their predecessors, affairs judicial remaining *in statu quo ante*.

Naturally Mendoza justice fell into bad repute, it being currently rumoured that many people, especially those on the legislative benches, enjoyed remarkable tolerance when dealing with the courts, to such an extreme that occasionally sentences were made known to one party in a case prior to their pronouncement by the Court of Appeal. Fraud and delay are at their apogee, says *La Nación*, one notorious case being that of a hypothecary creditor for \$100,000, who despairing of ever obtaining his money, owing to the obstacles and judicial trickery put in his way, committed suicide. There are also syndicates formed to benefit by bankruptcy procedure which is destined to defraud the creditors and leave the syndicate the only gainers, and though three magistrates have been charged, they are probably the least culpable, and *La Nación* does not hesitate to say that it is merely for form's sake that such steps have been taken, since the Senate, without the least regard for the constitutional practices of the country, refused to hear evidence against them and re-established them in the complete exercise of all their functions. Such procedure tears to shreds all idea of the majesty and incorruptibility of justice, and *La Nación* calls on the Mendoza legislature to put an end to this state of affairs by using a firm hand against those who employ official influence in such a manner as to damage the fair fame of the province.

licy is, says *La Nación*, the keynote of the President's speech. "The States of America are not rivals but co-operators, and their ever-growing recognition of the community of their economic and political interests will give them a new value in the political history of the world. Yet whilst believing in ideals, Mr. Wilson realises that force is also necessary, and on that account asks Congress to increase the military and naval defences of the great Republic. Many more comments might be made, concludes *La Nación*, but a careful reading of the message is its own best commentary. It is a document that does honour to the supreme magistrate who indites it and to the people to whom it is addressed, whilst its final clauses of warning against the German-American element who forget the new country for the old, are worthy of remembrance in other lands where a similar phenomenon may be possible.

SOUTH COAST NAVIGATION

(La Prensa.—December 10).

Another conflict between local ship-owners and the Prefecture of the Port is in prospect, says *La Prensa*, arising out of the recent regulations passed by that authority relative to the south coast trade and the recent modification of freights. At first sight it looked as though the difficulty had been solved by the shipowners giving up their privileges as postal packets, but, remarks *La Prensa*, this has not been the case. Piqued possibly by their resistance, the Prefect has exhumed an ordinance of 1907 which prohibits the vessels working in port save during working hours, or on feast days. The motive of this ordinance, say the shipowners, was to protect the crew from abuse, either through undermanning or excessive hours of labour. As a matter of fact the custom, agreed upon between owners and their crews is to pay fifty cents an hour extra for all overtime or work on feast days.

Given the class of navigation necessary on the south coast, the innumerable ports of call that are reached at all hours of the day or night, the ships, in order that their voyage may not be delayed, carry spare gangs of peons for landing work, also launches and barges to facilitate operations, since, as is well known the south coast ports have no facilities whatsoever for this work. The new criterion applied by the Prefect of ports will make the voyage interminable for the coasting boats, and in all likelihood the passengers will be the first to protest against the new difficulties of transport. Deck cargoes too are under the ban of the authorities. They are studying the matter, but in the meantime boats must leave with their deck space empty. There is nothing in the Argentine Commercial Code to prohibit deck cargoes, and the refusal to permit them is bound to react unfavourably on freight rates in general. Finally, says *La Prensa*, the shipowners are protesting before the Minister of Finance against the new measures of the Port Prefect.

ECONOMY AND THE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

(La Prensa.—December 11).

More than once, says *La Prensa*, since the beginning of the crisis, the columns of that paper have expressed its disapproval at the dismissal of public employees which has been put into practice during the last two years as an economical expedient. It has always maintained that whilst it is inadvisable to have in the administration a larger number of employees than is absolutely necessary, it is anything but a good doctrine to cut down the budget by sacrificing the servants of the State. When drastic economies are necessary it is of opinion that it is preferable to adopt the system of reducing salaries, always provided that such reduction is not incompatible with the right of the employee to receive a remuneration adequate to his necessities. The commission appointed to study the question of curtailing the budget has reported that whilst it would be possible to effect large economies by suppressing many Government positions, involving the throwing idle of large numbers of its servants, such a procedure in the present state of affairs would be contrary to the dictates of humanity. If it were desired to economise ten million dollars by the suppression of public positions, it would be necessary, according to the calculations of the commission, to discharge some five thousand employees. Such a measure, adds the Commission might be admissible in years of abundance, when work was plentiful, but in the present state of the country would be little short of cruelty.

La Prensa expresses itself in accordance with these views, and recommends that Congress approve the report, and sanction the reduction of salaries all round, as a measure more efficacious and humane than the alternative of effecting economies by the wholesale discharge of the servants of the Government.

AN ALLIANCE OF NEUTRALS

(La Nación.—December 11).

The result of the investigation by the *Nación* through its Washington correspondent, as to the consensus of opinion amongst prominent public men in the States regarding the capture of the Presidente Mitre in conjunction with that of the Hocking, Genesee and Kankakee leads that journal to the belief that the time is ripe for the organisation of a league for the defence of the interests of neutral countries. The idea of such a league, says *La Nación*, was virtually contained in the discourse pronounced before the Pan-American Union, when Dr. Naon, in accordance with the instructions of the Argentine Chancellery proposed to the bureau of the American nations, the advisability of studying the questions arising out of the violation, by belligerents, of Chilean waters, and the interruption of traffic through the North Sea to Scandinavia and Holland. Unfortunately, says *La Nación*, that expression of Argentine sentiment has had no favourable result. Had the United States, instead of branching off into side issues, made common cause with other neutrals, the reprisals of the submarine against the mercantile marine in British waters, the prohibition of importation and exportation of merchandise for Germany, to and from Holland, and last of all the unexpected abrogation of Article 57 of the Declaration of London, might not have been produced.

In the final peace settlement, says *La Nación*, all must participate—belligerents and neutrals alike—for all have been affected by the terrible conflict, and it is to the interest of all that the possibility of the recurrence of such a war be eliminated. It is possible that the belligerents, or some of them, will wish to ordain that no voice be heard but their own, and it is precisely to avoid such a contingency that the formation of a league amongst the neutral nations is advisable. In the opinion of *La Nación*, the solidarity and unanimity of the neutral countries, if happily it could be established, would be a powerful factor towards the ratification of a treaty of lasting and durable peace.

A PETITION BY THE PORT PILOTS

(La Prensa.—December 14).

The pilots of the Port of the Capital, says *La Prensa*, have presented a petition to the President of the Republic, asking for the suspension of the decree of September 30, 1914, which stipulates that from January 1, 1916, the port pilots shall be incorporated into an official organisation, and furthermore that the scale of pilotage charges shall be reduced by 20 per cent. Hitherto the pilots have worked freely and independently, each enjoying the fruits of his personal labour, and it is felt that the deprivation of these privileges by the creation of a Government administration, paid for and kept up by the pilots, amounts to an infringement of their rights. With reference to the decreed reduction of 20 per cent on the pilotage charges the petition expresses the opinion that the moment is anything but propitious for such a reduction. The high cost of living and the scarcity of vessels—evidenced by the exceedingly high freights ruling—are of themselves convincing arguments against the proposed innovation in tariffs. In comparison with the charges in European ports, pilotage in this port is relatively low. The petition concludes by pointing out that the shipping companies who will be benefited by the decreased tariff are foreign companies whose profits do not remain in the country. To them the 20 per cent reduction is as the proverbial grain of sand, whilst to the pilots it represents an item of vital importance. The companies themselves not having solicited any such reduction, the imposition of such a change would in the opinion of the pilots be an intervention in favour of foreign capital at the expense, and to the prejudice, of Argentine industry.

THE NATURALISATION OF STRANGERS. THE EXAMPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(*La Prensa*.—December 13).

The message of the President of the United States at the re-opening of Congress, says *La Prensa* has touched upon a point interesting to all countries, but particularly so to Argentina. The part of the President's message to which *La Prensa* refers is that in which Mr. Wilson comments upon the attitude of certain citizens of the Union—probably of foreign parentage—arising out of their sympathies with one side or other of the parties in the present European conflict. Mr. Wilson has raised the voice of alarm which will be heard from one extreme of the American continent to the other. Under the impulse of passion, or moved by motives of vengeance, numbers of citizens, born under other flags, but now, through naturalisation, professing allegiance to the Union have committed acts of violence against the laws, the property, and the industry of the State. The occurrences which have given rise to the inclusion of this subject in the Presidential message are not without grave import for Argentina. In the question of the naturalisation of immigrants this country finds itself in conditions very similar to those obtaining in the United States, and it is justifiable to presume that given similar circumstances the acts produced in the North America would be reproduced here. Without details, says *La Prensa*, we are not in a position to appreciate the extent of the danger, but that it is a grave danger is evidenced by the importance given to it in Mr. Wilson's message. A modification of the laws governing the question of naturalisation, is desirable, and *La Prensa* recommends a close attention to the methods adopted in the States towards a solution of the difficulty and the incorporation into Argentine law of such special legislation as may be found necessary to establish special penalties in cases of disloyalty to the State committed by naturalised foreigners.

THE HARVEST AND THE LOCUST PLAGUE

(*La Nación*.—December 13).

The information which continues to arrive from the cereal zones of the Republic, says *La Nación*, is of such a satisfactory nature that the prospect of a magnificent harvest seems well assured. In the North and South, conditions are exceptionally favourable, and it is confidently expected that Argentina will be able to export enormous quantities of grain, thus responding to the needs of those countries who are placed in less favourable circumstances. In the North all possible danger to the harvest from climatic or other causes seem to have passed. Such however cannot be said of the southern zones. From many points in the southern districts, says *La Nación*, we hear the echoes of a widespread dissatisfaction at the manner in which the campaign against the locust plague is being carried on. Some months ago *La Nación* on making enquiries as to the efficacy of the means to be employed to combat this devastating plague were informed that the campaign was perfectly organised and that the work of exterminating the pest would proceed with clockwork precision. That being the case, the *Nación* very pertinently asks the reason for the complaints which continue to arrive from all parts of the south. The telegrams themselves, give the key to the situation, and lead one to the conclusion that the boasted perfection of the organisation was more presumptive than real. The system employed in leasing the corrugated iron barriers does not commend itself, the commission acting on the principle that it is much more important to secure payment for the use of the material, than to save the harvest. The guarantee of a

third party is asked, and as this is in many cases difficult to obtain, it follows that notwithstanding the admitted abundance of material, many of the agriculturists are refused the necessary assistance. The question, requires the serious attention of the Minister of Agriculture. The country, says *La Nación*, would not be ruined if the Government failed to collect the rent for one hundred thousand, or even one million metres of barrier, and the first and only consideration should be the safeguarding of the harvest, not partially, but totally.

CLAUSE A.A.A.

(*La Nación*.—December 14).

An agreement has been arrived at, says *La Nación*, between the Chamber of Commerce of this country and that of the United States, on which will be based a system of arbitration for the settlement of such differences as may arise over contracts entered into by commercial houses or merchants in the two countries. According to the wording of the agreement, each Chamber will appoint a committee which will in turn nominate a list of arbitrators, from which list both parties to the question under discussion will have the right to select such names as they may desire to represent them. The form of election of arbitrators is subject to such minute rules and regulations as to leave no doubt either as to the sincerity of the proceeding or the justice of the awards. In order to afford ready access to the privileges of this system of arbitration, several abbreviations of the agreement have been formed for inclusion in particular contracts. Thus when a contract is being arranged by letter, the citation of "Clause A.A.A." is understood to determine that all difficulties or differences arising out of that contract shall be submitted to the Argentine American Arbitration. When contracting by cable the inclusion of the word "Arbaires" or "Arbanyork" is sufficient to indicate that the parties agree to submit to the arbitration of the Committee in Buenos Aires, or New York as the case may be.

This system not only affords the advantage of an impartial, economical and rapid settlement of commercial differences, but will save an interminable amount of correspondence between the contracting parties. Some such arrangement, says *La Nación*, was necessary in the defence of honest commerce, too often prejudiced by the dealing of a few unscrupulous traders. In the States the opinion is pretty general that Argentine commercial houses only pay as a last extremity, whilst here cases are not infrequent of malpractices by North American houses. Such cases have a very harmful effect for the reason, as *La Nación* points out, that one hears much more about them than about the honest and correct transactions carried out between serious business houses. In future the danger of the recurrence of such lamentable cases will be minimised, the A.A.A. forming a guarantee of correct and straight dealing which will greatly strengthen and foster the commercial intercourse which it is desired to establish between the Argentine and the United States.

GERMAN MINES ADRIFT SCANDINAVIAN COASTS MENACED.

London, Dec. 11.

The recent heavy storms in the North Sea region has caused the innumerable mines sown by the Germans in the Baltic and channels giving access thence to the North Sea by the channels along the coasts of Denmark and Sweden to break adrift, and they are now being washed up on the coast where they explode.

The result has been the loss of numbers of fishing craft and the paralysation of the fishing industry, especially on the east coast of Sweden.

THE UNEMPLOYED

(*La Prensa*.—December 15).

The disorders and disturbances created by groups of unemployed in the Province of Tucuman, recently chronicled in *La Prensa*, have, says that paper, been repeated in the territory of the Pampa. According to the information at hand certain bands of unemployed in those regions have adopted an attitude frankly aggressive. The occurrences at Vertiz are a proof of the extent to which these marauders are prepared to go, and at the same time give a clear indication of the absolute want of adequate police protection in that territory. On the arrival of a train recently, in Vertiz, some five hundred individuals descended from the roofs of the coaches, and armed with knives, revolvers and sticks proceeded to sack various business houses. The police, represented by two officials, were put to flight after being severely treated. Commenting on these facts *La Prensa* says it has repeatedly maintained that the rights of the colonists in these territories are not properly safeguarded. The working population who are contributing to the successful development of those areas, note with surprise that not only does the Government fail to afford them proper police protection, but that at times these regions are selected as the dumping ground of individuals condemned to deportation. The assaults of these numerous bands, who count on meeting little or no resistance from the police, reveal the fact that the territory is at the mercy of these foragers. To cope with the situation the Government have ordered a concentration of police at Realicó, but as a result of this concentration various centres in the vicinity are now without police service. The situation, says *La Prensa*, is sufficiently grave to warrant the belief that the Government will at once adopt measures to ensure the safety of the colonists and at the same time to punish with the utmost rigour of the law the authors of such acts of vandalism.

THE FRISIA'S CORRESPONDENCE

(*La Nación*. December 15).

Referring to the cable advice regarding the detention by a British cruiser, of the Royal Holland Lloyd steamer Frisia and the transference to the former of the postal correspondence on board, the *Nación* expresses the opinion that at first sight the action of the warship appears to be a singularly novel infringement of international rights. The Frisia is a Dutch vessel, flying the flag of that country and conforming in all other respects to the characteristics necessary to establish neutrality. Nothing then could lead one to expect that she could be liable to detention by a belligerent on the ground of having violated that condition of neutrality. Correspondence says *La Nación*, is neither an armament nor can it be considered as material necessary for military purposes, and has from all time been recognised as exempt from seizure. The constitutions of all civilised States of the world are agreed in declaring it inviolable. The Hague Convention of 1907 adopted a proposition declaring absolutely for the inviolability of postal correspondence on the high seas. The project was adopted by the unanimous vote of the delegates present with one exception, viz Argentina, which abstained from voting. At the subsequent Convention XI, the declaration embodying this approved project was signed by Argentina but not by Great Britain. It would appear that Argentina whilst abstaining from voting nevertheless signed the declaration. Great Britain on the other hand whilst manifesting conformity and agreement with the declaration in principle, did not see her way to compromise herself by affixing her signature. The case, concludes *La Nación*, will afford diplomacy an opportunity of studying a new problem in the vexed question of international rights.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN

Wednesday Night's Concert

A large audience, when the paucity of ships in Port is considered, assembled at St. John's Hall last night on the occasion of the Wednesday Evening Concert which had been arranged by Miss Dorothy Stuart Small, who herself took part in the programme, which was as follows:

Pianoforte Overture, Ruy Blas. Mendelssohn. Duet by Miss D. S. Small and Mr. Claude Weston.

Song, the Kerry Dance, Rev. H. Westby Brady.

Banjo Solos, Miner's March and The Darkies Dawn, by Rev. H. Morrey Jones.

Song, "The Sunshine of your Smile," Mrs. R. Hamilton Thomson.

Piano, Invitation to the Valse, Weber, and "A Dream of Love," Weber, Miss Dorothy Small.

Song, "Mairie my Girl," Rev. H. Westby Brady, with encore "Off to Salónica."

Recitation, Paddy's Excelsior Captain Lewin.

Banjo Solos by Rev. H. Morrey Jones, "The Cycle Spin," "Mother McCree" and "Westminster Chimes."

Song, Miss Hamilton Thomson, "Somewhere a voice is calling," Dance, "Nymph of Diana," Miss Dorothy Small.

Several turns promised did not materialise but, as will be seen, the programme was an excellent one and was highly appreciated.

Miss Small is a fine pianist as well as a clever danseuse and her activities in both respects were productive of recalls.

The Rev. Mr. Brady's songs were such as fit his robustly romantic style excellently well and those who have not yet heard the Rev. Morrey Jones as a Banjoist have little idea of the manner in which David pacified Saul. Mrs. R. Hamilton Thomson has a clear rich sound voice which she used to great advantage in songs suitable both in range and style. She was imperatively encored and graciously conceded in request.

Captain Lewin's recitation was dry and eminently amusing.

In her dance "The Nymph of Diana" Miss Dorothy Stuart Small acquitted herself gracefully and exceedingly well in spite of difficult as of lighting and background which mean so much to the artiste. She was required to give an encore and repeated her dance thus closing a most successful concert. The actual terminations were, of course, Auld Lang Syne and God Save the King as the assembly dispersed.

THE FRISIA'S MAILS

REPORTED SEIZURE BY A BRITISH CRUISER.

The Royal Holland Lloyd liner Frisia has arrived at Amsterdam without the mails which she carried for Europe collected at Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rio, Lisbon, etc. This statement is confirmed at the local offices of the Line for which Mr. W. Allinson Bell is agent, but without any detail.

The telegraphed account states that the Frisia was stopped at sea by a British cruiser but without any statement as to the vessel's identity, which could scarcely be concealed, or the latitude in which the circumstances occurred. The Press comments on the subject moderately, but opines that the circumstance will probably be matter for a protest, as correspondence from Argentina, Spain, Portugal, Uruguay and Brazil is affected.

It is stated that the Minister of Foreign Affairs considers the action as high-handed, illegal and contrary to the provisions of the Hague Convention. Meanwhile, despatches are expected from the Argentine Minister in Holland which may throw light on the affair.

CATTLE MARKET

ENTERED: 4,447.

Pigs 380

Prices: 32 to 38 cents per kilo.

Summary of Purchasers.

La Blanca 875
 Sansinena 772
 Armour 384
 La Plata 336
 Argentino 115

Total 2,482

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Juan Lalor—

From Santa Fe: 49 steers at \$203, 10 do. from Chacabuco at 200; from Rojas: 19 steers at 193, 1 at 140; from Entre Rios: 14 steers at 141, 25 at 141, 22 at 129.50, 21 at 127, 19 at 119, 20 at 113, 20 at 111, 20 at 115, 11 at 113, 1 at 114, 2 at 128, 20 at 101, 2 at 81, 5 at 182, 8 at 150, 1 cow at 154; from Santa Fe: 6 bullocks at 164, 2 at 151, 2 at 143, 8 heifers at 104.50, 1 at 96, 3 at 94, 15 calves at 21, 12 at 36, 18 at 33; from Cordoba: 8 young steers at 86, 5 at 103, 14 at 148.

Salaberry y Berechche—

From Olavarria: 10 steers at \$205, 3 at 156.50, 5 at 140, 2 at 130, 3 at 107, 1 young steer at 103, 6 cows at 138, 19 at 114; from Carlos Casares: 11 cows at 113, 6 at 90.50, 1 at 92.50; from Santa Fe: 6 steers at 193, 12 at 79, 4 cows at 113, 11 at 100, 14 at 87.50, 5 at 82, 1 stag at 109, 14 young steers at 110, 13 at 111, 5 calves at 36; from Navarro: 15 calves at 40.50, 12 at 40, 11 at 33.50, 11 at 60.50, 11 at 59, 2 heifers at 60, 3 at 107, 3 cows at 71, 6 at 107, 5 at 115; from Junin: 11 heifers at 123.50, 13 at 109.50.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Entre Rios: 16 calves at \$43.50, 14 at 49.50, 19 at 34; from General Paz: 2 cows at 103.50, 4 calves at 90.50; from Santa Fe: 11 calves at 47.50, 13 cows at 40, 108 at 88, 15 heifers at 62.50, 9 cows at 80, 1 calf at 36, 5 at 66, 3 at 60, 3 at 36, 5 at 66.50; from Santa Fe: 3 young steers at 102, 14 steers at 91, 12 at 131, 3 heifers at 57, 6 calves at 58.50, 1 cow at 79, 1 at 90, 1 young steer at 63; from General Paz: 1 cow at 115.50, 9 at 128.50, 7 at 120; from Santa Fe: 28 cows at 120, 21 at 115, 35 at 136, 46 young steers at 100.

José Maria Trelles—

From Alberti: 31 steers at \$190, 34 at 180; from Laprida: 22 steers at 170, 6 at 145.

Enrique A. Thompson y Cia.—

From Florencio Varela: 44 steers at \$210, 44 do. from Pueyrredon at 200.

Unzué, Alzaga y Cia.—

From Rauch: 154 steers at \$180; from Entre Rios: 100 cows at 125, 1 at 100; from Roca: 38 steers at 130, 4 young steers at 115; from Santa Fe: 11 calves at 72, 13 at 62, 16 at 48.

Anael Velaz y Cia.—

From Cordoba: 3 bullocks at \$230; from Baradero: 18 steers at 155; from Cordoba: 33 steers at 135, 27 at 115, 16 at 125, 29 cows at 103, 15 young steers at 95, 5 heifers at 95.

Delfino Hermanos—

From Tandil: 26 steers at \$190, 19 at 152, 1 bull at 120; from Maipú: 28 cows at 136, 10 heifers at 80.

Dubor y Rivera Ocantos—

From Carmen de Arcco: 60 steers at \$135.

Tomás Devoto y Cia.—

From Sarmiento: 53 steers at \$101, 10 at 108, 15 at 90, 14 at 100.

José Etcheverry y Cia.—

From Santa Fe: 98 cows at \$135.

Accame y Bellini—

From Suipacha: 12 cows at \$110.

Candelano Amoretti—

From San Vicente: 10 cows at \$110, 7 heifers at 85, 7 at 65, 2 calves at 35.

Bunge y Born—

From Entre Rios: 3 calves at \$55, 1 heifer at 80, 13 young steers at 85, 8 at 70.

Benítez y Murre—

From Ercilla: 33 young steers at \$90.

Soc. Cooperativa de Hacendados—

From Pehuajó: 30 steers at \$195.

Domingo Chimondegui e Hijos—

From Tandil: 100 steers at \$187, 50 at 170, 15 at 141.

Juan Chapar—

From Rio Negro: 25 steers at \$130, 20 at 100.

Felipe L. Cucullu—

From Santa Fe: 44 cows at \$130, 24 steers at 95, 6 young steers at 72, 7 calves at 35, 18 at 64.

Gabino Rodriguez—

From Tornquist: 100 steers at \$127.

Alejandro Schoo y Cia.—

From Junin: 14 steers at \$105, 21 at 142, 6 young steers at 120, 9 cows at 130.

Santamarina e Hijos—

From Pehuajó: 3 steers at \$170, 2 calves at 60, 1 cow at 80, 1 at 60, 1 heifer at 90, 2 young steers at 110, 1 cow at 130, 15 at 129, 38 calves at 55, 4 at 45, 6 heifers at 94.

Guillermo H. Rodger y Cia.—

From General Paz: 9 cows at \$128, 7 at 120.50.

Fermín Ortiz—

From Arrecifes: 7 bullocks at \$145, 1 stag at 110, 1 steer at 110, 1 cow at 125.

Patron, Costas y Peró—

From Santa Fe: 6 bullocks at \$125, 26 steers at 115, 11 at 105.

Julio L. Peña y Cia.—

From Navarro: 51 steers at \$197; from Tandil: 11 cows at 118, 6 at 111, 9 heifers at 92, 1 at 80; from Cordoba: 15 stags at 110; from Santa Fe: 19 heifers at 68.

Nicolás A. Calvo—

From Santa Fe: 5 cows at \$63, 5 calves at 28, 3 cows at 61, 5 calves at 14.50, 3 cows at 124, 1 stag at 103, 5 cows at 68, 3 young steers at 112, 4 cows at 70, 4 at 57, 2 bulls at 105.50, 1 at 133, 2 cows at 75.50, 1 steer at 81.50, 1 calf at 68, 1 heifer at 77.50, 8 at 29, 1 bullock at 115, 5 at 76, 2 bulls at 119, 2 at 162, 1 steer at 160, 2 at 111, 3 at 54.50, 1 stag at 152, 4 cows at 76, 2 at 55, 7 calves at 50, 2 cows at 65.50, 4 calves at 31, 2 at 64.50; from Lincoln: 12 steers at 137, 40 at 149.

Bracht y Cia.—

From Entre Rios: 14 cows at \$41.50, 12 at 81, 12 at 82.50, 12 at 81, 12 at 85, 12 at 87, 10 at 83, 9 at 84, 7 at 83.

Gioja y Etchart—

From Entre Rios: 12 steers at \$154; from Quilmes: 2 calves at 42, 1 at 65, 2 at 7; from San Antonio: 4 heifers at 65, 1 calf at 38.

Lourtet Hermanos y Cia.—

From Azul: 105 steers at \$220; from Olavarria: 30 steers at 218; from Azul 13 steers at 130, 4 cows at 100, 18 calves at 80.

SALE OF IMPORTED RAMS

The Messrs. Bullrich sold within their yard yesterday afternoon a selected lot of imported Lincoln rams, the property of Mr. F. Miller. This gentleman's name has for many years been intimately associated with the improvement of the sheep stock in this Republic, and at yesterday's sale a large attendance of interested flockmasters competed for the big-framed, well-wooled rams on offer. The sale was altogether a very satisfactory one, the top price being \$2200.



TRADE MARK

BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

LIGNIERES HERMANOS

(Adolfo Marcelo & Luis Lignieres)

Vaccine & Serums for Stock

VACCINE for CARBUNCLO, MANCHA, TRISTEZA, ENTEQUE
 TUBERCULINAS, LOMBRIZ - TIFUS EQUINO. Etc., Etc.

Rats Exterminated by Virus

The Vaccine and Serums are personally and
 exclusively prepared by Adolfo Marcelo and Luis
 Lignieres, which ensures successful results.

ORDERS AND INFORMATION TO:

748 Pueyrredon 748 - Buenos Aires

SHEEP MARKET

ENTRIES: 5,404.

Local butchers 2,780
 Sansinena 1,782
 La Plata 767
 Argentino 557
 Las Palmas 118

Total 6,004

SALES.

Prices for Wednesday

Enrique A. Thompson y Cia.

From M. Maiz: 12 ovejas mat. at \$17.50; from Krabble: 49 cap. frig. at 14.30, 16 ovejas mat. at 13.80, 91 cord. frig. at 9.50.

Fernando L. Patron—

From La Placete: 102 cap. frig. at \$14.10; from Chascomús: 100 eap. frig. at 12.70.

Leandro Lynch y Cia.

From Solanet: 45 cap. mat. at \$17.30, 152 at 16.

Salaberry y Berechche—

From Saldungaray: 49 ovejas mat. at \$18, 105 at 16, 180 at 14.10; from De la Canal: 25 cap. mat. at 16.50, 80 at 14.50; from Rauch: 10 ovejas mat. at 13.50, 85 cord. frig. at 10, 22 cord. mat. at 7.50; from Herrera: 162 cord. mat. at 7, 15 at 6.

Coop. de Hacendados—

From 16 de Julio: 147 cord. frig. at \$9.20.

Mathieu y Cia.—

From Alberdi: 30 ovejas mat. at \$16.80, 59 at 14.50.

Estrugamou y Cia.—

From S. Patricio: 217 cap. mat. at \$15.40.

Mihura Hnos.—

From E. Rios: 13 cap. frig. at \$10.50, 68 ovejas mat. at 8.50, 60 cord. mat. at 5.20, 12 bgos. mat. at 7.60.

Santamarina e Hijos—

From Magdala: 186 cord. frig. at \$9.10, 13 cap. frig. at 12.50.

Carriquiry, Casaux y Cia.—

From B. Blanca: 352 ovejas mat. at \$9.80, 124 bgos. mat. at 6.70; from Egaña: 190 cord. mat. at 6.50, 36 at 3.50.

Bargo, Lascorain y Etchegaray—

From Cachari: 18 ovejas mat. at \$14, 20 cord. mat. at 6.70, 40 cord. mat. at 7, 47 at 4.20, 10 at 8, 12 at

4.20, 101 at 6, 15 at 5, 142 at 5.20.

M. Otaegui y Cia.—

From Rauch: 100 cap. frig. at \$14.50, 30 cord. mat. at 7.20, 104 at 6.50.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From E. Rios: 661 cap. frig. at \$11.50, 390 ovejas mat. at 11, 130 cord. mat. at 7, 81 at 4.20; from Chapaletú: 217 cord. mat. at 6.20, 77 at 5.30, 77 at 4.50.

MEAT EXPORT

La Blanca Meat Company have shipped by the Highland Pride for London 702 frozen carcasses of lamb and 2929 quarters chilled beef, with 2610 quarters frozen beef.

The Armour Frigorifico has sent to London by the Highland Pride 4649 carcasses frozen lamb, 970 frozen quarters and 2115 chilled quarters of beef.

By Voltaire to New York the same Company sent 2825 carcasses frozen lamb, 4137 fore quarters frozen beef and 1356 quarters chilled beef.

By the Highland Pride the Las Palmas Produce Company have sent to London 2837 carcasses frozen lamb, 1849 fore quarters chilled beef and 1858 hinds and, by Voltaire to New York 96 each fores and hinds frozen and 2304 fores with 2302 hinds chilled.

Smithfield and Argentine Meat Company advise despatch by Highland Pride for London, of 228 carcasses frozen mutton and 642 fores and hinds chilled beef.

La Plata Cold Storage Company have sent by the same steamer to London 2660 quarters frozen beef and 3039 quarters chilled beef.

By Voltaire, the La Plata Cold Storage Company have despatched to New York 4084 quarters frozen beef, 5000 carcasses of frozen mutton and 21,947 quarters chilled beef.

The Sansinena Company advise despatch by Deseado for Liverpool of 2420 carcasses of frozen mutton and 4000 quarters of frozen beef.

Smithfield and Argentine Meat Co. notify despatch by Deseado for Liverpool of 2779 fore and 3122 hinds frozen beef.

By Amiral Zede for Bordeaux La Plata Cold Storage have sent 9000 quarters of frozen beef.

RAILWAY TRAFFICS.

The subjoined traffic returns for the week ending Dec. 4 are compared with the corresponding week of last year

Railway.	Gross Take	Increase or Decrease	Inc. or Dec. per mile	Miles Open	Aggregate from July 1st.	Increase or Decrease
				1914	1915	
Central Railway	106,600	— 2,900	— 1 6 8	3,262	3,307	+247,500
Southern Railway	118,000	+ 15,000	+ 3 9 11	3,729	3,792	+386,000
Pacific Railway	78,000	— 4,000	— 1 2 9	3,517	3,534	+304,000
Western Railway	54,000	+ 2,000	+ 0 1 10	1,792	1,867	+161,000
Arg. North-Eastern Railway	5,187	— 81	— 1 0 1	667	667	+ 46,141
Entre Rios Ry. Co.	10,400	+ 2,800	+ 3 16 8	730	730	+ 44,100
Central Cordoba	27,000	— 5,180	— 4 7 4	1,186	1,186	—137,669
Central Uruguay	24,636	+ 2,060	+ 2 2 2	978	978	+ 92,903
	\$	\$	\$			\$
Paraguay Central Rly. . . .	482,745	+ 80,701	+ 316.49	253	255	+4,768,862

GRAIN MARKET**TERMINAL CEREAL MARKET.****First Ring.****Maize.**

For January—1000 tons Darsena at \$5.05.

Second Ring.**Wheat.**

For February—100 tons Darsena at \$8.92.

REGISTERED CONTRACTS.**(Delivered in Buenos Aires).****Linseed.**

For February—100 tons at \$11.38 and 900 at 11.40. Total 1300.

Official Prices.**Wheat.**

For January Darsena. . . \$9.25
For February Darsena. . . 8.90

Linseed.

For December Darsena. . . 11.00
For January Darsena. . . 11.20
For February Darsena. . . 11.20
For March Darsena. . . 11.30
Available 11.00

Maize.

For December Darsena. . . 4.90
For January Darsena. . . 5.90
Available 4.90

For January Darsena. . . 5.15
For February Darsena. . . 5.15

CHAMBER OF CEREALS QUOTATIONS.**Prices in the Bolsa de Comercio.**

100 kilos waggon Darsena.
(Available).

Linseed \$10.90
Wheat for bread. nominal
Do Barletta for Europe. . . nominal
Do do for bread. nominal
Do do (Export. Europe) . . nominal
Do do (Export. Brazil) . . 10.75
Oats Bahia Blanca. . . . 4.95
Yellow maize. 4.85

NATIONAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.**(Rosario de Santa Fe).****First Ring.**

No operations.

Second Ring.**Wheat.**

For January—200 tons at \$9.10.
For February—200 tons at \$8.85.
For March—200 tons at \$8.90.

Official Prices.**Wheat.**

For January \$9.10
For February 8.85
For March 8.90

Maize.

For January 4.85
For December. 4.70
For May 4.90
Available. 4.65

Linseed.

For January 11.00
For February. 11.00
For March. 11.05

In Rosario.

Wheat No. 1 10.00
Wheat No. 2 nominal
Linseed 10.70
Maize 4.60

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION**BY BOLSA DE CEREALES.**

The Directive Committee of the Bolsa de Cereales in pursuance of their intentions to foment and improve the agriculture of the country, intend to institute a Competitive Exhibition in celebration of the first century of National Independence.

Sr. Eliseo Canevari at a meeting extraordinary presented the suggested plan which was enthusiastically approved and ample powers were conceded for its fulfilment.

The competition and exhibition will take place in the Salons of the Bolsa on July 9, 1916, or other suitable date, for which the manager of the F.C.O. has kindly promised an enlarged space of the hall of Commercial Operations.

The Bolsa de Cereales has now held two competitive Exhibitions, one in celebration of the centenary of Political Independence and the other on October 1913; that to be held however will be of much greater importance, that of the produce of a splendid harvest, and will have a great effect.

This opinion is given in full consciousness that the wheat, linseed, oat, barley and rye may now be considered safe.

Sr. Canevari has interviewed Dr. Calderon, Minister of Agriculture, who has promised to do all in his power to ensure success of the scheme.

Counting on the enthusiasm displayed both by the Bolsa and its eighty correspondents a great success is considered assured.

In order to achieve this it is essential that cultivators shall attend where possible and do all they can to publicly prove the agricultural wealth of the country.

LONDON QUOTATIONS**METALS.**

	Last quot.	Prev. quot.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Silver, bars, per ounce	26 11 16	26 7 8
Copper, spot, per ton	76 12 6	77 2 6
Do., 90 days	77 5 0	77 12 6
Do. electrolytic	97 10 0	94 10 0
Tin, spot, per ton	167 15 0	166 15 0
Do. 90 days	167 10 0	166 10 0
Lead, per ton	28 5 0	28 0 0
Zinc, per ton	86 0 0	82 0 0

BANKS.

	Last quot.	Prev. quot.
London and River Plate	37	37
London and Brazil	24 1 2	24 1 2
British of South America	19 3 4	19 3 4
Anglo-South American	5 3 4	5 3 4
Spanish and River Plate	Nominal.	

SUBSTITUTE FOR RUBBER**ANOTHER GERMAN INVENTION.**

New York, Dec. 13.

It is reported from Berlin that the experiments to discover a substance for rubber which, owing to the British blockade of German trade, had become very scarce, have at last been successful. Tyres are being made of the new composition which are guaranteed to last for a year.

ARMS FOR BRITAIN**LARGE ORDER PLACED IN THE STATES.**

New York, Dec. 10.

The British Government has just concluded a contract with the Marlins Arms Company for the supply of fire arms to the value of \$25,000,000.

"BARBAROUS AND INHUMAN"**AMERICA'S STERN NOTE TO AUSTRIA**

Washington, Dec. 13.

The text of the Note from the Department of State to the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister at Vienna relative to the sinking of the Ancona was as follows:

"Reliable information obtained from passengers by the Ancona, both Americans and persons of other nationalities, shows that on November 7, a submarine under the Austrian flag fired a shell at the ship referred to.

"It further shows that thereafter the Ancona tried to escape, but having been overtaken by the submarine it stopped.

"The information also proves that after a short time, insufficient for all the crew and passengers to take to the boats, the submarine fired a number of shells.

"Finally the submarine, torpedoing the vessel, sank her while many were still on board, it being shown that by the shellfire and the sinking many persons lost their lives or suffered serious injuries, among these persons being citizens of the United States.

FIRE UPON UNARMED PASSENGERS.

"We have noted the contents of the report published by the Austro-Hungarian Admiralty on the sinking of the ship; we examined it with the greatest attention and found that the said report substantially confirms the principal declaration of the passengers of the Ancona, in that it admits that the submarine, after having fired upon, sank the steamer while people were on board.

"The Austro-Hungarian Government was informed through the correspondence exchanged between the United States and Germany of the attitude of the United States Government relative to the employment of submarines for attacking merchant shipping.

"The Austro-Hungarian Government was also informed that Germany had expressed its assent to the attitude of the United States in that respect.

"Notwithstanding that the Austro-Hungarian Government was fully apprised of the views of the United States Government, which views were set forth in the fullest terms to its ally, Germany, the commander of the submarine which attacked the Ancona neglected to place in safety the passengers and crew of the ship which he was attempting to destroy, presumably on account of the impossibility of being able to convey her to port as prize of war.

"The United States Government holds that the commander of the submarine violated the principles of international law as well as of those of humanity by cannonading and sinking the Ancona before those on board her had been placed in safety, or without even being given time to leave her.

AN UNPARDONABLE MASSACRE.

"The action of the said commander can only be considered as an unpardonable massacre of peaceful and defenceless persons, seeing that when she was fired at and torpedoed, the vessel apparently tried neither to resist or escape.

"We must add that there exists no other reason sufficient to excuse such attack, and that there was not even any attempt to save the people.

"Hence the United States Government is forced to come to this conclusion: either the commander of the submarine acted in opposition to the instructions that he had received, or that the Imperial and Royal Government neglected to give the submarine commanders instructions to act in accordance with the laws of nations and also with the principles of humanity.

TAKING THE LIVES OF THE DEFENCELESS.

"The United States Government is unwilling to believe the latter, or that the Austro-Hungarian Government has the intention of allowing Austrian submarines to take the lives of defenceless men, women and children. It prefers to believe that the commander of the submarine committed the outrage without authority, regardless of the general and special instructions he had received.

"As good relations between both countries must be based upon common respect for the law of humanity, it is not to be expected that the United States Government can act otherwise than by requesting the Imperial and Royal Government to denounce the sinking of the Ancona as an illegal and indefensible act; to punish the guilty officer, and to pay an indemnity for loss of life and injuries sustained by American citizens in the attack upon the said vessel.

"The United States Government hopes that the Austro-Hungarian Government, appreciating the gravity of the case, will promptly accede to the American demands; and it bases its hope upon the belief that the Austro-Hungarian Government will neither sanction nor defend an act which the world condemns as barbarous and inhuman; which civilised nations execrate; which has caused the death of innocent citizens of the United States."

The Note is dated December 6, 1915.

"IF—," SAYS AUSTRIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

Washington, Dec. 13.

The Austrian Chargé d'Affaires here stated to-day in the course of an interview that if the facts regarding the Ancona are proved to be as stated in the Note from the United States Government, the Austro-Hungarian Government would undoubtedly accede to the demands made therein.

REVENTLOW RAVES**Critical "Examination" of U.S. Note****AUSTRIA AND THE STATES**

New York, Dec. 15.

Berlin telegraphs that Count Reventlow in an article in the "Tages Zeitung" in reference to the United States Government's Note to Austria on the Ancona incident, characterised each demand as a hinted threat. He says that this remarkable Note is based upon what is described as "trustworthy information," although it only contains opinions. The demands are however specific, and of the most harsh character.

The first statement that the Ancona did try to escape is contradicted by a later sentence wherein it is stated that apparently she did not offer resistance. He considers that the Note must be regarded rather as a political document than as an attempt to treat the case objectively.

Vienna reports that an article in a Buda Pest newspaper says that there is no inclination to take the Note tragically. After the war is over there will be a big demand in the country for skilled workers, and this will be a grand opportunity for Austrians to return to their native land. Emigration itself will entirely cease.

In regard to the question of an indemnity the United States are reminded that they themselves refused to pay any indemnity when a number of Austrians and Hungarians were killed in the strikes which occurred at Colorado.

Communications Cut**BETWEEN GREECE AND SERBIA.**

London, Dec. 14.

A telegram from Salonica announces that telegraphic communication between Greece and Serbia has been cut.

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PASSENGER LISTS

P.S.N.C. ORITA.

The following passengers left on Sunday on the s.s. Ciudad de Buenos Aires to catch the P.S.N.C. Orita at Montevideo for Europe:—Roberto B. Brough, Davia L. Strain, Riccerdo Barassi, Sofia Alvarez, Natalio Blum, Frida Doich, Ramon Godo, Lucia S. Jaccann, Marie G. Foltz, Benoit Pierrelor, Margaret Pierrelor, Gemain Pierrelor, Miguel Rodriguez, Robert Pierrelor, Heary W. Sloper, Luisa Jaccanino, José Romero, Guadalupe Romero, Roger Fournet, Herbert K. Cook, Gregorio Hansen, Dr. and Mrs. Fernando Vaz, José Martinez, Joaquin Cardoso, Angel Lazaro, Manuel Diaz, Benito Bea, and José L. Diez.

R.M.S.P. DESEADO.

The following passengers left on Dec. 15 from Plaza Constitucion for La Plata to sail by the R.M.S.P. Deseado:—Mr. Joao C. Muniz, Mr. Charles F. A. Greenslade, Mr. Fink Morris, Mrs. Agnes Harvey and family, Mr. Ruben Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert R. Tidswell and family, Miss Sarah O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Musson and family, Mr. Ernest W. Levysohn, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Coward and family, Mrs. Lighton Robinson, Mr. Henry Moflade, Mr. Pietro Petrone, Mrs. Encarnacion Lopez, Mr. William King, Mr. Thomas Adamson, Mr. Joseph S. Dearing, Mr. James F. Creber, Mr. Fred. Snell Hook, Mr. Peter J. Kelly, Mr. William H. C. Williams, Mr. Eduardo R. Veal, Mr. John A. Keenan, Mr. Geo. D. Little, Mr. Thomas Coogan, Mr. Alselmo Forbes.

R.M.S.P. AMAZON.

The following passengers arrived last night on the R.M.S.P. Amazon:

Mr. J. Brown, Miss D. P. Bluett, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Barlow, Miss E. B. Barlow, Mr. J. B. Besh, Mr. H. Bemberg, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Culver, Mr. H. Constable, Mr. and Mrs. L. de A. Diniz, Mr. G. Fenwick, Mr. C. Franklin, Mr. C. R. de Faria, Mr. A. S. Gibbe, Mr. W. J. Game, Mr. C. Gerbino, Miss A. A. Garcia, Mr. A. Hertz, Mr. A. W. Hopgood, Mr. C. E. Janson, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Kennard, Mr. J. A. Kerr, Mr. A. Level, Mr. A. Lopez, Mr. C. Livio, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Macdonald, Mr. J. Meibonne, Mr. M. F. Miranda, Miss H. Macary, Dr. A. C. de Moraes, Mr. C. W. Miller, Mr. C. Matarazzo, Mr. G. R. Nicolson, Mr. J. J. Podestá, Miss P. Poutsma, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Pereira, Mr. L. C. de Ruynrecht, Misses L. S. and E. de Ruynrecht, R. Ruynrecht and O. C. Ruynrecht, Mr. J. Rodriguez, Mr. C. W. Scholes, Mr. W. P. Stericker, Sr. H. Sidney, Mr. R. A. Sumner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, Misses M. and E. Smith, Mr. J. N. Stevens, Miss J. H. Street.

R.M.S.P. DESEADO.

The following passengers arrived on Dec. 9 by the R.M.S.P. Deseado: Mr. Luis del Bono Almeya, Mrs. A. J. Billing and infant, Miss Iris Billing, Miss Mary Bradford, Miss M. L. Bimler, Mr. Juan Capoti, Dr. Vicenti M. Carrio, Miss Florinda Cerutti, Mr. Jose Natalio Charpin, Miss V. M. Cotton Cooke, Mr. M. M. Ferreira Delgado, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Edwards, Master Rowland R. Edwards, Miss Winifred I. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Edmunds, Master J. G. Edmunds, Mrs. G. B. Engrand, Mr. Manuel Fonterosa, Mr. and Mrs. Jose Garrido, Mr. Wm. M. Hughes, Miss L. M. V. Lons, Mr. Erik Ipsen, Mr. Harald Jensen, Miss Flavia Jones, Mr. Roman J. Kopelman, Mr. Jose Lopez, Dr. J. Spencer Low, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McChesney, Mr. Henry McClade, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Moreno, Dr. Martinez, Mr. William Mitchell, Mr. Alex. M. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. T. Neville, Miss Filomena Nicolini, Mr. H. F. Player, Mr. E. M. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio A. Prandi, Mrs. F. M. Reynolds and infant, Master C. H. Reynolds, Master G. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Scott, Mr. Jose Suarez, Mrs. J. Souviroff, Miss C. Salina, Mrs. M. A. Solari, Mr. Antonio Tatti, Mr. F. Tremouliere, Miss Freida Vilemberg, Miss Ivy May Webb.

HOMEWARD CHARTERS

The following vessels (says "The Times of Argentina") were chartered during last week, to load homeward:—

s.s. Capenor, 3800, 10 per cent., Jan.; San Lorenzo; London or Hull; wheat; 115s.

s.s. Iolanthe, 4400, 10 per cent., Feb. can., no reduction; San Lorenzo; U.K.; grain; 115s.

s.s. Azul, 4200, 10 per cent., Jan., no reduction; San Lorenzo; U.K.; grain; 115s.

s.s. Alfalfa, 4400, 10 per cent., 20 Feb., can., local rate; Buenos Aires; U.K.; grain; 110s.

s.s. Don Cesar, 5300, 10 per cent., Jan., no reduction; San Lorenzo; U.K.; grain; 117s. 6d.

s.s. Newholm, 4700, 10 per cent., 15 Feb., can., no reduction; San Lorenzo; U.K.; grain; 115s.

s.s. Talavera, 4000, 10 per cent., 20 Feb., can., no reduction; San Lorenzo; U.K.; grain; 115s.

s.s. Speranza, 4000, 10 per cent., Jan., no reduction; San Lorenzo; Span. Medit.; grain; 122s. 6d.

Deckspace, s.s. Elstree Grange, pr.; Buenos Aires; La Pallice; horses; £14.

Sailer: Jeanette, 1200, Jan. Feb.; Buenos Aires; New York; linseed; \$12.

ARGENTINE TUGS

REPORTED PURCHASE INTENTIONS.

According to *La Razón*, a report is current that there is an intention to buy up a large number of local tugs, and that the representative of a strong British Company is at present here to buy as many as possible to be used apparently as patrol boats in British waters. Very large figures have, it is stated, been offered for these vessels, which are presumed to be intended to act against submarines.

How the commerce of the port is to get out without tugs is not stated.

THE WINNEBAGO

REPORTED AT RIO.

A Rio despatch published in a native contemporary states that the Winnebago arrived there yesterday, her first report after leaving Buenos Aires Roads.

The voyage was uneventful, and the captain feels sure that he can make New York without meeting the British cruisers.

STORM OFF RIO

s.s. LUISIANA OBLIGED TO PUT BACK.

A despatch from Rio on Sunday stated that the s.s. Luisiana which sailed at noon, had been obliged to return as on getting outside the Bay, she encountered the full weight of the furious storm then raging, and her cargo shifted. This gave the ship so strong a list as to menace her stability, and it being impossible to regain her trim in such a seaway, it was deemed advisable to make the shelter of the Harbour again.

VANISHED PASSENGER

During the trip of the Mihanovich steamer Ciudad de Montevideo, on Saturday night to the Uruguayan capital, a cabin passenger, Madame Blanche Riemmer, disappeared from her state room. On arrival at Montevideo she could not be found, and is believed to have thrown herself overboard. When last seen she was taking tea in the salon with the greatest composure, but the finding of letters giving directions for the disposal of her clothes and valuables, lends colour to the supposition that it is a case of suicide.

SEAMEN'S LAW NOW EFFECTIVE

Frequent reference has been made in these columns to what is known as the La Follette Seaman's Law (U.S. A.), which became effective as to vessels of that country on Nov. 4, 1915. The law becomes effective as to foreign tonnage on March 4, 1916.

It is claimed that the burdens imposed by that law on American shipping are such as to be prohibitive to the establishment of a national mercantile marine, the need of which is steadily becoming more apparent, as a glance at figures relating to the increase of exports from the United States will show.

The principal features of that portion of the law which takes effect are: The language test, requiring 75 per cent. of the crew in each department of American-owned or operated ships "to understand any order given by the officers of such vessels"; the requirement that 65 per cent. of the deck crews employed on American vessels shall ultimately be able seamen, to secure which rating they must pass physical and professional examinations; minimising the offence of desertion by members of ship crews under special conditions; half-payment of accrued wages to crew members in every port; requiring the collector of customs at any port in the United States to refuse clearance to any vessel if, within six hours of sailing, any reputable citizen, upon information, swears that the provisions with respect to the language test and the full quota of able seamen have not been complied with.

The law takes effect only as to American vessels not admitted to registry under the foreign registry act; as to the latter it becomes effective September 4, 1916. Such parts of the law as apply to foreign vessels will be effective as to treaty nations on July 1, 1916, and as to other nations on March 4, 1916.

ARGENTINE CONSULAR FEES

A NEW PROPOSAL.

In accordance to some preconceived arrangements there is a proposal afoot to reorganise completely the pay of the various employees of the Argentine Consular services.

In the *HERALD* some weeks ago, some details of staff changes were given, which presumed that the Executive were turning their much needed attention to this body. It now appears that in the coming 'loan' figures for 1916, a sum equal to \$590,322 (paper) is included as affecting Consular service.

The matter remains somewhat indefinite, but two laws stated as being numbered 4112 and 4711 are quoted as having authorised an alteration.

BIRTH.

HICKEY.—On 9th December, 1915, at Sixto Fernandez 242, Lomas de Zamora, F.C.S., the wife of W. Pomeroy Gilbert Hickey, of a daughter. 406 r11

DEATHS.

CAHILL.—On the 14th inst., Maria Labal, beloved wife of John Cahill, of "Bella Vista," F.C.P., aged 35 years. Buried on Tuesday 14th at the Chacarita cemetery. R.I.P. r15

CALLANDER.—On the 10th inst., at the British Hospital, James Tod Callander, aged 58 years.

CASSELLS.—On the 10th inst., at Villa Devoto (F.C.P.), Walter Ritchie Cassells, aged 68 years.

HARRIS.—(By cable). Lt. H. Lionel Harris, aged 32, died of wounds on 1st Decemoer, son of the late Graham Harris of London, and son-in-law of the late Mr. W. R. Cassels, Buenos Aires, in London. 396 r11

JACKSON.—At Sidcup, England, on October 31st, Constance, elder daughter of the late Fred. Jackson and Honora Powell Jackson, of Buenos Aires and England. 464 r12

Buenos Aires Herald

Weekly Illustrated Edition

CORRIENTES 672

Proprietor: THOMAS BELL.

All communications for the Editorial Department should be addressed to The Editor. Business letters should be addressed to The Manager. It is particularly requested that correspondence of an editorial or business nature should not be addressed to Mr. Bell, or to anyone personally, otherwise delay and inconvenience will result.

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THE MAILS

TO ARRIVE IN DECEMBER

- 19.—Dutch by GELRIA.
- 20.—North American by VASARI.
- 23.—British by DARRO.

TO LEAVE IN DECEMBER.

- 17.—Brazil, Cape Verde, Madeira, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy and Great Britain by AMAZON. Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage until 4 p.m.
- 17.—Brazil, Australasia, South Africa, Canaries, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Balkans, Egypt, and Spain by INFANTA ISABEL. Mails close at 9 a.m. Double postage at Port.
- 21.—Great Britain direct by HIGHLAND LOCH. Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage until 4 p.m.
- 23.—Central and North America by VAUBAN. Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage until 4 p.m.
- 24.—Brazil and Europe by GELRIA. Mails close at 2 p.m. Double postage at Port.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

The Post Office Department has decided to arrange for Postal Messengers at Kilometre 1156, (F.C.S., Department General Roca, Rio Negro Territory); Crucecita at Aveilana (Prov. Buenos Aires); Pampa del Castillo; Parada Kilometre 164; Colhue Huapi and Cañada; Lagarte F.C. Comodoro Rivadavia to Santiago del Estero; Balde de Quines (Prov. San Luis); correspondence to be sent to Isca Yacu and to Candelaria (San Luis) respectively; Cerro de Oro (Dpto. Junin, San Luis). To re-name Kilometre 1198, Post Office Kilometre 478 (Prov. Tucuman); to suppress the Messengers at Escalada (Prov. Santa Fé), there being now a regular Post and Telegraph Office.

BAHIA BLANCA SHIPPING.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Dec. 12.

Ingeniero White.

Curaca, sailed for the West Coast on December 9.

Acadia, finished discharging timber, awaiting orders.

Orbit, arrived on Dec. 10.

Port Galvan.

Dalmata, left for Brazil on Dec. 11.

Goyaz, sailed on Dec. 7.

Oceana, Danish steamer, discharging coal from Durhan, for the B.A.P.

Buenos Aires Herald

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY EDITION

39th Year. New Series, No. 597

Buenos Aires, Friday, December 24th, 1915

Price 30 Cents

NO DEBATE WITH AUSTRIA!

Lansing Repeats Initial Demands

FIRM NOTE ON ANCONA QUESTION

Facts Too Clear for Discussion

THE FURTHER NOTE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO AUSTRIA-HUNGARY REGARDING THE SINKING OF THE ANCONA HAS BEEN PUBLISHED HERE. OMITTING THE USUAL PREAMBLE, THE TEXT OF THE NOTE IS AS FOLLOWS:—

"On November 15, Baron Zwiedinek von Sudenhorst, Chargé d'Affaires of the Austro-Hungarian Royal and Imperial Government at Washington, transmitted to this Department of State a despatch from the Austro-Hungarian Admiralty referring to the sinking of the Ancona, wherein it was admitted that the Ancona was sunk by a submarine after her engines had been stopped and while there were passengers still on board.

"The Government of the United States considers that the said admission is of itself sufficient to lay upon the commander of the submarine the responsibility for having knowingly discharged the torpedo in violation of the recognised rights of nations, absolutely regardless of the principles of humanity which every belligerent ought to observe in conducting maritime warfare.

"In the face of the above admitted circumstances, the United States Government holds that its attitude is justified in considering that the details of the sinking of the Ancona, obtained from witnesses and corroborated by the Austro-Hungarian Admiralty, as well as of the number of American citizens killed and wounded in the attack, are of such weight and character as to render their discussion essentially useless.

"The culpability of the commander of the submarine and the indisputable fact that American citizens were killed, wounded, or placed in peril by the illegal act mentioned, are fully proved.

"Both the laws of international right and the principles of humanity, which were so deliberately violated by the commander of the submarine, have been so long and so universally recognised, and the facts are, from the points of view of right and justice, so clear that the United States Government does not feel called upon to discuss them; nor does it understand how the Royal and Imperial Government can question or debate them.

"The United States Government, therefore, has no option but to hold the Royal and Imperial Government responsible for the act of the Austrian naval commander, and to renew the

definite although respectful demands presented in the Note of December 6, 1915.

"The United States Government sincerely trusts that that statement of facts, explaining its attitude, may make it possible for the Austro-Hungarian Government to perceive the justice of those demands and accept them in the same spirit of frankness and with the same regard for the good relations which have hitherto existed between the United States and Austria-Hungary as prompted the United States Government in making them."

NEW NOTE DELIVERED.

New York, Dec. 22.

A telegram from Vienna announces that the further Note from the United States Government to Austria has been delivered.

U. S. Dye Industries

AFFECTED BY LACK OF GERMAN COAL-TAR.

Washington, Dec. 22.

The Mines Bureau reports that owing to the non-exportation of coal-tar and its products from Germany the manufacturers of dyes and explosives in the United States have been unable to obtain the necessary ingredients for the prosecution of their business.

The Bureau further announced that 75 million dollars had been wasted in the production of benzol through employing the bee-hive oven instead of the bye-product oven. By constructing the latter form of oven very many million litres of benzol would be saved.

American Securities

GOVERNMENT AUTHORISED TO PURCHASE IN LONDON.

London, Dec. 22.

The Bill authorising the Government to acquire American and Canadian securities held in London, passed its third reading this morning before Parliament adjourned.

The Government will pay for these securities in Treasury bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest redeemable in five years.

Chicago Meat Packers

AUSTRALIA ALLEGES COLLUSION WITH GERMANY.

London, Dec. 22.

A cable message from Brisbane, Queensland, says that a Bill has been laid before the State Parliament enabling the Government to take over the American meatworks in Queensland and abolish the concessions granted to the companies, in which German interests are vested.

The Attorney-General, Mr. O'Sullivan, said that the Chicago meatpackers were not only providing Germany, but were threatening to starve England if she forbade exportation to Germany.

Unwanted Attaches

LEAVE NEW YORK FOR EUROPE.

New York, Dec. 22.

Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen, ex-Attachés to the German Embassy in Washington, left to-day for Europe.

VON PAPEN LEAVES WITHOUT BITTERNESS!

New York, Dec. 22.

Captain von Papen, the ex-Military Attaché to the German Embassy, before leaving by the Noordam, left a type-written statement saying that he was leaving the United States without bitterness. He made several sarcastic allusions to the Press. He expressed the belief that relations between the United States and Germany would improve.

Another "Bomb-man"

NIGHT WATCHMAN ARRESTED IN NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 22.

A man named Edmund Justice, night watchman for the Atlas Steamship Company, a branch of the Hamburg-American Line, has been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the conspiracy hatched by Koenig and other German and Austrian individuals.

No H. A. L. Vessels

SWEDISH-AMERICAN COMPANY NOT TO MAKE PURCHASES DURING THE WAR.

London, Dec. 22.

A Reuter's Agency telegram from Stockholm states that the local paper, "Aftonbladet," has published the announcement that the Swedish-American Steamship Company will not buy any of the German liners until the war is over.

PEACE IN MEXICO ?

Villa Surrenders

LOSSES CAUSED BY CHAOS

New York, Dec. 21.

A telegram from El Paso reports that General Villa has consented to make peace with the Carranza Government. His surrender comprises 75 per cent of the army, rolling stock and railways in the State of Chihuahua.

Official estimate that the foreign losses in the country which has been subject to Villa's control will come to 50,000,000 dollars, due to the confiscation and robbery of ore, cattle and other property, and to depreciation of the Villa currency.

A Vegetable Yuletide

SALE OF MEAT FORBIDDEN IN VIENNA.

Paris, Dec. 21.

A telegram from Berne states that the Vienna newspapers announce that the sale of meat on Christmas Eve has been forbidden by the military authorities. The population will have to celebrate the season on a vegetable diet.

Age-limit: 55

HUNGARY'S KEEN DESIRE FOR RECRUITS.

New York, Dec. 21.

It is reported from Buda Pest that the Hungarian Parliament has extended to 55 years the age limit for men eligible for active military service.

A Barbed-Wire Frontier

GERMAN PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM BELGIUM.

New York, Dec. 21.

It is reported from Amsterdam that the Germans are closing the frontier with the Netherlands with barbed wire to put a stop to the constant leakage of prisoners who escape over the border.

Wounds in the Leg

REMARKABLE WAR STATISTICS.

Paris, Dec. 22.

Dr. Tuffier reported to the Academy of Medicine that out of 2169 cases of wounded French soldiers that had been under observation, 1611 of them were wounds in the legs.

FAILURE OF THE TEUTON OFFENSIVE

Von Hindenburg's Reverses on the Dwina

FIVE GERMAN DIVISIONS IN RETREAT

Russia Prepared to Fight to the Last Man

Petrograd, Dec. 22.

It is officially announced that the German offensive in the direction of Riga and on the Dwina has definitely failed, the Russians having compelled Marshal Von Hindenburg's troops to retire by means of resolute counter-attacks.

Before retiring the Germans destroyed part of their artillery and left behind them large quantities of war material.

At the crossing of the Dwina the Germans sustained very serious losses owing to the difficulty of moving rapidly.

Five divisions of German troops are retreating towards Tuckum pursued by the Russians.

Near Oakul a violent engagement is being fought.

Faith in the Russian Army

BRITISH M.P.'s. OPTIMISM.

London, Dec. 22.

Mr. Ian Malcolm, the popular M.P. for Croydon, has returned from a journey of 12,000 miles in Russia, whither he had gone to establish an Anglo-Russian hospital and learn all he could about the Russian Red Cross.

Mr. Malcolm says that he has returned filled with admiration for the immense and really extraordinary preparations that are being made there. Compared with the French and Italian Red Cross Associations the organisation of that of Russia is enormous, and is equally efficient and ready.

He was greatly impressed with the care bestowed upon the wounded, particularly the wounded Germans.

The Russians, he found, were prepared to fight to the last man, even if they were left to carry on the war alone; but everywhere the conviction existed that the Allies would stick together to the end. He returned impressed with the utmost faith in the Russian army.

Battle in Persia

RUSSIANS OCCUPY KUM.

Petrograd, Dec. 22.

It is semi-officially announced that the Russian forces in Persia, after a great battle in which the enemy suffered heavily, occupied the town of Kum.

War in the West

SHARP FIGHTING NEAR ARMENTIERES.

London, Dec. 22.

The War Office has published the following bulletin:—

"During last night there were combats with hand grenades in the quarries north of Loos.

"The enemy again shelled our positions north of Loos and at Ypres. There was also some lively rifle firing opposite Armentieres where the pos-

session of some excavations was being disputed. The enemy twice tried to occupy, at the same time opening a heavy artillery fire, but, after a fierce combat with hand grenades we repulsed him.

"The Germans suffered severe losses, owing to their exposing themselves greatly in their efforts to capture the excavations mentioned."

RUMOURED ARRIVAL OF TURKS IN BELGIUM.

Amsterdam, Dec. 22.

Advices from Brussels state that recently 30,000 Turkish soldiers commanded by German officers arrived at Bruges. In various Belgian towns quarters are being prepared for the accommodation of large numbers of Turkish troops.

This coincides with the report that the Germans are preparing for another offensive in France and Flanders with Calais as their objective.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN THE VOSGES.

Paris, Dec. 22.

Official despatches publishes this afternoon state that in the Vosges an attack delivered yesterday by the French enabled them to effect a considerable extension of their positions on the eastern slopes of Hartmannweilerkopf.

The number of prisoners taken was 1200, of which there were 21 officers belonging to six different regiments.

BRITISH STAFF CHANGES

New Dardanelles Commander

GENERAL MONRO SUCCEEDS HAIG

London, Dec. 22.

It is officially announced that Lieut.-General Murray has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Dardanelles.

General Monro is to take command of the 1st British army in France.

Lieut.-General Robertson is appointed Chief of the General Staff.

General Kiggel is to be Chief of Staff in the army commanded by General Douglas Haig on the Western front.

MORE CHANGES TO BE MADE

London, Dec. 22.

It is stated that in addition to the recent changes in the staff appointments officially announced, further alterations will be made owing to the Teutons threatening Suez, and to the organisation of further millions of men for active service.

"Duff" in the Trenches

PROBABLE SHORTAGE OWING TO WAR PRICES.

London, Dec. 22.

It is feared that this Christmas there will be a scarcity of plum duff in the trenches owing to the high prices of the necessary ingredients in consequence of war taxes.

Wilhelm's Little Worries

KAISER SUFFERING FROM SLIGHT INFLAMMATION OF THROAT

New York, Dec. 22.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Kaiser is suffering from slight inflammation of the throat and is in the hands of the doctors.

Marchand Returns

FASHODA COMMANDER RECOVERS FROM WOUNDS.

Paris, Dec. 22.

General Marchand who was wounded in action some time since has now recovered and returned to the front.

Prussian Casualties

A TOTAL OF 2,287,083 MEN.

London, Dec. 21.

The latest bulletins give the losses sustained by the Prussian army during the war as 2,287,083 men. This is irrespective of the other States which form the German Empire.

Munitions Workers

DEMAND THROUGHOUT SCANDINAVIA.

Christiania, Dec. 21.

All Scandinavia is being canvassed by the agents of foreign countries who are seeking for persons who are skilled in saddlery and the manufacture of ammunition. So far the result has not been remarkable for success.

Compulsory Gloom

KAISER WITHDRAWS CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR FROM THE CALENDAR.

New York, Dec. 21.

It is reported from Berlin that the Kaiser has forbidden Christmas and New Year being celebrated by the Court.

It is also understood that the Princes of the Imperial family will be forbidden to return to Berlin at that time. The Kaiser and Kaiserin will spend Christmas and New Year at the military general quarters.

Inaction of Allies

BLAMED BY SERBIANS FOR BULGARIAN SUCCESSES.

Rome, Dec. 21.

A party of about a hundred refugee Serbians, chiefly of the upper classes, with several soldiers and Deputies, has arrived here, having crossed Albania on foot. They suffered great hardships and were several times in danger of falling victims to the hordes of wandering Albanian tribes.

They report having left some thousands more behind them, destitute of everything, and they appeal for help to the Americans.

The attribute the disaster of Serbia to the action of the Allies in confining themselves to diplomatic negotiations instead of anticipating hostilities on the part of Bulgaria by sending troops. Had this been done while the Austro-Germans were occupied in the campaign against Russia, the Serbians could have marched to Sofia, bringing in Greece and Rumania to the side of the Allies. Dilatoriness and hesitation at Paris and London enabled the Teutons to organise with the Bulgarians the campaign which has given the results known to the world.

VARNA TAKEN

Russians in Bulgaria

FLEET DESTROYS THE TOWN

London, Dec. 22.

It is announced from Petrograd that the Russians have occupied Varna. After the bombardment, wherein the guns of the Russian warships silenced the Bulgarian batteries and destroyed the town, causing heavy losses among the garrison, the Russian infantry and artillery were at once landed without a hitch or loss.

The troops landed are considered sufficient to hold the town against a possible attack by the Bulgarians.

EAGER ANTICIPATION IN LONDON

London, Dec. 22.

It is officially announced that news is being eagerly awaited regarding the landing of the Russians at Varna, as this will create a welcome and timely diversion.

Albania has suddenly become a danger zone, where the Serbians are being rounded up and the Italians menaced.

Graeco-Bulgarian Conflicts

NUMBERS OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

London, Dec. 21.

In the northern part of the Epirus the frays between Greeks and Bulgarians are assuming the proportions of sanguinary combats wherein numbers of men have been killed or wounded.

AN OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

Rome, Dec. 21.

It is officially reported from Athens that there is fighting at Koritza between Greeks and Bulgarians.

Warding-off the Teutons

GREEK TROOPS OCCUPY DOIRAN

New York, Dec. 21.

It is reported from Athens that the Greek troops have occupied the town of Doiran in Macedonia, interposing themselves between the Allies and the Teutons.

Flight from Serbia

PEOPLE PERISH BY THE WAYSIDE.

London, Dec. 21.

It is estimated that about 500,000 Serbians fled from the country when invaded by the Teuton and Bulgarian forces, and the fate of thousands is unknown. Many perished from cold and hunger, and others were devoured by wolves.

Turkey's "Victory"

2500 CASUALTIES IN TWO DAYS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, Dec. 21.

The War Office announces that General Townshend in his despatches from Mesopotamia estimates that the Turkish losses on the 12th and 13th instant were not less than 2500. These losses were sustained in combats with the British rearguard during the retreat of the latter to Kut-el-Mara.

On the Kut-el-Mara front during the night of the 17th a mixed contingent of British and Indian troops took by surprise the enemy's advanced trenches, killing 30 and capturing 11 prisoners. The two following days passed quietly.

COMING "DRIVE" AGAINST EGYPT

Operations Directed from Constantinople

TURCO-TEUTON ARMY OF 300,000 REGULARS

Germany's Desire for Control of Suez Canal

Rome, Dec. 22.

"La Tribuna" says that the outpost fighting reported from Cairo heralds a Turco-Teuton drive against Egypt.

Information obtained from a neutral diplomat at Constantinople is to the effect that the expedition is already under way. The operations are being directed from Constantinople, where the headquarters of the army are established.

The army consists of 200,000 Turks, 100,000 Germans, some Austrian artillery and the rest Arab irregulars.

The German staff officers are busy night and day at plans for obtaining the control of the Suez Canal.

Submarine Captured

FINE "HAUL" BY A TORPEDO BOAT.

Rome, Dec. 22.

"Il Messaggero" announces that an Austrian submarine has been captured by a torpedo boat. It is not stated what the nationality of the torpedo boat is, nor the place where the capture was effected.

Casualties at Kut-el-Mara

BRITISH LOSSES: 200 KILLED, 1127 WOUNDED.

London, Dec. 22.

It is announced that the losses of the British forces under General Townshend at Kut-el-Mara have been 200 killed and 1,127 wounded.

Gift to British Museum

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PRECIOUS STONES.

London, Dec. 22.

Mr. Church, President of the Mineralogical Society, has presented the British Museum with the finest collection of precious stones in Britain. One of the specimens is a red spessartite weighing six carats, very rare.

On account of the risks of Zeppelin attacks the collection will not be on view until after the war.

"Protecting" Neutrals

GERMAN PIRACY IN DANISH WATERS.

London, Dec. 22.

A telegram from Copenhagen received through Reuter's Agency reports that the Danish steamer Argo while in Danish waters met two German torpedo boats travelling with lights out.

One of the torpedo boats collided with the Danish steamer, the captain of which, fearing that the vessel might sink, made for the coast; but the Germans ordered him to put out to sea, and on his hesitating fired a

blank cartridge to emphasise the order.

The Argo succeeded in reaching Aarhus where she will undergo repairs.

THE ARGO SEIZED BY THE GERMANS.

London, Dec. 22.

A telegram from Copenhagen reports that the Danish steamer Argo, whose capture by Germans was announced yesterday, has been taken to a German port by a prize crew. The vessel's cargo consisted of Danish tools for Russia.

The Swedish Minister at Berlin is investigating the case.

The Isonzo Struggle

AUSTRO-ITALIAN LOSSES OF 1,100,000.

Zurich, Dec. 22.

Swiss military experts estimate that in the Austro-Italian theatre of war the Austrian losses have amounted to 750,000 killed, wounded or captured, and those of the Italians to 250,000, including 50,000 prisoners.

The Austrians say that the outside world is unaware of the terrific violence of the fighting, especially on the Isonzo and at Gorizia.

Devouring Literature

NEWSPAPERS AS CATTLE-FOOD.

Amsterdam, Dec. 22.

Professor Mehner writing to the "Hamburger Nachrichten" urges the saving of newspapers for chemical treatment whereby they may be transformed into a substitute for straw. He says that after feeding men's minds they can be utilised for feeding cattle and thus may be transformed into beefsteak.

The "Loan of Victory"

14,000 MILLION FRANCS SUBSCRIBED.

Paris, Dec. 22.

M. Ribot, the Minister of Finance, announces that the "loan of victory" has resulted in subscriptions to the amount of 14,000 million francs.

The announcement has been received with much satisfaction.

Advance of the Austrians

STOUT RESISTANCE BY MONTENEGRINS.

Geneva, Dec. 22.

Despatches from Cetinje report that the Montenegrins continue to offer a desperate resistance to the advance of the Austrians. In the recent fighting near the Lim river the latter suffered very heavy losses.

Numbers of Austrian prisoners have arrived at Cetinje and will be sent to the concentration camps.

No Wintering in Egypt

MILITARY EXIGENCIES CLOSE POPULAR PLEASURE RESORT.

London, Dec. 21.

It is officially announced that in view of the great number of ladies who are going to Egypt, it has been resolved, upon the request of the commander of the British forces in Egypt, not to issue passports to ladies which will permit of their travelling in or spending the winter in Egypt. Those who already are in possession of valid passports are warned that they will not be allowed to land without the leave of the British commander.

Searching for Camels

GERMANS PREPARING FOR CAMPAIGN FOREDOOMED TO FAILURE.

London, Dec. 21.

Asla Minor is being scoured by the Turks and Germans in search of camels to supplement the railway from Damascus, which now reaches almost to the Egyptian frontier.

British military men who know the country predict that the Turco-German expedition against Egypt is doomed.

Another Raid?

ZEPPELIN TRAVELLING IN DIRECTION OF ENGLAND

London, Dec. 22.

Some alarm was felt in London last night owing to the publication of a despatch from Holland announcing that a Zeppelin had been seen travelling in the direction of England. All precautions were taken and squadrons of aeroplanes held ready to drive away the enemy.

All-Night Sitting

COMMONS ADJOURN AT 5.30 a.m. AFTER AUTHORISING NEW ARMY

London, Dec. 22.

The House of Commons, after passing the Bill authorising the addition of another army of 1,000,000 men to the British forces, adjourned at 5.30 a.m. this morning.

BRITAIN'S FOUR MILLIONS

London, Dec. 22.

The House of Commons accepted the proposal of the Prime Minister to raise the strength of the British army to 4,000,000 men.

The new army of a million men is already almost entirely with the colours undergoing military training.

After passing the resolution the Parliamentary sessions were adjourned.

Mails Seized

STEAMER STOCKHOLM DETAINED AT KIRKWALL.

London, Dec. 22.

The steamer Stockholm has been released at Kirkwall after some of the mail had been removed.

82 per cent

BRITISH FIRMS REPAY LOANS TO THE TREASURY

London, Dec. 22.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced that of the £200,000,000 advanced by the Treasury to British firms in order to enable them to meet their obligations in the early days of the war, 82 per cent. has been paid.

Near to Success

ALLIES' ILL-LUCK IN THE DARDANELLES.

New York, Dec. 21.

The Vienna correspondent of the Associated Press says that, according to the opinions of the highest military authorities, if the Allies had continued the bombardment of the Dardanelles during March last, they would have been completely successful. The forts had only twenty cartridges left and the Turkish army was utterly demoralised, while the Sultan and the Government were ready to flee to Asia Minor.

However, for some unknown reason the Allies suspended operations, giving the Turks time to recover and obtain further supplies of ammunition.

NAZIM BEY'S DENIAL.

New York, Dec. 21.

A telegram from Berlin via London reports that Nazim Bey has denied the statement as to the possibility of the Allies forcing the Dardanelles last March if they had maintained their attack.

Christmas at the Front

NO FESTIVITIES; MASS AT SOISSONS CATHEDRAL.

New York, Dec. 21.

The special correspondent of the "New York Herald," telegraphing from the French headquarters via Paris, says:—

"The usual Christmas spirit is dissipated by the whistle of bullets. Under these circumstances it is easy to understand that the officers have unanimously agreed not to celebrate the day behind the lines.

"There will only be religious celebrations. At midnight on Christmas Eve, a solitary figure will enter to pray for the success of the French arms and for rest for the souls of those who have fallen. This will be Cardinal Luçon, who holds prayers twice a week in the undestroyed wing of the cathedral.

"In the Soissons cathedral, a high Mass will be celebrated."

Hun Munitions Depots

BLOWN-UP AT MUNSTER.

London, Dec. 22.

It is reported from Amsterdam that several ammunition depots in the Prussian town of Munster, have been blown-up, many men being killed and injured.

TOWN SERIOUSLY DAMAGED

London, Dec. 22.

A telegram from Amsterdam says that the town of Munster in Prussia was seriously damaged by the explosion of the powder factory and several ammunition depots.

Mrs Asquith's Injunction

GRANTED AGAINST "THE GLOBE"

London, Dec. 21.

Mrs. Asquith, wife of the Prime Minister, has been granted an injunction against the "Globe" restraining it from the publication of injurious articles.

SUCCESSSES IN THE BALTIC

MORE GERMAN VESSELS SUNK

New York, Dec. 18.

A despatch from London says that the British submarines in the Baltic are reported to have sunk several more German vessels during the past week.

GERMANY "FEELING" FOR PEACE

Chancellor's Admission in the Reichstag

RUSSIA SAID TO BE THE STUMBLING-BLOCK

Breakdown of Mr. Ford's Mission

New York, Dec. 22.

It is reported from Berlin that the Imperial Chancellor speaking in the Reichstag said that he had left the way open for the Entente to give an expression of the same goodwill as that contained in his own utterances. Had they responded, a common ground for discussion would have been found.

However he did not think that either side had ripened into readiness to enter into discussions, consequently Germany was prepared for a long war. Germany felt morally stronger after having given the world to understand that she was ready for peace.

The Chancellor expressed surprise at the tone of the American Note to Austria. He said that if he had to answer it he would ask the State Department to amend its style of language before replying. The violence of its language was uncalled for. He hoped that the negotiations would end satisfactorily.

RUSSIA, THE STUMBLING-BLOCK.

New York, Dec. 22.

A telegram from Berlin says that Hungary is willing to give pledges to Russia that the Dardanelles shall remain open to Russian commerce as a condition of peace.

Berlin considers that Count Apponyi's statement in an interview at Buda Pest was important, not only because of the dominant position he occupies in Austro-Hungarian affairs, but also because he is the leader of the International Peace party. It is understood why Russia wants assurances, and Berlin cannot see why guarantees should not be given.

Russia is believed to be the stumbling block to an early ending of the war, and there are no prospects of an early peace.

Mr. Ford's Mission

PROBABILITY OF FAILURE.

New York, Dec. 22.

A despatch from Christiania states that Mr. Ford continues ill and appears to be disheartened by the results of his efforts to bring about peace.

The persons whom he commissioned to form part of the Peace Committee have refused to have anything to do with the affair, alleging that it is necessary to wait for official initiative.

MEMBER OF THE PARTY SUCCEUMBS.

Christiania, Dec. 22.

A Mr. Lloyd Bingham, one of the party accompanying Mr. Ford, has died here from congestion of the lungs.

MR. FORD DISAPPOINTED.

Christiania, Dec. 22.

The general opinion here is that Mr. Ford realises the hopelessness of his plans obtaining any results, and that he will bring them to an end in a perfunctory manner.

It is possible that, unconsciously, he has been disappointed by the lack

of warmth in his reception here, which is however in no way due to hostility on the part of the Danish authorities.

Admiralty Research Work

NEW BOARD COMMENCES ITS LABOURS.

London, Dec. 22.

The Board of Invention and Research attached to the British Admiralty has commenced its labours. It is divided into six sections, as follows:—(1) an aircraft section; (2) a section for submarines, mines, searchlights and wireless communication; (3) naval construction; (4) anti-aircraft apparatus; (5) ordnance, ammunition and gases; (6) armament for aircraft, and bombs.

Taken to Five Towns

ADVENTURES OF SERBIAN TREASURY FUNDS.

Marseilles, Dec. 22.

The sum of 18 million francs representing the funds of the Serbian Treasury has arrived here on the way to Paris to be deposited in the Franco-Serbian bank. The French Government has told off a strong escort to guard it on the way.

This money has had an eventful history. First it was hurried from Belgrade to Nish when the town was threatened with an attack by the Austrians; then from Nish it was transported to Monastir, whence, being in danger of capture, it was taken to Salonica. Finally it was thought wise to again remove it to Paris, where it will remain until the end of the war.

44 Fights in the Air

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, Dec. 21.

A bulletin issued by the War Office referring to operations on the Western front, says:—

"Various portions of the German trenches have been bombarded from our centre and from the southern sector.

"The enemy's artillery bombarded us yesterday afternoon at Ypres and Saint Jean. He also displayed much activity against our lines and support trenches north-west of Ypres. We replied by shelling his trenches at Zonnebeke, Zandvoorde, Ghelvelt and Taubrielen.

"In the morning the enemy canonaded our trenches opposite the quarries north-west of Hulluch, but we silenced his fire.

"Several German aeroplanes made great efforts to prevent our men from reconnoitring their lines, but without success. During the day there were 44 aerial engagements. We brought down by our fire two aeroplanes which fell behind the German lines, and others were obliged to come to earth. One of our machines is missing."

Australia's Splendid Spirit

NO COMPLAINT AT DARDANELLES FAILURE.

Melbourne, Dec. 22.

Mr. Foster Pearce, Minister of Defence in the Australian Commonwealth Government, in a speech in Parliament declared that Australia would rally to the support of Britain with further contributions of men, determined to fight to the end.

There were no complaints uttered about the withdrawal from Gallipoli after the heavy losses sustained there. Australia voiced neither criticism nor complaint concerning the sudden withdrawal of troops from the beaches of Anzac and Suvla. Far from cavilling at this move by the British military authorities, Australia declared that it would not lessen her determination to see this war through; and it would have no effect upon the new effort to raise men for active service.

Rations of Milk

COUPON SYSTEM IN VIENNA.

London, Dec. 22.

The Austrian military authorities have established a compulsory system of coupons for rations of milk. In Vienna no one is allowed to have milk with his coffee unless he can produce the coupon. After midday the sale of coffee with milk is forbidden.

Regulations have also been issued regarding other articles of prime necessity.

Von Emmich Dead

CAPTOR OF LIEGE DIES IN BERLIN

New York, Dec. 22.

A telegram from Berlin announces the death of General von Emmich of the German army at the age of 67.

General Emmich was in command of the German forces which besieged the Belgian fortress of Liege at the commencement of the war.

[Note.—It will be remembered that von Emmich was popularly supposed to have shot himself over a year ago when he saw how many men he had lost in the assaults on Liege.]

Greece's Attitude

SENTIMENT VEERING IN FAVOUR OF ALLIES.

London, Dec. 22.

Despatches from Athens report that during the last few days there has been a radical change in public sentiment. The officers of the Greek army are still in favour of Germany, but the bulk of the army does not conceal its aversion for the Central Empires and especially for the Bulgarians.

It was the Germanophil element alone that took part in the general elections on Sunday last.

From Salonica it is reported that the lines of the Allies and their enemies are separated by a distance of 30 kilometres.

Overrun By Spies

AMERICA ABOUT TO ADOPT SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Washington, Dec. 21.

It is stated that a Bill will be presented to Congress conferring certain powers on the Government for the protection of State secrets. The Bill is to be treated as urgent. Its application will probably lead to a number of sensational and unlooked for arrests.

It is known that Washington is overrun by spies.

"Wild-cat" Finance

GERMANY'S DASH FOR BANKRUPTCY.

Amsterdam, Dec. 21.

The German Socialist newspaper "Vorwaerts," reviewing the speech delivered in the Reichstag by the Minister of Finance, Dr. Helfferich, says that with the new credit of 10,000 million marks, the total debt will reach to 40,000 millions, the annual interest upon which will be 2,000 millions, while it will require 500 millions more to redeem them.

The paper considers it essential that the Imperial revenues be more than doubled to meet the obligations for current expenses. Before the war broke out the state of the finances gave cause for anxiety. In 1909 taxation was increased by 500 million marks, yet the Budget did not balance. In 1913 taxes on private fortunes were levied in the form of a non-recurrent contribution to supply funds for armaments and cover the deficit which existed.

The paper arrives at the conclusion that the maintenance of the present system is impossible. As for taxation upon importations of provisions and raw materials, many articles will increase in price after the war is over, so if the tariff is continued it will cause an artificial increase and will incapacitate Germany from competing in the world's markets.

The interests both of consumers and producers demand the abolition of taxes on importations, and the time has therefore come for the Government to declare what course it is steering.

SOCIALIST OPPOSITION.

London, Dec. 21.

It is known that the Reichstag has adopted the new vote of 10,000 million marks for war expenditure. The vote was opposed by nineteen Socialists, whose spokesman declared that the endeavours to open negotiations for peace had been brought to naught by parties on both sides who are in favour of the annexation of territory.

TAXATION OF WAR PROFITS.

Amsterdam, Dec. 21.

It is reported from Berlin that the Reichstag has approved of the credit of 10,000 million marks requested by the Government for meeting war expenses.

The Bill for taxing industries which profit by the war passed its third reading. This is expected to yield a considerable sum.

THE GOVERNMENT'S LEGISLATION.

New York, Dec. 21.

A despatch from Berlin says that a Bill introducing a "post Bellum" tax on war profits, requiring the companies and corporations to put aside 50 per cent. of such profits, was under discussion in the Reichstag to-day.

It appears probable that there will be further discussion as to the methods whereby to recover undue or excessive profits.

The reports as to the enormous profits made had resulted in a popular movement in favour of special taxation; but the Government felt itself compelled for technical reasons to adopt a general taxation of all increases and profits.

"Once a Hun"

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE DECLINE "NATURALISED" MEMBERS.

London, Dec. 22.

The members of the Stock Exchange have adopted a resolution that no one of German or Austro-Hungarian birth, whether a naturalised British subject or not, shall be elected to that institution.

AUSTRALIA'S OFFER**EVERY AVAILABLE MAN****650,000 TROOPS FOR THE EMPIRE**

London, Dec. 17.

The Premier of the Australian Commonwealth has telegraphed to the British Government that a census recently taken throughout the country showed that there are 650,000 men fit for military service. If required, their services will be placed at the disposal of the British Government without reserve.

WINSTON CHURCHILL WOUNDED**WHILE SERVING WITH
GRENADE GUARDS.**

London, Dec. 18.

It is reported that Major Winston Churchill who is serving with the Grenadier Guards in France has been wounded. The report does not state whether the wound is serious or slight.

LIVING IN LUXURY**COMFORTS FOR GERMAN
PRISONERS IN ENGLAND.**

London, Dec. 18.

Owing to the prisoners' concentration camps in France having become overcrowded, a number of German prisoners are now being sent to England. A statement to that effect has been issued by the War Office in explanation of the presence of several hundred men of the Crown Prince's army at Dorchester.

The prisoners were interviewed by several correspondents of neutral countries, when no complaints of any consequence regarding their treatment in Britain were made. They are well fed and clothed, and the only work at which they are put is cleaning their quarters. Some hundreds of them have volunteered their services at various trades, building huts, etc., for which they receive pay. They are supplied with hot and shower baths, laundry, gymnasium, schoolroom and hospital.

Among them are several victims of gas used by the British. It is observed that the gas affects the kidneys as long as two months after inhalation.

FESTIVITIES FOR PRISONERS**GERMANY'S PROPOSAL TO
RUSSIA.**

New York, Dec. 16.

A telegram from Berlin states that Germany has proposed to Russia that the prisoners on both sides be allowed to celebrate the New Year, on the understanding that Russia will allow the German prisoners to celebrate the Kaiser's birthday.

DUTY OF PORTUGAL**"TO DEFEND CAUSE OF LIBERTY
AND CIVILISATION."**

Lisbon, Dec. 18.

A grand banquet in honour of the Allies has been given at the San Carlos Theatre in this city. It was attended by the members of the Portuguese Cabinet and over four hundred personalities and dignitaries. A number of eloquent speeches were delivered, the gist of which was that it is the duty of Portugal to defend on the field of battle the cause of liberty and civilisation.

The assembly loudly cheered the Ministers of the allied nations as they took their seats.

**BRITISH TROOPS
WITHDRAWN****ABANDONMENT OF ANZAC
AND SUVLA BAY**

London, Dec. 20.

The following official announcement has been issued by the British Government:—

"The British troops at Suvla and Anzac on the Gallipoli peninsula have been successfully removed, with all their artillery and baggage, to other spheres of operation. The movement was effected with trifling losses."

**ABANDONMENT OF GALLIPOLI
CAMPAIGN?**

New York, Dec. 20.

The announcement that the British have been withdrawn from Suvla and Anzac on Gallipoli peninsula and transported to other fronts, though not unexpected, has caused some impression. It is not quite clear whether the British have definitely abandoned the campaign against the Dardanelles, or whether only a part of the land forces have been withdrawn.

**"TOE" OF GALLIPOLI STILL TO BE
HELD BY BRITISH TROOPS.**

London, Dec. 20.

The Prime Minister has announced that the transfer of the British troops from Suvla Bay and Anzac was done in pursuance of a decision reached by the Cabinet some time ago. He declared that the great success of the operation reflected the highest credit on General, Admiral, Staff, and all ranks of the army and navy. The "toe" of Gallipoli will continue to be occupied by the British.

The future destination of the troops withdrawn from the peninsula is unknown, but the supposition is that the Entente has determined to abandon the defensive in the Balkans.

Mr. Asquith refused to discuss a question raised by Mr. Byles as to whether the recent debates in the Reichstag indicated a disposition to transfer the war from the battlefield to the Council.

SPREADING OF KULTUR**GERMAN PROFESSORS TO TEACH
IN TURKEY.**

Athens, Dec. 20.

Marshal von der Goltz, the Commander-in-Chief of the future expedition against Egypt, has fixed his headquarters at Aleppo, where the preparations for the campaign are going on. The armament for the forces, which will be composed chiefly of Turks, is being provided by the Krupp factories. The troops are being trained by German officers.

Contracts for three years have been made with German professors to teach the German language in Turkey.

TURKEY'S NEW RULERS**GERMANS TO HOLD MINISTERIAL
PORTFOLIOS.**

Athens, Dec. 20.

It is reported from Constantinople that the Committee of Union and Progress has determined to appoint Germans for all the Turkish Ministerial portfolios, with the exception of that of Worship.

WOMEN MASSACRED**OUTRAGES BY MUSSULMANS IN
MACEDONIA.**

Rome, Dec. 20.

A telegram from Scutari reports that a Serbian official has stated that women and children are being massacred by the Mussulmans in Macedonia, the cruelties and excesses committed by them being unprecedented.

ABYSSINIAN AID**COUNTERSTROKE TO TEUTON
PROPAGANDA.**

Paris, Dec. 17.

The newspaper "Excelsior" says that the French Government is considering a suggestion put forward by M. Candace, the negro Deputy for Guadalupe, that Abyssinia be invited to cooperate with the Allies, who are to guarantee her independence.

It is argued that this move would be a counterstroke to the activities of the Teutons in the neighbouring Soudan, where they are inciting the natives to march on Khartoum and are stirring the Moslems up against Egypt.

**200,000 MEN OFFERED TO THE
ENTENTE.**

Paris, Dec. 17.

It is announced in the Chamber of Deputies that the Emperor of Abyssinia has offered to place a contingent of 200,000 soldiers at the disposal of the Entente.

TRANSPORTATION TO SUEZ.

Paris, Dec. 17.

Deputy Alype, who announced the offer of 200,000 troops from Abyssinia, pointed out that the troops could be transported to Suez canal in four days and to Bassora in five. The co-operation of the Japanese navy in the work of transportation was suggested.

POLITICIANS' SALARIES**LAW OFFICERS ASK FOR
REDUCTION.**

London, Dec. 17.

The Attorney-General and Solicitor-General have written to the Prime Minister requesting him to make a reduction of £1,000 per annum in their salaries. A reduction of £10,000 in fees has already been made since the call upon the nation to economise, and preparations for further steps of the kind are being made.

RUBBER FOR GERMANY**8000 LBS. CONCEALED IN MAIL-
BAGS.**

London, Dec. 20.

Regarding the seizure by the British authorities of the postal parcels on board the Danish steamer Hellig Olav, the Foreign Office announces: "It had been ascertained that out of a total of 300 bags of mails 109 were entirely filled with rubber consigned to a well-known Swedish firm, agent of the enemy. The total amount of rubber is estimated at 8,000 lbs.

"After the search, no further contraband having been discovered, the rest of the bags were permitted to proceed to their destination."

U.S. GOVERNMENT'S PROTEST.

Washington, Dec. 20.

The United States Government has sent a protest to Britain against interference with the parcel post service with the United States, and asking for an explanation of the recent action of the British authorities in this respect.

LORD DERBY CONGRATULATED**CABINET GRATIFIED AT SUCCESS
OF RECRUITING SCHEME.**

London, Dec. 20.

At a Cabinet meeting held to-day Lord Derby gave details of his recruiting scheme and the results so far obtained thereby.

The matter was thoroughly discussed and the other Cabinet Ministers warmly congratulated his Lordship on the energy and skill with which he had carried out his scheme.

THE BREMEN SUNK**GERMAN CRUISER
TORPEDOED****TORPEDO BOAT SHARES HER FATE**

New York, Dec. 20.

A wireless telegram from Berlin states that it is officially announced in that city that the German cruiser Bremen and a small torpedo boat have been sunk in the Baltic by one of the Allies' submarines.

The crews of both vessels were saved.

The Bremen was a third class cruiser of 3200 tons displacement and a velocity of 23 knots, launched at Bremen in 1903. She carried ten 4.1 guns and 14 machine guns, and had two submerged torpedo tubes. Her full complement was 303 men.]

SUNK BY A BIPLANE**LOSS OF A GERMAN SUBMARINE.**

New York, Dec. 20.

A report has been received from Paris announcing the destruction by a French biplane of a German submarine at Nieuport.

WRECKED IN A STORM**FRENCH MINISTER'S WIFE
SAVED FROM A LOST STEAMER**

Athens, Dec. 18.

It is reported that a French steamer bound for Marseilles has been wrecked in a heavy storm. The wife of the French Minister at Athens was on board, but was saved.

TIME WITH THE ENTENTE**GERMANY'S DREAD OF BRITAIN.**

Rome, Dec. 20.

"Il Secolo" publishes an interview with a Scandinavian publicist, who says that what most preoccupies Germany is the realisation that time is on the side of the British, for whom her hatred is only equalled by her dread.

FEWER GERMAN COUNTS**NOBLEMEN KILLED IN THE WAR**

Rotterdam, Dec. 16.

The Almanach de Gotha for 1916 shows that in the early months of 1915 the German nobility lost 186 Counts, 156 Barons, 592 members of the old nobility and 552 of the modern creations.

GERMAN GENERAL KILLED**VON STOCKHAUSEN DIES ON
FIELD OF BATTLE.**

London, Dec. 18.

The newspapers publish a report from Amsterdam which states that General von Stockhausen, of the German army, has been killed on the field of battle.

BREAD TICKETS**INTRODUCTION IN HUNGARY.**

Amsterdam, Dec. 18.

The "Vossische Zeitung" of Berlin states that the system of issuing bread tickets in Hungary is to be introduced owing to the difficulty of transporting wheat to that country.

SPAIN PREPARES FOR WAR

HEAVY PURCHASES OF MUNITIONS IN THE STATES

New York, Dec. 21.

It is reported from Gibraltar that importance is attributed to the military activity which is noticeable in Spain.

A decree which appeared to-day provides for 60,000 riflemen to be armed with the latest make of Remington in place of the Mauser.

At all the military encampments large bodies of recruits are to be seen undergoing training.

Agents of the Spanish Government have purchased in New York 20 million rounds of ammunition besides machinery for completing the equipment of the munitions factories.

It is evident that the Spanish Government is striving to place the army on an efficient footing with as little loss of time as possible.

SPAIN'S EXTENSIVE PURCHASES IN THE STATES.

New York, Dec. 21.

The Spanish Government has deposited \$30,000,000 to its credit in the local banks for the purchase of military supplies which include 400,000,000 cartridge shells. No arms have been ordered owing to the high prices demanded for them. The Spanish Government is desirous of increasing its own output of shells to a million daily, and for that purpose is purchasing machinery.

DR. HELFFERICH HYSTERICAL

ASKS FOR MORE MONEY FOR WAR EXPENDITURE AND BLAMES BRITAIN FOR CONTINUED BLOODSHED.

New York, Dec. 16.

Telegrams from Berlin give the gist of the speech of the German Minister of Finance, Dr. Helfferich, in introducing the Bill for authorising a further loan of 10,000 million marks.

The Minister laid all the blame for the continuation of the war upon the Allies, saying:—

"As at Belshazzar's feast letters of fire appeared upon the wall, so over the columns of the British Empire it is written that the responsibility for future bloodshed, for the misery occasioned by the war throughout the world, and for the great danger to which civilisation is exposed, will fall not upon Germany but upon those who refuse to recognise the military successes of the Germans which none can dispute. The responsibility rests upon those who, living under criminal illusion, continue to talk of the proposal to annihilate Germany, winning the war by wearing her out."

The new loan will raise to 40,000 million marks the amount for which the German Government has asked in order to carry on the war.

The Minister stated that the nations at war are spending 330 million marks daily, a third of which represents Teutonic expenditure.

WHOLESALE CONFISCATION

GERMANY APPLIES TO THE FATHERLAND METHODS USED IN BELGIUM.

London, Dec. 18.

Telegrams from Geneva state that the German Government, hard pressed for gold, proposes to confiscate all gold in the possession of private individuals. It will commence by appropriating gold deposited under any denomination at the banks.

DEMAND FOR PEACE

HUNGARY TIRED OF WAR

COUNT KAROLYI'S APPEAL

London, Dec. 17.

A letter to the "Morning Post" dated Buda Pest, December 7, reproduces portions of a speech by Count Karolyi, leader of the Independent party in the Hungarian Parliament.

Being convinced that the Germanic Powers have won all along the line, he was anxious to know why the Government could not make peace, and demanded the resignation of the Government if it was not prepared to fulfil the wishes of the people.

The Count declared that neither the Monarchy nor her Allies can demand more from Hungary. She had given incontrovertible proof of her loyalty to the Emperor by sending her sons to maintain the integrity of the Empire. It was due to the Hungarian army that the war had been brought to its present state, permitting the Central Empires to claim compensations. He continued:—

"We made war in order to punish Serbia. That has now been done. We did not want to make conquests. Our task is finished.

"We now want the recognition of the political unity of Hungary, the attributes of a national State, economic independence, and above all, peace.

"Our position enables us to offer peace to our enemies, who are badly beaten, and therefore it can be no humiliation to do so.

"The Government has committed many sins, among them being the establishment of the censorship as a hiding screen. The Independents are justified in demanding that the Government shall accept the wishes of the nation, or resign."

IMPOSSIBLE PEACE TERMS

GERMANY'S DESIRE FOR "SECURITY."

Amsterdam, Dec. 17.

Some of the local papers publish reports from Berlin which state that the military party in Germany in discussing the possible terms of peace, insist that Germany must hold certain strongholds in order to maintain the security of the Empire. The western frontier should be along the Meuse through the fortresses of Bel-fort, Epinal, Lunéville, Nancy and Toul. In the East the line should follow the Narew, Niemen and Vistula

NEITHER WAR NOR PEACE

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION AT THE VATICAN.

Rome, Dec. 17.

The story of a small incident between the Archbishop of Cologne and an English Cardinal comes from the Vatican.

Cardinal Hartmann, on meeting the English prelate, said:—

"Your Eminence, let us not talk about the war."

To which the other replied:—

"No, nor of peace either."

The comments upon the incident lead to the conclusion that the peace campaign does not meet with the support in the Vatican which has generally been believed.

BANKRUPT DUKE

DUKE OF MANCHESTER DECLARED INSOLVENT.

London, Dec. 17.

The Duke of Manchester has been declared insolvent.

GERMAN PLANS FOR INVASION OF EGYPT

THREAT INCREASES IN GRAVITY DAILY

Rome, Dec. 16.

In military circles it is stated that the threat of an attack on Egypt by a Turco-German force is becoming daily more serious.

The construction of a double-track railway from Damascus to the Egyptian frontier is being rapidly carried out and will probably be completed by January 2, when there will only be another fifty miles to reach the Sinai peninsula, which will permit of the concentration of troops in that region.

It is stated that 300,000 Ottoman troops under German officers have been assembled at Alexandretta, Aleppo and Homs.

German engineers are placing a system of pipes to convey water across the desert, and are accumulating material for bridges across the Suez Canal.

Spies report that the Germans are urging the Senussi to attack the west of Egypt, and are also attempting to persuade the Abyssinians to enter the Soudan. German officers are reported to be acting as propagandists and as organisers and instructors of the Abyssinian army.

The newspapers say that if after the lesson the Entente has received in the Balkans, they allow themselves to be taken by surprise in Egypt, they will deserve no sympathy or success.

AUSTRIAN BRUTALITY

TORTURE AND MURDER OF PRISONERS.

Rome, Dec. 16.

A number of Russian prisoners in Austria who have been compelled to work at trench digging and erecting defence works for their captors have succeeded in escaping into Italy.

They tell a moving tale of the cruelties to which they have been subjected. Those who refused to obey orders were tortured in various ways; sometimes being starved for three or four days, beaten, hanged with the wrists tied behind the back until they became insensible, etc. A hundred and fifty of them were made to witness the barbarous execution by untrained cadets in the Austrian rifle companies, of four of their companions.

ITALIAN CONTRACT SWINDLES

SENSATIONAL CHARGES IN ROME

Rome, Dec. 16.

The Press notes with approval the severity of the Courts of Law in dealing with those who are found guilty of attempting to defraud the Government in catering for the army.

The trial of the firm of Bianchi, Cori and Bisi for supplying the Italian army with boots of inferior quality was one in which the public took great interest.

A sensation was caused by a charge being brought against Colonel Pietro Pasquaro, of the Fifth Army Corps, of being implicated with others in swindling operations. The officer is under arrest.

The newspapers observe that in many cases fraudulent acts on the part of commercial or industrial firms would not be possible without the connivance of those whose duty it is to receive the goods.

VISCOUNT FRENCH

CAUSES OF HIS RETIREMENT

THE NEW COMMANDER

New York, Dec. 16.

The "New York Herald" has received a telegram from its correspondent in London to the following effect:—

"Field Marshal French who is retiring from the command of the British forces in the West obtained magnificent results in the course of the campaign and prepared the way for his successor, General Sir Douglas Haig, who was in charge of the retreat from Mons, one of the most epic feats of the war.

"General Haig has been one of those to whom the final victory has been due in every one of the engagements which have taken place since the commencement of the war.

"Field Marshal French is ill from overwork in the constant command of the army which he has transformed from a small force into a fighting machine of the first order; and he has recommended Sir Douglas Haig as his successor on the Western front. To him also is due the appointment of Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien as Commander-in-Chief of the forces in East Africa.

"The King has conferred the title of Viscount upon Field Marshal French; and the papers say that in granting this distinction to this deserving officer His Majesty honoured himself and the nation.

"It is an act of recognition of the merits of a soldier who, from the time he took charge of the forces on campaign, has made no mistakes, who retires of his own accord owing to the fact that his health, broken down by unrelenting work, does not allow of his continuing to discharge the difficult duties of Commander-in-Chief.

"The British nation is convinced that the army's new Commander will cooperate with Generals Joffre and Castelnau, and that the Anglo-French will shortly commence a general advance which will terminate in the expulsion of the Germans from Belgium to the other side of the Rhine."

GREAT CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

London, Dec. 16.

The removal of Field-Marshal French from the command of the British forces in France was independent of the nomination of General Joffre as Commander-in-Chief of the French armies and of General Castelnau as his Chief of General Staff.

In military circles it is considered that both these changes are the forerunners of a grand campaign in France and Belgium.

ALLIANCE WITH BRITAIN

PRAISE FROM MARCONI.

Rome, Dec. 17.

Yesterday Signor Guglielmo Marconi made his maiden speech in the Senate, which was heard with much attention.

Signor Marconi, after eulogistic references to the Italian army and navy, pointed out the benefits arising from the alliance with Britain. Based on constant and traditional friendship between nations and Governments, such alliance would have the virtue of definitely effecting the emancipation of Italy from the influence of the two Central Powers.

FALL FROM AN EXPRESS

Tragic Death of Mr. G. McHardy

A WELL-KNOWN LOCAL BUSINESS MAN

Monday, Dec. 20

Genuine sorrow was expressed throughout the Capital yesterday when it was known that Mr. George McHardy, the popular athletic outfitter of Calle Maipu, had been killed by a fall from the Rosario express on the previous evening.

The manner in which the late Mr. McHardy met his end will probably never be known, but Mr. Mackenzie, Traffic Manager of the Central Argentine Railway, explained to a representative of the HERALD yesterday the details of the tragedy so far as they could be conjectured.

Mr. Mackenzie, who has known the deceased for several years, deeply deplores the loss of a friend. He stated that Mr. McHardy was a traveller on the Rosario express, on which train he had a seat in the Pullman car.

OPENED THE WRONG DOOR.

It was between the stations of General Lagos and Alvear, which is the next station to Rosario, that the deceased, after having dined, passed through the dining coach into the Pullman, which was next to the end brake van, and from thence it was possible that he had passed further back, and had opened a wrong door, and had been thrown out of the train on to the line, where severe injuries to the head had apparently caused instantaneous death. He had fallen on the six-foot way, and was on the right-hand side of the train looking towards Rosario. The accident must have occurred at about 10.15 p.m., and only a quarter of an hour from the destination.

SAFETY OF THE TRAIN.

The train is a vestibule train with first-class coach dining-car—Pullman car and brake van. By the term "vestibule" is meant that each coach is connected by a closed-in "concertina" arrangement. So far as is known no doors were found open, and it is not possible to put any other construction on the sad affair than that suggested by Mr. Mackenzie.

Mr. McHardy was missed on arrival at Rosario, and his body was found at a late hour at the place indicated, and was afterwards transferred to Rosario, and yesterday to Buenos Aires, where the train arrived at 6.20 p.m.

CAREER OF THE DECEASED.

Enquiries by the HERALD elicited the fact that the deceased left for Rosario in order to attend to some details regarding extensive new premises which he proposed to open in Rosario at an early date.

This was to have been yet another stage in the development of the business that Mr. McHardy had built up since he came to the Argentine about thirty years ago.

After arriving in the Republic he was for some time engaged in agricultural pursuits. Later he came to the Capital in connection with the laying-out of tennis courts and sporting pitches. So successful was his first connection with sporting matters that he at once achieved a reputation as an expert, and his services were consequently much in request. Better to cater for the wishes of a large and influential section of the English sporting community. Mr. McHardy opened a place of business in Bartolome Mitre for the sale of sporting requisites. His abilities with the tennis racquet were well known, and innumerable cups and other trophies which profusely decorated his home, testified to the success which he had attained in open competitions.

His entry into business was marked by steady and onward advancement,

with the happy result that the business continued to grow and prosper under the successive changes for larger and more commodious premises.

Within the last few years, with the shrewd foresight for which he was always characteristic, he made an arrangement with the Ford Motor Car Company to sell their products in the provinces of Cordoba and Santa Fé, and most satisfactory results attended this new venture. It was in the interests of this business that he made his last and fatal journey.

The deceased gentleman was 46 years of age, being a native of Forfarshire, Scotland, where his father is still engaged in farming pursuits. The deceased is survived by a widow and a family of six, who are left to mourn his loss. The eldest son has only a few weeks more to serve as a conscript in the land that gave him birth. Two other sons—whose portraits are given to-day—are at present in North America studying at the Ford Car works. Another son, Stewart, has lately been a great help to his father in the management of the business, while the two younger members of the family, Donald and Daisy, are still at school. A brother of the deceased, Mr. Willie McHardy, is a partner in the firm of George Brown and Co.

Deep sympathy is expressed with the family in their unexpected and tragic bereavement.

On arrival of the train at Rosario his absence, which had not been remarked, attracted attention, and alarm deepened into consternation when no trace of him was discovered except his straw hat and his luggage. The police were promptly informed, and a search of the line was made in the neighbourhood of Alvear, Kilom. 283, at about which point he had left the company. There the body was found on the down line; evidently Mr. McHardy had either mistaken the exit of the coach next to the Pullman for the lavatory door, and walked off the train—as so nearly happened to a traveller on the rapido about a month ago—or he may have gone out intentionally to see what manner of night it was and have been thrown off his balance by an unexpected lurch of the train. A comparison of timings showed that the night passenger train, No. 16, from Rosario to Buenos Aires, must have passed over him some three minutes after he fell. The body, badly cut up, was brought to Rosario by the police, and an inquiry was instituted in due course.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONY

The funeral of the late Mr. George McHardy took place yesterday at the Chacarita cemetery at 3 p.m. The Rev.



The late Mr. George McHardy and two of his sons—both of whom are at present employed in the Ford Motor Works, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.

HOW THE ACCIDENT MAY HAVE OCCURRED

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Rosario, Dec. 21.

Few members of the local British community have not to-day spoken of the tragic suddenness with which Mr. George McHardy has met his end. He journeyed by the rapido, train No. 3, which left the Federal Capital last evening at 6 o'clock, and is due here about 10.30, under the new timing. He dined with some friends in the comedor, and later, as far as I can gather, he was sitting in the Pullman car. He went out, presumably to the lavatory, and he did not return. The manner of his disappearance must remain a matter of conjecture.

Dr. Fleming conducted, in accordance with Scottish custom, a short service at the residence of the deceased gentleman at Villa Devoto, and subsequently at the graveside as well. The great respect and esteem in which the late Mr. McHardy was held is evidenced by the number of those who were represented or present at his obsequies. They were as follows:—

Mr. and Mrs. James Grant, Mr. José M. Villar, Mr. Henry Oxenford, Mr. E. Grimsditch, Mr. Eduardo Cuggia, Mr. J. D. Giel, Mr. Alan MacLachlan, Mr. J. A. Oldham, Mr. G. R. Edwards, Mr. C. D. Cameron, Mr. C. W. Miller, Mr. Ernesto Bernasconi, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hooton, Miss Waddell, Mrs. Waddell, Mr. J. F. Van Oppen, Mr. John C. Bellamy, Mr. E. B. Mitchell, Mr. Herbert E. Knight, Mr. D. Giel, Mr. J. Chisholm, Mr. C. D. Cameron, Mr.

Geoffrey W. H. Spanton, Mr. H. G. Spanton, H. W. Griggs, S. Merrick May, W. A. B. Robinson, Mr. H. E. Brain, Mrs. Helen B. Fagan, Juan Barroumeres, Chas. A. Dougherty, Mr. R. B. Gregg, Mr. C. F. Bowden, Juan McMillan, Mrs. Rodman, Mr. J. M. Wigg, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest L. Rumboll, Ana C. de Weston, John O'Hall, Mr. James T. Weston, Mr. and Mrs. de Pollard and family, Juan Carlos Amadeo, Mr. C. H. R. Christie, G. E. J. de Boer, Mr. Darcie Gordon Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. William Angus and family, Louis Baudron, Arthur Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. Newborn, Mrs. Percie Comper and family, C. Torquati, A. Colven, J. W. Gilbert, José M. Riviere, Camilo Puricelli, Simon Dusseldorf, Ledue Sain Ives and Co., Carlos M. Duggan, Jas. McGough, Mr. W. G. Marr, Mr. G. H. Millichamp, F. H. F. Hamilton, R. J. Holland, William H. Logan, R. Lopez Talbo, Mrs. J. Evans, Mr. F. E. Sowards, Alfred T. Drysdale, Mrs. William G. Dodds, Mr. William Dodds, Mr. Arthur Anderson, Mr. Jack Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. H. Anderson, the Rev. H. Westby Brady, H. A. Roberts, V. E. Tasy, Mr. T. L. Shyppard, John Feeney, Bernard Feeney, Mr. E. Lauriston Conder, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Soane, Ivie S. Soane, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Withington, Mr. Philip H. Holland, Mrs. Malcolm Anderson, Mr. G. S. Anderson, A. N. Guy, R. N. Mackenzie, Juan Ferraris, Miss C. N. Mackenzie, Mr. A. J. McMorran, Mrs. R. N. Mackenzie, Mr. H. George Roberts, Guillermo Turnbull, Walter T. Cassels, Mr. T. St. J. Gebbie, Mr. F. E. Charlesworth, Sidney O. Bridge, Tomás Bridge, Robert Boyd, J. R. Boyd, T. S. Atterbury, T. G. Steed, J. Nal-smith Leslie, Mr. Henry Hammond Woodgate, E. E. Cunliffe, John A. Adamson, Mr. John H. McCrum, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Boggs, the president and members Western Telegraph Mess, Villa Devoto; Aleck B. Hazel, Alan B. Cullerne, Chas. H. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Murston and family, Mr. I. Sidey, James Sidey, Frank Hughes, Alfred J. Deck, William H. Schmidt, C. H. Dougall, Mrs. Edward Hope, F. van den Brouque, William Oliphant, Mr. H. K. Loos, Raquel Bur-lé, T. D. Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Christie, Thomas G. Christie, Laurence Scott Christie, Walter Fleury, Mr. A. Lennox Samson, B. S. Nelson, Mr. Ralph Kirby, Ben Murchison, Mr. Sutherland R. Haxton, R. W. Roberts, John S. Campbell, Mrs. William Morton and family, Mrs. John S. Campbell, Martin Valle, Mrs. T. Hutchinson Smyth, Harold Savory, Mr. W. A. Widdowson, Mrs. H. R. G. Miel-len, Samuel Hughes, Hugo Wilson, Andrés M. Wilson, Nearco Bacchi e Hijos, Mr. Edwin Trowell, T. Blake Birmingham, Mr. F. F. Simpson, J. Murchison, A. Daverède, Edward A. Gepp, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Lacey, E. L. Lacey, I. B. Lister, Alfred Wenger, H. C. Lacey, Theo. A. P. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Roberts, J. P. Harte, Arthur Smith, D. Hope Johnston, C. Hartnell, N. G. Forrester, Mrs. Arthur H. Forrester, Arturo H. Forrester, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Day, H. Russell Day, Mr. and Mrs. H. Day, George R. Day, Harold D. Bruce, David Bruce, Alfred R. Dodds, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jaye Jeffries, Sven C. G. Kihl-berg, W. A. Cowes, P. B. Browne, William Langhorne, Harold E. A. Bertrand, Eugenio Benedetti, Mrs. Harold Savory, L. H. Knight, Mr. Alfred Marston, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Norman, Fenelon Costas, Anna B. de Ewart, Adam C. Gilchrist, J. Colpas Clark, Muir Wright, Frank Reeves, Mr. E. C. Moody, Mr. and Mrs. C. Donald Macdonald, Andrew Ewart, H. W. Howard, Mrs. Alfred Marston and family, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. A. P. Macdonald, Mrs. W. Widdowson, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Martin, Miss Ogan, Jason Edwards, Miss Lizzie Vidal, Wm. Vinal Burt, J. Eduardo J. O'Sullivan, Miss Slater, Mr. Ernest Cooper, Mr. J. R. Caven-dish, Guillermo D. Saunders, William H. Saunders, Mrs. W. H. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Knight, Rafael Vuoto, Mr. Edward F. Cooke, James Sidey, Garnet J. Clayton, Mr. George Keen, F. F. Keen, Mr. Ernest L. Rumboll, Louis B. Cazalon, Carlos Wuy, Constantino Tosar, Chas. Knox, Basil G. Guy, Mr. Geoffrey W. Tudor, Jas. Begg, Thos. B. Lister, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Boyd, Mr. F. A. Grassick, H. Tudor, Alexr. Moir, Mrs. Alexr. Moir, Miss

Willmot, Rev. and Mrs. H. T. Morrey Jones, Mr. Ernest Cooper, James W. Colquhoun, Mr. E. Wilson Woods, Jorge A. Young, W. Lovett, Francis S. Smart, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Perkin, Mary Jennings, Enrique J. Jennings, Mr. A. Lennox Samson, A. McLeod, Miss Mary Rowley, James H. Lister, Charlie B. Robson, E. Robson, Mr. William Sanders, Mr. Harry Forbes Prescott, Sydney H. Sanders, Edward H. Barlow, James Porteous, William H. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jared and Capt. J. M. Jared, Miriam Jennings, Mr. F. E. Jennings, Inez F. Paterson, Eduardo Gallardo, Mr. C. C. Alexander, Federico Levy, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Kirby, Enrique Gigg O'Farrell, Beatrice M. Sanders, Mr. John Bradford, Mrs. William Sanders, Bautista Bergara, Juan E. Bianchi, Luis Dessi, James Tait Melrose, Mr. and Mrs. Williams Hulett, Menotti Sassano, Antonio Gonzalez, Mrs. Cowan, Mrs. H. F. Orton, Mr. H. F. Orton, Federico Thomas, Mrs. Fred Thomas, A. P. Crawford, Victor H. Weiss, Miss K. Mayne, Mr. Claude Weston, Francisco Castex, Robert T. Naylor, Juan D. Amato, A. D. White, Guido Marttinazze, Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Naylor, Martin Apecech, Emilio Bonaro, A. E. Tucker, Vicente Greco Palombo, J. H. Cutbertson, Francisco Zaneco, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. van Domselaar, G. W. Thomas, Candido F. Bogliolo, E. Tebbutt, B. A. Enrique Ghatti, N. Lombardi, W. Martiu, Harold E. A. Bertrand and Mrs. P. B. Bertrand, J. H. Festa, Mrs. David C. Anderson, David C. Anderson, Victorino Fernandez, Eugenio Ghatti, A. Buonvicini, Jorge G. Brown, A. Buono, Vicente Tomasso, Luis Livraghi, Carlos R. Devitt, N. Annesley Mayne, Frank Ahearn, W. Martin, Mr. Wilmot Blomefield, A. D. White, Mr. Albert A. Knight, Mateo M. Kay, Jaime Rom, Mr. H. A. Jacobs, Bruno Ghatti, Mr. and Mrs. C. O'Ryan and family, David Hogg, Francisco Minervini, Pedro Cazenave, Manuel Cernadas, Domingto Peanaltelli, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Annesley Mayne, F. Martino, Francisco Navarro, Mauricio Arasté, José A. Calngs, Julio and Fernando Martini, José Moledo, Mr. Herbert K. James, W. L. Gilbert, Mr. Wilfred J. Lamb, A. B. Pownell, Elena B. de Weiss, Gilbert G. Porteous, Felipe Caruzzo, Herald H. Weiss, H. B. M. Knight, W. H. Martin, E. Norman Leslie, Miss Willmot, Norman Leslie, Ernest S. Dodds, José Vanerio, Rafael Val, Vicente Venerio, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Clark, Francisco Castaño, Lionel Mortlock, Lorenzo Pittaluga, T. Dutton, James Van Oppen, Clifford, Cameron, José Negrim, Lewis Lacey, H. Lacey, Willie Lacey, James Smart, Alfredo Pittaluga, Arduino Uncim, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Mortlock, Mr. and Mrs. William Edbrooke, Francisco Piserchio, Mr. and Mrs. R. Colvill Jones and family, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Gardom, Mr. W. D. Gardom, W. D. Hope, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bryans, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred F. Ogan, Miss and Mr. Louis J. Thiesen, B. Gibbs, Mr. and D. Ross Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Gilderdale, Mr. P. A. Logan, Mr. C. E. Baines, Mr. Walter Russell, J. Weiss, E. Gigg Furness, Mr. Albert Knight, Juan Enrique Weiss, G. E. Weiss, Sebastian y Carlos Sanchez, Salvador Vaccaro, Mary Rolley, Miss Yorston, J. V. Holtum, Juan José Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mehlin, Alfred Marston, Mrs. A. Chick, A. Chick, Miss Willmot, T. Hutchinson Smyth, C. Hutchinson Smyth, B. Hutchinson Smyth, Mrs. Chas. H. Williams, Pablo Schüren, T. H. Bett, Robert Willerforce Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Trammor, William Black, Gerardo Huerta, Calixto Varela and family, Candido F. Bogliolo, W. B. Jones, Andrew Ewart, Arthur M. Day (jr.), Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Naylor, Mr. Joseph F. Dowson, Mr. George Keen, Olindo Ceccoli, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Cooper, Setch Grob, Rodolfo C. Weiss, D. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Kevell, Mr. H. Laurie Kidd, Mrs. John Laidlaw, John Laidlaw, L. A. Mr. John B. McCrindle, Chas. H. Williams, A. Murray, H. H. Leng, D. Bevilacqua, Miss Thevenen, Miss Buchanan, Guillermo St. John, Peters Hugh, D. Lett, Diego MacCorquodale.

Telegrams were received from B.

W. Gardom, Sarah P. Hampton, Arnold José H. Rubertis, Hugh H. Spicer, John Tosti, Diego Sinclair and Brain.

The list of wreaths is as follows:—Corbett Brothers, from the Cairns, the Misses Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Grassick, Charles S. Peters, Mr. Edward P. Cooke, from Donald, Mr.

GEORGE MCHARDY

BY AN OLD FRIEND.

"He was a friend and had helped many."

Many men have at different times and under varying moods extolled the great advantages which this Republic offers to those who reach its shores in search of fortune. New arrivals do not generally come over-burdened with worldly goods, and how frequently does it happen that some kind Samaritan has got to be sought to lend financial aid during the critical stage, before some remunerative employment is found? That greatly lamented gentleman—the late George McHardy—has helped more people financially and by counsel than any other Briton in this Republic. That is a recognised fact amongst the English speaking community, many of whom have at one time or another been indebted to our departed friend. He was always a friend and counselor to those who sought his aid. Although he had reached a prominent place among British traders in this city, he never forgot some of his humbler friends, and nothing gave him more genuine pleasure than doing some good service to his fellow men, whose endeavours had not been crowned with the same amount of success as his own. Kind-hearted almost to a fault this staid Scotsman will be greatly missed by the large circle who were proud to call him friend, and not the least by the writer than whom no one more deeply grieves the loss of an old and true comrade.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT

There was the usual excellently entertaining concert given last night in the St. John's Mission Hall to Seamen, which attracted every person of the seafaring world, that could be attracted, with the result that a capital evening's entertainment was enjoyed.

Miss Kathleen Knight was in her best vein, and as her poorest sample is good it can be estimated how well she sang last night. Mrs. Richards too, was her brisk self in "When the boys come home" and her daintily sung encore "Sue, Sue, Sue."

"And ut would be har-rd mun if ye 'cud hear-r a grader reciter than Mr. Norman MacQueen," such was an overheard expression.

Mr. Hill was greatly appreciated and encored for his singing, while Mr. Dickie with his banjo well—they were excellent companion in harmony. Mr. Brady was as entertaining as usual in the songs he sang and with the encores he gave.

The programme was:—

Part I.—Song: "Where my Caravan has rested," Mr. Hill. Encore: "When you come down the vale." Song: "My Orange Girl," Miss Knight. Encore: "Bird of love divine." Scotch recitation: Mr. MacQueen. Banjo solo: "Darkies Morn," Mr. Dickie. Encore. Song: "When the Boys come home," Mrs. Richards. Encore: "Me, Me, Me." Song: "The four jolly sailor men." Encore: "Stone Cracker John," Mr. H. W. Brady.

Part II.—Song: "A Little bit of Heaven," Miss Knight. Encore: "Up from Somerset." Banjo: "To the Front," Mr. Dickie. Encore: "The Minuet." A Highland Sermon: Mr. MacQueen. Song: "Somewhere a Voice is Calling," Mr. Hill. Encore: "Two Eyes of Grey." Song: "The Kerry Dance," Mr. Brady.

ROSARIO NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Dec. 21.

St. Bartholomew's School Sports.

On Saturday afternoon the Sports in connection with St. Bartholomew's School were held at Plaza Jewell. It was feared in the early part of the day that postponement would be necessary owing to the heavy rain which fell, but by midday the sun had come out and the weather left nothing to be desired. The storm had cooled, the atmosphere and the condition of the ground were perfect. The parents and friends of the pupils turned out in full force and tea was provided on the ground. Conservatorio Martinoli Pupils Concert.

A most successful concert was given in the Salon of the Savoy Hotel on Saturday, Dec. 18, by the pupils of the Conservatorio Martinoli. It was largely attended and the pupils did every credit to the careful instruction they had received. This Conservatorio is one of the best known schools of music in Rosario and numbers amongst its students many members of the British community several of whom took part in Saturday night's concert. Miss Lucy Baillie was a singer in two choruses. Miss Florence Beane whose piano playing was much appreciated gave Mendelssohn's "Rondo Caprichoso" with great taste and feeling. Miss Julia Nardy's rendering of Melempak's "Scherzo" was very fine, and Mr. Joseph Martin's singing of a selection from the "Barbieri di Sevilla" showed great promise. At the close of the concert diplomas were given to the students who had completed their course.

Closing Exercises of the English Methodist School.

On Friday, December 17, the Breaking-up and Prize-giving of the Methodist School took place in the Church, Boulevard Oroño and Salta. Mr. M. J. Martin being in the chair. The whole performance reflected the greatest credit on teachers and pupils, and both the audience and the performers seemed thoroughly to enjoy themselves.

The death of the Rev. Mr. Turner some months ago has thrown a lot of extra work on Mr. Werner and the officials of the Church and it is wonderful how time has been found to bring the School up to the state of efficiency which it has reached. The number of pupils has increased and the attendance throughout the year has been good.

The programme was as follows:—

Part I.

National Anthem (Argentine), The School; A Four Act Comedy "A Tight Corner" or "The Jacobite Rebellion," The Senior Grades. Scenes: Act. 1 General Campbell's Kitchen; Act. 2 General Campbell's Library; Act. 3 An Old Attic; Act. 4 General Campbell's Library. Characters:—Sir Niel Murray (Jacobite), George Gough; Capt. Battersby (Hanoverian), Stanley Nolan; General Campbell (Hanoverian), Arthur Woodward; Mrs. Elspeth Campbell (His sister), Lillian Rowley; Miss Alison Graham (His niece), Louie Horton; Celia Graham (His niece), Irene Smith; Jamie Graham (His nephew), Harry Smith; Jock A. Shepherd, John Kiehn; Abigail, Cook, Rubina Fohr; Jean, Maid, Florence Rowley.

Part II.

The Marseillaise, The School; A Four Scene Operetta "Little Cinderella," The Junior Grades. Scenes: First, Gathering of boys and girls after the announcement of a holiday. Second, Children playing and gathering flowers in the wood. Third, Cinderella's home. Fourth, Prince Charming's party. Characters:—Cinderella, Margaret Smith; Her Sisters, Katharine McCrindle, Margaret Kean; Fairy Godmother, Joyce Todman; Singer, Elizabeth Frances; Prince Charming, Leslie De La Haye; His Attendants, Alfred Macfarlane, Joseph Hart and James Rowley. Presentation of Prizes and Certi-

ficates, The Committee of Management.

Another Fatality.

From New Alberdi comes news of the death of Mr. Jordana, Head Foreman of the Stores deposits of the Ferrocarril Central Cordoba. Yesterday he was engaged in some shunting operations with some mules, when he slipped and fell under one of the wagons, receiving fatal injuries. He was buried this afternoon, amid many manifestations of regret and esteem, for he was well-known among the British community in that part. Mr. Holder, the Stores Superintendent of the F.C.C.C., especially, will miss in the deceased a subordinate of unusual merit.

Anglo-German Hospital.

The effects of the Anglo-German Hospital are being offered for sale by private arrangement, and many things have been disposed of; during the early day of January the remainder will probably be auctioned.

Markets and Crops.

Maize has been a steady market and prices continue to rule firm, as high as \$4.80 having been touched this afternoon by several shippers. The supply is getting more and more on the scanty side, and it looks as though this article will not continue much longer to occupy cereal dealers' attention.

New Wheat.—Several samples of new wheat have been shown round the market during the week; they are all very nice quality and good specific weight. Reports from outside continue to speak well of the probable yields, and altogether the indications point to a good season as far as the supply of the 'materia prima' is concerned. How the stuff is going to be shipped, however, is another matter. As high as 120/- has been paid for boats to load up river about the end of January, and even vessels taken at this high figure cannot be considered as definite acquisitions, as they are always liable to be requisitioned by the British Government. I hear, for instance, that no less than six boats, due to load about early January, were thus taken by the British Government on Saturday. Shippers, of course, have no means of guarding against this contingency, and are all inclined to act on the conservative side in consequence.

Linseed.—I have heard one or two disquieting reports about the linseed yield, and the samples are said to be very disappointing. Whatever may be the cause, prices have jumped something like 60 cents on the week—from \$11.25 last Tuesday to \$11.85 to-day.

The rains have been just the very thing required by the maize, and on the whole the damage to the wheat crops has been negligible. Cutting is in full swing all through the wheat zone.

Alfredo J. White

Solicitor & Accountant,

Cordoba 1321, Rosario

Tel. No. 5191

FOODSTUFFS FOR GERMANY

SUPPLIES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

London, Dec. 17.

The Foreign Under Secretary has informed the House of Commons that it has been ascertained that great quantities of foodstuffs are going from the United States to Germany. The Foreign Office was in communication with Washington upon the subject and has asked whether, in the case of instructions having been given in the matter, it would be convenient to specify what they were.

TRADE WITH THE STATES

Mistakes that are Made

A BISHOP'S IMPRESSIONS

Bishops as a rule are not believed to possess expert knowledge on matters relating solely to business, but there are exceptions; one of them is Bishop Homer Stuntz, who returned to Buenos Aires yesterday after seven months' absence in the United States.

In the course of an interview with a HERALD representative, the Bishop had many interesting things to say on the growth of trade relations between the United States and the South American Continent. Interest in the Latin American markets was increasing, but, he stated, "The trouble is not that insufficient interest is being taken by North Americans in respect to the Argentine and South America, but that the interest is a misguided one. Just now it is extreme, and my fear is that the country may be flooded with goods which it cannot absorb and with a number of agents for these, whose efforts will be wasted." To explain how this keenness on trade development down here had been occasioned was a difficult matter, but there was no doubt about it, it was extraordinary and intense, and the conception which even many hard-headed business men had of trading with this country was amazing and misguided.

In a most entertaining manner Bishop Stuntz gave some instances of this and told how he had been approached for advice. One man proposed to come with an agency for heavy iron castings, another for leather beltings (which were only supplied wholesale by carload orders), another with gas engines, others who on small capital had been told that a fortune awaited them in sheep farming, and that land could be obtained for next to nothing.

At a dinner at the "Knife and Fork Club," the Bishop spoke before some 475 business men, who represented a capital of many millions of dollars, and he said some of the questions that were addressed to him were astounding. No; there was no lack whatever of interest for South America in the States.

Bishop Stuntz mentioned these matters as explaining how mistaken the North American impression was, and suggested much help might be given by a wide circulation of the real facts.

The idea was that Buenos Aires was a city of gold, that an agency, of no matter what class of goods, had only to be opened to ensure success and a fortune. No conception of the country's requirements was possessed (generally speaking) by these people.

Again, the questions of language, customs and conditions were hardly ever considered.

Bishop Stuntz believed firmly in the future relations between the two Americas, but not in this way, nor with the ideas now prevailing.

Speaking of the effect of the war on North America, Bishop Stuntz said that some trades were booming in an almost incredible manner, and instances one case of a firm in Bridgeport, Conn. They held a contract for munitions to the value of \$26,000,000 gold, and it would take 2½ years to complete, and was guaranteed even if peace were signed to-morrow!

It was a question whether it were better for neutral countries to supply munitions of war, or for the Powers to manufacture their own munitions years ahead and lay in a stock for the dread day. Of the two evils Bishop Stuntz believed the first the lesser one.

The Bishop then went on to say how he had been occupied during his seven months' absence from Buenos Aires.

From February 10 to February 20 next, a great conference is to be held at Panama, under the name of the "Congress of Christian Work for Latin

America." Bishop Stuntz has been elected the President of No. 6 Conference, and for this purpose has been requested to prepare a report of some forty to fifty thousand words on "The Church in the Field," which title covers the foundation, increase, regulation, conduct, necessity and all such-like matters, concerning the churches throughout Latin America. Many weeks of his seven months' absence have been occupied over this report. Immense masses of detail had to be acquired from all localities, and Bishop Stuntz has been travelling through the States, through Mexico, California, and other places, collecting the necessary data, and furthermore has been much occupied in giving addresses in many places. Again, financial support for some of the poorer and more necessitous churches was needed, and in turning his attention to this, the Bishop collected some \$12,000 to \$15,000. Some four weeks' illness interrupted the work.

These matters are by no means the only ones which have claimed attention. There is a method in the United States of publishing each year a "Mission-Study Text-Book for the Young," which work is used for the year throughout the churches of some 20 different denominations.

It is a book of some eight chapters, and deals with varying countries, Japan, Korea, China, and the like.

For the coming twelve months, beginning in April of next year, the country is South America, and it has been Bishop Stuntz's and his daughter's work to prepare this book. Thus three months were further occupied in its compilation, of which the last chapter will be written after the Panama Conference.

Thus have seven months passed in strenuous work for Bishop Stuntz.

He will be in Buenos Aires only until January 9, after which he will depart for Chili—Lima—Panama (for the Conference), and then again to the States, for the great General Conference of the Methodist Church.

WEDDINGS

CARR—BULMAN.

At St. Saviour's Church Belgrano on Dec. 18 took place at 8.30 the wedding of Miss Hilda Bulman, daughter of Mr. Christopher Bulman, of Echeverria 3669, and Mr. Robert Bertram Carr.

The church had been prettily decorated by friends of the bride who was given away by her father.

Miss Bulman was attractively gowned in white charmeuse silk with Malines lace, full bride veil and orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of white roses.

Her three sisters, the Misses Eileen, Ivy and Olga Bulman were bridesmaids. They wore white foulard frocks with large white and red roses and carried bouquets of red carnations. Mr. S. Williamson was the best man and the groomsmen were Mr. Dannis Tisdall and Mr. H. Bulman. The Rev. T. O. Spanton performed the Marriage Service which was fully choral. Mrs. K. H. Thompson giving a notably fine rendering of "O Perfect Love" as a solo. A reception took place subsequently at Echeverria 3669.

A large number of handsome presents have been received, a list of which will be published later. The honeymoon will be spent at Pocitos. The bride's travelling costume is striped tafetta with white hat and aigrette.

VAN GEUSEU-POUTSMA

The marriage was celebrated quietly at La Plata on Dec. 16, of Mr. P. van Geusau and Miss Nelly Poutsma. The bride, who arrived from South Africa, via Madeira, on the R.M.S.P. Amazon, is a daughter of Dr. H. F. Poutsma, the famous leader of the Nationalist party in Pretoria.

A RIVER MYSTERY

Four Corpses Found

DISCOVERY AT THE ANTE PORT

It must occur to almost everyone who has walked along the Docks or watched the brown waters of the great river tumbling its foam of dirty breakers on the foreshore of mud, that under that Sepia Sienna surface many grim secrets, many dreadful things and many crimes must be hid. It is so in all great ports and assuredly this is no exception. In Britain many numerous verdicts "found drowned" or open verdicts, are returned yearly in such cases and most men may remember cases of river mysteries so strange, so horrible that the imagination of the sensation novel writer cannot surpass them, he can only write round them.

Last year sixteen battered corpses turned up together, a grisly company, in the waters of the upper Parana, a wild land enough. Buenos Aires does not as yet fish out corpses by the section or platoon but, we are getting on for four have been taken up; the bodies of two elderly and two young men off the ante-Port of the Darsena Norte. All are hideously decomposed and practically unrecognisable.

When the second body was met with, the theory was mooted that these might be bathers who had been swept out and drowned by the currents off shore and the Police are making enquiries on the basis of that and other possibilities. When however two more corpses appeared near the same spot, the case was considered to have assumed the aspect of a mystery which might have originated either in a shipwreck or a crime. The matter comes within the purview of the Prefectura General de Puertos and the opinion held there is that the dead men are not bathers as bathing is forbidden at the ante-Port. This reason however, hardly seems conclusive. Another suggestion is that some tragedy has occurred on a vessel some distance out and that the affair has been concealed. It is presumed that the bodies have been about a week in the water allowing for the heat and general conditions, two were naked, one having a single shoe on, the other two were half dressed. It is supposed that the current brought them into where they were found and they may have been employed on some small vessel wrecked during the gales of last week. At present no one has the slightest inkling either to the identity of the men or the cause of their death.

Books for Argentina

GIFT FROM AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL CONCILIATION.

New York, Dec. 20.

The Pan-American division of the American Association for International Conciliation has earmarked a sum of \$20,000 for presenting a library of the best books published in the United States to the Argentine Social Museum. If a special room is allotted for the library the Association will furnish it.

It is estimated that the library will cost \$5,000, and will probably be delivered in May next. Mr. Goldsmith will undertake to present the library to the Museum.

LOSSES IN THE BALKANS

THE BRITISH CASUALTIES.

London, Dec. 20.

Mr. Tennant, the Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, stated in the House of Commons to-day that the British losses in the Balkans up to December 11 had been 32 officers and 1278 rank and file.

THE CONQUERORS

(AFTER RUDYARD KIPLING.)

"This war will be won by the Men—not by their Leaders."

*Ho, it ain't the noble Gen'ral, 'olding powwows with 'is Staff,
Nor it ain't the Labour Leader with 'is jaw,
Or the 'aughty Cabinet, or the giddy Suffragette,
It's the men, men, men, that's going to win this war.*

They may sleep sound in the 'Ouse, or may tear each other's 'air,
They may change their minds a dozen times a day;
For it won't make no onc quit, though it 'inders things a bit,
And piles the bill up 'eavier to pay.

For it ain't the noble Gen'ral, etc.

They may leave us in the lurch for a 'appy month or more
While they chats abaht the topic of the day;
And when 'alf way to attack, they may likely call us back,
'Aving mislaid reinforcements on the way—

But it ain't the noble Gen'ral, etc.

It's the "pass the Pawsey"* Tommy, wot 'as put in seven years,
'Oo is going to see old Hengland is done right,
It's the eighteen year recruity — wot "wants to do 'is dooty"
And don't look more than sixteen — in the light,

For it ain't the noble Gen'ral, etc.

It's the teacher from the boardschool— wot 'as squeedged 'imself inside
Though 'is bloomin' veins on marches give 'im 'ell;
It's the cove wot crossed the sea, from some far off Colony,
And found it 'otter still — at Neuve Chapelle—

For it ain't the noble Gen'ral, etc.

It's the busman and the porter—the navvy and the gent;
It's the Scottie with 'is 'andy little dirk,
With the Ghurka by 'is side ('ose carvin' is 'is pride);
It's the jockey, and the actor, and the clerk.

For it ain't the noble Gen'ral, etc.

It's the men who've giv' their jobs up — the men who've left their kids
And who know they mayn't come back to them no more;
And it's—more than all beside—them that's done their bit—and died—
Who—in spite of all—are going to win this war.

*No, it ain't the noble Gen'ral 'olding powwows with 'is Staff;
Nor it ain't the Labour Leader with 'is jaw;
Nor the 'aughty Cabinet, nor the giddy Suffragette,
It's the men, men, men, that's going to win this war;
Not the Leaders, but the Men—who'll win this war.*

* "Pass the Pawsey" is the old soldier's polite way of asking for gravy.

THE STORM

SERIOUS DAMAGE AT SANSINENA.

Very serious damage is reported from Sansinena in consequence of the storm on Tuesday, which appears to have wrought great havoc in its passage. From Ignacio Garcia, hail has damaged 80 per cent. of the wheat crop.

At Villa Sauze there was damage to buildings and one death. Galpones and solid constructions were all ruined, and no less than 25 persons are reported hurt, while 8 steers were drowned in a pool.

At Clarita, falling buildings killed two and injured many, and of 4000 hectares of wheat sown half is ruined.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE

All correspondence, applications for collecting lists, enquiries, etc., should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, at Calle Reconquista 46 (2nd floor), the Offices of the British Chamber of Commerce. Subscriptions should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, Sarmiento 459, or paid in to the Accounts opened at the London and R. P. Bank, Ltd., the British Bank of S.A., Ltd., the Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., and the London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd.

GENERAL FUND.

Amount already acknowledged	\$165,336.51
La Plata and District Branch:	
Alex. Dick \$10, J. Elriz \$1,	
Puleston Boas and Co. 60,	
A. H. Quirk 5	76.00
Mechanical Staff, Liniers,	
F.C.O.:—W. Squire \$3, C. Le	
Levier 1, E. Hansen 3, G.	
Airth 5, G. C. Ferreira 0.50,	
C. R. Gabb 5, C. Chapuis 2,	
C. Ainsworth 1, A. H. Dud-	
bridge 3, G. James 3, C. W.	
Airth 5, G. Hopkins 5, J. Mc-	
Gough 3, J. Nicholls 1, L.	
Roythinhk 2, A. B. Comber	
3, J. A. Ranger 10, J. Rudolf	
2, C. Jones jr. 0.50, G. H. H.	
Culley 5, M. A. Gonzalez 0.50,	
A. Wareing 5, A. W. Banna-	
tyne 20, A. Smith 3, W. Sum-	
meay 0.75	92.25
A.	10.00
Per British Society:	
W. C. Harvey	5.00
J. MacAlister	45.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Bradbury.	150.00
E. D. T.	5.00
W. B.	5.00
W. W.	5.00
Per London and R. P. Bank,	
Ltd.:—	
C. H. P. Dashwood	100.00
T. B. F.	25.00
A. Macdonald	50.00
C. Webster	10.00
W. R. Schiele	10.00
W. H. Earl	5.00
J. and M. Linton	15.00
John Grant	3.00
	\$165,947.76

PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

Amount already acknowledged	\$157,619.04
La Plata and District Branch:	
J. A. Ainscough 5, J. M.	
Archer 5, W. H. Barratt 5,	
S. W. Churchouse 5, U.	
Fletcher 10, J. Graham 5, S.	
G. Griffiths 5, W. B. Hunt 20,	
E. W. Illesley 5, E. S. Law-	
rence 5, V. Lindop 50, D.	
Maxwell 5, F. C. Morton 3,	
Miss McLeod 5, R. C. Os-	
born 10, C. Smeeton 5, Miss	
Short 5, S. Thornton 5, F. K.	
Williams 10, J. H. Wiley 5,	
J. C. Voak 5, A. Yeomans 5	183.00
A.	10.00
E. K. B.	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Smith	150.00
Per British Society:	
E. Richer	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. Dow	20.00
A. A.	10.00
B. J. Ensworth	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Gardner .	30.00
Directors and Staff, Messrs.	
Agar Cross and Co., Ltd.:—	
14th Monthly Subscription.	607.00
	\$158,759.04

RED CROSS FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$31,553.06
A.	10.00
Administration Staff, F. C.	
Central de Cordoba	362.00
	\$31,925.06

OFFICERS' FAMILIES' FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$7,196.66
Per British Society: C. M. E. A.	10.00
	\$7,206.66

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$5,025.10
A.	10.00
	\$5,035.10

NURSE CAVELL MEMORIAL FUND.

To endow a permanent Bed in the British Hospital to be named "The Nurse Cavell Memorial," and bearing a suitable tablet recording the object. The amount required is \$20,000 m/l.

Previously acknowledged	\$5,275.80
A.	20.00
R. de Candolle	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. George O'Connell	20.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Krabbé .	100.00
C. Drabble	100.00
T. S. Lough	100.00
Per British Society:	
M. A. Runnacles	25.00
In Memory: Gwen Morell	
Roberts	60.00
Jas. Begg	50.00
Misses F. and E. Gay, per "B.	
A. HERALD	10.00
David Ripley	100.00
Local Directors, Administra-	
tion and Head Quarters	
Staff of Buenos Aires and	
Pacific Railway Co., Ltd. . .	1,017.25
	\$6,978.05

A Special Appeal is made for contributions to the Officers' Families Fund.

CORDOBA'S CHRISTMAS APPEAL.

The British Patriotic Committee of Cordoba have issued the following manifesto and Balance Sheet to local residents:

At the present season the thoughts of all Britishers are turned to the Homeland and the gallant army and navy who are at present engaged in defending it from attack, and the Committee think that they would be interpreting the feelings of all British residents in an effort to raise a special Christmas and New Year subscription to alleviate the suffering and assist the dependents of those who are so nobly sacrificing their lives for our Empire.

With this object special subscription lists have been issued and will be circulated, the proceeds of which will be sent to the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund and the British Red Cross Society.

Lists are open at the following addresses: G. E. Morton, Talleres, F.C.C.C.; Banco de Londres y Rio de la Plata, Plaza San Martin; Cordoba Light and Power Co., 155 Rivera Indarte; S. Harris Smith, Ferro Carril Central Argentino; W. Leeson, Ferro Carril Central Cordoba.

The importance of the work which is being done by these two organisations cannot be exaggerated and the Committee are confident that those who are enjoying a peaceful Christmas will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of showing their appreciation in a practical way at this season, of the burdens which are being borne by their brothers.

Yours very truly,

G. E. MORTON, Chairman.
THOS. F. JACKSON, Hon. Sec.
Cordoba, Dec. 10, 1915.

PRINCE OF WALES FUND.

CORDOBA COMMITTEE.

Financial Statement up to Nov. 11.	
Dec. 22, 1914—Proceeds of	
first Cinema Entertain-	
ment	\$402.00

Raffle of a picture donated by Mr. R. M. Copnall	91.60
March 19, 1915—Proceeds of raffle for a sunshade donated by Mrs. Pagel	239.00
Raffle of land donated by Mr. A. Hughes	1000.00
Raffle of bed cover donated by Mr. C. F. Tipper	200.00
May 8, 1915—Proceeds of Tennis Tournament	21.00
May 11, 1915, Proceeds of 2nd Cinema Entertainment in the Select Biograph	744.40
June 8, 1915—Proceeds of raffle for a flag presented by Mrs. Copnall	55.00
June 25, 1915—Proceeds of dance given in French Hall on June 4, 1915	550.45
July 1, 1915—Our share of the Opera Performance given in the Rivera Indarte Theatre in benefit of the Allied Red Cross	300.00
July 14, 1915—Proceeds of Bridge Drive, per English Club	22.00
Nov. 4, 1915—Proceeds of a raffle of a picture donated by Mr. R. M. Copnall	91.00
Nov. 11, 1915—Entrance fees to Billiard Tournament per English Club	16.00
Various donations and monthly subscriptions	6,082.45
Nov. 11, 1915—Total receipts to date	\$9,814.91
To amounts remitted to London to order of Prince of Wales' Fund:	
Jan. 27, 1915	£300 0 0
May 11, 1915	275 0 0
August 25, 1915	200 0 0
Total	£775 0 0

Total in paper	\$8,862.66
Expenses on stationery, circulars, etc.	61.40
To cash on this date in the London and River Plate Bank, Ltd., Cordoba	891.45
Total	\$9,814.91
A. D. Dunbar, Hon. Treas.	

Cordoba, Nov. 11, 1915.

BRITISH SOCIETY

"BLUE CROSS" FUND FOR SICK AND WOUNDED HORSES IN WARFARE.

Amount collected by Mr. James Hilton, Bahia Blanca, for the "Blue Cross" Fund, and remitted by the British Society:—

James Hilton \$5, M. Hilton 15, W. B. Harding Green 5, R. L. Carpenter 5, L. M. Carpenter 5, Mrs. W. Rae 2.50, William Rae 2.50, Walter Rae 5, E. van Hoes 1, S. Facchinetti 1, H. H. Reid 1, C. H. Graham 1, E. Hardcastle 1, F. Leisham 1, Walter Murray 5, Bunny McKerrrow 10, Forgue and Co. 1, F. C. S. Haslam 1, L. W. Migotti 5, J. Iglesias 2, E. Shilton 1, L. Shilton 1, S. H. Perry 1, R. G. Moore 1, J. H. Brewster 1, F. O. Stevens 5, New Zealander 5, E. A. Conran 5, and F. C. Pearson 5.—Total \$100.

COMFORTS FOR SOLDIERS.

The British Society has now a stock of grey and tan knitting wool on hand from England for sale at \$6.50 paper per kilo.

"SCOTIA"

The remaining tickets for the "Doll's House" to be raffled for on the drawing of the Christmas National Lottery are on sale at the Office of the British Society, Cangallo 536, at \$1 per ticket. The "House" may be seen there at any time.

PRISONERS IN GERMANY

The following donations have been received by THE HERALD towards the fund for providing comforts for British prisoners of war in Germany:—

Mrs. Taylor	\$5.00
Miss Taylor	5.00
Basil E. Smith	10.00
From Mrs. Hughes, by sale of laundry-iron holders	11.50
Total	\$31.50

"HERALD" BELGIAN FUND

Amount previously acknowledged	\$3248.30
Mrs. M.	5.00
F. S.	2.00
A. L.	1.00
Juan Miller	5.00
W. K. Cunningham (for Oct.)	50.00
Miss Cunningham (for Oct.)	5.00
Mrs. Cochrane (for Oct.)	5.00
F. S.	2.00
A. L.	1.00
Mary Esther and Betita	4.60
A. L. L.	5.00
H. B. (for Oct. and Nov.)	10.00
F. S.	2.00
A. L.	1.00
W. K. Cunningham (for Nov.)	50.00
Miss Cunningham (for Nov.)	5.00
Mrs. Cochrane (for Nov.)	5.00
Joseph J. Brooking	9.00
Eng. Henry H. Fisher	15.00
Total	\$3430.90

"HERALD" MATE FUND

The following subscriptions to the fund have been received:—

Mackinnon and Coelho	\$160.00
David Hogg	20.00
S. Kay	20.00
D. A. Macfarlane	10.00
R. J. Anderson	10.00
F. H. Mathews	10.00
Geo. Martindale	10.00
H. Mathews	10.00
Mateo Kay	5.00
F. A. Howard	5.00
A. B. Ferguson	10.00
Alex. Mackinnon	10.00
F. Talbois	10.00
A. E. Ruffier	10.00
A. Mazzeletti	10.00
J. E. Croll	10.00
Tomás McCulloch	5.00
P. B. Robins	5.00
J. R. Greenwood	5.00
J. Kay	5.00
H. Henry	5.00
A. Caritone	5.00
Miles A. Pasman	50.00
Eng. Henry H. Fisher	10.00
D. M. Munro	50.00
Total	\$460.00

RED CROSS FUNDS

THE HERALD has received from Mr. F. Colin York, F.C.P., Junin, the following donations toward the Red Cross Funds of the nations mentioned:

French Red Cross	\$25.00
Italian Red Cross	25.00
Belgian Red Cross	25.00
Total	\$75.00

ALLIED RED CROSS

THE PARQUE LEZAMA FETE.

Towards the Allied Red Cross Fiesta the following donations are acknowledged:—F. Francioni y Cia. \$300, Societa di Navigazione "Lloyd Italiana" \$50, J. Wigg \$20, Maple y Cia. \$200, G. Moussion \$100, Casares Hnos. y Diehl \$15, Duncan Munroe \$100, Mauricio Sido y Cia. \$50, Pedro Mihanovich \$50. From José Fernandez and Co. 6 ladies collars and fasteners; Li-Yp and Co., Asiatic Exhibition, 200 silk screens; Bilz Ltd., 50 cigarette cases, 50 necessary bags, 50 "carteras" and 7 boxes ornamented of toys and crackers; from P. Robertie, 1000 whistles; from Joyero Relejo, 20 surprise boxes of silver and enamel articles; from Miguel Saez and Co., a Gobelin square; from A. Abrate and Co., three fancy pieces; from Maucci Bros., 100 account books in Spanish, 200 in Italian, 300 post cards, 6 dozen pencils and 6 dozen pencil cases; from Miguel Ciso and Son, 2 porcelain and silver bonbon dishes; from N. Mathey and Co., several articles for toilette; from Ciprian y Lopez, toys.

Tables have been reserved by the following families: Maria P. Luisa de Louit 5 covers, Sra. Angela S. de Marchese 3, Darcy Offermann 6, Elena N. de Trillia 4, H. Russell 4.

A BRITISH AVIATOR

SUCCESS IN LOCAL TESTS.

Mr. Hubert F. Fisher, A.M.I., Mech.E., gained his certificate as an aviator on December 20 in tests held at the Paillette and Fels School of Aviation at San Fernando, and claims the honour of being the first British pilot to have qualified locally. The certificate, or "brevet" gained by Mr. Fisher, is issued under the conditions governing tests as laid down by the Aero Club Argentino, and has an international value, being recognised all over the world by affiliated bodies controlling aviation. The possession of this certificate enables Mr.



Fisher to enter straight into the Royal Naval Air Service, or Royal Flying Corps, without further tests of proficiency, should he be selected for those important services, and it is his intention to proceed to England with his wife, as soon as possible, to offer himself as a volunteer for aviation duty with the British forces. Mr. Fisher, has for some months had this object in view, and has been studying aviation under one of the best instructors in the country, Mr. A. Jarfelt.

Mr. Fisher is well known in engineering circles, and occupied the position of chief engineer and manager of Messrs. P. Storm's machinery business from 1910 till recently when he resigned to study aviation and equip himself as a volunteer. His "test" yesterday was performed in practically record time for the school.

SEAFARERS' TOBACCO FUND

A smaller meeting of the Seafarers' Tobacco Fund resulted last evening from the unpleasant nature of the weather. Captain Lewin presided, Mr. A. G. Pruden being unable to attend, as he explained by letter, owing to a Red Cross Society engagement elsewhere.

The minutes of last week's meeting having been read and approved, the following donations collected were announced to the Hon. Treasurer, the Rev. H. Westby Brady:—

From A Ship	\$25.00
From Corinthian	38.00
From Sutherland Grange	109.00
From Kelvinhead	56.00
From Elstree Grange	71.45

or \$299.45 in all, making a total of \$6,106.27 since the inception of the Fund.

On the motion of Captain Lewin, it was decided to leave the sum on hand to be dealt with next week. The week's result was considered very satisfactory, considering how few ships are in port, and it was further remarked that non-British seamen on British ships have contributed generously. A number of interesting postcards from the French battle front were read, appreciating the gifts of tobacco and cigarettes.

The following were present: Captain Lewin, Captain Humphries, Captain Harrison, Chief Engineer S. S. Thessaly, Mr. Neilson, of Messrs. W. Deacon, Captain of the Kelvinhead, the Rev. H. W. Brady, Hon. Treasurer, Mr. F. E. Beatty, Hon. Secretary.

PATRIOTIC SCHOOLMASTERS

LEAVING MONTEVIDEO TO VOLUNTEER.

At the demonstration and prize-giving of British Schools at Montevideo, on Friday, the Headmaster, Mr. A. S. Cuff, announced his impending departure for Europe. Mr. Cuff was married this year. He addressed the audience as follows:—

"As is generally known, many changes in the work of our Schools are imminent. Mr. Knight, of whose work in the School during the past fifteen months I cannot speak too highly—a great favourite with the boys—and I myself have felt it to be our duty as sound men of military age, to go to England to offer ourselves to our country for military service. A School must suffer temporarily from extensive changes in its staff, but what institution is not suffering in these days? Almost without exception the schools in England are either lamentably understaffed or are being carried on by older men or men physically unfit to bear arms. . . . Fortunately we have been able to make such provision for the future as to enable me to leave with the full conviction that the School will go on in my absence, keeping alive our national ideals and doing its best for the youth of our community. The Rev. Canon Blount, who has so nobly stepped into the breach as Acting-Headmaster, is not by any means new to the task. I can bear testimony to the very efficient way in which he presided over St. George's College for two terms in a like emergency. . . . When I decided to go to England, I felt it my duty to leave the community as free as possible in the choice of successor, and with that intention sent my complete resignation to the Governors. It was gratifying to me, of course, to be asked to return after the war, and I have given Mr. Mitchell Innes a definite promise to do so, if possible."

The chair was taken by Mr. Mitchell Innes, the British Minister, who, after remarking on the improvement in the programme of Speech Day by eliminating the speeches, made a sympathetic reference to the approaching departure of Mr. Cuff and Mr. Knight. A gap would be felt that could not adequately be filled. He declared that it was as hard to find a good headmaster as it was to discover a good Cabinet Minister. Fortunately for the School, he (the Chairman) had extracted from Mr. Cuff a promise that he would return as soon as he had fulfilled his duty to his country. The speaker also referred to the assistant master, Mr. Knight, who had won the unusual combination of both affection and respect of all the boys.



PRIVATE A GREEN.

Private A. Green of the 1st King Edward's Horse, is an Argentine volunteer, and is the third member of the same family now fighting for King and Country.

THE ARTILLERY AT LOOS

Trying Experiences While Without Orders

ARGENTINE VOLUNTEER'S STATEMENT

The following letter from Bombardier E. P. Colson, of D Battery, R.H.A., formerly of Monte Leña, Argentina, has been received by his mother, and kindly forwarded to THE HERALD for publication:—

Netley Hospital,

My dear Mother,

I have not been able to write sooner because, as you will have heard from Horsham, I was wounded in the right arm, no bones broken, only the muscles—the wound is heal-



ing nicely, but I am still a little stiff. I will try to give you an account of the great advance at Loos:

We shelled the place for four days and knocked their first line trenches to pieces, so that they couldn't use them, then on the 25th, at 6 a.m., the infantry charged, they got pretty badly knocked about by machine gun, rifle and shell fire but the brave chaps kept on and got them on the run; they chased the Huns past the town of Loos, an advance of about three miles, but by some mistake the supports did not come up when required. About 6 p.m. we were ordered to move up in support and we took up our new position at 3 a.m. on 26th, in a field with no cover (except a few sand bags) and opened fire about 5 a.m. but had to stop as we were so badly shelled by the Germans and had to take cover in the Infantry communication trenches. Then we got the order to be ready to retire and tried to get the teams to the guns, but could not limber up as no orders came; the teams were badly knocked about, a lot of horses being killed and wounded; our Infantry were being pushed back and we could see the Germans advancing. We had no orders to limber up and we could not fire, as our boys were all mixed up. It was a rotten position but we stuck it out laughing and joking (there were only two or three who let on that they thought we were done for.) It was bad enough not to be able to fire or retire, but the enemy made things a bit more lively by sending us over gas shells, we can stand anything but that, luckily we only got it slightly as we had helmets with us (we got that gas for three days).

At last we got reinforcements and then you ought to have seen the devil run, they can't stand cold steel and they were pushed back further than where they started from: so it went on until the 29th, the date on which our Head Quarters moved up to the town of Loos.

On the 28th, we shelled a cross road for two hours and made it impossible for the enemy to bring up reinforcements with which to make a flank movement; we had to take on the job because we had not enough Infantry for the purpose, and I am proud to say we made it so hot that they didn't get through. It was very difficult work, as we had our own men on our left and any shot going wide would have hit them. On the 29th they started to shell us heavily; two of our Batteries got it hot and had to shift; we went to the aid of A Battery, and tried to drag one of their guns away, as they hadn't enough horses, but we couldn't move it out of the ploughed land where it was stuck in the mud; we were shelled but got back to our own Battery safely and lay low for about half an hour by which time the Germans gave up shelling, so we started to get our breakfast. We were talking and joking and I had just got my canteen of tea (we hadn't had any for two days), when a big shell fell right in the midst of us. A piece hit me, knocking the tea out of my hand, and two other chaps were rather badly wounded in the legs. Mine is a gentle wound, as the sister calls it. I was taken to the dressing station, then sent by motor car to Bethune. We left there at 11 p.m. and had a train journey of 27 hours to Etretat on the sea coast; we were kept there for five days, then went to Le Havre by bus, and crossed to England by the "Egyptian Princess," landing on the 6th, and jolly glad to get there, for my clothes were all torn and we hadn't had a change for nearly three weeks. You can imagine what a treat it was to get into clean clothes—I remember one day three of us had a wash in a cup of water and the last man wasn't sure whether he was putting on mud or taking it off. You would be surprised at the health of the men; illness is a very rare thing. As soon as we got to the dressing station they inoculated us against lock-jaw, and they have quite overcome that trouble. Your last letters seem to have gone a bit astray, but don't worry about me for I am as fit as a fiddle.

Tony.

H.M.S. KENT AND NEWCASTLE

BRITISH CRUISERS AT CALLAO.

The British cruisers Kent and Newcastle are reported to have put in at Callao on Monday and left within the 24 hours limit. The Kent is one of the well known County Class, sister of the lost Monmouth, 9800 tons, 14 six in. guns, 22 knots. At the Falklands fight she did 23½ knots. The Newcastle is sister to H.M.S. Glasgow.

"BRITISH GOVERNMENT 5 PER CENT EXCHEQUER BONDS"

The British Bank of South America, Buenos Aires, is instructed by its head office to make known that the British Government are now issuing at par, in multiples of £100, five years Exchequer Bonds, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, free of present and future taxes to residents abroad.

Applications will be received by the British Bank of South America, Calle Bartolomé Mitre 400, Buenos Aires, and San Martín 795, Rosario de Santa Fe.

NO MORE ZEPPELIN RAIDS

CREWS FROZEN ON LAST TRIP.

London, Dec. 18.

The "Daily Express" states that there will be no more Zeppelin raids on England until the weather is warmer. On the last Zeppelin that came across eight of the crew were frozen, and others suffered great torments. The paper does not disclose its source of information.

ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY AT LOMAS

EXHIBITION OF ART AND
NEEDLEWORK.

Tuesday, Dec. 21

It was only necessary to see the display of art and needlework at Lomas last evening to realise what children can do when they are willing and when they are properly taught.

The pupils of the Lomas Girl's College and of the Grammar School for Boys are breaking up for their Christmas holidays, and last night they were occupied in receiving the awards granted for their school work.

Last night was the night for the distribution of prizes and for a concert as well as the exhibition of art and needlework. To-night is the evening set aside for the closing exercise, the reading of the Prize essay, an address by Bishop Stuntz and the presentation of medals.

The function commences at 8.30 p.m. and is as follows:

Organ Prelude, Mr. W. H. Crispin.
Entrance March.
Invocation, Rev. J. W. Fleming, B.D.

National Anthem, the Schools.
School statement.
Song, the Girls.
Address, Bishop Homer C. Stuntz.
Song, the Boys.
Distribution of Medals.

Last night's entertainment contained a series of pleasing items, of songs, piano playing, and recitations by the pupils. There is little doubt that each one of the several teachers have much to be proud of in the intelligence, the willingness and repeated cleverness of their pupils. It was a most enjoyable entertainment, in which the following took part:

Pianoforte Duet, May Shepherd and Mrs. Drummond Stuart.

Part Song, "Dip the Oar," Stephen Tallon, Arthur Wilson, Norman Boxall, Eric Cheetham, Richard Thomas, and Hugo Sleigh.

Pianoforte Solo, "Chant de Bivouac," (Ketterer), Jessie Dodds.

Part Song, "Stars of the Summer Night," by the Senior Girls.

French Recitation, "La Cigale et la Fourmi," Euphemia Orphant.

Action Song by eleven little mothers, "Dolly Dimplecheek," Dolly Hood, Jane Edgar, Marjory Fergus, Edith Rodgers, Annie Hood, Maud Hansen, Lily Clarkson, and Marjory Clarkson.

Six Hand Piece, "Aux Pensionats," (L. Streabbog), May Shepherd, Lily Morony and Dorothy Dawson.

Chorus, "Hunting Song," by the Boys.

French Recitation, "Le Corbeau et le Renard," Stephen Tallon.

National Anthems and National Songs. Nations represented by Hilda Ainscough, Winnie Fergus, Euphemia Orphant, Vida Morony, Nita Richards, Teresa McCargo and Irene Ayliffe.

Distribution of Prizes.

The last item was one greatly looked forward to and a glance back to one's own days at school, when even if oneself is a failure, there is expectancy in seeing one's "chum" carry off something, will be sufficient to tell the nature of last night's prize distribution.

A few brief words and Mrs. Percy Shepherd was engaged first with one and then with another presenting to them their dues for work done.

The prize winners one and all received their share of applause and congratulation.

Prize List.

Senior Girls:
Scripture, Hilda Ainscough.
French, Lulu Rodgers.
Science, Ella Orphant.
Spelling and Dictation, Euphemia Orphant.
History, Hilda Ainscough.
Good Conduct, Lulu Rodgers.
General Improvement, Ivy Ainscough.

Senior Boys:
Science, Stephen Tallon.

French, Stephen Tallon.
Scripture, Stephen Tallon.
Spelling and Dictation, Gordon Nordaby.

History, Gordon Nordaby.

Junior Boys:

History, Albert Benyon.
Grammar, A. Shepherd.
Drill, Vido Morony.
Good Conduct, Hugo Sleigh.

Preliminary Class, Girls:

General Improvement, Annie Hood.

Needlework:

Sewing, Euphemia Orphant.
Upper Juniors, Dora Orphant.
Lower Juniors, Teresa McCargo.

Preliminary, Marjorie Clarkson.
No report of last night's proceedings would be either accurate or justifiable without special mention were made of the art and needlework samples exhibited.

At a glance it was necessary to be assured twice over that what was to be seen was the work of children. In some cases it was perfectly beautiful, and in all quite exceptional. Examples of needlework, embroidery, macrama work, drawn thread work, canvas work, and the like were set out to advantage amongst paintings, sketches, drawings, and many other things. One tiny picture of a landscape was exceptionally attractive, and worth the weight in gold of its gilt frame.

The Lomas joint schools are proud and have reason to be proud of the magazine "The Gleaner." This work of the pupils is published, but it is the original copies, the hand written, hand drawn, hand painted copies which are such exceptional little works of art, besides the interesting and "milestone recording" contents.

The teaching staff have a great deal to be proud of both in their own work, and in the response received from their clever pupils, of which the schools now possess 70, and must extend before more can be accommodated.

BELGRANO DAY SCHOOL

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

Tuesday, Dec. 21

At the Dr. Smith Memorial Hall, (Principal, Mr. Green), yesterday afternoon, the prizes of the Belgrano Day School were presented by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Every, who made a brief speech of introduction, subsequently bestowing the prizes gained upon the following:—

Form V.

Languages.—1, B. Feeney; 2, E. van Peborgh.

Drawing.—1, R. Judson; 2, J. van Peborgh.

Form IV.

Mathematics.—G. Kimber.
All English Subjects.—1, G. Kimber; 2, C. Wilkins and G. Chantrill.

History and Geography.—G. Kimber.

Form Prize.—G. Kimber.

Drawing.—1, H. Judson; 2, J. Keenan and A. David.

Spanish.—R. Roberts.

Form III.

English Subjects.—J. Ballantine.

Spanish.—J. Ballantine.

Drawing.—J. Perkins.

Form II.

Arithmetic.—E. Pixton.

English.—A. Leitch.

Form Prize.—A. Leitch.

Neatness.—Seniors: R. James.

Junior: C. Wilkins.

Cambridge Local Certificates, 1914.

—Preliminary: G. Macgowan; Junior: H. Macgowan.

The Church, in which the ceremony took place, was entirely filled with parents and friends of pupils, who now number about fifty boys, fine physical specimens they are, and their mental attainments appear conform, as the facility with which several spoke English, French and Spanish in turn exemplified.

A short programme of music, recitations and exercise then followed:—

Form II.: Canto del Grillo.
French recitation by Van Peborgh: "L'un ou l'autre."

Spanish, Form III.: Escena Comica Dandolo Feeney.

French recitation: "Death of D'Assas," by G. Kimber.

Merchant of Venice, Trial Scene, by Form V. In this dramatic effort, which closed the programme, the entire cast were letter perfect. Shylock was particularly articulate and confident (doubtless because he had "the bond" in hand) and showed a relentless and strong spirit, while Portia and Graham were also notably distinct. The Duke was strikingly dignified.

On the conclusion Mr. Green announced that next term would open on March 6, at more commodious premises in Zapiola, the School having quite outgrown the accommodation of the Hall attached to the Church.

GIRTON HOUSE SCHOOL

Tuesday, Dec. 21

Last night at Girton House School the breaking up for the holidays took place. There would also have been a prize distribution but for the fact that those children who had won prizes generously determined that the money should be expended on behalf of the Serbian refugees, a lesson of self-abnegation which is part of the curriculum and is creditable to all concerned. The handsome sum of 45 dollars resulted.

Mr. Hardman addressed the pupils on behalf of the Principal, Miss Hassell. Several pupils had been singled out for special notice also: Miss Nora Botting not only for her results but for kindness to the younger pupils, to whom a ring was presented; Miss Isabel Codd, Miss Ines Pollard, Miss Sylvia Hyman, and Frank Roberts. The romping and general celebration concluded with "God save the King."

A CHRISTMAS APPEAL

THE ARGENTINE PHILANTHROPIC
SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTES.

(To the Editor)

Sir,—Our most urgent appeal in 17 years is that which we are compelled to lay before our friends and the general public to-day. A number of causes, all of which are well known, have created a condition which during the last twelve months has imperilled the very existence of these Institutions. We are passing through the acutest experience of need which we have ever known. Many arrears have to be met, and many present needs supplied. What ever happens we may not shirk our responsibilities in this work. All must be steadfastly borne, and every demand must be firmly faced. 5,800 children, who receive the best which they will ever receive in their life, both intellectually and morally (as well as in material ways) represent far too great a trust for any carelessness, or light dismissal of heavy responsibilities, or avoiding of strenuous efforts, to be thought of even for a minute. This great work requires at once \$150,000. The sum at first sight may seem a large one, but the work which asks for it is *very large*, and the more it is known the larger it is seen to be. Other ages have had their peculiar characteristics and problems; it is our lot to live in an Heroic Age, an Age of Sacrifice; it calls for great things everywhere, and while many are seeking to respond heroically to many calls created by this terrible war, I would implore a really heroic effort in response to this appeal which is on behalf of the greatest work of child-redemption in the Argentine, and which contains a living and growing promise of splendid results for the future.

Yours, etc.

WILLIAM C. MORRIS.
Director General.

N.B.—Contributions may be sent to C/O The Editor THE BUENOS AIRES HERALD, deposited in the British Bank of South America or the London and River Plate Bank, or sent direct to my address: Calle Uriarte 2572.

BRITISH CEMETERY

OPENED AT LA CUMBRE.

(To the Editor)

Sir,—Some of your readers will be interested to know that the long and deeply felt need of a Protestant Cemetery, is now supplied for the district about "La Cumbre." It is situated on the right side of the Railway, about a mile from "La Cumbre," in going up towards "San Esteban," near to the Catholic Cemetery. The ground was the generous gift of Sr. Manuel Rios, and the subscriptions towards expenses are published below. We are indebted to Mr. G. G. S. Lumsdaine of Cruz Chica for arranging the transfer of the land with Sr. Rios, and for the work he has done in enclosing it in order. It is intended to have the "Title Deeds" made out to the Diocesan Association, who hold Personeria Juridica.

I annex a statement of accounts and am

Yours, etc.

W. HUGH T. BLAIR.

"LA CUMBRE PROTESTANT
CEMETERY."

Statement of Accounts

To Donations	DEBE
Mr. James Begg	\$100.00
Mr. W. Dunn	50.00
Mr. J. Benitz	100.00
Mrs. William Benitz	50.00
Mr. A. Hughes	25.00
Mr. J. Brocke Fea	20.00
Hotel "El Alto"	20.00
Hotel "Los Molles"	25.00
Hotel "Las Quebradas"	25.00
"Municipalidad" La Cumbre	20.00
Rev. W. H. T. and Mrs. Blair	86.00
	\$521.00

To Interment Fees	
2 interments	60.00

Total \$581.00

(Signed) W. Hugh. T. Blair, Chaplain; G. Gordon Sandys Lumsdaine, Secretary.

Statement of Accounts.

By Expenses	HABER
Of building, fencing, and laying out of grounds, with purchases of materials	\$516.55
By digging of two graves	10.00
postage, etc.	3.00
London and River Plate Bank	
Cordoba	51.00
Cash in hand	0.46
	\$581.00

(Signed) W. Hugh. T. Blair, Chaplain; G. Gordon Sandys Lumsdaine, Secretary.

YOUR NAME PLEASE?

AN INTERESTING BOOK OF
SIGNATURES

The St. Andrew's Society of the River Plate possess a most interesting book, allegorically illuminated of the signatures and names of those who have taken part in the St. Andrew's Day Celebrations dating from the year 1899, says a correspondent. Included are those of the present President of the Argentine Republic, and a number of well known Argentine Ministers and Deputies, past and present British Ministers, and Consul-Generals, Bank and Railway Managers, heads of practically all the principal professions, commercial and industrial firms, estancieros, and of many other aspirants to similar positions in this part of the world. The names of members of the Society and sympathisers, who have this year subscribed to the Benevolent and Scottish Red Cross Fund; are being entered in this book. It is not yet too late to have "your name." The President of the Society, Mr. D. C. Anderson, Calle Maipu 52; the Hon. Secretary, Alex. W. Grant, Rivadavia 1255; any member of the Committee, or the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. A. Aird, Avenida de Mayo 761, will be pleased to receive "something" from you along with "your name."

So far the appeal has been liberally responded to, and it only requires a few dollars more to make a total of "four thousand."

PRINCE GEORGE'S CONSERVATOIRE OF MUSIC

ANNUAL CONCERT AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

At the American Church Hall last evening, the 18th year of the Prince George's Conservatoire of Music was celebrated by a concert, and by an annual distribution of certificates and prizes given away by Mrs. Field.

Professor H. G. Wellby, the Principal, has much to congratulate himself upon, as it is due to him that the past year, with other years, too, has been so successful.

Before the presentation of the prizes, a concert was given by the pupils of the Conservatoire.

No more pleasant musical evening could have been spent, and there were one or two items deserving of special mention.

Owing to absence, Miss E. Wright's position in the programme was taken by Mr. A. Biagi, with a pianoforte solo, which claimed most deservedly an encore.

Miss Marjorie Wellby's piano playing too, was of exceptional brilliance, and the encore called for was the beautifully played No. 9 Nocturne of Chopin. It was a performance of great merit.

Miss Vera Shaw excelled with her violin playing, and was recalled, and the number of other enjoyable items were numerous.

The programme was as follows:—

1. Trio (violin, 'cello and piano), Trio in D (Ch. Dancla), the Misses Shaw Wilkinson and Millar.

2. Piano solo "Rondo in C" (Clementi), Miss Budden.

3. Piano solos, "Visions of an unknown land" (1 Golden Dawn, 2 Whisper of the moontowers) (G. Lind), Miss Phyllis Sturgeon.

5. Song, "From Paradise" (Guy D'Hardelot), Miss L. Lacey.

6. Piano solo, Tarantella (Venezia y Napoli), (Liszt), Miss M. Millar.

7. Song, "Caro mio ben" (Giordani), Miss Mortlock.

8. Piano solo, "Gipsy's Lament" (George Aitken), Mr. F. Hansen.

9. Song "A perfect day," Miss M. Nugent.

10. Piano solo, Mélodie "Chrysanthème," Miss Marjorie Wellby.

11. Song, "Au Printemps," Miss V. S. Shaw.

12. Piano solo, "La Fontaine," Miss N. Arnholter.

13. Violin solo, "Sylphide," Miss V. S. Shaw.

14. Piano solo, "Reverie D'Automne" Mr. E. D. Colley.

15. "Cello solo, "Berceuse," Miss M. Wilkinson.

16. Piano solo, Andantino, A. Picture, Mr. Rodolfo A. Biagi.

17. Piano solo, "Perpetuo Mobile," Miss M. Millar.

The presentation of prizes followed, when Mrs. Williams Field congratulated the following upon their individual success:—

Lectura Musical Class.—Rose Clark. Solfeo Class.—Susan McDonald, Vera S. Shaw (Honours).

Violin Class.—Charles France, Ritchie Drysdale, Vera Shaw.

Singing Class.—Elena Freyer, Mary G. Mortlock, Lilian Lacey, Dorothy Sturgeon, Madge B. Nugent (honours), Vera S. Shaw (Honours).

'Cello Class.—Madge Wilkinson (Honours).

Pianoforte Class.—Elizabeth Miller, Chrissie Sturgeon, Ethel Wilson, Hilda Johnston, Edward Anderson, Charles Harvey, Robert Lobos, Ronald Borman, Dorothy Cuff, David Drysdale, James Drysdale, Connie Syner, Maria E. Geldart, Gerald Dent, Lilian Pearson, Frank Budden, Lilian Lacey, Eleanor Budden, Marjorie Wellby (Honours), Rose Clark, Phyllis Sturgeon, Frank Hansen, Evelyn D. Colley, Elena Freyer, Nellie Arnholter (Honours), Susan McDonald, Margaret Millar (Honours and Special Mention).

Theory of Music Class.—Vera S. Shaw (Honours), Nellie Arnholter (Honours), Rose Clark, Susan McDonald, Evelyn D. Colley (Honours), Mrs. Elizabeth M. Chantrell.

Special Prizes for Theory of Music.—Evelyn D. Colley, third prize, with

GARDEN PARTY AT BANFIELD

CHARMING EVENING FUNCTION.

The success which succeeds like itself was the result last evening of the postponed second night of the Garden Party at 1417 Acevedo, Banfield, the residence of Mr. Crispin, who had kindly not only put his house and grounds at the disposal of the fete for the benefit of the Lomas M. E. Church, but had arranged the elements thereof in the most advantageous manner possible. By nine p.m. a large number of visitors had already arrived and more continued to come in.

No better background could be desired than the Crispin Quinta for the purpose, the area extends to over 5000 varas, and is agreeably diversified with shrubberies and some fine trees, which include fine specimens of variegated holly. In front of the house a forty-foot spruce had been converted into a gigantic Christmas tree, and the coup d'oeil from the entrance embracing this, the numerous beflagged erections and the vista of Chinese lanterns, which made effective colour on the velvet blue of the night, was exceedingly pleasing. Electric lamps had been lavishly used throughout the grounds, each Chinese lantern containing a powerful globe, and the whole installation and lighting effects were the work of Mr. Geoffrey Crispin.

Tea and refreshment tables had been scattered about the lawns and between the shrubs, and there was an excellent provision of comfortable seats, nor had either business nor amusement been forgotten. A stall at which fancy goods of many kinds were on sale represented the first and half a dozen "side shows" the second. These included a mysterious arrangement of strings bearing some resemblance to a reduced giant stride, and might be termed "The Strings of Fate," whereby the skilful might obtain for themselves certain articles of value—for a small consideration; further on were Ping Pong, which requires no description; a species of quoits, with a gaping frog as target, and the time-honoured cocoa-nut shy, at which some ladies displayed a deadliness of aim and delivery which must have seriously impaired the profits of the Institution.

By ten o'clock it appeared as if all the British population of Banfield and the neighbouring pueblos had arrived, although this is doubtless an over-sanguine opinion. The actual results as measured in the prosaic form of dollars, cannot yet be appraised, but ought to be eminently satisfactory. A pierrot troupe was present, and gave a very meritorious open-air concert. They are already known under the collective name of the Birdsigh Songsters; their costumes being black for the ladies, and white for the mere male adjuncts. The concert was given on a stage draped and wreathed patriotically with Union Jacks and banderas Argentinas and its programme was as follows:—"I want to be a Pierrot," Troupe; "Somewhere a Voice is Calling," ("Dove"), Mr. Fairbairn; "Pierrot," ("Jenny Wren"), Miss Bertha Humphreys, "I'm going for a sailor" ("Cuckoo"), Master Steve Tallon; "Sister Susie's Sewing Shirts for Soldiers" ("Robin Redbreast") Mr. P. Shepherd; dance "Castinet" ("Mocking Bird"), Miss Emma Banham; "Little Man" ("Hummingbird"), Mr. W. H. Crispin; "Someone to love me" ("Nightingale"), Miss Lucy Greta; "But it is so" ("Scarecrow"), Mr. J. D. Humphreys; "Good Night" ("Jenny Wren"), Miss Bertha Humphreys. At the piano, W. H. Crispin.

Among the agreeable functions which have taken place in the Southern Suburbs, that of last night certainly holds an honoured place, and the credit of its success must be assigned to Mr. and Mrs. Crispin, and the ladies and gentlemen who assisted them.

2797 marks; Vera S. Shaw, second prize, with 3561 marks; Nellie Arnholter, first prize, with 3693 marks.

Diploma as Teacher of Pianoforte.—Margaret Millar.

SALE OF WORK

AT THE BARKER HALL, LOMAS.

The Sale of Work which was held in the Barker Hall, Lomas, on Dec. 3 and 4 inst., in order to raise funds for the reduction of the debt on the Temperley branch of the St. Andrew's Scotch Presbyterian Church, and the purchase of an organ, brought in the excellent sum of \$8,800. The Committee desire to express their gratitude to the numerous friends who in one way or another contributed to this splendid achievement.

The list of those who subscribed, donated articles, and assisted towards the success of the Sale of Work, is so long that it would be difficult to publish it, but those who have helped are asked to kindly accept the grateful thanks of the Committee for their cooperation.

In addition to the many private individuals, the following firms sent contributions: Geo. McHardy and Co., R. Grant and Co., Bazaar Inglés, Alex. Mackintosh of Mackintosh and Co., Auld and Co., Barclay and Co., Ashworth and Co., A. E. Wesley "Tandilera" Tandil, Bagley and Co., La Martona, Anderson and Kay, Feeney and Co., Alex. Colven, Nestle and Co., Walker Ltd., J. and J. Drysdale, Frigorifico "La Blanca," Confiteria Laporte, Armour Cold Storage Co., Harrods, Los Dos Chinos, J. Muallem, Clemente Chiavenna and Co., G. Brown and Co., "La Figura," Campbell and Carlisle, Farmacia Diego Gibson, Robinson, Caccio and Teltamanti, H. Walters and Co., A. N. Guy, James Begg (Moore and Tudor).

The Committee are very much indebted to the Editors of the BUENOS AIRES HERALD and The Standard for the many paragraphs published in both papers, and to the Manager of the F.C.S. for the use of the Hall.

FREE PASSES ON THE TRAMWAYS

THE INTENDENTE'S SUGGESTED REFORM.

Dr. Gramajo, the Municipal Intendente is still exceedingly busy and giving a vast amount of attention to a vaster amount of matter. His latest communication has been addressed to the Anglo-Argentine and Lacroze Tramway Companies requesting that all persons to whom passes are issued shall in future only have these issued to them if their photographs are reproduced thereon in the form of the carnet.

This, Dr. Gramajo points out, will entirely avoid the transference of passes.

The Lacroze Company have fallen in with the suggestion, which will immediately be adopted. The Anglo-Argentine Company adopt the idea for municipal employees only, and will take time to consider the general issuing of passes in this form.

MARTIN GARCIA GERMANS

ESCAPE OF FOUR PRISONERS.

Several Germans have escaped from Martin Garcia, where they were interned after the sinking of the Cap Trafalgar. They are Karl Lesarzill, Magnus Wehsmann, Magnus Jahn and Richard Zeed, all firemen. The Commander of the Isle is to inquire whether the matter has occurred through negligence of the guards. The Minister of Foreign Affairs will take no action beyond noting the fact of the escape; as the escaped are not criminals in the common sense their extradition cannot be asked for.

Meanwhile the Commandant has been ordered to take every means to prevent the repetition of these evasions. The "Kind Ladies and Gentlemen" (German without doubt?) who interested themselves in the lot of these captives should be carefully inspected if they visit the island. Historic escapes have been made in the guise of "an old lady with a green wail."

BRITISH HOSPITAL

DONATION OF CAVELL PORTRAIT

The Committee of Management of the British Hospital held their usual monthly meeting on Dec. 15, the following gentlemen being present:—

Mr. C. H. Pearson, (Chairman); Messrs. A. G. Thornton, R. de Candolle, J. Dey, Hope Gibson, R. H. F. Stuart, A. M. Wilson, A. W. Boote, Rev. Dr. J. W. Fleming and C. Manifold.

The Hon. Treasurer reported that the expenditure for the month of November had been \$21,968.70, making an aggregate for the eleven months of \$251,311.72.

The number of patients treated during November was 315, as compared with 302 in the same month last year.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Miss Zelda Shanfield for that lady's gift of her portrait painting of Nurse Cavell, which will be hung in the Hospital.

The following subscriptions and donations were received during November:—

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Anglo-South American Bank \$150 gold, Vernon Lindop \$100, J. T. Rowe 100, Ingleton, Shepherd and Hay 10, Michael Cormack 5, P. A. D. 200, Thos. M. Young 20, F. Ingouville 50, Anderson and Kay 50, Pilkington Bros. Ltd. 114.50, Charles P. Cox 100, A. C. Williams 25, Staff of Australian Mercantile Land and Finance Co. Ltd. 325, Staff of Evans, Thornton and Co. 121, J. C. Barlow 10, R. S. N. Wilkinson, per London and Brazilian Bank 50, J. R. Hunter 10, The New Zealand and River Plate Mortgage Co. 50 gold, Esther Ross 25, D. M. Munro 100, C. S. Edye 100, Midland Railway Co. 100, Fred. Sage and Co. Ltd. 100, R. Shearer 50, Buenos Aires Western Railway Co. 2863.64, Central Cordoba Railway Co. 1000, George H. Weyand 50, Mendi and Co. 100, Agencia Ravenscroft 100, John Smythe 10, M. M. C. Henderson 100, W. W. Melville 50, John B. Thomson 200, Arthur Yeomans 100, F. B. Grimshaw 25, Sociedad Anon. Fabrica Argentina de Alparagas 250, Fowler Scroggie and Co. 100, E. D. Troman 20, P. and G. Hughes 100, Cassels and Co. 100, G. Lloyd Davies 100, F. C. Cook 100 gold, F. C. Cook and Co. 100 gold, J. A. Pilling 30, J. Monteith Drysdale 30, W. E. O. Haxell 100, T. A. H. Hammond 50, Barlow and Co. Successors 20, Allan Withington 50, S. Lambert 100, C. H. P. Hashwood 150, Moody and Co. 50, J. Laidlaw 10, R. P. Houston and Co. Ltd. 100 gold, Staff of London and River Plate Bank, Boca and Riachuelo Branch 45, Cia. Primitiva de Gas 687.27, Lucas A. Maquire 20, Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co. 200.

DONATIONS.

G. W. B. \$10, Mr. Sanderson 70, Irene T. Cazala 20, Miss Maloney 7, S. G. Bolden 100, W. Howard 70, Mateo Carruthers 30, Luisa Francis 10, General Donation Boxes 38, Ward Donation Boxes 10, Miss H. M. Whitaker 25, and Mrs. Whitaker for Blanche Ridley 20.

NEW PORT WORKS

AMERICAN SYNDICATE'S PROPOSALS.

It is stated that representatives of an American Syndicate interviewed the Minister of Public Works yesterday on no less important a matter than the prosecution of the New Port Works, which are at present in a state of suspended animation for reasons which are public property.

They were informed that the question is at present under consideration pending the President's decision, but that they might put their proposals in concrete form, when they will be looked into. The embanking and piling works at Rio Tercero also came under the proposals of the Syndicate.

Mainly for Women

Conducted by "Egeria"

A FAMOUS EDUCATIONALIST

One of the most interesting features to a woman in the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, this year, is the fact that for the first time in its history a woman is president of the educational section.

It is on Mrs. Henry Sidgwick that this honour falls, and there are few, if any, women in England to-day more worthy of the honour, for what Mrs. Sidgwick has done for Newnham College, Cambridge, and the higher education of women generally, is one of the landmarks in the education of our sex.

Mrs. Sidgwick gave a fine presidential address, asserting that it is to intellectual curiosity that the interest taken in education, particularly in physical science, is mainly due. An intellectual curiosity is an important adjunct to the mental processes involved in understanding the world we live in; a valuable aid in the formation of a good judgment; and a great assistance in practical life. Intellectual curiosity and esthetic sensibility are, however, the mainsprings of culture—that is, of some of the highest pleasures we can enjoy.

"The business of most of us is practical," said she, "but what is to be desired is that everyone capable of it should combine practical ability with a desire to learn. And, of course, we must wish that the means to satisfy this desire should be within everyone's reach. Learning is of little value unless it meets a desire in the learner's mind. And here the parents come in. The required attitude of mind is much more likely to be inspired by parents who possess it, than it is by the school. Those children are more likely to grow up with it whose parents combine with the school to stimulate it. Unfortunately the result of compulsory primary education has not been to promote any sense of responsibility in parents as regards this—at least, that is my belief." Referring to Scotland in support of this belief:—"It may be that the school education actually prevailing in Scotland is better now than that of fifty years ago, and that general intelligence is more developed. But parents who felt their children's schooling to be their private concern, valued it more took more personal interest in it, and felt more personal responsibility for their children's progress than parents can do now. And it is a serious question whether the loss of this close link with home life has not had a bad educational effect, taking education in its wider sense; which is not compensated for by possible improvement in the schools. With the greatest zeal, the schoolmaster cannot replace the parents, nor even the parents' influence in producing the right attitude of mind in the pupil. And it is at the very least doubtful whether the better teaching which improved methods secure to the pupil can make up for any loss or spontaneous desire to put his own mind into the effort of learning for learning's sake."

The president uttered a warning against State regulation of higher education. "Bureaucratic regulation may be well adapted to produce German 'Kulture,' but it is not the way to secure the attitude of mind which leads to freedom, independence of thought and culture in the best sense. And it is very apt to lead to want of independence in the teacher."

In moving a vote of thanks to Mrs. Sidgwick, Lord Bryce uttered the same note of warning, and deplored Government interference in secondary schools and universities. One of the real objects of education, he said, was to increase one's capacity for enjoying intellectual pleasures, and to help us to be more creatures of the spirit and less of the body.

HOW TO REST.

Everyone, no matter what their occupation may be, requires a certain amount of rest regularly. Part of this is of course taken during the night, but a part ought also to find a place during their waking hours. Many people make the mistake of thinking that rest is a synonym for idleness, but some of the best and most refreshing forms of rest keep people occupied. It would, indeed, be almost truer to say that rest is a change of work more often than it is idleness. The man engaged in absorbing mental work, for example, may feel immensely benefited if he makes a point of doing regularly some manual labour, especially if this be of a kind that can be done in the open air. The man whose work is sedentary and keeps him tightly to an office desk would be better for a brisk walk, but very often he feels this to be pointless, or he does not enjoy it because he has no companion, but if he exercises his muscles and enforces deep breathing on his lungs by digging in the garden, chopping or sawing wood or any similar work, he will get the needed change and feel much invigorated. This is where a hobby is so valuable either for men or for women. Women are quite as much in need of rest that shall be a refreshment as men. They are often too much tethered to the house by their duties, with the result that they do not get enough fresh air. They also live too much in the narrow bounds of the home, not getting there so much change as a man does by merely going out to his daily work and coming in contact with other people, exchanging ideas and opinions, bearing news, and so on.

Many a woman becomes a nervous wreck more from the monotonous character of her daily life than from the actual labour it involves. She might have saved years of misery if she had but learnt how to rest. Fifteen minutes spent in a comfortable chair with the newspaper after lunch would give her something fresh to think about. A book read just chapter by chapter every day provides something to look forward to, and a sustained interest. It is a mistake for a woman to give up her music, her painting, or anything else in which she is interested on her marriage. She needs recreation, and as she may not always be able to take it in the form of going out to entertainments, certainly that will be impossible if she has children, she should guard against boredom by keeping interest in some pursuit. Rest for certain people and in certain cases really should be as near complete idleness as possible, but this is by no means true of the majority of healthy persons. For them the best rest is a change of occupation which brings into play muscles and mental processes not much used in the work on which they depend for their daily bread, since this it is to be presumed, demands the greater part of their time.

Lady Dorothea Feilding, who has been decorated with the Cross of the Order of Leopold by King Albert, has had also the honour of being mentioned in despatches by a French Admiral commanding Marine Fusiliers, in which he says she is "giving to all almost daily the finest example of contempt of danger and devotion to duty." She is the second daughter of the Earl of Denbigh, and went to the front almost at the commencement of the war. She is able to speak French beautifully, and her work has been principally connected with the French Marine Fusiliers. Lady Dorothea Mary is one of six sisters, who have the name of Mary added to any other name they may possess.

WOMEN IN MEDICINE

The "New York Sun" tells us something about "Women in Medicine":

There are still persons to be found who believe the activity of women in the field of medicine is a modern phenomenon, that the woman physician was never seen and her influence never felt until the present age, yet this opinion is very far from the truth. The history of the woman physician is as old as the history of man. She practised in ancient Egypt thousands of years before Christ. In the eleventh century at the great school of Salerno, she studied in the university on exactly the same terms as men.

The first woman physician in America was Margaret Jones, who was burned to death as a witch in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. We hear nothing of women physicians after that time until Elizabeth Blackwell, an English girl who came to America with her family at the age of nine years and entered Hobart Medical College at Geneva, New York, in 1848.

Miss Blackwell had applied at twelve medical schools before writing to Geneva, but without result. She took the usual course of study and was graduated at the head of her class. She subsequently went to Europe for further study.

Emily Blackwell, sister of Elizabeth, also decided to take up the study of medicine. She was refused admission at Hobart College, but secured entrance to Rush College in Chicago. She was debarred, however, from taking her second term at Rush College, but was received at the Medical College of Cleveland, from which she was graduated. After graduation Dr. Emily Blackwell also went to Europe and studied in Paris and in Edinburgh, under the famous Sir James Simpson.

It was due largely to the efforts of these pioneer women that the practice of medicine was reopened to women not only in America but also in Europe, for they had a direct influence in helping to secure entrance for women to medical schools in England and Scotland. After the return of the Blackwells to this country they found the hospitals all closed against them, while at the same time they were fully conscious of the absolute necessity of hospital associations if their medical work was to be at all effective. This difficulty was partly met by the establishment of a tiny dispensary in 1854, to be followed by the erection of the New York Infirmary three years later. This woman's hospital was opened with twelve beds for poor lying-in women, and the necessary funds were contributed by public spirited citizens, who were solicited by ladies interested in providing women with physicians of their own sex.

After the Blackwells had broken the ice, other women made up their minds to enter the field of medicine. The majority of medical schools refused to admit women, and pressure was brought to bear on those less hostile in order to have female students excluded.

With undaunted courage and in the face of determined and often insulting opposition with very slender resources, the women gathered what small sums they could raise and established small medical schools here and there, to which was added a dispensary and later a small hospital.

The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, founded in 1850, was the first college in the world established for the medical education of women. It is still a large and prosperous college. The Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary was opened in 1865, but was closed in 1899, when Cornell opened its doors to women. The Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia was opened in 1861, and in 1895 the hospital of the Pennsylvania Medical College of Philadelphia was founded, so that Philadelphia has two hospitals founded and run by women.

The Woman's Hospital of Chicago was founded in 1865, and a college for women followed four years later. The

fifth woman's hospital was opened in 1875 in San Francisco, and the Northwestern in Minneapolis makes the sixth. A Woman's Medical College was opened in Baltimore in 1882.

The State University of California is open to women and so are the universities of other Western States, so it is no longer necessary for women to open separate medical colleges of their own. Johns Hopkins University, in view of a gift of £20,000 presented by women to the endowment fund of the medical department, consented to admit women to the medical school. In 1899 the medical school of Cornell University was established in New York, and since that time there have always been women students in the classes.

Women are now eligible to the medical societies. On their re-entrance to the medical profession they were excluded almost everywhere.

Almost all the earlier women graduates in medicine were married and brought up families in addition to performing their other duties. The graduates who went west met with less opposition than those who remained in the East.

The famous Dr. Mary Putnam, who subsequently added Jacobi to her name, after being graduated from the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia, went to Paris in 1866 and had the distinction of opening to students of her sex the celebrated school which had been closed to women for centuries. She made a brilliant record, which preceded her to England. In 1873, some time before her marriage to Dr. A. Jacobi, and largely owing to his influence, she was admitted to the Medical Society of New York Country, but was excluded from the Obstetrical Society by means of blackballs, although her paper as a candidate was accepted by a committee on membership and she had received a majority vote.

In 1880 there were 2432 women physicians registered in the United States, although it is said the education of many of them was, owing to the difficulties encountered, irregular and imperfect. In the same year there were 123 in New York city, about fifty in Philadelphia, and about thirty in Boston. Many of the earlier graduates went to foreign fields as medical missionaries, glad to escape the warfare they would have been obliged to face at home. There they have founded hospitals and colleges from which native medical women have been graduated.

Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi and Dr. Angell founded the Mount Sinai Dispensary, which has always had women on its staff. Dr. Putnam Jacobi was also made clinical lecturer on children's diseases at the Post-Graduate Hospital, where one or two other women have held positions.

Mrs. H. B. Irving, speaking in London, said at the present moment women might be said to have the ball at their feet, and she hoped they would know how to play the game and arrive victoriously at the right goal. Women were really just as dominated by the spirit of adventure as were the stronger sex, and young girls who would not have dreamt of even peeling a potato here in England in peace time were quite prepared to go to Serbia or anywhere else sufficiently original and volunteer to cook anything anywhere, anyhow, if by so doing they could escape the dullness of the commonplace.

Miss Iris Tree, the youngest, the 18-year-old daughter of Sir Herbert and Lady Tree, is a debutante of 1915, who has already made a place for herself. Like Lady Diana Manners, and Miss Phyllis Boyd, daughter of Lady Lilian Boyd, who was the most brilliant debutante of 1914, Miss Tree has studied hard at the Slade school, draws well, writes good verse, and has contributed a war poem to the "Times." She bears little resemblance to her sisters, Mrs. Alan Parsons and Miss Felicity Tree—the latter, by the way, has been nursing the wounded in a Paris hospital—excepting that she, too, has light reddish hair and a pale complexion.

Land of Lilliput.

Conducted by Egeria

My dear Lilliputians,

I am sure you are all thinking about this day next week, and I hope it will bring you a great amount of happiness, and that Santa Claus will think of you every one and fill your stockings up to the top.

I saw Santa Claus to-day very busily engaged in filling his pack with buckles and spades and all the joys for Lilliputians at the sea-side. And I saw him trying to fit in a big bicycle for a Lilliputian about 12 or 13 years old. In fact, it was a pleasure to see the old grey-beard going around the shops and filling his pack with beautiful presents for all the Lilliputians who read my letter every week. And everywhere are beautiful flowers; not holly and mistletoe, for in Buenos Aires these English plants are not seasonable at Christmas; but the Cane jasmine whose rich perfume scents the streets, carnations, roses, and other summer blossoms. Our holly and mistletoe we must buy in the shops, and they will serve to remind all of us, who are exiles from home, of the decorations in England on this day week.

Speaking of flowers I wonder do you know the stories of the names of flowers? I will tell you about some of them, and I am sure you will take more interest in flowers when you know what they mean.

The colour of violets indicates the love of truth, and the truth of love. "I would give you some violets, but they all withered when my father died." So says Ophelia to the Queen. The violet, in flower language, is emblematical of innocence, and Ophelia says that the King, the Queen and even Hamlet himself, now he has killed Polonius, are unworthy of the symbol.

Narcissus saw his image in a fountain and fell in love with it. He vainly attempted to kiss it, but not being able to do so, killed himself. His blood was changed into the narcissus flower.

The iris is called the goddess of the rainbow, or the rainbow itself. In classic mythology she is called the messenger of the gods, when they intended discord, and the rainbow is the bridge let down from heaven for her accommodation. When the gods meant peace they sent Mercury.

Wallflower is so called because it grows on old walls and ruined buildings. It is a native plant.

The geranium, according to the Turks, was a common mallow, changed by the touch of Mahomet's garment. The small flowers that make up a geranium head are not unlike the mallow flower.

The tulip is the "turban" plant (Persian, *thoulyban*, a turban), by which name the flower is called in Persia.

The sunflower gets its name, not because it follows the sun, but because it resembles a picture sun. Three or four flowers on one plant will turn as many different ways.

Strawberry means the straying plant that bears berries, so called from its runners, which stray from the parent plant in all directions.

Hawthorn was chosen by Henry VII. for his device, because the crown of Richard III. was discovered in a hawthorn bush at Bosworth.

There are two kinds of passion flowers grown in hothouses. One is a dark crimson colour and a little different in shape from the pale green one. I once had the pleasure of seeing the crimson passion flower in a hothouse. I should think there were about three enormous plants in a full bloom. I never saw such a magnificent sight before. The roof of the hothouse was covered by the fresh green leaves of the plant, and, hanging from the leaves, like myriads of crimson stars, were the beautiful flowers.

This is what the parts of the other passion flower symbolise in connection

with the crucifixion of Christ:—The leaf symbolises the spear; the five anthers, the five wounds; the tendrils, the cords or whips; the column of the ovary, the pillar of the cross; the stamens, the hammers; the three styles, the three nails; the fleshy threads within the flowers, the crown of thorns; the calyx, the glory or nimbus; the white tint, purity; the blue tint, heaven. It keeps open three days (Matt. xii. 40)—the three years' ministry.

The cornel cherry tree is dedicated to Apollo; the cypress, to Pluto; the dittany, to the moon; the laurel, to Apollo; the lily, to Juno; the maiden's hair, to Pluto; the myrtle, to Venus; the narcissus, to Ceres; the oak, to Jupiter; the olive, to Minerva; the pine cone, to Assyrian temples; the poppy, to Ceres; the pine, to Bacchus.

The Canterbury bells is dedicated to St. Augustine of England; crocus, to St. Valentine; crown imperial, to Edward the Confessor; daisy, to St. Margaret; herb Christopher, to St. Christopher; lady's smock, to the Virgin Mary; rose, to Mary Magdalene; St. John's wort, to St. John; St. Barnaby's Thistle, to St. Barnabas.

Leek, the emblem of Wales; lily (fleur de lys), of France; lily (giglio bianco), of Florence; lily (white), of the Ghibelline badge; lily (red), of badge of the Guelphs; linden, of Prussia; mignonette, of Saxony; pomegranate, of Spain; rose, of England (red Lancastrians, white Yorkists); shamrock, of Ireland; thistle, of Scotland; violet, of Athens and Napoleon; sugar maple, of Canada.

Ros is a symbol of the Resurrection; cedars, the faithful; corn-ears, of the Holy Communion; dates, of the faithful; grapes, "This is My Blood"; holly and ivy, of the Resurrection; lily, of purity; olive, of peace; orange blossom, of virginity; palm, of victory; rose, of incorruption; vine, of Christ our Life; yew, of death. The laurel, oak, olive, myrtle, rosemary, cypress, and amaranth are all funeral plants.

Now you know something of the effect different plants and flowers made on the ancients, when they could make each one symbolise something; and I am sure you already know some of these symbols. I wonder will you be interested if I tell you something about a place in Dorsetshire, England, which is known as "The Little Commonwealth." You Lilliputians all know that there are other Lilliputians who have not the opportunities you have of knowing how to behave; they have not the advantages and love and care which parents give to you; and they sometimes do things for which they must be punished. The old plan was to send these young things to prison or to reformatory; but there is now a new plan which is, although an experiment, something of what Christ meant when he said:—"Suffer the little children to come unto Me."

These Lilliputians, instead of being sent to prison, are sent to "The Little Commonwealth," and on arrival they become citizens, with a right to a full share in the making and enforcing of the laws under which this Lilliputian community lives. So you see they are just on the boundary line of the Land of Lilliput and the other Land which is not Lilliput. The man who tells the story says of it:—

Boys and girls have precisely identical rights and privileges.

It is the citizenship which, given full play, achieves the apparently impossible. I will not say that it makes good children out of bad children, for that would be to miss the cardinal fact. What it really does is to give free play to the natural normal balances and restraints which exist within each individual, not less in the child than in the man, and certainly not less in the so-called bad child

than in the so-called good child.

My wife and I arrived at the Little Commonwealth about one o'clock in the afternoon, and a quick glance told us that, outwardly at any rate, we had come across something pleasing. Three charming thatched cottages were dotted down at different points of the farm, and all around were spacious meadows and great slopes of hills. Here in the middle was an office and shop, there on one side a new cottage in course of construction—a little larger than the rest.

A young girl came up to us, and, learning who we were, took us across to the nearest cottage—"Bramble Cottage" I think it was called—and there we found one of the families waiting to start dinner. We sat down at the table and enjoyed our meal. All the buying, cooking, serving and everything in connection with the house is under the sole control of the "housekeeper," who is one of the children. Our hostess, the housekeeper of this cottage, was Harriet, one of the first three citizens of the Commonwealth, and the first Judge of the Court where offenders against the Commonwealth Laws are tried and punished.

After dinner, the citizens scattered to their work—some to the fields, some to the carpentry required for the new cottage (the bricklaying had all been done by the citizens, but was now finished), some to the laundry, and some to the domestic duties inside the houses. Another of the citizens had charge of the little ones—little waifs of five, six and seven years who, for one reason or another, had found their home at the Commonwealth. I should like to be able to give the portrait of this young nurse, whose healthy, vigorous body and clearly-marked features indicated a strong and attractive personality. A year or two ago she was at war with the world, sent to an industrial school and expelled from there because she destroyed the discipline of the school; then sent to a reformatory and expelled from there because she destroyed the discipline of the reformatory, and then . . . The next step—the inevitable next step according to the accepted belief—was prison and the life of a "hardened" criminal. But the Little Commonwealth took her, and all was changed. Her strength, instead of being used against society, had found its right place, and in years to come who can tell of what value her help may be in solving the problems with which the nation will be faced?

After a long talk with Mr. Lane, we were invited by the "housekeeper" of the next cottage—"Heather Cottage" I think—to join a small party at tea on the grass; the others of the party were girls whose household tasks admitted of a short breathing space, Mrs. Lane, two of the babies, and an absurd Great Dane puppy, who insisted upon knocking everything about with his sturdy tail. The day was beautiful, and the faces of everyone there showed that glow of content which is the sign of healthy body and healthy mind.

I have left myself very little space to tell you how it all works. How the laws are made, how they are administered, what sort of punishments are inflicted, and how the general life of the community goes on. I am not sure that I know myself. But I know that it does work. And I know that the essential factor is that in ethical matters it is the children themselves who form the judgment and the authority.

I will give one illustration. One of the citizens before he came had been the leader of a desperate little band of devoted followers. After his arrival he waited a day or two before doing anything, and then commenced operations by throwing a potato across the table at dinner at the boy opposite. His expectation was that this trifling act would bring out from its hiding place the hated adult authority, which, judging from his previous experience, he felt sure must exist in every institution. He would be rated for his lack of discipline, and perhaps punished; but he would see in the eyes of his fellows their quiet look of admiration of his courage, and little by little he would gain ascendancy over them. Nothing of the sort happened. There was no display of adult authority—merely the cold disapproval of the

WHERE WOMEN COUNT

To the secret intrigues of women the world owes many of its great wars. There are European statesmen still living who attribute to the actions of three noble dames the Franco-German war of 1870. Two of these ladies were French women, the Countess de Castiglione and the Duchess de Litta, who enjoyed great power and fame in the days of the Tuileries.

The other woman was the wonderful Baroness de Kaula, who was employed by the German Government to move in the high places of the French capital. The Baroness was a most beautiful, captivating woman, and she resided as long as her country thought it necessary near the presidential palace at the Elysee, in Paris. She set herself out deliberately to win the admiration of the Minister of War, General de Cissy, and ere long had the satisfaction of receiving him at midday breakfast once a week.

So cleverly and thoroughly did the Baroness manipulate matters that the day of the breakfast was always that on which the French Cabinet councils were held. The General would go direct from the presidential palace to her home.

During these hours a couple of Prussian officers belonging to the headquarters staff at Berlin, and who were attached to Mme. de Kaula's household under the disguise of servants, managed to peruse the contents of the General's portfolio, which he invariably left on the hall table or in the saloon with his hat and gloves. Stenographic notes were made of the various documents contained therein, and in the same afternoon the German authorities in Berlin were aware of everything that had taken place at the most momentous conferences of the bitterly hated French.

For twenty-five years a Russian lady made a point of spending at least eight months of each year in London, in the interests of the Czar's Government. Mme. de Novikoff was the daughter of a general and the sister-in-law of the late Russian Ambassador in Vienna. In this case, however, the influence was exerted constantly on the side of peace.

Women, indeed, have played an active and successful part at the diplomatic headquarters of most European countries. With the exception of the United Kingdom, there is not a single European Power which does not maintain a highly paid corps of women diplomatic agents, in addition to its regular staff of ambassadors, envoys and attaches.

The celebrated Princess de Lieven was another lady with no pretensions to beauty. Her physical defects were obvious, and yet they did not prevent her from exerting an influence of almost incredible extent and predominance over the successive administrations of Great Britain during close upon thirty years. Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Lord Grey, Lord Aberdeen, and the Duke of Wellington in turn figured in the ranks of her most devoted admirers, and sought her advice both in and out of office.

boy-and-girl public opinion at a silly breach of manners and at the mess made which someone would have to clean up. Such a want of success was an unexpected disappointment, and it was not long before the spirit of the Commonwealth had gained in him a sturdy champion.

All too soon our visit drew to a close. Just before we left, most of the citizens came together, and my wife and I told them stories and answered their questions. Then Mr. Lane whisked us away to Sherborne in his motor-car, but not without a vow registered that we could come again very soon to renew the happy friendship we had made.

Mr. Lane, who is the manager of this community, says he has got those who had been regarded as the most helplessly incorrigible.

Now I must wish you all a merry Christmas.

With love, from

EGERIA.

GARDEN PARTY AT LOMAS

DELIGHTFUL SCENE AT QUINTA ANNANDALE.

Amongst the number of attractive Christmas festivities in aid of some deserving cause is one now being held at Mr. and Mrs. E. Crispin's Quinta "Annandale," at Banfield. Arranged under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society of the Lomas M. E. Church the delightful grounds of "Annandale" were thrown open in the church's cause on Dec. when a Garden Party and open air concert were held.

Nothing could have been more attractive. Tiny coloured fairy lamps danced amongst the trees. Chinese lanterns swung here and there with an oriental twinkle. All kinds of attractions were dotted throughout the grounds. An aunt sally there, another game here, a beautifully stocked fancy stall, ping pong tables and a host of other attractive features were everywhere.

The gardens were a fairyland and even the momentary unkindness of the weather was insufficient to detract from success, the daintiness and the pleasure of it all.

Music was wafted from everywhere and throughout the grounds one could sit and enjoy delicious refreshments in cosy corners to the tunes of an excellent concert.

Mr. G. C. Crispin was responsible for the lighting effects in the grounds of the quinta and nothing could have been more attractively done, nor more artistically.

To see and enjoy these 1001 attractions—alas not 1001 nights—but only two!—costs only 50 cents and as the evening is to-night and as a promise of fine weather has been given, it behoves all to enjoy themselves and go to the Quinta "Annandale," Banfield. Little ones under 10 with parents are welcomed free and the special attraction provided for them is a monster Christmas tree and a pierrot entertainment. Outside the drawing room of the house, a stage has been built and "therein stands a multitude of good things."

The whole effect of the brightly lit gardens, the stalls, attractions, the music, refreshments and everything was perfection and only praise and thanks will be given to those who suggest to their friends a visit there to-night.

The Fancy Stall was in the capable hands of Mrs. P. H. Shepherd and Miss C. Burgis. The tea—with a capital T—in charge of Mrs. Fergus. While Miss Bloomfield was responsible for drinks and other luxuries.

During the evening of last night an open air concert was given.

Mrs. G. A. Bowditch sang with her usually daintiness and charm and she delighted all with "the sunshine of her smile." Miss E. E. Woodwell played the violin and highly pleasing were the strains, as they came penetrating to all corners of the gaily decorated garden.

Miss Recknell too, sang a delightful song. Everything was arranged splendidly, the choice of music suitable to the night and performances of each item pleasing. Mr. Bevan did not allow the boys when they came home to be forgotten nor did Mrs. Herald, in her best vein, forget to explain how "young Hokey enlisted" and to tell of "the two Huns."

Mr. Fairclough sang "The Storm King" very well. The accompanists Mr. Llewellyn Hawes and Mr. W. N. Crispin did their share, as they always do, to perfection.

It has proved a great success this garden party and as to-night has its great specialties of pierrots and Christmas trees and increased attractions, it is sure to double the success of last evening. Apart from supporting a worthy cause, there is enjoyment in every corner of the garden that should not be missed.

HAYDN'S "PASSION" MUSIC

RECITAL AT LOMAS M. E. CHURCH

Following a recital given in St. Andrew's Church of Haydn's "Passion" music, another was given on Dec. 18 at the Lomas M.E. Church, with certain necessitated change of programme and of soloists.

Amongst those of the audience who have a grasp of the playing of the organ, there was no doubt that Mr. Llewellyn Hawes excelled himself. The instrument at the Lomas church, while being a compact instrument, is small and lacking in a few essentials that those massive church instruments possess. It is in this particular that the organist shewed his control and mastery, for no one could have judged or even guessed that other than the most perfect instrument was played upon. Mr. W. H. Crispin was an invaluable assistant.

These matters, from an ordinary point of view, were unnoticed, and yet in them lay the whole success of the recital and its musical expression.

It was a performance, while excellent in its way, that did not impress, with the perfections of the St. Andrew's concerts.

The second part of the programme was composed of a very fine tenor solo from the Messiah by Mr. David T. Neil, and "O Divine Redeemer" by Mrs. Jessie Pamplin to the cello obligato of Mr. Davies, who also played the cello as a solo.

Lomas Church and Lomas weather do not suit Mrs. Pamplin. Good as she was, perfect in rendering, she has been heard to better advantage in larger halls.

Mr. Colquhoun concluded the vocal part of the programme with "God that madest Heaven and Earth." It must be said that the weather was completely against a soloist and indeed against any vocalist.

The efforts which Mr. Hawes expended in carrying through this ambitious programme only prove what real efforts can do. Many disappointments had to be contended against, and to be even able to produce Haydn's Passion deserves a special congratulation, even without a word concerning the excellence of the production.

The programme was as follows:—

Soloists: Miss E. W. Tyson (Soprano), Miss M. Tyson (Contralto), Mr. D. T. Neild (Tenor), and Mr. J. W. Colquhoun (Bass).

Chorus: The combined choirs of St. Andrew's Scotch Church and the Lomas Methodist Episcopal Church and friends.

Organ solo: "Hymn of Nuns," (Wély), Mr. J. Llewellyn Hawes.

Tenor solo: Recit., "The Rebuke Hath Broken his Heart"; Aria, "Behold and see if there be any Sorrow"; (Recit.), "He was cut off out of the land of the Living"; Aria, "But Thou didst not leave His Soul in Hell," Handel, (Messiah), Mr. David T. Neild.

Cello solo: a) "Andante Religioso," (Thomé); b) "Trauerlied," (Schuman), Mr. W. Davies.

Organ solo: "Andantino," (Lemaire), Mr. J. Llewellyn Hawes.

Contralto solo: "O Divine Redeemer," (Gounod), Mrs. Jessie Pamplin; cello obligato by Mr. W. Davies.

Bass solo: "God that Madest Heaven and Earth," (Sanderson), Mr. J. W. Colquhoun.

Organ solo: "Finlandia," (Sibelius), Mr. J. Llewellyn Hawes.

PROPOSED TRAMWAY EXTENSION

LACROZE COY.'S PROJECTS.

The Lacroze Tramway Company is considering the extension of its system in several directions, and among the lines projected are, continuation to San Isidro of the line which now reaches as far as Bartolomé Mitre. For the carrying out of this, there is first necessary the settlement of certain questions relative to crossing the F.C.C.A. lines. Another line is to go to the Avenida Buchardo, but its starting place is not determined; while a third is to run from the Plaza de Mayo to Belgrano, but by what route is not stated.

THE BISHOP'S MEDAL

DIOCESAN COMMITTEE FOR RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

The following are the results of the Diocesan examination for the Bishop's medal, book prizes and certificates, held under the Diocesan Committee on the course appointed from Advent to Advent, 1914-1915:—

Senior Division—Maximum marks 225

J. C. Wright (St. George's, Quilmes) 172 marks; Sheila Miller (Cricklewood, Quilmes) 171; Nina Newell (Cricklewood, Quilmes) 171; Ray Murray (St. George's, Quilmes) 162; Clare Stevenson (Cricklewood, Quilmes) 162; Margaret Rosenbaum (Alberdi High School) 161; Ethel Dolbey (Alberdi High School) 145; Florence Beane (Alberdi High School) 141; Elsie Shardlow (private study, Quilmes) 138; Gwen Stevenson (Cricklewood, Quilmes) 132; Colin Z. York (Cricklewood, Quilmes) 131; Dora Lett (St. John's, Buenos Aires) 124; Alex. Rosenbaum (Alberdi High School) 116; Dolly Laud (Cricklewood, Quilmes) 119; Cora Rushton (Cricklewood Quilmes) 109; Rosita Miles (Cricklewood, Quilmes) 106; Eileen Hosford (Alberdi High School) 98; Avery Pilliner (Cricklewood, Quilmes) 97; Doris Garside (Alberdi High School) 96; Edith Lowe (Cricklewood, Quilmes) 90; Phyllis Anderson (Alberdi High School) 79; Lucy Lett (St. John's, B. Aires) 78; N. de Urtubey (Holy Trinity, Montevideo) 68; Eric Searle (Holy Trinity, Lomas) 63; W. J. Waterston (Holy Trinity, Montevideo) 60; E. Davies (Holy Trinity, Montevideo) 57; M. Munro (Holy Trinity, Lomas) 55; E. M. Cooper (Holy Trinity, Lomas) 53; Ivy Thomas (Holy Trinity, Montevideo) 48; Htta. Waterston (Holy Trinity, Montevideo) 37; D. Lewis (Holy Trinity, Montevideo) 34; K. Gwyther (Holy Trinity, Lomas) 28.

Junior Division—Maximum marks 135.

Bessie Poole (Holy Trinity, Montevideo) 89; Moritz Rosenbaum (Alberdi High School) 76; Eileen Burnett (Holy Trinity, Montevideo) 75; Grace Stevenson (Cricklewood, Quilmes) 70; Frances Shardlow (private study, Quilmes) 67; Amalia Reynolds (Holy Trinity, Lomas) 66; Teresa Rosenbaum (Alberdi High School) 62; J. Elter (St. Bartholomew's, Rosario) 59; Chloe Draper (Holy Trinity, Lomas) 57; Doreen Hosford (Alberdi High School) 51; G. Cunningham (Cricklewood, Quilmes) 46; V. Van Oppen (St. Bartholomew's, Rosario) 43; Georgina Cooper (Holy Trinity, Lomas) 41; Hilda Blount (Holy Trinity, Montevideo) 40; Alex. McGregor (Holy Trinity, Montevideo) 38; V. E. Burnett (Holy Trinity, Montevideo) 38; K. Reynolds (Holy Trinity, Lomas) 37; J. Gwyther (Holy Trinity, Lomas) 30; C. Van Oppen (St. Bartholomew's, Rosario) 30; Edith Cooper (Holy Trinity, Lomas) 26; G. E. Topping (St. Bartholomew's, Rosario) 30; Charles Kelly (Holy Trinity, Montevideo) 16; H. S. Pratt (Holy Trinity, Montevideo) 14; Reggie Rowland (Holy Trinity, Montevideo) 10.

BRITISH SOCIETY

MAGAZINES AND BOOKS FOR THE SAILORS.

By the R.M.S. Amazon, the British Society has sent to Montevideo three cases of magazines and books, etc., for the sailors on H.M. cruisers of the Atlantic service.

SOLDIERS' COMFORTS.

By the R.M.S. Amazon Soldiers' Comforts have been sent, consisting of: 5 shirts, 46 pairs socks, 6 pairs mittens, 5 helmets, 1 vest, 1 cholera belt, 11 mufflers. These have been given by Miss Finlayson, Mrs. Raikes, Mrs. F. A. Williams, Mrs. C. S. de Bell, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. James Hill, Miss F. S. Baker, Mrs. James Dow, Mrs. W. Russell, Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. R. Phillips, Mrs. R. Inglis Runciman.

"SCOTIA."

Tickets for the Doll's House, to be drawn for on the Christmas National Lottery result are now on sale at Can-gallo 536, 2nd floor, price \$1 each.

UNITED CLUB

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the United Club was held on Dec. 20 at the Club's premises at Viamonte 666. Mr. Chevallier Boutell occupied the chair. There were some 28 members present and by proxy the total was raised to 38. The Secretary read the report of the Club's proceedings during the past year and this was unanimously adopted. After the accounts had been submitted, it was shewn that there was a balance of \$46 in the Bank.

The meeting then proceeded to the consideration of a new committee and the elected members were:—Mr. F. H. Chevallier Boutell (President), Mr. Paul B. Chambers (Vice-President). Joint secretaries: Messrs. F. Wallis and W. H. Owen, while the new members of committee consisted of Messrs. A. Stuart Pennington, R. F. Burney Wall, J. C. Hart, A. Bowen, J. J. Jeffreys (all re-elected) and Mr. Stanley Herald.

After the necessary formal regulations of the meeting had been disposed of, discussion was invited as to whether member's interest in the Club was sufficient to justify a continuance thereof. Many opinions were expressed and the general opinion was in the affirmative. It was a question, as to whether there were enough "live" members or too many "dead" ones to justify a continuance. Such a discussion reflected on no particular persons, it was entirely a question of true interest in the real objects for which the Club was founded or of lack of this. Any suggestion as to being a dead body was protested against and those who recall the work of the United Club were foremost in protest. It was decided that the Club therefore should continue.

Mr. Chevallier Boutell in some remarks spoke of the Red Cross in the Argentine. It had been a hope of his that through the United Club the way would be shewn how really and conscientiously and systematically these things could be done. The President still looked forward to the Club leading in matters of such like interest, matters which to-day called for active effort.

Mr. W. H. Owen then brought forward the question of the continuance of the "United Club Bulletin." Should this go on or be suppressed? Mr. Burney Wall spoke strongly for its continuance and Mr. Ward later remarked that it was unfair that expenses for the publication should fall on the shoulders of the secretaries and requested more interest from the members. Mr. Owen pointed out that the "Bulletin" was self-supporting.

Some discussion followed and ultimately it was decided to continue this official organ of the Club.

Mr. Burney Wall spoke of having approached Mr. Laidlaw, of the Belgrano School, in respect to the use of the swimming baths, for the 15 or so members to whom this would be of benefit. At the moment, such was impossible, but on and after February 15 arrangements would be made towards this end.

The President drew attention to a club meeting next Monday, December 27, and requested an especially good attendance of members with their friends. As for himself he would be there with friends and if members followed his example a good meeting was assured.

The meeting was a "difficult" one. The Press were invited to suppress some details as being injurious to the Club's best interests but it was pointed out that nothing could be more to the interests of the Club than the full details.

Mr. Boutell in finally rising said he welcomed the fullest discussion, but that he longed to "sit upon" both sides and pointed out that members should have trust in their committee and it was proved by an unanimous show of hands, that the committee did have the confidence of the meeting.



THE THIRD AUSTRIAN BOMBARDMENT OF BELGRADE. A STREET SCENE AFTER THE LAST ATTACK.



THE MODERN "PIED PIPER"; HIGHLANLERS PIPING RECRUITS TO THE COLOURS.



THE "RABBIT WARRENS" OF GAL LIPOLI. REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ENFILADED BY THE TURKS



KING FERDINAND OF BULGARIA AND GENERAL IVANOFF.



WHEN THE SCOTTISH TOOK LOOS. HIGHLANDERS SAVING THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.



FRENCH TROOPS IN ARMOURD TRENCHES DURING A VIOLENT ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT.



SMASHED BY THE FRENCH ARTILLERY. A GERMAN TRENCH WITH THE FRENCH IN POSSESSION

QUILMES HIGH SCHOOL

Annual Prize Distribution

THE HEADMISTRESS'S REPORT

It was well that no less spacious venue than the Italian Hall of Quilmes had been selected for the Prize Distribution on Dec. 18 of the Quilmes High School for Girls, for assuredly it would have been necessary otherwise to hold overflow meetings, so large was the gathering. This was no doubt partly induced by the report that a portion of the programme was to be dramatic, and a great production. That report was amply substantiated. The Rev. G. H. Knight-Clarke presided, and Miss Ross's pupils, her friends, their friends and relatives, and the friends and friend's friends,

filled the body of the Hall and congested the galleries. The Boy Scouts, now becoming powerful young men, were present as guards, scene shifters handy men and sounders of trumpets without. Among the many who had come from town was the Rev. Dr. Fleming, who like the consistent Scot he is, never grudges trouble when he can be useful.

The Rev. G. H. Knight-Clarke made a breezy and vigorous address, in which he humourously deprecated the fact that he, a mere Sassenach, presided on the platform with Ireland, Scotland and England. He held as to the state of the school, that when it did not fear such searching examinations the omens were of the best. Examinations kept schools in progress and in these and in the great quality or something of "playing the game," he exhorted the girls to join heartily.

In the course of her opening remarks, Miss Ross said that it was evident the standard of work as compared with former years was well maintained, and commented favourably on the Senior and Middle Forms, whose papers were of the same class as the Senior, Junior and Preliminary Cambridge Locals. In both a high percentage of passes with honours had been obtained. She also referred to the work in the various branches in all of which pupils had done well. In the examinations of the Alliance Francaise, three obtained the Brevet de Capacité, and she congratulated Miss Swyny on her success with music pupils. She also referred to the Sports in October, and the successful effort for the Red Cross made in July. Particular interest attaches to the report of various visits from the Inspectors of the Argentine Board of Education. The Head Inspector, Señor Vallegas, examined the school in August, and reported the Spanish work as quite satisfactory, fulfilling all the requirements of the Board. The Sub-Inspector, Señor Lanz, held a detailed examination of every child in the school in the end of October, and found that all the wishes of the Board had been satisfactorily carried out with regard to the Spanish curriculum.

Health had been good, and Dr. Pennington was thanked for his assistance. Miss Ross added that she took this opportunity of thanking Mrs. Dey, Miss Dey, Miss Swyny, Miss Cate, Miss Broughton, Dr. Mulcahy, Mr. Broughton, and Rev. G. H. Knight-Clarke for so kindly presenting prizes for competition among the pupils, also Dr. Fleming for so generously giving up an afternoon of his very precious time to come and present the prizes to the pupils. The Rev. Mr. Knight-Clarke for again presiding at this annual gathering, and the ladies and gentlemen present for coming here to show us their interest and their sympathy in the work.

The Rev. Dr. Fleming before distributing the prizes briefly referred to the general advantages of good education and the importance above of all, of schools turning out Godly

and well trained pupils. The list of happy recipients of prizes is as follows:

Arithmetic.—V. and IV. No prize. IIIa. Lilian Lucas; IIb. No prize; II. Lulu Jones; I. No prize. Kindly presented by Rev. G. H. Knight-Clarke.

English, Literature and Composition.—V. and IV. M. Delamain; III. and b. Alice Bush; II. and I. Lulu Jones.

General English Subjects.—II. and I. Olive Logan; Ib. M. C. Paterson.

Special History.—V. and IV. M. Delamain. Kindly presented by Miss Dey. Jessie Loche.

Hygiene and Physiology.—V. J. Campbell; IV. Anita Innes; III. ab. A. Hessemuller.

Drawing.—V. J. Campbell; IV. M. McLean; IIIa. G. Campbell; IIb. W. Darch; II. W. Whyte; I. J. Curtis; Ib. N. Rocca.

Special Drawing Prize. —(Kindly presented by Miss Cater).—A. McLean.

French.—V. and IV. Lily Innes; IIIa. A. Savage; IIb. G. Brain; II. R. Scott. Special French prize for good work. Presented by Mlle. Pierrelot: II. M. Jousen; I. R. Etibor.

Spanish.—IV. G. Cribbes; III. E. Lilley; II. N. Rocca; I. M. Cameron Paterson.

Special Composition. —(English): Edith Logan; (Spanish): A. Savage. (Kindly presented by Dr. Mulcahy).

Painting.—A. Hessemuller. (Kindly presented by Mrs Dey).

Music.—A. Cameron, A. Hessemuller, E. Hessemuller, R. Dalrymple. Sta. Lani pupils: V. Jacobs.

Music prize for obtaining first place among the pupils of the school who entered for the Trinity College examinations. (Kindly presented by Miss Swyny): E. Lennox Samson.

Theory of Music—Seniors: E. Scott; Juniors: M. Cameron.

Drilling: A. Innes.

Needlework.—IIIab. G. Campbell; II. M. Jonsen; Ib. R. Lacabanne.

Writing.—E. Lacabanne. G. Mmprovement: R. Avery.

Book-keeping. — E. Scott, A. McLean. (Kindly presented by J. N. Broughton, Esq.)

Shorthand and typewriting. — E. Scott. (Kindly presented by Miss Broughton).

First place in July Marks.—V. and IV. M. McLean; IIIa. E. Norris Clark; IIb. G. Brain; II. D. Logan; I. J. Curtis; Ib. C. Charman; Ic. T. Craig.

First Place in Year's Marks.—V. J. Campbell; IV. L. Innes; IIIa. A. Savage; IIb. A. Hessemuller; II. L. Jones; I. J. Curtis; Ib. C. Charman.

80 per cent. of Year's Marks.—V. J. Campbell; IV. L. Innes, A. Innes; IIb. A. Hessemuller; I. J. Curtis.

Attendance Prizes.—J. Curtis, G. Brain, D. Logan, E. Logan.

After "Mi Bandera" had been sung by the choral class, nine athletic young ladies performed a formidable sort of Pyrrhic and Sword Dance with single sticks. The drama cast, etc., was as here follows:—

"Borrowed Clothes."—King Arnold of Steinwalle, Edith Logan; Queen Joanna, Mary MacLean; Rosalind (their daughter), Lily Innes; Olga (lady in waiting), Alice MacLean; Jester, Mary Jonsen; Baron Kurz, Eleanor Logan; Baron Achso, Kathleen Jonsen; Prince Eric of Oberwalden, Gladys Cribbes; Count Thorberg, Jeannie Campbell; George (a groom), Anita Innes; Amelia, Dora Lett; Three Witches: Evelyn Samson, Agatha Savage, Amy Cameron; Cat, Winnie Whyte; Fox, Alice Hessemuller; Owl, Lulu Jones; Shepherds and Shepherdesses: P. Scott, L. Lucas, G. Campbell, J. Locke, H. Cameron, G. Brain, W. Darch and E. Scott; Messenger, Katie Scott; Pages, E. Hessemuller and K. Dalrymple. Solo Dances: Gladys Cribbes, Alice Hessemuller, Marta del Campo and Mary Jonsen; Shepherds' Dance: D. Lett, J. Campbell, M. del Campo, L. Jones.

A. Innes, W. Whyte, M. Jonsen and L. Innes; Hornpipe: K. Scott, E. Lacabanne, E. Paterson, R. Lacabanne and K. Dalrymple; Dance Floreal: J. Campbell, Dora Lett and Anita Innes; Fan Dance: K. Scott, E. Lacabanne, R. Lacabanne and K. Dalrymple.

The Kingdom of Steinwalle seems to be situated to the N.E. of Ruritania and H.M. King Arnold was a gentleman of faith of a most royal presence and a portly. He was not henpecked and kept his long suffering Queen in great order. The inhabitants of this favoured land are singularly good looking, graceful and prepossessing. As to industries, dancing and sheep keeping seem to be principal with a decided preference for the former for a shepherd referred to "the silly old sheep" in a most unprofessional manner. No *ovejás*, *capones* or *borregos* appeared. It is not advisable to trace the plot, what there was of it but, it was in some respects a variant of the ballad of

"The squyer of low degree
Yt loved the king's daughter of
Hongarie."

The moral was finally, marry in your own class. In addition to handsome Princes, bewitching shepherdesses a Princess and three amiable witches who certainly had no compact with Auld—! there were their familiars the owl, the cat and the fox, the tester and the scarecrow whose appalling and weird dance (brought about by the unholy spells of "the weird sisters") was a great feature. The dancing was "prodigious" and brought down the house in the Oriental Ballet, the Pas Seul by Mlle. Taglioni, Vestris del Campo, the shepherds dance, dance of the animals (which might have made Charles Lauri envious) and the great sailors hornpipe, magnificently given and three times encored; it was excellent in all for the budding A.B. aged (apparently) 6 to the seasoned salt who had sailed the salt seas since birth—ten years ago. Miss Swyny for the stage management and Miss Hammill for the dances, are to be warmly congratulated and the pleasure and enthusiasm expressed were quite spontaneous. When "God Save the King" ended "the Show" the audience filed out feeling that they had seen something worth looking at. And so they had.

LOMAS HIGH SCHOOL

CHRISTMAS PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

At the Lomas High School on Dec. 18 the annual prize distribution took place, an event which is looked forward to by every school boy and girl in the world.

Last night's function was no exception. Apart from a social evening—a gathering of proud parents—there was a distribution of prizes and diplomas and a very excellent concert given, with refreshments which suited and were gratefully received by every one.

The Lomas Municipality behaved badly, because just at the moment, that is the moment the rain was flooding the streets, they thought fit to take the pavement and road way up and make the same impassable for trams, coaches and nearly so for pedestrians.

Still a large number gathered at the school and a most pleasant evening was spent.

These opened with an introductory speech from M. Eugenio Beavais. He congratulated the school upon its success during the past twelve months and spoke highly of the work of the scholars. Some 200 persons were present when the diplomas were given away.

In the Infant class Alberto Ayliffe,

Ramon Maslera and Juan Strasson were successful. They had been under the care of Srta. Aguirre.

The first Preparatory class prize winners were Ovidio Bianchi, Virgilio Bianchi, Ernesto Nasquirz, Adolfo Ortiz, Ramon Meccio, Geraldo Garcia, Ismael Strasson, and R. Burton.

In the Higher grade the successful candidates were José Majarino, Julio Lalarme, Carlos Lalarme, Gracie Mastos, and Edith Ayliffe.

These classes were under the charge of Miss Lilian Burton.

The distribution was a function to which much applause was accorded.

Afterwards a concert took place and the brilliance of one or two of the small artists was amazing. "Don Teodoro" a small mite was a born humourist in his recitation.

Miss Woodwell was just as pleasing and as attractive as ever on her violin, but to particularise throughout the programme would be impossible.

A pianoforte duet, the National Argentine anthem was sung by all the pupils, "a criollo" recitation an appeal for poor workmen—all these were given amidst much enthusiasm.

Violin and piano duet, The Morning Dance. There's a girl wanted here and a boy wanted there, picturesquely translated into Spanish "Se necesita una niña aquí y un muchacho se necesita allá." A very fine piano solo and other recitations and songs.

The Director of the School, Sr. Ortiz, gave a closing address and away went parents and children full of the evening's events and the coming holiday.

BELGRANO GIRL'S SCHOOL

In spite of the tempestuous weather, a good attendance was present at the Italian Hall Moldes on Dec. 18 afternoon when the prizes of the Belgrano Girls' School (Miss Worrall) were distributed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop E. F. Every, D.D. There was an interesting programme of vocal and instrumental music.

VICTORIA SAILORS HOME

SATURDAY NIGHT'S CONCERT.

The concert held at the Victoria Sailors' Home, on Dec. 18 was a great success and one of the finest of the season.

It was given by the Nursing Staff of the British Hospital and in part in aid of the Edith Cavell Memorial Fund.

Mr. William Field addressed the audience in the interval in a suitable manner. The tableaux were beautifully arranged and every congratulation must be extended to the organisers. A special feature, if such is possible amongst a programme of special features, was Mr. Stanley Perkin's song "Keep the Home fires burning."

The real, rousing concert, a credit to all concerned was the result of the efforts of the Nursing Staff of the British Hospital last night. The programme was as follows:—

Part I.—Piano Solo, "Popular Airs" Sister Mary; Tableau and Song, "Britannia" and "Motherland," Mr. Stanley Parker; Song, "The lads in Navy blue," the Matron; Exhibitions of electric club swinging, Sister Dowling; Piano Solo, "Mazurka," Master D. R. Evans; Grand tableau, Florence Nightingale, "The Lady of the Lamp"; Collection for the Edith Cavell Memorial at the British Hospital. Interval for refreshments.

Part II.—Piano Solo, "Military March," Sister Mary; Song and Tableau, "Brave little Belgium," the Matron; Dance, Gavotte, and Tableau, the Nurses; Piano solo, "Polka Rusa," Master D. R. Evans; Song and Tableau, "Keep the home fires burning," Mr. Stanley Parker; Tableau, "The Red Cross," the Nurses.

TÉ AGUILA ES EL MEJOR

Sports and Pastimes

THE TURF

PALERMO

Sunday's weather, as expected, turned out beautifully fine, but there was some surprise in store for racegoers to Palermo when the track was seen to be in very fine condition, and shewed no trace whatever of "heaviness." In fact one of the points of the meeting was the average of good and fast times.

Speaking generally the talent got badly hit, only two favourites turned up to help them and one of these Riome, was not backed so heavily by the general public as might be imagined from the fact that she came out favourite with 16,800 odd winning tickets on her. Actually, the public favourite was Passi-Mal. Riome was a tremendous "tip" and to be accurate, was one which was of the "superior" class of information. Riome has run six times and never been placed either before or after, coming out of the losers' class.

It was her fourth to Cortesia on Oct. 10 that led the knowing ones to expect her to win. She won all right, and was thus a sort of blessing in disguise.

There were a few surprises occasioned by the results, and no one on the course was more surprised than Arcuri, when he was beaten in the first event, but all in its proper place. It was the day of the last big classic of the season, all the entries, six of them, went to the post for this event, for which the Eccache "junta" were made favourite, and why this was so is incomprehensible. They are, both Melik and Mustafa, none too good over 2500 metres. Evoe was a much more logical favourite, even more logical than Picacero, from one point of view, but Evoe is not quite so good as he was six weeks ago, and perhaps the talent guessed this.

It was a fine race this Classic, and once more shews what a fine colt Picacero is. Except for sprints, he remains in our opinion, the best of the year, and we have often wondered where he would have been in some other races in which he did not figure prominently, if Mingo or Acosta had been, in the saddle.

We mention these two, and exclude Arcuri, because the latter is a fearful taskmaster to his mounts in a hard finish, and some horses funk this and run badly in consequence. In this race Evoe went away with a lead of 2 lengths before Bombazo, who was two lengths in front of Melik. Then came Picacero, Duc de Fleury and Mustafa last. About the mile post Mustafa ran up, passed the Duc de Fleury and Picacero, and a little further on Bombazo ran up close to Evoe. The order did not change until the straight was entered. Opposite the populars, Picacero closed up a little, but it was not until a distance from the winning post that Ardouin called upon his mount. Bombazo, by this time, had closed with Evoe, and the two were racing for all they were worth with the younger horse gradually gaining. Picacero, however, came along at a great pace and wore them both down, and ran in a winner by half a length, and incidentally with a bit more in hand. Only a head separated Evoe and Bombazo, who ran a gruelling finish. The Duc de Fleury came fourth, and the favourite comfortably last.

Picacero was exceedingly well ridden, and so was Bombazo, and the time 2.36 4/5, shewed that the winner does not of necessity need a slow race to use his finishing powers.

It was this consideration, that of making the pace a cracker, that was in Arcuri's mind when he took the lead. As Evoe is a strong runner from any position, it was expected he would crack the others up. It

was a fine race and a fitting close to the season's classics, and Picacero's win was well deserved.

How Posadas lost the first event is not an easy thing to answer. He should have won, of that there is little doubt.

Perhaps it was the fact that he made the pace a tremendous one from the start, and wore himself out too much. He led easily, going at a tremendous pace, and it seemed that Arcuri had the race easily in hand. Chulo, whose successes at La Plata, made him "there or thereabouts" on the book, came along like a steam engine, and surprised Arcuri by beating him on the post by a half a head.

The event was just one of those surprises, which often happen, and in the nature of a fluke win. It was well deserved from one point of view. Barroso saw his chance and took it. Arcuri was too confident. There is no question that Posadas would knock spots off Chulo in 99 races out of a hundred, giving 10 kilos. Of course the event was spoiled by eight scratchings. The time 2.4 4/5, was tremendous.

In the second race, Halagueña (chanceless on the book), flattened out a field by an easy 1 1/2 lengths over Redencion and Old England. The latter made the running from Yerba Mota. Whether this was another case of change of jockey win is not easy to say. Muraña and Pedro Costa had previously held the reins of the winning filly. That the change from these to Navarro was expected to have some results, was shewn by the betting. 2550 winning tickets from a "book" or public point of view was sheer folly, and asking for trouble. The trouble came in the nature of a \$20 dividend. What happened to Yerba Mota and Orene, no one knows. Arcuri and Mingo kept each other company, that's all.

Bataclan left the loser's class, by just winning the third event a neck from Bicarbonato with Dosel third, two lengths behind. The win was satisfactory from the G. P. point of view, as Bataclan was backed up to his eyebrows.

Bicarbonato ran as expected, a very good race.

Once more in the fourth event an eleventh hour change of 'prentices gave some indication that the Asteroide Stud were "on the job" with Tata Dios. With Juanico up he had but a poor chance, and no doubt, those who did not notice the change were kept off backing Tata Dios, who certainly had a chance.

How Desastre got third is a puzzle. He made the running from the immensely fancied—unjustifiably fancied—Campanazo. He was only beaten a short neck by Charlotte for second honours. Tata Dios won very easily and shewed he had still plenty of form left.

Gaitero was a complete and hopeless failure, and after his exceptional fine third last time out, he should have done better. \$32,000 told their tale. The colt couldn't carry the weight.

After the classic the great surprise came in Riome's win from Salvadora and Passi-Mal. The second filly surprised nearly as much as Riome, because last time out she ran a shocking race. The winner in spite of being favourite, it can be remarked, has done nothing, and not even met the "class" of this event before. So that all one can say is that she has improved out of all running recognition. She provided Navarro with his second win.

Cochita ran poorly, but Canoa might be remembered when it comes to a 1400 metre race again. The race was not interesting, but the public were well enough pleased.

The seventh race went to the logical candidate Solicitud from Espartillar, albeit by only a short neck. Denna (after his suspension), ran a really beautiful race, and by really beating only, beat Espartillar

on the post. Solicitud paid a nice price, and won in goodish time, 1.33 1/2 being occupied for the mile journey.

Juggling in jockeys marked the final event. Palo Errao — Acosta's mount, was scratched, and so some indication was given when he was seen out on Facundo II., who had no winning chance on the book. He made every inch of the running, and won easily by a length from Folleto, who was another length in front of Velasquez.

Folleto is an unlucky horse, but how lucky is the outsider in this last event!!! and what a lesson it does teach!

Thus ended the last of Palermo's interesting days this season.

We are to be surfeited with racing during the next few days.

Besides the usual meetings there will be a holiday meeting on Saturday. (Xmas Day), and another on New Year's Day, when the first race amongst the two-year-old will take place, and to which racegoers are looking forward.

It may be incidentally remarked that all the big races of the coming season, will shew considerably reduced prizes, even the National, but more of this in its proper place.

LA PLATA

A splendid day's racing was enjoyed from the shade of the eucalyptus trees at La Plata on Sunday afternoon. The track was heavy, but did not interfere in any way with the excellent sport.

With four winners and two seconds, the friends of the "Herald" felt sufficiently satisfied, and as dividends were good and reasonable, some cheerful backers hit them hard in the paddock.

The feature of the meeting was the number of easy wins. Anything like a stirring finish was only conspicuous by absence. Fox put up a fine performance in the Premio Smasher, and paid a good \$7.50 "divvy."

The full results of a highly satisfactory meeting were as follows:—

Premio Saphir, 1500 metres.—1 Estrai 57, J. Moron; 2 No te ereo; 3 Pulin; 4 Ganancia.

Dividend: \$9.30.

Won by a length. Time 1.44 2/5.

Premio Shock, 1800 metres.—1 Los Indios 51, E. Canessa; 2, Pirincho 47; 3 Chico.

Also ran: Condarco, Hamburgo, and Nochero (4).

Dividends: \$7.60 and 6.10; \$7.30.

Won by several lengths. Time 2.3.

Premio Savoia, 1300 metres.—1 Bayonne 55, J. Cerano; 2 Zafarrancho IV., 54; 3, Montefiore.

Also ran: Old Green (4), Monica II. and Himno.

Dividends: \$14.70 and \$5.90; 4.20.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths. Time 1.22 4/5.

Premio Sunchales, 1600 metres.—1 Galga II. 55, O. Gonzalez; 2 Cumber 54; 3 Mate Amargo.

Also ran: Maitrank (4), and Bona.

Dividends: \$5 and \$3.30; \$6.70.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths. Time 1.48.

Premio Smasher, 2300 metres.—1 Fox 56, J. Cerano; 2 Betel 49; 3 Piquete and Foeman.

Also ran: Pretty Boy and Pilleria.

Dividends: \$7.50 and \$4; \$3.90.

Won by 2 1/2 lengths. Time 2.34 3/5.

Premio Stagno, 1600 metres.—1 Bonci 57, N. Lopez; 2 Fine Mouche 50; 3 El Payo 52.

Also ran: Ardilla III. (4), Tower, Collingwood, Zafarrancho IV., and Insolente.

Dividends: \$16.70 and \$4.20; \$3.50; \$5.50.

Won by half a length. Time 1.47.

Premio Sotileza, 1400 metres.—1 Renta 43, S. Gomez; 2 My Happy 50; 3 Pionone 53.

Also ran: Go Bang, Stelita (4), Carcano, Yankee Gil II. and El Triunfo.

Dividends: \$22.90 and \$5.90; \$5.40; \$3.90.

Won by 2 1/2 lengths. Time 1.31 2/5.

Premio Solicitud, 1600 metres.—1 Marabu 50, M. Vignatti; 2 Estoico II. 53; 3, Fantoche.

Also ran: Estileto (4) and Sigfrido.

Dividends: \$9.30 and \$3.60; \$2. Won by 1/2 length. Time 1.46.

LAWN TENNIS

ARG. LEAGUE--SECOND DIVISION

GENERAL URQUIZA v. LOMAS.

Played on the courts of the first-named club, who were easy victors over Lomas by 8 matches to 1.

The best match of the afternoon was one between Gallishaw and Hortal, and Duncan and Gibson.

Play was very keen, and although the home team captured nearly all the matches and sets, their preponderance of winning games was not so great.

Tea was served in the afternoon by Mrs. Joyce and Mrs. Mayne.

The play resulted as follows:—

L. Hortal and P. Gallishaw beat J. G. Duncan and E. Gibson, 6-5, 6-5; W. Cowes and G. Cribbes, 6-3, 6-4; J. Whyte and D. Cotman, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2; H. Gould and W. Lovett beat J. G. Duncan and E. Gibson, 6-2, 6-4; W. Cowes and G. Cribbes, 6-2, 6-0; J. Whyte and P. Cotman, 6-1, 6-5; W. Leslie and J. Doyer beat W. Cowes and G. Cribbes, 6-5, 6-4; J. Whyte and D. Cotman, 6-5, 6-5; J. G. Duncan and E. Gibson beat W. Leslie and J. Doyer, 6-5, 6-3.

Urquiza: 8 matches, 16 sets, 108 games.

Lomas: 1 match, 3 sets, 74 games.

BUENOS AIRES L.T.C. v. VILLA BALLESTER.

This above match was the first meeting of the clubs engaged under the new league programme, and was played on the B. A. courts. The home club won by 8 matches to 1, after an enjoyable day's play.

The best match was Rosenberg and Norman v. Annand and Fierro. They were set and set, 11 games each, when the final stage was reached. The former pair won by 6-4, after a tremendous fight.

The full details of play are given below:

B.A.L.T.C.:—
Russell and Dodd beat Annand and Fierro, 6-3, 6-2.

Russell and Dodd beat Forrest and Holmes-Brown, 6-2, 2-6, 7-5.

Russell and Dodd beat Lewis and O'Brien, 6-4, 5-6, 6-1.

Begg and Keen beat Forrest and H. Brown, 6-1, 6-1.

Begg and Keen beat Annand and Fierro, 6-5, 6-1.

Rosenberg and Norman beat Annand and Fierro, 5-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Rosenberg and Norman beat Forrest and H. Brown, 6-5, 5-6, 6-4.

Rosenberg and Norman beat Lewis and O'Brien, 6-4, 1-6, 6-4.

V. Ballester:—
Lewis and O'Brien beat Begg and Keen, 6-3, 6-5.

Results.

	Matches.	Sets	Games.
B.A. L.T.C.	8	16	123
Villa Ballester . . .	1	7	88

FRIENDLY MATCH

MARMOL v. B.A.G.S.

Played at Marmol in ideal weather, the tennis seen was of an exciting and exceptionally interesting character.

Matches ended level, but the home players won on sets and games. The lady members of the club provided tea, which was doubly welcome after the strenuous play.

Scores:—

Pentreath and Robinson beat Vine and Brown, 6-5, 6-3; Nugent and Pellens, 6-3, 6-5; Greaven and Luck, 6-3, 6-3.

Andrews and Grant beat Greaven and Luck, 6-2, 6-3; Vine and Brown, 6-1, 6-2.

Walker and Mackenzie beat Vine and Brown, 6-1, 3-6, 6-3; Greaven and Luck, 6-1, 6-3; Nugent and Pellens, 6-1, 6-3.

Pellens and Nugent beat Wallace and French, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4; Andrews and Grant, 6-5, 5-6, 6-3.

Powell and Scorey beat Wallace and French, 6-4, 2-6, 7-5; Pentreath and

CRICKET

BELGRANO v. BUENOS AIRES C.C.

Recollections of the break in the weather, a glance at the final scores of the cricket match played at Belgrano on Sunday between Belgrano and Buenos Aires, are both sufficient to show what a perfect bowling wicket was played upon.

It was an interesting match, and there was not overmuch to choose between the teams.

Belgrano had the luck, and perhaps this won them the match. Winning the toss they decided to put the visitors in first. Dorning and Curchod commenced the attack. The batsmen, Ayling and Brown, began cautiously on a tricky wicket. Nine runs were scored when Ayling was dismissed for four. Disasters continued. Sheridan was out to a brilliant catch by Trollope. Hooton followed, and with two boundary hits scored the second highest innings for his side.

The bowling was too accurate and tricky, Dorning being especially dangerous. Smyth, Goodfellow, and Hallet soon retired, the latter unluckily, and Hearne was unfortunate in not even opening his score. With Thomas in partnership with G. G. Brown, the excellent innings of the latter was brought to a close. Throughout he had played good and sound cricket, and his 32 was a splendid and invaluable effort.

The whole side were out for 72. Curchod and Dorning bowled unchanged, each capturing 5 wickets for 43 and 23 respectively.

After lunch the Belgrano commencement was equally, if not more disastrous than that of B. A.

Ratcliff was bowled with Brandon's first ball. Five runs later Magrane succumbed. Watson followed him to the pavilion next over. Dorning and Trollope came together, but the latter without scoring was clean bowled by Sheridan. Thus were four wickets down for 5 runs.

However, Holland on joining Dorning, commenced to stop the rot, and both of them played good cricket.

The score steadily mounted until 59 was registered, and at this score Holland was beaten for an invaluable 31. Curchod commenced well and steadily, but at 7 Goodfellow beat him, and again with the next ball bowled E. C. Griffen.

Dorning joined by Hanson scored the winning hit, but after the latter's departure, through an injury to his leg, only 5 more runs were added before all were out to a score of 89, which gave them a win by 17 runs.

The scores were:—

B.A.C.C.

G. G. Brown, c Dorning, b Curchod	32
E. D. Ayling, c Holland, b Dorning	4
J. B. Sheridan, c Trollope, b Curchod	3
P. Hooton, b Dorning	8
B. H. Smyth, c Trollope, b Dorning	4
J. Goodfellow, b Curchod	2
A. H. Hallet, lbw, b Dorning	6
M. C. Hearne, c Poynton, b Dorning	0
G. W. Thomas, b Curchod	1
F. N. Boyd, c Watson, b Curchod	4
G. Brandon, not out	2
Extras	6

Total 72

Robinson, 6-4, 6-2; Walker and Mackenzie, 5-6, 6-5, 6-5; Andrews and Grant, 6-1, 6-4.

Vine and Brown beat Wallace and French, 6-2, 6-4.

Greaven and Luck beat Wallace and French, 6-5, 4-6, 6-5.

This shows how even the play was, Marmol running out the winners by a very small margin as can be seen by the final results which were as follows:—

Marmol: 8 matches, 21 sets, 191 games.

B.A.G.S.: 8 matches, 18 sets, 171 games.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. Dorning . . .	15	4	23	5
J. E. Curchod . .	15	4	42	5

Belgrano.

H. T. Ratcliff, b Brandon	0
G. F. Magrane, b Brandon	1
W. A. Watson, b Sheridan	3
H. Dorning, b Goodfellow	33
F. Trollope, b Sheridan	0
C. Holland, b Brown	31
J. E. Curchod, b Goodfellow	7
G. E. Griffin, b Goodfellow	0
E. Hanson, retired hurt	5
H. J. C. Poynton, not out	1
E. W. S. Thompson, b Brandon	4
Extras	4

Total 89

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. Sheridan . . .	10	4	20	3
J. B. Sheridan . .	5	0	19	2
G. G. Brown . . .	6	1	23	1
J. Goodfellow . .	7	1	23	3

BELGRANO II v. BUENOS AIRES II,

Owing to the sodden condition of the B. A. Ground at Palermo on Sunday, the above match did not take place.

LOMAS v. QUILMES.

An enjoyable match was played on Sunday when Quilmes entertained Lomas.

The wicket was in better condition than might have been expected, when Quilmes commenced batting.

Williams and Woodhouse faced Cowes and Brown, but the start was feeble, and three wickets fell for ten runs. A. P. Williams played a fine innings, and carried out his bat for a very useful 28. He was well enough supported by both Rowstron and Sinclair. The innings closed for 74, with Wilfrid Cowes (four for 26) the most successful bowler.

Lomas was not at full strength, but due to a fine innings of 41 by S. Burton, they ultimately claimed a comfortable victory with a score of 87 for seven wickets.

C. Sansone captured four wickets for 32.

The scores were as follows:—

Quilmes.

W. Williams, b Cowes	6
A. W. Woodhouse, run out	2
C. Sansone, b E. Brown	1
A. P. Williams, not out	28
B. H. Heatle, b Cowes	0
G. Sinclair, c Sub, b E. Brown	10
P. Rowstron, b Cowes	15
D. Rowstron, c Nicolas, b Cowes	0
L. C. Torre, c Martindale, b McCrum	2
D. A. D'Aguilar, c Pownall, b E. Brown	3
Extras	7

Total 74

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cowes	12	0	26	4
Brown	8	0	28	3
McCrumb	3.4	0	13	1

Lomas.

W. A. Cowes, b Sansone	0
R. K. O. Martindale, b D'Aguilar	7
S. Burton, b Sinclair	41
E. Brown, b Sansone	7
E. Pownall, b Sansone	14
J. Nicolas, b Sansone	4
W. Reynolds, b Sinclair	2
H. McCrum, not out	6
Extras	6

Total 87

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
D. A. D'Aguilar .	5	0	27	1
C. Sansone . . .	11.5	0	33	4
A. P. Williams . .	4	0	12	—
G. Sinclair . . .	2	0	9	2

BASEBALL

ARMOUR GIANTS v. F. A. CENTRAL

The baseball game between the Armour Giants and Frigorifico Argentino Central proved very much more interesting than the score would indicate.

The stroke that put the game on ice for the Giants was a mighty wallop from Wilson's bat in the third inning.

Some fireworks had already occurred in this inning before Wilson arrived on the scene. Galloway brought Stratton home with a clean hard drive through Short. Mason who ran for Galloway and Gottman, who had earned his way to first by a rap to third, were brought home by a healthy swing by Yehle. The stage was almost ready for the leading actor. The final touch was given by Gooley, who worked Phillips for a pass to first.

All the stations were now filled. Wilson picked his favourite bat, and took his position at the plate. The critical moment had arrived. The ambition of a batter is to come on the scene at a moment like this, and clean up those loaded bags, and likewise we might add that a pitcher's ambition in a situation of this kind is to strike the batter out. Phillips, the clever and gamey little Beaver pitcher, looked around to see if his fielders were in position before delivering the ball. Apparently he was satisfied, for without further hesitation he shot one of his swift balls across the plate. Wilson, who had his bat poised in the air at an angle, leaned on the bail, and the crash that resulted had the "Simon pure" ring of a real home run. At the crack of the bat, the runners started, and before the ball was returned to the diamond, four runners had crossed the plate. And one of the boards in the fence, at the extreme end of the field had acted as a bumper for the ball. During the last half of the fifth inning, a situation developed, which looked promising for the Beavers. Rehmyer got a pass. Herrod, who followed, hit through second, both runners advancing a peg. When Gooley failed to stop the ball, Noonan hit to Stratton, who failed to get his man at first. At this critical stage, Hitlin came to bat, was hit by a pitched ball, forcing in a run as the bases were choked. Tuthill, who followed Hitlin, put up a little pop fly, which Wilson failed to hold. As this was a pop fly to the infield, the batter under the conditions should have been called out, but there are moments when everybody seems to forget. What happened here was, instead of

the batter being out, he got to first, and Herrod scored.

The position was becoming ticklish. Hayles came to the bat. Three men were on the bases; two runs had already been scored, and nobody out; Hayles is a big fellow, with a healthy swing, a dangerous man at any time, but at a time like this a particularly dangerous one, on account of his long hits. The Giants' battery, Lopez and Galloway, were right there in the crisis. Galloway knows what they don't like, and Lopez delivers the goods. They put the "Indian sign" on Hayes and retired him on strikes. Tuero came to the front with a neat bunt. Noonan, who was on third, sprinted for home, but was out at the plate. Lopez to Galloway. Lopez wiped the slate clean by striking out Houston. These two innings tell the true story of the Armour Giants' leadership, aggressive and crushing attack, and skilful defense.

The run of the play was as follows:

1st Inning.—Giants.

Gooley was retired on strikes. Wilson reached 1st on error by McEnelly. Stratton hit for 3 bases, scoring Wilson. Galloway hit to third, scoring Stratton. Gembs running for Galloway stole 2nd. Gottmann got a pass. Lopez reached 1st through an error at 3rd. Yehle hit to Rehmyer, who made a double play unassisted, a nice play which caused the Beavers to smile blissfully.

Beavers.

Houston hit a slow roller to Stratton, who threw low to first. Runner safe. Houston made 2nd on a passed ball. Galloway made a nice catch of McEnelly's high foul. Rehmyer hit by a pitched ball, Herrod hit to Gembs' garden, scoring Houston. Noonan was hit by a pitched ball, Hitlin hit to Stratton, who threw Rehmyer out at the plate. Tuthill hit to Gooley, who threw him out at 1st. Score end of first; Giants 3 Beavers 1.

2nd Inning.—Giants.

Gembs hit to McEnelly, who threw him out at first; Mason was hit by a pitched ball. Gasley singled over short, Mason was tagged out at 2, and Gooley, trying for third, when Wilson hit to Hayes, was touched out. Good work by Noonan, Hayes and Houston in this inning. No runs.

Beavers.

Hayes was hit by a pitched ball, and Phillips struck out. Hayes stole, Houston made a beautiful home run drive, scoring Hayes, and received a good hand from the spectators. McEnelly struck out. Rehmyer singled stole 2nd, 3rd. Lopez, the Giants' pitcher, showed a little irritation at this stage, on account of the umpire's work, but came back with a smile, and forced Herrod to fly to Gembs for the third out. 2 runs.

3rd Inning.

The Giants' efforts in this inning have already been described.

The Beavers, for their part, were busy, but produced no results. Noonan hit to Stratton, who threw to Gottman for the out. Hitlin struck out. Tuthill doubled, and stole; Hayes was retired gracefully; Wilson to Gottman. No runs.

4th Inning.—Giants.

Tuero now pitching for the Beavers, Gottman singled to centre. Lopez flied to Noonan. Yehle forced Gottman at 2nd. McEnelly to Noonan. Gembs hit to Tuero, who threw him out at first. Nice work. No runs.

Beavers.

Tuero out trying to bunt himself to 1st. Lopez making the catch. Gottman took care of Houston, and Galloway disposed of McEnelly by making a neat catch of his high foul. No runs.

5th Inning.—Giants.

Mason struck out. Gooley was robbed of a hit by Hitlin, who made a beautiful running catch off his shoe tops, falling after the catch, but holding the ball. Wilson's beauty for two bags was lost, when Stratton struck out. No runs.

The Beavers' part has already been described.

6th Inning. Giants.

Galloway was hit by a pitched ball, Stratton running for him, stole 2nd. Gottman was hit also; Lopez hit through short, scoring Stratton. Yehle

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struck out; Gembs brought Gottman and Lopez home with a rugged drive to right. Mason hit to 2nd, and Gembs tallied. Herrod dropping the ball after tagging him. Gooley hit to Houston, who threw him out at first. 4 runs.

6th Inning.—Beavers.

McEnelley hit to Stratton, who made a nice throw to 1st, getting his man. Rehmyer flied to Mason. Hitlin walked and stole 2nd and 3rd. Noonan hit hard to Wilson, but Wilson was there with a nice stop, and also a nice peg to Gottman for the third out. No runs.

7th Inning.

Stratton struck out. Galloway was hit by a pitched ball. Gottman hit a screamer to left for 2 bags. Lopez was a victim to Tuero. Yehle came to the front, reached down, and picking one of Tuero's nice low ones inches from the ground, planted it back of 2nd, scoring Gottman and Gambs. 2 runs.

Beavers.

Hitlin flied to Gembs. Tuthil out to Gottman unassisted, Hayes walked and stole; Tuero flied to Gottman. No runs.

8th Inning.

Mason flied to Hitlin, who made another good catch. After a session of knocking fouts, Gooley walked. Wilson hit to Tuero, who threw him out at first. Stratton hit to the same spot, and was retired in the same way. No runs.

Beavers.

Houston quickly reached 1st, when Gembs lost his bearings on his fly. A little later Houston running strongly to third, collided with Stratton. Time was called, and after a few minutes Stratton was back on the job. Houston scored on a passed ball, Herrod got to first by grace. Noonan flied to Gottman. Hitlin popped to Lopez. 1 run.

9th.—Giants.

Galloway singled to centre, Wilson running for him, stole 2nd. Gottman hit to Houston, who threw him out at first. Wilson scoring, when Rehmyer threw wild to third. Lopez and Yehle both struck out.

9th Inning.—Beavers.

Tuthil singled. Hayes struck out. Tuero out at first, Lopez to Gottman, Houston flied to Gottman, who dropped the ball. Tuthil scoring. Decisions close. McEnelley struck out.

Final score:—

Giants	17
Beavers	7

Mr. Bliss has a splendid team in the Beavers, and when they strike their stride, they will keep the other teams hustling all the time to hold their own. The game of baseball is a very strenuous game, and calls for so much from a player that he must be in good physical condition to cope with its requirements. Some players when not in fine form, show a tendency to "crab" at decisions, but this is a tendency that disappears as the players get back to sound physical condition.

FOOTBALL

KIMBERLEY v. RACING.

As the result of the last match of Kimberley's season, their position in the First Division of the League is lost.

Racing beat them by 4 goals to nothing at Villa Urquiza on Sunday.

Kimberley played well, but were completely outclassed.

The referee, Señor Luis Gil, lined up the following teams:

Racing.—S. Arduino; S. Presta and A. Reyes; A. Betular, F. Olazar and A. Pepe; Z. Canavery, Marcovecchio, A. Ohaco, J. Hospital and J. A. Perinetti.

Kimberley.—Morando, Florentino and Oyhamburu; Aguirre, Badaracco and Spigardi; Boide, Conch. Pezutti, Georgetti and Perez.

The scorers were Ohaco, Betular in combination with Ohaco, Canaveri, by a very fine individual effort, and in the second half, just before the close, Perinetti.

PRINCE OF TRAMPS

Harry Franck's Four Years' Tour

MAN OF MANY OCCUPATIONS ARRIVES HOME

Many people in the Argentine will remember Harry Franck—prince of tramps, novelist, Consular employee, Canal Zone policeman and a hundred other things. Franck was down here for three months during the early part of 1914, and, in addition to travelling over all parts of the Republic, he was for a large portion of the time, translator and clerk at the U.S. Consulate General in Buenos Aires. He has



now arrived home, after a four years' tour through Central and South America. During that time he has walked 5,000 miles and slept in 571 different places. The record of his trip is contained in the following letter which Harry Franck has addressed to THE HERALD:—

"I hope to publish portions of the narrative of the journey just ended, in magazine form during the summer and autumn of 1916 and to have the entire account issued in book form in the spring of 1917, probably by the same house which has published my former ramblings. Although you know a certain portion of it, let me bring myself up to date by a brief resume of the entire journey in question.

"I left Milwaukee, Wis., on September 13, 1911, worked in railroad and labour gangs in Illinois, Oklahoma and Texas, and crossed the Mexican

border on October 7. Train and afoot to Guanajuato, where I spent twenty days as a car-boss in one of the principal gold and silver mines for the purpose of studying the mine peon. After covering the State of Michoacan and other portions of Mexico on foot, I spent some time in Mexico City. Zapata's marauders made inadvisable my planned walk from the capital to Tehuantepec. Proceeding there by train, I walked into Guatemala, covered a considerable portion of that country by train, and descending near the frontier of Honduras, walked entirely across that country via Tegucigalpa, the capital, to the port of Amapala, and sailed for Panama. Sighting Salvador and touching at Nicaragua and Costa Rica, I landed at Panama on January 21, 1912, with the intention of sailing two days later for South America. Canal Zone life looked so interesting, however, that entirely out of personal curiosity I took and held for five months a position as Canal Zone policeman.

"On January 18, 1912, I sailed from Colon to Cartagena, Colombia, with Leo Hays, an American and until then corporal of police on the Zone. We ascended the Magdalena river by boat and to Bogota by train. Setting out from that city on August 1, we walked by way of the Quindio pass and the Cauca valley to Quito, Ecuador, a distance of 844 miles. There I remained four months to write up my experiences on the Canal Zone, while Hays continued his trip alone.

"On February 8, 1913, I walked out of Quito and down the crest of the Andes through Ecuador and Northern Peru to Cajamarca, and from there on in the same fashion, following always as near as possible the ancient Quito-Cuzco highway of the Incas, through all the principal towns among the high ranges, avoiding always any approach to the well-travelled coast. This portion of the journey was made under the difficulties of a bad attack of amoebic dysentery combined with fever, and after spending ten days in the native hospital of Caraz, it was only finally on June 22 that I reached Cerro de Pasco and entered the American mining hospital. Failing of cure there also, I descended to Lima and, falling in with good people, was at length able to continue my journey at the end of August.

"Ascending to Morococha and Huanacayo by rail, I walked across to Cuzco, 400 miles. After visiting the remarkable ruins of Machu Picchu and others of that region, I took train to Arequipa, returned to cover Lake Titicaca by steamer and afoot, and on to La Paz. By train and on foot to Cochabamba from which city I walked 800 miles across the Chaco of Bolivia to the Paraguay river, reaching there on February 14, 1914. Descending that stream to Asunción, I covered the length of Paraguay by rail and part of the width by a line under construction. Entering the Argentine far up in the Territory of Misiones, I descended by rail and river steamer to Buenos Aires. There I found the American Consul-General to be an old friend, and became for some three months consular assistant and translator and interpreter in charge of the "outside work" in the city of Buenos Aires and vicinity. By rail I visited all the cities of size in the Argentine, going as far south as the Rio Negro on the 41st parallel in northern Patagonia, and as far north as the

sugar-fields of Tucuman. Walking over the crest of the Andes and down into Chili, I visited the length and breadth of the fertile part of that country, again reaching the 41st parallel south near Puerto Montt.

"Returning to Buenos Aires, I crossed to Montevideo and visited all parts of Uruguay by rail, spent some days in one of her great estancias, and crossing into Brazil at Rivera on July 1, 1914, continued by rail to Sao Paulo and Rio Janeiro, with stops at all cities, colonies and points of interest. I was on the point of embarking for the United States from Rio when the European war stopped temporarily all shipping. At this juncture I was offered by Mr. R. A. Linton, a fellow-Michigander with the South American concession for Edison's newly invented "Kinetophone" or "Talking Moving Pictures," the position of advance agent and manager for the tour of Brazil. With two assistants I covered every one of the twenty States of Brazil I had not already visited, playing in 49 different theatres and spending nine months in constant and intimate contact with all classes of Brazilians. In journeying in February, 1915, from Victoria to Bahia on this tour, I took to the sea for the first time since entering South America at Cartagena in June, 1912, although later I covered several other states north of Bahia again by land. On May 1, 1915, having turned the "Kinetophone" over to the one surviving assistant, I ascended the Amazon by river steamer, touching at some 20 ports, and landed at Manaus. From that city I continued by launch on May 20 up the Rio Branco towards the frontier of British Guiana, rode horseback to the boundary, walked and waded the 50 miles of flooded and uninhabited pampa which separates the Brazilian and Guianese river systems, and taking a dug-out and Indian paddlers, descended the cataract-bristling Rupununi and Essequibo rivers for two weeks, arriving in Georgetown 34 days after leaving Manaus. I visited French Guiana, covered much of Dutch Guiana and returned along the coast, partly on foot, to Georgetown. I then ascended, via Trinidad, the Orinoco to the city of Ciudad Bolivar, tramped two weeks across the blazing desert and rock-hills that separate the Orinoco from the Atlantic, rolled four days in a native fishing smack to La Guayra, ascended for ten days in Caracas, the last South American capital, and sailed via Curacao and Puerto Rico on the last day of August, reaching Milwaukee four years to an hour from the time of my departure.

"During the 1461-days' journey I slept in 571 different spots, or in other words moved on an average once in every 2½ days. It was not always cheaper than paying rent. Besides most of Mexico and Central America, I visited every country and colony in South America, and the majority of the States and Provinces of each country. Leaving entirely out of account innumerable side-trips and city explorations, I seem roughly to have walked some 5000 miles, while the distance covered by other means of locomotion is beyond my arithmetic. I have returned from the journey in fully as good health, physically, mentally and, I trust, morally, as when I set out, and seem to have suffered only one misfortune, serious and incurable; that of being four years older than the day I started.

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GAS EXPLOSION

At Barracas Works

EMPLOYEES KILLED AND INJURED

Four men were killed in an explosion which occurred at the Barracas works of the Cia. Primitiva de Gas, shortly before 7 a.m. on Dec. 18.

When the first excitement and shock of the explosion was over, it was found that the centre of the occurrence was in the purifying tanks.

A huge shed some 210 yards in length contain these and they are built in two classes, some underground and some elevated about 5 feet from the earth. A purifying tank consists of a metal structure into which gas passes and filters through layers of fine earth, separated by wooden girds at intervals of 2 feet or so, the gas then passes onwards to other mechanical structures and into the storage tanks with which everyone is familiar.

In the purifying tanks and around and about, men are at work, and if the imagination grasps the fact that these tanks are built of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch iron plates each one some 8 feet square, it can be guessed at that an explosion in one of them would be a serious matter. In the case of yesterday's explosion this was so. Some 12 men were at work around the purifier almost at the end of the long series of these in the shed. The effect was terrible. Seven of the men were injured, not so much by the explosion as by the massive iron structures falling upon them.

A full ten minutes after the explosion occurred the fire brigade stationed within 200 yards of the works arrived upon the scene, and officers with note books and "bomberos" with fire and water commenced work. It was apparently necessary to "fire up" on some of the brigade machines.

To be accurate, there was no fire caused by the explosion, there was nothing to catch fire in the iron and brick built structure, and thus the brigade soon had full control of the flames. During this period, employees were working amongst the wreckage and rescuing the injured.

Mr. David Angus, son of the manager of the works, assisted in rescuing three of these which he found in a shocking and absolutely unrecognisable condition. Burnt with the explosion, their skin peeled off at a touch, injured by fallen structures, and unconscious with the effect of the gas. The labour was distressing. One man was blown clean through a hole made in the roof and discovered outside the shed by Mr. Angus. This was named Manuel Arias; he was not seriously injured.

The actual effect of the explosion in damage to the works was not great. A section of the purifying works was completely destroyed, the roof blown to smithereens, even at a distance of many yards the plates of other tanks were found to be cracked and leaking. One of the large storage cylinders suddenly collapsed. The force of the explosion had buckled some top plates and the gas escaped. This cylinder was on a level with the compressor house just opposite, also with the metric house and out of these the windows had been blown. Broken glass was everywhere in the streets 200 and 300 yards away.

The most remarkable thing was that the wall, a brick one some 15 inches in thickness, which was actually front of the structure of the shed immediately in vicinity of the tank that had exploded, had not collapsed. There was not even the sign of a crack. That the force of the explosion passed that way can be estimated from the fact that the woman Arias was blown through the roof in that direction.

The injured men were taken to the Argerich and Rawson hospitals. Since admittance this morning four of them have succumbed: Carlos Conti, the head man, 35, a bachelor; Gena-

ro Gabriel, 40 married; Ricardo Valarino, 22, bachelor; and Tomás Rinzar, married.

José de Jorge and Manuel Arias are badly injured but their condition is satisfactory.

One peculiar and sad case is that of Gabriel who leaves a widow and 7 children. He only obtained work in the Gas Company the day before the explosion. His working number was 13.

The damage is fully covered by insurance and the determination of the Company, above the legal rights of the men, to pay for and do all possible for the injured and those dependent upon them is a praiseworthy one.

Until a careful examination has been made no absolutely definite cause of the explosion can be stated. The electric switchboard points to a short circuit, and this is the most probable cause.

"The great concern of the company is the loss of life," said Mr. Angus, junr., in an interview with a HERALD representative yesterday. "The damage is comparatively slight, but it is impossible not to feel very deeply for the victims of such an accident."



THE GAS EXPLOSION: PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF PURIFYING SHED.

Through the open space in the centre of the building a man was hurled by the force of the explosion.

MUSEO SOCIAL ARGENTINO

"TEA" AT 126 MAIPU.

The Museo Social Argentino issued invitations on Dec. 17 for a "Tea" at their Centre, 126 Maipu, to a number of notabilities to meet Dr. Naon, Dr. Avellaneda, and Mr. Henry E. Alexander, at 5.30.

At that hour the premises were comfortably filled, but company did not cease to arrive, and the premises became somewhat congested. At about 6.10 a move was made upstairs, where those who were not connected with the Press were enabled to hear a brief address of welcome made by Dr. Frers to Dr. Marco Avellaneda, as Minister to Spain, to Mr. Alexander as representative of the Carnegie Foundation, for Dr. Naon did not arrive, being probably occupied with preparations to depart to Chile.

"Tea" appears usually to signify champagne, and in fact some bottles were visible in the background, and some glasses were heard to fall. The admirable practice pursued by Mrs. Leo Hunter (of "The Den" Eatanswill) at her famous dejeuners, appears to be very generally pursued on these occasions, and the Press was rigorously kept in its place. Among those present who had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Avellaneda's reply of thanks were: Mr. Frederic Stimson, American Ambassador, Dr. Gramajo, Municipal Intendente; Mr. John Zimmermann, and Mr. Ralph Hunting, together with the principal members of the Museo Social Argentino.

TRUTH ABOUT THE PAMPA

Not Detained by the Descartes

NONE OF THE CREW ARRESTED

New York, Dec. 20.

The statements that have been circulated respecting the detention of the Argentine transport Pampa are incorrect. According to the commander of the vessel, what happened was as follows:—

Before reaching Porto Rico, the Pampa was sighted by the French cruiser Descartes which tried to get into wireless communication with the transport. The attempt, however, failed owing to the weather, and the Pampa then stopped until she was boarded by a French officer.

On finding that the ship was an Argentine transport, the officer apologized, and after a brief conversation withdrew. No one of the crew was taken prisoner.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS

Senores Ugarte and Rojas

VIGOROUSLY CRITICISED

In the National Radical Committee there have lately been heard (says "La Razon") severe comments on the high-handed methods recently observed by the Governors of Buenos Aires and San Juan, who have laid aside all pretence and vestige of scruple in advancing their political interests and packing their Committees instead of, as they should do, acting in their high function with prudence and discretion, and displaying impartiality in their office.

They are the only Governors in the whole country who pretend personally to dispose of the electoral destinies of their provinces. One of them talks of his "Forty Electors" as if he were referring to articles of private property, and the other excludes all the most intimate and prominent members of San Juan political parties from his Councils as if they did not exist, and had no will but his.

Doctor Rojas speaks and acts as if Committees did not exist in San Juan, nor parties nor public either, who should be considered; his wishes and his will are, he considers, sufficient, and override all other wishes, wills and opinions in the great Province of Cuyo.

Judging by his acts, the great Ugarte has adopted the phrase and attitude of Louis Quatorze, "L'état c'est moi." As a fact, he has personally actually treated for, accepted or refused business of all kinds in the name of a State of 2,000,000 inhabitants as if all the life, energy, riches and importance of this great province were subordinate to his mandate as the Grand Elector.

Actually it is said that these matters will come up for discussion in the next sessions, and that steps will be taken to prevent Governors returning (should they wish it) to the methods of the ancien régime and "the good old times."

PUERTO MILITAR FIRE

SUMMARY BEING DRAWN UP.

Since the fire at Puerto Militar there have been great heart searchings and huntings for plausible excuses, scapegoats and all those other extremely useful conveniences which those responsible for a disaster instinctively look for. It is quite likely, too, that they will really be wanted, as the Marine Juez de Instruccion has gone to Puerto Militar and is delving into the antecedents of the fire, wanting to know all about short-circuit possibilities, defective and broken hose, odd hose couplings, and many other things which really, now that the fire is over, should be allowed to sleep in oblivion. Unfortunately for somebody, the functionary thinks not so, and there are rumours that the losses of the blaze really do, as stated by indiscreet newspaper men, considerably exceed a million, and that the Minister of Marine's modest estimate is perhaps about 25 per cent. of the actual. The public also are enquiring why it is that the galleons and property generally of the navy should be so inflammable and so confoundedly unlucky? No doubt, the Minister of the Navy will inform them.

ZEPPELIN DESTROYED

CARGO OF BOMBS LOST.

Amsterdam, Dec. 17.

Recent arrivals from Belgium state that a Zeppelin which was going towards Ypres loaded with bombs burst near Namur, all on board being killed.

"THAT SAT IN DARKNESS"

TROUBLE BREWING AT S. ANTONIO DE ARECO.

San Antonio de Areco is collectively very wroth for its electric light service, a commodity to which it has grown accustomed, has been suppressed and its local authorities (nice vague term) are the cause of it.

The light has in fact been cut off in the most vulgar and prosaic manner for the most prosaic reason: the Municipality were not paying promptly, although the public seem to think they have, or have had, the money destined for that purpose. Now the consumers want to know why the money, or at least some of it, has not been paid, and why they must be so-journers in the Land of Shadow; also, and this is rude, what has been done with the money? Such insolence is not to be borne, and it is therefore not surprising to hear that "some members of the official party" have threatened the audacious complainants with their most severe displeasure. This has given rise to mutual feelings of rancour, and it would not be surprising if another of those little affairs (like that of Trenque Lauquen) which are infinitely amusing to those who do not live in the affected locality, should occur. It would certainly seem that the "official" element requires a brief definition of who is who, as at present they seem to hold that not uncommon opinion that those whom the public pay are the masters of that public.

Agricultural & Pastoral

Camp Notes

(By our Agricultural Editor.)

The heavy rains of the last few days will be undoubtedly welcome in the drier districts of this Republic, though on many of the strong heavy lands, where harvest operations are in progress work will be retarded, and possibly to a certain extent the crop will be damaged, should such unfavourable harvest weather continue. A friend of mine who is in charge of a large and important establishment, said that he was not going to buy his binder "twine" till the day before he intended commencing cutting the crop, as so many eventualities might arise and the crop might be so seriously damaged in a few minutes as to render it valueless. Such an unforeseen occurrence as a hail storm would thrash the crop so thoroughly that there would be no further need for cutting or threshing. These hail storms are generally confined to certain defined areas, within which nothing escapes while the limit of the storm is as clearly marked in a big grain field as a road cut with the binder.

Cattle values are reported to have been maintained during the week, while more animation was also noticeable in the sheep market. Pigs were in stronger demand and all good quality suitable weight of animals were well enquired for and realised higher prices. Some sales were reported at 38 cents a kilo.

The auction sales of pedigree stock during the past week have principally been confined to the sale of sheep, for which the demand seems to have slackened very considerably. The big good quality rams imported by Mr. Miller did not meet the demand their seller was entitled to expect. Mr. Joseph Shepherd sold a few sheep during the week at an average of \$600, though at auction bidding was easier than formerly and this gentleman decided to retain his animals at Palermo Chico, where he expects to realise to better advantage by private treaty. The excessive heat within the auction yards also causes grave concern to owners of sheep in long-wool which during the recent warm afternoons were simply "gasping," and appeared to be nearly suffocated by the heat. To sell the animals to better advantage they are not yet shorn of their extra heavy fleeces of long wool.

The many friends of Mr. Donald MacLennan, the veteran importer, will be glad to hear that his condition has very much improved. It is with sincere regret that his friends will learn of Mr. MacLennan's serious illness and all will hope that his condition will soon be beyond all danger and his strength regained so far as to permit of his visiting this country during the coming season. This familiar figure at the Show and classic sale of the season was much missed this year.

Señor Diego MacCorquodale from estancia La Pastisal. Puerto Piramides, península Valdez, arrived in the city last week, having come from Puerto Madryn by the s.s. Madrid to Bahia Blanca and thence by rail to Buenos Aires. Mr. MacCorquodale has large freehold and leasehold landed interests in the peninsula, and goes in extensively for breeding Lincoln sheep and Clydesdale horses. For a number of years he has bought nothing but imported pedigree sires for his flocks and herds, and his stock are now regarded as the finest in that part of the Republic.

Last week the s.s. Terence, carried 65 very good quality heavy horses for Mr. E. M. Alexander. Included in this consignment were a number of exceptionally good type of mares, which are destined for farm work in Scotland, and should prove an acquisition to any part of the world. Big extra strong and active animals, they ought to find favour with agriculturists in Scotland, as you will not see a bunch like them together every day. It is to be hoped they will reach their destination in safety and fulfil the high expectations which have been formed of them by experts here.

SPRAYING PUMPS.

Several camp readers have lately inquired where such appliances can be obtained. Like many more articles they can be secured in most stores and in different qualities. I had the pleasure the other day of witnessing a trial of the "Four Oaks," which to my mind were most highly finished, soundly constructed and appeared to be adaptable for the various uses to which camp men have frequently to apply the sprayer. By unscrewing one nozzle another can be replaced better adapted for the use of thick liquid or lime, with a simple needle arrangement which ensures the nozzle being kept open under all conditions. The class of pump adapted for fixing to the side of any ordinary bucket is very handy for treating animals when it is necessary that they should be sprayed under the belly or as a preventive against attacks from flies or insects. The larger models mounted on two wheels are most suitable for spraying galpones, limewashing walls, or for diverse uses in the garden. The "Four Oaks" sprayers are sold by Messrs. Philip and Carruthers, Cangallo 456, where those in need of such handy appliances should enquire.

THE CROPS.

The past week has been remarkable for the very high temperatures which have prevailed over all of the cereal region of the Republic. This heat wave has been succeeded by heavy rains which were almost torrential in certain districts. Rain was general on 14th and 15th in the centre and the south of Buenos Aires, the Pampa Territory, south Cordoba, San Luis, and Mendoza, and on 16th it had become extensive to Entre Rios, Santa Fé and north Cordoba. The fall was particularly heavy in the Bahia Blanca zone. Some slight local storm damage is reported in parts, including hail damage, but on the whole the benefits have more than counteracted any isolated prejudice. Harvesting is rapidly becoming general, of wheat as well as oats and linseed. Reports of yields continue to be very glowing, although in some districts the drought appears to have caused damage which subsequent copious rains were too late to neutralize. Threshing has commenced in several districts. The young locust hoppers are appearing in force in the north, and although it seems that the defence measures of the authorities and the farmers themselves are fairly energetic, some shrinkage is inevitable from this cause. Briefly and generally, wheat, oats and linseed harvesting is in progress under extremely favourable auspices: yields are good. Maize plantations luxurious: locust danger not negligible.—"Review of the River Plate."

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Whilst the grain elevator projects of the Government slumber peacefully in the archives of Congress, awaiting the fate which impending

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CATAMARCA FLOODS

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

Information received yesterday, although still somewhat scanty, gives account of the work, in progress around Catamarca, in the Department of Andalgalá, of recovering numberless bodies of persons who perished in the sudden floods which occurred on Saturday.

Already over 20 bodies have been recovered, and in the latest reports mention is made of the fact that the mortality is high on account of the fact that most of the population were caught by the floods when asleep. The sudden rise occurred at 2 a.m., and came without warning.

Besides the drowned, there are a number of wounded. Fifteen of these have already undergone some treatment.

The plantations are ruined and the vines for the most part completely washed out.

There are still some 300 men at work day and night removing property from the houses, recovering the dead, and in such like distressing tasks.

Some 20 persons are still missing, and many of those recovered, owing to mutilation by animals, are scarcely recognisable. Hundreds of persons have lost their homes, and misery reigns supreme.

The Executive is doing what is possible to give help in the matter and have ordered the authorities of the department of Andalgalá to relieve the distress to the best of their ability.

A local committee of ladies and gentlemen are also doing everything possible in collecting money, clothes, and in giving food to those in need.

political developments may have in store for them, what promises, at the moment, to be a bumper harvest, is upon us, says the "Review." This fact, coupled with the already marked scarcity of shipping tonnage on this route—a scarcity which there is reason to suppose may become still more accentuated as time goes on—affords food for anxious thought to those who have the welfare of the country at heart. It is notorious and elementary that Argentina loses millions annually owing to the lack of adequate storage capacity for her grain between the time of threshing and the time of shipping. In addition to the Government elevator scheme, which involves expense to the Nation, another has been presented which offers to assume the expense and the risk in return for what is relatively speaking a paltry Government guarantee on debentures. A fraction of the time consumed in futile political debates or in egregious dissertations on questions of international law would have sufficed for the consideration of one or both of these schemes and the several other similar propositions received, to the great benefit of the country. In the meantime, stop gap and half-way measures (which are certainly better than none at all) have to be adopted, and the Minister of Agriculture has this week arranged with the Port Authorities of Buenos Aires for the habilitation of four large warehouses at the Port, to be followed soon it is understood, by others. This arrangement is feasible in the present circumstances owing to the unprecedented falling off in imports which results in a number of warehouses designed for their accommodation being available as temporary granaries.

The Garden and Orchard

HINTS TO AMATEURS.

(By "The Rustic.")

Garden.—The work to be done in the garden during the current month consists in keeping it clean of weeds, hoeing the beds lightly to loosen the earth, digging up all bulbs of plants which have finished flowering such as tulips, hyacinths, gladiolus, amunculus, etc., provided their leaves have withered or dried up, and storing them away for next season. Transplant to their definite place those plants from the nurseries which are sufficiently developed. Sow: Stock, wallflowers, althea, poppies, anemones, asthers, amaranthus, balsamine, convolvulus, nasturtium, gypsophila, lobelia, pelargonium, pithrum, primulus, margherites, mignonette, violets, etc.

Orchard.—At present the most important cares of the orchard are to see that the trees get sufficient water. The weeds should be kept down and where the ground was not harrowed or ploughed up during the month of November, this should be done now. The thinning of fruit should also be continued and terminated as soon as possible. As some peaches are very nearly ripe and the end of the month will see the commencement of the fruit harvest, it is obvious that fruit thinning should be terminated not later than this date. The object of thinning being to distribute the sap and force among a few selected fruits, instead of a large number, this distribution must take effect at an early period of the formation of the fruit.

Plagues and Insects.—The destruction of "bicho quemador," as well as "bicho del cesto" which are the prevalent plagues should be continued.

General Notes.—We referred some time ago to the possibility of preserving the fruit produced by small orchards, and thus laying in a store of fresh fruit for the winter at a low cost. Quantities of fruit are lost every year in small orchards, as no application is found for it. By a very simple process large quantities of fruit of various kinds, and vegetables such as tomatoes, French beans, cucumbers, etc., can be turned into preserves. The process consists in Pasteurization and all that is required are a few tins or glass jars, a soldering iron, a thermometer, a fruit peeler and a large tin or iron vessel, besides the ingredients to preserve the fruit or vegetables, which consist of water and sugar or salt as the case may be.

For preserving peaches for instance, these should be first peeled and stoned, and after being washed in fresh water, should be placed in the tins. If the tins are one kilo ones, they will hold between three and six peaches, according to size. Then the tin is filled to within half-an-inch of the lid, and should cover the peaches in the tin with the syrup previously prepared. Once the lid is placed in position and well soldered round so that it is absolutely airtight, the tins are placed in the vessel with sufficient water to reach right up to the top without covering the lids. The lids should be perforated in the centre by a hole, the size of a pin's head. An open tin containing preferably peaches in syrup should be placed in the middle of the vessel for the purpose of taking the temperature. The vessel is then placed on the fire and allowed to heat up gradually. It may boil, but it is not advisable to have too strong a fire going. Constant readings should be taken with the thermometer and once this marks between 60 and 70 degrees Centigrade, the fire can be reduced if necessary, and the temperature kept by regulating the fire, as constantly as possible between the temperatures above mentioned for one hour. Once the hour is up the vessel containing the tins should be removed from the fire and at once the small pin holes soldered up. The tins should not be removed

until the contents have cooled down, and for this purpose can be left in the vessel overnight. Once cooled they are ready to store away, but should be revised to see that none of them leak. To do this they should be placed upside down on a paper, having been previously dried, and it will soon be seen whether they leak or not. If this is the case the contents are useless for preservation, and the most practical thing is to transfer them to a new tin, and do the whole operation over again.

If using patent glass jars with metal lids and rubber bands, the lids should be loosely screwed on when the jars are placed in the pasteurising vessel, and tightened well up once the operation is finished. If using glass jars, the pasteurising vessel should have a false bottom of wood laths or perforated tin to keep the jars from direct contact with the bottom of the vessel, and prevent them from breaking or cracking.

Only pure solder should be used for soldering the tins, as mixtures with lead produce very poisonous salts when they come in contact with the acids of the fruit.

Of course only sound fruit or vegetables should be tinned and should not be too ripe. The fruit should be gathered in the early morning and not after a rain and should be handled carefully. The more care is taken, the more successful the canner will be. We cannot give all particulars here in detail, owing to want of space, but will be very pleased to give further details to our correspondents, as regards the way to make the syrup or salt solutions, their classification, the classes of fruit and vegetables, more successful for canning, and also as to the cost of the different implements required and where these may be purchased in this city, etc., etc.

We have seen grape juice, which is such a healthy and agreeable beverage, preserved in this simple manner and taken for use on board ship, and peaches, pears, etc., have been kept for years most successfully. Tomatoes can be preserved whole or as sauce. French beans, asparagus, cauliflowers and many other vegetables will stand a long conservation.

BANKS AND THE HARVEST

FACILITIES TO AGRICULTURALISTS.

Banking establishments in the Capital have lately determined to do everything in their power to assist agriculturalists over the coming cereal harvest. Large sums of money have been set aside and allocated to this purpose. Now the Banco de La Nacion is arranging a complete list of available "galpones" throughout the Republic.

They are requesting information from all provincial places concerning these galpones, both at the ports and at the various railway stations, and in time intend to publish a detailed list for the benefit of producers.

The Exchange in Rosario is the first body to send a complete list of storage places in that city, to the Banco de La Nacion.

The action of the Bank is not only being taken with a view to this list, but also with a view to constructing other galpones in such localities, as may be found to be in need of them, or where those at present existing are found to be deficient.

SUGAR STOCKS

Reports of sugar stocks have now taken another turn. An authority is declared to have computed that the amount of sugar over and above that necessary for immediate demands and consumption, reached not less 50,000 tons as of the 200,000 tons in sight, internal requirements will certainly not take more than 150,000 tons and exportation is said to be at present almost non-existent. There is however reported to be an alarming shortage of sugar in Russia although in both France and Britain there is no deficiency of the comestible.

Cabaña 'Lujan' y 'Las Hermanas'

= DE =

R. HERRERA VEGAS É HIJOS

LUJAN, F.C.S.

J. M. GUTIERREZ, F.C.S.

Carneros Lincoln y Oxford Down.

Toros Hereford y Durham. :: ::

FLORIDA 832 - BUENOS AIRES

ENVIRONMENT AND HEREDITY

The individual characteristics of an animal depend on two things, heredity and environment. Neither one can be dispensed with, and each plays a very important role in the growth and development of the animal. It is questionable as to which is the more important; without one the other is of no value. J. H. S. Johnstone recently stated: "The longer I live the more I think of environment and the less of heredity." The hereditary characteristics must be present in the newly born, but no matter how valuable they are, if care and feed are not supplied in sufficient amounts to develop these inherent qualities to the fullest extent their possible value is never known. The qualities which an animal inherits are largely beyond our control, it seems. The successful breeder studies his herd and crosses the male and female which in his mind will produce the nearest to the ideal type. Undoubtedly the individuality of animals is greatly improved by such methods, but many times accidental matings from which man did not expect to get much have produced outstanding individuals seldom equalled. All breeders recollect at some time seeing the resultant progeny of an intended well mated cross fall far below the standard of either parent. On the other hand, crosses which would normally be expected to produce inferior animals occasionally bring forth an outstanding individual.

IMPORTANCE OF EARLY CARE.

The environment of an individual almost entirely depends on the work of man. In this direction the greatest results may be accomplished. A scrub may be a scrub because its ancestors were, or it may be a poor animal owing to a lack of feed. Scrubs are fast giving place to first class individuals. In a large part this is due to heredity, but indirectly and behind all are factors of feed, care and selection. The possibility of proper selection must depend wholly on feed and care, because without the required nutriment in sufficient amounts the animals cannot develop those desirable inherited characters so that they can be observed and considered in making the selection. The theory has been advanced that a beef calf fed on skim milk and never allowed to get fat will in a large degree lose the fattening proclivity and develop into an animal of greater dairy possibilities. Although it is hardly probable that the lack of feed and the maintaining of the animal in other than a beef condition would improve the milking possibilities, it certainly would not develop its inherent beef qualities. Thus, if one is to determine the inherent or natural ability of the animal to make beef, pork, or whatever it may be, he must give the individual environment in which it will make the best growth and development. The breeder who selects his breeding herd of cows from a bunch of heifers in poor condition

HARVESTING THE CROPS

F.C.C.A. CIRCULARS.

The Ferrocarril Central Argentino has rendered a valuable service to agriculturists and the country generally by issuing for general information, "Practical Instructions for Harvesting Cereals," an authoritative publication by the District Agronomist, Señor Hugo Miatello.

The railway company has had these instructions printed in card form, and the notices are being prominently displayed at all the stations along the line so that agriculturists may familiarise themselves with the best methods of handling the crop. It is hoped that the harvest this year will be taken off with less wastage and damage than hitherto, and the Company is to be complimented on its efforts to further this very desirable object.

ATTACK ON THE RAILWAYS

ATTITUDE OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

Echoes are still occasionally being heard of the increase in the railway freights and a few spasmodic kicks being given against the railway companies, who have seen fit—no doubt through necessity—to increase these.

Last evening it was pointed out in a contemporary that since July of the year, the increase of the takings of the various railways were as follows:—

The Southern Railway	£40,800 sterling
Bs. As. and Pacific	£304,000
Central Argentine	£237,000
Western Railway	\$1,866,350 mln
Central Cordoba	£142,629
Rosario	\$208,500 mln

It is suggested that these increases show that there has been no need for the 10 per cent. increase, and it must have been that the President of the Republic was in a good humour when he consented to accept the advice of the Minister of Public Works.

does not know their relative possibilities for quick fattening and early maturing, qualities which will be desired in their calves. In almost all classes of live stock the breeders of to-day are endeavouring to increase the size, at the same time maintaining the standard of quality and finish. Breeders and feeders of beef cattle have long realised the value of keeping the calf-fat on the young steer. The calf that loses this fat in the first two or three weeks of its life eats many extra pounds of grain and milk before it regains and equals its more fortunate brother, and even then it is doubtful whether its carcass is equal to the choicely marbled meat of the other.—"Breeder's Gazette."

BAHIA BLANCA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

December 19.

The San Melito.

This oil tanker, the largest afloat, arrived here last Monday at noon with some 16 thousand tons of crude oil on board from Mexico, and shortly afterwards went alongside the wharf at Port Galvan into number 9 berth. She commenced discharging at 1.30 p.m. pumping the oil direct from the ship, with the ship's engines, into the receiving tanks on shore and working on right through she finished discharging some 6065 tons by 5.30 a.m. on the following morning, leaving again at midday for Buenos Aires. This vessel still bears marks of the damage done to her by a German submarine on her way out from England, but she seems very little worse for it in spite of the fact that the submarine shelled her for considerable time and fired four torpedoes at her.

Collections for the Blue Cross.

A collection has recently been made here for the Blue Cross Fund, which is in aid of sick and wounded horses in warfare. The list has been in the hands of Mr. James Hilton and the contributions have been duly forwarded to the British Society in Buenos Aires by Mr. Hilton, to be sent to England.

Municipal Notes.

On account of several complaints made to the Intendente here by the committee in charge of the parks and plazas, it has been decided not to allow the holding of political and social meetings such as have lately been held so often in the Plaza Rivadavia and Pellegrini, and to restrict them to the Plaza 9 de Julio, which is situated between Chiclana and Brown near the Southern Station, and that of 26 de Junio in Villa Mitre. The reason of this is that people who wish to go for a walk in the principal plazas are prevented from doing so by the large crowds of workmen there who together with the unemployed do considerable damage to the plants and trees. No notice is taken at all of the watchmen, who are mostly very old men. In response to the repeated petitions from the residents in the streets behind the Victoria Market, in the park known on the plan of the town as Quinta 78, it has finally been decided to make use of the power conferred on the Municipality in 1908 and name the three streets running parallel to Calles Teniente Ferias, General Pinero, Coronel Granada and Tierra del Fuego. It is also proposed shortly to name the streets now without any name or distinction in Villas Barrio Federal and Bella Vista. Names to those streets are badly needed now to facilitate the delivery of correspondence, etc.

Heavy Rainstorm.

On Tuesday evening last, after a very hot and oppressive day, the rain commenced to fall in torrents here, and shortly after the streets near the Southern station were impassable as they were all under water. The storm, which lasted only 45 minutes, was preceded by a violent wind which did considerable damage. It is stated that as much as 70 millimetres fell here, and a lot of damage was done to the telephone service outside in several places.

Aviator's Second Visit.

The aviator Sr. Cattaneo, who was down here some few months ago, is now making a second visit to Bahia Blanca. After making a series of visits to different places in the Pampa, and leaving Macachin where he is at present, he will go to Guaminí, and from there fly to Bahia Blanca. On the 1st of next month he will give an exhibition at the Race Course of "looping the loop," "falls" and various other attractions. His machine is a Gnome of 50 H.P.

Christmas Week.

Special service will be held here

next Saturday (Christmas Day) as well as in the Port, where Holy Communion will also be administered in the morning. The Salvation Army are giving a free dinner to the poor on Christmas Eve at 7 p.m., and a children's entertainment at 8.30 on the same evening. On the Tuesday following, there will be a lantern lecture, and on the 31st special service starting at 11 p.m., and on January 2 a dinner will be given at 3 p.m. to the poor children in Ingeniero White.

Items in Brief.

Arrangements are now being made for the electric light and lamps being placed in the Municipal Park during the summer months, and some 22 arc lamps are to be put in the Central Avenue there.

Notice has recently been issued to the public asking them to examine the papers authorizing the collectors and inspectors of the municipality in their duties as it has been reported that several attempts have been made to collect taxes, etc. by unauthorized individuals.

The Agricultural College here is now open again for any pupils who wish to undergo a course of study there this coming season. The Secretary's Office will be open to receive applications up to February 15.

Sres. Cambor and Criado have recently made a donation to the Patronata de la Infancia here of the sum of \$260.

Whilst attempting to lasso a young horse in Villa Harding Green recently, a man named C. Acosta got entangled in the lasso and was dragged off his horse, suffered serious injuries, and was shortly afterwards conveyed to the Municipal Hospital.

The municipal inspectors are now becoming active again and recently they have visited 53 lodging houses, and 62 dairies, and they are now proposing to make a general inspection of the fondas and restaurants in the town in order to ascertain if these are in proper sanitary condition.

On Wednesday last a dinner was served at Port Militar to 1400 conscripts who had finished their terms of service and were being liberated again, being conveyed to Buenos Aires by special train.

A committee of five members has been appointed by the Municipality to study the general regulations and taxes for the coming year, after which these will be submitted to the provincial government for approbation. On account of this being the busy time, when there are such a large number of labouring men about, it has been deemed advisable to increase the running of the tram service. Since last Friday it has been doubled.

District Notes.

A sale of live stock is taking place in Villa Borden on Dec. 29, 3,000 head of cattle and 10,000 sheep will be put up to auction.

The cutting of oats has already started in the various parts of the district. In the Tres Arroyos district this work can be seen all along the line and in some parts a few days ago the threshing had already been begun although it was badly interrupted by the rainstorm of last Tuesday which delayed the work for two days everywhere.

Authorisation has been given to Sr. J. Steja by the Provincial Hydraulic Department to utilise the waters of the Quequen Salada, in Coronel Dorrego for motive power.

The residents in the Russian Colony near General Acha are not petitioning the National Educational Committee for the reopening of the school there which has now been closed since last year, especially that there are not now more than fifty children living in the district who would be able to attend it.

At a recent cattle sale held in Santa Rosa the following prices were obtained:—steers \$130 and \$112, cows \$95, heifers \$115, wethers \$12, and ewes \$13.50.

In Coronel Pringles the firm of Ford and Co. have opened their office for the buying of cereals. They were offering \$5.10 for oats last week and

HOW IT MAY BE DONE

The River Plate Submarine

UNDERSEAS CRAFT ON THE RIACHUELO

BY A NEUTRAL ENGINEER.

(On more than one occasion during the last twelve months, the possibility of the local Germans constructing a submarine for use off the mouth of the River Plate has been discussed. Some experts have denied that such a feat can be performed; on the other hand, an expert engineer of neutral nationality believes it to be possible. He explains his views in the form of a sketch which he designates "a River Plate fiction." We publish it below).

When the Germans first published photographs of old cylindrical boilers on a railway truck and designated them submarines in sections under way to some secret yard, little notice was taken by the professional man. He knew that the technical difficulties in the way of such a work being performed prohibited even an attempt in that direction. But the Germans have many clever University men who have devised other plans for the secret transport of submarines in sections, and the educated engineer knows quite well the many little details of this class of naval field work. Take, for instance, its application locally.

Now nobody would be surprised at seeing two old masts, with all stays hanging, projecting over the surface of a shallow stream such as the Riachuelo. Nor would the passers-by be particularly disturbed if one day a train consisting of a tug-boat and two barges, flying neutral flags, approached the peaceful spot selected. The boats would be even carrying the traditional little watch-dogs pacing the tarpaulin covered holds; and no one would really take any notice of the inhabitants of the little wooden-deck-house, with its smoking chimney stack, except those people who observed one barge was of the "junk" type without any bows, and the other similar to any old sailing ship hull with straight bow and a long projecting stern.

On the day following the arrival of these craft, the passer-by might notice that the straight-bowed barge had

\$9 for wheat put on board at Bahia Blanca.

The Southern Railway have notified the Minister of Public Works that by the end of this month the irrigation works contracted for on the Rio Negro and Neuquen will be terminated. These works have cost the sum of £300,000, and to complete the projected plan it will be necessary to spend a further sum of £200,000, but it has not yet been decided what steps will be taken in the matter.

The Rural Society of Rio Colorado will hold their 18th show on Dec. 30 and 31 and on January 1.

Notice has been given to the general direction of National Territories by the Governor of Rio Negro of the arrest of the post master of Bariloche, who escaped with a considerable sum of money belonging to the office. He was arrested whilst attempting to go aboard a ship in Punta Arenas.

The National Commission of Roads have decided to repair the road leading to the station of Rocha near to Olavarria as far as San Jorge, a distance of 15 leagues, at the cost of \$39,249. At the same time they will make a bridge over the Tapalque stream on the road between Altona and Azul at a cost of \$20,000.

disappeared—but only just below the surface of the river; and a casual glance might convey the impression that the scene represented a salvage tug and a pontoon engaged in the task of re-floating the "ship" to which the projecting masts belonged. Later, however the tide is falling and evidently the "pontoon" ("junk" type barge) is to be anchored for the night, because the people on board have made a sort of mooring with the good solid steel stays of the masts, broadside on, and the tugboat is making rapidly for the place at which interned German ships—with German sailors on board—are lying.

Another change is revealed on the following day. The ebb tide has capsized the "junk" barge, because the steel stays had been hauled, overnight, around the bottom of the craft. Apparently however it is quite steady, bottom-up, and anchors are out fore and aft. The crew are out in a dinghy which does not contain—as you might think—a motor, but really a diver's pump. Various things are observable in the shallow water, which is again rising. Between "booms" made of steel tubes is a big skip of steel—an American engineer would call it a drag-bucket—with nicely rounded corners and a properly movable bottom on hinges, watertight and fitted with flanges and bushings.

That same night there is enormous activity on the "salvage works" and the capsized hull of the "junk" type is carefully hauled directly on top of the straight-bowed barge which had sunk in the shallow water on the first day. As the water runs out, a diver is busy inside between the two hulls—now one on top of the other. He is making the railings fit and two or three smart boys, with a cork belt floating at their side, are busy getting in drifts through the holes in the former deck-railings—which are now a couple of long fish-plates linking together the upper and lower hulls.

For six or seven days nobody thinks of these two barges, and yet from inside a small motor pump has been carefully removed to the divers' barge and has been employed to make a nice dry workshop of the interior of the now-cigar-shaped hull, formed by the two craft. In this workshop ten or twelve good "schlossers"—or German mechanics—are fitting up a set of two modern Koerting motors, tanks and joining pipes. Outside, the lonely dinghy is fishing-up the "booms" which seem to fit admirably as stern tubes; and the diver actually takes a couple of the "moorings" up. These are found to be trim brass propellers which fit to the end of the stern tubes. The huge drag-bucket is saved for a smart conning tower and the flanges seem to have been made for the fitting of a couple of four-inch telescope pipe of the class which we term periscopes. Rubber packing is securing watertightness of hatches, and on the nose of the "junk"-shaped bottom are a couple of chutes making it look like a boa-constrictor. Inside is a thing similar to that which you may have noticed on the deck of any tramp steamer which carries a spare propeller—a "nut" for the propeller shaft. Shaped as it is, it may be the war-head of a 16" Whitehead torpedo.

Shortly afterwards the "schlossers" receive extra good oil which will enable them to keep going at 18 knots on the surface and 14 knots below it for a period of three weeks. The tugboat loads-up an extraordinarily large quantity of a sheep-dip—which can, in emergency, be used for motor propulsion; this is taken to a point on the desolate coast beyond the river.

The dinghy brings bedding and stores, purchased in the town near by; paint is applied to the strange craft; and exactly ten days after the tug with its strange train arrived the U 71, submerged, is stealing down river on its commerce-raiding mission. Will this happen? Who knows? Still, watch the Riachuelo!

L. SELIGMANN.

Mainly About People

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Bideleux have moved to Superi 2409, Belgrano.

Mr. F. Enright arrived in Buenos Aires on Dec. 20 by the Lamport and Holt liner Vasari.

The friends of Mrs. David Herald will be glad to hear that she is progressing favourably after undergoing a surgical operation on Tuesday.

Sr. Paulino Llambi Campbell, Secretary to the Argentine Legation at the Hague, is sailing for Europe on the Gelria to-morrow.

His Excellency Juan Lagos Marmol, Argentine Minister to Sweden, leaves for Europe to-morrow on the Gelria.

Mr. N. L. Holden, has obtained an appointment with the Argentine Timber and Estates Company at Yuto, F.C.N. He left the Capital last evening.

Mr. Eli Taylor, former U.S. Vice-Consul in Buenos Aires, arrived at Cape Town on November 8, en route for Sydney where he is to be stationed.

Erie Pindar Willett, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Willett of Tigre, who died on Tuesday was buried at the Chacarita Cemetery yesterday.

Mrs. McHardy and family return their grateful thanks to their many friends who had extended their sympathy on the occasion of their sad bereavement.

Mr. V. Alex. Mattick, Assistant Signal Superintendent of the B.A.P. Railway, is shortly leaving for England to volunteer for active service at the front.

The wedding of Miss Catalina Gonzalez to Mr. C. Hildering, both of Villa Urquiza, will be quietly celebrated at the bride's home on Saturday, January 8, 1916.

Mr. C. G. Bulman, who left this city some short time ago to offer his services to his country, has been gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the 10th Reserve Battalion of the Border Regiment.

The wedding of Miss Kate Agnes Reil, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Reil, of Junin, F.C.P., and Mr. John Dodds, son of Mrs. Harriet Kenny Dodds, of Palermo, took place on Dec. 18 at the bride's residence.

Mr. John Rossiter, of Suipacha, is an inmate of the Caride Hospital, where he has undergone an operation.

Mr. W. McGoey Elliff, of Coronel Suarez, is at present on a visit to Buenos Aires.

The Rector of Belgrano High School, Mr. J. Laidlaw, in thanking THE HERALD for report of Prize Distribution last Wednesday, communicates the very gratifying intelligence that the Red Cross Sale on that occasion realised the sum of \$852.05.

Owing to the absence of addresses in the cards of sympathy received by Mrs. C. W. S. Hopson and family during their recent bereavement, they take this opportunity of thanking their friends through the medium of THE HERALD.

Mr. Frederic J. Stimson (U.S. Ambassador) and Mrs. Stimson, propose to go to Mar del Plata on Christmas Eve for the summer. They will come to town on New Year's Day but return again to the Coast very shortly after.

Mr. James Sidey intends leaving for England possibly by the Araguaya sailing about the middle of January. Mr. Sidey's stay this season has been a very brief one as he is hurrying home to be present at the opening spring sales of Shorthorns, where his familiar figure is so well and favourably known.

Mr. Robert James Smith, ex-Manager of the Pacific Railway stone crushing plants and quarries, of Sampacho, left on December 17 by the R.M.S.P. Amazon to volunteer for active service. Mr. Smith is the se-

cond son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Smith, formerly of Cordoba, and San Martin, who have volunteered from the Argentine.

There will be general regret at the report of the illness, in Rosario, of Mr. J. A. Aird, of the Union Telephone Co., more widely known as the energetic Hon. Treasurer of St. Andrew's Society of the River Plate. Mr. Aird, who showed symptoms of poisoning through having partaken of tainted milk, has been in a serious condition, but is now said to be out of danger. His many friends will wish him a speedy recovery.

Colonel Palmer has returned to the Capital from Montevideo, where he spent some days and was accorded interviews by the Intendente, the Director of the Asistencia Pública, the Chief of Police, the British Minister, the Manager of the Central Uruguayan Railway, and other gentlemen of note in the Uruguayan Capital. The interviews in question took place in connection with a proposed extension of the Salvation Army's social work in that city.

The death of Mr. David W. Kennedy has occurred after a long and painful illness. Mr. Kennedy was a well known draughtsman and prior to his illness was connected with Messrs. C. H. Walker and Co. on the New Port Works. The funeral will leave the British Hospital at 2 p.m. to-day for the British Cemetery and the funeral service will take place at 3 p.m.

DAY BY DAY IN CORDOBA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Dec. 20.

Mrs. Hughes, of Barrio Inglés, is absent from town on a trip to Puente del Inca to visit her son who is living there.

Mrs. C. Tabot Wright, accompanied by her children, will leave for La Cumbre in the first days of January to spend the remainder of the summer months.

The authorities have at last started to clear away the bricks and structural iron of the building in construction in Calle Alvear which suddenly collapsed about two weeks ago burying a number of workmen under the debris. Five men then lost their lives. No doubt the work will be more closely inspected when the construction is again under way.

Mr. Percy Baxter, of General Paz, formerly proprietor of a general sporting goods store in Calle 24 de Setiembre and who later joined the staff of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, is shortly leaving town for Santa Fe, where he will take over the management of the Singer Sewing Machine Company's agency.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Dunbar and family left town on the night train on Saturday for Buenos Aires. It is expected that Mrs. Dunbar will be away from Cordoba during the hot weather.

The Chaplain and Church Council wish to thank all those who by contributions of gifts or money and their personal assistance made the recent sale of work such a success. The debt on the Church Hall has been decreased by some \$650.

A letter has been received here from R. T. Brindley Hicks (formerly with the Galena Oil Company in this section of Argentina) from England, where he is with the Officers' Training Corps and expects shortly to leave for the front.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Struthers and baby are leaving town to-morrow for Buenos Aires, where they will take passage on the next "D" boat sailing for England.

Mr. Arthur Hughes, of Barrio Inglés, is anticipating spending Christmas at La Cumbre, where he owns a large estancia.

The debut of the Perdiguero-Fernandez company at Cordoba Park on Saturday night was attended by a large number of theatre-goers.

DAY BY DAY IN ROSARIO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Dec. 21.

The English Nursery Home, San Martin 474, rendered great service to the Scotch community last week, it being there that Mr. Aird received prompt medical assistance and careful nursing on the occasion of his sudden and dangerous illness.

The British Ladies' Committee of Rosario, acting in collaboration with the French Ladies ("Association des Dames Françaises de Rosario") are organising a Children's Fête for Christmas Day, in the premises situated at the corner of Boulevard Oroño and Calle Montevideo. For children, the entrance fee will be 0.30 centavos. This entrance fee will be inclusive, as far as the children are concerned. Without other charge, each child will receive entertainment, refreshments, and a present from the Christmas tree. The entrance fee for adults will be \$1. The only other charge will be 0.50 cts. for tea. It is hoped this fête will be supported by all. The profits will be devoted to war orphans, i.e., the children of British, French and Belgian soldiers and sailors who have been killed on active service. Any contributions, in money or toys, will be gratefully received by members of the Committee, to whose town addresses they can be sent, or to Mrs. Spencer Dickson, Calle Urquiza No. 1222. A detachment of Boy Scouts under Mr. Parry will assist.

Miss A. M. Gillbee returned from Buenos Aires last Thursday.

The school concert and distribution of prizes at the Alberdi High School takes place to-night.

To-morrow evening the prize-giving and concert in connection with St. Bartholomew's School will take place in the schoolroom at 8.30. The programme will include the Argentine National Anthem by the singing class; opening verse, M. Dickson; Bergère, French class drill, juniors; song "The Island," singing class; recitation, "L'Oiseau Mouche," F. G. Coleman; dumb bell drill, juniors; song, "Britannia, the pride of the Ocean," J. Hollis; har drill, seniors; song, "Hearts of Oak," singing class; "Merchant of Venice," trial scene, in which the following members of the School take part: "The Duke of Venice," G. Topping, "Portia" D. Richard, "Shylock" S. Dickson, "Antonio" F. G. Coleman, "Bassanio" E. Muir, "Gratiano" J. Hollis, "Salanio" J. Eiter, "Nerissa" E. Ridgway, "Magnificoes" R. Caldwell, E. Ericksen, V. Hallberg, L. Whittall, A. Cicutti, G. Gibbons, R. Weir, F. Kean, "Clerks": W. Walton, W. Diden, F. J. Coleman, M. Dickson. Mrs. Spencer Dickson, who has always taken the greatest interest in the working of the School, will give away the prizes.

On Friday, Dec 24, Christmas Eve, the distribution of prizes in connection with the Methodist Church Sunday School will take place in the Church, Boulevard Oroño and Salta.

The English Methodist School, Boulevard Oroño 202, will open its third session on the 28th of February, 1916. Four departments will be open to boys and girls: kindergarten, primary, Junior, and senior instruction will be given in singing, sewing, drawing, painting, gymnastics and drill, as well as general subjects.

The English Book Exchange is still an alternative address to the Savoy Hotel for communications to me from any one to whom it is convenient, and incidentally THE HERALD may be purchased there. A good consignment of cards, stockings, crackers and gifts of all descriptions or Christmas and the New Year has just come to hand.

If any people have not been to see the collection of toys in Cassini's they will have their children demanding why not when the end of the week comes.

OBITUARY

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. D. W. KENNEDY.

The funeral of Mr. David William Kennedy, architect, who died aged 47 at the British Hospital on Saturday, took place on Sunday afternoon at the British cemetery. The Rev. Mr. Miles conducted the funeral service. Among those present or represented were Mr. Alfred J. Deck, Mr. H. Girdlestone, Mrs. Helen Smith, Captain J. L. Lenni, Mrs. Winifred East, Mrs. L. McIntosh, Mr. T. G. Everitt, Mr. W. L. Berliner, Mr. George E. Moosé, Mr. P. C. Fenwick, Mr. F. H. Jones, Mr. S. G. Follett, Mr. C. Bree, Mr. Chas. Lee Benson, Mr. E. Laurisson Conder, Mr. and Mrs. W. Towers Wisden.

Wreaths were sent by Mr. and Mrs. J. Hill, of Villa Devoto; from his wife, and from Mrs. East's family.

CATALINA GUILLERMINA MURPHY DE TUCKER.

At the British section of Chacarita Cemetery, on December 16, the Rev. Father Victor Carolan C.P., held an impressive service at the graveside of the late Mrs. Tucker, wife of Arturo E. Tucker, with whom much sympathy is felt at the premature decease of his wife at the early age of 40 years.

Amongst those who were present or sent eards were:

Miguel Scally, Mr. and Mrs. P. Dowling, Mrs. John Nelson, Mrs. J. H. Kidd, Hugo Wilson, Ricardo Jurado, Alfred J. Deck, John Nelson, William H. Schmidt, Alice Gaynor, J. E. Sloan, A. E. Frostwich, Andies M. Wilson, A. Fidanza, E. Despong, Raul A. Salazar, Louis Butler Dennehy, Carlos M. Duggan, Juan Lalor, Eduardo Kenny, Garedo Dillon, Avelino Lanusse, Guillermo G. Goñi, Guillermo W. Dillon, Amelia Fidanza, Alberto Pepino Dupuis, Alberto Gonzalez, Miguel Rooney, A. Marzal, J. L. Mackinnon, Santiago G. O'Farrell, Enrique A. Thompson, Carlos F. H. Davis, Juan Lalor, Ramon M. Soane, Marguerita O'Farrell, Carlos E. Bowers, Frdco. L. Zamudio, Meario Clerici, Guillermo Ferrieri, José M. Gonzalez, Esteban J. Lewis, Father Michael Deane, C.P., Father Victor Carolan C.P., Dr. Arturo L. Hearne, Thomas A. Gahan, Fortunato Pirotti, Ricardo Eastman, A. F. Rooney, Dr. Miguel Murphy, Hector McLean, C. M. Bowers, A. Siberati, Alice and Dennehy Butler, W. J. Spratt, Lizzie Ryan, W. L. Berliner, George Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Bowman, D. S. Muller, Pedro P. Argerich, P. Dillon, W. J. Fleming, George P. Jansen, Eugenio F. Lynch, Patricio Keohoe, Ernesto Piatte, Patricio Moore, D. A. Warren, Guillermo Moor, Alfredo Moor, A. Fidanza, and Basilio B. Arroqui.

BRITISH VICE-CONSUL AT CONCORDIA

A REPLY TO CORRESPONDENTS.

With regard to the controversy which has arisen between the Concordia correspondent of THE HERALD and another correspondent, adopting the nom-de-plume of "Gabriel," on the question of the British vice-Consul at Concordia, the following facts have been brought to the notice of THE HERALD:—

In June 1913, when the late Mr. Herbert Robinson went to England, Mr. T. B. Morley was asked by the British Minister to act as Vice-Consul, assisted by Mr. S. W. Roberts. The appointment was approved by the Argentine Government on September 26, 1913. In the beginning of 1914 Mr. Robinson resigned the post of Vice-Consul for Concordia, and in February the Foreign Office closed the Vice-Consulate. Mr. Morley was therefore acting-Vice Consul from June, 1913, till the closing of the Vice-Consulate, and during that period was assisted by Mr. Roberts. Our regular correspondent is therefore quite right in his facts.

Our Point of View: "Herald" Leading Articles of the Week.

THE RETIREMENT OF SIR JOHN FRENCH

FRIDAY, December 17, 1915.

When in the midst of a great war one of the most prominent of the military leaders is suddenly retired from his command of a huge army, the news of the change naturally gives rise to a lot of speculation as to real causes. This is so in the case of the retirement of Field Marshal Sir John French from the supreme command of the biggest army Britain has ever put in the field. Officially it is announced that Sir John has, apparently of his own volition, relinquished command because of ill-health engendered by overwork and strain. This explanation is in itself quite good and would be all sufficient did we not recognise that the retirement of the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces coincides with many other drastic changes and highly important developments, of which we shall speak later on. The need of the moment is to deal with the official explanation, and to pay due homage to a great soldier, and a man whom the British Nation has justifiably held in the highest esteem and confidence.

It can readily be understood that the reason given for the retirement of Sir John French is obviously one that might well be urged, and indeed we do not say it is not strictly correct. From the moment he landed in France with the small expeditionary force which Britain hurriedly despatched to the aid of her ally, Sir John has filled a post of enormous responsibility, and has had such experiences that might very well have broken down even a much hardier and robust soldier than he is believed to be. The handling of his force during the retreat from Mons was in itself a severe test of any leader's mental and physical strength. Since then, however, he has been engaged night and day in the fulfilment of a task which we do not believe has ever fallen to the lot of any other commander in history.

Quite apart from the incessant and stubborn fighting, alternating from regular trench warfare, to violent and sanguinary attacks and counter-attacks, such as those of Neuve Chapelle, Festubert, and Loos, the British commander has had to face the perpetual strain of assimilating new forces into his command, of developing new resources, and changing tactics with every variation in the progress of the fighting. In a few words Sir John French has been in fierce action under the most nerve-racking and exhausting conditions for eighteen months, and even if he has not broken down, which would be surprising, he is well entitled to ask to be relieved of the fearful strain imposed upon him. Even if neither of these things has happened, it might well be considered by the Government that wisdom dictated the necessity of taking that strain off his shoulders, for he has been tried too severely. And in any case, and under any circumstances, Sir John French deserves the heartfelt thanks of his country, for the brilliant and loyal service he has rendered her. He has enjoyed the unbounded confidence of the Nation, and we have yet to learn that he has not proved entirely worthy of it.

Quite apart from the reasons for the Commander-in-Chief's retirement which we have discussed, there are, however, considerations which make it possible that these reasons are not solely responsible for the important change which has taken place. They are considerations which do not necessarily reflect either upon Sir John's leadership or his military capacity, though they may have an important bearing on the fortunes of the Allies. It has long been recognised that there has been a difficulty in coordinating the operations of the British and French forces, and in one or two general actions this deficiency has been apparent to the military critics. The fault was not that of Sir John French, but rather that of the circumstances in which he was placed. It was the old story of divided control. His command was independent of that of Marshal Joffre, and obviously with a mixed force fighting on the same ground nothing but the most rigid and undivided single control was desirable.

To achieve the most effective coordination and the necessary control, is, we believe, the main purpose of the new Grand War Council of whose formation we were advised recently. This body met in Paris scarcely more than a week ago, and it was understood that its first decision was to give Marshal Joffre supreme control of the strategic plans of the Allies. Under that decision we may be assured that the retention of Sir John French, now placed in a subordinate position, was not desirable, and if for no other reason the British Government would have been justified in retiring him, especially if there was any reason to feel that there was the least possible danger of any friction. To appoint Sir Douglas Haig in his place is perfectly consistent, because the latter holds military rank considerably below that of Sir John and Marshal Joffre, and he now has what may fairly be described, without disparagement to him or the British Nation, as only a sectional command under the French generalissimo.

If there be other reasons than those we have mentioned for the retirement of Sir John—doubtless many will be put forward as time passes—and they are substantial enough to have necessitated the Field-Marshal's compulsory retirement, then, while we may deeply regret them for the brilliant soldier's own sake, we are glad to feel that the British Government has had the courage to act upon them. As we have so frequently said before, in this war so much is at stake that nothing must be permitted to stand in the way of the National interests, or in those of the Allies collectively. No matter who the man may be, whether soldier, minister, politician, or public servant of any kind, not his interests but solely those of the great cause should be considered. If Sir John French has failed, or if he has broken down, it is right that he should be put aside at once. Neither record, nor reputation can or should be considered. The sole test of everything and everybody should be "Is it best, for the Nation that this should stand, or that he should hold this post?" If the negative answer be given, the necessary change must be made. We hope and believe that personally Sir John French has stood this test, so far as his work has gone, but if not, then undoubtedly the Government has done its duty in retiring him.

AUSTRIA, AMERICA AND THE ANCONA

SATURDAY, December 18, 1915.

We have before us the unofficial summary of the Austrian reply to the vigorous note of the United States Government concerning the case of the Italian ship Ancona, sunk by an Austrian submarine in atrocious circumstances. Possibly this unofficial resumé of Austria's reply may not be strictly accurate, but we are inclined to accept it as conveying a faithful impression of the contents and tone of the actual document which should very shortly be in the hands of the Cabinet at Washington. In one striking direction it bears the impress of truth, and that is because it obviously reproduces the tone and tenor of the notes which passed from Germany to America over the sinking of the Lusitania, and as we said, when discussing the matter previously, there can be no doubt that the handling of the question will be left to Germany.

The reply is characterised by the same chicanery and shiftiness which were so apparent in the Lusitania notes, and which irritated and offended every straight-dealing, honest-minded American citizen. Instead of Austria, or Germany, meeting the American note frankly, she has started to twist and wriggle, and to impose upon the protesting nation the obligation to answer a lot of questions which have really nothing to do with the case. Already some of the North American newspapers have pointed out that the reply is not a reply at all, but is merely an attempt to fence adroitly with the whole question, and we shall be very much surprised if the American press as a whole does not demand that the Government shall, on this occasion, refuse to be trifled with. This policy of begging the question, in parliamentary phraseology "talking the question out," succeeded fairly well in the case of the Lusitania, and finally Germany left the whole matter "up in the air," not deigning, after the lapse of a considerable period of fruitless argument, to take any further notice of the United States.

This policy is again being tried, and it will be interesting to observe with what success, from the Teutonic point of view. We cannot believe that the United States will tamely submit to a line of treatment upon a serious question, that is at once offensive and casuistic in the worst sense of that word. It has to be remembered that the American Government has not forgotten that it was snubbed and fooled over the Lusitania case, nor that Mr. Bryan is no longer in a powerful position to check the Government's determination to enforce due respect from other governments. Mr. Lansing is responsible for the note to Austria, and he is too sound an international lawyer and statesman to have drawn up a document embracing strong language and equally emphatic demands, without having first been absolutely certain of his facts and of his law. Possibly the note did not give Austria all the information she now claims she must possess before she can answer, but unless Mr. Lansing has belied his great reputation and has blundered like a novice in diplomacy, the United States stands on ground from which she cannot be driven by argument.

The original note certainly did not divulge all the information upon which the Washington Government based its demands, but it stated quite clearly that the facts were too well substantiated to leave any doubt that a wicked and wanton crime had been committed, and for which redress must be given without any waste of time in prolonged argument. Previous experience had evidently taught Mr. Lansing and his colleagues that it was not wise policy to mar good decisions with a multiplicity of reasons, each permitting the springing up of counter argument. The Government investigated the case, ascertained the facts, and did what it had the right to do, presented its decisions on those facts to Austria with a demand for a straight answer. Austria replies by shuffling, and incidentally has put her own finger on the strength of America's attitude by describing it as "unusual." It is unusual, but also it is sound. Austria wants to be able to pick the note carefully to pieces, and spend many weeks in futile and wearying discussion, the belief evidently existing in her mind that the Americans will lose all interest in the question after a time, and that the outrage to American ideas of civilization will be forgotten. If the people and the press of the United States permit themselves or their Government to forget that an unequivocal demand has been made on Austria, or to allow Austria to talk the case out of court, then we shall feel that indeed the former high standard of national dignity for which the United States has ever been noted, has been departed from.

THE THREAT AGAINST EGYPT

SUNDAY, December 19, 1915.

It was only on Wednesday last, when discussing the disappointing result of the Balkans campaign, that we called attention to the grave danger of an attack on Egypt, and asked what steps were being taken to face this new and most serious of all problems from a British point of view. A number of circumstances combined give some sort of an answer. The most satisfactory of all, strangely enough, first emanated from German sources, when we were told that British forces were engaged with feverish haste in the construction of seven lines of trenches designed to check the threatened attack on the Suez Canal, and that troops to the number of over a quarter of a million were in the danger zone. We were quite prepared to accept the news of the appointment of General Smith-Dorrien to command in East Africa to mean that this skilful soldier would really be placed in charge of the whole operations in the new theatre of war, and this it has transpired is actually the case.

That Germany does seriously contemplate an invasion of Egypt and the destruction of the Suez Canal there can be no doubt, and at any rate it would be sheer madness on the part of the British Government and the Nation generally to disregard the warning given. We should think that enough mischief has already been done by treating lightly such warnings. The British attitude, and the British official mind, have been seriously at fault through adhering to a false conviction that Germany has shot her bolt. The Balkans campaign was a striking instance of this. A month or two ago, despite well authenticated evidence that Germany really intended to link up with Constantinople, it was generally considered utterly impossible for her to make good her boast. We ourselves could hardly believe that her task would have been so easy, because we found great difficulty in imagining that Britain and her Allies would neglect any opportunity to checkmate the Teutonic move.

By most students of the war it was then recognised that if Germany once established free communication through the Balkans with Constantinople,

tinople, she would almost certainly essay a blow at Egypt, and the possibility of serious trouble not only there, but in India would be turned into a grave probability. Those who now think that the danger is merely a figment of over-alarmed imaginations, must surely be oblivious to everything. We have already heard of "skirmishes" on the eastern side of the Canal. At first they were described as brushes with marauding Arabs, but to the student there was a deep significance about them, which increases when we are apprised that trench construction is going on and that a big army is being concentrated by Britain.

Germany is reported to have already commenced the construction of light military railways, and the laying of pipe lines across the desert. In such ways would many difficulties hitherto considered to be insuperable be readily overcome, and it is no stupendous and impossible undertaking for the enemy to throw a powerful force right to the doors of Egypt. Examining the danger critically and solely from a military standpoint it does not appear wise to rely simply upon holding entrenched positions close to the Canal, as a means of defending Egypt. Here as elsewhere, it is not desirable for the British forces to be pinned to their ground. A more effective plan would be to engage the enemy in the open, and to keep him in the open. If the British forces are in the strength reported, this operation should be possible. Through causes, into which we need not now enter, this plan of campaign was lost in the Balkans, but if Britain has acted promptly and is already well prepared to meet the German thrust at Egypt, it should be possible for her forces to keep the enemy from digging-in just beyond the Canal.

If there is to be another deadlock in this new zone, then the advantage will certainly remain open to Germany and her allies to develop attacks in other directions. We have in mind Mesopotamia and India. Despite all the talk to the contrary Germany and her allies can find men for still further campaigns. At the moment their clear intention is to break up Egypt, and fight their way down through the Soudan to the German forces in East Africa, or to establish a base from which they can create trouble in Persia and Afghanistan and possibly along the Indian frontier. If they can get within striking distance of the Canal they must seriously interfere with the arrival of troops from Australia and New Zealand, and will also largely dislocate a valuable and important section of Britain's trade. These are unpleasant prognostications, but nevertheless they must be considered. We trust that Britain is well prepared for every contingency, and that Germany's plans will be speedily frustrated. If they are not then there is indeed grave danger to the Empire.

THE WITHDRAWAL FROM THE DARDANELLES

WEDNESDAY, December 22, 1915.

The withdrawal of the British forces from Suvla Bay, and the territory on Gallipoli Peninsula occupied by the Australian and New Zealand forces coincides with the recent announcement that the Allied offensive in this theatre of the war was to be abandoned. It may also be taken as an indication that the British Government and the Allies generally, are alive to the dangers which exist elsewhere, for these tried veteran troops are to be sent to another scene of activities, either Salonica or the Suez Canal zone—in our opinion the latter. The first report of the withdrawal affirmed that the operation was carried out with trifling loss. The French official report states that it was completed without molestation from the Turks. In either case it must have been very skilfully planned, and doubtless it will be recorded in the history of the war as one of the most successful of exceedingly risky operations carried out by the Allies.

When we discussed the probability of such a withdrawal some time ago we pointed out the danger of it from both a military and a political point of view. What we said then still holds good, because it must be remembered that the withdrawal is only partial. Britain and France have still many thousands of troops on what is called the "toe" of the Peninsula, and these forces have doubtless played a highly important part in covering the withdrawal of the troops from the other sectors. And while not wishing to discount in any way the skill and success of the operation, it has to be remembered, if the French official account is to be taken as correct, that there is a sinister meaning in the statement that the Turks offered no serious resistance. This suggests, if it suggests anything, that a large body of Turkish forces previously held up on the Peninsula, have departed for Asia Minor or elsewhere, where their experience and fighting qualities will be of more use to the Teutonic powers.

It is almost too late to speak of the political significance of the abandonment of the Dardanelles campaign, wholly or partially. Whatever influence this action might have exercised was spent some time ago when the Balkan campaign went against the Allies, and both Greece and Rumania refused to move. Now the Allies can well afford to subordinate political to military considerations, and doubtless if it were possible and desirable to take all the forces from Gallipoli they would be taken. What troops remain can be of military service by keeping at least an equal body of Turks opposed to them, but what the outcome of this may be it is difficult to say in the absence of reliable knowledge of how the Allied forces are placed to resist an attempt to push them into the sea. How to keep the forces there in safety, or how to get them away without unnecessary sacrifice of a devoted rearguard, are both problems of tremendous difficulty.

The Dardanelles campaign may be said to have been brought to a close. Critics are divided on the question of whether it should ever have been inaugurated. That it has been a failure from a military point of view is obvious alone from the fact that it failed to accomplish its purpose. A future generation of military authorities will have to decide whether it was a blunder, or a legitimate enterprise, promising great results sufficient in their importance to justify the risk taken and the losses of brave men involved. That the campaign has been heroically conducted no one can deny. Every man who has fought on Gallipoli is a hero, and the armies there have covered themselves with glory. If ever it could be said of men

"Tis not in mortals to command success,
But we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll deserve it."

this can faithfully be said of the troops who have taken part in the effort to hack a way through to Constantinople over this causeway to the heart of the Ottoman Empire. They deserved success, and in remote ages men will speak of what these heroes did, and of how they died, as we now speak of the exploits of the armies of the ancients, near the same battleground.

MORE TALK OF CONSCRIPTION

THURSDAY, December 23, 1915.

The cablegrams from England regarding the Government's attitude on the question of conscription have not lately been marked by lucidness. This may be attributable to the fact that the Official Press Bureau has suddenly ceased to exist, and we are now getting the tail end of news that previously was not vouchsafed to us, or it may be due to the fact that the Government itself cannot think lucidly on the question. The Prime Minister in moving the vote for the addition of a million men to the army is reported to have said "it is apparent that we require the services of every man who is physically fit to bear arms." He made other remarks, which taken together with other political utterances, and the varied reports of the success of Lord Derby's scheme, suggest that the Government is at last facing the necessity of conscription in its widest sense. Mr. John Redmond, M.P. leader of the Irish Party, is also reported to have said that he will oppose compulsion, and this surely is not apropos of nothing.

Mr. Redmond appears to have suddenly flown into opposition to the Government. If we are not mistaken he is the politician who recently returned from the front full of praise and support of the Government, and severely denounced the wicked press that had suggested that the Government's management of the war might be improved upon. Now we find him apparently ready to fight the Government on the question of compulsion and to tear it to pieces over the Dardanelles operations. As an honest critic of the Government ourselves, we do not attach much importance to Mr. Redmond's attitude on the ill-fated Dardanelles question, and we do not admire him for his attempt now to "flog a dead horse." The Dardanelles expedition is practically a thing of the past. It was a failure, and its conception and launching were both mistakes, which the press Mr. Redmond recently so roundly abused had the courage to criticise at the right time, mainly because the Government wilfully disregarded the advice of the proper authorities who had reported adversely against the scheme.

Now that the failure has been recognised; the mistakes admitted, and the expedition withdrawn, it is only right and fair, that there should be a cessation of criticism of the Government over this matter. No good can be accomplished by railing about it till the crack of doom. There are other matters for criticism which command attention, and one of these is the very question Mr. Redmond has now pronounced upon. The Government has to make up its mind at once about conscription. We will not speak of compulsion because we decline to admit that this is not already in force. We see no distinction between compulsion under an Act of Parliament, or a decision of Cabinet, and that which has been applied of recent months to obtain recruits for the Army. If a man is to be "starred," or "badged" or "branded" when he is a volunteer, or because he will not volunteer, and the object is to hold him up to his fellows as a despicable coward, a traitor, or a wretch, then this is only another way of compelling him to do what he does not desire to volunteer to do. It would be more honest and straightforward to enlist him as a conscript at once.

The Government has up to the moment merely juggled with the question of conscription. Under the various systems it has adopted, apparently either because it has not had the courage to go straight for legal compulsion, or because it is afraid that the British people want to delude themselves that they still have voluntary recruiting, free and without a suggestion of compulsion, the Government has certainly raised an enormous army. Mr. Asquith says by implication that even this is not sufficient, and that the war calls for the services of every man physically fit to bear arms. Under what system is he to get every man? The answer plainly is that only under legal compulsion applied fearlessly and indiscriminately can every man be brought into the fighting forces of the Empire. The Government may devise another system of branding and stigmatising those who do not volunteer, but there will always be thousands who will shrink and will not rush off to the recruiting stations.

If the needs of the Nation call for every man, and Mr. Asquith affirms this, then it is his duty as head of the Government to see that every man comes forward, voluntarily or compulsorily. No sensible Briton desires to see fine traditions scattered to the winds, but he does not desire either to be bulldozed into the belief that we have maintained the tradition of freely-given service when we have had compulsion in all but name. He does not desire that if every man is wanted it shall be permitted to a few to escape doing their duty simply because the Government will not compel them to do it, and compel them openly and fearlessly. It is high time that the talk of conscription, or threats of it from the Government ceased. The Government knows, or should know, whether conscription is necessary, and on that knowledge it should act—not talk.

THE NEW LEADERS

SIR CHARLES MONRO.

General Sir Charles Monro is 56 years of age and entered the Army in 1877; he became Captain in 1889; Major 1898; Lieut.-Col. 1903; Colonel 1903; was Brigade Major at Gibraltar in 1898-99; Chief Instructor in the Musketry School 1901-3. Has seen service on Indian N.W. Frontier 1877-80 (medal 2 clasps); South Africa 1899-1900 (despatches, Queen's medal 3 clasps, andrevet Lieut.-Colonel); commanded the 13th Infantry Brigade at Dublin 1907 to 1912. Afterwards a Division of the Territorial Army.

SIR ARCHIBALD MURRAY.

Lieut.-General Sir Archibald James Murray, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., is the son of the late Mr. Charles Murray of Kigsclere, Hants. He is 56 years of age and entered the 27th foot in 1879; in 1887 he was a Captain of the Inniskilling Fusiliers; Major in 1898; Lt.-Col. 1900; Colonel in 1902; Major

General 1910. He has served in Zululand 1888; South Africa 1899, 1900, 1902; dangerously wounded, has been several times mentioned in despatches. Has Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, and the D.S.O.

LT.-GENERAL ROBERTSON.

Lieut.-General William Robert Robertson, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O. Entered Dragoon Guards in 1888. Was Railway and Transport officer in the Miranzai and Black Mountain operations 1891; Staff Captain and D.A.Q.M.G. Intelligence Branch Simla 1892-96; Intelligence Officer Chitral Relief Force 1895, severely wounded, despatches, medal and two clasps. D.S.O. Staff Captain Intelligence Dept. War Office 1899 to 1900; D.A.A.G. Intelligence Army Headquarters South Africa 1900, (despatches, medal and 4 clasps, and promoted Lieut.-Colonel). Assistant Director of military operations War Office 1901-7. A.Q.M.G. Aldershot 1907; Brig.-General, General Staff Aldershot 1907-10; Commandant of the Staff College since 1910.

Public Opinion as expressed in the Argentine Press.

PAVING IN THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AIRES

(La Prensa.—December 16).

Readers of *La Prensa* says that paper, are well aware of the insistence with which it has criticised the methods of taxation adopted by various municipalities of the Province of Buenos Aires for the construction of roads in the suburbs. In some cases contracts are fixed at prices which work out greatly in excess of the cost of similar work in the capital, with the result that the taxation falling to be borne by the proprietors concerned often exceeds the value of the taxable property. In the generality of cases the tax amounts to at least one half of the value. If it be desirable in the public service that paving work be carried out in certain districts, it is reasonable to suppose that preference should be given to economical schemes, consistent with the amount of local traffic and with the value of the property. The Law of October 17, 1911, dictated by the Legislature of Buenos Aires, establishes that Municipalities shall bear 20 per cent of the cost of such works, 80 per cent being apportioned over the properties benefitted—always provided that this proportion does not exceed 30 per cent of the value of the tributary land. In innumerable cases, says *La Prensa*, this law is without effect, proprietors, large and small alike, having to pay, from one cause or another, a certain percentage above that established by law, and cases are not infrequent of owners having to abandon their land altogether, or mortgage their properties, in order to raise the money necessary to meet the service of the tax. On the shoulders of the authorities of the Province, says *La Prensa*, there weighs a grave responsibility, and in view of the public opinion, which accuses them of an attitude of indifference as to the state of affairs, it is to be hoped they will feel called upon to put an end to these abuses, and to the imposition of a taxation insupportable to the majority of proprietors affected.

THE SCARCITY OF WOOL IN ENGLAND

(La Nación.—December 16).

With reference to a recent cable from London indicating that the effect of the shortage of wool shipments from Argentina is beginning to be felt in that market, *La Nación* expresses the opinion that one of the reasons for this condition of things lies in the fact that German buyers have acquired nearly the whole of this country's production of wool, large quantities of which are being stored by them at different centres. Everyone is aware that the German houses operating in this market have bought largely in the Central Market and in the camp. This fact whilst not actually determining the scarcity of exports to London has undoubtedly contributed to aggravate the situation. The main reason however for the dearth of shipments, says *La Nación*, lies in the scarcity of tonnage available for transport. Day by day the situation is becoming more acute and should the arrival of ships to the port continue to diminish in the same proportion as hitherto, the exportation of Argentine produce in general will be seriously compromised. Another cause which accentuates the scarcity of Argentine wool in the English market is to be found in the fact that Australian and New Zealand wools are being quoted at very much lower prices than those obtaining here. There remains to be liquidated about one half of the Argentine wool clip and as prices appear to be on the decline it is quite possible that English buyers may still be able to acquire large quantities under favourable conditions. Taking everything into consideration, *La Nación* is of opinion that the abnormal state of the mar-

ket in London is probably only temporary and that there is no reason to suppose that the momentary scarcity can have the result of seriously affecting the industry.

THE INCREASING VALUE OF MERCHANT SHIPS

(La Prensa.—December 17).

Quoting a recently arrived London journal, *La Prensa* points out some interesting facts regarding merchant shipping. It is well known that owing to the Allies' absolute dominion of the seas, British, French and neutral shipping companies are making enormous profits. As an instance of the avalorisation of shipping since the outbreak of war, the Evangelos formerly the Highland Prince, built in 1912 for £10,250 was recently resold to a Scandinavian Company for £30,000. The Reidar built at Sunderland in 1903 at a cost of £37,000 recently changed hands at the enormous price of £100,000 notwithstanding that she is of less than 4,000 tons. As regards freights prices have become inflated to a more or less similar degree. Previous to the war it was possible to ship from North American ports 214 tons of wheat for £60. To-day the same amount of cargo must pay a freight of £600 whilst freights from Argentine ports have increased 500 per cent. As a result of these high freights shipping companies are to-day making considerable gains, British companies however being placed in less favourable circumstances than neutrals owing to the fact that they have to hand over to the Government 60 per cent of their profits in the form of tax. Neutral owners, being free from this taxation, are able to take advantage in full of the benefits afforded them by Britain's command of the seas. Owing to various causes there is everywhere a great scarcity of tonnage, British builders being too busily engaged on Government work to be able to concentrate their capacity on the construction of merchant ships. As a natural consequence it follows that the shipbuilding yards of those few countries not already embroiled in the European conflict, especially North America, are to-day centres of an activity hitherto unknown.

THE 1916 CENTENARY: A DIFFICULT PROBLEM

(La Nación.—December 17).

The result of the meeting held yesterday by the commission entrusted with the arrangements for the 1916 centenary, says *La Nación*, has not been made public, though it is known that the matters under consideration related to the question of funds. Ever since its appointment the committee has been handicapped in the furtherance of its plans by the difficulty of obtaining the money necessary to carry on the work. To this initial inconvenience has been added another and more serious complication. The members of the commission find themselves divided into two parties with antagonistic tendencies. The representatives from Tucuman, who form part of the commission, are of opinion that celebration of the centenary of the Congress of Tucuman should have its centre in that province. The other members consider that the auspicious occasion signalises not only a provincial, but a national glory, and that whilst the Congress of 1816 had its seat in the province, it lost by that fact none of its national character. For that reason they insist that the solemnisation shall not be a purely local one, but that in the centenary festivities the whole of the Argentine people shall have an opportunity of participating. Thus the question remains. Congress has not seen its way to sanction the expenditure necessary to carry out the plan on the scale proposed, and with the further aggravation of dissension

THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES TAX

(La Prensa.—December 18).

The recent decision in a case in which a merchant claimed exemption from the payment of the tax on weights and measures, leads the *Prensa* to the conclusion that the principle on which the tax is based is fundamentally wrong. In the case in question the merchant claimed to be exempt from payment on the grounds that the balance or scales on which he was asked to pay tax was not used by him in the conduct of his business, a fact which he proved by a reference to his books. This argument however was not taken into account. The case was begun in 1910 and now after five years, judgment has been given against him, the courts deciding that the tax is applicable to all weights and measures irrespective of whether they are in use or not. As originally introduced the tax was intended to cover the cost of inspection and verification, a periodical examination being desirable in the interests of the public to prevent and check fraud on the part of unscrupulous dealers. From the decision in the above case however it would appear that the Municipality think otherwise, the inspectors insisting on the taxation of all balances, weights and measures indiscriminately. To carry this theory to its logical conclusion the possession of a balance for the weighing of letters will render the owner liable to taxation and we may expect to see the doctrine carried to the extreme of subjecting the weights, measures, etc., in private houses subject to inspection and taxation by the Municipal inspectors. The application of the tax, is entirely erroneous and it is the duty of the Municipal authorities to correct the system. In the opinion of the *Prensa* the public have every right to protest against and resist the imposition of an unjust tax, however small that tax may be.

THE TAX ON NAPHTHA

(La Prensa.—December 20).

In the budget for the forthcoming year, at present under consideration, it is proposed to establish a tax on the importation of naphtha. The reason for the innovation, says *La Prensa*, has not been clearly stated, and one is led to the conclusion that the matter has been decided without a very exhaustive study of the probable effects on certain industries. Naphtha is a combustible used in large quantities in certain branches of the commerce of the country, and the imposition of a tax which will raise the price of that commodity 13 per cent will have very prejudicial effects. The fruit production in the islands under the jurisdiction of the Province of Buenos Aires, and also in the delta of the Parana and Uruguay will immediately feel the harmful repercussion of this new duty, the transport of the fruit being largely carried out with the aid of the naphtha launches. Of the desirability of developing this fruit industry there can be no question, and the action of the Government, should they sanction the new tax, will undoubtedly have the contrary effect of placing a serious obstacle in the development of this branch of the country's commerce.

The consequent rise in price of naphtha will also make itself felt in the automobile trade, and it is logical to presume that the already high tariffs ruling on the taxis plying for hire will be still further increased. A close study of the question, says *La Prensa*, should convince the Government that the adoption of the proposed tax would be not only imprudent but seriously prejudicial.

amongst the members there is every indication that the efforts of the commission to evolve a satisfactory scheme worthy of such an important event in the history of the Argentine, are in imminent danger of proving futile.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE CAMP

(La Nación.—December 18).

The numerous groups of workmen who are at the present time wandering over the Republic in a vain search for work, are causing great alarm in certain vicinities. Finding themselves without employment and therefore without the necessary means of subsistence they have in several cases resorted to violence in their demands for the necessities of life. This state of things, says *La Nación* is inexcusable and incomprehensible, given the preparations which the Government were supposed to have made for the mobilisation and distribution of hands in co-operation with the local and national authorities. The congregation of vast groups of hands in regions where they are not required would seem to admit of no other explanation than that the plans of the Government for the handling of the harvest have not been carried out. Not only has there been negligence shown in the information supplied to the peons but they have been left without means of transport as shown by the recent assaults on trains in Tucumán and the Pampa Central. These thousands of workmen cannot be left to face the prospect of starvation, and whilst the Government are wise in sending a sufficient police force to prevent a repetition of the disorders, it must not forget ten that its first duty is to rectify the condition of things which has arisen as a result of the negligence of certain of its officials.

The State, says *La Nación*, has been in the habit of receiving, housing, and despatching to the agricultural zones, hundreds of thousand of immigrants, and the fact that bands of unemployed are wandering about the country at a time when their services are most in demand is incomprehensible. The situation requires urgent measures on the part of the Government, as a mobilisation of these unfortunates, without order and without official co-operation, will undoubtedly reproduce the disorders and disturbances which have already happened in the Pampa.

THE MUNICIPALITIES OF THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AIRES

(La Nación.—December 20).

The administration of the municipalities of the Province says *La Nación*, merits severe criticism, concrete cases of censurable mismanagement being not infrequent. The case of General Madariaga is cited where notwithstanding that the calculated income for 1914 was \$46,000 the sanctioned expenditure for that year amounted to \$77,720, or nearly double the possible amount available. It would be useless, says *La Nación*, to seek for a more excessive case of incapable administration. Madariaga, however, is not an isolated case. In Belgrado, where the expenditure for the same year was calculated at \$223,240, the income fell short of that amount by \$96,414. As none of the Municipalities declare their actual state of indebtedness, it is impossible to form any exact estimate, as to the total existing state of affairs though it is believed that in the majority of cases they are heavily in debt through accumulated deficits. The figures shown are of themselves sufficiently expressive to reveal the total absence of careful study in the preparation of the budgets. At the end of the year a diminution of 15 to 20 per cent on the estimated rental, says *La Nación*, is excusable; when that proportion is exceeded it is a clear proof of the want of good judgment in the sanction of the estimates. The figures quoted clearly demonstrate the manner in which the municipalities in the majority of cases mismanage the affairs of the people employing the funds in a manner far from beneficial and burdening the taxpayer with unnecessary taxation which produces little or no benefit to himself or to the community in general.

INEXPLICABLE RESERVE IN THE MINISTRY OF MARINE

(La Prensa.—December 21).

Divers recent occurrences in the department of the Navy—occurrences which it is only right should be put fully and freely before the public—have led *La Prensa* to comment unfavourably upon the evident difficulty of obtaining from the Ministry of Marine any information for publication in the Press. In contradistinction to practice obtaining at other Ministries, in that of the Navy there is apparently no source of official information from which the public or the Press can obtain enlightenment as to the events of the day. From the chiefs of division to the Minister himself, all profess ignorance when asked for any data regarding the doings in the departments under their jurisdiction. On the occasion of the fire at Puerto Militar, in which it is calculated the Government lost close on half a million dollars, it was impossible to obtain from the Ministry any statement whatsoever on the occurrence, the reason for this exaggerated reserve being that the Minister of Marine was at the moment on the scene of the fire and that there was no need for any other official statement to the public. As regards the detention of the transport Pampa the public are still without any official declaration on the subject, the department which has direct intervention in the matter, having manifested that it has nothing to report. Finally in the question of the escape of four of the German sailors interned on Martin Garcia, a fact well known and commented upon by the Press of this country and Uruguay, the Ministry of Marine interrogated two days after the occurrence disclaims all knowledge of the affair. In view of these irregularities *La Prensa* voices the opinion that there is something lacking in the administration of the aforesaid Ministry, the effect of which mal-administration often leaves the man at the head of affairs in absolute ignorance of what is going on in the various departments under his care.

THE MILLION

(La Nación.—December 21).

The public, who are content to pay \$22 and upwards for a *decimo* of the Christmas lottery says *La Nación* are stimulating the already voracious appetite of the speculators. The ever-increasing prices extorted by the Agencies would seem to indicate that there is still a strong demand for a participation in the "million" on the part of that section of the public whose knowledge of arithmetic runs contrary to their interests. The blame for this extortionate excess over the *valor escrito* of the tickets rests solely and entirely with the people themselves. For those who are content to buy fractions of a ticket, the lottery of December 31 presents a more favourable opportunity of winning larger prizes at much less cost. Under the circumstances this useless throwing away of money at the caprice of the speculators seems incomprehensible, and the *Nación* can only surmise that the public submit to be fleeced for the reason that the Christmas lottery is the only one of its kind, and that there is a sporting instinct which prompts even the most seriously-inclined, to "have a shot at the million."

The enormous profits made by the agencies at this time have led to the evolution of other ideas for trading on the gullibility of the public. *La Nación* draws attention to an ingeniously worded leaflet which offers a scheme for bringing the million lottery within the reach of all. For the small sum of \$1 the promoters undertake to hand over a document entitling the bearer to 1/500th part share in an entire ticket. Compared to this attempt to extort \$500 for a ticket, the legal value of which is \$157.50, the manipulations of the agencies fade into insignificance.

THE EXPANSION OF THE COMMERCE OF BUENOS AIRES

(La Prensa.—December 22).

The commercial organisation of the metropolis, says *La Prensa*, has not yet completed the measures to be adopted for the expansion of its sphere of action. At the present moment the internal markets of the country, by reason of the established railway communication with Buenos Aires, are in a much more favourable position for the furtherance of trade than are those centres of production which lie on the coast or up the rivers. A faulty knowledge of the commercial geography of the country combined with a want of foresight on the part of the authorities are probably the reasons which have led to this deficiency of organisation. Some years ago *La Prensa* pointed out that owing to our rigid legislation and onerous customs dues much of the produce from the south coast found its way preferentially to Chili. At that time means were sought which would facilitate the despatch of the produce of those regions to the Buenos Aires market. That was four years ago, and affairs to-day are in the same state as they were then, much of the country's produce which should find its legitimate market in the capital being absorbed by the neighbouring country. The commerce of that part of Brasil, Paraguay and Bolivia which lies round the Alto Paraguay should have its natural outlet in the port of Buenos Aires, and it is desirable that the Government foster this important section of the country's commerce by the adoption of measures which will facilitate shipment to and from the ports on the Parana. Puerto Suarez in Bolivia, and Corumbá in Brasil, are at present without direct communication by water with Buenos Aires, and in the transport of the merchandise which those two centres import and export Argentine shipping has no part. In the opinion of *La Prensa* the realisation of intelligent methods including custom house re-organisation would establish Buenos Aires as the centre of this up-river commerce thereby furthering in no small degree the commercial welfare of the country.

MARITIME TRANSPORT

(La Nación.—December 22).

The present scarcity of tonnage for the transport of wool from this country leads to the natural conclusion that the problem of shipping the exceptionally large harvest in the immediate future will present insurmountable difficulties. The progressive increase in freights, which have reached 120 shillings per ton, lend colour to this view. It is not easy, says *La Nación*, to declare whether this condition will continue for an indefinite period, or not. In shipping circles, whilst it is admitted that the outlook is anything but promising, it is also clear that no definite conclusions can be arrived at. In normal times it was possible to know beforehand the detailed movement of the world's shipping and it was feasible under those circumstances to calculate in advance the amount of tonnage which would be available for the lifting of the harvest. To-day this information is not to hand no information as to shipping being received from London, and the result is that in many cases the only advice as to a ship's destination is her appearance in the outer roads. Amongst the agents opinions differ, some maintaining that tonnage will become still scarcer whilst others, more optimistic, are of opinion that when the time comes, there will not be wanting a sufficiency of shipping for all purposes. The belief is general that the infinitesimal exportation of wool to London is to be accounted for not by the scarcity of available ships but by the fact that for the moment the product is not required in that market. Summing up the opinions of the

LOMAS COLLEGE

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The finale of the season of the Lomas Girls' College and Grammar School for Boys was enacted last night in the M.E. Church and Hall, which former was comfortably filled with parents and friends.

Mr. W. H. Crispin opened with an Organ Prelude, after which the Rev. Dr. J. W. Fleming, of St. Andrew's, prayed with a special invocation for the future well being of the pupils there present. The schools then rendered the Argentine National Hymn in the most creditable and hearty manner.

The Rev. Maynard Wolcott, Principal, then read the statement of the Sessions work, which was he said satisfactory, being very well done. There were 34 girls in the school and 32 boys. The names of prize winners (gold medals) are as follows:

Girls' College—

General Excellence: Hilda Ainscough.

Preliminary Department:

Marjorie Clarkson.

Boy's Grammar School—

General Excellence: Gordon Nor-daby.

Prize Essay: Patrick Tallon.

For Penmanship (Waterman Fountain Pen): Euphemia Orphant.

Owing to the excellence of a second Essay, the Rev. Dr. McLaughlin had given a second prize for Bella Orphant.

A silver cup given by Mr. George Anderson for all round ability in athletics was won by Louis Hanson.

The Prize essay, showing much originality of thought was then read by its writer, Patrick Tallon; the subject being the autobiography of a book. It traced the genesis of the paper itself from its first purchase as cloth in a drapers, its decline from the mistress's wear to that of the slavey, its final degraded state as floor swabbing rags before dissolution into pulp, in a convincing manner. Hilda Ainscough had treated the Elizabethan age in a picturesque fashion.

"Light Lovely Light," was then sung by the girls, after which Bishop Stuntz gave a brief address exhorting all to lay on and perfect their education. The iron weapon that is blunt he said, requires so much more exertion on the part of the craftsman. He deplored the fact that he had suffered grievously from stenographers who did not know how to spell. He therefore implored them to keep their noses to the grindstone and make their iron sharp and efficient.

The boys then had their turn at vocal exercise, and their selection was "Ye Mariners of England," which was very heartily rendered, and is peculiarly appropriate at present, and "God Save the King" closed the proceedings. As previously mentioned the work of the pupils both in music, needlework and painting was very good, and the members of the school generally show that they are in excellent educational hands.

THE KAISER'S CIRCUS

TROOPS TRAINED ON MENAGERIE CAMELS.

Paris, Dec. 18.

A telegram from Amsterdam says that it is reported from Hamburg that the German Government has taken the camels belonging to Hagenbeck's menagerie for the purpose of training the troops who are to form the expedition against Egypt in the manner to ride a camel.

agents, *La Nación* says the situation is one in which the only possible attitude is to wait the turn of events. One aspect of the case in favour of a satisfactory solution might be found in the fact that if Great Britain has need of Argentina's products she is in the position to so arrange that those products shall reach her markets as, and when, they are required, without any difficulty.

ST. ANDREW'S ACADEMY

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

It is the season for the breaking up of colleges and schools, for the presentation of diplomas and prizes, for the well-earned success of the boys, girls and little ones, and the season for parent's pride. Yesterday there was another breaking up for Christmas holidays, and a most pleasant function accompanying the same at St. Andrew's Academy, Montes de Oca.

Attended by a number of parents and relations, the annual prize distribution at Mr. Christie's Academy was (quite apart from what pupils may have thought it), a most enjoyable function.

In one of the rooms set apart was an exhibition of needlework, of drawings, maps, writings and specimens of arithmetical ability.

The needlework was excellent, and to Miss Hanson, who has taken so much trouble with her pupils, much credit is due. The specimens of map drawing, of writing, book-keeping, and the rest were highly creditable.

Proceedings commenced with a concert in which the following pupils took part:

Miss Nellie Christie at the piano, who played "Polinto" (Donizetti) nicely. Miss Bessie Dodds, the winner for music in a waltz by Ludovic. Songs and recitations by Miss Stella Jacobs, by H. Cordes, and L. Martin, Ella Christie, Charlie Rogers, and the school were very good. Other items were:

Recitation, "Kittens," G. Midgley, C. Christie, E. Carlsson.

Song, "Tip-toe Song," A. Ulfeldt, L. Weber, A. Hickling, J. Peters.

Dialogue, "La Madre de Un Genia," M. Carlsson, A. Lavadenz, G. Lavadenz.

Song, "Rule Britannia," School.

"The Little Gipsy."

Daisy Glen (a gipsy girl), Miss V. Lavadenz.

Florence Earle, Miss B. Dodds.

Kate Bloomer, Miss K. Mackenzie.

Ike (a gipsy boy), Master A. Lewis.

Willie Fair, Master F. Martin.

Frank Ellis, Master A. Dodds.

Chorus of village boys and girls.

The last item was an attractive play, and quite well rendered.

Mrs. Lavadenz then gave away the numerous prizes.

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIAL CLUB

A WHIST DRIVE.

There is much to be credited to the Y.M.S.C. and its energetic committee and Secretary. Periodically and with constant success a whist drive is held in the club rooms, to which ladies are invited. Special evenings, which are musical, extra entertainments which always entertain, are from time to time given.

The need of this social club was shown long ago, and immediately it was formed success was met with.

Lately, in new members, in finances, and in many other ways the Club has gone ahead. Last night's card party was in no way different from others.

Every table was occupied, and refreshments and good fun were going throughout the evening.

The successful lady player was Mrs. Clarke, with a score of 146, and she was presented with a pretty silver stand, on which jewellery, watches, and all kinds of nicknacks could be hung, in fact, everything but a hat.

Mr. C. Mason took the gentleman's prize, a fine and useful pearl penknife, with a score of 142.

The booby, Mr. Marks, had a score of 113, and was presented with his portrait—in caricature!

Mr. Wellby the President, announced good things to come when the committee had been able to arrange dates for these.

It can be added that an increased membership is gratifying and well deserved, because no person who attends a Y.M.S.C. function ever goes away disappointed.

CATTLE MARKET

ENTERED: 4,916.

Pigs 213
Prices: 24 to 37 cents per kilo.

Summary of Purchasers.

Sansinena 756
La Plata 702
La Blanca 470
Argentino 200
Armour 192
Smithfield 125

Total 2,445

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Juan Lalor—

From Chacabuco: 8 steers at \$103; from Entre Rios: 40 steers at 145, 17 at 132; from Azul: 5 steers at 132, 3 at 156, 2 stags at 121; from Santa Fe: 2 stags at 130, 3 steers at 121, 12 cows at 144, 3 steers at 155, 19 at 118, 3 heifers at 64, 4 steers at 83, 4 at 68, 9 at 89, 2 cows at 120, 9 young steers at 82, 6 at 63, 15 steers at 80, 9 at 95, 4 at 100, 11 young steers at 85; from Marcos Paz: 8 steers at 110, 13 at 124, 12 young steers at 86, 16 heifers at 132, 5 steers at 71, 8 cows at 117; from Corrientes: 4 stags at 76, 10 steers at 81, 21 at 77, 19 at 98, 15 at 82, 17 at 81, 16 at 87, 17 at 84; from Azul: 16 steers at 181, 18 cows at 132, 16 at 125; from Matanzas: 7 steers at 134, 7 at 115, 3 at 102.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Pehuajo: 3 calves at \$72, 5 cows at 130.50, 4 heifers at 124; from Entre Rios: 42 steers at 130, 17 at 131.50, 20 cows at 114.50, 20 at 110.50, 8 steers at 109, 16 at 109, 16 cows at 126, 12 at 98, 19 steers at 128; from San Pedro: 20 steers at 130; from Santa Fe: 12 cows at 141, 21 at 136.50, 10 at 136, 8 heifers at 50, 5 at 88, 42 cows at 140; from Cordoba: 20 steers at 118, 28 at 118.50, 11 cows at 94.50, 9 young steers at 53.50, 24 steers at 131; from Tandil: 44 steers at 186; from Pehuajó: 5 cows at 130.50, 4 heifers at 124; from Entre Rios: 7 steers at 69, 10 at 106.50, 11 at 105, 6 young steers at 87, 5 cows at 103, 10 heifers at 66, 2 at 140, 3 steers at 135, 2 heifers at 100; from Santa Fe: 12 steers at 75, 10 cows at 95, 7 steers at 64, 3 at 119, 3 at 108.

Salaberry y Bereceteche—

From Bragado: 2 steers at \$204, 4 at 205, 3 at 201, 2 at 189, 2 at 185, 27 at 192, 2 at 148, 1 at 138, 1 bullock at 191, 2 at 180; from Azul: 73 steers at 192, 6 at 160, 1 at 151; from Santa Fe: 57 steers at 180, 2 at 67, 1 at 113, 10 cows at 97.50, 9 at 92, 14 heifers at 55, 11 at 47, 12 young steers at 62, 2 calves at 45.50, 5 at 52.50, 4 at 52, 5 at 55.50. From Cañuelas: 9 calves at 24, 11 cows at 91, 4 at 135.50, 10 at 134, 4 at 141, 5 steers at 191.

Beltran Sansot—

From Azul: 21 cows at 130, 25 at \$105.

Portunato B. Arzeno y Hnos.—

From Olavarria: 22 steers at \$146, 1 cow at 134.

Cauetano Amoretti—

From Giles: 5 cows at \$141, 5 at 110, 4 at 87, 1 stag at 140, 9 calves at 37.

Miquel Ardohain—

From Bahia Blanca: 15 steers at \$145, 31 at 115.

Accame y Bellini—

From Chacabuco: 12 cows at \$140, 15 steers at 147, 11 at 167, 7 at 131, 6 heifers at 105, 6 young steers at 70; from Bahia Blanca: 4 cows at 105, 7 calves at 40, 2 at 50; from Pehuajó: 1 steer at 108, 1 heifer at 85, 2 at 55.

Benítez y Murre—

From Soledad: 22 steers at \$112, 22 at 110, 22 at 107, 22 at 103, 20 at 85; from Sunchales: 3 steers at 108, 5 cows at 100, 9 heifers at 82.

Carriquiry, Casaux y Cia.—

From San Luis: 10 cows at \$125, 2 at 110; from Entre Rios: 40 steers at 214, 8 at 190.

Bargo, Lascrain y Etchegaray—

From Suipacha: 20 steers at \$166, 10 at 112; from Entre Rios: 2 cows at 137.50, 15 at 120; from Lincoln: 4

bullocks at 190, 1 steer at 155, 1 at 137, 4 heifers at 112, 3 at 100, 1 calf at 70.

Ayerza y Hijos—

From Cañuelas: 38 steers at \$170, 10 at 85, 6 cows at 80, 10 heifers at 70, 6 at 60, 4 calves at 26.

Bellocq y Hita—

From La Plata: 30 steers at \$185, 7 cows at 140, 1 steer at 132, 2 young steers at 125; from Bahia Blanca: 15 steers at 125, 10 at 118.

Bunge y Born—

From Diego Alvear: 44 cows at \$130; from Arrecifes: 4 young steers at 70, 6 at 102, 3 heifers at 80, 1 at 57.

MEAT EXPORT

La Plata Cold Storage Company despatched by Deseado to Liverpool 19,092 quarters of frozen beef.

Compañia Sansinena shipped by Sutherland Grange for London 1980 carcasses of frozen mutton and 7096 quarters of frozen beef.

By Vauban to New York, the same Company sent 2000 carcasses frozen mutton, 2500 lamb and 1774 frozen quarters of beef.

La Blanca have sent to Liverpool by Amazon 570 quarters chilled beef.

By the Highland Laddie to London the Armour Frigorifico have sent off 3587 quarters of frozen beef. To the same destination by the Highland Loch they despatched 2,299 carcasses frozen mutton and 1,268 quarters chilled beef. The same Frigorifico has sent by Vauban to New York 3,533 carcasses of mutton, 1,710 quarters frozen beef and 2,662 quarters chilled with 692 bags of meat scraps.

The Smithfield and Argentine Company sent to London by the Highland Loch 799 fore and 835 hind quarters frozen meat. By the Highland Laddie they shipped 414 carcasses frozen mutton and 1,273 quarters chilled beef.

Las Palmas Produce Company have sent to New York by Vauban 364 carcasses frozen mutton 1,428 of lamb, 1,903 fores and 1898 hinds of chilled beef.

By Highland Loch they sent to London 972 carcasses frozen mutton, 427 fores frozen beef, and 1,072 each fores and hinds chilled beef.

La Plata Cold Storage Company have sent by Highland Laddie for London 5514 quarters frozen beef, 1400 carcasses of mutton, 1,399 of lamb, 4,708 quarters chilled beef.

La Blanca Company have sent to London by Highland Loch 404 carcasses of mutton, 170 of lamb and 2,236 quarters chilled beef; also a lot of 3,534 quarters frozen beef.

By Vauban to New York they have sent 7,230 quarters frozen beef.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

RAILWAYS.

	Last	Prev.
	Quot.	Quot.
Buenos Aires Southern	82½	82½
Central Argentine	82½	82½
Buenos Aires Western	84¾	84¾
Buenos Aires and Pacific	47	47
Central Cordoba	15	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Last	Prev.
	Quot.	Quot.
Consols	58¾	58¾
Argentine, 1909	95	—
Argentine, 1886	97	97¾



TRADE MARK

BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
LIGNIERES HERMANOS

(Adolfo Marcelo & Luis Lignieres)

Vaccine & Serums for Stock

VACCINE for CARBUNCLO, MANCHA, TRISTEZA, ENTEQUE
TUBERCULINAS, LOMBRIZ - TIFUS EQUINO. Etc., Etc.

Rats Exterminated by Virus

The Vaccine, and Serums are personally and exclusively prepared by Adolfo Marcelo and Luis Lignieres, which ensures successful results.

ORDERS AND INFORMATION TO:

748 Pueyrredon 748 - Buenos Aires

SHEEP MARKET

ENTRIES: 13,729.

La Plata 4,016
Local butchers 3,310
Sansinena 2,130
Armour 832
Argentino 691
Las Palmas 658
La Blanca 603

Total 12,241

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Bargo, Lascrain y Etchegaray

From Rauch: 18 ovejas mat. at \$13.80, 14 cap. frig. at 13.50, 118 cap. frig. at 13.50, 118 cord. mat. at 6.70, 15 cord. mat. at 6.70, 14 at 4.80; from Murature: 220 cord. frig. at 8.40; from Cachari: 44 cord. frig. at 8, 45 cord. mat. at 7, 131 at 6.50, 24 cord. mat. at 7.50.

Accame y Bellini—

From A. Corti: 90 cap. frig. at \$12.

Manuel y Rodolfo Beazley—

From Rauch: 204 cap. mat. at \$15.40.

Bellocq y Hita—

From Bellocq: 12 ovejas mat. at \$12, 136 bgos. frig. at 10; from Girodias: 60 bgos. frig. at 10, 80 bgos. mat. at 7.60; from S. Domingo: 25 bgos. frig. at 8.50, 71 bgos. mat. at 6.80.

Bunge y Born—

From Durañona: 20 cord. mat. at \$7.50, 148 at 6.

Juan Lalor—

From Rauch: 220 cap. frig. at \$13.60; from O'Higgins: 40 cap. mat. at 17.50, 168 cap. frig. at 15, 91 at 14.00.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From R. Biazuz: 29 cap. mat. at \$16, 11 ovejas mat. at 16, 300 bgos. frig. at 11.10, 40 bgos. mat. at 8, 27 cord. mat. at 6.80; from Solanet: 393 cap. mat. at 14.60; from Pringles: 178 cap. frig. at 14.30; from Echague 990 cap. frig. at 12, 57 ovejas mat. at 10.50; from Berutti: 90 ovejas mat. at 13.50, 44 cord. frig. at 9, 83 cord. mat. at 7.20; from B. Ville: 50 cap. frig. at 10.30, 30 ovejas mat. at 10.30; from R. Biazuz: 300 bgos. frig. at 11.10, 40 bgos. mat. at 8, 27 cord. mat. at 6.80.

Leandro Lynch y Cia.—

From Solanet: 166 cap. frig. at \$14.80, 25 at 16.50.

Florencio y Alfredo E. Lanús—

From Riglos: 258 cord. frig. at \$11.10, 132 at 10.50; from Anchorena: 120 cord. frig. at 95; from Thames: 248 cord. frig. at 9; from Lonquimay: 230 cord. frig. at 8.70; from Atreco: 91 cord. frig. at 9.50, 16 ovejas mat. at 15.

Mathieu y Cia.—

From Alberdi: 61 ovejas mat. at \$14, 34 at 11.50.

J. M. Mendez y Cia.—

From Cabildo: 30 cap. frig. at \$14.30, 27 cord. frig. at 9; from Macachin: 43 cord. mat. at 7, 15 cap. frig. at 15, 75 at 14.

Gioja y Etchart—

From Echague: 50 cap. frig. at \$11, 88 ovejas mat. at 10.40, 32 cord. frig. at 8.

Costas y Fayanas—

From Casalins: 138 cap. frig. at \$15, 12 ovejas mat. at 13.

Tomás Devoto y Cia.—

From La Gloria: 287 cap. frig. at \$14.00.

M. Otacqui y Cia.

From Maza: 119 cord. frig. at \$8.20.

Julio L. Peña y Cia.—

From Oliricia: 199 ovejas mat. at \$10.50.

Salaberry y Bereceteche—

From Anchorena: 292 cord. mat. at \$6.30, 10 cord. frig. at 8.50, 18 cord. mat. at 7.60.

Martin Urtasun y Hijos—

From Udaquiola: 61 cord. mat. at \$6.80, 58 at 6.50, 91 at 3.80.

Videla Hnos. y Cia.—

From E. Rios: 23 cap. inv. at \$10, 165 ovejas inv. at 8.80, 50 at 8.80, 36 cord. mat. at 6.80, 24 at 5.20.

Scrantes Caimi y Cia.—

From Uriburu: 67 cap. frig. at \$14.30.

Beltran Sansot

From Anguil: 15 ovejas mat. at \$17, 25 at 15, 40 at 13.30, 88 cord. frig. at 9.50, 26 at 8.50; from Lonquimay: 97 cord. frig. at 9, 103 ovejas mat. at 11.00.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

Paris, Dec. 20.

The Minister of War, General Gallieni, has ordered that German prisoners in France are to receive the same treatment as French prisoners in Germany.

RAILWAY TRAFFICS.

The subjoined traffic returns for the week ending Dec. 11 are compared with the corresponding week of last year.

Railway.	Gross Take	Increase or Decrease	Inc. or Dec. per mille	Miles Open	Aggregate from July 1st.	Increase or Decrease
	£	£	£	1914	1915	£
Central Railway	97,100	— 10,100	— 3 10 0	3,262	3,307	+237,000
Southern Railway	127,000	+ 22,000	+ 5 6 8	3,729	3,792	+408,000
Pacific Railway	82,000	+ 5,000	+ 1 8 5	3,517	3,534	+299,000
Western Railway	55,000	+ 2,000	+ 0 2 7	1,792	1,867	+163,000
Arg. North-Eastern Railway	5,823	+ 1,755	+ 1 12 0	667	752	+ 47,896
Entre Rios Ry. Co.	11,100	+ 3,600	+ 4 18 7	730	730	+ 47,000
Central Cordoba	26,300	+ 4,960	+ 4 3 8	1,186	1,186	+142,629
Central Uruguay	21,217	+ 438	+ 0 8 11	978	978	+ 93,341
	\$	\$	\$			\$
Paraguay Central Rly.	567,026	+245,557	+ 962.97	253	255	+5,014,419

GRAIN MARKET

TERMINAL CEREAL MARKET.

First Ring.

No operations.

Second Ring.

Wheat.

For February—200 tons darsena at \$9.22.

REGISTERED CONTRACTS.

(Delivered in Buenos Aires).

Linseed.

For January—400 tons at \$11.60 and 100 at 12.00. Total 500.
 For February—300 tons at \$11.67, 100 at 11.85, 100 at 11.98 and 100 at 12.00. Total 600.

Wheat.

For January—200 tons at \$9.40.

Official Prices.

Wheat.

For January Darsena. . . \$9.45
 For February Darsena. . . 9.20
 For March Darsena. . . 9.20

Linseed.

For December Darsena. . . 11.90
 For January Darsena. . . 12.05
 For February Darsena. . . 12.05
 For March Darsena. . . 12.15
 Available 11.90

Maize.

For December Darsena. . . 5.00
 For January Darsena. . . 5.10
 Available. 5.00

Oats.

For January Darsena. . . 5.20
 For February Darsena. . . 5.20

CHAMBER OF CEREALS QUOTATIONS.

Prices in the Bolsa de Comercio.

100 kilos waggon Darsena.
 (Available).

Linseed \$11.60
 Wheat for bread. . . nominal
 Do Barletta for Europe. . . nominal
 Do do for bread. . . nominal
 Do do (Export. Europe). . . nominal
 Do do (Export. Brazil). . . 10.00
 Oats Bahia Blanca. . . 4.85
 Yellow maize 4.95

NATIONAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

(Rosario de Santa Fe).

First Ring.

Wheat.

For February—200 tons at \$9.15.
 Maize.
 For January—200 tons at \$4.85.

Second Ring.

Wheat.

For February—400 tons at \$9.10.
 For March—200 tons at \$9.10.
 Maize.
 For January—200 tons at \$4.91.

Official Prices.

Wheat.

For January \$9.30
 For February. 9.05
 For March 9.10

Maize.

For January 4.40
 For December nominal
 For May 4.80
 Available 4.85

Linseed.

For January 11.90
 For February 11.90
 For March 11.90

In Rosario.

Wheat (old 79 kilos). . . 10.00
 Wheat (old 78 kilos). . . nominal
 Linseed (new). 11.80
 Linseed (old). 11.40
 Maize 4.77½

LOAN TO THE GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK TO THE RESCUE.

The President of the Republic has accepted a loan from the National City Bank of New York and yesterday put his signature to the necessary documents.

It is understood that the details of the loan have been negotiated by the Minister of Finance.

The amount of the loan is \$5,800,000 and it will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

THE "CRISIS"

Not Yet Past

RIVER PLATE BANK MEETING

London, Dec. 22.

At the annual general meeting of shareholders in the London and River Plate Bank the Chairman, Mr. E. R. Duffield, said that the accounts this year showed improvement as compared with the last six months of the previous year. This was largely due to the heavy demand for Argentine produce, in the financing of which the Bank was considerably interested. They were, however, not yet clear of last year's crisis, which explained the decrease in the interim dividend. Although some general improvement occurred during the last six months of the period under review, circumstances did not justify the Board in considering it as permanent; but there had been a decided improvement in the commercial and pastoral businesses.

The position of the Bank was very strong. Securities had been written down out of profits and ample provision made for bad or doubtful debts.

There had been undue lending by a number of concerns in Argentina, but in this respect things are much sounder there now.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec. 22.

The money market was easy to-day, discounts firm.

The Stock Exchange finished firm. War Loan advanced well. Colonials were wanted.

There is some idea in the market that the sale of Treasury Bills will be stopped, and that suggestions for a new war loan will be made before long.

The Stock Exchange Committee has passed a new rule, subject to confirmation on January 5, that no candidate of German or Austro-Hungarian birth shall be eligible for membership.

Home rails were in somewhat better tone, Argentines dull, the traffic reports not giving satisfaction. Rubbers were firm. Plantation was quoted at 3s. 7½d. Para at 3s. 2½d.

The receipts of the Argentine Transandine Railway for the year have been £48,473, as against £96,106 last year.

EMULATING THE HUN

BULGARIANS STEAL RED CROSS STORES.

New York, Dec. 20.

A telegram from Salonica reports a rumour that the Bulgarians have helped themselves to the stores belonging to the American Red Cross at Monastir. They are also stated to have pulled down the flag over the building occupied by the Red Cross and to have captured several Americans.

W. & R. LEGGOTT, Ltd.,

(BRADFORD)

Locks and Padlocks

Padlocks in sets, with master keys.

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CHARLES D. FOWLER & CO.,

Buenos Aires: Montevideo:
 Chacabuco 431—Rincon 689

PRESIDENTE MITRE CASE

Vessel may be Returned

INTERESTING RUMOUR FROM LONDON

La Razón is responsible for the following statement which professes to emanate from its London correspondent.

London, Dec. 22.

I have obtained some information both from the Foreign Office and the Argentine Legation on the condition of affairs relative to the capture of the Presidente Mitre and the protests based upon it.

According to what I have been informed, the British Government will permit the ship to be returned, but under certain conditions as to its navigation and traffic in future.

These conditions refer to the requisites of its status as a vessel of Argentine registry.

It is understood that Sr. Dominguez and Sir Edward Grey ("Mr. Grey" *La Razón*, as usual, calls him) have agreed on this solution and that the latter has been considering the matter since he returned from his recent trip. Information has been sought from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but nothing further can be obtained than that the Argentine Government have every confidence that the negotiation will result favourably, which in a degree corroborates the despatch quoted.

ARGENTINE BUTTER

As already stated in THE HERALD a record shipment of Argentine butter went forward, on Dec. 17 to London, in the R.M.S.P. "Amazon," consigned by the following factories:

	Cases
The River Plate Dairy Co. Ltd.	7,500
Soc. An. "La Tandilera"	1,950
L. Magnasco and Co. Ltd.	2,250
Baya Tiscornia and Biais	1,200
Waldrom and Wood (various factories)	3,900
"La Scandia"	4,200
Elowson and Wester	450

Total 21,450

Containing 1,200,000 lbs. net weight of butter, representing an approximate value of £175,000 sterling.

To illustrate the importance of this shipment it need only be said that to produce so much butter, in one day, it would be necessary to employ 70,000 men, milking 2,300,000 cows, producing 18,500,000 litres of milk. It would further necessitate scores of men separating the cream, a regiment of carters and railroad porters to get the cream to the factories throughout the country, where, having passed the cream classifier's test it would find its way through the strainers into the great churns that work it into "sweet Argentine butter," thence it would travel through the packing departments down to the freezing chambers, out to carts or motor lorries and so find its way to cold storage on board the conveying steamer.

There is no doubt that the country is waking to the possibilities of the dairy industry, which is destined to be a very powerful factor in the Argentine industrial life and rural development.

19 TO 23

FIRST CLASSES CALLED TO THE COLOURS IN ENGLAND.

London, Dec. 18.

Proclamations have been pasted up in all the main streets of the city calling to the colours certain classes of the unmarried men, chiefly between the ages of 19 and 23, who have volunteered for active service.

CORDOBA

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Dec. 20.

Church Services.

Attention is again called to the Special Church Services which will be held at the English Church, Calle Pringles, Pueblo General Paz, on Christmas morning, conducted by the Rev. W. J. Sugden. Choir practice will be held on the Thursday night before at the usual hour. The January services will be held on the second and third Sundays, instead of the 1st two Sundays as customary.

Members of the English Club now at the Front.

The following members of the English Club have been placed on the Absent List having left to serve their country:—Messrs. W. Browne Bagshaw, R. Blagden, E. H. Colman, W. I. Fleming, J. H. Graham, E. Hudson, R. T. Brindley Hicks, F. I. Lee Norman, J. Matthews, Harry Pollak, J. B. Phelps, F. Sextone Smith, F. Thev-nard and H. V. Scott Wilcox.

Spring Tennis Tournament Cordoba Athletic Club.

The Spring Tennis Tournament was brought to a close on Saturday afternoon when Miss Gladys Symonds defeated Mrs. J. Walters in the final of the Ladies' Singles, 6-3, 3-6, 6-1. Miss Symonds deserved her fine win as she played a steadier game throughout. Mr. L. G. Babb acted as Umpire.

Mrs. E. W. Marks, wife of the Vice Tennis (Captain Marks, kindly consented to present the winners with their respective prizes on Sunday afternoon. The following were the lucky ones:—Miss Gladys Symonds winner of Ladies' Singles, Prize, Handsome Silver Rose Bowl, presented by Tennis Captain G. E. Morton. Mrs. J. Walters, winner of second prize Ladies Singles, Gold Brooch. Mr. E. W. Marks and L. G. Babb, winners of Men's Doubles, Gold Links. Mrs. J. Walters and Mr. G. E. Morton, winners of Mixed Doubles, Prizes, Gold Brooch and Silver Watch. Mr. P. P. Schultz, winner of Men's Singles, Prize, Valuable Silver Cigarette Box, presented by Hon. President R. H. Stuart, (due to Mr. Schultz leaving Cordoba on Saturday night for Buenos Aires where he will leave for England to join the colours, his prize was presented on Saturday afternoon) Mr. M. L. Zimmer, winner of second prize, Men's Singles, Set of pretty silver waistcoat buttons. As soon as the Christmas Holidays are over it is the intention to hold another enjoyable all day American Tournament (Mixed teams), with cold luncheon served at the grounds.

Recent Rain Fall.

The heavy fall of rain which occurred in this Province last week Thursday was badly needed for the crops. The rain-fall in the different sections was as follows: Santa Rosa, (Rio la.), Tránsito (S. Justo), Ascochinga, James Craik, a fall of from 22 to 60 millimetres was recorded, while at S. Catalina N., Santiago Temple, Capilla de Remedios, Hoerta Grandem Cosquin, Arroyito, Biale Massé, Calera, Alta Gracia, Dean Funes, Oncativo and Villa del Rosario, the rain fell all night. La Cum bre, La Falda, Soconcho, Sarmiento and Los Cocos enjoyed several hours of steady rain. On Saturday night we had another shower but not of long duration.

Off for the Front.

Many friends of Mr. Percy P. Schultz, one of the best all-around athletes in this city, were at the Central Argentine Station on Saturday night to bid Percy "Bon voyage" on his trip to Buenos Aires where he will embark for England and enlist in the British Army. Schultz was accompanied by C. Talbot Wright who is also on his way to England to join the colours.

7 p.m.	Steamers as usual.	
10 p.m.	First class, single	\$12 m n
	„ return	\$20
	Intermediate, single	\$8
	„ return	\$15
	3rd Class, single	\$3
	„ return	\$5

Buenos Aires Herald

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY EDITION

39th Year. New Series, No. 598

Buenos Aires, Friday, December 31st, 1915

Price 30 Cents

LABOUR OPPOSITION ENDED

Acquiescence in Asquith's Conscription Proposals.

UNMARRIED WILL BE COMPELLED TO SERVE

Cabinet Reaches a Decision at Last

London, Dec. 29.

The "Star" in an editorial on the decision of the Cabinet to introduce a limited form of conscription, says that conscription is a slippery slope.

Once a nation adopts it there must be no repenting.

It is impossible to limit the appetite for a conscript army, which devours every available man.

Both in the economy of man-power and in the economy of money, the British are an unthrifty race.

New York, Dec. 29.

The London correspondent of the "New York Herald" telegraphs:—

"The Cabinet has guaranteed that married men who volunteer for the army shall not be called out until the unmarried men have been.

"Mr. Asquith decided at once to ask for the approval of a law to compel unmarried men fit for service to enlist, the heads of families remaining exempt.

"This solution is very far from signifying a triumph for general conscription which has been defended by what is known here as the grumbling Press.

"The papers of this morning say that Mr. Asquith has won a great victory, as yesterday there was strong opposition among the members of the Cabinet to this solution of limited compulsory service; but now it is believed that all the Ministers will support it, and that there will be no resignations.

"Ireland is excluded from the provisions of this scheme, it being held that she has already contributed so many thousands of men that this new law would press with undue severity upon her."

LABOUR "TOES THE LINE."

London, Dec. 29.

At a conference of representatives of the Labour party convened for the consideration of the Cabinet's decision in favour of limited compulsion, both the advocates and the opponents of the measure were equally emphatic. Once satisfied that the step is really necessary the members of the party are quite ready to support it, providing they are assured that it will be applied impartially to all classes.

Some are insisting that a further opportunity should be given to the unmarried men to offer their services; but it is believed that the Cabinet has decided that there must be no further delay.

RELAXATION OF TRADES UNION RULES.

London, Dec. 29.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers is about to meet in order to consider Mr. Lloyd George's project for the relaxation of the Trade Union rules, and for enlarging the number of men in certain classes of work. They will also discuss a Bill amending the Munitions Act.

Austria and the States

PREPARATIONS FOR A RUPTURE.

New York, Dec. 29.

The officials of the United States Government are far from sanguine in regard to the outcome of the correspondence with Austria over the sinking of the Ancona, and the feeling is reflected in the leading newspapers.

The absence of all effort on the part of Germany to smoothe over difficulties deepens the conviction that the Central Powers are prepared for a rupture of diplomatic relations with the United States.

The Mine Peril

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK.

London, Dec. 29.

A telegram from Bergen reports that the Norwegian steamer Hornelen, 3766 tons gross, has been sunk, apparently by coming into contact with a floating mine.

All on board but one were rescued.

Hanged at the Horse Guards

LIEUT. COLONEL'S SUICIDE.

London, Dec. 29.

Lieutenant Colonel Greenwood is reported to have committed suicide, his body having been found hanging in an office occupied by him at the Horse Guards at Whitehall.

WITHOUT WARNING!

Sinking of Ville de la Ciotat

GERMANY'S LATEST CRIME

London, Dec. 28.

Malta reports the arrival of 208 survivors of the French steamer Ville de la Ciotat, sunk by a German submarine on the 24th inst.

All the passengers declare that the vessel was sunk without warning near Crete.

THOUGHT CASTLENAU WAS ON BOARD.

Paris, Dec. 28.

It is stated that the commander of the submarine which sank the Ville de la Ciotat was under the impression that General Castelnau was on board, and Germany was determined to prevent him from reaching Athens.

London, Dec. 29.

Details of the sinking of the Ville de la Ciotat obtained from the survivors who were landed at Malta show that the vessel was attacked without warning at 10 a.m. on the 24th. Five life-boats and two rafts were at once launched.

One of the boats which was crowded with women and children turned over and all perished; while another was smashed against the ship's side. Most of the lives lost were due to the steamer going down before those on board could leave her.

Two steamers, one Dutch and the other Greek, which were close by when the Ville de la Ciotat was attacked, immediately disappeared. It is believed that they were concealing the presence of the submarine.

The submarine stood by for some time after sinking the steamer. Two hours afterwards the survivors were picked up by the Merez.

NO MUNITIONS ON BOARD.

Tokio, Dec. 29.

The French steamer Ville de la Ciotat at the time she was sunk had on board 314 tons of silk and 550 tons of general cargo from Japan, but no munitions.

Greek Vessel in Distress

THESSALONIKI APPEALS FOR AID.

New York, Dec. 29.

Wireless messages calling for immediate assistance were received this morning from the Greek steamer Thessaloniki, 250 miles out at sea. The steamer Seneca has been despatched to her aid.

FEARS AS TO VESSEL'S SAFETY.

Savannah, Georgia, Dec. 29.

Owing to the fierce storm which is blowing the steamer Seneca has been unable to reach the Thessaloniki, concerning which vessel serious fears are entertained.

Wilful Murder

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE PORTO SAID.

Rome, Dec. 29.

Details of the sinking of the steamer Porto Said, 5301 tons, belonging to the Societa Maritima Italiana, have been telegraphed from Tripoli to the "Corriere della Sera."

From them it appears that on the 10th of this month, the steamer being within a few miles of Derna with 268 passengers on board, including some fifty Askari troops returning from Italy, a submarine showing the Austrian flag attacked the vessel, opening fire upon her and finally discharging a torpedo which struck her amidships.

When the submarine opened fire half a dozen passengers jumped over board and were to cut to pieces by the screw. The rest succeeded in getting away in the boats with the exception of the second officer and a wounded Askari who are believed to have perished.

The submarine was chased by a destroyer which fired at it.

The passengers and crew of the Porto Said were landed at Syracuse.

Nine Pirates Sunk

SUBMARINE-HUNTING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Paris, Dec. 28.

"Le Figaro" announces that the Allies' search for Teuton submarines in the Mediterranean is giving satisfactory results. The Ministry of Marine has received information of nine having been either sunk or captured, and this figure will undoubtedly be increased as there are still to be received the reports from the commanders of several other squadrons of destroyers.

Steamer's Terrible Passage

CAPTAIN WASHED OVERBOARD.

New York, Dec. 29.

A steamer from Liverpool which has touched here reports that on the 23rd inst. she picked up a wireless message from the British steamer Cheviot Range which said:—"Hurricane blowing, captain washed overboard and drowned. The seas have smashed the bridges and done other damage." The Cheviot Range however did not ask for assistance.

Gale in Philadelphia

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE REPORTED.

New York, Dec. 29.

A telegram from Philadelphia states that a terrific gale is blowing there playing havoc with the suburbs of the city and the rural districts.

TWELVE INCH NAVAL GUNS LANDED

50 Mile Defences of Salonica

GERMANY'S ASSURANCE TO GREECE

Imminent Frontal Attack on Allies

London, Dec. 29.

Official despatches from the Balkans state that the fortifications constructed for the defence of Salonica extend fifty miles round the city and constitute an extraordinarily strong entrenched camp.

The Allies have landed a large number of 12 inch guns from the fleet which have a range exceeding that of the heavy fieldguns.

THE IMPENDING CONFLICT.

Athens, Dec. 29.

The German troops are reported to be concentrating along the line between Doiran and Gievveli for a frontal attack upon the Allies; also in the vicinity of Veles and between Radovitza and Strumitza to attack the Serbo-Italian forces in Albania.

In the attack upon Salonica the Bulgarians will not participate, so as not to lead to complications with Greece.

Germany is stated to have reassured Greece that as soon as she has turned the Allies out of Salonica her troops will abandon Greek territory.

ITALIAN FORCES ON GREEK FRONTIER.

Athens, Dec. 29.

Travellers who have arrived from Santi Quaranta state that the Italian expeditionary troops which landed at Valona are near the frontier of the Epirus, and that others have been seen near Tepeleni to the south of Albania.

BULGARIAN REGIMENT MUTINIES.

Paris, Dec. 29.

A telegram from Athens to "Le Petit Journal" announces that the 11th Bulgarian regiment garrisoning Gumuldzina has mutinied.

SERBIA'S RESUSCITATED ARMY.

Athens, Dec. 29.

It is reported upon good authority that 75,000 Serbian troops, well armed and in good heart, are between Scutari and El Bassan in Albanian territory. They hold excellent positions and are further strengthening them with the intention of opposing the advance of the Austrians and Bulgarians.

"Kultur" in Bulgaria

CREATES GREAT DISSATISFACTION.

Paris, Dec. 29.

Reports have been received that the conduct of the Germans in Bulgaria is causing intense dissatisfaction there. The German officers want to rule the country, and the consequence is that rioting is frequent.

Trouble in Turkey

FEARS OF A REVOLUTION.

Rome, Dec. 29.

Further reports of the critical situation of Constantinople owing to the scarcity and high price of food are published by the "Corriere della Sera" in a despatch from Bucharest.

The poor classes are suffering terribly, and the feeling of discontent has extended to the officials and functionaries. A keen watch is being kept by the Government on the movements of some of the officers who are not favourites with the War Office and are suspected of conspiring to bring about a revolution.

Killed by the Kaiser

WOMEN AND CHILDREN DIE IN SERBIA.

Paris, Dec. 29.

The Albanians are reported to be venting their hostility upon the Serbians by demanding extortionate prices for food, charging a dollar for a small piece of bread.

The Serbian nation is reported to be dying of starvation. Babies expire at the breasts of their mothers, and the roads are strewn with emaciated corpses.

Austrians Routed

THE SERBO-MONTENEGRIN VICTORY.

London, Dec. 29.

Telegrams from Bucharest confirm the news of a battle having been fought on the Tara river between the Austrians and a combined force of Montenegrins and Serbians, wherein the Austrians were routed. In crossing the river a regiment of Austrians was completely annihilated.

Will Portugal Fight?

NAVAL AND MILITARY OFFICERS IN CONFERENCE.

Lisbon, Dec. 29.

The newspapers announce that there has been a long and important secret meeting of military and naval officials, at which it is believed that the attitude of Portugal in regard to the war was discussed.

Several of those present are stated to have advocated Portugal taking action and placing herself at the side of the Allies.

Bomb-plot in Rumania

PROJECTED ASSASSINATION OF PRO-ENTENTE MINISTERS.

London, Dec. 29.

A despatch from Bucharest to the "Daily Mail" reports the discovery of a plot to blow up the residences of Philipescu, Take Jonescu and others of the pro-Allies party, as well as of the Rumanian Ministers who are in favour of the Entente.

The police have arrested several persons concerned in the plot, which is believed to have been instigated by German agents.

Gott Strafe the Greeks!

AUSTRALIA'S LITTLE REVENGE.

London, Dec. 29.

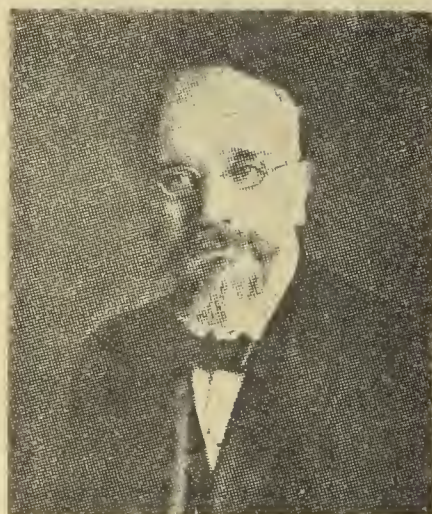
Telegrams from Melbourne report that the attitude of Greece in repudiating her treaty with Serbia and refusing to join the Allies has caused a bitter feeling in Australia, which has resulted in several fishing stations owned by Greeks being wrecked.

M. Venizelos

CONGRATULATED ON BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

Athens, Dec. 29.

Multitudes of people of all ranks of society and occupations have called at the residence of the ex-Premier of Greece, M. Venizelos, to day to salute him on the recurrence of his birthday.



M. VENIZELOS.

The ex-statesman has also received thousands of telegrams from all parts of the country and from Europe and America.

M. Venizelos has been visited by the Ministers representing the Powers of the Entente, who were loudly cheered by the crowd outside the house of the ex-Premier.

The Brutal Hun

PAYS UNDUE ATTENTION TO TURKISH LADIES.

London, Dec. 28.

The "Times" publishes a telegram from Athens which says that there have been serious quarrels between Turkish and German officers at Constantinople in consequence of the undue attention paid by the Germans to the Turkish ladies.

The despatch says that this trait in the German character recently led to a heated dispute between Enver Pasha and General Liman von Sanders, in consequence of which the latter ordered the German officers to their quarters and withdrew the German marines from the Turkish warships.

It is added that further incidents of the kind are bound to occur before long, as there is a rooted antagonism between the officers of the two armies.

Trouble in Hungary

PROPOSED WHEAT MONOPOLY.

London, Dec. 28.

The Buda Pest correspondent of the "Morning Post" reports that Count Tisza contemplates introducing a monopoly in wheat, it being plain that the bankruptcy of Hungary is not far distant.

The plan is strongly condemned by ex-Minister Szerenys who says that the imposition of a monopoly would be a dastardly act. The Count would find that millions would rise in revolt before it could be adopted.

VON HINDENBURG'S COMMAND

Marshal Going to the Balkans

SERBO-MONTENEGRIN VICTORY

Paris, Dec. 29.

The "Echo de Paris" announces that the Austrian offensive in Herzegovina has been stopped southwest of Ipek, the Serbians and Montenegrins having inflicted a severe defeat upon them.

In northern Montenegro the advance of the Bulgarians in a northerly direction has also been checked.

A telegram from Bucharest says that Marshal von Hindenburg is going to the Balkans.

According to a telegram from Athens, the Austrians have begun the attack upon Scutari, which the Serbians and Montenegrins are preparing to evacuate.

The despatch also says that the Austrians are making plans to join the Bulgarians at El Bassan and march upon Valona where the Italians are concentrated.

General Putnik Ill

SERBIAN CHIEF OF STAFF SUPERSEDED.

Paris, Dec. 29.

General Putnik, Serbian Chief of Staff, is seriously ill, and General Michitch has been provisionally appointed in his place.

The Disease Spectre

DYSENTERY ATTACKS BULGARIAN TROOPS.

Paris, Dec. 28.

The Havas Agency correspondent at Athens reports having received intelligence from Florina that an epidemic of dysentery has broken out among the Bulgarian troops in Macedonia.

HIGH RATE OF MORTALITY.

London, Dec. 28.

Bulgarian deserters who have arrived at Salonica relate that a violent epidemic of dysentery has appeared among the Bulgarian forces guarding the Serbo-Greek frontier. The mortality is very high, the sanitary arrangements being very deficient and the Bulgarian commissariat entirely destitute of the most ordinary medicines.

It is believed to be due to this that the Bulgarians have not yet crossed the Greek frontier.

Marching on Ispahan

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN PERSIA.

New York, Dec. 29.

Reports have been received from Teheran that the Russians have occupied the town of Kashan and are marching upon Ispahan.

New York's Population

GREATER THAN THAT OF LONDON.

New York, Dec. 29.

The latest computations of the population of New York make it to be 250,000 larger than that of London, whose population has much decreasing on account of the war.

GREAT INVASION OF EGYPT

Turco-Teuton Plan of Campaign

ENEMY CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS

Difficulties Not Deemed Insurmountable

New York, Dec. 29.

Despatches from Constantinople say military experts there believe that there are no great difficulties in the way of the campaign against Egypt.

Appearances indicate that the supplies of food in Arabia and Syria are sufficient to meet the requirements of a large army.

A correspondent who has travelled over the route which will be followed says that the journey usually took thirteen days, but that with the new railways that have been express trains should perform the distance in six days.

Transportation across the desert is perfectly realisable. The tales about the sandiness of the desert is a myth, the soil consisting mainly of clay which has been baked by the sun almost to the hardness of brick and therefore perfectly practicable for automobiles and motor trucks.

The chief trouble is the want of water. The masses of troops forming the expedition would probably consume all the water available, forcing the Commissariat department to transport supplies.

Thousands of camels will be used; and with the addition of mechanical traction the army should experience no hardships.

The winter climate in the desert is good, and the rays of the sun acting as a germicide will prevent the pollution of the ground which causes so much disease among large armies.

Also the terrain will be favourable for offensive tactics, and the Turks and Germans will be able to make an advantageous use of the undulating plains, dongas, and dry water-courses.

[NOTE.—It should be remembered that the above cablegram presents the Constantinople view of the situation. London opinions may differ.]

Von Bissing, the Brute

MORE THEFTS FROM THE BELGIANS.

Havre, Dec. 29.

The directors of a Belgian coal-mining company having refused to subscribe their surplus profits to the German loan, the German Governor Von Bissing compelled them to do so, and afterwards sequestered the assets of all the Belgian stock companies.

Operation on the Kaiser?

GERMAN RULER'S CONDITION SERIOUS.

Rome, Dec. 28.

Communications from Germany received by way of Switzerland by messenger state that the illness from which the Kaiser is suffering is more serious than was at first thought. Instead of yielding to the assiduous treatment of the physicians it is getting worse.

The Kaiser's medical advisers are

reported to be holding a consultation as to the necessity of performing a delicate operation on the larynx.

The news has spread abroad and has caused much uneasiness in Germany.

OPERATION ON WAR LORD'S THROAT.

London, Dec. 28.

Reports from Switzerland regarding the state of the Kaiser's health state that within a few days an operation will be performed upon his throat.

Frozen Meat in Paris

COUNCIL'S ACTION AGAINST RETAILERS.

Paris, Dec. 29.

In view of the refusal of the Paris butchers to sell imported frozen meat cheaper than the same product in the country, the City Council has voted a credit to enable cooperative societies to open sixty butcher's shops in Paris for the exclusive sale of frozen meat.

Mail Seizure

PROTEST BY THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Dec. 29.

Acting upon the reports received from the United States Consul-General at London, the Secretary of State is preparing a protest against the seizure by the British authorities of the mail from Holland for the United States which goes via London.

3,000 Arabs Defeated

BRITISH VICTORY ON EGYPTIAN FRONTIER.

London, Dec. 29.

A Reuter's Agency telegram from Cairo reports that the British troops guarding the western frontier of Egypt engaged and defeated on Christmas Day a force of three thousand Arabs who fled leaving two hundred dead on the ground. A British warship took part in the action.

ARAB TROOPSHIPS

SUNK BY THE ALLIES.

Rome, Dec. 23.

A despatch received by "Il Messaggero" asserts that a convoy of Arab troopships has been sunk off the coast of Yemen by an Allied warship.

MARCONI'S MISSION

BUSINESS VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Rome, Dec. 21.

Engineer Guglielmo Marconi has left for London, having been entrusted by the Italian Government with a mission in connection with shipping freights and the provisioning of Italy.

AUSTRIANS DEFEATED

Retreat Towards Novibazar

SUCCESSES GAINED BY MONTENEGRIN TROOPS

London, Dec. 28.

The Consul-General of Montenegro has received official despatches from Cetinje referring to the action against the Austrians on the Tara river near the Serbian frontier.

The battle commenced with outpost affairs on the 21st inst. and has been going on ever since, at first with alternations, but latterly with pronounced success for the Montenegrins.

The Austrians had succeeded in crossing the Tara; but they have now been compelled to fall back and recross the river in retreat, having sustained great loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Latterly the Montenegrins were reinforced by Serbian troops and the fighting was very deadly. The resistance of the Austrians was broken and they are now retreating towards Novibazar with the victors in pursuit.

Caught in the Ice

100 VESSELS IMPRISONED IN THE WHITE SEA.

London, Dec. 29.

A telegram from Copenhagen reports that more than a hundred American, British and French ships have been caught in the ice in the White Sea and will have to pass the winter there.

Red Cross Supplies

BRITAIN'S INTIMATION TO THE STATES.

Washington, Dec. 28.

The United States Red Cross has received informal assurances that Britain will modify the order restricting shipments of supplies to the Teuton Powers.

Hard Labour for a Nun

MORE GERMAN BRUTALITY.

Paris, Dec. 28.

A message from Zurich says that the German military tribunal at Mulhouse has sentenced Sister Valentine of the Convent of Nieberbronn, to imprisonment with hard labour for five years after having been found guilty under two charges of attempted treason.

Communication With Russia

STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN TROMSOE AND ALEXANDROVSK.

London, Dec. 29.

A service of large steamers has been established between the port of Tromsøe in Sweden and the Russian port of Alexandrovsk. The service will be continued through the winter enabling the despatch to Russia of all kinds of goods required both for military and civilian purposes.

Airman Killed

ACCIDENT AT PORTSMOUTH

London, Dec. 29.

A telegram from Portsmouth announces that Lieutenant Rogers of the Royal Flying Corps was killed to-day by an aeroplane accident which occurred while flying low.

"Sabotage" in the States

CONGRESS MEMBER AND EX-MEMBER ON TRIAL

New York, Dec. 28.

In the case of the various persons who have been charged with being concerned in a conspiracy to promote strikes and acts of "sabotage" in the munitions factories of the United States, the Federal Grand Jury has found a true bill against Mr. Buchanan, member of Congress; Mr. Fowler, a former member; Mr. Monett, ex-Attorney-General for the State of Ohio; Mr. Taylor, Chairman of the Workmen's National Peace Council; Von Rittner, a German agent, and Mesrs. Martin and Schulte.

"Hullo! Tokio"

WIRELESS TELEPHONY WITH THE STATES.

Tokio, Dec. 28.

The inauguration of a wireless service between Japan and the United States took place to-day. The installations are working perfectly.

The telephone officials announce that wireless stations are being constructed in Japan, the United States and Honolulu for connecting those points by wireless telephony.

Silent Petrograd

NO NEWS DESPATCHES FOR THREE WEEKS.

London, Dec. 28.

For the last three weeks, with the exception of official news, nothing has been allowed to come through from Petrograd. The explanation of the phenomena is not known. To-day one or two unimportant despatches did come through, dated December 8.

RUSSIANS WILL NOT ADVANCE BEFORE NEXT SPRING.

London, Dec. 28.

A telegram from Petrograd to the "Daily News" says that Russia now holds a position of superiority along the entire front; but it would be foolish to expect an advance before next spring. Every advance has to be followed by entrenchment, and at present the ground is frozen and digging is impossible.

Revolution in China

MOVEMENT RAPIDLY SPREADING.

Pekin, Dec. 28.

Simultaneously with the order issued by the Chinese Government to send 60,000 troops to crush the revolution that has broken out in the Province of Yun-Nan, it became known that the movement was spreading through the Kwang-si, Kwei-chow and Sze-chuan provinces, and that General Tsai-Ao has 200,000 well armed men at his back.

Tsai-Ao, who was formerly Mayor of Peking, was here when President Yuan-Shih-Kai signified his acceptance of the throne. It being suspected that he would attempt to organise a revolution an attempt was made to arrest him; but he fled in disguise to Yun-nan-fu, where he had previously been Governor.

At first the Government considered that Tsai-Ao would have but little influence outside the province, but reports prove the contrary. The Government has now ordered the forces which are to be sent against the rebels to be further strengthened.

ALL THAT GERMANY WANTS

Conditions on Which Kaiser Will Accept Peace.

14,000,000,000 INDEMNITY FROM FRANCE

Freedom of Poland; Evacuation of Belgium

New York, Dec. 29.

It is reported from Berlin that the Wolff Agency has distributed throughout Germany an article from the "Zuricher Zeitung" setting forth the conditions upon which the German Empire is prepared to make peace. These are as follows:—

1. The restoration of Belgian sovereignty under certain fixed conditions.
2. The complete evacuation of French territory.
3. The whole of Poland to be self-governing under the rule of a German Prince.
4. The restitution to Germany of all her colonies.
5. The payment by France to Germany of an indemnity of 14,000 million francs.
6. Belgium, Russia and Poland to pay Germany other indemnities, the amount of which would be determined in due course.
7. Germany to maintain her garrison in Belgium until all the articles of the treaty have been fulfilled.

The Law of Nations

MR. ELIHU ROOT AND THE WORLD AFTER WAR.

Washington, Dec. 29.

Mr. Elihu Root, President of the American Society of International Law, has delivered a speech at the sessions of the Scientific Congress where in the following passages occurred:—

"An international tribunal will have to be established in order that the Law of Nations shall be enforced.

"Violations thereof should be punished by the Powers which are greater than the violator. Violations of the rights of civilised nations should be regarded as crimes, to be dealt with under the penal laws; so that when the war is over, the nations guilty of such infractions may be aware that they must not allow themselves to be led by an ambitious policy of aggrandisement. Were such a policy acceptable, we should have come to the adoption of autocracy, which is founded upon arbitrary power when in fact the nations should be shielded and protected by the law.

"Some of us believe and hope that the progress of the world depends on the perfection of the democratic form of government and on autonomy."

Referring to the war, the orator mentioned the repudiation of the principles he had laid down by a great Power which he did not name, but referred to as "a Power for whom treaties are obligatory only so long as they do not stand in the way of its proposals and interests."

He called attention to the principle which it is attempted to establish, that when a belligerent violates its obligations, its adversary is subsequently justified in doing the same.

"When the war is over, the civilised world will have to settle whether what is now called International Law is to

continue merely a code, or whether it is to be a collection of laws imposing the most definite and inevitable obligations."

Mr. Root predicted that the war would endow the Law of Nations with far more force than it possesses now. He declared that laws are enacted in order to be obeyed, and that all of them are subject to sanction, as violations of them should be subject to castigation by the greater Powers.

"There are some nations so powerful that there is no other which is capable of punishing them; but it would be for the combination of nations to enforce civilisation and prevent the arbitrary abuses of power."

Loyalty in India

MILLIONS OF HINDUS READY TO SERVE THE CROWN.

London, Dec. 29.

Despatches from Bombay announce that the annual National Congress has been held in that city, being attended by ten thousand delegates from all parts of India.

The speeches delivered all dwelt on the necessity of upholding the British Government and declared that there were millions of Hindus ready to serve in the ranks of the British army.

The President of the Congress, Sir Satyendra Sinha, said that the time had come when the nation should give expression to its sentiments of supreme admiration for the task which Britain had undertaken, in co-operating in which task India will not remain behind the rest of the Empire. The outburst of loyalty which had been elicited throughout British India when it was known that Britain was at war had for ever blotted out mistrust between the Hindus and their rulers.

The President admitted that the time for selfgovernment had not yet come; but he considered that the British Government ought to give the national aspiration its approval and should allow the formation of a great national army in India.

Aiding the Motherland

MEN FROM CENTRAL AMERICA RESPOND TO THE CALL.

London, Dec. 29.

A telegram from Kingston, Jamaica, says that the British residents of Central America, including those of British descent, are arriving there to join the Jamaica battalion organised for active service against the enemies of the British Empire.

MURDER OF CAVELL

ITALIAN WOMEN'S INDIGNATION.

London, Dec. 24.

A committee of Italian women has collected in Italy several hundred thousand signatures of women to a memorial which will be sent to Queen Alexandra, expressing the indignation of the women of Italy at the murder of Miss Cavell.

Curtain of Fire

CHECKS GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN THE VOSGES.

Paris, Dec. 28.

An official communiqué says that there has been intense artillery activity along the whole of the Hartmannsweilerkopf front in the Vosges region.

On the south-eastern slopes of the Rohlfelsen side of the mountain the French curtain of fire checked an attempt on the part of the enemy to come out of his trenches.

Elsewhere nothing has occurred worth mentioning.

GERMAN OFFICERS AT LAST GAIN COURAGE.

Paris, Dec. 28.

Despatches from the French army in Alsace say that an unusually large percentage of German officers have been captured in the recent heavy fighting round Hartmannsweilerkopf.

A French officer said to a German: "This proves that your officers are where they ought to be, viz. fighting among their men like the French officers."

The French, being annoyed by Berlin's denial that the French had captured 23 officers and 1360 men, made the prisoners march past, when they counted 1368 prisoners, among whom were many Jaegers.

It is stated that the Germans captured in Alsace are poorly trained, indicating that the German Government is now using men who were previously declared unfit.

On the Isonzo

ITALIANS REINFORCING THEIR POSITIONS.

Rome, Dec. 29.

A despatch from General Cadorna's headquarters dated December 28 reports:—

"The activity of our troops obliged the enemy to reveal the position of his artillery.

"Yesterday his batteries fired several shots which, as usual, were directed against some houses, especially on the lower Isonzo.

"On the rest of the front we continued the work of reinforcing our positions, the enemy frequently trying to hinder us by his fire, and particularly by the discharge of large bombs containing asphyxiating and blinding gases."

Queen Alexandra

WORKING TO AID THE SOLDIERS

London, Dec. 28.

Queen Alexandra is taking special interest in the coffee and sandwich canteens for the soldiers at the London railway stations. On several occasions her Majesty has insisted on attending to the coffee urns herself with the other volunteers.

The soldiers seldom recognise who the Queen is, and her Majesty delights in going incognito.

Sarah Bernhardt

FAMOUS ACTRESS SERIOUSLY ILL.

New York, Dec. 28.

Private information from Paris states that notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, Madame Sarah Bernhardt, the great actress, is in a very delicate state of health.

AIDING THE ENEMY

FIVE VESSELS SEIZED BY THE ALLIES.

Rome, Dec. 27.

A despatch from Malta to "Il Messaggero" says that during the last week the Allies have seized eight vessels suspected of supplying the enemy's submarines with fuel and provisions.

Synthetic Rubber

GERMAN PROFESSOR'S DISCOVERY.

New York, Dec. 29.

A telegram from Vienna says that the announcement of a German professor that he has discovered a process for making synthetic rubber has disclosed the reason why an Austrian engineer applied for a patent for a similar process which included the use of certain wood fibre and certain binders.

The specifications show that the new material follows the lines of the old pneumatic system wherein the main material used was willow birch fibre; but the kind of binder used is not revealed. It is only known that no rubber is used.

A trial by automobile over a distance of 437 miles under adverse conditions resulted in the tyres showing no signs of wear. The experiment is said to have been such a success that an important banking firm in Vienna has undertaken to finance the discoverer.

BRITISH LINER SUNK

CARGO OF FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND STERLING LOST.

London, Dec. 27.

The British steamer Ycddo, 4563 tons gross, belonging to the Ocean Navigation Company of Glasgow, has been sunk by a submarine with a cargo valued at £500,000.

TRAWLER ENGAGES SUBMARINES

FLIGHT OF TWO UNDERSEAS CRAFT.

Paris, Dec. 27.

An official communiqué issued by the Marine Department reports:—

"In the course of an exploring trip in the Gulf of Sollum one of our cruisers bombarded and destroyed a Turkish battery.

"Our armed trawler Paris 2, commanded by Lieut. Papponett found itself, when off the Ottoman coast, in the vicinity of two large submarines equipped with artillery. The French trawler opened fire; but the submarines by making use of their superior speed, kept at long range, and after a cannonade of two hours, they fled."

SUNK WITHOUT WARNING

JAPANESE LINER'S PASSENGERS SAVED.

London, Dec. 23.

The Japanese liner Yasaka Maru which was sunk in the Mediterranean by a German submarine, had on board 120 passengers and 160 of a crew, all of whom were rescued. One of the passengers was an American named Leigh.

The vessel was sunk without previous warning.

According to a telegram from Tokio, the sinking of the steamer has roused the wrath of the Japanese.

RESCUED BY A FRENCH GUNBOAT.

London, Dec. 23.

The passengers and crew of the Japanese steamer Yasaka-Maruk which was sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean were rescued by a French gunboat and landed at Port Said.

MUNITIONS FOR FRANCE

LARGE CONTRACTS PLACED IN THE STATES

Philadelphia, Dec. 24.

The French Government has contracted with the Mid Vale Steel and Ordnance Company for 12 inch shells to the value of 30 million dollars.

It is said that another and larger contract will be entered into before Monday next.

aiding the enemy! **LORD ROBERT CECIL'S
CONFESSION** **GOVERNMENT BETRAYS SECRETS TO
PACIFY THE PRESS**

London, Dec. 24.

In replying in the House of Commons to attacks upon the Government on the part of several of the members of Parliament, the Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Robert Cecil, declared that the Cabinet was not responsible for the situation which was sedulously depicted in such sombre colours by certain newspapers.

In the course of his speech the Minister touched on various matters of great interest and was several times interrupted by bursts of applause.

Lord Robert Cecil declared that the enemies of the country, who had adopted the anti-patriotic course of fostering a conspiracy, which as all the world believed, was headed by the Northcliffe Press, to overthrow the Government, were responsible for the unjustified attacks upon Sir Edward Grey. They were pledged to endeavour to throw discredit upon the recruiting system initiated by Lord Derby, so as to compel the Government to adopt compulsory military service, a step which would involve the country in serious complications.

Regarding the affair from the neutral countries' viewpoint, Lord Cecil said that he was convinced that the enemies of the Government who controlled the Yellow Press were a handful of malefactors and a veritable menace to the safety of the Empire.

HE DECLARED THAT THESE PERSONS HAD COMPELLED THE GOVERNMENT, OUT OF RESPECT FOR THE PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY, TO REVEAL FACTS NOT ONLY TO THE PREJUDICE OF THE COUNTRY'S INTERESTS BUT OF SUCH A NATURE THAT THEY WERE CAPABLE OF BEING MADE USE OF BY THE ENEMY.

It was useless to point out to these conspirators that Germany was commercially defeated and ruined. It was of no avail to quote figures proving that the Government, opposed by the greatest military powers of the world, had obtained surprising results.

The enemies of the Government did not hesitate to smirch the honour of women, attacking the wife of the Prime Minister and obliging her to have recourse to the Courts of Justice. There was nothing too low for this gang, and he considered that the time had arrived for applying the necessary correctives with full energy.

 GARVIN REBELS **THE NEED FOR A MAN.**

London, Dec. 27.

A violent attack is made upon the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, by Mr. J. L. Garvin through his paper the "Observer." Mr. Garvin says that the only man fit to govern is Mr. Lloyd George. The country is anxiously awaiting the coming of a man who is capable of directing affairs during the war. Week after week passes, month after month, and every time a difficulty arises its solution is deferred. The country will stand it no longer, seventeen months of war having passed and it sees its hopes as far as ever from being realised.

(Note.—This cablegram forms the subject of this morning's leading article).

 **PRESENTS FOR THE
TROOPS** **SPLENDID WORK BY THE
PRESS**

London, Dec. 25.

Each soldier on every front or elsewhere has received a present. The prodigious task undertaken by the London and provincial newspapers in co-operation with the War Office contributed a million and a quarter dollars, the provinces themselves obtaining half that in addition. Apart from this, the "Times" Red Cross Fund has collected 15 million dollars.

Each soldier has received a present consisting of a Christmas pudding, cigarettes, candy, tinned goods, a pipe and tobacco. There was enough money left over to furnish gifts for another million men. The extra funds will be used to send gifts to the wounded in the hospitals.

In the Navy also each sailor has received a package.

 THE GOAL IS NEAR! **KING GEORGE'S MESSAGE TO
HIS FORCES**

London, Dec. 25.

The following is the text of a Christmas Message issued by King George to the British naval and military forces in active service:

"Soldiers! Another Christmas finds the resources of the Empire engaged in war. I desire to convey my own and the Queen's greetings and good wishes for Christmas and the New Year to all at sea who are upholding the honour and name of Britain, and to the officers and men of the Army, whether in France, in the East, or in other fields.

"I rely with equal faith and confidence that their devotion, valour and self-sacrifice will, under God's guidance, lead to victory and an honourable peace.

"There are, alas, many of your comrades in hospital; and to them I desire, with Her Majesty, to express our deep gratitude to them and our earnest prayers for their recovery.

"Officers and men of the Navy and Army! Another year has ended as it began, in toil, bloodshed and suffering; but I rejoice to know that the goal for which we are striving is near. May God bless all your undertaking."

 CHRISTMAS IN WARTIME **GLOOMY PICTURE OF LIFE IN
LONDON.**

London, Dec. 25.

Much of the joyousness that used to distinguish Christmas and New Year's Day from other days has, temporarily at least, vanished in England. There are now no carol singers to be seen in the streets. Christmas trees, which formerly were imported in huge quantities from Germany, are a rarity. The darkness of the short winter days is made still further depressing by the heavy rain which is constantly falling and adds to the gloom produced by the war.

There does not appear to have been much falling off in the amount of shopping done at this time of year. At the hotels late suppers have been replaced by early dinners, chiefly owing to the strict regulations concerning lights in the city after dark.

 62 BELOW ZERO **SWEDEN EXPERIENCES
SEVEREST COLD FOR 150 YEARS.**

Stockholm, Dec. 24.

Sweden is experiencing the severest cold for 150 years. The temperature is 62 degrees below zero Fahr.

 CHRISTMAS IN PARIS **THE WAR AND YULETIDE.**

Paris, Dec. 25.

The second war-Christmas in Paris is less solemn than was the first, owing to the Parisians having become accustomed to the conditions imposed by the war.

Although the restaurants are not permitted to remain open, the boulevards were thronged during the afternoon, and the traditional booths did a roaring trade. Hundreds of soldiers, the French in gray, the Belgians in blue and the British in khaki, relieved the more sombre colours worn by the civilians; while a brilliant moon added to the artificial lighting of the streets.

All the theatres were full of people, while the religious services were both impressive and largely attended.

 CHRISTMAS IN NEW YORK **THE INFLUENCE OF THE WAR.**

New York, Dec. 25.

The Salvation Army headquarters here are thronged with applicants for the distribution of the dinner baskets, each of which contains six portions of turkey and chicken. Twenty thousand children have been presented with toys. At the churches, charitable organisations, hospitals and prisons there are Christmas trees, also on board the interned German vessels.

Hoboken and Brooklyn are swarming with people, and such an animated season has not been known for years, this being due to the general prosperity of the nation and the great increase in trade.

Nevertheless some of the street celebrations have been suppressed because of the war. On the Stock Exchange the customary "high jinks" were vetoed; but a fund was raised for the employees of the Exchange which yielded \$17,000; while the members distributed among their own employees another \$8,000.

 SIR ERNEST CASSEL **GIVES £25,000 TO BRITISH RED
CROSS FUNDS.**

London, Dec. 24.

Sir Ernest Cassel has presented another £25,000 to the British Red Cross.

 AMBASSADORS IN COUNCIL **MEETING OF BRITISH AND
JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVES.**

Washington, Dec. 23.

This afternoon the Secretary of State had a long conference with the Ambassadors of Britain and Japan.

Considerable importance is attached to the interview, concerning which entire secrecy is observed.

 WAR ON WOMEN **TEUTON AEROPLANES BOMBARD
SCUTARI.**

Paris, Dec. 25.

Official despatches from Cetinje state that on Dec. 23 two aeroplanes, one of which was German, dropped four bombs on the town of Scutari, killing five civilians and injuring 16 women and children.

 BRITAIN'S LOST HEROES **TOTAL CASUALTIES: 528,227.**

London, Dec. 24.

It is announced that the British casualties up to December 9, 1915, comprise 119,923 killed, 338,758 wounded and 69,546 missing.

 **GERMANS LOSE 8,000
MEN** **COSTLY ATTACK ON
BRITISH LINES**

Paris, Dec. 27.

A journalist who is with the French army at the western front says that during the 21st and 22nd of this month there was fierce and incessant fighting between Armentieres and Ypres in which the Germans lost 8000 men killed.

The object of the Prussians was to test the strength of the British lines, for which purpose they had recourse to every means at their disposal, including the use of poisonous gases at several points.

Twelve times the Germans attacked, reaching the British trenches in the face of a storm of fire from artillery and machine guns; but the bayonets drove them back, and they did not succeed in gaining a single inch of ground.

 **CANONISATION OF JOAN OF
ARC** **APPEAL TO THE POPE.**

Paris, Dec. 23.

Monseigneur Touchett, Bishop of Orleans, has asked the Pope to hasten the canonisation of Joan of Arc.

He declared that there was much significance attached to such a step, as Joan was the symbol of valour and heroism, and France would murmur that the Vatican departed from its neutrality if it were decided to postpone the act until after the war.

 FRANCE AND THE STATES **PARIS AWAITS REPORT FROM
COMMANDER OF THE DESCARTES**

New York, Dec. 23.

The United States Ambassador at Paris, has notified the Department of State that the French Government will not reply to the Note from the United States relative to the action of the cruiser Descartes until the report of the warship's commander has been received.

 TOLL OF THE DARDANELLES **112,921 KILLED, WOUNDED, AND
MISSING.**

London, Dec. 23.

The Parliamentary Under Secretary for War has announced that the British losses on the Dardanelles up to December 11 totalled 112,921 killed, wounded and missing.

 HELP FOR THE JEWS **\$500,000 CABLED FROM THE
STATES.**

New York, Dec. 24.

The Jewish Relief Committee of this city has cabled half a million dollars abroad for the assistance of the Jews who are suffering from the effects of the war.

Of this amount \$210,000 went to Russia, \$120,000 to German Poland, \$110,000 to Galicia, \$55,000 to Palestine, and \$20,000 to Salonica.

 VON BUELOW'S MISSION

London, Dec. 25.

A telegram from Zurich says that Prince Von Buelow has left Switzerland for Germany accompanied by a large staff of secretaries.

INSULTS TO GREECE PREMIER DENOUNCES THE ENTENTE

STORIES OF ASSISTANCE THAT WAS REFUSED

London, Dec. 23.

The following statements are reported to have been made by the Greek Premier Skouloudis to representatives of the Press:—

"Greece is in one of the most critical moments of her history, and her future presents a sombre aspect. When the time comes for the truth to be known it will be seen that the attacks which have been directed at Greece have been unjust.

"It is a fact that my country has attacked and criticised the British Government; but the fault is not ours but that of the Quadruple Entente alone.

"Greece is not fighting by the side of the Allies because the statesmen and diplomatic representatives of those Powers have not done their duties either to their own countries or to Greece.

"I have tried to avoid Macedonia being subjected to the horrors of war; but the province has been attacked with iron and fire and will now be devastated.

"The Allies have irritated Greece instead of dealing frankly with her. If they had frankly told us that they wanted our aid and that after the war we could count on due indemnity we would have placed ourselves by their side. But they asked us to co-operate with them in the Dardanelles and at the same time to give up Kavala to our mortal enemies. It was demanded that we should shed our blood in forcing the Dardanelles, but we were warned that we would not be allowed to occupy Constantinople.

"The Allies have offended us, and we, as is laid down in Scripture offered the other cheek. We honestly offered them our assistance and they refused it.

"As a proof of what I say, I may tell you that when the Allies sent the expedition to the Dardanelles we warned them that they were running great risks and were following the wrong road.

"The Germans say that the Bulgarians will not participate in the attack upon the Allies. According to Germany's official assurances, the Austro-German forces will be concentrated in the Gievski sector.

"The Greek General Staff long ago had prepared a plan of campaign against Turkey, and the Allies would have triumphed if they had adopted it.

Lately the Allies have been treating us like a conquered nation.

"In regard to the expedition to Salonica, it is a fact that Greece gave way before the insistent demands of the Allies despite of their unprecedented character. The occupation of the port was effected in a manner which went to the extreme of what could be called friendship. Quite recently one of the Ministers of the Entente called at my office and stated in an insolent manner that Greece had failed to carry out her promises. This was not true, and I told him so in his own language. Finally he flung a protest at me.

"In return for her friendship Greece sees her trade embargoed, her ships seized and her people starving in consequence.

"Now we are facing a terrible problem. What can we do to prevent our country from being drenched with blood? One group of belligerents is already in our country and the other is on the point of invading it.

"In accordance with the request of the Allies we have withdrawn part of our troops, although the Germans may enter at any moment, and this with perfect right on their side, seeing that the Allies are in Greece; and the Bulgarians also may enter.

The enemy who is victorious in Macedonia has his gaze fixed on Kavala and Ceres. As you see, Greece is destined to be devastated by a cruel and bloody war; and this only because the Allies have committed such grave errors both in diplomacy and in military tactics."

SOLDIERS URGED TO DEPOSE THE KAISER STARTLING APPEAL BY GERMAN SOCIALISTS

Rotterdam, Dec. 23.

A Christmas manifesto issued by Bernstein and nine others calls upon the German soldiers to leave the trenches and depose the Kaiser.

The manifesto declares that the campaign is not being waged in defence of Germany but to satisfy the greed of Prussian conspirators.

To-day the name of Germany is the scorn of civilisation, and Germany is hated by all honest men. Napoleon failed, and the Kaiser also will fail.

There will be no peace until the Kaiser has been dethroned and his fellow conspirators handed over to the executioner.

(This appears to be Edward Bernstein, the German Socialist leader, and formerly London correspondent of the paper "Vorwaerts").

GERMANY'S LATEST LOAN

STRONG SOCIALIST OPPOSITION.

Paris, Dec. 24.

A telegram from Zurich says that when the Bill authorising the raising of a further war loan of 10,000 million marks was put to the vote in the Reichstag it was opposed by forty-two Socialists, of whom twenty abstained from voting.

TWELVE GENERALS RETIRED

JOFFRE'S EFFORTS TOWARDS EFFICIENCY.

Paris, Dec. 24.

It is announced that General Joffre has retired five Generals of Division, together with seven Brigadier-Generals. They will be replaced by officers who have distinguished themselves in action.

THE HORRORS OF WAR

PEOPLE DIE OF HUNGER IN THE BALKANS.

London, Dec. 24.

Despatches from Athens report that the delay to the arrival of wheat from America has obliged the Greek Government to purchase wheat from Bulgaria. The ravages of war in south-eastern Serbia, where the Bulgarians have destroyed everything, are indescribable.

A telegram from Athens to the "Times" gives a piteous account of the condition of the inhabitants since the Bulgarians stopped the free distribution of flour by the American Red Cross. Thousands are without food, the worst cases being the Mussulman poor, who are dying daily of starvation.

rors both in diplomacy and in military tactics."

SENSATION CREATED IN LONDON

London, Dec. 23.

The interview with M. Skouloudis, which is printed in the "Daily Chronicle," has created a deep sensation. It is believed that it will serve as a sharp weapon for Sir Edward Carson and the other assailants of the Government. It is expected that the Prime Minister will have many questions on the subject put to him in the House of Commons.

A HUN OUTBURST

THE STATES AND NEUTRALITY

New York, Dec. 25.

The editor of the "Fatherland," Herr Vierck, has addressed a petition to the Secretary of State, from which the following is an extract:—

"I respectfully beg to draw the attention of the Secretary of State to the fact that Second Lieutenant Thaw and Sergeants Cowdin and Price, belonging to the French Flying Corps, arrived at New York by the steamer Rotterdam. In accordance with International Law, I demand the internment of these men.

"The active service of Americans in the French army is a gross violation of our neutrality, and under the provisions of the second article of the regulations passed at the Hague Conference they should be detained.

"In view of the fact that the neutrality of the United States Administration is being seriously called into question here and abroad, I hope that the article referred to will be acted upon and the men detained, unless they give their parole not to leave the country without permission.

"You are the champion of the rights of neutrals against the Teutons, and it is to be desired that the United States shows herself alive to her duties as a neutral."

SEIZURE OF MAILS

BRITAIN'S JUSTIFICATION.

London, Dec. 25.

The British Government, in replying to the protest of Sweden against the seizure of parcels by the Swedish mailboats, will cite the Conference at the Hague in 1907, at which a resolution moved by the German delegates and adopted unanimously enacted that parcels should be excluded from the protection given to letters. The Swedish delegate was one of those who approved of the resolution.

The British Government has released large consignments of American fruit destined to Scandinavia, with the exception of some parcels of apples for Denmark.

THRIFT IN THE STATES

New York, Dec. 25.

It is reported from Albany that Mr. Richards, State Superintendent of Banks, shows in his report that the sum of \$490,846,953 has been added to the resources of the banks during the year. By the New Year the total resources of the banks will be \$4,871,264,925.

CROSS FOR KING PETER

AGED MONARCH'S TOUCHING GRATITUDE.

Paris, Dec. 25.

President Poincaré has sent the Cross of War to King Peter of Serbia. The aged monarch was deeply moved on receiving the distinction and kissed the Cross before it was pinned on his breast.

GREEK OILSHIP CAPTURED

SUPPLIED FUEL TO TEUTON SUBMARINES.

New York, Dec. 24.

It is authoritatively announced that two British submarines have captured a Greek oilship which was providing the Teuton submarines with fuel.

TAKEN BY THE ITALIANS.

Rome, Dec. 24.

A telegram from Brindisi says that the Greek steamer reported to have been captured by two British submarines in the act of conveying oil fuel for the Austro-German submarines in the Mediterranean, was taken by two Italian torpedo boats.

MR. FORD'S MISSION

DELEGATE DESIRES TO SHOOT THE PEACE-LEADER.

New York, Dec. 27.

According to Berlin, a telegram from Stockholm to the "Berliner Tageblatt" says that one of the members of the Ford peace mission to Europe, enraged by the leader's abandonment of the scheme, waited for him outside the hotel with a revolver and threatened to shoot him.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

London, Dec. 27.

The "Daily Express" publishes a telegram from Stockholm which states that the Ford peace mission has mutinied against Mr. Jenkins Jones who constituted himself head of the expedition. The latter also is disgusted with the whole business, and another member, Mrs. Boissevain, has announced her intention of separating from the party and going to Holland, as also have Judge Ben Lindsay and Mr. Ford's Secretary, Mr. Louis Lochner.

Apparently Mr. Ford has left the members of the mission to pay their own expenses.

PEACE DELEGATES TO PAY THEIR OWN WASHING-BILLS.

London, Dec. 27.

The remaining members of the Ford Peace Mission, whose expenses the originator of the expedition undertook to defray himself, have taken up their headquarters at Copenhagen.

A tumult has been raised among them by the receipt of a notice from M. Rodoschwimmer that they will have to pay their own hotel and other expenses, or, as the notice puts it, "their own washing bills."

PEACE PARTY NOT TO VISIT THE HAGUE.

London, Dec. 27.

It is now learned that the Ford peace mission will not go to the Hague, but will remain at Copenhagen.

MIGRATIONS FROM-CANADA

FEAR OF CONSCRIPTION.

Washington, Dec. 23.

Hundreds of men who emigrated from the United States to Canada to settle there are returning for fear that conscription may be introduced. They have come away without disposing of their property or waiting to straighten up their affairs.

Meantime strong appeals are being made to the patriotism of the Canadians by their Government in order to induce them to enlist.

KRUPP FACTORY DESTROYED

BRITISH AIRMEN'S RAID IN TURKEY.

Copenhagen, Dec. 23.

A telegram from Canea, capital of Crete, reports that British airmen attacked and destroyed the munitions workshops and factories erected by Messrs. Krupp near Constantinople.

GRAIN FOR THE ALLIES

HEAVY EXPORTATION FROM AUSTRALIA.

London, Dec. 27.

A cable message from Melbourne reports the sale of wheat for the Allies to the value of £3,000,000, the price being five shillings the bushel. Part of the grain goes to Italy.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM INDIA

DEPARTURE OF TWO ARMY CORPS

London, Dec. 27.

It is officially announced that a British Indian army corps has sailed for France, and another for some other destination.

PRESIDENTE MITRE RELEASED

British Government's Action

FUTURE ATTITUDE DEFINED

London, Dec. 29.

It is announced that the negotiations of Sr. Dominguez, the Argentine Minister at London, with the British Foreign Office for the release of the steamer Presidente Mitre, detained by the British cruiser Orama in the south Atlantic, have been successful.

The British Government is stated to have consented to return the captured vessel to Argentina and will give orders to its cruisers not to molest the ships of the company to which the Presidente Mitre belongs which are found under similar conditions.

Instructions have consequently been given that the Presidente Mitre, at present at St. Vincent, Cape Verde, is to return to Argentina and if necessary a crew is to be provided to take her back.

The Argentine Government is reported to have undertaken that the shipping of the company in question shall in future be confined exclusively to trading on the Argentine coast, and the conditions regarding the nationality of the officers and crew of the ships will be enforced.

PARQUE LEZAMA FIESTA

FINAL LIST OF DONATIONS.

The final list of donations to the recent "fiestas" on behalf of the Allied Red Cross at Parque Lezama is as follows:—

Messrs. Alejandro Laborde \$50, A. Benquez y Cia. \$20, Charles Trevor Mold \$25, Beresford W. Fitz \$25, Christophersen Hnos \$30, Luis Gauwellose y Sra. \$10, Mrs. George Emerson \$50, Mrs. Norton \$40, Luis Minvielle and Co. \$50, The Smithfield and Argentine Meat Co., Ltd. \$100, Mr. Turner \$5, Miss Margarita Huet \$8.13, Mrs. Lily Alston \$10, Mr. Santiago Brian \$50, Mrs. Pancho Thompson: (received from Venado Tuerto: Mr. Hugh Runciman \$20, Mrs. George Haydon \$20, Miss J. McCarthy Barry \$20; from V. Urquiza: Messrs. Douglas King \$10; Messrs. Sanday and Co. \$100, Mrs. Helena Brown de Nowell \$10, Mr. Victor Bord \$5, Mrs. Bell by Mrs. N. N. \$20; Mr. Enrique Scott \$25, Mr. George McHardy \$50, Mr. J. McCarthy Barry \$30, Mr. Martin Murphy \$50, Mr. Bowden (V. Devoto) \$20, Mrs. Henry \$1, Mme. Aunoni \$1, Compañia Argentina de Tabacos \$10, Sr. Jacobo Penser \$100.

Goye Bros., silver and enamel cigar case; J. P. Solari, four art slips; "La Nación", four doz. children's books; P. A. Literas, toys; A. Lair, Japanese doll; Gratry, 6 vases; Cherrit and Co., embroidered cloth; Isabel Casares Novares, toys; Mrs. Holway, bazaar articles; Miss Ellis, bazaar goods; National Tobacco Co., boxes of cigarettes; La Inmobiliaria, 6 fancy objects; Sanderson and Jackman, cases of drinks; Max Pampé, books; B. Noel and Co., bombons; S. Bonduel, 10 doz. Rex soap; P. Hartmannschen and Co. 12 toys; Mackintosh Bros., 4 cots to be sent to Europe.

Mrs. H. G. Mackle also begs to acknowledge receipt of the following donations:— Mr. W. G. Mackern, 2 packets of toys; Anglo-Argentine Coal Co., Ltd., \$50; Mr. A. G. Pruden, \$10.

GIBRALTAR BRITONS

New Year's Message

TO GOVERNOR OF "THE ROCK"

From the members of the British colony who are natives or former inhabitants of "Gib," a message of congratulation and greeting has been despatched on occasion of the New Year to Sir Herbert Miles, Governor of The Rock in a time of exceptional stress, and to Lady Miles, the chateau of the Fortress.

ALLEN GARDINER HOMES, LOS COCOS

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.

Christmas Day was celebrated at the Allen Gardiner Homes, Los Cocos, in a manner entirely in keeping with the season.

Service was held as usual in the Church Room, which was decorated with beautiful flowers, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Brooke Fea, La Cumbre; Mrs. William Benitz, Greystone, Los Cocos; Mr. John Benitz, Cruz Grande; and Mrs. John Linton, Los Cocos.

In the afternoon the children went up to "Los Cocos," the house and grounds of the Rev. W. Hugh T. Blair, for tea and games. Tea was enjoyed in the shade of the trees, and was the gift as on former Christmas Days, of Miss Brown of "La Esperanza."

Mr. and Mrs. Constable of La Rosarina La Cumbre, also sent mince pies and cake, as did Mrs. Linton. The large Christmas cake sent by Mrs. William Benitz and daughters, was much appreciated, and the surprises it contained caused much merriment.

When the tea had been fully enjoyed, all adjourned to the dining room, which had been cleared and decorated with flags, flowers, etc., to listen or take part in a short programme of carols, songs, and recitations, until the sun was sufficiently low for romps in the field.

This gathering received a surprise visit from Father Christmas, in the proverbial red cloak and hood, hoary head and beard. His cheery voice being heard to sing "While Shepherds watched their flocks by night" in the distance, some time before the blast of his horn made every child on the "Qui vive" with curiosity and excitement. When he came into the room, followed by his servant with sack on back, and a query if "any good boys and girls were to be found there?" the delight of the little ones was unbounded. At his request the children sang a song entitled, "Sleigh Bells," with bell accompaniment. Father Christmas then presented every boy and girl with a beautiful book, and some chocolates, and left again amidst cheers.

Romps and fun in the field were the order of the day after that, until twilight and the breeze became too fresh to play longer, when all went in for more cake, cheers and leave takings. Christmas Day closed as it had begun, with "Peace and Goodwill," and all felt that with the exception of the unavoidable absence of a few friends, that as far as the children were concerned, Christmas Day this year left nothing to be desired.

Mr. and Mrs. Blair and their willing helpers wish to thank most heartily the friends who helped to make Christmas such a bright one for the children under their care, among whom are Miss Bruce Gibblings and Mrs. Wiggins, Lomas, for \$20; the members of the San Isidro Guild, sweets, biscuits, and \$50; the boys of St. George's College, \$70.60; Mrs. F. Baxter, Hotel Los Molles, San Esteban \$5; Mrs. Linton, flowers and cake; Mr. and Mrs. Constable, tarts and cakes; Mr. and Mrs. Brooke Fea, flowers and fruit and \$20; Mrs. William Benitz, flowers and cake; Mr. John Benitz, flowers; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Pilling, Buenos Aires, for 45 beautiful books and chocolate; and Mr. Pilling for impersonating so cleverly Father Christmas; Miss Ellis Dean, Miss Tomlinson, Miss Lindsey, and Mrs. Storey, for gifts; and Miss Brown for the tea.

MISS ADELA VERNE

Farewell Recital

AN ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE

Miss Adela Verne's second concert of farewell at the Salon Teatro yesterday was attended by a large and enthusiastic audience. The numbers played have several of them been rendered before and were given again in response to urgent request. Among these were "The Legend of St. Francis Walking the Waves," a wonderful piece of sound description. "Noel," by Balfour Gardner, introducing the Carol of "Good King Wenceslas" and the sound of bells heard in the flurry of snow. Such themes may very easily be ruined but in the hands of this mistress of the piano, they never fail to produce their full effect. The Gavotte and the Musical Box were also notable but in fact, Miss Verne would never have done if she responded to all encores. A handsome bouquet was handed up to the stage during the second part of the programme. There will be a third opportunity for lovers of music to hear Miss Verne at the same locale on Wednesday next, January 5, at 5 p.m., when the first part of the programme will consist of Brahms, Schubert and Weber; the second entirely of Chopin; the third of works by Rubinstein, Alberto Williams and the terrible Dance Macabre of Saint Saens.

COMFORTS FOR SOLDIERS

BRITISH SOCIETY ACTIVITIES.

The Hon. Secretary of Queen Alexandra's Field Force Fund, writing under date November 30 to the British Society, says:—

"Please accept my very sincere thanks which I hope you will extend to the residents in Buenos Aires who have so generously contributed to the gifts you are sending me. I am enclosing some of the literature which may perhaps interest you, and as you have asked me for a list of articles most urgently needed, I might add that we would appreciate the following:—Sweaters, Cardigans, Socks, Helmets, Mufflers and Mittens. It is very kind of the British residents to remember our fund, and I can assure you that the gifts will be very much appreciated by the men."

Gifts of any of the above named articles should be sent with as little delay as possible to Mr. W. Watson, Hon. Treasurer, the British Society, Calle Cangallo 536, second floor, so that a substantial parcel may be despatched at the very earliest moment.

SHIPPERS MEETING AT PREFECTURA

NEUTRAL AGENTS INTERVIEW PREFECT.

It would appear that recent happenings have not been without influence on the opinion of the Shipping Companies under neutral flags, and that the Port authorities consider it advisable to take steps to put matters on a plainer footing than heretofore. These are conclusions which may be legitimately drawn from the fact that yesterday a meeting of Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, etc., agents was convened at the offices of the Prefectura of the Port, and that the gentlemen concerned were engaged in close earnest and private conversation for more than an hour with the Prefect. Needless to say the greatest reserve is maintained as to the subject of this conference, but it is generally presumed, says a contemporary, that it had relation to navigation under neutral flags in jurisdictional waters.

LEGATION DESPATCHES

Battle at Kut-el-Mara

GARRISON REPULSE THE TURKS

The following telegram has been received by His Britannic Majesty's Minister at Buenos Aires from the Foreign Office, London:—

December 28 (2 p.m.).

December 27th. Secretary of State for India announces that on the 21th General Townshend reported that enemy fired heavily throughout previous night, but had not attacked. Later he reports further as follows:—"From 10 a.m. till past midnight position heavily shelled. The enemy having breached fort effected entrance, but were driven out, 200 Turkish dead left within fort. The fort in question is on right flank of his landward position on north side of Kut Peninsula."

On the 25th instant General Townshend reports further: "At midnight of the 24th and 25th fierce fighting for possession of fort occurred. The enemy effected lodgment in northern bastion, but were ejected. They returned and occupied bastion. Garrison held on to entrenchment and were reinforced. The enemy vacated bastion early on Christmas morning, and retired into trenches 400 to 900 yards in the rear, although attack had been made from trenches only 100 yards from breach. The rest of Christmas Day passed quietly.

Fort garrison in excellent spirits. We reoccupied bastion.

Enemy's casualties estimated at about 700, and our own at 190 killed and wounded. A whole division appears to have been engaged in the attack." Presumably 200 enemy dead mentioned in telegram of the 21th not included in above.

MERCEDES ORPHANAGE

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

Last night, in the American Church, the anniversary of the Methodist Orphanage at Mercedes took place. The President of the General Committee, the Rev. Dr. McLaughlin, was in the chair.

Addresses were made by Bishop Stuntz, the Rev. E. N. Bauman, Director of the Orphanage, and by Prof. Paul Kreutzer, of Mercedes.

The financial statement was read by the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Henry Martin. This is the institution for which the Orphanage Aid Society of the American Church works so constantly and successfully. With a thousand dollars paid by them this week, the total they have given to date amounts to eighteen thousand dollars. All the Methodist churches of this Conference make an annual collection for the Orphanage. At present the boys are "homed" in the Nicholas Lowe Institute, but the Orphanage owns a fine lot of twenty-six acres in the city of Mercedes, and sufficient money is in hand to put up the first building for the industrial and agricultural department. A wealthy man in the United States had promised Bishop Stuntz the money necessary to equip and endow it, but unfortunately he has met with business reverses, and the building is waiting until another friend who is both willing and able to endow it is found. An interesting feature of the anniversary was the singing by the choir of Flores Spanish Methodist Church.

DR. NAON

HIS IMPRESSIONS OF CHILE.

On his return from Chile Dr. Romulo Naon comes charged with the most agreeable recollections of the sister Republic and the abounding kindness everywhere manifested to him as representative of Argentina. He bears salutations to Dr. de la Plaza from the Chilean President and from Chile's Foreign Minister to Dr. Mirature with assurances that the tie between the two nations is faster and stronger than ever.

ROSARIO NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Dec. 28.

Prize Distribution at St. Bartholomew's School.

I gave last week a programme of what was to take place at the prize-giving at St. Bartholomew's School, and it was duly fulfilled on the night of the 22nd. Much to my regret I was not able at the last minute to be there, but I understand that there was no change, and that the appreciation of the parents and others present well repaid the scholars and their mentors for the pains taken. The trial scene from the "Merchant of Venice" was the bulkiest item, and it was well rendered, G. Topping taking the part of the Duke, D. Richard that of Portia, S. Dickson that of Shylock, F. G. Coleman Antonio, E. Muir Bassano, J. Hollis Gratiano, J. Elter Salario and E. Ridway Nerissa. Minor parts were distributed amongst R. Caldwell, E. Ericksen, V. Hallberg, L. Whittall, A. Cicutti, G. Gibbons, R. Weir, F. Kean, W. Walton, W. Didden, F. J. Coleman and M. Dickson. Much care is taken with the language of our Ally France, and a recitation "L'Oiseau Mouche" by F. G. Coleman was a most creditable performance. The French class rendered "Bergere." J. Hollis led the song "Britannia the Pride of the Ocean," and the Singing Class contributed two or three items, including "Heart of Oak" (erroneously listed as "Hearts" as a concession to popular fallacy). Mrs. Dickson distributed the prizes in graceful manner, and a number of ladies refreshments in the interval.

The Children's Christmas.

The kindness of the Editor of the HERALD in giving publicity to the announcement of the Children's Fete organised for Christmas Day by the British Ladies' Committee in Association with ladies of the Committee of French and Belgian has been much appreciated. Certainly there was a very large attendance, including not less than 250 children and about 150 grown-ups, and every seat was occupied. Never have the ladies who take upon themselves the representation of the community worked harder. At best children are not easy to marshal, even when there has been plenty of time for rehearsal, and there is a basis of school discipline to work upon. When at the conclusion of the cinematograph entertainment the screen veiling the tree was removed, it required all the efforts of the stalwarts present, plus the boy scouts, plus the ladies to keep the young members in place. Fortunately there was no lack of presents; nearly every child received at least two; and some of our future business sharps managed by the process of returning again and again, and finding a crook to receive their hauls, to score four or five! Mr. Ainsworth, of the London and River Plate Bank took office in the royal robes of Father Christmas, and right well he looked, he will be as surely marked down for this role as a permanency as is another financial gentleman in another local sphere of influence. The music for the occasion was provided by the string orchestra of the Talleres. Two of the more expensive toys were put up to raffle, and being won by French gentlemen were, as is the wont of messieurs, handed back to the Committee, and in this way realized their value several times over. Altogether, considering how many counter attractions of a more private character there were to contend with, the fete was a huge success, far exceeding expectations, for the \$1000 mark was passed, whereas \$600 had been anticipated as an outside figure. The profits are destined for war orphans, that is children of British, French and Belgian soldiers and sailors who are sacrificed in the task of subjugating the Hun. The Committee desire to express their thanks to M. Leonard for the loan of the wigs and costume for Father Christmas, to the managers of the Savoy and Italia Hotels for the loan of crockery, etc. to

Mr. Shaw who made the presence of gentlemen possible by a donation of beer and ice, and to a number of business establishments who gave favourable terms to purchasers of toys for the fete.

School Concert and Prize-giving at Alberdi.

On Tuesday 21 the School Concert and distribution of prizes took place at the Alberdi High School, the Rev. S. C. Deacon being in the chair. The Concert opened with the singing of the "Himno Nacional" followed by a recitation "When I'm a man" by the small boys in forms I and II. Edible Fones, three, gave a recitation in Spanish entitled "Perseverancia" and the girls of forms I, II and III sang "Ma Curly headed Babby" by G. H. Cludsane. Eileen Hosford contributed a pianoforte solo "Estudio Op. 45" by S. Heller, which received hearty applause. "The Bells" by J. L. Hattios was given by the Senior Singing Class and a recitation "An Eastern Legend" by form III. This was followed by a French recitation "Nous verrons" by Eileen Hosford, and a pianoforte solo "Estudio Op. 45" S. Heller by Alejandra Rosenbaum. The action song "Merry Little Gypsies" by the Junior Singing Class was particularly well done and deservedly received an extra round of applause. Kathleen Edward's pianoforte solo "Molto Allegro" Sonata, C. Minor was rendered with taste and feeling. The dialogue extrait the "Bourgeois Gentil homme" Molière, by Florence Beane and Margarita Rosenbaum was very creditably given as also the Spanish piece "Las Tres Hijas del Cielo," by F. Beane, D. Gar-side and L. Manley. "Curfew must not ring to-night," given by Gosline Fones and accompanied on the piano by Florence Beane was exceedingly well rendered and the French song "Barcarolle" by the French Classes met with well earned applause. The concert ended with the "Trial Scene" from the "Merchant of Venice" by forms V and VI which was distinctly good, each girl entering thoroughly into the character she represented. A more successful entertainment has seldom been given, the singing was universally declared to be exceptionally good and all the children seemed to thoroughly enter into what they were doing and to enjoy it.

After the Concert the Rev. S. C. Deacon in a few words thanking the pupils for the enjoyable concert, said that it only represented a fraction of the years work, proof of more work could be seen in the class rooms, in the examination papers, in the drawing, needle-work, etc., which were on view. He also took the opportunity of thanking all for the help at the Bazaar and said that in all receipts amounted to close on \$1200. Miss Gillbee then gave a short resume of the year's work, which was followed by the distribution of prizes by Mrs. Spencer Dickson, and Mr. Dickson spoke emphasising the importance of educational work and the advantages enjoyed by Alberdi in having a school carried on in such a thoroughly efficient and up to date manner.

The list of prize winners is appended:—

English, (Term and Examination Marks)—Form I, Leslie Pumfrett; Form II B, Kenneth Hearn; Form II A, Margaret Fowler; Form III, Doreen Hosford; Form IV, Eveline Fones; Form V B, Phyllis Anderson; Form V A, Margarita Rosenbaum; Form VI, Florence Beane.

Spanish: Juniors—Teresa Rosenbaum; Intermediates: Eileen Hosford.

Specially commended: Eveline Fones, Honoria Morentin.

Seniors: Florence Beane, Ethel Dolbey.

Specially commended: Margarita Rosenbaum.

French: Junior Class—Linda Castello; Senior Class, Margarita Rosenbaum.

Special subjects:—Scripture (presented by Miss Searle), Margarita Rosenbaum; Literature and History (presented by Miss A. M. Gillbee), Ethel Dolbey; Needlework, Seniors, Margarita Rosenbaum; Juniors, Julia Orsted; Music: 1st. prize, Kath-

leen Edwards; 2nd. (presented by Miss Watson), Eileen Hosford; Attendance, Punctuality, Order, in Forms I, II. (Prize presented by Miss Jessie Watson), Percy Ryberg; Attendance, Punctuality, Order, in Forms III, IV. (Prize presented by Miss Starkie), Doreen Hosford; Conduct Prize voted by the Pupils, awarded to Margarita Rosenbaum.

S.A.M.S. Scholarship awarded to the pupil obtaining the highest percentage of marks in the annual examination in December, was won with 88 o/o of marks by Margarita Rosenbaum.

Weather and Crops.

The holiday weather has been generally speaking ideal; and following on the nice rains of the preceding week nothing better could have been desired for the crops. Both maize and wheat look like being record yields; whether they can be brought to the European market remains to be seen. There was a slight fall of hail one day last week, but the damage was extremely partial.

In the markets a holiday tone has prevailed. Maize inactive, though prices have ruled firmer, with business done as high as 4.78 1/2, a figure still obtainable.

Wheat prices, in sympathy with U.S.A. markets, have fluctuated considerably. Local and Brazilian millers have shown interest in actual wheat for January delivery and some business has been done at prices showing about 80 cents above export parity. January option is quoted 9.50, February 9.20 and March 9.25.

Prices for linseed have advanced during the week from 11.25 to 12.15, accounted for, to some extent, probably, by unfavourable reports as to yields.

The freight market has been steady, a number of boats having been fixed at 118/6 to 120/- U.K. usual charter.

Talleres Sunday School.

This afternoon at four o'clock there were high times at the Talleres Church Hall, the occasion being the annual distribution of prizes to the children attending the Sunday School, and the not less annual Christmas Tree, Santa Claus was very ably impersonated by a gentleman who has already won distinction in this role in years past. His secret—an open one—I will pretend not to know. The Rev. S. C. Deacon was present, of course, and still further endeared himself to the hearts of the children. A bountiful tea served as ballast to the occasion

Alfredo J. White

Solicitor & Accountant,

Cordoba 1321, Rosario

Tel. No. 5191

NAVIGATION TO SOUTH PORTS

INCREASED FACILITIES TO COASTERS.

A consultation has taken place between the Minister of Agriculture and the President of the Republic regarding the obstacles and difficulties existing in the case of free navigation of steamers running to and serving Southern Ports.

The questions of National Registry and Navigation to the South are interdependent and there are also some regulations which the companies regard as highly inconvenient. It is understood that the Ministry of Agriculture is in favour of giving every facility for loading and discharge to boats running South and that these operations may be performed with the minimum of delay after arrival on port at any hour or on feast days. The regulations of the Prefectures in the South are regarded as deliberately intended to hamper. Both Messrs. Mihanovich and Messrs. Delfino are understood to have indicated to the Ministry their views at considerable length. The question of fares and tariffs will be separately considered.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE

OPENING DAY AT THE M. E. CHURCH.

Tuesday

Yesterday morning at 10, the 24th Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in South America held the first of its general meetings in the First M. E. Church, Corrientes 718, under the Presidency of Bishop Homer C. Stuntz. The occasion was notable by reason of the very large attendance of delegates. After the celebration of the Communion, the Bishop made a brief address of welcome and greeting to the delegates, reviewing the work of the year. Subsequently, the assembly proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:—President of the Conference, the Bishop, the Rev. Dr. Homer Stuntz; Secretary, Mr. B. Ferreira Borjas; Assistant Secretary, Mr. J. E. Gattinone; Secretary of Statistics, Mr. Alberto Lestard Assistant Secretary, Mr. E. C. Ballock; Treasurer, Mr. Diego G. Grant; Information to the Spanish Press, Mr. Juan Robles, Mr. S. S. Spindola; to the British Press, Rev. Dr. McLaughlin, Mr. S. Grimson.

The sessions will be from 8.30 to 11 a.m.

There were present:—Members of the Conference: Bishop Homer Stuntz, the Reverends Messrs. Martin Arnejo, Martin Audino, Eusebio B. Aguirre, F. J. Batterson, S. M. Balcala, F. A. Barroetaveña, E. N. Bauman, Dr. S. P. Craver, E. F. Claypole, C. Ross Castles, J. C. de Bohm, De Benedetti, Espindola, Borjas Ferreira, T. E. Gattinoni, Otto Grossweiler, Samuel Grinson, Diego Grant, José Gosol, Daniel Hoel, Albert Lestard, J. B. Mazzuchelli, Dr. W. P. McLaughlin, F. G. Penzotti, Pablo Penzotti, Juan Robles, F. Sosa, A. G. Tallon, S. Tardaguila, Dr. T. F. Thomson, Luciano Viti, T. H. Wenberg, G. A. Werner, M. L. Wolcott. Probationers of the Conference:—Messrs. D. Alvarez, T. E. Labbe, Thomas Ogilvy, Juan Pardias, Claudio Celada, J. Costas, Manuel Morre, Augusto Kiehl. Other assistants: Teachers Messrs. D. B. Aasta, F. Beck, Miss Reid, Miss C. A. Hiltz, Mrs. A. Hiltz, Miss M. Lovejoy, Miss E. Le Haray, Miss Elisabeth Malvin, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Miss D. Long.

Day Preachers:—Messrs. Antonio Borsella, Elias Busto, Nicolás Lombardi, Natalio Pagoon, Julio Rostan, Gottwoet Briggen.

The afternoon was devoted to examination and consideration of candidates who have presented themselves for the Ministry.

OPENING OF SESSIONS.

Wednesday

Yesterday morning at 8.30 the second session of the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church began, and was taken up largely by the reading of the reports of the District Superintendents.

The Rev. E. A. Bauman, Superintendent of the Buenos Aires district, read the first report, in which he made mention of the very encouraging condition of the churches in La Plata, Lomas, Lanús, Junín, Chacabuco, and Mercedes.

The Rev. F. J. Batterson, Superintendent of the Bahia Blanca district, reported progress in the churches under his direction, mentioning particularly the work done in Bahia Blanca, Dolores, and the church recently established in Patagones.

The report of the work in the Northern District was read by Rev. G. W. Werner, who was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rev. C. J. Turner. Mr. Werner spoke of the special blessing that had attended the churches in Cordoba and Rosario during the year. The educational work in this district, such as is carried on in Rosario, Venado Tuerto and Cañada de Gomez, has been well sustained.

Dr. S. P. Craver reported on the work done in the First Church of Buenos Aires (which in special collections alone has raised over \$5,000 m/n.) and the Second Church, whose pastor is Dr. Thomson.

FRATRICIDE IN MONTEVIDEO**MURDER ON CHRISTMAS DAY**

The police of Montevideo are engaged on another of the recurring bloody family tragedies which offer a monotonous sameness in the horror and stupid ferocity of their characteristics. At Piedritas there dwelt a family named Vasquez composed of Doña Dominga Risso de Vasquez, her son Enrique and another son Domingo with his wife Sofia to whom he had recently been married. The elder brother, one of those tyrannical and bullying natures which unless resisted become impossible, had exercised unlimited influence in the household. Not liking his brother's marriage he would have expelled him from the house but for the fact that the mother objected. To show, however how lightly he esteemed the maternal opinion he brought a woman to the house who, he stated was his mistress and insisted on her living in the family.

On Christmas Day some visitors called at the house and in making the introductions, the elder Sra. Vasquez apparently forgot the presence of the woman of questionable position. This infuriated the scoundrel elder, who vociferating that it was done at his brother's instance and to spite him, drew a revolver and with cool malice shot his younger brother four times killing him on the spot. Domingo's wife who endeavoured to protect him, also received a bullet in the neck and is in a serious condition. It is added that the family is Argentine and the fratricide is under arrest.

CUATRERISMO**FORMOSA—CATTLE THIEF'S PARADISE.**

The moss troopers of Formosa are doing well in the cattle-lifting business, and the industry is reported flourishing. "Cuatrismo" is, however, not the sole occupation of some of the operators, who diversify it by an occasional murder and a little footpad or highway practice, and the "capataz" of Captain Fidel Valbuena has just been killed in broad daylight, it is believed by the cattle collectors, to show they will not be trifled with. Numerous thefts and robberies have recently been committed, and these are greatly facilitated by the economical custom of extinguishing the alcohol lamps. There is no hope in the police, as the chief says he has no force at his disposal. The excuse seems sound, but it is pointed out that such police as there are chiefly occupy themselves in drawing up reports and in paying visits to the neighbours rather than guarding the lives and fortunes of the inhabitants.

Both the Director of Territories and the Minister of the Interior have been advised of these facts, and it is hoped that they will replace the officials mentioned by others less handy with the pen and more energetic in pursuit of the public good, cattle bandits and town thieves.

SALARIES AT ROSARIO**UNPAID PROVINCIAL SERVANTS AND FORCES.**

The Government of Santa Fé is in very bad odour with its employes, and no wonder. From Rosario comes the report that, while the month of December is in its last days, yet the Administration has not yet paid one cent. of the salaries due in November.

With engaging frankness the Government says it has no money to pay withal, but does not dispense with the services of those it cannot remunerate. The higher officials see that their pay comes in. Universal blame is hurled at the faulty Administrators who are peculiarly foolish in that they are not even keeping their Praetorians in good humour. The Squadron of Security, the Bomberos, and the Police, are as ill treated as the rest, and if émentes happen—what will occur? It is too much to expect unpaid men to risk their skins for ungrateful politicians.

SUICIDE OR THIEF?**ARREST OF MAN OF MANY ALIASES.**

Solitude is generally unfavourable to the criminal, both for lack of opportunity to practice and because he becomes unpleasantly conspicuous. Hence the gregarious dispositions of gentlemen who have had a dispute with "Old Father Antick, the Law," and their fondness for collecting names. On Monday, a person of shady antecedents was arrested on the gangway of the s.s. Viena in a crowd of hurrying passengers, and wearing a large group of borrowed appellatives, a selection of which runs Adrian Schoretz, Israel Choreta, Assial Chore, Alejandro Forz, or Chosa, or Noss, or perhaps Chouse. This multiple personality avers a peculiarly mean knave, for having lived some time at Cerrito 32 with a woman silly enough to be fond of him, he suddenly informed her that he found life so insupportable a bore that he was going to kill himself, and do it at once, too, with horrid circumstances and much bloodshedding. The lady, one Mignon Altermann, is evidently not a student of Dickens, otherwise she might have remembered Mr. Mantalini and his frequent resolves to "become a dam'd, damp, moist, unpleasant body." Animated by a misplaced desire to save the rogue, she ran down stairs screaming "da capo" while the desperate suicide collected her jewellery and all available cash, with which he disappeared. He had been to Brazil and had just returned thence via Concordia, when unfortunately Detective Arturo Gerding recognised him and has provided him with a fixed address.

NATIONAL OIL DEPOSITS**GREATLY INCREASED OUTPUT EXPECTED.**

By reason of the constantly increasing demand for the products of the national oil fields, the Minister of Agriculture has, in conjunction with the President, been considering means for encouraging and increasing the exploitation of those resources.

The entire plan, which is on a great scale, has been submitted to and accepted on principle by Dr. de la Plaza.

An interview also took place yesterday afternoon between the Ministers of Finance and Agriculture, and it has been decided to issue bonds to the extent of several millions of pesos, to make more borings, erect further workshops, sheds, pumping machinery and other requisites, not forgetting the purchase of several tank steamers for transport of the oil from Comodoro Rivadavia. A vessel of this class, recently purchased by the Government in the United States, will shortly arrive. She has an oil-carrying capacity of about 4000 tons. It is understood that a contract for the purchase of another American oil vessel, carrying 3000 tons, will shortly be signed.

It is hoped with these greatly increased facilities to ensure a much larger production and use of the oil than hitherto; in fact, the production of petroleum, which at the beginning of the year was about 6000 tons, only, has increased to between 8000 and 10,000, and if all goes well should attain 15,000 tons per month, or 170,000 tons a year.

CATAMARCA GRAPE CROPS**QUANTITY AND QUALITY.**

From Tinogasta, in the Province of Catamarca, reports state that the grape harvest, and specially of grapes for table consumption, will be excellent, both in quantity and quality. Numerous buyers have arrived in consequence from Tucuman, Cordoba and Buenos Aires, and the crop will probably realise satisfactory prices.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT**ENGINE DERAILED ON F.C.S.**

A report reached Laprida on Dec. 24 about 1 p.m. that the train which left that place for Bahia Blanca at 5 a.m. had come to disaster at Las Hermanas, 8 miles away, and that several persons had been bruised and injured. The train is No. 205 of the F.C.S., and the accident occurred at a distance of 218 kilometres from Bahia Blanca and 18 from Olavarria. At the entrance to the station the engine became suddenly derailed, checked in its progress and brought up with violence against the vehicles behind it. There were on the train 80 passengers in the sleeping cars, 40 firsts and 80 seconds. The parcels van was badly damaged, and Monte, the guard of that coach, has sustained severe hurts. The driver, Uzabei, had his arm broken, and the fireman, Lewis, was very badly bruised. A train with all necessary assistance was despatched from Olavarria and another from Bahia Blanca, as well as breakdown gangs and engineers to examine the cause. The latter is alleged to be an imperfection in the points, which remained closed although the signal was down and the machinery open. The station master at Las Hermanas declares that when the Laprida train arrived the switch was working perfectly, and there is an alternative theory that some defect in the engine itself caused it to mount the rails.

The track was cleared last night and the uninjured coaches went on to Olavarria, thence to Lamadrid, Pringles, and Bahia Blanca.

STATE RAILWAYS

In his decree dealing with the future of the State Railways, the Minister of Public Works has mentioned certain specified works which he considers are essential and should be carried out at once.

These are chiefly, the installation of signals and other means to ensure greater safety at the station of Laguna Paira on the Central Northern line; the construction of a fence around the station of General Pinedo on the same line, a connecting side line between the second and third lines to the North of Urundel Station. At Cebollar a water tank is to be erected and sheds for storage purposes.

By another decree the Minister has issued the necessary orders for the construction of a branch line between Aymogasta and Quiringa, the cost of which is estimated at \$100,000.

All these matters are dealt with and provided for in the Minister's note which will be included in the figures of the new loan.

A VALUELESS GIFT**GOVERNMENT SEED IN ENTRE RIOS.**

At the request of the Governor of the Province of Entre Rios, Dr. Antonio Sagarna, the expert agricultural engineer Sr. Yamandi is making a tour through certain departments of that Province, with a view of gathering data and making a report upon the actual state of the harvest.

From Gualeguay comes a telegram from the expert in which he says, that the sowing of wheat and flax in the province has been a complete failure.

He states that seed proceeding from the Pampa was used and was poor seed, consisting of only two or three different species, some of which came to maturity too soon and some too late.

A great deal more should be known and published concerning local conditions, of climate and of a knowledge of botany and agriculture.

The result of the government gifts of seeds to the farming community has, according to Engineer Yamandi, resulted in a serious loss, which he estimates at 600,000 quintals having a value of at least half a million pesos.

SEDITIONARY SERGEANTS AT RIO**DEPUTY DEFENDS MUTINOUS PLOT.**

Rio reports give further particulars of the late attempted sedition by the sergeants of the army which might have had the most serious consequences.

Deputy Mauricio Lacerda, in favour of whose proposals the movement was started, defended himself in a speech in Congress on Wednesday, and attempted to justify the action of the supernumerary rank, even if it were admitted as seditious. Many sergeants, he said, resorted to his house, but no plotting took place there, and he declared that the movement was similar to that of 1889, which was destined to proclaim a Parliamentary Republic.

The leader of the Majority, Dom Antonio Carlos, said he had listened with astonishment to the statements of Senhor Lacerda, who actually applauded a movement which he well knew to be seditious and which obliged the Government to proceed with the utmost rigour to suppress it. The guilt of a large number of sergeants appears to be proved.

ESCAPE OF A RINGLEADER

Enquiries continue into the attempted sedition by Sergeants of the Brazilian Army, but the authorities decline to make any definite statement on the subject.

A fact which may or may not be of special significance, is the escape which has just occurred, of one of the ringleaders most deeply compromised in the movement, who contrived means or had them provided, to get out of the Fort of Santa Cruz, in which he was interned. The police are said to be hunting for him.

POLITICS IN ENTRE RIOS**TWO MEN MURDERED BY POLICE-SERGEANT.**

Two well-known gentlemen in Maria Grande in the Province of Entre Rios have been killed by a sergeant of police named Rodriguez.

There are several versions of the crime. Some of these state that Rodriguez revenged himself on Senor José Villaraza, one of the murdered men, for various acts of injustice, but the version in which more confidence is put is that Rodriguez was drunk and attacked Senores Villaraza and Claudelino Barzola for political reasons. He shot them both.

The affair has created much concern. Senor Villaraza was the brother of the Provincial Deputy Esteban Villaraza, and Sr. Barzola was a wealthy and well-known business man in Maria Grande. Both gentlemen belonged to the Democratic Party, amongst which the greatest consternation reigns.

PURCHASES OF MULES**BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS' ACTIVITY.**

It would appear from the latest reports that the English and French Government agents who are at present in the Argentine charged with the purchase of mules for the Allied armies are making but little progress. But these reports require to be accepted with reserve.

Chiefly active in Cordoba, Tucuman, Salta and Jujuy the agents are offering a hundred up to a hundred and fifty pesos per head for mules from four to twelve years old.

The statement—a doubtful one—is made that owners and breeders of mules can easily get 150 to 200 dollars per head and are therefore unwilling to sell at the prices offered by the government agents.

Now that there is evidence of a fresh movement for purchasing mules and horses, it will soon be possible to judge of the average basis upon which business is done.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE

All correspondence, applications for collecting lists, enquiries, etc., should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, at Calle Reconquista 46 (2nd floor), the offices of the British Chamber of Commerce. Subscriptions should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, Calle Sarmiento 459, or paid in to the accounts opened at the London and River Plate Bank, Ltd., the British Bank of South America, Ltd., the Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., and the London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd.

GENERAL FUND.

Amount already acknowledged	\$165,947.76
D. R. Jacobs	5.00
G. M. Cordes	5.00
E. Charman	2.00
"Cheeky-un"	30.00
Anonymous, per J. W. B.	250.00
La Plata and District Branch:	
H. C. Arkell	10.00
Volunteer ex-Captain	10.00
Central Argentine Railway Magazine (see list "A" below)	176.00
Ramsay, Bellamy and Co.	100.00
	\$166,535.76

PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

Amount already acknowledged	\$158,759.04
"Cheeky-un"	20.00
Engineer-in-Chief and Staff, F.C. Sud	377.50
Charles Manifold	150.00
F.C.C. Argentine Magazine (see "B" list below)	393.50
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Krabbé (Xmas donation)	1,000.00
	\$160,710.04

BRITISH RED CROSS FUND.

Amount already acknowledged	\$31,925.06
John J. J. Kyle	50.00
Herbert	20.00
Charles Manifold	150.00
	\$32,145.06

OFFICERS' FAMILIES FUND.

Amount already acknowledged	\$7,206.66
Thomas Lloyd	200.00
Anonymous, per J. W. B.	250.00
	\$7,656.66

NURSE CAVELL MEMORIAL FUND.

To endow a permanent bed in the British Hospital, to be named "The Nurse Cavell Memorial," and bearing a suitable tablet recording the object. The amount required is \$20,000 m/n.	
Amount already acknowledged	\$6,978.05
Collected by the "Standard":	
Acknowledged 27/10/15, \$115, Sporting Welshman 5, Mrs. Murchison and family 15, Canadian Scot 5 G. W. Burton 10, Nurse Cronin 10, Mrs. A. D. Mitchell 10, From an Irishwoman 5, M. Knight 10, Wm. B. 5, J. T. Murray 5, N. and G. 2, Billy Button, from Brummagem 5, Nurse Elliott 5, J. Dow 10, A Friend 10, S. Margrett 10, Miss Maas 5, J. G. M. 5, Two Ex-Nurses 10, Small Subscriber 3, A. and M. 3, G. E. S. 5, A. P. G. 10, C. McLachlan 10, Ex-Bull Puncher 5, Ex-Pigsticker 5, A Londoner 1, C. M. E. A. 5, A Norfolk Man 10, Mrs. H. George Roberts 20, J. F. S. 5, Brummagen 10, W. Smith 10, Robert, John and Eliza Thompson, of Rojas 20, M. H. 10, Emilio N. Casares 20, F. and E. Gay 10, Diego Hardie 20	324.00
Mr. and Mrs. Douglas King	100.00

George H. Wood	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Balfour	100.00
John J. J. Kyle	50.00
Mrs. Dean	5.00
Collected at Victoria Sailors' Home Concert: per Mrs. Jean Evans	
Collected per Mrs. Jean Evans:	60.00
French Hospital \$150, per Messrs. A. Pech, J. P. Passicot, P. J. Capdevielle, T. Lavezzari, G. Laure, P. Mor-saline, F. Mollard, C. Thays, G. Le Roux, E. Lernsud, A. Motteau, A. Dartigues, F. RaLtigue, A. Chovet; Chance 5, Mrs. Lighton Robinson 5, S. Nimmi 5	
G. C. Kennard	165.00
M. D. Kennard	25.00
G. W. Kennard	25.00
F. E. Kennard	5.00
L. M. Kennard	5.00
C. N. Kennard	5.00
	\$7,952.05

List "A"—General Fund.—Monthly subscriptions.—W. M. W. \$5, J. R. S. Fox 5, J. B. 10, C. Frank 5, W. J. H. 1, S. E. M. 10, H. H. W. 10, W. T. Brough (2 months) 10, A. M. D. 2, J. A. Meelboom 50, W. J. Lambert 10, J. N. Robertson 5, J. Goodfellow 2, J. E. Armstrong 2, K. A. van Wassenaar 10, A. H. Wade 5, W. Sleet 3, R. M. Livingstone 3, P. Rodgers 2, W. Martin 1, C. A. R. Stuart 25; total \$176.00.

List "B": Prince of Wales's Fund.—Monthly subscriptions: W. J. Lambert \$10, S. J. Johannessen 5, F. F. Wieland 5, A. Paterson 5, M. H. Green 3, Dudley L. Chalk 2, W. S. Harris 3, L. MacNeish 2, A. H. Headon 5, W. Hill 3, J. W. Radford 3, H. G. Lewis 3, E. H. Doveton 3, E. C. Browne 5, A. W. Charman 10, C. Ferreira 5, F. C. Salacroup 3, F. Aragon 1, R. O'Donoghue 3, J. A. Lopez 1, E. Bujeiro 1, Thos. Dixon 2, C. Cavanna 1, F. Cooper 1, W. J. Burton 3, R. P. Dunning 5, W. Dull 3, C. L. Thomson 3, Elect. Staff Victoria 110, G. Nottage, C. M. E. Dept. 3, T. Pride 25, Per F. F. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Thomson 20, L. Pride 10, H. D. Emery 10, W. N. Gardiner 10, A. Postel 10, E. P. Bowling 5, W. J. French 5, H. Hurden 5, H. G. H. 5, T. Seddon 5, W. Gallacher 5, F. Gonzalez 5, E. Jones 5, J. Hetherington 5, F. G. Bird 5, Per F. G. Bird, C. T. Bayley 10, G. Stalker 3, "Campana's Bull Dog" 5, J. Ihler 5, F. Fielder 2.50, J. W. Crosby 2, J. C. Espriu 2, J. Iglesias 2, J. C. Porter 2, M. Mastro 2, P. Brondes 2, E. Bruce 1, F. Furlong 1, A. E. Walmsley 1, L. Codutti 1, J. de la Salle 1, F. A. Rios 1, J. Perea 1, H. Conlin 1, J. Carolli 1; total \$393.50. The Committee are in receipt of the

following letter from the Societe Philanthropique Francaise du Rio de la Plata:—

Buenos Aires,
15 Décembre, 1915.

Monsieur le Directeur de l'Hospital Britannique.

Monsieur:

En réponse à votre honorée du 8 courant j'ai le devoir de vous communiquer que je n'ai pu autoriser une suscription dans notre hopital, cela étant prohibé par nos reglements.

Le Conseil d'Administration et les Médecins Chefs de service réunis aujourd'hui à l'occasion d'un déjeuner d'adieux offert au Docteur F. Mollard, notre Chirurgien qui part rendre ses services professionnels sur le front, et a été fait une collecte en faveur du lit qui dans votre Etablissement perpétuera le nom si sympathique de Mademoiselle Edith Cavell, cette collecte a produit la somme de \$150 m/n que veuillez trouver ci-inclus.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur l'assurance de toute la considération et la sympathie de notre conseil d'Administration.

(firmé) ATE. PECH,
President.

(firmé) J. LAVIZZAN,
Secrétaire.

A special request is made for contributions to the Officers' Families Fund.

PATRIOTIC WORK IN URUGUAY

SOLDIERS' THANKS FOR SMOKES.

The following letters have been received by Uruguayan residents subscribing to the "Tobacco for the Troops' Fund."

British Prisoner of War,
Pte. J. C. Button,
1st Suffolks, Company No. 7,
Barrack R., Giessen,
Germany.

Mrs. A. M. Frederick,
Camino Gil 29,
Montevideo, Uruguay.

Dear Madam,

Just a card to thank you very much for your kindness in sending tobacco and cigarettes through the "Weekly Dispatch Fund" to me, and which I appreciated very much—also my chums.

Wishing you every success, and thanking you once again,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

J. C. BUTTON.

F. Shaw, Esq.,

F.C. Central.

Montevideo.

Sir,—Many thanks for the parcel of fags received this morning. My supply was getting very low, so they arrived at a very opportune moment.

Yours truly,

W. A. TAYLOR,
Lance-Corporal.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

LETTER FROM DR. HARVEY.

19th November, 1915

Fred. Shaw, Esq.,

Resident Engineer,

F.C. Central del Uruguay,
Montevideo.

Dear Mr. Shaw,

I wonder how you are all getting on? So far I have escaped all harm (touch wood!). I am now attached to the "G" Field Ambulance, and my home is 1800 yards behind the firing line. There is a nice dug-out to retire to if things become too warm. I hope to go home on leave for a week this month and enjoy the luxury of a bed. The winter is on us and the frozen feet are beginning to come in. Poor fellows; it is awful for them to stand in water all night.

Recuerdos to all the family,

F. M. HARVEY,
R.A.M.C.

BRITISH ENTERTAINMENT SOCIETY.

The British Entertainment Society of Montevideo which has done good work in conjunction with other Allied Societies in helping on patriotic works has donated the sum of \$100 Uruguayan gold—\$50.00 to be applied to the Serbian Relief Fund, and \$50 to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund.

COMITE PRO-FRANCIA.

From this Committee has been received \$100 Uruguayan gold, a donation for the local British Patriotic Fund, being part proceeds of an entertainment organised by the Comité Pro Marne to celebrate the Battle of Marne, held on the 13th September last.

URUGUAYAN FRIENDS.

The leading Uruguayan citizens who organised a complimentary banquet in honour of H.M.S. Glasgow and its officers have handed over the sum of \$132.78 for the British Patriotic Fund, being the balance of funds left over.

OUR ALLIES.

The Joan of Arc Union has handed in the sum of \$150.00 Uruguayan gold for the British Red Cross Society.

The local Italian Red Cross has also handed in the sum of \$100.00 Uruguayan gold for the same fund.

A "Committee of friends of the Allies in Colonia" has also sent the sum of £10 4s. 8d. for the same fund.

TOBACCO FUND.

The sum of £76 18s. 8d. was last month remitted to this fund.

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

ADDITIONAL LIST OF DONATIONS.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—I would feel much obliged if you would kindly allow me to acknowledge through your valuable columns the following donations I have received towards the Funds of this Society:—

Already acknowledged	\$41,402.12
Miss E. Leach, entertainment organised by Mrs. Muir, San Pedro de Jujuy (part corresponding to British Red Cross)	108.00
Staff of United River Plate Telephone Co. for month of November	15.85
Quilmes High School (Sale of Work 8/12/15)	10.00
C. E. Baines, Olivos Lawn Tennis Club. Proceeds of American Tournament on 14th November	170.40
Nett proceeds of Lomas Concert, per C. W. Reynolds	587.20
C. H. Turner, American Tournament "Western Telegraph Staff Quarters" at Villa Devoto	100.00
Quilmes High School for Girls, proceeds of Sale of Work held on 8th December	750.00
Pola Lopez	1.90
Buenos Aires English High School, Belgrano. Amount realised to date as result of Sale of Work	852.05
Adan Bianchi	10.00
N.M.W. (ticket in Christmas Lottery) also ticket No. 16071, to be played on 31st December	33.00
From E. Cooper, proceeds of raffle of a pen-painted table-centre, painted by Miss Carlota Leslie	25.00
Per Miss Leach, from the British community at Calilegua, Esperanza and San Pedro de Jujuy	417.00
"Windmill"	500.00
Midland Railway:—	
Resident Engineer's Department	\$22.00
Stores	12.50
Locomotive Department	20.00
Local Committee, Accountancy, etc.	72.00
	126.50
	\$45,108.12

Anticipating my best thanks,

Yours, etc.,

F. H. CHEVALLIER BOUTELL,
Representative of the British Red Cross Society in Argentina.

PRISONERS IN GERMANY

The following donations have been received by THE HERALD towards the fund for providing comforts for British prisoners of war in Germany:—

Mrs. Taylor	\$5.00
Miss Taylor	5.00
Basil E. Smith	10.00
From Mrs. Hughes, by sale of laundry-iron holders	
Hugo Lagrange	1.00
Collected by Mrs. Hughes (Lomas):—	
Mrs. Tupholme	\$5.75
Cyril Tupholme	1.00
A few pupils Lomas High School	4.00
Mrs. Hayward, monthly 2 hampers	6.00
A friend	1.00
Mrs. Hughes, by sale of 115 laundry-iron holders	11.50
	29.25
Total	\$61.75

H.M.S. VINDICTIVE

H.M.S. Vindictive which called at Rio de Janeiro on Christmas Day put to sea again on Sunday morning. Her presence will not it is thought conduce to the early sailing of the s.s. Winnebago.

THE OVER-SEAS CLUB

BUENOS AIRES BEDS AT NETLEY

The following letters have just been received by the local Hon. Corresponding Secretary of the Overseas Club:—

General Buildings,
Aldwych,

London, W.C., Nov. 16, 1915.

Dear Madam,

We have much pleasure in forwarding you the enclosed receipt and letter of thanks from the British Red Cross Society. You will see how greatly they appreciate the splendid generosity of the members at Buenos Aires.

We are also sending you photographs of two of your Hospital Beds under separate cover, and enclose a copy of some particulars as to the occupants of same, which we have received from Sir Warren Crooke-Lawless and feel sure they will be of interest to your members.

Yours truly,

(signed) HYLDA DES VOEUX,
Chairman.

Sub-Committee Overseas Club.

83, Pall Mall,

London, S.W., Nov. 17, 1915.

Dear Madam,

We have again to acknowledge with most grateful thanks, through Lady des Voeux of the Overseas Club, your further generous contribution of £52 in respect of a fourth Buenos Aires bed at Netley Red Cross Hospital, and a balance of £12.0.3d, which we will apply to the joint work of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John.

I should like to be allowed to repeat how indebted the Joint Committee are to you for the continued help which you give us in our work for the sick and wounded.

Believe me to be,

Yours faithfully,

ROB. A. HUDSON.

Chairman of the Finance Committee
Joint War Committee

of the

British Red Cross Society
and

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem.
83, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

Nov. 17, 1915.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your valued contribution, as specified here under, for which the Joint Committee is deeply grateful.

An acknowledgment of the same will also appear in the columns of *The Times* on an early date.

Fourth "Buenos Aires" bed B.R.C. Netley Hospital—£52.0.0.

ROB. A. HUDSON.

Chairman of the Joint Finance Com.
London, S.W., Nov. 17.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your value contribution as specified hereunder, for which the Joint Committee is deeply grateful.

An acknowledgment of the same will also appear in the columns of *The Times* on an early date.

£12.0.3.

ROB. A. HUDSON,

Chairman of the Joint Finance Com.
The subscribers to the above are as follows:—

W. H. Orr	\$12.00
G. J. Nunes	30.00
Wm. C. Nicol	27.00
Arturo Lyon	12.00
J. T. Willmott	12.00
E. McCarthy	12.80
A. S. Mackintosh	12.00
M. R. Mackintosh	12.00
N. N.	50.00
N. N.	60.00
P. C.	60.00
J. T. W.	12.00
G. J. Logan	24.00
J. C. Bellamy	£1.0.0
A. C. McCarthy	57.25
G. Pedriali	11.60
C. C. A.	7.50
J. M.	6.00
J. K. Cassels	23.60
N. N.	24.00
A. B.	11.60
George E. Leslie	£2.2.0
W. E. O. Haxell	£2.2.0
Messrs. Mitchell and Sharpe	57.50
"Soldiers' Friend"	£2.0.0
T. W. Pollard	12.00

"HERALD" MATE FUND

The following subscriptions to the fund have been received:—

Mackinnon and Coelho .	\$160.00
David Hogg	20.00
S. Kay	20.00
D. A. Macfarlane	10.00
R. J. Anderson	10.00
F. H. Mathews	10.00
Geo. Martindale	10.00
H. Mathews	10.00
Mateo Kay	5.00
F. A. Howard	5.00
A. B. Ferguson	10.00
Alex. Mackinnon	10.00
F. Talbois	10.00
A. E. Ruffier	10.00
A. Mazoletti	10.00
J. E. Croll	10.00
Tomas McCulloch	5.00
P. B. Robins	5.00
J. R. Greenwood	5.00
J. Kay	5.00
H. Henry	5.00
A. Caritone	5.00
Miles A. Pasman	50.00
Eng. Henry H. Fisher	10.00
D. M. Munro	50.00

Collected by Alberto S. Anderson:—	
Dick Turpin \$2.	
C. C. Watson 5, A. Stewart	
2, J. C. Saunders 5, A. E.	
Wells 3, W. Cooke Vance	
5, H. Wright 5, H. B.	
Owen 1, M. Scally 5, David	
C. Anderson 10, R. M.	
Thorn 2, Mrs. J. Gibson	
5, A. H. Gibson 5, A. Kirk	
3, R. O. Sheward 2, C. J.	
W. Dawney 20, M. S. Spufford	5
	85.00
H. W. Roberts	10.00
V. A. Brown	5.00
E. M. Mathews	5.00
Collected by W. S. Mathews	7.00
E. H. J. Hogg	5.00
A. J. Tolley	5.00
J. L.	5.00
E. Gualdoni	3.00
A. S. G.	5.00
E. Giardini	1.00
Alberto Aleman	2.00

Total . . \$598.00

BRITISH RIFLE FIRE

SUPERIORITY OVER THAT OF THE ENEMY.

One fact that has been lost sight of in this war is, to some extent, responsible for the striking success which has attended the British rifle fire. The rifle is sighted for a greater distance than either the German or the French. Consequently it frequently happens that the British troops cut up the German advance for nearly ten minutes before the extreme sight of the German rifle can be brought into operation.

James O. Pope	12.00
Balance over from Members' Subscrip- tions, etc.	88.38
Photographs of the occupants of the two first beds have been received, and are being sent to the subscribers to those beds. The following is the description:—	
Palermo No. 1.—Private E. Smith, 8615, 2nd Hamps. with 5½ years service. From Portsmouth; 2 weeks in Gallipoli; nature of injury: gunshot wound in arm; landed with first party from s.s. River Clyde at Y. Beach, advanced and took the crest of the Hill; wounded while capturing trenches in front of Krithia. Condition: Progressing favourably.	
Palermo No. 2.—Private S. F. Bush, 10384, 5th Wilts, 14 months service, from Kennington, London; nature of injuries: gunshot wound left hand and left knee. Two months in Gallipoli; was wounded during attack at Achi Baba under heavy machine gun fire. Condition: Progressing favourably.	

KILLED IN ACTION

PRIVATE CHARLES P. WADDLE.

Those who knew Mr. C. P. Waddle when he was in Argentina will regret to hear that he was killed in action at Loos, while serving with the Seaforth Highlanders. The story of his death is contained in the following letter from one of his comrades:—

"Just a few lines, my last promise to poor Charlie, to let you know that Charlie was killed on the 25th Sept. Our Battalion led a charge and it cost us dear and Charlie was one of the many heroes who gave up their lives for the sake of their King and Country. I was not with him at the time but from enquiries I found out that an order was passed along and



when Charlie had it half spoken he was hit in the neck and death must have been instantaneous. I will miss him as much as I would my own brother for he and I have been chums since we met at Aldershot. I will try and recover anything he had in his possession and let you have it as soon as possible.

"I don't like this job at all and I am afraid I have broken the news rather coarsely.

"I was attached to the stretcher bearers and was close behind the boys all the time but could find no trace of Charlie as we were forced to retire.

"I don't know how any one escaped at all it was through hell with a vengeance, and those who escaped death are mighty lucky.

"Well, I will close now.

"Hoping you will excuse my roughness and accept my deepest sympathy.

I remain,

Yours, etc.,

A. SHERLAW."

Some weeks later, the Rev. William Crawford, Chaplain to the Forces, sent the following letter to his sister:—
Nov. 16, 1915.

Dear Madam,

If you have not heard from the War Office, I regret to convey to you the tidings of your brother's death in action on Sept. 25 last. We have only just received word of the finding of his body and burial in the field, the reason for delay being that the ground where he fell, has been under constant shell fire day and night and only at considerable risk can burial take place. The news must be sadder coming after weeks of suspense and waiting. It is however something to know the worst. Your brother died I believe instantly and died after behaving himself like a true soldier. I can assure you of deep sympathy of his Battalion who feel his loss keenly.

Believe me

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
Chaplain.

KEEPING THE OLD FLAG FLYING

ENGLISH LETTER TO A LOCAL RESIDENT.

Mr. Henry Martin, of this city, has received a letter from his brother, Mr. Thos. A. Martin, of Wimbledon, who has his three sons in the war, from which he sends us the following extracts. The letter is dated Sept 15, 1915:—

We got the BUENOS AIRES HERALD, with my letter printed in it. Had I known that you intended publishing it, I might have made it more interesting and I would have taken particular care not to have made myself liable to imprisonment under the Defence of the Realm Act, by revealing matters which would give information to the enemy, though in all probability the Germans are pretty well au courant with the information from their sources. I mean my mentioning the fact about Klitchener's Army. I may mention, however, that on Wednesday night last, as we were retiring to rest, we were startled by hearing several loud reports, and on going to the front of the house, could see the faint form of a Zeppelin, about a mile high, making its way north over London, and heard the reports of the anti-aircraft guns. It disappeared from our view; but, the following morning, the papers reported the raid and the deaths of 17 persons, while a personal view of the destruction caused in the city revealed the awful power of the bombs dropped on the houses. If the Germans think they can frighten the people of England by such acts, they are much mistaken. This "massacre of the innocents" solely rouses their indignation and serves to increase the numbers who join the forces—all imbued with the one desire—that of crushing the savage and murderous nation that wages wanton warfare on humanity.

I should not advise you to travel—for a while, at least—while the Germans carry on their diabolical policy of submarining harmless passenger and merchant vessels. It cannot, in the nature of things, last very long now. They have lost more than half their submarine fleet, according to our First Lord of the Admiralty—so that 50 per cent. of the submarines that left their base on their errand of murder are now at the bottom of the sea. The destruction of these submarines has been carried on by our destroyers effectively and silently, without the public being any the wiser, as the Admiralty will not allow any news to be published; though we hear from private sources—officers and sailors on leave home—that scarcely a week passes without one of these pirates being sent to the bottom. Two of them were discovered by aircraft reposing at the bottom of Portsmouth harbour, and, having located them, they took means of keeping them there indefinitely by means of steel nets and cable-chains. This we heard from one engaged in the naval service, and the statement by the First Lord bears it out.

I had a letter from Bob, who is on the "Encounter." He is still on the same job of keeping the seas clear of the German pirates. He envies, he says, the boys in the Grand Fleet and the destroyers, the job of hunting submarines—which, he says, "is better than fox-hunting." He was married to a young girl on January 4 last. I had a letter from her describing the wedding. It appears that about 40 of Bob's shipmates, unknown to him, went to the church, and were there when he arrived. While they were signing the register, they rigged up an arch in the aisle, under which they had to pass, and smothered them with confetti. Outside, they took the horses from the shaft, and drew the newly-married couple through the town to the Compton Hall, where 120 guests, including some of the high officials of the place, sat down to the wedding-breakfast, and attended the reception which was held afterwards by the bride's mother. Speeches and dancing occupied the company till the evening, when the happy pair started off on their honeymoon, Bob having got 10 days' leave from his ship. When he was three days away he was recalled

A LONDON LETTER

TO THE BRITISH PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE IN URUGUAY

(Exclusively communicated)

London, Nov. 22, 1915.

The Mistake about Serbia.

Events in the Near East continue to engage attention to an extent which can only be explained by the extreme and tantalising uncertainty of the situation. At the beginning of the year Austria's threat to Serbia, although it looked more formidable than any of her previous menaces, failed to distract attention in this country from the main theatre of war. Indeed the crushing defeat eventually inflicted by Serbia on the invader, although it excited universal admiration and unbounded enthusiasm, was regarded for a long time as merely an incident of the general conflict, not of much importance except to the gallant Serbians themselves. Doubtless that was a mistaken view. But for the Serbian victory earlier in the year the Central Powers might have been eight or ten months in advance with their timetable in the Balkans, encouraged moreover by infinitely better prospects of success than they now command, and certainly with far larger resources to draw upon. Reviewed in retrospect therefore, the Austrian defeats are seen to have been of vital importance.

The situation in the Near East.

Yet it is difficult even to-day to persuade the English public that very great issues depend on the fortunes of war in the Near East. Frankly, they are quite unmoved by the German boastings about an ultimate Turco-German advance via the Dardanelles on Egypt and India. Any such adventure would bring those who embarked on it into collision with not the weakest but the strongest bulwarks of the British Empire and of the result of such an encounter nobody here has any doubt. On the other hand, popular feeling has been profoundly stirred by the spectacle of the attack on one small State by the combined forces of Germany, Austria and Turkey and in particular by the lamentable treachery of Bulgaria in adding a fourth assailant to this unchivalrous combination. From one point of view Bulgaria's part in the invasion has been one of the most harmful incidents of the war. It has inflicted a deep and shattering though not, let us hope, a fatal blow on the fine English tradition of sympathy with small nationalities, and faith in the enduring character of racial gratitude. Disillusion has come and with it a changed and sterner attitude towards the vacillations of Greek policy manifested in the general willingness with which

and had to sail away to a "destination unknown." He has been back, however, to Sydney, and the ship having to go through an overhauling, she stayed for two months—so that made up for his short honeymoon. The report of the wedding appeared in the leading local paper, headed "Our First Naval Wedding," and giving a glowing description of the affair. As soon as the war is over, he leaves the Navy and will stay in the Colonies.

Harry, your namesake, is still in the depot at Canterbury, training recruits. He does not think he will be sent back to the front; but one never knows.

I had a letter from Charley, my youngest, the first since the war broke out. He has had some thrilling experiences on the "Papumatta" in capturing German colonies, and, fortunately, escaped injury in an engagement in which six of his mates were killed. He is patrolling the seas, like Bob, and does not come anywhere near the big fighting, like the Dardanelles.

I will close now, as I have three other letters to write to the Colonies.

exhortations to a fuller use of the iron hand in diplomacy are now entertained. If Bulgaria's conduct has weakened the British faith in moral factors in war time, it has at the same time quickened and hardened the British resolve to exact retribution on behalf of Serbia by force of arms. At the present moment it is this motive more than any other that keeps the gaze of England fixed on the Balkans.

Mr. Bonar Law's Optimism.

At no former period of the war indeed could such a distraction have been conceivable. Until lately the attention of the country had remained concentrated on the situation in Russia and France, and if some relaxation of that fixed preoccupation is now possible it can only be for one reason, that the position of the Allies both in France and Russia is at last felt to be secure. Day by day, as everyone knows, and as is specially well known by the Austro-German military leaders, strength is being added to strength on the two Allied fronts alike in men and munitions. It is because of his knowledge of what is happening in those decisive arenas that Mr. Bonar Law, who is supposed to have taken a somewhat gloomy view of the war in the past, now announces that he is more hopeful of the prospects of the Entente Allies than he has been for many months. Ministers generally share their colleague's confidence and with good reason, since they have information not yet available to the outside world concerning the extent of both their own and the enemy's resources.

Freedom of Speech.

One sign of the easier feeling that prevails among the best informed classes as to the general situation is forthcoming in the greater latitude of speech recently claimed and asserted in both Houses of Parliament. Some of the speeches made within the last few days—notably those of Sir Edward Carson, Lord Ribblesdale and Mr. Churchill—have caused surprise at home, astonishment in Germany and no slight concern in neutral and friendly countries. In truth, no more hopeful symptom could be imagined than the apparent indiscretions of those orators. Earlier in the war, when the outlook was believed to be darker and more perilous than now, the two Houses were models of discretion. No Government proposal was either opposed or debated. A reckless speech would have been shouted down, but as no reckless speeches were attempted, the necessity for such discipline did not arise. Now that the earlier tension is over—now, in other words, that the general tendencies of victory are seen to be inclining more and more decisively on the side of the Allies—old habits are reasserting themselves and individual orators are permitted to be as rash and as censorious as they like. It may seem a paradoxical method of showing confidence, but it is unquestionably an old-established English method.

Allies' War Council.

Perhaps the most popular step lately taken by the Government has been the despatch of the Prime Minister with his principal colleagues to France to confer with the French Government on matters affecting the conduct of the war. A closer co-operation between the Allies in questions of policy and strategy is ardently desired by British public opinion, which indeed would be glad to see the principle of such international councils extended. For instance, if Russia and Italy were to be represented at the next conference, a cause of uneasiness would at once be removed, since there has been a feeling for some time past that in comparison with the Central Powers the Entente Allies have been working at a disadvantage through their rather detached methods of co-operation. Of the general political value of such conferences it is impossible to speak too emphatically. It is known that the Anglo-French Council has shattered certain hopes that were springing up in Berlin. As the war goes

AIDING THE WOUNDED

NETLEY HOSPITAL

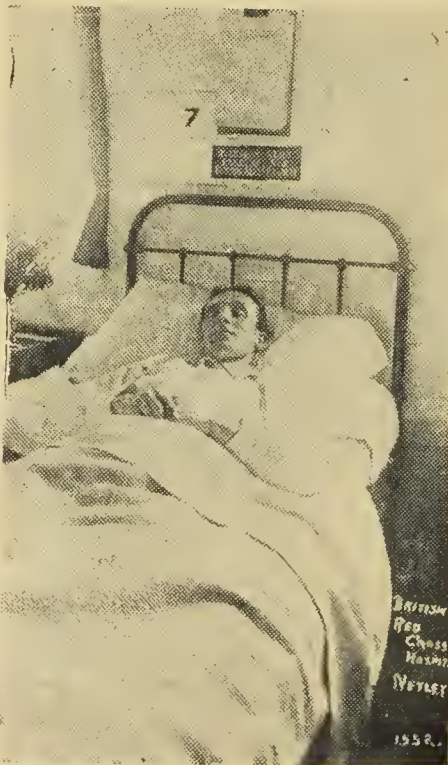
THE "PALERMO" BEDS.

As already reported in THE HERALD the Palermo members of the Buenos Aires branch of the Overseas Club have provided two beds at the British Red Cross Hospital, Netley, (England).



To-day photographs of the two beds are reproduced, together with a description of their first occupants:—

Palermo No. 1.—Private E. Smith, 8615, 2nd Hamps. with 5½ years service. From Portsmouth; 2 weeks in Gallipoli; nature of injury: gunshot wound in arm; banded with first party from s.s. River Clyde at Y. Beach, advanced and took the crest of the Hill; wounded while capturing trenches in front of Krithia. Condition: Progressing favourably.



Palermo No. 2.—Private S. F. Bush, 10384, 5th Wilts, 14 months service, from Kennington, London; nature of injuries: gunshot wound left hand and left knee. Two months in Gallipoli; was wounded during attack at Achi Baba under heavy machine gun fire. Condition: Progressing favourably.

on, the Allies, instead of drifting apart as Germany had anticipated, are seen to be coming closer together. When Russia and Italy send their representatives to the same council table with France and England, the demonstration will be complete. Evidently it will not be long in coming.

HELP THE BELGIANS

Winter and the Refugees

SIR REGINALD TOWER'S APPEAL

HERALD readers have a warm corner in their hearts for the citizens of gallant little Belgium. Ever since we first appealed for contributions towards the Belgian relief funds, money has come in with commendable regularity. Those donations, however, have been despatched to the Relief Committee of Bexhill, Sussex, who represent only a small section of the refugees. In London there are more than ten thousand Belgians, exiled from home because their country dared to face the German advance. With the approach of winter their plight is once again desperate.

Sir Reginald Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., H.B.M. Minister in Buenos Aires, some time ago appealed to estancieros for gifts of live animals which would be slaughtered and consigned to England for relief work. The response to the appeal was a generous one, but needs are again pressing and Sir Reginald is once again relying on the generosity of stock owners to enable the relief workers to cope with the difficulty. The circular letter reprinted below speaks for itself. All we would add is that it is the duty of every Briton able to assist to do so by answering the appeal without delay.

"You will remember I issued a Circular letter last Christmas asking for contributions of live animals in order to afford assistance to Belgian refugees in the United Kingdom.

"I am pleased to say the response to my appeal was a very generous one, so much so that we have been able to keep up a regular supply to the present time.

"A cablegram has just been received from London reading as follows:—

Refugees have only meat to last to end of year. We are anxiously awaiting further consignments, and are feeding over ten thousand daily. Can you help?

"Reply has been sent that we are sending about eight tons of meat, to be followed by a further ten tons. This will exhaust our means, and I have now to bring to your notice the state of destitution to which these poor people will be reduced if the supply fails, especially in English mid-winter.

"I therefore confidently appeal to you for further and immediate help to carry on this most deserving work. I should like at the same time to express my thanks to all those who have contributed animals: to the Freezing, Shipping and Insurance Companies for the gratuitous help afforded by them, and also to those Estancieros who not only contributed cattle themselves, but collected and arranged for the trucking of the animals destined to the Frigorificos.

"You will doubtless be interested to know the result of my former appeal:—

301 Oxen and Cows were contributed by Estancieros.

150 Lambs were also contributed.

83 Cattle were purchased with proceeds of Hides and Offals, and sufficient money is in hand for purchasing a further 20 animals.

"With the exception of Railway freight no cost whatever has been entailed in the handling of this business.

"Please communicate with me or to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, Calle Sarmiento 459, Buenos Aires."

Yours faithfully,

REGINALD TOWER.

His Britannic Majesty's Minister, and Chairman of the British Patriotic Committee.

AN ADVENTURE IN BRITISH PAPUA

A True Story

BY AN EX-GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL

At the time of the adventure related in this story gold was being found in British Papua to a somewhat considerable extent on the upper Gira River and McLaughlin's Creek, the port for which places was the Mambare River. Owing to the unsettled state of the native population, a strong body of native police was stationed there. The reports received from time to time as to the yield of gold were generally favourable. No reefs had been discovered, but the alluvial deposits were rich, and the gold was worth about £4 2s. an ounce. Consequently, as the Tamata settlement (about 50 miles up the Mambare) seemed likely to become permanent and thriving, His Excellency the Governor deemed it advisable to have the locality surveyed, and sent me his instructions to that effect.

I therefore proceeded to the Mambare, by the Government steam yacht "Merrie England," the Chief Judicial Officer, Sir Francis Winter, accompanying me.

Upon arrival at Tamata we found the Commandant of Police there very ill with blackwater fever. From him we learned that the Resident Magistrate in charge had died about six weeks earlier, upon which the Commandant had assumed charge, only to succumb shortly afterwards to the same complaint.

His Honour then decided to take the Commandant away and leave me temporarily in charge, with a subordinate officer as Assistant Goldfields Warden, Officer of Police, Head Gaoler, etc. In addition to my personal squad of six men, I had 25 native police, including two N.C.O.'s, and four native wardens in charge of about 20 long-sentence prisoners, chiefly from Kiwai Island and the West. Most of these prisoners were quite fitted to temporarily discharge the duties of police if called upon—a circumstance of which I was glad to avail myself later on.

A good deal of work had to be done towards forming the station. The dense scrub and heavy timber all round had to be cleared away to admit light and air, and enable cultivation to be carried on. Boat-house, gaol and barracks for police and wardens had to be erected, and many other matters attended to besides surveys, patrolling the district, official reports, magisterial duties, etc. In all this I was ably assisted by my subordinate officer, who, for the purposes of this story, will hereafter be designated "Alec." Alick was not an educated man; a large part of his life had been spent as a working miner; but a more conscientious, loyal comrade I never wish to meet. He was a capital shot with the rifle, and, though very quiet, a terror with his hands when occasion arose. With his assistance everything soon worked harmoniously, and in a month I had a squad of men fit to go anywhere and do anything.

About this time, three miners, with a number of carriers hired from adjacent islands and other parts of British Papua, started for McLaughlin's Creek by a route that, though longer, was expected to turn out much easier than that hitherto in use. The old track was followed from Tamata to Clarke's Fort, about 15 miles up, and on the other side of the Mambare. From that point, instead of striking at once into the steep ranges, it was proposed to bear to the left and keep on fairly level ground, following the foot of the range round until opposite McLaughlin's Creek, where it might reasonably be expected to strike a leading spur that would take them up to the alluvial diggings near the head of the creek.

From Clarke's Fort the track passes through uninhabited country for about 15 miles, when it crosses the upper Ope River. The river at this point is

about 100 yards wide, and can ordinarily be forded.

Here the party found themselves amongst native villages thickly populated. After a little parleying, the natives, who were congregated on the opposite bank, were induced to come across. Cordial relations were quickly established, the miners making them lavish presents from their well replenished stores of tomahawks, beads, tobacco and other articles of "trade." As the sequel proved, however, it would have been wiser to have avoided rousing the cupidity of the natives by an injudicious display of what was, in the savages' eyes, boundless wealth.

The fact of the natives bringing their women and children appeared to be a guarantee of good faith, and not, as it subsequently turned out, part of a preconcerted scheme, concocted by a clever scoundrel, who had temporarily been employed in the native police and who had been one of the principal actors in the cold-blooded murder, about twelve months previously, of the then Resident Magistrate, Green, and several native police.

The exchange of compliments concluded, the mining party prepared to cross the river. Each of the white men was accompanied by two natives, ostensibly for the purpose of assistance, as the river runs somewhat strongly and is chest deep in the middle. When they had proceeded about halfway across, at a given signal each of the white men was seized by his two native companions and thrown in the water, while the rest of the savages made a general rush upon the unfortunate defenceless carriers for the "loot." But at this critical moment one of the carriers—a powerful Taupota man named Sigareni—rushed to his master's aid and dragged his assailants off, thus giving him a chance to rise and draw his revolver. This action saved the lives of the white men, who, with most of their carriers, escaped and returned to Tamata. They had, however, lost all their baggage. Three of their carriers were killed and eaten, and one of the whites had an ugly dent in his head inflicted by a stone—a mark that he carried to his grave.

Upon receiving the news, Alick, my subordinate officer, was dispatched with 15 police to endeavour if possible, to recover the booty and capture the ringleaders of the disturbance. This step had evidently been foreseen by the natives, as, upon reaching the Ope, he was attacked by them in great force. They were driven back and the river was crossed in safety, but they returned twice to the attack. No prisoners were taken, and, as might have been expected, it was found that the "spolia opima" of the previous raid had already been divided among the victors. Consequently there was but little of it left to be discovered in the village huts. Ammunition was getting scarce, and under all circumstances Alick deemed it advisable to return with his men to the Tamata station and report.

The prime instigator of the outbreak was stated to have fallen in the course of one of the attacks on the police; but the net results of the expedition had been indecisive and unsatisfactory, and I therefore decided to go myself with the Assistant Warden and 25 police and bring matters to a final issue. Several miners also asked to be allowed to accompany me, with a view to making their way to McLaughlin's Creek, and the whole party, including carriers, then numbered about a hundred souls.

Nothing of importance happened before reaching the Ope; but I had noticed fresh footprints on the track for several miles and therefore knew that our approach would be heralded by spies and scouts. I was consequently not surprised to find the natives drawn up in force on the opposite bank. A long palaver ensued without result, beyond confirming the statement that their leader had fallen in the previous skirmish. They refused to meet us as friends or to allow us to enter their territory. We therefore abandoned negotiations and crossed the river, the Ope men falling back as we advanced.

After proceeding about four miles without molestation, we came to a village the name of which we subsequently ascertained to be Buruku-tutu. The population, which probably numbered some 400, hastily took flight upon our approach, and could not be persuaded to return. Here we established ourselves for the night, taking the precaution of clearing all the timber and undergrowth within 40 or 50 yards of the outskirts and posting double sentinels, as it seemed likely that we might be rushed during the night. The natives were prowling about all night long, but owing to our vigilance no surprise attack was made upon us.

Next morning during early breakfast I sent out a party to reconnoitre, as our road continued through long cane grass, from which the hostile natives could easily effect considerable damage upon passing travellers, without being seen themselves. Our hasty meal was barely concluded before the scouts returned with the report that a number of spear traps had been set for us along the track and a large body of fully armed natives in a very excited state was mustering at another village about half a mile away. Evidently they meant mischief, and I came to the conclusion that it would be better to leave the miners and carriers in camp and go to meet the enemy than to run the risk of their waylaying us along the track.

"Fall in, Corporal!"

"Very good, Sir!"

In about the time it takes to write it, the men were drawn up, Alick being right-hand man. At that moment—"Boom, boom, boom!" came the deep sound of the great native war-drum, followed by a rolling "rataplan" and a tremendous shout, ending with a fierce "Ha—ha—ha!" that caused the blood to tingle and the fists to clench involuntarily.

I glanced down the line and was interested to observe the attitude of the men. Slightly leaning forward, with their lips parted a little and teeth shewing in a sort of snarl, their fighting blood was plainly up. Alick had adopted the same posture and expression, and the old saying about the slight difference between civilised and savage man passed through my mind. A hasty inspection of rifles and haversacks satisfied me that all was right. I explained to the men that I wished to advance cautiously and take the enemy by surprise in order to capture prisoners if possible, and then gave the word "Forward!"

Alick led the way, with Corporal Maipu, and I brought up the rear to guard against being taken by surprise in that quarter. Both Alick and myself were armed with 12-chambered Winchesters (excellent weapons for bush work where the range seldom exceeds 400 yards) and 450 calibre revolvers. The men all carried Sniders, a bullet from which, if it hit the mark, is far more effectual than the projectile thrown by the Lee Enfield Carbine.

We moved rapidly but noiselessly; nevertheless our object was frustrated by the foe, who were on the look-out. A confused noise in the front apprised me that they had taken the initiative and had attacked.

I and my men doubled up as hard as we could run, spears and bullets were already flying. Just as I overtook the Corporal, "Swish!" came a heavy black-palm spear from the right and passed through his leg. The force of the blow momentarily staggered him; but he never uttered a word. Bending down, he snapped the spear with his right hand (he was a very powerful man) and continued fighting with 18 inches of barbed spear-head sticking through his leg. His assailant fell next moment to bullets fired simultaneously by myself and Alick, who was by my side.

A man darted out from behind a coconut tree with the intention of driving his spear through me, but my levelled rifle caused him to jump as quickly back before I could pull the trigger. Another man behind the same tree then tried his hand, with the same result. While this game of bo-peep was going on, Alick suddenly put his rifle over my shoulder and fired.

"D—n it, Alick! Why did you do that?—You have nearly deafened me!" I exclaimed.

"Look there!" was Alick's sole reply, as he pointed at the body of a native five or six yards to the left. The fellow had taken advantage of my pre-occupation and endeavoured to spear me from the left, when Alick rolled him over just as he had his spear raised.

Meantime a very free fight was going on elsewhere. Having got to close quarters, the natives were fighting chiefly with club and shield, while my men were compelled to club their rifles. One of the police was knocked senseless and two others were slightly wounded, in addition to the corporal. In a hand-to-hand conflict like this, twenty-five men, picked and trained as they were, stood a chance of being overwhelmed by sheer numbers, although they were fighting like fiends. More than one had dropped his weapon and was grappling with his opponent. Alick, however, seemed to be ubiquitous, and the magazine rifles and revolvers ultimately turned the scale in our favour. Slowly the natives began to retire under volleys of bullets from 27 rifles; but it was a dignified retreat, just a few breaking into a dog-trot. I could not but admire the pluck of these men who had now engaged the police four times and did not appear to be yet satisfied.

Leaving a dozen men on guard, I obtained sufficient proof that the inhabitants had been implicated in the attack upon and robbery of the mining party, but recovered no property of any value. As there was a possibility of the main camp being attacked, I decided to return at once, all the wounded, with the exception of the corporal, being able to walk.

We had succeeded in taking several prisoners, whom I now proceeded to interview. One of these was a withered old hag who, clad in a witch's dress consisting of a cap and shirt of native bark-cloth on which were neatly sewn a kind of native beads known as "Job's tears," had been very conspicuous in haranguing and inciting the warriors in their attack. The prisoners evidently expected a short shrift and little mercy. I once more assured them that the Government did not wish to be constantly fighting with them but only to pass through the land unmolested. I explained why we wished to do so and how impossible it was for them to resist. On the other hand I promised that no harm should be done to their gardens or possessions, and pointed out the advantages that would ensue upon the establishment of peaceful relations. Finally, to their surprise, I released all but the old witch with a trifling present to each, and requested them to persuade their leading men to come in and talk matters over, which they did next day, when I also released the old lady.

From what transpired it appeared that they had lost heavily in the preceding day's skirmish and were satisfied that further resistance was useless. They were unable to return any of the stolen property, which had by this time been distributed and bartered away to numerous other tribes, but in partial compensation their gardens of taro (or what is known as "koko" in West Africa), yams, coconuts, sugar-cane, betelnut, etc. were placed at the disposal of the Government party and miners and carriers while in the locality.

No further contretemps occurred, and since then natives from those parts have frequently visited the Government station at Tamata in a friendly manner. In fact a circumstance that has frequently deeply impressed me is the rapidity with which these people, shy and suspicious by nature and upbringing, learn to place implicit confidence in the British officer.

Some of these tribes are of magnificent physique, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the Government will continue their cautious policy in introducing European settlement and exercise a paternal supervision over the future welfare of these islanders.

H. S. R.

Mainly for Women

Conducted by "Egeria"

"SOME" CHEAP DRESS

Under the heading "An Accomplishment Worth While," an American paper publishes a paragraph about Miss Margaret Nolan, of Des Moines, Iowa, who made the graduation dress which she wore at a total cost of 30 cents! It seems there was a competition of some sort, one can guess that it was initiated by a man, and that it was to induce the girls to study economy in clothes, amongst other studies; and the winner beat her nearest competitor by 20 cents; also we are told she bought four yards of cloth at five cents a yard, a three-yard lace remnant at five cents, a dozen buttons for three cents, and she used two cents' worth of thread. When she wore the dress she graduated from the eighth grade at the age of 13 years.

Probably the strain on five cents a yard stuff finished the dress in one wearing! And a three-yard lace remnant for five cents!! What amount of sweating went on to enable such a sale? And is the accomplishment of making a dress for 30 cents worth while?

Of course, a man passed the paragraph along to me, and naturally with the comment: "There is something well worth a par!"

But as I had just spent—well I would not like to say how much more on a dress—I did not bubble over with the expected enthusiasm at the skill of the girl in making the dress, or her wonderful endeavour in making it at a cost of 30 cents. I felt sorry for her—sorry that she considered it worth while. Every girl and every woman who can make their own clothes are to be commended certainly; but who are they that do it from choice?

Most of the women I know who can do this thing well, have either learnt and paid for their lessons, or they have learnt and been paid by their employers. But if every woman and every girl emulated this brilliant and shining example, how would the sewing women of the world fare? I know a woman who bought some paint and proceeded to paint her summer house—just to amuse herself mostly—and every man who saw her hurled at her head the accusation that she was taking the bread out of a good man's mouth—but no man would say that of a woman who did other women's work. One mere man remarked on reading about Miss Nolan: "What a valuable acquisition as a wife"; but mere men never do make these skilful and accomplished and economical girls their wives. The poor things go on making cheap dresses all their lives and envying those wives whose husbands pay for smart toilettes, and who for the most part, be it said, hate to see their wives in "home-made" frocks; but they certainly have benefited by being able to make their own frocks—if they couldn't they would never have any at all.

The girl or woman who wears her own-made frocks, and who is not a professional wears them because she has to do so, and not from choice—I know my sex too well—or they may do so to win a competition or for any other old reason except that she likes it.

THAT "30-CENT" DRESS

From another correspondent I have received the following to which I shall reply later on:—

"Dear Egeria—As the man who gave you the cutting about the cheap home-made dress, that won the prize in the competition for the graduation dresses in the American school referred to, and as you say, gave it with the 'natural' remark that it was well worth a par, permit me to suggest kindly that you have entirely mistaken both my intention and that of those who promoted the competition. No sensible man is foolish

enough to suggest that all women's dresses shall be home-made, and that at a cost of 30 cents (American). Every man understands that women must have dresses costing more, and that all women cannot, and should not make their own costumes. Every sensible husband and father recognises that his wife and his daughters should be properly attired, and he is prepared to spend upon a perfectly natural and legitimate desire all that he can spend within the limits of his income and the other demands upon it.

"But you must be aware that behind such a competition as that which evelved the home-made dress costing only 30 cents, there was no intention to inaugurate a movement to garb wives and daughters in such simple costumes. The purpose was greater and much more sensible; beneficial alike to woman as to man. You must have seen in your school days the pernicious results of encouraging girls to appear at school festivals such as graduation ceremonies, in the most elaborate and expensive frocks their parents could afford, or could be worried into providing, frequently beyond their means. You must have seen the vulgar and ostentatious display of finery by girls whose parents happened to have the money with which to deck their children. What was the result? The inflation of the ideas of importance of the wearers; the hurt to the feelings of less fortunate children, and the encouragement of false notions of the relative importance of things. I take it you will agree that the be-all and end-all of a girl's or a woman's existence is not to out-dress her fellows. If you do not agree, then what becomes of woman's claim to equality with man in everything? Man does not exist to wear better clothes than other men, and the same American fathers who conceived the idea of encouraging simplicity and economy among the girls of the particular school referred to, would have no need to institute such a competition among their sons. These same fathers would be quite prepared, if such a thing were possible, to agree that every graduation dress should cost, let us say \$25, if that be a reasonable price for such a dress. They did not aim to clothe their women-folk in sweated materials at a ridiculous cost. They aimed to teach the girls that there was more virtue in being able to make their own dresses, and wear them, even when they cost only 30 cents, than to be parading before a whole class of differently-circumstanced girls in frocks that might have cost as high as \$200.

"Let me ask you what would be one result of such a competition, assuming that the girls and women present could overcome their mystification at how one of their kind could make a dress for 30 cents. Would it not be that dress would occupy less attention, and that scholastic attainments exhibited by even the humblest and poorest would take their proper place within the perspective of those present? You know what extravagance, in dress leads to when encouraged among schoolgirls. She who wears a \$50 dress for graduation—one occasion in a lifetime—must perforce create a desire in all the other girls for similar expensive costumes. The parents suffer, if they be poor, no less than the girl herself, when the latter comes home outshone and discontented; her head filled with foolish notions about the importance of dress, notions gained from the equally foolish remarks of every other girl and woman. The wearer of the most extravagant dress in turn wants to continue her conquests. Her wedding must see her in a gown that costs probably a

year's savings, and an orgy of dress extravagance is entered upon.

"If the men who instituted the competition had made such a proposal for limiting the cost of the dresses of grown women, they would have convicted themselves of execrable folly, but as clearly the idea was the inculcation of a proper perception of the relative importance of things, in young and impressionable minds, why attack them, as though they had entered upon a dark and despicable conspiracy to rob woman of her rights, one of which is to be as well dressed as she, or her husband can afford?"

PARISIAN FASHIONS.

As a contrast to the above, the fashions for the Gay Parisienne by a correspondent will read interesting.

Soft warm days and lengthening shadows announce the return of autumn. The boulevardiers, after a short flight, have returned to their well-known haunts, and fashion with her usual insouciance forecasts her vagaries. One would have thought she would be sensible and wise for once as she has been sobered in hue, but not she! With the privilege of a spoiled and petted darling, she is more didactic, bizarre, impractical, yet as wholly fascinating as ever. Skirts grow wider and shorter, and boot-tops higher. All materials are dearer, and the prices of leather mount daily, but what reckes she? Does she not know that the more fantastic, the less so-did, the more exacting she can be, the more fully she charms and distracts and the more employment she gives to those who have her to thank for their daily bread. If Madame would only as promptly render her dues to her couturière as Fashion does hers to society there would be little to complain of in her world. Choice and style of dress is still restricted. It could not be otherwise, for it is yet possible, on very still days, to hear the boom of the distant guns dropping their shells at intervals over unhappy Soissons and Rheims, and all social affairs are simple gatherings in the home, with an occasional matinée and the ever increasingly popular "five o'clock." Dinner gowns are rarely more elaborate than those the Parisienne would select for a quiet dinner with her mother-in-law to read over the latest letters from the front.

Woollen goods are dear and very scarce, and but a limited supply can be obtained from England, where, though every loom is doing its utmost, they cannot begin to provide enough. It is for this reason, doubtless, that silks, velvets and voiles are used so much in this autumn's models. I have even seen so bizarre a combination as shepherd's plaid cloth mixed with voile and worn over a silk slip. There was a broad hem and collar and cuffs of the plaid and a few strips of the latter to strengthen the seams, the rest being in voile. I can't say I quite liked it. It was too reminiscent of grandmother's scrap-bag and the rather dreadful things which used to come out of it—ends of bed-spreads in patchwork, ragmats and bits of odd portieres.

Tailor-made costumes still incline to the military effect which is, after all, natural enough, as such costumes are made for hard wear and must be simple in cut. It does not seem possible, alas, to get away from the over-wide skirt though many women here absolutely refuse to wear them as short as Dame Fashion desires. It is only the extremists, however, who have taken to those measuring five yards round.

Military toques, including some quite bewitching models with variegated tassels, are frequently seen. The more fancy shapes are worn much higher on the head than formerly and have a most alarming tilt in the back. No more comfortable bonnet-like hats pulled well down on the head and almost hiding the eyes. My readers must prepare to coil their hair well down on the back of their heads as those wonderful erections right on top are no longer to be encouraged. Yes, it must be quite on the back and must increase both in volume and projection. In fact one must look as much

like one of Du Maurier's heroines as possible even to the adoption of those funny little ruffles creeping up the sleeves almost to the shoulders like caterpillars in motion. Another ruffle effect is that produced by a long and somewhat loose swathed sleeve, having an inverted ruffle round the arm hole. The sleeve tapers towards the wrist where it terminates in a falling ruffle. This inverted ruffle may be regarded as a revival of late Victorian fashion or as a new development of the epaulet. The line between the shoulder and the arm is to become more marked. In fact, almost everything we took off or discarded in women's dress for a generation or two is now put on or is soon to be put on again. I am waiting breathlessly for the "bustle," and the rows of overlapping shell or bone buttons, both to be regarded as the last word in uselessness! *Mais que voulez-vous!* It is the imperious decree that one must follow if one would be smart!

Few theatres are open, so the few which are so are crowded to excess. A most touching scene took place at the recent re-opening of the theatre Sarah Bernhardt. Everyone felt that it would be like the glorious artist to set her approval on the brilliant play, "Vierge de Lutece," by Monsieur Villeroi, by being present at the first performance. The theatre was crowded, and when Madame Bernhardt appeared in the shadow of her box, which had been beautifully decorated with a regular framework of rare blossoms, the enthusiasm of the vast audience could not be controlled. There were continued cries of "Vive Sarah," "Brava Sarah," and many old friends pressed forward to bestow a greeting, and only dispersed reluctantly when the three vigorous raps were given which announced the rise of the curtain. Madame Bernhardt received the artists in her box after the play; bestowing on them warm words of praise and encouragement. The majority of the audience kept their eyes on their beloved Sarah rather than on the stage, for even as a spectator she was still the towering artist and now more so than ever, since her courage has lifted her above her martyrdom.

I have seen a few evening gowns lately with trains, but they seem to have absolutely nothing to do with the skirt proper, but rather to have been added as an afterthought. I must confess to finding them tremendously amusing, and rather practical, for as all late afternoon and dinner gowns are semi-decolletee it is quite possible to take a long and rather triangular strip of soft material, embroidered perhaps, and edged with soft fur, throw the narrow end over the shoulders, wind once round the waist, distribute the centre fullness gracefully over the hips, leaving a long end to trail a yard on the floor, behind, and thus produce a full evening costume. The effect is somewhat like that of a peacock, with the short skirt underneath showing an expanse of fine silk hose in dainty slippers, but it is *a la mode!*

Fortunately, all of the hats worn at present are not small. While the toque, in velvet or feathers, is perhaps the most popular, a concession is made to those whose style of face and head demands a larger chapeau. Very becoming are the large soft brims of velvet, slightly bent back from the face. A very pretty one is in pale grey and very deep smoke velvet, with a touch of silver in the velvet band which holds the simple feather decoration.

A costume is of *bienue marine* voile, with bolero and part of skirt of velvet of a darker shade. The corsage is of rose ninon, covered with white mousseline do soie. The corners of the bolero are turned back, suggestive of *la mode militaire*. In fact, boleros do the most surprising things, sometimes turning into fichus and sometimes ending in sashes or odd belts. They seem to feel that they do not belong to the costumes and are doing their best to correct an effect of incongruity.

In mentioning boots, earlier in this article, I forgot to say that the latest, highest topped ones, lace on the side.

Land of Lilliput.

Conducted by Egeria

My dear Lilliputians,

Are you not all glad of the beautifully cool weather we are having for Christmas? I am sure all of you who have taken part in the displays and entertainments at your schools are, for when the heat is very bad, it makes everybody disagreeable in spite of themselves and the nice Christmas thoughts they should have.

I went to a play the other evening, and saw quite a number of "Thoughts." There was "Merry Thought," a pretty, dainty Lilliputian, but one which we cannot always entertain; then there was "Loving Thought," a blue-eyed and blue-clad Lilliputian, who was never too tired nor too busy to carry loving messages, and I saw "Bad Thought," too, all clad in scarlet; but all the Lilliputians around him were so happy and merry that "Bad Thought" flew away very quietly. All the many who took part in this play looked as if "Merry Thought" or "Loving Thought" were constant companions.

Of course, you have all read Robinson Crusoe." Some years ago every child read this book about the man who lived so long alone on Juan Fernandez Island. Now we hear of another Robinson Crusoe, from a letter written by a midshipman on board a British ship which rounded up the Konigsberg. He says:—

We had to go to Aldabra Island, which is about 400 miles east of Zanzibar. We arrived at dawn one day, and a landing party was sent ashore to find out what they could. While we were doing this the old — was going to steam round the island, a distance of about 60 miles, to see if the enemy was on the other side. Well, away we went, all merry and bright, and when we got within about 400 yards of the beach a boat put off with a white man in it. He turned out to be a Frenchman, the only white man on the island. When he came close to us he asked us what we wanted, and we said we were going to land, so he showed us the way through the reefs. When we got ashore he very hospitably refused to do any business till we had gone to his shanty and had a cup of coffee. S— and I, not having had any breakfast, were delighted. When we arrived at the house, a gigantic black man handed us each a green cocoanut in the husk, with a hole cut in the end, full of delicious cocoanut milk.

The Frenchman (who spoke good English) had run out of tobacco, and when we offered him a cigarette he nearly wept with joy. He lives an absolutely Robinson Crusoe existence. He didn't even know that Turkey was at war, and the last news he had was that the Formidable was sunk. The only papers he had were two magazines of 1913 and one of 1911. He informed us that he had read these over and over again until he almost knew them by heart.

When we offered to send him off papers, tobacco, etc., from the ship, he did not know how to thank us. We went all over the island (or, rather the inhabited part of it) and saw everything. There are flamingoes, ibis, frigate birds, and I don't know how many more varieties, which you usually see in a zoo. The business is chiefly turtle-catching. He took us to see the enclosure in which he keeps the turtles which he is going to send away alive. There were about 60 of the largest turtles I have ever seen in my life. It appears that they catch on an average 60 turtles a night in the season. Most of those of course they kill, but they keep some alive to send to Europe, where they fetch as much as £120 each.

After being on the island about four hours our ship appeared, so we had to put off. On leaving he made us a present of a live turtle, which had just been caught, weighing 350lb. Some

turtle! Of course we thanked him, and when we reached the ship we sent him some biscuits, milk, tobacco, etc., and enough reading matter to last him for six months.

I wonder if "Merry Thought" and "Loving Thought" ever visited this lonely man!

Now I will tell you something which will make you smile. Do you know that there is a place in the world where they shoe geese? Vilna or Wilna, which the Russians left some little time ago, is in a district celebrated for producing geese, and these are driven to very distant markets. To prevent the birds getting footsore on the long journey, they are made during the late autumn to practise the now notorious German "goose-step," first in tar, and then through fine sand. The geese are thus provided with perfectly fitting pairs of boots, in which they can comfortably perform the 200-mile march to the goose fair at Warsaw without having to cackle for a chiropodist. This reads like a joke, does it not?

This week your story is called

"The Rose's Lover,"

and written by Lucy Murray for a New Zealand paper. I hope you will like it.

The nightingale was very much in love—there could be no doubt about that. For generation after generation one of his family had adored one of the Rose's housemaid, and he felt as if all the loves of all the other nightingales for all the other roses in the past were outpouring from his little heart to-day!

His lady was no palid rosebud, frail, and fading ere yet in full blossom. Ah no! She was a great, deep red queen, such a one as might have driven an artist into an intoxication of colour madness. Each rich, ripe leaf was daintily curled as for a ball-room, and from the curves a sweet, bewildering fragrance stole.

From his perch on the old willow near, the nightingale kept guard—quite a peaceful one—but the day was near its noon. Then, all suddenly, a new feeling awakened within him—jealousy!

A daring bee had come slowly along the garden walk, and playing about from flower to flower reached the sweet Rose-Queen, and—oh, poor nightingale—planted a lingering kiss on her crimson cheek.

For a long, eternal moment he remained thus, then he fluttered busily away to return, and bury himself deeply in her breast.

The nightingale was mad with fury, and just for a minute he decided to attack the bee, but as he approached, the intended victim rose into the air, and before he realised it, had gone beyond his sight.

What could the nightingale do? In his passion he besought the sun above to fling all his white rays down on the hated bee, and burn him to death in the molten heat. But the sun only laughed, and replied that he was too busy to attend to so slight a matter.

Then the nightingale petitioned the raindrops that they would fall upon and drown the bee, but the raindrops were too engrossed in bathing the rose to even hear him.

Lastly, he called on the winds to rise up and blow the bee into the sand deserts, far, far away; but they also gave him little heed.

Their despair seized on the nightingale and for some hours it seemed as if all joy had fled from his eye. Even his worst enemy might have pitied him.

But relief was at hand. Suddenly along came the bee once more, sailing lightly on, and as he neared the rose, up flew our nightingale.

"How dared you kiss that lovely

ABOUT RINGS

The first thing that the child wants by way of ornament is a ring, says a North American paper. And in the childhood of the human race the same desire was manifest.

Rings are so ancient that no one can say when or where they originated. The Egyptians had them thousands of years before Christ, and the Babylonians and Hebrews used them in very ancient times.

In that early part of the Bible, the Book of Genesis, we read:—"Pharaoh took off his ring from his hand and put it upon Joseph's hand." Curiously enough, this very ring has been found in a tomb of the Necropolis of Sakkara, near Memphis.

This is the earliest known ring, and undoubtedly rings were used at first chiefly, just as this one was used, as a mark of authority and distinction.

When reading and writing were little practised a ring with some special device served both as identification of the bearer and a mark of the writer of a document. The impression of the device on a ring went far toward giving the stamp of genuineness to a letter or contract, and to-day we preserve the legal fiction in adding seals to legal documents.

The ring or circlet of bone or shell is found in caves of prehistoric man, showing that even then rings were used for decorative purposes, and in the history of all nations there is no time at which the ring is not found.

The discovery of the ring was probably accidental. Someone twisted a bit of vine around one finger, or slipped on a perforated shell, or a disc of bone from which the marrow had been extracted, and the ring had been invented.

What Egypt and Babylon did was also done by the Greeks and Romans, and in Sparta it was found necessary to make a law against luxury by stating that none save iron rings were permitted to be worn. Luxury in rings was carried to extremes in Rome, where at first they were worn on one finger only, then on all the fingers, then on each joint of each finger, and finally a real Roman fop had to wear certain rings only on certain days in the week. Some of these Roman rings were of extraordinary size.

The ring was early used as a lover's pledge. While some assert that we owe the origin of the ring as a wedding pledge to the Romans, many believe that it goes much further back, to the Egyptians, Babylonians and Hebrews.

Among the Romans the rings was given at the engagement, probably as a pledge that the engagement to marry would be kept. Pliny says that rings in his time were of iron, but they were certainly made of gold in the second century.

In Rome, at the signing of the marriage contract, there was a great feast, and the man gave the woman a ring, which she put on her left hand, on the finger next to the smallest, for the Romans held that there

lady?" he demanded furiously.

"What lovely lady?" demanded in his turn the astonished bee.

"That royal beauty! That dazlingly brilliant creation of nature's glory," cried the nightingale, rolling out his words with fine effect.

"Where?" gasped the bee. "What do you mean?" I see only a simple, darkly-dressed lady who was very kind to me when I visited her before, giving me rarely sweet food and rest. She was goodness itself to me—but beautiful! My dear friend, you must be teasing me! She is homely as yonder black hen, of course.

And he buzzed away, leaving the nightingale to apologise for his mistrust to the rose, and learn from her the fact which he had already gathered, bewilderingly from the bee—

That wonderful as these insects are in their way, yet to their sight the dusky paucity is no duller than the rich, red rose!

Wishing you all the happiest of Christmases. With love, from

EGERIA.

was a nerve running directly from this finger to the heart. This ring was at first of iron or copper with little projections in the shape of a key to suggest that the wife had possession of her husband's keys. Later these rings became very much more costly and elaborate.

Some Roman nuptial rings had inscriptions, such as "Ama me" (love me), "Amo te" (I love thee), "Bonam vitam" (a good life). One ring picked up in the ruins of Pompei represents a man and a woman joining hands.

The use of the ring as a sign of betrothal is very general. Copts have a custom of betrothing girls at six or seven years of age by putting a ring on the finger of the girl thus "sealed." In Persia a ring is among the marriage presents made by the groom to the bride. In Spain, if a man gives a girl over twelve years of age a ring, that constitutes a betrothal, to which he may be held.

Shakespeare refers to a custom prevalent in England in his day of exchanging rings at the betrothal, as in "Twelfth Night": "Strengthened by the interchanging of rings." In Germany, the exchange of rings at the betrothal is a very common and time-honoured ceremony.

In the early Christian Church, a ring of troth was given to the woman by the man. The first Christians engraved upon their seals symbolical figures, such as the dove, fish, anchor, lyre, etc. The rings used for the marriage ceremony represented pigeons, fish, or more often two hands joined together. In the Christian weddings the same finger was used as that for the wedding ring, but not for the former reason of any connection directly with the heart.

In the ancient ritual of the English marriage the ring was placed by the husband on the top of the thumb of the left hand, with the words: "In the name of the Father"; he then moved on to the forefinger, saying: "In the name of the Son"; then to the middle finger, adding, "And of the Holy Ghost," finally placing it upon the fourth finger, with the word: "Amen."

The ring has now become so closely identified with marriage that it is regarded as the one essential sign of marriage, and many hold, especially the ignorant, that a marriage is not valid without it. But during the time of the Commonwealth in England, the Puritans seriously contemplated doing away with it, as having originated with the heathen.

One dominant superstition has been built up around the ring as a symbol of marriage; that it is bad luck and a sign of misfortune to remove the wedding ring, if only for an instant.

The plain gold ring for the wedding is modern. In ancient times it was often ornate in design, bearing a Cupid and Psyche, or a Christian device.

Rings were also used largely as amulets, either because of some word inscribed upon the ring, supposed to ward off evil spirits, or because good influences might be summoned by the wearer. The most famous of these in song and story is the "Seal of Solomon," which figures in the "Arabian Nights" and in many Oriental legends. It was supposed to be inscribed with the letters of the ineffable name of God, and to be able to summon to assist its wearer the good spirits, or jinns, and drive off the evil demons.

Under the will of Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt, who was a victim of German barbarity, having gone down in the ill-fated Lusitania, three small boys, the eldest five years, the youngest not yet old enough to talk or walk, inherit millions of pounds. The will has been filed in New York, and its clauses distribute something like £10,000,000. Mr. Vanderbilt had three sons. The eldest, William, was the son of his first wife. He inherits the trust fund of many millions left to his father by his grandfather, Cornelius Vanderbilt. The two younger sons, Alfred, aged three, and George, the baby, inherit the bulk of the fortune. To Mr. Vanderbilt's widow, who was Mrs. Smith Hollins McKim, there comes a big legacy, which includes £600,000 and the income of a trust fund of a million.

ST. LUCY'S ENGLISH SCHOOL

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

On December 3 an official examination of the pupils of St. Lucy's School in Calle Montes de Oca was held by 18 appointed teachers from the Consejo Nacional under the Presidency of Sres. Albert and Barso.

The certificates for the successful pupils were distributed on Dec. 23 by Mrs. Carey who has taken so much interest in the school and its work previous to her marriage a few months ago.

The results were surprising and reflected the highest credit on the school teaching. Before stiff examiners, even severe examiners, 97 per cent of the pupils at St. Lucy's English School were accorded certificates by the government officials.

A further examination test was held on Dec. 23, but one out of an official nature and proved equally as successful as that of the government examiners.

The Government Inspector and President Sr. Barso had a few words of congratulation to offer, especially as concerning arithmetic proficiency. This and the fact of the exceptional number (97 per cent) of certificated pupils establishes what may be termed a record in English Schools in the Argentina.

The official list is as follows:—
In official classes. (Spanish).

Sixth Grade—Boyer Abel, Dillon Eduardo A., Gandolfo Adolfo, Gómez Félix, Grassi Mauro, Lanata Osvaldo, Montanaro Lorenzo J., Peri Juan, Perrotti Francisco A., Tiano Enrique.

High Grade—Abadie Juan, Brignolo Roberto, Cambiaggio Juan, Castro Juan, Devoy Andrés, Franco Juan, Gerpe Manuel, Guasch Jaime, Kelly Santiago, Mascaretti Hugo, Mesplés Evaristo, Pereira Emilio, Perry Eduardo, Porto Aureliano.

Fourth Grade—Aeuña Juan M., Amadeo Videla Samuel, Avella José, Bentham Ernesto, Bracutto Andrés, Brignolo Luis, Beguiristain Manuel, Conti Ricardo, Corino Jacinto, Caponigro Daniel, Dibildox Ernesto, Dominguez José, Garbolino Carlos, Gareilazo Edmundo, Harris Julio, Murphy Patrio, Nuñez Julio, Paolillo Juan, Pérez Tomás, Reyno Félix, Tasso Lorenzo, Testa Pablo, Troindle Carlos, Van Oostveldt Agustín, Zanuttini Antonio.

Third Grade—Abadie Pablo, Angelucci Humberto, Barbugli José, Brignardello Atilio, Beguiristain Horacio, Blanco Amores Manuel, Gandolfo Abel, Hurley Guillermo, Languillette Carlos, Laurora Manuel, Morelli Ambrosio, Paolillo Rafael, Rodríguez Manuel, Sisman Israel, Trebino Juan.

Second Grade—Ariza Pablo, Brúnero Felipe, Escarpito Rómulo, Lanata Italo, Nuñez Carlos, Pérez Beltrán, Reino Antonio, Rosas Roberto, Smith Eduardo, Zubieta Elías.

Upper 1st—Arando Juan C., Arispe Ignacio, Conti Jorge, Descalzo Lorenzo, Goñi Adalberto, Hurley Patricio, Heras Fernando, Rosas Oscar.

Lower First—Aberastain Alberto, Andiarrena José, Arispe Federico, Archer Federico, Brunero Juan B., Gabelich Juan C., Martínez Román, Muñoz Miguel, Peri Juan, Pinasco Juan C., Schultz José.

In Official Classes (English)

Sixth Grade—Dillon Eduardo A., Tiano Enrique.

Fifth Grade—Alvarez Paulino, Boyer Abel, Bracutto Pedro, Gandolfo Adolfo, Devoy Andrés, Peri Juan, Abadie Juan, Cambiaggio Juan, Kelly Santiago, Harris Julio, Murphy Patrio, Perry Eduardo.

Fourth Grade—Lanata Osvaldo, Montanaro Lorenzo J., Perrotti Francisco A., Brignolo Roberto, Caponigro Daniel, Castro Juan, Mascaretti Hugo, Mesplés Evaristo, Nuñez Julio, Pereira Emilio, Porto Aureliano, Aeuña Juan M.

Third Grade—Gómez Félix, Grassi Mauro, Franco Juan, Luque Juan, Avella José, Beguiristain Manuel, Bentham Ernesto, Bracutto Andrés, Brignardello Atilio, Brignolo Luis, Corino Jacinto, Dibildox Ernesto, Garbolino Antonio, Languillette Ramón, Laurora Manuel, Paolillo Juan A., Pérez Tomás, Reino Félix, Testa Pablo, Trebino Juan B., Troindle Carlos, Van Oostveldt Agustín, Zanuttini

QUEEN VICTORIA COLLEGE

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

On December 23 the boys of the Queen Victoria College, San Fernando, assembled to hear the results of the examinations held during the preceding week, and to receive the prizes awarded to those who had obtained the requisite marks. Owing to recent bereavement in the family of the Head Master, there was no "fiesta" or public ceremony, as has been customary since the foundation of the College in 1896. At the commencement of the year the Boarding School Department of the College was given up, but the Day School for Boys has continued as usual. The work of the year has been directed towards a thorough preparation for life in this country, under present-day conditions, as much importance is attached by the Head Master to instruction in Spanish as in English. The classes in "General Knowledge," always a valuable part of the curriculum, have been occupied with the events of the year, and with a study of the many historical and scientific problems which the war in Europe have suggested. The College is well represented in the struggle for liberty, at least sixteen Old Boys being known to the Head Master as either at the front or preparing to serve.

The Head Master, Mr. A. Stuart Pennington, addressed the boys on their responsibilities under the new era which will be ushered in at the close of the Great War, and after reading the results of the examinations, handed to the recipients the prizes won according to the following list:—

Form V.

Albert S. Anderson: Mathematics, Geography; English and Spanish Grammar; History and General Knowledge.

Robert Kanet: Idem.

Alec. Mathews: Idem.

Form IV.

Wm. Wiedemann: Mathematics; Geography; English and Spanish Grammar; General Knowledge.

Edgar Anderson: Mathematics; English and General Knowledge.

Eduardo Hogg: Mathematics; Geography; and Spanish Grammar.

Norman Manson: Arithmetic, English and General Knowledge.

Form III.

Norman Hogg: Mathematics; Grammar; Geography; Arg. History and General Knowledge.

Percy Anderson: Geometry; Grammar, and Arg. History.

Stuart Oliphant: Mathematics and Grammar.

Thomas Jones: Argentine History and General Knowledge.

Claude Meyer: Geometry and Arg. History.

Robert Langton: Arg. History.

Form II.

Ernest Phillips: English and Spanish.

George Dougall: Idem.

Charles Mathews: Idem.

Manuel Gareia: Idem.

Form I.

Donald Mathews.

Arthur Jones.

ni Antonio, Angelucci Humberto, Blanco Amores Manuel, Abadie Pablo, Rodríguez Manuel, Morelli Ambrosio, Beguiristain Horacio, Gandolfo Abel, Gerpe Manuel, Conti Ricardo, Dominguez José, Gareilazo Edmundo, Tasso Lorenzo, Hurley Guillermo.

Second Grade—Descalzo Andrés, Guasch Jaime, Amadeo Videla Samuel, Barbugli José, Sisman Israel, Castañeira José, Muñoz Gregorio, Paolillo Rafael, Escarpito Rómulo, Rosas Roberto, Ariza Pablo, Nuñez Carlos, Reino Antonio, Lanata Italo, Brúnero Felipe, Heras Fernando, Rosas Oscar, Schultz José, Arispe Ignacio, Martínez Román.

First Grade—Arizpe F. Guasch Manuel, Pérez Beltrán, Smith Eduardo, Zubieta Elías, Arando Juan C., Conti Jorge, Descalzo Lorenzo, Goñi Adalberto, Hurley Patricio, Aberastain Alberto, Andiarrena José, Archer Federico, Brunero Juan B., Gabelich Juan C., Muñoz Miguel, Peri Juan, Pinasco Juan C.

CAROL SERVICE

AT DR. SMITH MEMORIAL HALL.

The Dr. Smith Hall, Belgrano, was filled on Dec. 23 on the occasion of the Carol Service. There was just that nip in the air which, with the cold moonlight, helped the exile to forget that the trees are in full leaf and that midsummer is raging. It directed the fancy to other nights when the voices of the choristers have risen from an iron-bound road, a world dumb with snow, or been heard fitfully in the lashing gusts of a squall. These old favourites do one infinite good to hear, and the programme both as set forth and performed was good in every way. A curious feature of a function of this kind is that the sacred character of the edifice, the sight of Gothic windows cheeks any unseemly tendency to "prophane" applause, while there is an uneasy feeling that the prayers, reading and sermon have somehow been omitted.

Except for the fact that Mr. F. Adle had unfortunately been prevented from attending by indisposition, the programme was gone through as published:—

Instrumental Introduction.

Hymn No. 126 (V. V. 1, 2, 3 and 7), "O for a thousand tongues to sing," the Congregation.

Solo, "Lift thine eyes," Mr. F. Bideleux.

Carol No. 6, "The First Nowell," the Choir.

Carol, "Hark the Angels Singing," the Misses Young and Choir.

Hymn No. 41, "O come, all ye faithful," the Congregation.

Intermezzo, violin, Mrs. Ida Davis.

Solo, "The Dawn of Redemption," Miss Muriel Marr.

Anthem, "Christians Awake," the Choir.

Carol No. 7, "Jesu, Hail! O God most holy," the Choir.

Solo, "Nazareth," Mr. F. Bideleux.

Quartette, "Sleep, Holy Babe," Miss Lulu Lumsden, Miss Jeannie Young, Mr. F. Tribe, and Mr. F. C. Lee.

Carol No. 33 "Cradle Song," the Choir.

Solo, "Ave Maria," Miss Lulu Lumsden.

Te Deum Laudamus.

Hymn No. 134, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," the Congregation.

Mr. Bideleux has nearly entirely got rid of his late throat attack, and sang "Lift thine eyes" and "Nazareth" in excellent style. In the finale of the last he displayed great power and feeling. "The First Nowell" is a very fine carol, and the choir rendered it in an unexceptional manner, which was a delight. It was quite evident that the congregation enjoyed "O come, all ye faithful," one of the finest of all the Christmas hymns, and it was delivered both with precision and gusto. It may be remarked that the choir, consisting of some half dozen male voices and eleven ladies, sang excellently well together, and with good effect and expression. They were most capably supported throughout by the Rev. W. M. Lalng at the piano, Mr. R. H. Roberts at the harmonium, and Mrs. Ida Davis, who is a violinist of real ability. "Christians, awake!" is a fine anthem, but of course an entirely different setting to the hymn of that name. Miss Muriel Marr acquitted herself well in "The Dawn of Redemption," and Miss Lulu Lumsden's rendering of "Ave Maria" was excellent; she has a clear and flexible voice.

The quartette, "Sleep, Holy Babe," and "The Cradle Song" are both delightful pieces. Of all the settings of the Te Deum, it may be said that they are majestic and rich. There are few anthems or canticles more impressive than this, and it lost nothing in the hands of the choir.

The service terminated with the hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," which with its rolling refrain, formed an admirable close to a truly enjoyable evening. Mr. R. H. Roberts on behalf of the choir, thanked those present, expressing their gratification at the number of the gathering, and thanking all who had contributed to the collection (in kind) for the Children of the Belgrano Home Christmas Treat, and announcing a service

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

The British steamer Avocet had a thrilling adventure with a squadron of German aeroplanes while on a voyage from Rotterdam to Manchester. She was attacked by three aircraft which came from Belgium, and for half an hour or more was under fire, and menaced by bombs, of which 35 were dropped. The crew of the ship used rifles against the attackers, and the Chief Officer sent up a rocket as a distress signal, and nearly brought down one of the aeroplanes. The bomb-dropping was erratic and not one struck the Avocet, though she was hit by machine gun bullets. The adventure is made the subject of our first illustration this week. All attention is now centred on the Balkans situation and the threatened attack on Egypt. We are able to give a number of pictures of special interest illustrating various phases of the campaign. In the first we have a view of a French hospital station on the railway line near Strumitza which was in the hands of the Allies for a time but had to be abandoned. The second picture gives in map form the chief points of military interest in the Balkans, and will help to explain the cablegrams now coming through regarding the operations of the Allies. In the following picture we get an idea of the modernization of the Greek army which is now uniformed in khaki and has almost entirely discarded the old fighting costume. The picture of the flight of the Serbians before the invading armies of Teutons and Bulgars is an artist's conception of the scenes depicted by war correspondents in the Balkans who described the frantic haste of the inhabitants to get away from the enemy. Serbia had already experienced the horrors of invasion and knew what fate awaited her people when the Austrians and the Bulgars came in strength and as conquerors. The following photograph is self-explanatory, representing as it does the condition of the Polish refugees before the German advance. The final picture gives a fair idea of the strong British military post at Aden, a fortified town on the South West coast of Arabia at the entrance to the Red Sea. The Teutonic forces are threatening an advance along the coast and it may transpire that Aden will play an important part yet in the war.

"BOLETIN DE LA GUERRA!"

No. 7 of the *Boletin de la Guerra* issued by the employés of the F. C. Geste contains interesting correspondence from several members now on active service or under training for it. They include Mr. Appleyard, who was at Loos; Mr. H. F. Bedington, who is in Uganda chasing Germans and who mentions "There is good shooting here"; Mr. A. Mackenzie, who has been off Cape Helles and has met Achi Baba; Mr. S. F. Cresswell, who has become Lieutenant of gunners; Mr. J. P. Munro, who enlisted at Bristol; Mr. H. Hopley, who has been in a hot corner "somewhere" in France; Mr. Garner, who was at Hooge and got a bullet in the head; Mr. W. H. Hine, who enjoys the spectacle of German aeroplanes being shot down by our own.

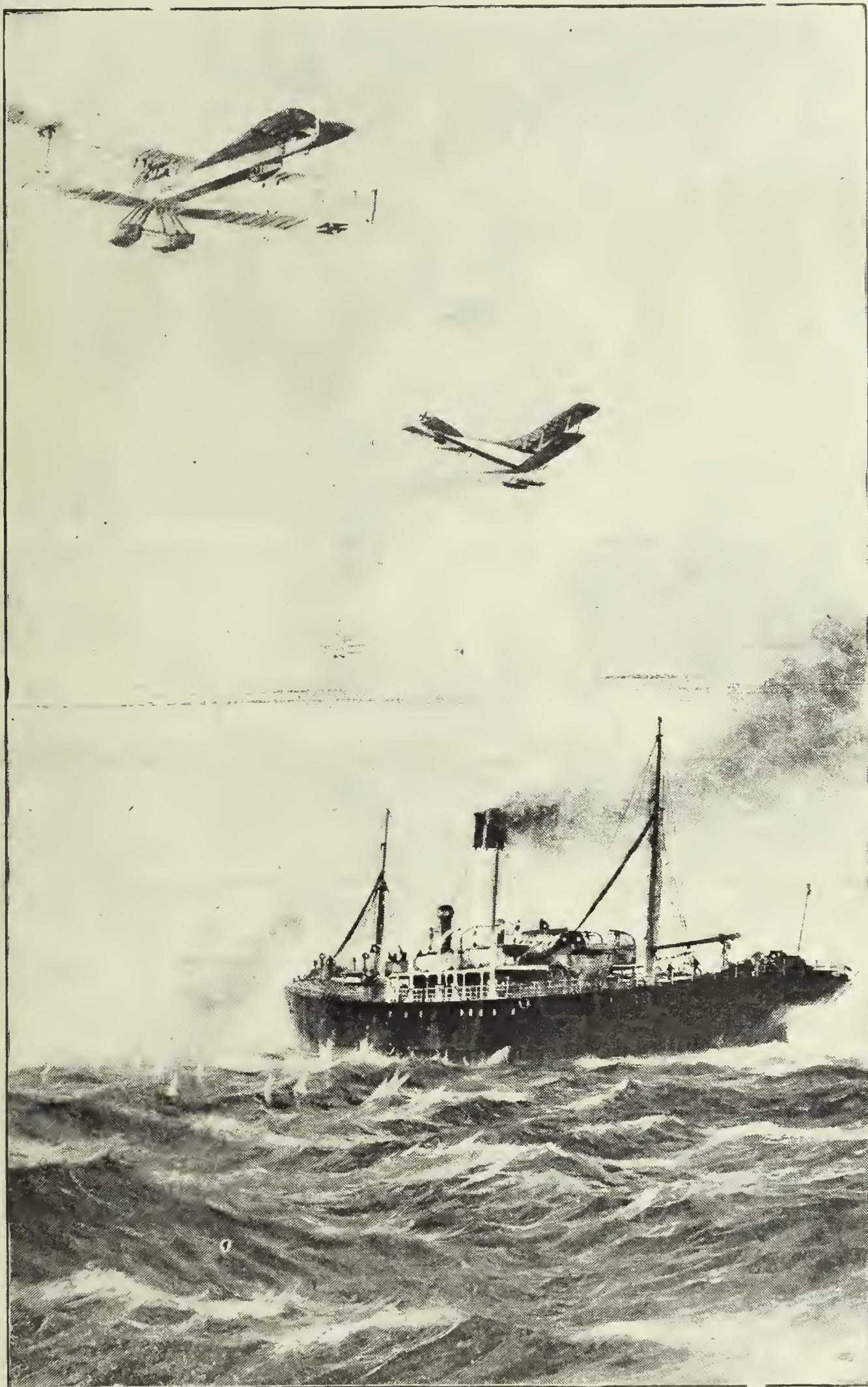
on Sunday night with Christmas music. One would willingly have heard more; how delightful, for instance, "Good King Wenceslas looked out on the Feast of Stephen," "I saw three ships," or "The Boar's Head" (a rather mundane carol), and as one departed the lines came in mind,

"Many a carol

Old and saintly,

Sang the minstrels and the Waits."

Such music is a great preacher, and levels the barriers erected by the socialist and sceptic like a house of cards before a gale.



THE BRITISH STEAMER AVOCET ATTACKED BY GERMAN AEROPLANES IN THE NORTH SEA.



FRENCH POSTS ON THE RAILWAY LINE NEAR STRUMITZA.



THE CHIEF POINTS OF MILITARY INTEREST IN THE BALKANS.



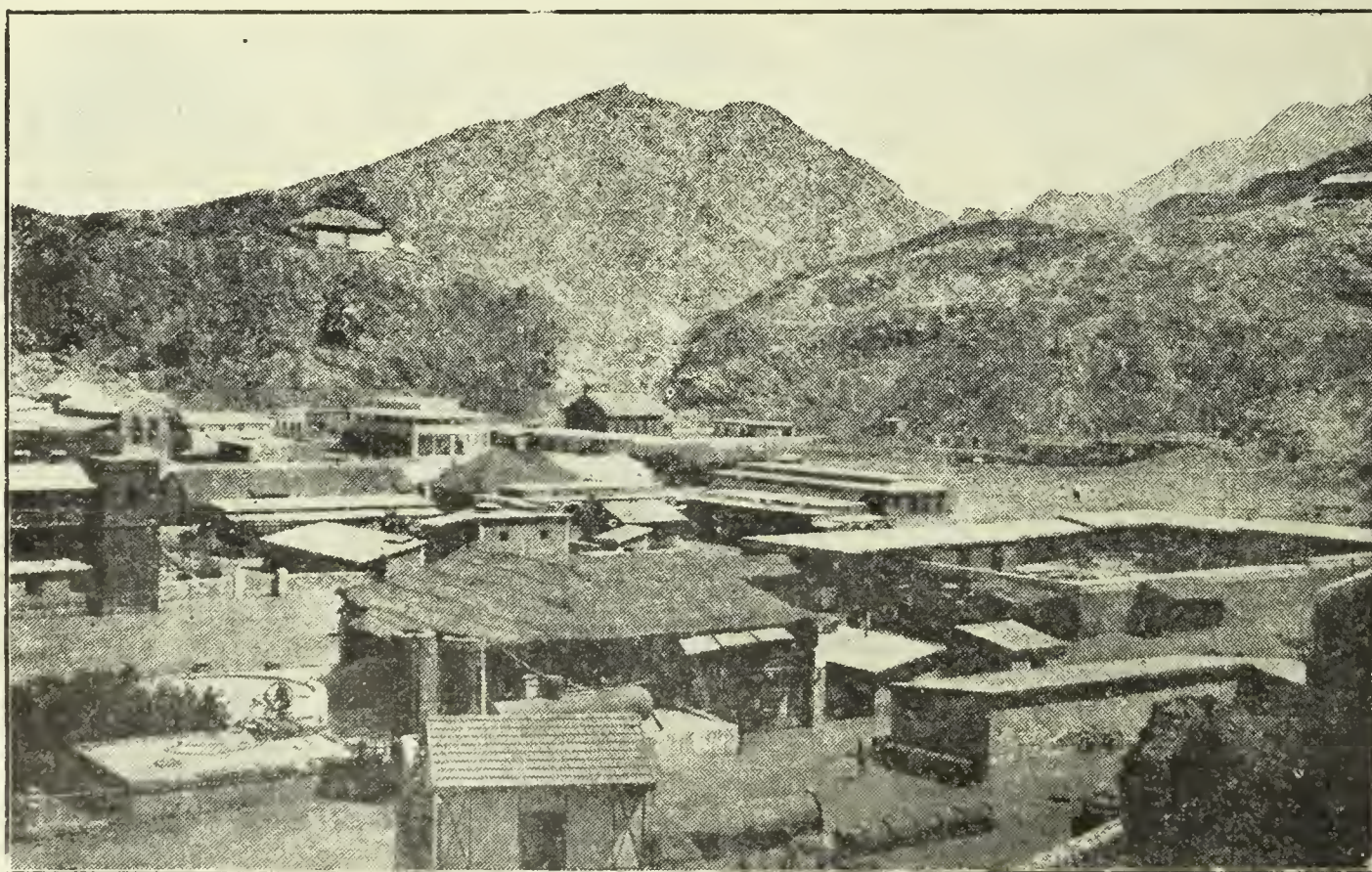
GREEK OFFICERS IN FIELD SERVICE UNIFORM ON THE QUAY AT SALONICA.



WHAT WAR MEANS TO SERBIA VILLAGERS FLEEING BEFORE THE INVADING ARMIES.



HOMELESS POLES IN FLIGHT BEFORE THE GERMANS.



THE FORTIFIED PORT OF ADEN AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE RED SEA.

REBEL OR LOYALIST?

The Real General De Wet

A FORMER FREE STATER'S VIEWS

"De Wet is not one of the old British-hating Boers at all; as a matter of fact, he has always had strong sympathies with Britain. The real cause of all the recent troubles has been the feeling between De Wet and his fellow Free Staters on the one hand and General Botha on the other."

This is the opinion expressed by a former Commandant in the service of the Orange Free State, Mr. D. M. Bresler, in an interview with a representative of THE HERALD.

"The story of disturbances in South Africa," continued Mr. Bresler, "is a long one. It dates back to the days immediately following the Boer War of 1881, and is purely political in character. At that time, although it is not generally known, a movement was on foot in Cape Colony, headed by Mr. J. H. Hofmeyer and inspired by Sir H. de Villiers, the Chief Justice—the real fathers of the present South African Union—to form an organisation to consider the best steps to take to ensure the future of South Africa.

"Meetings were held in various parts of the country, and the subject was discussed in many forms for several years; finally it took expression in the formation of the Afrikaner Bond. This Bond had as its avowed policy the union of all South Africans so as to form a colony similar to that which is in existence to-day, and in its programme there was no thought of the establishment of a Republic. What was desired was an autonomous South Africa under British protection.

"Now the Transvaal and the Orange Free State did not officially recognise this bond, but in sentiment the Free State supported it; and afterwards, when Cecil Rhodes became a member and was endeavouring to bring about the desired Union, the then-President of the Orange Free State, Mr. Reitz, worked in hand with him. As a matter of fact, one of Reitz' own children was baptised 'Cecil Rhodes.' Sentiment in the State was all for the movement, and even in the Transvaal there was a strong and growing party in favour of it. The only powerful influence against it was that of President Kruger and his party, but which was becoming smaller as years went on, and only another election was necessary to ensure the deposition of the President. Had that happened, his party would have ended. Then something happened. The reformers—men who had had very little money and who had suddenly become rich—thought of deposing Kruger and establishing a Republic of their own.

"Rhodes thought these men might succeed, so he decided to take them in hand. That was the great mistake he made; and then came the Jameson trouble. It has been believed that the Jameson Raid was an attempt to take the Transvaal for Great Britain. It was nothing of the kind. The Raid was directed against the Reformers, and its object was to control them and the situation generally.

"This was a great blunder, for it failed and threw everything into the hands of Kruger, who once again became powerful. We in the Free State were disgusted and saw little chance of the plans for a Union meeting with success. We then realised the only hope for the future was war, which would put things right.

"It was then that we of the Free State armed, but very reluctantly, and we used every means in our power to avert the coming struggle. Kruger was compelled to try every possible way of avoiding a conflict, before we would consent to come into it; but eventually, without our knowledge, Kruger declared war. We were then, against our wishes, drawn into it, and we determined to fight to the last.

"With Botha and Kruger's party, things were different. They had forced a war on the country, and when

things began to go badly they were the first to put their hands up and urged the Free State men to make peace without terms. It must not be forgotten that Botha was a member of the unconditional surrender party, and it was there that the trouble began, for the Free Staters would not agree to peace except there were prospects of good terms and a united South Africa with eventual autonomy.

"When the war had ended, Botha, Delarey and De Wet went to England and the Continent to collect funds for the families of those who had suffered in the war. It was also decided that they should jointly publish a book on the campaign. But the combination was not a happy one. De Wet published a book of his own and left Botha and Delarey to do the partying and lionising. As De Wet said to me, 'I am sick of this sort of thing; I can't stand it.'

"That incident may not have been very important in itself, but it is sufficient to show that there was—long before the Union—some feeling between the Free State leaders and Botha and his friends.

"When autonomy was granted, the Free Staters distrusted Botha, and from the outset Hertzog was suspicious of Botha. Hertzog's suspicions were justified. Botha was never willing to treat him fairly and in the end he left the Ministry. Very naturally, Hertzog felt that he had a personal grievance and he was supported by the Free Staters; but he was just as loyal to Britain as Botha himself. You must not forget that when Britain withdrew her protection from the Free State many years ago, a petition was signed asking the Imperial Government to reconsider that decision, and that the Free Staters were in favour of the Afrikaner Bond policy of forming a United South Africa under British protection.

"Last year, war broke out between England and Germany. South Africa was loyal and there was not the slightest intention on the part of the Free Staters to aid the Germans—whom they hate. But there was already a very strong feeling against Botha. When called together the South African party and asked their advice on the situation, they agreed—including General Bevers—to attack German South-West Africa. One stipulation, however, was made, and that was that volunteers should be invited. Only in the event of invasion were the South African forces to be summoned to the colours. Despite the pledges given Botha overruled everything and immediately adopted methods of compulsion.

"A political movement against Botha was at once commenced, and permission to hold meetings was asked. When those meetings were held, Botha treated them as unlawful assemblies, and made capital out of a movement which was entirely political and directed only against himself. Later, of course, some of the men fell under the influence of Maritz and similar people, but the revolt was not directed against British rule; it was merely an attempt to resist the methods of Botha. That it did aid the Germans was not because the Free Staters wished it to do so."

"Why," added Mr. Bresler, "the Free Staters have always detested the Germans; their education was more English than Dutch; and the Superintendent-General of education—the father of their educational system—is a Scotchman from Aberdeen, Mr. Brebner.

"The fact is," he continued, "that the Free Staters were driven to revolt by the high handed actions of General Botha. He has always been distrusted; not because of his loyalty to Britain, but because we have tra-

VILLA FOR ARGENTINA!

Rebel Leader's Plans

CARRANZA'S HOPES OF PEACE

New York, Dec. 23.

It is reported that now that Villa has surrendered General Carranza intends to hunt down the guerilla leader Zapata. He announces that he expects that by two months at the farthest peace will be restored in Mexico.

Villa is stated to have purchased 5,000 acres of grazing land in Argentina and a herd of cattle, and will settle down there with several of his followers.

ANOTHER ARSENAL FIRE

CAUSED BY SHORT CIRCUIT.

It is evident that fire is a constant menace to the national arsenals. The ruins at Puerto Militar are scarcely cold and the recent outbreak at the city arsenal is still fresh, when another has taken place at the latter establishment. This time it was not owing the sagacious placing of tanks of inflammable oil directly over boilers and furnaces, but to the customary "short circuit," that so fruitful cause of burnings. It set fire to some combustible materials stored in the Arsenal cellars, but the Arsenal "bomberos," now in thorough trim and very vigilant, were upon it before it could get a hold. One had a burnt hand and another was nearly choked with smoke but happily the losses are not great. It is, however, a warning. This is the second outbreak. The third time pays for all.

ditions and customs which we would not willingly allow to die, under whatever flag we might live. But we believe that Botha is a dangerous man and that he cares nothing for tradition. That he has no regard for pledges was shown when he summoned the men to the colours to fight in German West Africa instead of calling for volunteers for the work. There is a barrier between Botha and the Free Staters, and it cannot, under present conditions, be removed. South Africa has a future, and that future lies in the Union under the protection of the British flag, but there cannot be real justice and real peace until we have a British Premier, taken from the Unionist party. No Free Stater wants Botha in power.

"As for any suggestion that we would welcome a German victory, or assist the Germans to gain one," said Mr. Bresler in conclusion, "that is entirely false. The white people of South Africa have one danger to face and that is the black people. They outnumber us, and we must have unity in order to be able to meet them. If European power other than British were to secure a foothold in South Africa, too much attention would be shown to the conflicting interests of those nations, and too little to the great problems which face the country. British rule is necessary there, but we do not want Botha. I regard the release of De Wet and his friends as one of the finest things that the Governor-General could have done. It will strengthen the ties between the Free Staters and Great Britain—and it is a blow to Botha."

"THE MILLION"

Winning Number: 18775

EXPLOITING THE PUBLIC

Another "Million" lottery has been won, exultation reigns in the breast of the purchaser of No. 18,775, and tens of thousands of optimistic people have settled down to await next year's swindle.

The result of the draw for Christmas, 1915, was known early in the day, and, with the \$50,000 prize won during the first few minutes of the proceedings, interest was dead at a sooner hour than usual.

Now that the event is in a fair way to being forgotten, it is interesting to consider the attitude of the public towards this, the greatest of swindles. Some few tickets are obtained at headquarters in the early days of the lottery at the face value of \$157.50, but it is no easy matter to purchase decimos at a centavo less than \$16 after the opening days of sale. Then the upward rise commences: \$17, \$17.50, \$18, \$19, \$20, \$20.80, \$21.50, and finally \$22.80. The vendors, like so many hungry spiders, await the foolish creatures that enter the shops for an entero or a decimo. It is all the same; both rich and poor are fleeced. And the big spiders fleece the smaller vendors by selling wholesale at prices inflated 40 or 50 points, as the days go by.

Fortunately for the public, and unfortunately for the vendors, a slump occurred this year. At establishments innumerable it was discovered twenty-four hours before the draw that a fall of forty pesos on an entire ticket had taken place. Practically any man was willing to sell at \$17.50 on Wednesday evening, and in the early hours of yesterday morning—as the panic commenced to spread—\$16 for a decimo, or \$160 for an entire ticket, was a common rate. And still the people failed to respond. Undoubtedly there were many vendors who ceased operations with unsold tickets on their hands. The inflation of prices had been artificial; it had not been due to any excessive demands for tickets; and it was only when the vendors discovered that their plot to compel a stampede had failed that prices fell again to normal. Meanwhile, the public were assured at every turn that the establishment they were passing had "El Millon Seguro," or "El Millon en fija." Imbeciles may have believed the story; sane men did not.

In one minor respect, at any rate, the man in the street held his own. The result of the 6,000,000 peseta lottery in Spain was duly announced the night before the draw for the "Million." The final figure in the winning number was "5." The public bought all the "5's" obtainable at the cheap rate, and their superstitious belief was justified, for the winning number for the "Million" also ended in "5."

This year's "grande" was sold by Messrs. Vaccaro, in the Avenida de Mayo—not the first time they have achieved this honour—and throughout the day the passers-by displayed interest in the establishment wherein had reposed the scrap of paper valued at a million pesos. It is to be presumed they exchanged the usual stories of how they had declined the combination of figures that won and had insisted on others, or that they had just been going to, but didn't. Anyhow, there would not be a big lottery in which there were not a supply of hard-luck stories. What the people do not understand, however, is that when they buy a share in the "Million" they are being swindled openly. As "la Nacion" sapiently points out, it would be better for many people if they purchased tickets for the lottery on December 31. In that the winners receive a better return for their money.

The draw for the principal prizes is as follows: — \$1,000,000, 18,775; \$200,000, 24,192; \$100,000, 23,700; \$50,000, 3,753, 1,529; \$20,000, 13,757, 11,742, 7,418, 4,622; \$10,000, 10,530, 8,321, 4,518, 8,351, 16,433, 19,508, 15,840, 15,187, 24,816, 17,871.

TÉ AGUILA ES EL MEJOR

Sports and Pastimes

THE TURF

PALERMO

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Whatever one's opinion may be of the result of the racing at Palermo on Saturday, there is no doubt that the weather was all that could be desired for the holiday.

We hear a whisper about "weather be d—" we didn't want weather, we wanted racing and a good day. Now if I had only backed—"!!! and the story goes on. It is impossible to please everyone, but in this respect the weather was not to blame.

As a race meeting, however, it left much to be desired on account of the too numerous scratchings which somewhat spoiled the fun. An excellent attendance even from the commencement of the meeting took advantage of the holiday weather, and on the whole money was made.

In respect to the classic event, the one surprise was the feeble running of San Paulo. As the result one can almost look upon him as a horse whose racing days are over for the present. He will never have a better chance of winning a classic race than he had yesterday and yet he failed and failed badly.

The race went to Aguerrido in more or less of a hack canter at the expense of Felpilla, who led the field followed by Retrochero, Aguerrido and San Paulo last. Weight as expected killed Retrochero's chance, who fell back beaten on entering the straight. Aguerrido turned on steam and easily wore down Felpilla. The race was run in excellent time. Aguerrido who won by one and a half lengths did the distance in 1.37 2/5. San Paulo in the run home made up a good deal of ground and ran Felpilla to a neck.

From start to finish the meeting went off without a hitch or a noticeably unpleasant incident.

There was nothing surprising in Carreras annexing the first event. Only by fine riding on Denna's part, however, did he get home by half a head from Canotiere, with Querida a similar distance away third. It was by far the best race of the day. Querida made the running from Guandacol, Chiquitina and Fulana. The pace was fast and the field well bunched up. How Carreras or rather Denna got through in the run home was remarkable, and this young boy put up actually one of the very best exhibitions of jockeyship possible. It was a strenuous finish and an exciting one. Pegaso never showed up at all, nor did the well fancied Somaten. All the prices paid were good.

Merluza had a ridiculously easy win in the second event, although Malilla ran a decent race. Making the running this latter was followed by Perfidea and Augusta and held her own well all the way except for Merluza, who when called upon simply strode away from the others and won cantering by three lengths. There were also three lengths between Malilla and Kota the third horse. It would be absurd to say that any of the others tried a yard.

With the running of the third event came a surprise. The debutant Danseur ran a very fine race and polished off a strongish field to the tune of \$68. What happened to Bicarbonato is easily told. After making the running from Primer Actor and Testun, he never tried a yard when tackled, and when he fell back and Danseur came on it was a fine race. Sir Carlos ran strongly too. They were all well bunched together after passing the paddock enclosure and went on for a hard ridden finish, which ended in Danseur winning by three-quarters of a length from the hot favourite Testun with Waterville third half a length behind and Sir Carlos fourth by a neck.

These latter two travelled very well at the finish.

This was something of a smack in the eye for the Great G.P. and they were none too happy when Sincera II in the next event ran a grand race and slammed a strong field.

Don Gabino got away first with Thamar and Espadañal following. About the 1400 post Velasquez came up and took third place. Thus he travelled to the straight when Massenet came along. Easily running down Thamar he took the lead, only to lose it to Sincera's strenuous challenge, who ultimately won by a length, in the good time of 2.5 1/5.

Aguerrido and Bizet made up for these two reverses.

In the latter race Sandringham was away first and Pasco second, the favourite travelling easily in the fourth position. There was no further interest when once the straight was reached. Bizet came along at a great pace and walked over the others to the tune of one and three-quarter lengths in front of Farol and almost four lengths separated Farol from Dijon. The time was splendid, 1.37 2/5 takes some doing.

Santa Damiana was made favourite for the next event, but only by a small margin over Piña. Sin Humo jumped away and the race was over. There was no catching him and although The Libel and Santa Damiana ran hard and finished officially half a length behind Sin Humo, the winner had much more than this left in him. He paid the good price of \$7.10. The Libel showed grit in dead heating with Santa Damiana. Our sporting chance Maraschino was beaten cold and by several lengths by Arveja, in the last race, which has its peculiarities.

Nondina took the lead and for some reason was pulled back and waited on the others. But there was only one horse in the race which ended in a procession with Arveja first, Maraschino second and Nondina last. It is very many meetings ago that a three-horse race has been won by the favourite. However everyone was pleased with the \$3.55 picked up by this race, which pulled things straight for many.

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

It was a grand day's racing that was seen at Palermo on Sunday, or perhaps better, it should be said, experienced at Palermo on Sunday and the persistent race-goer had an excellent day. Favourites behaved themselves fairly well on the whole, and it was really only in the seventh race that anything in the nature of a shock was suffered.

The meeting had its special features, consisting of a dead-heat and a disqualification, and again, in David Englander winning three good races, with Sun-Yat-Sen, Eureka III, and that grand old horse, Last Reason.

The result of the classic only went further to show that the class of this year's products is only very ordinary. Both Canora and Floripar, who were expected to do things, especially the former, were beaten stiff by both horses of the Iceache combination.

Canora made the running, with Floripar, leaving the two old stagers Mustafa and Last Reason, to bring up the rear. Between these two latter horses a grand race was seen, which ended in favour of Last Reason by half a head.

He is a wonderful horse, is Last Reason, and the only 6-year-old that is any good at Palermo, and who to-day does even more than hold his own. The time of the race, too, was first-class, and 2200 metres in 2.16 4/5 is really fast.

Englander rode Sun-Yat-Sen to victory in the first race, after allowing Ermita to make the running. It was a perfectly easy win, and a logical one. The only illogical thing about the race was Ermita's painful exhibition, about which the less said the

better. However, it can be remarked that Ermita is a most unlikely winner until after she has had a good rest. Sanchez ran fairly strongly into second place.

The public got their second win when La Amendra cantered home two and a-half lengths in front of Camboata. She was installed a hot favourite and won her race from start to finish.

An exciting dead heat between Los Angeles and The King came with the running of the colts' race. Winer, the favourite, ran third a length and a quarter away.

It is some time since Edmund Frazer figured as a winning trainer, and it is to be hoped that the end is coming to his late bad luck. On Saturday he had a nice win with Carreras, and on Sunday, won the first race at La Plata with Rasqueta, and on receiving the news played up on to The King, so that it looks as though a change is coming in Frazer's luck.

In the run-off Los Angeles had no difficulty in beating him, which strictly was quite a logical result.

There were two horses in this race worth watching; they are Le Notre and Chirlo. The former is a certain winner in time, and it was somewhat remarkable to notice that Chirlo was so heavily backed with young Maver up, and on his first run, too. We shall hear of both these two youngsters before long, and only hope we may be "on" them when they win.

Eureka III, polished off the mile in 1.37 2/5, and had an easy victory over Debutante. Our effort to find an outsider was made at the wrong moment. Tareta was not out to win, judging by the way she ran, and we must admit that even had she been, she had no chance of beating Eureka.

So far everything had gone smoothly for the public, who were pocketing the money fairly easily. It was just a toss of the coin whether Canora or the Iceache horses would be favourites for the classic. Canora had the honour by about 150 tickets.

Why the public should have thought fit to make Perjura favourite in the sixth race (one over 1400 metres) is a mystery, and quite illogical. Passimal was the logical candidate, and should have been favourite. Betting away from her was on the off-chance of the other winning, but certainly to bet away from her until another was installed favourite was absurd.

Las-si-mai won with a fair amount in hand from Chilca and our "sport," Diosa. Espinita is the animal which did not show up too well, but one who will undoubtedly win some other time. Thanks to the G. P.'s fancy for Perjura, Passi-Mal paid a nice price. \$10.10 was much better than could reasonably be expected.

This race gave the Iceache Stud their double, just as the meeting also gave the Stud Amistad theirs.

In the seventh event Tamandare was backed to the clouds, and incidentally ran last. Acosta won on Chiribiribi, but only by a neck from Desastre, who put up a strong finish, carrying 48 kilos. Desastre is almost in winning form now.

This event was a horrible thing for the public, and with Arveja plus Torterolo failing them in the last event, some of the nuts did not appreciate it. However, that Torterolo lost on Arveja in this race was not his fault. The horse broke down in the run home, and was pulled up and walked in. The jockey dismounted.

Redentor won the race by the smallest margin in a tough finish with Calambour. But Denna was invited to explain his riding to the stewards for boring and interfering with Calambour and therefore backers of Calambour leached once again, and for them the day was a good one.

Before closing these notes there are one or two matters as the outcome of yesterday's racing that are worthy of remark. First and foremost comes the outcry against the manner in which Floripar was run in the classic. The experts claim that this was nothing short of disgraceful, and that all Floripar did was to interfere sufficiently with Canora and prevent her winning. Thus say the experts, and point out how scandalous was the

affair. We take no part in the discussion, but we certainly do feel justified in telling the public what we think of them for their exhibition of hostility after his losing on Tamandare.

The horse lost because he was not good enough to win, and it was not the jockey's fault the public made him favourite. Again, if the public behave in this disgraceful and unsportsmanlike manner, they deserve all they get. Sport is sport the world over, but there are some at Palermo who seem determined to bring discredit upon it.

The third point arising out of the meeting brings from us a strong protest concerning the running of Arveja. What is an official veterinary surgeon for? Torterolo reported the horse unfit to run before the race, and complained of his shoeing. No notice was taken, and as expected, the horse broke down. Apart from this, while having every sympathy for Arveja, we have none for the owner or trainer. In any case the horse should not have run, and after his recent performances should have been allowed at least a few days' rest. When people become greedy they have only themselves to blame if anything happens. Thus have the Stud Ultimatum cooked a goose that laid them the golden eggs.

The meeting was remarkable for breakdowns. Good By broke down. Chaica possibly will not be able to run again. A rupture of tendons was the cause of her being brought back in the ambulance. Add to this the case of Arveja, and one asks again where was the official "vet.," and what are his uses?

After the meeting Torterolo left for Montevideo, where he is engaged to ride Solis in the big classic.

LA PLATA

Racing at La Plata on Sunday produced some excellent results, and the meeting was remarkable for a series of exceedingly close finishes. It was also one of the most satisfactory meetings, from the public point of view, that has taken place there for a considerable time.

The first race was won by Frazer's Rasqueta, and the public were well on her, and allowed no more than a \$3.30 dividend to be paid out. She won by several lengths, cantering away from No te Creo, who ran three and a half lengths in front of Ganancia. It was a hollow victory.

The good news of Rasqueta's win arrived at Palermo just in nice time to enable a good stiff bet to be made on The King, who although dead heating, paid a nice \$9.65 dividend. This double was a highly pleasing one to Mr. Frazer, whose luck has been out of late.

After the first event came the remarkable series of finishes right up to the end of the programme. Never more than a neck, half neck; head or half-head separated the winner from the second horse from now onwards. Capitan Piazza won by only half a head from Spingardi, and the next event ended in a dead heat between Old Green and Mal Palo, both running several lengths in front of Hormigon.

The dead heat was run off, and ended in a very easy win for Old Green, who is a much better colt than Mal Palo. There was immense excitement in the fourth race, Galga only winning by a neck from Pichuleta, with Iru half a neck behind.

Half a neck again in the fifth race separated Merito and Saqueador. El Payo, Apiz, and Estoico II, the winners of the last three events, were all neck verdicts, so that there could be no complaints that the sport on Sunday afternoon was not thrilling enough. The full results were as follows:—

Premio Vocinglero, 1600 metres.—1 Rasqueta 58, by Gerolstein and Guerilla, stud 58 by Ger. E. (F. J. Perez); 2 No te creo 57; 3 Ganacia 55. Also ran: Marguerite 55 (4).

Dividend: \$3.30.

Won by several lengths. Time 1.43 1/5.

Premio Veraguas, 1800 metres.—1, Capitan Piazza 52, by Simonwood and

Florida, stud La Capital (T. Cisneros); 2 Spingardi 51; 3 Nochero. Also ran: Los Indios (4), Didur and Hamburgo. Dividends: 10.80 and 4.90; 4.30. Won by half a head. Time 1.56 1/5.

Premio Valador, 1300 metres.—Dead heat between Mal Palo 54, by Griffon and Sالتanella, stud Mal Palo (E. Canessa) and Old Green 57, by Evergreen and Miss Hawkins, stud La Mascota (F. J. Perez); 3 Hormigon 57. Also ran: General Godly (4), Real Envigo, Malona, Dormilon, El Pajaro and Lover.

Dividends: Mal Palo 23.10 and 12.50; Old Green 3.20 and 3.20; 8.80. Won by several lengths. Time 1.20 4/5.

Premio Volla, 1600 metres.—1 Galga II. 51, by Millenium and Regalona, stud Fernandez G. (O. Gonzalez); 2 Pichuleta 50; 3 Iru. Also ran: My Happy (4), and Villamil. Dividends: 15.40 and 6:60; 5.40. Won by a neck. Time 1.41 4/5.

Premio Vivandera, 2000 metres.—1 Merito 54, by Pelayo and Mlmoza, stud Las Espina (J. Arismendi); 2 Saqueador 43; Piquete. Also ran: Hdrato, Betel and Pilleria (4). Dividends: 6.10 and 4.20; 10.40. Won by half a neck. Time 2.7.

Premio Varsovia, 1600 metres.—1 El Payo 52, by Le Samaritain and Casualidad, stud B. C. Zubiaurre, (O. Gonzalez); 2 Jorge Newbery 52; 3 Ardilla III. Also ran: Tower, Juanco, Cebada and Insolente. Dividends: 18.60 and 8.10; 7.00. Won by a neck. Time 1.42.

Premio Volta, 1400 metres.—1 Apiz 45, by Alferez and Desalmada, stud La Plata (O. Gonzalez); 2 Saltarin 53; 3 Carcano. Also ran: Go-Bang, Plonono, Stella (4), and Ventilador. Dividends: 12.80 and 4.90; 4.60. Won by a neck. Time 1.27 4/5.

Premio Volnay, 1300 metres.—1 Estoico II. 52, by Pimiento and Pirueta stud Rien au Hasard (F. J. Perez); 2 Bonci 51; 3 Torterola. Also ran: Kotter, (4) and Herd. Dividends: 11.90 and 5.50; 4.30. Won by a neck. Time 1.20. In the run off of the dead heat Old Green beat Mal Palo by several lengths. Time 1.22 2/5. Dividend 2.80.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

FIRST DIVISION CHAMPIONSHIP.

POSITION OF THE CLUBS.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts
San Isidro	23	22	2	0	46
Racing	23	21	2	0	44
River Plate	24	16	6	2	38
Porteño	24	16	2	6	34
E. de La Plata	24	13	6	5	32
Platense	24	14	4	6	32
Huracan	24	11	6	7	28
Independiente	24	10	7	7	27
Estudiantes	24	12	3	9	27
A. de Quilmes	24	11	2	11	24
F. C. Oeste	24	8	8	8	24
Gimnasia y Esgrima	24	9	5	10	23
Bánfield	24	10	3	11	23
San Lorenzo de Almagro	24	10	3	11	23
Boca Juniors	24	8	6	10	22
Quilmes	24	7	7	10	21
Hispano Argentino	24	8	4	12	20
Tigre	24	8	4	12	20
Estudiantil Porteño	24	9	1	14	19
Belgrano	24	8	2	14	18
Atlanta	24	7	1	16	15
Kimberley	24	5	5	15	11
D. de Belgrano	23	4	4	15	12
Comercio	24	2	3	19	7
Floresta	24	1	3	20	5

For the championship of the First Division it may be accepted that San Isidro and Racing will play off, and the match will in all probability take place on Sunday, January 9.

RACING v. PLATENSE.

This match, the only one played amongst the First Division teams on Sunday, was decided at Avelaneda, before a large number of spectators.

Racing won with the greatest ease by 5 goals to nil.

The teams were:—

Racing: S. Arduino; Presta and Reyes; A. Betular, F. Olazar and R. Pepe; Z. Canaverl, A. Ohaco, A. Marcovecchio, J. Hispital and J. Perinetti.

Platense: A. Perez; A. Ansaldo and E. Berti; J. Santangelo, J. Zacheo and A. Felisari; A. Garcia, J. Colombo, T. Winigaglia, A. Amores and M. Malmaceda.

The match was a very one-sided affair. In the first half Marcovecchio scored three times. The first goal came from a passing movement between Canaverl and Ohaco. The second from a brilliant individual effort by Perinetti, and the third from a pass by Canaverl.

In the second half Ohaco and Canaverl were the scorers.

ARGENTINE BOY SCOUTS

SUMMER CAMP.

The troops of Boy Scouts of the districts of Avellaneda, Barracas, Caballito, Once and Villa Devoto, mustering some 80 members, have arranged to have their annual encampment at the Estancia "Santa Rosa," the property of Sr. Rlvero Haedo, who has most kindly offered suitable accommodation for this purpose.

The above corps will therefore set out for Estacion Islas Partido 25 de Mayo on the Southern Railway, leaving the Barracks situate at Isabel la Catolica 915, on January 2, at 6.30 a.m.

The encampment is to be held till the end of January next. The programme consists, as usual, of daily exercises in physical training and exhibitions of skill in first aid, nursing and life-saving, and various tournaments in manly sports.

Examinations of competence to pass into second and first class will be held.

Discourses by the Captains on Scoutism and moral virtues will be an interesting feature of this encampment, from which, it is hoped, the excursionists will return to their homes stronger in body and happier in mind.

This encampment will be under the direction of Chief Scout-master Claudio Lago.

A COW'S CAREER

REIGN OF TERROR IN BERNAL.

Bernal, or rather a portion of this suburb, was in a state of considerable excitement yesterday morning, and all through a cow. There was apparently some cause for alarm, for after peacefully being led through the streets by a peon, the animal suddenly took it into its head to break loose. Careering right and left, it became enraged at the efforts to chase it, until, completely beyond control, it charged a lady, Senora Maria Amilio, and inflicted a nasty wound in her stomach. She was attended to in a local chemist's shop.

Continuing her wild career, the cow next attacked a man who bolted into a lecheria and managed to avoid the full force of the charge, but at the same time was slightly hurt. It was due to a woman that the man escaped. She struck at the cow and diverted its attention, but was herself unable to escape, and was severely injured and gored. Her condition is grave. The animal did no further damage before being recaptured.

BOXING

BUENOS AIRES BOXING CLUB

IMPROMPTU ENTERTAINMENT.

There was something in the nature of a surprise in store for the visitor to the Buenos Aires Boxing Club on Dec. 27.

It was not an especial evening, and only one of the usual ones given at this home of sport. No printed programme, and nothing startling, but at the same time everything good. The surprise to the casual British visitor consisted in seeing the youth of Argentina in the boxing ring. One has become so accustomed to see them do anything but box and enter into what the Britisher considers sport, that the change was pleasant and surprising.

Last evening at the club was an entertaining evening, and an exceptionally large number of people—members and non-members—were present. The non-members were the subject of later remarks by the President. No further admittance will be given to those who are not members, a wise and judicial step, this, because the club is self-supporting, and it is quite unreasonable to expect a really high-class and entertaining boxing night unless one has the right to expect it.

Some of the boys—perhaps they would prefer the term "young men"—who stepped into the ring were clean built, muscular lads, and did great credit to their teacher, Willie Gould. The difficulties of teaching the young blood of Argentina the true meaning of sport can be fully appreciated by the average Englishman, and thus the boxing instructors' success is made all the greater.

A small room, with a perfect boxing ring constitutes the Buenos Aires Boxing Club premises. If it is possible to judge by last evening's exhibition, then they are worthy of better premises.

The programme given was attractive, Julio Perez and Jose de Lion met over three exhibition rounds. The former was much the superior, and reflected great credit on his teacher, Willie Gould. He treated his opponents with consideration.

P. Sanglas versus Ehuartln was a nice match. They both were in earnest and some hard knocks were given and yet it was a good, clean, stand-up boxing match.

Although the meeting between Frascoli and Bringas was a show, which perhaps could be described as the fight of the evening, it did not appear any too clean a one. Attractive, yes, but one of the competitors was a distinctly foul fighter, in that he used one stroke which would in the English ring or the American circle have brought him into trouble. Again he was foul in an attempt at a kidney punch, and a few other incidentals better left unsaid. These remarks are for the boxer's own benefit. Next time he fights foul he will not enjoy it so much.

McCarthy and Gallardo had the honour of the three closing rounds. A rattling, lively exhibition was given, and with plenty of fun in it.

McCarthy has forgotten more than three-quarters of the people in the room knew about boxing, but signs of adiposity were noticeable. McCarthy was wonderfully quick, sufficiently tricky, and thus a fine and entertain-

LACK OF PRISON ROOM

A Growing Scandal

NECESSITY FOR REFORM

The question of overcrowded prisons has again become one of predominant interest and undoubtedly calls for speedy and thorough attention. According to "La Nacion" proper remedial measures would cost not less than \$11,018,500 for the Prisons of the Capital alone according to the architects who have considered the subject and furnished estimates. Such a quotation is, however, sufficient to postpone the work practically to the Greek Kalends, for it belongs to a class of necessities which are admitted to be such but concerning which no one is violently desirous of taking immediate action, especially when such betterment must be expensive and possibly entail the postponement of other projects which are more desired.

It is a well known and scandalous fact that in the National Prison, the shortage of cell accommodation results actually in promiscuous herding together, often under most unpleasant conditions of people under arrest, persons on trial and actual convicts, a state of affairs which is shocking and must result in great moral injury to minors who may for some trifling offence find themselves in touch with hardened criminals of the violent type, debauchees and rascals of every description, very bad company for the impressionable to say nothing of the fact that the uncondemned are obliged to associate with the convicted and to partake of their conditions of life.

The Minister of Justice while unable to do away at once with these arrangements desires and intends to effect an improvement which is to be begun at once.

His intention is said to be the erection of an edifice in the vacant ground of the National Jail with cell accommodation for 1500 prisoners according to the recommendations of the Committee in Prison Improvements who calculate its cost at something over a million. This reduced expense has been arrived at by using material obtained from Government sources as in the case of the Pavilions at Marcos Paz; these measures together with the economies of using the prison workshops, giving up the unsatisfactory quarters (often dear also) in which police are disposed and lodged will reduce the outlay very notably. Of course, this will not make the Prison system perfect, far from it, but it will do away with some of the worst features of the present state of things and is of good augury for the future.

There is of course a great deal to be done in the way of improving Provincial prisons, as recent scandals remind us, but the subject is too large and the expense also very great, wherefore it is probable that the present state of things must endure some time longer.

ing bout was seen. Gallardo is a hardy and powerful opponent, but very slow.

Last night's referee was señor Marcelo Peacan del Sur, and the time-keeper Sr. Isaac Aguirre.

FERNET-BRANCA

Tonic, bitter, appetizer and digestive

HOFER & Co., B. Aires.—Sole Agents

PARQUE LEZAMA FETE

In Aid of Allied Red Cross Funds

A STUPENDOUS SUCCESS

FRIDAY

How the whole world of Buenos Aires gave their support to the Grand Festival at the Parque Lezama in aid of the Red Cross Funds of the Allied Nations will go down in Argentine society history as one of the finest efforts for a good cause ever witnessed in the Republic.

The Municipal Intendente had loaned this park—perhaps the most spacious and beautiful in the city—for the purpose to a representative committee of ladies, at whose head was Inez Victoria, Marquesa de Mora, on the understanding that one evening's receipts at the entrance should be handed over in aid of municipal hospitals. The lighting, too—an array of coloured electric stars—and the services of a municipal band, and the band of the Depositorio de Marineros were also readily promised.

Nothing could have been more favourable than the weather, which without a sense of oppression, was sufficiently refreshing and fine to permit of the most dainty of costumes and to allow of everything being done to the greatest advantage.

Thronged of people visited the park last evening, and as late as 11 o'clock at night more arrivals kept pouring in through the gates. To estimate exactly thousands present last night is impossible, and even the officials in the box offices had not got through their task at a late hour.

Many coloured lights signified the arrival at the Park, and on passing up the wide walk one became surrounded by ladies, strenuously pressing forward the many dainty things they had for sale. Who could resist them? But few of the many. Half-way up the walk was Lilac Cottage, the centre of business, and then came a vista of the stall of the Allied Nations which was the place where all the good things that come from England, Russia, Belgium, France, Italy, Serbia, were represented. There a great trade was done. Amongst the ladies in charge of these stalls were Marquesa de Mora, and Mesdames Thomas Bell, Chevallier Boutell, Gamburg, Moss, Drabble, Norton, Van Peborgh, Del Becque, Withington, Mackie, Philip, Tudor-Wilson, Geoffrey, Tudor and Wigg. At the Russian stall was Senora Rosa Pavlovski. Madame Dupont and Mdlle. Juanita Dupont, were at the French stall. Other ladies were Senoras Torre, Rosa, Pega Sana, Soberan, Egarte, Marini, Luboli, Law, and Gwujen. In all, some 80 ladies constituted the committee. These with a hundred young lady helpers, were tireless in their endeavours. One lady even before the fete commenced, had collected \$2771!

A particular interesting item was seen at one stall, namely, an autographic letter of the famous Garibaldi. Presented in a frame, this will later be raffled.

Passing further into the gardens, one came upon the terrace from whence a view could be obtained of a vast arena below, where there was seating for thousands, and in the centre of which were the stage and the band, open all around. A good view could be obtained of the various items which were given, but admittance was refused to any who did not pay for the privilege of a closer inspection. Even the Press had no chance, with the result that no details of the music, dancing and singing can be given.

The printed programme was as follows:—

1. National Anthems of the Allied Nations.
2. A series of allegorical pictures representing the five Nations, in which

the following ladies took part:—Ophelia Surra, Russia; Eileen Scott, Italy; Gladys Baillie, France; Carlota Nicholson, Red Cross; Estela Koch, Serbia; Stella Dougal, England; Molly Mortlock, Belgium; followed by 2. Minuet, by Señoría Anita Nieve; 3. Tarantella, by Señorita Violet Bisset; 4. Castanet dance, by Señorita Ada Shaw; 5. Vic d'une rose (a dance), by Señorita Chicken Ruggeroni; 6. Russian dance, by Señorita Anita Nieve.

Part II.

1. Spanish songs and dances.
2. The London Girls: Misses Celia Lee, Nellie King, Gladys Ray, and Eileen O'Connor, from the Theatre Royal.
3. Russian dancers, "Los Zarestzi."
4. Italian singers.
5. Mlle. Viviana, a French singer.
6. Spanish dancers.

Further afield was the Christmas Tree, an immense and wonderful tree some 50 feet in height and gorgeously hung with coloured lights, flags, and children's toys. What a business was done! Crowds visited the tree, and hundreds of little ones went away with their wee arms full of dainties.

Away to the right was the cinematograph amidst the supper tables whence at 11.30 p.m. a great number of people drifted to partake of the good things.

Fireworks, too, enlivened the proceedings.

The success of this fete must have been stupendous, and even greater crowds are expected to-day and Sunday.

Owing to there being no list of stallholders and of lady assistants, and to the fact that there was no organisation in existence which could furnish full information, many ladies' names may be inadvertently omitted, and other details of importance may also have shared the same fate as did the theatrical entertainment.

It was these points which furnished the only drawbacks to a remarkable fete at which no single person of importance in the Allied society of Buenos Aires was missing.

The programme of the festival arranged by the Committee of ladies continues to-day. For the matinée which begins on Sunday at 3 prices of entrance will be \$1 for "grown ups" and for children 50 cents. This occasion is peculiarly a children's fete, and a programme of special attractions to the juvenile world has been arranged for their delectation.

In addition to those already reported, the following donations have been received:—

In cash.—Franz van Ryel and Co., \$10; Lily D. de Allston \$10; Comp. Anglo Argentina de Carbon \$50; Sr. Virgilio Vaghi \$10; Mrs. C. M. Anderson \$100; T. R. Ainscough \$50; F. J. Balfour \$10; "Niblick" \$50; "R. M." \$50; E. A. Ryan \$10; "S. J." \$5; "A. A." \$25; "La Patria degli Italiani" \$100.

In kind.—Casa Tagini, 6 boxes powders, 6 inkstands; Carlos Hofer and Co., 3 cases Fernet Branca; Comité Patriotique Français, 3 branches of artificial flowers; Alfredo d'Huicque, 8 tins of coffee; Chernot and Co., an embroidered cloth; "La Patria degli Italiani," pocket almanacs.

SATURDAY

A SECOND DAY SUCCESS.

Everything was again in full swing at the Parque Lezama last night, which marked the second day of the fete organised by a committee of society ladies in aid of the Allied Red Cross Funds.

A vaster crowd of people than ever attended the celebrations, but whether those who were present were so active in buying, in subscribing to raffles and the like is a doubtful point. It appeared as though the greater number present were content to stroll about and enjoy the scene and brilliantly lit garden, to remark upon the dainty dresses and to wander under the trees *pour passer le temps*.

There were a few changes from the night before. The famous band of the Deposito de Marineros was playing close to the entrance (incidentally blocking up the walk and leaving only

the narrowest of ways for the entering crowds to pass) instead of down in the amphitheatre.

Another municipal band put in an appearance and was playing near the supper tables. Occasionally the strains of the theatre orchestra mingled with those of two bands could be heard.

It is as yet impossible to estimate the thousands of dollars which the fete will bring into the coffers of the Red Cross Funds. Without question, the attraction has been magnificently supported, and for the moment that is enough.

Changes in the programme of the theatre were made, which last evening opened with Spanish dances. The four "London Girls" in their English dance met with a good reception and were followed by Russian dancers and Italian duetists.

Mlle. Viviana, the French singer, met with a great reception and was twice encored.

Even through the strains of the powerful band playing in the gardens her fine voice could be distinctly heard and appreciated a great distance away.

The second half of the programme was very attractive and consisted of patriotic songs by M. Florent Dumortier, the Brazilian maxixe, tangos, and Prof. Giacomo with the violin.

Another attraction was the singing of the Italian Choral Society under the leadership of Signor Ponchielli. All other attractions remained as before, while the enormous crowd present in itself ensured a lively success.

SUNDAY

Sunday night's function at the Parque Lezama Fiesta was no less brilliant and thronged than its predecessors.

Many visitors entered early but the real rush set in later. All the attractions were liberally patronised, the theatre, the Christmas Tree and the Kiosk of the Nations having their special followings. The Boy Scouts "with drum and colours" marched through to great applause which was also bestowed upon the excellent performance of the Band of the Naval Depôt. All evening also the restaurant continued to be thronged and the general animation continued after mid-night.

CHRISTMAS TREAT TO CHILDREN

Every year poor Spanish-speaking children to the number of two thousand have a Christmas Treat provided for them through money raised by the Pastor of the American Church.

This takes the form of "caramelos" supplied in bounteous quantity and sent to some eighteen or twenty centres in the city and vicinity for distribution through the Pastors having charge of various Methodist missions and schools. The distribution has been actively going on this week and will continue for some days to come.

Besides the two thousand children, two hundred more in the Lazaretto will receive a still more bountiful supply and variety of good things. Here also two hundred and fifty poor tuberculosis sufferers—many almost in *articulo mortis*—will receive "caramelos," rosy American apples, boxes of "galletitas," etc.

The permanent colony of some fifty lepers will receive the same with addition of games, etc., and for the thirtieth time will enjoy the brightest day in the calendar—to them. This annual treat for the thirtieth time will take place next Friday (Dec. 31) afternoon at the Lazaretto itself, just beyond the British Hospital. It is the largest hospital on the Continent, covering over thirteen city blocks, and the grounds with their shrubbery and flowers are the most beautiful of any hospital in the city. Incidentally it might be said that the above is only a small part of the work which the Methodist Church in this district is doing all the time for the children. Including the annual appropriation from the home Church, it spends on the children in school and orphanage work in this vicinity annually some fifty thousand dollars.

CHRISTMAS AND THE POOR

SALVATION ARMY FESTIVITIES.

THURSDAY

The Salvation Army festivities commenced last night at the Barracas men's night shelter, where dinner was given to some two hundred and fifty men. The dining-hall as well as a large hall at the side, was decorated with flags, plants, etc., and illuminated prettily with electric light.

The bill of fare was as follows:—Soup, roast beef and potatoes, rice pudding, biscuits and cheese, and lemonade. Whilst the men were enjoying their meal, music was provided by the headquarters band. After the meal everybody settled down to the programme, which was full of interesting items: recitations, vocal solos, English concertina solo and duet, selections by the band and songster brigade. The speeches were short and bright. Col. Palmer presided. The function was a real success. Ensign Snell once again showed his catering abilities by supplying a first-class meal which was appreciated by all the men who were present.

FRIDAY

DINNER TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

On Dec. 24 the Salvation Army gave a free Christmas Dinner to the inmates of their Women's Home in Calle Humberto Primo No. 3046.

Colonel and Mrs. Palmer presided, assisted by Mrs. Brigadier Deverell, the Headquarters Staff Band, and Songster Brigade. Several friends were present, and expressed themselves as highly gratified with the evening's programme. The large patio was decorated with flags, electric lights and scenic adornments. Over 60 women and children sat down to the meal, and seemed to enjoy the "spread" thoroughly. It consisted of the following: Soup, beef and vegetables; salad; rice with milk and figs; almonds and raisins; biscuits, cheese, lemonade and tea. During the meals the Headquarters Band and Singing Brigade gave some interesting items, and this was later followed by recitations and happy speeches. Mrs. Col. Palmer spoke most earnestly to the women, and her words were greatly appreciated.

The children were not forgotten. There was a Christmas Tree, also some moving pictures, which everybody enjoyed. A parcel containing a useful present was given to each child and each working woman.

MONDAY

After a series of dinners and entertainments to the poor of both sexes during the Christmas holidays, the Salvation Army directed its attention to the elderly men at Nueva Pompeya last evening. The Army's section of Industrial branch, usually utilised for paper sorting, was transformed into a large dining hall, and was decorated in a manner worthy of the festive season. Some 200 men—90 per cent. of whom were too feeble to be of value in the labour market—were entertained to an excellent meal, consisting of soup, roast beef, potatoes, salad, rice, almonds and raisins, bananas, cheese, lemonade, and tea.

The headquarters' band and the songster brigade rendered music during the evening, and a number of recitations were given by children present. A concertina solo by Adjutant Richards and a vocal solo by Staff-Capt. Booth were both received with enthusiasm.

Col. and Mrs. Palmer were in charge of the arrangements, assisted by Brigadier and Mrs. Deverell. The Colonel gave a short address, and introduced Staff-Capt. Jayet, the Manager of the Institution.

Among those present were Comisario Sanchez, of Section 36, and several officers attached to section 9.

CHRISTMAS DAY

SPECIAL SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES

St. John's Pro-Cathedral.

At St. John's Pro-Cathedral there was as might be supposed at Xmas morning an overflowing congregation. Christmas is so associated with home and home traditions that many who for one reason or another, good or indifferent remain away, make a point of attending on Christmas Day, remembering that they are *propter amnem Babylonis*.

The Church had been decorated with flowers, the pulpit having a perfect bank of them round it and nowhere is the effect more exotic than in church at Christmas.

The customary Christmas hymns and anthems were rendered and Bishop Every preached from the text "Fear not, behold I bring you tidings of great joy that shall be to all people."

First American Church.

At the American Church, Corrientes 718, there was a large congregation to hear Bishop Stuntz preach at the Christmas morning service. There was a full service of Christmas hymns and appropriate anthems also and the interior had been decorated, not with holly and ivy, but with palms and flowers. Bishop Stuntz discoursed from John 1 and 14. "The word was made flesh and dwelt among us." He dwelt strongly on the Divinity and Humanity of the Saviour; pointing out that those who professed themselves unable to comprehend such a conjunction, were also unable to explain the simplest daily events of their own lives and even the first cause of their corporeal motions; much less could they the Infinite and Incomprehensible. The dominant note of the Sermon was an exhalation to Faith, Courage and Hope.

St. Andrew's Church.

At St. Andrew's Church, Calle Belgrano, yesterday, there was a special Christmas service very largely attended. The music was specially chosen and appropriate to the occasion including the customary Christmas hymns "Christians Awake," "O Come all ye Faithful" and anthem "Hark, Hark my Soul."

Dr. Fleming said that many scoffers and even some Christians of feeble faith asked that on these times.

Christ himself warned us that he came not to bring peace but a sword, although one might have supposed after 2000 years of Christian teaching that this stormy period had passed. Many wonder why God permitted such carnage and the deadly effect of men's evil ambition. It was the eternal question of the existence of evil and sin. He exhorted his hearers to faith and courage and reminded them that the peace of Christ will be the ultimate goal. In future times, this age may be an inspiring example for Christian living even as now is the memory of the early martyrs, reformers and covenanters. Christ is the great consolator and the future of the world without Christ is unthinkable and that the world knows. There are many faithful even amid the materialism of the age and he looked forward to the recrudescence of the Christian spirit irresistible and consequent secure peace.

Salvation Army!

The Salvation Army celebrated a very interesting meeting in their central hall, Rivadavia 3280, yesterday morning.

Colonel and Mrs Palmer were assisted by Mrs. Brigadier Deverell, the headquarters band and songsters brigade. The newly formed boy band and children's singing brigade also took part. The spacious hall was very prettily adorned with ivy, plants and flowers, and the up-to-date arrange-

ment of comfortable chairs, instead of the hard forms "of the first Salvation Army days," helped to make one feel quite at ease in this meeting. Both Colonel and Mrs. Palmer gave short but interesting discourses appropriate to the occasion, and a good and appreciative congregation joined heartily in the singing, thoroughly enjoying the service.

FESTIVITIES AT AMERICAN CHURCH

PERSONAL VISIT BY KING CHRISTMAS.

Among the places in Buenos Aires visited by Santa Claus (who is more popular at present by the less Germanic and more English name of Father Christmas) was the Hall of the American Church at Corrientes 718. The Young People assembled there have not been brought up on the miserable materialistic belief that "there ain't no such person"; in fact, a more devout collection of "True Believers" it would be scarce possible to find. In his scarlet robes and "miniver" he emerged from a little forest house (whither he had, no doubt, previously arrived by aerial reindeer sledge transit), and gave away many desirable things. The juvenile collectors had amassed the sum of \$65, but the Christmas tree and the fruits thereof were naturally the principal points of interest. The Hall had been suitably decorated, and the similitude (luckily with the reigning temperature it was similitude only) of "the heart of a great fire at Yule" and a view out on snowy landscape gave an air of verisimilitude to the proceedings which not even the fact that Father Christmas had a suspicious resemblance to Mr. Tom Leeds could destroy. Blessed is the age of illusion, and a murrain on him who would prematurely dispel it. The Hall was very full, and the youngsters of the Sunday School were in great force. The proceedings other than already mentioned were as follows:—

Opening prayer, Rev. Dr. McLaughlin. Hymn, "O Come all ye Faithful." Piano duet, Carrie and Elsie Van Domseelaar. Recitation, "Santa Claus," Bessie Westmoreland. Recitation, "Arvice to Husbands, Eddie Aarhe. (From this young gentleman's age, the advice must be hearsay, and not the result of experience.) Recitation, "Precocious Children," Henry Junor. Dialogue, Bonnie Storer and Bessie Westmoreland.

As it was Innocents' Day, all this was very appropriate. Happily Herod has not been able to get here. He is busy in Europe.

THE DIAGONAL PROPERTIES

Dr. Gramajo, Municipal Intendente, has issued an ordinance recently sanctioned by the committee on the subject, directing the liquidation and payment of certain Municipal assets consisting of property situated in the North and South Diagonal Avenues and in certain suburban districts, in order to cover a debt amounting to \$53,622,210.13, being the floating debt of the Municipality.

The value of the Communal property has been computed at about \$172,772,647.68 which should be liquidated within the term of five years.

L'INFORMATION UNIVERSELLE

The Adversary (who may be either the Devil or his Vicar-General the Hun) ceases not day and night propagating lies and seeking to do evil. Happily there is now no lack of vigorous counter propaganda, and among those deserving of most honourable mention are the publications of L'Information Universelle. The numbers for Nov. 19 are to hand, and contain interesting articles on: "Argentine Meat in France," "Rapid Sea Transit from France to Latin America," "General News of Latin America," "The German Peril in Spanish America," every one of which is a vigorous bayonet stab into the quivering carcass of German falsehood.

MR. J. L. GARVIN

A Great Leader - Writer

HIS ATTITUDE ON THE WAR

The Evolution of a Journalist.

Mr. J. L. Garvin's decision no longer to support the Government must be a severe blow to those loyalists who never tired of thrusting him forward as the one good boy of the Unionist Press School. Those who know Garvin will not be surprised that he has taken such a step; the only wonder is that he did not do so before. J. L. Garvin is a great journalist; one of the greatest in Britain to-day; and he is still a young man. Of Irish parentage or descent he went through the mill in the eighties and at the age of 23—in the year 1891—was appointed leader writer on the Newcastle *Daily Chronicle*, which has for decades been a steady, sober journal taking a pride in its sane, scholarly editorials. Garvin held this position until the year of the Boer war, 1899, when he joined the political staff of the London *Daily Telegraph*. In his early days he had been closely in touch with the Irish movement, which was supported by the Newcastle *Chronicle*, and was popularly known as "a Fenian," although in those times the term was applied by the ordinary Englishman to every staunch Home Ruler. When Garvin became a member of the staff of the *Telegraph* he modified his views. The birth of the Tariff Reform movement coincide with Garvin's conversion to Imperialism and he was one of the first of Chamberlain's great supporters. In 1905 he assumed control of the *Outlook*, and contributed extensively to the great monthly reviews. His pen was untiring and he produced thousands of words in support of the Protectionist cause.

On the "Observer."

Then Garvin was given the editorship of the *Observer*, the largest most aristocratic, and by far the most literary of the Sunday newspapers. Not a "popular" sheet, it resembles more than anything the *Times* or the *Telegraph*. In addition, the *Observer* possesses characteristics which lent themselves to an untiring worker of Garvin's temperament and ability. For one thing, the journal is not content with an ordinary leading article; it also devotes from four to six columns each week to a special article, which is nothing less than a gigantic "leader" broken up by sectional headlines. It was in these columns that Garvin revelled. When the recent Home Rule controversy came into being, Garvin threw himself whole-heartedly into the Unionist cause. His early days had given him a sound knowledge of the tactics and aspirations of "the other side" and it was easy for him to thrust at the weaker joints of their armour. He was vilified and old Irish workers in Newcastle sought to discredit him by recounting statements that he was supposed to have made in his pre-*Telegraph* days. But their voices did not reach far, while Garvin had a powerful journal in which to give vent to his opinions.

"The Dollar Dictator."

When the fight was becoming strenuous, John Redmond and a body of supporters received special campaign funds from the United States. That was Garvin's opportunity. In an article of amazing strength, he attacked the party that sought "to dismember the Empire" and hurled at Redmond the epithet: "the Dollar Dictator." The phrase at once became popular; other Unionist journals adopted it; Home Rule organs replied to it; and music-hall comedians "gagged" it. Garvin was specially invited to contribute editorials against Home Rule to the columns of the *Daily Telegraph*—

his old journal—and was then offered the editorship of one of the most literary of London's evening newspapers—the *Pall Mall Gazette*. This paper had been undergoing a period of crisis, principally because it had not kept abreast of the times. Mr. Garvin believed that "Names and Views" carried almost as much weight as news. On the latter side, he could never hope to defeat his powerful rival—the *Evening Standard*—but he could gain a sound footing with the second-largest circulation and at the same time strengthen the reputation of the paper for the quality of its literary contributions. In this effort he succeeded. The names of the men who have written for the *Pall Mall* during the last three years have been among the greatest in London; the dramatic and literary criticism have been equal to anything published in the Metropolis; and the news-service has been strong. Politically, any forecast appearing in the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has been kept in mind and the sequel awaited with eagerness.

The Faithful Garvin.

Then the war came. In the first few weeks of the campaign it was difficult for the London journals to "straighten themselves out." At any moment the time might come when violent attacks on the Government might be considered necessary; on the other hand there was always the possibility that such attacks—even if justifiable—might be resented as unpatriotic. Garvin first of all contented himself with giving such news and information as he could obtain. He then, in company with the *Daily Telegraph*, adopted a policy of loyalty to the Imperial Government engaged in guiding the nation through a great war. Meanwhile, the Liberal journals had, been impressing the people with the almost supernatural ability of that Government, and the Northcliffe journals were convinced that the majority of "Whitehall's swans would turn out to be geese. That marked the cleavage between Garvin's journals and the Northcliffe press, all of which had in pre-war days been bitter opponents of the Asquith ministry. Mr. Garvin was at once seized upon as the one really patriotic anti-Liberal, and was invited to lecture at the National Liberal Club, when Mr. J. A. Spender, editor of the *Westminster Gazette*—the most influential of London's Liberal organs—acted as Chairman. This lecture was given only a few weeks ago and Mr. Garvin was regarded as a sound patriot who had discarded political beliefs and editorial policy in his desire to assist the Government. And now he has joined the critics. Why? Has Garvin become insane? Is he a pro-German? Are all those who have preceded him traitors to Britain? If so, then Mr. Asquith and his friends are the only really patriotic people in Britain. Granted; but there are yet other journals that will come round and join the great majority of to-day. It will then be pathetic to witness the "trust-the-Government people in this country and in Britain. They will be very, very few—and very, very wrong.

DOCTOR NAON RETURNS

RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT AFTER VISIT TO CHILE.

Early yesterday afternoon, Dr. Romulo Naon, the newly appointed Argentine Ambassador Extraordinary to Chile arrived in Buenos Aires after his brief visit to Santiago. Dr. Naon proceeded at once to Government House for an interview with the President of the Republic.

Dr. Sanfuentes, the Governor of Chile, has entrusted the Ambassador with a verbal message of greetings to Dr. de la Plaza.

To-day Dr. Naon will be received in formal audience of the President in the Salons of the Casa Rosada, where a number of officials and members of the Chilean Mission have also been invited.

Agricultural & Pastoral

Camp Notes

(By Our Agricultural Editor).

The past week has been remarkable for the varied climatic conditions experienced, and which were not generally favourable for harvest operations. The strong wind storms experienced towards the end of the week would have the effect of shaking the grain to such an extent as to cause very serious loss, especially on over-ripe crops.

Reports from the camp are all unanimous in reporting a bumper crop which is also threshing out very well, and giving a well filled grain. The great outcry in the native Press at this moment is the want of proper storage facilities for this country's great harvest. It is surprising to me how very little the farmers here really do towards erecting storage sheds for their grain when necessary, sheds to be used after disposal of the grain, for the better conservation of their valuable agricultural machinery. The latter is generally left out in all weathers to take care of itself.

I do not believe that in any other part of the world is such wastefulness practised in threshing or handling the crop as is generally followed here. The Government, as also several of the railway companies have issued instructions in the form of leaflets for distribution amongst the colonies, regarding the most theoretically correct way to stack and generally handle the crop. These instructions are most commendable in their way but the theoretical side predominates and in some cases concise details are lacking regarding vital points, which I hope to go into more fully in a future article.

The exportation of horses from this country offered so favourable prospects for the amassing of enormous profits, that many men or firms outside the trade were induced to embark on this generally recognised as a risky business. Not the least prominent among the many exporting houses was a firm whose business here is very distinct from the live stock trade, in any form. To ship horses was to participate in the great "boom," as the big prices on the home market calculated against what horse flesh was costing here left untold wealth awaiting those who had the available capital to "put up." To buy horses at a low figure and sell them at the big prices ruling on the British market was theoretically the most obvious way of making money; but the buyer's acceptance of the class of horses was apparently the least thing considered by these new men to the horse trade and evidently "new" to the standard of horse flesh most acceptable or saleable on the British market, as determined by the values realised. A rather remarkable sale of Argentine horses was held somewhere in Britain lately when a well-known auctioneering firm sold 100 Argentine horses at the remarkable figure of £13.6/- of an average. The top price of this consignment was £40 which was obtained for one solitary specimen. Only two other animals realised over the £20 line while one was actually sold for 12/6. The freight charges then ruling would be about £10 per head so, if this remarkable consignment cost any thing at all here they were sold at a loss, as an 8 per cent insurance has also to be taken into consideration. I am at no time a party to gloating over misfortunes in live stock speculation but as this remarkable sale has been the theme of conversation during the week among exporters or those interested in the great live stock trade of this Republic, I may be excused for referring to the matter in these columns. I have on so many occasions expressed my opinions regarding the class or stamp of horses likely to be most acceptable on the home markets,

as judged by the prices realised; but evidently this consignment was not selected with any knowledge of the requirements of the home trade, as was most emphatically demonstrated by the prices realised. The lot already referred to were not the only consignment from this part of the world that did not fulfil the great expectations of their purchasers built up by office calculations on this side. Other firms of capitalists were forced to forego their great hopes of forming a "corner" in the horse trade, as was propounded to me under a bond of secrecy at the time by one of the best known financial magnates in the city. They have also suspended further shipments as they were operating at a loss. The native Press would have some very far fetched reasons to account for the non-acceptance of Argentine horses on the British market. The real reason is simply that the shipments referred to did not embody the reorganised type or quality which home buyers were prepared to purchase as likely to answer well their requirements for the diverse use to which horses are used in Britain, and under the different conditions be it borne in mind, all varying greatly in the value of work performed and thereby ruling the value of horses according to their suitability for such tasks.

More interest was shown this week by the various "freezers" in acquiring cattle, with the result that values were well sustained, and the market closed firm for all classes. The present prices being paid for good quality cattle in the camp would be about 26 cents. The sheep market has not shown any marked improvement from last week's trade, though all best quality pens readily found purchasers. Values for secondary quality were easier. Pigs, if of a suitable class and quality readily found purchasers at firmer values.

So satisfactory has been the results obtained by the Armour firm in the curing and sale of their hams and bacon, that by the advent of another season an active demand is likely to be experienced for porkers, or all suitable pigs for handling here or for export to the Smithfield market.

BUTTER SHIPMENTS

The 189,166 cases of Argentine butter shipped this year compare with 124,855 cases in 1914, 135,352 in 1913, 140,572 in 1912, 48,569 in 1911 and 110,361 in 1910. Like every other kind of produce, Argentine butter has gone up in value since the war. The present average price of £155 per ton compares with an average of about \$135 per ton last year and the demand for Argentine butter in England to-day is only limited by the supply. Present freight rate is 1 1/4 d. per pound, after having been as high as 2d. per pound; normal (peace time) rate was 1 1/2 d. per pound.—*Review of the River Plate.*

ARGENTINE MEAT IN FRANCE

Dr. Santamarina, who has been in Paris, recently sent a statement to the Argentine Minister of Agriculture relative to the sale of Argentine frozen meats in France. The trade is great and constantly increasing, the quality of the meats being as highly appreciated by the civil population as by the troops. It is deeply interesting to know that the French Government has decided to construct a great depot for frigorifico purposes in Paris with a capacity of 5,000 tons, and that similar erections are being made at different points in France. Frigorifico vans will be used to transport the meat from the ports of disembarkation to the centres of consumption. These are to be of a capacity of 20 tons, and are to be maintained at a constant temperature of 15 degrees below zero.

The River Plate Dairy Co., Ltda.

Proprietors of the Butter Factories:

"PROGRESO,"—Progreso, 1443, Buenos Aires.

"VICTORIA,"—Independencia 652, Rosario.

"LA CENTRAL,"—Gobernador Basavilbaso, Entre Rios.

These Factories BUY CREAM placed in Railway Stations where they are established and facilitate the installation of Creameries.

Details to be obtained from the Managers and from our Office:

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DEHORN YOUR CALVES

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LIQUID CHEMICAL DEHORNER

This is a perfect substitute for the ordinary chemical Dehorner in sticks of which there is no more in stock in the Argentine.

CALASTREME & RATTI

Veterinary Establishment,

MAIPU 247, BUENOS AIRES.

THE CATTLE TRADE

Our contemporary, the *Review of the River Plate*, thus deals with the cattle trade outlook:—

"Cattle prices have dropped appreciably in the last month or two, the average, which Frigorificos are to-day paying for steers being on the basis of 26 cents per pound compared with an average of about 35 cents in August and September. It is believed in some quarters that prices will fall still lower yet. Freezing companies profess that on the present (25 cents) basis they are just about covering expenses. The needs of the British Government, so far as Argentine frozen meat is concerned, do not appear to be distressingly urgent. The standing contract allotted *pro rata* amongst the local freezing companies is for 25,000 tons per month. Shipments just now are not averaging more than 18,000 tons per month, due to the lack of tonnage to transport the whole 25,000 tons. We hear that the British Government consider Argentine meat to be quite sufficiently dear and that there is a possibility—not to say a probability—of still more refrigerated tonnage being withdrawn from this route unless prices drop appreciably. As we mention in another note, preference has recently been given to butter shipments in some refrigerated steamers, which does not suggest that the British public or the British Expeditionary Armies are in urgent need of Argentine meat for the time being. The home demand for meat in the United Kingdom has fallen off very appreciably from all accounts, due partly to the absence of so many men at the front and partly to the economy which is coming more and more

into general practice every day. The following paragraph from a late London exchange bears this out:—

"Salesmen at Smithfield were almost unapproachable yesterday morning. Trade was very bad all round, and the huge stocks of meat without buyers had put the men in bad tempers. 'The weather has had something to do with it,' said one of the most prominent salesmen in the market, 'but the chief cause for the bad trade is the excessive supply of English produce—beef and lamb. When I say excessive supply I mean that it is more than we have got demand for. We are, perhaps, some hundreds of tons short of our normal supply, but the demand is so light now on account of the millions of men who have gone away and the practice of economy in the household. The prices all round are about 2d. per lb. less than they were a month ago. Frozen meat is only a fraction lower in price and the reduction in English and Scotch meat may eventually have the effect of the authorities having to lower the price of frozen meat unless they keep it in store until the new year, when we shall have to raise the price of English meat.'"

NATIONAL NIGHT ASYLUM

OFFICIALS DISCHARGED.

Owing to serious faults and derelictions of duty, the Committee of Asylums and Hospitals, whose President is Dr. Cabred, have requested the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship to discharge the director of the National Night Asylum.

Consequently, yesterday a decree was issued dispensing with the services of the director, Sr. Eugenio Winter, and the sub-inspector, Señor Guillermo Jericka.

The Garden and Orchard

HINTS TO AMATEURS.

(BY THE RUSTIC)

Garden.

The end of the month being at hand a thorough overhauling of the garden is advisable. All bulbs of plants which have finished flowering should be dug up and stored away. A general clearance of weeds should be made and lawns should be mowed and rolled. All season plants which have finished flowering pulled up and the beds dug up and prepared for the new plants. Where the ground requires it, manure should be added and mixed well with the soil. Evergreens should be trimmed and pruned and rose bushes cleaned up of dead flowers, etc.

Orchard.

The same practices as indicated for the garden as regards weeding, digging up, etc., should be carried out in the orchard. Where the regular practice of ploughing or harrowing is followed this should be done in January for the last time. Fruit thinning cannot be continued any longer with success, except in the case of grapes, pears or apples.

Plagues and Insects.

The persecution of black ants is one of the principal occupations of the gardener at present, and as I have already given particulars as to the manner in which this should be done, I need not repeat them here. The "mosquita" or young locust is putting in its appearance. This insect in the shape of "mosquita" is about one-eighth of an inch long and of a very dark green, almost black colour. It does a considerable amount of damage, though, of course, not as much as the adult insect. The "mosquitas" are comparatively easy to destroy, as in the evening they cluster in large colonies and remain until the following morning, in the early morning, before the sun rises and when the "mosquita" is still wet with dew and has not commenced to spread out, it can be destroyed with wire brooms, locust burners, or sprayed with insecticide sprays and then buried or removed to prevent the smell from the decayed insects.

General Notes.

It may interest readers to know something about dry-farming and its application in this country. It may not be known that only about twenty-five per cent. of the surface of the earth is suitable for ordinary cultivation with natural irrigation and that the remaining seventy-five per cent. could only be cultivated by artificial means of irrigation or by dry farming.

Dry farming, therefore, is the profitable production of useful crops on lands that receive an annual rainfall of 20 inches or less and where artificial irrigation is not possible. This means that large extents of ground in this country which are at present unproductive could be utilised probably by the system of dry farming. Also lands which receive a larger rainfall, but irregularly distributed, could be cultivated by this method. The principle is to store in the subsoil the water which in ordinary circumstances disappears by evaporation. It is well known by agriculturists that if the surface of the soil is allowed to form into a crust, this makes an excellent capillary system which draws the moisture in the ground to reach the surface and evaporate by the action of the sun or the dryness of the atmosphere. It is also known that the deeper the ploughing the deeper the water will soak into the ground. Therefore, dry farming consists in deep ploughing and continual cultivation of the surface of the soil, and requires deep soil, that is land where the subsoil is deep down or not impermeable if near the surface.

Many of these arid sandy soils which appear unproductive are rich

in nutritive matters and if properly cultivated would produce very good crops indeed. If after making borings to discover the class of soil and subsoil it is found that this is deep down or the amount of gravel, if there is any, is in a lesser proportion, and it is ascertained that the rainfall is between 10 and 20 inches, such land can be considered good for dry farming. It must then be ascertained at what time of the year the heavier rainfalls occur, so as to have the deep ploughing finished in time for the broken up ground to receive the water and allow it to soak well down into the lower parts and there be stored away to supply the plants which are to be cultivated with the necessary moisture. The next care would be to keep the surface "worked," so as to avoid the capillary action as already explained. In due season, the preparations are made for sowing or planting as the case may be. In the case of grain, this should be sown in bands, alternating with bands of uncultivated land of equal width, so that half the surface is sown and the other half remains bare. In the case of permanent plantations, the trees or shrubs are planted in the usual form, provided that they are so planted as to allow the ploughs or harrows to work in between the rows. The cultivated ground is then continually worked so as not to be allowed to crust, and to keep the weeds down.

By large extensive cultivations the conditions of the climate are very soon changed, and in regions where the rainfall originally was very limited, in time it would become regular and normal in quantity.

LOANS TO FARMERS

BANCO DE LA NACION AND CEREAL WARRANTS.

The President of the Banco de la Nación had an interview yesterday at Government House with H. E. the President of the Nation regarding the facilities which the Bank is giving to agriculturists and merchants in the camp. Special credits in the form of warrants on cereals bagged and stored are arranged to enable the growers to evade the pressure of greedy speculators, usurers and middlemen. Special instructions have been sent to all camp branches of the Bank in this sense. The Bank has made a computation as to the probable cereal production of the country, and estimates that it may profitably employ about \$150,000,000 of its reserves in the credit scheme referred to.

MILLING COMBINE IN CORDOBA

A NEW GERMAN CONCERN.

From Cordoba comes the information of the sale of some mills to a wealthy combination which has purchased these for the sum of eight million dollars.

The Letizia mills, the property of Messrs. Minetti Brothers, and others about Marcos Juarez are those concerned.

The new combine will trade under the name of Messrs. Minetti and Company, the company being represented by Messrs. Domingo, Juan and Bartolo Minetti, José Colombo, and Ciro Penazzi.

The Messrs. Minetti are represented by a capital of \$2,150,000.

The concern, which commences business in January, is a German one and backed by German capital, and the combination of mills is, it is stated, sufficient to absorb practically all the produce of the surrounding districts.

OUT WITH THE HUNS!

New York, Dec. 27.

The whole of the German clerks employed by the National City Bank have been dismissed.

Cabaña 'Lujan'y 'Las Hermanas'

= DE =

R. HERRERA VEGAS É HIJOS

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FLORIDA 832 - BUENOS AIRES

CEREAL SHIPMENT AND STORAGE

Trouble Threatens Through Unpreparedness

MORE LACK OF FORESIGHT

Carpe diem, enjoy the present day and leave the least possible to the future, might well be taken to be Argentina's unwritten motto in things commercial. Prevision, save on the part of a few individuals, who as a rule profit very largely by their acumen, is not a trait of the national character. Many instances might be brought forward to support the assertion; the question of road transport springs at once to the memory. Given a difficulty, and schemes galore are brought forward in the public Press or the legislature whereby it may be instantaneously remedied. Nothing is done, and the effluxion of time, or the passage of the seasons, allays the trouble for a moment. Whereupon schemes and suggested legislation are alike forgotten. It is however very clear that this policy of *laissez faire-laissez aller* is dangerous, and one very much fears that its effects on the economic result of the actual harvest may be very serious.

The crops have done well, so well that according to the estimates of a contemporary, the *Times of Argentina*, a journal whose statistics may usually be relied upon, there will be close on 11,000,000 tons of cereals (wheat, oats, linseed and maize) to ship. Will the necessary tonnage be forthcoming and will the country in general be able to check a very heavy loss through deterioration if it is not? These are two pertinent questions that are now being ventilated in the columns of the Argentine Press, when as a matter of fact they have been matters of immediate moment any time during the past three years. The same journal to which reference has been made calculates that there is a possibility of the Republic having to store some 25 per cent of her crop. How is she going to do it?

Frankly, no satisfactory answer appears to be forthcoming. Yet this is not a thing that has come upon Argentina without warning. Even in normal years, when shipowners from all the Seven Seas were sending their ships Plate-wards for January-March loading, much waste occurred in both wheat and maize owing to the lack of up-country storage accommodation, temporary accommodation at that. The terrible losses suffered by last year's maize in the *troja* or stack owing to wet must recur to every thinking person's memory, but one fails to hear that any general action has been taken to avoid a repetition of a similar loss this year, save in a few individual cases. Wheat, haggard and even un-bagged, has been known to be utterly ruined on the very farm where it was grown, not even tarpaulins being available to protect the grain until it was transported to the only local store, the railway company's shed. To-day an eminently sensible suggestion is made by *La Prensa* re-

garding the possible use of Government bonded stores, now half-empty, by cereal growers. At the same time the coupling thereto of the warrant principle is admirable in theory but unworkable in practice. If the warrant is to have a real value as a good credit security it must represent not merely so much wheat, or other cereal, in bulk, but, must also stand for a certain weight and quality. Which implies some system of grading and drying the cereal.

The pity of it is that for the past ten years, and possibly for a still longer period, able men have been trying to implant in this country a system of local deposits, and both the official world and the farmer have behaved towards all such schemes with a dog-in-the-manger attitude that is now costing them dear. A fair profit, a good profit, is deserved by any individual or company that implants a system calculated to save millions to the community, but that profit would have been so hampered, and probably restricted, by unworkable regulations, as to come near vanishing point. Hence nothing on a general scale has been attempted. And the worst of it is that to-day, at this moment of greatest need, nothing can be attempted that will in any way influence this year's crop. All that Argentina can do is to pray for a dry summer and try to get as much of her crop under cover as she is unable to sell. The credit facilities to be given to the grower are all very well in their way; at any other time they would be worthy of study, elaboration, and general adoption. To-day they may very easily serve to make confusion worse confounded.

It is all very well for misinformed journals to misinform the public by saying that the machinations of the grain speculators and exporters are at the bottom of all the trouble, but facts are against them. Argentine cereal shipments may be handled by a group of large firms, and the system may be capable of improvement, but now is not the time to make the change. If anyone can get the crop away it is the man who has been in the business before, and even he cannot do it if the ships are not forthcoming. The freight position is too complex to go into here, but it may be remarked that even a big drop in freights will not perforce bring more tonnage to the Plate. There are excellent reasons, financial and sympathetic, that dictate the purchases of the Allies to-day; and the Allies are practically the only buyers.

These are but a few sketchy arguments of a general character, and one hopes that they will be confuted by the logic of events. In many individual cases that will certainly happen. The man who has sunk his money into barns, bagging, covering, and so forth, will have reason to bless himself. But unfortunately 'twixt crop and crop money has not been plentiful, whilst materials for the buildings requisite to good storage have soared to unheard of prices. If the camp in general has taken warning by past experience, then the outlook may not be so black after all. But unfortunately all the information one can gather serves to confirm the belief that through want of foresight or lack of means, this has not been the case.

BAHIA BLANCA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

December 26.

The Bahia Blanca Gas Company.

Although the Bahia Blanca Gas Company have now been in existence over eight years, the results obtained financially have not come up to expectations, as it was hoped that the increasing number of residents would give at least a return of four or five per cent. on the capital invested, but owing to the bad years the population here has decreased on account of so many families removing to other parts of the Republic, and their places not being filled by new-comers. The actual profit at present does not exceed two per cent. Owing to the war the price of coal delivered here has more than doubled, although it is argued that the sale of the coke will compensate for this, especially as the price of the latter article has been raised also \$8, but, as it takes two tons of coal to make one of coke, this small difference is very little in comparison with the present price of coal. Owing to the municipal regulations the company are not allowed to charge more than 24 cents paper for a cubic metre of gas, on which up to the present considerable discount has been given. It is now proposed to reduce these discounts in the effort to make ends meet.

Derailment of the Pringles Train.

On Friday several very exaggerated reports were afloat as to the delay of the Pringles train, when it was stated that it was off the line, and over 27 people had been killed. Fortunately, however, no one was seriously hurt, although one or two people were rather badly knocked about. It appears that as the train was entering the station of Las Hermanas, at about 5.20 a.m., near kilometre 430, the points not being in their position, the engine was thrown off the line. Luckily the speed of the train, which was 25 kls. per hour, was only moderate, otherwise the accident would have been much greater. As it was, the engine was thrown off the line, doing considerable damage to the waggons close behind it, a wagon of goods, two brake vans, and a first and second-class coach was totally destroyed. On the train were some 450 passengers, but only four of them received injuries. The engine-driver named Uzabel, had his arm broken, and the fireman, guard and postman were knocked about considerably. Special trains were at once sent out to the spot, one leaving here with a large breakdown crane at 8 a.m. The passengers by the damaged train eventually arrived here on Christmas Eve at 7.20 p.m. It is said that the altering of the points was the work of someone with criminal intentions.

A Daring Escape.

Two men named Frorini and Reyes, who had been detained in the prison here for some time, suspected of a robbery, were finally freed, as sufficient proof against them was not forthcoming. In the prison with them was a man named Juan Rodriguez, who had been condemned to 12 years' imprisonment for the assassination of a police agent. On leaving the prison the two men put the man Rodriguez in a mattress, and on arriving at the door asked the warder if he wanted to revise their mattress before they were let out. This he refused to do, as only the property of those who are admitted is examined. Shortly afterwards these men passed one of the principal officials, who, although he noticed that they were carrying a very heavy "mattress" very carefully, concluded that this had been examined before the men left, and did not take any further notice of them. Outside the prison a motor-car was waiting for them, and they were at once taken to a house in Calle Terrada. The escape of the prisoner was shortly afterwards noticed, and information was at once sent to the town police,

who proceeded to arrest the two men and the "chauffeur" of the car which had taken them away, and at the same time to make active search for the missing criminal Rodriguez.

District Notes.

Several complaints are being received from the town of Goyena against the men who are awaiting the harvest, as it is said that they are going to private houses there at all hours asking for food, and stating that if it is not given them they will help themselves. They are able to do so on account of the police service there consisting of one man only.

On December 30 a sale of 4,000 head of cattle is to be held in the station of Laprida by the Society of the Agricola Ganadera.

A sale of 1,000 hectares of land took place last week near Azul belonging to Senora Ferrer. This was bought by Señor J. T. Collet for the sum of \$105,000.

At the sale of livestock held by the Agrícola-Ganadera last week at Ayacucho, and belonging to Senores Sotero and Beheran, the following prices were realised: Steers of two and a-half years, \$135 and \$140; half-bred cows, \$90 to \$135; yearling steers, \$110 and \$88.80; cows with calves at foot, \$60 to \$93; heifers \$86.50 to \$101; the total realised being \$315,356.

A meeting was recently held at Tornquist of the newly-formed company known as the "Rural," whose object is for general assistance to the colonists there. The sanction of the formation of this company has been granted by the Provincial Government, and at the meeting a board of seven directors was elected.

At the show recently held at Ayacucho, a ram from the estancia of Señor Iraizos was sold for the sum of \$900.

On Thursday last the weather here was more like that of England at this season, as a storm came up from the south, and the wind was bitterly cold, causing people to appear again in their winter clothes and overcoats. Several sharp showers of rain continued to fall throughout the day. The evening was worse still, and the temperature fell to 45 degrees.

An information office has now been opened here by the paper, "La Nacion," in Calle Alsina 141, where the latest telegrams from the Capital may be seen. This office is under the direction of Señor J. A. Blanco.

CONCORDIA NEWS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

December 22.

Weather.

Last week the great heat wave was making itself felt very much in these parts, 13 degrees being recorded in the shade. In one house where the owner kept a room shut from early morning 38° was reached. As was expected such heat could not last and on Saturday, December 18, it was broken by a rain storm, after which the temperature was extremely cool. On December 21 and 22 it became warmer again but yesterday evening a storm was brewing and swept over the district early this morning. It turned so cool with a strong south wind, that summer apparel had to be left on one side. At present it appears changeable.

Nurse Cavell Fund.

The local branch of the Women's Association had arranged to have a fête on December 18 in aid of the Nurse Cavell Fund and the lighting of St. Thomas's Church. Everything had been settled in the grounds of the Victoria Park in the morning but rain in the afternoon somewhat spoiled the affair. It was then decided to continue the fête on the Monday following. Nevertheless the results on Saturday were highly satisfactory, the receipts being over \$350, and the total realised after Monday's efforts reached the respectable sum of \$1,463.45. The following were the results of the different sections of the fête:—General Stall, Mrs. Stuart and Mrs. Neville. \$703; Refreshment Staff, Mrs. Fiedler, Mrs. Kellard and Mrs. Taylor assisted by Miss Smith and Miss Ross, \$225.95; Entertainments, concert party "The Snowballs" Mesdames Cowper Coles, Castle and Miss Roberts and Messrs. R. A. Colls, T. Bentzen, C. Todd and A. Williams who gave three performances in all, being loudly applauded for the excellent manner in which the many items on their programme were fulfilled, and the theatrical group composed of Mesdames Sketch and Neville and Messrs. Sketch, Fiedler and Neville, who produced that well known comedy "Why Women Weep," which, as the critics said, was surprisingly well done. The entertainments brought in the sum of \$168.70. The Christmas Tree for children managed by Miss Truncoso and Miss Acosta realised \$22. Children's races attended to by Miss Birdsall and Mr. Edward Morley resulted in \$4.80, the entrance fees being very small. Last but not least was the good work done by little Miss Lorna Sketch, dressed as a Red Cross nurse, and Master Duncan MacKenzie as a wounded "Tommy" in full regimentals, who paraded about selling small photographs of themselves as mementos. Their efforts were so well appreciated that they netted \$44. Whilst on Saturday, due to the change in the weather, only a small number of people attended the fête, such was not the case on Monday afternoon and evening. The large crowd assembled with the idea of enjoying themselves and supported the fête with a real good will. Many gave \$5 and \$10 bills for tickets worth 50 cents. For the success obtained, including those who helped at the stalls and concert and theatrical groups, who had a lot of work in preparing their parts, the Committee desire to thank Mr. Henry Bell for erecting the stage and helping to arrange the stalls; Mr. Ritchie and Miss Birdsall for giving up their time in preparing the production of "Why Women Weep"; the Victoria Park and Concordia Tennis Club Committees for facilitating the use of the Park and pavilion and tea utensils, etc.; Mr. Knight for the excellent electric lighting arrangements made. For gifts and donations received for the "Edith Cavell Memorial Fund," Mr. Flemming, Mrs. Sinclair and family of Chajari, Miss McKinnen, Rev. Mr. Bate, Mrs. Edwin Brown of Bai-biene, Mrs. Scott of Yofre, Mrs. Hogg of Tari, Mrs. G. O'Dwyer, Mr. Jack O'Dwyer, Mrs. Soady, Mrs. Cooper Co-

les, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Morley, Mr. E. F. Beasley, Mr. Burgess, Mrs. W. G. MacKern of Buenos Aires, and Messrs. Auld, Nevin, R. Grant, Simon, Feeney and Barlow of Buenos Aires. After deducting expenses a clear profit of \$1,240 is at the disposal of the Committee of the Women's Association, who are entitled to all praise for the excellent manner in which the whole affair was carried, especially the Honorary President, Mrs. R. H. F. Stuart.

Social.

Mr. H. Bishop, who for some years worked in the Province of Corrientes and left for good some four months ago to live in the United States, has again returned to practice in Mercedes. His many friends will be glad to hear of this as he was always considered a first class dentist, and was badly wanted in these parts.

Mr. Fred. Dickinson left Concordia a short time ago for Matto Grosso, where he will look after estancias on behalf of his firm. He will be missed not only on account of his sporting character, he was the first captain of the cricket eleven of the recently formed Victoria Athletic Club and would have been a strong help to his side, but also for the fact that he was to his friends a "good fellow."

CHRISTMAS EVE SKIRMISH

"THE ROARING BOYS" WITH KNIVES.

People have different methods of celebrating the season of good will (when a great deal of rancour is frequently loose), and a fight with knives is one way of doing it. At the corner of Saenz and Ministro Brin, on Christmas Eve, Manuel Chirvo and José Marineri sat down in a café to cards. Fortune proved ungracious to one, as is often the case; he became angry which is not uncommon; the cards flew about the room, which is also not unprecedented. Finding that these methods of appeasing the fickle goddess were ineffectual, he tried a little cheating, but his opponent had been there too and recognised some of his favourite manœuvres. This led to language, the upsetting of the table and the brandishing of the *cortaplumas*. After a brisk attack, Marineri feinted in seconde and making a high thrust cut Chirvo in the face. At this point, the police interfered and declared that honour would have to be satisfied. The damaged Chirvo is careened for repairs at the Rawson Hospital, and Señor Marineri is repenting being "so cunning of fence" in the cold shades of Comisaria 24's calabozo.

CAJA DE CONVERSION

BUSY ISSUING FRESH PAPER.

The end of the year and the movement which it invariably brings in its train both in Banking and Commercial business makes the need for fresh currency more sensibly felt than ever.

There has been for some time past a complaint of the scarcity of the issues of notes of smaller denominations, inasmuch that a clean new dollar bill has been something of a variety and, veterans have remained in circulation which should have been honourably retired some time since before they dropped to pieces or became illegible. Not all the resources of gum and stamp paper can make them other than disreputable.

The Caja de Conversion has been exceedingly busy during the current month and it has been fulfilling the demands of the country districts as well as those of the capital and great cities. It has been computed that the Caja has issued about two millions of \$1 bills; one million of \$5 and eight hundred thousands notes of ten dollars. This ought to be a slight appeasement to the "sacred rage" for paper.

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Mainly About People

Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton Smith who are in Mar del Plata will remain there until after the holidays.

Miss Northey, of Santa Fé 958, has returned to Buenos Aires after some weeks spent in the camp.

Mrs. J. A. Pilling and daughter are staying at Las Quebradas, San Esteban, for the summer months.

At the Grand Hotel are staying the following guests: Sr. Santiago Pinasco, Mr. E. L. Ford, Dr. Infante (padre), and Captain Chevel.

Mrs. David Herald continues to steadily improve, and may now be visited at the British Hospital by her friends.

From Mr. Vere Sadler, of San Vicente, Cordoba, THE HERALD has received advice of the despatch of a case of books and magazines for the use of the British sailors in South American waters.

Quilmes will be pleased to hear that Mr. H. W. Williams on arrival in England joined the Inns of Court O.T.C., and has since that time been putting in some hard drilling. All will wish him the best of luck and a speedy return.

THE HERALD has received an acknowledgment from the London Daily Mail of the receipt of a donation of £7.10/- sent to that paper's Soldiers' Hamper Fund, by the men employed in the engine shed of the F.C.S. at Ingeniero White.

Owing to the absence of addresses on the cards of sympathy received by Mrs. G. McHardy and family during their recent bereavement they take this opportunity of thanking their friends through the medium of THE HERALD.

The Post Office and Telegraph Department has just issued a booklet containing particulars of the services throughout the Republic with times of starting of all mail trains and mail steamers for points within Argentine territory.

The Misses F. and E. Gay, who are collecting wool on behalf of the Comité Patriotique Français, advise that the following firms have recently given them donations of wool:—Messrs. Duggan Hnos., Cash, Colvill Jones and Co., C. Newton, Sociedad "La Blanca," Sociedad "Las Palmas," Sucesión de Jorge Corbett, Y. M. MacKinnon and Carlos Y. Shennon.

From Montevideo is reported the decease at the age of fifty, of Mr. Frederick William Fothergill, formerly of the Contaduría F.C.S., and during the last nine years in the same capacity on the F.C. Central Uruguayo. He was a prominent member of the Masonic craft widely popular and greatly respected and regretted although he had no relatives in South America.

The sum of \$220, paper, has been realised for the British Red Cross Society as a result of the entertainment given by the San Isidro English School on December 22. The Principal desires to thank Messrs. Kidd and Company for the gift of programmes, the British Patriotic Society for the loan of flags, Saint Hnos. for the gift of carteras etc. for sale; several gentlemen for gift of chocolate for sale, Mrs. Neill for supervising the refreshment department, and Mr. T. A. Nodder for musical assistance.

The management of the F.C.C.C. and State Railways have provided the General Cinematographic Society of the Capital with materials for a picturesque display of views on the routes from Buenos Aires to Capilla del Monte, and to show to the public of the coast and the interior, the beauties of these regions as summer resorts. Over eight hundred metres of film will shortly be on view, displaying departures of the Sierras Express and the numerous sights of beauty and interest visible in the road up from the Capital to Capilla del Monte.

DAY BY DAY IN ROSARIO.

(From Our Correspondent).

Dec. 28.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Crouch have gone to Mar del Plata for a holiday.

The Rev. Canon Pepys is expected back at the end of the month.

St. Bartholomew's School will reopen at the end of February, according to present arrangements.

The Sunday School prize distribution and Christmas Tree at Alberdi will take place on the 30th for the English children; and, on New Year's Eve, similar functions for the Spanish children. The last named occasion will include an impromptu concert, and a conjuring entertainment which Mr. Montgomery has kindly promised them. Tea will be provided each day, and the chair will be taken by the Rev. S. C. Deacon, who is striving hard to make this Christmas a memorable one for parents and children alike.

Very soon there is bound to be a change in our local chaplaincies, for the return of Canon Pepys and the departure of the Rev. S. C. Deacon for the Chaco, which I understand has been arranged for March, will necessitate certain readjustments.

Much sympathy is felt with Mr. C. Thomas, the well-known ship's chandler of Rosario, in the death of his mother, which sad event occurred last week. The funeral was very largely attended, and some beautiful flowers were sent.

Funes Tennis Club was in a gay mood on Sunday with visitors from all the neighbouring centres of population, the occasion being a tournament. Two prizes were offered, consisting of handsome photo frames. Some of the play was quite good, although on such occasions it is rare that the local cracks are on top form; there is this to be said of tennis, however, that it is exceedingly easy to meet with a worse player than oneself. Time did not allow for the tournament to be concluded, and play is to be resumed on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Marston and Miss Brewer should be back in Rosario this week; the ladies have come out from Europe on the Desna, and Mr. Marston journeyed to Rio to meet them.

The prize distribution in connection with the Methodist Church Sunday School took place on Christmas eve, and proved most enjoyable, the attendance including practically the whole muster on the role, not to speak of the parents.

Mr. Werner has had a specially busy time lately, since the death of Mr. Turner, as the bulk of the work of the Northern Section has fallen upon his shoulders.

DAY BY DAY IN BAHIA BLANCA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Dec. 26.

A children's party was held on Christmas Eve in the Port of Ingeniero White at the small club rooms for the British children there.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown accompanied by Miss Ibbetson left here on Wednesday night for Buenos Aires.

Miss Pettigrew left here by the Pacific train on Tuesday for Mendoza after a short stay with her mother here.

Mr. and Mrs. Trennock arrived here on Thursday from Zapala and are spending Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Nelson at the Port.

Bishop Every left here again on Monday night after a day's stay. During his visit he went over the building now being erected for the Missions to Seamen and expressed great satisfaction at the work that had been done both there and at the bazaar of the day before.

OBITUARY

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MRS. AITKIN.

On Dec. 28, at the Protestant Cemetery, Llavallol, the interment took place of the late Mrs. W. Aitkin, wife of Mr. W. Aitkin, of 25 de Mayo. The service was conducted by the Rev. J. W. Morrow, of Lomas.

Many friends were present at the graveside, including the following:—Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Live, Mr. and Mrs. Deverill, Señora Echeveyria, Miss S. Macdonald, Mr. J. Harvey, Mr. J. Mills, Mr. F. Holmes, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. R. W. Eatell, Mr. C. Lovelace, Mr. R. Thompson, Señor José Cagnoni, Mr. J. Abbott, Master J. Johnston.

FUNERAL OF LATE MR. JUAN STEPHEN DILLON.

Wednesday, Dec. 29

The funeral of the late Mr. Juan Stephen Dillon, a resident of many years standing in the Argentine and deeply regretted by his numerous friends, took place yesterday at the British Cemetery, Chacarita.

Father Victor, of the Passionist Fathers, conducted an impressive service at the house of the deceased.

Wreaths were sent by Mr. and Mrs. John Bradford and by Misses Maud, Mabel and Louie Bradford amongst others sent by the deceased gentleman's family.

Amongst those present at the funeral or who sent cards were:—Eduardo Kenny, John Duggan, Patricio Dowling, John Main, Miguel Scally, Tomás Nevin, Erasmus Jones, Dr. Samuel Basaldua, Henry Weller, Thomas A. Gahan, J. G. Harrington, Guillermo Dillon, Anita L. Wallace, Miss Phillips, Miss Mildred Phillips, the Passionist Fathers, Mrs. Frank Young and daughters, Swingen Ker Jordan, Dr. P. J. Wallace, E. J. Phillips, Mrs. Erasmus Jones, R. Paggio, W. J. Spratt, J. S. Wheeler, Toms Cunningham, E. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Max Cooper, Lizzie Ryan, Catalina Wallace, Carlos M. Duggan, Santiago Murphy, Alfred J. Deck, William H. Schmidt, Dr. Jorge Newbury, Louis B. Dennehy, the Misses Derelly, Luis Barberini, Patricio Kehoe, Patricio Byrne, Robert Garahan, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Mackinnon, Martin Ames, M. J. Halvey, Mrs. H. E. Wolden, Pio Antonelli, Abel Gaynor, Dr. Santiago C. Degionvanangelo, Dr. Patricio Walsh, Juan Lalor, Mrs. Annie Newbery Thomas, Enrique Power, Dr. M. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Huntington, Mrs. J. H. Kidd, Jorge P. Jansen, A. F. Rooney, Julius Schonberg, Arturo Gahan, Louis Bradford, H. E. Wolden, Arturo Tucker, Eduardo M. Spraggon, W. H. Smith and family, Juan Secondo, Enrique E. O'Connor, John Bradford, Andrés Urzanqui, George Ryan, Martin Arregui, Santiago Cunningham, Eugene Moore, Dr. Enrique Adalid, Guillermo Casey, Roberto Murphy, Pedro Lind, Mabel Bradford, Sarah F. de Cueli, Juan Lalor Jr., Miguel Rooney, Robert V. Rose-Harvey, Martin L. Munro, Maud Bradford, Mrs. John Bradford, Dr. Juan Coustau, Norman C. Tucker, Harry T. Cueli, Gabino R. Cueli.

ACCIDENT TO DOMINGO TORTEROLO

It is unfortunate that the last day's racing of the present year will not see Domingo Torterolo in the saddle, and that for the year he will have to be content with his 106 wins.

The reason is that he received a nasty fall yesterday morning when exercising a young filly called Speranza, a full sister to the luckless Smasher. Mingo Torterolo was exceedingly lucky in not receiving more than a severe shaking. Apparently the filly cannoned into the rails, and threw her jockey, who was fortunate enough to fall in soft and wet ground. The ambulance removed him to the infirmary, from whence he was later taken to his home.

The accident, it is understood, is not serious, and will only keep the famous jockey out of the saddle for a couple of days.

The filly Speranza was unhurt.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN

CONCERT

Wednesday, Dec. 29

Mrs. C. H. White deserves much credit for the excellence of the concert arranged by her at the Seamen's Mission last evening, and for her untiring work as the accompanist for the numerous artists.

It was a rattling good concert, and thoroughly enjoyable. Consisting of musical, humorous, dainty and serious items, the programme possessed a fullness of variety which pleased every one.

The ladies of the evening were Mrs. H. R. K. Richards and Mrs. J. Evans.

Mrs. Richards, as usual, was in excellent form, and gave of her brightest and best, which she had to repeat again and again. Three songs in each half of the programme barely satisfied the audience.

Mrs. Evans, too, met with most hearty applause and encores for her songs.

The humourist of the evening was Mr. Humphreys, of Lomas fame, who was full of energy and so clever in his songs. The more strictly musical parts of the programme fell to the share of Mr. Adolfo Segall, with his violin. He plays with expression and taste, and with a really excellent control of his instrument. In both parts of the programme he met with encores.

Mr. Parry and Mr. Bevan bore the brunt of the more serious songs of the evening. These names are sufficient in themselves to show what a very excellent and enjoyable concert was given.

The programme was as follows:—

Part I.

1. Song, "Nirvana," Mr. Parry.
2. Song, "Jack Brilton" (encore "Un-til"), Mr. Bevan.
3. Song, "The Lads in Navy Blue" (encored, sang another verse), Mrs. J. Evans.
4. Comic Song, "Mr. Man in the Moon" (encore, "The Story of a Kiss") Mr. Humphreys.
5. Song, "Till the boys come home" (encores, "We are going to win" and "Follow the Sergeant"), Mrs. H. R. K. Richards.
6. Violin, "Thais" (Momento Musical), Mons. Adolfo Segall.

Part II.

7. Song, "You, just you," Mr. Bevan.
8. Song, "Sympathy" (encore "Kiity of Collerain"), Mrs. J. Evans.
10. Song, "We'll have a jubilee" (encores, "Good-bye, girls, I'm through" and "Sue, love me just a little, Sue"), Mrs. H. R. K. Richards.
11. Comic song, "Poetical Fellow" (encore, "The Coster's Song"), Mr. Humphreys.
11. "Madrigale" and "Ave Maria," Mons. Adolfo Segall.

God Save the King.

THE NAPHTHA TAX

ANOTHER PETITION AGAINST INCREASE.

Being nearer than before to the obnoxious increased duty upon naphtha, another petition against it has been sent to the Chamber of Deputies. The feeling of opposition, very strong from the first, has, if anything increased, and the latest signatories against the higher tax include the inhabitants of the Islands of the Delta and the islands of the Parana and Uruguay, proprietors of launches, motor boats, lighters and the riverside population generally: the motor interest is, of course, bitterly opposed to it, and with the best reason. Agriculturists, fruit growers, wood dealers, all in fact whose goods will be affected by increased cost of carriage, are in the protest, pointing out how prejudicial to the progress of those localities the impost must be, and how great a part naphtha plays both as a combustible and a propellant in the development of the Tigre district. The hideous possibility of return to water traction by oars and sail generally is actually hinted at, with the conjoint inconveniences and greatly increased expenditure.

Our Point of View: "Herald" Leading Articles of the Week.

THE FAILURE OF THE FORD MISSION

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24 1915.

It may still be too early to speak definitely of the failure of the peace mission on which Mr. Ford and his colleagues proceeded to Europe, but there is almost a certainty, in view of what has happened, that this failure will have to be written against the new Peacemaker's efforts. According to cablegrams Mr. Ford himself is keenly disappointed at the chilliness of his reception in Europe. One member of the party has died, and others are reported to have broken away. We are not with those who find it a kind of pleasant sport to cast ridicule and abuse upon the man who set out to bring peace to Europe, although we feel that in the case of the Ford mission no success could have been looked for, and that the American millionaire manufacturer was foolish to have set out on such an undertaking. Nevertheless he is entitled to all the credit the world can give him for honesty and nobility of purpose, and should his mission end in complete and ignominious failure, then we believe there still will be more sorrowing friends than hilarious critics of Ford and his party.

It is customary to look for all motives other than the avowed and ostensible one in such a project as that upon which Mr. Ford and his friends ventured. In some quarters it has been suggested that the whole idea was a smart piece of self-advertisement, and a desire on the part of a man risen from humble circumstances to loom largely in the field of international politics on which the fierce light of publicity shines. Some people have endeavoured even to assert that in some way the mission was to be a money-making adventure. For our part we can see nothing behind it other than the sincere belief of a man that by acting boldly and quickly he and his colleagues might be able to do what the warring nations themselves cannot do, and that is draw attention for one moment from war to thoughts of peace.

There are in the United States many men of great strength of character who regard this war as a colossal crime against civilisation. They have not been able to see, as many of their countrymen have seen, that for the sake of civilisation and the future peace of the world, the war must go on to the bitter end. They do not want to know who is right or who is wrong. All they can see is the hideousness of war for any purpose or any cause, and the thought that armies should be pounding each other to pieces strikes them as a horror to be stopped at any cost. These men—and women—feel that if they could they would throw themselves between the contending parties and demand that the war should cease. In following out this line of thought it never occurs to them that it may be quite right for the war to go on until the wrongdoer is thoroughly thrashed and humbled. In effect they see only brothers fighting, and no matter the cause they must intervene, even though they be advised not to do so, and though they be warned that intervention means only danger to the person intervening.

The Ford party has been imbued with this spirit which, no matter where it leads, must be admired and respected, even though it be generated from entirely mistaken conceptions of right and justice as involved in the struggle which it is sought to terminate. The utmost limit to which critics might fairly go in discussing the Ford mission is in our opinion to describe it as Quixotic, but to be Quixotic one does not have to be ridiculous, and to apply this latter term to the purpose of Ford and his friends, or to their failure is not warranted. The true test of the motives and intentions of the mission is to ask ourselves what we would have said had the mission been crowned with success. In that case is there any doubt that there would not be a newspaper in the world that would not hasten to belaud those responsible for the movement that had brought about harmony and concord? Neither success nor failure can affect a purpose or intention, nor give a different character to motives. If a man proceed upon a laudable mission from good and worthy motives, his mission and his motives remain laudable and good, if he fail or succeed. Therefore we do not think that the intellects of the world will see in Mr. Ford's failure anything upon which to ridicule the man or in his motives anything on which to malign him.

CHRISTMAS OF NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN

SATURDAY, December 25, 1915.

Hallowed custom demands the suitable recognition of the day sacred throughout Christendom as that of the nativity of the founder of the faith to which almost all civilisation proudly claims adherence. On this and the last anniversary of the birth of Christ it has neither been possible nor consistent with the spirit of Christianity to re-echo with sincerity the earliest message which came to the world with the advent of the Man of Sorrows. "Peace on earth; goodwill toward man," sounds like a hollow mockery in these times when the earth is weltering with the blood of men who entertain toward each other as individuals, no ill-will, but who in groups of nationalities, slay and slaughter with the lust of hatred after nearly nineteen centuries of Christian influences upon them. It is a paradox which we may leave to the theologians to explain that such things should be, but we have to face the facts as they are, and recognise that it is impossible as communities and as nations to feel that goodwill which is the guiding principle of the faith we possess.

It is equally insincere for us as communities or nations to wish that conditions were otherwise than what they are, because in those capacities or characters we have convinced ourselves that we are engaged in a just and necessary war against what we believe to be evils menacing not only our sacred rights and liberties, but also the real tenets of our faith. We may in all sincerity wish that the causes leading to the estrangement of one half of Christendom from the other, and the engagement of the two halves in devastating war, might never have existed. To this we may add the devout hope that with the quick passage of time these causes will have been removed, and that once again and for all time there may be peace and concord throughout the world. There is no man in whose breast the kind and generous feelings evoked at Christmastide have ever dwelt who cannot at this moment regret the strange course which events

have taken, and who would not, if he could do it honestly and sincerely, take the enemy by the hand and agree to live in obedience to the divine behest.

With conditions as they are; and whether we are right, or whether we are wrong, we find it impossible in our hearts, beating true to our national traditions, truths and aspirations, to entertain toward our foes, while the clash of battle is in our ears, and our fellows are dying at the hands of those foes for a cause which we have made sacred, those tender and gentle thoughts which ordinarily flow from us to all in the season of the Nativity. The utmost that is possible to us is to feel kinder and more tender to ourselves, and to lessen in some degree the bitterness of our thoughts towards our enemies. We shall hear of the peculiar influence of Christmas sentiment upon the very armies engaged face to face on the war-worn fields of Europe, for the humanising effect of the period pervades even the battlefield which up to the moment has known only the "reeking tube and iron shard"; the bitterness of murderous enmity, and the din and tumult of mortal combat. The soldiers in the trenches take pause at Christmas and even toward their foe exhibit the softening influence of the festival commemorated on this day.

Toward ourselves and our kind we feel more strongly drawn on this Christmas than perhaps we have ever been on any other. Common danger and common trouble create a closer bond of fellowship in a nation as in a family, and when over all desire to draw together there rests the influence of Christmastide, softening hearts and sweetening thoughts, the wish to be united is irresistible. It is so with Britons and with all whom they claim in these times as friends. The influence of Christmas is not lost nor is the voice of the Master unheeded, even amid the "horror of war and the battle's confusion." As we have said it will be visible among the armies in the fields. It should be predominant in the lands which still know the blessings of peace, and it should be most visible among those who by common birth and national heritage find themselves drawn together. It is the misfortune of the world at large that it cannot unite on this day to celebrate heartily the great occasion which the day marks, but it is still left to all to hope fervently that before another year shall have passed it shall be possible for all Christendom to echo the message with which the founder of the Christian faith was heralded, "Peace on earth; goodwill toward man."

AN APOLOGY THAT IS AN INDICTMENT

SUNDAY, December 26, 1915.

Lord Robert Cecil's speech in the House of Commons is the most serious indictment that has yet been brought against the British Government, and its gravity is accentuated by the fact that the noble lord is himself a member of the Government. We are aware that the speech in question was intended to be an apology for the Government, and a scathing attack on the Northcliffe press and critics generally, but when we examine it closely we are compelled to regard it in the light of a confirmation of the worst that has ever been said against Mr. Asquith and his colleagues, and a final proof of the unfitness of the Government to hold office.

To start with the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs has stated that the Cabinet is not responsible for the situation depicted in sombre colours by certain newspapers. This will be news to the Nation, which has hitherto been under the impression that the Cabinet is entirely responsible for the conduct of the national affairs, and that whether the situation, in so far as the war is concerned, be good, bad or indifferent, the Government must take the credit, or accept the blame. If the Cabinet is not responsible, then who is? Is France, or Russia, or Serbia responsible? Are the people, or the army to accept the responsibility, or is it to be placed on the shoulders of that Germany which is "commercially ruined and defeated"? This is the most extraordinary statement that has yet emanated from a Minister, and a member of a Government that has all along claimed that it is completely in control of the whole situation, and enjoys to an unlimited extent the confidence of the Nation.

Perhaps Lord Robert Cecil intends to convey the impression that the critical press, or perhaps Lord Northcliffe personally, is responsible for the situation. Then who transferred the responsibility to the press or to Lord Northcliffe? If the Government did not do so, then the press and Lord Northcliffe must have assumed it, or usurped it. In that case the Government stands condemned of malfeasance in office and a breach of a constitutional and sacred trust, for it was its duty to retain the responsibility or to resist its usurpation by others. The Minister asserts that Lord Northcliffe is at the head of a conspiracy to overthrow the Government; to bring about conscription, and to betray to the enemy secrets of national importance. Then what is the Government doing in the matter? There are three counts in this indictment made by Lord Robert Cecil, each one tantamount to a charge of high treason. To conspire to overthrow the constitutional government of Britain is treason. To betray information of use to the enemy is punishable with death. Either the Government has evidence on which it bases its charges against Lord Northcliffe, or it has not. If it has, then it is the duty of the Government to place Lord Northcliffe and his co-conspirators in the criminal dock, or stand them before a firing squad in the Tower and put an end to their treachery. If in possession of the evidence to warrant this course the Government does not act, then it is guilty of treason itself. If not in possession of such evidence, then Lord Robert Cecil and other ministers who make such charges, should be requested not to make themselves and their Government ridiculous.

Then Lord Robert Cecil goes on to make the astounding confession that the Government itself has, under pressure from the conspirators, divulged facts not only to the prejudice of the country's interests, but of such a nature that they are capable of being made use of by the enemy. We can only gasp in astonishment at such a confession, but then we have to remember that the same minister who makes it has already disclaimed for the Government the responsibility that should rest upon it. But refusing to admit that the Government can shirk its responsibility, what are we to think of a Cabinet that, under any kind of pressure, and especially that brought by a gang of cowards and traitors, reveals national secrets calculated to assist the enemy?

Who is Northcliffe that he should be able to make the Government false to its trust? The Government has frequently told us he is the "half-penny marshal"; a sensational journalist without any following; a discredited, traitorous, calumniating scoundrel, guilty of offences for which he should, if there be any justice in England, be shot. This characterisation is evidently not quite correct. We would tell the Government that Northcliffe is merely a private individual who owns or controls a number of newspapers, and that he and they are subject to the law of England and

the special provisions of the Defence of the Realm Act. If Northcliffe, either as a lord or as a more humble subject of the law, has broken the law, let the Government do its duty and make him suffer its penalties. If his papers have overstepped the bounds of decency or legality, let the Government do its duty, as it should have done long ago, if it understands its duty and is sure of its facts, and suppress them.

For a minister to stand up at this stage of the war, and say that conspiracy is afoot; that treachery and treason prevail; that traitors and scoundrels can force the Government to aid the enemy, and that the malefactors are still at large, is to confess that the Government is quite unfit for its duties and should be relieved of them. Lord Robert Cecil's statement is an insult to intelligence.

LOOKING FOR A LEADER

TUESDAY, December 28, 1915.

When in the last days of July Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, M.P., prayed in the House of Commons for a man who would really lead the great British Nation through the crisis of this war, he found few to say "Amen." To-day conditions are different, and we find a most respectable and hitherto unimpeachable—from a Government point of view—journalist like Mr. J. L. Garvin, asserting that the country is anxiously awaiting the uprising of such a leader. Mr. Garvin goes further and says "Week after week passes; month after month, and every time a difficulty arises, its solution is deferred. The country will stand it no longer." This may be heresy and treachery, but if so it must not be forgotten that Mr. Garvin has only turned heretic and traitor after seventeen months of patience, relieved every now and then, by outbursts of applause for the Government of which he has now turned critic.

Mr. Garvin is the editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette," and of the "Observer," a Sunday paper. Both journals are eminently respectable, and until Mr. Garvin spoke as reported above, they were regarded in Government circles as the shining lights of decent journalism, and Mr. Garvin was held up to public approbation as the one good boy in the class. Prior to the war he was a violent critic of the Liberal Government, particularly on the Irish question. On the outbreak of war Mr. Garvin joined with many other Tory critics in a hatchet burying contest. From the pen which hitherto had emitted gall, there came an effusion of honey. "The Government was quite wrong in peace, but in war it must be right, and so right that everyone must support it." Mr. Garvin did so. He described with eloquence the virtues and capacities of the coalition ministry. We believe he even denounced the critical press. A few weeks ago he was paraded at the National Liberal Club as a paragon of journalistic and political virtue. He was the one man above his old personal political prejudices.

Now Mr. Garvin has "kicked over the traces," and goes so far as to suggest that if the Government does not mend itself, and put Mr. Lloyd George in charge, the country will end the Government. What is the reason for this outburst? The answer we shall most probably hear is that the pernicious Northcliffe has corrupted Garvin. Will we ever hear the real truth about these continual defections from the ranks of the Government servitors and adorers? The real truth is just that which Mr. Garvin has suggested, and he like the country, is tired of the weakness of the Government. It cannot seriously be urged that all these men are traitors and villains. A man like Mr. Garvin does not praise a Cabinet for seventeen months and then suddenly turn and attack it without good reason. He knows as all journalists know that the way of the Government is difficult and hard. He and they understand full well that the war descended upon Britain like a thunderbolt, and that their country would require all the unity of party, purpose and principle to enable it to overcome the great advantage which Germany possessed. He and they knew that the Government must be backed up loyally and solidly, at least until such time as it had, so to speak, pulled the Empire together for the fray, or on the other hand till such time as the Government showed itself incapable of handling the war.

If we admit this very last point, then we have at the one time the end of the obligation of a journalist like Mr. Garvin to support the Government and the reason for his declaring his opposition to it. There can be no other explanation than that which Mr. Garvin does and must give. The Government has evidently in his opinion failed to fulfil the hopes expected of it. What it did, or did not do, in the first six months of the war, probably neither Mr. Garvin nor Lord Northcliffe, nor ourselves have any right to criticise, though we have done so. It is what it is doing, or is not doing to-day that must be discussed, especially when there are no signs that it has yet taken that firm grip of the situation which it should have obtained by now. People more patient than Mr. Garvin may "trust the Government" for another twelve months, but there is clearly a rapidly-growing party in the United Kingdom that has waited long enough, and has given the Government ample time to show itself capable or incapable of handling the war. This party is looking for a leader, and so surely as a party or an occasion requires a leader it will find one.

A NATIONAL POLICY OF ROAD-BUILDING

WEDNESDAY, December 29, 1915.

Turning a moment from consideration of the all-absorbing problem of the war, we may be permitted to discuss a question of considerable local importance, especially to the rural industries of Argentina in which such a large proportion of the British population is vitally interested. This is the proposal to formulate a national policy of road construction. It is an evergreen subject, perennially taken up with enthusiasm and dropped in disgust or allowed to lapse through apathy on the part of the powers that be. Ordinarily the question is widely and vigorously debated only when the rainy season is on, and it will interest those who know the pressing needs of this country for good roads, to learn that some attention is being paid to the matter in the height of summer, and that a paper like "La Nacion" is counselling the Government to attack the problem in earnest. Anything in the way of a defined policy is desirable, even though there be little or no chance of its being put into effect for some time to come.

The road problem in Argentina is a serious one, and it is also of great magnitude. It is recognised by "La Nacion" and all sound students of a country's internal economy, that roads are just as essential to the development of Argentina as are the railways, and port works. In point of time and

importance good roads take priority over railways. One should be there before the other, and while a country may manage to struggle along without railways, it certainly cannot make any progress without roads. The very interests of the railways and their owners are dependent upon what we now classify as the subsidiary channels of communication. A railway through the heart of a fertile belt of country which has no roads worthy the name, is useless both to its owners and to those who should be served by it. In one or two rainy seasons we have witnessed the spectacle of a railway having little or no freight either to or from the city, simply because the supposed roads along which goods had subsequently to be hauled were impassable bogs. The railway might not have existed for all the good it was to the agriculturists or the business houses of the city.

In the past the problem has not been resolutely grappled with, because from the fountain-head of all public movements there has emanated no definite lead. Purely local bodies have spasmodically approached the subject and have dropped it as soon as they have seen what its ramifications are. Like most other big projects that of providing the country with main roads, and subsequently with the necessary "feeders," must be taken in hand by the National Government, or at least by the provincial governments brought into agreement under the aegis of the National Government as to the programme to be followed. In the United States and in Australia the construction of main roads is generally carried out by the states, and the branch roads are built either by district councils or road boards, or bodies similar in character, whose locally raised funds are augmented by government grants in aid.

To provide even the most thickly populated districts of rural Argentina with a sufficiency of good roads involves the expenditure of a vast sum of money, and the passage of many years. Obviously the time is not propitious for financing such an undertaking, but that is no reason why a policy should not be evolved now and plans prepared for carrying it into effect when the opportune moment arrives. We know how long it takes for the wheels of government to be set in motion. The present is the right time in which to assail the problem. The financial position of the country is not good, and any plans prepared for the carrying out of public works are most likely to be well prepared and with a keen eye to economy in their execution. If we wait till a "boom" sets in, it is more than likely that the road problem will be taken in hand hurriedly, and money will be flung about reckless of consequences. That sort of public works policy nobody wants. Everyone has seen enough of it, and if applied to the roads problem it will mean only keen disappointment and wilful waste.

THE CASE OF THE PRESIDENTE MITRE

THURSDAY, December 30, 1915.

The news that the British Government has decided to release the steamer Presidente Mitre will be received with mixed feelings by the local British community, and it is as well that the same good sense and calmness which we urged should prevail on the occasion of the seizure, should prevail now. It is to be presumed that the seizure of the vessel was not merely a wild escapade on the part of an over-zealous British officer, but that it was a deliberate act performed in conformance with definite and clear instructions from the Admiralty, which in turn takes its orders from the Government, whose orders are issued in compliance with a fixed policy, or on substantial representation that action is called for. As to the policy, we have the pronouncement of the Government, conveyed to the world by medium of a special Order in Council, that Britain intended to seize all vessels which were in fact German property. As to special causes we have only rumours that the Presidente Mitre was engaged in a contraband traffic.

Whatever may have been the causes responsible for the seizure of the ship, whether they arose from policy, or from special circumstances, it was clear from the outset that the action of the naval authorities was still open to review by the proper diplomatic authorities of both the British and Argentine nations. It was incorrect then, as it is now, to assume that the seizure of the vessel was not open to review, or that Britain had committed herself to an action, or an attitude from which she could not recede with perfect justice to Argentina and with her own dignity fully preserved. Reasonable people recognised that there was much more at stake than the mere value of the ship, or the necessity for convincing the enemy that he could not take shelter under a neutral flag. Predominating everything was the maintenance of the most friendly and frank relations between Britain and Argentina, but qualifying even this desideratum, were Britain's moral and legal rights, and her own dignity.

Our own views, which we would not express at the time because we desired to observe our own advice that the least said is soonest mended, in the absence of definite information the better, were that while the seizure of the Presidente Mitre might have been perfectly justified in virtue of the Order in Council of October last, the seizure, unless there was ample evidence that the ship was assisting the enemy, had no military value. Further our view was and is that were the seizure made in the absence of specific cause, such as that which was rumoured as being existent, it was a mistake, because it tended to jeopardise the good relations which have all along existed between Britain and this Republic. These opinions were based on the point of view that if the seizure of the Presidente Mitre were justified to-day in the absence of specific cause, such as her traffic in contraband, then her seizure twelve months ago was ten times more justified, and it should have been made then. Then there was presentable the strong presumptive case, in justification, that she was liable to assist actively the enemies of Britain. When she was seized—unless as we have said the Admiralty has definite information to the contrary—it could not be represented that she was capable of actively assisting the enemy.

We are very glad to know that the matter has been amicably adjusted. Britain has not released the vessel unconditionally, nor has she done so in the face of compulsion. She has apparently done what is perfectly consistent with her reputation for straight, frank, and honourable dealing. On representations made through proper quarters, and in a perfectly friendly spirit by Argentina, Britain has investigated the case. The proper assurances have been given her that the vessel will be effectively registered and controlled as a vessel of a neutral and friendly nation; evidence has apparently been produced that the Presidente Mitre cannot in any circumstances be used to the prejudice of Britain's interests, and that she shall secure and preserve the character of a neutral vessel. While technically Britain might have retained the ship, and in so doing have stood upon perfectly legal rights, she has undoubtedly yielded whatever rights she had, not alone because insistence on those rights meant little or nothing to her from a military point of view, but because her friendship for Argentina dictated a desire to yield any point, not involving her own honour, dignity and self-defence.

Public Opinion as expressed in the Argentine Press.

TORPEDO PRACTICE IN THE RIVER PLATE UTILIZING THE CUSTOMS STORESHEDS

(La Prensa.—December 23).

In order to carry out a series of experiments the Ministry of Marine has ordered the preparation of six torpedos of the 1890 type, the intention being to afford the navy an opportunity of practicing with this instrument of modern warfare. The torpedos will be discharged at an old hulk formerly known as the corvette La Argentina. The idea says *La Prensa* is commendable it being undoubtedly necessary to familiarise the navy with the use of this arm under conditions similar to those of actual warfare. Nevertheless some of the details of the scheme of practice are not above criticism. It is well known that the manipulation and launching of live torpedos is a very delicate operation, and the danger to navigation in the River Plate should any of those launched fail to find the target is considerable. The Whitehead torpedo used by the Argentine navy explodes on contact with the object aimed at. There are many causes however which might combine to avert this contact and if through a defect of the mechanism, or imperfect aim, the torpedo sank without exploding a powerful menace to shipping would thus be created. Washed about by the currents the torpedo would in all probability drift aimlessly and the possibility of its eventually reaching the track of shipping is too great not to give cause for serious consideration. Very minute and well thought out instructions will require to be given to avoid the possibility of such consequences. The torpedos selected for this practice are to be those "most deteriorated by use," and in the opinion of *La Prensa* this is a distinct error of judgment. If the deterioration refers to the air chamber it follows that the torpedo will not travel the distance necessary to give a fair test under real conditions. If on the other hand the deterioration be in the mechanism the results as regards aim will be erroneous, and the tests from a practical point of view will be futile. For the experiments to have any value the torpedos selected should be thoroughly overhauled and put into perfect working order. As to the site of the experiments *La Prensa* opines that for the reasons stated these should be conducted away from the Plate, and suggests a zone anywhere between Cape San Antonio and Cape Corrientes.

SOUND FINANCE

(La Prensa.—December 24).

The extensive and diffuse preliminary discussions as to the budget, says *La Prensa* invariably leave as a result nothing but the mass of figures by which it is proposed to maintain the balance between the yearly expenditure and the income—everything else being subordinate. As has been proved time and again the last days of the year are inadequate for a thorough and exhaustive study of the reforms and economies necessary in the present state of the country's finances, and the inevitable result will be that the budget as drawn up will become law. Ever since the beginning of the present crisis a policy of restriction and of economy has been necessary. In the pruning process at last about to be adopted the reduction by about one half or one third in the number of Government employees is an expedient which will have its immediate economical effect, but it is an expedient which *La Prensa* deprecates as inhumane, and also unnecessary. In a moment of supreme

(La Prensa.—Dec. 25.)

There is nothing that leads one to hope for an early modification of the existing position as regards freights and cargo space, remarks *La Prensa*, and the difficulty is likely to weigh heavily on the crop, creating a serious economic problem for this country. With limited tonnage, cereals are bound to be held up in the railway stations and on the *chacras*, since facile transport to the loading depot is not readily determined, and this brings in its train difficulties with regard to selling of the grain by the farmer, who nevertheless counts on thus liquidating the indebtedness of the year. Agrarian pledges, and the warrant are, as *La Prensa* remarks, the two instruments of credit that might be utilised under these circumstances; the former by the grower, and the latter by the cereal dealer in such cases as may arise wherein the grower does not dispose of his grain direct.

The pledge has, however, its drawbacks: one cannot let the produce lie indefinitely at the *chacra*, exposed to the risk of the weather. It must be sold if heavy loss, due to various reasons, is not to be incurred. Here the pledge is supplemented by the "warrant," but that implies the authorisation of suitable storage depots where grain might lie until its shipment. If such authorisation were granted, *La Prensa* is of opinion that the agriculturalist would, by reason of the warrant, be able to stand on an independent footing in so far as the actual commercial organisation of the trade is concerned, no longer being compelled to resort to precarious sales to meet his immediate needs. Given the fact that many of the customs stores, in the riverine provinces are empty, and like to be so for a considerable time through the very same reasons that are causing shipping difficulties to the harvest, the situation might easily be remedied by habilitating these deposits as grain depots, thereby solving the credit problem by making it a simple matter to emit warrants. Banking aid will be of little use to the farmer if in a short space of time he has to sell his crop at bargain prices to pay for his loan. In short, concludes *La Prensa*, choosing between a short-date loan and a loan on warrant, the latter has the preference as being eminently more practical.

necessity such rigorous methods might be excusable even desirable, but that moment has not yet arrived. The Argentine Republic like most other countries at the present moment is passing through a violent storm, but luckily, through exceptional circumstances, the ship of state is well ballasted, and there is every assurance that she will reach port safe and sound. Future prospects are exceptionally bright, and the finish of the war and of the crisis will mark a new era for the Republic. The influx of European capital, attracted by the natural riches of the country can be hopefully expected. Once the war is finished few countries will be in such an advantageous position as Argentina, certainly none will have brighter prospects for a glorious future. In the forthcoming year says *La Prensa* the Government will have the opportunity of discussing problems of economical reform and it will then be faced with the duty of presenting a sound and sober budget which will guarantee the solvency of the Nation's finances, and will recompense for the privations due to the present one.

THE INUNDATION AT ANDALGALA

(La Nación.—December 24).

The Ministry of Public Works, says *La Nación*, received yesterday detailed information regarding the inundations at Andalgalá, and the destruction caused by the great avalanche of water. Never in the existence of the town has there been experienced such enormous floods. The water in the river increased 2,000 times its normal volume, and the Andalgalá became converted into a veritable torrent carrying everything before it. The flood was unexpected and surprised the population at night, destroying part of the town and the irrigation works camp, many of the workmen having lost their lives. The damage caused to the irrigation works, on which some \$400,000 has already been expended is calculated at \$100,000. For the moment some provisional work at the canals has been ordered to avoid the possibility of the cultivated crops in the district suffering through subsequent scarcity of water. This will entail an immediate outlay of \$10,000. There remains the urgent necessity of a minute inspection and the adoption of a plan of defence against the recurrence of such a catastrophe, though as *La Nación* points out, the calculations need not necessarily be based on the recent inundation which has been altogether unprecedented. Nevertheless the direction of the irrigation works consider that it will be desirable to ask the Ministry of Public Works to include in the budget for the forthcoming year a sum of \$100,000 destined to repair the damage done to the existing works.

SOUTH COAST COMMUNICATIONS HINDERED

(La Prensa.—December 27).

Once more complaints are being made, says *La Prensa*, concerning the difficulties put in the way of the shipping companies working the South Atlantic coast by the Port Prefecture owing to the veto on Sunday and feast day labour imposed by an ordinance promulgated in 1907. It is even said that this ordinance has been merely revived in order to spite the ship-owners, who refused to accept the intervention of the Minister of Marine in the matter of their tariffs, whilst it is also maintained that although the question of postal privileges is still awaiting government decision, the Minister of Marine has taken the decision for granted, prohibiting the ships from working save in ordinary working hours.

Whatever may be the reason that dictates this attitude of the Minister of Marine, there is no getting away, as *La Prensa* justly observes, from the fact that it is prejudicial alike to the shipping companies and to the many interests bound up in intercommunication with the South. Ships arriving at a port with goods and passengers on a Sunday, must perforce lose a day, besides throwing out the whole itinerary of the voyage. Yet the great aim in maritime transport is to cut down port delays, and this, says *La Prensa*, is particularly necessary in the case of the ports on the South Atlantic coast, which, to all intents and purposes are the only means of communication for the vast extension of the interior, whence all roads lead to the sea. The mere mention of the matter is sufficient to indicate its importance, concludes *La Prensa*, and to demonstrate the need for calm consideration of all the circumstances involved. Far from putting obstacles in the way of navigation, the government ought to do all that lies in its power to facilitate the trade, and hitherto that has always been the guiding principle of the state. It is to be hoped that the whole matter will be considered in this light and a resolution reached without further delay.

BOLSA PRICES

(La Nación.—Dec. 25.)

Some days ago, remarks *La Nación*, it drew attention to the brusque movement in the prices of certain stocks quoted on the Bolsa, attributing said fluctuations to the announcement of an early auction which was to be held in order to fix an official price for redeeming the said values. When the tenders were opened in the Public Credit Office of the province concerned, the prices offered were found to vary between \$94.25 and \$99.87 per cent, thus being in a certain measure in relation with the price of \$99.50 registered on the Bolsa as the official price. *La Nación*, without discussing the legality of such an operation, says that it ought to be pointed out that yesterday the same stock marked a drop of eight and a half points, without any apparent justification, since both before and at the time of the public auction the official price was maintained.

As may be seen, these are anomalies that are somewhat frequent, and the Bolsa gives a quotation that actually corresponds only to special circumstances, when the actual current, either in pro or in contra, may be quite otherwise. If the authorities of the Bolsa think that no measure ought to be taken, then *La Nación* declares that they can only adopt one attitude, namely, refuse to consider the prices thus obtained as official, as was recently done in connection with the auction of a certain lot of shares.

THE BANKING POSITION

(La Nación.—December 27).

A recent report of the Minister of Finance dealing with the banking position and the general state of the circulating medium led to the conclusion that it was advisable to create national stocks duly guaranteed as a means of making use of the surplus funds, either through loans taken directly from the banks, or in the form of public investments. If, remarks *La Nación*, the general public were only accustomed to this class of investment, with its multiple advantages, an internal loan would be an excellent arrangement both for the Government and for the people, but unfortunately the general ignorance, coupled with the extensive propaganda made by the banks on behalf of the safety and advisability of their deposits, makes any such plan more than doubtful.

Nevertheless *La Nación* thinks that if it was carefully proved to the people that a national bond, enjoying 5 per cent interest and free from all danger of fluctuation, would prove a more profitable form of investment than depositing money in establishments paying a lesser rate and making huge profits by investing on their own account in Government paper, then the small investor and depositor would take confidence. Naturally the wealthy capitalist would not be interested, because, so says *La Nación* a country in the full tide of development calls for money always at call; and public bonds are not always realisable at will. But there are large sums made up of small deposits, sums that might be of mutual benefit to the treasury and to the individual, if they were only invested in national securities. Dealing with the figures embodied in the report, *La Nación* points out that whilst deposits increased by \$27,774,933 from October to November, discounts only increased by \$22,135,938. Nor has this difference gone to increase the cash in hand, whence *La Nación* opines that it is due to a transfer of accounts from discount to the section Old Debts. In short, the figures of the last report show yet again the increase in funds that was to be expected from the sale of the national products, and also prove that the market is inactive owing to the lack of suitable fields for investment.

CONSCRIPTS AND THE HARVEST

(La Prensa.—December 28).

On October 15 some 50 per cent of the 1894 class of conscripts were released from further service owing to motives of economy. Now, according to *La Prensa* a further 30 per cent are to be released a month earlier than was originally fixed, preference being given to rural workers in order that they may help with the harvest. The idea is good, *La Prensa* continues, but it does not go far enough, since if the 30 per cent to be released on December 31 only refers to the total of the class it will not include more than 3000 conscripts, since the total of the 1894 class on October 15 was under 10,000. If it refers to those actually serving with the colours the proportion is even smaller, being under 1500. Hence *La Prensa* maintains that its previous arguments in favour of a total release still hold good.

The calling up of the 1895 class is in its opinion a mistake. It takes men away from the harvest field and submits them to military exercises in the heat of the summer, whilst it is not absolutely proved that under existing circumstances a full year's service is necessary. Moreover from motives of economy the Government would do well to reduce the time of training to that which is strictly necessary, taking into account the fact that the period of training coincides with the busiest time in the camp. The 1895 class might therefore be called up, classified, and at once released until such time as the harvest has been carried. Admittedly this plan carries with it the drawback of having to count on the retention of skeleton units, but at the same time this is compensated by the economic advantage obtained by the nation as a whole. Moreover even this difficulty is easily remedied by classifying the conscripts according to their trades or professions. Thus the conscripts who are not agriculturalists, such as the students, might very well be called up during the vacations in order that they may receive the three months preparatory training. This only implies more work for the instructors, but even that can be met by establishing turns with the help of the reserve officers who as *La Prensa* concludes, can very well do with more practice in command.

NATIONAL ROADS

(La Nación.—December 28).

The proposal to endow the country with good roads is the most important matter that has been before the Government, remarks *La Nación*, and justifies every effort that may be made in its favour. First came the Railway Law, designed to connect up the local roads with the great arteries of traffic by calling upon the companies to contribute to their upkeep, the idea being that the local roads, the national roads, and the rail, should form one continuous system, since however costly might be the task of construction, the net results would mean cheaper carriage, since at the present time it is not unusual for local freight charges to be so high as to make various local products dearer than they would be if sold in a European market.

Until these deficiencies stand uncorrected by a co-ordinate plan, there is bound to be a hiatus between the functions of carriage by rail and road. The railways cannot go outside their accustomed route in a country which is sparsely populated, since any such extension would perforce weigh heavily on the charges of freight as a whole. Hence it follows, as *La Nación* justly remarks, that the railways are actually sufferers through the lack of good roads. Indeed railway policy may be said to be dependent on the extension and maintenance of the roads, but to improve the roads funds are needed, hence the need for seeking resources for a work that, though carried out gradually,

must embrace the widest extension possible in the shortest possible time if every point of production and traffic is to benefit thereby. The magnitude of the work is beyond dispute, as are the advantages arising therefrom, and its solution cannot be reached by taking short views. It is rather, concludes *La Nación*, a vast and vital project that ought to be the theme of an all-embracing technical study by the Minister of Public Works, revised subsequently by the Minister of Finance, whose functions in this case are of almost equal importance, seeing that to him must fall the task of pronouncing as to the possibility of obtaining the necessary capital as well as of providing for the taxation necessary to meet its service.

PETROLEUM BONDS

(La Prensa.—December 29).

From the very outset, *La Prensa* has consistently urged upon the country the need for giving preferential attention to the question of making the most of the Comodoro Rivadavia oil deposits, and but a few months back ventured to draw the attention of Congress to the advisability of exploiting the fields in a businesslike manner. Now that increased duties on naphtha spell increased prices, the need for taking the matter up seriously is if anything increased. At the present time there are actually eighteen perforating machines at work, thirty-two wells have been sunk, and twenty-two are in exploitation. In the coming year fifty wells will be working and the year after, a hundred. The average daily output per well is 16 tons, from which may be deducted, for various reasons, at least 15 per cent.

Three months ago *La Prensa* stated that the Minister of Agriculture had contracted for a tanker with the Fore River Company, with a capacity of 4,500 tons, and the actual Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Calderon, has obtained a sum of 390,000 dollars wherewith to order another vessel from the Great Lakes Company capacity 3,200 tons. This self-same gentleman has, says *La Prensa*, held several conferences with the President relative to the exploitation of Rivadavia oil, and the conclusion has been reached that it is absolutely necessary to provide funds wherewith to carry on the work. To finance the idea an issue of Petroleum Bonds is projected, for a sum varying between sixteen and \$20,000,000; an Internal Loan carrying good interest and at the same time giving the holders preferential rights to receive Rivadavia oil. The money thus obtained is to be used for the purchase of machinery and for the general exploitation of the field. At present the production reaches an average of 8,500 tons per month, which will be largely and continuously increased by the new perforations.

MARKET PRICES OF FOOD

(La Nación.—December 29).

The dearness of foodstuffs arising out of increased land values was says *La Nación*, a phenomena that might have been expected, but at the present time, given the paralysation in land transactions and the general decrease in values, another cause must be sought. This the Buenos Aires Municipal authorities are endeavouring to do, and as far as can be seen much of the dearness is directly attributable to the inefficiency of the existing sales organisations. The producer sells to a middleman, who in his turn supplies the large stallholders in the markets, they then passing on the fruit, greenstuffs, fowls, or whatever the produce may be, to smaller dealers or itinerant vendors, a lengthy chain of transactions that ends in the consumer being bur-

dened with half a dozen different profits that ought not to be necessary.

Sr. Anchorena's idea of free markets was decidedly plausible; it meant the suppression of various intermediaries, the reduction of dues, and other savings. Unfortunately the original idea has been lost, and the actual producer no longer attends the fairs, leaving that to buyers who go round the farms and buy the produce on the spot. These latter also do their best to keep prices more or less on a level with those ruling in the regular markets. Hence, sums up *La Nación*, the free markets are not giving the results that were originally expected, since the direct advantage of dealing between producer and consumer has been lost. This error is now to be remedied by the formation of an association styled the National Association of Producers, and the Minister of Agriculture is giving the concern special facilities which should enable it to cheapen the cost of the goods supplied and at the same time improve their quality. Markets at the railway termini are projected, and other advantages, but, says *La Nación* the most important feature is the granting of credits to the associated producers in proportion to the amount of shares they subscribe, or, as an alternative, the amount of goods they send to market. This scheme is tantamount to giving a discount on the strength of the goods, and it needs no argument to show how effective it will be towards cheapening the cost of merchandise to the consumer.

OBITUARY

MR. EDWARD BENNETT LUMB.

News has been received of the death in London of Mr. Edward Bennett Lumb, formerly very well known in business circles in Buenos Aires.

The late Mr. Lumb, who was 54 years of age, was born in Montevideo, but lived in this country till about five years ago when he retired from business and took up his residence in London.

The late Mr. Lumb was a brother of Mr. Charles Lumb, one of the oldest members of the Bolsa, and with him conducted the brokerage business of C. P. Lomb Hijos for a period of over 20 years. His retirement was due to gradually failing health. He revisited the Argentine some little time ago, but returned to England in May last year.

The late Mr. Lumb's large number of friends in the Republic will deplore his loss.

SEÑOR MARIANO REYNA.

The death has occurred at an early age of Señor Mariano Reyna, who for many years has been the leading football legislator in this country. At one time he was a member of the famous Alumni team.

He had been ill, on and off, during most of the winter and in October, when accompanying a football team down to Montevideo, contracted a chill, the occasion being a very wet day. He leaves a young wife and daughter to mourn his loss. The funeral leaves Calle Montevideo 1560, this morning at 10 o'clock.

On hearing the sad news, the Superior Council of the Argentine Football Association held an Extraordinary meeting and adopted the following resolutions, after all present had stood in silent respect:

1st: Place a bronze plaque on his grave.

2nd: Send a note of sympathy to the family of deceased:

3rd: Appoint the President to speak at the graveside in name of the Association;

4th: Invite all the affiliated clubs to assist at the funeral;

5th: Communicate his death to the Uruguayan Association and affiliated Leagues;

6th: Suspend all matches down for the 25th December.

7th: Appoint Doctors Cullen, Mignaburu and Messrs. Carbone, Negri and Susini to watch the body.

Bs. Aires, Dec. 24, 1915.

DR. BRUM'S DIVORCE

CONSISTENCY OF SIX-DAY WEEK ADVOCATE.

The Uruguayan Minister of Interior, Dr. Baltasar Brum, the great exponent and supporter of the six-day week idea in Montevideo, is taking advantage of the recently promulgated Divorce Law of Uruguay, and has solicited from the Courts a divorce from his wife, Doña Sara Narbondo Brum, on the grounds of incompatibility of temper. The plea seems probable; moreover to keep abreast of ideas so rapid and so advanced as are Dr. Brum's opinions, must be rather fatiguing and liable to induce mental shortness of breath.

MUNICIPALITIES AND J. P.'S

The Governor of Misiones has decided after consulting the Minister of Interior, to make changes in the method of appointing Jueces de Paz in his territory. There has recently been a lively conflict between the Juez de Paz and the Municipal Council of Concepcion de la Siena, and the Council threw out the J.P.

The National Procurator General has stated that the Council were quite within their rights, and in fact a decree has been issued by his National Executive informing the Territories that the Powers of suspending or ejecting Jueces de Paz are vested in the Municipalities of their respective districts.

ALLIES' DAY OF PRAYER

AT ST. JOHN'S PRO-CATHEDRAL.

At the request of H.M. the King, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York have ordered Sunday, January 2, to be observed in the Church of England as a Day of Prayer to Almighty God for the British nation and its Allies. Other religious bodies are following the same course. In St. John's Anglican Pro-Cathedral in this city the Morning Service at 10.15 will therefore be of a special character, including hymns and intercessions bearing on the war.

BRITISH TRADE FAIR

Mr. H. G. Mackie, H.M. Consul-General, announces that a British trade fair will be held in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London on the lines adopted at the last fair.

Samples of British manufactures will be exhibited by the manufacturers with a view to placing contracts. These will be limited to toys, fancy goods, China, earthenware goods, glassware, printing and stationery. The fair will be opened on February 21, and remain open for 12 days. Likely buyers should communicate with the Board of Trade (British Industries Fair, 32, Cheapside, E.C.) on arrival in England.

K. OF K. UNSTARRED

RECEIVES LORD DERBY'S NOTE ASKING FOR ENLISTMENT.

An extraordinary recruiting blunder was described at a meeting of the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce by the secretary, Mr. Shaw, who stated that he had attended a meeting of gentlemen, all or most of whom were over the recruiting age, addressed by the Earl of Derby.

Lord Derby informed them that they must not be surprised if any of them received a copy of his invitation now being circulated throughout the country to join the Army, because by some chance Earl Kitchener himself had that morning been the recipient of such a document.

CATTLE MARKET

ENTERED: 4,158.

Pigs	520
Prices: 30 to 39 cents per kilo.	
Summary of Purchasers.	
La Blanca	735
Sansinena	424
Armour	411
Argentino	38
Total	1,608

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Juan Lalor—

From General Pintos: 30 steers at \$195; from Santa Fe: 12 young steers at 41, 7 heifers at 30, 4 calves at 54; from Lincoln: 6 cows at 96; from the Capital: 17 steers at 112; from Entre Rios: 10 steers at 124; from La Naranja: 10 steers at 124, 2 heifers at 114, 2 steers at 137, 2 cows at 129; from Mar del Plata: 4 heifers at 82; from Entre Rios: 4 steers at 132, 1 bullock at 130, 6 steers at 128; from the Capital: 2 cows at 130, 2 calves at 16.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Santa Fe: 1 cow at \$77, 5 calves at 49, 15 young steers at 59, 5 at 71, 1 heifer at 64, 4 at 73, 7 steers at 64, 2 cows at 37, 10 young steers at 72, 12 at 65, 7 at 77, 10 cows at 105, 4 heifers at 88, 1 steer at 69, 1 cow at 116, 4 at 93, 2 steers at 124, 6 at 149, 10 at 127, 26 at 109, 6 stags at 121, 1 heifer at 107, 4 cows at 135, 5 at 121, 6 at 108, 46 steers at 113; from Entre Rios: 3 cows at 112, 1 steer at 185, 4 at 140, 9 at 126, 12 at 106, 21 at 119, 6 at 137, 9 bullocks at 162, 12 at 173, 6 cows at 128, 16 steers at 152, 15 cows at 127, from Belgrano: 15 cows at 130, 36 at 134; from Lavalle: 12 steers at 139, from Olavarria: 20 steers at 183, 44 at 190; from Tandil: 5 stags at 157, from Cordoba: 4 stags at 154, 10 at 141; from Lavalle: 10 steers at 125.

Salaberry y Bercetche—

From Entre Rios: 5 calves at \$64, 5 cows at 92, 10 heifers at 89, 1 steer at 112.50, 1 heifer at 100, 1 cow at 108, 5 at 109, 10 heifers at 108.50, 12 cows at 107.50, 16 at 101, 2 steers at 127.50, 2 calves at 62.50, 17 young steers at 128, 21 at 115.50, 2 steers at 129, 22 young steers at 101.50, 6 at 97, 6 at 100.50, 1 cow at 117, 8 at 105, 6 stags at 100.50, 13 young steers at 125.50, 10 at 127, 8 at 118; from Santa Fe: 4 cows at 108, 3 at 107.4 bullocks at 161, 7 sters at 141, 5 bullocks at 151, 7 at 131, 4 at 127; from Olavarria: 2 cows at 112, 5 calves at 67.50, 5 heifers at 69, 3 cows at 118, 4 at 106, 14 at 143.

José María Trelles—

From Carlos Casares: 80 steers at \$204; from General Paz: 1 cow at 110, 10 heifers at 101, 3 cows at 89, 2 calves at 50, 9 at 27, 2 at 7.

Adolfo F. Paz—

From Lujan: 52 steers at \$200, from Mar Chiquita: 6 steers at 152, 3 cows at 115.

Luro Hermanos—

From Madariaga: 4 cows at \$63, 9 at 63.50, 2 at 77, 2 heifers at 65, 2 young steers at 60, 3 terneros at 31.

Alonso y Blaquier—

From Cañuelas: 70 steers at \$186.

Cayetano Amoretti—

From San Vicente: 1 calf at \$55, 24 at 36.

Leandro Lynch y Cia.—

From Lavalle: 20 cows at \$135, 14 at 105, 36 heifers at 75, 15 at 60, 4 steers at 95, 3 young steers at 40, 11 calves at 60, 7 at 30, 3 at 20.

Fernando Estrugamou—

From Chascomús: 7 heifers at \$118, 10 steers at 140, 1 cow at 80, from Lincoln: 5 bullocks at 175, 13 calves at 52.

Mathieu y Cia.—

From Lincoln: 4 cows at \$150, 2 heifers at 125, 3 cows at 95, 10 at 117, 1 at 80, 2 at 117, from Chivilcoy: 10 steers at 135, 9 calves at 50.

J. M. Mendez y Cia.—

From Mar del Plata: 2 steers at

\$128, 19 young steers at 116, 3 at 93, 10 calves at 65, 10 at 55.

Unzué, Alzaga y Cia.—

From Mercedes: 57 steers at \$205, 13 cows at 155; from Rauch: 10 steers at 185, 25 do. from General Paz at 135; from Malpú: 30 heifers at 120, 40 at 105, 20 at 100.

Felipe L. Cucullu—

From Alvear: 44 steers at \$131, 61 do. from Iriarte at 236.

Beltran Sansot—

From Lonquimay: 15 steers at \$161, 3 young steers at 118, 21 at 117, 8 cows at 152.

Lourtet Hermans y Cia.—

From Olavarria: 13 steers at \$205, 4 cows at 140, 2 at 115, 2 calves at 50.

Mihura Hermanos—

From Santa Fe: 107 steers at \$129, 1 at 95; from Entre Rios: 27 steers at 120, 36 at 118, 20 at 117, 5 at 115, 3 cows at 115, 10 young steers at 110, 10 steers at 107, 13 cows at 100, 3 heifers at 70.

M. Otaegui y Cia.—

From Lavalle: 9 steers at \$140, 1 cow at 120, 4 at 82, 4 at 58, 1 steer at 58, 2 young steers at 52.

Patron, Costas y Peró—

From Lamadrid: 3 stags at \$150, 2 young steers at 129, 19 cows at 120; from Entre Rios: 37 steers at 132, 6 bullocks at 130, 5 stags at 130.

Fetersen y Gutierrez—

From Magdalena: 9 cows at \$95, 2 heifers at 80, 14 at 75, 3 calves at 61.

Andrés Maraspin y Cia.—

From Pehuajó: 2 calves at \$86, 2 at 70, 5 at 29.

Palacios Hermanos—

From Entre Rios: 51 steers at \$138, 2 at 158.

Tomás Devoto y Cia.—

From Entre Rios: 45 steers at \$110, 11 do. from Pueyrredon at 130, 44 do. from Santa Fe at 122, 10 do. from General Pintos at 185; from Corrientes: 2 cows at 168, 4 at 128, 13 at 135.

MEAT EXPORT

The Sansinena Company advise despatch by Highland Laddie to London of 1257 quarters of frozen beef; also of 952 carcasses frozen mutton, 1356 frozen lamb and 1774 quarters chilled beef.

La Plata Cold Storage Company have sent to London by the s.s. Highland Loch 1800 carcasses of mutton, 1800 of lamb and 4946 quarters chilled beef.

The 'Sansinena Coy. advise shipment by Hermione for Liverpool of 2573 quarters of frozen beef.

La Plata Cold Storage Company have forwarded to New York 3368 quarters of frozen beef, 10,463 carcasses of mutton and 5499 of lamb.

Las Palmas Produce Company advise despatch by Highland Laddie for London of 1690 carcasses of frozen lamb and 1910 each fores and hinds chilled beef.

La Blanca Frigorifico Company report despatch by steamer Darro to Liverpool of 3450 carcasses of mutton, and 5740 quarters of frozen beef.

By Hermione to Liverpool, the Smithfield and Argentine Meat Co. have shipped 2009 fores and 1666 hinds of chilled beef.

The Smithfield and Argentine Meat Company have despatched to Havre by the Pardo 1860 fores and hinds, each frozen beef.



TRADE MARK

BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

LIGNIERES HERMANOS

(Adolfo Marcelo & Luis Lignieres)

Vaccine & Serums for Stock

VACCINE for CARBUNCLO, MANCHA, TRISTEZA, ENTEQUE TUBERCULINAS, LOMBRIZ - TIFUS EQUINO. Etc., Etc.

Rats Exterminated by Virus

The Vaccine, and Serums are personally and exclusively prepared by Adolfo Marcelo and Luis Lignieres, which ensures successful results.

ORDERS AND INFORMATION TO:

748 Pueyrredon 748 - Buenos Aires

SHEEP MARKET

ENTRIES: 11,648.

La Plaia	3,013
Local butchers	2,910
Sansinena	2,301
Argentino	937
La Blanca	862
Armour	832

Total 10,855

Prices for Wednesday

SALES.

Juan Lalor—

From Sto. Domingo: 200 cap. frig. at \$14.70, 20 cord. frig. at 9.80; from C. Vidal: 36 cap. frig. at 13.30, 53 ovejas mat. at 12, 19 cord. mat. at 7.20; from E. Rios: 248 cap. inv. at 10.00.

Pedro y Antonio Lanusse—

From Amas: 50 cap. mat. at \$16.20, 10 at 16, 22 ovejas mat. at 16, 68 cap. frig. at 14; from Ordoñez: 99 cap. frig. at 11.50; from Solanet: 340 cap. frig. at 15.10, 107 ovejas mat. at 14.80; from Rauch: 86 cord. mat. at 5, 58 at 5.30; from Larroque: 21 cord. mat. at 7.60, 14 at 5, 43 ovejas mat. at 9.30, 13 at 13.50; from Invernadas: 222 cord. mat. at 4.40, 150 cap. frig. at 11.50; from Rauch: 12 ovejas mat. at 13.50.

Florencio y Alfredo E. Lanús—

From Riglos: 360 cord. frig. at \$10.70, 20 ovejas mat. at 14.30, 129 cord. frig. at 10.50, 249 at 10.70, 10 ovejas mat. at 16.50; from Hidalgo: 116 cord. frig. at 9, 10 cap. frig. at 11.10, 251 cord. frig. at 9; from Thames: 90 cap. frig. at 13.50; from Anchorena: 52 cord. frig. at 12.20.

Gibson Hnos.—

From S. Domingo: 351 cap. frig. at \$14.40.

Ignacio Goñi é Hijos—

From De la Canal: 199 cap. frig. at \$16.70; from Cereales: 24 ovejas mat. at 16, 101 cord. frig. at 9.60.

Leandro Lynch y Cia.—

From Solanet: 194 cap. frig. at \$15.

Mihura Hnos.—

From E. Rios: 12 ovejas mat. at \$16, 35 at 12, 66 bgos. mat. at 7.50, 11 cap. frig. at 12.50.

Martinez de Hoz, Hnos.—

From Horselia: 70 ovejas mat. at \$8.00.

Francisco Ojan y Cia.—

From Bellocq: 180 cord. mat. at \$6, 66 at 5.50; from Casalins: 201 cord. mat. at 4.40, 95 at 3.10.

M. Otaegui y Cia.—

From Rauch: 98 cap. frig. at \$13.

Julio L. Peña y Cia.—

From Madariaga: 87 cap. frig. at \$14.50; from Bosch: 299 ovejas mat. at 12.50.

Rubin Cesario Zubiaurre y Cia.—

From C. Vidal: 15 cap. mat. at \$15.80, 85 cap. frig. at 14.80.

Fermín Ortiz—

From Macachin: 68 bgos. frig. at \$10, 30 ovejas mat. at 11.30.

Mathieu y Cia.—

From Alberdi: 57 ovejas mat. at \$13.30, 30 at 10.

J. M. Mendez y Cia.

From Hortensia: 23 cap. frig. at \$15, 195 ovejas mat. at 10.30.

Salaberry y Bercetche—

From Armas: 170 cap. mat. at \$16, 291 cap. frig. at 14.50; from Maipú: 100 cap. frig. at 13.70, 280 cord. mat. at 5.60, 60 at 6.50; from C. Vidal: 91 cap. mat. at 16.80, 109 cap. frig. at 14.76; from Maipú: 30 cap. mat. at 15.80, 169 cap. frig. at 14.

Bargo, Lascurain y Etchegaray—

From Seguro: 131 cord. mat. at \$4.70; from Murature: 18 bgos. frig. at 9.20, 112 cord. frig. at 8, 200 at 8.80, 100 ovejas mat. at 13.30; from Parish: 50 cord. mat. at 6.20, 20 at 6.20; from Cachari: 12 ovejas mat. at 12.80.

Delfino Hnos.—

From Tandil: 14 ovejas mat. at \$15.30, 35 at 13.70.

Bellocq é Hita

From S. Ignacio: 65 cap. mat. at \$16; from Husares: 330 cord. frig. at 6.30, 141 at 4.70.

Pedro Arancet y Cia.—

From Anguil: 98 ovejas mat. at \$11.50, 72 cap. frig. at 12.50.

Miquel Ardohain—

From Doblas: 122 cord. frig. at \$10.30.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec. 28.

Money was in better demand to-day, discounts unchanged.

On 'Change the principal feature was the buying of Americans, rubbers and rails being neglected. Argentines were steady. Plantation rubber was quoted at 3/9; Para at 3s. 5 1/4d.

RAILWAY TRAFFICS.

The subjoined traffic returns for the week ending Dec. 18 are compared with the corresponding week of last year.

Railway.	Gross Take £	Increase or Decrease £	Inc. or Dec. per mile £	Miles Open 1914	1915	Aggregate from July 1st.	Increase or Decrease £
Central Railway	95,000	— 12,700	— 3 16 10	3,262	3,307	2,710,700	+224,700
Southern Railway	129,000	+ 13,000	+ 3 8 7	3,729	3,792	2,305,000	+421,000
Pacific Railway	82,000	— 6,000	— 1 14 1	3,517	3,534	1,923,000	+293,000
Western Railway	56,000	+ 2,000	+ 0 2 9	1,792	1,867	1,149,000	+165,000
Arg. North-Eastern Railway	5,674	+ 74	— 0 17 0	667	752	162,052	+ 47,970
Entre Rios Ry. Co.	10,700	+ 2,100	+ 2 17 7	730	730	237,400	+ 49,800
Central Cordoba	27,550	— 2,629	— 2 4 4	1,186	1,186	744,200	—145,253
Central Uruguay	21,133	— 2,087	— 2 2 8	978	978	469,031	+ 91,254

GRAIN MARKET

TERMINAL CEREAL MARKET.

First Ring.

Wheat.

For February—200 tons darsena at \$9.05.

Second Ring.

Linseed.

For February—100 tons darsena at \$12.00.

REGISTERED CONTRACTS.

(Delivered in Buenos Aires).

Linseed.

For February—400 tons at \$12.15.

Wheat.

For February—1200 at \$9.10.

Official Prices.

Wheat.

For January Darsena. . . \$9.25

For February Darsena. . . 8.95

For March Darsena. . . 9.15

Linseed.

For December Darsena. . . 12.00

For January Darsena. . . 12.00

For February Darsena. . . 12.00

For March Darsena. . . 12.05

Available . . . 12.00

Maize.

For December Darsena. . . 5.00

For January Darsena. . . 5.05

Available . . . 5.00

Oats.

For January Darsena. . . 5.25

For February Darsena. . . 5.25

CHAMBER OF CEREALS QUOTATIONS.

Prices in the Bolsa de Comercio.

100 kilos waggon Darsena.

(Available).

Linseed	\$11.75
Wheat for bread.	nominal
Do Barletta for Europe.	nominal
Do do for bread.	nominal
Do do (Export, Europe)	9.00
Do do (Export, Brazil)	9.00
Oats Bahia Blanca	5.05
Yellow maize	4.95

NATIONAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

(Rosario de Santa Fe).

First Ring.

Wheat.

For January—400 tons at \$9.20.

For February—200 tons at \$9.00.

Second Ring.

Maize.

For March—400 tons at \$4.80.

Linseed.

For January—300 tons at \$11.85.

For February—100 tons at \$11.88 and 100 at 11.87. Total 200.

Official Prices.

Wheat.

For January \$9.15

For February. 9.00

For March 9.00

Maize.

For January 4.80

For December nominal

For May 4.80

Available 4.75

Linseed.

For January 12.00

For January 11.85

For February 11.85

For March 11.85

In Rosario.

Wheat (old 79 kilos). . . 9.90

Wheat (old 78 kilos). . . 8.95

Linseed (new) 11.80

Linseed (old) 11.60

Maize 4.70

LONDON QUOTATIONS

METALS.

Last quot. Prev. quot.
£ s. d. £ s. d.

Silver, bars,					
per ounce . .	25 7/8		26 2/5		
Copper, spot,					
per ton . . .	85 15 0		82 17 6		
Do., 90 days . .	85 15 0		83 2 6		
Do. electrolytic	107 0 0		99 10 0		
Tin, spot, per					
ton	167 15 0		168 10 0		
Do. 90 days . .	169 0 0		169 0 0		
Lead, per ton .	29 0 0		27 17 6		
Zinc, per ton .	90 0 0		90 0 0		

THE WOOL MARKET

There has been little demand for wool during the past week, says the "Times of Argentina," shippers operating sparsely owing to the difficulty of securing space on the liners. Prices have therefore been inclined to fall, especially for poor lots which are in no demand whatsoever. The following were Friday's prices:—

Per 10 kilos.	South.	West.
Coarse cross	9.00 to 16.70	8.00 to 16.50
Medium cross	10.00 „ 17.50	10.00 „ 17.00
Cross fine	10.00 „ 17.00	10.00 „ 16.50
Fine	8.00 „ 12.50	7.50 „ 12.50
Lambs' cross	7.50 „ 15.00	7.50 „ 14.50
Lambs' fine	6.50 „ 8.50	6.50 „ 8.30
Belly cross	3.80 „ 7.00	3.50 „ 6.50
Belly fine	2.80 „ 5.00	2.60 „ 4.80

Per 10 kilos. North.

Coarse cross	8.50 to 14.80
Medium cross	9.80 „ 16.50
Cross fine . .	9.50 „ 16.00
Fine	7.00 „ 12.00
Lambs' Cross	7.50 „ 15.00
Lambs' Fine .	6.30 „ 8.20
Belly cross . .	3.30 „ 6.00
Belly fine . .	2.60 „ 4.30

LONDON QUOTATIONS

RAILWAYS.

	Last Quo.	Prev. Quo.
Bs. Aires Southern. . .	82	81
Central Argentine . .	82 1/2	82 1/2
Bs. Aires Western . .	84 1/2	84 1/2
Bs. Aires and Pacific .	46 1/2	47
Central Cordoba . . .	15 1/4	15
Central Cord. 2nd deb.	52 1/4	52

MISCELLANEOUS.

Consols	58 3/4
Argentine 1900	69 3/4
Northern Land	10 1/2
Harrod's	13 1/2

WAR TIME MEAT PRICES

RESULTS OF BLOCKADE RESTRICTIONS.

A Montevideo report mentions that according to statements current four hindquarters of choice Uruguayan beef sold in London last week went at 40 cents gold wholesale. In Copenhagen the same day, prices equal to \$1.13 (Argentine) were paid in the public markets, thus showing the effect of the restriction imposed by Britain in the exportation of beef.

In October superior Uruguayan beef sold at from \$1.07 to \$1.32 (paper), ordinary at 84 centavos to 1 peso, and inferior at from 73 centavos to 87, per kilo.

CEREALS AND LINSEED EXPORTS

The Statistical Department has furnished the Minister of Agriculture with detailed information of the amounts of cereals and linseed exported during the present year since Jan. 1 up to Dec. 27. Wheat or wheat flour 2,659,891 tons; maize 4,229,191 tons; linseed 956,338 tons; oats 593,436 tons.

W. & R. LEGGOTT, Ltd., (BRADFORD)

Locks and Padlocks

Padlocks in sets, with master keys.

ESPECIALLY SUITABLE for ESTANCIAS

Sole Agents for Argentina and Uruguay:

CHARLES D. FOWLER & CO.,

Buenos Aires: Montevideo: Chacabuco 431—Rincon 689

RUMoured SALE OF STEAMERS

ARGENTINE LIGHT VESSELS FOR BRITISH WAR PURPOSES.

Recently rumours have been afloat on more than one occasion to the effect that large drafts by purchase were about to be made in the Argentine fleet of fishing trawlers, tugs and coasting craft, and visions of Darsenas bare of tugs have been presented to the shuddering mind. "La Razon" raises a kind of Coronach over the bier of the Argentine merchant marine which it considers dead and killed entirely, as unfortunately people cannot be prevented from taking good prices for their boats if offered. "Woe, Woe! Woe!" says the Jeremiah of the Avenida, "beloved what we prophesied has come to pass." Those British have taken six more ships (by the purchase method this time), which will shortly leave (or rather return to) for England, and will there change their flags, and be armed for submarine scoutings or mine sweeping, etc. While it may be said that the lamentations are a little premature, there is no doubt that a general departure of tugs, launches, steam lighters, trawlers, and light steamers, would be very inconvenient, but if as this contemporary says, their owners are so anxious to sell the moment they hear of a chance, it must be because they expect to do better than they do now, arguing that the vessels are unprofitable servants. It is certain that they would be at present expensive and difficult to replace. "La Razon" does not name either the proprietors or the names of the vessels sold, but confines itself to a general statement that the sale has taken place.

HIGH FREIGHTS

COAL.

Owing to the scarcity of tonnage, freights for coal from the United States were quoted yesterday at 90 shillings per ton for sailing vessels.

From Cardiff for B. Aires steam freights fluctuate around 50 shillings, with a tendency to rise.

To this has to be added the price of coal, bringing it up to a total of about double the cost of pre-war days (32 shillings placed in Buenos Aires, i.e. \$8.07 gold per ton). To-day the same costs 72s. 6d., or \$18.15 gold per ton.

OILS.

Machine oil before the war paid 0.12 cents gold per cubic foot freight from U.S. ports. It has risen steadily to 32 cents gold, this being a recent quotation. A new surcharge has been fixed recently on cotton seed oil of 25 per cent., bringing the total freightage up to 48 cents gold per cubic foot, or \$19.20 gold per ton, in place of \$4.80 which was the former cost.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT 5 PER CENT EXCHEQUER BONDS

The British Bank of South America have now received advice from their head office that the subscription list will remain open until further notice, and that the Bonds will be accepted at face value for the purpose of subscription to any new war loan.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK.

The London and River Plate Bank, Ltd., receives applications for British Government 5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds.

SHIPMENT OF HORSES FOR FRANCE

After loading a cargo of cereals the s.s. Globe yesterday morning took on board a large consignment of 540 horses for the French army.

The Globe which has loaded in Dock 1 will proceed immediately to La Pallice, where the horses will be landed. The vessel will then continue her voyage to England with her cereal cargo.

CHRISTMAS TREE

AT ST. SAVIOUR'S, BELGRANO.

Wednesday.

It may seem strange, at a first thought, to hear of some hundred and fifty to two hundred little children enjoying a Christmas fete, with a Christmas tree, a Santa Claus, and all the good things of the season, and yet for there not to be a single present hanging from the branches of the tree, not a single toy, or the like, loading up the bag that Santa Claus carried over his shoulder, and yet these things happened at St. Saviour's Church Hall, Belgrano, last evening, and the explanation is both creditable and simple.

All the children of the Sunday School which comprises the branches of San Isidro, Villa Urquiza and Belgrano, had voluntarily decided to give up their Christmas gifts and the money that would have been expended for this purpose was voted to the Belgium Fund. Could anything have been more seemly? And not the least pleasure was lost through this generous action.

The hall was nicely and prettily decorated, and the paper festoons, arranged by a number of lady helpers, made the room all the more attractive.

The Christmas tree standing in the centre of the room was daintily lit with coloured candles and hung with decorations.

Proceedings opened with a hymn and a prayer, and then the Vicar told the story of the meaning of Christmas and the Christmas trees.

The fun commenced with the distribution of crackers, and suddenly the hall went dark all but the Christmas tree and its twinkling lights. Presently Santa Claus made his appearance in all the gorgeousness of his red coat and from his bag he produced crackers and sweets and the fun proceeded apace.

Then came refreshments, and all and every kind of children's games. The motor-car, musical chairs and the like. These were divided into two sections, the senior and the junior divisions, and nothing more enjoyable could have been imagined.

At 9 p.m. the Vicar called for cheers for the lady helpers, and for all who had done so much to make the evening a bright and happy one. Cheers for the Allies followed the singing of the National Anthem, and after "Tipperary" more refreshments were taken.

The little ones then went home, and their more elderly sisters and brothers enjoyed an impromptu dance, with Mrs. Brown untiringly accompanying them at the piano.

AGRICULTURAL CREDITS

PROVINCIAL BANK ACTION.

In pursuance of the plan formulated by the Banco de la Nacion for assisting Agricultural credit, the Banco de la Provincia will also probably make similar arrangements on special conditions and is at present considering how best to give effect to these proposals. Instructions will be issued to the Branch establishments regarding amounts and terms to be given to merchants or cereal growers on a basis of 90 days, current discount.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET

Under the Presidency of Sr. Mauri the Municipal Budget Committee met again yesterday.

The salaries of the Administrator and Accountant of the Clearing Dept. have been raised by \$1100 total increase.

The subsidy to the Naval School is raised to \$400.

For the Municipal Orchestra, which is certainly worth its upkeep, the sum of \$170,000 annually was asked to be assigned, although Señor Quintana, who would appear to have no music in his soul, said he voted for its total suppression.

PASSENGER LISTS

N.S.N.C. HIGHLAND LADDIE.

List of saloon passengers who left on Friday by the above named steamer from B. Aires: Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Struthers, Mr. H. O. Nisbett, Mr. J. Dyer, Mrs. O. William, Miss J. Williams, Mrs. Evelyn Sulgustowska, Mr. Alfred Hill, etc.

S.S. HIGHLAND GLEN.

The Nelson liner Highland Glen, arrived yesterday in the North Basin outward bound from London and Spain. Among the saloon passengers were the following:—Mr. M. Beninson, Mr. W. E. Cunningham, Mr. E. Craig, Mr. J. Greenshields, Mr. W. E. Morris, Mrs. W. E. Morris, Master H. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Prudencia Plaza and family, Mrs. S. F. Riches, Master G. Riches, Miss A. N. Dalrymple and Miss E. M. Wheldon.

R.M.S.P. DARRO.

The following passengers leave today on the R.M.S.P. Darro:—M. A. da Cunha, W. A. Watson, J. Chapman, F. N. da Silva, J. B. Pope, A. Walser and wife, Y. Rodie, J. Amijo, H. Hay, G. M. Young, R. A. Young, F. Young, A. W. de Kerteux, M. Y. Ker-teux, J. de B. Freitas, A. Malingtonico, A. M. Whitaker, M. Whitekare, E. Whitaker, D. Guillone, B. Gardiner, M. Kelly, W. Kelly, A. Kelly, W. Kelly, H. A. D. Borden and wife, E. A. N. Palmer, G. McIntosh Airth, J. Downie, J. H. Talbot, M. R. Taaffe and D. La P. de Bellenger.

R.M.S.P. DARRO.

The following passengers arrived on December 24 by the R.M.S.P. Darro:—Mrs. C. Anilla, Mr. J. Baruck, Mr. T. Cooney, Mrs. A. Capparelli, Mr. E. Cunningham, Dr. I. Escobar, Miss D. W. Edwards, Miss E. Feigelsen, Mr. J. de Brito Freitas, Miss J. A. Gonzalez, Miss B. Coldenberg, Mr. Ven. Archdeacon and Mrs. Hodges, Mr. C. Hinchcliffe, Miss E. Macgormack, Mr. P. L. Malcolm, Mr. H. C. Nordaby, Dr. and Mrs. A. A. B. de Oliveira, Mr. G. E. Pearce, Miss L. D. Silcock, Miss M. K. Silcock, Mr. A. Tedesco, and Mr. I. Yamaniski.

R.M.S.P. DESNA.

The following passengers arrive this morning by the R.M.S.P. Desna:—A. Abramovitch, Major T. R. Badger, Capt. W. B. Bell, Miss S. G. Brewer, E. J. Bird, F. Bandino, F. Chester, Mr. and Mrs. B. Calmon, Mrs. I da Cunha, J. M. Bahia, D. Carneiro, Mr. and Mrs. De Cenzo, G. de Cenzo, E. L. Ford, W. Fowles, Miss A. L. Haldeman, Mrs. Lea Herbert, Miss M. Iglesias, D. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. A. Knight, Mrs. A. Lyell, A. S. Lastry, Mrs. M. E. May, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Marston, Andres Mombel, S. N. Martin, A. Mancebo, Miss R. Mars, L. del Mastro, Mr. and Mrs. S. Nieto, Mr. and Mrs. P. Negri, Mrs. C. Ogilvie, A. Machaço de Olivera, A. Rivelli, H. Sharrer, Jos; M. Spurr, J. Spurr, H. A. Slater, H. A. Stewart, A. Treanon, E. W. Titzen, R. Turolo and C. Varela.

CONTRABAND OF WAR

A CARGO OF SALTPETRE IN DANGER.

The steamer Samainda, which sailed from Montevideo on Thursday afternoon for Rotterdam, has a cargo of 10,000 tons of saltpetre shipped at Corobel.

In shipping circles there is a strong opinion that she runs risk of capture by British cruisers, which will assuredly consider her lading as contraband of war destined for Germany.

PLATE LINER SUNK

Two Boatloads of Passengers Missing

S.S. MINISTRE BERNAERT VICTIM OF A SUBMARINE

London, Dec. 27.

The Belgian steamer Ministre Bernaert, 4215 tons, Royal Belgo-Argentine Line, has been sunk by a submarine.

Two boats with passengers are missing.

(Note.—The Ministre Bernaert was a well-known Plate trader. The Compagnie Royale Belgo-Argentine d'Anvers, to which she belonged, advertise fortnightly sailings from Buenos Aires to Europe. The General Agents are Messrs. Bunge and Born, of 68 Paseo de Julio, Buenos Aires.)

HOMEWARD CHARTERS

The following vessels (says the *Times of Argentina*) were fixed to load homewards last week:—

s.s. Don Arturo, 5200, 10 per cent., 15 Feb., can., no reduction, San Lorenzo, United Kingdom, grain, 120|.

s.s. Cornigliano, 3100, 10 per cent., 20 Feb., can., berth terms, Buenos Aires, Mediterranean, grain, 130|.

s.s. Lily (Greek), 4300, 10 per cent., pr., no reduction, San Lorenzo, United Kingdom, grain, 112|6.

s.s. Tarbetness, 4500, 10 per cent., 15 Feb., can., no reduction, San Lorenzo, United Kingdom, grain, 120|.

s.s. Cragside, 5500, 10 per cent., 5 March, can., no reduction, San Lorenzo, United Kingdom, grain, 118|.

s.s. Frank Parish, 4200, 10 per cent., Feb., B. A. rate, Buenos Aires, United Kingdom, grain, 114|; option Bristol Channel, 1| less.

s.s. Fairport, 5600, 10 per cent., 15 March, can., no reduction, San Lorenzo, United Kingdom, grain, 117|6.

s.s. Corfu, 4500, 10 per cent., 15 March, can., no reduction, San Lorenzo, United Kingdom, grain, 117|6.

s.s. Trevoze, 4500, 10 per cent., 10 March, can., no reduction, San Lorenzo, United Kingdom, grain, 120|.

s.s. Treveza, 4500, 10 per cent., Mar. can., San Lorenzo, United Kingdom, grain, 120|.

s.s. Bagdale, 4500, 10 per cent., Mar., can., no reduction, San Lorenzo, United Kingdom, grain, 120|; option linseed 3|6 extra.

s.s. Tartary, 4200, 10 per cent., berth terms, Rosario, Liverpool, grain, 114|. Sailer Timandra, 2500, March, Buenos Aires, New York, linseed, \$14.50.

THE SANTA CLARA'S GERMAN CREW.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Bahia Blanca, Dec. 26.

This ship carries as first officer a man of German nationality named Muller, who was formerly a captain in the Hamburg American Line and afterwards their inspector in New York. Five members of the crew are also of the same nationality. The captain and engineers are Britishers.

BAHIA BLANCA SHIPPING.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Dec. 26.

Ingeniero White:—

Santa Clara left on Dec. 20 for the West Coast.

Edith Cummins, American schooner, discharging timber for Hardcastle.

Port Galvan:—

Verdum, discharging coal for B.A.P.

The Mihanovich Year

POSITION SATISFACTORY; PROSPECTS FAVOURABLE

London, Dec. 24.

The annual report and balance sheet for the past financial year of the Argentine Navigation Company (Nicholas Mihanovich) shows that the gross profits were £189,671 as against £246,748 the previous year.

The Board proposes after meeting debenture interest and expenses to pass £50,925 to reserve, distribute £41,208, credit £16,645 to insurance and reserve the balance for reducing the debit of the company.

The report says that at present the company is in a fairly satisfactory position, considering the very poor revenue, and if trade revives the next six months should make a more favourable showing.

Shipping Notes.

S.S. AVELLANEDA.

Messrs. Mihanovich received a cable message yesterday from their s.s. Avellaneda, stating that she arrived at Puerto Deseado on December 25, and that the Port authorities refused to allow her to discharge either on that day or on December 26. Discharging commenced on December 27, and she left on the following day. The passengers protested against the unjustifiable delay, and signed a declaration to that effect.

SCHOONER'S ADVENTUROUS VOYAGE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Bahia Blanca, Dec. 26.

The American schooner Edith S. Cummins arrived here on Friday week after a prolonged trip of 135 days, from Pensacola, Florida. She was becalmed several times on the voyage, and in the Gulf of Mexico got into the outer edge of a hurricane in which it was reported two steamers and two sailing vessels were lost. The master (Capt. Hooper) had a lookout kept after the storm had passed, and, after coming across considerable wreckage floating about, the lookout man reported something to windward of the ship, but could not make out what. It transpired to be wreckage to which four men were clinging. As they saw the ship tacking away from them, they thought that, like several steamers they had seen in the distance, she had not seen them, and were greatly relieved when the captain ran up a flag to signify that they were to be picked up. About two hours afterwards the vessel found two other men on more of the wreckage. These men were part of the crew of nine who were on the schooner "Lydia M. Deering," of Bath, Maine. Some of them were in a very bad condition, having been knocked about considerably and repeatedly washed off the "house" to which they had clung. The mate had had his finger broken, as well as several other cuts and bruises. The shipwrecked men had been three nights and three and a half days floating about without food or water. The captain of the vessel (Capt. Murphy) was hit on the head with a piece of floating timber and drowned before the others could get to him. The other two members of the crew were also drowned when the ship foundered. The second lot of these men were picked up at 10 a.m., and two hours later the Edith S. Cummins sighted the s.s. Comus, bound for New Orleans from New York, and she stopped and took off the wrecked men with her.

POSTAL SERVICES

NEW HOURS AND INCREASED FACILITIES TO NEUQUEN—BARILOCHE.

Correspondence for Laguna Blanca, Comayo, Pilcaniyeu, Nahuel Huapi and Bariloche may be despatched by trains running on Thursdays to Neuquen,

Buenos Aires Herald

Weekly Illustrated Edition

CORRIENTES 672

Proprietor: THOMAS BELL.

All communications for the Editorial Department should be addressed to The Editor. Business letters should be addressed to The Manager. It is particularly requested that correspondence of an editorial or business nature should not be addressed to Mr. Bell, or to anyone personally, otherwise delay and inconvenience will result.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

WEEKLY.

Town or Camp:	
Yearly	\$ 14 00
Half yearly	" 7 50
Quarterly	" 4 00
Other Countries:	
Yearly (£1.13s.0d.)	\$ 19.30 m/l
Half-yearly (17s.6d.)	" 10 00 "
Quarterly (9s.7d.)	" 5 50 "

DAILY.

Town or Camp:	
Yearly	\$ 20.00 m/l
Half-yearly	" 11.00 "
Quarterly	" 6.00 "
Per month	" 2.00 "
Other Countries:	
Per annum (£3.7s.3d.)	\$ 38.50 m/l

POST FREE; PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THE MAILS

TO ARRIVE IN JANUARY

- 1.—Italian by T. DI SAVOIA.
- 2.—French by FLANDRE
- 3.—U.S.A. by VERDI.
- 3.—Dutch by HOLLANDIA.

TO LEAVE IN JANUARY.

- 2.—Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canarias, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Mediterranean, Portugal and Spain by I. I. DE BORBON. Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage at Port.
- 4.—Great Britain direct by HIGHLAND GLEN. Mails close at 11 a.m. Double postage until 4 p.m.
- 6.—Brazil, Central and North America by VASARI. Mails close at 8 a.m. Double postage until 4 p.m.
- 8.—Brazil and Europe by ORISSA. Mails close at 4 p.m.
- 10.—Great Britain direct by LA ROSARINA. Mails close at 11 a.m.

BIRTH

BREAKSPEAR.—At Hong-Kong on December 22, the wife of O. T. Breakspear, of a son. (By Cable).

CLUTTERBUCK.—On the 24th instant, to the wife of Mr. E. A. Clutterbuck, of 130 Calle Cerrito San Martin, a son. 158 r25

KINCH.—On the 24th inst., at 684 Calle Charcas, Buenos Aires, the wife of Frank Somerville Kinch, of a son. (Ralph Alexander). 183 r28

DEATH.

DARE.—On the 22nd inst., Kenneth Barclay, second son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Dare, of Rosario, aged 6 months.

DILLON.—On the 28th inst., at Calle Freyre 2450 (Belgrano), John Stephen Dillon, aged 71 years. (R.I.P.).

whence they will leave and continue to their destiny in automobiles on the following days and hours:—

From Neuquen every Monday at 5 a.m. for Pilcaniyeu, and for the Laguna Blanca and Comayo extension on Tuesdays at 9 a.m. and from thence at 10 a.m. to Bariloche, arriving on Tuesday at 1 p.m.

Return postages have been arranged: from Bariloche every Thursday at 10 a.m., arriving at Pilcaniyeu at 1 p.m., leaving at 2 p.m. for Neuquen, where arrival is timed for 6 p.m. Fridays, and thence on Saturdays to Buenos Aires, where the arrival of the post is timed for 9.30 a.m. on Mondays.

Buenos Aires Herald

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY EDITION

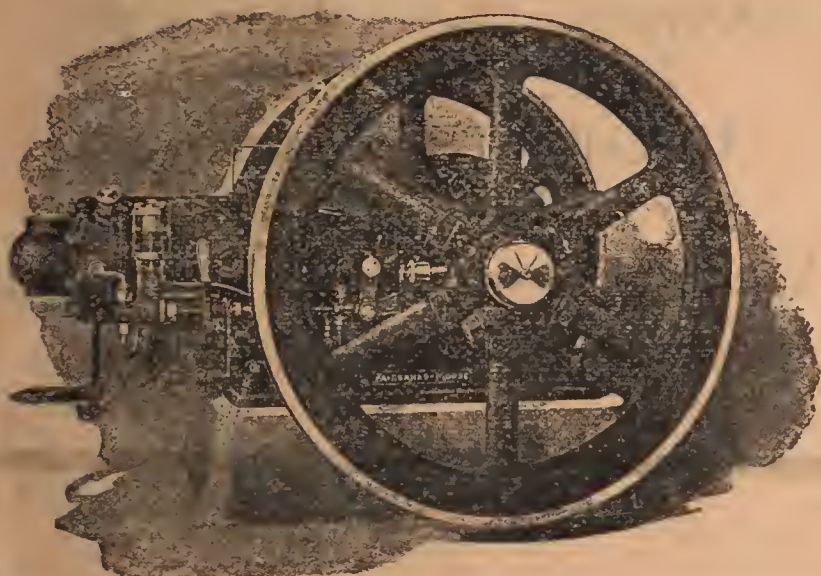
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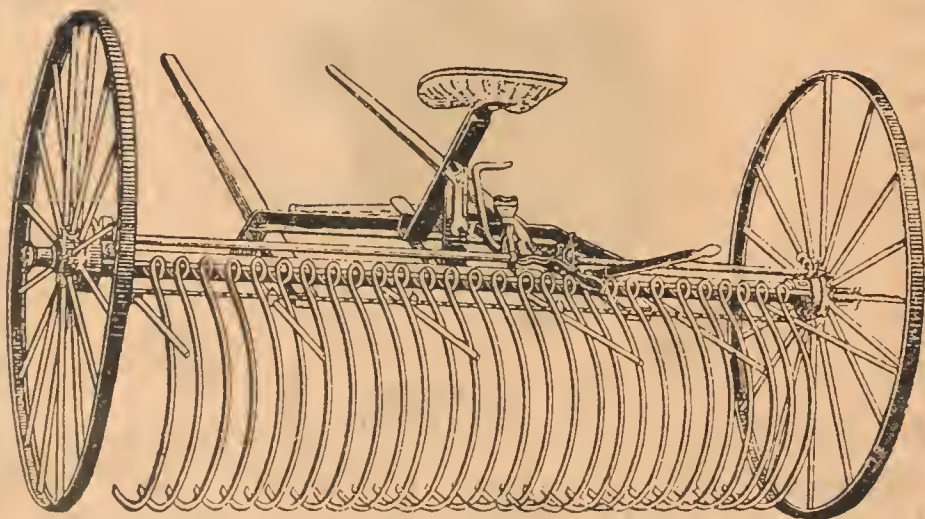
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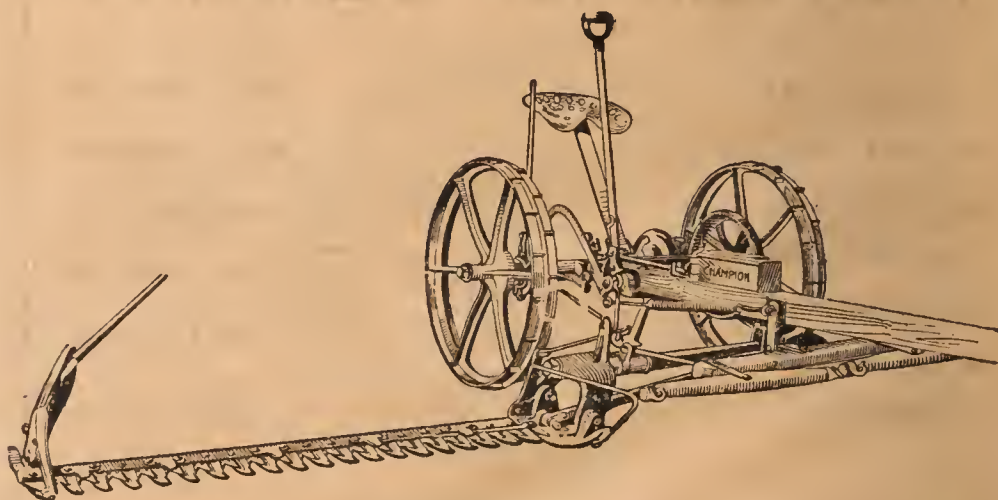
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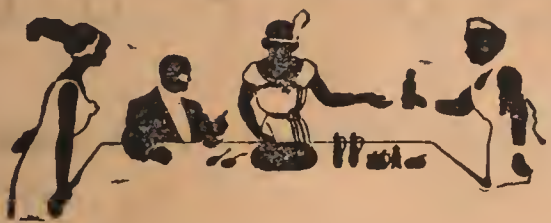
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